Anopheles (Cellia) funestus, WRBU specimen ANfun, Character descriptions: Gillies and De Meillon, 1968:131

Integument in life grey or grey-brown, clothed with a mixture of narrowish flattened white or cream scales and darker hair-like scales. The former are confined to the anterior scale tuft and the anterior half to three-quarters of mesonotum. (Gillies and De Meillon 1968)

Head. Palps: With 3 pale bands, rather variable in width but generally narrow; apical band involving the whole of the 5th segment or only portion of it, but extreme apex always pale; median band involving apex of 3rd and base of 4th segments; proximal band involving the apex of the 2nd and sometimes base of 3rd segments.
**Anopheles (Cellia) funestus**, WRBU specimen  ANfun, Character descriptions: Gillies and De Meillon, 1968:131

**ForeLeg.**

**HindLeg.**

**MidLeg.**

Bionomics: In most parts of its range, funestus breeds characteristically in bodies of clear water that are either large and more or less permanent, e.g. swamps (near edges if deep), weedy sides of streams, rivers, furrows or ditches, protected portions of lake shore, ponds, etc., especially when weedy, or water such as seepages, which are fed from underground permanent sources (Evans, 1938). *An. funestus* is one of the most anthropophilic mosquitoes known. The great bulk of feeding takes place inside houses after 22:00 up to dawn (Gillies and deMeillon, 1968).

**Medical Importance:** *An. funestus* is a vector of malaria and bancroftian filariasis (Gillies and deMeillon, 1968).

Legs. Mainly dark; tibia usually with a small apical white spot and tarsi usually with a few pale scales at the joints.