

Culiseta annulata



Culiseta annulata is a widespread and common mosquito in Western Europe and parts of the Middle East. This species is often responsible for nuisance biting early and late in the year. *Culiseta annulata* is a cold adapted species able to overwinter without the need for diapause.



Distribution around the Mediterranean Basin / *Culiseta annulata* is widely distributed throughout Europe, but it is more common in the north than in the south, where it seems to be largely replaced by *Cs. longioreolata*. The distribution range of *Cs. annulata* extends into north Africa, Asia Minor and southwest Asia.



Distribution of *Cs. annulata* - 2016 / MosKeyTool



Vector surveillance /

Cs. annulata is a common nuisance species in UK. There is no specific surveillance in Europe.

Vector control /

Bite avoidance.

Transmission /

Potential vector of:

- Tahyna virus
- Plasmodia of birds
- Equine arboviruses
- Myxomatosis virus
- West Nile Virus



References, tools /

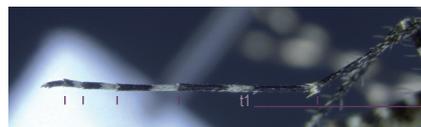
Mosquitoes and Their Control, 2nd ed. Norbert Becker, Dusan Petric, Marija Zgomba, Clive Boase, Madon Minoo, Christine Dahl, Achim Kaiser, Springer, 2010.

Morphological description /

A large, dark brown mosquito with whitish markings on the abdomen and the legs. Wings with spot of dark scales.



The *Culiseta* genus can be distinguished by the presence of prespiracular setae.



one median pale band on tarsomere 1.



Body length / 6-7 mm

Longevity as a biting insect / Weeks (months during winter)

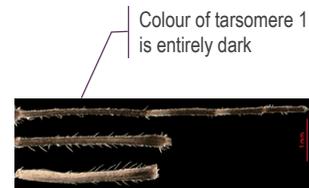
Biting behaviour / Adult feed both indoors and outdoors.



Habitats / It breeds in natural and artificial waters, sunlit or shaded areas, and fresh or brackish water.

Host preference / Feed on a wide variety of vertebrate hosts including humans. Occasionally they may take their blood meal from birds.

Commonly confused species



Colour of tarsomere 1 is entirely dark

Culiseta alaskensis



Tergite III of the abdomen almost completely covered with pale scales

Culiseta subochrea



Cs. annulata/alaskaensis/subochrea larvae cannot be differentiated morphologically.