Coquillettidia (Coquillettidia) perturbans (Walker), field-collected in Fort Bragg, NC, 2014; Character descriptions: Carpenter and LaCasse, 1955:109

**ADULT FEMALE.** Moderately large species. Pleura with patches of grayish-white scales. Postspiracular area (PA) and prespiracular area (PsA) without setae (Postspiracular setae (Ps) and prespiracular setae (PsS) absent). (Carpenter and LaCasse 1955:243)

**Thorax.** Integument of scutum mottled dark brown and black; scutum clothed with dark-brown lanceolate scales intermixed with pale-golden lanceolate scales; the golden scales are more numerous anteriorly, laterally, and on the prescutellar space. Scutellum with pale-golden scales and brown setae on the lobes.

**Head.** Proboscis dark, sprinkled with white scales basally and with a broad median ring of pale scales; palpi about one-fifth as long as the proboscis, dark-scaled, lightly speckled with pale scales. Occiput with palegolden lanceolate scales and dark erect forked scales, a few pale forked scales on anterior part. Tori lightbrown on outer surface, darker and with a patch of grayish-white scales on inner surface.
Coquillettidia (Coquillettidia) perturbans (Walker), field-collected in Fort Bragg, NC, 2014; Character descriptions: Carpenter and LaCasse, 1955:109

Bionomics: The larva is found only in those areas where surface water is maintained in aquatic vegetation practically all year. Watered areas having muck bottoms offer a better habitat than those with sandy or hard clay bottoms. Larva attach themselves to underwater portions of vascular plants by means of the siphon. The adults rest during the daytime, probably in vegetation near the breeding area. At dusk, they become active and move out seeking blood meals. A sharp feeding peak occurs with the onset of darkness and tapers off during the night hours with a secondary peak at dawn. The adults are known to have a flight range of at least two miles, (Breeland, 1961)

Medical Importance: The species is of considerable economic importance in local springfed swamp areas where surface water persists in vegetation throughout the year. The adult females in these areas are pestiferous to man and livestock. The adults have been found naturally infected with eastern equine encephalitis in Georgia and Alabama. (Breeland, 1961)