

Table. Potential mosquito vectors of southern United States that showed no infection, dissemination, or transmission of Zika virus*

Virus strain	Mosquito species/strain	Blood meal	Dose, log ₁₀ FFU/mL	No./time point	Days tested after feeding
MEX 1–44 (Mexico 2015)	<i>Culex quinquefasciatus</i> (colonized)	Artificial	6	20	10, 17
	<i>Aedes taeniorhynchus</i> (colonized)	Artificial	6	20	10, 17
DAK AR 41525 (Senegal 1985)	<i>Cx. quinquefasciatus</i> (colonized)	Artificial	4, 5, 6	20	3, 7, 14
FSS 13025 (Cambodia 2010)	<i>Cx. quinquefasciatus</i> (colonized)	Artificial	4, 5, 6	20	3, 7, 14
	<i>Cx. quinquefasciatus</i> (Houston F2)	Murine	4, 6, 7	5	3, 7, 14
MEX 1–7 (Mexico 2015)	<i>Cx. quinquefasciatus</i> (colonized)	Artificial	4, 5, 6	20	3, 7, 14
	<i>Cx. quinquefasciatus</i> (Houston F2)	Murine	6	26	14
PRABC59 (Puerto Rico 2015)	<i>Cx. quinquefasciatus</i> (Houston F2)	Murine	7	21	14

*Infection, dissemination, and transmission rates were all 0. FFU, focus-forming units.

We also found that *Ae. taeniorhynchus* mosquitoes from the Gulf Coast are refractory to Zika virus infection. The Zika virus strains and actual stocks used for our experiments were infectious for *Ae. aegypti* mosquitoes in other experiments (C. Roundy et al., unpub. data), indicating that our negative findings for *Cx. quinquefasciatus* and *Ae. taeniorhynchus* mosquitoes represent truly refractory phenotypes. These results, along with findings from an outbreak in southern Mexico (5), support the conclusion that *Ae. aegypti* mosquitoes are the primary urban Zika virus vectors. However, regional variation in competence could be reflected in the study from China that shows Zika virus presence in saliva after experimental infection (6). Additional research is needed to understand whether this putative geographic variation reflects mosquito genetics or other intrinsic factors, such as microbiome or microvirome populations within this species. Because some studies indicate that *Cx. quinquefasciatus* mosquitoes are more ornithophilic than mammalophilic, including in parts of China (10), their feeding habits in regions where they are transmission competent require evaluation to assess their true capacity as vectors.

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The name of author Felix Drexler was misspelled in Hepatitis E Virus Infection in Dromedaries, North and East Africa, United Arab Emirates, and Pakistan, 1983–2015 (A. Rasche et al.). The article has been corrected online (https://wwwnc.cdc.gov/eid/article/22/7/16-0168_article).

Correction: Vol. 23, No. 2

The key in the Figure 1 inset should have referred to hepatitis A and E in Changing Epidemiology of Hepatitis A and Hepatitis E Viruses in China, 1990–2014 (X. Ren et al.). The article has been corrected online (http://wwwnc.cdc.gov/eid/article/23/2/16-1095_article).