

quito fauna of this area will contribute substantially to a better understanding of the biology and evolution of mosquitoes.

GENERAL SYSTEMATICS

The morphological characters used here are based on original observations and characters used in previously published literature. The following references were especially helpful: Edwards (1922, 1926), Brug (1931), Barraud (1934), Thurman (1959), and Tanaka *et al.* (1979) for the species in tribes Orthopodomyiini, Toxorhynchitini, and Sabethini; Zavortink (1971) for *Orthopodomyia*; Delfinado and Hodges (1968), and Mattingly (1981) for *Tripteroides*; Ramalingam (1975, 1983), Klein (1977), Miyagi *et al.* (1983, 1989), Dong and Wang (1988), and Miyagi and Toma (1989), and Dong *et al.* (1995), for *Topomyia*; and Harbach *et al.* (2007) for *Kimia*.

SYSTEMATICS SPECIFIC TO THE THAI FAUNA

Primary references dealing specifically with the species of *Orthopodomyia*, *Kimia*, *Malaya*, *Topomyia*, *Tripteroides*, and *Toxorhynchites* that occur in Thailand include Thurman (1959), Delfinado and Hodges (1968), Zavortink (1971), Mattingly (1981), Miyagi and Toma (1989), Harrison *et al.* (1991), Rattanaarithikul *et al.* (2005a), and Harbach *et al.* (2007).

Species of the genera covered herein are basically forest mosquitoes. The larvae breed in natural and artificial container habitats (Table 2). *Kimia*, *Malaya*, *Topomyia*, and *Tripteroides* are genera of tribe Sabethini. *Toxorhynchites* was recognized as the sole genus of subfamily Toxorhynchitinae until this taxon was reduced to tribal status within subfamily Culicinae (tribe Toxorhynchitini) based on cladistic analyses of morphological and molecular data (Harbach and Kitching, 1998; Mitchell *et al.*, 2002). *Orthopodomyia* is the only genus of tribe Orthopodomyiini.

1. Tribe Orthopodomyiini

***Orthopodomyia*.** *Orthopodomyia* is the only genus of tribe Orthopodomyiini. The genus has a worldwide distribution but only seven species are known to occur in Southeast Asia. Thurman (1959) recorded four species in northern Thailand and Zavortink (1971) treated the five species, all belonging to the Albipes Group, that are currently