



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

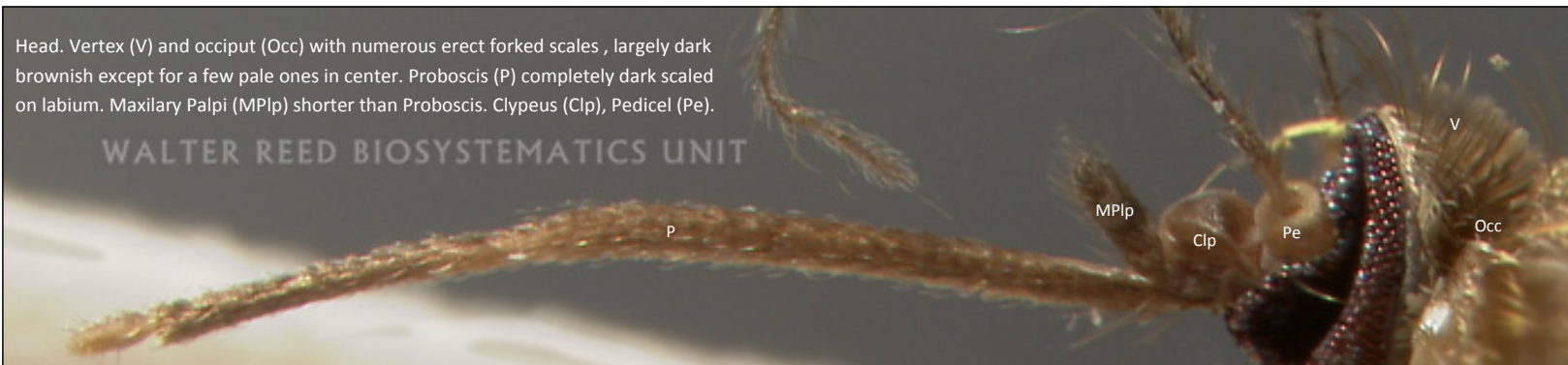
Adult. Closely resembling *Culex pipens*. Thorax. Paratergite (Pa) without scales, Postspiracular area (PA) and prespiracular area (PsA) without setae (Postspiracular setae (PS) and prespiracular setae (PsS) absent). Base of hindcoxa (C-III) usually below base of mesomeron (Msm). One lower mesepimeral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



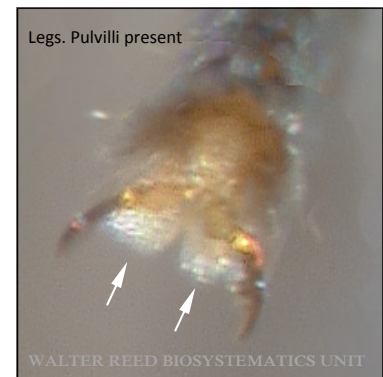
Thorax. Posterior margin of scutellum (Stm) trilobed, with setae in 3 groups on all lobes. Scutum (Scu).



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).



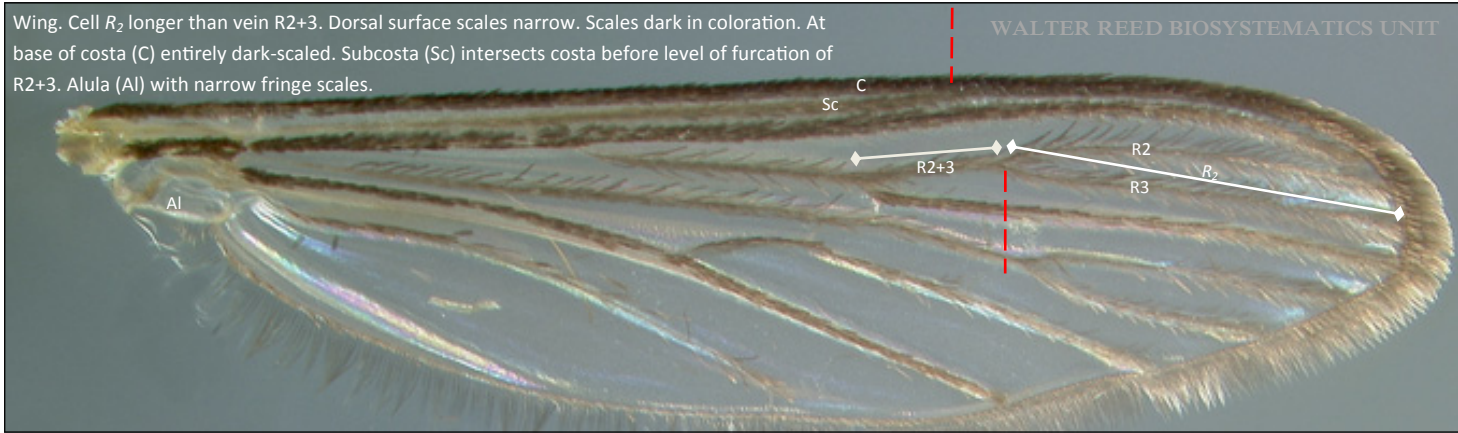
Legs. Pulvilli present



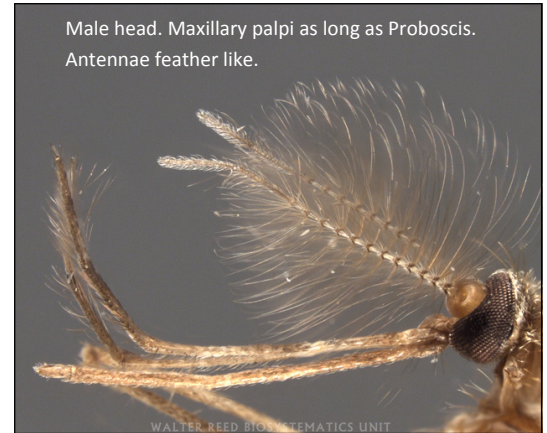


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Wing, Cell  $R_2$  longer than vein  $R2+3$ . Dorsal surface scales narrow. Scales dark in coloration. At base of costa (C) entirely dark-scaled. Subcosta (Sc) intersects costa before level of furcation of  $R2+3$ . Alula (Al) with narrow fringe scales.



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

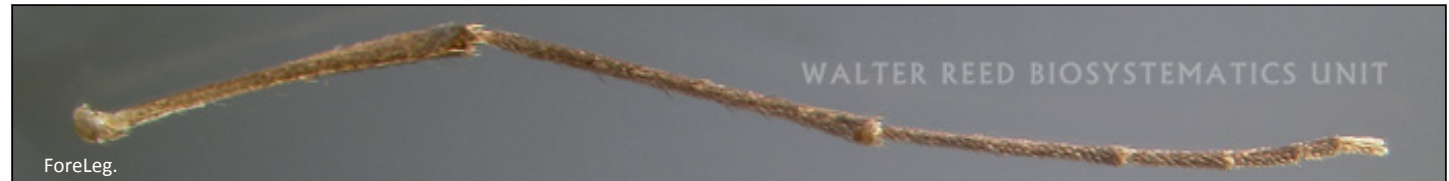


Abdomen. Terga with complete basal pale bands on all segments. Uniform covering of scales.

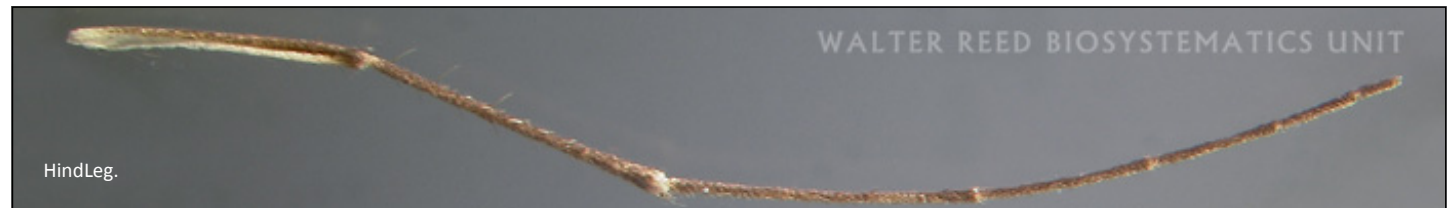


**Bionomics:** Larvae can be found in bodies of water containing a high degree of organic pollution and close to human habitation. Females readily enter houses at night and bite man in preference to other mammals (Sirivanakarn, 1976).

**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).



ForeLeg.



HindLeg.



Hindtarsus. Tarsi all dark