Genus level - This mosquito is very similar to *C. lacticitrus* Edwards type. It differs by having the proboscis pale below, all dark hind tibiae and longer and hairier male palps. In colouring and external structure it is very like *C. futigans* Wiedemann and from this the only reliable difference is in the structure of the male terminalia. Although some specimens can be separated from fatigans by having 2 or more lower mesepimeral bristles, a number of specimens examined had only one such bristle. The all dark hind tibiae is also an unreliable character as fatigans in East Africa often has only a very small indistinct pale spot here and it some.

Pleurae with no post-spiracular or pre-alar scales; ppn with some narrow light brown scales on the upper margin and there are two small patches of dark dorsal line which gradually broadens to fill the whole surface narrowly at apex.

Head. Head with a patch of broad, flat, creamy white scales on either side; vertex with the decumbent scales all narrow and creamy white and with the upright scales dark. Proboscis dark with a broad pale creamy white line below from base to near tip (Nakuru) or extending to one-sixth the length tip and usually up the sides (Bwamba); palpi dark and about a one-sixth the length of the proboscis; antennae without scales.

Thorax. Scutum (Scu) covered with narrow buff (Bwamba) or light reddish brown (Nakuru) colored scales and with broad lines of yellow scales on either side of the bare space in front of the scutellum; scutellum (Stm) with narrow yellow scales. Posterior margin of scutellum trilobed.
**Bionomics:** Larva were taken from saline water near the hot springs at Mongiro.

**Medical Importance:** In Nakuru adults of this mosquito are often found in houses and labour lines where they are said to bite freely and a few mosquitoes caught while probing on a human arm were identified as *Cx. terzagius* sp.