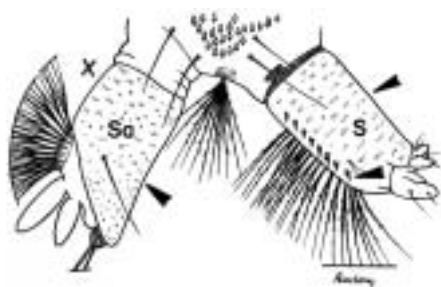


KEY TO THE SUBGENERA OF *CULEX* AND *LUTZIA* FOURTH-INSTAR LARVAE

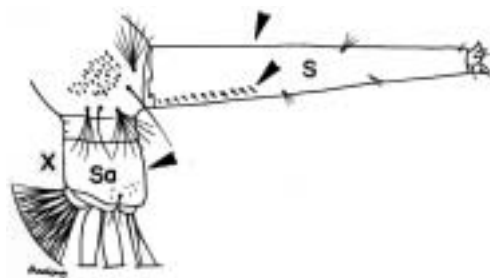
Characters: Seta 1-S represented by 3 or more pairs of setae

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

1. Siphon distinctly longer than saddle, if shorter, then
2. Pecten not extending to apex of siphon



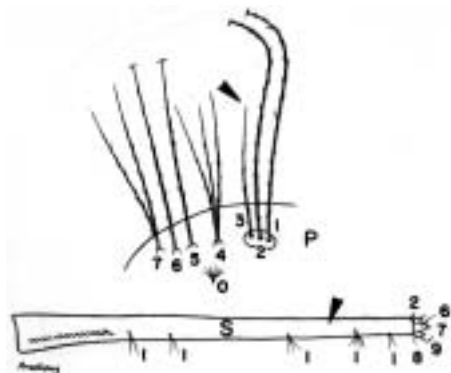
LUTZIA^a
Subgenus *Metalutzia*



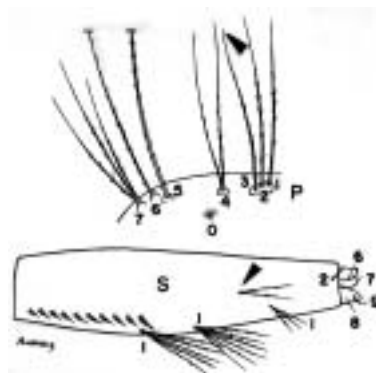
CULEX

1. Seta 3-P distinctly shorter and weaker than setae 1,2-P
2. Siphon without lateral setae

1. Seta 3-P as long or slightly shorter and as strong as setae 1,2-P
2. Siphon usually with 1-3 lateral setae^b



└─▶ To PLATE 2



└─▶ To PLATE 3 (Above)

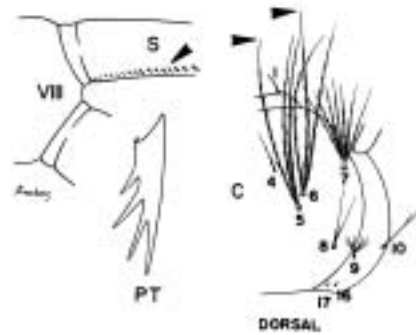
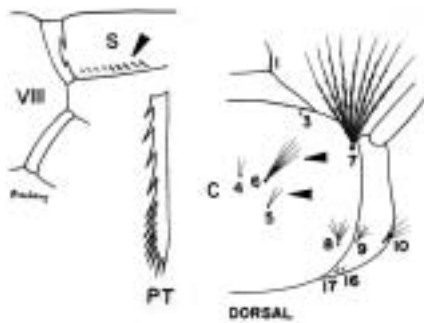
^aThe larvae of *Lutzia* are inseparable and are not included in this key.

^bExcept in subgenus *Oculeomyia* and *Cx. gelidus* of subgenus *Culex*.

From PLATE 1: Seta 3-P distinctly shorter and weaker than setae 1,2-P; siphon without lateral setae

1. Pecten spines long, each with 2 types of denticles, distal denticles closely spaced and proximal denticles widely spaced
2. Setae 5,6-C short, seta 5-C about half length of seta 6-C

1. Pecten spines short, each with denticles of similar size
2. Setae 5,6-C long, seta 5-C about length of seta 6-C

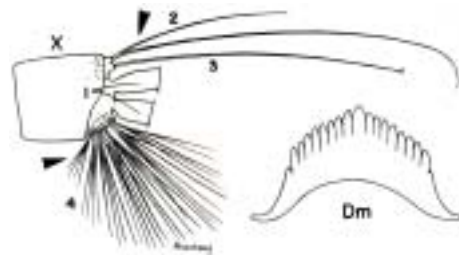
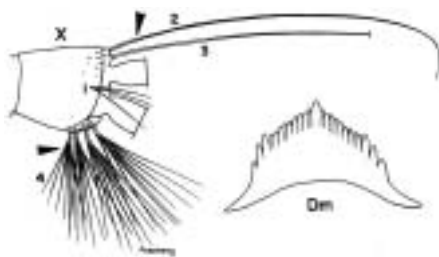


Subgenus *Eumelanomyia*
Mochthogenes Group

↳ To PLATE 21

1. Dorsomentum of head with more than 25 narrow teeth
2. Seta 4-X usually with 4 pairs of setae, occasionally 5 or 6
3. Seta 2-X single

1. Dorsomentum of head with fewer than 25 broad teeth
2. Seta 4-X with 5 or more pairs of setae
3. Seta 2-X single or branched



Subgenus *Culiciomyia*

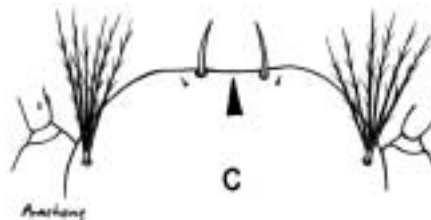
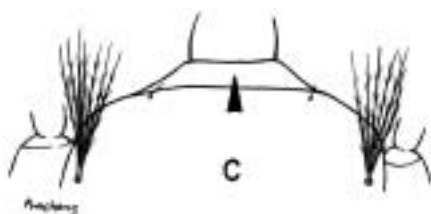
↳ To PLATE 13

↳ To PLATE 3 (Below)

From PLATE 1: Seta 3-P as long or slightly shorter and as strong as setae 1,2-P; siphon usually with 1-3 lateral setae

Median labral plate distinct and separate from dorsal apotome

Median labral plate not distinguished from dorsal apotome



Subgenus *Culex*

Subgenus *Oculeomyia*

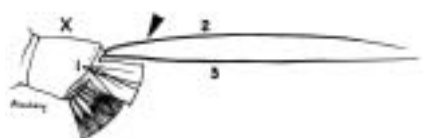
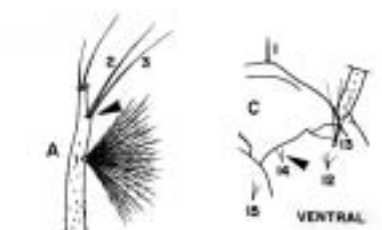
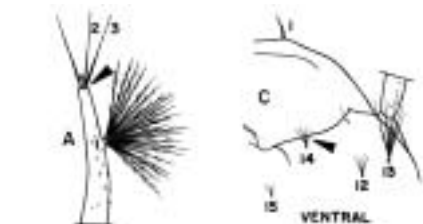
➤ To PLATE 4

➤ To PLATE 37

From PLATE 2: Dorsomentum of head with fewer than 25 broad teeth; seta 4-X with 5 or more pairs of setae; seta 2-X single or branched

1. Setae 2,3-A placed at apex of antenna
2. Seta 2-X single
3. Seta 14-C with 4-6 branches

1. Setae 2,3-A placed subapically, if at apex then
2. Seta 2-X usually branched
3. Seta 14-C bifid (occasionally triple or more branched)



Subgenus *Eumelanomyia*
Protomelanoconion Group

Subgenus *Lophoceraomyia*

➤ To PLATE 21

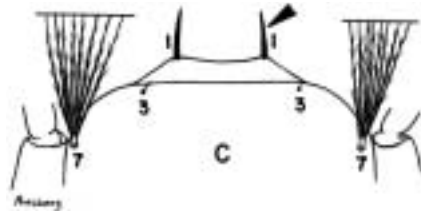
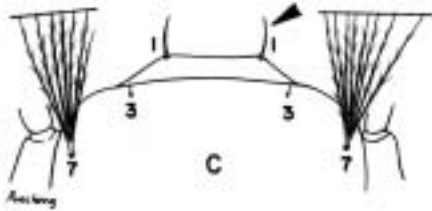
➤ To PLATE 24

KEY TO THE SPECIES OF SUBGENUS *CULEX*
FOURTH-INSTAR LARVAE

From PLATE 3: Median labral plate distinct and separate from dorsal apotome

Seta 1-C pale, slender and distally tapered or filamentous

Seta 1-C dark, stout, apex pointed or blunt



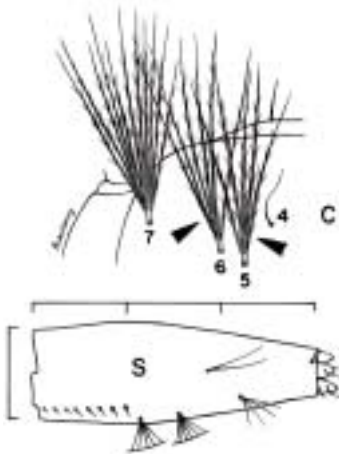
➤ To PLATE 5

1. Setae 5,6-C with 4-6 branches

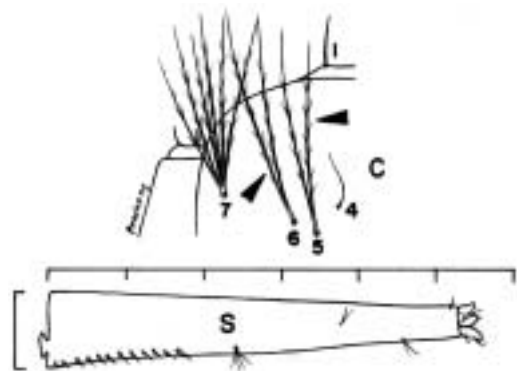
2. Siphon swollen medially, length less than 4 times width at base

1. Setae 5,6-C double

2. Siphon gently tapered, length 4-9 times width at base



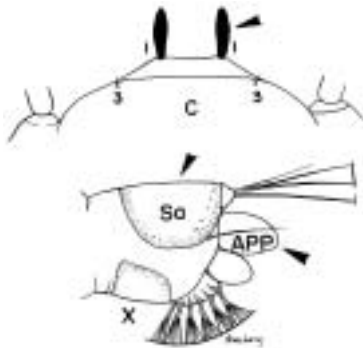
Cx. quinquefasciatus



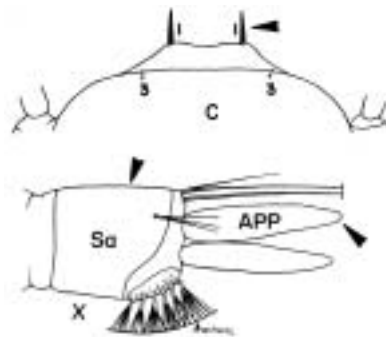
Cx. fuscocephala

From PLATE 4: Seta 1-C dark, stout, apex pointed or blunt

1. Seta 1-C flattened, with blunt apex
2. Anal papillae shorter than saddle

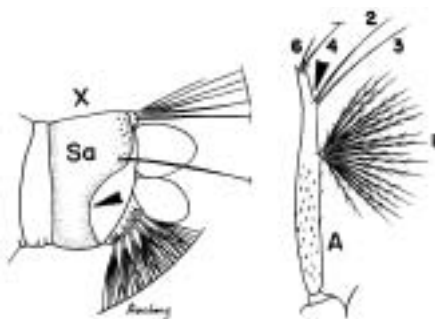


1. Seta 1-C not flattened, tapering to sharp point
2. Anal papillae longer than saddle



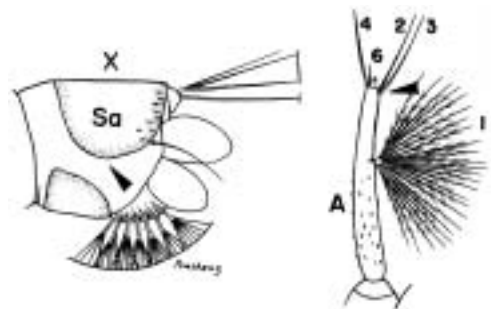
➤ To PLATE 6

1. Saddle complete
2. Seta 2,3-A inserted subapically



Cx. sitiens

1. Saddle incomplete
2. Seta 2,3-A inserted apically



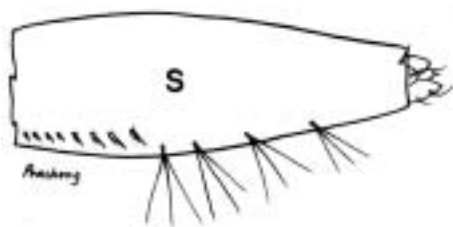
Cx. alis

PLATE 6

From PLATE 5: Seta 1-C not flattened, tapering to sharp point; anal papillae longer than saddle

Siphon short, fusiform, middle distinctly swollen, length 3-4 times width at base

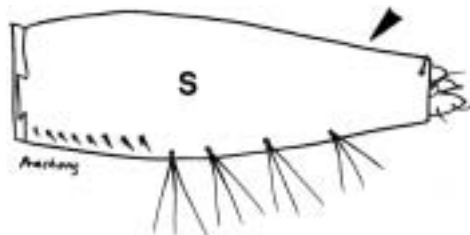
Siphon longer, more or less cylindrical, length at least 5 times width at base



➤ To PLATE 7

Siphon with a strong subapical spine on dorsal surface

Siphon without a strong subapical spine on dorsal surface

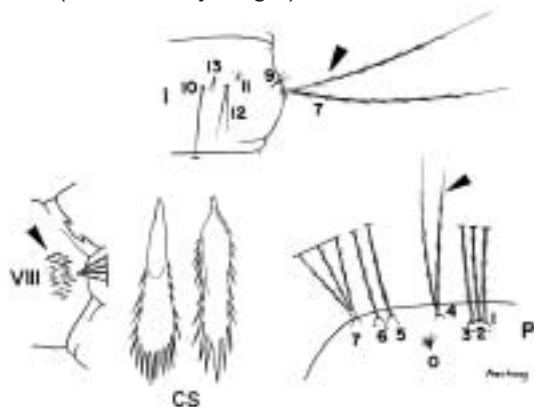


Cx. hutchinsoni

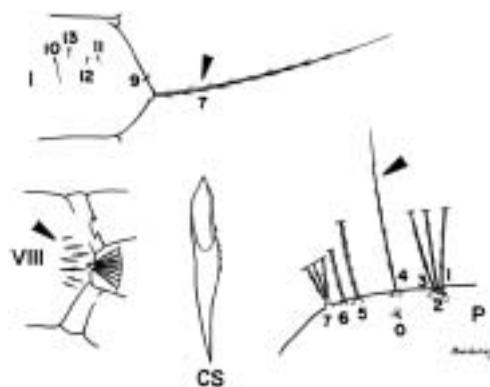
Cx. gelidus

From PLATE 6: Siphon longer, more or less cylindrical, length at least 5 times width at base

1. Seta 7-I double
2. Comb scales rounded and evenly fringed or with pointed apex and fringe at sides
3. Seta 4-P with 2 or more branches (occasionally single)

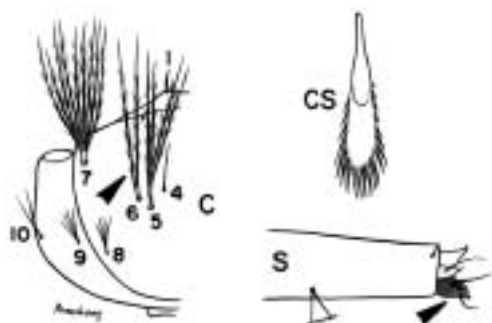


1. Seta 7-I single
2. Comb scales spinelike with pointed apex, with or without fringe at sides, if rounded at apex then
3. Seta 4-P single

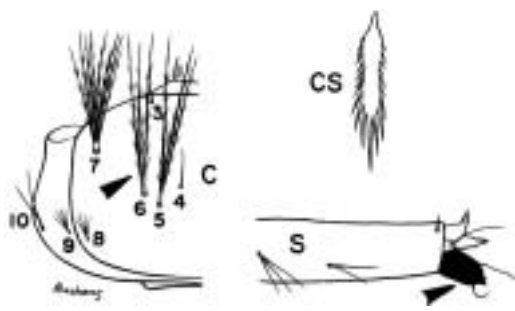


➤ To PLATE 8 (Above)

1. Seta 6-C double (sometimes triple)
2. Comb scales evenly fringed at sides and apex
3. Posterolateral plate of spiracular apparatus small, dark brown



1. Seta 6-C triple (sometimes 4-branched)
2. Comb scales spinelike or with pointed apex, fringed at sides
3. Posterolateral plate of spiracular apparatus large, blackish



Cx. tritaeniorhynchus

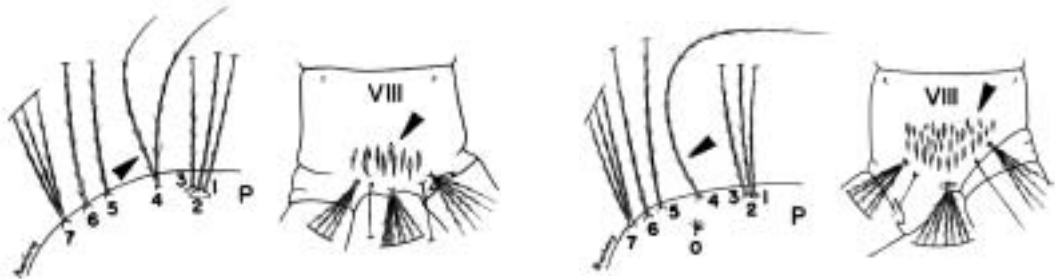
➤ To PLATE 8 (Below)

PLATE 8

From PLATE 7: Seta 7-I single; comb scales spinelike with pointed apex, with or without fringe at sides, if rounded at apex then; seta 4-P single

1. Seta 4-P with 2 or more branches
2. Comb with no more than 25 scales

1. Seta 4-P single
2. Comb with more than 25 scales



Mimetic Subgroups

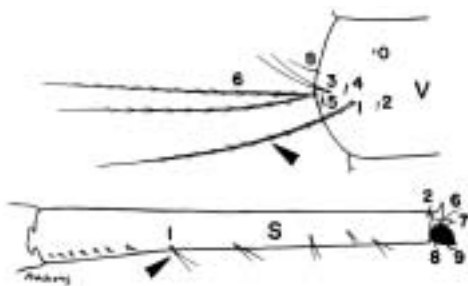
↳ To PLATE 9

↳ To PLATE 11

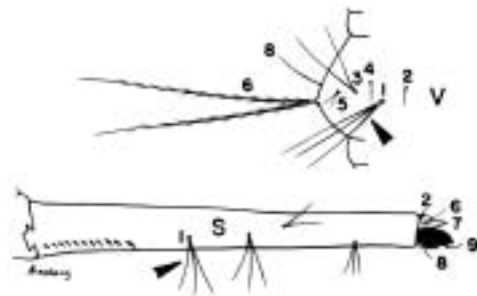
From PLATE 7: Seta 6-C triple (sometimes 4-branched); comb scales spinelike or with pointed apex, fringed at sides; posterolateral plate of spiracular apparatus large, blackish

1. Seta 1-IV, V single and strong, as long as seta 6-IV, V
2. Seta 1-S inconspicuous, shorter than diameter of siphon

1. Seta 1-IV, V with 2 or more branches, shorter than seta 6-IV, V
2. Seta 1-S conspicuous, as long as or longer than diameter of siphon



Cx. whitei

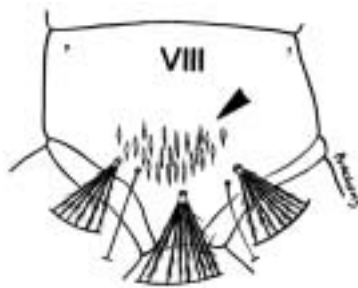
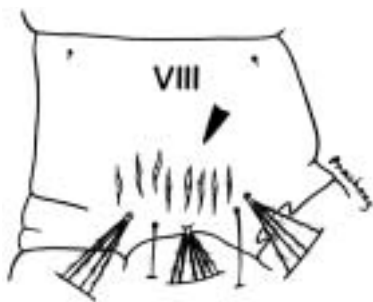


Cx. barraudi and *Cx. edwardsi*

From PLATE 8: Seta 4-P with 2 or more branches; comb with no more than 25 scales

Comb with 4-8 large spinelike scales

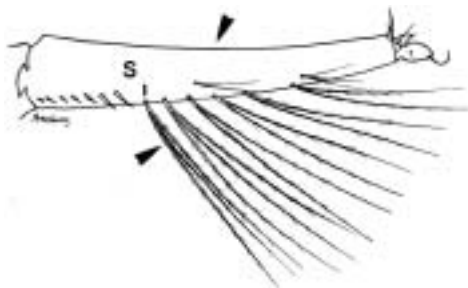
Comb with more than 10 scales in 3 or 4 rows



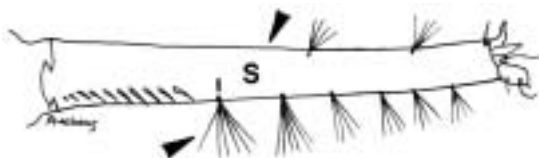
➔ To PLATE 10

1. Siphon strongly tapered and distinctly curved
2. Seta 1-S with 2 or 3 branches, each 4 or 5 times longer than diameter of siphon at point of attachment

1. Siphon moderately tapered, straight or slightly curved
2. Seta 1-S with 4-6 branches no longer than diameter of siphon at point of attachment



Cx. whitmorei

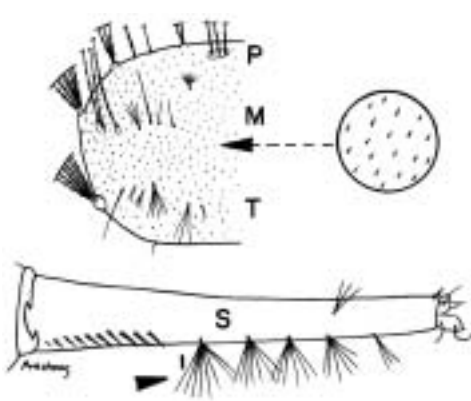


Cx. pseudovishnui

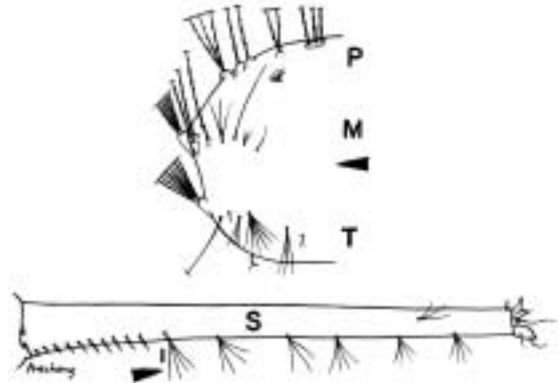
From PLATE 9: Comb with more than 10 scales in 3 or 4 rows

1. Thorax with numerous spicules
2. Seta 1-S with 6 or more branches

1. Thorax without spicules
2. Seta 1-S with fewer than 6 branches

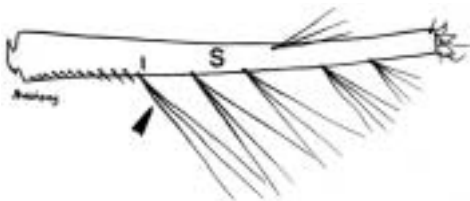


Cx. vishnui



Siphon strongly tapered distally, proximal pairs of seta 1-S long, 3-5 times as long as diameter of siphon at point of attachment

Siphon not strongly tapered distally, proximal pairs of seta 1-S shorter or slightly longer than diameter of siphon at point of attachment



Cx. alienus

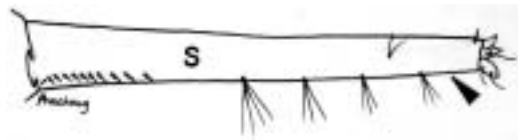
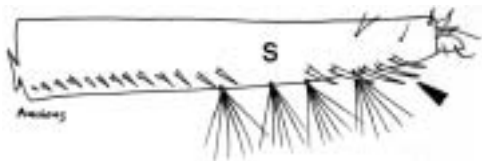


Cx. perplexus

From PLATE 8: Seta 4-P single; comb with more than 25 scales

Siphon with one or more (usually more) strong spines on distal 0.5 of ventral surface

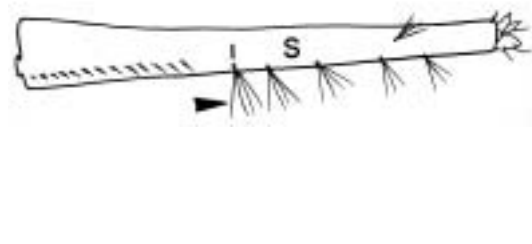
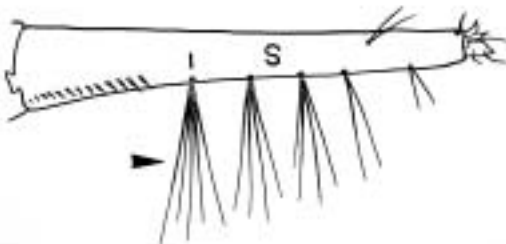
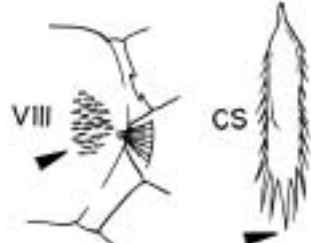
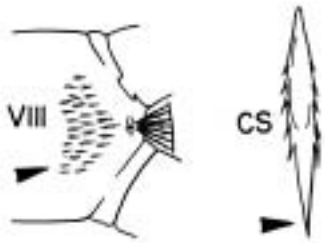
Siphon without spines on distal 0.5 of ventral surface



Cx. jacksoni

1. Comb scales with strong median apical spine
2. Seta 1-S strong, 2-3 times as long as diameter of siphon at point of attachment

1. Comb scales with or without strong median apical spine
2. Seta 1-S weak, shorter than or as long as diameter of siphon at point of attachment



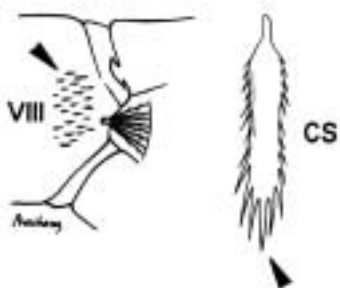
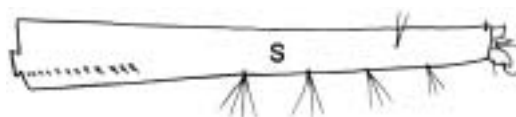
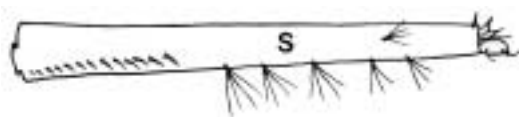
Cx. mimeticus

➡ To PLATE 12

From PLATE 11: Comb scales with or without strong median apical spine; seta 1-S weak, shorter than or as long as diameter of siphon at point of attachment

1. Siphon long, 7 or more times width at base
2. Comb scales with median apical spine slightly longer than lateral spines

1. Siphon shorter, thicker and darker, usually less than 7 times width at base
2. Comb scales with median apical spine similar to lateral spines



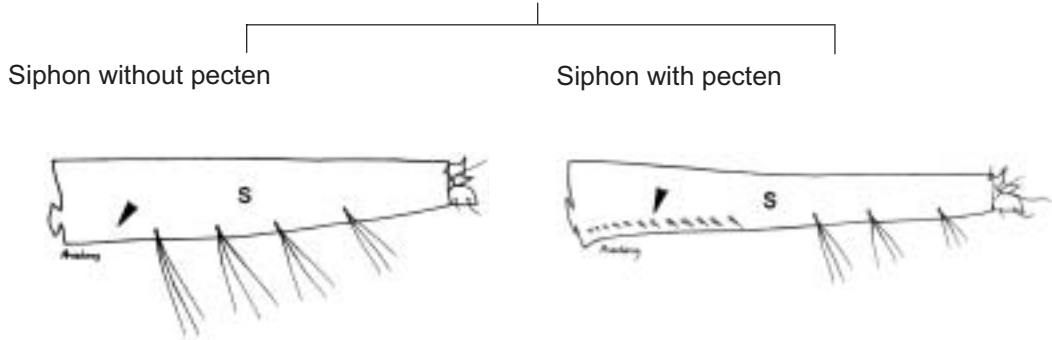
Cx. mimulus



Cx. murrelli

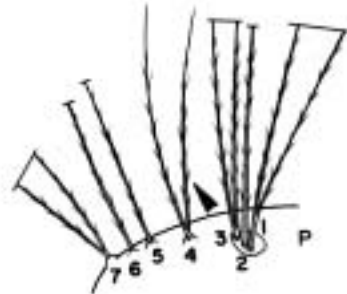
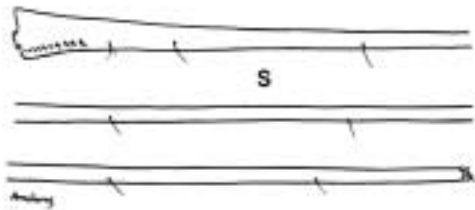
KEY TO THE SPECIES OF SUBGENUS *CULICIOMYIA*
FOURTH-INSTAR LARVAE

From PLATE 2: Dorsomentum of head with more than 25 narrow teeth; seta 4-X usually with 4 pairs of setae, occasionally 5-6; seta 2-X single



Cx. dispectus

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Siphon very long and slender, length more than 30 times width at base 2. Seta 4-P with 6-8 branches | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Siphon not as long and slender, length less than 15 times width at base 2. Seta 4-P with 1-5 branches |
|---|---|



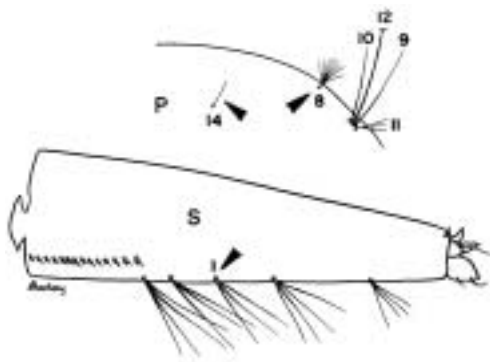
Cx. termi

➤ To PLATE 14

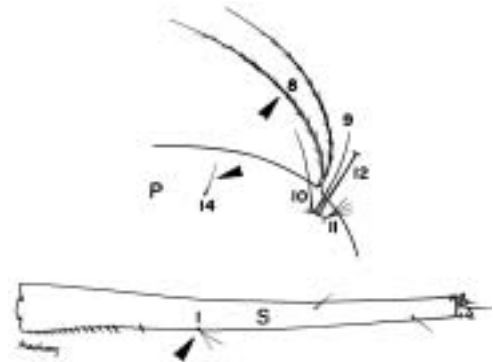
From PLATE 13: Siphon not as long and slender, length less than 15 times width at base; seta 4-P with 1-5 branches

1. Seta 8-P very short, no longer than seta 14-P
2. Siphon with 5 pairs of seta 1-S

1. Seta 8-P much longer than seta 14-P
2. Siphon with 3 or 4 (rarely 5) pairs of seta 1-S

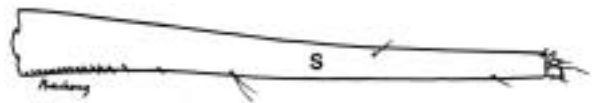
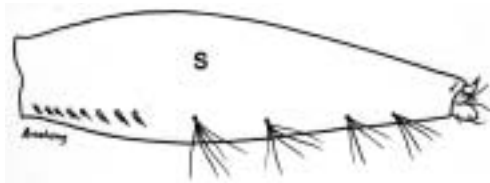


Cx. harrisoni



Siphon swollen or distinctly expanded medially

Siphon slender and gently tapering toward apex, sometimes slightly expanded in the middle



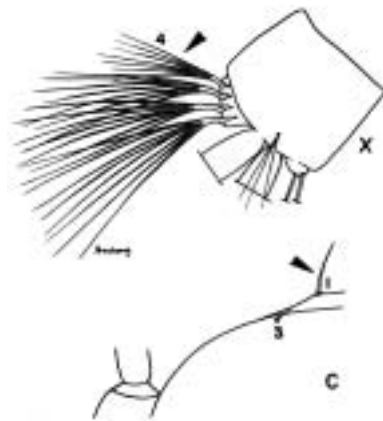
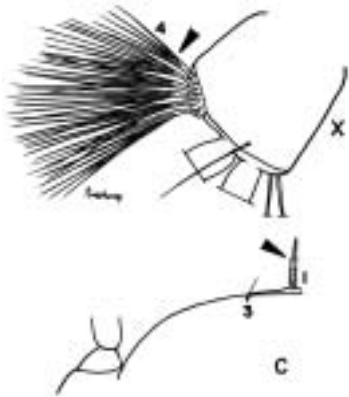
➤ To PLATE 15

➤ To PLATE 16 (Above)

From PLATE 14: Siphon swollen or distinctly expanded medially

1. Ventral brush (seta 4-X) with 5 or more pairs of setae
2. Seta 1-C flat, dark, spiniform, with lateral barbs or fine spicules

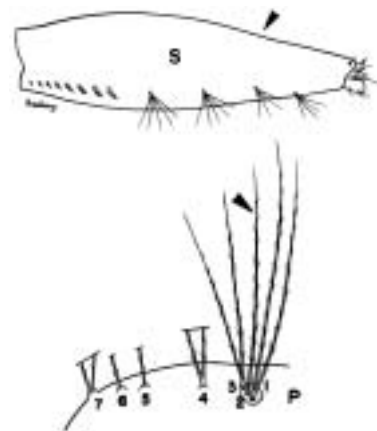
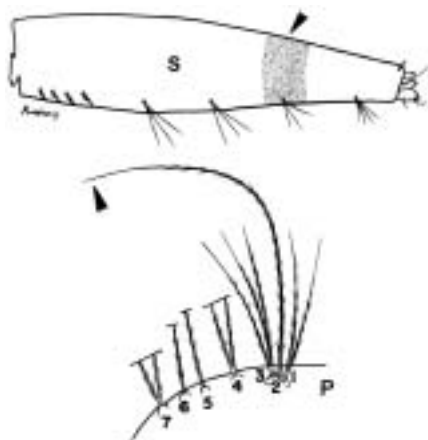
1. Ventral brush (seta 4-X) with fewer than 5 pairs of setae
2. Seta 1-C pale, flat or filamentous, with or without lateral barbs



Cx. lampangensis

1. Siphon with a dark subapical band
2. Seta 2-P much longer than setae 1- and 3-P

1. Siphon without a dark subapical band
2. Seta 2-P slightly shorter than setae 1- and/or 3-P



Cx. barrinus

➡ To PLATE 16 (Below)

From PLATE 14: Siphon slender and gently tapering toward apex, sometimes slightly expanded in the middle

Siphon with a false joint beyond middle due to the lack of sclerotization in an irregular ring

Siphon without a false joint



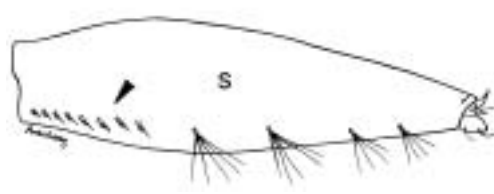
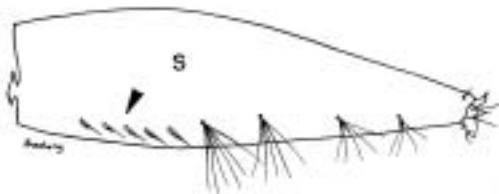
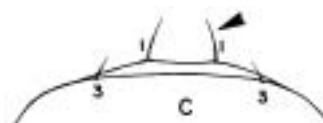
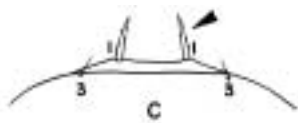
Cx. nigropunctatus

↳ To PLATE 17

From PLATE 15: Siphon without a dark subapical band; seta 2-P slightly shorter than setae 1- and/or 3-P

1. Seta 1-C robust, lightly pigmented, frequently with lateral spicules
2. Siphon with 3-5 pecten spines

1. Seta 1-C fine, filamentous
2. Siphon with 6-10 pecten spines



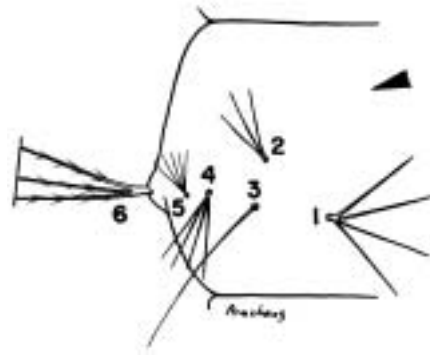
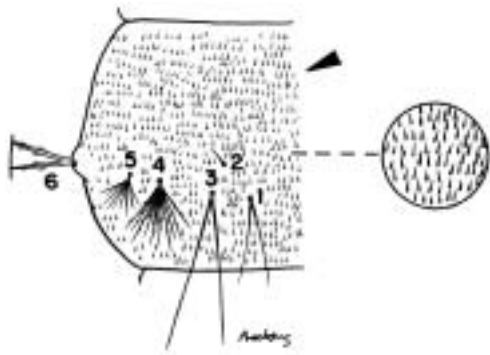
Cx. papuensis

Cx. pallidothorax

From PLATE 16: Siphon without a false joint

Thorax and/or abdomen with distinct spicules

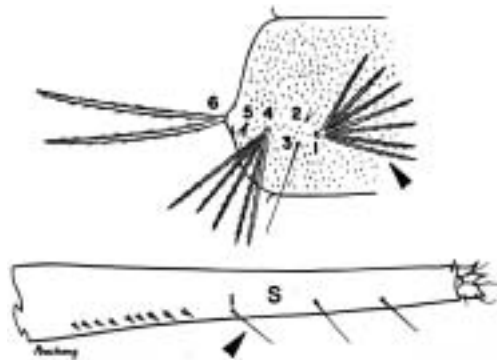
Thorax and/or abdomen without distinct spicules



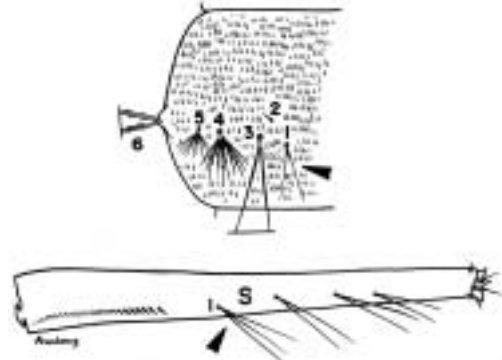
↳ To PLATE 18

1. Thorax and abdomen with strong stellate setae
2. Siphon with 3 pairs of seta 1-S
3. Seta 1-S single

1. Thorax and abdomen without strong stellate setae
2. Siphon with 4 pairs of seta 1-S
3. Seta 1-S with 2-4 branches



Cx. thurmanorum

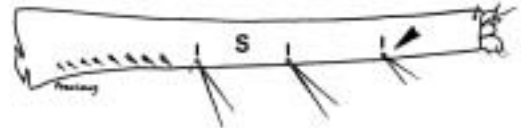
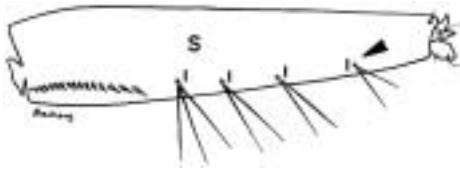


Cx. spiculothorax

From PLATE 17: Thorax and/or abdomen without distinct spicules

Siphon with 4 or more pairs of seta 1-S

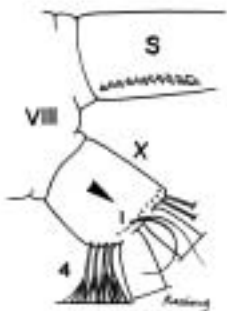
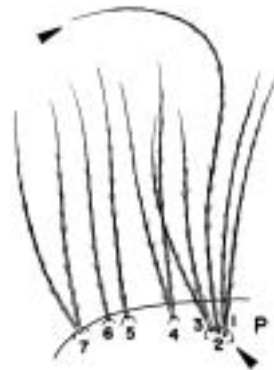
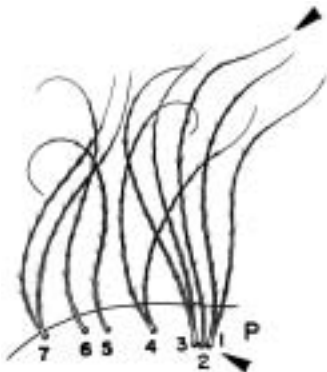
Siphon with 3 pairs of seta 1-S



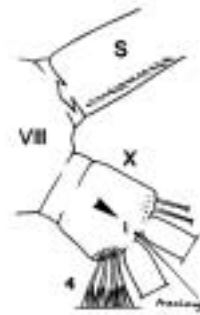
↳ To PLATE 19

1. Seta 2-P slightly longer than setae 1,3-P
2. Seta 1-X double

1. Seta 2-P distinctly longer than seta 3-P
2. Seta 1-X single



Cx. viridiventer

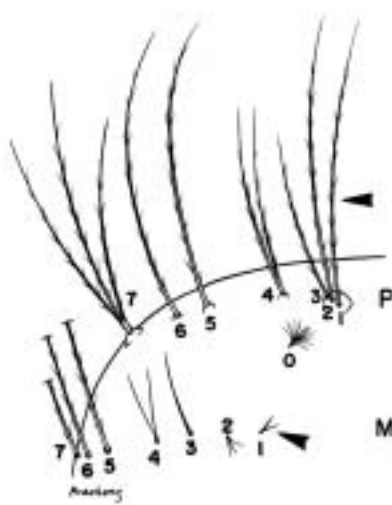
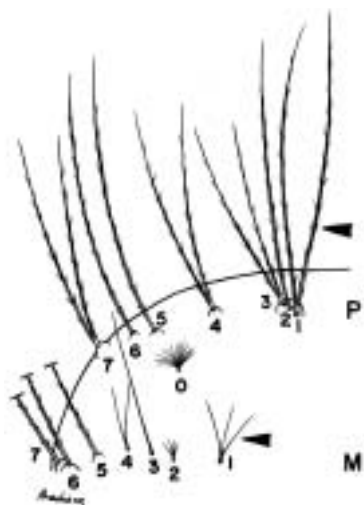


Cx. sasai

From PLATE 18: Siphon with 3 pairs of seta 1-S

- 1. Setae 1,2,3-P not all single
- 2. Seta 1-M much longer than seta 2-M

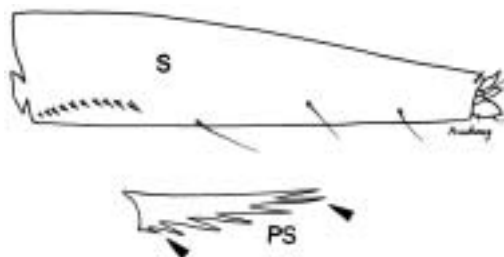
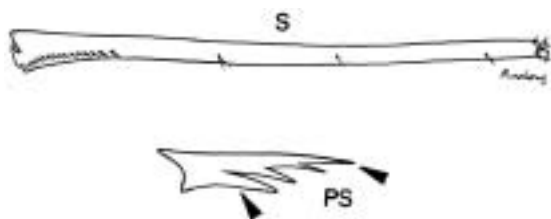
- 1. Setae 1,2,3-P all single
- 2. Seta 1-M minute to slightly longer than seta 2-M



Cx. bailyi

- 1. Siphon very long and slender, length more than 8.5 times width at base
- 2. Pecten spines with basal denticles distinctly stouter than distal denticles

- 1. Siphon not as long and slender, length less than 8.5 times width at base
- 2. Pecten spines without distinctly stouter basal denticles



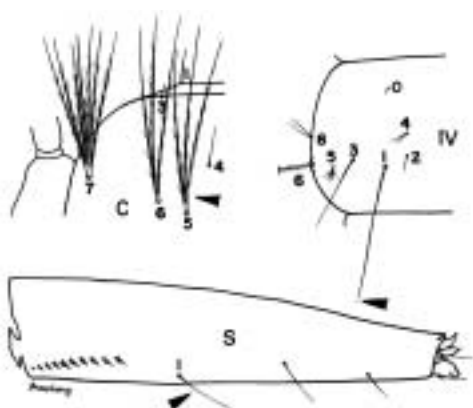
Cx. scanloni

→ To PLATE 20

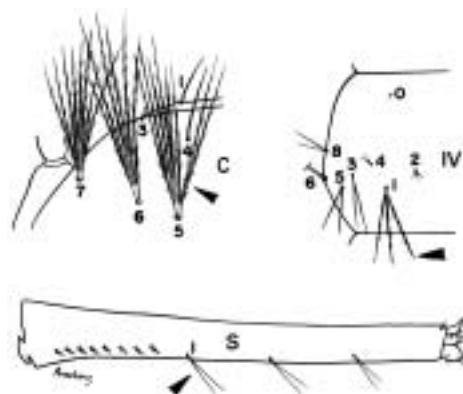
From PLATE 19: Siphon not as long and slender, length less than 8.5 times width at base; pecten spines without distinctly stouter basal denticles

1. Seta 5-C with 3 branches (occasionally 4)
2. Seta 1-IV, V very long, extending far beyond distal margin of segment
3. Seta 1-S single or double

1. Seta 5-C usually with 4 or more branches
2. Seta 1-IV, V not as long, not extending much beyond distal margin of segment
3. Seta 1-S with 2 or 3 branches



Cx. spathifurca

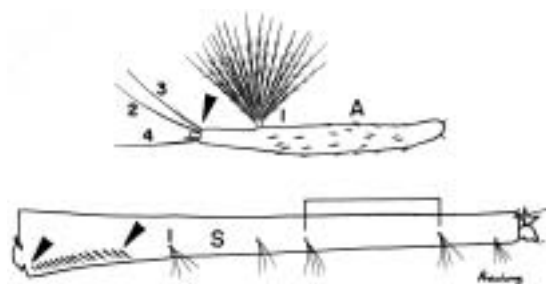


Cx. fragilis

KEY TO GROUPS, SUBGROUPS, AND SPECIES OF
SUBGENUS *EUMELANOMYIA* – FOURTH-INSTAR LARVAE

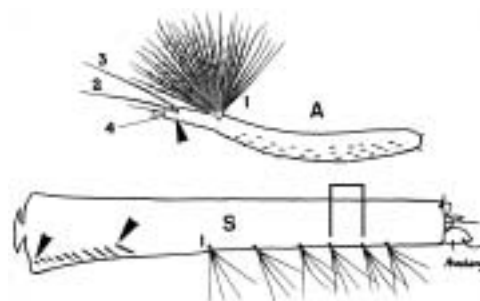
From PLATE 2: Pecten spines long, each with 2 types of denticles, distal denticles closely spaced and proximal denticles widely spaced; setae 5,6-C short, seta 5-C about half length of seta 6-C. **Or** From PLATE 3: Setae 2,3-A placed at apex of antenna; seta 2-X single; seta 14-C with 4-6 branches

1. Antennal setae 2,3-A placed apically
2. Siphon with seta 1-S short and widely spaced
3. Pecten with distal spines 2 or 3 times as long as basal spines



Protomelanoconion Group

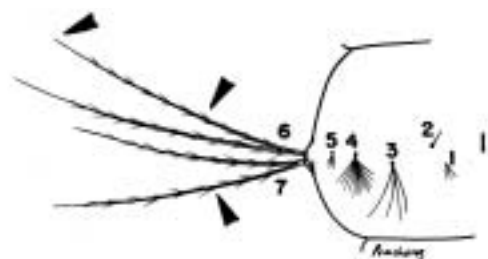
1. Antennal setae 2,3-A placed subapically
2. Siphon with seta 1-S subequal, closely spaced
3. Pecten with distal spines 4 or 5 times as long as basal spines



Mochthogenes Group^a

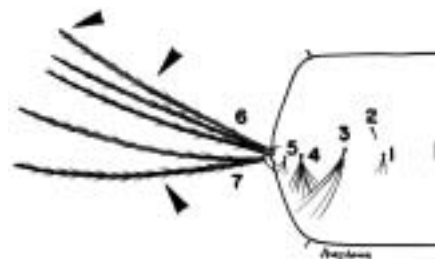
➤ To PLATE 22

Abdominal setae 6-I,II and 7-I pale yellowish and tapered to a fine point



Cx. brevipalpis

Abdominal setae 6-I,II and 7-I very dark brownish and abruptly tapered to a point



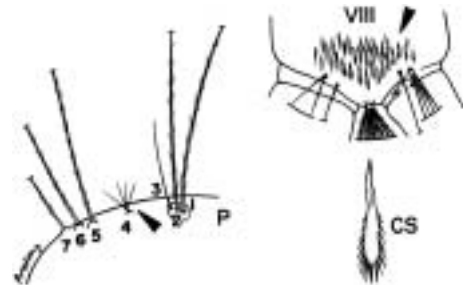
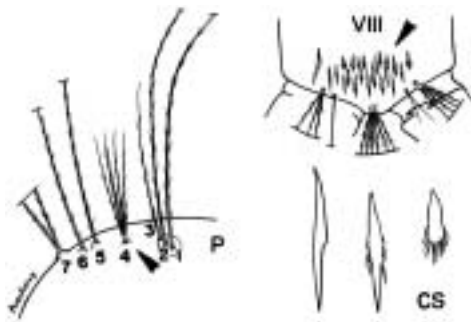
Cx. phangngae

^aThe larvae of *Cx. hinglungensis* and *Cx. otachati* are unknown.

From PLATE 21: Antennal setae 2, 3-A placed subapically; siphon with seta 1-S subequal, closely spaced; pecten with distal spines 4 or 5 times as long as basal spines

1. Comb with a few large spinelike scales mixed with several small, evenly fringed scales
2. Seta 4-P strong, nearly as long as seta 3-P

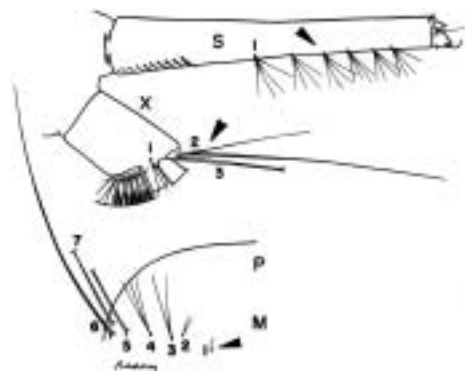
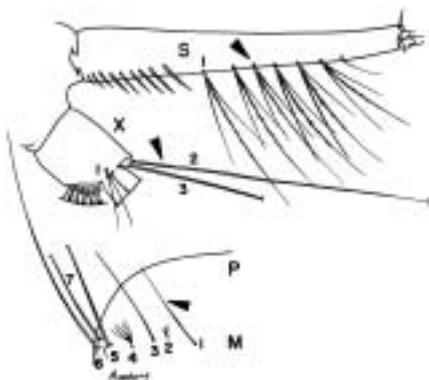
1. Comb with small evenly fringed scales only
2. Seta 4-P minute, much shorter than seta 3-P



Malayi Subgroup
Cx. malayi

1. Seta 2-X single
2. Siphon with 7 or 8 pairs of seta 1-S, most pairs with one branch much longer than others
3. Seta 1-M as long as seta 3-M

1. Seta 2-X usually double or triple
2. Siphon with 5 or 6 pairs of seta 1-S, most pairs without a much longer branch
3. Seta 1-M shorter than seta 3-M



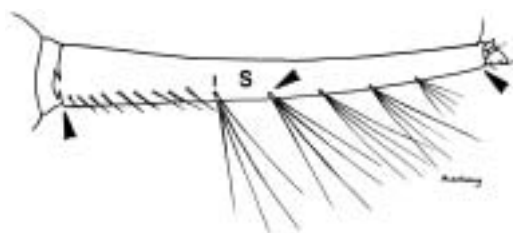
Cx. oresbius

➤ To PLATE 23

From PLATE 22: Seta 2-X usually double or triple; siphon with 5 or 6 pairs of seta 1-S, most pairs without a much longer branch; seta 1-M shorter than seta 3-M

1. Siphon broadest at base and tapering gently toward apex
2. First 2 or 3 pairs of seta 1-S long, length 3 or 4 times as long as width at point of attachment

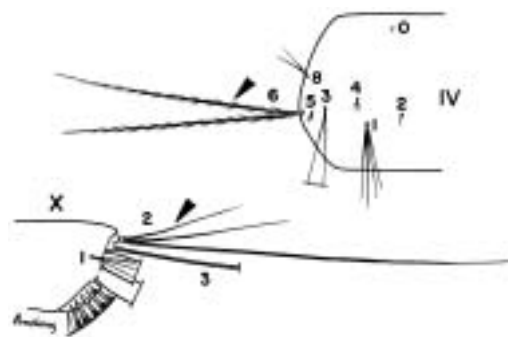
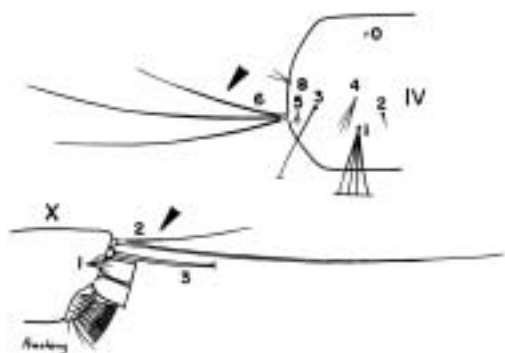
1. Siphon more or less cylindrical, not obviously tapered distally
2. Most pairs of seta 1-S short, as long as width at point of attachment



Cx. tenuipalpis

1. Seta 6-III-V with 3 or 4 branches, if double then
2. Seta 2-X double

1. Seta 6-III-V double
2. Seta 2-X with 3 or 4 branches

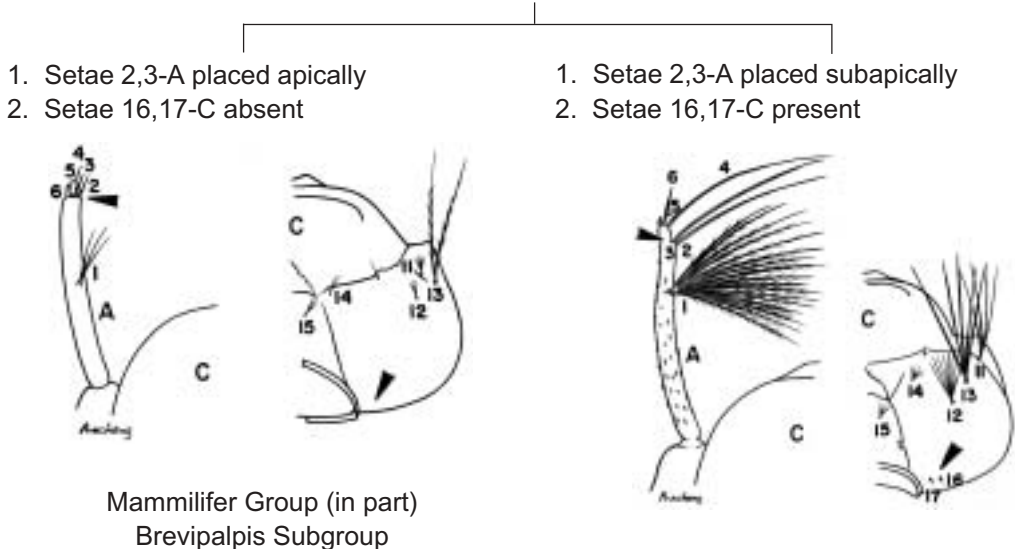


Cx. foliatus

Cx. richiei

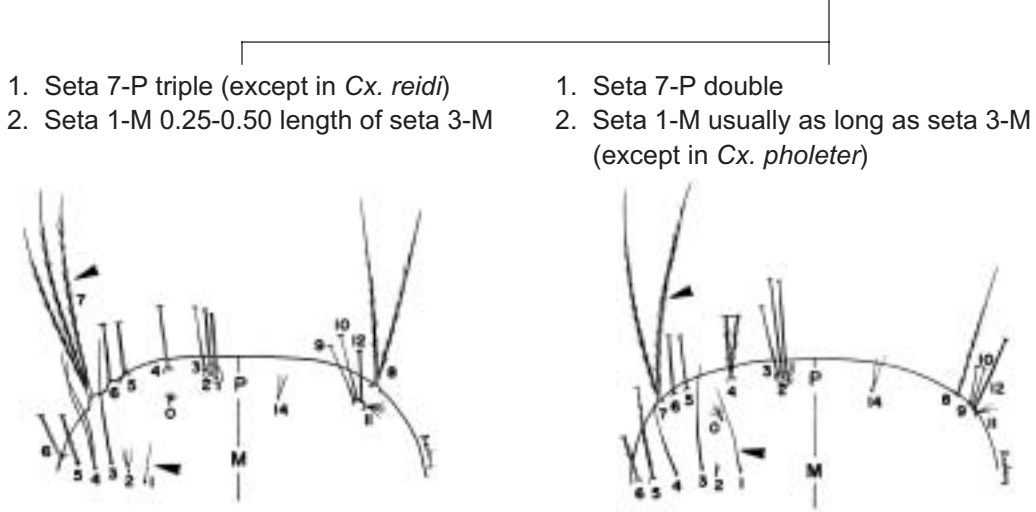
KEY TO GROUPS AND SPECIES OF SUBGENUS *LOPHOCERAOMYIA*
FOURTH-INSTAR LARVAE^a

From PLATE 3: Setae 2,3-A placed subapically, if at apex then; seta 2-X usually branched; seta 14-C bifid (occasionally triple or more branched)



Mammilifer Group (in part)
Brevipalpis Subgroup

↳ To PLATE 36 (Above)



Fraudatrix Group

Mammilifer Group (in part)
and Wilfredi Group

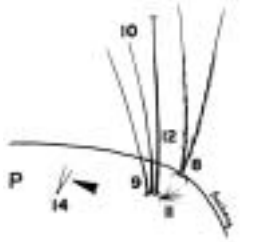
↳ To PLATE 25

↳ To PLATE 30

^aThe larvae of *Cx. gracicornis*, *Cx. hirtipalpis*, and *Cx. incomptus* are unknown.

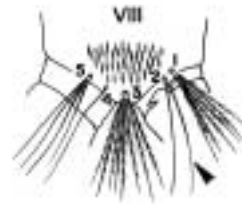
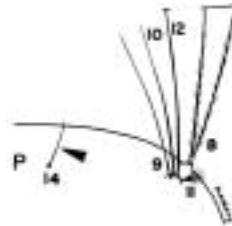
From PLATE 24: Seta 7-P triple; seta 1-M 0.25-0.50 length of seta 3-M

1. Seta 14-P double
2. Seta 2-VIII single



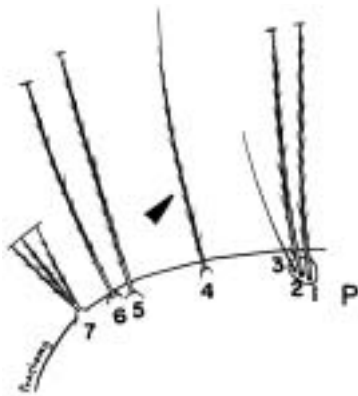
Minutissimus Subgroup
Cx. infantulus and *Cx. minutissimus*

1. Seta 14-P usually single
2. Seta 2-VIII double



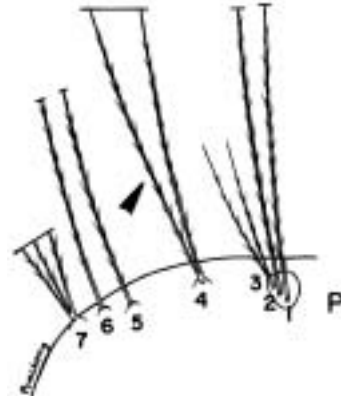
Fraudatrix Subgroup

Seta 4-P single



➤ To PLATE 26

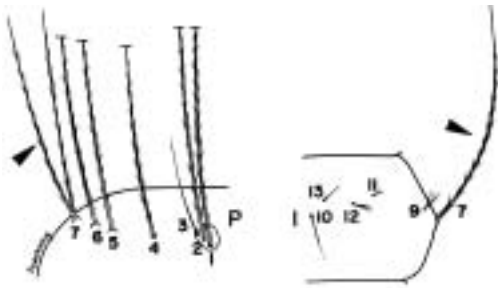
Seta 4-P double



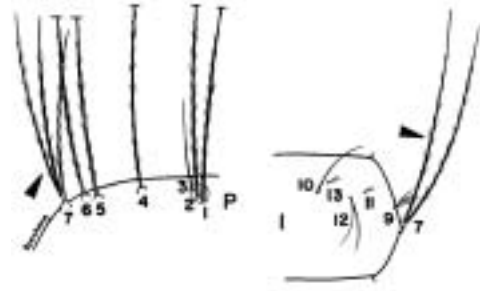
➤ To PLATE 27

From PLATE 25: Seta 4-P single

1. Seta 7-P double
2. Seta 7-I single

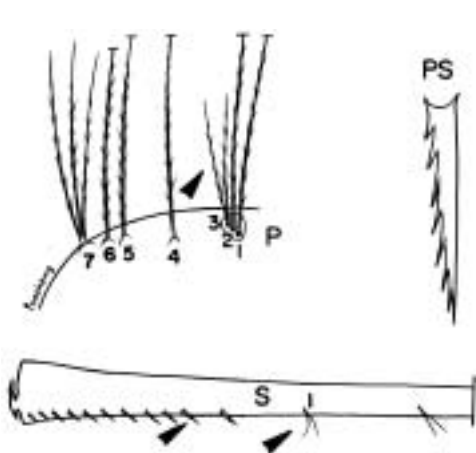


1. Seta 7-P triple
2. Seta 7-I double



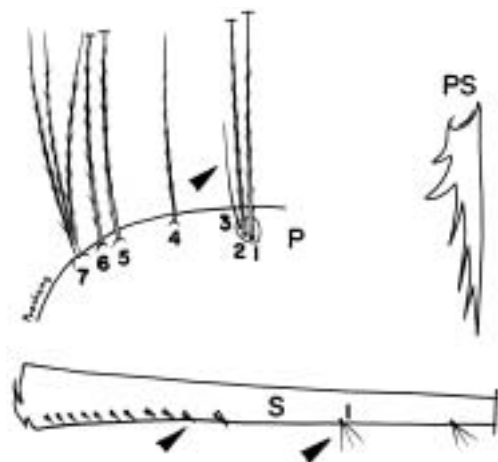
Cx. reidi

1. Seta 3-P double
2. Seta 1-S single or double
3. Pecten spines with graded denticles



Cx. aculeatus

1. Seta 3-P single
2. Seta 1-S with 3 or 4 branches
3. Pecten spines with strong basal denticles

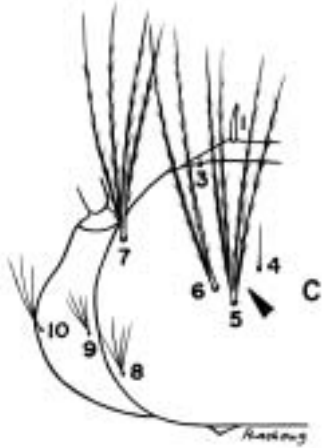


Cx. quadripalpis

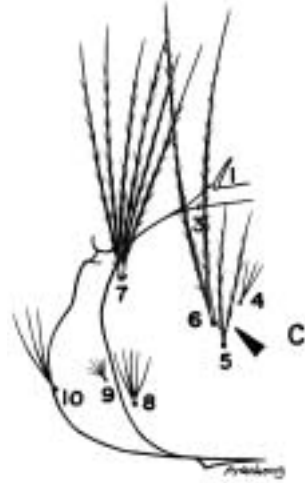
From PLATE 25: Seta 4-P double

Seta 5-C with 3 or more branches

Seta 5-C double

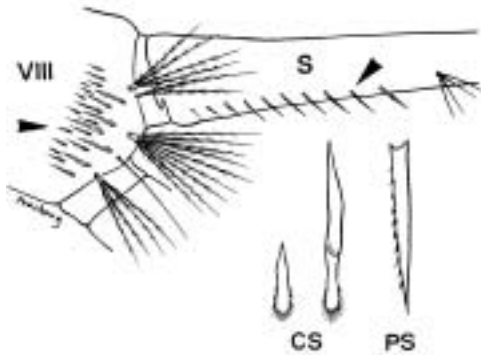


Cx. cinctellus

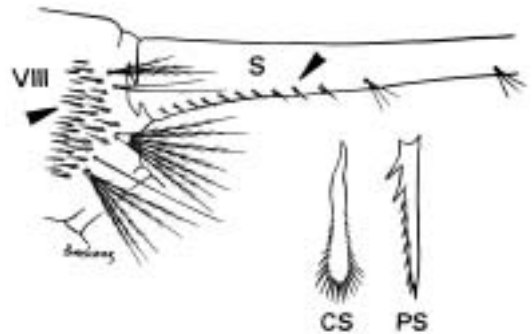


1. Comb scales strongly differentiated, an anterior row of short scales and a posterior row of remarkably long ones
2. Pecten spines simple or with numerous inconspicuous fine denticles

1. Comb scales similar in length and size
2. Pecten spines with distinct fringe of strong denticles



Cx. alphas

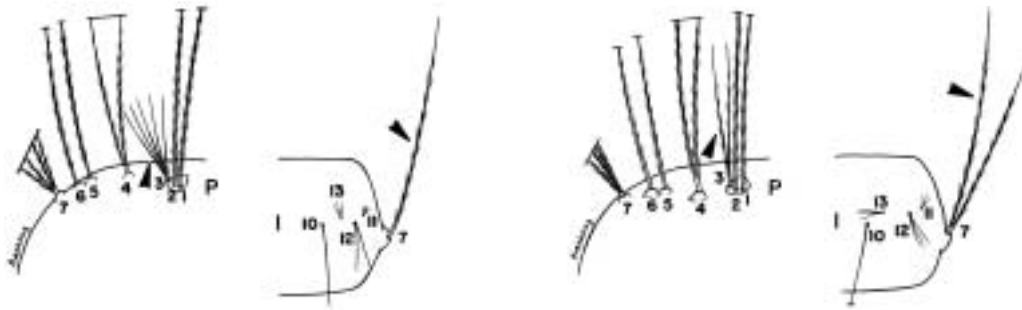


➔ To PLATE 28

From PLATE 27: Comb scales similar in length and size; pecten spines with distinct fringe of strong denticles

1. Seta 3-P with 4 or more branches, usually more
2. Seta 7-I single

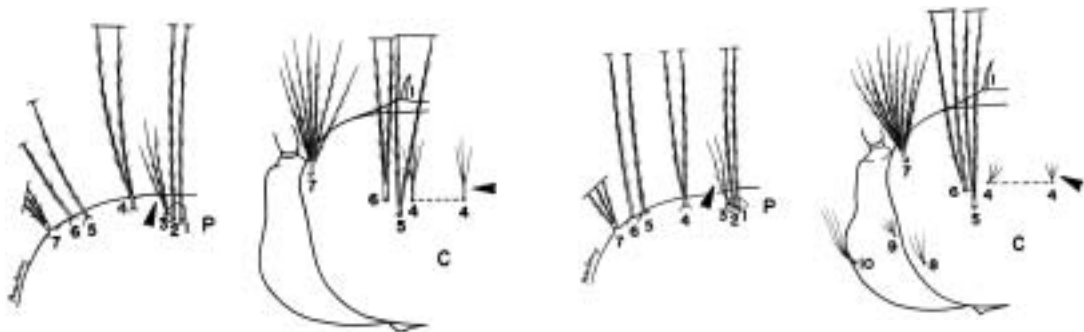
1. Seta 3-P single to 4-branched
2. Seta 7-I double



Cx. rubithoracis

1. Seta 3-P with 3 or 4 branches
2. Seta 4-C longer than distance between bases of the pair

1. Seta 3-P single or double
2. Seta 4-C at most 0.5 as long as distance between bases of the pair



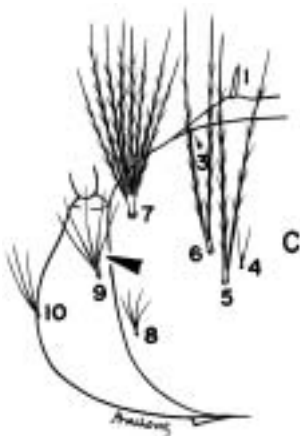
Cx. whartoni

➤ To PLATE 29

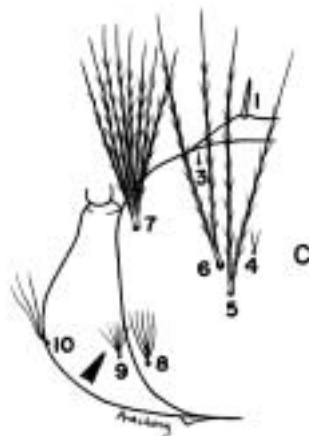
From PLATE 28: Seta 3-P single or double; seta 4-C at most 0.5 as long as distance between bases of the pair

Seta 9-C larger than seta 8-C and placed at a considerable distance cephalad of the latter

Seta 9-C subequal to seta 8-C and placed slightly cephalad of the latter

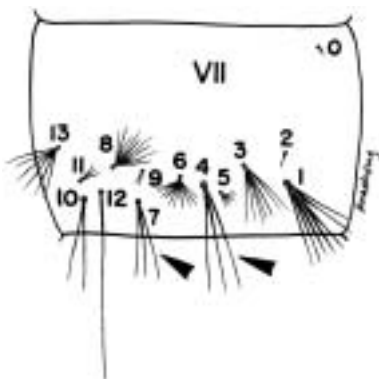


Cx. macdonaldi

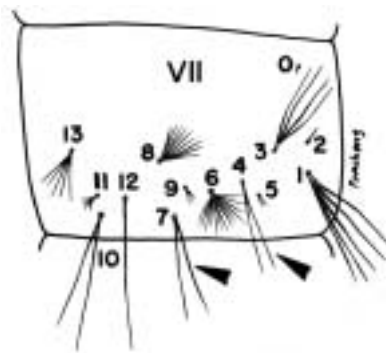


Setae 4- and 7-VII usually triple

Setae 4- and 7-VII usually double



Cx. paioji

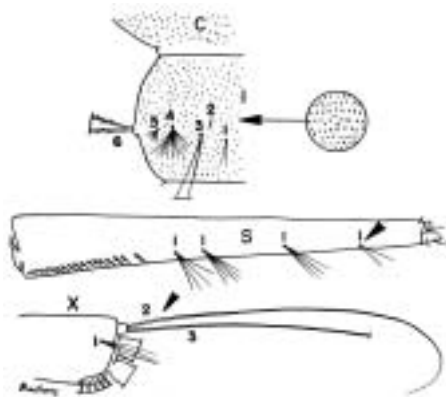


Cx. variatus

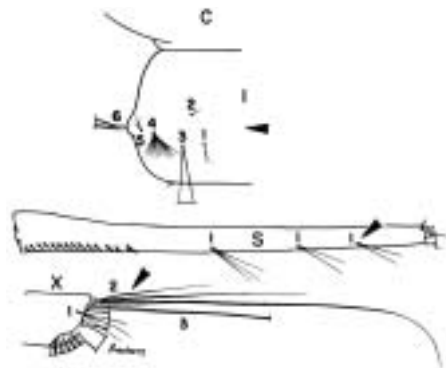
From PLATE 24: Seta 7-P double; seta 1-M usually as long as seta 3-M

1. Thorax and abdomen heavily spiculate, spicules large, setiform
2. Siphon with 4 pairs of seta 1-S
3. Seta 2-X single

1. Thorax and abdomen not spiculate or lightly to moderately spiculate
2. Siphon with 3 or 4 pairs of seta 1-S
3. Seta 2-X branched^a

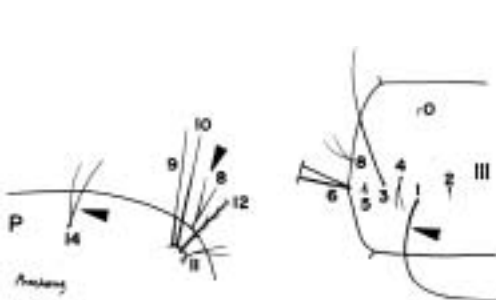


Cx. spiculosus

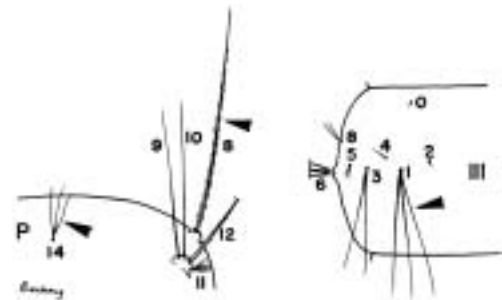


1. Seta 8-P usually small, inconspicuous, same size as seta 14-P
2. Seta 1-III-VI single

1. Seta 8-P strong, conspicuous, much longer than seta 14-P
2. Seta 1-III-VI with 2 or more branches



Cx. pholeter



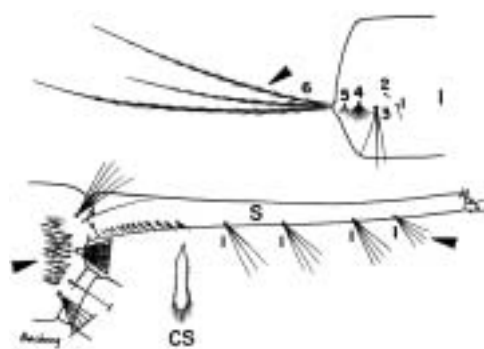
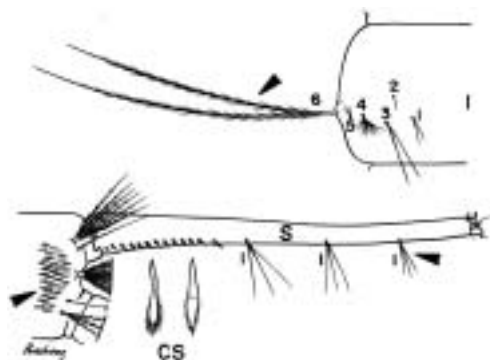
^aOccasionally single in *Cx. eukrines*.

➔ To PLATE 31

From PLATE 30: Seta 8-P strong, conspicuous, much longer than seta 14-P; seta 1-III-VI with 2 or more branches

1. Seta 6-I,II double
2. Comb scales with pointed apical fringe, or produced into a strong median spine
3. Siphon with 3 pairs of seta 1-S

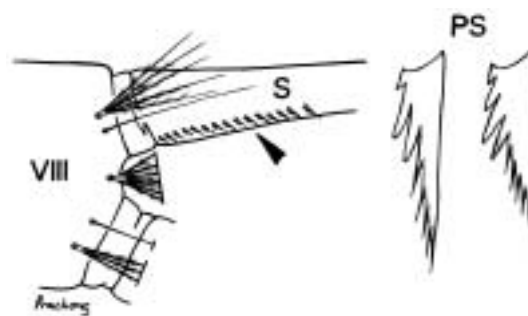
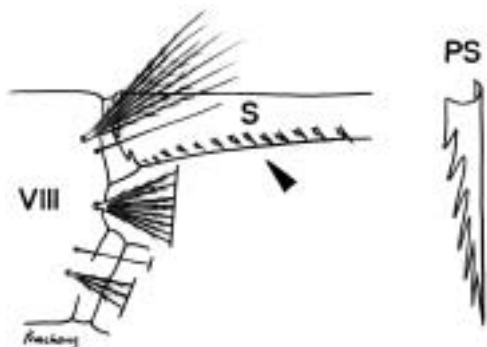
1. Seta 6-I and usually on 6-II triple
2. Comb scales with evenly rounded apical fringe of fine spicules
3. Siphon with 3 or 4 pairs of seta 1-S



↳ To PLATE 32

Pecten spines with graded denticles

Pecten spines with 1-3 strong basal denticles and 5 or more graded denticles distally

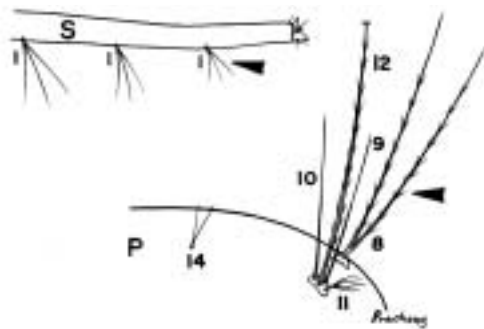


Cx. bicornutus

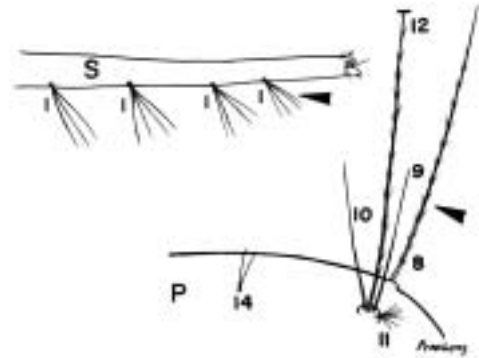
Cx. minor

From PLATE 31: Seta 6-I and usually on 6-II triple; comb scales with evenly rounded apical fringe of fine spicules; siphon with 3 or 4 pairs of seta 1-S

1. Siphon with 3 pairs of seta 1-S, if 4 pairs then
2. Seta 8-P double

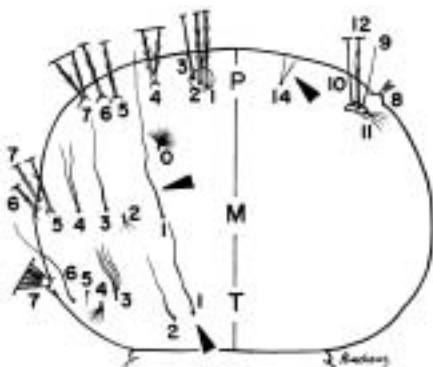


1. Siphon with 4 pairs of seta 1-S
2. Seta 8-P usually single



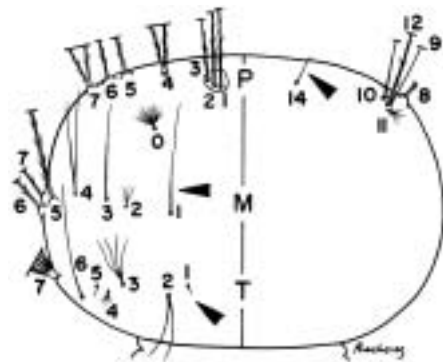
↳ To PLATE 33

1. Seta 14-P double
2. Seta 1-M longer than seta 3-M
3. Seta 1-T longer than 2-T, same size as 6-T



Cx. bengalensis

1. Seta 14-P single
2. Seta 1-M shorter or as long as seta 3-M
3. Seta 1-T distinctly shorter than 2-T

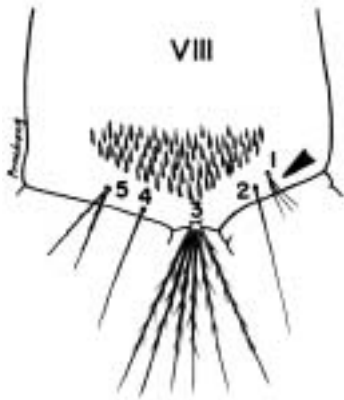


Cx. mammilifer

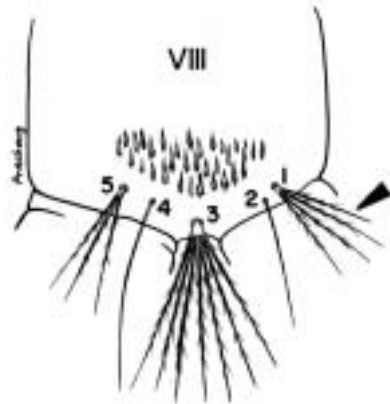
From PLATE 32: Siphon with 4 pairs of seta 1-S; seta 8-P usually single

Seta 1-VIII weak, short, less than 0.5 length of 5-VIII, double or triple

Seta 1-VIII as long as or subequal to 5-VIII, with 4 or 5 branches (occasionally 3)

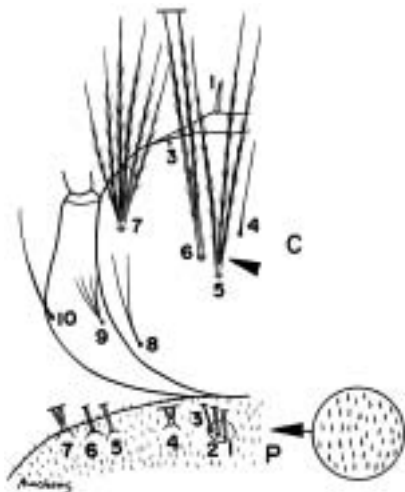


Cx. tuberosus

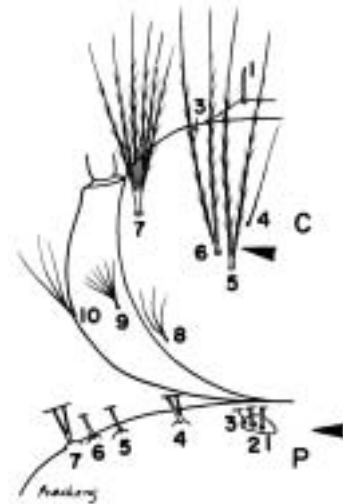


1. Seta 5-C with 3 or 4 branches
2. Thorax and abdomen lightly to moderately spiculate

1. Seta 5-C double
2. Thorax and abdomen without spicules or lightly spiculate



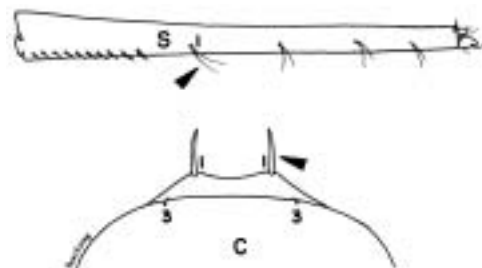
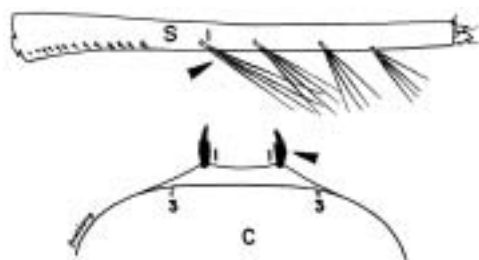
Cx. traubi



➔ To PLATE 34

From PLATE 33: Seta 5-C double; thorax and abdomen without spicules or lightly spiculate

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Seta 1-S dark and strong, with 4 branches, 4-5 times as long as width at points of attachment 2. Seta 1-C usually swollen at middle or distally forked into 2 or 3 apical spines | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Seta 1-S weak, with 2 or 3 branches, 1-3 times as long as width at points of attachment 2. Seta 1-C slender and spiniform |
|--|---|



Cx. ganapathi

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Head, siphon and saddle dark brown 2. Siphon long, 10-19 times width at base | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Head, siphon and saddle pale yellow 2. Siphon short, 7-9 times width at base |
|--|--|



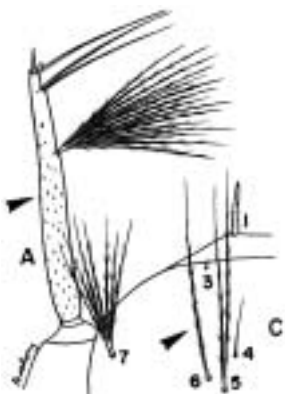
Cx. demissus

➔ To PLATE 35

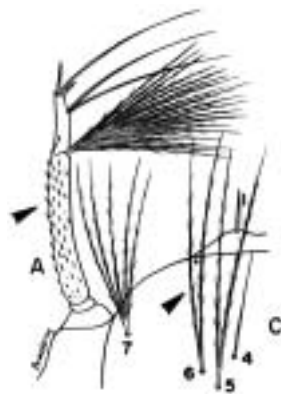
From PLATE 34: Head, siphon and saddle pale yellow; siphon short, 7-9 times width at base

- 1. Seta 6-C single
- 2. Antennal shaft with weak and fine spicules

- 1. Seta 6-C double
- 2. Antennal shaft with stronger spicules

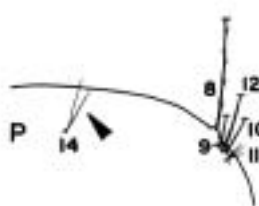


Cx. eukrines

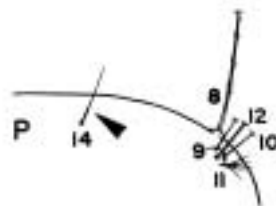


- 1. Seta 14-P double
- 2. Setae 6-III-VI usually double (occasionally 3)

- 1. Seta 14-P single
- 2. Setae 6-III-VI with 3-5 branches



Cx. peytoni



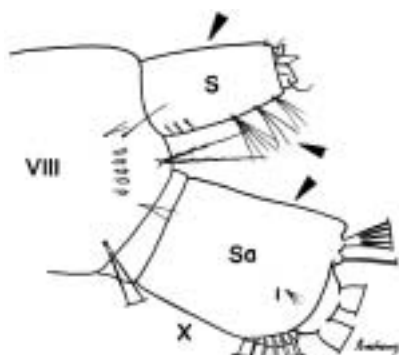
Wilfredi Group

➤ To PLATE 36 (Below)

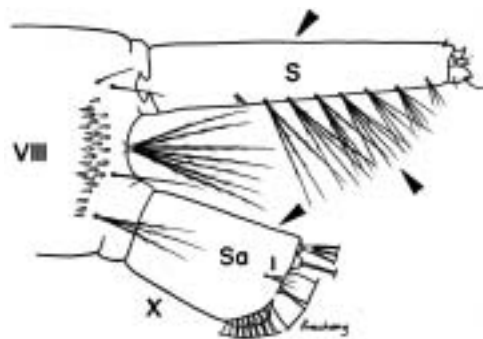
From PLATE 24: Setae 2,3-A placed apically; setae 16,17-C absent

1. Siphon shorter than saddle
2. Seta 1-S with 3 pairs of weak setae

1. Siphon longer than saddle
2. Seta 1-S with 6-9 pairs of strong setae



Cx. curtipalpis

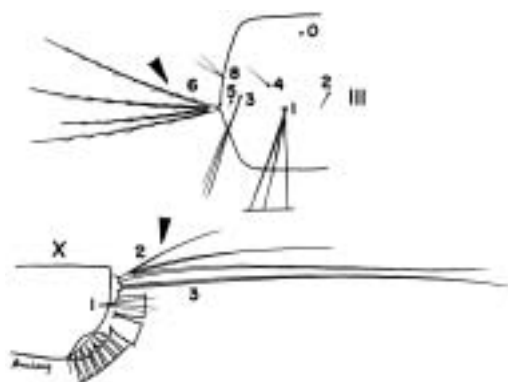


Cx. lucaris

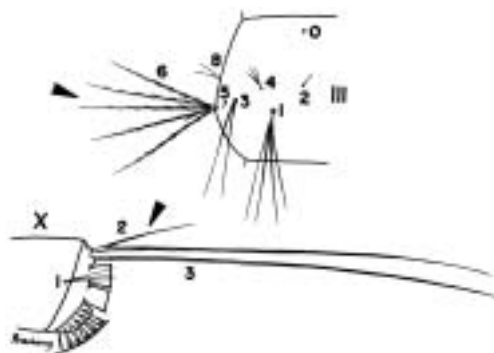
From PLATE 35: Seta 14-P single; setae 6- III-VI with 3-5 branches

1. Setae 6-III-VI 3 or 4-branched
2. Seta 2-X usually triple

1. Setae 6-III-VI 5-branched
2. Seta 2-X usually double



Cx. wilfredi



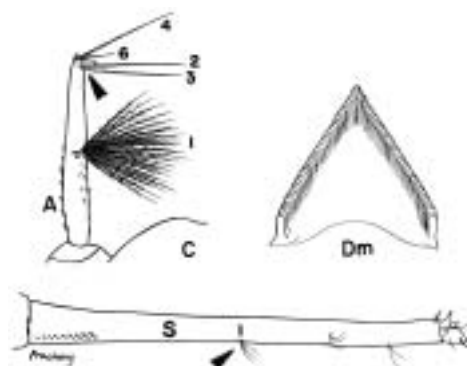
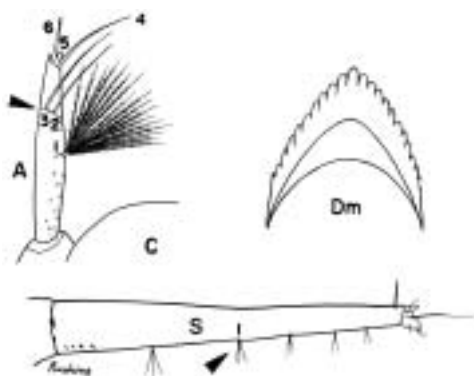
Cx. pilifemoralis

KEY TO THE SPECIES OF SUBGENUS *OCULEOMYIA*
FOURTH-INSTAR LARVAE^a

From PLATE 3: Median labral plate not distinguished from dorsal apotome

- 1. Setae 2,3-A inserted between antennal apex and base of seta 1-A
- 2. Dorsosomum with distinct lateral teeth
- 3. Siphon with 5 or 6 pairs of seta 1-S

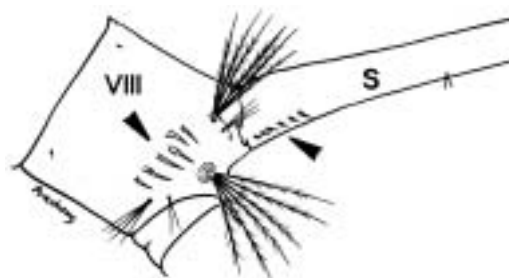
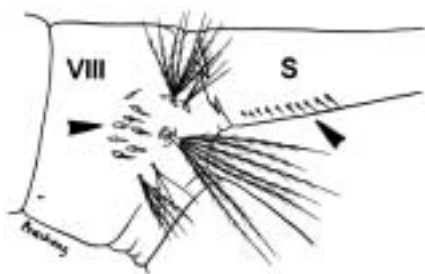
- 1. Setae 2,3-A inserted at or close to antennal apex
- 2. Dorsosomum minutely serrate, forming a straight-sided triangle
- 3. Siphon with 4 or fewer pairs of seta 1-S



Cx. sinensis

- 1. Comb usually with 8 or more scales (range 6-13)
- 2. Siphon with 7-10 pecten spines

- 1. Comb usually with 6 or fewer scales (range 4-7)
- 2. Siphon with fewer than 7 pecten spines (range 3-8)



Cx. pseudosinensis

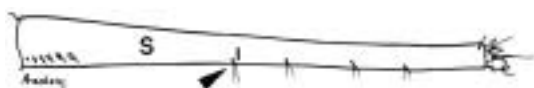
^aThe larva of *Cx. longicornis* is unknown.

➤ To PLATE 38

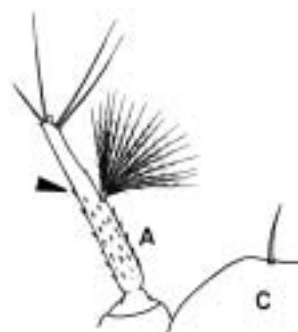
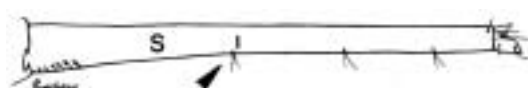
From PLATE 37: Comb usually with 6 or fewer scales; siphon with fewer than 7 pecten spines

1. Siphon with 4 pairs of seta 1-S
2. Antenna smooth or with some spicules on basal 0.5

1. Siphon with 3 pairs of seta 1-S
2. Antenna with stronger and more numerous spicules on basal 0.5



Cx. bitaeniorhynchus



Cx. infula and *Cx. sp. near infula*