



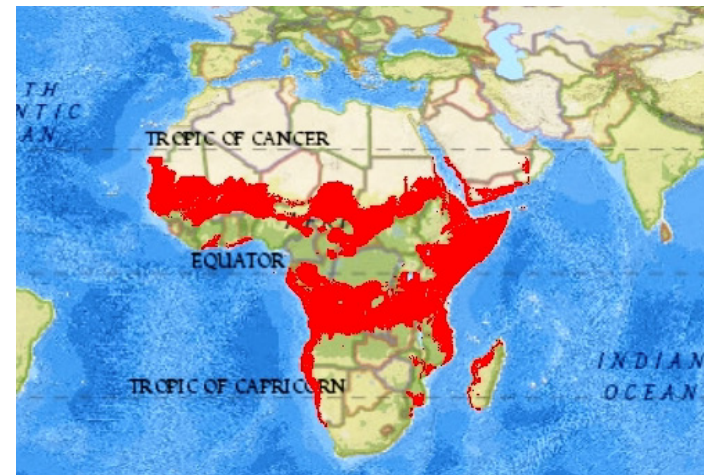
Aedes (Diceromyia) furcifer (Edwards, 1913), WRBU specimen AEfur, Character descriptions: Edwards, 1941:214

A small, rather stoutly built species with heavily-scaled wings and ringed tarsi, very suggestive of a small *Mansonia* or *Aedeomyia*. Differs from the two closely allied species in the banded proboscis and speckled abdomen. Pleurae with rather large patches of large flat scales, including many post-spiraculars, Ppn completely clothed with broad flat scales, white below, black above. (Edwards, 1941)



Thorax dark ; scutum very bristly, with coarse dark brown and light yellowish narrow scales irregularly mixed. Scutellum densely clothed mainly with flat scales, with a few narrow ones on middle lobe ; most of the scales white but a variable number black, especially distally.

Head with a large patch of erect forked scales extending almost to front, colours mixed, most of the decumbent scales in middle narrow, but some broad ones towards front. Proboscis with a distinct whitish ring before middle (distal margin of ring at about middle of proboscis), but few or no scattered pale scales. Palpi about one-tifth length of proboscis, rather thick, black, with two narrow white rings, one near base and one about middle, no white scales at tip. Tori and clypeus dark, former with many and latter with a few pale scales. (Edwards, 1941)





Aedes (Diceromyia) furcifer (Edwards, 1913), WRBU specimen AEfur, Character descriptions: Edwards, 1941:214



Wings; completely clothed with broad flat scales, white below, black above.



Abdomen largely dark, tergites with very narrow irregular white bands which touch bases of segments in middle but are well removed from the base at sides; remainder of tergites with a rather heavy and irregular sprinkling of yellowish scales; tergite 8 with a broad median white line.



WALTER REED BIOSYSTEMATICS UNIT

Bionomics: Larvae are found in rot-holes in trees (Hopkins, 1952).

Medical Importance: *Ae. furcifer* 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).



Legs. Femora with black and white scales about evenly intermixed on anterior surfaces, no clear white area at base of hind femur; tibiae black, with a fair sprinkling of whitish scales; tarsi black, each segment of each tarsus with a white ring at base, first segment also with a slight sprinkling of white scales. Claws of front and mid legs each with a small tooth.