

*Anopheles (Cellia) pulcherrimus* Theobald, WRBU specimen ANplc, Character descriptions: Christophers, 1933:311

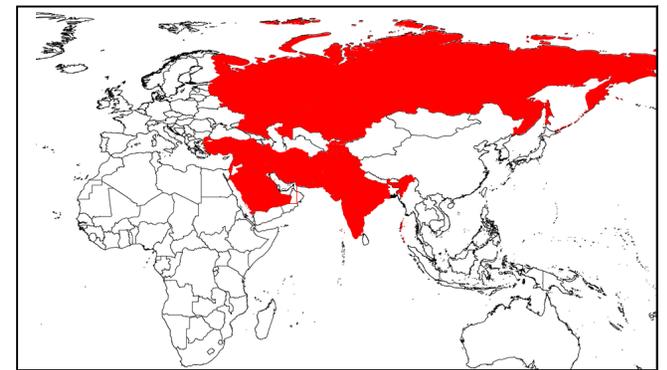
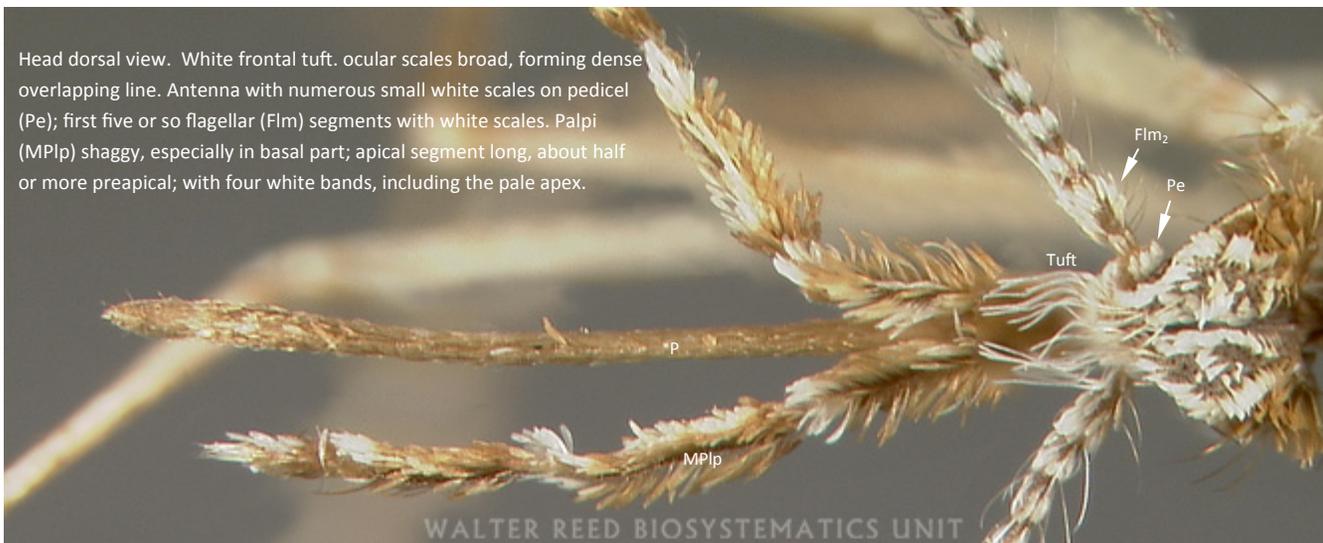
Thorax. Pleurae with conspicuous patches of broad white scales on sternopleuron, mesepimeron, and elsewhere; white prespiracular scales (PsSc) present.



Thorax. Scutum (Scu) greyish, with lateral areas and fossae (SF) not noticeably darker; the whole area, including the fossae and lateral areas, evenly covered with broad, oval, almost orbicular, dull, opaque white scales, a conspicuous line in front of wing-roots and lateral tufts on the promontory, with numerous dark scales on face of promontory. Posterior margin of scutellum (Stm) evenly rounded, with setae evenly distributed.

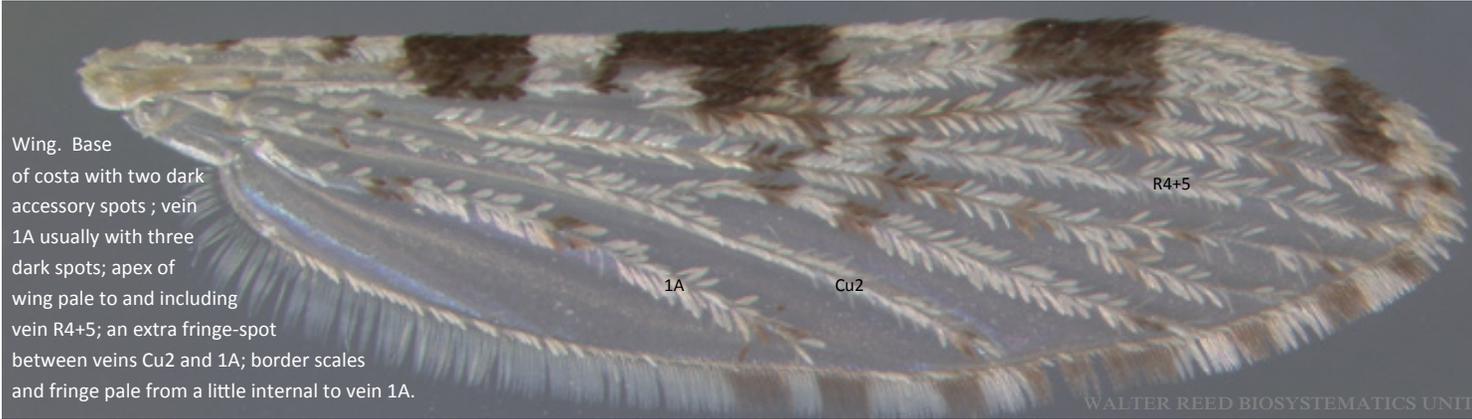


Head dorsal view. White frontal tuft. ocular scales broad, forming dense overlapping line. Antenna with numerous small white scales on pedicel (Pe); first five or so flagellar (Flm) segments with white scales. Palpi (MPlp) shaggy, especially in basal part; apical segment long, about half or more preapical; with four white bands, including the pale apex.





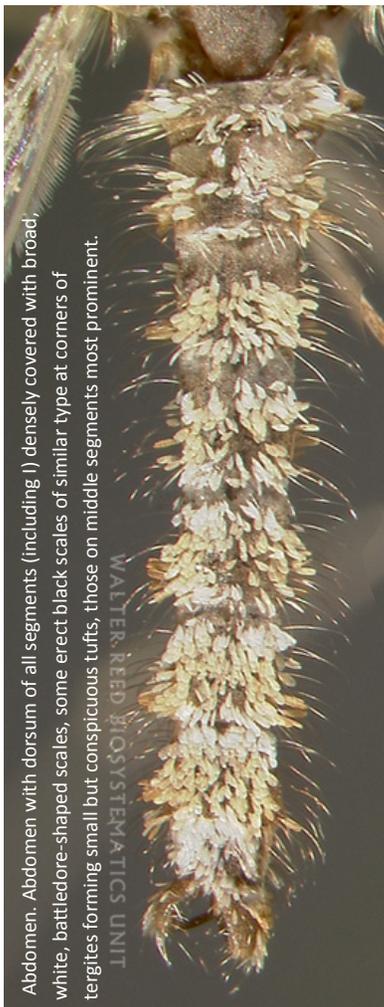
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Wing. Base of costa with two dark accessory spots; vein 1A usually with three dark spots; apex of wing pale to and including vein R4+5; an extra fringe-spot between veins Cu2 and 1A; border scales and fringe pale from a little internal to vein 1A.

**Bionomics:** Larvae are found in warm, sunny, stagnant habitats with abundant submerged vegetation. Where sufficiently warm, rice fields are used. Females readily bite man and animals (Beklemishev *in* Boyd, 1949) day, evening or night. Found in houses, cattle sheds and tents in large numbers. Strong flier and carried long distances on the wind.

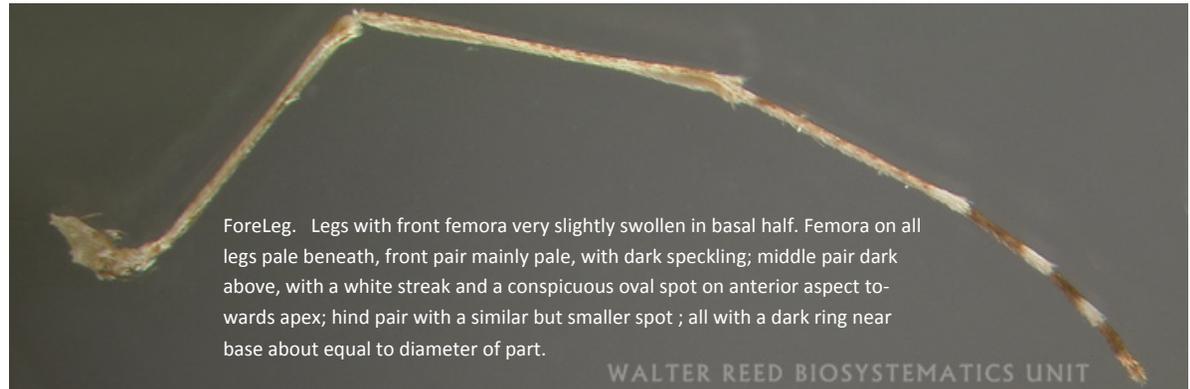
**Medical Importance:** Secondary malaria vector (Beklemishev *in* Boyd, 1949).



Abdomen. Abdomen with dorsum of all segments (including I) densely covered with broad, white, battlere-shaped scales, some erect black scales of similar type at corners of tergites forming small but conspicuous tufts, those on middle segments most prominent.



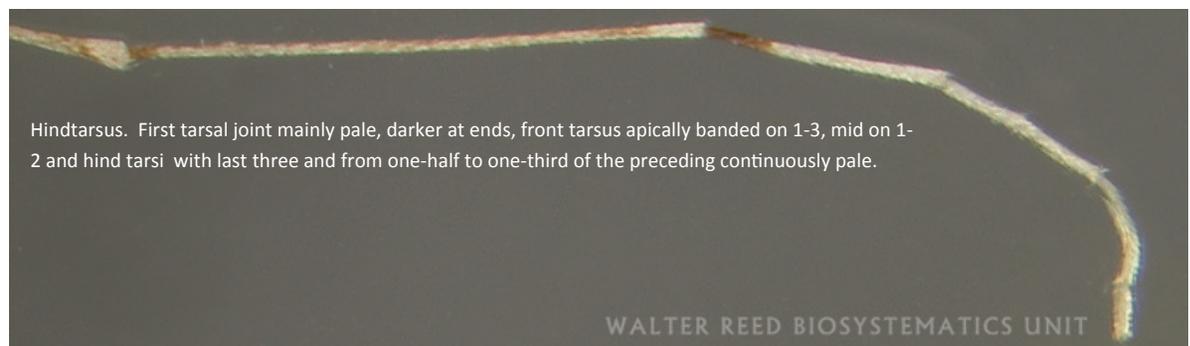
Abdomen. Sternites and pleurae similarly covered. Cerci densely tufted with scales.



ForeLeg. Legs with front femora very slightly swollen in basal half. Femora on all legs pale beneath, front pair mainly pale, with dark speckling; middle pair dark above, with a white streak and a conspicuous oval spot on anterior aspect towards apex; hind pair with a similar but smaller spot; all with a dark ring near base about equal to diameter of part.



HindLeg. Tibiae mainly pale, with a black streak and dark towards apex, but actual apex on mid- and hind tibiae pale.



Hindtarsus. First tarsal joint mainly pale, darker at ends, front tarsus apically banded on 1-3, mid on 1-2 and hind tarsi with last three and from one-half to one-third of the preceding continuously pale.