

**MOSQUITO SPECIES CONFIRMED AS OCCURRING IN NORTH CAROLINA
(AS OF April, 2008)**

No.	Genus and species	Special notes	Possible disease vector status ¹
1.	<i>Aedes aegypti</i>	Piedmont and coastal, rare	DEN, YF, WN
2.	<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	Statewide, containers and treeholes. Worst pest in state	DEN, EEE, JC, LAC, WN
3.	<i>Aedes cinereus</i>	Uncommon	CV, WN
4.	<i>Aedes vexans</i>	Very common, state wide	CV, EEE, LAC, TVT, WN
5.	<i>Anopheles atropos</i>	Brackish water, locally common along coast	Malaria (?), WN
6.	<i>Anopheles barberi</i>	Rare, in treeholes and tires	WN
7.	<i>Anopheles bradleyi</i>	Brackish water (in Crucians Complex)	CV (?), WN (?)
8.	<i>Anopheles crucians complex</i>	Crucians + 4 new undescribed species, very common Crucians Complex = total 7 species	EEE, LAC, TEN, TVT, WN
9.	<i>Anopheles georgianus</i>	Very rare (in Crucians Complex)	Unknown
10.	<i>Anopheles maverlius</i>	Uncommon, in coastal plain (Quads complex)	Unknown
11.	<i>Anopheles perplexens</i>	N.C. record needs confirmation	Unknown
12.	<i>Anopheles punctipennis</i>	Statewide, one of most common species in state	CV, EEE, LAC, TEN, WN, Malaria
13.	<i>Anopheles quadrimaculatus</i>	Locally common, one of 3 species in Quadrimaculatus complex in NC	Malaria, CV, EEE, TEN, JC, WN
14.	<i>Anopheles smaragdinus</i>	Uncommon, piedmont coastal plain (Quads complex)	Unknown
15.	<i>Anopheles walkeri</i>	Very rare, no collections since late 40-50s	WN
16.	<i>Coquilletidia perturbans</i>	Locally common, larvae attach to cattails and sedges Major emergence in May-June	CV, EEE, TEN, TVT, WN
17.	<i>Culex erraticus</i>	Common near reservoirs and in retention ponds	EEE, WN
18.	<i>Culex nigripalpus</i>	Late summer and fall, southern half of state from coast to mountains	EEE, SLE, TVT, WN
19.	<i>Culex peccator</i>	Coastal plains, uncommon	
20.	<i>Culex pilosus</i>	Very rare	
21.	<i>Culex pipiens complex</i>	All of state, except Brunswick County	CV, EEE, LAC, SLE, WN
22.	<i>Culex quinquefasciatus</i>	Brunswick County only	EEE, SLE, WN
23.	<i>Culex restuans</i>	Common	CV, EEE, LAC, SLE, WN
24.	<i>Culex salinarius</i>	Statewide, very common	EEE, TEN, WN
25.	<i>Culex territans</i>	Common, feeds on frogs	WN
26.	<i>Culiseta inornata</i>	Winter species, late fall to early spring	CV, WN
27.	<i>Culiseta melanura</i>	Maintains EEE in birds- coastal/piedmont species	EEE, WN
28.	<i>Ochlerotatus atlanticus</i>	Very common in coastal plain	EEE, LAC, WN
29.	<i>Ochlerotatus atropalpus</i>	Rock pools and tires	WN
30.	<i>Ochlerotatus aurifer</i>	Rare, N.E. part of state	JC
31.	<i>Ochlerotatus canadensis</i>	Very common in spring, occasional hatches after hurricanes in late summer fall	CV, EEE, JC, LAC, WN
32.	<i>Ochlerotatus cantator</i>	Rare, N.E. part of state	EEE, JC, WN

33.	<i>Ochlerotatus dupreei</i>	Piedmont and coastal (rare in mountains)	
34.	<i>Ochlerotatus fulvus pallens</i>	Piedmont and coastal	
35.	<i>Ochlerotatus grossbecki</i>	Rare, N.E. part of state	
36.	<i>Ochlerotatus hendersoni</i>	Canopy tree holes	
37.	<i>Ochlerotatus infirmatus</i>	Locally common, in coastal plain and piedmont	EEE, TVT
38.	<i>Ochlerotatus japonicus</i>	Currently in 49 counties, container/treehole/rock pool species	WN, LAC (?)
39.	<i>Ochlerotatus mitchellae</i>	Uncommon	EEE
40.	<i>Ochlerotatus sollicitans</i>	Abundant in brackish water	CV, EEE, WN
41.	<i>Ochlerotatus sticticus</i>	Spring - early summer, piedmont/mountain species	EEE
42.	<i>Ochlerotatus taeniorhynchus</i>	Abundant in brackish water	CV, TVT, WN
43.	<i>Ochlerotatus thibaulti</i>	Uncommon, found in hollow trees in water	
44.	<i>Ochlerotatus tormentor</i>	Locally common	LAC
45.	<i>Ochlerotatus triseriatus</i>	Treeholes and containers	CV, EEE, LAC, WN
46.	<i>Ochlerotatus trivittatus</i>	Locally common in piedmont/mountains	CV, TVT, WN
47.	<i>Orthopodomyia alba</i>	Uncommon, upper canopy, feeds on birds	
48.	<i>Orthopodomyia signifera</i>	Feeds on birds, larvae in treeholes/containers	WN
49.	<i>Psorophora ciliata</i>	Giant mosquito, vicious biter, feeds on larvae of other species	WN
50.	<i>Psorophora columbiae</i>	Common, vicious biter, open sunlight temporary pool species	CV, EEE, JC, TEN, WN
51.	<i>Psorophora cyanescens</i>	Uncommon, midday biter, piedmont/mountains	
52.	<i>Psorophora discolor</i>	Very rare, western N.C.	CV
53.	<i>Psorophora ferox</i>	Very common, vicious biter, a major pest after hurricanes or rains of 4 or more inches	CV, CE-untyped, WN
54.	<i>Psorophora horrida</i>	Uncommon, vicious biter	
55.	<i>Psorophora howardii</i>	Giant mosquito, vicious biter, feeds on larvae of other species	LAC
56.	<i>Psorophora mathesoni</i>	Uncommon, vicious biter, temporary woodland pools	
57.	<i>Toxorhynchites rutilus septentrionalis</i>	Giant mosquito, does not bite. Larva is predator of other mosquito larvae	
58.	<i>Uranotaenia lowii</i>	Tiny, rare, feeds on frogs. Not collected in state since 1950	
59.	<i>Uranotaenia sapphirina</i>	Tiny, locally common, feeds on frogs and reptiles	EEE, WN
60.	<i>Wyeomyia smithii</i>	Pitcher plant mosquito, isolated sites near coast and in mountains	

1. Means virus has been found in that species in the eastern United States, but it may not be a vector of that virus. Abbreviations for the virus diseases: CE-untyped = California encephalitis subgroup; CV = Cache Valley virus; DEN = dengue virus; EEE = eastern equine encephalitis virus; JC = Jamestown Canyon virus; LAC = LaCrosse virus; SLE = St. Louis encephalitis virus; TEN = Tensaw virus; TVT = Trivittatus virus; WN = West Nile virus; and YF = yellow fever virus.

Notes:

1. Since the Slaff and Apperson key (1989) the following name changes have occurred that affect North Carolina. What used to be *Psorophora varipes* is now called *Ps. mathesoni* in NC and *varipes* is now restricted to the Pacific coastal region from Mexico to Nicaragua. *Wyeomyia haynei* is no longer recognized as a species and has been synonymized with *Wyeomyia smithii* (Darsie and Morris 1998).

2. According to Dina Fonseca's work at the Philadelphia Academy of Science, specimens previously identified as *Cx. pipiens* and *Cx. quinquefasciatus* in North Carolina are almost all hybrids with introgressed genes from both *Cx. pipiens* and *Cx. quinquefasciatus*. The only true *Cx. quinquefasciatus* found in NC, were found in Brunswick County. Those from Wilmington were hybrids.