

VECTOR SURVEILLANCE IN NEW JERSEY

EEE, WNV, SLE, LAC, DENV and CHIK

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CDC WEEK 35: 24 August to 30 August, 2014

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Culiseta melanura and Eastern Equine Encephalitis

SITE/Boxes	Inland or Coastal	Historic Population Mean	Current Weekly Mean	Total Tested* (Collected)	Total Pools Tested* (Submitted)	EEE Isolation Pools	MFIR
Bass River (Burlington Co.)/5	Coastal	0.55	0.00	6	4		
Green Bank (Burlington Co.)/25	Coastal	4.16	0.76	94 (113)	12 (13)	1	10.64
Corbin City (Atlantic Co.)/25	Coastal	2.11	0.44	188 (19)	12 (13)		
Dennisville (Cape May Co.)/50	Coastal	5.95	0.94	370	15	3	8.11
Winslow (Camden Co.)/50	Inland	1.59	2.02	1029	27	2	1.94
Centerton (Salem Co.)/50	Inland	3.68	0.50	360	15		
Turkey Swamp (Monmouth Co.)/50	Inland	1.92	0.10	153 (158)	13 (14)		
Glassboro (Gloucester Co.)/50	Inland	0.27	0.48	413	15		

*Current week (in parentheses) results pending.

Remarks: EEE activity continues with seven additional positive *Cs. melanura* mosquito pools: 2 from the Winslow traditional resting box site and the rest from Burlington (3), Cape May (1) and Ocean (1) Counties non-traditional sites. Total number of positive EEE pools is 15, all in *Cs. melanura*. Statewide, for all mosquitoes tested, MFIR is 1.46. *Cs. melanura* activity continue to remain relatively low (see page 3 population graphs) with regard to resting box data.

Traditional Resting Box Sites: Two new EEE positive pools have been detected at the Winslow site, collected on 26 Aug. To date, 2613 *Cs. melanura* from 113 pools have been tested for EEE at the traditional resting box sites. Overall MFIR for these traditional sites is 2.30. Three additional pools containing 35 *Cs. melanura* remains to be tested.

Additional <i>Cs. melanura</i> trapped by counties				
*traps with positives indicated in BOLD .				
County	Trap types*	Number collected (pools)	Number of positive pools	MFIR
Atlantic	CO ₂	4 (3)		
Burlington	CO₂	3625 (80)	6	1.655
Cape May	Gravid, RB	175 (13)	1	5.714
Cumberland	CO ₂ , RB	76 (13)		
Gloucester	RB	718 (55)	1	1.393
Monmouth	Other	2 (1)		
Ocean	CO₂ , RB	37 (10)	1	
Salem	CO ₂	7 (4)		
TOTAL		4644 (179)	9	1.938

Additional *Cs. melanura*: Counties submit additional pools of *Cs. melanura* caught in other trap types as well as resting boxes. Three additional positive pools were detected in CO₂ traps from Burlington County. The 6 positive pools in Burlington County come from 3 different sites. Virus was first detected in these additional pools from a Gloucester County resting box sampled on 23 July.

Species other than <i>Cs. melanura</i>	Pools	Mosquitoes	Positives	MFIR
<i>Aedes canadensis canadensis</i>	4	93		
<i>Aedes cantator</i>	4	7		
<i>Aedes mitchellae</i>	1	1		
<i>Aedes sollicitans</i>	4	45		
<i>Aedes taeniorhynchus</i>	4	30		
<i>Aedes triseriatus</i>	2	14		
<i>Aedes vexans</i>	2	21		
<i>Anopheles bradleyi</i>	12	322		
<i>Anopheles punctipennis</i>	32	647		
<i>Anopheles quadrimaculatus</i>	17	455		
<i>Coquillettidia perturbans</i>	38	694		
<i>Culex erraticus</i>	9	102		
<i>Culex pipiens</i>	22	170		
<i>Culex restuans</i>	3	12		
<i>Culex salinarius</i>	27	367		
<i>Culex</i> spp.	6	39		
<i>Culex territans</i>	1	1		
<i>Culiseta morsitans</i>	1	1		
State Total	189	3021		

Additional Species: Counties submit additional pools of species other than *Cs. melanura* for EEE virus testing. Currently, no detection of EEE in other species has occurred.

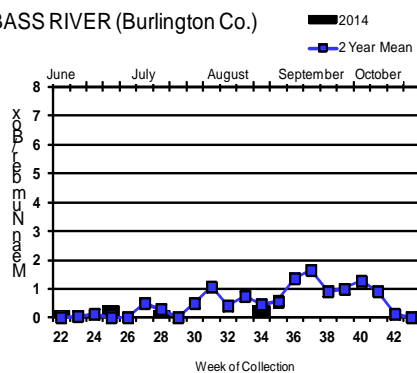
Horses and Humans: Currently there is no reported horse or human cases

Horses and Vaccinations: The fate of unvaccinated equids reinforces the necessity of maintaining a vaccination schedule for arboviruses. For vaccination schedules recommended by the American Association of Equine Practices, see: http://www.aaep.org/vaccination_guidelines.htm

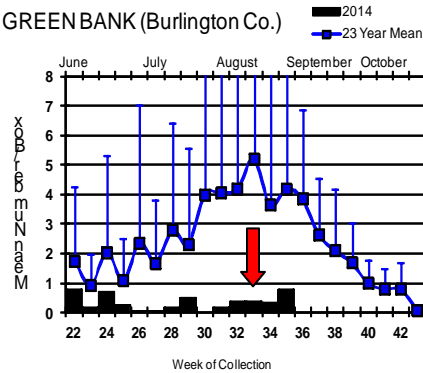
Culiseta melanura Population Graphs

Coastal

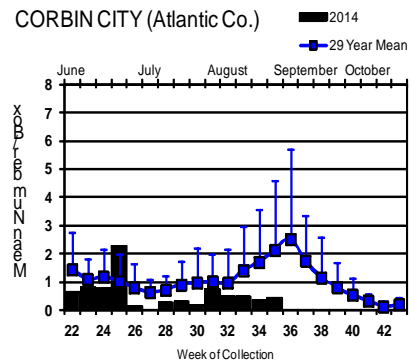
BASS RIVER (Burlington Co.)



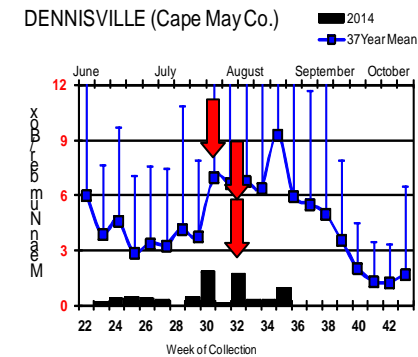
GREEN BANK (Burlington Co.)



CORBIN CITY (Atlantic Co.)

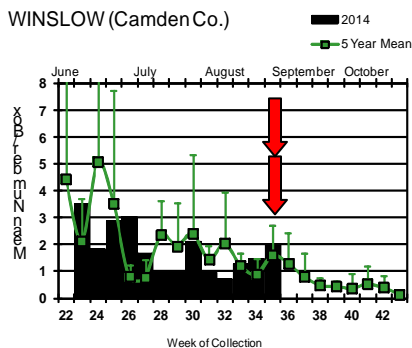


DENNISVILLE (Cape May Co.)

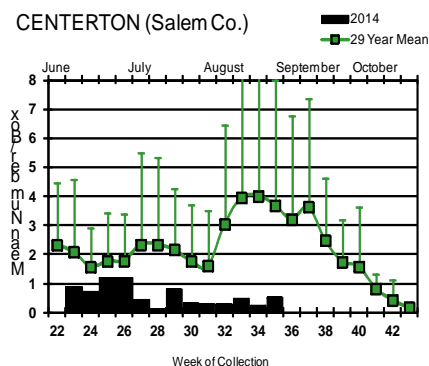


Inland

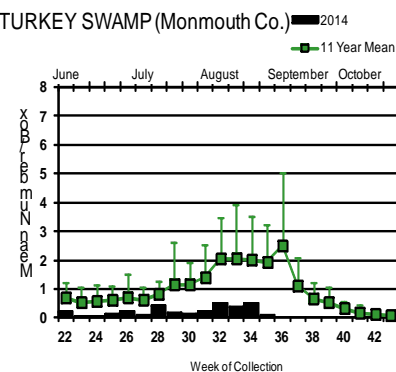
WINSLOW (Camden Co.)



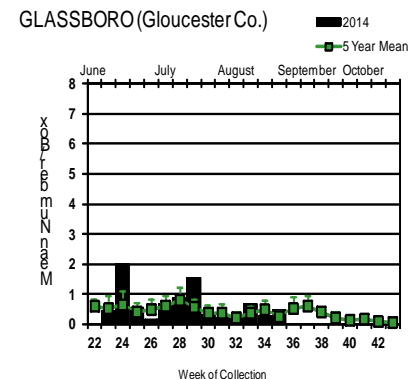
CENTERTON (Salem Co.)





TURKEY SWAMP (Monmouth Co.)



GLASSBORO (Gloucester Co.)



Culiseta melanura populations at Green Bank, Corbin City, Dennisville, Winslow and Centerton showed higher populations than the previous week, although most sites (apart from Winslow) continued to show low resting box population levels. Positive pools were detected at the Winslow site.

  = Positive pool(s) detected (red = melanura, purple = other).

EEE in US (2014 cumulative cases): (Black or Red = previous + new reported cases occurring)

- equine: AL(2) FL (44 +2 deer) GA(6) LA(3) MA(1) NC(2) NY(1) SC(1) TX(1)
- mosquito pools: GA(1) LA(1) MA(13) ME(1) NH(6) NJ(15) NY(53) VA(1) VT(3)
- sentinel: AL(3) FL(143) GA(1) NC(1) VA(3 cassowaries)
- human: NH(1) NY(1)

West Nile Virus Positive Organisms in US

West Nile in US (2014 cumulative cases): Single black values indicate no change from previous week. Black values / red values equals previous week/**New totals**. Note: Data reported by all states should be considered provisional and subject to change. Sources for this table can be found [here](#).

	Birds	Mosquito Pools	Sentinels	Horses	Humans
Alabama				1	1
Alaska					
Arizona	1	162/192		1	20/27
Arkansas					2
California	1570/1733	2308/2485	184/242	2	93/129
Colorado	1/2	101/148		2	12/19
Connecticut		16/33			0
Delaware	1/2				
DC					1
Florida			24/35	1/2	
Georgia	0	25			1/3
Hawaii					
Idaho		45/49		1/2	5/11
Illinois	17/22	269/606			1/2
Indiana		53/67			1/2
Iowa		1/5		1	4/8
Kansas		0			1
Kentucky				0	
Louisiana		641/817	13/26	1	52/61
Maine		0		0	0
Maryland		11/12		1	1
Mass.		26/33		0	1
Michigan	5/10	6		1	
Minnesota	2	10		1	1/3
Mississippi		54		0	9/17
Missouri		34		1	1

	Birds	Mosquito Pools	Sentinels	Horses	Humans
Montana		2/9			1
Nebraska	3	127		0	14
Nevada		11/15			
New Hampshire		0		0	0
New Jersey	11	303/371		0	2
New Mexico		1		1/2	1
New York		254/327			2
North Carolina					
North Dakota	0	4/6		2*	4/7
Ohio		73			
Oklahoma		4			2/4
Oregon	0	24/31	0	2	4
Pennsylvania	7	812/990			2
Rhode Island		1			
South Carolina	1				
South Dakota	1	57		1	22/26
Tennessee	0	139/202		0	2/3
Texas	50/62	1209/1313		1	49/62
Utah	2	83/114			1
Vermont		1/7		0	0
Virginia					
Washington	0	42/60		1	3/4
West Virginia	0			0	0
Wisconsin	20/23	5		1	1/3
Wyoming	1	11/12		2/3	1/3

* Can include other species (e.g., dogs, cows) reported positive.

Protocol: New Jersey Department of Health (NJDH Public Health Environmental and Agricultural Laboratories, PHEAL) and the Cape May County Department of Mosquito Control tests mosquito pools using RT-PCR Taqman techniques.

Mosquito Species Submitted and Tested for West Nile Virus Testing through 2 September 2014

Species	Pools	Mosquitoes	Positives	MFIR
<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	525	4854	10	2.060
<i>Aedes canadensis canadensis</i>	28	553		
<i>Aedes cantator</i>	15	203		
<i>Aedes japonicus</i>	363	2115	2	0.946
<i>Aedes mitchellae</i>	1	1		
<i>Aedes sollicitans</i>	9	94		
<i>Aedes sticticus</i>	3	7		
<i>Aedes taeniorhynchus</i>	13	253		
<i>Aedes triseriatus</i>	101	413		
<i>Aedes trivittatus</i>	13	61		
<i>Aedes vexans</i>	40	296		
<i>Anopheles bradleyi</i>	23	612		
<i>Anopheles punctipennis</i>	75	921		
<i>Anopheles quadrimaculatus</i>	53	1082		
<i>Coquillettidia perturbans</i>	77	1107		
<i>Culex erraticus</i>	32	249		
<i>Culex pipiens</i>	403	12764	25	1.959
<i>Culex restuans</i>	192	4526	13	2.872
<i>Culex salinarius</i>	33	389		
<i>Culex spp.</i>	2419	98347	317	3.223
<i>Culex territans</i>	4	4		
<i>Culiseta melanura</i>	313	7207	4	0.555
<i>Culiseta morsitans</i>	1	1		
<i>Psorophora ciliata</i>	2	2		
<i>Psorophora columbiae</i>	6	69		
<i>Psorophora ferox</i>	9	47		
State Total	4753	136177	371	2.724

Remarks: To date, 4753 pools of 136,177 mosquitoes from 25 species have been tested, with 371 positive pools detected. First positive was detected in a Mixed *Culex* pool collected on 20 May in Camden County. Nineteen counties have detected positive pools, including Atlantic, Bergen, Burlington, Camden, Cape May, Essex, Gloucester, Hudson, Hunterdon, Mercer, Middlesex, Monmouth, Morris, Ocean, Passaic, Somerset, Sussex, Union and Warren Counties. Overall MFIR for the state has increased from 2.448 to 2.724.

Humans, Horses and Wild Birds: Two human case of WNV has occurred, one each in Gloucester and Monmouth County. For further information, see <http://www.state.nj.us/health/cd/westnile/techinfo.shtml>.

No horse cases have been detected.

Bird testing began in mid-April. First positive bird (Fish Crow in Mercer County collected 8 July) has been reported. To date, 95 birds have been tested, with 11 positives. Species includes: American Crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos* 2/2) Fish Crow (*Corvus ossifragus* 7/30), Blue Jay (*Cyanocitta cristata* 0/9), Hawk/Raptor (1/7), unidentified corvid (0/3) and other avian species (1/44). Counties (positives) submitting birds are Atlantic, Bergen, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Essex, Hunterdon, Mercer, Middlesex, Monmouth, Morris, Ocean, Passaic, Salem, Sussex, Union and Warren.

WNV Results by County through 2 September 2014

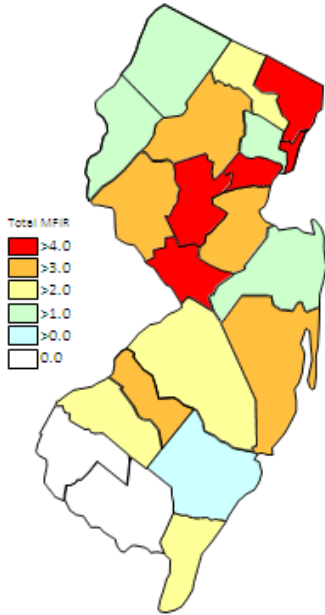
County	Species	Pools	Mosquitoes	Positives	MFIR
Atlantic		115	2847	18	6.322
	<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	19	164	1	6.098
	<i>Aedes canadensis canadensis</i>	3	26		
	<i>Aedes cantator</i>	2	5		
	<i>Aedes japonicus</i>	3	23		
	<i>Aedes sollicitans</i>	1	5		
	<i>Aedes sticticus</i>	1	1		
	<i>Aedes taeniorhynchus</i>	5	201		
	<i>Aedes vexans</i>	4	24		
	<i>Anopheles bradleyi</i>	2	4		
	<i>Anopheles punctipennis</i>	2	4		
	<i>Anopheles quadrimaculatus</i>	2	8		
	<i>Coquillettidia perturbans</i>	4	23		
	<i>Culex</i> spp.	47	2123	17	8.008
	<i>Culiseta melanura</i>	16	195		
	<i>Psorophora ferox</i>	4	41		
Bergen		155	11625	72	6.194
	<i>Culex</i> spp.	155	11625	72	6.194
Burlington		313	8427	12	1.424
	<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	36	255		
	<i>Aedes canadensis canadensis</i>	2	87		
	<i>Aedes japonicus</i>	25	254		
	<i>Aedes mitchellae</i>	1	1		
	<i>Aedes taeniorhynchus</i>	4	30		
	<i>Aedes triseriatus</i>	7	58		
	<i>Aedes trivittatus</i>	1	41		
	<i>Aedes vexans</i>	4	69		
	<i>Anopheles bradleyi</i>	5	180		
	<i>Anopheles punctipennis</i>	3	13		
	<i>Anopheles quadrimaculatus</i>	1	21		
	<i>Coquillettidia perturbans</i>	4	131		
	<i>Culex erraticus</i>	4	47		
	<i>Culex salinarius</i>	14	233		
	<i>Culex</i> spp.	106	3282	9	2.742
	<i>Culiseta melanura</i>	96	3725	3	0.805
Camden		307	8840	23	2.602
	<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	14	21		
	<i>Aedes japonicus</i>	84	351		
	<i>Culex</i> spp.	183	7440	23	3.091
	<i>Culiseta melanura</i>	26	1028		
Cape May		312	3517	1	0.284
	<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	26	108		
	<i>Aedes canadensis canadensis</i>	1	1		
	<i>Aedes cantator</i>	4	7		
	<i>Aedes japonicus</i>	12	23		
	<i>Aedes triseriatus</i>	12	50		
	<i>Aedes vexans</i>	1	1		
	<i>Anopheles bradleyi</i>	7	142		

<i>Anopheles quadrimaculatus</i>	15	485		
<i>Coquillettidia perturbans</i>	3	52		
<i>Culex erraticus</i>	5	53		
<i>Culex pipiens</i>	121	1502		
<i>Culex restuans</i>	65	522		
<i>Culex salinarius</i>	8	61		
<i>Culex</i> spp.	2	3		
<i>Culex territans</i>	3	3		
<i>Culiseta melanura</i>	27	504	1	1.984
Cumberland	129	2141		
<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	3	6		
<i>Aedes canadensis canadensis</i>	1	2		
<i>Aedes japonicus</i>	2	2		
<i>Aedes sollicitans</i>	4	45		
<i>Aedes taeniorhynchus</i>	2	18		
<i>Aedes vexans</i>	7	92		
<i>Anopheles bradleyi</i>	8	285		
<i>Anopheles punctipennis</i>	12	152		
<i>Anopheles quadrimaculatus</i>	5	21		
<i>Coquillettidia perturbans</i>	9	269		
<i>Culex erraticus</i>	1	4		
<i>Culex pipiens</i>	1	5		
<i>Culex salinarius</i>	6	83		
<i>Culex</i> spp.	47	1007		
<i>Culiseta melanura</i>	14	80		
<i>Psorophora ciliata</i>	2	2		
<i>Psorophora columbiae</i>	4	67		
<i>Psorophora ferox</i>	1	1		
Essex	217	2508	4	1.595
<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	13	42		
<i>Aedes japonicus</i>	31	98		
<i>Aedes triseriatus</i>	4	8		
<i>Aedes trivittatus</i>	6	12		
<i>Aedes vexans</i>	1	4		
<i>Anopheles quadrimaculatus</i>	3	3		
<i>Culex</i> spp.	157	2339	4	1.710
<i>Psorophora ferox</i>	2	2		
Gloucester	424	13830	20	1.446
<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	62	841	2	2.378
<i>Aedes japonicus</i>	10	157		
<i>Aedes triseriatus</i>	4	45		
<i>Aedes vexans</i>	1	4		
<i>Anopheles punctipennis</i>	25	627		
<i>Anopheles quadrimaculatus</i>	16	454		
<i>Coquillettidia perturbans</i>	5	39		
<i>Culex pipiens</i>	232	10556	18	1.705
<i>Culiseta melanura</i>	69	1107		
Hudson	107	5191	47	9.054
<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	10	147	2	13.605
<i>Culex</i> spp.	97	5044	45	8.921

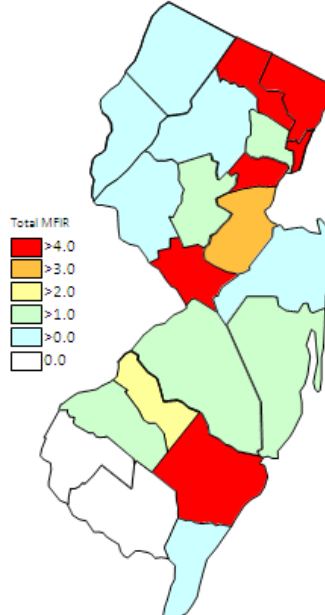
Hunterdon	209	10333	4	0.387
<i>Culex</i> spp.	209	10333	4	0.387
Mercer	327	7330	33	4.502
<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	59	513		
<i>Aedes canadensis canadensis</i>	2	5		
<i>Aedes japonicus</i>	38	134		
<i>Aedes triseriatus</i>	9	21		
<i>Aedes vexans</i>	5	48		
<i>Culex erraticus</i>	1	5		
<i>Culex pipiens</i>	45	695	7	10.072
<i>Culex restuans</i>	123	3999	13	3.251
<i>Culex salinarius</i>	2	8		
<i>Culex</i> spp.	43	1902	13	6.835
Middlesex	265	11786	46	3.903
<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	43	319	3	9.404
<i>Aedes triseriatus</i>	2	14		
<i>Culex</i> spp.	220	11453	43	3.754
Monmouth	340	5008	5	0.998
<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	93	1141		
<i>Aedes canadensis canadensis</i>	14	273		
<i>Aedes cantator</i>	6	56		
<i>Aedes japonicus</i>	35	145		
<i>Aedes sollicitans</i>	4	44		
<i>Aedes taeniorhynchus</i>	2	4		
<i>Aedes triseriatus</i>	14	40		
<i>Aedes trivitatus</i>	6	8		
<i>Aedes vexans</i>	9	26		
<i>Anopheles punctipennis</i>	16	24		
<i>Anopheles quadrimaculatus</i>	3	3		
<i>Coquillettidia perturbans</i>	5	5		
<i>Culex erraticus</i>	3	9		
<i>Culex restuans</i>	2	2		
<i>Culex salinarius</i>	1	1		
<i>Culex</i> spp.	107	3066	5	1.631
<i>Culex territans</i>	1	1		
<i>Culiseta melanura</i>	15	156		
<i>Culiseta morsitans</i>	1	1		
<i>Psorophora columbiae</i>	2	2		
<i>Psorophora ferox</i>	1	1		
Morris	201	9039	3	0.332
<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	4	58		
<i>Coquillettidia perturbans</i>	4	200		
<i>Culex</i> spp.	193	8781	3	0.342
Ocean	259	3570	6	1.681
<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	60	783		
<i>Aedes canadensis canadensis</i>	3	96		
<i>Aedes cantator</i>	3	135		
<i>Aedes japonicus</i>	40	156	2	12.821
<i>Aedes sticticus</i>	2	6		
<i>Aedes triseriatus</i>	10	31		

<i>Aedes vexans</i>	7	25		
<i>Coquillettidia perturbans</i>	17	94		
<i>Culex erraticus</i>	3	4		
<i>Culex salinarius</i>	2	3		
<i>Culex</i> spp.	79	2165	4	1.848
<i>Culiseta melanura</i>	32	70		
<i>Psorophora ferox</i>	1	2		
Passaic	126	3629	16	4.409
<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	12	39		
<i>Aedes japonicus</i>	27	279		
<i>Aedes triseriatus</i>	8	15		
<i>Aedes vexans</i>	1	3		
<i>Coquillettidia perturbans</i>	2	12		
<i>Culex</i> spp.	76	3281	16	4.877
Salem	245	2321		
<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	50	239		
<i>Aedes japonicus</i>	23	54		
<i>Aedes triseriatus</i>	17	33		
<i>Anopheles bradleyi</i>	1	1		
<i>Anopheles punctipennis</i>	13	78		
<i>Anopheles quadrimaculatus</i>	6	80		
<i>Coquillettidia perturbans</i>	23	265		
<i>Culex erraticus</i>	15	127		
<i>Culex pipiens</i>	4	6		
<i>Culex restuans</i>	2	3		
<i>Culex</i> spp.	73	1093		
<i>Culiseta melanura</i>	18	342		
Somerset	198	4220	6	1.422
<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	9	36		
<i>Aedes canadensis canadensis</i>	1	3		
<i>Aedes japonicus</i>	18	218		
<i>Aedes triseriatus</i>	4	18		
<i>Anopheles punctipennis</i>	1	2		
<i>Culex</i> spp.	165	3943	6	1.522
Sussex	156	4559	1	0.219
<i>Aedes japonicus</i>	6	94		
<i>Aedes triseriatus</i>	6	64		
<i>Anopheles punctipennis</i>	2	8		
<i>Anopheles quadrimaculatus</i>	1	5		
<i>Coquillettidia perturbans</i>	1	17		
<i>Culex</i> spp.	140	4371	1	0.229
Union	130	6426	52	8.092
<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	11	125	2	16.000
<i>Aedes canadensis canadensis</i>	1	60		
<i>Aedes japonicus</i>	4	57		
<i>Culex</i> spp.	114	6184	50	8.085
Warren	218	9030	2	0.221
<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	1	17		
<i>Aedes japonicus</i>	5	70		

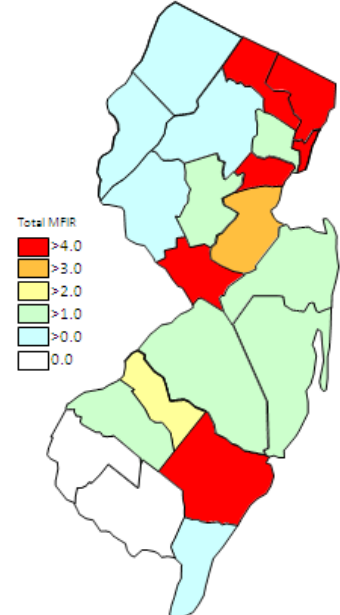
<i>Aedes triseriatus</i>	4	16		
<i>Anopheles punctipennis</i>	1	13		
<i>Anopheles quadrimaculatus</i>	1	2		
<i>Culex</i> spp.	206	8912	2	0.224
Grand Total	4753	136177	371	2.724



Cumulative WNV activity in 2013.



WNV activity to 2 September 2014.



WNV activity last week, 2014.

Saint Louis Encephalitis (SLE) to 2 September 2014.

New Jersey will be selectively testing for SLE this year. SLE has had previous activity in New Jersey, most notably in 1964 and 1975 (CDC's SLE [website](#)), the latter prompting the surveillance reporting by Rutgers. SLE is a flavivirus and has a similar transmission pattern to West Nile, with *Culex* species as the predominant vectors.

No pools have been detected positive for SLE in 2014.

County	Species	Pools	Mosquitoes	Positives	MFIR
Burlington		129	3511		
	<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	6	48		
	<i>Aedes japonicus</i>	20	221		
	<i>Aedes triseriatus</i>	1	1		
	<i>Culex</i> spp.	102	3241		
Cape May		23	166		
	<i>Culex pipiens</i>	21	163		
	<i>Culex</i> spp.	2	3		
Grand Total		152	3677		

La Crosse Encephalitis (LAC) through 2 September 2014.

New Jersey will be selectively testing for La Crosse (LAC) virus this year. New Jersey has had 3 cases of this encephalitic disease since 1964 (see CDC's LAC [website](#)). The mortality is low but like other encephalitides, LAC can have both personal (lasting neurological sequelae) and economic impacts. LAC is a bunyavirus with a transmission cycle involving mosquitoes such as *Aedes triseriatus* and small mammals such as squirrels and chipmunks. LAC can not only infect *Aedes albopictus* but transovarial transmission was also demonstrated. (Tesh and Gubler 1975 Laboratory studies of transovarial transmission of La Crosse and other arboviruses by *Aedes albopictus* and *Culex fatigans*. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene 24(5):876-880).

No pools have been detected positive for LAC in 2014.

County	Species	Pools	Mosquitoes	Positives	MFIR
Burlington		29	232		
	<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	15	118		
	<i>Aedes canadensis canadensis</i>	1	12		
	<i>Aedes japonicus</i>	6	44		
	<i>Aedes triseriatus</i>	7	58		
Cape May		13	57		
	<i>Aedes triseriatus</i>	12	50		
	<i>Culex pipiens</i>	1	7		
Salem		6	10		
	<i>Aedes triseriatus</i>	6	10		
Grand Total		48	299		

Dengue (DENV) to 2 September 2014.

New Jersey will be selectively testing for DENV (including serotypes) this year. Dengue has not had a history of local transmission here in New Jersey, but each year, travelers can bring virus back from areas in the world with virus activity. This is significant as humans are NOT dead-end hosts and thus there is the potential for local transmission (i.e., New Jersey mosquitoes biting a sick person and then biting and transmitting the disease to someone else) to be established. DENV is a flavivirus but unlike WNV, *Aedes* mosquitoes are predominant vectors. In New Jersey, *Aedes albopictus* is a candidate for local transmission. There are 4 serotypes tested for Dengue. There are currently 23 imported human cases in New Jersey, no local transmission.

Note Same pools of *Ae. albopictus* were tested for the four serotypes of Dengue as well as Chikungunya.

No pools have been detected positive for DENV in 2014.

County	Species	DENV1		DENV2		DENV3		DENV4		Positives	MFIR
		Pool	Mos.	Pool	Mos.	Pool	Mos.	Pool	Mos.		
Atlantic		16	155	16	155	16	155	15	149		
	<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	16	155	16	155	16	155	15	149		
Burlington		19	121	19	121	19	121	19	19		
	<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	19	121	19	121	19	121	19	19		
Camden		6	11	6	11	6	11	6	11		
	<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	6	11	6	11	6	11	6	11		

Cape May		13	84	13	84	13	84	13	84		
	<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	13	84	13	84	13	84	13	84		
Cumberland		2	5	2	5	2	5	2	5		
	<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	2	5	2	5	2	5	2	5		
Gloucester		50	596	50	596	50	596	50	596		
	<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	50	596	50	596	50	596	50	596		
Hudson		10	147	10	147	10	147	10	147		
	<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	10	147	10	147	10	147	10	147		
Mercer		42	440	42	440	42	440	42	440		
	<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	42	440	42	440	42	440	42	440		
Middlesex		43	324	43	324	43	324	43	324		
	<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	42	316	42	316	42	316	42	316		
	<i>Culex spp.</i>	1	8	1	8	1	8	1	8		
Monmouth		61	1010	61	1010	61	1010	61	1010		
	<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	61	1010	61	1010	61	1010	61	1010		
Morris		1	7	1	7	1	7	1	7		
	<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	1	7	1	7	1	7	1	7		
Passaic		1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2		
	<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2		
Salem		46	227	46	227	46	227	46	227		
	<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	46	227	46	227	46	227	46	227		
Somerset		3	7	3	7	3	7	3	7		
	<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	3	7	3	7	3	7	3	7		
Grand Total		313	3136	313	3136	313	3136	312	3130		

Chikungunya (CHIK) to 2 September 2014.

New Jersey will be selectively testing for CHIK this year. Chikungunya is similar in symptoms to Dengue, a “breakbone” fever and has a low mortality rate. But this virus has had recent worldwide activity, and in the past year has come to the Western Hemisphere. As with Dengue, transmission can occur when a mosquito bites an infected human, then bites an uninfected human who subsequently becomes ill. CHIK is an alphavirus with *Aedes* mosquitoes as potential vectors. In New Jersey, *Aedes albopictus* is the mosquito of interest. There are currently 73 imported human cases in New Jersey, no local transmission.

No pools have been detected positive for CHIK in 2014.

County	Species	Pools	Mosquitoes	Positives	MFIR
Atlantic		16	155		
	<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	16	155		
Burlington		19	121		

	<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	19	121		
Camden		6	11		
	<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	6	11		
Cape May		13	84		
	<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	13	84		
Cumberland		2	5		
	<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	2	5		
Gloucester		50	596		
	<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	50	596		
Hudson		10	147		
	<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	10	147		
Mercer		42	440		
	<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	42	440		
Middlesex		43	324		
	<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	42	316		
	<i>Culex</i> spp.	1	8		
Monmouth		61	1010		
	<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	61	1010		
Morris		1	7		
	<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	1	7		
Passaic		1	2		
	<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	1	2		
Salem		46	227		
	<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	46	227		
Somerset		3	7		
	<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	3	7		
Grand Total		313	3136		