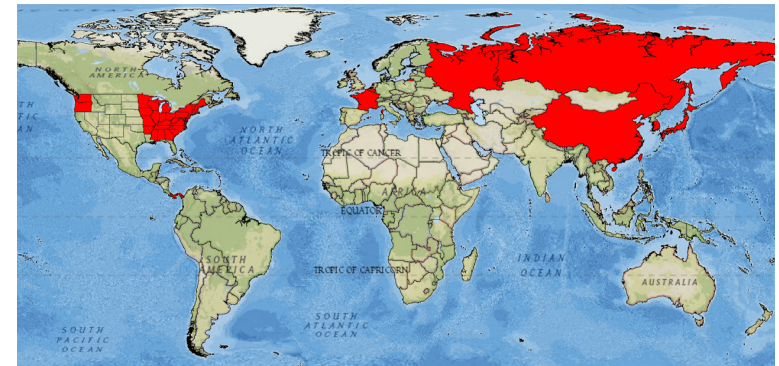
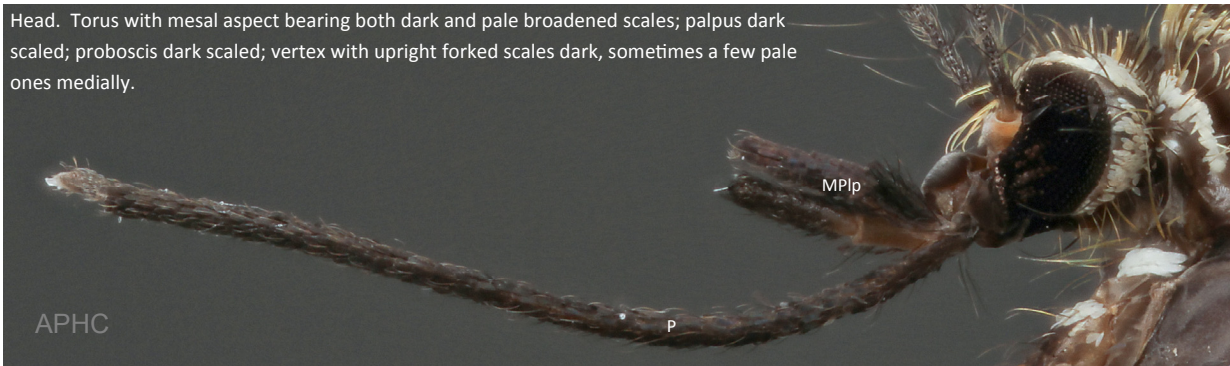
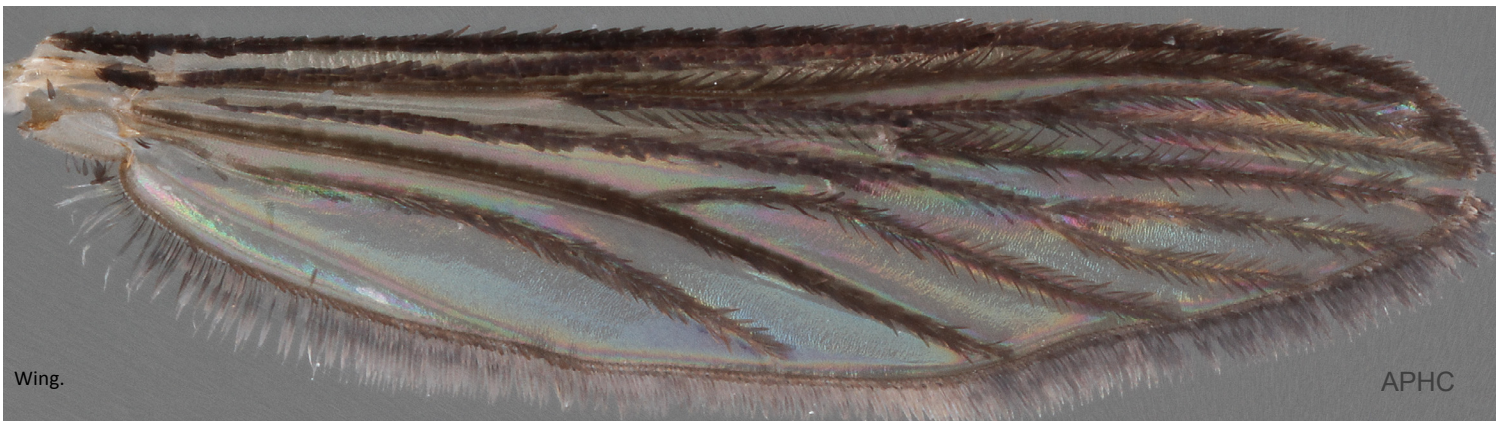


Aedes (Finlaya) japonicus (Theobald, 1901), APHC specimen, Character descriptions: Knight, 1968:15



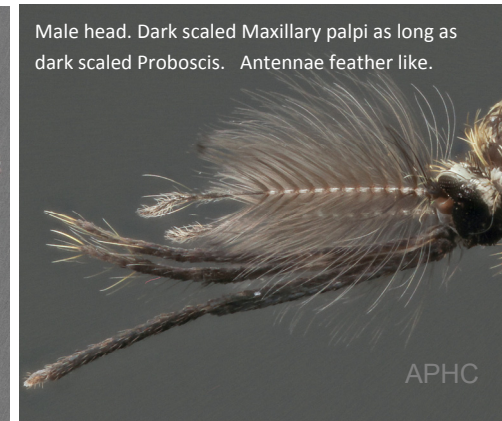


Aedes (Finlaya) japonicus (Theobald, 1901), APHC specimen, Character descriptions: Knight, 1968:15



Wing.

APHC



Male head. Dark scaled Maxillary palpi as long as dark scaled Proboscis. Antennae feather like.

APHC



AbdomenTerga dorsally dark scaled; baso-lateral silvery-white spots usually visible dorsally on VII-VIII, sometimes also on IV-V; may be a few medio-basal pale scales on some segments.

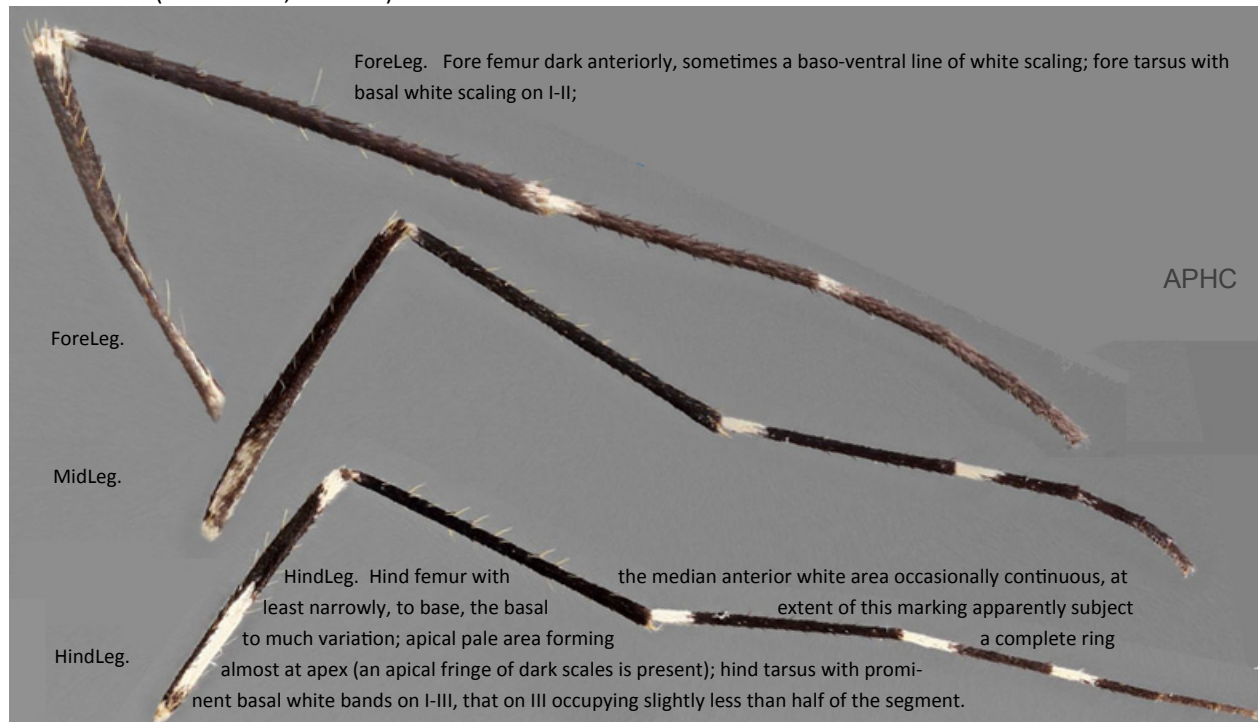
APHC



APHC

Bionomics: Larvae occur in a wide variety of natural and artificial containers, usually preferring shaded places and water containing rich organic matter. Rock holes appear to be the most favored immature habitat for this subspecies. They are found from early spring to early autumn in Central Japan. Adults live in forested areas and are day biters, but are apparently reluctant to bite man. However, in the laboratory they readily feed on chicks and mice but not on reptiles or amphibians (Miyagi, 1972). They overwinter as eggs in northeastern Japan and as larvae in southwestern Japan (Kamimura, 1976b).

Medical Importance: Capable of experimental transmission of West Nile Virus (WNV) (CDC) and is considered a vector of WNV (Turell et al., 2005:60).



ForeLeg. Fore femur dark anteriorly, sometimes a baso-ventral line of white scaling; fore tarsus with basal white scaling on I-II;

APHC

ForeLeg.

MidLeg.

HindLeg.

HindLeg. Hind femur with the median anterior white area occasionally continuous, at least narrowly, to base, the basal extent of this marking apparently subject to much variation; apical pale area forming almost at apex (an apical fringe of dark scales is present); hind tarsus with prominent basal white bands on I-III, that on III occupying slightly less than half of the segment.