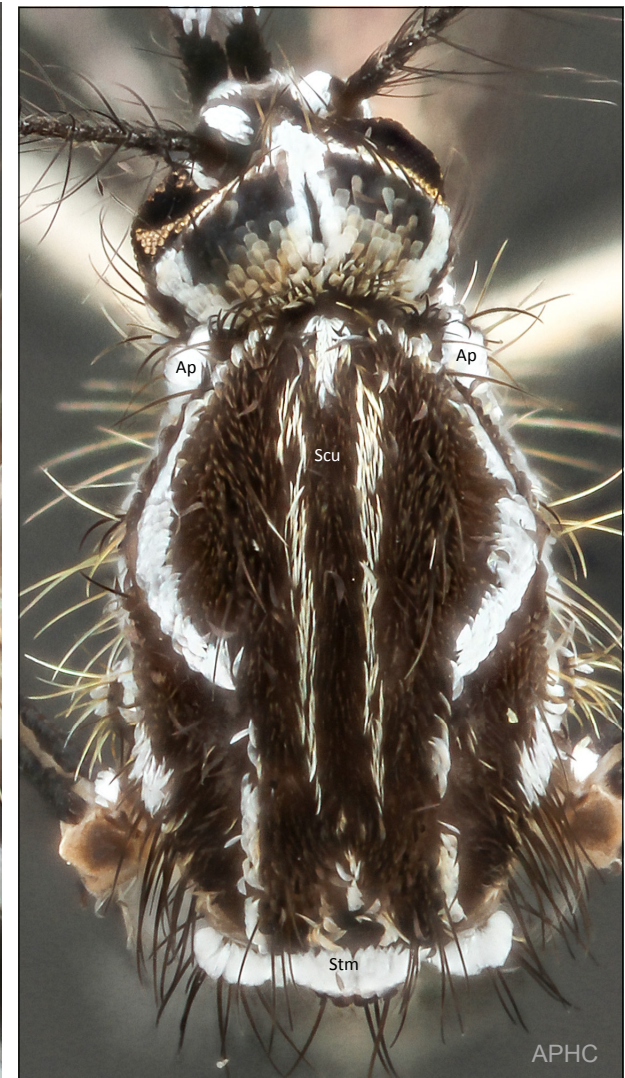
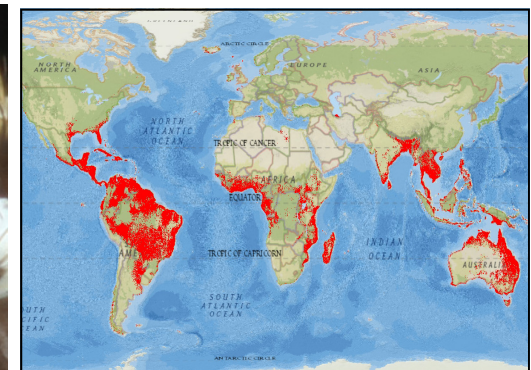
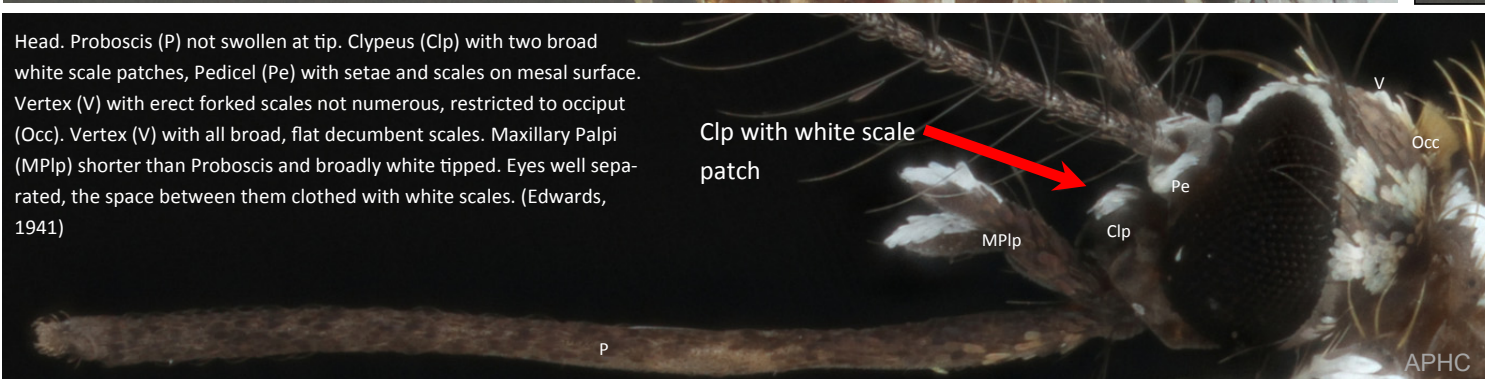


*Aedes (Stegomyia) aegypti* (Linnaeus, 1762), Lab Reared Rockefeller Strain (APR 07), Character descriptions: Carpenter and LaCasse, 1955:261

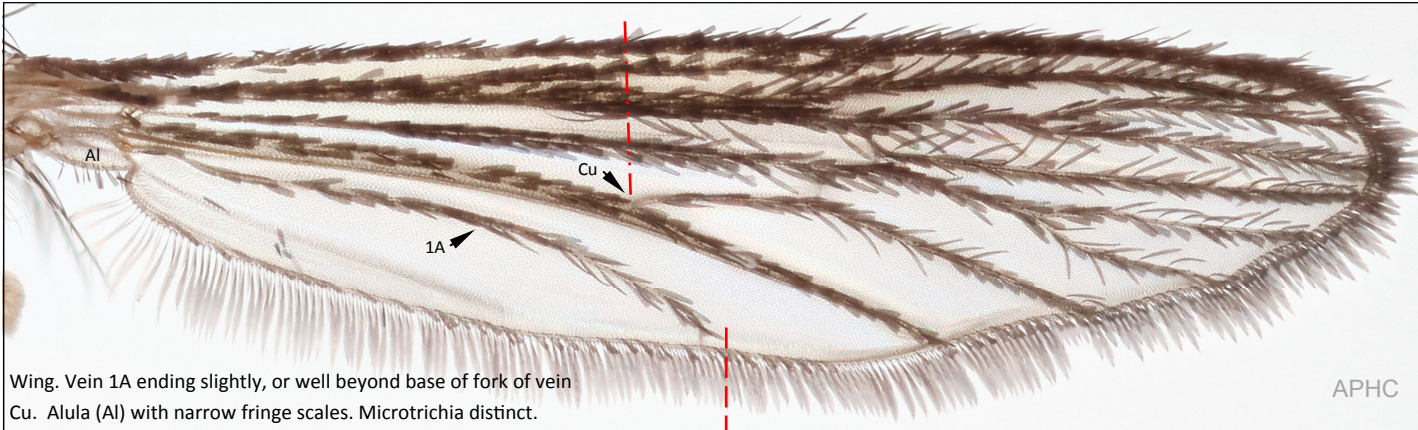
Readily distinguished from most other species of the subgenus by the form of the thoracic markings, and from the few with a somewhat similarly ornamented thorax by the presence of scales on the clypeus (in the female) and white lines on the front and middle femora. Thorax. Mesepimeron (Mam) with two well separated white scale patches (1). Paratergite (Pa) with broad white scales, Postspiracular setae (PS) present, Prespiracular area (PsA) without setae (PsS absent). Base of hindcoxa usually below base of mesomeron (Msm). Lower mesepimeral seta (MeSL) absent. Mesothoracic spiracle (MS). Subspiracular area with broad white scales (SSc). Postspiracular area (PA) without scales. (Edwards, 1941)



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)

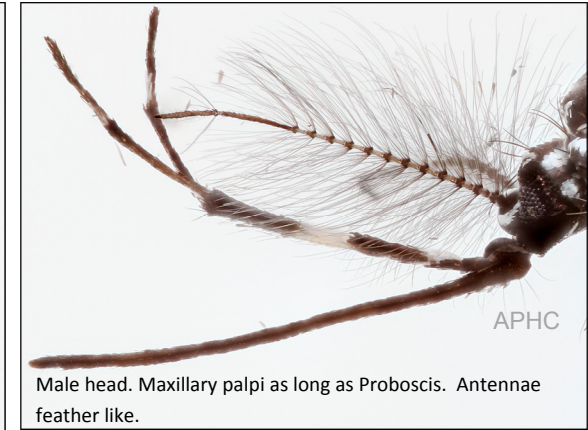


*Aedes (Stegomyia) aegypti* (Linnaeus, 1762), Lab Reared Rockefeller Strain (APR 07), Character descriptions: Carpenter and LaCasse, 1955:261



Wing. Vein 1A ending slightly, or well beyond base of fork of vein Cu. Alula (Al) with narrow fringe scales. Microtrichia distinct.

APHC



Male head. Maxillary palpi as long as Proboscis. Antennae feather like.

APHC



Abdomen. Tergum (Te) Uniform covering of scales. Basal pale banding on tergites 2-6. Tergites 7 with the lateral silvery patches large and visible dorsally

APHC



Abdomen. Tergum (Te) & Sternum (S) Basal pale banding on tergite 2-6 which are separate from the lateral silvery-white spots.

APHC

**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 metres (WHO). Frequently attacks man, mainly out of doors.

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



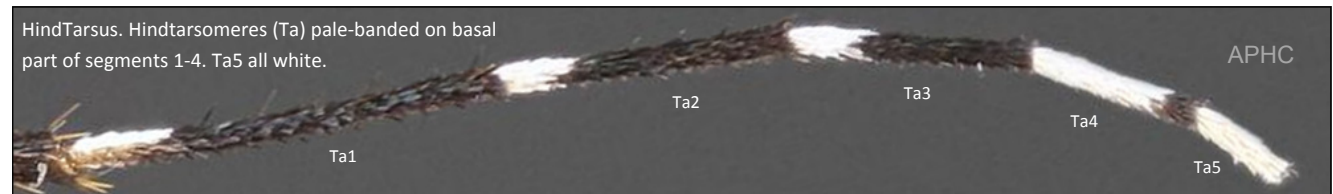
MidLeg. Midfemur (Fe)—white knee spot, longitudinal white stripe on anterior surface

APHC



HindLeg. Hindfemur — white knee spot. First tarsal segment shorter than tibia.

APHC



HindTarsus. Hindtarsomeres (Ta) pale-banded on basal part of segments 1-4. Ta5 all white.

APHC