The adult. One of the most distinctly marked amongst the African species of Culex; readily distinguished from all others in the Ethiopian fauna by the conspicuously striped femora and tibiae, the pale stripes being continuous on middle and hind legs. Only the most strongly-marked specimens of Cx. univittatus might occasionally be mistaken for the less typically marked Cx. theileri, but these two may be distinguished at once by the hind femur.

Thorax. Thorax with integument uniformly brownish; Pleural scaling: a small patch of flat white post-spiracular scales (PoSc) present; sternopleural scales numerous, usually forming a continuous band extending from subalar area (SaA) to mid coxa, this band rarely interrupted in middle; mesepimeron (Mam) with a large patch of white scales.

Head. Head with the decumbent scales mostly pale. Palpi (MPlp) largely white-scaled above, especially towards tip. Proboscis (P) largely dark on the upper surface, but usually with numerous pale scales about middle; under surface clothed with creamy-white scales right to the tip, though in some lights the tip appears dark owing to the darkened integument.
**Culex (Culex) theileri** Theobald, WRBU specimen CXthe, Character descriptions: Edwards, 1941:305

**Bionomics:** Larvae are found in permanent and temporary bodies of fresh, brackish, salt and foul water. They are commonly found in stagnant and slow-moving streams, irrigation ditches, mangrove and Nipa palm swamps, marshy pools, ground pools, cement tanks, abandoned wells, open cisterns. Artificial containers such as canoes, boats, jars and cans are utilized. Breeding sites are sunlit or shaded (Sirivanakarn, 1976). Females are mainly pig- and bird-feeders but will enter houses to bite man (Harbach, 1988).

**Medical Importance:** *Cx. theileri* is the principal epidemic vector of Rift Valley fever virus (Bunyaviridae: Phlebo-virus) on the inland plateau of southern Africa. (McIntosh, 1980)