

INTRODUCTION

Because of the diversity and number of mosquito species found in Thailand (Harrison *et al.*, 1991), general publications dealing with all the mosquitoes of Thailand, particularly the genera of no known medical importance, are not available. Due to the severity of mosquito-borne human diseases in Thailand in the past, emphasis was placed on genera containing the vector species [*e.g.*, *Anopheles*, *Aedes* (including *Ochlerotatus*), *Culex*, and *Mansonia*]. References to the non-medically important genera appear in scattered publications, many out of date, *e.g.*, Barraud (1934, India), Delfinado (1966, Philippines), Thurman (1959), Miyagi *et al.* (1986), and Tsukamoto *et al.* (1987). Except for the last two, these articles are not readily available for use by field entomologists and researchers, and certain records in Miyagi *et al.* (1986) and Tsukamoto *et al.* (1987) were modified by Harrison *et al.* (1991). The most recent illustrated keys to the mosquitoes in Thailand are Rattarithikul and Panthusiri (1994) and Apiwathnasorn *et al.* (1991), which only include recognized medically important species.

This section is the first attempt (except for *Mansonia*) to encompass all known species of *Aedeomyia* subgenus *Aedeomyia*, *Ficalbia*, *Mimomyia* subgenera *Etorleptomyia*, *Ingramia*, and *Mimomyia*, *Hodgesia*, *Coquillettidia* subgenus *Coquillettidia*, *Mansonia* subgenus *Mansonioides*, and *Uranotaenia* subgenera *Pseudoficalbia* and *Uranotaenia* in Thailand. Although most of these species are not of medical importance, they are very significant when considering mosquito biology and phylogeny. Keys are provided for the species of these genera found in Thailand to assist public health workers and entomologists in the identification of larvae and adult females. Diagnostic characteristics are highlighted on drawings and, whenever possible, were chosen so that they could be seen using a dissecting microscope (10-40x). The subregions of Thailand were defined by Rattarithikul *et al.* (2005). Morphological terminology follows Harbach and Knight (1980, 1982). The keys are structured like those of Harbach (1985). Generic and subgeneric abbreviations are those of Reinert (2001). Wing spot designations follow Wilkerson and Peyton (1990).

Many characters previously used for identification were found to be unreliable and many new characters were discovered. Although most species can be identified accurately in these keys, certain species still remain difficult to identify. In view of this, there is still a great need for more comprehensive studies of the taxonomy of Thai mosquitoes, as a thorough knowledge of the mosquito fauna of this area will contribute materially to a better understanding of the biology and evolution of mosquitoes.