

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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