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Parassitologia. 1995 Dec;37(2-3):91-7.

1. **Global distribution and continuing spread of Aedes albopictus.**

Knudsen AB.

Author information

Abstract

Aedes albopictus ranks second only to Ae. aegypti in importance to man as a vector of dengue and dengue haemorrhagic fever (DHF) which viruses place at risk a potential population of 2 billion people living in tropical and sub-tropical regions. Due to its predilection for breeding in a plethora of habitat within urban and suburban environs as well as peri-rural areas it is spreading rapidly where suitable breeding is available. It exhibits strain differences ranging from the cold-hardy to tropic loving, yet despite limited flight range, it has spread beyond the Orient to China, the Pacific, the Indian Ocean islands, the Americas, parts of continental Africa and into southern Europe. This has been done principally by means of transport of eggs in used tyres via rapid air and sea transport. Egg positive used tyres, when shipped, and later rehydrated by rainfall, produce adult mosquitoes within a few days rapidly infesting new areas. Although dengue and other vector-borne arboviral diseases have not been in Europe in epidemic form for many decades, travelers do not infrequently return from dengue endemic areas with dengue and other similar infections. Aedes albopictus is a potential vector of a number of arboviruses and can transmit them in a vertical or transvenereal manner in nature, thereby providing a means for their maintenance and transmission. Where Ae. albopictus newly occurs, the affected populace immediately are aware of a new daytime, nuisance biting mosquito and complaints addressed to local mosquito control authorities increase significantly. The biological characteristics of the mosquito make its spread within Europe highly probable. The paper offers several avenues to be pursued to reduce the global spread of Ae. albopictus, when examined within the context of Europe and the wider world community.

PMID: **8778670** [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

Publication Types, MeSH Terms

Southeast Asian J Trop Med Public Health. 1973 Jun;4(2):238-44.

2. **Field and laboratory observations on landing and biting periodicities of Aedes albopictus (Skuse).**

Ho BC, Chan YC, Chan KL.

PMID: **4749076** [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

MeSH Terms

J Am Mosq Control Assoc. 2013 Mar;29(1):74-7.

3. ## Diel activity patterns of male Aedes albopictus in the laboratory.

Boyer S[1], Maillot L, Gouagna LC, Fontenille D, Chadee DD, Lemperiere G.

Author information

Abstract

This study was conducted to investigate the flight and dispersal behavior of male Aedes albopictus under laboratory conditions. Two different methods, the Observer and Ethovision software devices, were used to determine the total duration, the mean and maximum flight speed, and the distance covered by these mosquitoes. During 24 h, mosquitoes were more active from 0800 to 1200 h and from 1700 to 2100 h than during the rest of the day. Male Ae. albopictus displayed different activities at different times. The flight activity was 47 min and 57 sec over 24 h. During this period, sugar-fed males flew an average distance of 236.20 m at an average speed of 8.5 cm/sec. The unfed males flew significantly faster than recently fed males, with maximum flight speeds of 44.9 cm/sec and 33.6 cm/sec, respectively. The time used for resting (22 h 2 min +/- 13 min) was significantly higher ($P < 0.0001$) than walking and flying times (68 min +/- 10 sec and 49 min +/- 5 min, respectively). Overall, both methods allowed observations on flight activity, and the camera recordings allowed these activities to be quantified.

PMID: **23687861** [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

Publication Types, MeSH Terms