

Aedes (Neomelaniconion) mcintoshi, WRBU specimen AEmci, Character descriptions: Huang, 1985:109

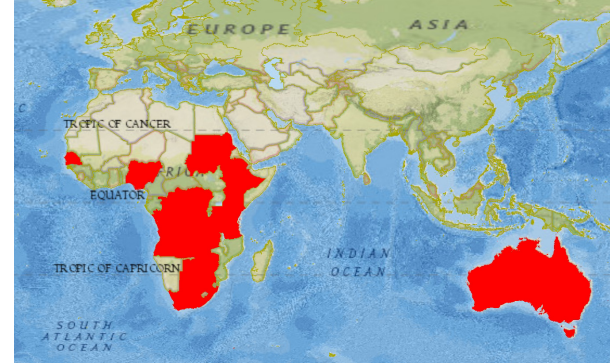
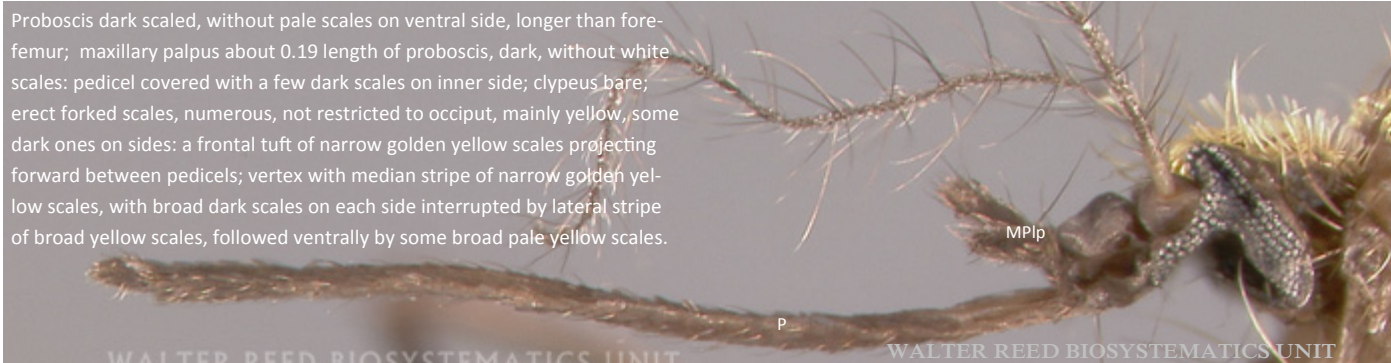
Thorax; anteprenotum with a few narrow yellow scales: postpronotum with narrow dark scales and few narrow yellow scales ventrally; paratergite bare; postspiracular area with few narrow yellow scales: hypostigmal area with small patch of narrow yellow scales: subspiracular area with narrow yellow scales; patches of broad pale yellow scales on propleuron, upper and lower portions of mesokatepisternum, and on mesepimeron; lower mesepimeron usually with 2 (1-3) setae; metameron and mesopostnotum bare.



Thorax. Scutum with narrow dark scales, and distinct median patch of narrow golden yellow scales on anterior promontory, a broad lateral longitudinal stripe of narrow golden yellow scales on each side, connected with median golden yellow patch along anterior border of scutum; prescutellar yellow line well developed, usually reaching to posterior 0.33 of scutum; acrostichal, dorso-central and prescutellar setae present; scutellum with narrow yellow scales on all lobes

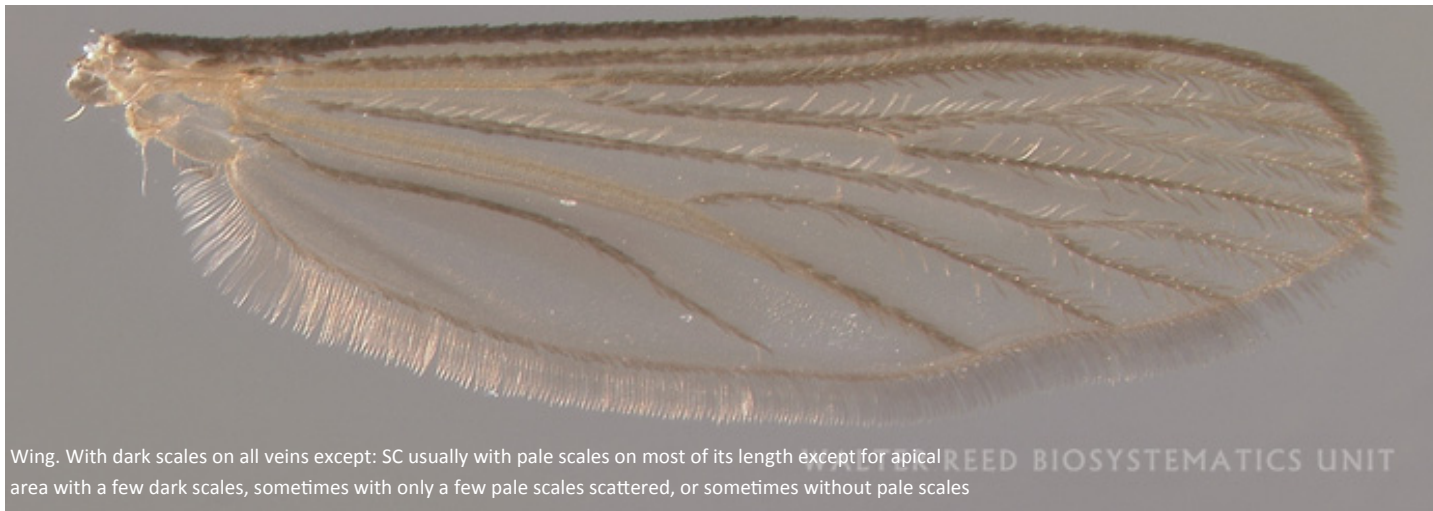


Proboscis dark scaled, without pale scales on ventral side, longer than fore-femur; maxillary palpus about 0.19 length of proboscis, dark, without white scales: pedicel covered with a few dark scales on inner side; clypeus bare; erect forked scales, numerous, not restricted to occiput, mainly yellow, some dark ones on sides: a frontal tuft of narrow golden yellow scales projecting forward between pedicels; vertex with median stripe of narrow golden yellow scales, with broad dark scales on each side interrupted by lateral stripe of broad yellow scales, followed ventrally by some broad pale yellow scales.





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Wing. With dark scales on all veins except: SC usually with pale scales on most of its length except for apical area with a few dark scales, sometimes with only a few pale scales scattered, or sometimes without pale scales

Bionomics: Immature stages of *Ae. mcintoshi* have been collected in a stream pool and in a large ground pool in Onderstepoort, Transvaal, South Africa, and in a pond in Durban Coast, Natal, South Africa. In Kenya, pupae were collected in a ground pool and in a medium-sized flooded pool in Ruiru, Kitambu. The female specimen of *Ae. mcintoshi* from Nairobi Arboretum Forest Reserve, Nairobi Area, Kenya, was taken landing-biting on man. McIntosh (1971:325) reported that in South Africa, *Ae. mcintoshi* (as *lineatopennis*) readily bites man and larger domestic animals (Huang, 1985).



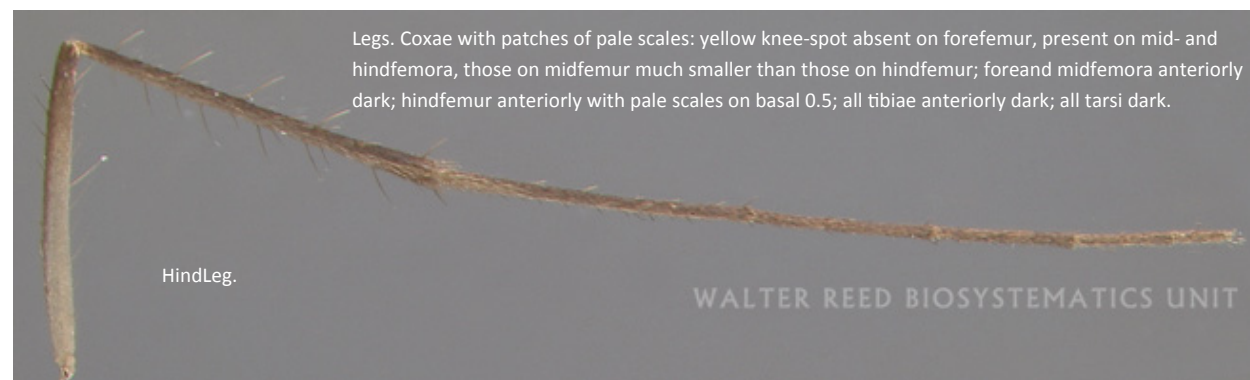
terga II-VII each with a basal pale band and basolateral pale spots which do not connect with the basal pale band; terga II-VI each with apicolateral pale spots, those on terga V, VI tend to extend anteriorly along the lateral margins;



Medical Importance: McIntosh (1971:325) stated that 2 strains of Rift Valley Fever (RVF) virus, 17 of Wesselsbron (WSL) and 2 of Middelburg (MID) were isolated from *Ae. mcintoshi* (as *lineatopennis*) from collections made in May, 1969, during an extensive epizootic outbreak of Rift Valley Fever virus in cattle in Rhodesia, and that this species was the main vector. *Aedes mcintoshi* (as *lineatopennis*) has also been incriminated as a vector of Rift Valley Fever by McIntosh (1972) in Zimbabwe, by Davies and Highton (1980) in Kenya, and by McIntosh et al. (1980) in South Africa (Huang, 1985).



ForeLeg.



Legs. Coxae with patches of pale scales: yellow knee-spot absent on forefemur, present on mid- and hindfemora, those on midfemur much smaller than those on hindfemur; foreand midfemora anteriorly dark; hindfemur anteriorly with pale scales on basal 0.5; all tibiae anteriorly dark; all tarsi dark.

HindLeg.