

*Aedes (Stegomyia) aegypti* (Linnaeus, 1762), Field collected from Djibouti 2013, Character descriptions: Carpenter and LaCasse, 1955:261

Readily distinguished from most other species of the subgenus by the form of the thoracic markings, and from the few with a somewhat similarly ornamented thorax by the presence of scales on the clypeus (in the female) and white lines on the front and middle femora. (Edwards, 1941) Thorax. Mesepimeron (Mam) with two well separated white scale patches (1). Paratergite

(Pa) with broad white scales, Postspiracular setae (PS) present, Prespiracular setae (PsS) absent.

Base of hindcoxa (C-III) usually below base of mesomeron (Msm). Lower mesepimeral seta (MeSL) absent. Mesothoracic spiracle (MS).

Subspiracular area (SA) with broad white scales. Postspiracular area (PA) without scales.

(Edwards, 1941)



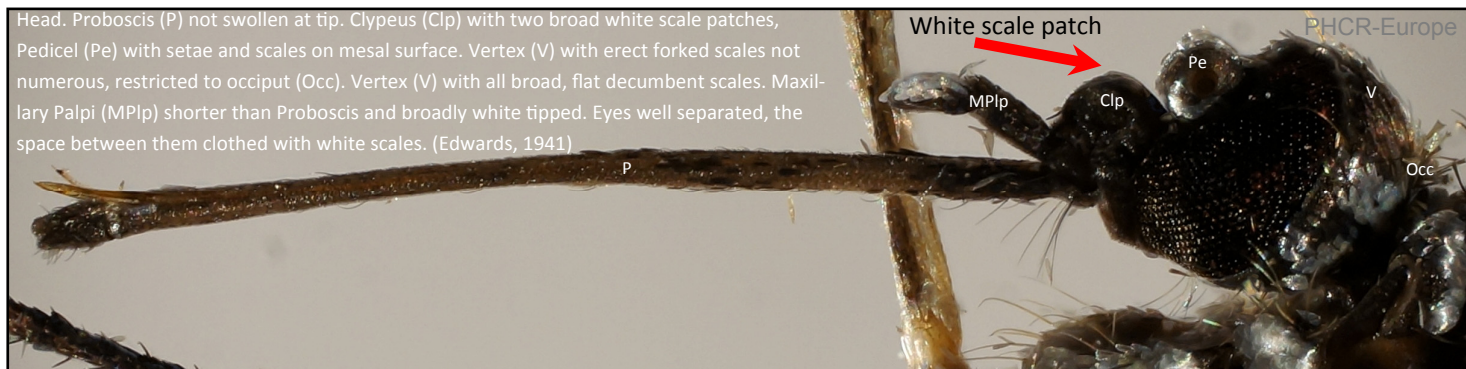
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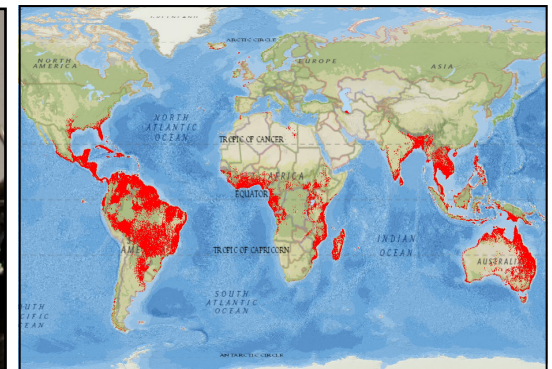
Thorax. Scutum (Scu) black or brown with a pair of submedian-longitudinal white stripes, but without median-longitudinal white stripe, or with white lyre-shaped markings. Posterior margin of scutellum (Stm) trilobed, with setae and broad white scales in 3 groups on all lobes. Scutum with all, or mainly narrow scales. Scutellum with all broad scales. Anteprenotum (Ap) well separated with scales and bristly. Acrostichal seta absent.

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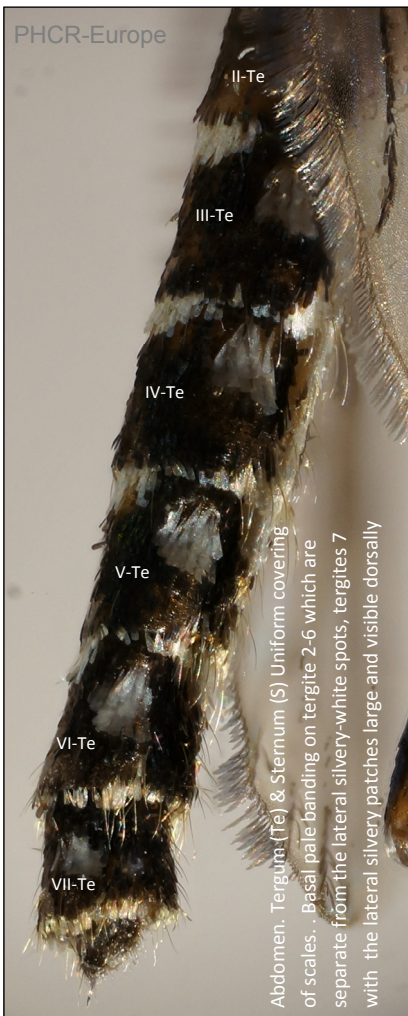
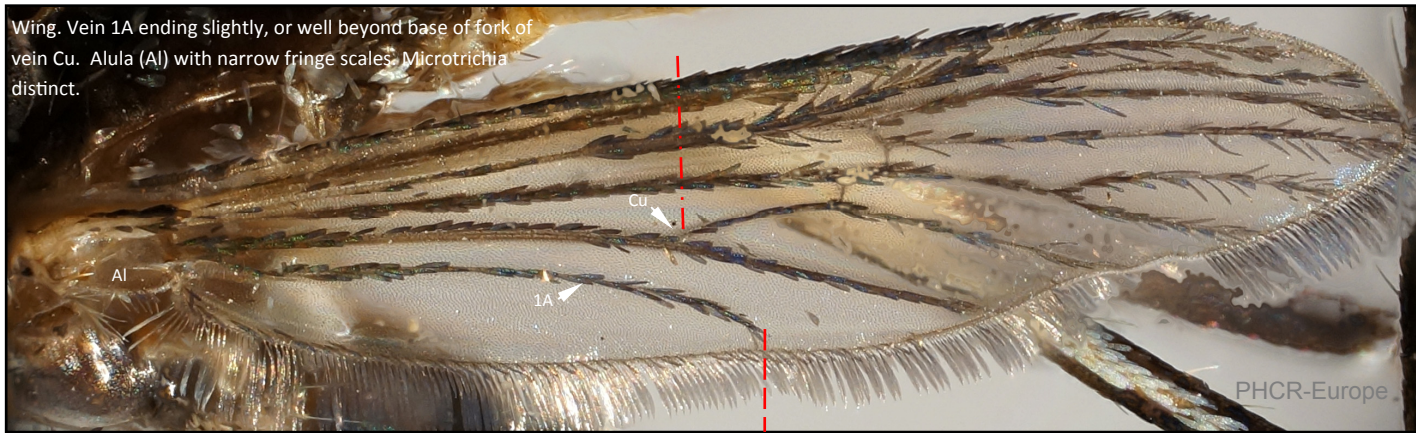
Head. Proboscis (P) not swollen at tip. Clypeus (Clp) with two broad white scale patches, Pedicel (Pe) with setae and scales on mesal surface. Vertex (V) with erect forked scales not numerous, restricted to occiput (Occ). Vertex (V) with all broad, flat decumbent scales. Maxillary Palpi (MPlp) shorter than Proboscis and broadly white tipped. Eyes well separated, the space between them clothed with white scales. (Edwards, 1941)



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**Bionomics:** In association with man, *aegypti* will use any and all natural and artificial containers. Away from urban areas the species tends to favor pools in river beds, tree stumps, tree holes and natural containers. Females are primarily day biters and readily enter buildings to feed. They have also been taken in lesser numbers at night (Christophers, 1960). Flight range studies suggest that most female *Ae. aegypti* may spend their lifetime in or around the houses where they emerge as adults and they usually fly an average of 400 meters (WHO). Frequently attacks man, mainly out of doors.

**Medical Importance:** Primary vector of dengue and yellow fever (Christophers, 1960), chikungunya and Zika (CDC).

