



Aedes (Finlaya) togoi (Theobald)

NZ Status: Not Present – NSP Watchlist



Vector and Pest Status

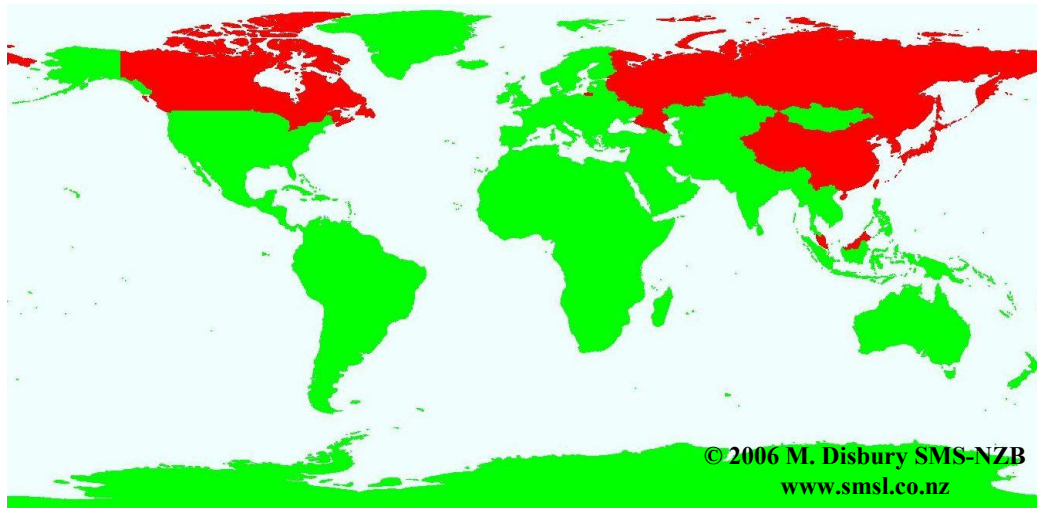
Aedes togoi is a vector of Malayan filariasis, and a possible vector of the following: *Brugia phangi*, *Wuchereria bancrofti*, *Dirofilaria immitis* and Japanese encephalitis (Ramachandran *et al.*, 1963; Tanaka *et al.*, 1979). It is also an experimental vector of Semliki Forest virus (Nye and Lien, 1960).

Geographic Distribution

This species is found in China, Japan, Marcus Islands, Korea, Malaysia, Taiwan, Thailand (Koh Samui Islands), Siberia (Russia) (Ramalingan, 1969; Gould *et al.*, 1968; Thomas and Leng, 1972) and Canada (Belton and Belton, 1990).

Incursions and Interceptions

Larvae of *Ae. togoi* were intercepted in a sewerage truck at Ports of Auckland in January 2007. This species has been collected from used tyres imported into the United States from Asia (Craven *et al.*, 1988).



This map denotes only the country or general areas where this species has been recorded, not actual distribution.

Taxonomy

Aedes togoi belongs to the Finlaya subgenera.

Habits and Habitats

Larvae are common in coastal regions, usually occurring in tidal pools or rock pools of saline or brackish water above the tidal zone, but also occasionally in containers such as used tyres with fresh water (Shestakov, 1961; Tanaka *et al.*, 1979; Craven *et al.*, 1988). Larvae of *Ae. togoi* have been found in ships' bilges in Japan (Hsaio and Bohart, 1946).

Aedes togoi is thought to lay between 30-80 eggs (Shestakov, 1961). This species overwinters in the egg stage, however during a warm winter, they may also overwinter as larvae (Shestakov, 1961). Some strains of *Ae. togoi* are autogenous (Thomas and Leng, 1972; Riyong *et al.*, 2000).

In Russia, larval development in June, at an average water temperature of 20.7°C lasts 17 days, with a pupal development time of 3 days (Shestakov, 1961).

Females of *Ae. togoi* have been reported to readily bite humans throughout the day (Shestakov, 1961; Tanaka *et al.*, 1979) and to remain indoors during daytime (Shestakov, 1961). However, Lee and Hong (1995) report that feeding activity of *Ae. togoi* is nocturnal, with the a peak period of biting between 1-3am.

In North America, females bite humans on beaches near larval habitats from at least June till October (Belton and Belton, 1990). Omori and Fujii (1953) noted that this species will bite humans but appear to prefer biting cattle.

In a dispersal study of *Ae. togoi* adults in Japan, it was found that females could fly at least 1km from coastal rock pools (Wada *et al.*, 1975). This species has been recorded nuisance biting on board a sailing boat anchored offshore (Belton and Belton, 1990).

References

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