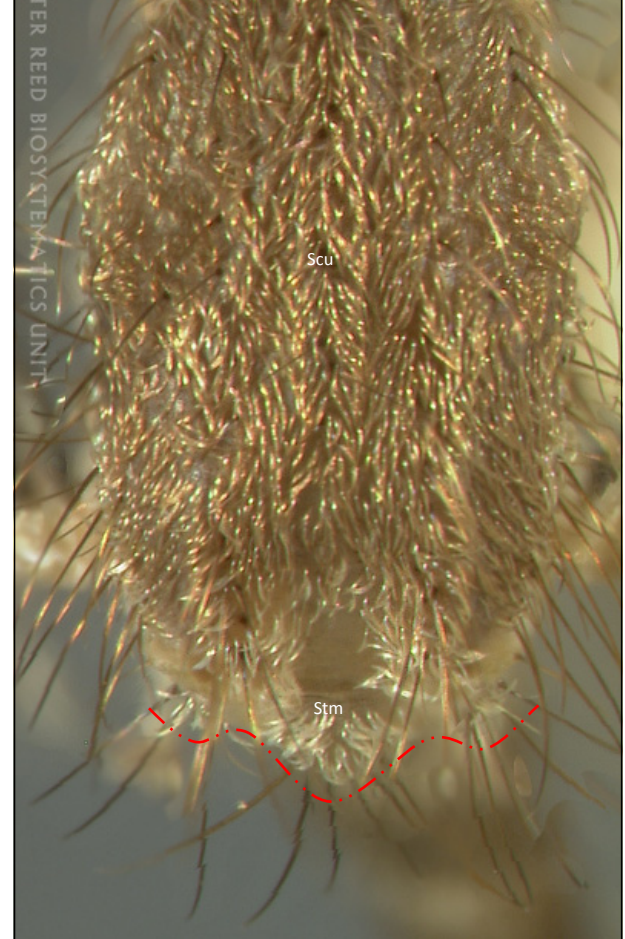


*Culex (Culex) univittatus* Theobald, WRBU specimen CXuni, Character descriptions: Sirivanakarn, 1976:48

The typical form of this species may be recognized without much difficulty by the presence of a pale stripe on the anterior surface of the hind tibia and the presence of post-spiracular and lower pre-alar scales. The absence of an antero-ventral dark stripe on the hind femur, as well as the pleural scaling, will distinguish the most strongly marked *Cx. univittatus* from *Cx. theileri*. Thorax. Paratergite (Pa) without scales. Postspiracular area (PA) and prespiracular area (PsA) without setae (Postspiracular setae (PS) and prespiracular setae (PsS) absent). Postspiracular scales (PoSc) present. Lower prealar scales (LPrSc) present. Base of hindcoxa (C-III) usually below base of mesomeron (Msm). Presence of one Lower mesepimeral seta (MeSL). Upper mesepimeral seta (MeSU). Mesepimeron (Mam). Mesothoracic spiracle (MS). Mesokatepisternum (Mks). Integument dark brown to black.

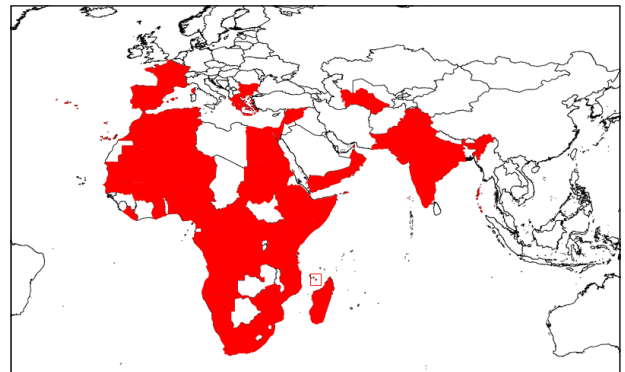
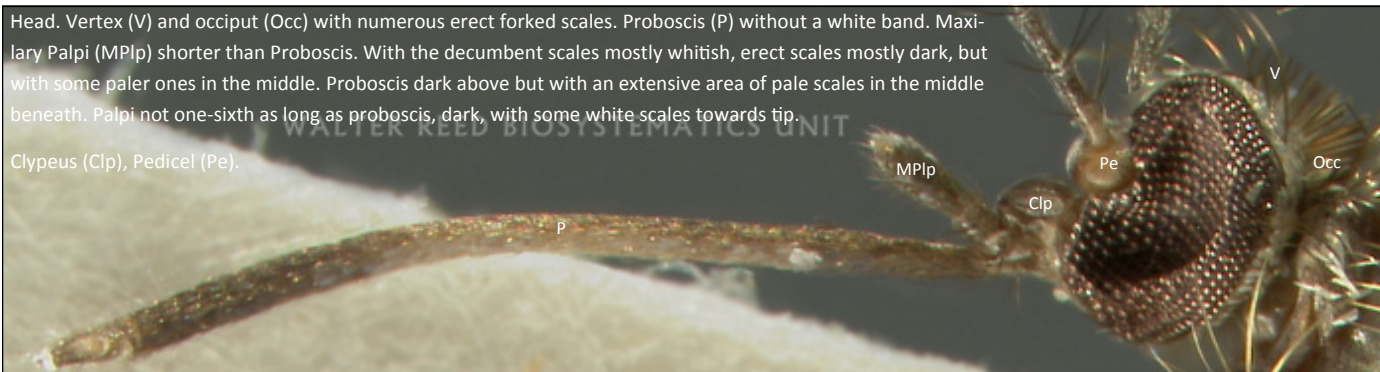


Thorax. Scutum (Scu) scales on anterior scutum (coloration) all/ mostly uniformly dark (few scattered pale scales may be present). Posterior margin of scutellum (Stm) trilobed, with setae in 3 groups on all lobes.



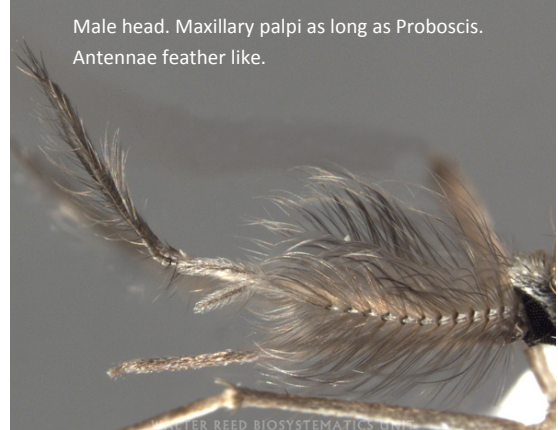
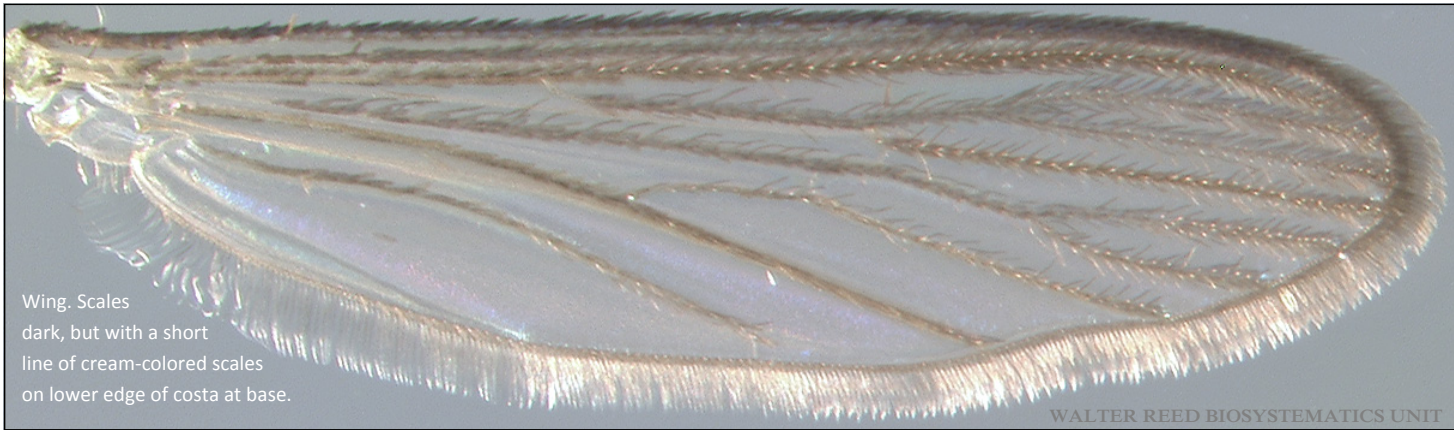
Head. Vertex (V) and occiput (Occ) with numerous erect forked scales. Proboscis (P) without a white band. Maxillary Palpi (MPlp) shorter than Proboscis. With the decumbent scales mostly whitish, erect scales mostly dark, but with some paler ones in the middle. Proboscis dark above but with an extensive area of pale scales in the middle beneath. Palpi not one-sixth as long as proboscis, dark, with some white scales towards tip.

Clypeus (Clp), Pedicel (Pe).





*Culex (Culex) univittatus* Theobald, WRBU specimen CXuni, Character descriptions: Sirivanakarn, 1976:48



**Bionomics:** Larvae are found in ground pools, marshy pools, barrow pits, stagnant drains and streams, canals and shallow wells. Females feed on birds and mammals other than man (Sirivanakarn, 1976).

**Medical Importance:** Vector of West Nile and Sindbis viruses (Sirivanakarn, 1976).

