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New tools for identifying the introduced *Aedes/Ochlerotatus* species from all indigenous European *Aedes/Ochlerotatus* container-breeding mosquitoes

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Vector-borne diseases are a specific group of infections that present a (re-)emerging threat to Europe and require particular attention. The recent notifications of autochthonous transmission of dengue fever and chikungunya fever in Europe show its vulnerability to these diseases in areas where the vector, the invasive mosquito *Aedes albopictus*, is present. Strengthening surveillance of exotic mosquito species such as *Ae. albopictus*, *Ae. aegypti*, *Ae. atropalpus*, *Ae. japonicus*, *Ae. koreicus* and *Ae. triseriatus*, in areas at risk of importation or spread of mosquitoes and risk of virus transmission is therefore required. This is particularly important in the context of environmental and climate changes which might allow an increase of vector populations and virus amplification.

In a perspective to further harmonize surveillance procedures within Europe, ECDC produces guidance to support the implementation of tailored surveillance for invasive mosquito species of public health relevance. Here we present methods and tools for identifying all exotic *Aedes* mosquitoes that have been introduced into Europe to date: (1) a synthetic table for differentiating females of the exotic species, (2) a written key for identifying females of these species among all indigenous European *Aedes/Ochlerotatus* container-breeding mosquitoes, (3) a table of published DNA/RNA gene or protein profile descriptions to be used for PCR assays or MALDI-TOF mass-spectrometry analysis.