

# VECTOR SURVEILLANCE IN NEW JERSEY

EEE, WNV, SLE, LAC, DENV and CHIK

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CDC WEEK 29: 19 July to 25 July, 2015

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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	0.00	0.00	7	5		
Green Bank (Burlington Co.)/25	Coastal	2.22	0.08	29 (31)	5 (6)		
Corbin City (Atlantic Co.)/25	Coastal	0.88	1.36	103 (137)	6 (7)		
Dennisville (Cape May Co.)/50	Coastal	3.66	0.04	160	7		
Winslow (Camden Co.)/50	Inland	1.74	1.96	821	20		
Centerton (Salem Co.)/50	Inland	2.10	1.16	470	14		
Turkey Swamp (Monmouth Co.)/50	Inland	0.77	0.30	107 (122)	7 (8)		
Glassboro (Gloucester Co.)/50	Inland	0.74	0.18	122	8		

\*Current week (in parentheses) results pending.

**Remarks:** No detection of EEE in the samples tested to date.

**Traditional Resting Box Sites:** No EEE positive *Cs. melanura* pools were detected at the state resting box sites. To date, 1819 *Cs. melanura* from 72 pools have been tested for EEE with an additional 3 pools containing 51 *Cs. melanura* to be tested.

		<b>Additional <i>Cs. melanura</i> trapped by counties</b> *traps with positives indicated in <b>BOLD</b> .			
<b>County</b>	<b>Trap types*</b>	<b>Pools</b>	<b>Mosquitoes</b>	<b>Positives</b>	<b>MFIR</b>
Atlantic	CO <sub>2</sub>	7	56		
Burlington	CO <sub>2</sub>	28	1100		
Cape May	GR, RB	19	110		
Cumberland	CO <sub>2</sub> , RB	8	68		
Middlesex	RB	4	31		
Ocean	CO <sub>2</sub> , GR, RB	8	34		
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>74</b>	<b>1399</b>		

**Additional *Cs. melanura*:** Counties maintain trap sites for *Cs. melanura* in other areas. Additional pools from these sites were not positive.

<b>Species other than <i>Cs. melanura</i></b>	<b>Pools</b>	<b>Mosquitoes</b>	<b>Positives</b>	<b>MFIR</b>
<i>Aedes cantator</i>	12	19		
<i>Aedes sollicitans</i>	6	231		
<i>Anopheles bradleyi</i>	1	1		
<i>Anopheles crucians</i>	1	1		
<i>Anopheles punctipennis</i>	3	8		
<i>Anopheles quadrimaculatus</i>	2	51		
<i>Coquillettidia perturbans</i>	37	892		
<i>Culex erraticus</i>	2	2		
<i>Culex pipiens</i>	71	603		
<i>Culex restuans</i>	1	1		
<i>Culex salinarius</i>	16	418		
<i>Culex</i> sp.	6	12		
<b>State Total</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>2239</b>		

**Additional Species:** Eleven additional species were tested for EEE and no positives were detected.

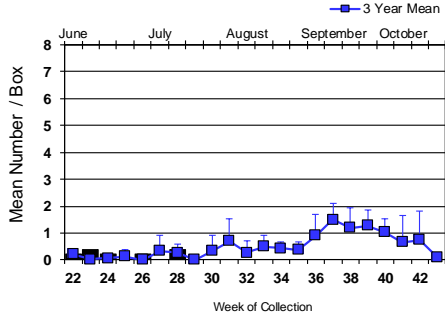
**Horses and Humans:** No horses or humans have been reported with EEE.

**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](http://www.aaep.org/vaccination_guidelines.htm)

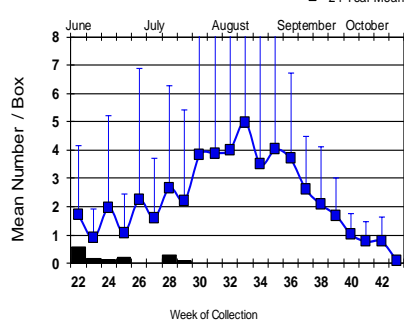
# Culiseta melanura Population Graphs

## Coastal

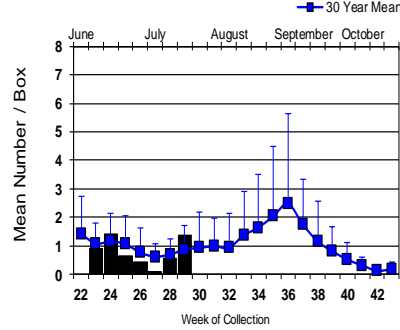
BASS RIVER (Burlington Co.)



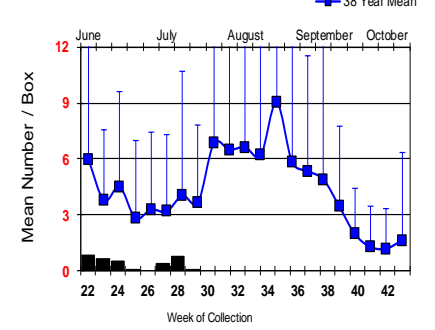
GREEN BANK (Burlington Co.)



CORBINCITY (Atlantic Co.)

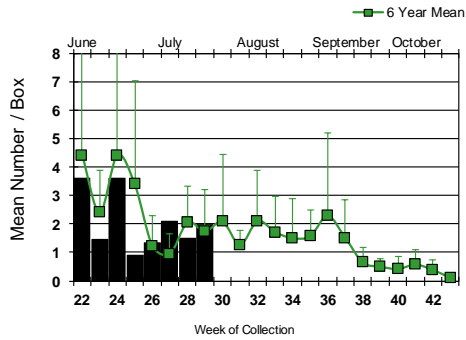


DENNISVILLE (Cape May Co.)

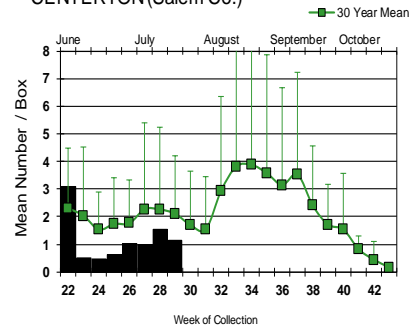


## Inland

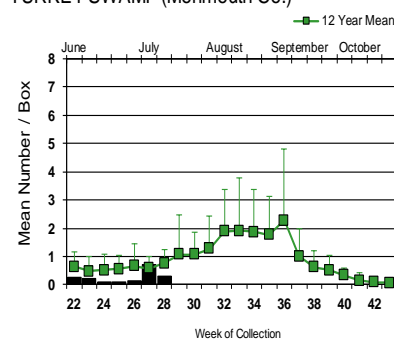
WINSLOW (Camden Co.)



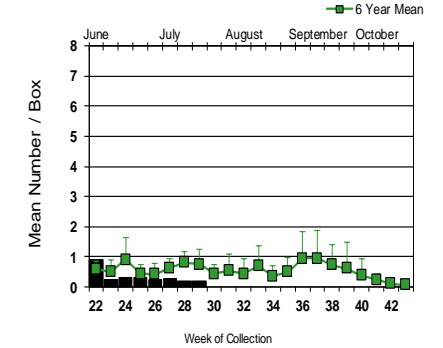
CENTERTON (Salem Co.)





TURKEY SWAMP (Monmouth Co.)



GLASSBORO (Gloucester Co.)



Populations of *Cs. melanura* at most traditional resting box sites remain well below their averages. At Corbin City and Winslow, numbers would appear to be above the averages, except they are well within the error rates and thus not considered to be significantly different from the average. No detection of EEE positive pools have occurred.

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

**EEE in US** (2015 cumulative cases): (Black or Red = previous + new reported cases occurring)

- equine: FL(14/1goat) NC(1) SC(1) TX(2) VA(1)
- mosquito pools: NY(3)
- sentinel: FL(44), TX(5)
- human: LA (1)

**West Nile Virus Positive Organisms in US, 2015**

West Nile in US (2015 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					
Alaska					
Arizona	0	2		0	1
Arkansas				0	0
California	215/247	497/756	5/43		1
Colorado		2/10		1	1
Connecticut		0			0
Delaware					1
DC					0
Florida			13/19		
Georgia	0	0		0	0
Hawaii					
Idaho	0	10/12		1	0
Illinois	1/2	7/9		0	0
Indiana	0	5/15			0
Iowa		0		0	0
Kansas		0			2
Kentucky				0	
Louisiana					3
Maine					
Maryland					
Mass.		1/10		0	0
Michigan	3				
Minnesota		1			
Mississippi		2/3		0	1/2
Missouri		1		0	0

	Birds	Mosquito Pools	Sentinels	Horses	Humans
Montana					1
Nebraska	0	1/10		0	1/3
Nevada		7			
New Hampshire		0		0	0
New Jersey	2	13/39		0	0
New Mexico					1
New York		3/5			
North Carolina					
North Dakota	0	2		0	1
Ohio		5/11			
Oklahoma		2			6/7
Oregon	0	3/7	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	2/3	95/185			
Rhode Island		0		0	0
South Carolina					
South Dakota		1			1/2
Tennessee		6			
Texas		64/141			3
Utah	1	6/9			
Vermont					
Virginia					
Washington	2	32/57		1	1
West Virginia					
Wisconsin	6	0		0	0
Wyoming					1

\* 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 27 July 2015

Species	Pools	Mosquitoes	Positives	MFIR
<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	229	1212	1	0.825
<i>Aedes atlanticus</i>	1	6		
<i>Aedes canadensis canadensis</i>	14	142		
<i>Aedes cantator</i>	18	189		
<i>Aedes grossbecki</i>	7	33		
<i>Aedes japonicus</i>	117	702		
<i>Aedes sollicitans</i>	6	231		
<i>Aedes taeniorhynchus</i>	2	30		
<i>Aedes triseriatus</i>	28	95		
<i>Aedes trivittatus</i>	1	2		
<i>Aedes vexans</i>	20	488		
<i>Anopheles bradleyi</i>	1	1		
<i>Anopheles crucians</i>	1	1		
<i>Anopheles punctipennis</i>	16	52		
<i>Anopheles quadrimaculatus</i>	22	261		
<i>Coquillettidia perturbans</i>	39	939		
<i>Culex erraticus</i>	7	57		
<i>Culex pipiens</i>	158	5110	3	0.587
<i>Culex restuans</i>	141	1323		
<i>Culex salinarius</i>	18	454		
<i>Culex sp.</i>	872	34642	35	1.010
<i>Culex territans</i>	3	5		
<i>Culiseta melanura</i>	148	3224		
<i>Psorophora ciliata</i>	3	20		
<i>Psorophora columbiae</i>	2	21		
<i>Psorophora ferox</i>	5	12		
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1879</b>	<b>49256</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>0.792</b>

**Remarks:** To date, 1879 pools of 49,256 mosquitoes from 25 species have been tested, with 39 positive pools detected, most in mixed *Culex* pools. First positive of the season occurred in Middlesex County, in a pool of mixed *Culex*, collected on the 22<sup>nd</sup> of June. First positive pool in non-*Culex* was in an *Aedes albopictus* pool, collected in Monmouth County on 10 July. Overall state MFIR is 0.792, up from the previous week of 0.359.

**Humans, Horses and Wild Birds:** No human cases of WNV have been reported. 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. Two positive birds have been reported, both corvids. To date, 22 birds have been tested. Species includes: American Crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos* 0/1) Fish Crow (*Corvus ossifragus* 1/8), Blue Jay (*Cyanocitta cristata* 1/3), Hawk/Raptor (0/1) and other avian species (0/9). Counties (positives) submitting birds are Atlantic, **Burlington**, Essex, **Gloucester**, Hunterdon, Mercer, Monmouth, Morris, Ocean, Salem and Warren.

### WNV Results by County through 27 July 2015

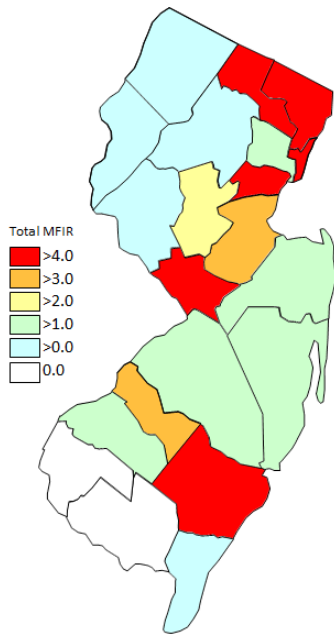
County	Species	Pools	Mosquitoes	Positives	MFIR
<b>Atlantic</b>		<b>70</b>	<b>2445</b>		
	<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	5	44		

<i>Aedes japonicus</i>	5	13		
<i>Aedes vexans</i>	4	229		
<i>Coquillettidia perturbans</i>	12	410		
<i>Culex</i> spp.	30	1589		
<i>Culiseta melanura</i>	13	159		
<i>Psorophora ferox</i>	1	1		
<b>Bergen</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>1800</b>		
<i>Aedes japonicus</i>	2	75		
<i>Culex</i> spp.	23	1725		
<b>Burlington</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>2298</b>		
<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	1	6		
<i>Coquillettidia perturbans</i>	1	1		
<i>Culex salinarius</i>	4	152		
<i>Culex</i> spp.	23	1003		
<i>Culiseta melanura</i>	38	1136		
<b>Camden</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>3254</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.615</b>
<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	6	16		
<i>Aedes canadensis canadensis</i>	2	12		
<i>Aedes cantator</i>	1	1		
<i>Aedes japonicus</i>	21	229		
<i>Anopheles punctipennis</i>	2	6		
<i>Culex</i> spp.	49	2163	2	0.925
<i>Culiseta melanura</i>	21	822		
<i>Psorophora ferox</i>	2	5		
<b>Cape May</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>1992</b>		
<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	8	13		
<i>Aedes canadensis canadensis</i>	4	4		
<i>Aedes cantator</i>	12	19		
<i>Aedes japonicus</i>	42	111		
<i>Aedes triseriatus</i>	13	16		
<i>Anopheles bradleyi</i>	1	1		
<i>Anopheles punctipennis</i>	3	3		
<i>Anopheles quadrimaculatus</i>	16	217		
<i>Coquillettidia perturbans</i>	10	294		
<i>Culex erraticus</i>	2	2		
<i>Culex pipiens</i>	71	603		
<i>Culex restuans</i>	100	415		
<i>Culex salinarius</i>	7	10		
<i>Culex</i> spp.	4	9		
<i>Culex territans</i>	3	5		
<i>Culiseta melanura</i>	26	270		
<b>Cumberland</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>1077</b>		
<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	6	10		
<i>Aedes atlanticus</i>	1	6		
<i>Aedes canadensis canadensis</i>	1	30		
<i>Aedes cantator</i>	1	2		
<i>Aedes grossbecki</i>	7	33		
<i>Aedes japonicus</i>	1	6		
<i>Aedes sollicitans</i>	6	231		
<i>Aedes taeniorhynchus</i>	2	30		

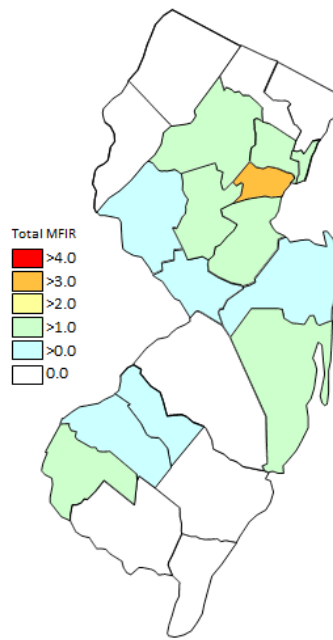
	<i>Aedes triseriatus</i>	1	4		
	<i>Aedes trivittatus</i>	1	2		
	<i>Aedes vexans</i>	7	211		
	<i>Anopheles punctipennis</i>	1	13		
	<i>Anopheles quadrimaculatus</i>	3	23		
	<i>Coquillettidia perturbans</i>	4	52		
	<i>Culex restuans</i>	1	1		
	<i>Culex salinarius</i>	5	256		
	<i>Culex spp.</i>	8	58		
	<i>Culiseta melanura</i>	8	68		
	<i>Psorophora ciliata</i>	3	20		
	<i>Psorophora columbiae</i>	2	21		
<b>Essex</b>		<b>69</b>	<b>1138</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1.757</b>
	<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	1	1		
	<i>Aedes japonicus</i>	8	21		
	<i>Anopheles quadrimaculatus</i>	2	17		
	<i>Culex spp.</i>	56	1093	2	1.830
	<i>Psorophora ferox</i>	2	6		
<b>Gloucester</b>		<b>136</b>	<b>4670</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0.642</b>
	<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	54	393		
	<i>Aedes japonicus</i>	3	31		
	<i>Culex pipiens</i>	71	4124	3	0.727
	<i>Culiseta melanura</i>	8	122		
<b>Hudson</b>		<b>71</b>	<b>3323</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1.204</b>
	<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	4	50		
	<i>Culex spp.</i>	67	3273	4	1.222
<b>Hunterdon</b>		<b>83</b>	<b>4150</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.241</b>
	<i>Culex spp.</i>	83	4150	1	0.241
<b>Mercer</b>		<b>91</b>	<b>2877</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.348</b>
	<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	2	8		
	<i>Aedes vexans</i>	7	45		
	<i>Coquillettidia perturbans</i>	2	21		
	<i>Culex pipiens</i>	16	383		
	<i>Culex restuans</i>	37	904		
	<i>Culex spp.</i>	27	1516	1	0.660
<b>Middlesex</b>		<b>114</b>	<b>4094</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1.466</b>
	<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	40	102		
	<i>Culex spp.</i>	70	3961	6	1.515
	<i>Culiseta melanura</i>	4	31		
<b>Monmouth</b>		<b>170</b>	<b>2887</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.693</b>
	<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	70	307	1	3.257
	<i>Aedes canadensis canadensis</i>	6	93		
	<i>Aedes cantator</i>	4	167		
	<i>Aedes japonicus</i>	2	9		
	<i>Aedes vexans</i>	1	2		
	<i>Anopheles crucians</i>	1	1		
	<i>Anopheles punctipennis</i>	5	11		
	<i>Anopheles quadrimaculatus</i>	1	4		

	<i>Coquillettidia perturbans</i>	1	1		
	<i>Culex erraticus</i>	5	55		
	<i>Culex restuans</i>	1	1		
	<i>Culex salinarius</i>	2	36		
	<i>Culex</i> spp.	63	2088	1	0.479
	<i>Culiseta melanura</i>	8	112		
<b>Morris</b>		<b>94</b>	<b>3611</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1.108</b>
	<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	4	138		
	<i>Culex</i> spp.	90	3473	4	1.152
<b>Ocean</b>		<b>80</b>	<b>994</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1.006</b>
	<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	21	116		
	<i>Aedes canadensis canadensis</i>	1	3		
	<i>Aedes japonicus</i>	13	58		
	<i>Coquillettidia perturbans</i>	2	93		
	<i>Culex</i> spp.	35	690	1	1.449
	<i>Culiseta melanura</i>	8	34		
<b>Passaic</b>		<b>9</b>	<b>149</b>		
	<i>Aedes japonicus</i>	2	5		
	<i>Aedes triseriatus</i>	2	3		
	<i>Aedes vexans</i>	1	1		
	<i>Culex</i> spp.	4	140		
<b>Salem</b>		<b>57</b>	<b>805</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1.242</b>
	<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	7	8		
	<i>Aedes japonicus</i>	7	11		
	<i>Aedes triseriatus</i>	4	5		
	<i>Coquillettidia perturbans</i>	6	21		
	<i>Culex restuans</i>	2	2		
	<i>Culex</i> spp.	17	288	1	3.472
	<i>Culiseta melanura</i>	14	470		
<b>Somerset</b>		<b>72</b>	<b>1528</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1.309</b>
	<i>Aedes japonicus</i>	6	93		
	<i>Aedes triseriatus</i>	3	10		
	<i>Anopheles punctipennis</i>	1	4		
	<i>Culex</i> spp.	62	1421	2	1.407
<b>Sussex</b>		<b>76</b>	<b>1506</b>		
	<i>Aedes japonicus</i>	5	40		
	<i>Aedes triseriatus</i>	5	57		
	<i>Anopheles punctipennis</i>	4	19		
	<i>Coquillettidia perturbans</i>	1	46		
	<i>Culex</i> spp.	61	1344		
<b>Union</b>		<b>41</b>	<b>2932</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3.070</b>
	<i>Culex</i> spp.	41	2932	9	3.070
<b>Warren</b>		<b>59</b>	<b>1726</b>		
	<i>Culex</i> spp.	59	1726		
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>1879</b>	<b>49256</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>0.792</b>

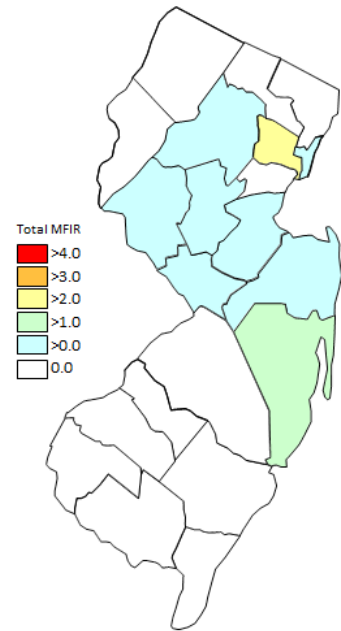




Cumulative WNV activity in 2014.



WNV activity to 27 July 2015.



WNV activity last week, 2015.

### Saint Louis Encephalitis (SLE) 2015.

New Jersey will be testing for SLE this year only when adjacent states show human activity. 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.

County	Species	Pools	Mosquitoes	Positives	MFIR
<b>Grand Total</b>					

### La Crosse Encephalitis (LAC) 2015.

New Jersey will be testing for LAC this year only when adjacent states show human activity. 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).

County	Species	Pools	Mosquitoes	Positives	MFIR
<b>Grand Total</b>					

## Dengue (DENV) to 27 July 2015.

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 40 imported human cases in New Jersey, no local transmission.

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

No pools have tested positive in 2015. Currently, there are 17 imported human cases reported in New Jersey.

County	Species	DENV1		DENV2		DENV3		DENV4		Positives	MFIR
		Pool	Mos.	Pool	Mos.	Pool	Mos.	Pool	Mos.		
<b>Atlantic</b>		<b>5</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>44</b>		
		5	44	5	44	5	44	5	44		
<b>Burlington</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>		
		1	6	1	6	1	6	1	6		
<b>Camden</b>		<b>5</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>14</b>		
		5	14	5	14	5	14	5	14		
<b>Cumberland</b>		<b>6</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>10</b>		
		6	10	6	10	6	10	6	10		
<b>Gloucester</b>		<b>54</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>393</b>		
		54	393	54	393	54	393	54	393		
<b>Hudson</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>50</b>		
		4	50	4	50	4	50	4	50		
<b>Mercer</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>		
		2	8	2	8	2	8	2	8		
<b>Middlesex</b>		<b>41</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>104</b>		
		41	104	41	104	41	104	41	104		
<b>Monmouth</b>		<b>70</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>307</b>		
		70	307	70	307	70	307	70	307		
<b>Morris</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>138</b>		
		4	138	4	138	4	138	4	138		
<b>Salem</b>		<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>		
		7	8	7	8	7	8	7	8		
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>199</b>	<b>1082</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>1082</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>1082</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>1082</b>		

## Chikungunya (CHIK) to 27 July 2015.

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.

No pools have tested positive in 2015. Currently, there are 17 imported human cases reported in New Jersey.

County	Species	Pools	Mosquitoes	Positives	MFIR
<b>Atlantic</b>		<b>5</b>	<b>44</b>		
	<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	5	44		
<b>Burlington</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>		
	<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	1	6		
<b>Camden</b>		<b>5</b>	<b>14</b>		
	<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	5	14		
<b>Cape May</b>		<b>8</b>	<b>13</b>		
	<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	8	13		
<b>Cumberland</b>		<b>6</b>	<b>10</b>		
	<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	6	10		
<b>Gloucester</b>		<b>54</b>	<b>393</b>		
	<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	54	393		
<b>Hudson</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>50</b>		
	<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	4	50		
<b>Mercer</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>		
	<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	2	8		
<b>Middlesex</b>		<b>41</b>	<b>104</b>		
	<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	41	104		
<b>Monmouth</b>		<b>70</b>	<b>307</b>		
	<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	70	307		
<b>Morris</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>138</b>		
	<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	4	138		
<b>Salem</b>		<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>		
	<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	7	8		
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>207</b>	<b>1095</b>		