



Coquillettidia perturbans Biology

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The eggs of *Coquillettidia perturbans* are laid on the surface of water in areas of heavy emergent vegetation. After hatching, the small larvae attach themselves with the modified siphon to the roots or submerged stems of plants where they remain throughout development. The pupa also attaches itself to plants by means of the modified respiratory trumpets and remains there until the adult is ready to emerge. The winter is passed as immature or mature larvae, and the adults emerge in the spring and summer.

The females bite principally at night, apparently being most active during the early part of the night. They occasionally attack man during daylight hours in shady places when their haunts are invaded. The adults are strong fliers and are important pests in communities near shallow lakes which are partly overgrown with emergent aquatic vegetation. The adults are readily attracted to light traps. Typically Brunswick County receives two broods of *Cq. perturbans* each year. They have been implicated in disease transmission. They are considered to be of medium importance to Brunswick County both for their disease importance and their nuisance potential.

REFERENCE

Carpenter, S. J. and W. J. LaCasse. 1955. Mosquitoes of North America (North of Mexico), University of California Press, Berkeley. 360 pp., 127 pl.