

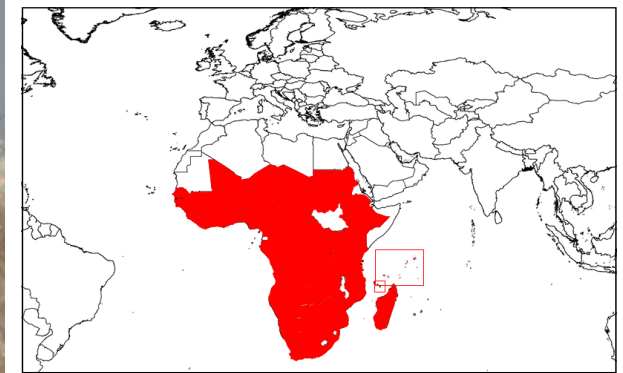
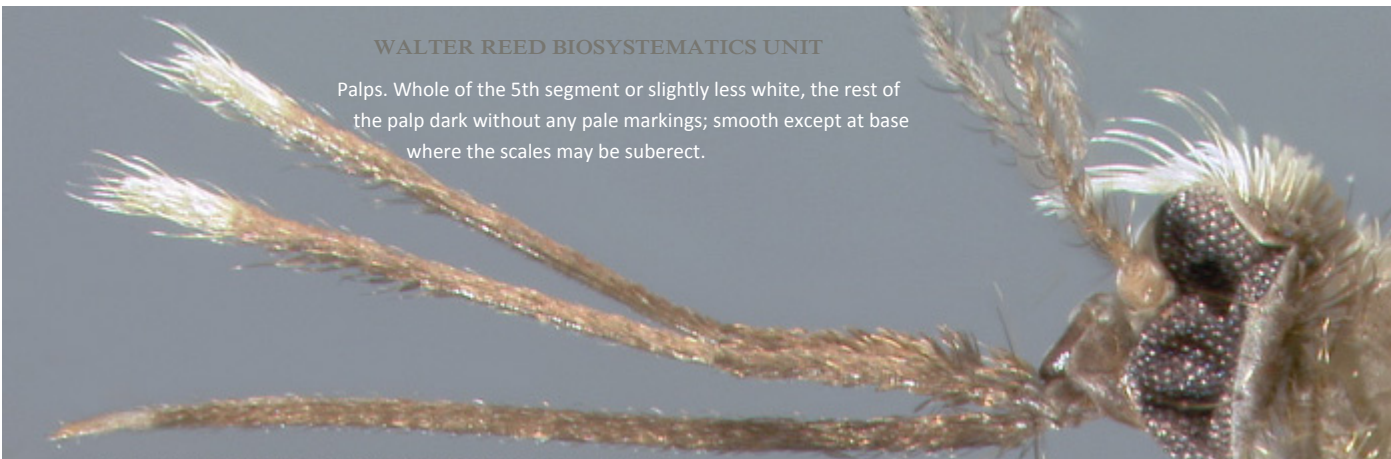
Anopheles (Cellia) nili (Theobald), WRBU specimen ANnil, Character descriptions: Gillies and de Meillon, 1968:83

Mesonotum. With hairs only except on the anterior promontory which carries a tuft of long and narrow white scales.



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Palps. Whole of the 5th segment or slightly less white, the rest of the palp dark without any pale markings; smooth except at base where the scales may be suberect.





Anopheles (Cellia) nili (Theobald), WRBU specimen ANnil, Character descriptions: Gillies and de Meillon, 1968:83

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Wings. Generally very dark, base of costa entirely dark, 1st vein sometimes with a pre-sector pale spot; 4th main dark area broader than subapical pale spot; small pale spots present on fork of 2nd vein, base of 3rd, fork of 4th, upper branch of 5th and sometimes on base of 5th vein. Pale fringe spots absent except opposite lower branches of 4th and 5th veins.

Male head.

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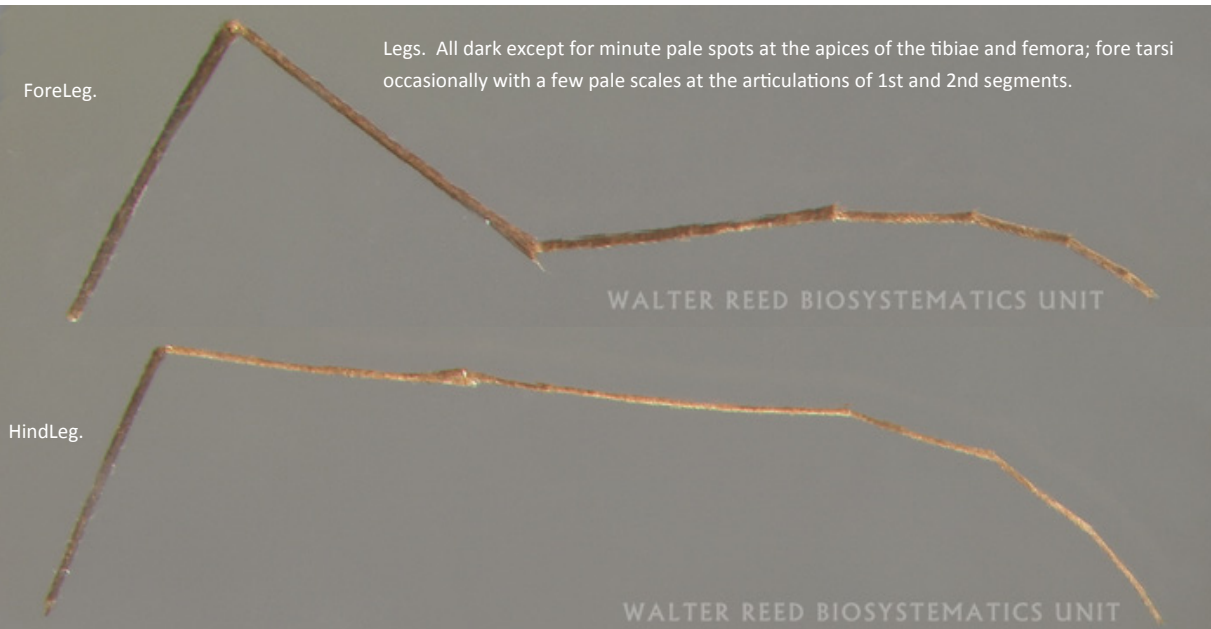


Abdomen : Dark without scales.



Bionomics: Principally a stream breeder, larvae being found in vegetation or in dense shade along the edges of streams and large rivers. Symes (1931a) found that out of 163 collections of larvae of this species in Kenya, 139 were taken from streams. Variable in behaviour in both feeding and resting habits. In Liberia, Barber *et al.* (1932), Sierra Leone, Gordon *et al.* (1932)) Upper Volta, Hamon, Choumara *et al.* (1959), Dahomey, Hamon, Rickenbach and Robert (1956)) Nigeria, Service (1963a), Cameroun, Hamon and Mouchet (1961), Chad, Lacan (1958), and in parts of the Sudan, Lewis (1956a), it is an anthropophilic species biting man readily indoors and outdoors and frequently resting indoors by day. It has also been recorded as quite common in houses in the West Nile district of Uganda, Kafuko *et al.* (1962). (Gillies and deMeillon, 1968:85)

Medical Importance: An important vector in many parts of West Africa. Wherever man-biting occurs infected specimens are found. (Gillies and deMeillon, 1968:85)



ForeLeg.

Legs. All dark except for minute pale spots at the apices of the tibiae and femora; fore tarsi occasionally with a few pale scales at the articulations of 1st and 2nd segments.

HindLeg.