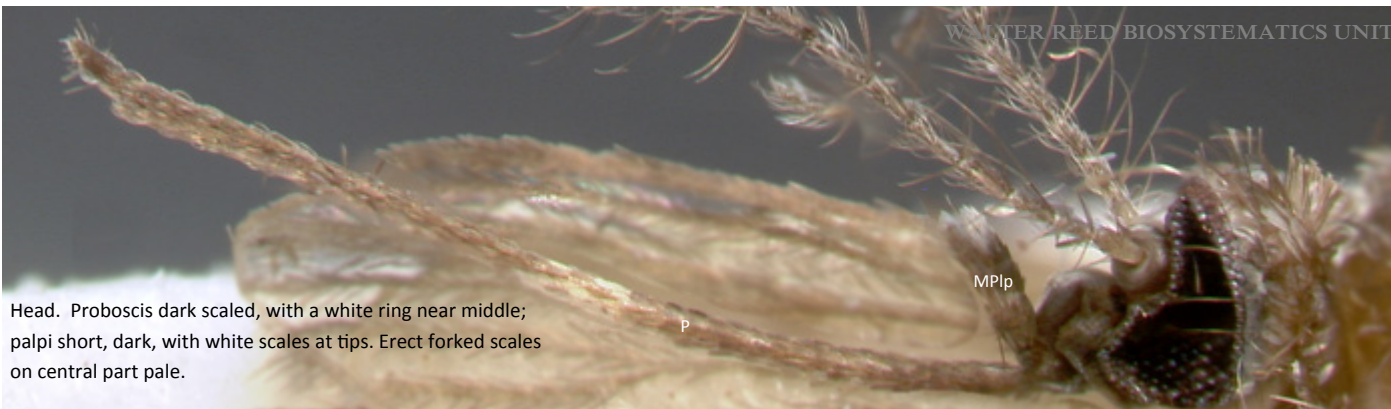
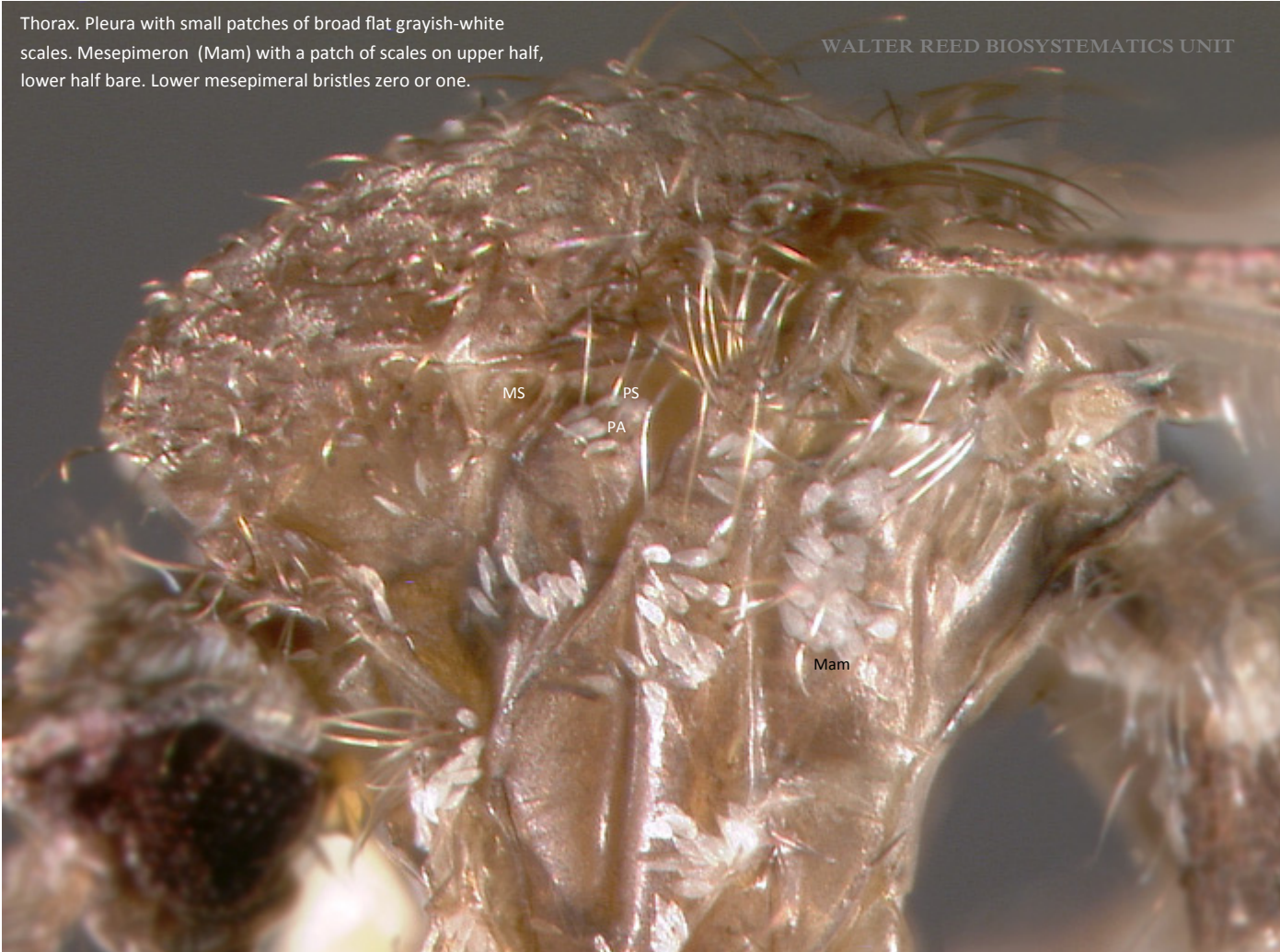


*Aedes (Ochlerotatus) taeniorhynchus* (Wiedemann, 1821), WRBU specimen AETae, Character descriptions: Carpenter and LaCasse, 1955:238

Thorax. Pleura with small patches of broad flat grayish-white scales. Mesepimeron (Mam) with a patch of scales on upper half, lower half bare. Lower mesepimeral bristles zero or one.

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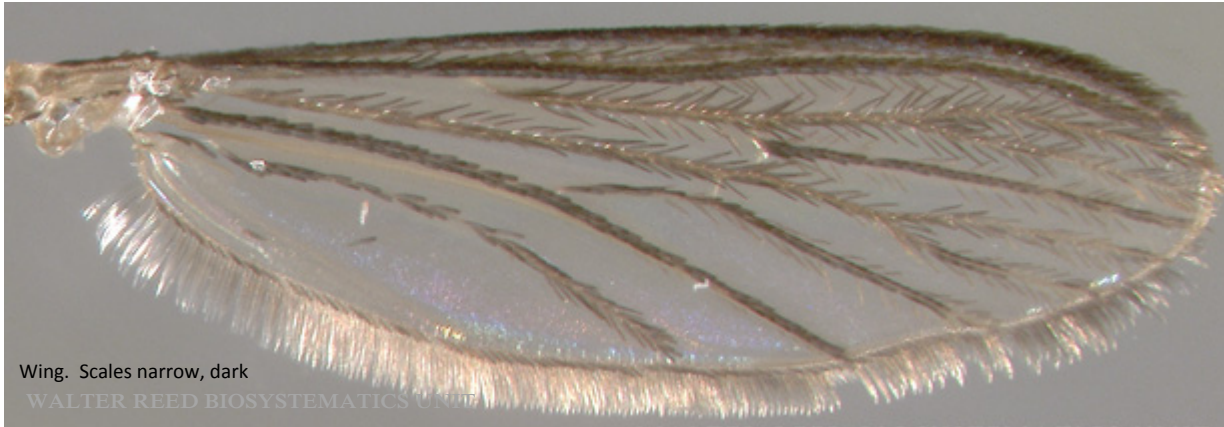
Head. Proboscis dark scaled, with a white ring near middle; palpi short, dark, with white scales at tips. Erect forked scales on central part pale.

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*Aedes (Ochlerotatus) taeniorhynchus* (Wiedemann, 1821), WRBU specimen Aetae, Character descriptions: Carpenter and LaCasse, 1955:238



Wing. Scales narrow, dark

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**Bionomics:** The larvae of *Aedes taeniorhynchus* develop mostly in salt marshes in coastal areas and occasionally in near-by freshwater pools. They have been found also in inland brackish-water swamps, particularly in oil fields, in areas far removed from the coast. The species reaches its greatest abundance along the coastal Caribbean region. The females are persistent biters and will attack anytime during the day or night. The adults rest in the vegetation during the daytime and will attack anyone invading their haunts, even in bright sunlight. They are strong fliers and often migrate in large numbers to communities where they become serious pests, even many miles from the salt-water marshes. (Carpenter and LaCasse, 1955:229)



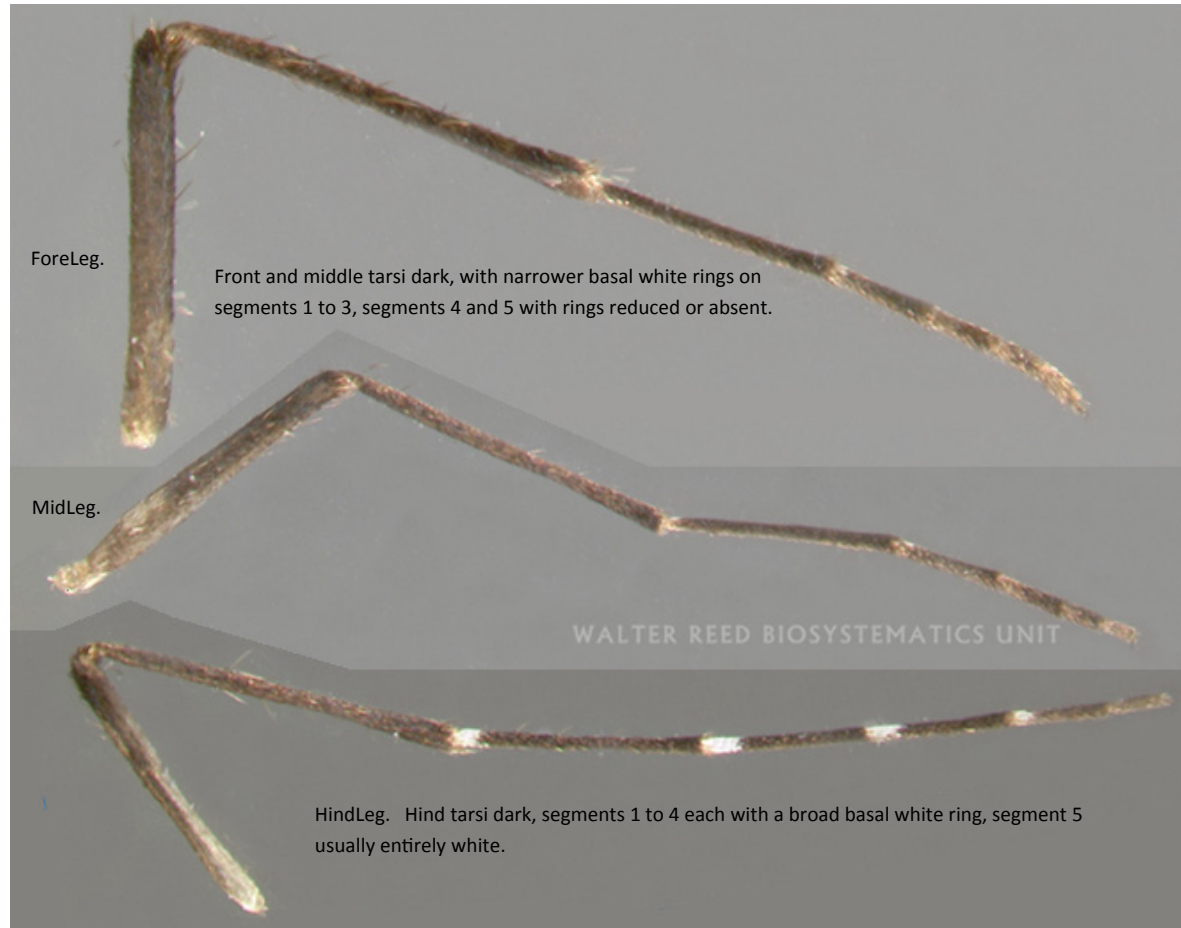
Abdomen. First tergite with a median patch of dark scales, a few white scales often intermixed; remaining tergites dark-scaled, with narrow basal white bands.

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**Medical Importance:** *Ae. taeniorhynchus* considered a vector of eastern equine encephalitis (EEE) (Turell et al., 2005:60).



ForeLeg.

Front and middle tarsi dark, with narrower basal white rings on segments 1 to 3, segments 4 and 5 with rings reduced or absent.

MidLeg.

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HindLeg. Hind tarsi dark, segments 1 to 4 each with a broad basal white ring, segment 5 usually entirely white.