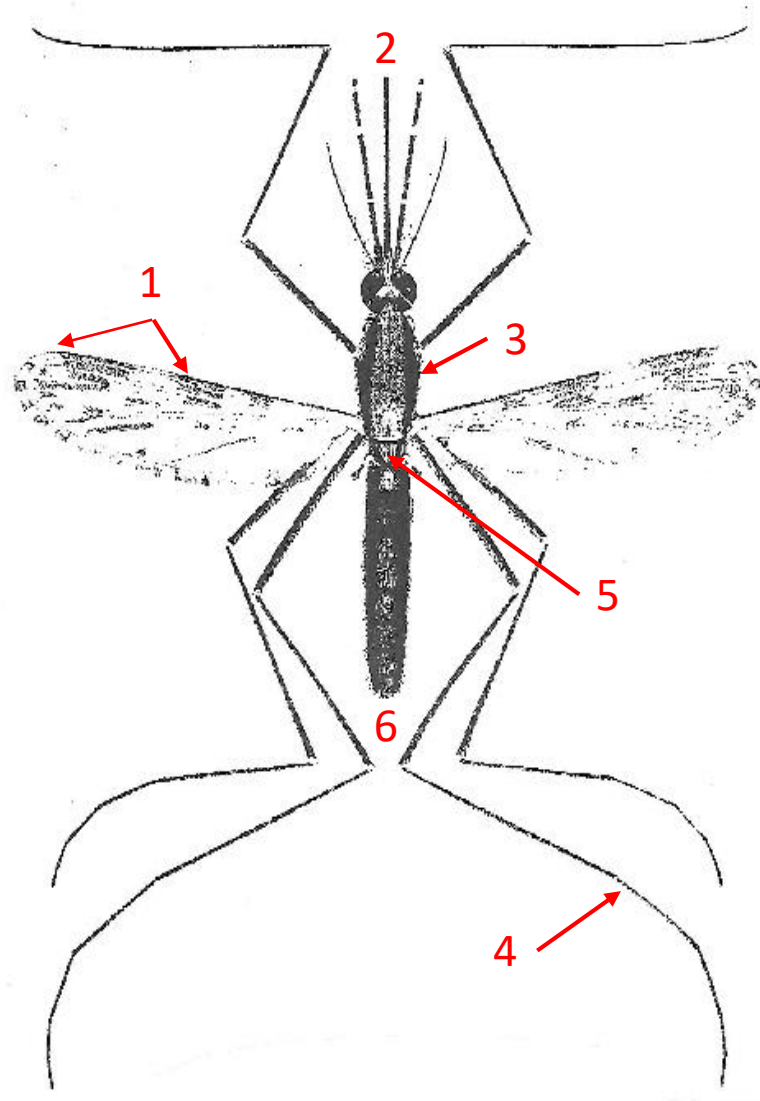


Anopheles franciscanus McCracken

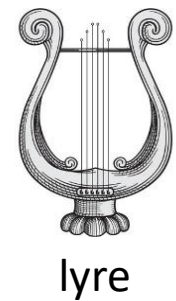
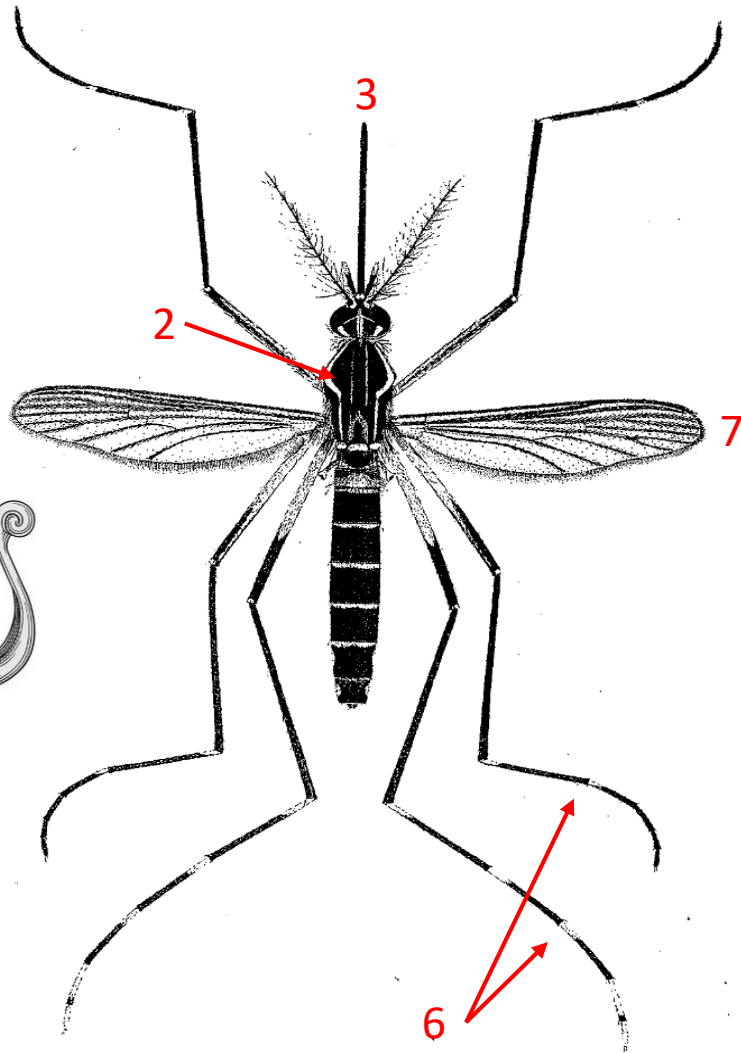
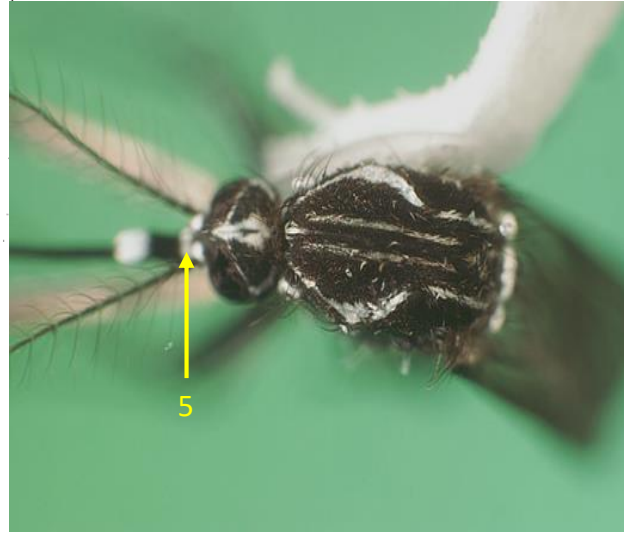


Anopheles franciscanus is a common wetland species. While it bites humans, it is not a malaria vector and is not associated with disease transmission in Arizona.

Characters:

1. The wings are patterned with dark and white scales, especially along the front edge areas.
2. The palps of the female are nearly as long as the proboscis, and they are dark with two light bands. The palpal tips are black.
3. The thorax is brown-gray and dark with a wide light strip along the center.
4. The legs are dark and threadlike.
5. The scutellum, at rear of scutum (dorsal area of thorax) is smoothly rounded, without lobes or bumps (See photo above, left.).
6. The tip of the abdomen is blunt and rounded.

Aedes aegypti (Linnaeus)



lyre

Aedes aegypti, the yellow fever mosquito, is a primarily anthropophilic species. Since its discovery in Arizona in 1994, it has become common in southeastern Arizona and is now found in Yuma Co. along the western state border. It is a vector for dengue virus, Chikungunya virus, Zika virus, and yellow fever virus, so it is of vital interest to public health and abatement workers. It is primarily day active, especially at sunset and sunrise times. It is a tropical species and is found across the southern border areas of the USA. The adults are called “ankle biters” because they fly about the lower legs when seeking a bloodmeal.

Characters:

1. The overall scale color is dark brown, approaching black.
2. The dorsal area of the thorax has a lyre-shaped white scale pattern (left photo, above).
3. The proboscis is dark, no banding; palps are white-tipped.
4. The abdominal sternites are white-scaled (right photo, above). The tergites are dark with white basal scale bands.
5. The clypeus of the female (yellow arrow, above) has white scale patches.
6. The tarsal segments of the legs have white scale bands.
7. The wings are dark-scaled.

Aedes albopictus (Skuse)

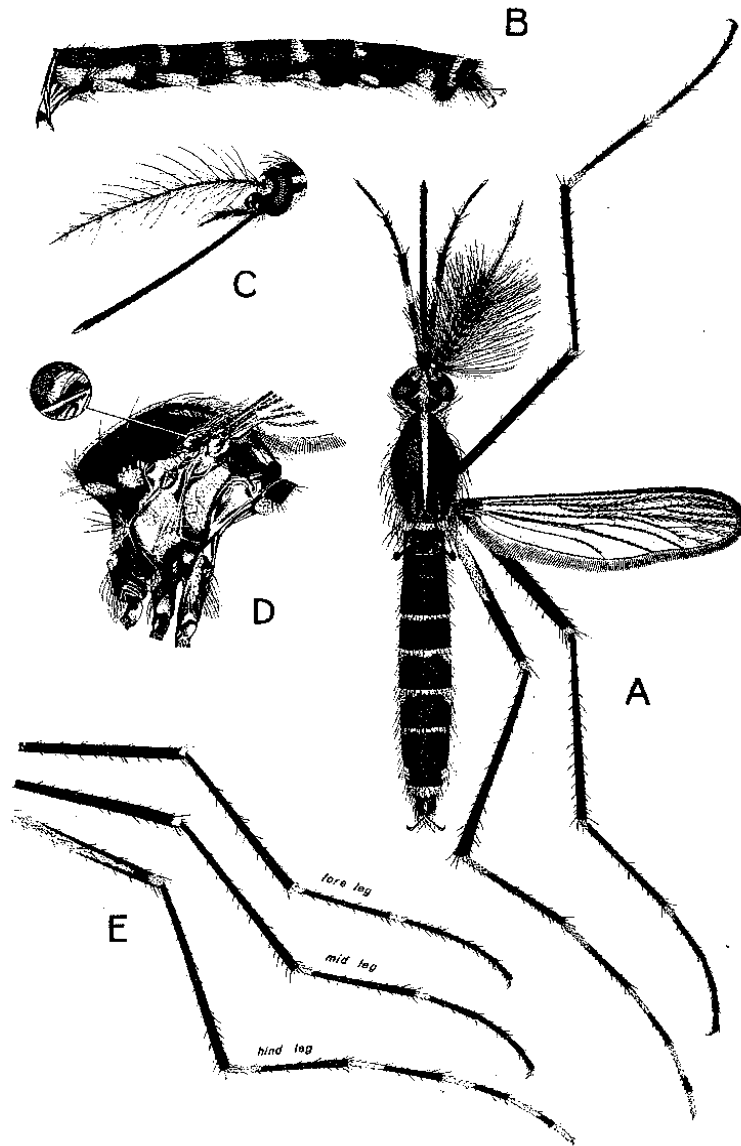


Fig. 2. Morphology of adult *Aedes albopictus*. A, dorsal aspect of the male; B, lateral aspect of the male abdomen; C, lateral aspect of the female head; D, lateral aspect of the male thorax; E, anterior surface of the male legs. [reproduced from Huang (1972)].



Clypeus of female
(no white scale spots)



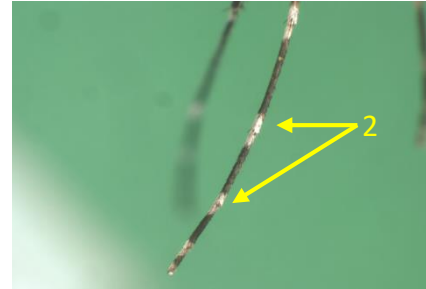
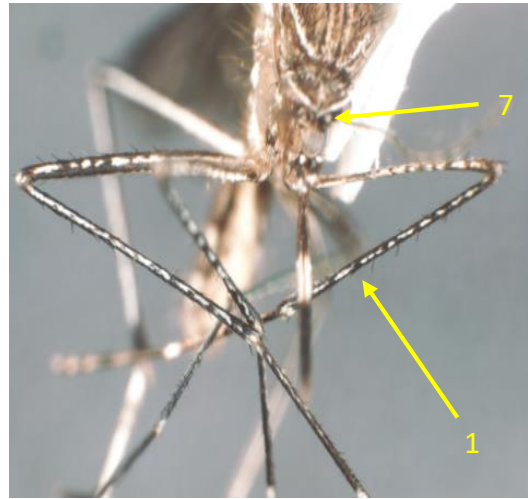
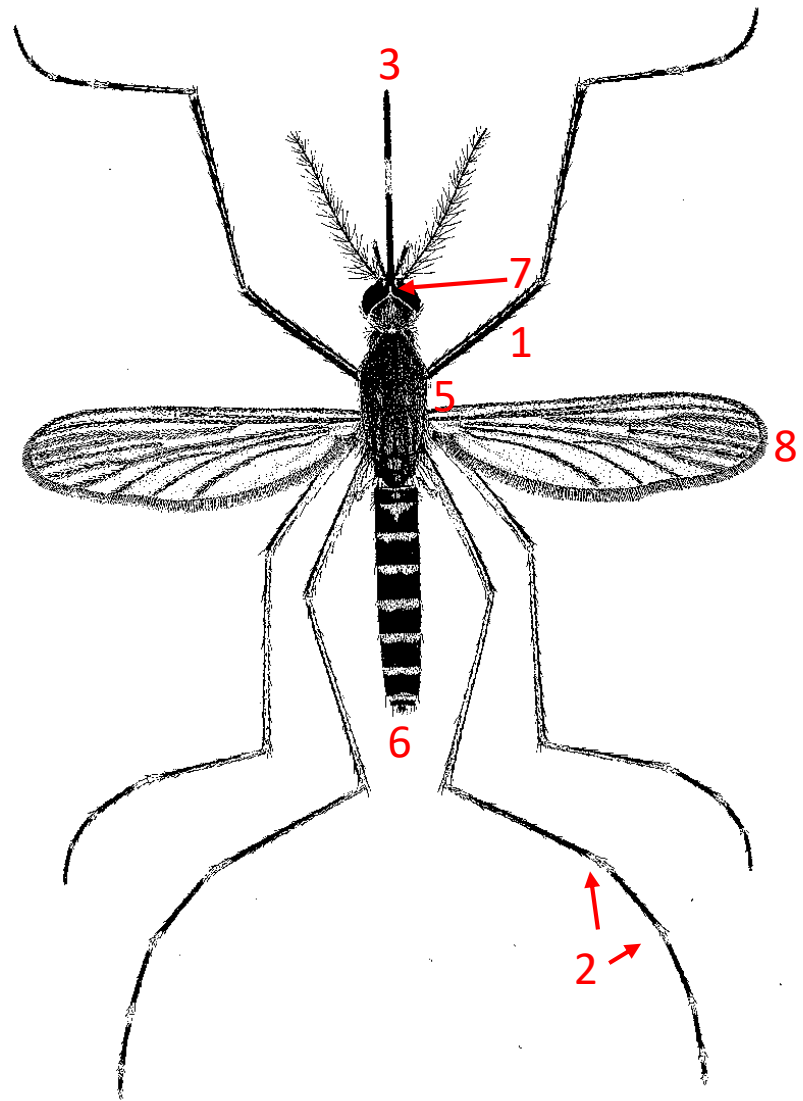
Aedes albopictus, the Asian tiger mosquito, an introduced mosquito in North America, has been collected at least twice in Arizona, but it apparently has not become established in the state. It is a peridomestic container breeder, and it is an aggressive human biter. Its range extends farther north than that of *aegypti*. It may be a vector of viruses transmitted by *aegypti* (dengue, Chikungunya, Zika).

Characters:

1. The scutum pattern is a single white scale line with white scale spots along the edges (top left, above).
2. The clypeus is bare, no white scale spots (lower left photo, above).
3. The abdominal sternites are darkly scaled with basal white bands.
4. The tarsal segments of the dark legs have basal white bands.
5. The proboscis is dark, no white bands. Palps of female have white tips.

**From: *The Biology of Aedes albopictus*, W.A. Hawley,
J. Am. Mosq. Control Assoc., Supplement #1, Dec.
1988.**

Culex tarsalis Coquillett

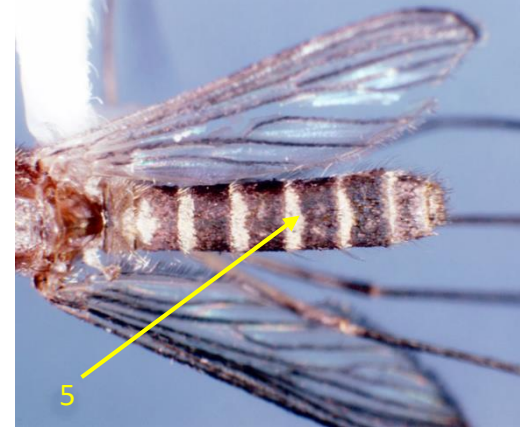
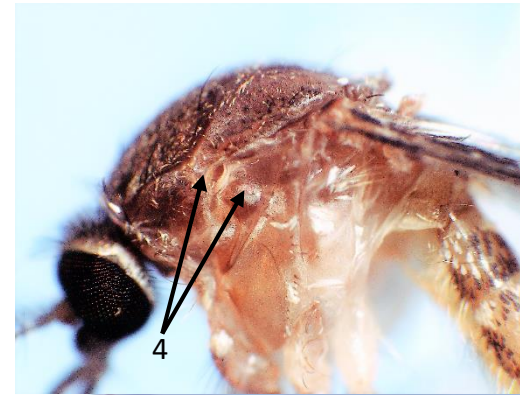
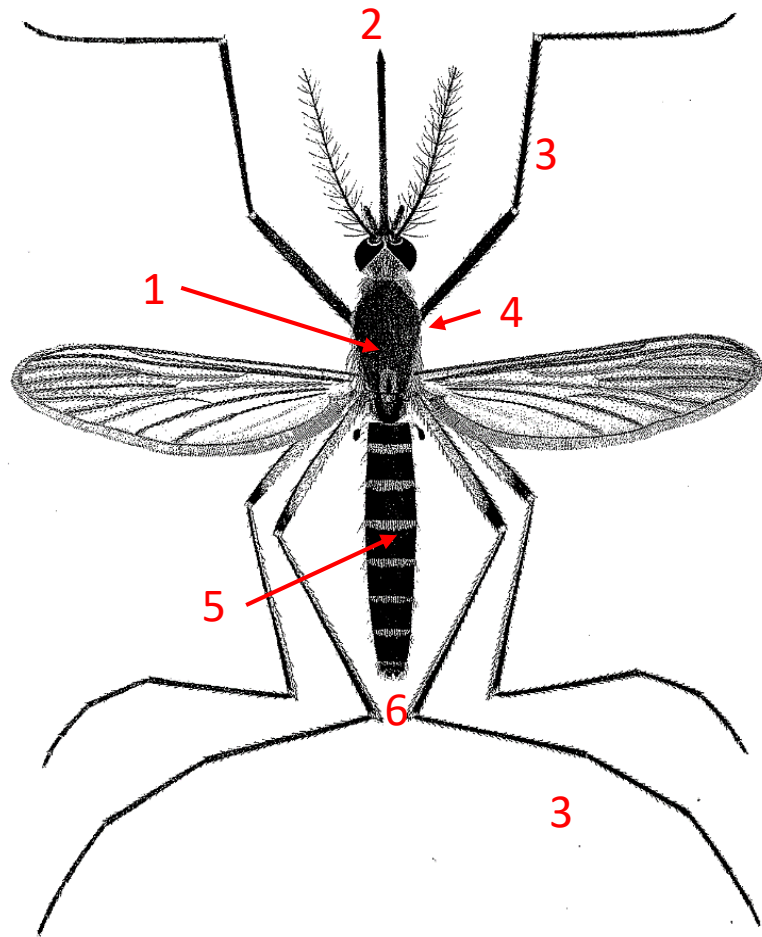


Culex tarsalis is a major western wetland species, occurring in large breeding sites. It is primarily a bird and mammal biter, but it does bite humans. It is a vector of St. Louis encephalitis virus and West Nile virus.

Characters:

1. The legs have lines of white scale spots that sometimes coalesce into solid white lines (upper left photo).
2. The tarsi of the hind legs have white scale bands that widely span the segment breaks (lower left photo).
3. The proboscis has a complete white scale band (upper left and right photos above). Palps white tipped.
4. The abdominal sternites are white-scaled with v-shaped, forward pointed dark scale lines (not illustrated).
5. The thorax overall is brown with white scale lines as in the lower right photo.
6. Abdominal tergites brown with basal white bands, slightly indented; hind end bluntly rounded.
7. Antennal bases with white scale tufts (arrow, top left photo; also visible on drawing, red arrow).
8. Wings are darkly scaled.

Culex quinquefasciatus Say



Culex quinquefasciatus, the southern brown house mosquito is a common peridomestic, container breeding mosquito that also may be found in wetland environments. It is primarily a bird and mammal biter, but it does bite humans and is a vector of St. Louis encephalitis and West Nile virus. It is active mainly at night

Characters:

1. The basic body scale color is brown with no obvious scale patterning on the scutum of the thorax.
2. The proboscis and palps are dark-scaled.
3. The legs are dark scaled without banding
4. There are no pre- or postspiracular setae (yellow arrows in top left photo above).
5. The abdominal tergites are brown-scaled with basal light bands that are slightly convex posteriorly (yellow arrow, bottom left photo). The abdominal sternites are white-scaled (right photo above).
6. The tip of the abdomen is broadly rounded.

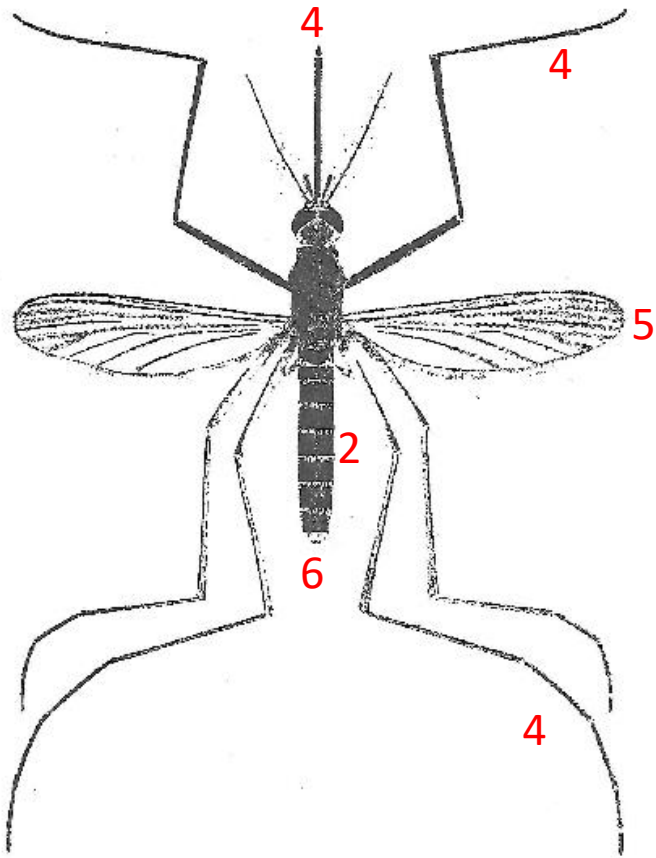
Culex erythrothorax Dyar



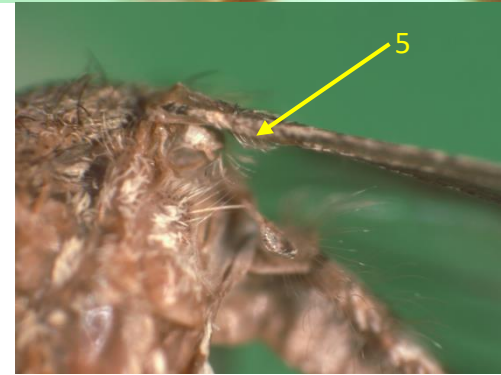
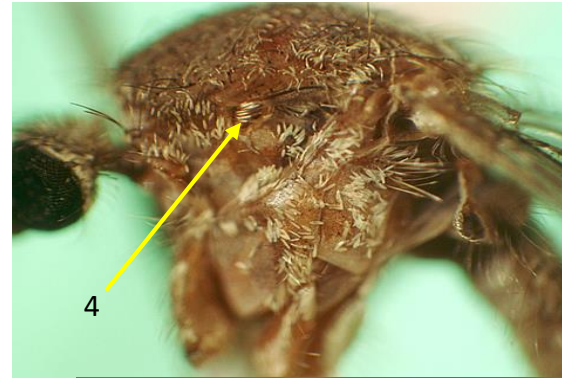
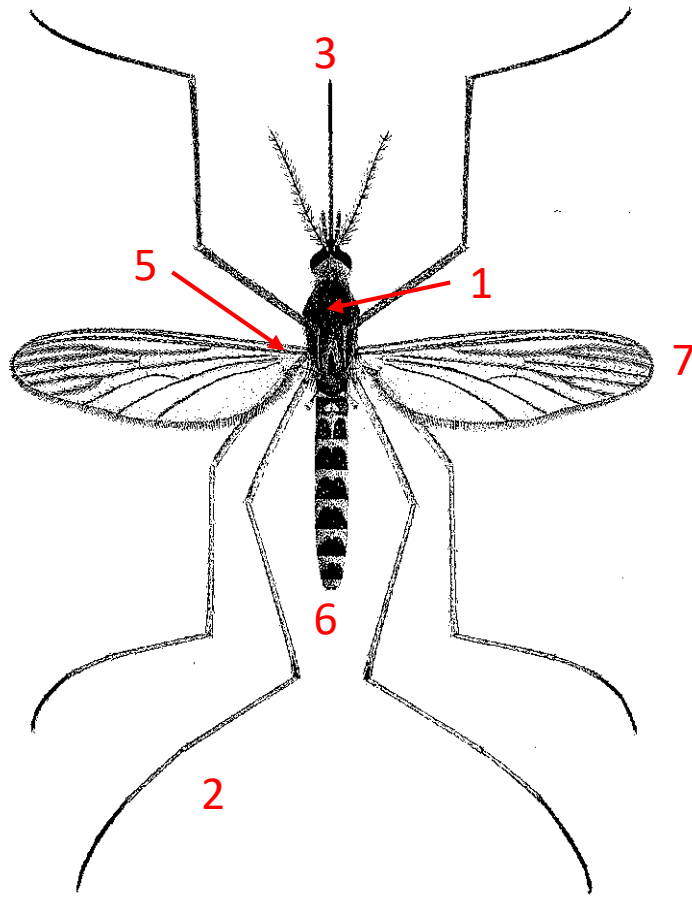
Culex erythrothorax is a common wetland mosquito that may be a vector for St. Louis encephalitis virus and west Nile virus. It is a human biter and has been known to attack during the day. The species can be separated from *Culex quinquefasciatus*, which it may resemble by the characters listed here.

Characters:

1. The overall color, especially the thorax, is rusty red.
2. The abdominal tergites are darkly scaled with narrow yellow-red basal segment bands or no basal bands (See photos above.). In the right photo, the tergites are facing the viewer.
3. The abdominal sternites are dull yellow to orange (dirty white). See arrow in left photo.
4. The legs, proboscis, and palps are dark, without banding.
5. The wings are darkly scaled.
6. The tip of the abdomen is broadly rounded.



Culiseta inornata (Williston)

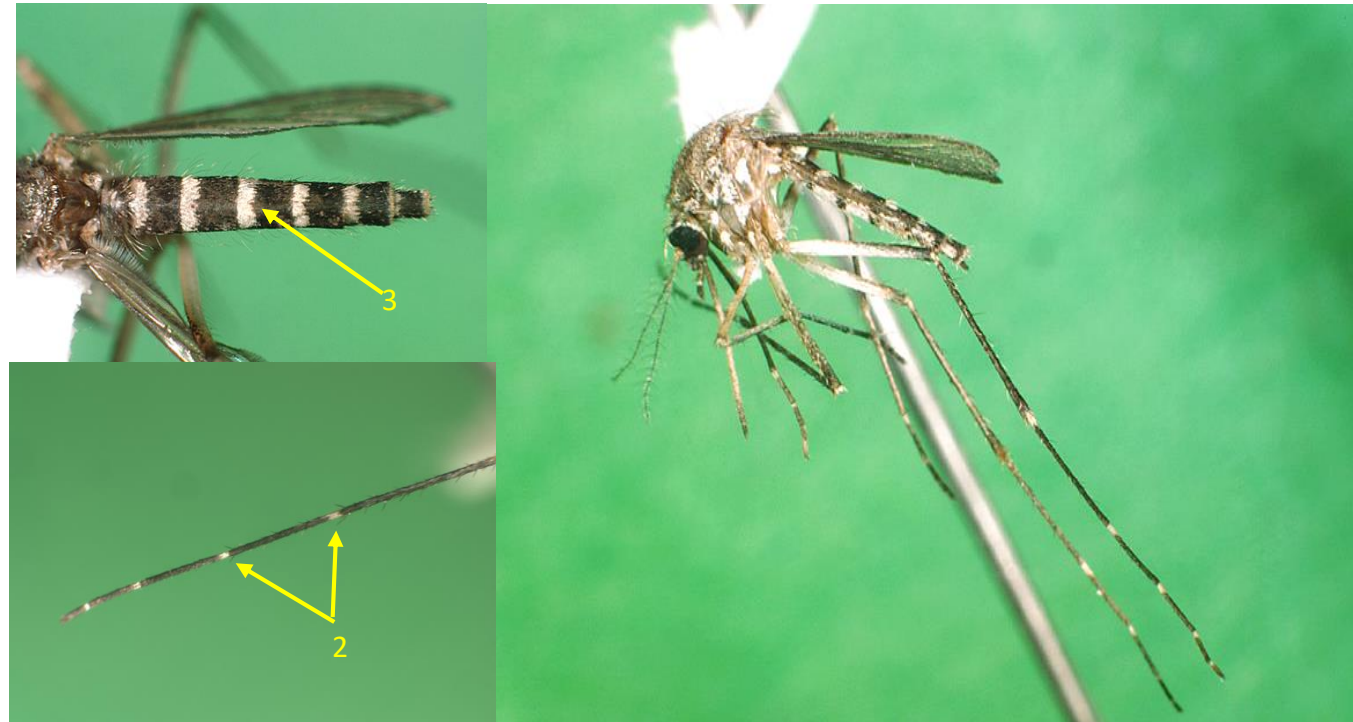
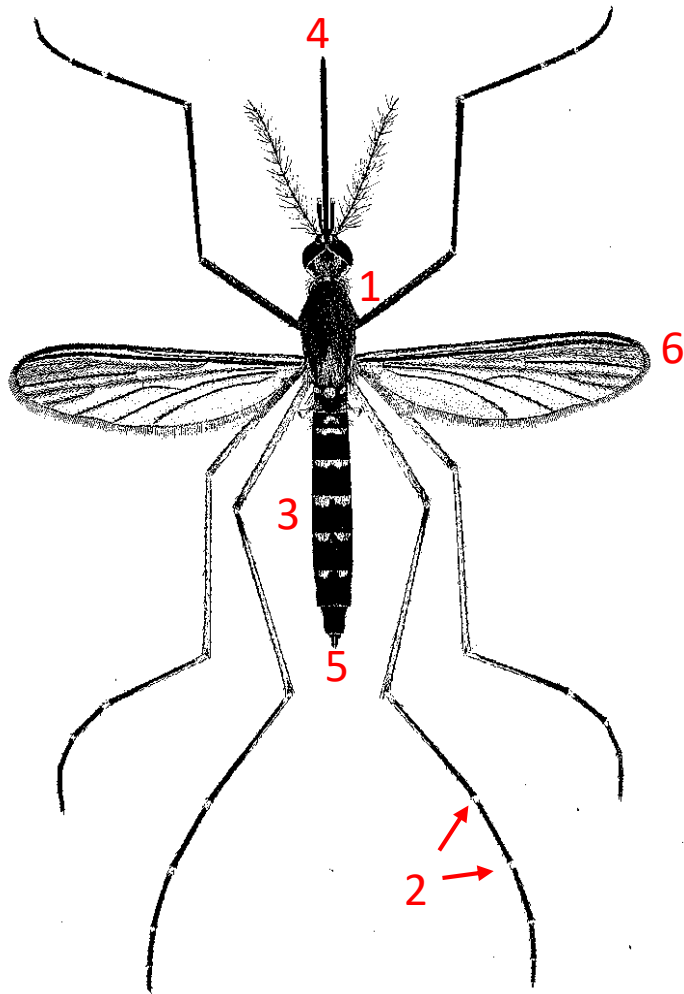


Culiseta inornata is a large widespread species that resembles *Culex quinquefasciatus*, but it is a larger species and is darker brown. *Cu. inornata* is a cool weather or higher elevation species that is common in wetland samples early or late in the season. It may bite humans, but it is partial to larger mammals. It is not an important disease vector.

Characters:

1. Overall body color is brown; dark scales mixed with lighter scales; no obvious scutal pattern
2. Legs are overall dark, without banding.
3. Proboscis and palps are dark, with some light scales.
4. Prespiracular setae present; no postspiracular setae (arrow, top left photo above).
5. Underside of subcosta (front edge of wing) near wing base with scale tuft (arrow, lower left photo above).
6. Abdominal tip broadly rounded.
7. Wings are overall darkly scaled; no obvious scale patterns.

Aedes vexans (Meigen)

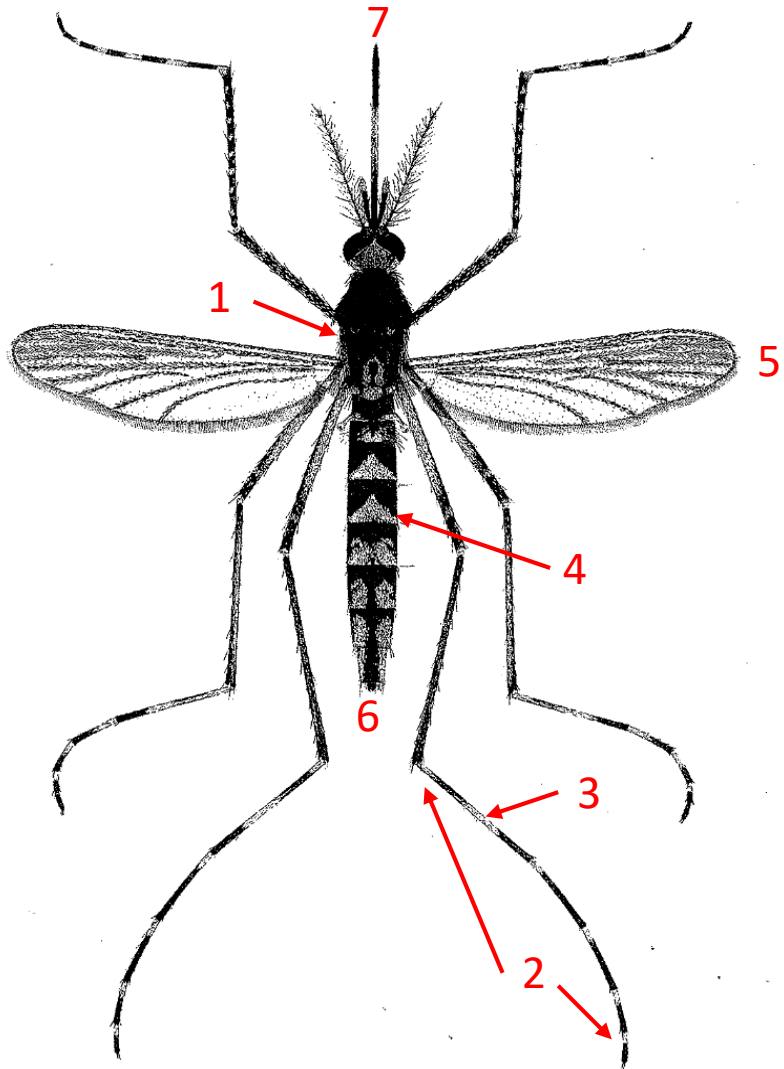
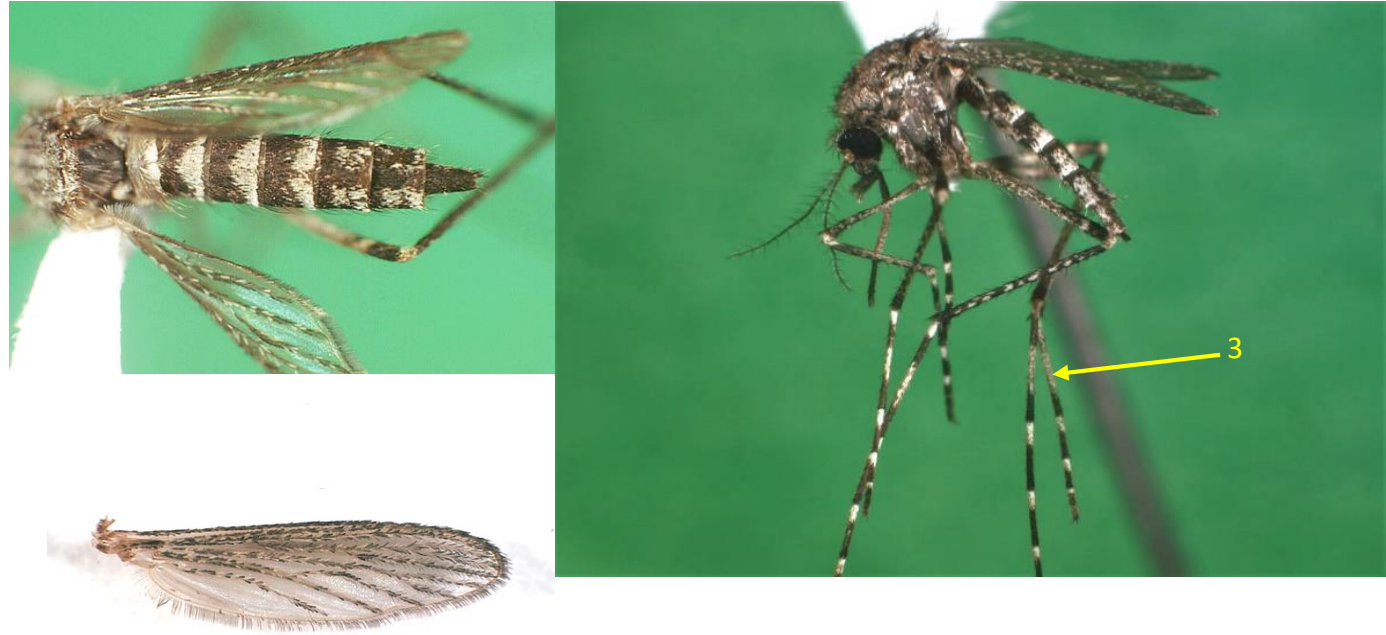


Aedes vexans is a common cosmopolitan species found in rural areas where it often is associated with floodwater species. It is an avid human biter, but it is not thought to be a major disease vector.

Characters:

1. The overall color is brown with no strong dorsal thoracic patterning.
2. The tarsi of the legs are basally banded with narrow white scale bands (bottom left photo above).
3. The abdominal tergites are brown with white bands that are slightly indented centrally (top left photo, above).
4. The proboscis is dark and the palps are white-tipped.
5. The tip of the abdomen is strongly pointed.
6. The wings are dark-scaled.

Psorophora columbiae (Dyar & Knab)

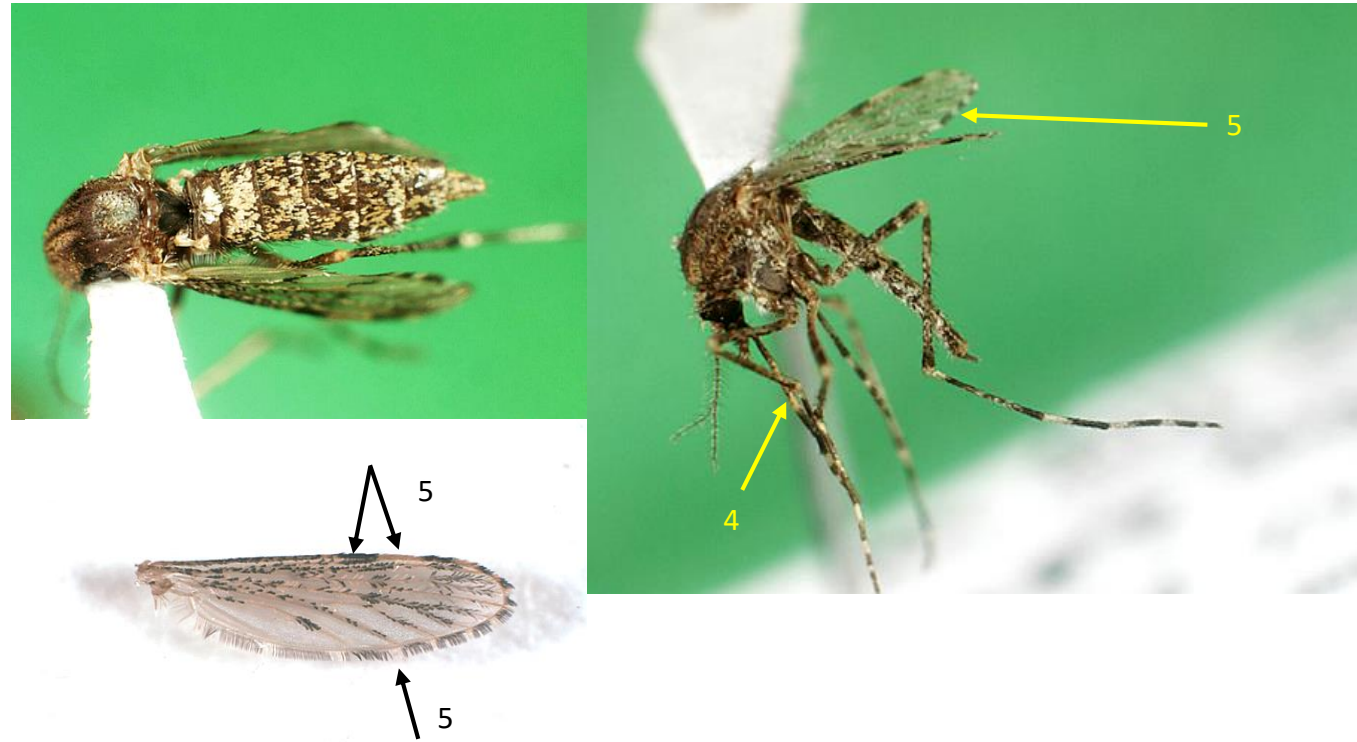
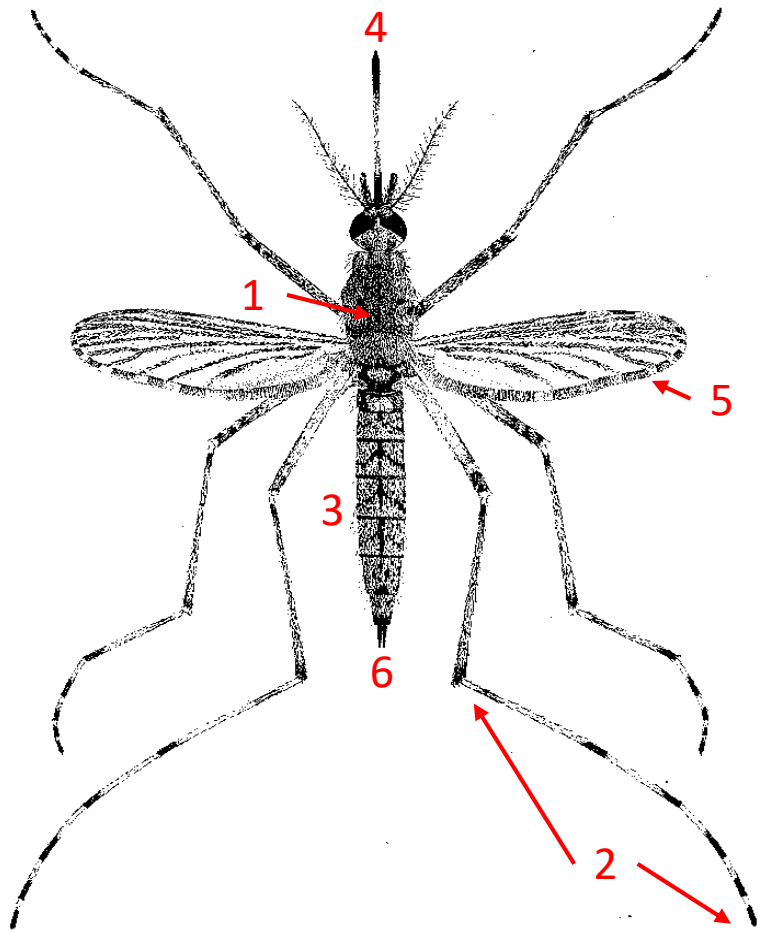


Psorophora columbiae (=toltecum) is one of the most common floodwater mosquito species in Arizona. Large emergences are common in rural areas in mid- to late summer. It is an avid human biter, but it is not apparently, because of its short adult life, an important disease vector.

Characters:

1. Mixed dark and light body scales give an overall salt and pepper appearance.
2. The legs have strong white tarsal bands and lines of light scale spots (both drawing and right photo above).
3. The first segment of the hind tarsus with a broad light scale band (arrow in right photo above).
4. The abdominal tergites have forward pointing distal triangular light scale bands (drawing and top left photo).
5. The wings have mixed dark and light scales, but overall impression is of dark scaled wing; no obvious patterning (bottom left photo above).
6. The abdomen tip is strongly pointed.
7. The proboscis is dark with vaguely defined broad light scale band; palps light-tipped.

Psorophora signipennis (Coquillett)



Psorophora signipennis is one of the most common floodwater mosquito species in Arizona. It often emerges in large numbers in rural areas during the mid- and late summer. An avid human biter, it is short-lived as an adult and is not thought to be a serious disease vector.

Characters:

1. A mixture of light and dark scales gives an overall impression of a salt and pepper look. The overall body color is usually lighter than that of *Ps. columbiae*, a similar Arizona species that is often found in collections with *signipennis*
2. The tarsi have strong light scale bands and spot lines.
3. The abdominal tergites are lightly scaled, with faint forward directed triangles often visible, especially on very fresh, unrubbed specimens (top left photo above & drawing).
4. The proboscis is dark with a vaguely defined broad light scale band (arrow, left photo above); palps mostly dark, with some light scales.)
5. Wings with light scale areas along front edge (costa). Fringe scales of hind wing with alternating light and dark areas (arrows, lower left & top [left photos above]).
6. Abdomen tip sharply pointed.