Mosquito Announces Discovery of Older Copper-silver Porphyry system at CUMO – Hole 47 intersects 1123.5 feet grading 0.89% Copper equivalent / 0.079% Molybdenite equivalent

Vancouver, September 9, 2008 - Mosquito Consolidated Gold Mines Limited (Mosquito - TSX Venture: MSQ) is pleased to report excellent results from the first hole of the 2009 diamond drilling program for its Idaho-based CUMO molybdenum/copper project.

Hole 47-09 is an angle hole (-70) drilled to a depth of 771.1 meters (2530 feet), bearing 270 degrees azimuth from a drill site located west of hole 19. The hole is designed to extend the mineralized zone to the west and north across the Copper fault (figure 1), and to examine the area in the footwall to the main tertiary dyke swarm that is believed to control the molybdenum mineralization. Hole 47-09 intersected molybdenum bearing mineralization from 18.3m (80 feet) to 771.1m (2530 feet). More importantly the hole intersected increased copper mineralization throughout the entire length of hole. The results are extremely important as they confirm the presence of previously unidentified porphyry copper-silver mineralization that is older and unrelated to the cross cutting molybdenum bearing system.

Assay results returned include:

Hole 47-09 598.59 meters (1812 feet) grading 0.18% Cu and 0.056% MoS$_2$
(0.75% Cu Eq., 0.067% MoS$_2$ Eq., 1.20 lbs MoO$_3$ Eq/t)
Including 303.9 meters (1123.5 feet) grading 0.19% Cu and 0.071% MoS$_2$
(0.89% Cu Eq., 0.079% MoS$_2$ Eq., 1.42 lbs MoO$_3$ Eq/t)

The entire core for Hole 47-09 was sampled and cut in half using a diamond saw. Half the core was sent for analysis and the other half has been kept and stored at the core facility located on site. Following cutting, the samples were delivered directly by Mosquito personnel to either ALS Chemex or SGS Labs, both located in Elko, Nevada and fully accredited analytical laboratories. They were first analyzed for 47 elements using a four (4) acid digestion with analysis by Inductively Coupled Argon Plasma Optical Mass Spectrometer (ICP-MS). Copper and Molybdenum bearing samples were then checked by using a larger five gram sample and analyzed using pressed powder pellet X-Ray Fluorescence Spectroscopy (XRF). In addition, duplicates, blanks, and standards were analyzed to ensure analytical accuracy and reproducibility. All rejects are being kept for further analysis and for use in metallurgical testing.

Geologically, the hole confirmed the presence of a previously unrecognized, older, porphyry copper-silver system, which has been cross cut by the younger molybdenum bearing veins. This new mineralization is related to an older tertiary intrusion that had been identified previously in the bottom of several drill holes. In these other holes, copper-silver mineralization was much lower grade than what is being intersected in Hole 47-09. Mafic to intermediate dykes associated with the intrusion contain disseminated chalcopyrite and are cut by at least three ages of molybdenum bearing quartz veins. Preliminary interpretation is that the main molybdenum bearing core, associated with the younger...
tertiary dyke swarm, continues to the south west, while a previously unidentified copper-silver porphyry is developing to the west and north west, associated with an older tertiary intrusion and dykes. This new discovery and the increased copper and silver grades is extremely significant as the area was considered to be waste. In addition, several of the higher grade copper-silver sections will be analyzed for gold, to determine if the various historic gold showings are related to this new porphyry system.

It should also be noted that Hole 47-09 crossed a significant fault at 1963.5 feet accounting for the drop in grade in the lower 500 feet of the hole.

The presence of the new copper system makes the metal zonation difficult to determine, as there is no evidence of the molybdenum zone just the Cu-Ag and Cu-Mo zones. This is probably due to the elevated copper grades masking the Molybdenum zone. Grades from the two zones are as follows:

**Copper-Silver zone**

Hole 47-09  222.5 meters (730 feet) grading 0.16% Cu, 0.031% MoS₂, 4.66 gms Ag/T (0.50% Cu Eq., 0.044% MoS₂ Eq., 0.79 lbs MoO₃ Eq/t)

**Copper-Molybdenum zone**

Hole 47-09  342.4 meters (1123.5 feet) grading 0.18% Cu, 0.071% MoS₂, 4.29 Ag/T (0.89% Cu Eq., 0.079% MoS₂ Eq., 1.42 lbs MoO₃ Eq/t)

Full summary of the analytical results for Hole 47-09 are outlined below in Table 1. Mineralization consists of copper, molybdenum, silver, rhenium and gallium. As a result of the multi-element nature of the mineralization, it was decided to calculate both a copper and molybdenum equivalent for the intercepts. Both equivalents are required as the deposit is zoned as described above. Please see notes below table for explanation of the calculation of copper equivalent (Cu Equiv.), MoS₂ equivalent (MoS₂ Equiv.). The presence of the by-product elements gold, silver, rhenium, and gallium is very significant in terms of the development of the property.

The table below lists the location and orientation of the current drill holes. All holes are being surveyed down the hole using a Reflex survey instrument.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hole Number</th>
<th>Northing feet</th>
<th>Easting feet</th>
<th>Elevation feet</th>
<th>Dip degrees</th>
<th>Azimuth degrees</th>
<th>Length feet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>46-09</td>
<td>118917.9</td>
<td>220813.2</td>
<td>6575.1</td>
<td>-70</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>959 abandoned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47-09</td>
<td>120741.3</td>
<td>219432.5</td>
<td>5827</td>
<td>-70</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>2530 completed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48-09</td>
<td>120741.3</td>
<td>219432.5</td>
<td>5827</td>
<td>-70</td>
<td>305</td>
<td>2576 completed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49-09</td>
<td>118881.6</td>
<td>221719.8</td>
<td>6668</td>
<td>-90</td>
<td>000</td>
<td>2164 still drilling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-09</td>
<td>121752.9</td>
<td>219929.4</td>
<td>5885</td>
<td>-75</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>622 still drilling</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hole 46 encountered problems at 959 feet and was abandoned and drill rig moved to hole 49-09, where it is still drilling at 2164 feet with target depth of 2500 feet. Hole is designed to examine area to east of Hole 14 and south of Hole 18(figure 1). Hole 48, 50 are designed to examine northwest corner and extend mineralization and the resource in this direction. The 2009 program is expected to complete 10 holes, with the results being used to expand the existing 43-101 resource and to convert the majority of the current inferred to measured and indicated.
Mr. Shaun M. Dykes, M.Sc. (Eng), P.Geo., Exploration Manager and Director of Mosquito is the designated qualified person for the CUMO Project, and prepared the technical information contained in this news release.

On Behalf of the Board
MOSQUITO CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINES LTD.

Brian McClay
President

About Mosquito Consolidated Gold Mines
Mosquito Consolidated Gold Mines Limited is a mining exploration and development company with a diverse portfolio of high potential precious and base metals projects, located in low political risk environments in North America and Australia. The Company's primary focus is developing its Idaho-based CUMO project, one of the world’s largest molybdenum deposits, and its Nevada-based Pine Tree copper-molybdenum-silver project. For more information, please visit www.mosquitogold.com

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Table 1 Significant Intersections for Hole 47-09

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zones</th>
<th>from (feet)</th>
<th>to (feet)</th>
<th>length (feet)</th>
<th>from (meters)</th>
<th>to (meters)</th>
<th>length (meters)</th>
<th>Cu equiv.%</th>
<th>MoS2 equiv.%</th>
<th>MoO3 equiv. lbs/t</th>
<th>Cu %</th>
<th>Mo %</th>
<th>MoS2 %</th>
<th>MoO3 %</th>
<th>Re lbs/t</th>
<th>Gms/T</th>
<th>Ag gms/T</th>
<th>Ga gms/T</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>copper-silver</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>810</td>
<td>730</td>
<td>24.38</td>
<td>246.9</td>
<td>222.5</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>0.044</td>
<td>0.79</td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td>0.019</td>
<td>0.031</td>
<td>0.56</td>
<td>0.0092</td>
<td>4.6599</td>
<td>19.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>copper-moly</td>
<td>840</td>
<td>1963.5</td>
<td>1123.5</td>
<td>256.03</td>
<td>598.5</td>
<td>342.4</td>
<td>0.84</td>
<td>0.075</td>
<td>1.34</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>0.041</td>
<td>0.068</td>
<td>1.22</td>
<td>0.023</td>
<td>4.29</td>
<td>19.84</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>overall</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>1963.5</td>
<td>1812</td>
<td>24.38</td>
<td>598.5</td>
<td>574.1</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>0.067</td>
<td>1.20</td>
<td>0.18</td>
<td>0.034</td>
<td>0.056</td>
<td>1.02</td>
<td>0.008</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>21.08</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>including</td>
<td>840</td>
<td>1590</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>256.03</td>
<td>484.6</td>
<td>228.6</td>
<td>0.92</td>
<td>0.082</td>
<td>1.47</td>
<td>0.21</td>
<td>0.043</td>
<td>0.072</td>
<td>1.29</td>
<td>0.027</td>
<td>4.46</td>
<td>19.32</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes: Copper equivalent (Cu. Eq.) is based on the following metal prices (all in US$): Copper $1.50/lb, Molybdenum Trioxide ($15/lb), Rhenium $5.75/gram, Silver $0.32/gram and Gallium $0.10/gram. Other factors include 1% = 20 pounds; 1 ppm = 1 gm/T; 1000 ppb = 1 ppm = 1 gm/T.

Molybdenum is sold as either ferro-molybdenite or molybdenum trioxide. The price used is $25 per pound Molybdenum trioxide. To obtain the amount of Molybdenum trioxide that can be produced from MoS₂, the following is required: convert MoS₂ to Mo by dividing MoS₂ by 1.6681 then convert to MoO₃(Molybdenum Trioxide) by multiplying by 1.5. Therefore the amount of Molybdenum trioxide is pounds MoS₂ times 1.5 / 1.6681.

Metallurgical recoveries and net smelter returns are assumed to be 100%

Formulas:
Cu. Equiv. = ((cu* 20*$)+(MoS2*20*(1.5/1.6681)*$(MoO3))+(Re*$)+(Ag*$)+(Ga*$))/ $(copper) *20
MoS2. Equiv. = ((cu* 20*$)+(MoS2*20*(1.5/1.6681)*$(MoO3))+(Re*$)+(Ag*$)+(Ga*$))/ ((1.6681/1.5)* $(MoO₃)) *20