

Anopheles (Cellia) sergentii (Theobald, 1907), WRBU specimen ANser, Character descriptions: Christophers, 1933:193

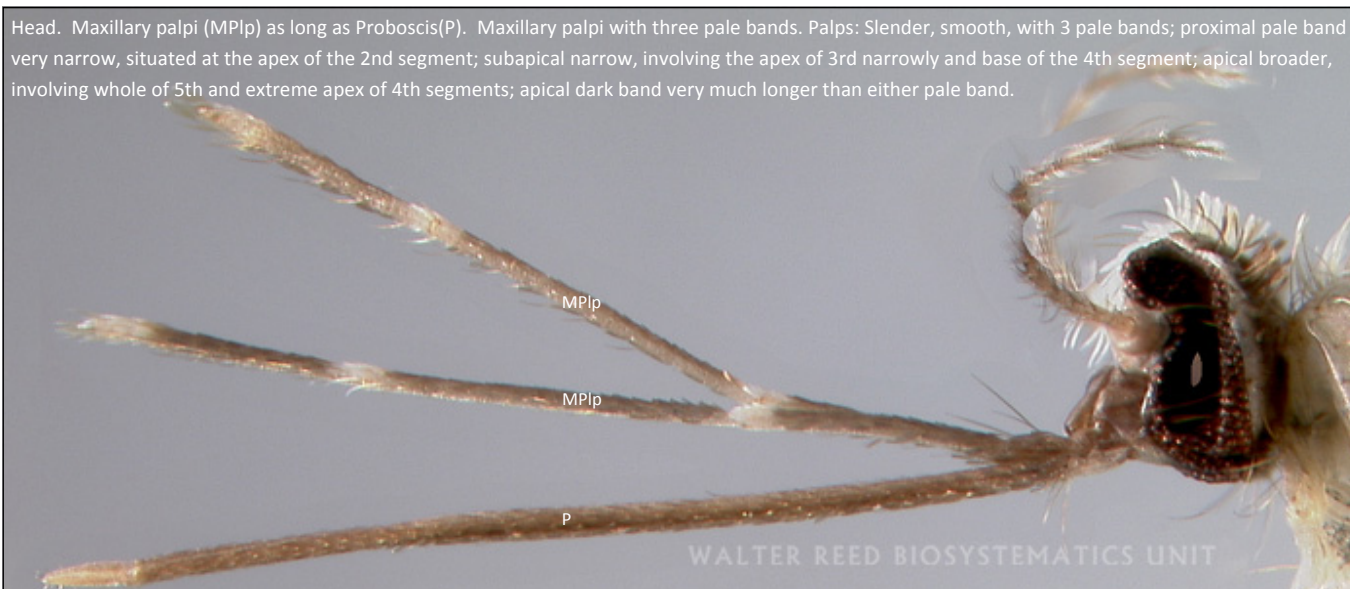
Thorax. Paratergite (Pa) without scales, Postspiracular setae (PS) absent. Mesothoracic spiracle (MS).



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

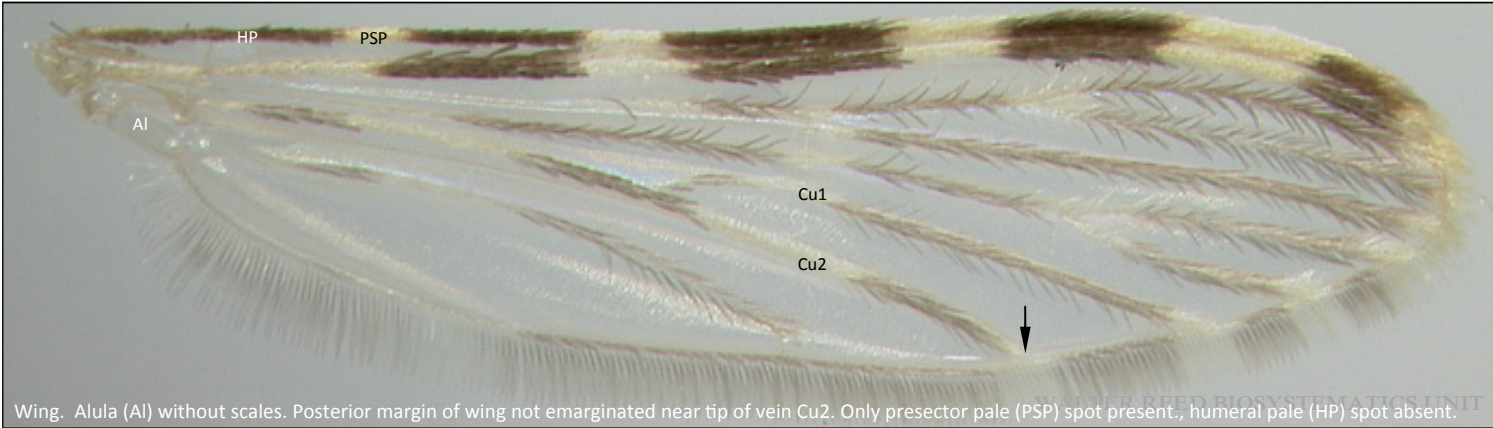


Head. Maxillary palpi (MPip) as long as Proboscis (P). Maxillary palpi with three pale bands. Palps: Slender, smooth, with 3 pale bands; proximal pale band very narrow, situated at the apex of the 2nd segment; subapical narrow, involving the apex of 3rd segment and base of the 4th segment; apical broader, involving whole of 5th and extreme apex of 4th segments; apical dark band very much longer than either pale band.





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Wing. Alula (Al) without scales. Posterior margin of wing not emarginated near tip of vein Cu2. Only presector pale (PSP) spot present., humeral pale (HP) spot absent.

Male head. Palps: Club normally with pale scales at extreme apex only, thus quite different from *funestus*. Wings: With pale costal areas more extensive than in the female, the wing field sometimes appearing almost unicolorous.

No Photo Available



Abdomen. Without scales



Abdomen. Without scales

Bionomics: Larvae occur in oases and irrigated areas in many types of water, shaded and unshaded, with and without vegetation. Females enter houses and readily bite man (Gillies and deMeillon, 1968). Attacks man readily, often entering houses to do so. Often found resting indoors by day, but also makes extensive use of outdoor shelters which are sometimes remote from dwellings.

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



ForeLeg. Tarsomere 1 (Ta1) entirely dark. Tarsomere 2 (Ta2) entirely dark



HindLeg. Tibia entirely dark. Tibiae of all legs pale apically, especially on the hindlegs

Hindtarsus. Tarsi (Ta) all dark or with faint indications of white scaling at the articulations.