

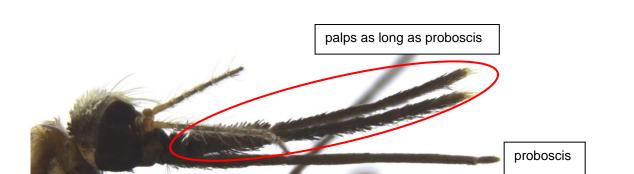
Government of **Western Australia** Department of **Health** 

# Adult Female Mosquito Identification Key:

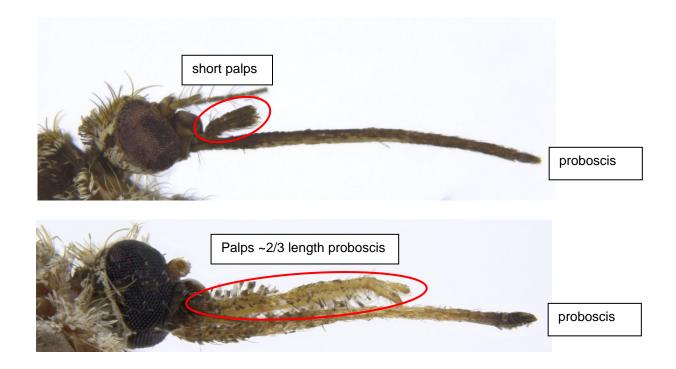
# **KIMBERLEY REGION**

health.wa.gov.au

**1A** Palps (sensory organs either side of the proboscis) as long as proboscis (elongated mouthpart used to penetrate skin and take a blood meal) (*Anopheles* species) ......**2** 

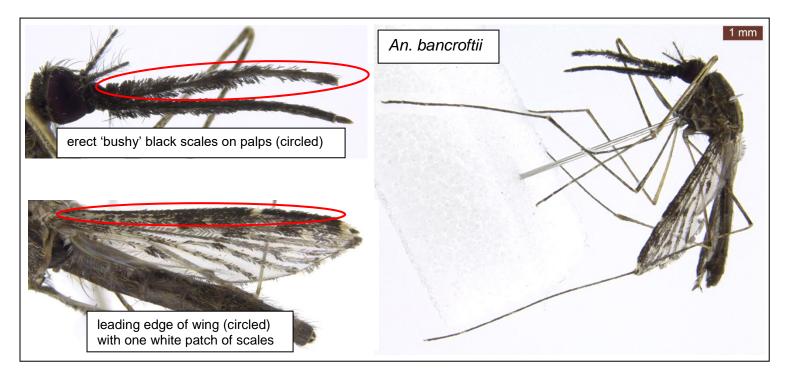


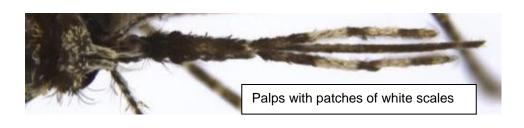
**1B** Palps short or not more than 2/3 the length of proboscis ......**7** 

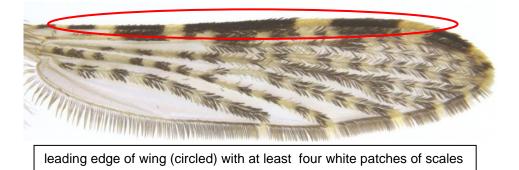


### 2

2A Palps and wings almost entirely black scaled on leading edge (circled) ....... Anopheles bancroftii







### 3

3A Back of abdomen (tergites) with dense flat yellowish scales (proboscis dark scaled) ...... 4



creamy yellow scales on tergites

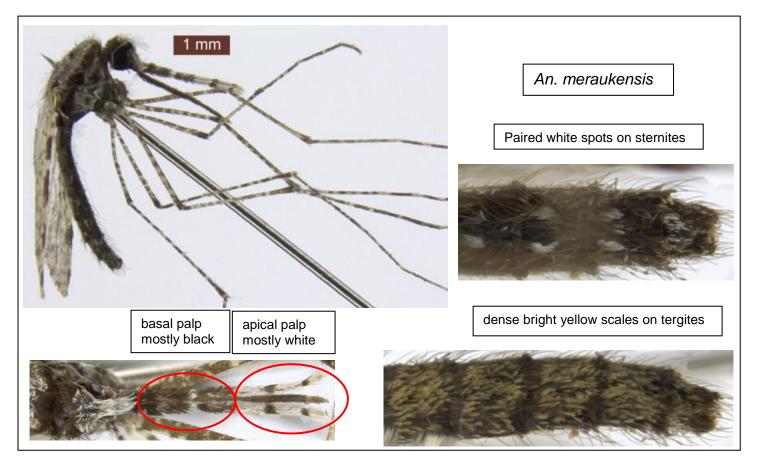


hairs (not scales) on tergites

### 4

**4A** Distinctive paired patches of white scales on under-side (ventral) front of abdomen (sternites). Palp scaled dark basally and pale apically with narrow pale bands on all segments





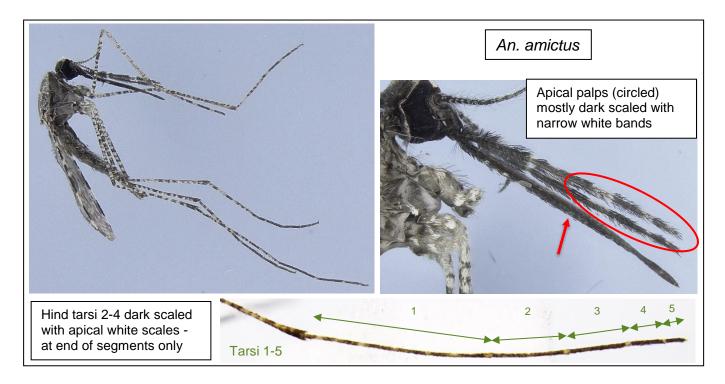
**4B** Sternites with pale scaling but without distinct pale paired patches ......**5** 



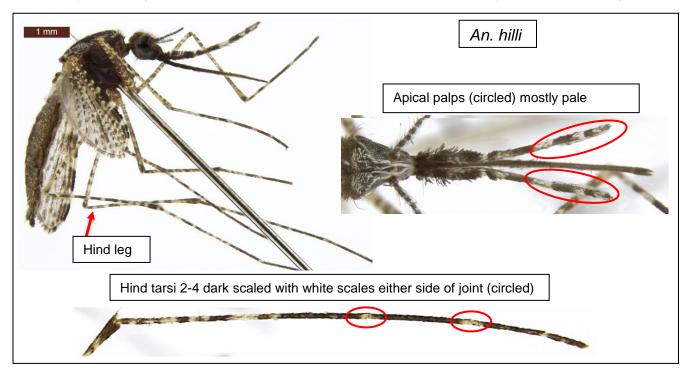


### 5

**5A** Apical (away from body) section of the palp mostly dark scaled, proboscis all dark, hind tarsi 2-4 dark with apical white scales only ...... *Anopheles amictus* (usually freshwater species)

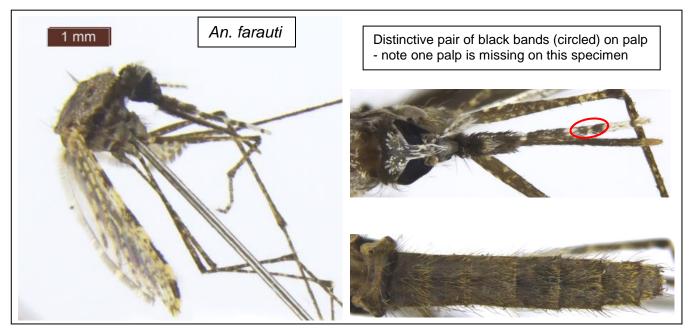


5B Apical palp mostly pale scaled, proboscis all dark ..... Anopheles hilli (usually coastal)

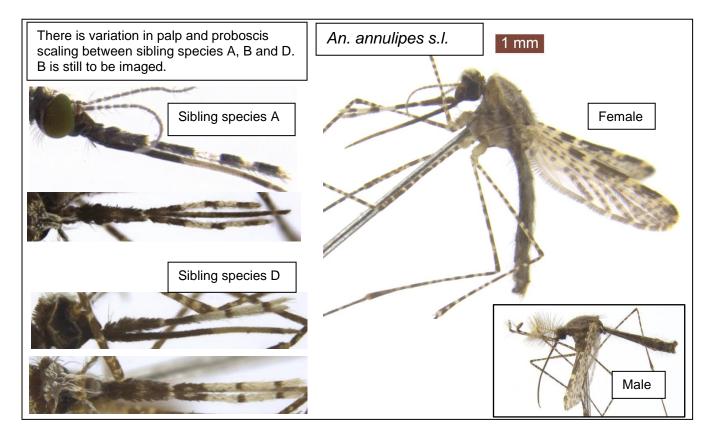


### 6

6A Palps with a distinctive close pair of dark bands near tip, proboscis dark ...... Anopheles farauti \*1

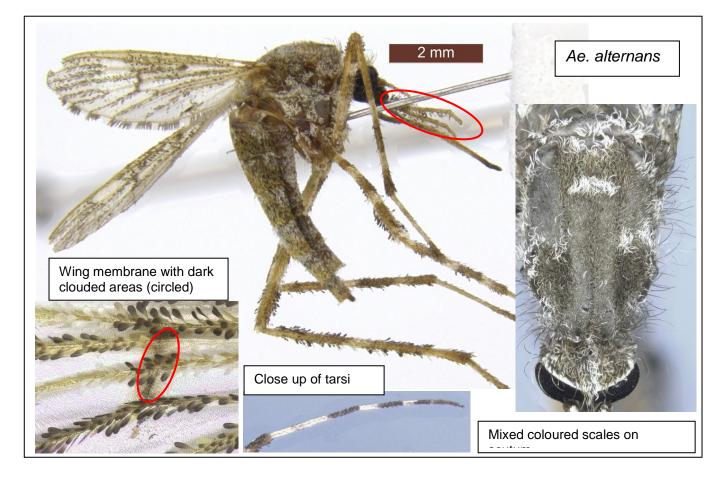


6B Palps variable without 'paired' bands, proboscis variable ...... Anopheles annulipes s.l.



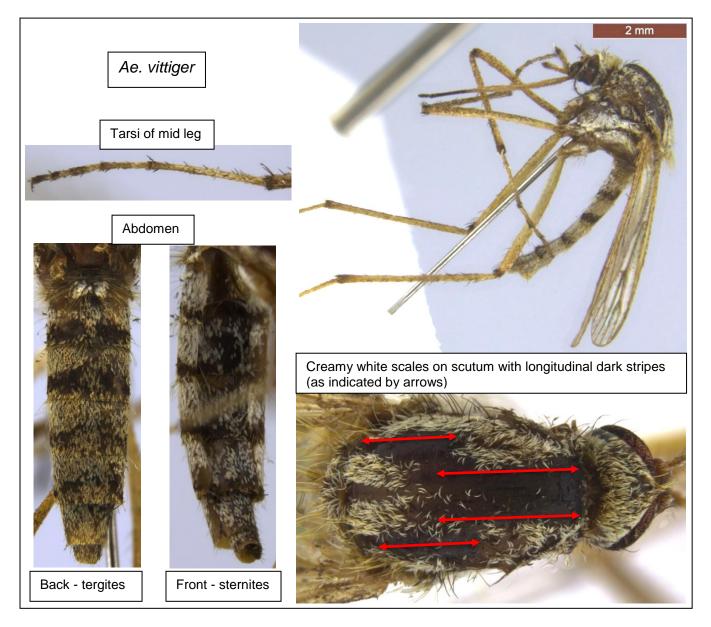
\*1 An. farauti is a known vector of malaria outside Australia. If identified please send to Medical Entomology for confirmation.

### 7

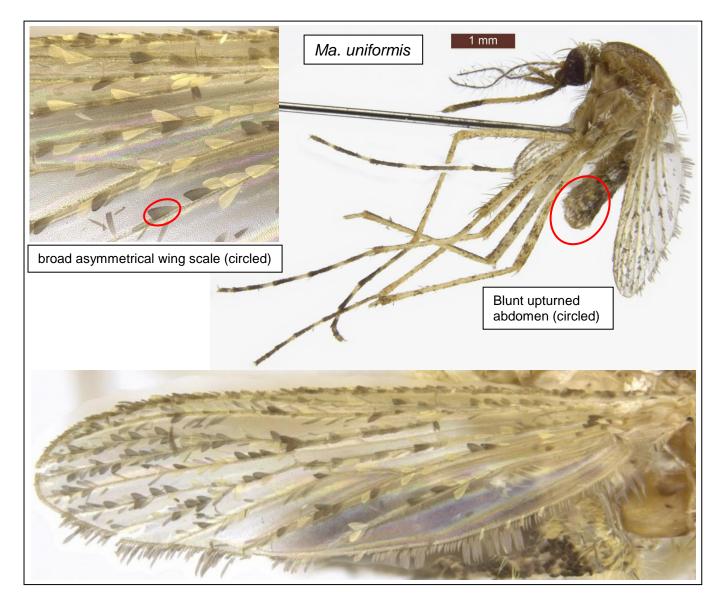




### 8



### 9



9B Colouring and abdomen otherwise, wing scales symmetrical (may be broad or narrow) ...... 10





## 10

10A Large sub-erect scales at end of femur (first leg segment) 'hairy knees' ...... 11



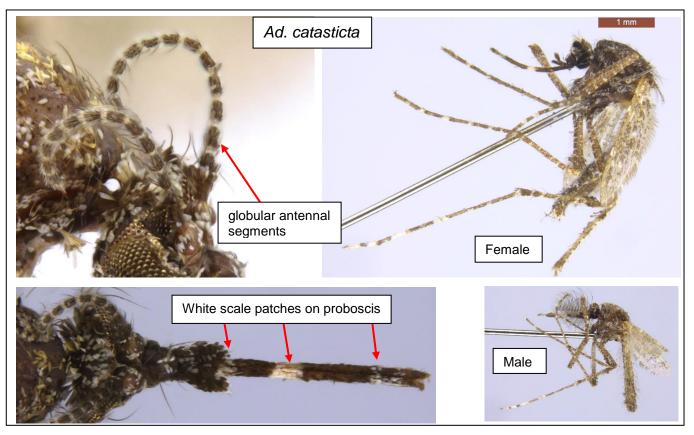
10B Scales at end of femur not upright ...... 12



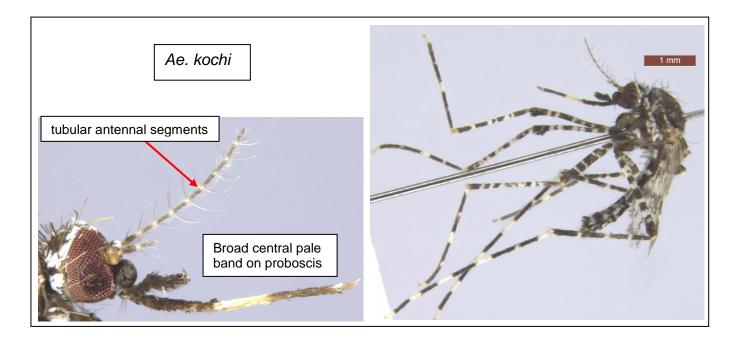
## 11

#### 11A Antennae with short globular segments, proboscis with three small pale bands

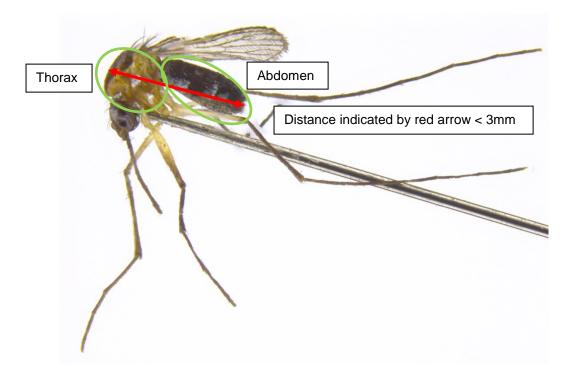
..... Aedeomyia catasticta

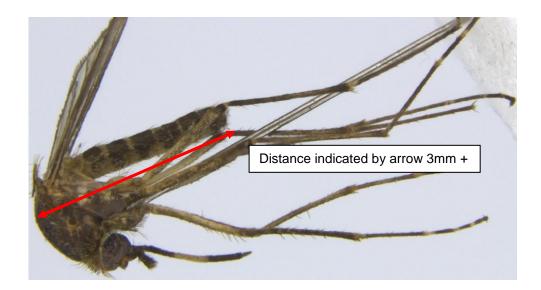


#### 11B Antennae with tubular segments, broad central pale band on proboscis and some pale scales at tip Aedes kochi



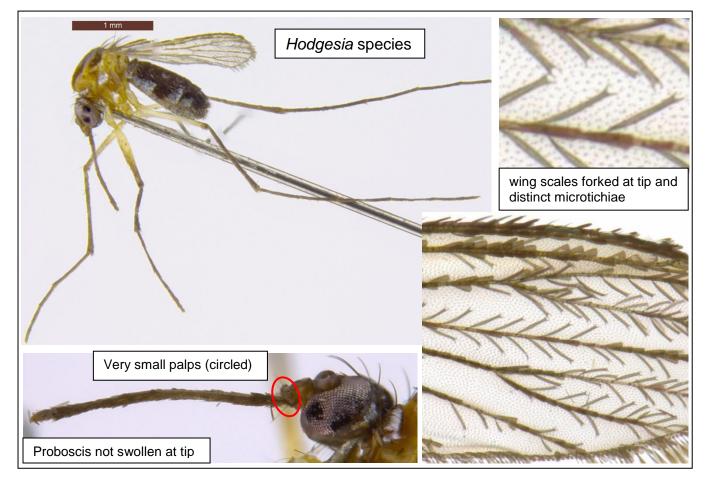
## 12





## 13

I

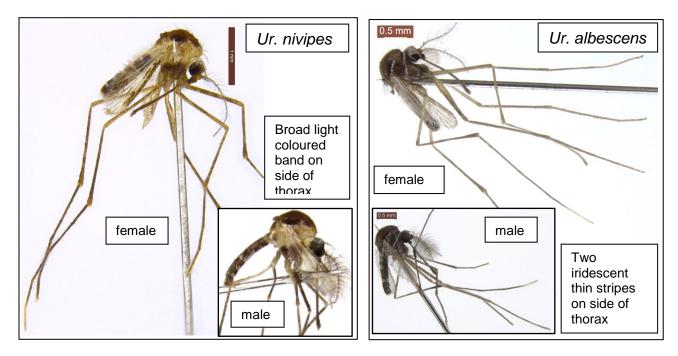


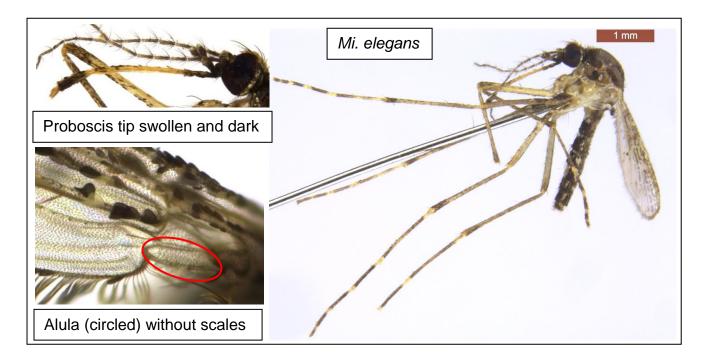


## 14

14A Very small species, side of thorax with distinct stripe(s), proboscis all dark







15



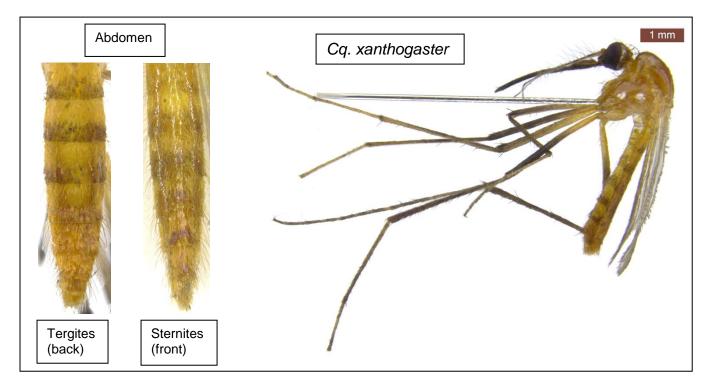
15B Thorax not orange	
-----------------------	--



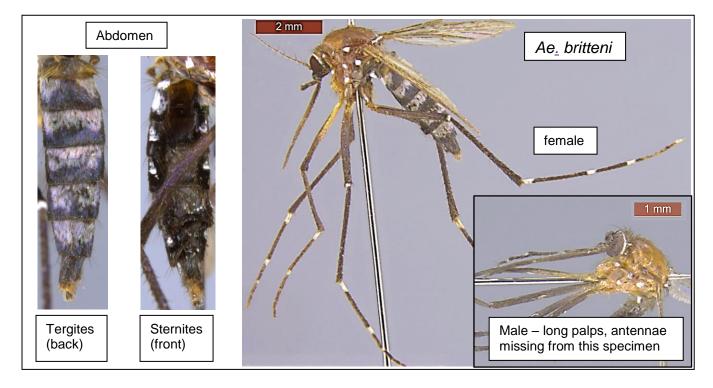


## 16

16A Abdomen orange with pale yellowish and purple scales ...... Coquillettidia xanthogaster



### **16B** Abdomen dark scaled with basal broad silver patches on tergites , sternites with silvery reflections *Aedes britteni*



## 17





Rounded





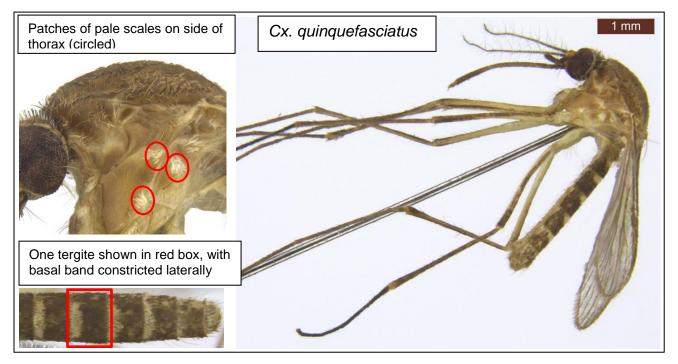


<b>18B</b> F	Proboscis with	pale band		)
--------------	----------------	-----------	--	---

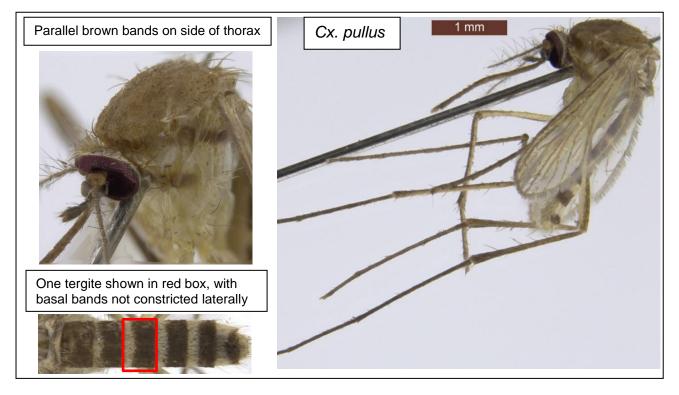




**19A** Patches of pale scales on side of thorax, basal bands on tergites with lateral constrictions (not extending to side of abdomen) ...... *Culex quinquefasciatus* (usually found in urban areas) \*2



19B Side of thorax bare of scales but with two distinct parallel brown bands (not scales) ... Culex pullus

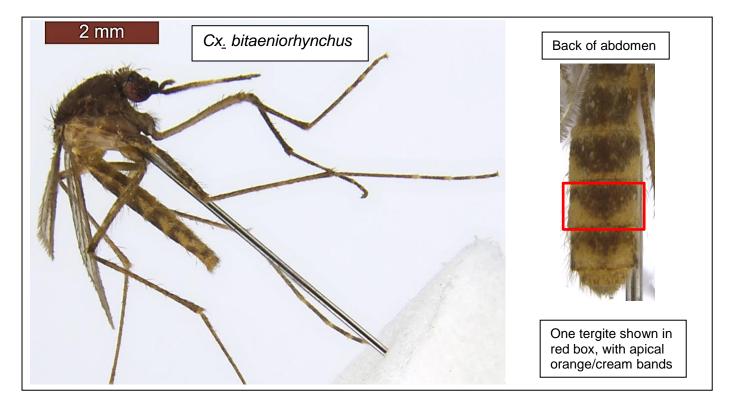


\*2 Many other *Culex* species may key out here. Please refer to Species Description Sheets or more complex keys to differentiate species that do not fit *Cx. quinquefasciatus* description.

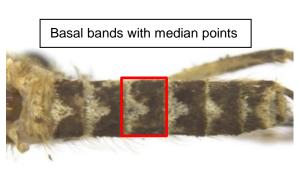


20A Tergites have apical (away from body) orange/cream bands, large dark species

Culex bitaeniorhynchus



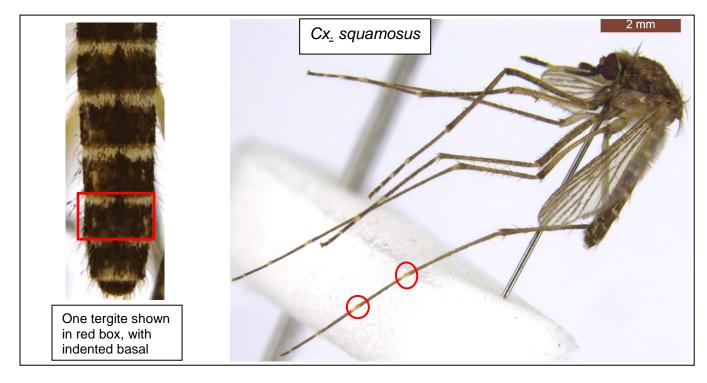




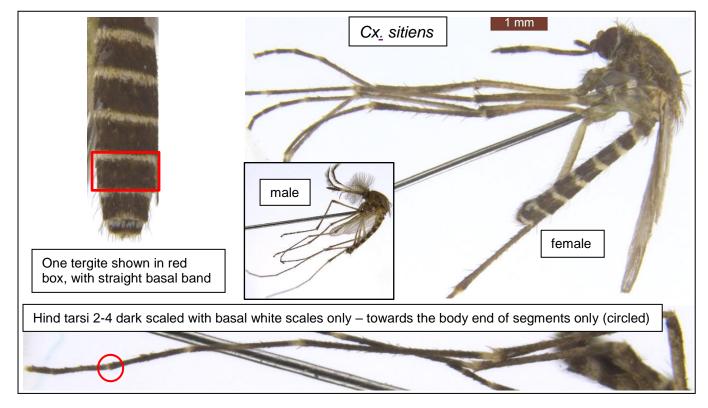


21A Tergal basal bands are indented at midline (indicated by arrow), large dark species

Culex squamosus

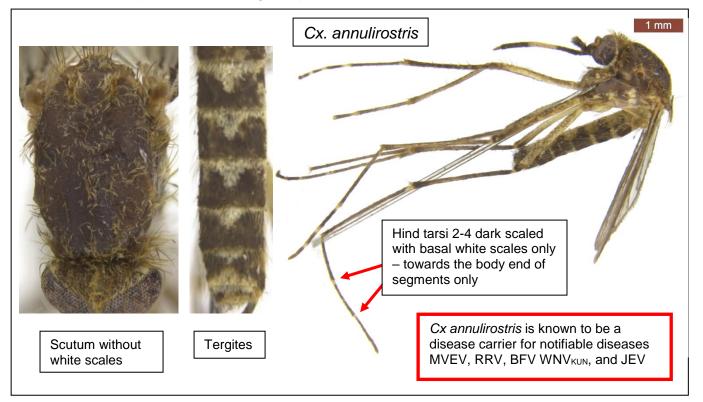


21B Straight tergal basal bands, pale band on proboscis ~1/5 length of proboscis ...... Culex sitiens

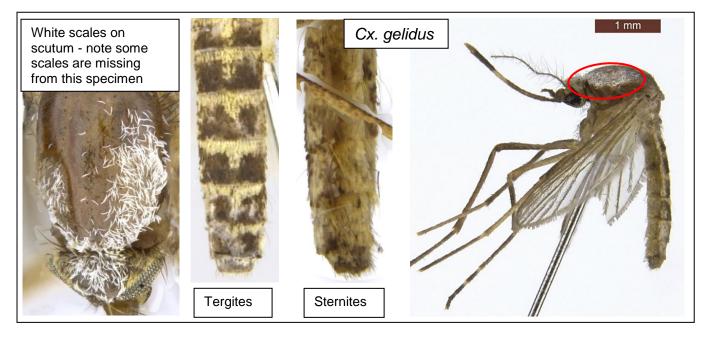




22A Pale band on proboscis ~1/3 length of proboscis ...... Culex annulirostris \*3



22B White scales on top of thorax (scutum - circled) ...... Culex gelidus \*4



\*3 *Cx palpalis* and *Cx. crinicauda* are difficult to separate from *Cx. annulirostris* and may also key out here. *Cx. palpalis* has less distinct median point on tergal bands. It is usually found breeding in permanent or semi-permanent water holes. *Cx crinicauda* has distinct scutal scaling pattern of mostly white anterior half with small dark patches at the side (fossa).

\*4 *Cx. gelidus* is a known vector of Japanese encephalitis virus. It may be confused with *Cx. starckeae* and *Cx. vicinus* that also have pale scaling but only on the front 2/3 of scutum. If identified, please send to Medical Entomology for confirmation.

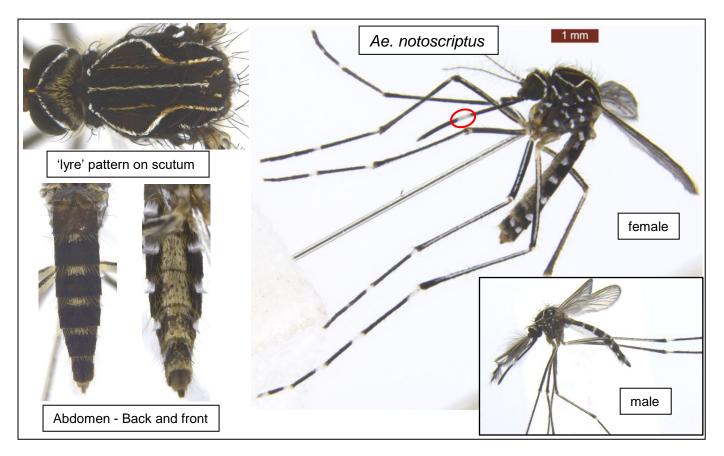
## 23



23B <sup>-</sup>	Tip of abdomen	pointed			
------------------	----------------	---------	--	--	--

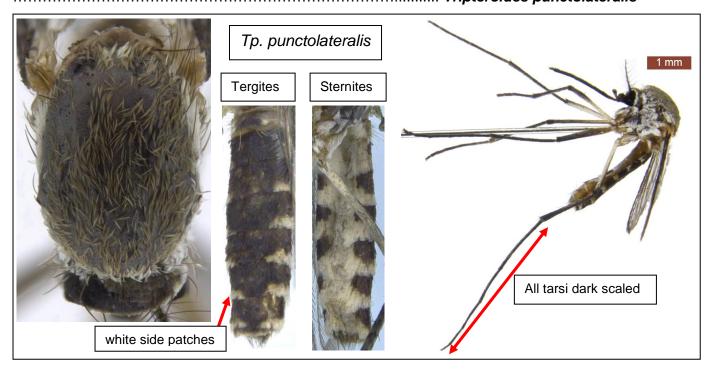


## 24

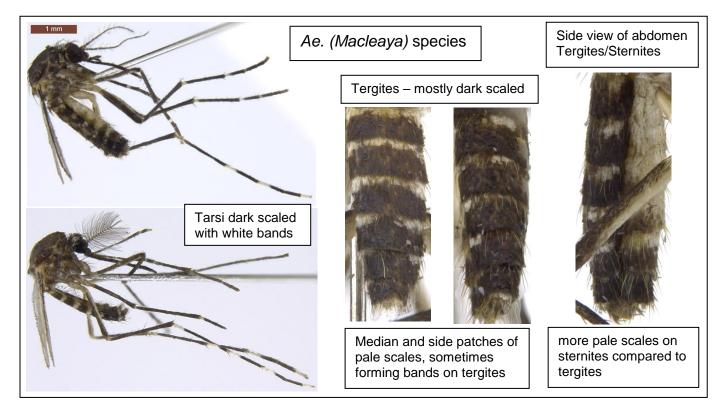


\*5 Ae. aegypti and Ae. albopictus appear similar to Ae. notoscriptus. Although Ae. aegypti has a similar lyre pattern to Ae. notoscriptus it does not have a white band on the proboscis. Ae. albopictus has a dark proboscis and a distinct white median stripe on the scutum similar in appearance to Ae. katherinensis. These are exotic species of major concern as they are known vectors of many viruses including Dengue, Zika and Yellow Fever viruses. If these species are suspected the sample must be forwarded to Medical Entomology for confirmation.

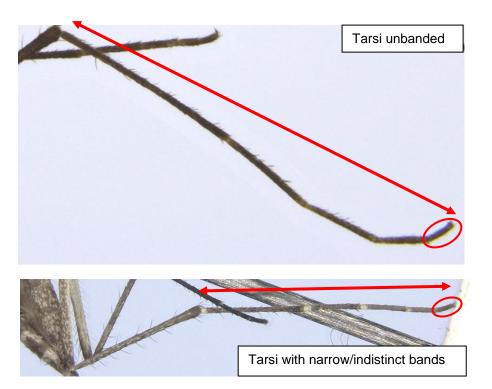
25

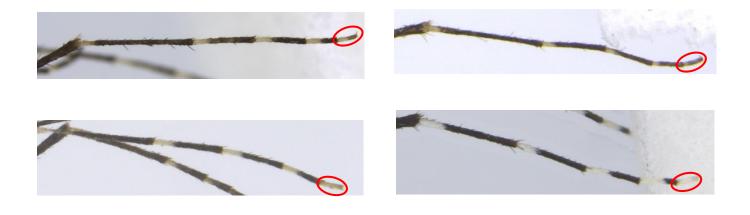


**25B** Tarsi dark scaled with white bands, tergites dark with variable (between species) patches of pale scales in the middle and at the side of each segment .... *Aedes (Macleaya)* species (this sub genus contains several species but it is generally not necessary for vector surveillance to differentiate to species level)



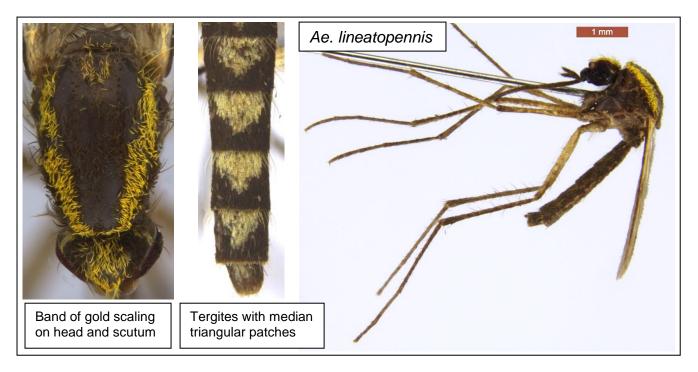


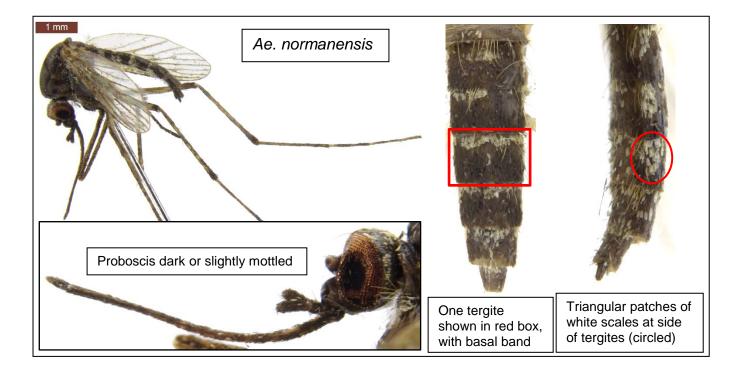




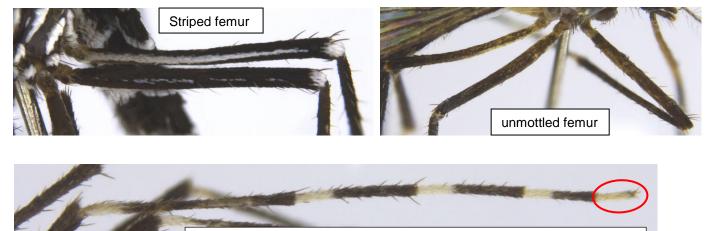
## 27

**27A** Bright yellow/gold scaling on head continuing as broad band along sides of top of thorax (scutum), tergites (back of abdomen) with median triangular pale patches, tarsi all dark ...... *Aedes lineatopennis* 

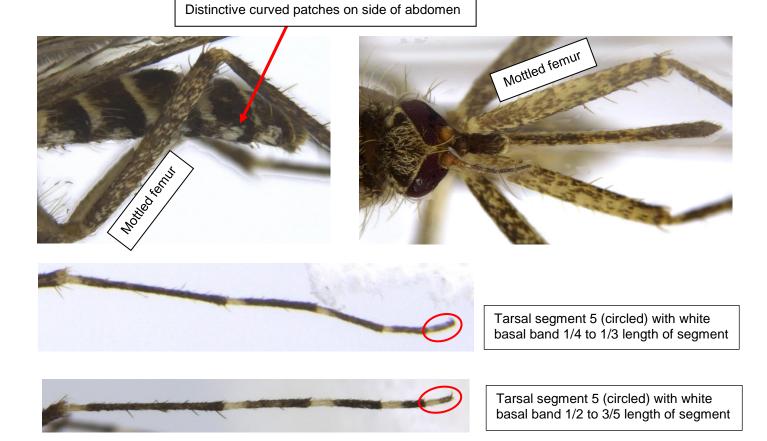




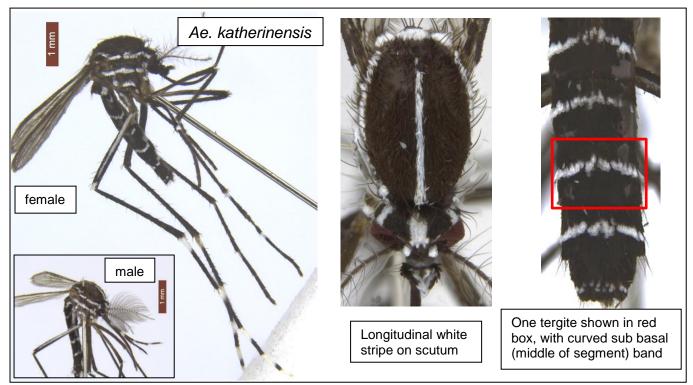




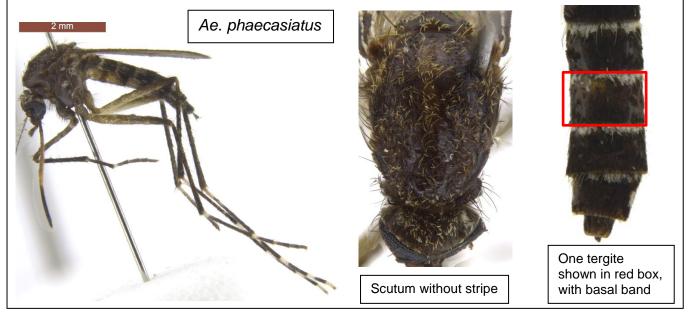
Tarsal segment 5 (circled) all or mostly white, with a few dark scales at tip







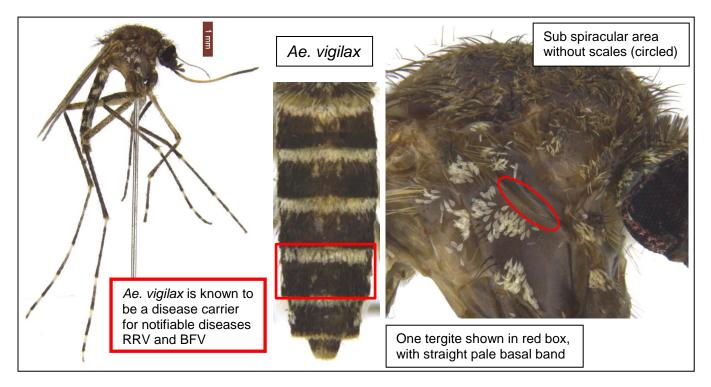
29B Scutum without white stripe, tergites with pale basal bands ...... Aedes phaecasiatus \*7

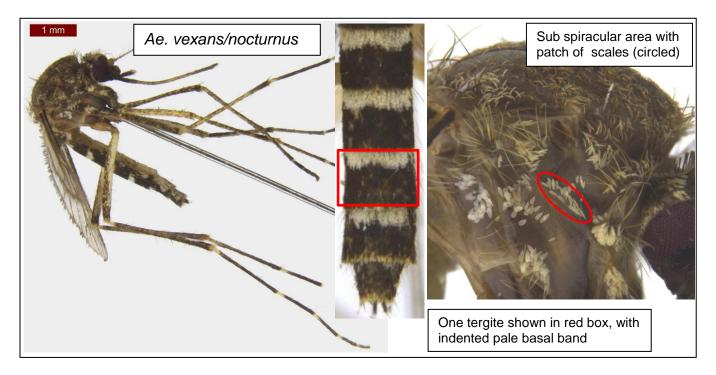


\*6 Ae. katherinensis and Ae. albopictus both have a dark proboscis and a distinct white median stripe on the scutum. Ae. katherinensis has tergal bands sub basal and curved; Ae albopictus has tergal bands basal. If these species are suspected the sample must be forwarded to Medical Entomology for confirmation.

\*7 Ae. phaecasiatus appears similar to Ae. vigilax but can be differentiated by unmottled femur and white tarsi 5.

# **30** (mottled femur, curved lateral patches on abdomen)





#### This document can be made available in alternative formats on request for a person with disability.

© Department of Health 2021

Copyright to this material is vested in the State of Western Australia unless otherwise indicated. Apart from any fair dealing for the purposes of private study, research, criticism or review, as permitted under the provisions of the *Copyright Act 1968*, no part may be reproduced or re-used for any purposes whatsoever without written permission of the State of Western Australia.