Anopheles (Cellia) dthali Patton, WRBU specimen ANdth, Character descriptions: Gillies and De Meillon, 1968:109

A small pale-brown species, resembling An. rhodesiensis, but readily separable by the shape and length of the head scales.

Thorax. Posterior margin of scutellum (Stm) evenly rounded, with setae evenly distributed.

Head. Maxillary palpi (MPlp) as long as Proboscis (P). Palps with 3 narrow pale bands; that at the apex sometimes indistinct. Head scales all straw-coloured, long and narrow, thus differing from rhodesiensis in which they are broader, white centrally and black on the sides of the head.

Head Scales

An. dthali
An. rhodesiensis
**Anopheles (Cellia) dthali** Patton, WRBU specimen ANdth, Character descriptions: Gillies and De Meillon, 1968:109

**Bionomics:** Larva occurs in a great variety of waters in arid regions; in stagnant pools, unshaded running water and slowly running water over grass. They can also occur, in springs, wells, seepages, and pools in river beds. In Somalia and Ethiopia, G. Van Someren (1943), Melville et al. (1945), Maffi (1958), in seepages, footprints, water-holes, rock pools and brick pits but rarely when Spirogyra was present; also in warm and cold springs, and in association with gambiae. It is seldom found in saline waters. Adults are not uncommon indoors.

**Medical Importance:** Seldom attacks humans.