



Culex (Culex) quinquefasciatus Say, WRBU specimen CXqui, Character descriptions: Carpenter and LaCasse, 1955:286

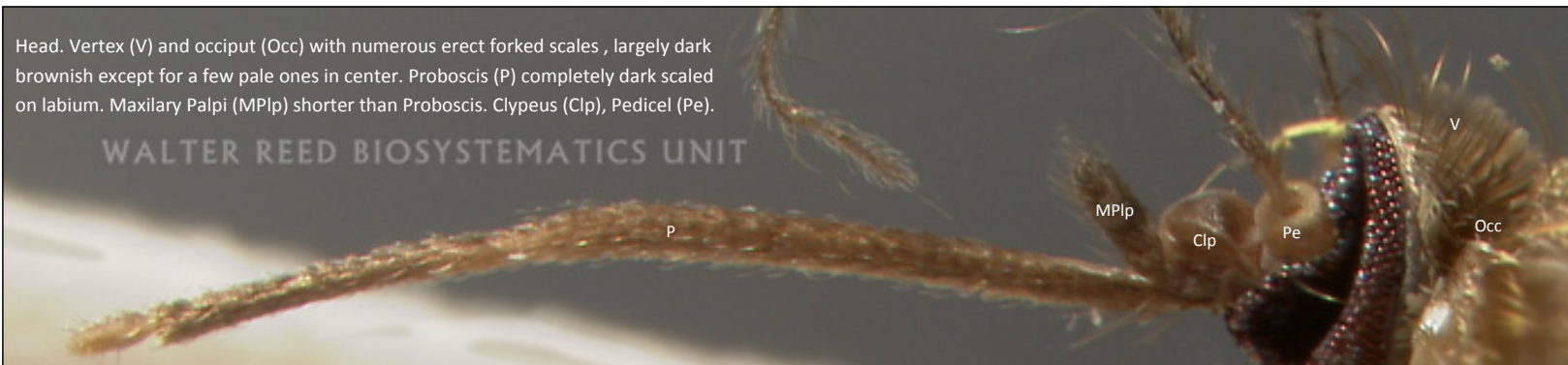
Adult. Closely resembling *Culex pipens*. Thorax. Paratergite (Pa) without scales, Postspiracular area (PA) and prespiracular area (PsA) without setae (Postspiracular setae (PS) and prespiracular setae (PsS) absent). Base of hindcoxa (C-III) usually below base of mesomeron (Msm). One lower mesepimeral seta (MeSL) present. Anterior surface of Forecoxa (C-I) with some dark scales. Upper mesepimeral seta (MeSU). Mesepimeron (Mam). Mesothoracic spiracle (MS). Mesokatepisternum (Mks)



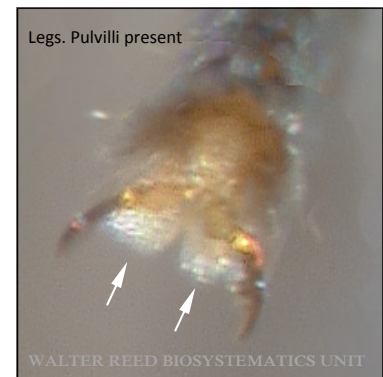
Thorax. Posterior margin of scutellum (Stm) trilobed, with setae in 3 groups on all lobes. Scutum (Scu).



Head. Vertex (V) and occiput (Occ) with numerous erect forked scales, largely dark brownish except for a few pale ones in center. Proboscis (P) completely dark scaled on labium. Maxillary Palpi (MPIp) shorter than Proboscis. Clypeus (Clp), Pedicel (Pe).



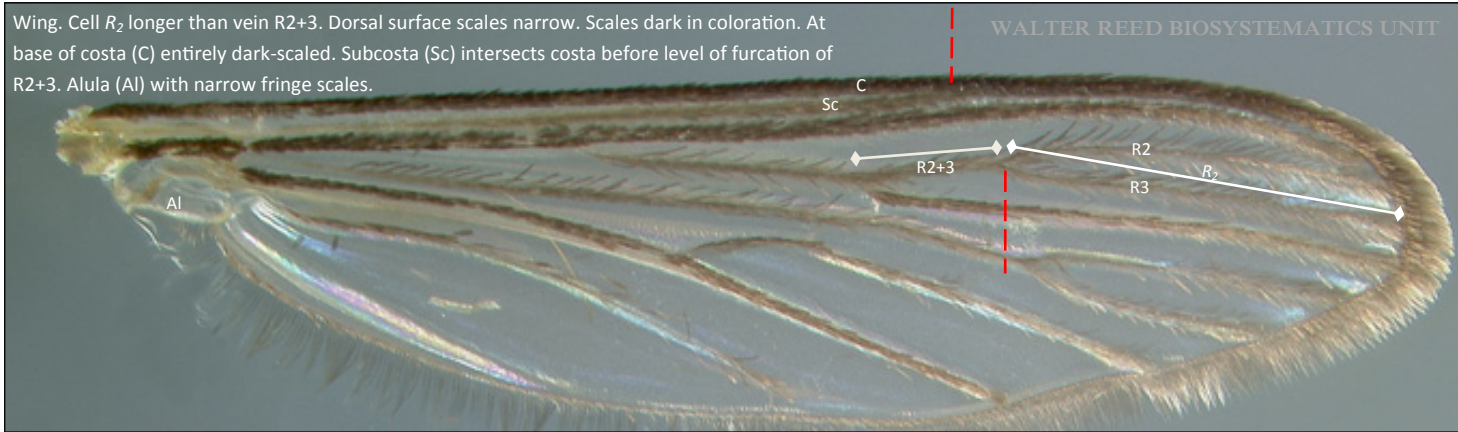
Legs. Pulvilli present





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Wing, Cell R_2 longer than vein $R2+3$. Dorsal surface scales narrow. Scales dark in coloration. At base of costa (C) entirely dark-scaled. Subcosta (Sc) intersects costa before level of furcation of $R2+3$. Alula (Al) with narrow fringe scales.



Bionomics: Larvae can be found in bodies of water containing a high degree of organic pollution and close to human habitation. Females readily enter houses at night and bite man in preference to other mammals (Sirivanakarn, 1976).

Medical Importance: This species is a vector of avian malaria, a primary vector of *Wuchereria bancrofti*. Western equine encephalomyelitis and St. Louis encephalitis have been isolated from this species and it has been implicated as a vector of dog heartworm (Carpenter and LaCasse, 1955; Sirivanakarn, 1976).

