

Aedes (Ochlerotatus) scapularis (Rondani, 1848), WRBU specimen AEsca, Character descriptions: Arnell, 1976: 57

Thorax. Pleura with small patches of broad appressed dingy-white scales. Mesepimeron (Mam) with lower one-third to one-half bare. Lower mesepimeral bristles absent.



Head. Proboscis dark scaled; palpi short, dark. Occiput with yellowish-white curved scales and straw-colored erect forked scales, with broad appressed brown and dingy-white scales laterally.



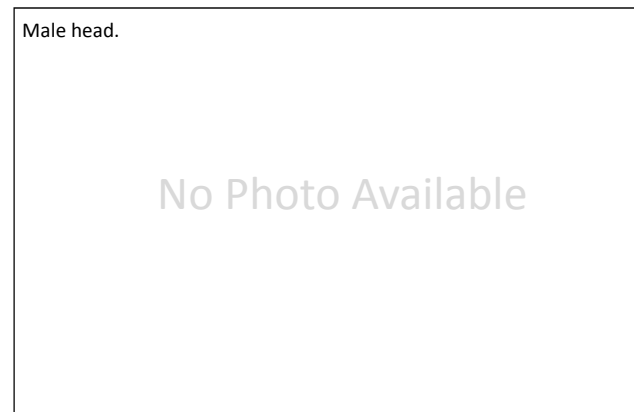


Aedes (Ochlerotatus) scapularis (Rondani, 1848), WRBU specimen AEsca, Character descriptions: Arnell, 1976: 57



Wing. Scales narrow, dark

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Male head.

No Photo Available



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Abdomen. Tergites bronze-brown-scaled, with basolateral patches of white scales.

Bionomics: *Aedes scapularis* is found at low to moderate elevations throughout most of tropical and subtropical America. It breeds in a wide variety of temporary or semipermanent freshwater situations, primarily temporary rain-filled or stream overflow pools but including pond and swamp margins, rock holes and crab holes, in either sun or partial shade. Females of *scapularis* attack man readily, and though primarily crepuscular, will bite anytime they are disturbed. (Arnell, 1976:61)

Medical Importance: At least 15 viruses having been isolated from *Aedes scapularis* including yellow fever and venezuelan equine encephalitis (VEE) viruses and it also appears to be a vector of Bancroftian filariasis. (Arnell, 1976:9)



ForeLeg. Femora dark-scaled ; posterior surface of front and middle femora pale. Tibiae dark. posterior surface pale

MidLeg.

HindLeg.

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HindLeg. Basal two-thirds of hind femur pale on all aspects. Hind tibia with base and apex dark. Tarsi dark, the proximal segments streaked with pale scales.