

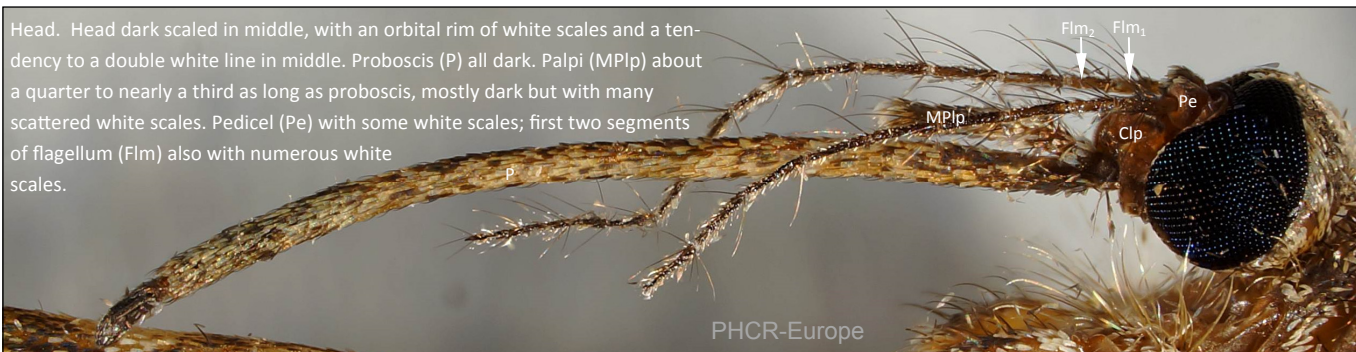


Culiseta (Allotheobaldia) longiareolata (Macquart, 1838), Field collected from Kuwait 2013, Character descriptions Edwards 1941:68

Genus level - A large mosquito which could hardly be confused with any other in the African fauna; distinguished at once from almost all other Culicines by having the costa entirely pale scaled on its anterior edge from base of wing to tip. Mesonotum with rather well-defined lines of whitish scales on a light brown ground. Femora and tibiae spotted and lined with white in a manner somewhat reminiscent of *Culex tigripes*. Thorax rather light brown. Pleurae with rather dense whitish scales; posterior pronotal lobes with broad yellowish scales above, white ones below. About 5-6 prespiracular (PsS) and about 4 lower mesepimeral (MeSL) setae



Thorax. Posterior margin of scutellum (Stm) trilobed, with setae in 3 groups on all lobes. Scutum (Scu) clothed mainly with narrow pale brownish scales, and with rather broader whitish scales forming a more or less definite pattern, as follows: A median line from front margin to just in front of scutellum, where it forks; a lateral line on anterior half of scutum, bending inwards at angle and then continued back to scutellum.

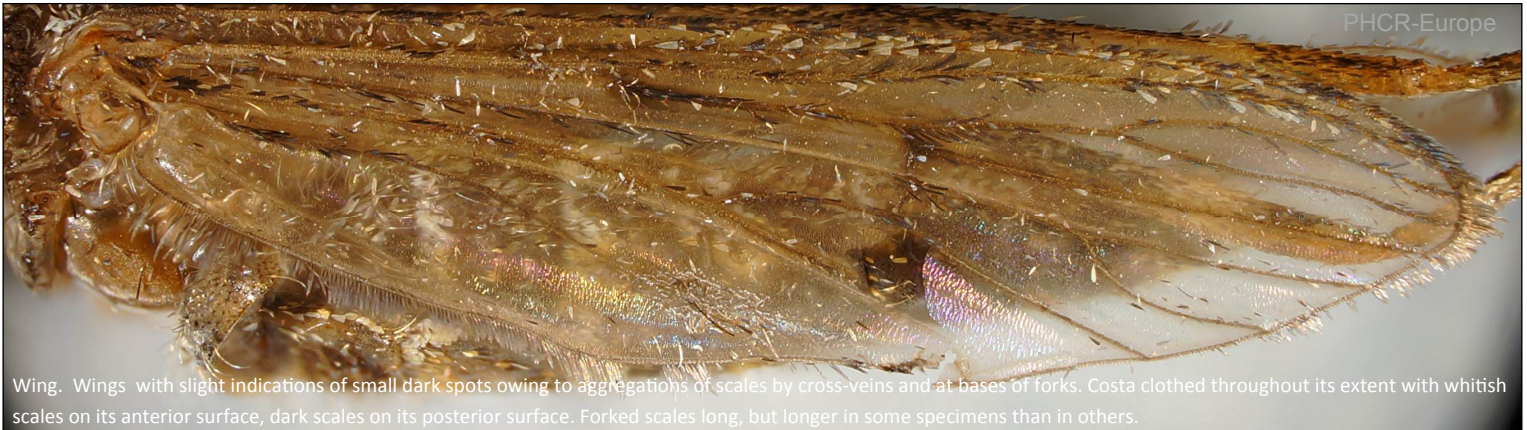


Head. Head dark scaled in middle, with an orbital rim of white scales and a tendency to a double white line in middle. Proboscis (P) all dark. Palpi (MPlp) about a quarter to nearly a third as long as proboscis, mostly dark but with many scattered white scales. Pedicel (Pe) with some white scales; first two segments of flagellum (Flm) also with numerous white scales.

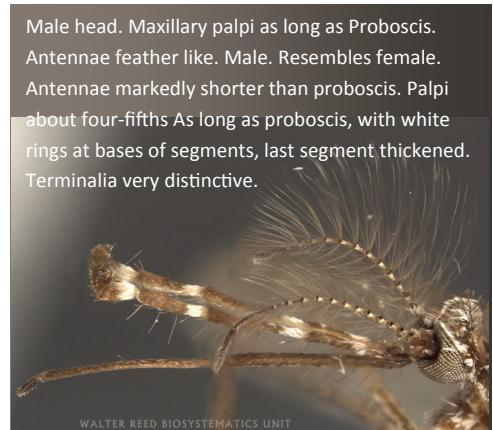




Culiseta (Allotheobaldia) longiareolata (Macquart, 1838), Field collected from Kuwait 2013, Character descriptions Edwards 1941:68



Wing. Wings with slight indications of small dark spots owing to aggregations of scales by cross-veins and at bases of forks. Costa clothed throughout its extent with whitish scales on its anterior surface, dark scales on its posterior surface. Forked scales long, but longer in some specimens than in others.



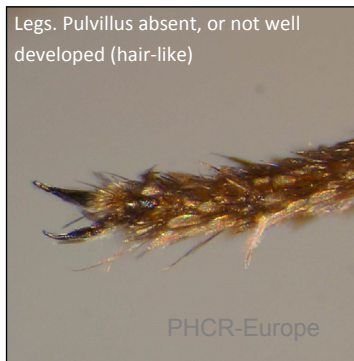
Male head. Maxillary palpi as long as Proboscis. Antennae feather like. Male. Resembles female. Antennae markedly shorter than proboscis. Palpi about four-fifths As long as proboscis, with white rings at bases of segments, last segment thickened. Terminalia very distinctive.



Abdomen. Tergites with rather narrow basal white bands, otherwise covered with yellowish and dark brown scales in varying proportions (see note on variation); sternites pale scaled.

Bionomics: These are mosquitoes of forest-free regions in the plains and hills. Common in human habitations. Attack man occasionally, but the main hosts are birds. Found in saline waters (up to 10 per thousand); avoid heavily shaded regions. Life forms are diverse; more often polycyclic with female diapause (II) or without diapause (VIII); sometimes polycyclic with egg diapause (VI) or with diapause possibly in all growth stages (VII).

Medical Importance: Considered as possible vectors of Malta fever; experimentally infected with the virus of western Nile encephalitis.



Legs. Pulvillus absent, or not well developed (hair-like)

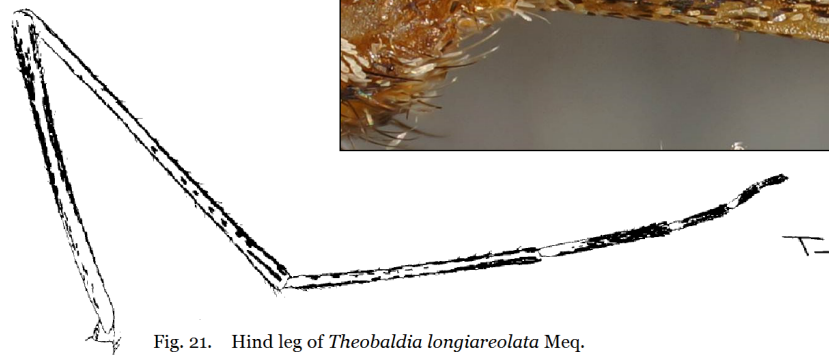


Fig. 21. Hind leg of *Theobaldia longiareolata* Meq.

Leg. Legs (Fig. 21): Femora mottled with white or pale yellowish scales and with a more or less complete but not sharply defined pre-apical white ring. Tibiae largely black scaled, but with numerous white scales forming a row of elongate spots on the anterior surface, these spots on hind tibia, and sometimes also on middle tibia, more or less confluent to form an irregular white stripe. Tarsi with narrow white rings at bases of first three segments; first segment also streaked with white on anterior surface.