**Aedes aegypti**

System: Terrestrial

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kingdom</th>
<th>Phylum</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Order</th>
<th>Family</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Animalia</td>
<td>Arthropoda</td>
<td>Insecta</td>
<td>Diptera</td>
<td>Culicidae</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Common name  
yellow fever mosquito (English), stégomyie (French)

Synonym  
- *Culex aegypti*, Linnaeus, 1762
- *Culex albopalposus*, Becker, 1908
- *Culex anguste-alatus*, Becker, 1908
- *Culex annulitarsis*, Macquart, 1844
- *Culex argenteus*, Poiret, 1787
- *Culex augens*, Wiedemann, 1828
- *Culex calopus*, Meigen, 1818
- *Culex elegans*, Ficalbi, 1889
- *Culex exagitans*, Walker, 1856
- *Culex excitans*, Walker, 1848
- *Culex fasciatus*, Fabricius, 1805
- *Culex frater*, Robineau-Desvoidy, 1827
- *Culex inexorabilis*, Walker, 1848
- *Culex insatiabilis*, Bigot, 1859
- *Culex kououpi*, Brulle, 1833
- *Culex rossii*, Giles, 1889
- *Culex taeniatu*, Wiedemann, 1828
- *Culex toxorhynchus*, Macquart, 1838
- *Culex viridifrons*, Walker, 1848
- *Duttonia alboannulis*, Ludlow, 1911
- *Mimeteomyia pulcherrima*, Taylor, 1919
- *Stegomyia atritarsis*, Edwards, 1920
- *Stegomyia canariensis*, Pittaluga, 1905
- *Stegomyia luciensis*, Theobald, 1901
- *Stegomyia nigeria*, Theobald, 1901
- *Stegomyia queenslandensis*, Theobald, 1901

Similar species

The yellow fever mosquito *Aedes aegypti* is very common in urban and suburban areas in the tropic and subtropic regions. It is adapted to close association with humans and the female feeds almost exclusively on human blood. *A. aegypti* is the domestic vector of the yellow fever virus, caused epidemics of yellow fever in the Americas (before the 1940's) and recently in West Africa, and is responsible for 'urban yellow fever' - direct transmission of the virus between humans. *A. aegypti* is also the most important carrier of the dengue virus, although it is not particularly susceptible to viral infection compared with other mosquito species.
Principal source:

**Compiler:** IUCN SSC Invasive Species Specialist Group (ISSG) with support from the Overseas Territories Environmental Programme (OTEP) project XOT603, a joint project with the Cayman Islands Government - Department of Environment

**Review:**

**Publication date:** 2006-07-17

**ALIEN RANGE**

[1] AMERICAN SAMOA  
[1] ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA  
[1] ARUBA  
[1] BAHAMAS  
[1] BELIZE  
[1] BOLIVIA  
[1] CAMBODIA  
[1] CHINA  
[1] COSTA RICA  
[1] DOMINICA  
[1] ECUADOR  
[1] FIJI  
[1] GRENADA  
[1] GUATEMALA  
[1] HAITI  
[1] INDIA  
[1] LAO PEOPLE’S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC  
[1] MARTINIQUE  
[1] MONTSERRAT  
[1] NEW CALEDONIA  
[1] NICARAGUA  
[1] PAKISTAN  
[1] PAPUA NEW GUINEA  
[1] PERU  
[1] PUERTO RICO  
[1] SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS  
[1] SAINT MARTIN (FRENCH PART)  
[1] SAMOA  

[1] ANGUILLA  
[1] ARGENTINA  
[1] AUSTRALIA  
[1] BARBADOS  
[1] BES ISLANDS (BONAIRE, SINT EUSTATIUS AND SABA)  
[1] BRAZIL  
[1] COLOMBIA  
[1] CUBA  
[1] DOMINICAN REPUBLIC  
[1] EL SALVADOR  
[1] FRENCH GUIANA  
[1] GUADELOUPE  
[1] GUYANA  
[1] HONDURAS  
[1] INDONESIA  
[1] INDONESIA  
[1] MEXICO  
[1] MYANMAR  
[1] NEW ZEALAND  
[1] NIUE  
[1] PANAMA  
[1] PARAGUAY  
[1] PHILIPPINES  
[1] SAINT BARTHELEMY  
[1] SAINT LUCIA  
[1] SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES  
[1] SINGAPORE
BIBLIOGRAPHY

15 references found for Aedes aegypti

Management information
Burton. F.J. Director, Blue Iguana Recovery Programme, Cayman Islands
Harding, S. J; Brown, C; Jones, F & Taylor, R; 2006. Research Report: A preliminary assessment of the distribution of mosquitoes in the kingdom of Tonga: potential threats to biodiversity through invasive pathogens. School of Biological Sciences, University of Canterbury EcoCare Pacific Trust
Hawaii Conservation Alliance 2005. Mosquitoes in Hawai?i
Summary: This compilation of information sources can be sorted on keywords for example: Baits & Lures, Non Target Species, Eradication, Monitoring, Risk Assessment, Weeds, Herbicides etc. This compilation is at present in Excel format, this will be web-enabled as a searchable database shortly. This version of the database has been developed by the IUCN SSC ISSG as part of an Overseas Territories Environmental Programme funded project XOT603 in partnership with the Cayman Islands Government - Department of Environment. The compilation is a work under progress, the ISSG will manage, maintain and enhance the database with current and newly published information, reports, journal articles etc. Nathan, M. B. and M.E.C. Gigliol, 1982. Eradication of Aedes aegypti on Cayman Brac and Little Cayman, West Indies, with Abate (Temephos) in 1970-1971. Bull Pan Am Health Organ 16(i), 1982

General information