

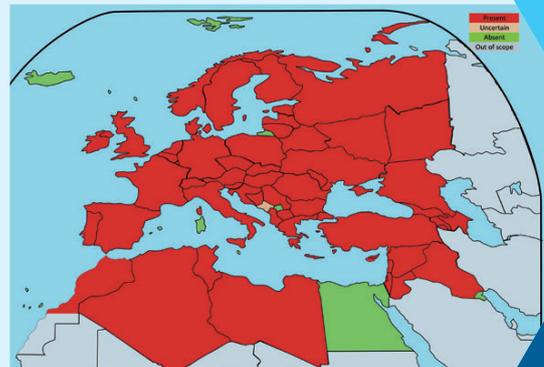


Anopheles claviger s.s., as well as its sibling species *Anopheles petragrani*, are members of the *Claviger* complex. These two species differ in their morphology (egg, larval and pupal), behaviour (larval and adult) and in their distribution. *An. claviger s.s.* occurs across most of Europe, up to the Middle East and North Africa, whereas *An. petragrani* is so far restricted to the western Mediterranean region. Although its epidemiological importance is not significant due to its small population, *An. claviger* was known in the twentieth century as a malaria vector in the eastern Mediterranean region.



Distribution around the Mediterranean Basin

Anopheles claviger s.s. is a Palaearctic species that is distributed all over Europe, the Middle East and North Africa.



Distribution of *Anopheles claviger* 2018 / MosKeyTool



Vector surveillance

No surveillance at European level.

Vector control

- Source reduction: elimination of stagnant water that is propitious for larvae
- Spraying of chemical or organic pesticides
- Use of repellents to reduce bites

Transmission

Potential vector of:

Human malaria parasites
(*Plasmodium vivax* and experimentally for *Plasmodium falciparum*)



References, tools

Mosquitoes and Their Control, 2nd ed. Norbert Becker, Dusan Petric, Marija Zgomba, Clive Boase, Madon Minoo, Christine Dahl, Achim Kaiser, Springer, 2010.

Anopheles (Anopheles) claviger



MORPHOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION

A brownish colour mosquito



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Uniformly dark legs



© WRBU

Uniformly dark brown maxillary palps.



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The scales on the wings are dark, evenly distributed without any dark spot.



Body length: 7 mm



Biting behaviour: Exophilic species ; the adult females do not readily enter houses, but bite in the open, outside villages.



Immature habitats: Wide variety of breeding sites, but show a preference for unpolluted, semipermanent and permanent water bodies. In the Mediterranean region, they are frequently found in wells and water containers.



Host preference: Zoophilic species ; its preferred hosts are domestic mammals but humans may constitute a second choice.



EASILY CONFUSED SPECIES

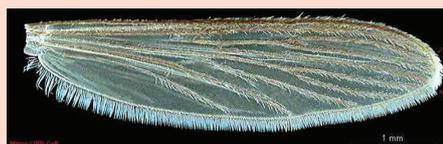
Anopheles plumbeus



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An. plumbeus could be distinguished from *An. claviger* by its smaller size, darker coloration, lightly whorled antenna and more densely scaled wings.

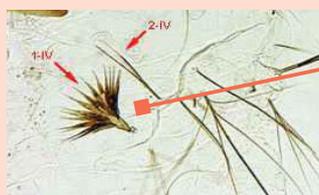
Anopheles marteri



© IRD

Pale patch on the apical end.

Anopheles petragrani



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Antepalpal setae 2-IV and 2-V on abdominal segments with 2-3 branches, with one of the middle branch shorter (3-5 branches of the same length with *An. claviger*).