**Culex (Culex) tritaeniorhynchus** Giles, field-collected from Djibouti, 2013, Character descriptions: Sirivanakarn, 1976:129

**Head.** Vertex (V) and occiput (Occ) with numerous erect forked scales. 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). Lower mesepimeral seta (MesL) absent. 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).

**Legs.** Pulvilli present

**Probesos (P) with a white band.** Maxillary palpi (MPlp) shorter than Proboscis. Narrow decumbent scales of vertex finer and predominantly golden except for a few pale ones drooping over frons; erect scales relatively shorter, narrower and entirely dark brown; lateral patch of broad scales dull yellowish. Palpus entirely dark or sometimes with pale scales on apex of segment 4. Clypeus (Clp), Pedicel (Pe).
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Wing: Dorsal surface scales narrow. Scales dark in coloration. Alula with fringe of projecting scales or setae. Cell R3 at least as long as vein R2+3. Alula (Al) with narrow fringe scales.

Abdomen: Terga with basal pale bands on all segments. Uniform covering of scales.

Leg: Femora with few or no scattered pale scales. Anterior surface of fore- and mid-femora dark brown to black; all tibiae dark scaled on anterior surface; anterior surface of hindfemur with longitudinal pale stripe poorly contrasted with dark scaled areas on lateral dorsal surface.

Hindtarsus: Basal pale rings present. Tarsomeres 1-4 of all legs with narrow, poorly defined apical and basal pale bands.

Male head: Maxillary palpi as long as Proboscis. Antennae feather like.

Bionomics: Larvae are found in many temporary, semi-permanent and permanent ground water habitats that are sunlit and contain vegetation. Habitats include, but are not limited to, ground pools, streams, swamps, and low-salinity tidal marshes. (Bram, 1967). Females are primarily cattle- and pig-biters, but will feed on man in their absence (Bram, 1967).

Medical Importance: Primary vector of Japanese B encephalitis in the oriental region (Bram, 1967).