

Table 1

Type locality information for species in Thailand for which one or more chromosomal forms have been described.

Species	Genetic forms*	Type locality
<i>An. aconitus</i>	A,B,C	Kajoe Tanam, Sumatra, Indonesia
<i>An. argyropus</i>	A,B	Deli, Sumatra, Indonesia
<i>An. barbirostris</i>	A,B,C	Mt. Ardjoeno, E. Java, Indonesia
<i>An. crawfordi</i>	A,B	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
<i>An. culicifacies</i>	A,B	Hoshangabad, India
<i>An. jamesii</i>	A,B	Quilon, Travancore, India
<i>An. jeyporiensis</i>	A,B,C,D	Orissa and Maharashtra states, India
<i>An. karwari</i>	A,B,C	Karwar, Bombay, India
<i>An. maculatus</i>	E,K	<i>An. maculatus</i> (B) in Thailand = type Hong Kong, China
<i>An. nivipes</i>	A,B	Kuala Lumpur, Selangor, Malaysia
<i>An. nigerrimus</i>	A, B	Calcutta, India
<i>An. sinensis</i>	A,B	China
<i>An. subpictus</i>	B,C,D	India
<i>An. vagus</i>	A,B	Java and Sumatra, Indonesia

* These chromosomal forms must be compared with specimens from the type locality to determine if they are conspecific or undescribed species. Studies such as cross-mating, polytene chromosome, and molecular genetics can be used to define the species. If two or more chromosomal forms are identified at the type locality, then after serious consideration, an arbitrary selection of one of the chromosomal forms must be made to fix the name of the species previously described from that type locality.