**Methods**

Larval rearing and identification

Larvae collected were placed individually into 22 mm X 52 mm 5 dram plastic tubes (BioQuip®Products, Rancho Dominguez, CA – catalogue number 8905) one quarter filled with water from the collection site. A hole, approximately 15 mm in diameter, was cut in the center of the tube’s lid and a fine mesh netting was hot-glued over it. Larval and pupal skins were collected from each vial and preserved in 70% ethanol for slide mounting. Emerged adults, except for *Anopheles gambiae* complex and *Anopheles funestus* group were transferred individually to dry 5 dram plastic tubes identical to the ones previously described and allowed to die. They were then pinned and identified using morphological keys (Jupp 1996, Gillies and Coetzee 1987). All *An. gambiae* complex and *An. funestus* group adults were preserved alive in 70% ethanol and identified using molecular assays (Lee *et al.* 2014, Scott *et al.* 1993, Koekemoer *et al.* 2002).

**References**

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