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**
3A. Abdomen bluntly rounded at tip (see pictures)______________________________4

3B. Abdomen pointed at tip (see pictures)______________________________________5
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.___________
5A. Dorsal segments of abdomen with pale scales apically, or if absent, hind tibia with long, erect scales. \textit{Psorophora} spp.

5B. Dorsal segments with pale scales basally, hind tibia never with long, erect scales. \textit{Aedes} or \textit{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
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............................................................................................Ps cyanescens

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..............................................................Ps mathesoni

7A. No pattern on scutum............................................................................................................Ps ferox
7B. Sides of scutum pale scaled................................................................................................Ps howardii
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 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 nigripalpus:**
- Abdomen and legs very dark
- Narrow bands on sides of the last few segments of the abdomen

**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!! ***
<table>
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<th>Collection Date</th>
<th>VIAL ID</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>Zip Code</th>
<th>Latitude (Y)</th>
<th>Longitude (X)</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Total per Pool</th>
<th>Trap Type</th>
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Latitude and longitude should be in decimal degrees.
Mosquito Surveillance