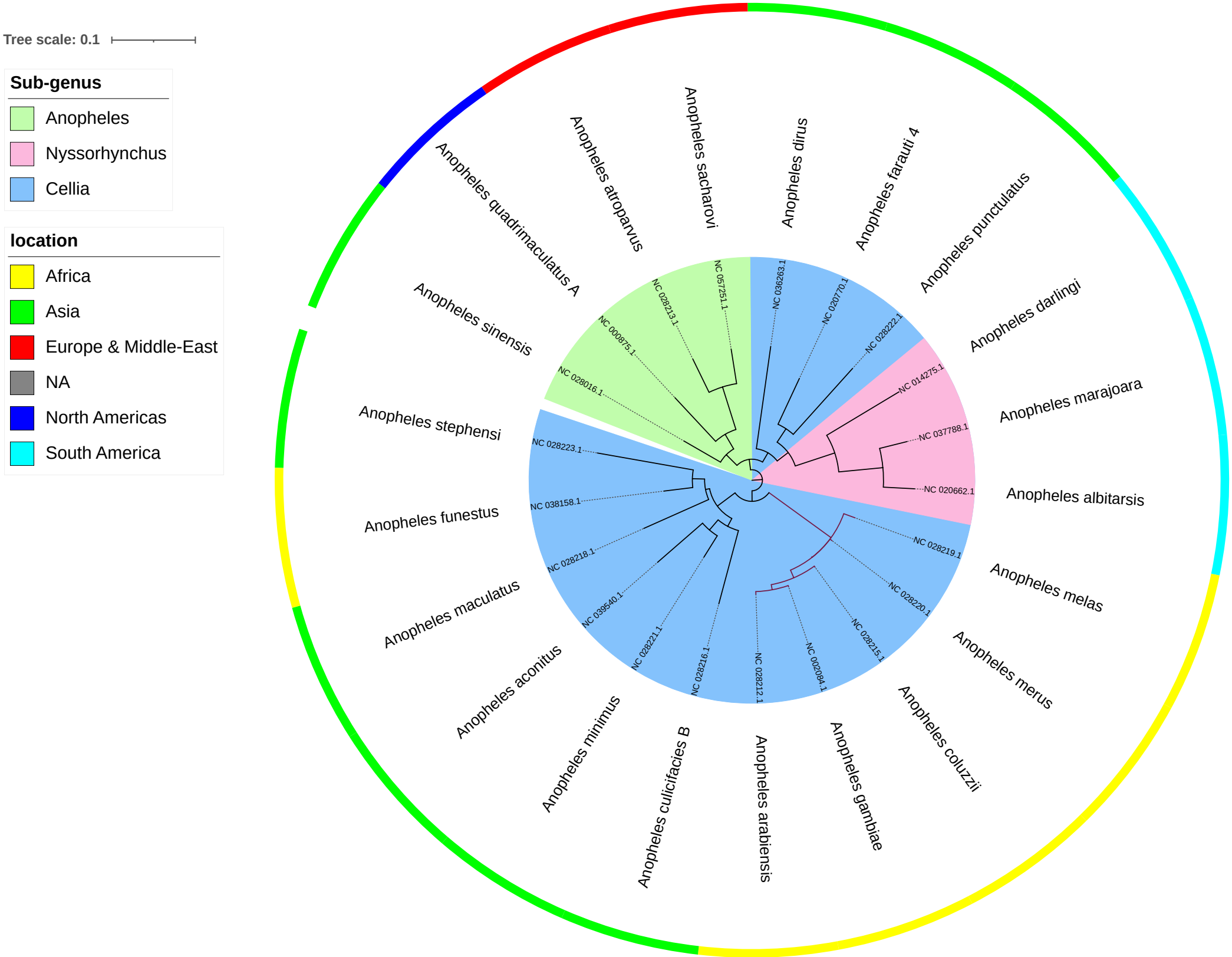

Fig 1. NADH dehydrogenase subunit 1 (ND1) gene tree for top dominant malaria vectors of the world. [Gambiae complex species (An. melas, merus, coluzzii, gambiae, and arabiensis) highlighted with purple branches]

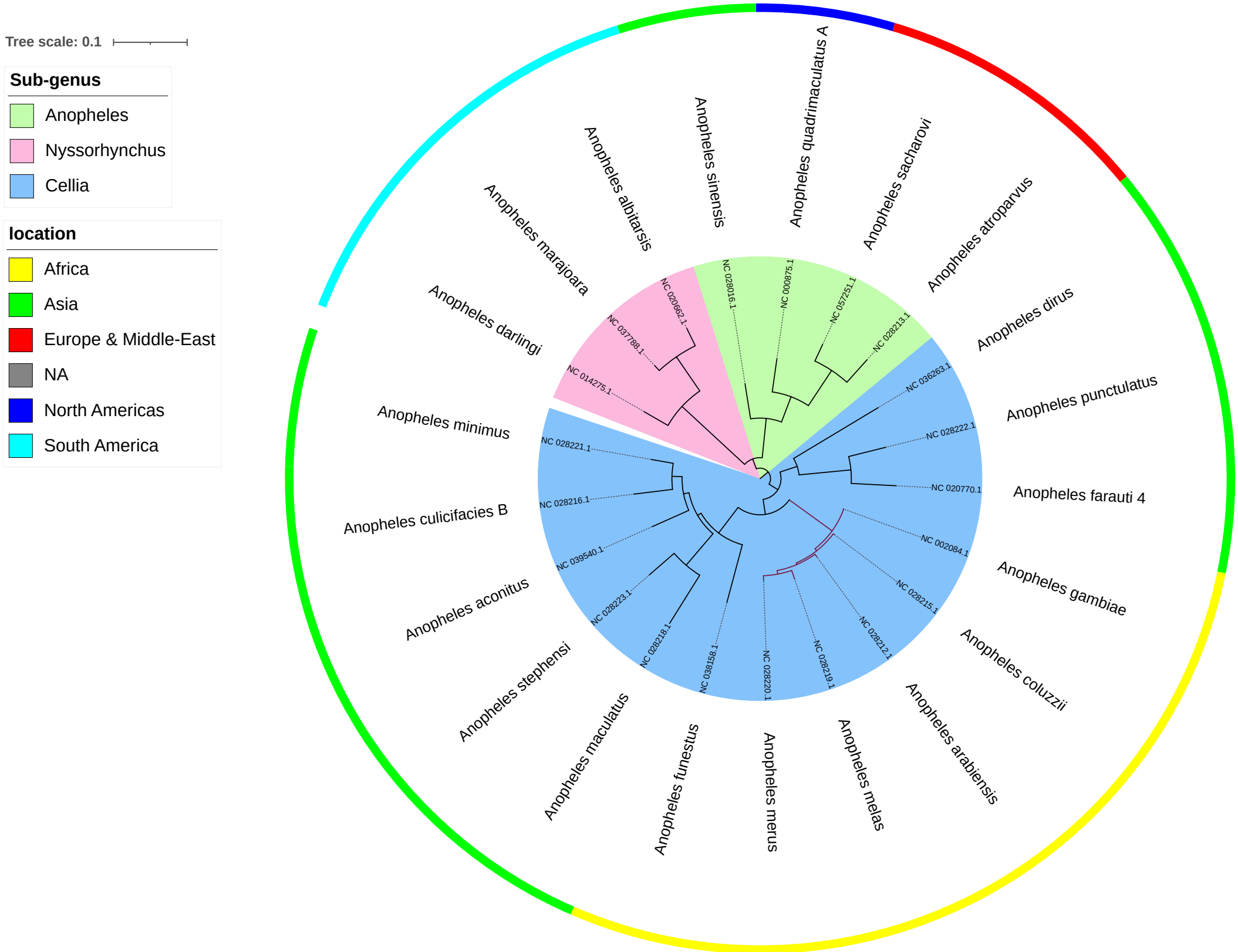

Fig 2. NADH dehydrogenase subunit 2 (ND2) gene tree for top dominant malaria vectors of the world. [Gambiae complex species (An. melas, merus, coluzzii, gambiae, and arabiensis) highlighted with purple branches]

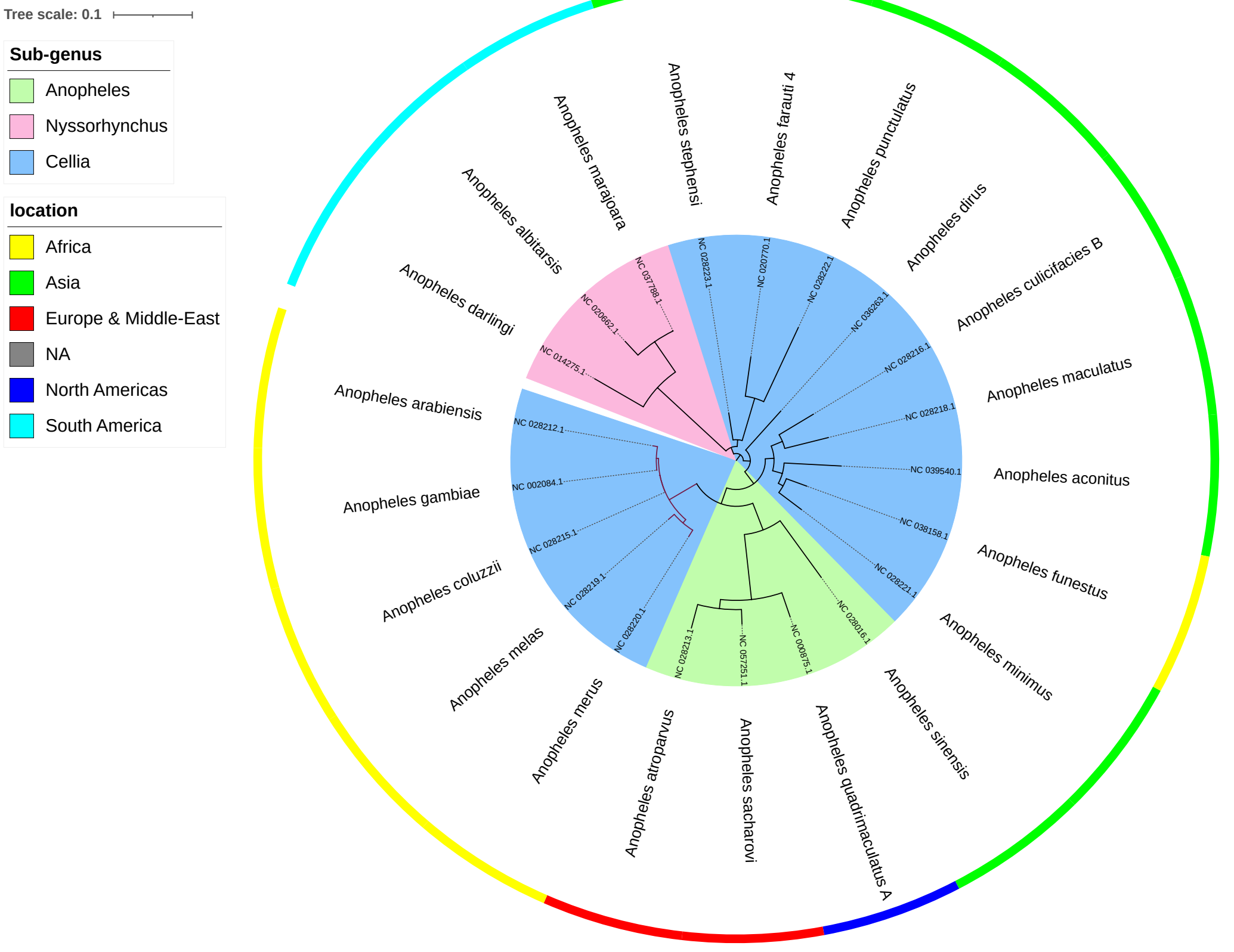

Fig 3. NADH dehydrogenase subunit 3 (ND3) gene tree for top dominant malaria vectors of the world. [Gambiae complex species (An. melas, merus, coluzzii, gambiae, and arabiensis) highlighted with purple branches]

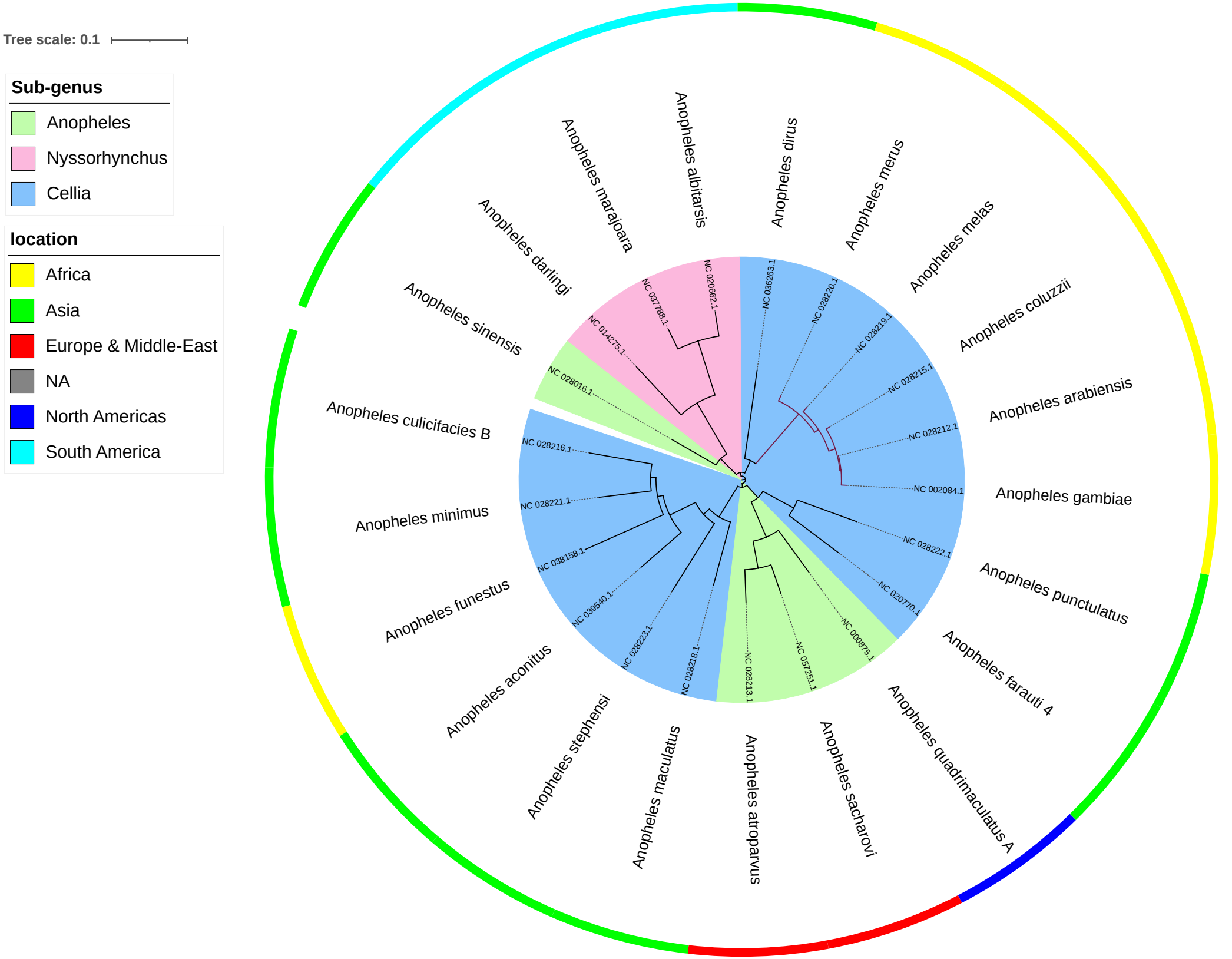

Fig 4. NADH dehydrogenase subunit 4 (ND4) gene tree for top dominant malaria vectors of the world. [Gambiae complex species (An. melas, merus, coluzzii, gambiae, and arabiensis) highlighted with purple branches]

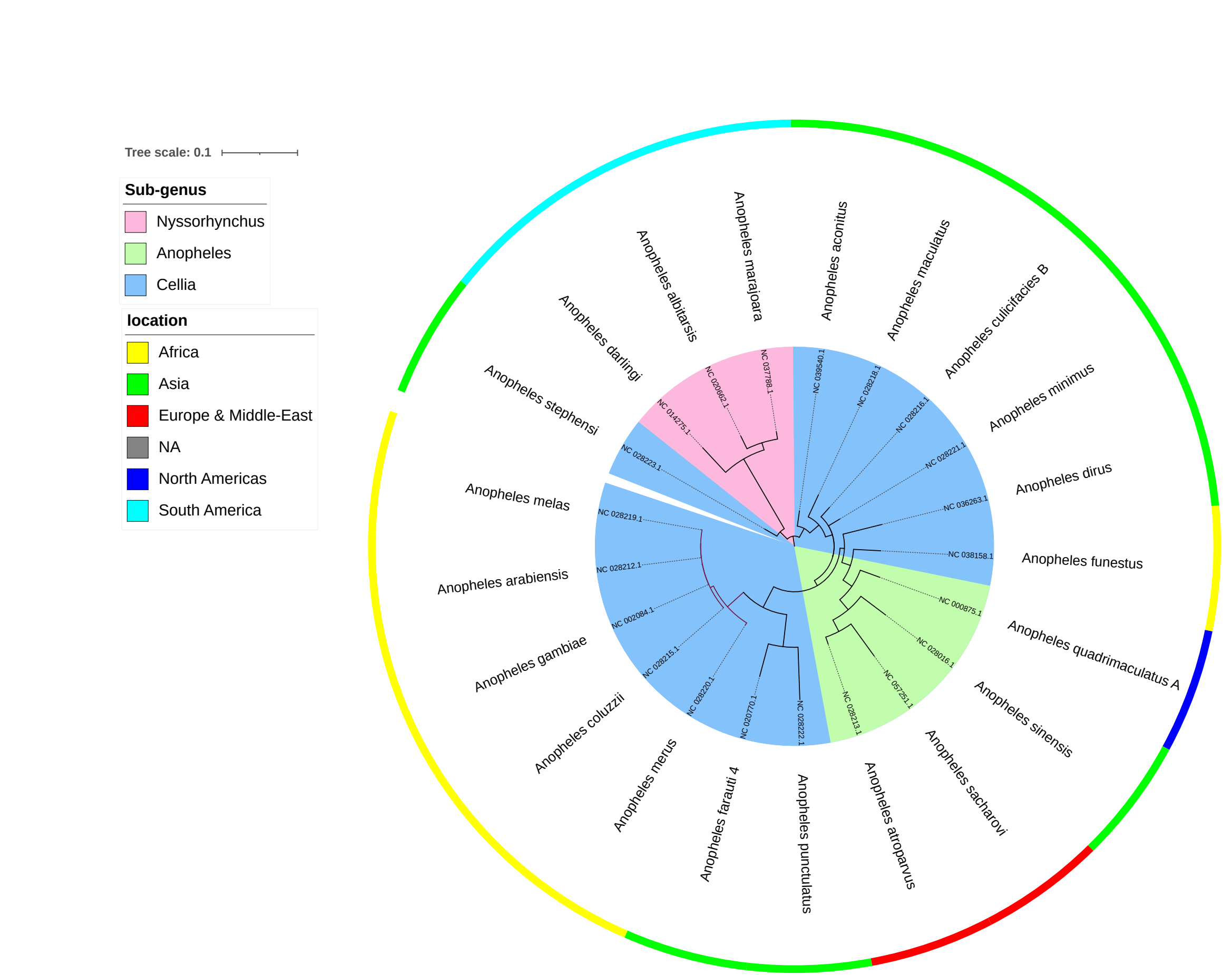

Fig 5. NADH dehydrogenase subunit 4L (ND4L) gene tree for top dominant malaria vectors of the world. [Gambiae complex species (An. melas, merus, coluzzii, gambiae, and arabiensis) highlighted with purple branches]

Tree scale: 0.1

Sub-genus

- Anopheles
- Nyssorhynchus
- Cellia

location

- Africa
- Asia
- Europe & Middle-East
- NA
- North Americas
- South America

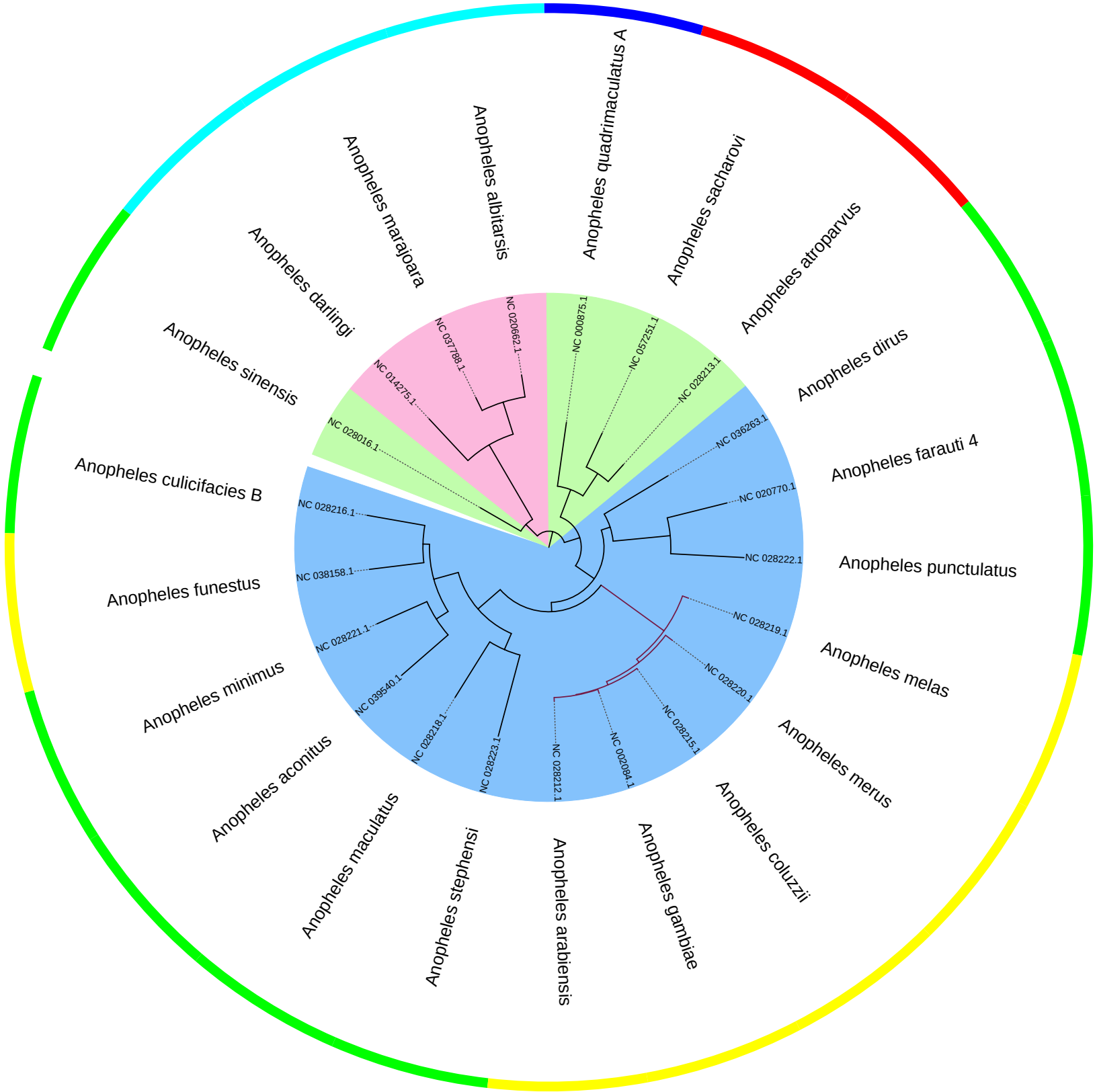

Fig 6. NADH dehydrogenase subunit 5 (ND5) gene tree for top dominant malaria vectors of the world. [Gambiae complex species (An. melas, merus, coluzzii, gambiae, and arabiensis) highlighted with purple branches]

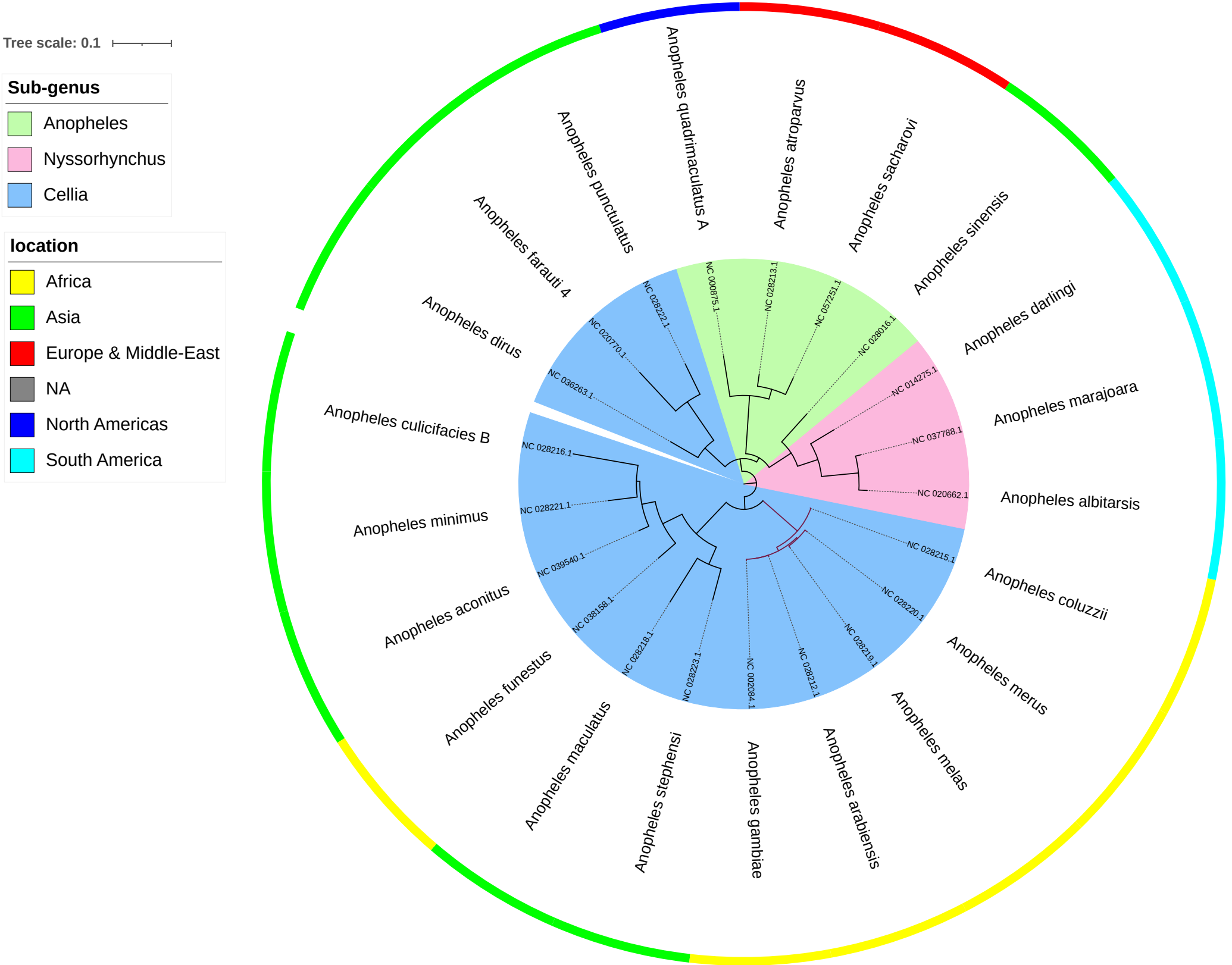

Fig 7. NADH dehydrogenase subunit 6 (ND6) gene tree for top dominant malaria vectors of the world. [Gambiae complex species (An. melas, merus, coluzzii, gambiae, and arabiensis) highlighted with purple branches]

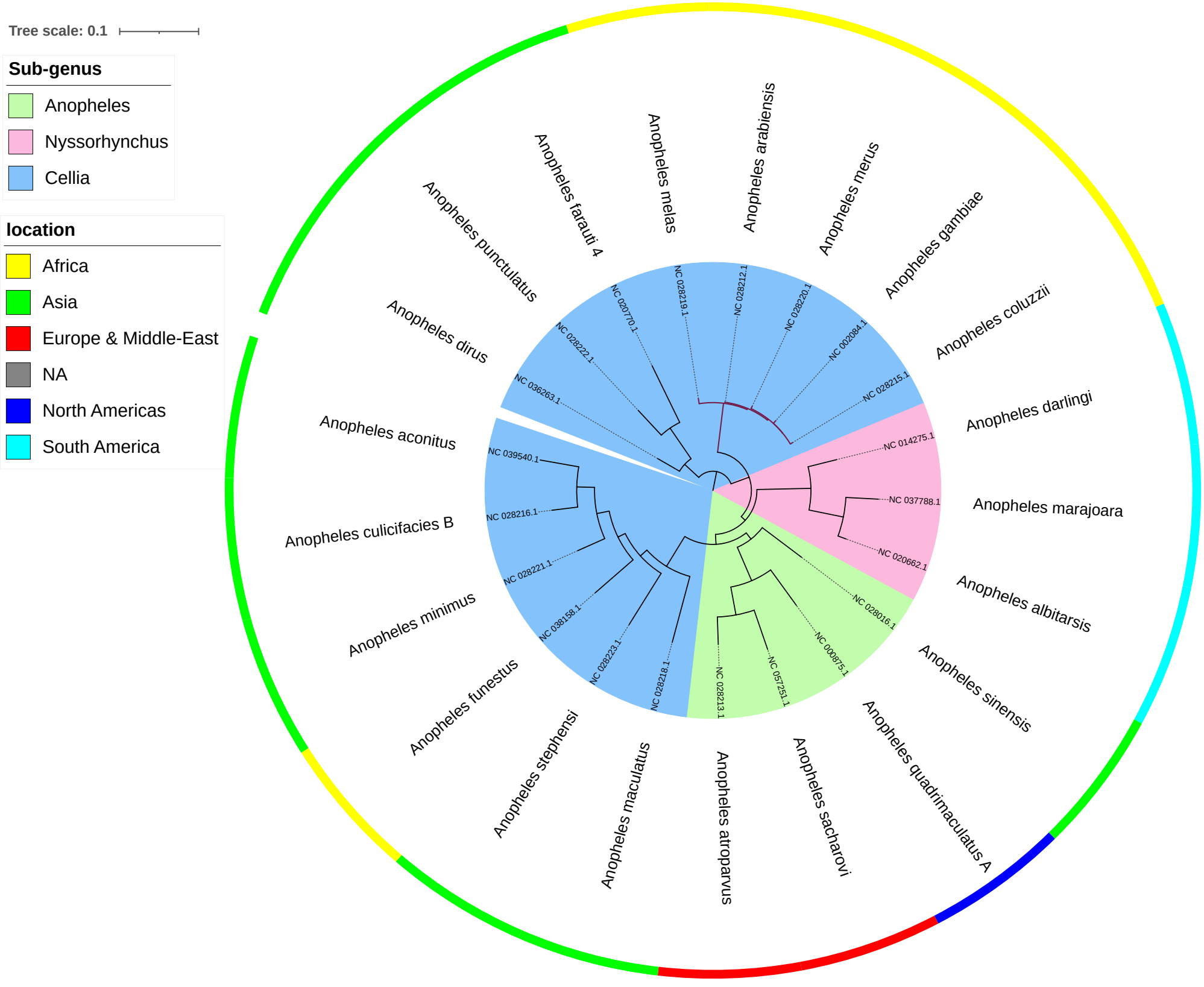

Fig 8. ATP synthase F0 subunit 6 (ATP6) gene tree for top dominant malaria vectors of the world. [Gambiae complex species (An. melas, merus, coluzzii, gambiae, and arabiensis) highlighted with purple branches]

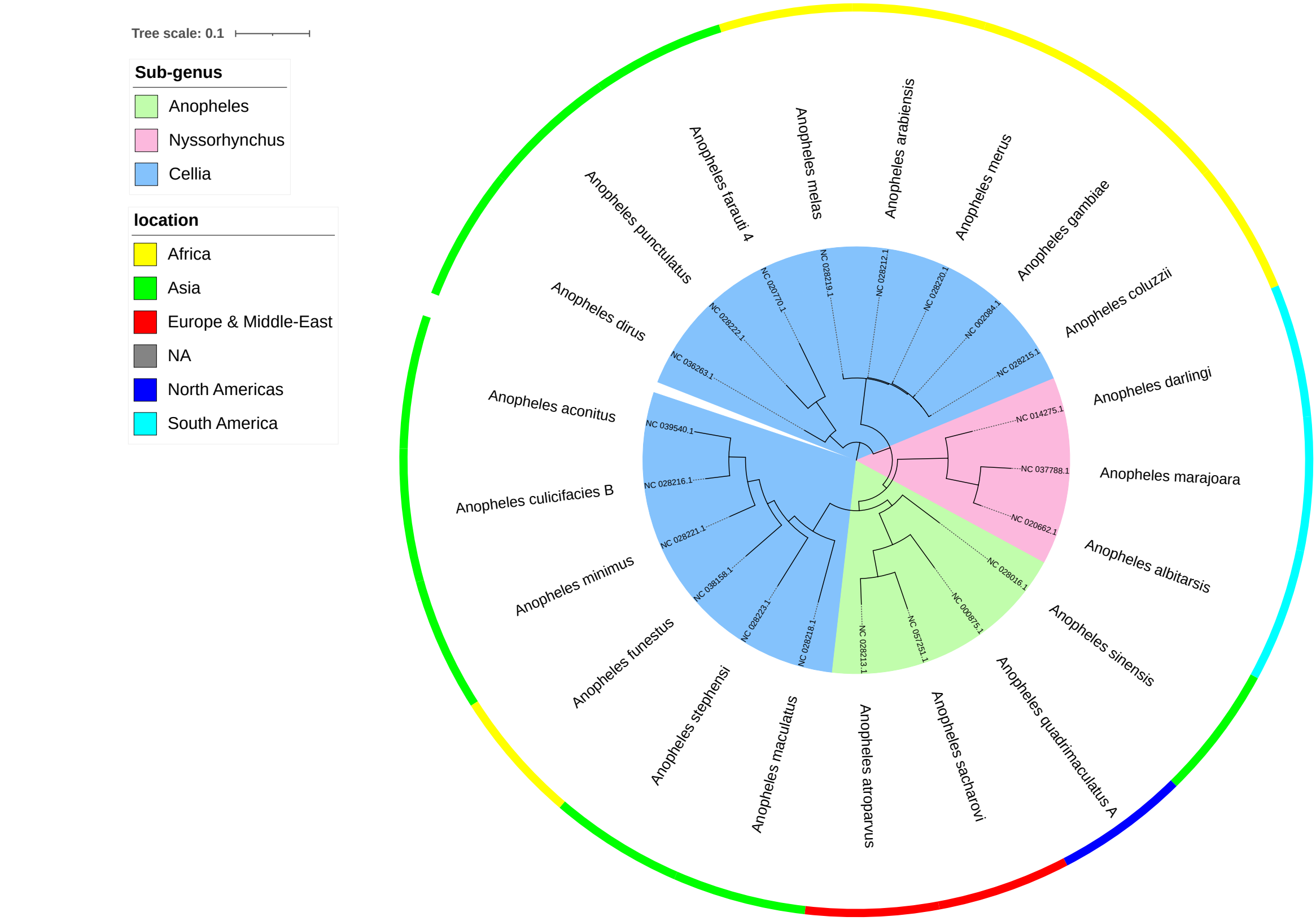

Fig 9. ATP synthase F0 subunit 8 (ATP8) gene tree for top dominant malaria vectors of the world. [Gambiae complex species (An. melas, merus, coluzzii, gambiae, and arabiensis) highlighted with purple branches]

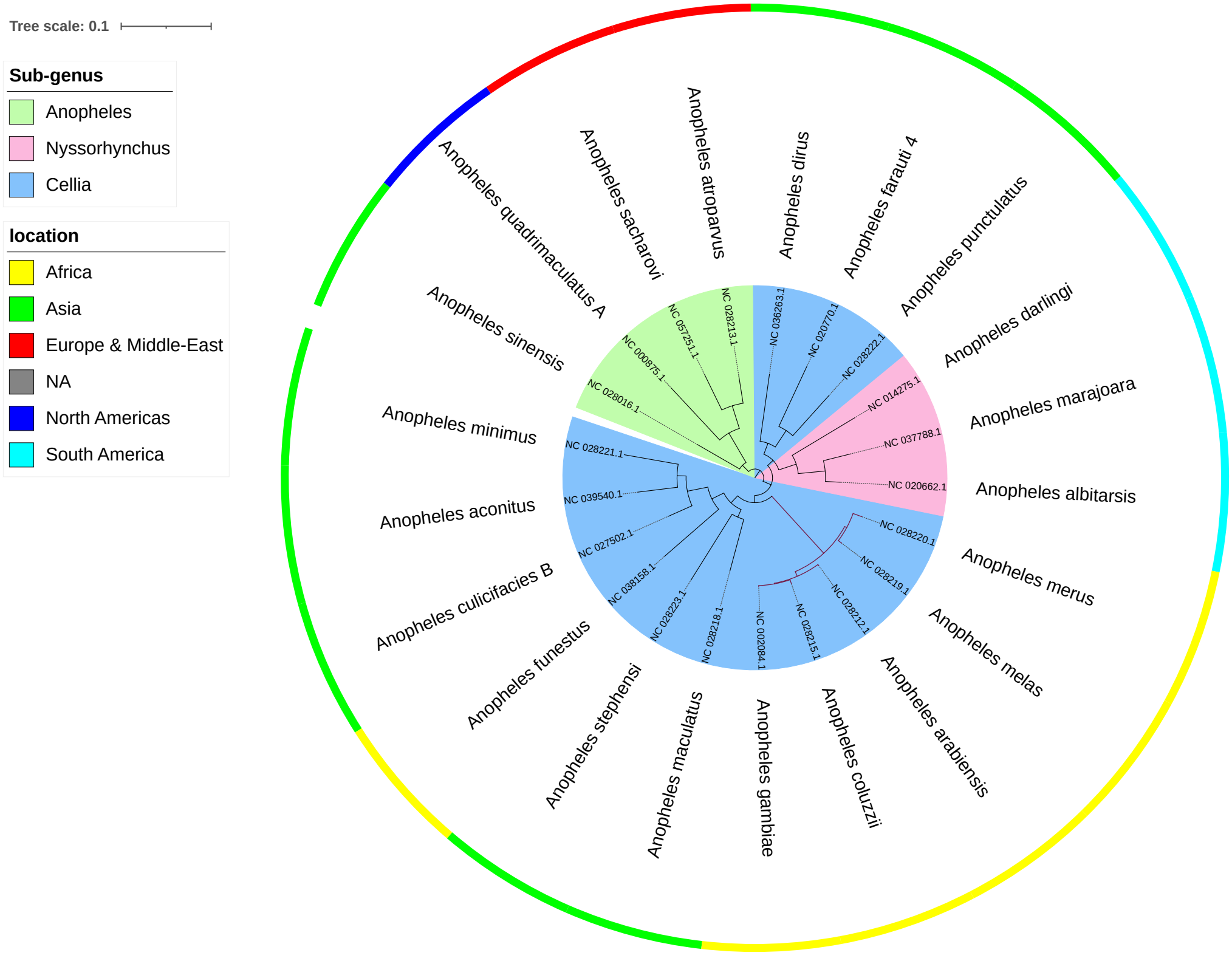

Fig 10. Cytochrome c oxidase subunit I (COX1) gene tree for top dominant malaria vectors of the world. [Gambiae complex species (An. melas, merus, coluzzii, gambiae, and arabiensis) highlighted with purple branches]

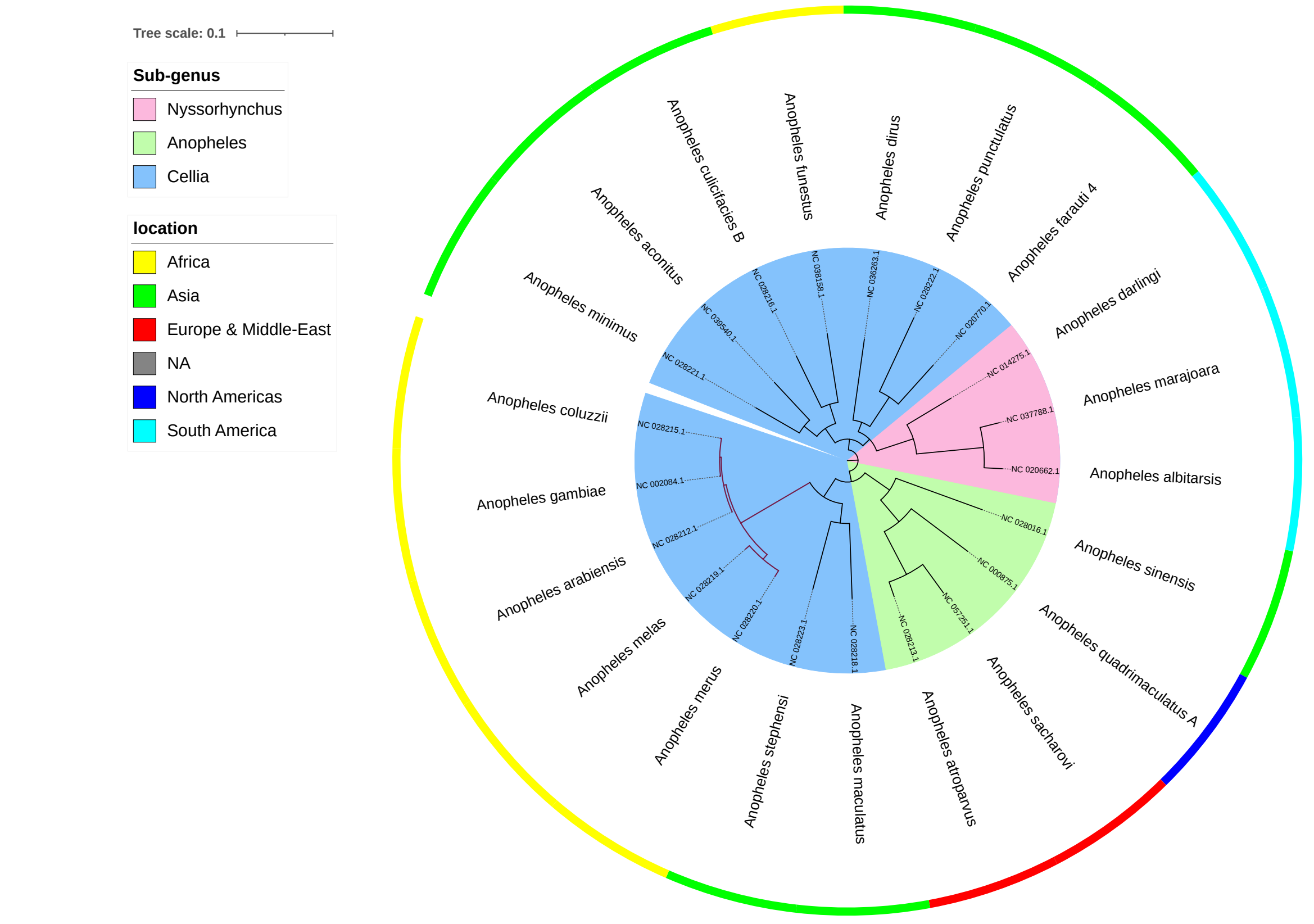

Fig 11. Cytochrome c oxidase subunit II (COX2) gene tree for top dominant malaria vectors of the world. [Gambiae complex species (An. melas, merus, coluzzii, gambiae, and arabiensis) highlighted with purple branches]

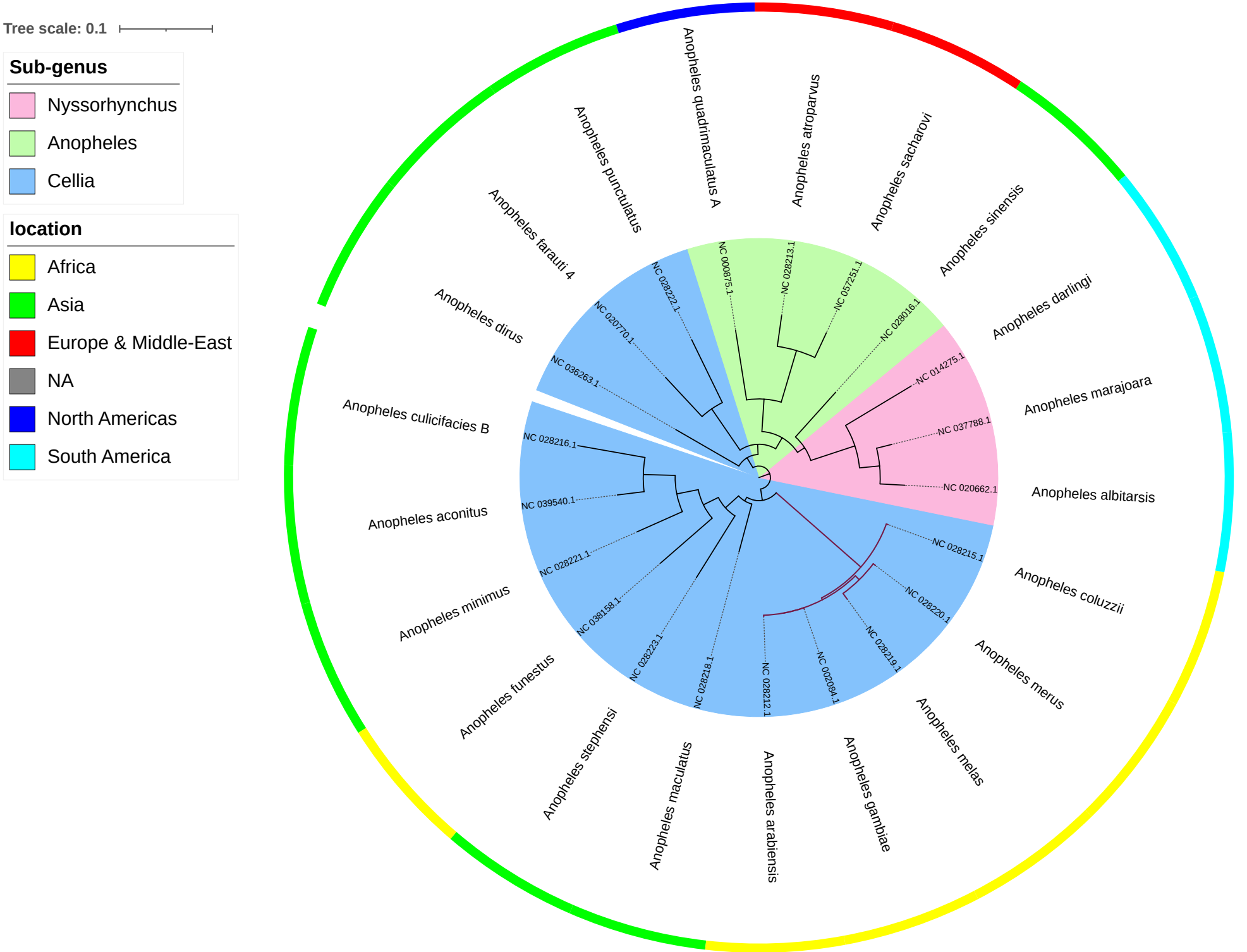

Fig 12. Cytochrome c oxidase subunit III (COX3) gene tree for top dominant malaria vectors of the world. [Gambiae complex species (An. melas, merus, coluzzii, gambiae, and arabiensis) highlighted with purple branches]

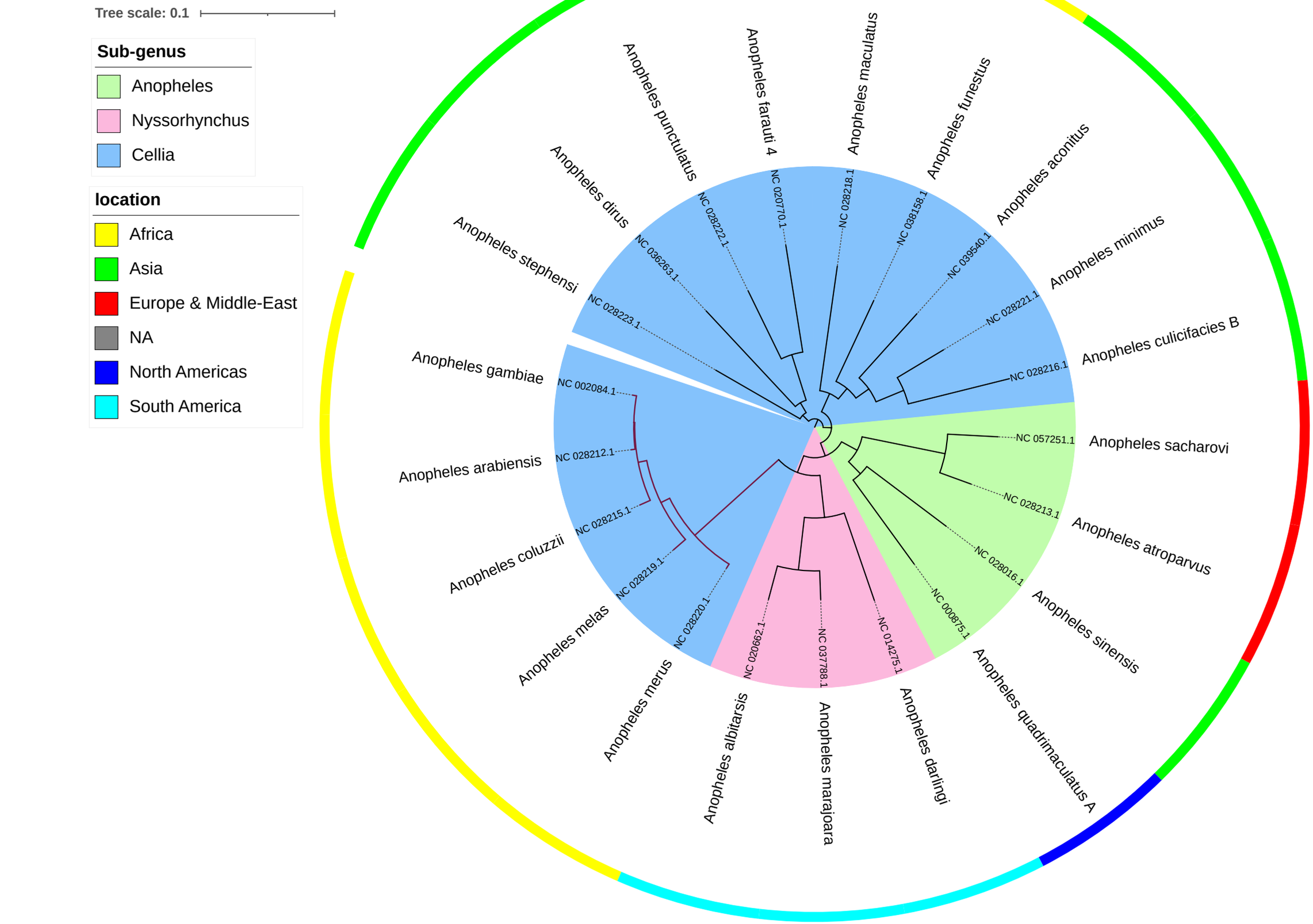

Fig 13. Cytochrome b (CYTB) gene tree for top dominant malaria vectors of the world. [Gambiae complex species (An. melas, merus, coluzzii, gambiae, and arabiensis) highlighted with purple branches]