

*Anopheles (Anopheles) punctipennis* (Say), field –collected in Fort Bragg, NC, 2014; Character descriptions: Carpenter and LaCasse, 1955:48

ADULT FEMALE. Medium-sized species. Halter: Knob dark-scaled.  
(Carpenter and LaCasse 1955:243 )

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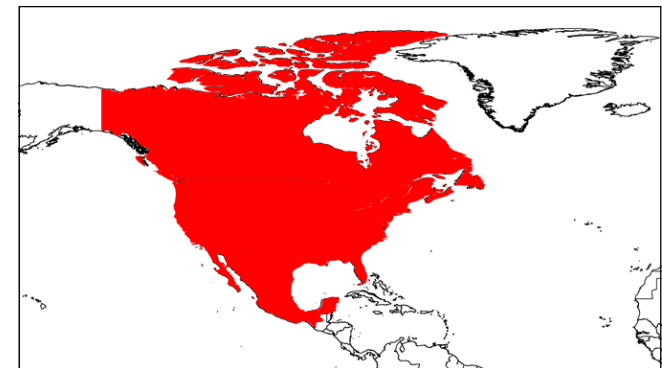
Thorax: Integument of scutum with a broad median frosted stripe, dark brown laterally; the frosted area clothed with short pale-yellow hairs, the darker lateral areas with larger dark setae. Scutellum crescent-shaped, clothed with yellow hairs and long brown setae.



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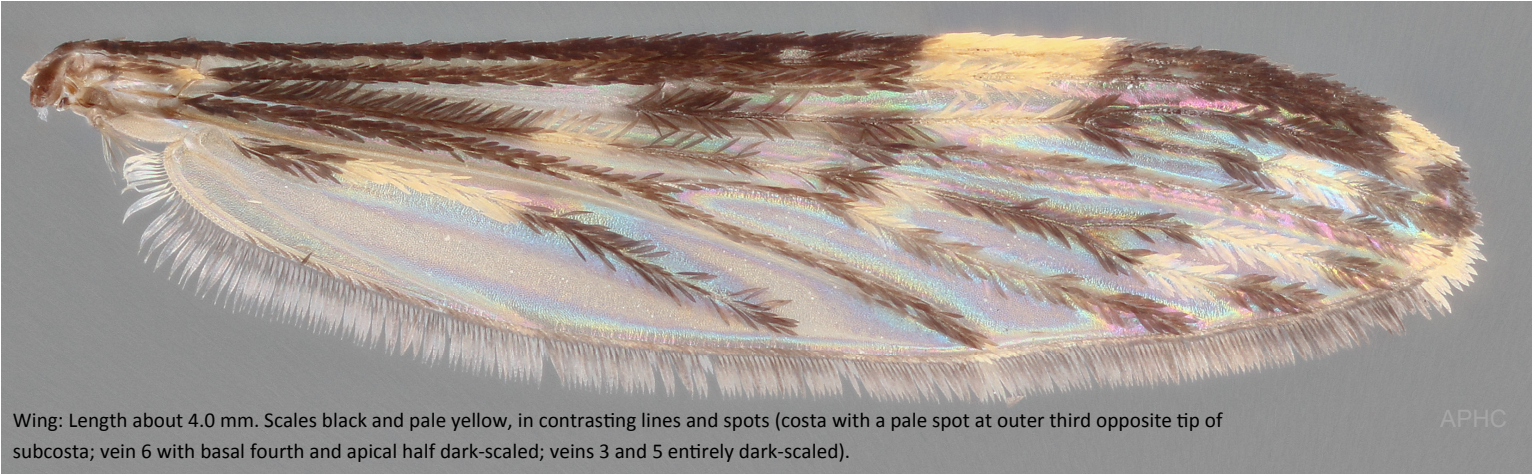
Head: Proboscis long, black; palpi about as long as the proboscis, dark-scaled, with raised scales on basal part. Occiput clothed with erect forked scales, those on central part white, others dark; scales of vertex narrow, white; frontal tuft white.

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Wing: Length about 4.0 mm. Scales black and pale yellow, in contrasting lines and spots (costa with a pale spot at outer third opposite tip of subcosta; vein 6 with basal fourth and apical half dark-scaled; veins 3 and 5 entirely dark-scaled).

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Male head.

No Photo Available



Abdomen: Integument dark brown to black, clothed with pale and dark hairs.

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**Bionomics:** The larvae are found in a large variety of aquatic habitats, including ponds, temporary pools, springs, pools in intermittent streams, borrow pits, roadside puddles, wheel ruts in muddy roads, hog wallows, eddies along the margins of flowing streams, and in rain-water barrels and other artificial containers. The species seems to prefer cool, clear water, particularly in hill streams. The females feed mostly after dusk but will attack man during the daytime in dense woodlands or in their daylight resting places. This mosquito is generally regarded as an outdoor species and seldom enters dwellings in large numbers to feed. (Carpenter and LaCasse, 1955:05)

**Medical Importance:** Reported as an important vector of human malaria by Mullen & Durden (2002).

Legs dark-scaled, femora and tibiae tipped with pale scales.

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ForeLeg.

MidLeg.

HindLeg.