

# The Mosquitoes of Macha, Zambia

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#### **Preface**

When performing mosquito collections in Africa, by pyrethrum spray catch, CDC light traps, landing catches, larval collections, or aspiration, any number of mosquito species may turn up in addition to the targeted Anopheles malaria vectors. While information regarding the identification of anopheline species is excellent, identification of African culicines is more difficult. This pictorial reference was compiled from our voucher collection with the intention of assisting entomological research in Africa by providing an additional tool to identify common culicine species that may be of academic or public health interest. Mosquitoes included are those that have been collected during our malaria research efforts in the Macha catchment region in southern Zambia, and include collection and location data relevant to our study villages. As more information becomes available, this document will be updated. It is our hope that this reference will be a valuable resource for mosquito research in Africa. Please direct any questions or comments to Rebekah Kent at rkent@jhsph.edu. All identifications were made using the sources listed on p. 32

#### The Mosquitoes of Macha

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*30.* 

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#### Anopheles (Anopheles) coustani Lavaran





#### Collection notes:

Ubiquitously collected from most breeding sites throughout the Macha catchment region; adults occasionally in indoor and outdoor CDC light traps

5th, 4th, and most of 3rd hind tarsal segments white

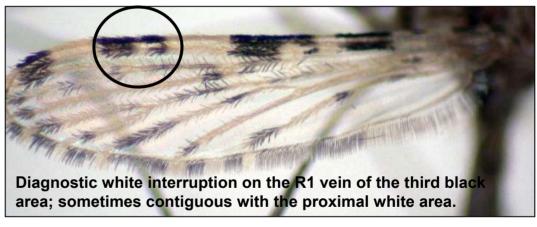




#### Anopheles (Cellia) arabiensis Patton

\*\*Morphologically identical to *An.* quadriannulatus (Theobald), also occurring in Macha\*\*





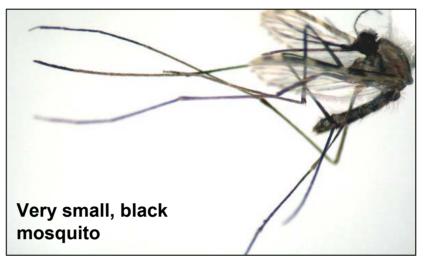
Collection notes: Adults collected resting inside sleeping houses. Larvae in sunlit, usually temporary puddles of water, sometimes together with *An. quadriannulatus*. *An. arabiensis* is a demonstrated vector of *P. falciparum* in Macha. *An. quadriannulatus* feeds on cattle and is of no known public health importance. *An. quad*. collected from Chidakwa and Lupata breeding sites.

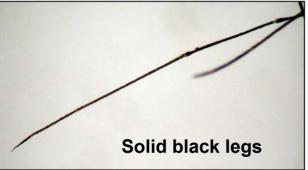


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#### Anopheles (Cellia) funestus s.s. Giles

\*\*Morphologically identical to *An.* leesoni Evans and *An. parensis* Gillies, also occurring in Macha\*\*







#### **Collection notes:**

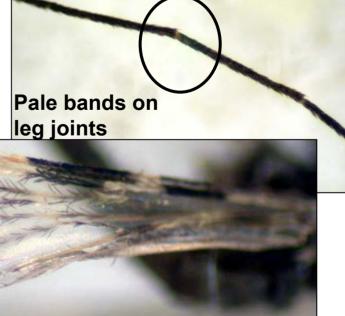
Adults of all three species collected resting inside sleeping houses. An. funestus and An. leesoni also in indoor CDC light traps. An. leesoni and An. parensis blood meals were from cattle; these species are of no known public health importance.



### Anopheles (Cellia) longipalpis (Theobald)



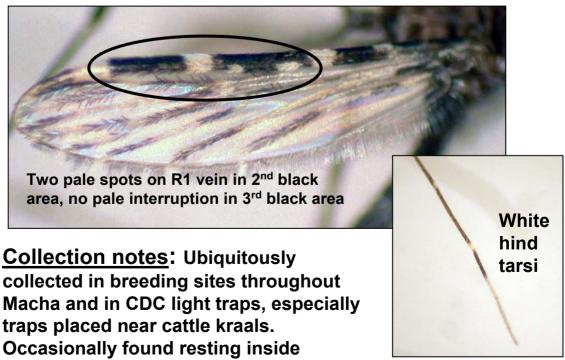
Collection notes: Collected resting inside sleeping houses, however blood meals were from cattle, dogs, and goats.
Commonly collected inside houses in Mufwafwi village.



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# Anopheles (Cellia) rufipes (Gough)





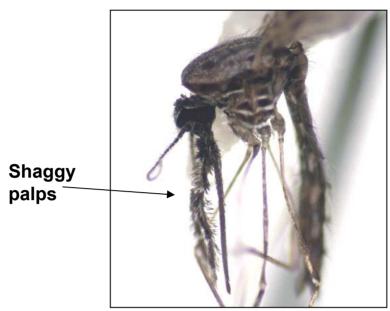
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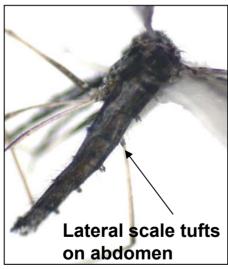
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sleeping houses, but not a known malaria

vector.

#### Anopheles (Cellia) squamosus Theobald

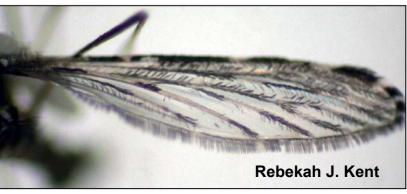






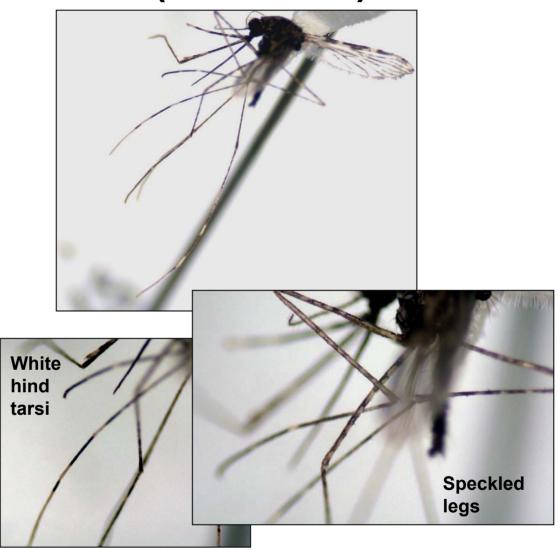
#### **Collection notes:**

Ubiquitously collected in breeding sites throughout Macha. Adults also collected with indoor and outdoor CDC light traps.



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### Anopheles (Cellia) pretoriensis (Theobald)



Collection notes:
Collected in CDC light traps hung near cattle kraals, April 2005.



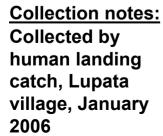
# Aedes (Neomelaniconion) macintoshi Huang



Subspiracular scales yellow and narrow



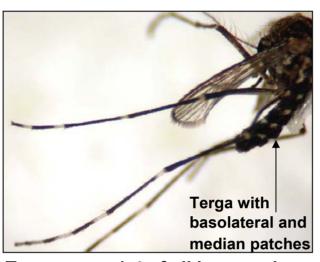
Lateral bands on scutum bright yellow





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# Aedes (Diceromyia) fascipalpis (Edwards)

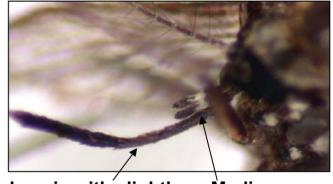


Tarsomeres 1-4 of all legs, and hindtersomere 5 with broad, white, basal band



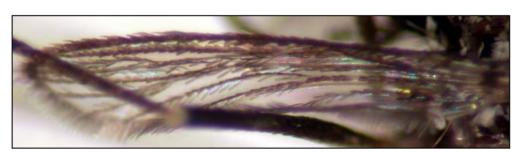
Pleuron with broad, white scales. Scutum with narrow, yellow scales.

Collection notes: one adult female collected during human landing catches in Lupata, January 2006.



Proboscis with slightly paler, narrow, speckled central area

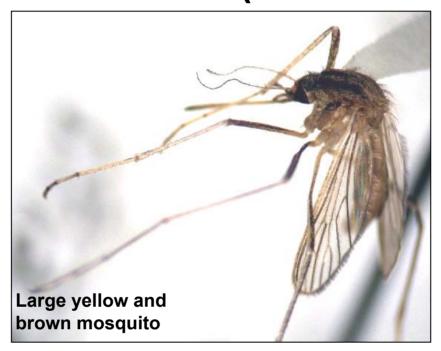
Median white band on palps

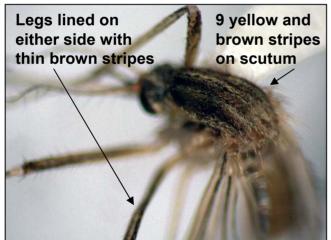


Wings unspeckled

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### Aedes (Aedimorphus) ochraceus (Theobald)







Collection notes: Larvae collected along the edges of deep grassy pools in Chidakwa, Jan-Feb 2005. Engorged adults collected inside sleeping houses, Lupata village, January 2006.



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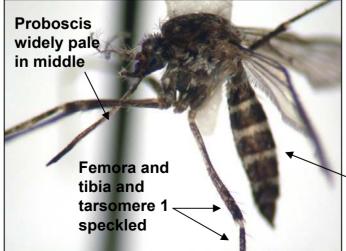
### Aedes (Aedimorphus) hirsutus (Theobald)



#### **Collection notes:**

larvae collected from grassy pools in Chidakwa, Jan-Feb 2005 and muddy tire tracks. Adults collected during human landing collections, Lupata village, January 2006.





Thorasic scale patches well developed, including 2 subspiracular patches

Terga 2-6 with basal white bands, straight margins

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### Aedes (Aedimorphus) dalzieli (Theobald)



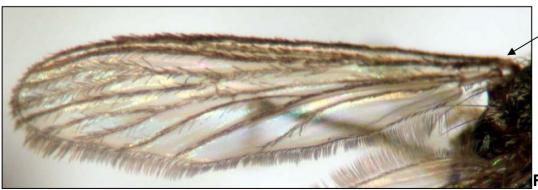




Yellow scale scattered throughout mostly dark scutum scales; patches of white scales above wing base and on prescutellar area

#### **Collection notes:**

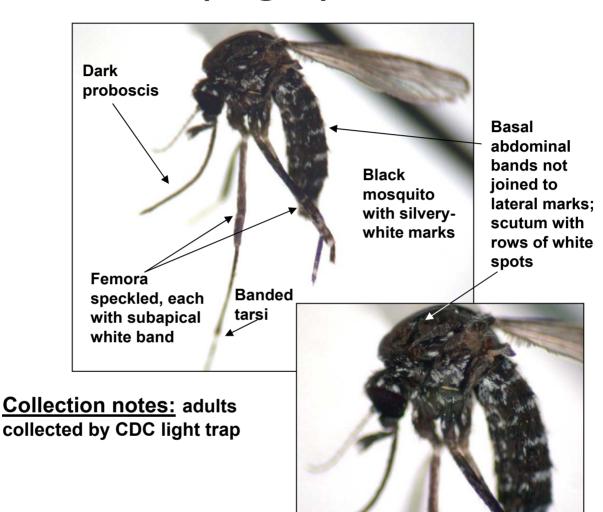
Adults collected by human landing catch in Lupata village, January 2006.

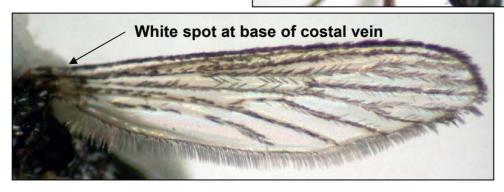


Wing dark with small basal pale spot on costa

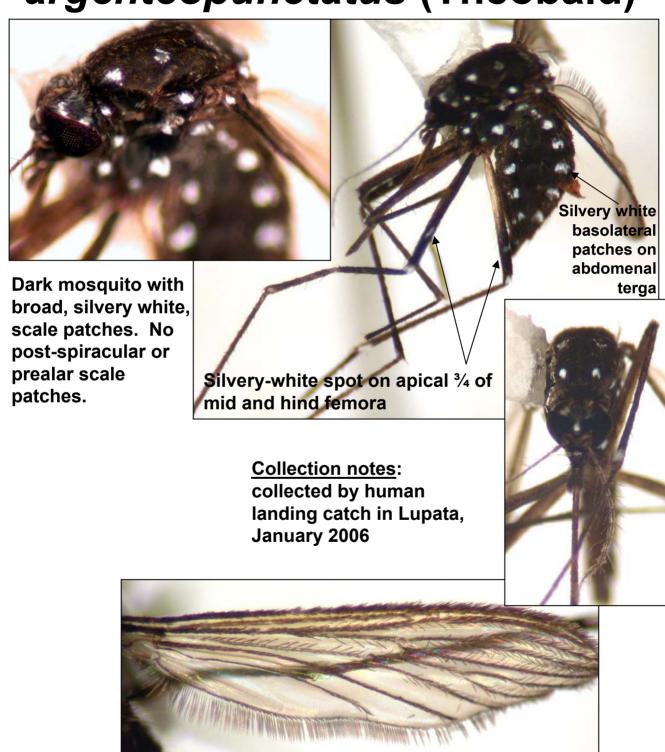
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### Aedes (Aedimorphus) vittatus (Bigot)

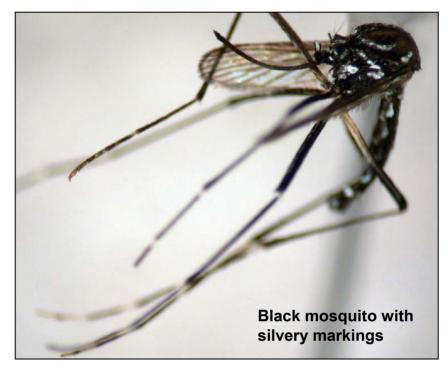




## Aedes (Aedimorphus) argenteopunctatus (Theobald)



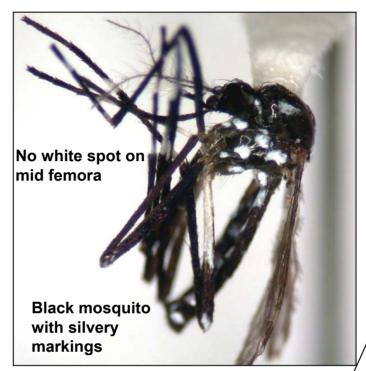
### Aedes (Stegomyia) aegypti (Linneaus)



Diagnostic lyre-shaped scale pattern on scutum



### Aedes (Stegomyia) spp. dendrophilus group



Crescentshaped scale patches in scutal fossae

Collection notes: collected by human landing catch, April 2005.





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### Aedes (Mucidus) sudanensis (Theobald)

Relatively long palps for *Aedes*,



Collection notes:
collected in April 2005 in
a CDC light trap hung
next to a cattle kraal;
larvae are predaceous

Large mosquito, with a "moldy" look due to broad, erect scales covering body and legs



Wing with speckled black and white scales, cloudy appearance surrounding the r-m and m-cu cross veins



### Culex (Culex) quinquefasciatus Say



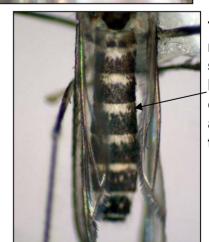


white underside of abdomen (sterna)



No postspiracular scales or bristles

<u>Collection notes:</u> Very common and abundant October – January, especially in Chidakwa. Adults collected by pyrethrum spray catch in sleeping houses. Blood meals are from humans, cattle, dogs, and chickens.

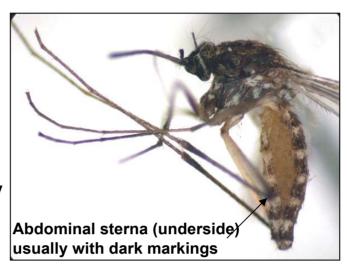


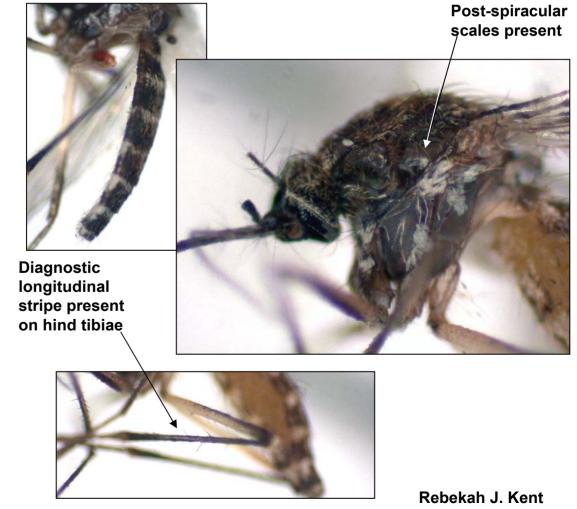
Thick, halfmoonshaped, basal bands on abdominal terga

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#### Culex (Culex) univittatus Theobald

Collection notes:
adults collected by
pyrethrum spray
catch between
October and
January, particularly
in Chidakwa





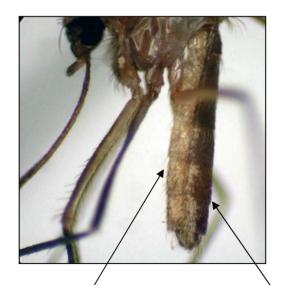
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### Culex (Culex) antennatus (Becker)



**Collection notes:** adults occasionally collected in pyrethrum spray catch

No postspiracular scale patch



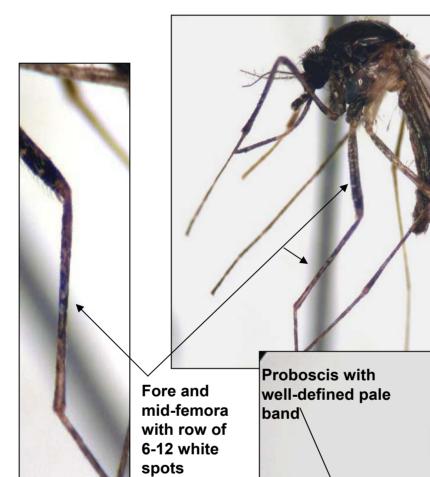
Abdominal sterna white



Abdominal terga unbanded, but with lateral patches on terminal segments

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### Culex (Culex) poicilipes (Theobald)

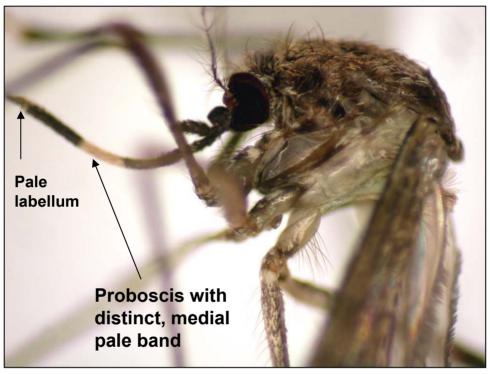


Collection notes: Adults occasionally collected in pyrethrum spray catches



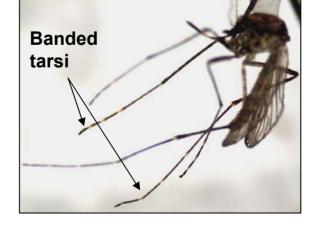
#### Culex (Oculeomyia) bitaenorhynchus

(formerly Cx. ethiopicus Edwards)





Collection notes:
Collected larvae in
Chidakwa, January
2006

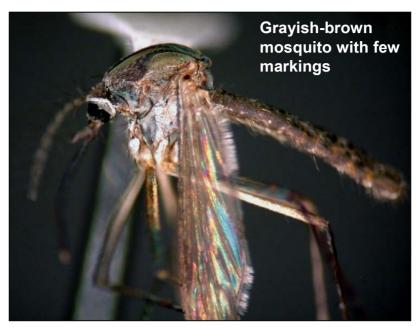


Wing speckled with broad pale and dark scales



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#### Culex (Culiciomyia) nebulosus Theobald



Collection notes: adults started appearing in CDC and human landing collections by mid-February, especially in Chidakwa. Also abundant in CDC traps hung near cattle pens in April 2005

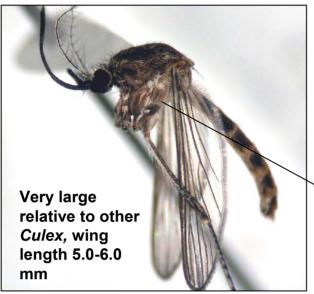
Row of wide, pale / scales lining the orbital margin of the eyes

Vertical row of white scales lining the posterior edge of the mesokatepisternum

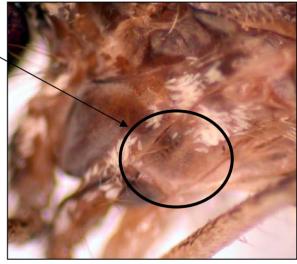


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### Culex (Lutzia) tigripes De Grandpré & De Charmoy



4 mesanepimeral setae



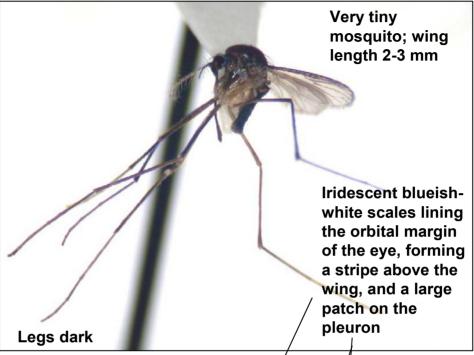


#### **Collection notes:**

Larvae collected from sun-lit Lupata breeding site. Adults aspirated from inside houses. Larvae are predaceous on other mosquito larvae.

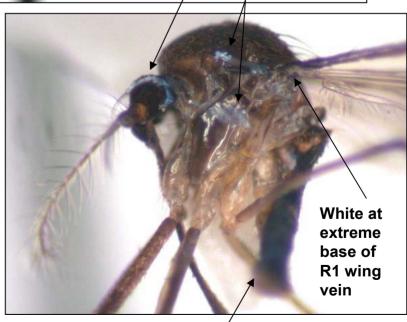


#### Uranotaenia (Uranotaenia) balfouri Theobald



#### **Collection**

notes: one adult collected during pyrethrum spray catch, December 2004, Chidakwa

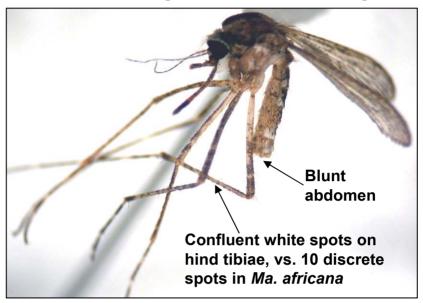


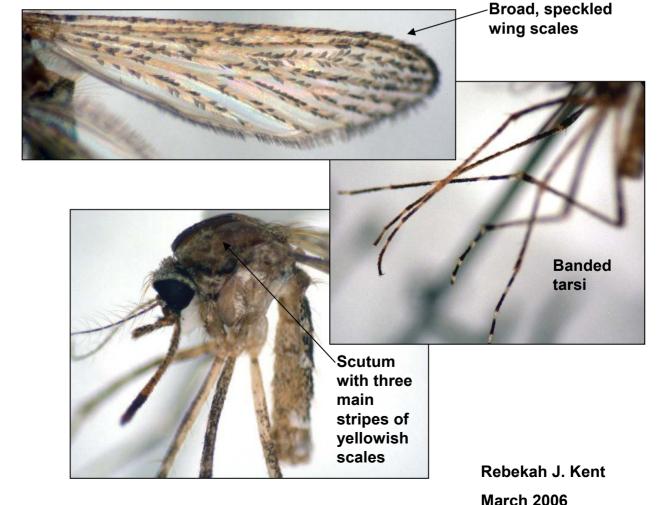
Abdominal terga dark, sterna pale

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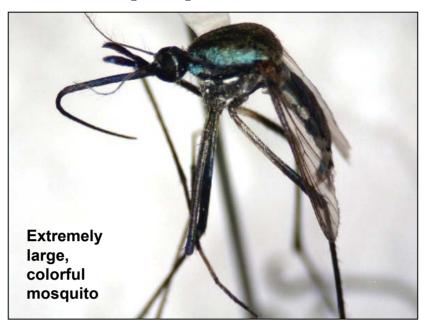
### Mansonia (Mansonioides) uniformis (Theobald)

#### Collection notes: adults collected by human landing catch, occasionally by pyrethrum spray catch and CDC trap

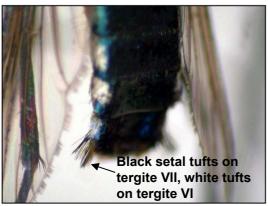


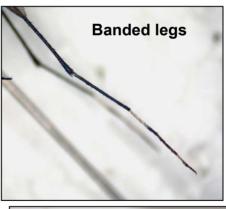


#### Toxorhynchites (Toxorhynchites) brevipalpis Theobald



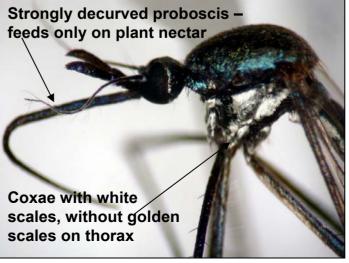






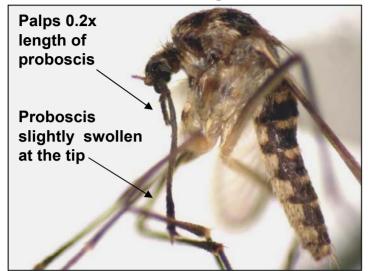
#### Collection

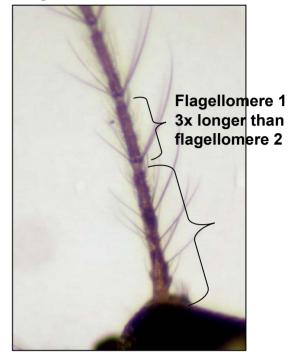
notes: rarely collected because adults don't feed on blood; larvae predaceous on other mosquito larvae in tree holes



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### Ficalbia circumtestacea (Theobald)







Patch of greywhite scales in the center of the mesokatepisternum





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   pupal mosquitoes from Ogaswara-guntô (Diptera: Culicidae). Med. Entomol. Zool.
   55: 217-231.
- The Walter Reed Biosystematics Unit. <a href="http://www.wrbu.org/index.html">http://www.wrbu.org/index.html</a>

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- Guide Hansumo
- Seen Mudenda
- Betham Dubeka
- Buster Munsanje
- Maron Mulota
- Frederick Mwiinga
- Patricia Muleva
- Petros Moono
- Fines Mwaanga
- Kalizya Sinyangwe

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