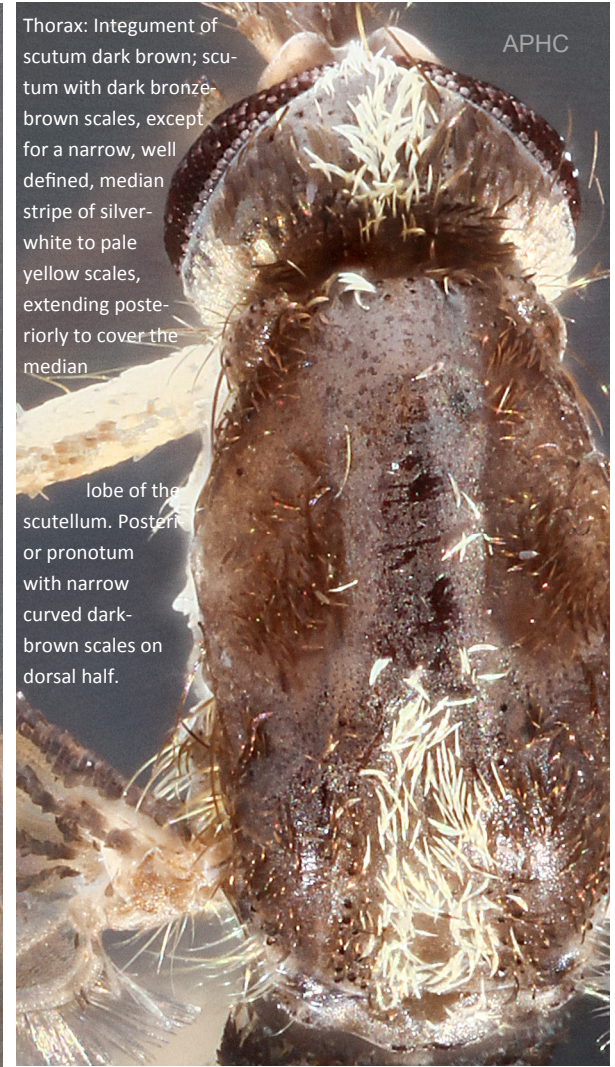


Aedes (Ochlerotatus) tormentor Dyar & Knab, Field Collected in Fort Bragg, NC 2014, Character descriptions: Carpenter and LaCasse, 1955:243

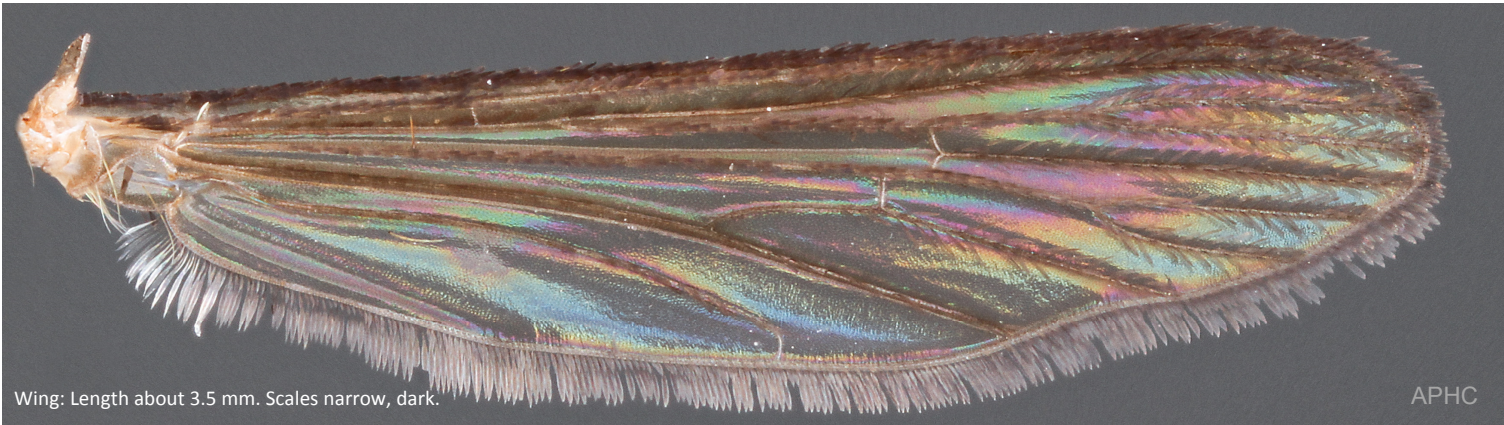
ADULT FEMALE The female appears to be indistinguishable from *Aedes atlanticus*. Medium-size; species. Pleura with small patches of broad flat grayish-white scales. Scales on sternopleuron reaching a little more than half-way to anterior angle, well separated from patch on the prealar area. Mesepimeron with lower one-half bare. Hypostigial spot of scales absent. Lower mesepimeral bristles absent. (Carpenter and LaCasse 1955:243)



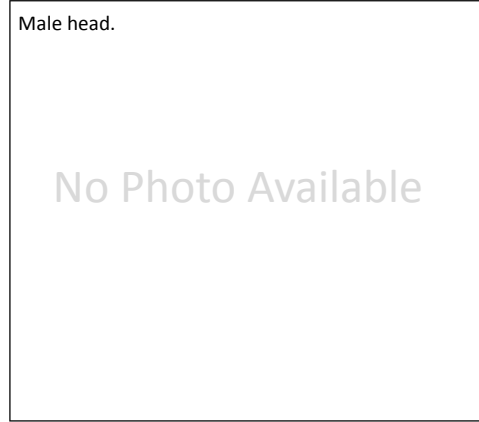
Head: Proboscis dark brown; palpi short, dark brown. Occiput with white lanceolate scales on median area, bounded on either side by a submedian patch of dark scales, with broad appressed white scales laterally; erect forked scales pale on median area, brown submedially. Tori yellow, darker on inner surface.



Aedes (Ochlerotatus) tormentor Dyar & Knab, Field Collected in Fort Bragg, NC 2014, Character descriptions: Carpenter and LaCasse, 1955:243



Wing: Length about 3.5 mm. Scales narrow, dark.



Abdomen: Tergites dark-scaled, with basolateral triangular patches laterally. Venter with white scales, often with dark scales at tips of segments.

Bionomics: The single female was collected by a light trap in a forest area. Carpenter & La Casse (1955) reported that it breeds in temporary ground pools formed after heavy rains. Very little is known about the habits of adults. (Clark-Gil, 1983)

Medical Importance: They feed on man and show a preference for the upper parts of the body. They feed from late afternoon until dusk and apparently remain in forested areas near the breeding grounds. They are relatively inactive after dark and are not readily attracted to light. Night light trap collections near breeding areas in Wheeler Reservoir have given negative results. It is of no known economic or medical importance. (Breeland, 1961)

