# Family: Culicidae Genus: Anopheline & Culicine Morphology, bionomics, life cycle, pathogenesis& control.

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#### Culicine: Introduction

Common name: Mosquitoes.

Host: Man, all domesticated animals, reptiles and birds

Species: Anopheles gambiae.

Culex pipens.

Aedes aegypti

# Culicine: Morphology

- These are slender bodied flies.
- The legs are long and eyes are prominent.
- The thorax is wedge shaped.
- The mouth parts is adopted for blood sucking.
- The antennae is 15 segmented.



Anopheles mosquitoes



# Anopheles mosquitoes



# Culex mosquitoes



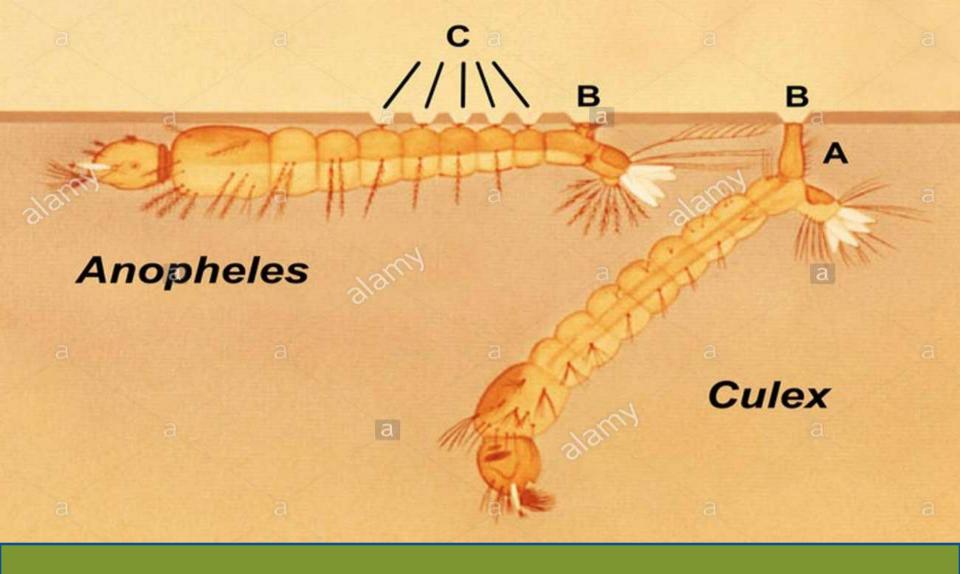
# Culex mosquitoes



# Aedes mosquitoes



Aedes aegypti



#### Anophelies / Culex

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## Mosquitoes: Life cycle

- All mosquito species go through four distinct stages during their life cycle:
  - Egg Hatches when exposed to water.
  - Larva Termed as "wriggler" lives in water; molts several times; most species surface to breathe air.
  - Pupa –Termed as "tumbler" does not feed; stage just before emerging as adult.
  - Adult -Flies short time after emerging and after its body parts have hardened.
- The first three stages occur in water, but the adult is an active flying insect.
- Only the female mosquito bites and feeds on the blood of humans or other animals.

### Mosquitoes: Life cycle....conted

- After obtaining a blood meal, the female mosquito lays the eggs directly on or near water, soil and at the base of some plants.
- The eggs hatch in water and a mosquito larva or "wriggler" emerges.
- The larva lives in the water, feeds and develops into the third stage of the life cycle called, a pupa or "tumbler."
   The pupa also lives in the water but no longer feeds.
- Finally, the mosquito emerges from the pupal case after two days to a week in the pupal stage.
- The life cycle typically takes up two weeks, but depending on conditions, it can range from 4 days to as long as a month.
- The adult mosquito emerges onto the water's surface and flies away, ready to begin its lifecycle.

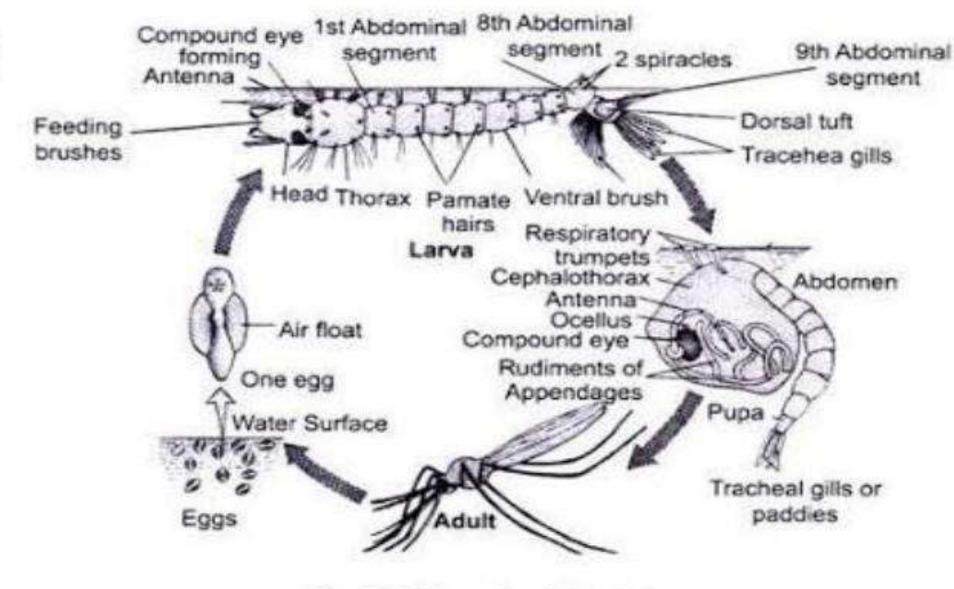
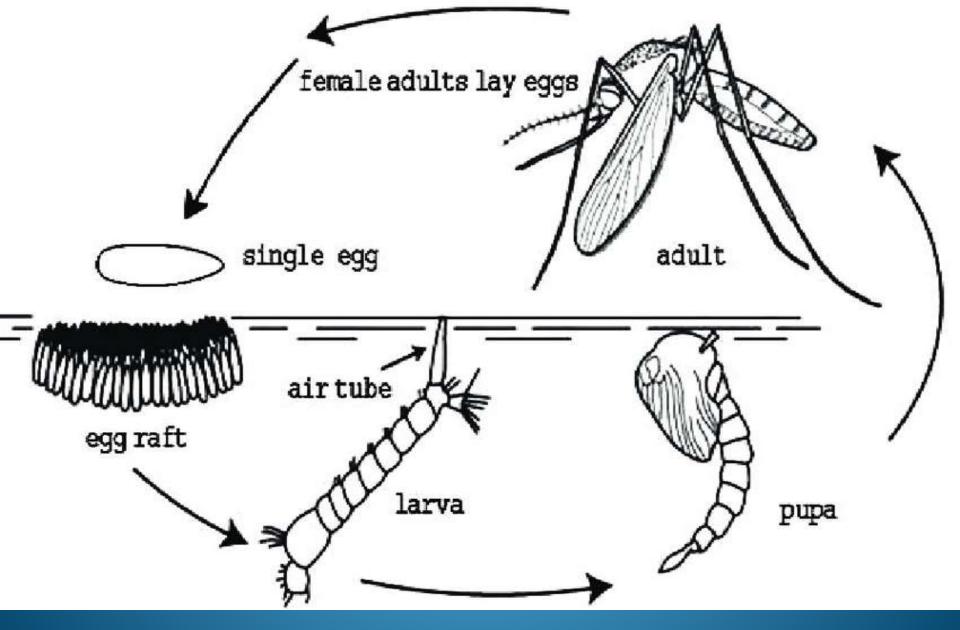


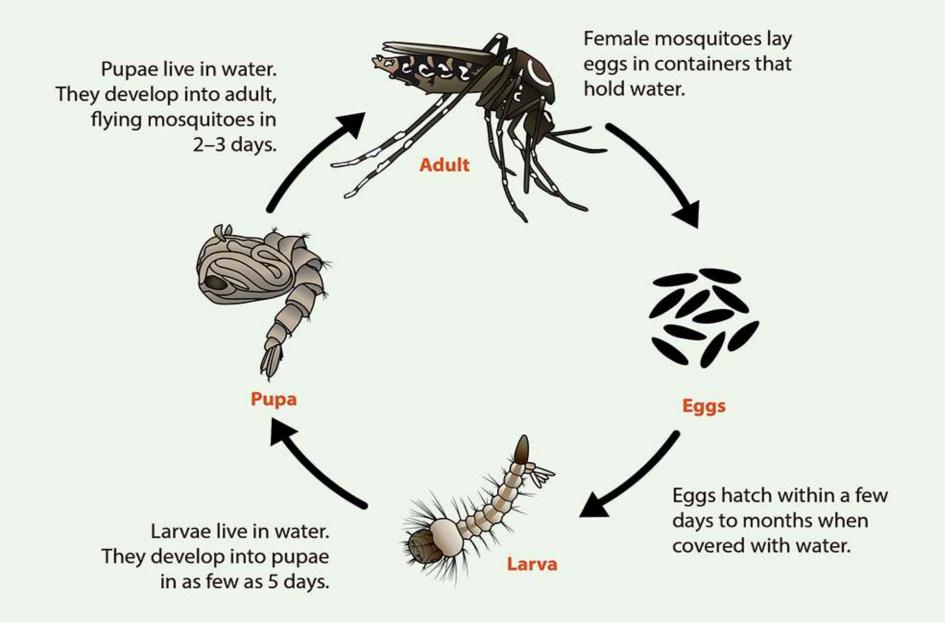
Fig. 8.7. Life cycle of Anopheles

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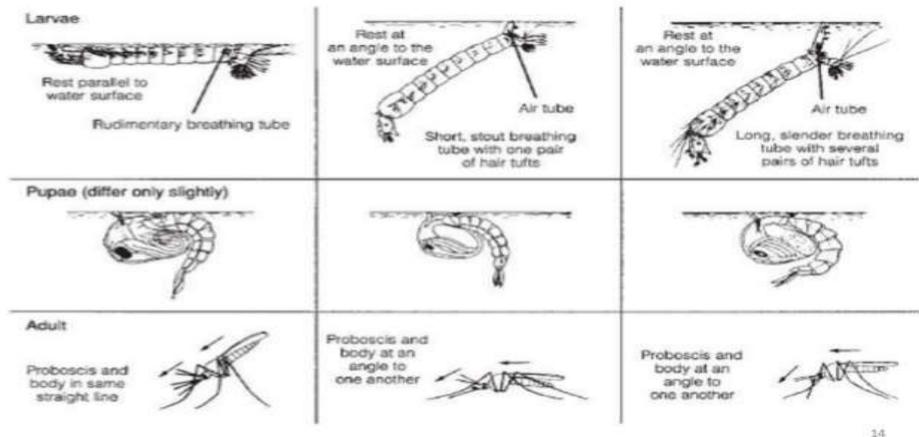


Life cycle of Culex

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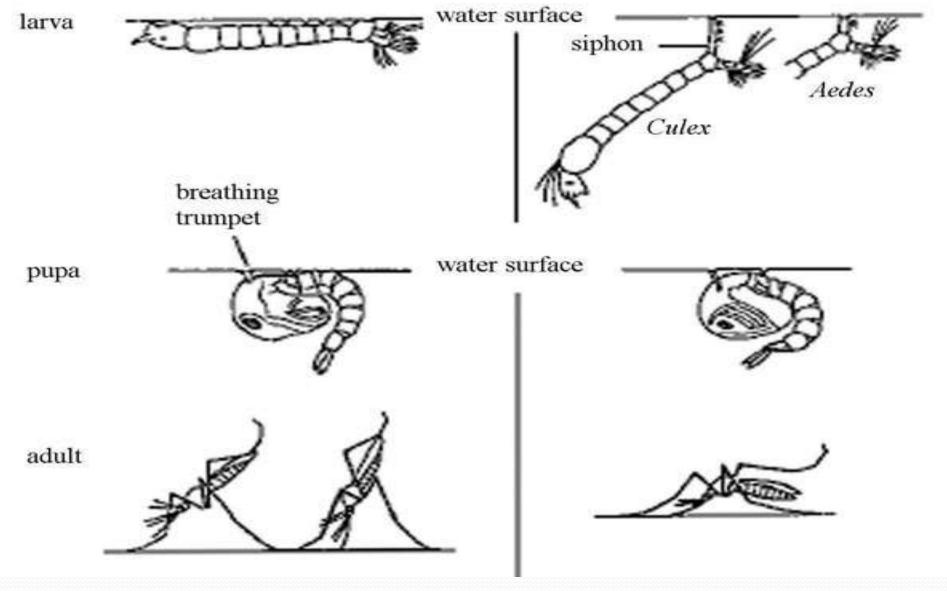






#### Comparative study of Anopheles / Culex

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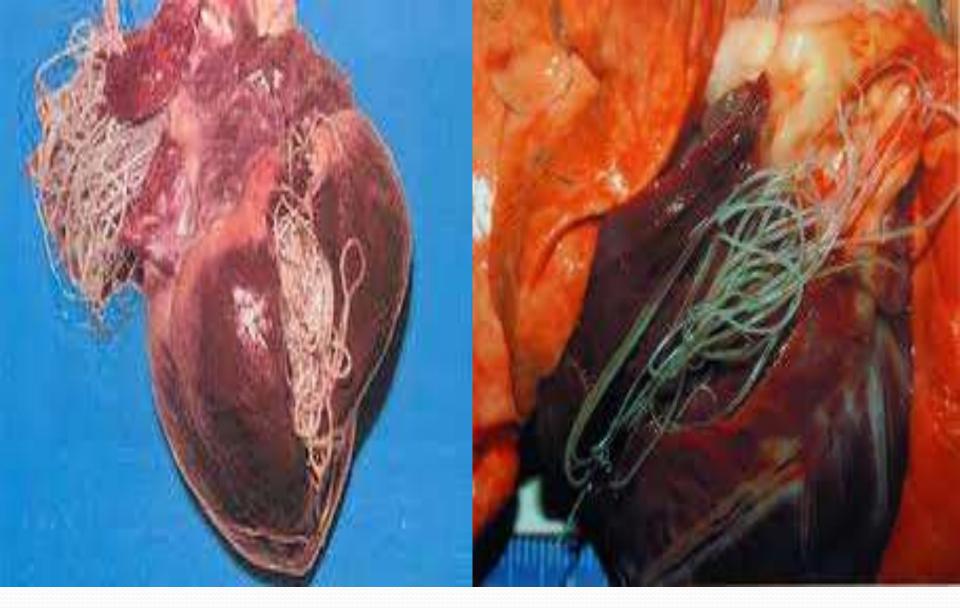


Comparative study of Anopheles / Culex

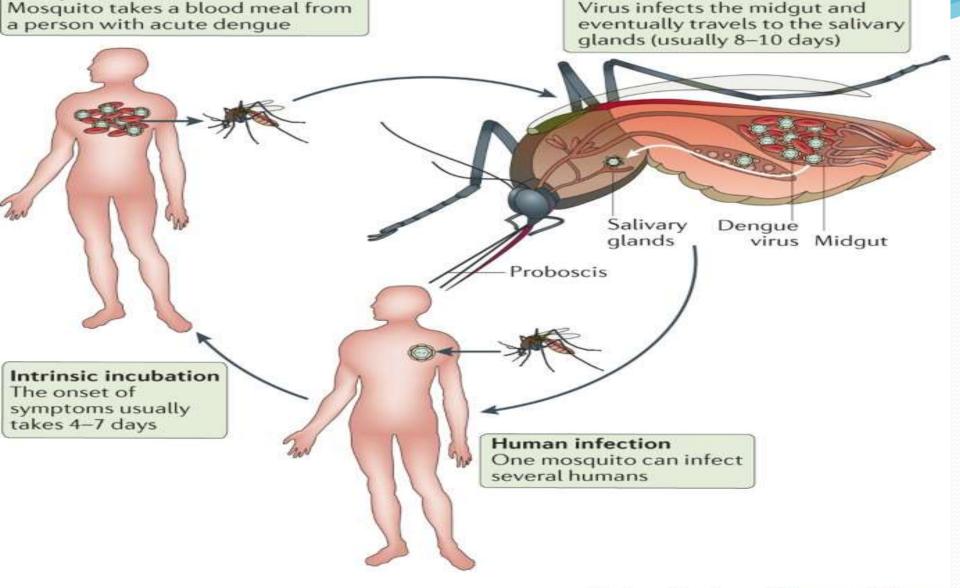
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## Culicine: Pathogenesis

- They are transmitting agent of many vector-borne diseases, caused by either parasites, bacteria or viruses.
- Malaria is a parasitic infection transmitted by Anopheles.
- Dengue is the most prevalent viral infection transmitted by Aedes.
- Other viral diseases transmitted by vectors include chikungunya fever, Zika virus fever, yellow fever, Japanese encephalitis, tick-borne encephalitis.
- They also transmits *Dirofilaria immitis*.
- *Plasmodium gallinacean* the causative agent of bird malaria also transmitted by these fly.



Dog affected with 'Heart worm'



Mosquito infection

Nature Reviews | Disease Primers

Extrinsic incubation

#### Aedes causing 'DENGU FEVER'

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Transmission of avian malaria



Transmission of avian malaria

#### Culicine: Control

- Reduction of the mosquito breeding sites.
- Killing of mosquito larvae where the insects breed.
- Removal of algae from ponds.
- Use of mosquito repellent in living space.
- Biologically control by rearing of Gambushia fish.
- Increase the number of mosquito predators in your yard.