Note: *An. gambiae* and *An. arabiensis* are morphologically indistinguishable in the adult stage, have overlapping distributions, but are behaviorally and ecologically different. No satisfactory morphological characters have been discovered in the adults, and although meristic characters for separating the species at the population level have been demonstrated by Coluzzi (1964), the identification of individual specimens is often impossible.

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

**Head.** Maxillary palpi (MPlp) as long as Proboscis(P). Maxillary palpi with three white bands.
Anopheles (Cellia) gambiae Giles, WRBU specimen ANgam, Character descriptions: Gillies and De Meillon, 1968:208

**Bionomics:** These species occur in a great variety of types of water; the most striking are the shallow, open sunlit pools. Females readily enter houses and bite man both indoors and outdoors starting at sunset and peaking just at dawn (Gillies and deMeillon, 1968).

**Medical Importance:** Primary malaria vector (Gillies and deMeillon, 1968).

**Notes on Variation:** The markings in gambiae are highly variable. The variation affects both integument and scaling.