

Psorophora (Janthinosoma) ferox (von Humboldt 1819), field-collected in Fort Bragg, NC, 2014, Character descriptions: Carpenter and LaCasse, 1955:120

Thorax. Scutum with integument black; scutum clothed with rather broad dark brown and golden-yellow or yellowish-white scales in no definite pattern, the dark scales more abundant.

Pleura rather densely clothed with grayish-white appressed scales. Postspiracular setae present, Prespiracular setae present.



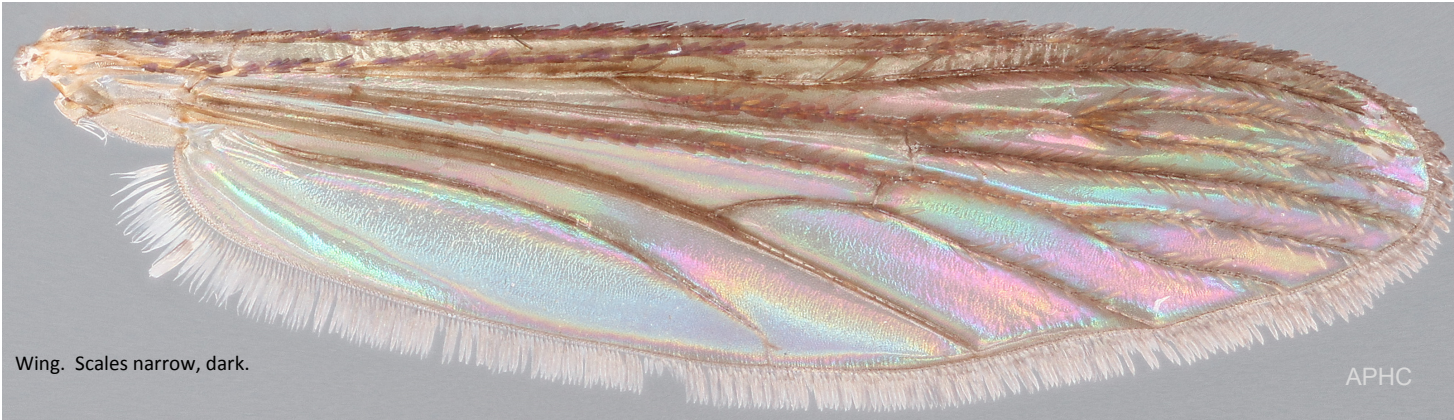
Thorax. Scutellum with rather broad yellowish-white scales and dark-brown setae on the lobes.



Head. Proboscis long, dark-scaled, palpi short, dark. Occiput clothed dorsally with broad curved whitish-yellow to golden-yellow scales, paler anteriorly, with broad appressed yellowish scales laterally; yellow erect forked scales numerous on posterior half of occiput.



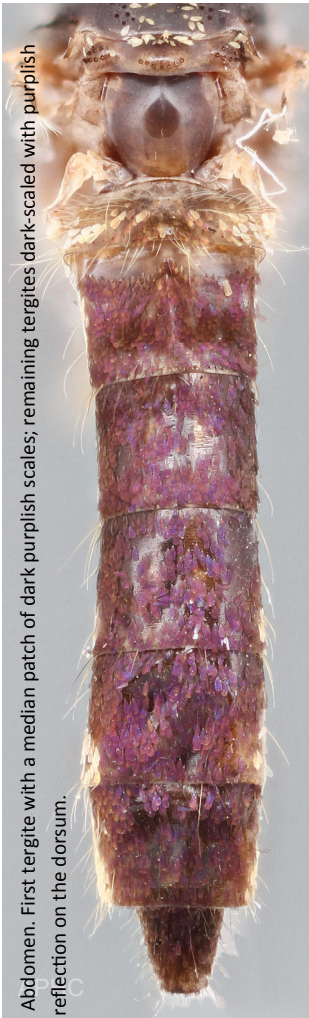
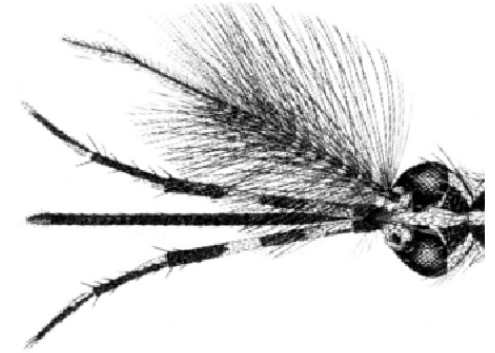
Psorophora (Janthinosoma) ferox (von Humboldt 1819), field-collected in Fort Bragg, NC, 2014, Character descriptions: Carpenter and LaCasse, 1955:120



Wing. Scales narrow, dark.

APHC

Male head. Maxillary palpi as long as Proboscis.



Abdomen. First tergite with a median patch of dark purplish scales; remaining tergites dark-scaled with purplish reflection on the dorsum.



Abdomen. With prominent apicolateral triangular patches of whitish-yellow to golden-yellow scales.

APHC

Bionomics: The larvae occur in temporary rain-filled pools, particularly in or near thickets, in overflow pools along streams, and occasionally in potholes in stream beds after summer rains. They develop rapidly. The females are persistent and painful biters. (Carpenter and LaCasse, 1955)

Medical Importance: Females of this species frequently carry eggs of *Dermatobia* in eastern Colombia and have also been found infested with *Dermatobia* eggs in Panama (Carpenter and LaCasse, 1955). It is also a potential vector of Venezuelan equine encephalitis (VEE) (Forattini, 1965).



APHC

ForeLeg.

MidLeg.

HindLeg.

Femora dark, pale on posterior surface; knee spots present. Tibiae and tarsi of front and middle legs dark-scaled; segments 4 and 5 of hind tarsus, and often the apex of 3, white-scaled. Scales suberect, appearing rather shaggy and with purple reflection on apical part of hind tibia and on segments 1 and 2 of hind tarsus.