



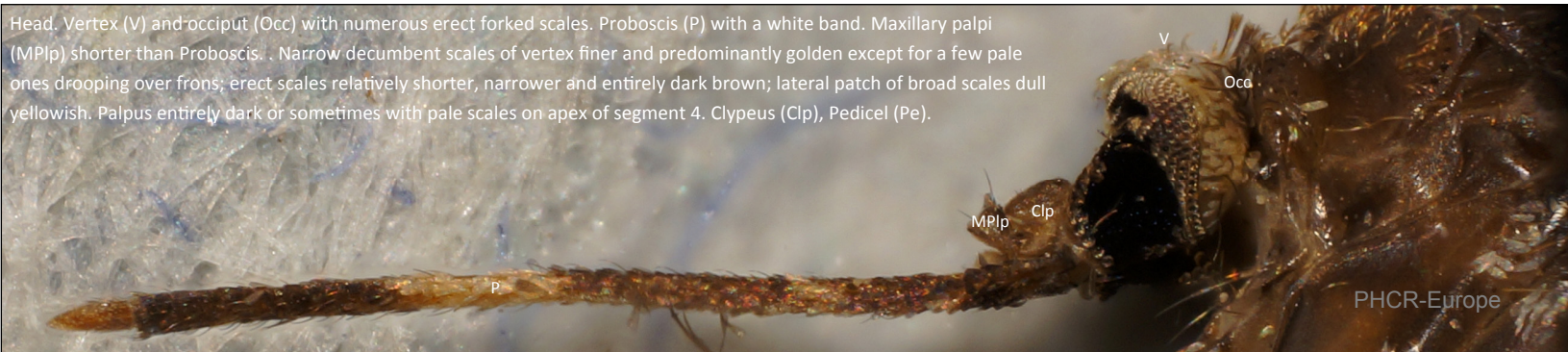
Culex (Culex) tritaeniorhynchus Giles, field-collected from Djibouti, 2013, Character descriptions: Sirivanakarn, 1976:129



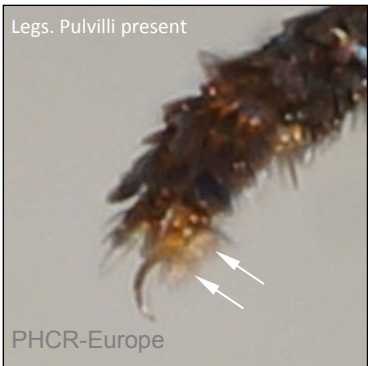
Head. Vertex (V) and occiput (Occ) with numerous erect forked scales. Thorax. Paratergite (Pa) without scales. Postspiracular area (PA) and prespiracular area (PsA) without setae (Postspiracular setae (PS) and prespiracular setae (PsS) absent). Base of hindcoxa (C-III) usually below base of mesomeron (Msm). Lower mesepimeral seta (MeSL) absent. Upper mesepimeral seta (MeSU). Mesepimeron (Mam). Mesothoracic spiracle (MS). Mesokatepisternum (Mks).



Thorax. Posterior margin of scutellum (Stm) trilobed, with setae in 3 groups on all lobes. Scutum (Scu).



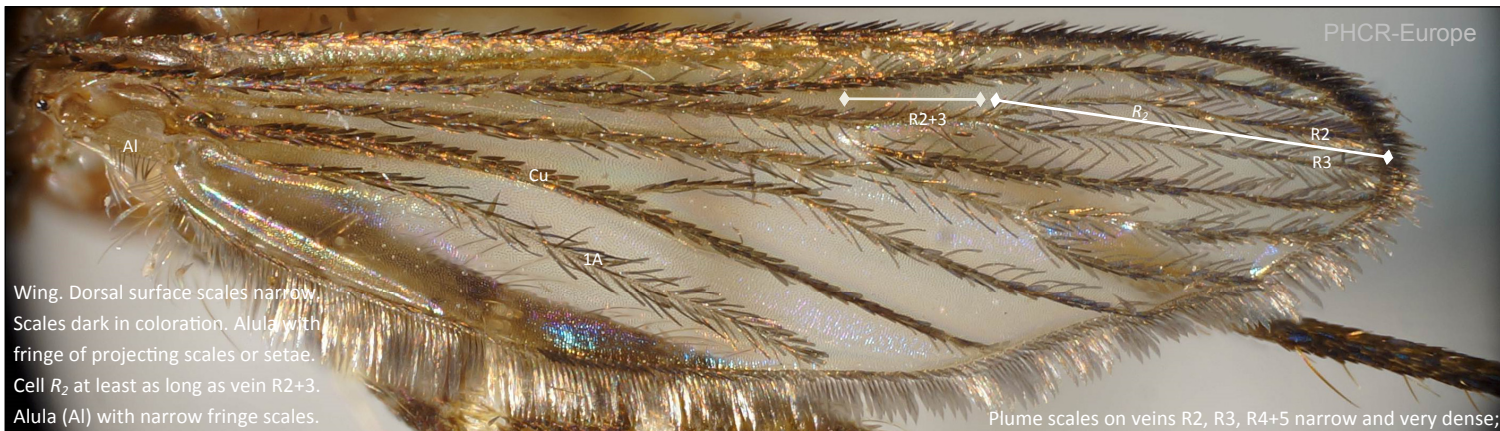
Head. Vertex (V) and occiput (Occ) with numerous erect forked scales. Proboscis (P) with a white band. Maxillary palpi (MPlp) shorter than Proboscis. Narrow decumbent scales of vertex finer and predominantly golden except for a few pale ones drooping over frons; erect scales relatively shorter, narrower and entirely dark brown; lateral patch of broad scales dull yellowish. Palpus entirely dark or sometimes with pale scales on apex of segment 4. Clypeus (Clp), Pedicel (Pe).



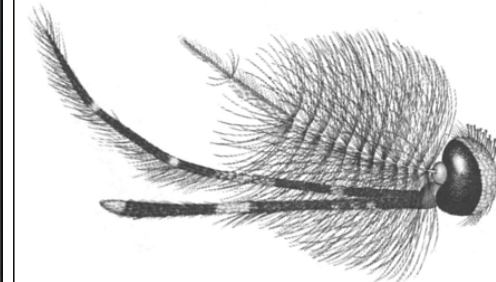
Legs. Pulvilli present



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Male head. Maxillary palpi as long as Proboscis. Antennae feather like.



Bionomics: Larvae are found in many temporary, semi-permanent and permanent ground water habitats that are sunlit and contain vegetation. Habitats include, but are not limited to, ground pools, streams, swamps, and low-salinity tidal marshes. (Bram, 1967). Females are primarily cattle- and pig-biters, but will feed on man in their absence (Bram, 1967).

Medical Importance: Primary vector of Japanese B encephalitis in the oriental region (Bram, 1967).

