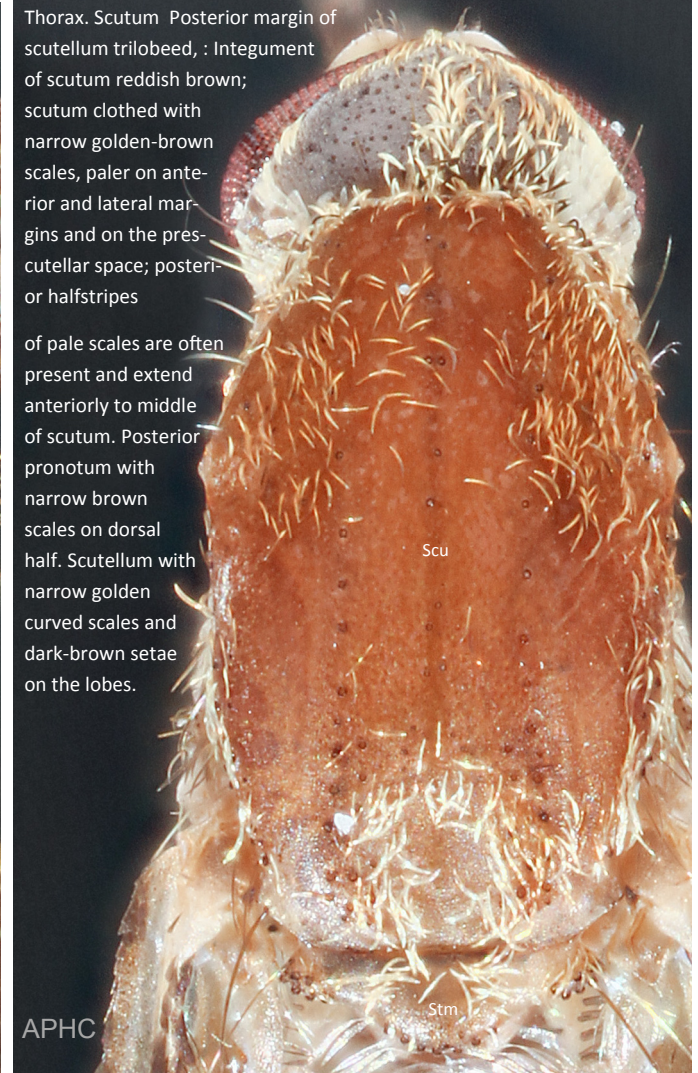


Aedes (Ochlerotatus) canadensis canadensis (Theobald), Field Collected in Fort Bragg, NC 2014, Character descriptions: Carpenter and LaCasse 1955:161

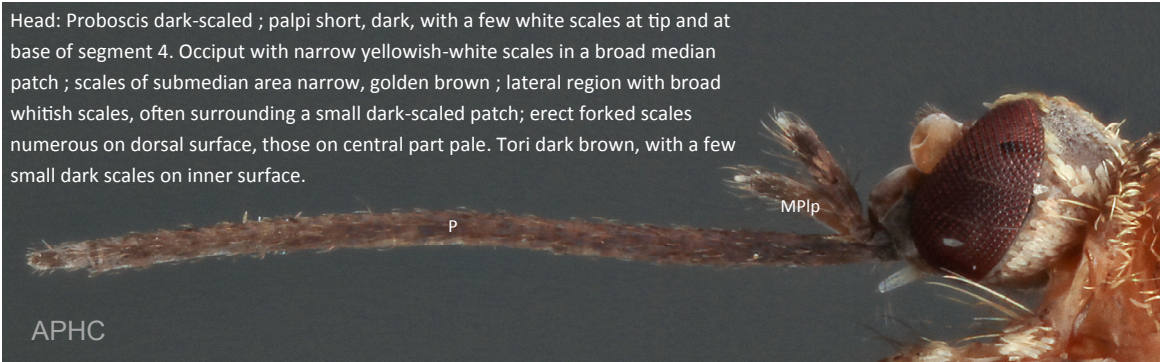
Medium-sized species . Pleura with small well-defined patches of appressed grayish-white scales. Scales on sternopleuron extending about halfway to anterior angle. Mesepimeron bare on lower onethird. Hypostigial spot of scales absent. Lower mesepimeral bristles absent.



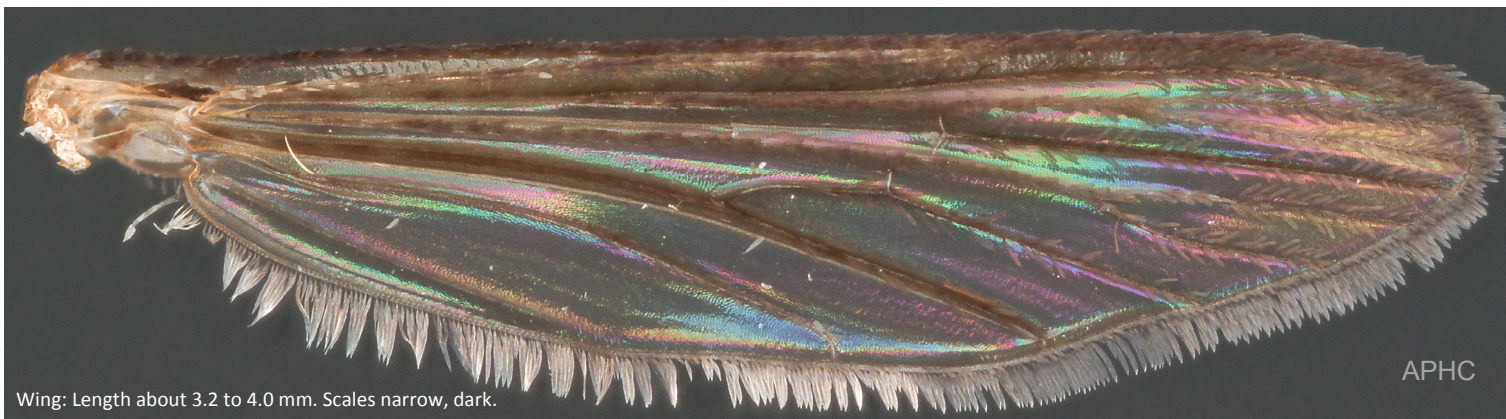
Thorax. Scutum Posterior margin of scutellum trilobed, : Integument of scutum reddish brown; scutum clothed with narrow golden-brown scales, paler on anterior and lateral margins and on the prescutellar space; posterior halfstripes

of pale scales are often present and extend anteriorly to middle of scutum. Posterior pronotum with narrow brown scales on dorsal half. Scutellum with narrow golden curved scales and dark-brown setae on the lobes.

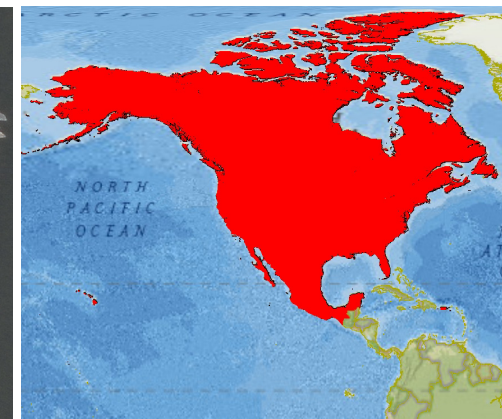
Head: Proboscis dark-scaled ; palpi short, dark, with a few white scales at tip and at base of segment 4. Occiput with narrow yellowish-white scales in a broad median patch ; scales of submedian area narrow, golden brown ; lateral region with broad whitish scales, often surrounding a small dark-scaled patch; erect forked scales numerous on dorsal surface, those on central part pale. Tori dark brown, with a few small dark scales on inner surface.



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Wing: Length about 3.2 to 4.0 mm. Scales narrow, dark.



Abdomen. Terga with basal pale bands on all segments

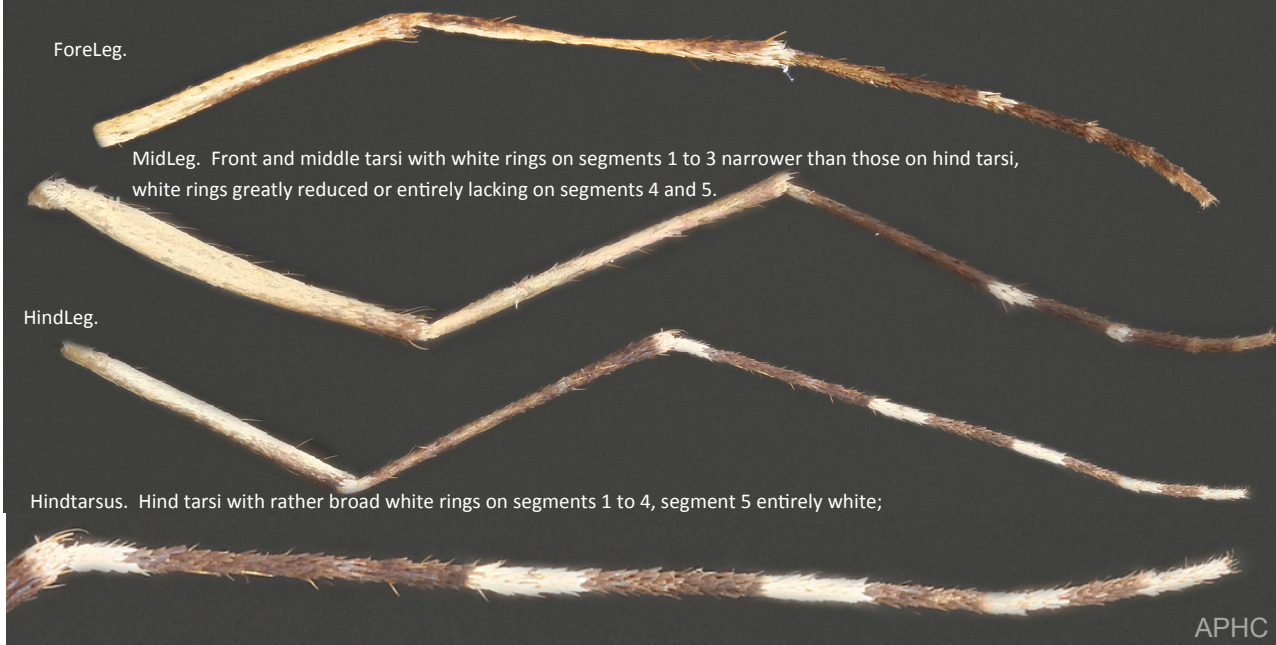
Abdomen; First tergite with a median patch of dark scales sprinkled with white; remaining tergites darkscaled, with narrow basal white bands (lacking on some specimens) and prominent basolateral patches of white-scales; the apical margin of the seventh segment, and often the sixth, white-scaled.



Bionomics: The larvae develop in temporary or semipermanent shaded woodland pools containing fallen leaves, and to a lesser extent in pools in small stream beds and pools and ditches adjacent to wooded areas. The species overwinters in the egg stage, and the larvae hatch in large numbers in the late winter and spring. It is seldom a troublesome biter in the eastern part of its range, even in areas where large numbers have recently emerged. In the western part of its range the females are persistent biters, attacking readily in shaded situations throughout most of the day. (Carpenter and LaCasse, 1955:163)

Medical Importance: *Ae. canadensis* is considered a vector of eastern equine encephalitis (EEE) and West Nile Virus (WNV) (Turell et al., 2005:60), as well as a vector of dog heartworm (*Dirofilaria immitis*).

Legs. Femora dark, posterior surface pale ; knee spots white. Tibiae dark, tipped with white basally and apically, posterior surface streaked with pale scales. Tarsal segments ringed with white both basally and apically.



ForeLeg.

MidLeg. Front and middle tarsi with white rings on segments 1 to 3 narrower than those on hind tarsi, white rings greatly reduced or entirely lacking on segments 4 and 5.

HindLeg.

Hindtarsus. Hind tarsi with rather broad white rings on segments 1 to 4, segment 5 entirely white;