SUBFAMILY ANOPHELINAE

Genus	Species	Habitat Preference	Medical Importance	Flight Distance
Anopheles	*atropos*	- Permanent salt water pool and marshes (salt contents 1-12%) [1, 2] - Salt marshes [1]	- Malaria (laboratory conditions) [1, 2] - Dog heartworm [3]	
	crucians complex	- Freshwater pools, ponds, lakes, swamps, semi-permanent and permanent pools, Areas with surface or emergent vegetation. [4, 5] - Acidic water with emergent and floating vegetation [5]	- Malaria [5]	- 2600 – 2743m; avg 2672m [6]
	perplexens	- Clear, cool limestone springs, spring runs, and sinkholes [7] - Temporary pools in swamps [8] - Artificial containers [8]		
	quadrimaculatus	- Freshwater aquatic environments, ponds, swamps, bayous, slow moving canals, and streams; brackish water [9] - Aquatic environments exposed to sunlight [9] - Artificial containers [9] - Rice fields, reservoirs, lakes, and rivers that have established surface vegetation or emergent vegetation [10] - Temporary pools (occasionally) [1]	- Malaria [1, 9] - Cache Valley virus [9] - St. Louis Encephalitis [9] - West Nile Virus [9] - Heartworm in dogs [10]	- 1.6km [9] - 600 – 12880m; avg 3415m [6]
	walkeri	- Freshwater marshes containing emergent or floating vegetation or debris [1] - Cut-grass (*Z. zaniopsis miliacea*) shaded by willow or button bushes [1, 11] - Swamps [1]	- Malaria [12]	

SUBFAMILY CULICINAE

Genus	Species	Habitat Preference	Medical Importance	Flight Distance
Aedes	*albopictus*	- Natural sites include small, shaded bodies of water surrounded by terrestrial plants (e.g. treeholes) [13] - Container-breeding [13] - Oviposition and preimaginal development can occur in fresh and brackish water (up to 15 ppt salinity in artificial containers and unused wells); oviposition diminishes as salinity increases [14]	- Dengue [15, 16] - Chikungunya [17] - Dirofilarial worms [18] - West Nile Virus [19] - La Crosse virus [20] - Eastern Equine Encephalitis [21] - Venezuelan Equine Encephalitis [22, 23] - Experimentally shown to vector: Yellow Fever, Rift Valley Fever, Potosi virus, Japanese encephalitis virus, Cache Valley virus, Mayaro virus, Ross River virus, Western Equine Encephalitis virus, Oropouche virus, Jamestown Canyon virus, San Angelo virus and Trivittatus virus [18]	- 676m [6] - ~90 – 275 [24]
	atlanticus	- Woodlands [25, 26] - Shallow pools with grass and other vegetation [1, 27]	- Keystone Virus [25, 26] - West Nile Virus [26]	- ~400 – 800m [24]
	infirmatus	- Woodlands [28] - Temporary pools in open fields [29]	- Trivitattus [30, 31]	- 1400m [6]

Aedes (cont.)	*taeniorhynchus*	- Brackish, marshy areas [32] - Container-breeding (infrequent) [4]	- Eastern Equine Encephalitis [32] - Venezuelan Equine Encephalitis [32] - West Nile Virus [33] - Dog heartworm (*Dirofilaria immitis*) [32] - St. Louis Encephalitis [34]	- females: 2-5 miles; wind assisted flights over 30 miles [34]
	Triseriatus	- Tree holes [35] - Container-breeding, tires especially [35]	- La Crosse Encephalitis [35] - West Nile Virus [36] - Venezuelan Equine Encephalitis [36, 37] - Jamestown Canyon virus [39] - Experimentally shown to vector: Eastern Equine Encephalitis, Western Equine Encephalitis, Dengue (type I), St. Louis Encephalitis, Yellow Fever [38, 40]	- 200m [41] - 362m [6]
Culex	*bahamensis*	- Temporary, rain-filled pools on the Florida Keys [1] - Open pools in mangrove swamps and rock holes [1, 42]	- West Nile Virus [43]	
	Melanconion atratus	- Ground pools [1] - Hardwood hammock [44] - Sawgrass prairie [44] - Mangroves [44] - Coastal prairie [44]		
	Melanconion cedecei	- Limestone pits in karst [45, 46] - Hardwood hammock [46] - Pine rockland [46] - Mangroves [46] - Crab holes [47, 48]	- Everglades Virus [46]	
	Melanconion erraticus	- Grassy, shallow margins of ponds, lakes, marshes, and streams [1, 49] - Ponds with willow tree root mats that extend into the water [50] - Swamps [51]	- Eastern Equine Encephalitis [51] - St. Louis Encephalitis [51] - West Nile Virus [51]	
	Melanconion iolambdis	- Small ponds or standing water around aerial roots of black mangroves [1] - Crab holes, coastal rocks, mangrove and brackish swamps [52–55] - Brackish water and mangroves [56]	- Venezuelan Equine Encephalitis [52]	
	Melanconion pilosus	- Crab holes, streams, and pools [48, 57] - Salt-fresh water ecotone [48, 52] - Semi permanent and permanent pools including ditches, floodwater areas, grassy pools, streams, bilge water of boats (occasionally), artificial containers [1, 58] - Ditches, ponds, or rainwater seepage that may or may not contain vegetation [59]		
	nigripalpus	- Dairy lagoons, swales in citrus groves [4] - Artificial containers [4, 60] - grassy pools, leaf axils of plants, marshes (permanent and semi-permanent) [1, 60] - Ditches [1, 4, 60, 61]	- St. Louis Encephalitis [41, 60] - Eastern Equine Encephalitis [41, 60, 61] - West Nile Virus [41, 60] - Dog heartworm [62]	- 1200 – 4800m; avg 3267m [6] - 5km [41]
Culiseta	*melanura*	- Small, permanent bodies of water particularly in swamps [1, 63] - Acidic waters; acidic bogs (pH <5.0) [64] - White cedar swamps [64] - Sphagnum bogs [64] - Red Maple swamps [64] - Discarded tires [65]	- Eastern Equine Encephalitis [64–66] - WNV [66, 67]	- Avg 9800m [6]

Coquillettidia	*perturbans*	- Roots and stems of emergent vegetation surrounding freshwater bogs, ponds, lakes [68] - Surface of water with heavy vegetation [69, 70] - Cattails, sedges, and floating mats in sites low in pH and dissolved oxygen [70] - Forested habitats, marshes, and fields (adults) [70] - Freshwater species [71]	- Eastern Equine Encephalitis [68–71] - West Nile Virus [71]	- Up to 5 miles [71]
Deinocerites	*cancer*	- Crab holes [1, 4, 72] - Container-breeding (rare) [1, 4]		
Mansonia	*dyari*	- Water lettuce and water hyacinth [73]	- Dog heartworm [74] - Potential for Rift Valley Fever [75]	
Psorophora	*ciliata*	- Floodwater mosquito: low-lying areas with damp soil and grassy overgrowth [76] - Unshaded, temporary, rain-filled pools [1, 77] - Rice fields [1]	- Eastern Equine Encephalitis [76, 78] - Venezuelan Equine Encephalitis [76, 79, 80] - Western Equine Encephalitis [76, 81] - Tensaw Virus [76, 82] - West Nile Virus [76, 83] - Anaplasmosis in cattle [79]	600m [6]
	columbiae	- Temporary, shallow freshwater pools and puddles with vegetation present [79] - Slightly brackish water (occasionally) [79] - Rice fields [79] - Grassy roadside ditches and swales [79] - Sun-exposed, ephemeral pools in peri-domestic or grassy (glades) landscapes [84]	- Venezuelan Equine Encephalitis [79] - Anaplasmosis in cattle [79, 84–86] - Heartworm [84, 87] - Venezuelan Equine Encephalitis [84, 88] - Potentially Rift Valley Fever [84, 89]	- 1000m [6] - 6-8 miles [79]
Uranotaenia	*lowii*	- Grassy, shallow margins of ponds and lakes with moderate sunlight [1, 90]		
	sapphirina	- Semi-permanent and permanent pools or swamps with emerging or floating aquatic vegetation including Duckweed [1, 91]		
Wyeomyia	*mitchellii*	- Leaf axils of Bromeliads [1, 4, 92]		
	vanduzeei	- Leaf axils of Bromeliads [1, 93]	- Under laboratory conditions: Tensaw virus and avian pox virus [93–95]	

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