

## GENERAL SYSTEMATICS

The morphological characters used here are based on original observations and characters previously used in the literature. The following general references were especially helpful: Barraud (1934), Mattingly (1957), and Delfinado (1966) for *Ficalbia*, *Mimomyia*, *Hodgesia*, Belkin (1962), Wharton (1962) for *Coquilletidia*, Tyson (1970) for *Aedeomyia*, Apiwathanasorn *et al.* (1991) for *Mansonia*, Peyton (1972, 1977) for *Uranotaenia*, and Rattanaarithikul *et al.* (2005) for the keys to genera and subgenera of mosquitoes.

## SYSTEMATICS SPECIFIC TO THAI FAUNA

Primary references dealing specifically with genera and species occurring in Thailand include: Barraud and Christophers, 1931; Causey, 1937a,b; Brug and Bonne-Wepster, 1947; Iyengar and Menon, 1956; Thurman, 1959; Peyton and Klein, 1970; Peyton and Rattanaarithikul, 1970; Harbach *et al.*, 1986; and Harrison *et al.*, 1991.

The genera covered in this section generally breed in ground-water habitats. Most species of *Aedeomyia*, *Ficalbia*, *Mimomyia*, *Coquilletidia*, and *Mansonia* are always found in permanent water associated with various types of the aquatic plants. The larvae and pupae of one species of *Mimomyia* (*i.e.*, *hybrida*) and all species of *Coquilletidia* and *Mansonia* attach to roots of aquatic plants and seldom come to the surface except when the pupae are ready for eclosion. *Hodgesia* and *Uranotaenia* are common in permanent ground-water habitats. A large number of species in *Uranotaenia* are found in different types of natural container habitats, including freshwater crabholes, and in artificial containers to a lesser extent (Table 2).

### 1. Tribe Aedeomyiini

The tribe Aedeomyiini includes a single genus, *Aedeomyia*, which is divided into two subgenera. *Aedeomyia* (*Ady.*) *catasticta* is the only species found in Thailand. Adults of *Aedeomyia* have dense broad yellow and white wing scales, and the mid- and hind-femora have large apical scale tufts. The larvae have greatly enlarged and strongly curved antennae, and the tip of the siphon bears paired hook-like setae.

**Feeding behavior and vector status.** *Aedeomyia* (*Ady.*) *catasticta* is not known to be of medical importance. In Thailand, adults commonly bite humans and are collected in light traps.