



STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
DIVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES



**MOSQUITO SPECIES MOST COMMONLY ASSOCIATED
WITH WNV AND EEE IN NEW HAMPSHIRE**

Aedes vexans – Temporary freshwater pools and natural depressions (flooded fields, ditches) are the preferred larval habitat of this mosquito. There are several generations per year. This species feeds on mammals and is an aggressive human biter. It will also feed on birds. Virus isolation in NH: EEE. WNV isolations have been found in other northeastern states.

Coquillettidia perturbans – Cattail marshes are the primary larval habitat of this mosquito. This species has only one generation per year. It feeds on birds and mammals. It is a persistent human biter. Virus isolation in NH: EEE and WNV.

Culex pipiens – Artificial containers (e.g., catch basins, flower pots, discarded tires) are the preferred larval habitat of this mosquito. There are several generations per year. It feeds mainly on birds and occasionally will bite mammals. Adults overwinter in man-made structures. Virus isolation in NH: EEE and WNV.

Culex salinarius – Brackish salt marshes and freshwater wetlands are the preferred habitat for this mosquito. There are several generations per year. This species feeds on birds, mammals, and amphibians. It readily bites humans. Adults overwinter in natural and man-made structures. Virus isolation in NH: No EEE or WNV in NH. EEE and WNV isolations have been found in other northeastern states.

Culiseta melanura – Acidic White Cedar and Red Maple swamps are the preferred larval habitat of this mosquito. There are several generations per year. This species feeds almost exclusively on birds (rarely humans). *Cs melanura* is the primary vector of EEE virus. Virus isolation in NH: EEE. WNV isolations have been found in other northeastern states.

Ochlerotatus canadensis – Temporary woodland pools, drainage ditches, and freshwater swamps are the preferred larval habitat of this mosquito. This species has one large generation in late spring, then a partial second generation in late summer. It feeds on birds, mammals, reptiles, and amphibians. It is a fierce human biter. Virus isolation in NH: EEE, WNV

Ochlerotatus japonicus – Natural and artificial containers such as catch basins, bird baths, tires, and tree holes are the preferred larval habitat of this mosquito. There are several generations per year. It feeds on birds and mammals. Virus isolation in NH: WNV. EEE isolations have been found in other northeastern states.

Ochlerotatus sollicitans – Temporary saline pools in coastal salt marshes are the preferred larval habitat of this mosquito. There are several generations per year. It feeds almost exclusively on mammals, rarely birds. Virus isolation in NH: No EEE or WNV in NH. EEE and WNV isolations have been found in other northeastern states.