3. Majority of species have elongate, conical siphon =

Uranotaenia

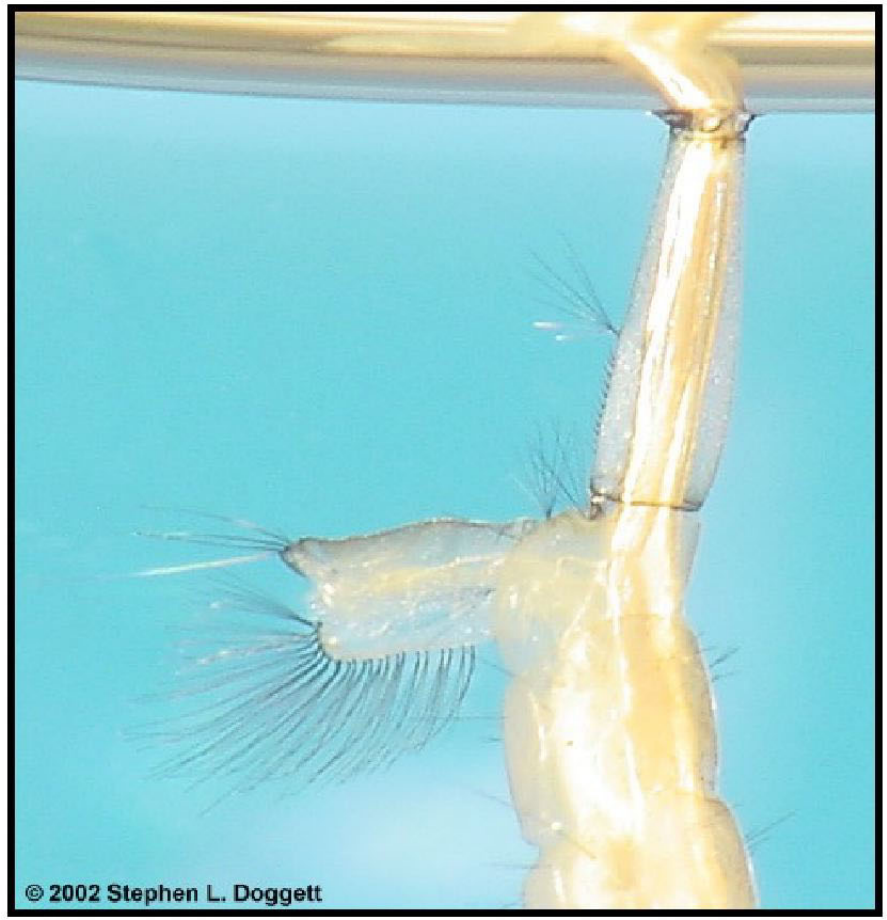
Orthopodomyia

Psorophora

Culiseta

Culex

Aedes/Ochlerotatus



Quick key to larvae with "normal" siphons

1a. Siphon without pecten……..…….*Orthopodomyia*

1b. Siphon with pecten…….2

2a. Head longer than wide,

comb plate on abdominal segment 8…….*Uranotaenia*

2b. Head as wide as long, no comb plate…….3

3a. Tufts of setae at base of siphon…….*Culiseta*

3b. No basal tufts of setae on siphon…….4

4a. Anal segment with complete saddle

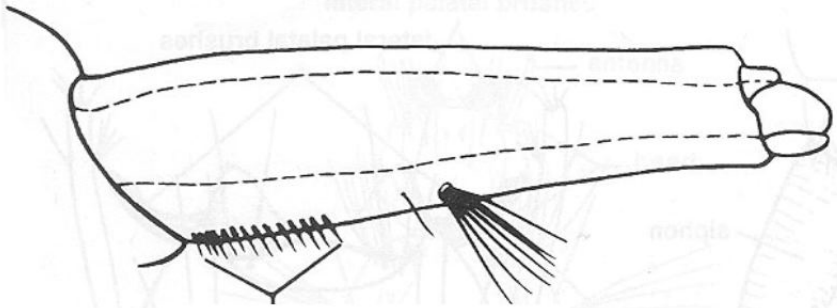
and large ventral brush…….*Psorophora*

4b. Not as above…….5

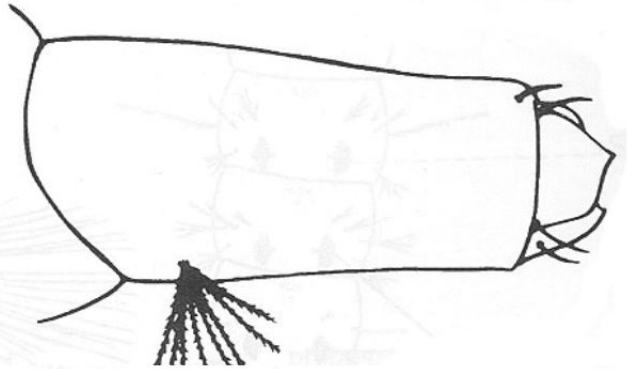
5a. Single pair of setae on siphon near midpoint……*Aedes/Ochlerotatus*

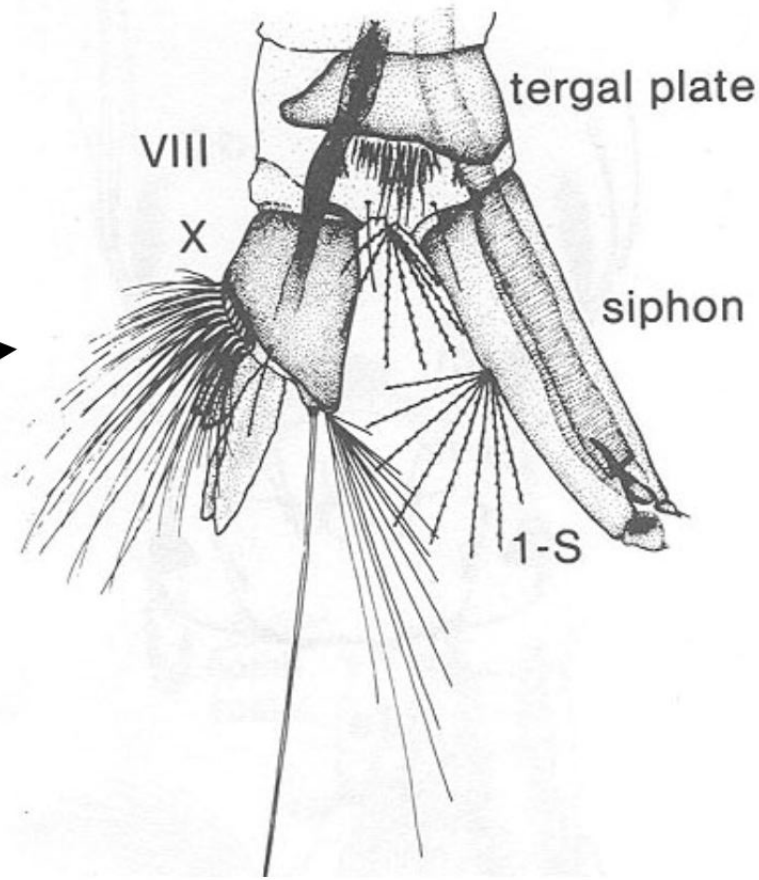
5b. Multiple pairs of setae on siphon at midpoint and

beyond…….*Culex*



Pecten





NO pecten on siphon

= *Orthopodomyia*

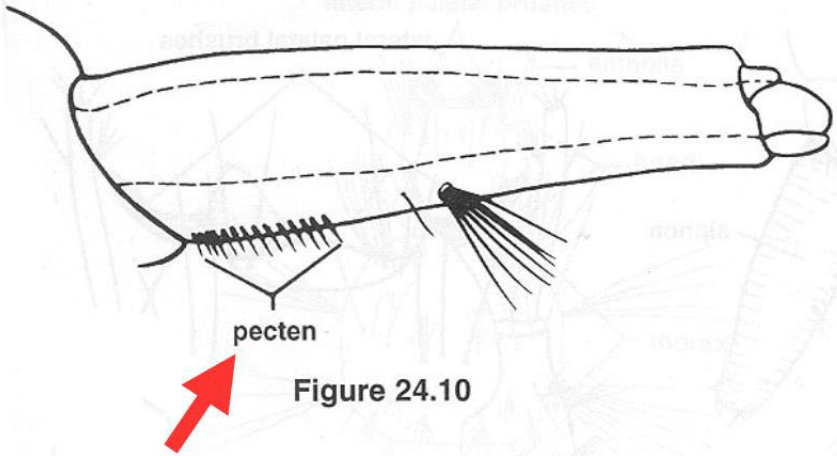


Figure 24.10

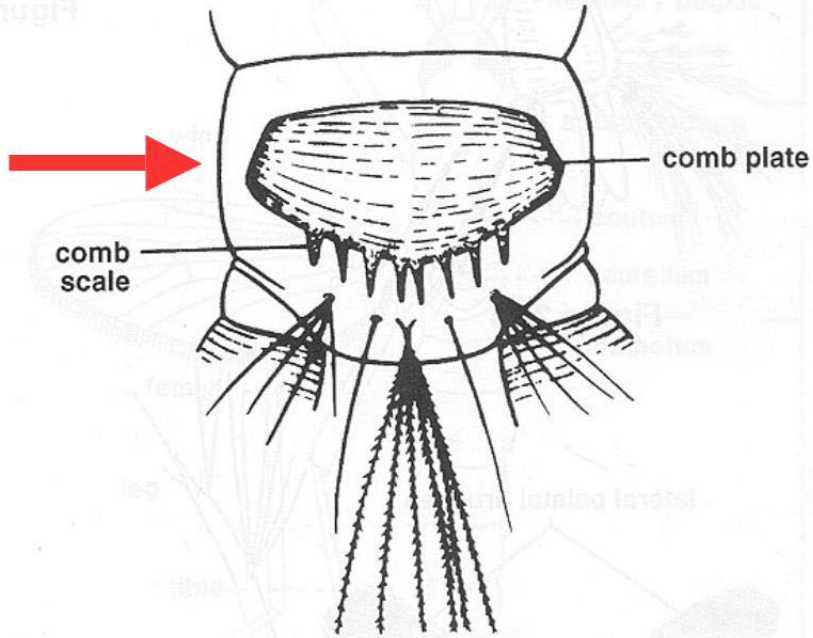
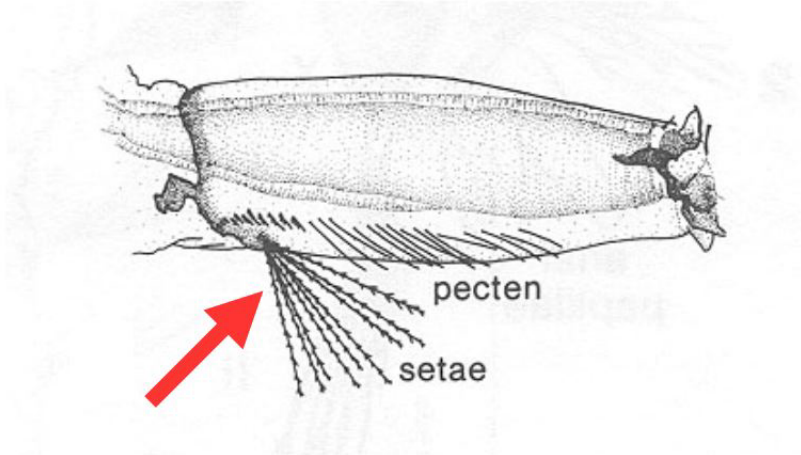


Figure 24.13

Pecten on siphon AND large comb plate with scales on "last" (#8) abdominal segment =

Uranotaenia



Pecten AND basal tufts of setae on siphon = *Culiseta*

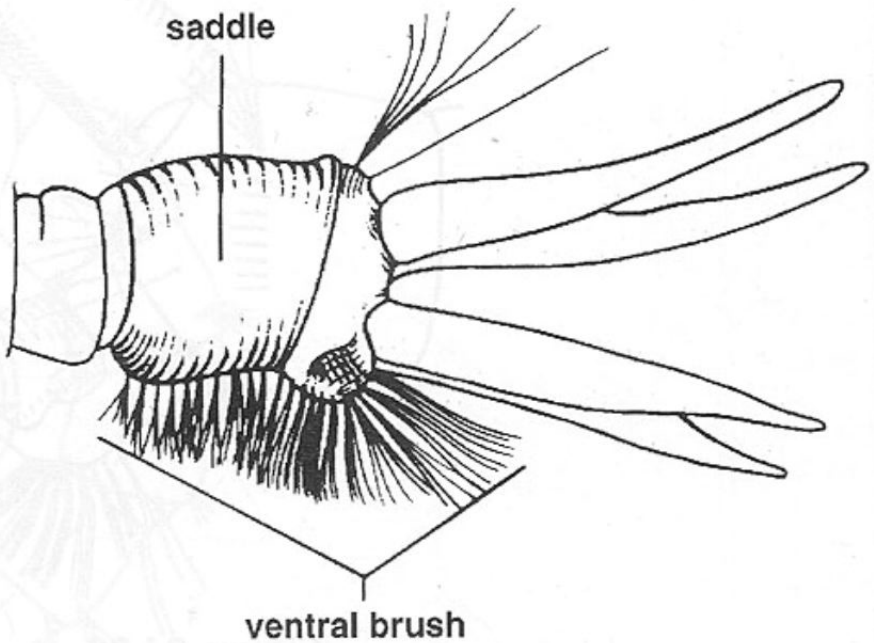
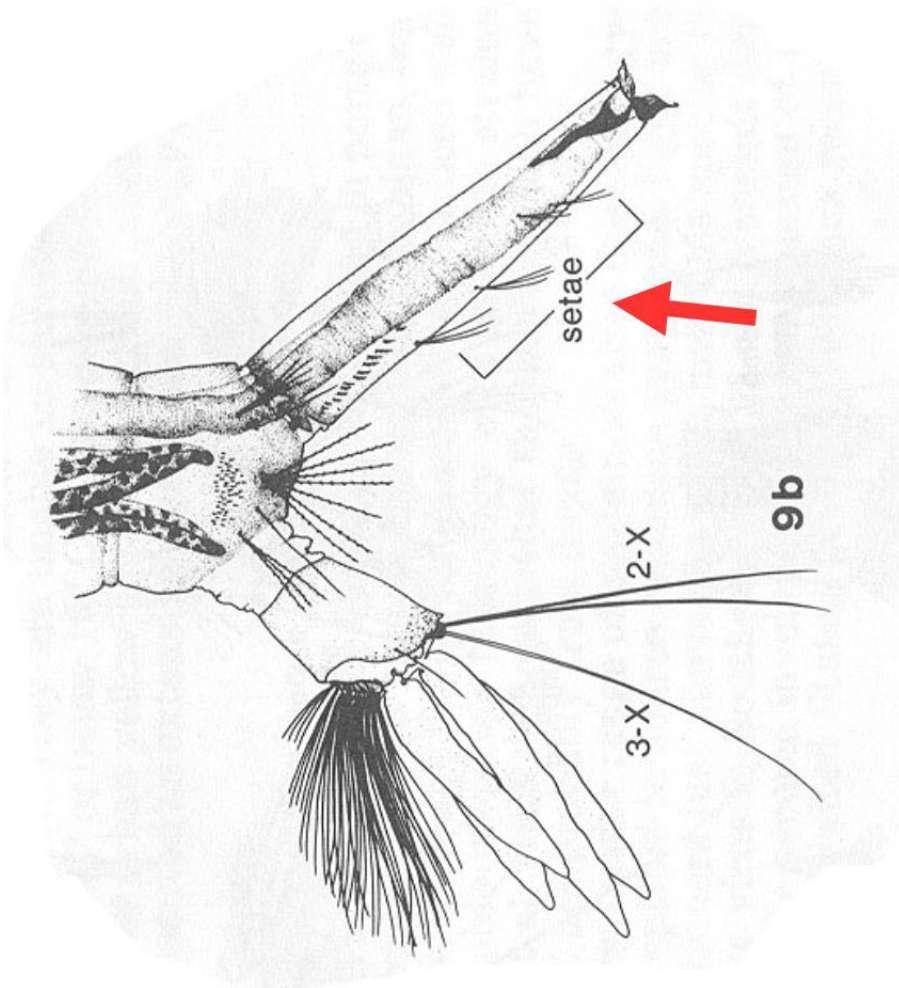


Figure 24.2

Anal segment with complete "saddle" and obvious ventral brush = *Psorophora*

Multiple pairs of setae on siphon =

Culex



Single pair of setae on siphon =

Aedes/Ochlerotatus

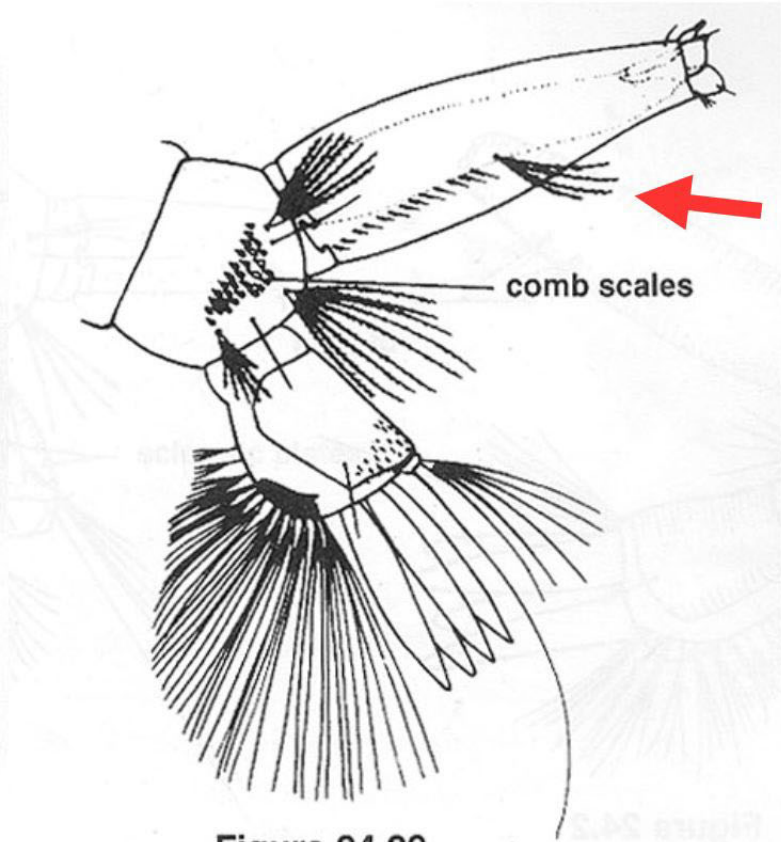
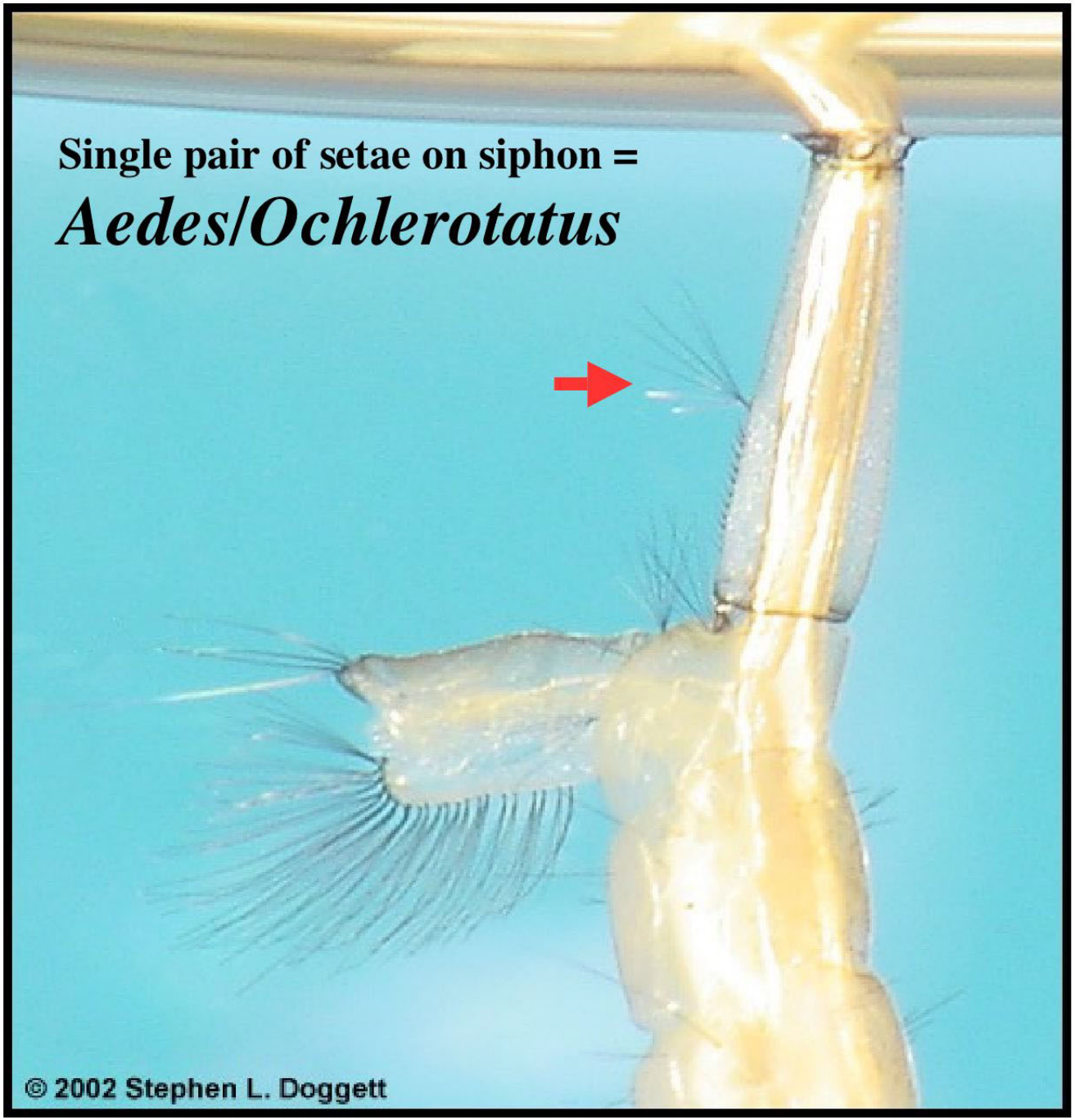
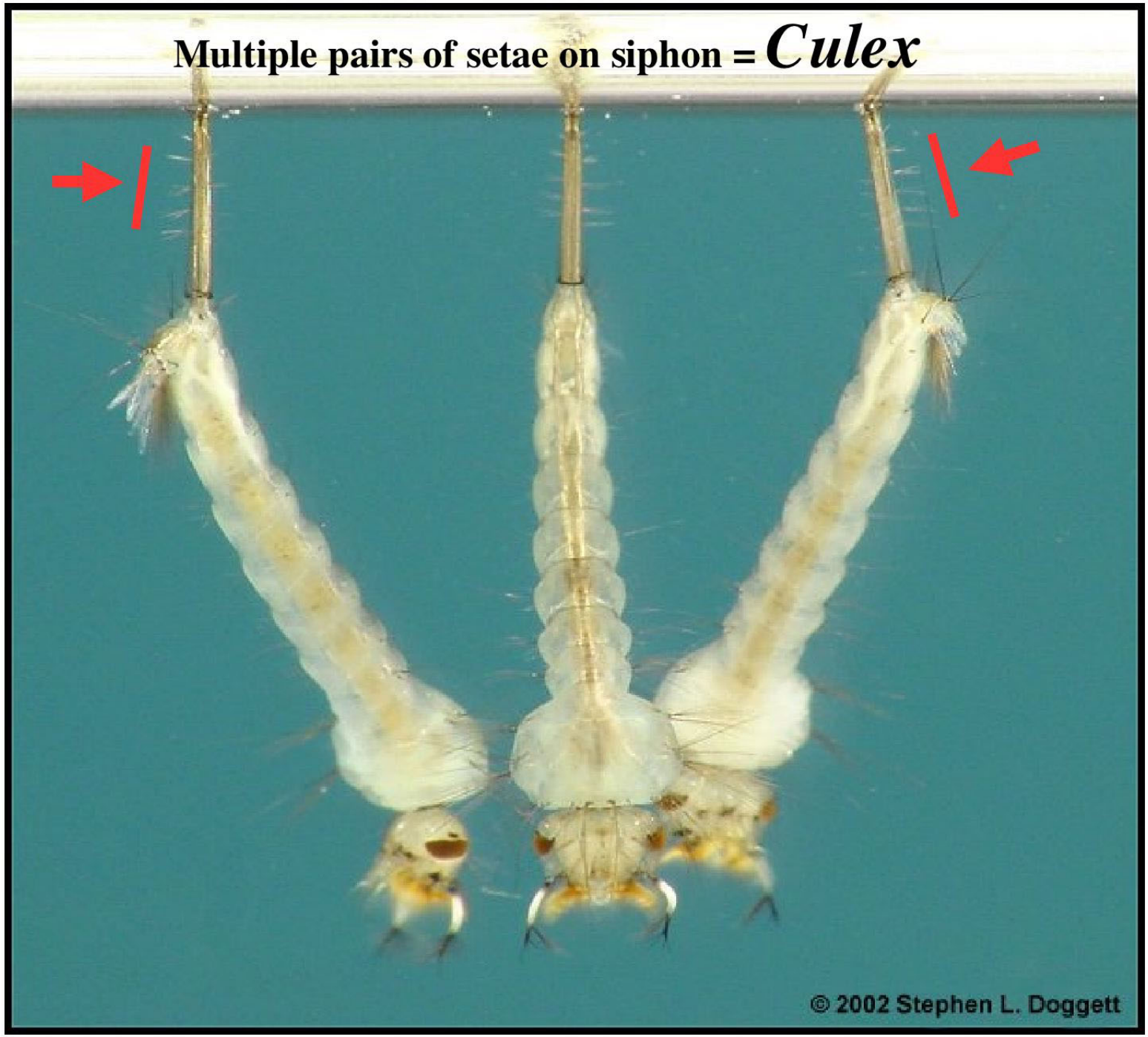


Figure 24.29


Single pair of setae on siphon =
Aedes/Ochlerotatus
© 2002 Stephen L. Doggett


Multiple pairs of setae on siphon = *Culex*
© 2002 Stephen L. Doggett

Culex* siphons tend to be long/thin compared to *Aedes/Ochlerotatus

Aedes/Ochlerotatus* siphons tend to be short/stout compared to *Culex

But note *Culiseta* siphon