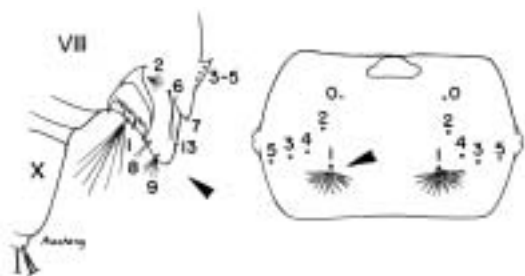


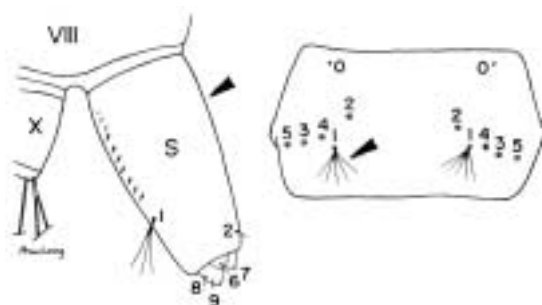
KEY TO THE GENERA OF MOSQUITOES IN THAILAND FOURTH-INSTAR LARVAE

1. Siphon absent
2. Abdominal seta 1 palmate, usually with well developed leaflets on most segments

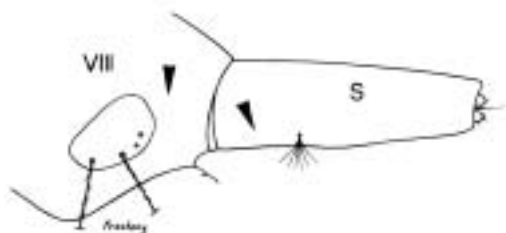
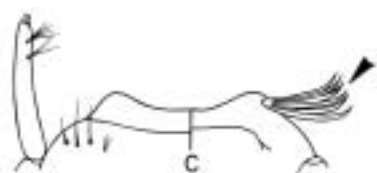


Anopheles

1. Siphon present
2. Abdominal seta 1 never palmate

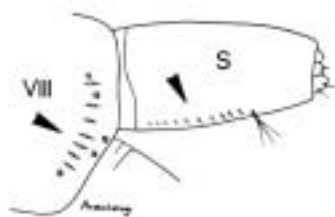
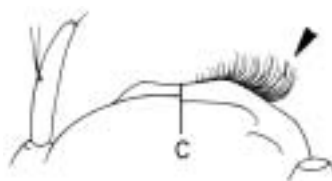


1. Lateral palatal brush with 6-10 thick, simple filaments
2. Comb and pecten absent



Ixorhynchites

1. Lateral palatal brush with more numerous fine simple filaments, if thick, filaments not simple^a
2. Comb always present, pecten present or absent



^a*Aedes* subgenus *Mucidus*, *Lutzia* subgenus *Metalutzia*, etc.

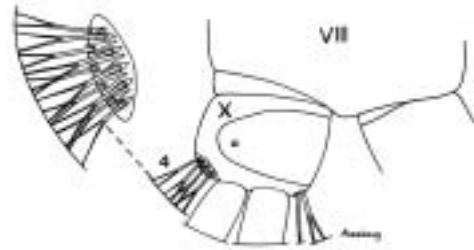
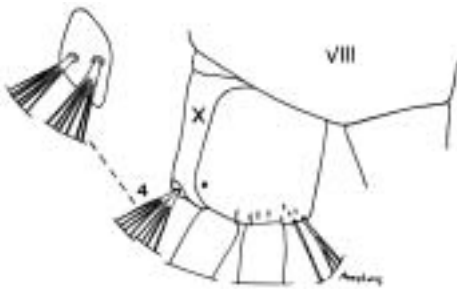
└─▶ To PLATE 2

PLATE 2

From PLATE 1: Lateral palatal brush with more numerous fine simple filaments, if thick, filaments not simple; comb always present, pecten present or absent

Ventral brush (seta 4-X) with 1 or 2 pairs of setae

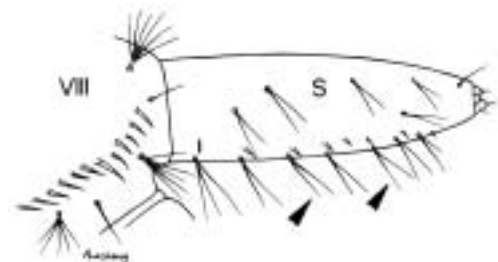
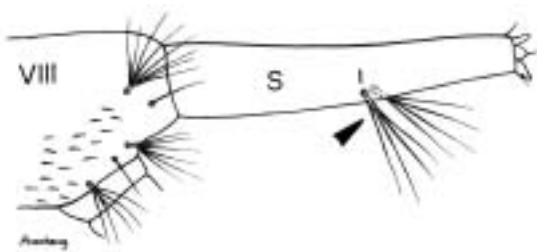
Ventral brush (seta 4-X) with 3 or more pairs of setae



└─▶ To PLATE 4

Seta 1-S represented by single pair of setae

Setae 1-S represented by 2 or more pairs of setae



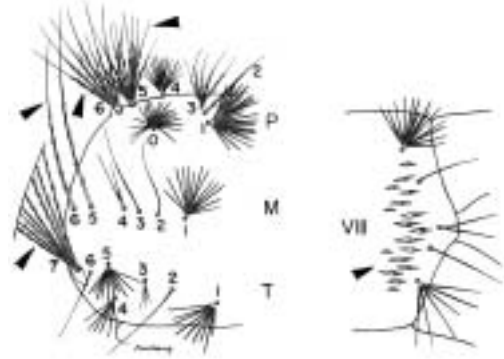
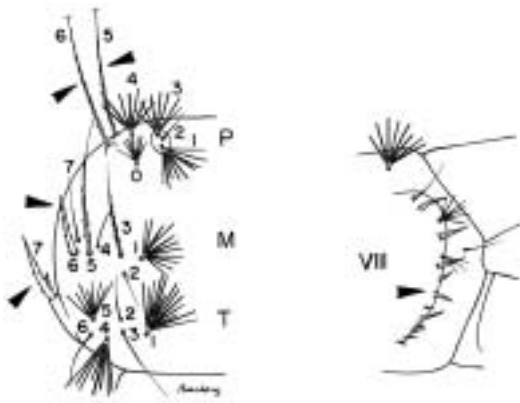
Mimomyia (in part)
Subgenus *Ingramia*

└─▶ To PLATE 3

From PLATE 2: Setae 1-S represented by 2 or more pairs of setae

1. Seta 5- and/or 6-P usually single
2. Setae 6-M and/or 7-T often stout or spinelike
3. Thorax and abdomen largely covered with long stellate setae
4. Comb scales usually in a single row

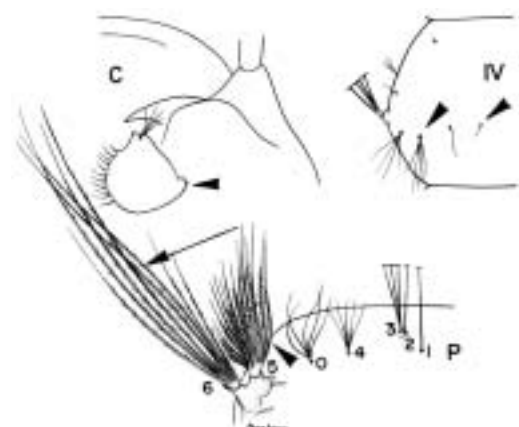
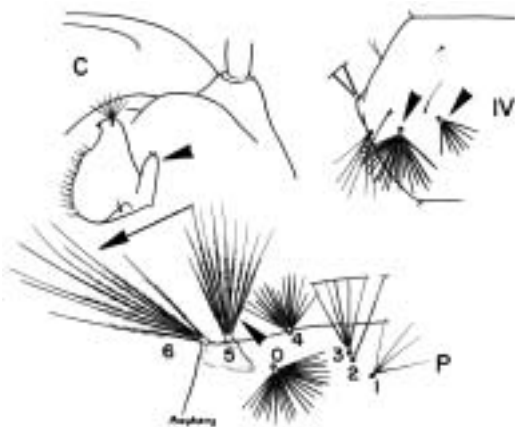
1. Setae 5- and 6-P with branches
2. Setae 6-M and 7-T never stout or spinelike
3. Thorax and abdomen with or without stellate setae, but not covering thorax and abdomen
4. Comb scales usually in 2 or more rows



Tripteroides

1. Maxillary palpus conspicuous, or if poorly developed then
2. Abdominal segments IV-VI with 1 or more pairs of stellate setae
3. Seta 5-P 0.5 or more length of seta 6-P; branches aciculate

1. Maxillary palpus not conspicuous
2. Abdominal segments IV-VI without stellate setae
3. Seta 5-P less than half length of seta 6-P; branches pectinate or bipectinate



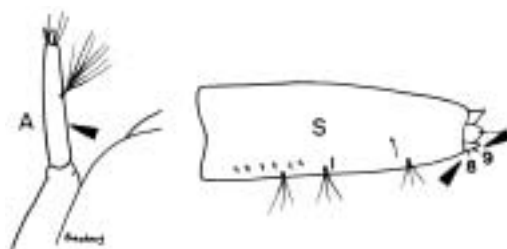
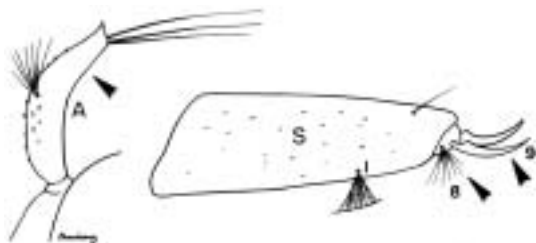
Topomyia

Malaya

From PLATE 2: Ventral brush (seta 4-X) with 3 or more pairs of setae

1. Antenna enlarged, markedly curved and flattened
2. Tip of siphon with paired hooklike seta 9-S and branched seta 8-S

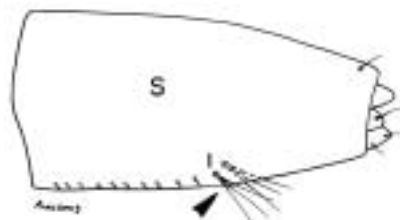
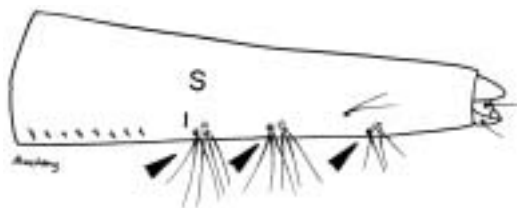
1. Antenna not enlarged, markedly curved or flattened
2. Tip of siphon without paired hooklike seta 9-S, seta 8-S single



Aedeomyia catasticta
(only *Aedeomyia* species in Thailand)

Seta 1-S represented by 3 or more pairs of setae

Seta 1-S represented by a single pair of setae



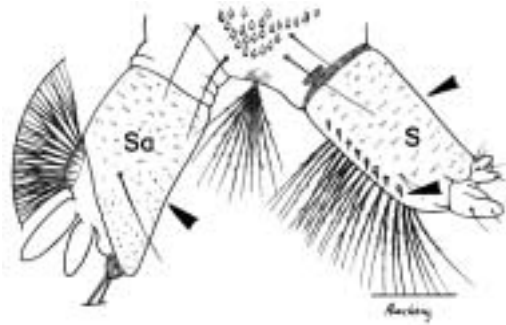
➔ To PLATE 5 (Above)

➔ To PLATE 5 (Below)

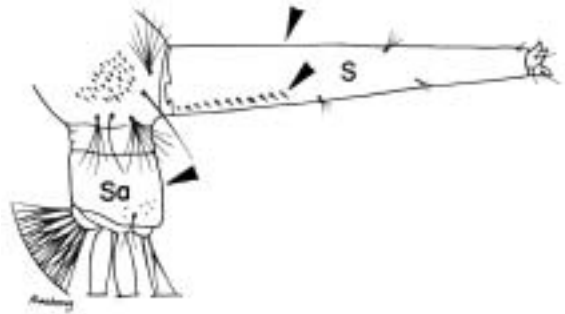
From PLATE 4: Seta 1-S represented by 3 or more pairs of setae

- 1. Siphon as long as or shorter than saddle
- 2. Pecten extending to apex of siphon

- 1. Siphon distinctly longer than saddle
- 2. Pecten not extending to apex of siphon



Lutzia

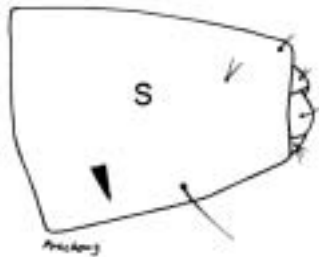


Culex

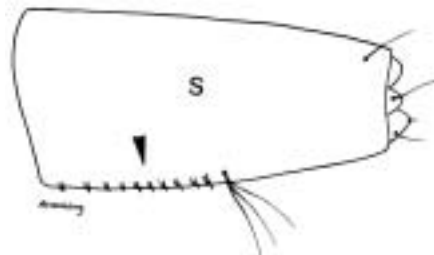
From PLATE 4: Seta 1-S represented by a single pair of setae

Siphon without pecten

Siphon with pecten



→ To PLATE 6

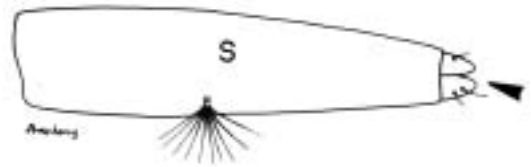
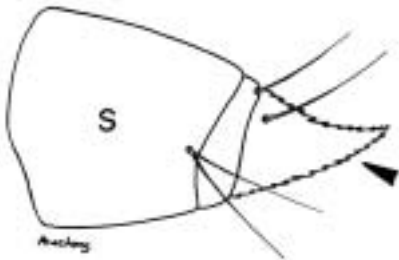


→ To PLATE 8

From PLATE 5: Siphon without pecten

Siphon with sclerotized saw-toothed process at tip, modified for piercing plant tissues

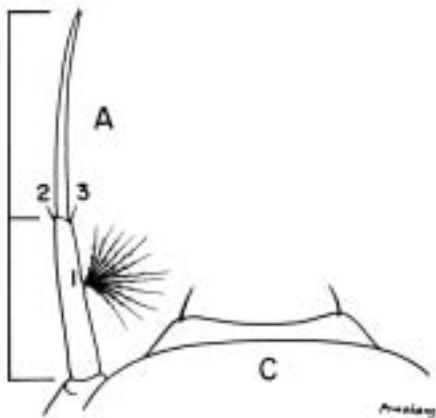
Siphon without sclerotized saw-toothed process at tip



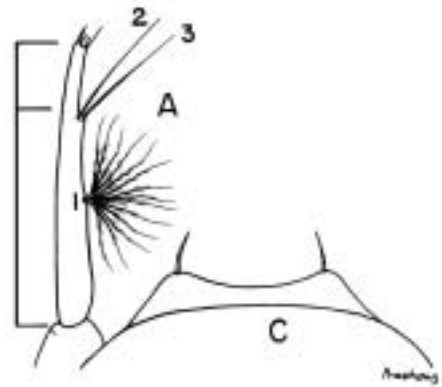
→ To PLATE 7

Antenna with part distal to setae 2,3-A flexible, as long as or longer than proximal part

Antenna with part distal to setae 2,3-A inflexible, less than 0.5 length of proximal part



Coquillettidia

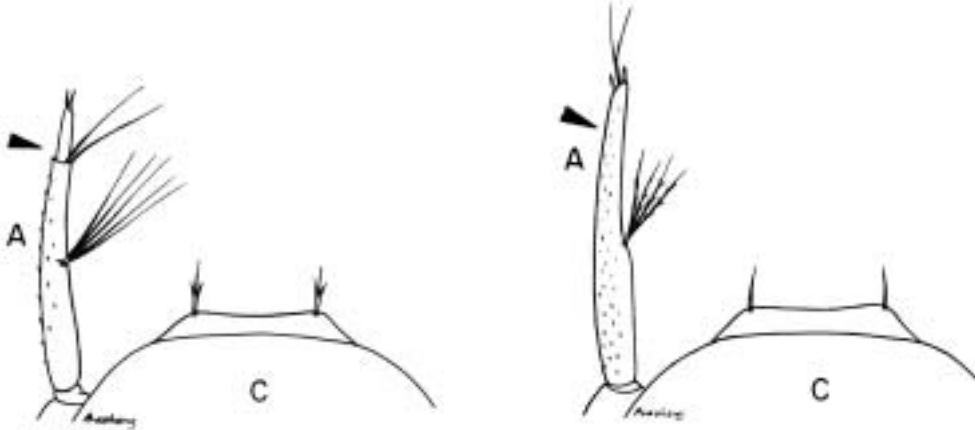


Mansonia

From PLATE 6: Siphon without sclerotized saw-toothed process at tip

Distal portion of antenna with joint, apical part freely movable

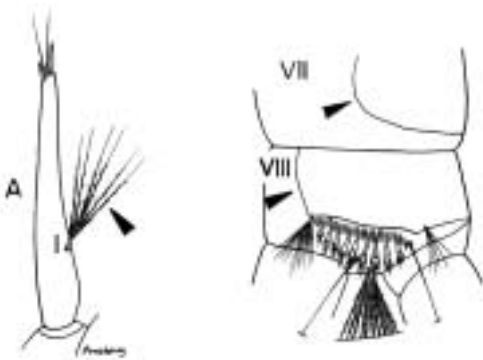
Distal portion of antenna without joint



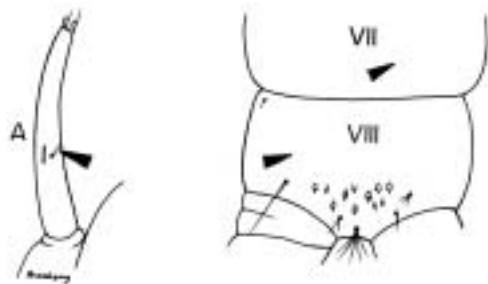
Mimomyia (in part)
Subgenus *Etorleptomyia*

1. Seta 1-A large, with 4 or more branches
2. Abdominal segments VII and VIII with large sclerotized plates

1. Seta 1-A minute, usually single or bifid
2. Abdominal segments VII and VIII without sclerotized plates



Orthopodomyia

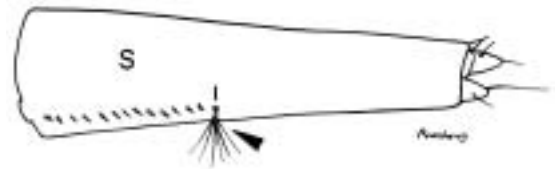
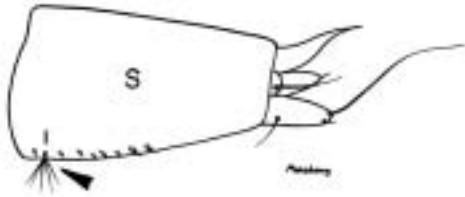


Armigeres

From PLATE 5: Siphon with pecten

Seta 1-S arising near base of siphon

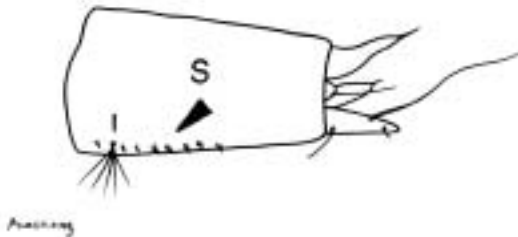
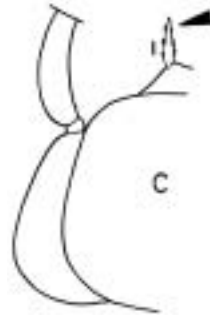
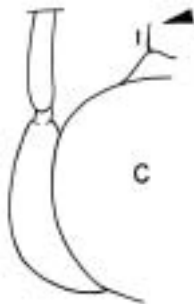
Seta 1-S arising beyond basal 0.33 of siphon



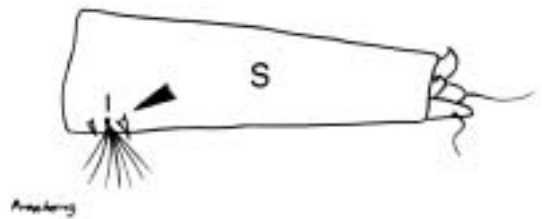
└─▶ To PLATE 9

1. Seta 1-C slender, simple
2. Pecten with at least 3 spines, usually more

1. Seta 1-C stout, spinulate
2. Pecten with no more than 2 spines



Hodgesia

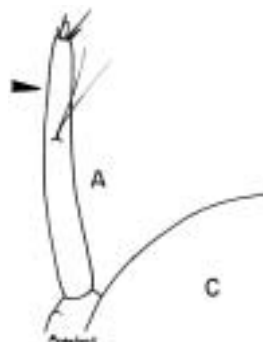
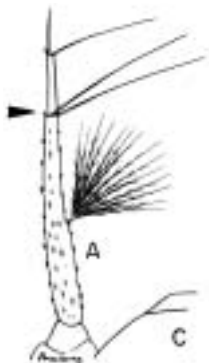


Ficalbia minima
(only *Ficalbia* species in Thailand)

From PLATE 8: Seta 1-S arising beyond basal 0.33 of siphon

Distal portion of antenna with joint, apical part freely movable

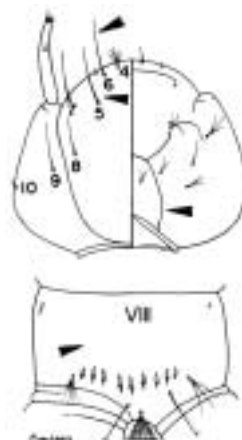
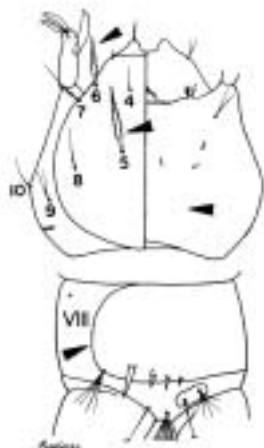
Distal portion of antenna without joint



Mimomyia (in part)
Subgenus *Mimomyia*

1. Hypostomal suture absent or incomplete, not reaching posterior tentorial pit
2. Setae 5- and/or 6-C stout and spinelike in some species^a
3. Abdominal segment VIII with a sclerotized plate

1. Hypostomal suture well developed, reaching posterior tentorial pit
2. Setae 5- and 6-C not stout and spinelike
3. Abdominal segment VIII with or without sclerotized plate^b



Uranotaenia

^aSetae 5, 6-C simple in species of subgenus *Pseudoficalbia*.

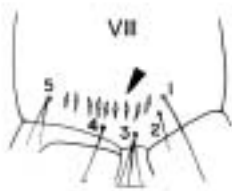
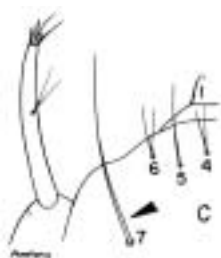
^bPresent in some species of *Aedes* subgenus *Stegomyia*.

➔ To PLATE 10

From PLATE 9: Hypostomal suture well developed, reaching posterior tentorial pit; setae 5- and 6-C not stout and spinelike; abdominal segment VIII with or without sclerotized plate

1. Seta 7-C single, much longer than setae 5,6-C
2. Comb with no more than 10 scales in a single row

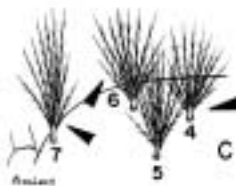
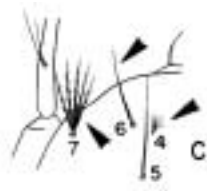
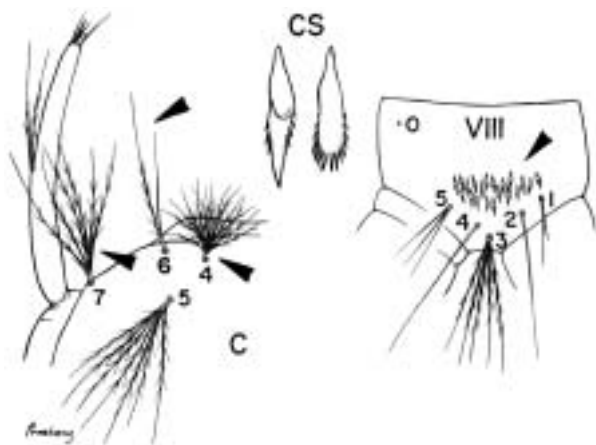
1. Seta 7-C with 2 or more branches, if single, not longer than setae 5,6-C
2. Comb scales variable



Udaya argyrurus
(only *Udaya* species in Thailand)

1. Setae 4,7-C large and conspicuous with many branches
2. Seta 6-C usually single or with 2 or 3 unequal branches
3. Comb with mixture of spinelike and evenly fringed scales in some species

1. Setae 4,7-C usually small with few branches, if large with many branches, then
2. Seta 6-C never with 2 unequal branches
3. Comb scales variable

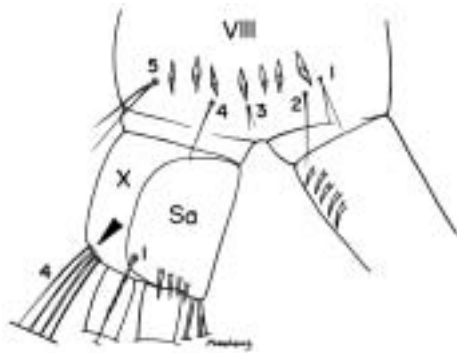


Heizmannia

➔ To PLATE 11

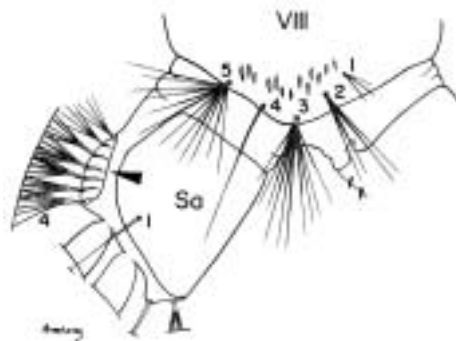
From PLATE 10: Setae 4,7-C usually small with few branches, if large with many branches, then seta 6-C never with 2 unequal branches; comb scales variable

1. Ventral brush (4-X) without transverse grid bars at base
2. Saddle with strong spines on posterior margin
3. Comb scales in a single row



Zeugomyia gracilis
(only *Zeugomyia* species in Thailand)

1. Ventral brush (4-X) with transverse grid bars at base, if absent then
2. Saddle without spines on posterior margin
3. Comb scales variable



Aedes, *Ayurakitia*,
Ochlerotatus, and *Verrallina*^a

^aLarvae of *Aedes*, *Ayurakitia*, *Ochlerotatus*, and *Verrallina* are extremely difficult to identify to genus.