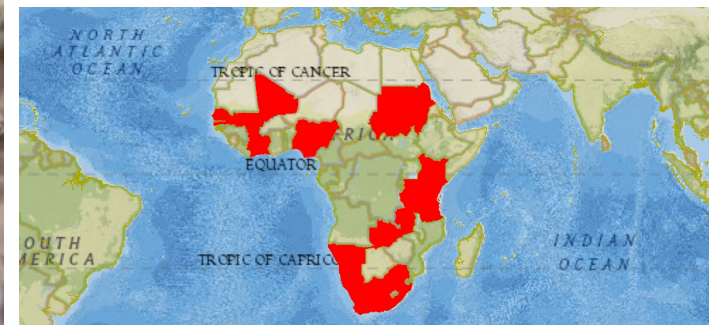
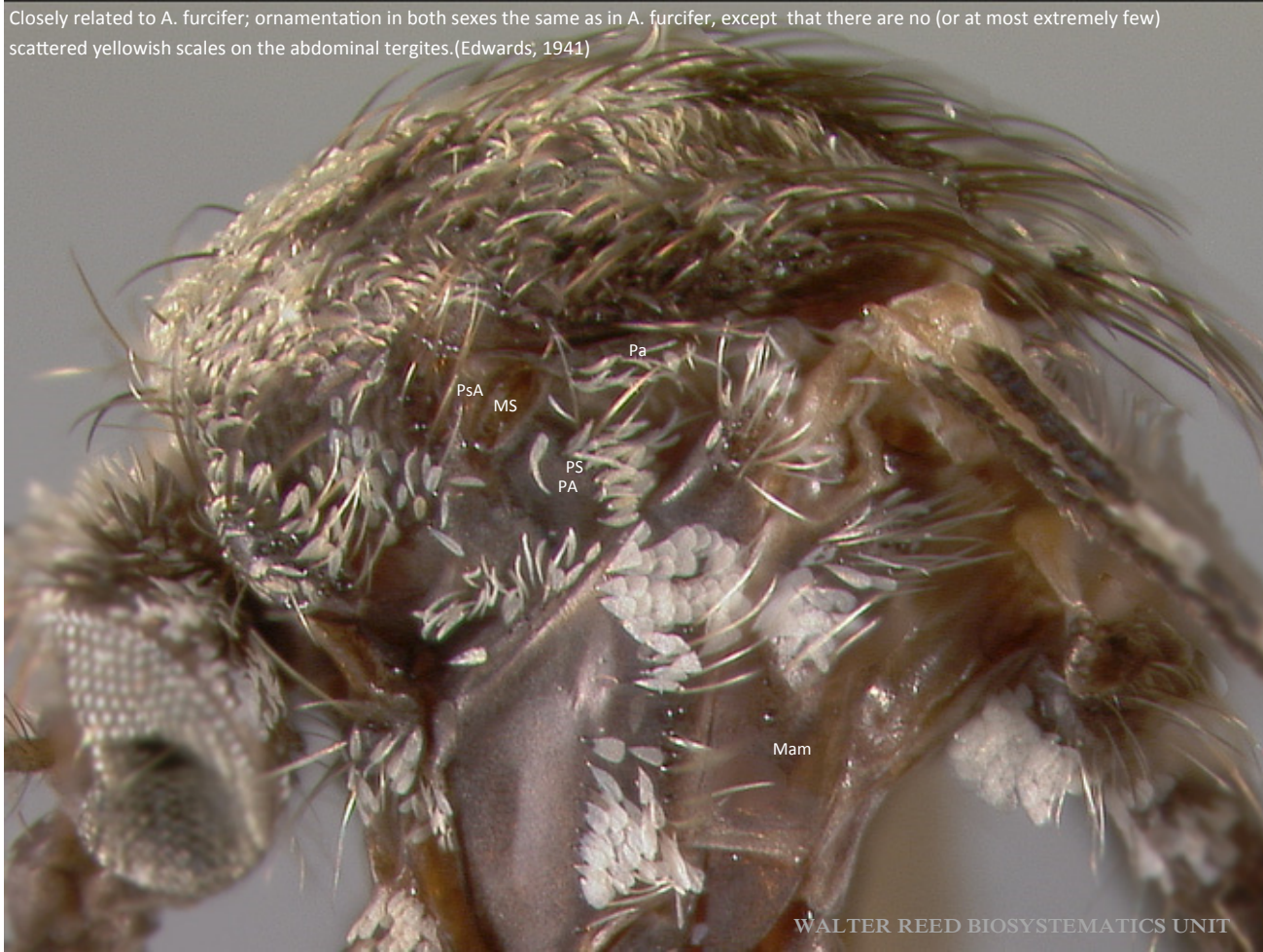
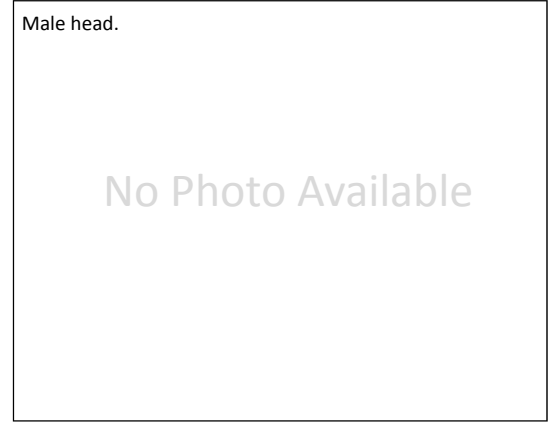


Aedes (Diceromyia) taylori, WRBU specimen AEtay, Character descriptions: Edwards, 1941:216

Closely related to *A. furcifer*; ornamentation in both sexes the same as in *A. furcifer*, except that there are no (or at most extremely few) scattered yellowish scales on the abdominal tergites. (Edwards, 1941)



Aedes (Diceromyia) taylori, WRBU specimen AEtay, Character descriptions: Edwards, 1941:216



Bionomics: Larvae are found in tree holes (Hopkins, 1952).

Medical Importance: *Ae. taylori* is involved in the monkey-to-man and, to a lesser extent, man-to-man transmission of yellow fever (Germain, Francy, Ferrara et al., 1980), a potential vector of dengue 2 (Jupp and Kemp, 1993), and a vector of chikungunya viruses (Diallo, Thonnon et al., 1999).

