

Anopheles barberi Coquillett

OVERWINTERING STAGE: Early instar lava. **PHENOLOGY:** Multivoltine.

LARVAL HABITAT:

Larvae are found almost exclusively in tree holes, their natural habitat. They will also live in artificial containers, especially tires. They are primarily filter feeders, but have been known to prey on other mosquito larvae and on Ceratopogonid midge larvae.

HOST PREFERENCES:

As with other *Anopheles*, *An. barberi* is a mammal feeder. They will bite humans, although they rarely occur in high enough numbers to be considered a nuisance.

VIRUS TESTING RESULTS:

Virus	# specimens tested	# pools tested	# positive pools	MIR
WNV	91	48	0	0
EEE	0	0	0	0
La Crosse	0	0	0	0

COMMENTS:

This is a widely distributed, but infrequently collected mosquito in Pennsylvania. Less than 1,000 specimens of adults and larvae were collected from 2001-2007. Adults are rather non-descript for an *Anopheles*. They are easily the smallest *Anopheles* species in the state. Larvae are quite slow to develop, requiring up to a month to pupate. Larvae can survive the winter even if treehole water freezes solid. Females are capable of transmitting the malarial species *Plasmodium vivax* in the lab, but they are too uncommon throughout their range to pose a significant threat.

