Adult. Closely resembling Culex pipens. Thorax. Paratergite (Pa) without scales, Postspiracular area (PA) and prespiracular area (PsA) without setae (Postspiracular setae (PS) and prespiracular setae (PsS) absent). Base of hindcoxa (C-III) usually below base of mesomeron (Msm). One lower mesepimeral seta (MeSL) present. Anterior surface of Forecoxa (C-I) with some dark scales. Upper mesepimeral seta (MeSU). Mesepimeron (Mam). Mesothoracic spiracle (MS). Mesokatepisternum (Mks).

Thorax. Posterior margin of scutellum (Stm) trilobed, with setae in 3 groups on all lobes. Scutum (Scu).

Head. Vertex (V) and occiput (Occ) with numerous erect forked scales, largely dark brownish except for a few pale ones in center. Proboscis (P) completely dark scaled on labium. Maxillary Palpi (MPip) shorter than Proboscis. Clypeus (Clp), Pedicel (Pe).

Legs. Pulvilli present.
Bionomics: Larvae can be found in bodies of water containing a high degree of organic pollution and close to human habitation. Females readily enter houses at night and bite man in preference to other mammals (Sirivanakarn, 1976).

Medical Importance: This species is a vector of avian malaria, a primary vector of *Wuchereria bancrofti*. Western equine encephalomyelitis and St. Louis encephalitis have been isolated from this species and it has been implicated as a vector of dog heartworm (Carpenter and LaCasse, 1955; Sirivanakarn, 1976).