

Essential oils of six plants growing in Kenya were screened for repellent activities against *Anopheles gambiae* sensu stricto. The oils of *Conyza newii* (Compositae) and *Plectranthus marrubioides* (Labiatae) were the most repellent ($RD_{50} = 8.9 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mg cm}^{-2}$, 95% CI) followed by *Lippia javanica* (Verbenaceae), *Lippia ukambensis* (Verbenaceae), *Tetradenia riparia*, (*Iboza multiflora*) (Labiatae) and *Tarchonanthus camphoratus* (Compositae). Eight constituents of the different oils (perillyl alcohol, *cis*-verbenol, *cis*-carveol, geraniol, citronellal, perillaldehyde, caryophyllene oxide and a sesquiterpene alcohol) exhibited relatively high repellency. Four synthetic blends of the major components (present in $\geq 1.5\%$) of the essential oils were found to exhibit comparable repellent activity to the parent oils.