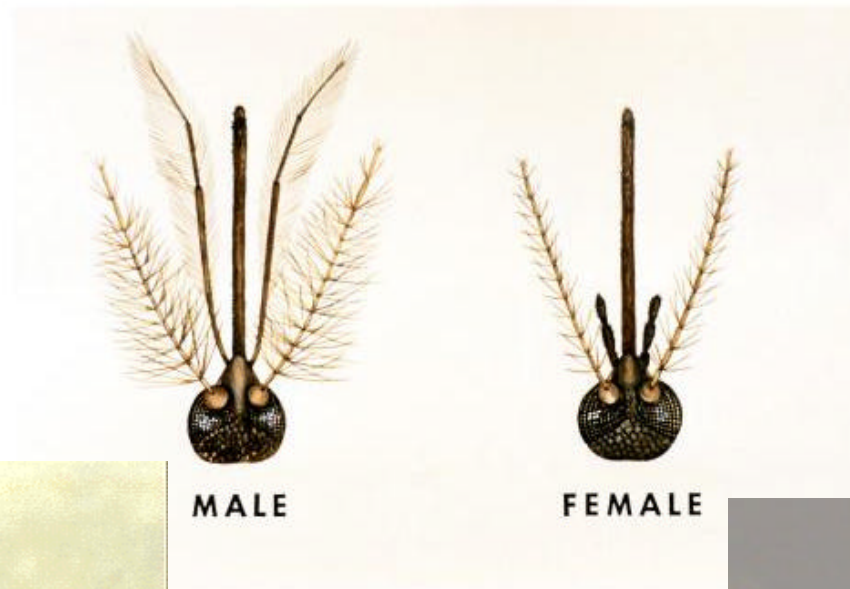
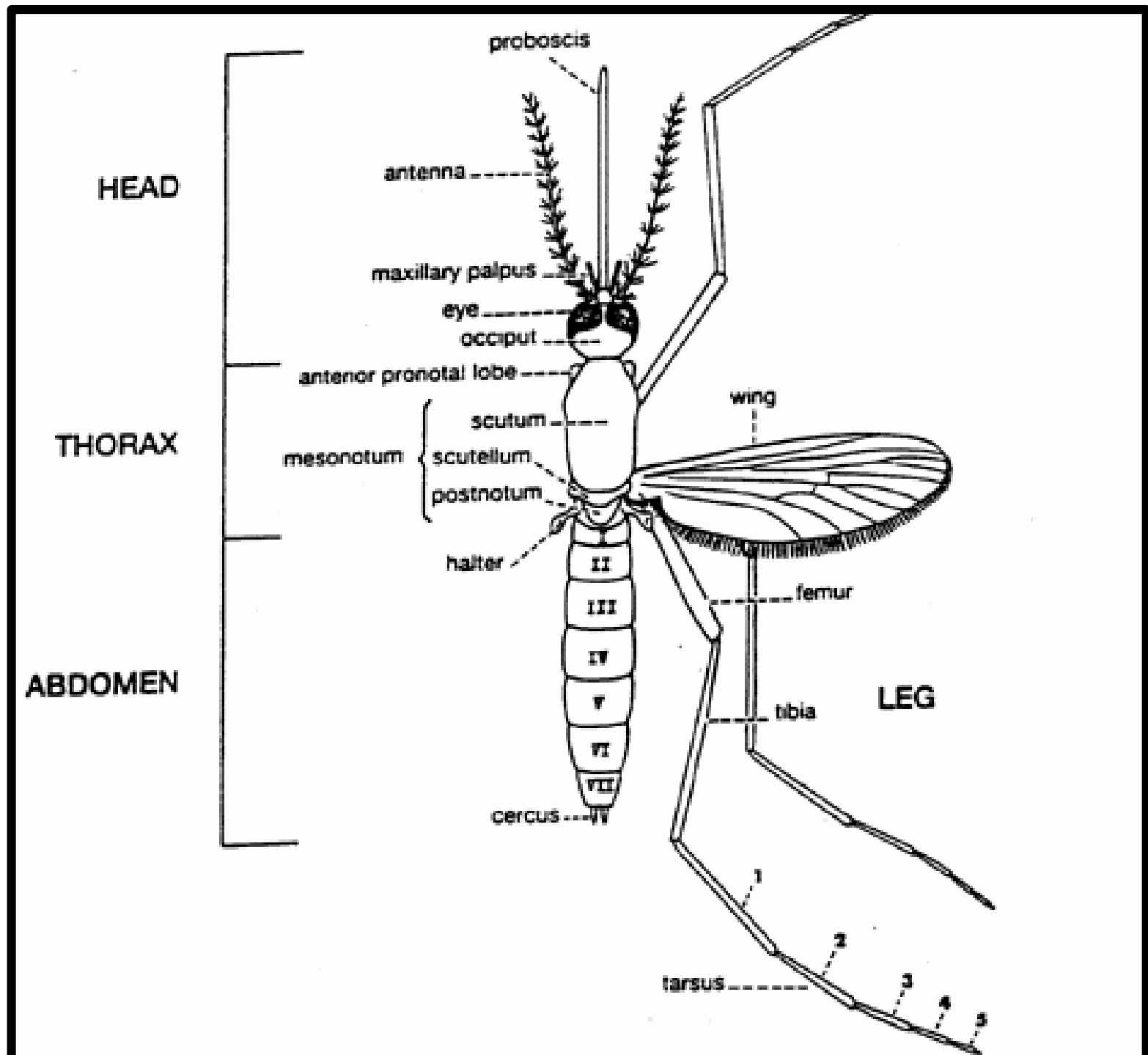


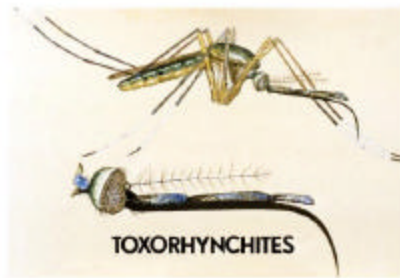
A Simple Key to Some Common Georgia Mosquitoes



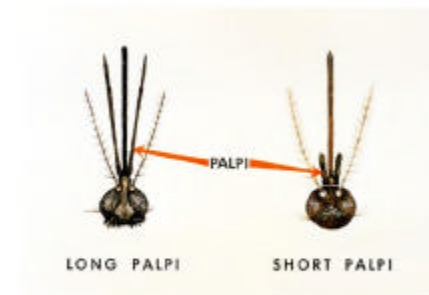
This key is for female mosquitoes only. Male mosquitoes can be distinguished from females by their extremely bushy antenna (see pictures). The genitalia at the end of the male abdomen look like ice tongs.

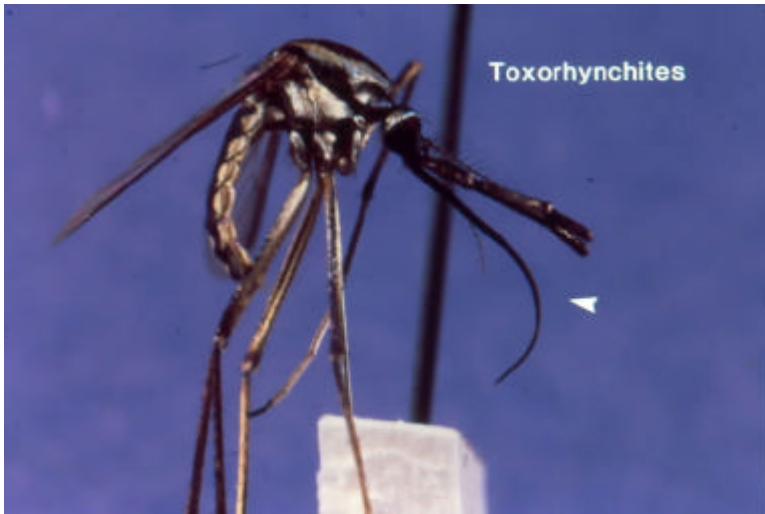






- 1A. Palpi long & broad; proboscis stout & curved downward_____ *Toxorhynchites* spp
- 1B. Tuft of hairs on postnotum; top of abdomen dark, bottom white_____ *Wyeomyia* spp
- 1C. Small mosquito with bluish iridescent scales_____ *Uranotaenia* spp
- 1D. Palpi as long as proboscis_____ 2
- 1E. Palpi short_____ 3

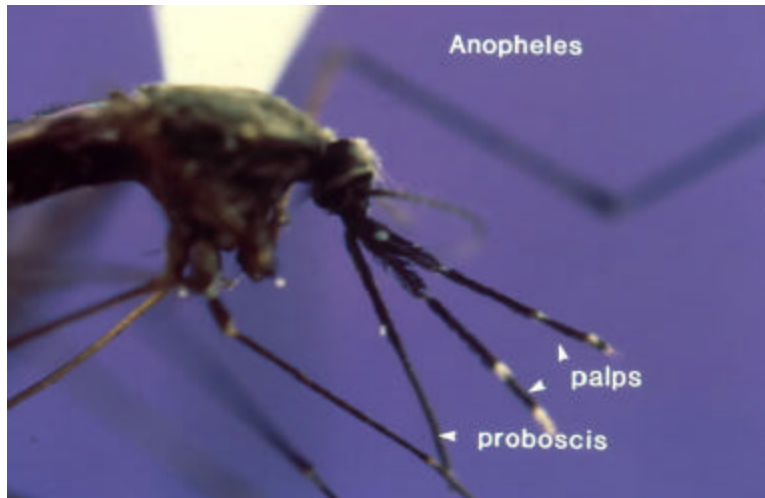




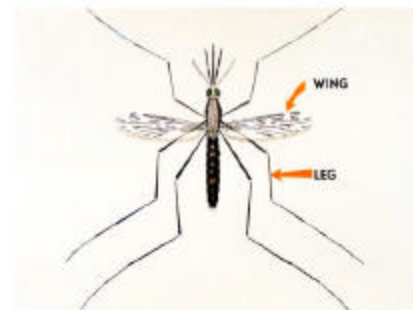
Toxorhynchites spp

Wyeomyia spp

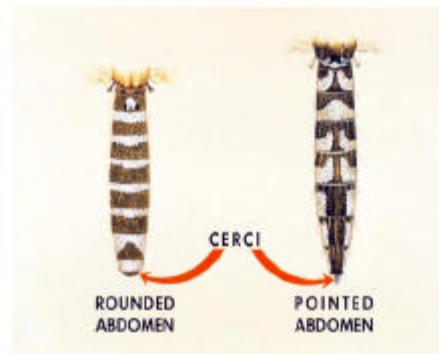




- 2A. Wings with yellow and dark patches, palpi dark at tips_____ *Anopheles punctipennis*
- 2B. Wings with yellow and dark patches, palpi white at tips_____ *Anopheles crucians*
- 2C. Wings with dark patches only; palpi dark at tips_____ *Anopheles quadrimaculatis*
- 2D. Wings with dark patches only; palpi white at tips_____ *Anopheles walkeri*
- 2E. None of the above_____ *Anopheles* spp



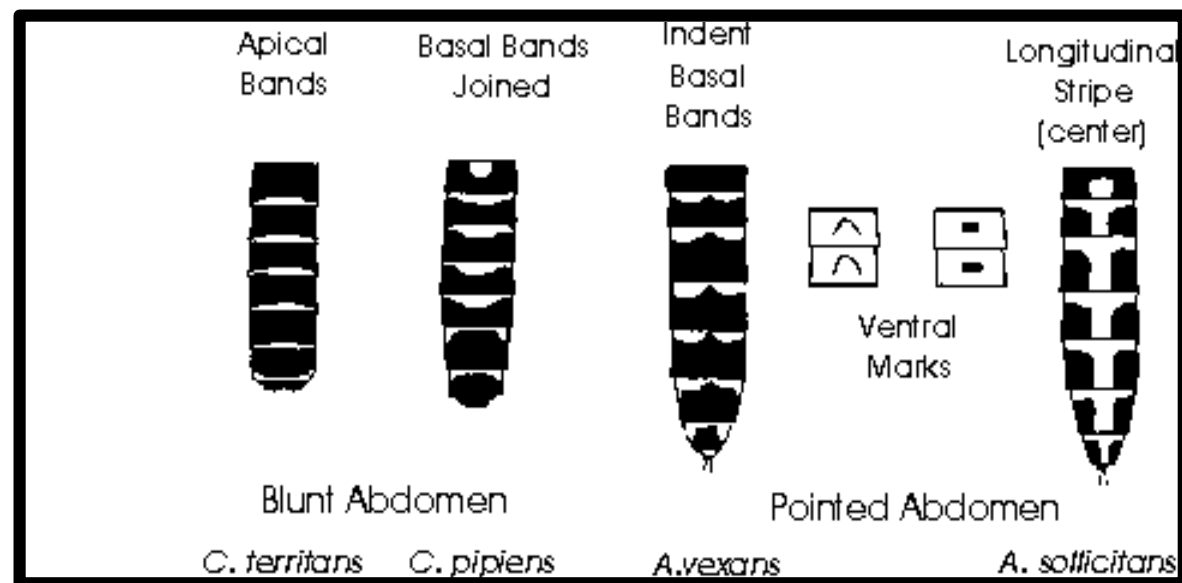
2. *Anopheles* spp.



3A & 3B

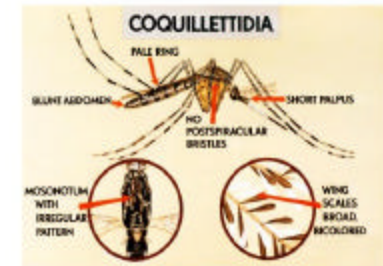
3A. Abdomen bluntly rounded at tip (see pictures)_____4

3B. Abdomen pointed at tip (see pictures)_____5





4A



4C

4A. Delicate lines on scutum; hind tarsi banded across the joints_____ *Orthopodomyia* spp

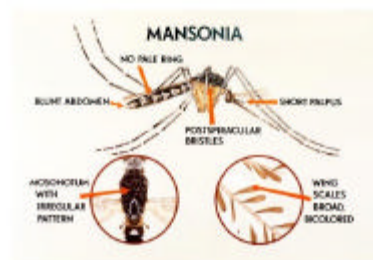
4B. Hind tarsi banded across joints; scutum without lines_____ *Culex tarsalis*

4C. Proboscis with white band; banding on hind tibia (see pictures)___ *Coquillettida perturbans*

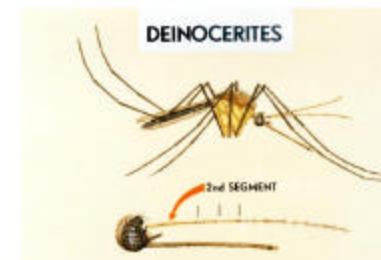
4D. Scales on dorsal surface of wing very broad_____ *Mansonia* spp

4E. Antennae much longer than proboscis_____ *Deinocerites* spp

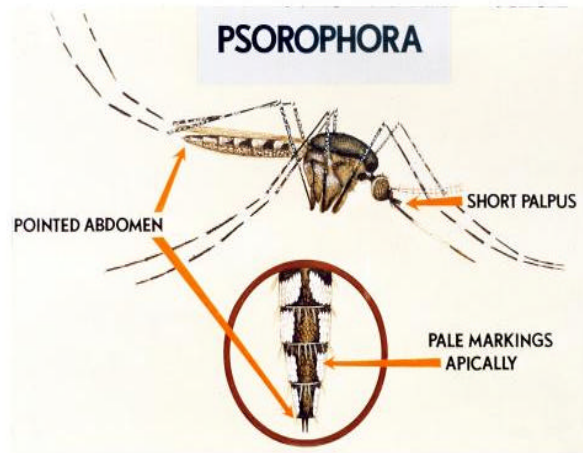
4F. Proboscis & legs without bands; generally dark to light brown in color_____ 6



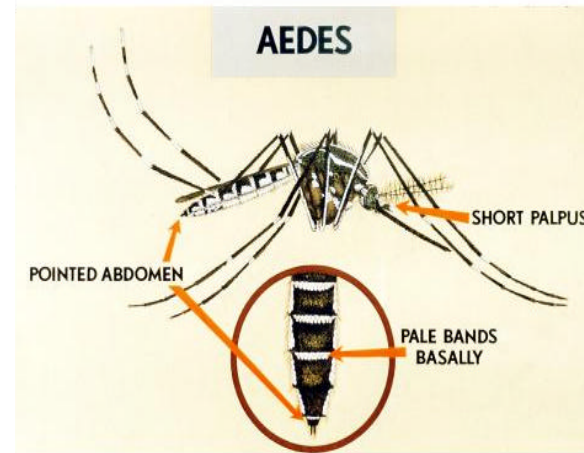
4D



4E



5A. *Psorophora* spp.



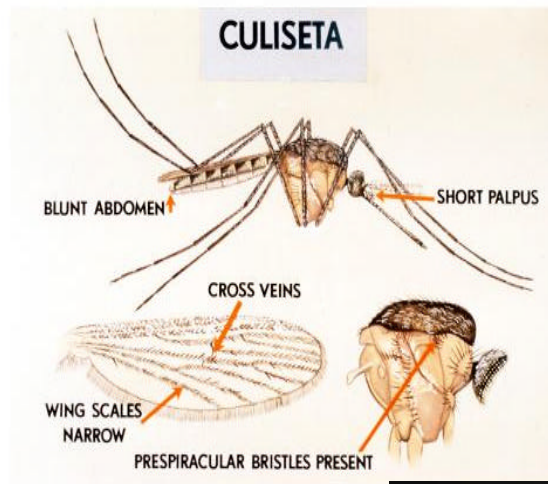
5B. *Aedes* spp
Ochlerotatus spp.

5A. Dorsal segments of abdomen with pale scales apically, or if absent, hind tibia with long, erect scales.....*Psorophora* spp

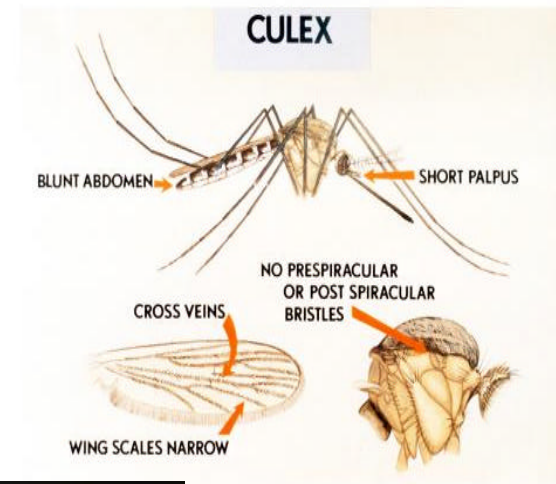
5B. Dorsal segments with pale scales basally, hind tibia never with long, erect scales.....*Aedes* or *Ochlerotatus* spp

6A. Row of bristles on underside of wing near body; wing with cross-vein nearly in a line, prespiracular bristles present; proboscis long and thin.....*Culiseta* spp

6B. No bristles on underside of wing; no spiracular bristles; wings with cross-vein separated by their own length.....*Culex* spp



6A



6B





***Psorophora* spp**

- 1A. Salt & pepper wing pattern; narrow, pale subapical band on hindleg.....2
 1B. Wings mostly dark; no subapical band on hindleg.....3

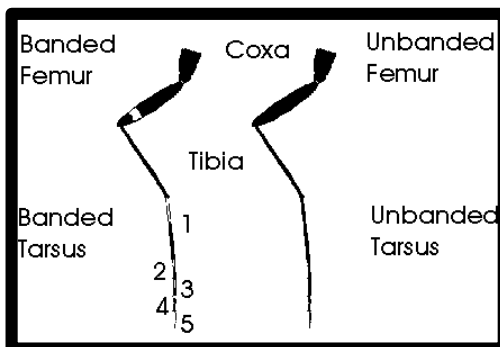
- 2A. Hindlegs with pale bands.....*Ps columbiae*
 2B. Hindlegs mostly pale; wings with definite pattern.....*Ps discolor*

- 3A. Long, erect scales on hindleg; last segment of leg is not entirely white.....4
 3B. No long, erect scales on hindleg, or if scales are long, end of leg is entirely white.....5

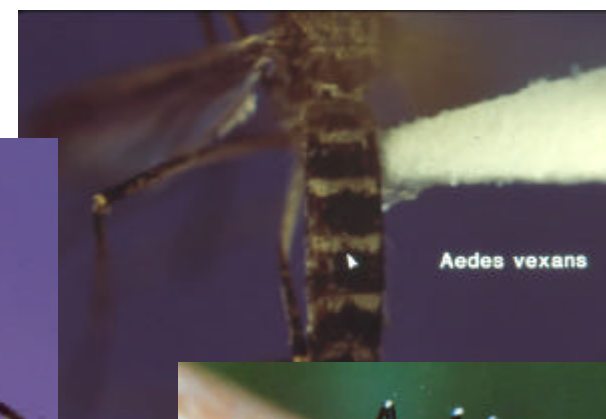
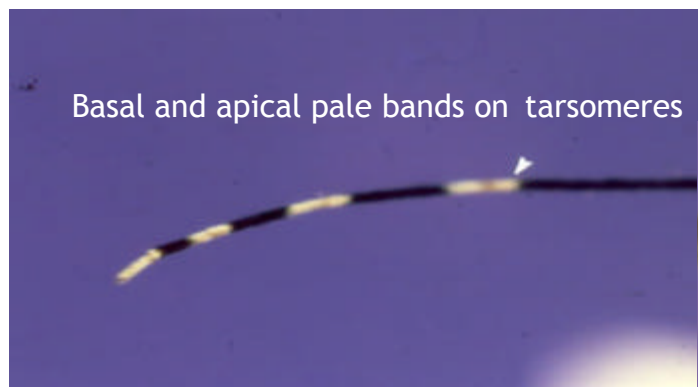
- 4A. Very long leg scales; stripe of narrow golden scales down middle of the scutum; proboscis yellow-scaled.....*Ps ciliata*
 4B. Proboscis dark-scaled; middle of scutum dark scaled.....*Ps howardii*

- 5A. Hindlegs dark; dorsal patches of golden scales on abdomen.....*Ps cyanescens*
 5B. Hindlegs with some pale scales.....6

- 6A. Only the 2nd-last hindleg segment (hindtarsomere 4) is white; other segments are dark.....*Ps mathesoni*
 6B. Two or three segments at end of hindleg are white.....7



- 7A. No pattern on scutum.....*Ps ferox*
 7B. Sides of scutum pale scaled.....*Ps horrida*



***Aedes* or *Ochlerotatus* spp**

- 1A. Hindlegs with pale bands.....2
- 1B. Hindlegs with no bands.....3
- 2A. Bands on hindlegs at top of segment.....4
- 2B. Bands on hindlegs cross joint.....5
- 3A. Silvery-white scales on sides of thorax; end of abdomen compressed laterally (like a flea)
.....*Oc. triseriatus* (LAC vector)
- 3B. End of abdomen not flattened.....*Ochlerotatus* spp
- 4A. Proboscis with white band.....saltmarsh *Ochlerotatus* spp
- 4B. Proboscis with no white band.....6
- 5A. Hindlegs with broad bands across the joints; last leg segment pale; thorax golden brown
.....*Oc canadensis*
- 5B. Hindlegs with narrow bands across joints, last leg segment dark.....*Ochlerotatus* spp
- 6A. Scutum with single narrow strip of white scale; white stripe down back of head, ends of palps white;
broad bands on hind legs.....*Ae albopictus*
- 6B. Narrow stripe on hind legs; B-shaped pale bands on abdomen.....*Ae vexans*

Culex nigripalpus:



- Abdomen and legs very dark
- Narrow bands on sides of the last few segments of the abdomen

Culex erraticus:

- Several rows of broad flat scales on head behind eyes
- Sides of thorax very dark brown
- End of abdomen generally squared
- Small mosquito

Culex quinquefasciatus:

1. Light-brown color
2. Coarse scales on thorax
3. Pale bands on abdomen are half-moon shape



Culex restuans:

- Somewhat reddish-brown in color
- Smaller, smoother scales on thorax
- Pale bands on abdomen narrow and straight
- Two small pale dots on scutum



Culex salinarius:

- Somewhat yellowish in color
- Very narrow pale bands on abdomen
- Last one or two segments of abdomen yellowish-white



Mosquito Surveillance, Georgia 2006

District or county health departments that collect and identify mosquitoes may submit sorted mosquitoes to SCWDS for arbovirus testing. Please follow the instructions below when sending mosquito pools for testing. Mosquito pools will be tested for WNV, EEE, SLE and other arboviruses. Mosquito pool test results will be reported in the same manner as dead bird test results.

Guidelines for Submitting Mosquito Pools

1. Sort mosquitoes by sex, species, collection site, and blood-meal status into pools of 1-25 mosquitoes/pool (vials will be provided by SCWDS).
2. Label vials using a water/smear resistant Sharpie with the following information and in this order; county (3 letter abbreviation), year, and pool number (i.e. - the first pool from Fulton County will be labeled FTN-06-1). Please check with Dr. Mead before deciding on an abbreviation so that counties do not use the same abbreviation.
3. **Keep records for yourself so that you do not duplicate numbers.**
4. Notify SCWDS that you are sending mosquitoes 24 hours prior to shipping - try to give an estimate of the number of pools you will be sending (a ball park guess will be fine).
5. E-mail the completed submission sheets (Font - Times New Roman 10 pt type) to dmead@vet.uga.edu AND enance@vet.uga.edu
6. Place vials and a hard copy of the submission form(s) in freeze-safe baggies (vials in a separate bag within the bag with the paperwork) and ship on dry ice in an insulated shipping container.
7. Ship "priority" via overnight courier

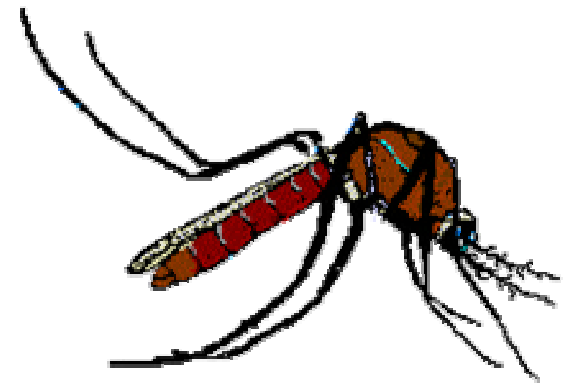
***** Do not ship mosquitoes on Fridays!! *****

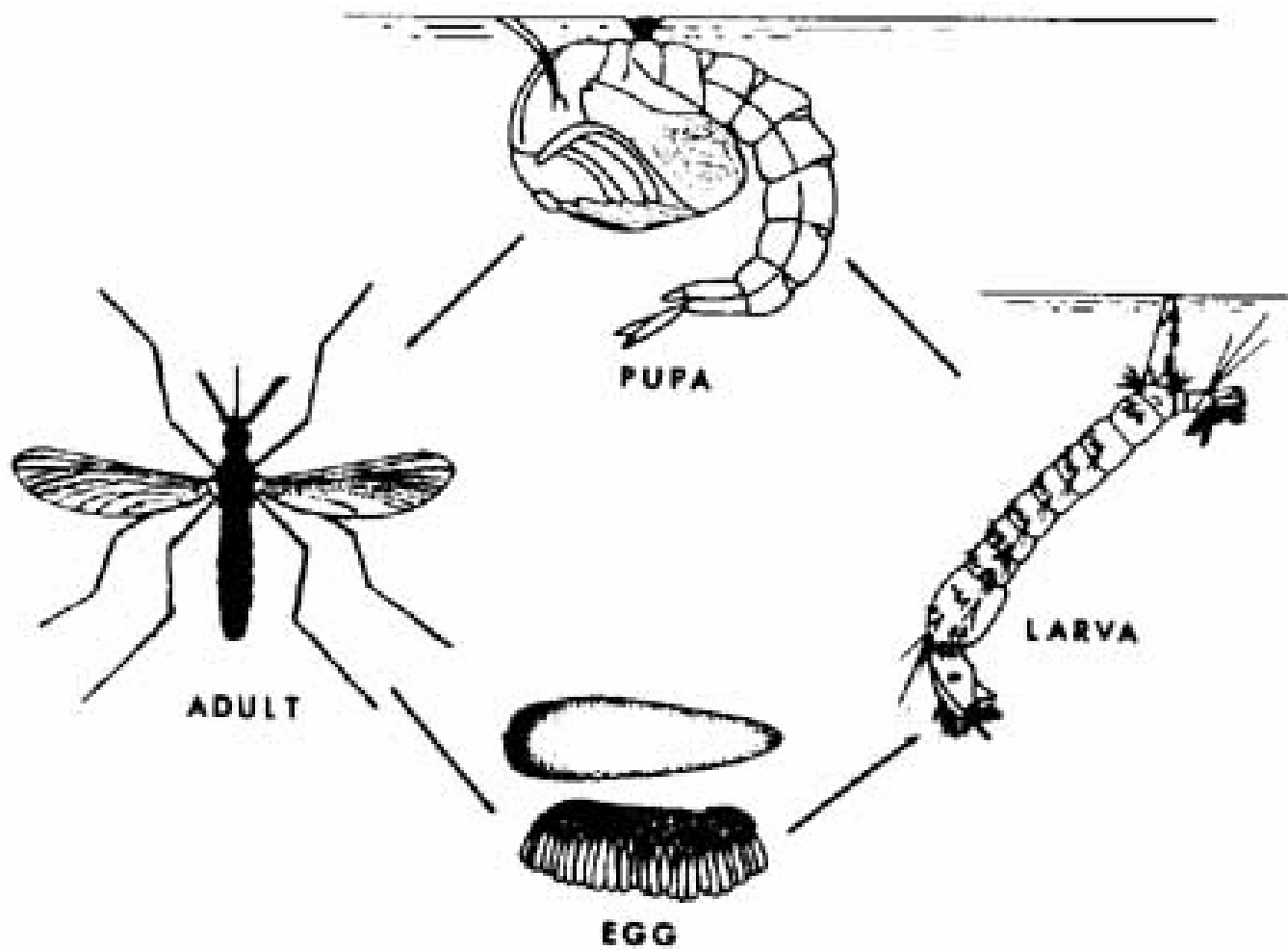
Ship vials via overnight courier to:

Dr. Daniel Mead
Southeastern Cooperative Wildlife Disease Study
College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Georgia
Athens, GA 30602
(706) 542-1741 phone
(706) 542-5865 fax



Mosquito Surveillance





<http://health.state.ga.us/epi/vbd/mosquito.asp>

