

Mosquitoes

Description

Order: Diptera ('two-winged')

Characteristics:

Adults: Globular head, a large part of the surface of which is taken up by the compound eyes; a pair of antennae, which are about three times as long as the head, are somewhat hairy in the female and quite bushy in the male; this difference provides a ready means of distinguishing between the sexes with the naked eye. Also on the head a pair of palps, one on each side of the proboscis; in the female they are smooth, in the male they have tufts of bristles. Mouthparts form a long thin projecting proboscis which in the female are designed for piercing; there is a single pair of membranous wings which bear tiny scales along the veins as well as a fringe of scales along the hind margin. The wing venation is also typical with 6 longitudinal veins of which the second, fourth and fifth are forked; tarsi are 5-segmented.

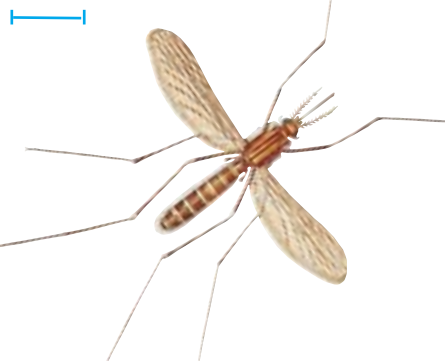
Larvae:

Entirely aquatic. They have a well developed head followed by a swollen unsegmented thorax; abdomen is segmented and there is a pair of spiracles on the last but one segment through which they breathe at the water's surface. Tufts of bristles arise from many of the body segments.

Pupae:

Comma-shaped with a curved tail which ends in a pair of paddles; head is equipped with a pair of respiratory trumpets through which the pupa breathes. The fused head and thorax show traces of the wings and long legs of the adult which are developing inside.

Mosquito. *Culex* spp.
9mm wingspan



Family: Culicidae (mosquitoes)
Metamorphosis is complete with egg, larval, pupal and adult stages. There are about 3000 species of mosquitoes in the world.

Sub-Family: Anophelinae

Genus: *Anopheles* spp.

Characteristics:

Wings speckled with dark and pale-coloured scales; there are no scales on the abdomen; female palps almost as long as the proboscis, the male palps are usually dubbed. When resting the abdomen is held at an angle from the surface on which the mosquito is standing, forming a straight line with the proboscis (e.g. *Anopheles gambiae*).

Sub-Family: Culicinae

Characteristics:

Female palps are short and the abdomen is covered in scales. The resting stance is parallel to the surface.

Genus: *Culex* spp.

Characteristics:

Vary in size but all have a blunt tipped abdomen and usually lack distinctive markings on the body or wings (e.g. *Culex quinquefasciatus*).

Genus: *Aedes* spp.

Characteristics:

Medium to large; most have pointed abdomen and well separated eyes; usually distinctly marked by patches of dark and light scales; often general appearance of black with silver markings (e.g. *Aedes aegypti*).

Genus: *Mansonia* spp.

Characteristics:

Medium sized and heavily covered in scales which are of mixed colours giving a 'salt and pepper' appearance. Larvae are rarely seen since they remain submerged and pierce plant tissues with their breathing siphons to obtain oxygen (e.g. *Mansonia uniformis*).

Note: There are several other Genera of mosquitoes some of which are implicated in disease transmission but others are of no risk to humans. Space does not allow consideration of all the other Genera here.

Distribution

Mosquitoes are ubiquitous insects, they can be found in nearly every type of climatic region of the world from the arctic regions to the tropics, surviving severe winters or dry seasons depending on the region. Depending on species they can be found breeding in all types of water; from heavily polluted, to clean; from small collections of water in tin cans, to pools or streams; such is their adaptability. Their distribution is increased and aided by transport systems such as boats and aircraft and non-indigenous species have been introduced to new territories in this way, even infected mosquitoes have been transported to temperate climates, thereby transmitting tropical diseases.

Significance

Primarily a seasonal biting nuisance in cooler climates but in the tropics they can also be major vectors of disease. They can transmit many diseases to both humans and animals, e.g. malaria, filariasis, yellow fever, encephalitis, and dengue fever. Only a few species of mosquitoes are implicated as vectors of human diseases. It is those which utilise humans as

Examples of human disease transmission by mosquitoes

Genus	Diseases
<i>Anopheles</i> spp.	malaria, filariasis, various viruses e.g. <i>Anopheles gambiae</i>
<i>Aedes</i> spp.	yellow fever, dengue fever, encephalitis, various viruses e.g. <i>Aedes aegypti</i>
<i>Culex</i> spp.	filariasis, encephalitis, various viruses e.g. <i>Culex quinquefasciatus</i>
<i>Mansonia</i> spp.	filariasis, various viruses e.g. <i>Mansonia uniformis</i>



Mosquito. *Aedes* spp.
6.5mm wingspan



their primary host and are also willing to enter houses in their pursuit of a blood meal which are the most important. Some species do not feed on humans at all but utilise other mammals, birds or even reptiles as their hosts.

Statistics show that 270 million people are infected with malaria alone and of those up to two million will die annually. It is this that makes the mosquito the most dangerous creature in the world.

Life-Cycle

The mosquito mates within 48 hours of emergence from the pupa. The female only mates once in her lifetime, because she is able to store the sperm in sacs within her body and fertilise subsequent batches of eggs herself.

Most mosquitoes feed from sunset onwards, both sexes feed on nectar or fruits for sustenance but the female usually requires the high protein content of blood to produce eggs and soon after mating she will go in search of a blood meal. The female has powerful sensory organs which are able to detect body smell, carbon dioxide, warmth and moisture emanating from the host, she follows these stimuli upwind until she locates the host. Adults can fly several kilometres in search of food but can disperse further when carried by the wind.

The female pierces the host's skin with her mouthparts and locates a blood vessel from which to suck blood. She takes approximately her own bodyweight in blood at each feed. While feeding, saliva which contains an anti-coagulant passes into the wound to stop clotting and keep the blood flowing. It is the host's body's allergic reaction to this which causes the irritating marks left behind.

Whilst the infected mosquito feeds, disease causing parasites are able to enter the host's body via the saliva or mouthparts of the infected mosquitoes. Conversely an uninfected mosquito becomes infected when it feeds on a person carrying infective forms of the parasite. These develop within the mosquito until the insect becomes infective and can transmit the parasites to new hosts. The relationships between parasite, mosquito and host have evolved over many years and are often highly specific to the species involved.

The blood meal stimulates egg production and provides the nutrients required for the eggs to develop. They are fertilised from stored sperm just before they are laid, between 30-350 eggs are laid in each batch, depending on the species. They are spindle-shaped averaging 1.5mm in length and are laid either on surfaces surrounding the water's edge or in small floating

rafts of eggs glued together or laid singly and scattered over the surface of the water, depending on the species.

Eggs hatch after several days and the first stage larva swims free. The larva feeds by the action of mouth brushes which cause a current of water to flow past the mouth bringing with it organic particles. They will also browse on algae or plants. Culicine larvae obtain their food at various depths but the Anopheline larvae feed only on substances floating on the surface of the water. Culicine larvae hang from the surface of the water by their breathing siphon in contrast to Anopheline larvae which lay horizontal to the surface. The larvae pass through 4 developmental stages or instars, at the end of each instar the larva sheds its skin or moults.

When the 4th instar larva sheds its skin it becomes a pupa. The pupa does not feed but remains at the water's surface. When disturbed they dive with a jerking motion returning to the surface passively.

The adult mosquito develops within the pupa. When it is fully developed the pupal skin splits along the dorsal surface and the adult emerges. Within a short time when the cuticle has hardened and the wings expanded, it will fly off.

The adult's life expectancy is not usually more than a few weeks unless it is in diapause. During its life however the female may lay several batches of eggs each containing several hundred eggs.

The length of the complete life cycle is very dependent on temperature and can range from 10 days to 6 months or longer in those species which overwinter as larvae.

Control

Control measures can be directed against the larvae or adults.

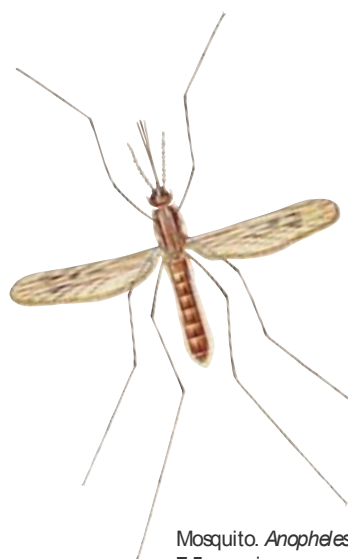
Larvae

Larval habitats may be minimised especially in urban environments by sealing drains and soakaways, removing receptacles containing water such as old tins or tyres etc. In other situations physical methods such as ensuring drainage channels run freely or draining standing water from building sites, earthworks etc. will contribute to reducing the problem.

Where these physical measures are not possible larvicides may be applied regularly to the water to kill the larval stages before they pupate.

Adults

Adult mosquitoes may be killed indoors using an aerosol, or the biting nuisance may be minimised by the use of repellents, treated bed nets, vaporisers eg mosquito coils, mats etc. Vector control programmes may use surface sprays with residual activity applied inside houses. Alternatively, the use of space sprays eg Ultra Low Volume (ULV) aerosols or fogs will rapidly reduce adult populations indoors or outside.



Mosquito. *Anopheles* spp.
7.5mm wingspan

