**Aedes (Stegomyia) albopictus** (Skuse); Field Collected in Fort Bragg, NC, 2014; Character descriptions: Edwards, 1941:153

**Thorax.** Posterior pronotum with a large patch of broad white scales and some dark narrow ones dorsally; postspiracular area (PA) without scales; subspiracular area with white scales (SSc); mesepimeral scale patches connected forming a V-shaped white scale patch, the open end of 'V' directed backwards.

Scutum with narrow dark scales and a prominent median stripe of similar white ones, which narrows slightly posteriorly and forks at beginning of prescutellar space; on each side a posterior dorso-central white line which does not reach to middle of scutum; a patch of broad flat white scales on lateral margin just before level of wing root and few narrow, curved white scales over wing root.

**Head.** Proboscis dark scaled, as long as fore femur; palpus 0.2 length of proboscis, with white scales on apical half.

Palps have silvery-white scales at the tips

Clypeus is black
**Aedes (Stegomyia) albopictus** (Skuse); Field Collected in Fort Bragg, NC, 2014; Character descriptions: Edwards, 1941:153

**Bionomics:** Immatures are found in natural containers, including tree holes, bamboo stumps, coconut shells, rock holes, palm fronds, and leaf axils. They are also found in all varieties of artificial containers and will breed indoors. Females readily bite man (Huang, 1972).

**Medical Importance:** Vector of dengue, yellow fever and Zika in the wild. Under laboratory conditions: bird malarias, Eastern and Western equine encephalitis, West Nile, chikungunya and Japanese encephalitis viruses (Huang, 1972).