

THE BIOLOGY AND DESCRIPTION OF THE LARVA AND PUPA OF
ANOPHELES (CELLIA) ELEGANS JAMES (1903)

Kamini N. Mendis, R. L. Ihalamulla, S. Nanayakkara

(Dept. of Parasitology, Faculty of Medicine,
University of Colombo, Colombo 8)

and R. L. Peyton

(Medical Entomology Project, Smithsonian Institution,
Washington DC 20560)

The distribution of *Anopheles (Cellia) elegans*, a natural vector of simian malarias, is limited to south-west India and Sri Lanka. To date, only the egg and adult stages of this species have been described. In the literature the pupa is referred to scantily, and its larva is said to be unknown. In this study, descriptions of the pupa and larva of *An. elegans* are presented for the first time, and the bionomics and medical significance of this species are updated.

The larva of *An. elegans* is distinct from those of other species in the Leucosphyrus Group to which it belongs in the length and placement of the 4th pair of clypeal hairs.

In Udawattakelle (situated in the Kandy district at an elevation of 1700 feet above sea level) from where young aquatic stages of this species were collected, the breeding places of *An. elegans* were small collections of heavily shaded unpolluted muddy water on a gravel road. The breeding season is from April to September, coinciding with rains.

We have colonised *An. elegans* in the laboratory and with it as the vector completed the entire cycle of transmission in the laboratory of *P. inui*, a simian malaria parasite indigenous to Sri Lanka. The role of *An. elegans* as an efficient vector of *P. inui* has been established.

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