Readily distinguished from most other species of the subgenus by the form of the thoracic markings, and from the few with a somewhat similarly ornamented thorax by the presence of scales on the clypeus (in the female) and white lines on the front and middle femora. Thorax. Mesepimeron (Mam) with two well separated white scale patches (1). Paratergite (Pa) with broad white scales, Postspiracular setae (Ps) present, Prespiracular area (PsA) without setae (PsS absent). Base of hindcoxa usually below base of mesomerion (Msm). Lower mesepimeral seta (MeSL) absent. Mesothoracic spiracle (M5). Subspiracular area with broad white scales (SSc). Postspiracular area (PA) without scales. (Edwards, 1941)
**Bionomics:** In association with man, *aegypti* will use any and all natural and artificial containers. Away from urban areas the species tends to favor pools in river beds, tree stumps, tree holes and natural containers. Females are primarily day biters and readily enter buildings to feed. They have also been taken in lesser numbers at night (Christophers, 1960). Flight range studies suggest that most female *Ae. aegypti* may spend their lifetime in or around the houses where they emerge as adults and they usually fly an average of 400 metres (WHO). Frequently attacks man, mainly out of doors.

**Medical Importance:** Primary vector of dengue, yellow fever (Christophers, 1960), chikungunya and Zika (CDC).