

Culex (Melanoconion) taeniopus Dyar & Knab, WRBU specimen CXtae, Character descriptions: Sirivanakarn, 1983: 265

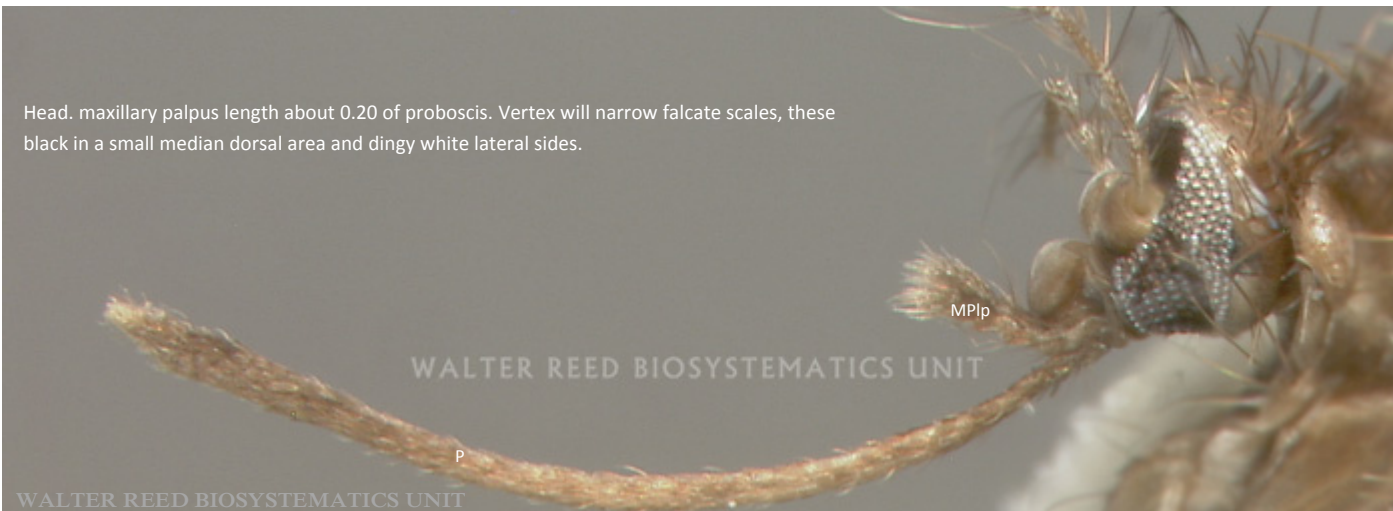
Similar *Cx. spissipes*, differing follows. Body almost entirely covered with dark brown scales; hindtarsomeres with white rings on joints of segments 1-4 and segment 5 entirely white. Pleural integument dark brown with darker areas as in *Cx. Spissipes*, mesepimeron dark with paler spot anteromedian region. Pleural setae dark brown with reddish reflections, upper proepisternal, less developed lower mesokatepisternal and upper mesepimeral setae yellowish: 10, 11 upper proepisternal. 6 prealar. 9-11 upper mesokatepisternal, 11 lower mesokatepisternal, 13 upper mesepimeral, and 1 lower mesepimeral. Pleura with patches of white spatulate scales on upper corner and on lower posterior, margin of mesokatepisternum.



Thorax. Integument dark brown brownish black. Scutal scales dark brown with coppery reflections, occasionally with small patches of light golden scales on anterior promontory and preseutellar and supraalar areas; acrostichal setae absent. Preseutellar area sometimes with small triangular protuberance on posterior region.

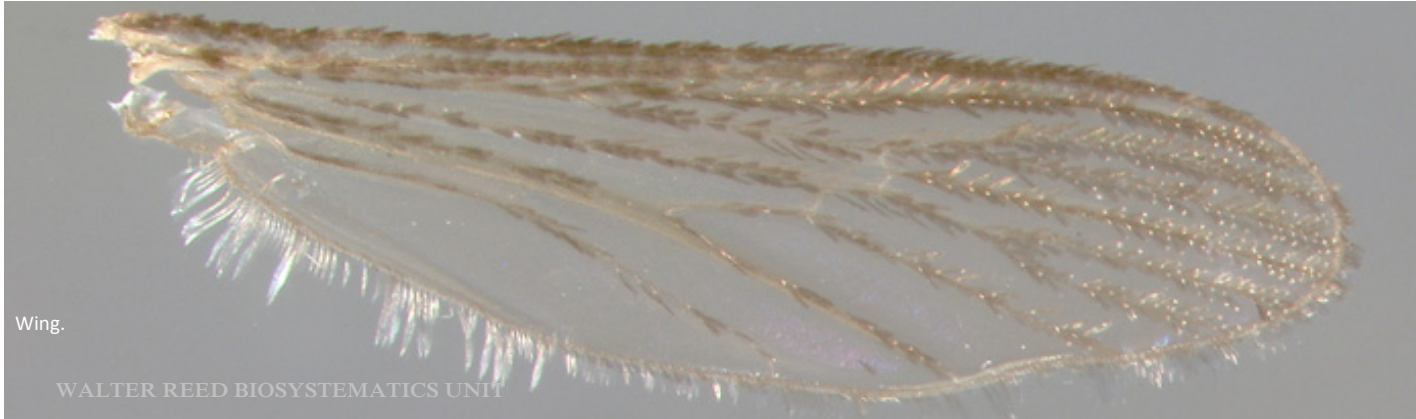


Head. maxillary palpus length about 0.20 of proboscis. Vertex with narrow falcate scales, these black in a small median dorsal area and dingy white lateral sides.





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Wing.

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Male head.

No Photo Available



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Abdomen. Terga II-VIII dark-scaled with basolateral patch of white scales.

Bionomics: Adults were collected resting in vegetation and were attracted to human bait near sunset and to CDC traps set in secondary forests, and along edges of swamps and rivers. Larvae are reported from stagnant water (Sallum and Forattini, 1996).

Medical Importance: This species has been found under laboratory conditions to be susceptible to infections by venezuelan equine encephalitis (VEE) and is also considered a vector of several members of the Family Bunyavididae including Ossa, Guama, Ananindeua, Bimiti, Mirim and Guaratuba viruses (Sallum and Forattini, 1996).



Legs. Anterior surface of forecoxa with a patch of dark scales, sometimes with a pale scales at base, mid and hindcoxae with vertical line of nearly colorless scales. Antero ventral surface of midtrochanter with dark or whitish scales. Mid- and hindfemora with a few white scales at apex. Tibiae and tarsi of fore- and midlegs dark; hindtibia with a few white scales at apex; hindtarsomeres 1-4 each with distinct rings of white scales on the base and apex. 5 entirely white.

ForeLeg.

MidLeg.

HindLeg. Hindtarsus with white rings at joints of tarsomeres 1-4, tarsomere 5 completely white.

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