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The second probability is based on the experimental results. The avoidance of relatively low temperature (25-26°C), in combination with other factors, by female mosquitoes is upset if the last terminal segment is removed, and as long as half of the campaniform sensilla exist on this segment and few of the other types, it is strongly possible that it possesses an inhibiting character for relatively low temperature. With regard to our experiments, this leads us to think that temperature under 28°C is not only unattractive to mosquitoes (BATES, 1949) but even inhibits them. But we are not in a position to decide whether the campaniform sensilla possibly perform one of these two functions (and if so, which) or both together.

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