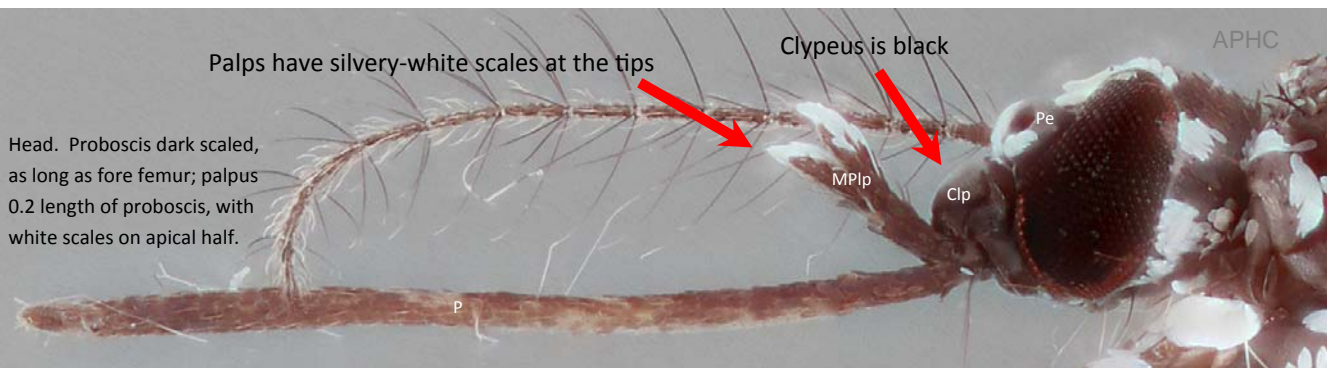
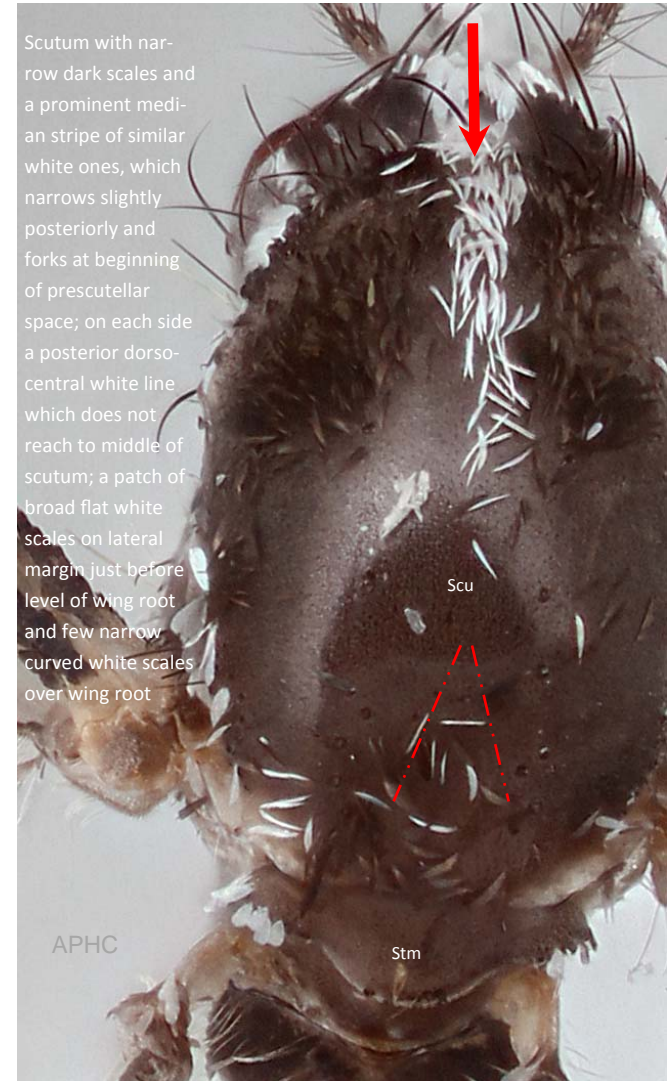


Aedes (Stegomyia) albopictus (Skuse); Field Collected in Fort Bragg, NC, 2014; Character descriptions: Edwards, 1941:153

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.



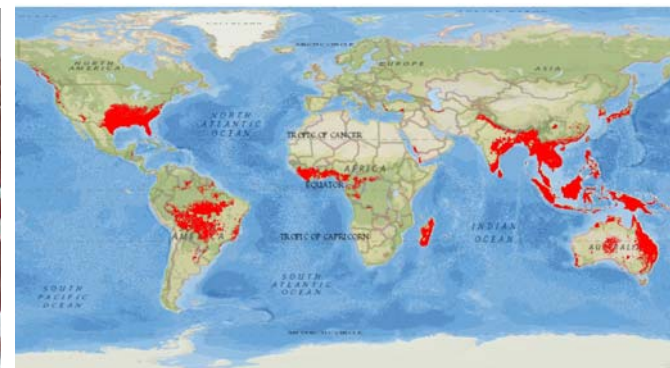
Scutum with narrow dark scales and a prominent median stripe of similar white ones, which narrows slightly posteriorly and forks at beginning of prescutellar space; on each side a posterior dorso-central white line which does not reach to middle of scutum; a patch of broad flat white scales on lateral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



Palps have silvery-white scales at the tips

Clypeus is black

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



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



Wing. With dark scales on all veins except for minute basal spot of white scales on costa; first forked cell 1.5 times as long as its stem.

APHC



Male head. Maxillary palpi as long as Proboscis. Antennae feather like.

MPip

P

APHC



APHC

Abdominal segment I with white scales on laterotergite;

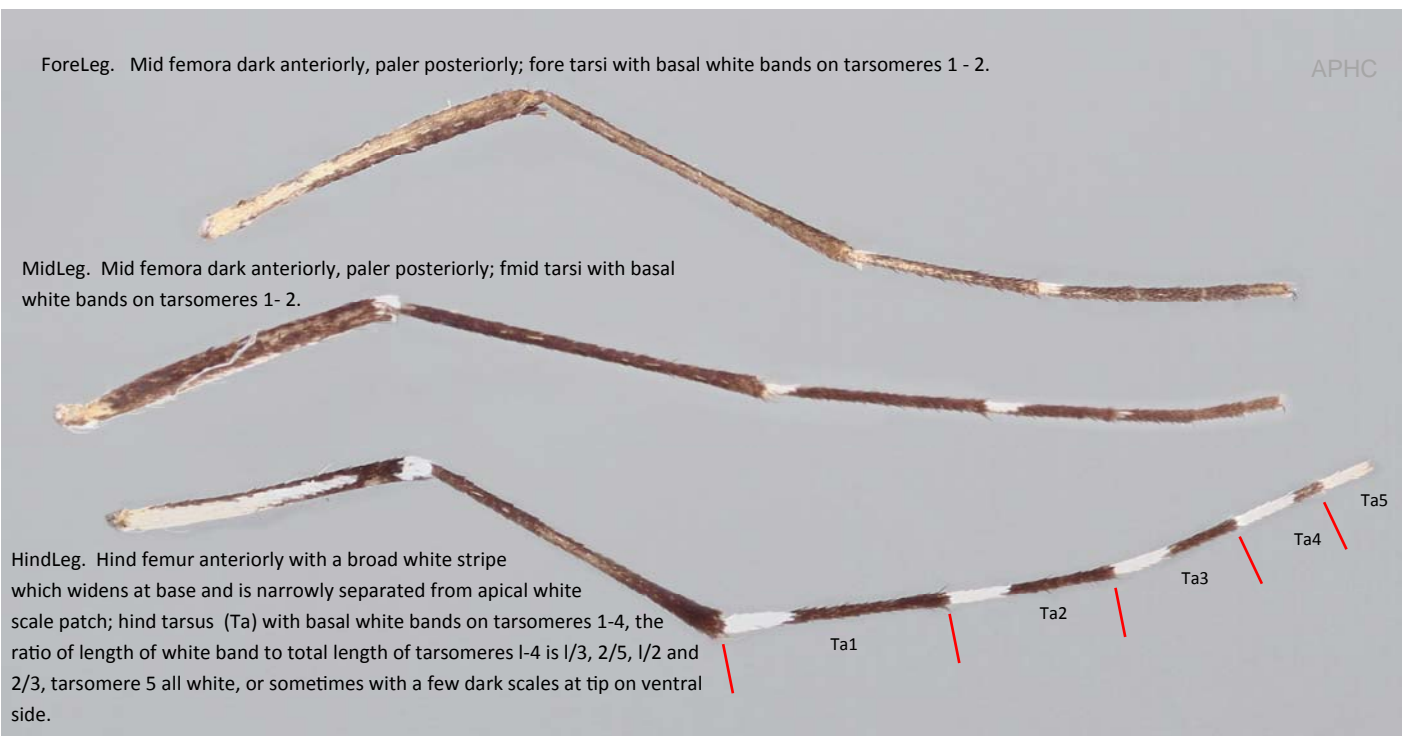


APHC

Terga III-VI each with a basal white band which widens laterally and with lateral white spots which do not connect with the basal bands.; terga I and VII with lateral white spots only, or sometimes tergum II also with a median white spot;

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 malaras, Eastern and Western equine encephalitis, West Nile, chikungunya and Japanese encephalitis viruses (Huang, 1972).



ForeLeg. Mid femora dark anteriorly, paler posteriorly; fore tarsi with basal white bands on tarsomeres 1 - 2.

APHC

MidLeg. Mid femora dark anteriorly, paler posteriorly; fmid tarsi with basal white bands on tarsomeres 1- 2.

HindLeg. Hind femur anteriorly with a broad white stripe which widens at base and is narrowly separated from apical white scale patch; hind tarsus (Ta) with basal white bands on tarsomeres 1-4, the ratio of length of white band to total length of tarsomeres 1-4 is 1/3, 2/5, 1/2 and 2/3, tarsomere 5 all white, or sometimes with a few dark scales at tip on ventral side.

Ta1

Ta2

Ta3

Ta4

Ta5