

Public Health Entomology Kit			
Scientific name	Common name	BQB #	Notes
1 <i>Triatoma sanguisuga</i>	Eastern Bloodsucking Conenose	36G0095	Eastern Bloodsucking Conenose is a known vector of American trypanosomiasis (or Chagas Disease).
2 <i>Aedes aegypti</i>	Yellow Fever Mosquito	9D0007FA	Dengue and Yellow Fever are transmitted by mosquitoes in the genus <i>Aedes</i> .
3 <i>Culex pipiens</i>	Common House Mosquito	9D0024FA	There are several kinds of Encephalitis, and these are transmitted by mosquitoes in the genera <i>Aedes</i> and <i>Culex</i> .
4 <i>Atrichopogon levis</i>	Biting Midge/ No-see-ums	18D0001A	Like other blood sucking flies, Ceratopogonidae species can be vectors of disease-causing pathogens. Among diseases transmitted are the parasitic nematodes Mansonella, bluetongue disease, African horse sickness, epizootic hemorrhagic disease, arboviruses, and nonviral animal pathogens.
5 <i>Simulium jenningsi</i>	Black fly	13D0004A	Black flies may transmit several diseases such as onchocerciasis (river blindness).
6 <i>Pediculus humanus humanus</i>	Human Body Louse	2A0002A	Body lice are disease vectors and can transmit pathogens that cause human diseases such as epidemic typhus, trench fever, and relapsing fever.
7 <i>Pediculus humanus capitis</i>	Human Head Louse	2A0001A	The non-disease-carrying head louse differs from the related disease-carrying body louse (<i>Pediculus humanus humanus</i>) in preferring to attach eggs to scalp hair rather than to clothing. The two subspecies are morphologically almost identical, but do not normally interbreed. From genetic studies, they are thought to have diverged as subspecies about 30,000–110,000 years ago, when many humans began to wear a significant amount of clothing. Head lice (especially in children) have been, and still are, subject to various eradication campaigns. Unlike body lice, head lice are not the vectors of any known diseases, however rare secondary infections can result from scratching at bites.
8 <i>Cimex lectularius</i>	Bed Bug	17G0001A	Bed bugs are considered one of the world's major "nuisance pests". Bed bug bites or cimicosis may lead to a range of skin manifestations from no visible effects to prominent blisters. Effects include skin rashes, psychological effects, and allergic symptoms.
9 <i>Rhipicephalus sanguineus</i>	Brown Dog Tick	1GA015A	In parts of Europe, Asia, and Africa, it is a vector of <i>Rickettsia conorii</i> , known locally as Mediterranean spotted fever, boutonneuse fever, or tick typhus. It can also transmit <i>Rickettsia rickettsii</i> , the bacteria responsible for causing Rocky Mountain spotted fever in humans in the Southwestern United States.
10 <i>Amblyomma americanum</i>	Lone Star Tick	1GA024MA or 1GA024FA	Like all ticks, it can be a vector of diseases including human monocytotropic ehrlichiosis (<i>Ehrlichia chaffeensis</i>), canine and human granulocytic ehrlichiosis (<i>Ehrlichia ewingii</i>), tularemia (<i>Francisella tularensis</i>), and southern tick-associated rash illness (STAR), possibly caused by the spirochete <i>Borrelia lonestari</i> .
11 <i>Dermacentor andersoni</i>	Rocky Mountain Wood Tick	1GA002FA or 1GA002MA	These ticks are generally a vector for Colorado tick fever and can possibly be a vector for Rocky Mountain spotted fever and tularemia.
12 <i>Dermacentor variabilis</i>	American Dog Tick	1GA030A	<i>Dermacentor variabilis</i> , also known as the American dog tick or wood tick, is a species of tick that is known to carry bacteria responsible for several diseases in humans, including Rocky Mountain spotted fever and tularemia (<i>Francisella tularensis</i>).
13 <i>Ixodes scapularis</i>	Deer Tick	1GA010FA or 1GA010MA	The deer tick is a primary carrier of Lyme disease which is caused by the bacterium <i>Borrelia burgdorferi</i> .
14 <i>Latrodectus hesperus</i>	Spiders black widows	1FA053A	Female black widows have potent venom containing a neurotoxin active against a range of mammals. In humans, symptoms of this venom include pain, nausea, goosebumps, and localized sweating.
15 <i>Steatoda nobilis</i>	Noble false widow	1FA056A	It is a moderately medically significant spider, with most bites resulting in symptoms similar to a bee or wasp sting. Some bites may cause more significant harm, partly due to pathogenic bacteria from the spiders. They are considered one of the most dangerous spiders in western Europe. The mechanical bite from an adult <i>S. nobilis</i> is usually painless. It is the release of venom that causes the intense pain due to the venom being mostly composed of <i>Latrodectus</i> -like toxins.
16 <i>Latrodectus hasselti</i>	Australian Black Widow	1FA052A	The Australian black widow, is a species of highly venomous spider found throughout Australia, Southeast Asia and New Zealand.
17 <i>Leptopsylla segnis</i>	Murine Typhus Flea	3S0001A	This species is a known carrier of Murine Typhus (caused by a bacteria <i>Rickettsia typhi</i>).
18 <i>Ctenocephalides felis</i>	Cat flea	1S0001A	Cat fleas can transmit parasites and infections to dogs/cats and also to humans. The most prominent of these are <i>Bartonella</i> , murine typhus, <i>Rickettsia felis</i> , and apedermatitis. The tapeworm <i>Dipylidium caninum</i> can also be transmitted when an immature flea is swallowed by pets or humans.
19 <i>Musca domestica</i>	House fly	91D0001A	House flies are a primary agent in transmitting many bacterial diseases that are transmitted by some form of fecal contamination of food or water, either directly or indirectly. Diseases such as Typhoid Fever (<i>Salmonella typhi</i>), Cholera, <i>Shigella</i> , and <i>Escherichia coli</i> .
20 <i>Chrysops sp</i>	Deer fly	26D0001A	<i>Chrysops</i> (horse flies) can be the vector for <i>Loa loa</i> filariasis.
21 <i>Stomoxys calcitrans</i>	Stable Fly	91D0005A	In many parts of the world, the stable fly is a carrier of trypanosomid parasites. Some of the reported parasites and diseases for which the stable fly might be a vector include <i>Trypanosoma evansi</i> (the agent of Surra), <i>Trypanosoma brucei</i> , brucellosis, equine infectious anemia, African horse sickness (AHS), and fowlpox. The stable fly is also reported to be a vector of <i>Bacillus anthracis</i> , the causative agent of anthrax.