

Culex (Culex) laticinctus Edwards, WRBU specimen CXlct, Character descriptions: Edwards, 1941:313

Adult. A medium-sized mosquito easily recognized by the light-colored thorax, dark proboscis, absence of postspiracular and prealar scales, and the relatively broad basal pale bands of the abdominal terga. Individuals usually possess 2 or 3 lower mesepimeral setae. Thorax. Pleural integument yellowish with tinge of brown, Pleura with yellowish to golden-brown setae and patches of narrow white spatulate scales below 5-10 setae, postspiracular and prealar areas without scales, prealar area of mesokatepisternum with scale-patch and 5-7 setae, lower posterior border of mesokatepisternum with patch of semierect scales and row of 5-13 setae, mesepimeron with anterior and upper scale-patches and 5-14 setae on upper area; number of lower mesepimeral setae variable, commonly 2 or 3, often 1 (at least on one side) and occasionally 4.

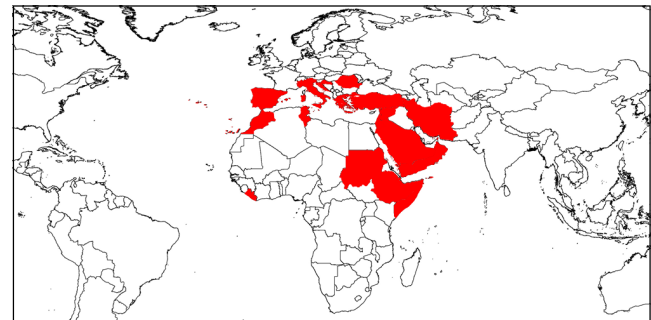
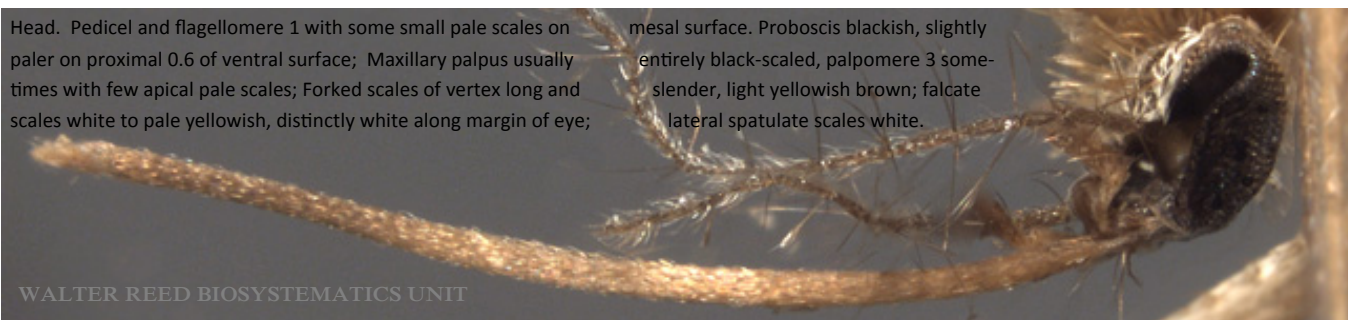
and prealar scales, and Thorax. Pleural integu- scales: upper part of proe- with 7-14 setae, upper part



Thorax. Posterior margin of scutellum (Strn) trilobed, scutum (Scu) .not much darker. Scutal scales moderately coarse, light yellowish brown, white scales on anterior promontory, lateral margins, along prescutal suture and on prescutellar area; scutal setae prominent, brown, well contrasted with light-colored scales. Scutellum with narrow whitish falcate scales on all 3 lobes. Ante and postpronota with long whitish to yellowish falcate scales; with 4-8 setae on posterodorsal margin.

Head. Pedicel and flagellomere 1 with some small pale scales on paler on proximal 0.6 of ventral surface; Maxillary palpus usually times with few apical pale scales; Forked scales of vertex long and scales white to pale yellowish, distinctly white along margin of eye;

mesal surface. Proboscis blackish, slightly entirely black-scaled, palpomere 3 some- slender, light yellowish brown; falcate lateral spatulate scales white.





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Wing. Dark-scaled with short line of whitish scales on posterior margin of costa near humeral crossvein; length of cell R2 2.6-4.3 length of vein R2+3, subcosta intersects costa beyond furcation of vein R2+3; length of cell M1 0.65-0.78 length of cell R2. Halter: Pedicel and scabellum pale; capitellum dark.



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



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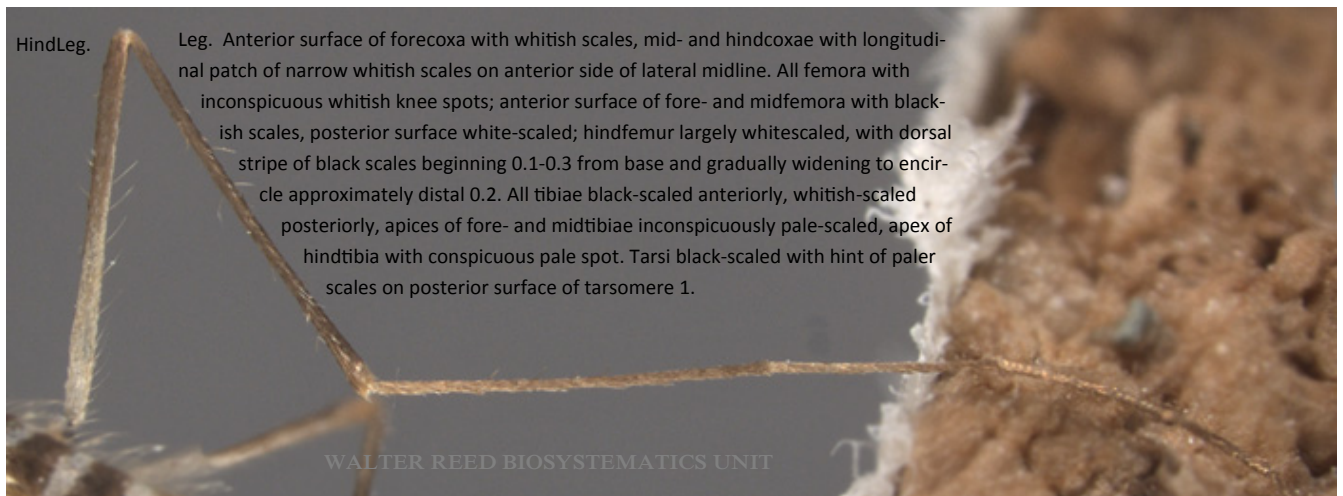
Abdomen. Tergum I with median posterior patch of white to light brown scales; terga II-VII black-scaled with basal 0.4-0.6 white-scaled; tergum VIII with lateral patches of cream-colored scales, broad median area without scales.



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Bionomics: *Culex laticinctus* seems to have been more common in the past than it is today. It was once collected frequently in artificial containers such as cisterns, tanks, barrels, wells, concrete basins, and similar structures. Now it seems to be found more often in stream pools, rock pools, swamps, springs, irrigation ditches, and temporary ground water. It also uses seepages (Kitron and Pener, 1986) and has been found in animal hoofprints supplied with water by a spring (Abdel-Malek, 1960). This species usually occurs in fresh water, but is found occasionally in slightly brackish water. It is frequently collected in association with *Anopheles (Anopheles) claviger* (Meigen) and *Culiseta (Allotheobaldia) longiareolata* (Macquart). It has also been found in association with *Anopheles (Cellia) hispaniola* (Theobald), *An. (Gel.) multicolor* Cambouliu, *An. (Gel.) sergentii* (Theobald), *Aedes (Ochlerotatus) caspius* (Pallas), *Culiseta (Culiseta) annulata* (Schrank), *Uranotaenia (Pseudoficalbia) unguiculata* Edwards, *Culex (Barraudius) pusillus* Macquart, *Cx. (Maillotia) hortensis* Ficalbi, and several members of the subgenus *Culex*, including *mimeticus*, *perexiguus*, *pipiens*, *sinaiticus*, *theileri*, and *tritaeniorhynchus*. *Culex laticinctus* is mainly a summer species but specimens can be found during most of the year.

Medical Importance: Resting adults have been captured in tents, a tub, and an ice factory, but it is not known whether females enter houses or bite man.



HindLeg.

Leg. Anterior surface of forecoxa with whitish scales, mid- and hindcoxae with longitudinal patch of narrow whitish scales on anterior side of lateral midline. All femora with inconspicuous whitish knee spots; anterior surface of fore- and midfemora with blackish scales, posterior surface white-scaled; hindfemur largely whitescaled, with dorsal stripe of black scales beginning 0.1-0.3 from base and gradually widening to encircle approximately distal 0.2. All tibiae black-scaled anteriorly, whitish-scaled posteriorly, apices of fore- and midtibiae inconspicuously pale-scaled, apex of hindtibia with conspicuous pale spot. Tarsi black-scaled with hint of paler scales on posterior surface of tarsomere 1.

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