

Feeding behavior and disease relations. Certain species of *Mansonia* (*Mansonioides*) are primary vectors of lymphatic filariasis in Southeast Asia. All species of *Coquillettidia* and *Mansonia* can be collected with human bait, animal-baited traps (e.g., cattle, dogs), and light traps. Specimens of *Cq. (Coq.) nigrosignata*, *Cq. (Coq.) novochracea* and *Cq. (Coq.) ochracea* are rarely collected in Thailand. The main vectors of *Brugia malayi*, a rural forest parasite, are species of *Mansonia* and *Anopheles*. On the otherhand, the parasite more frequent in urban areas, *Wuchereria bancrofti*, is usually associated with vectors such as *Culex quinquefasciatus* Say, *Downsiomyia harinasutai* (Knight) [previously *Aedes (Finlaya)*], and several *Stegomyia* species [previously *Aedes (Stegomyia)*]. A strain of Japanese encephalitis virus has been isolated from *Ma. (Man.) uniformis* in Malaysia (Lee *et al.*, 1988).

Habitats of the immature stages. The immature stages of *Coquillettidia* and *Mansonia* are commonly found attached to the roots of aquatic plants in ponds, lakes, swamps, marshes, ditches, wells, ground pools, and flood pools in forest swamps (Wharton, 1962; Gass *et al.*, 1982).

5. Tribe Uranotaeniini

Uranotaenia is the only genus in this tribe, but it is one of the larger genera of mosquitoes occurring in Thailand, with 45 species. Prior to 1950, seven species of *Uranotaenia* were reported in Thailand. Thurman (1959) reported 17 species from specimens collected in light traps in northern Thailand.

Peyton (1972) reclassified *Uranotaenia* into two subgenera. *Uranotaenia* was originally described by Lynch Arribalzaga (1891) and subgenus *Pseudoficalbia* was originally described by Theobald (1911). Peyton (1977) described six new species of *Pseudoficalbia*, and reported a total of 23 species of this subgenus in Thailand. Harrison *et al.* (1991) listed 22 species of *Pseudoficalbia* and 18 species of *Uranotaenia* in Thailand. In this study, we recognize 23 species of subgenus *Pseudoficalbia* and 22 species of subgenus *Uranotaenia* in Thailand. *Uranotaenia (Pfc.) abstrusa* and four undescribed species of subgenus *Uranotaenia* were confirmed as new species records for Thailand by EL Peyton before he died in 1999.

Uranotaenia are small and delicate mosquitoes. The wings have vein 1A reaching the posterior margin before or at most very slightly beyond the base of crossvein mcu, vein R_{2+3} is longer than vein R_2 , and the wing membrane bears inconspicuous microtrichia. *Uranotaenia* larvae are recognized by having the hypostomal suture absent or incomplete (not reaching the posterior tentorial pit), and abdominal segment VIII has a large

sclerotized lateral plate on each side. Setae 5 and 6-C are thick and spinelike in subgenus *Uranotaenia*, but are slender and simple in most species of subgenus *Pseudoficalbia*.

Feeding behavior and vector status. *Uranotaenia* have attracted very little attention because they have not been incriminated as vectors of human pathogens (Belkin, 1962; Delfinado, 1966), although they have been found positive for certain viruses. Service (1965) tested 50 wild-caught females of *Ur. (Pfc.) mashonaensis*, for blood meal identification using a precipitin test and found 29% came from humans. Before Peyton (1972, 1977), species records for *Uranotaenia* in Thailand were uncertain because specimens were identified only to generic level. Since Peyton (1977), additional species have been collected in Thailand from light traps [*Ur. (Pfc.) abdita*, *Ur. (Pfc.) bimaculata*, *Ur. (Pfc.) demeilloni*, *Ur. (Pfc.) enigmatica*, *Ur. (Pfc.) gouldi*, *Ur. (Pfc.) koli*, *Ur. (Pfc.) lutescens*, *Ur. (Pfc.) nivipleura*, *Ur. (Pfc.) novobscura*, *Ur. (Ura.) annandalei*, *Ur. (Ura.) macfarlanei*, and *Ur. (Ura.) testacea*], or collected biting humans [*Ur. (Pfc.) maxima* and *Ur. (Pfc.) modesta*]. Nothing is known about their vector status in Thailand.

Habitats of the immature stages. The immature stages of the *Uranotaenia* are often overlooked and not well known because many species are very small and the posture of the larvae in water is often similar to that of *Anopheles* (horizontal), or hanging at a near 90 degree angle from the surface like many aedine larvae. Based on specimens collected by AFRIMS personnel in Thailand, the variety of habitats of the immature stages is very diverse, and nearly equals those of *Anopheles*, *Aedes*, and *Culex*. Most species occur in ground-water habitats such as ground and stream pools, crab holes, swamps, and marshes. Several species have been collected from artificial and natural container habitats such as cans, tires, rock pools, plant axils, fallen leaves, etc.

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