

### 3. Tribe Hodgesiini

Belkin (1962) separated genus *Hodgesia*, which includes few species, from tribe Uranotaeniini concomitant with the recognition of tribe Hodgesiini. Thurman (1959) reported two species in Thailand, *Ho. lampangensis* and *Ho. malayi*. Herein, we record *Ho. bailyi* as a new species record for Thailand. The adults show resemblances to *Uranotaenia* in having wing vein 1A reaching the posterior margin before or at most very slightly beyond base of crossvein mcu, but it can be distinguished by having the long erect wing scales with forked tips on veins  $R_{2+3}$ ,  $R_2$  and  $R_3$ ; vein  $R_{2+3}$  equal to or shorter than vein  $R_2$ ; and conspicuous microtrichia on the wing membrane. The larvae of *Hodgesia* can be separated from those of *Ficalbia minima* by the presence of three or more pecten spines and having seta 1-C slender and simple.

**Feeding behavior and vector status.** Little is known about the adult behavior of *Hodgesia*. One adult of a *Hodgesia* sp. was collected biting humans in Kanchanaburi Province of western Thailand.

**Habitats of the immature stages.** The immature stages are usually found in ponds, swamps, marshes, ditches, stream margins, ground pools, flood pools, seepages, and rice fields in association with species of genera *Anopheles*, *Aedes*, *Ochlerotatus*, *Culex*, and *Uranotaenia*.

### 4. Tribe Mansoniini

Mattingly (1971) included *Coquillettida* and *Mansonioides* as subgenera in genus *Mansonia*. Following Ronderos and Bachman (1962), Knight and Stone (1977) treated *Coquillettida* and *Mansonia* as separate genera. Harrison *et al.* (1991) listed six species of *Mansonia* (*Mansonioides*) and four species of *Coquillettida* (*Coquillettida*) in Thailand.

Adults of *Mansonia* are moderately large mosquitoes with broad and strongly asymmetrical dark and pale scales on the wings, and pulvilli on the tarsi. *Coquillettida* species in Thailand are yellowish and/or purple mosquitoes with narrow symmetrical wing scales, and lack pulvilli. The larvae of *Mansonia* resemble those of *Coquillettida* in having a sclerotized saw-toothed process at the tip of the siphon, which is modified for piercing plant tissues. Larvae of *Coquillettida*, like *Mimomyia*, can be recognized in having the distal part of the antenna jointed and freely movable, whereas the antenna of *Mansonia* is not jointed.

**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