

Table 4

Known breeding habitats of the genera and subgenera of mosquito in Thailand.

	Ground water habitats		Container habitats	
Pond / lake	+			
Swamp ¹	+			
Marsh and bog ²	+			
Ditch	+			
Pit / well ³	+			
Stump ground pool ⁴	+			
Grassy pool	+			
Sand pool	+			
Ground pool or puddle	+			
Flood pool	+			
Stream pool ⁵	+			
Stream margin	+			
Seep or seepage-spring	+			
Rice field	+			
Wheel track / tire depressions	+			
Elephant and other footprints	+			
Salt marsh	+			
Mangrove / nipa swamp	+			
Crab hole	+			
Artificial container	+			
Hollow log	+			
Rock pool ⁶	+			
Rock hole ⁷	+			
Cave hole ⁸	+			
Tree hole ⁹	+			
Hole in stump / roots ¹⁰	+			
Bamboo internode	+			
Bamboo stump	+			
Bamboo split	+			
Allocasia / colocasia axils ¹¹	+			
Pandanus axils	+			
Ginger plant				
Pineapple axils				
Pitcher plant				
Banana stump / axils				
Nipa axils				
Leaf axils				
Fallen leaf				
Coconut shell				
Coconut husk				

Table 4 (continued)

	Ground water habitats		Container habitats	
Pond / lake	+			
Swamp ¹	+			
Marsh and bog ²				
Ditch				
Pit / well ³				
Stump ground pool ⁴				
Grassy pool		+		
Sand pool				
Ground pool or puddle		+		
Flood pool		+		
Stream pool ⁵		+		
Stream margin		+		
Seep or seepage-spring				
Rice field				
Wheel track / tire depressions		+		
Elephant and other footprints		+		
Salt marsh		+		
Mangrove / nipa swamp		?		
Crab hole		+		
Artificial container		+		
Hollow log		+		
Rock pool ⁶		+		
Rock hole ⁷		+		
Cave hole ⁸		+		
Tree hole ⁹		+		
Hole in stump / roots ¹⁰		+		
Bamboo internode		+		
Bamboo stump		+		
Bamboo split		+		
Allocaasia / colocasia axils ¹¹		+		
Pandanus axils		+		
Ginger plant		+		
Pineapple axils		+		
Pitcher plant		+		
Banana stump / axils		+		
Nipa axils		+		
Leaf axils		+		
Fallen leaf	+			
Coconut shell				+
Coconut husk				+
Heizmannia (Mattinglyi)				
Ochlerotatus (Bruceharrisonius)				
Ochlerotatus (Finlaya)				
Ochlerotatus (Kenknightia)				
Ochlerotatus (Mucidus)				
Ochlerotatus (Ochlerotatus)				
Ochlerotatus (Rhinoskusea)				
Udaya				
Verrallina (Harbachtius)				
Verrallina (Neomacleaya)				
Verrallina (Verrallina)				
Zeugomyia				
Culex (Culex)				
Culex (Culicomyia)				
Culex (Eumelanomyia)				
Culex (Lophoceraomyia)				
Culex (Oculeomyia)				
Lutzia (Metalutzia)				
Ficalbia				
Mimomyia (Etorleptomyia)				
Mimomyia (Ingramia)				
Mimomyia (Mimomyia)				
Hodgesia				
Coquillettia (Coquillettia)				

Table 4 (continued)

	Ground water habitats															Container habitats																																						
	Pond / lake	Swamp ¹	Marsh and bog ²	Ditch	Pit / well ³	Stump ground pool ⁴	Grassy pool	Sand pool	Ground pool or puddle	Flood pool	Stream pool ⁵	Stream margin	Seep or seepage-spring	Rice field	Wheel track / tire depressions	Elephant and other footprints	Salt marsh	Mangrove / nipa swamp	Artificial container	Hollow log	Rock pool ⁶	Rock hole ⁷	Cave hole ⁸	Tree hole ⁹	Hole in stump / roots ¹⁰	Bamboo internode	Bamboo stump	Bamboo split	Allocasia / colocasia axils ¹¹	Pandanus axils	Ginger plant	Pineapple axils	Pitcher plant	Banana stump / axils	Nipa axils	Leaf axils	Fallen leaf	Coconut shell	Coconut husk															
<i>Mansonia (Mansonioides)</i>	+																																																					
<i>Orthopodomyia</i>					+														+																																			
<i>Malaya</i>																																																						
<i>Topomyia (Suaymyia)</i>																																																						
<i>Topomyia (Topomyia)</i>																																																						
<i>Tripteroides (Rachionotomyia)</i>																																																						
<i>Tripteroides (Tripteroides)</i>																																																						
<i>Toxorhynchites (Toxorhynchites)</i>																																																						
<i>Uranotaenia (Pseudoficalbia)</i>																																																						
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¹Swamp: a permanent or semi-permanent body of water that can be small, but is usually large and has grown trees standing throughout the standing water. The water can be shallow or deep, is usually partially or fully shaded, and is often open (without emergent grasses and brushy vegetation) underneath the trees.

²Marsh and bog: a permanent or semi-permanent body of water that can be small or large, but grown trees usually occur only around the margin and the central part is exposed to full sunlight, with submerged and emergent grasses and other brushy vegetation. The water is usually shallow.

³Pit/well: this is defined as relatively shallow ground pits (eg. sapphire pits or shallow wells), not deep wells like those in western countries.

⁴Stump ground pool: ground pool made by uprooted tree.

⁵Stream pool: there are isolated water pools in a stream bed or on sand bars when the stream is drying up.

⁶Rock pool: fresh or brackish pools made of solid rock.

⁷Rock hole: deep fissures or holes in solid rock.

⁸Cave hole: a rock pool in a cave, usually in solid calcified limestone.

⁹Tree hole: a natural water holding cavity in a tree that is supplied by water from stem flow or rainfall. This would include woodpecker and insect holes.

¹⁰Hole in stump/roots: this is water in a cavity or split in an erect stump of a cut tree, or water collected in root flanges at the base of a tree or a stump.

¹¹*Allocasia/Colocasia* axils: two species of 'elephant-ear' plants.