

# A Pictorial Key to the Mosquito Genera of the World, including Subgenera of *Aedes* and *Ochlerotatus* (Diptera: Culicidae)

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**Abstract** A pictorial key is presented for the identification of adult mosquitoes of 2 subfamilies of Culicidae, 2 genera of Anophelinae, 38 genera of Culicinae, 22 subgenera of *Aedes* and 20 subgenera of *Ochlerotatus*. Scanning electron micrographs (SEM) demonstrate the taxonomic characters used in the key.

**Key words** Pictorial key, identification, subfamilies, genera, mosquitoes, subgenera of *Aedes* and *Ochlerotatus* 

#### INTRODUCTION

A recent key for the identification of 40 mosquito genera (and subgenera of *Aedes* and *Ochlerotatus*) of the world is not available and previous keys are now out of date or of limited use. In the early 1970s, Mattingly (1971) published a comprehensive, illustrated key to the genera of mosquitoes of the world that included 32 genera. Since then, two keys to the mosquito genera of the world CD-ROM were published by Harbach and Sandlant (1997), and by Rueda et al. (1998). Each key included 38 genera.

To assist field workers in identifying mosquitoes, a pictorial key to adults (males and females) has been prepared. This key includes: (1) Family Culicidae (Key to subfamilies of Culicidae), (2) Subfamily Anophelinae (Key to genera of Anophelinae), and (3) Subfamily Culicinae (Key to genera of Culicinae including subgenera of genus *Aedes* Meigen and the genus *Ochlerotatus* Lynch Arribalzaga). An attempt was made to make the key precise yet as simple as possible. A few additional characters, indicated by a double asterisk (\*\*), were added wherever necessary to facilitate identification.

Figs 1–9 illustrate structures of the adult head, thorax, abdomen, leg and wing that are used in the key. The terminology follows Harbach and Knight (1980, 1982), with the exception of "tarsal claws," which is retained for "ungues." The venational terms follow those of Belkin (1962).

Knight and Stone (1977), in their world catalog of mosquitoes, classified the family Culicidae into 3 subfamilies: Anophelinae, Culicinae and Toxorhynchitinae. However, based on a phylogenetic analysis of the Culicidae, Harbach and Kitching (1998) reduced the subfamily status of Toxorhynchites and treated it as a tribe of Culicinae. Thus, the family Culicidae now consists of 2 subfamilies: Anophelinae and Culicinae. Other changes at the generic level since Harbach and Kitching (1998) are as follows: (1) Based on a cladistic analysis of Sabethini (Judd 1996, 1998), *Phoniomyia* Theobald was reduced to a subgenus in

1

Table 1. Current classification of the family Culicidae

Subfamily	Genus	Subfamily	Genus
1. Anophelinae	1. Anopheles Meigen		21. Mansonia Blanchard
1	2. Chagasia Cruz		22. Maorigoeldia Edwards
2. Culicinae	3. Aedeomyia Theobald		23. Mimomyia Theobald
	4. Aedes Meigen		24. Ochlerotatus Lynch Arribalzaga
	5. Armigeres Theobald		25, Onirion Peyton and Harbach
	6. Ayurakitia Thurman		26. Opifex Hutton
	7. Coquillettidia Dyar		27. Orthopodomyia Theobald
	8. Culex Linnaeus		28. Psorophora Robineau-Desvoidy
	9. Culiseta Felt		29, Runchomyia Theobald
	10. Deinocerites Theobald		30. Sabethes Robineau-Desvoidy
	11. Eretmapodites Theobald		31. Shannoniana Lane and Cerqueira
	12. Ficalbia Thoebald		32. Topomyia Leicester
	13. Galindomyia Stone and Barreto		33. Toxorhynchites Theobald
	14. Haemagogus Williston		34. Trichoprosopon Theobald
	15. Heizmannia Ludlow		35. Tripteroides Giles
	16. Hodgesia Theobald		36. Udaya Thurman
	17. Isostomyia Coquillett		37. Uranotaenia Lynch Arribalzaga
	18. Johnbelkinia Zavortink		38. Verrallina Theobald
	19. Limatus Theobald		39. Wyeomyia Theobald
	20. Malaya Leicester		40. Zeugnomyia Leicester

Wyeomyia Theobald, (2) Verrallina Theobald was restored to generic rank from a subgenus of Aedes (Reinert 1999), (3) Based on a phylogenetic analysis of Anophelinae (Sallum et al. 2000), Bironella Theobald was synonymized with Anopheles Meigen, (4) Onirion was described as a new genus of Sabethini (Harbach and Peyton 2000), (5) Ayurakitia Thurman was restored to generic rank from a subgenus of Aedes (Reinert 2000a), (6) Based on a cladistic analysis of the larval mouthparts, Deinocerites Theobald was reduced to subgeneric status in Culex Linnaeus (Navarro and Liria 2000), but for the present work, I retain the generic status of Deinocerites, and (7) Ochlerotatus Lynch Arribalzaga was elevated to generic rank from a subgenus of Aedes (Reinert 2000b). Thus, 40 genera are currently recognized in the family Culicidae. The 2 subfamilies with their constituent genera are indicated in Table 1.

Reinert (2000b), in his new classification of the composite genus *Aedes*, divided the genus into 2 genera: *Aedes* and *Ochlerotatus*. Reinert (2000b: 177) stated "No apparent consistent differences in adult habitus were noted for the 2 genera." He included 22 subgenera in *Aedes* and 21 subgenera in *Ochlerotatus*, but provided no definition of the 2 genera using adult morphology. As a result, we now have 2 composite genera, *Aedes* and *Ochlerotatus*. The 2 composite genera with their constituent subgenera are indicated in Table 2.

It should be noted that Reinert (2000b: 181) erroneously reported "The gonostylar claw is absent in Ae. (*Stegomyia*) *desmotes* (Giles) and...." However, Huang (1977a: 28, Fig. 14C) stated "distimere simple, elongate, 0.7 as long as basimere; with numerous short setae and a short spiniform process on subapical inner side and with several long apical setae." There should be no doubt that the gonostylar claw is present in the typical *desmotes* (Giles).

Dyar and Knob (1907: 12) described *Aedes hortator*, a new species from Trinidad. Later Dyar (1922, 1928) placed this species in the subgenus *Ochlerotatus*. Edwards (1932), in his "Genera Insectorum," divided the subgenus *Ochlerotatus* into 8 groups which he designated A through H. Edwards assigned *Aedes hortator* Dyar and Knab to his Group F (*scapularis* 

<b>Table 2.</b> Current new classification of t	e two composite genera	Aedes and Ochlerotatus
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Genus	Subgenus	Genus	Subgenus
1. Aedes	1. Aedes Meigen	2. Ochlerotatus	1. Abraedes Zavortink
	2. Aedimorphus Theobald		2. Aztecaedes Zavortink
	3. Alanstonea Mattingly		3. Chaetocruiomyia Theobald
	4. Albuginosus Reinert		4. Finlaya Theobald
	5. Belkinius Reinert		5. Geoskusea Edwards
	6. Bothaella Reinert		6. Gymnometopa Coquillett
	7. Cancraedes Edwards		7. Halaedes Belkin
	8. Christophersiomyia Barraud		8. Howardina Theobald
	9. Diceromyia Theobald		9. Kenknightia Reinert
	10. Edwardsaedes Belkin		10. Kompia Aitken
	11. Fredwardsius Reinert		11. Levua Stone and Bohart
	12. Huaedes Huang		12. Macleaya Theobald
	13. Indusius Edwards		13. Molpemyia Theobald
	14. Isoaedes Reinert		14. Mucidus Theobald
	15. Leptosomatomyia Theobald		15. Nothoskusea Dumbleton
	16. Lorrainea Belkin		16. Ochlerotatus Lynch Arribalzag
	17. Neomelaniconion Newstead		17. Protomacleava Theobald
	18. Paraedes Edwards		*18. Pseudoskusea Theobald
	19. Pseudarmigeres Stone and Knight		19. Rhinoskusea Edwards
	20. Scutomyia Theobald		20. Rusticoidus Shevchenko and
	21. Skusea Theobald		Prudkina
			21. Zavortinkius Reinert
	21. Skusea Theobald 22. Stegomyia Theobald		

<sup>\*</sup>Specimens of this subgenus are not available to me. Thus, the subgenus Pseudoskusea is not included in this key

group). Using this key, users will find that Ae. hortator is not in Ochlerotatus. The taxonomic status of this species will be treated in a separate paper (M.A.M. Sallum, personal communication).

Cornet (1974: 175) described *Aedes cozi*, a new species from Eastern Senegal, and placed it in the subgenus *Stegomyia*. Huang (2001) indicated that *Ae. cozi* Cornet is not in *Stegomyia*. The taxonomic status of this species will be treated in a separate paper.

Wyeomyia (Davismyia) petrocchiae (Shannon and del Ponte) was transferred from the genus Wyeomyia to the genus Sabethes Robineau-Desvoidy by Harbach and Peyton (1991). However, petrocchiae has antepronotal lobe without a conspicuous apicomesal angle (see P. 103, 104). Based on this diagnostic character in adults, petrocchiae should not have been considered a species of Sabethes. I hereby transfer petrocchiae back to Wyeomyia.

Sabethes schnusei (Martini) has antepronotal lobe with a conspicuous apicomesal angle (see P. 103, 104). Based on this diagnostic character in adults, schnusei can be considered a species of the genus Sabethes. Harbach (1991) transferred schnusei from the genus Wyeomyia to the genus Sabethes. The generic placement is confirmed.

This study is based on specimens from the mosquito collections of the National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. (USNM) and upon specimens that were received as gifts from the individual mentioned in the acknowledgments section. Susann G. Braden (SEM Laboratory, National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution) prepared pinned adults for scanning electron microscopy using standard procedures. Images of diagnostic characters directly taken from specimens using scanning electron microscopy are provided. Line drawings of certain diagnostic characters are given when specimens are not available using scanning electron microscopy for images. The "cut-off" date is September

2001, and changes in taxonomic status since then are not included.

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· I am most grateful to Dr. Maria Anice Mureb Sallum, University of São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil, for the generous gifts of several Sabethini specimens used in this study.

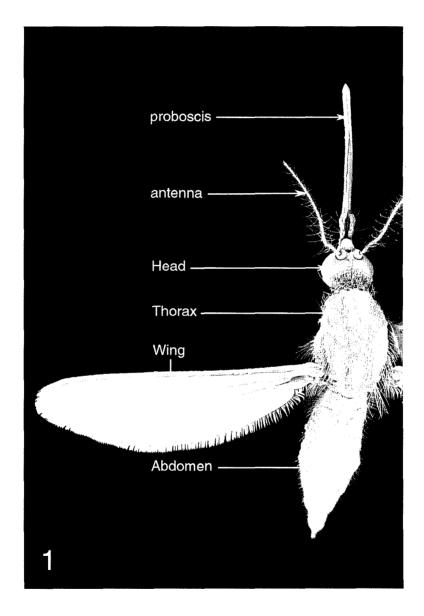
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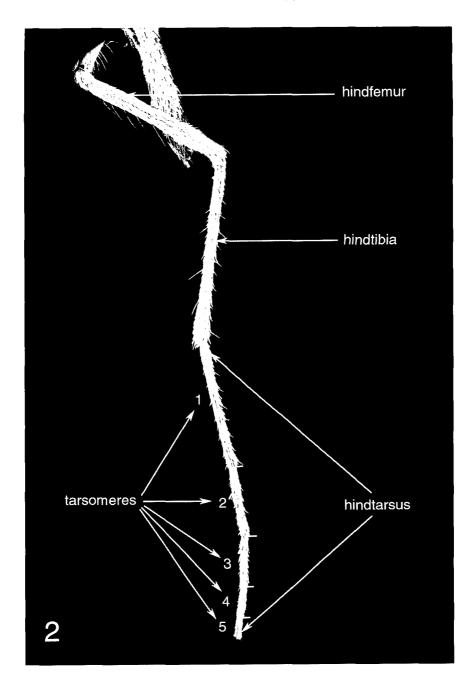
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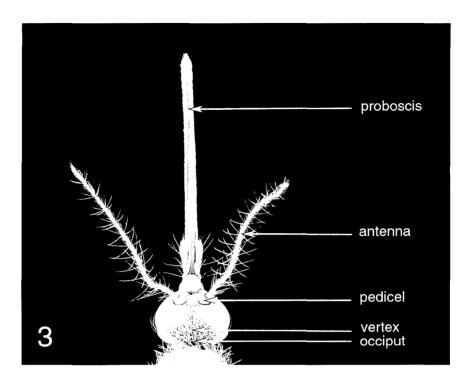
#### MORPHOLOGICAL FEATURES USED IN IDENTIFICATION



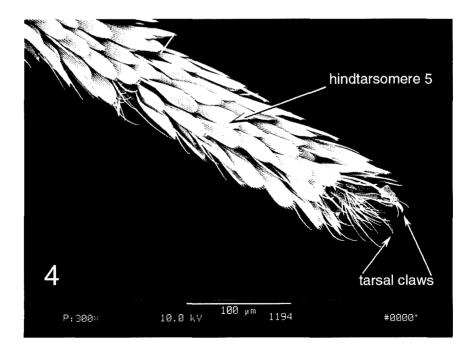
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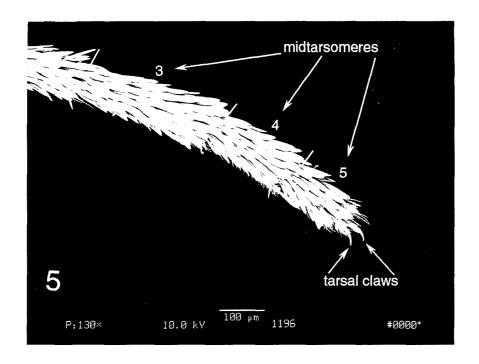
HINDLEG



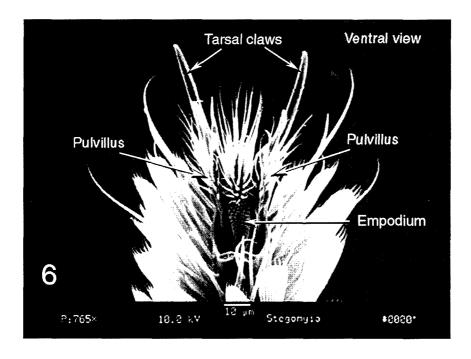
**HEAD - DORSAL** 



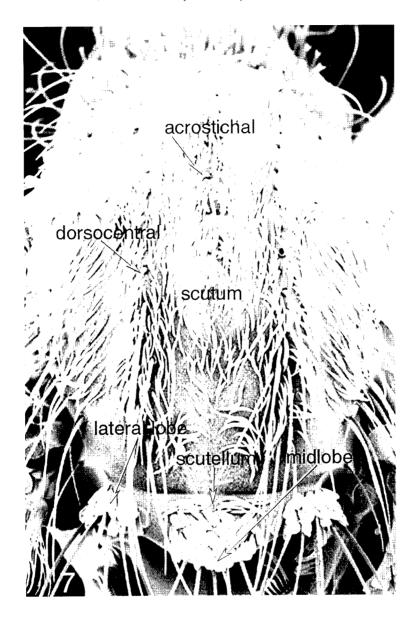
HINDTARSOMERE 5 WITH TARSAL CLAWS



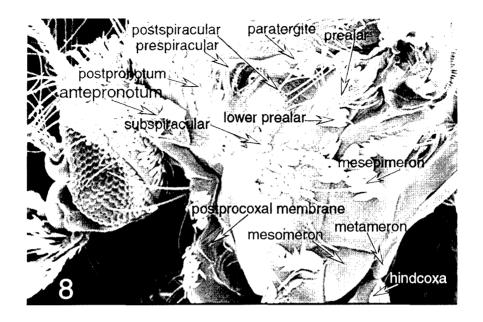
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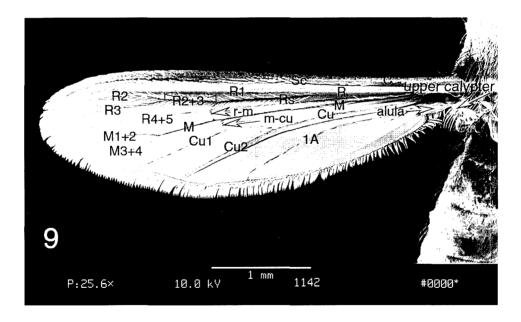
TARSAL CLAWS - VENTRAL



THORAX - DORSAL

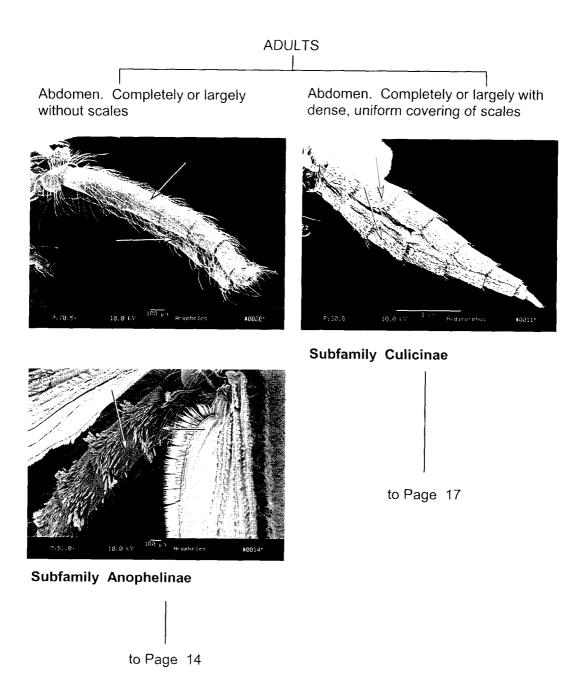


THORAX - LATERAL



WING - DORSAL

# 1. Key to Subfamilies of Culicidae



# 2. Key to Genera of Anophelinae

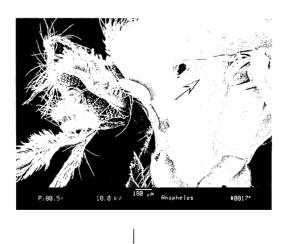
Page 14

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\*\*
Wing. Alula without scales



Thorax. Postspiracular setae absent

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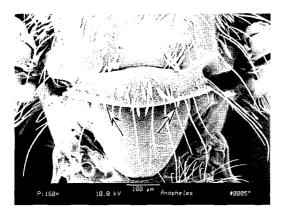
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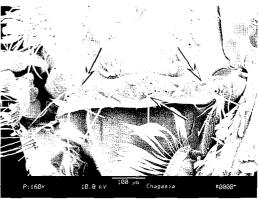
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# 2. (continued)

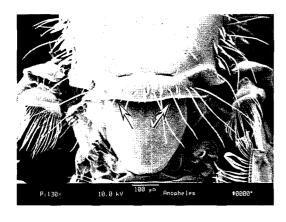
Thorax. Posterior margin of scutellum evenly rounded or slightly trilobed, with setae more or less evenly distributed

Thorax. Posterior margin of scutellum trilobed, with setae in 3 groups on all lobes





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Thorax. Paratergite with scales



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Chagasia



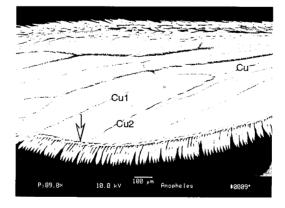
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Thorax. Paratergite without scales



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Wing. Posterior margin of wing not emarginated near tip of vein Cu2



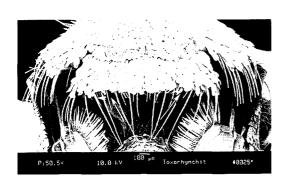
Anopheles

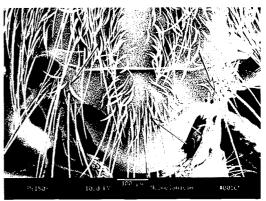
### 3. Key to Genera of Culicinae including Subgenera of Aedes and Ochlerotatus

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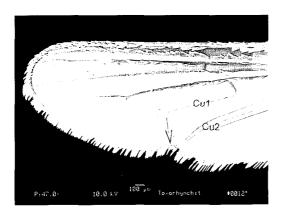
Thorax. Posterior margin of scutellum evenly rounded, with setae evenly distributed

Thorax. Posterior margin of scutellum trilobed, with setae in 3 groups on all lobes





\*\* Wing. Posterior margin of wing emarginated near tip of vein Cu2



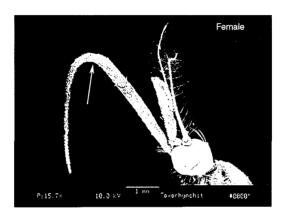
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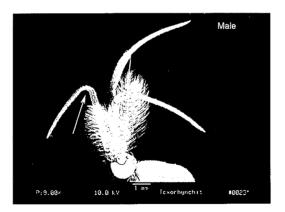
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Head. Proboscis with apical half strongly recurved and more slender than basal half





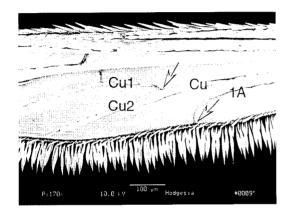
Toxorhynchites

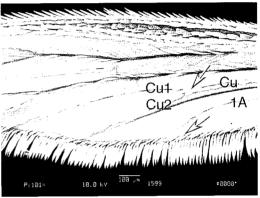
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# 3. (continued)

Wing. Vein 1A ending before, or near base of fork of vein Cu

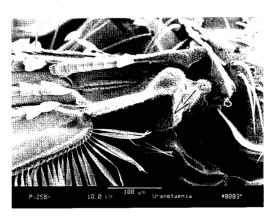
Wing. Vein 1A ending slightly, or well beyond base of fork of vein Cu





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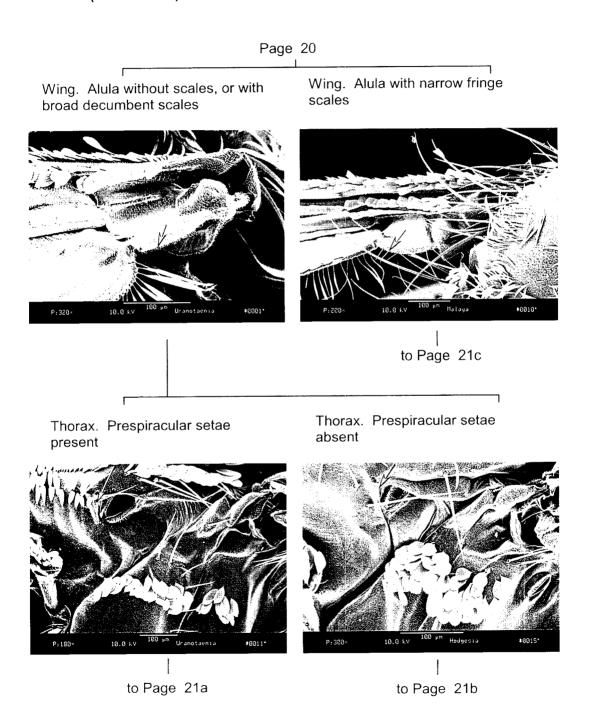
Wing. Upper calypter not fringed

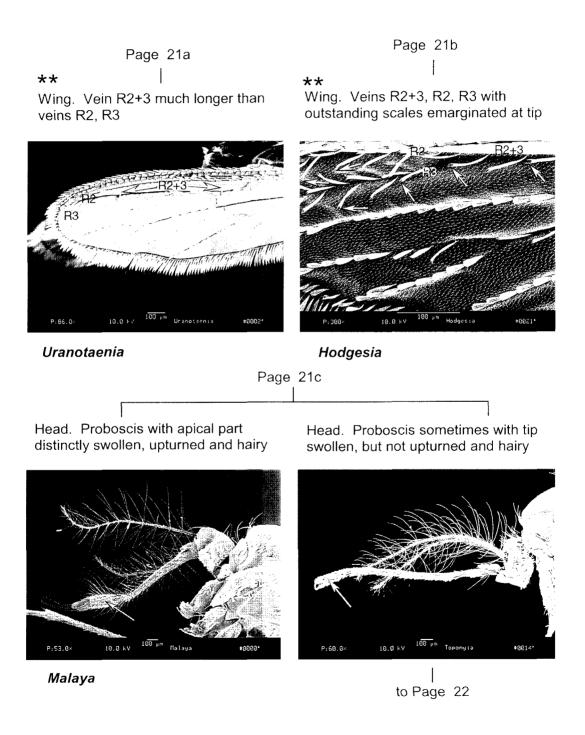


Cu1 Cu 1A
Cu2
Pr.75.5× 10.8 kV 100 pm 1449 \$0000

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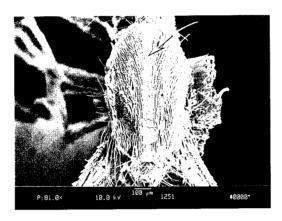




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Thorax. Scutum with a conspicuous median longitudinal stripe of broad, flat scales

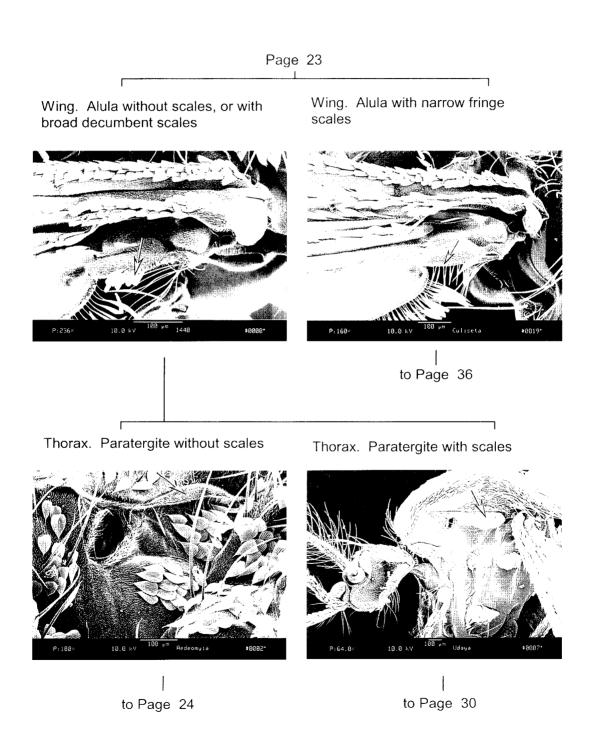


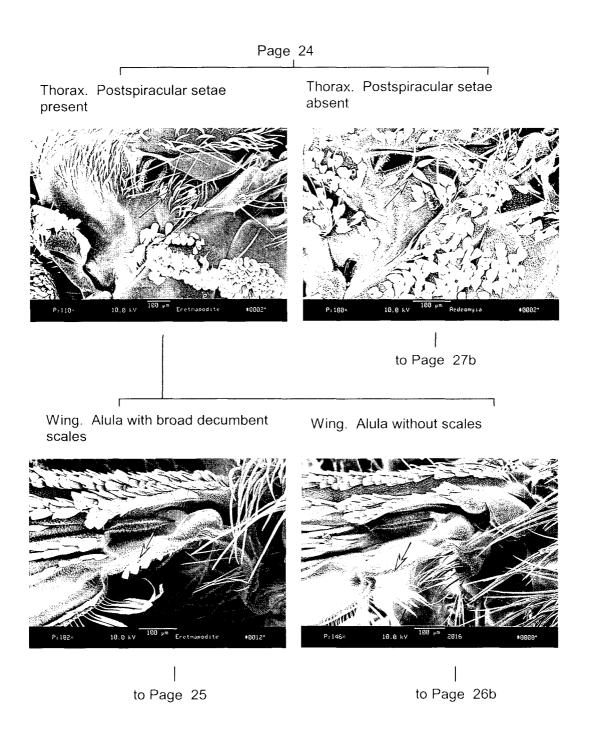
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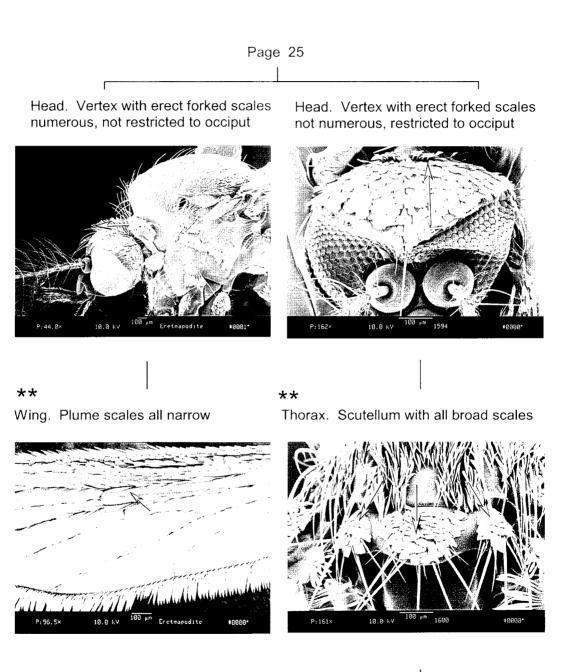
Thorax. Prespiracular setae present



Topomyia

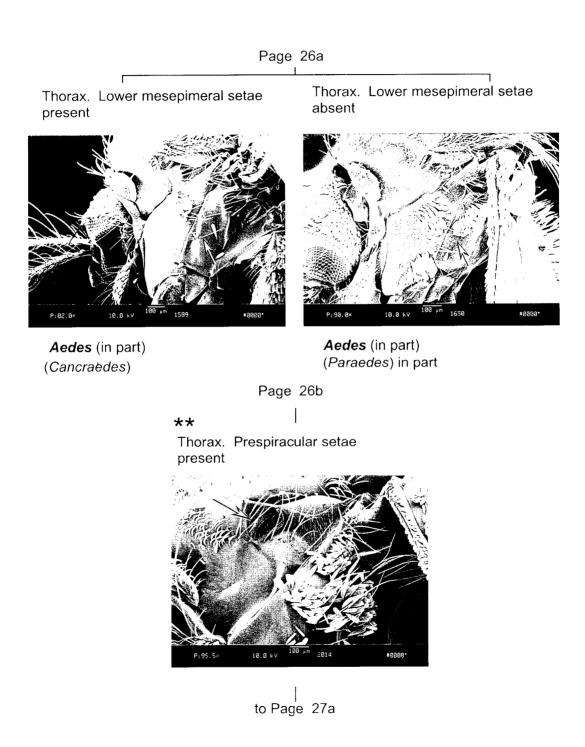






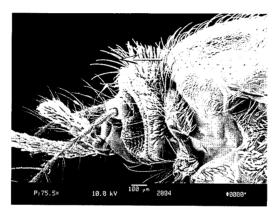
Eretmapodites

to Page 26a





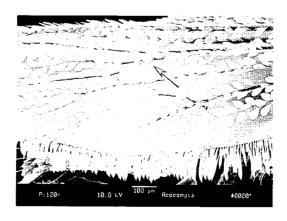
Head. Vertex with erect forked scales numerous, not restricted to occiput



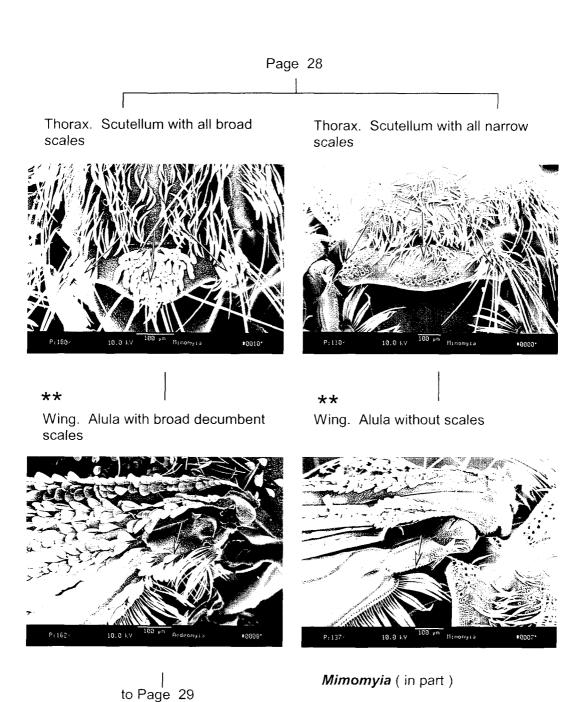
Psorophora (in part)



Wing. Plume scales all broad

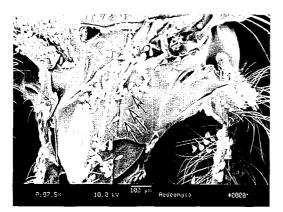


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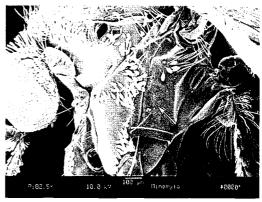


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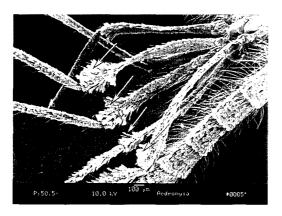
Thorax. Lower mesepimeral setae present



Thorax. Lower mesepimeral setae absent



Legs. Mid- and hindfemora with large tufts of suberect scales at apex



Mimomyia (in part)

Aedeomyia

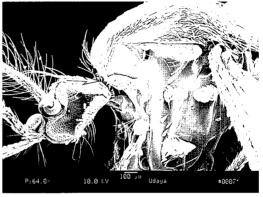
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Head. Vertex with erect forked scales numerous, not restricted to occiput



Head. Vertex with erect forked scales not numerous, restricted to occiput



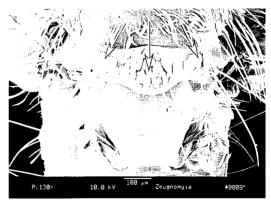
\*\*

Thorax. Postspiracular setae present



Thorax. Scutellum with all broad scales

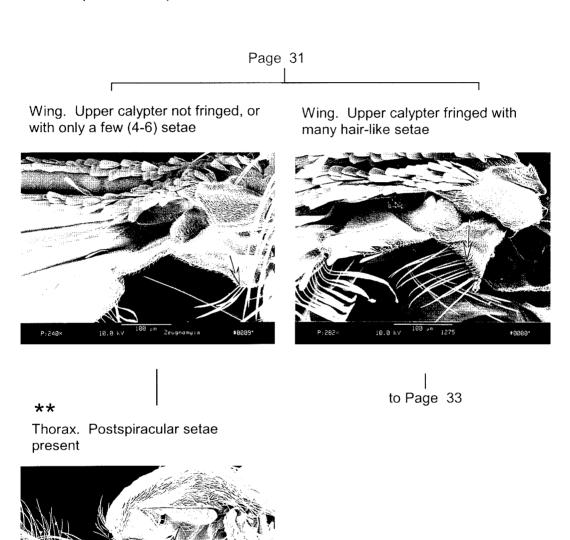
\*\*

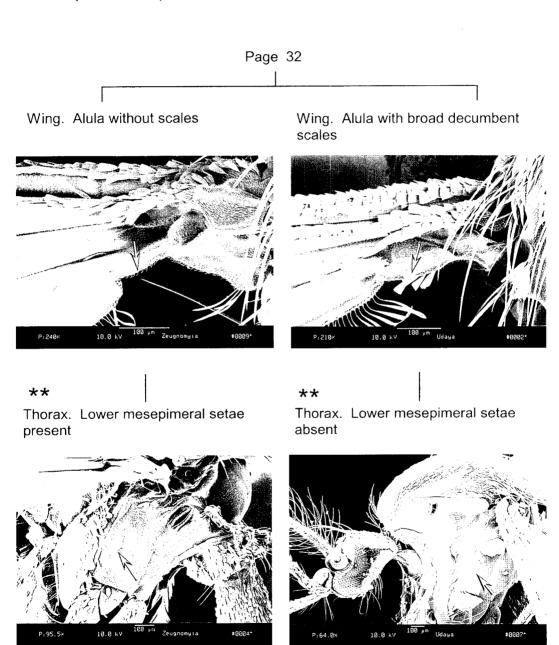


Ochlerotatus (in part)
(Gymnometopa) mediovittatus



to Page 32

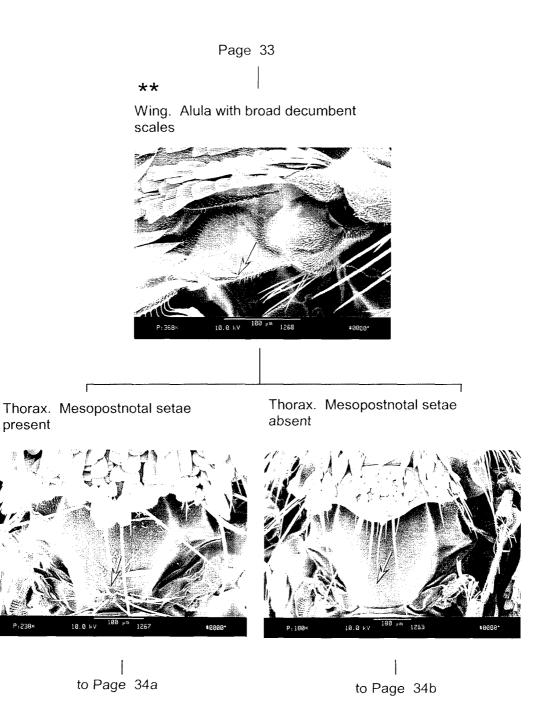


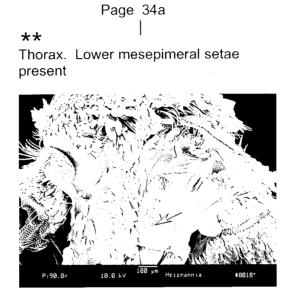


Zeugnomyia

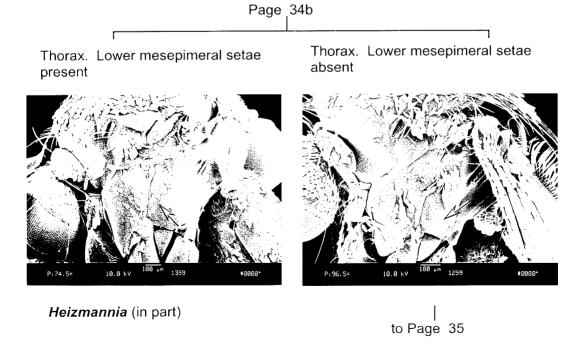
Udaya

present





Heizmannia (in part)

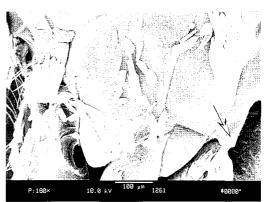


Page 35

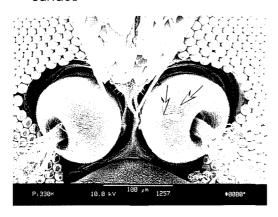
\*\* 1
Thorax. Postspiracular setae present

\*\* <sup>2</sup> Thorax. Metameron without scales

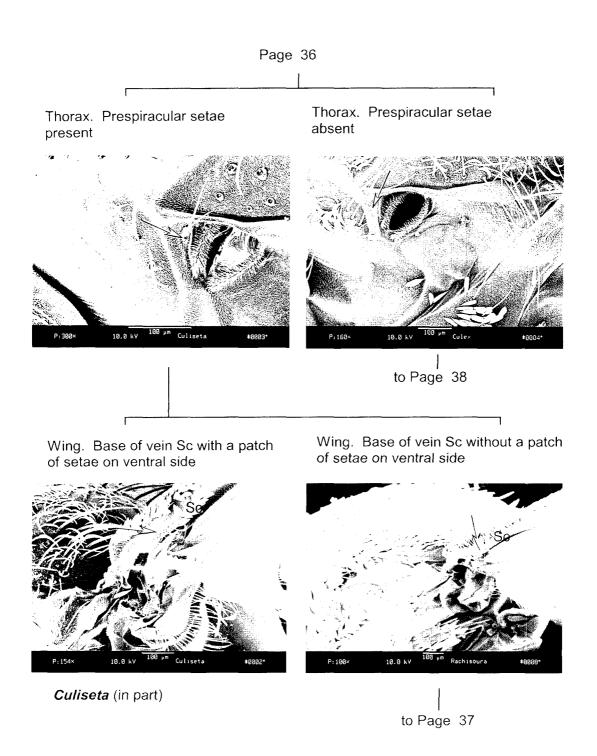




\*\* 3
Head. Pedicel with short fine setae and a few small scales on mesal surface



Heizmannia (in part)



Page 37 Head. Vertex with erect forked scales Head. Vertex with erect forked scales numerous, not restricted to occiput not numerous, restricted to occiput, or without erect forked scales to Page 92 Thorax. Postspiracular setae Thorax. Postspiracular setae absent present

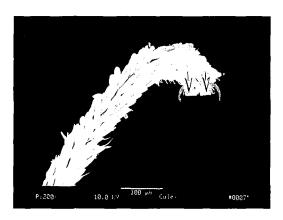
Psorophora (in part)

Culiseta (in part)

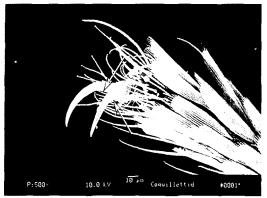
10.0 kY

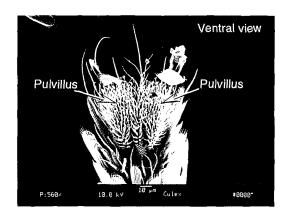
Page 38

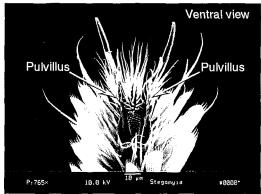
Legs. Pulvillus present, well developed (pad - like)



Legs. Pulvillus absent, or not well developed (hair - like)





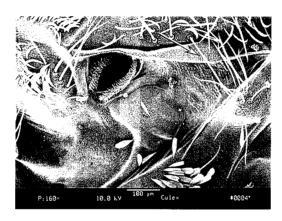






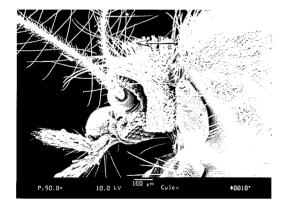
Page 39

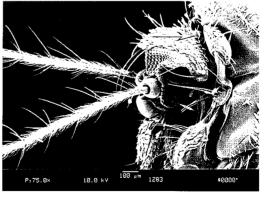
Thorax. Paratergite without scales



Head. Vertex with erect forked scales numerous, not restricted to occiput

Head. Vertex with erect forked scales not numerous, restricted to occiput





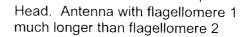
to Page 40a

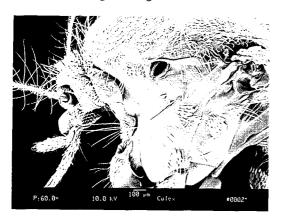
to Page 40b

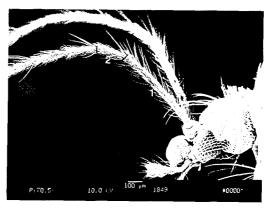
Page 40a

#### 3. (continued)

Head. Antenna with flagellomere 1 about as long as flagellomere 2







Culex

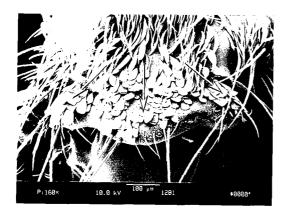
scales

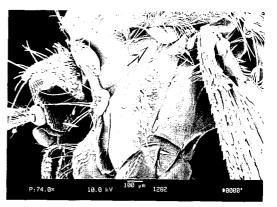
Deinocerites

Page 40b

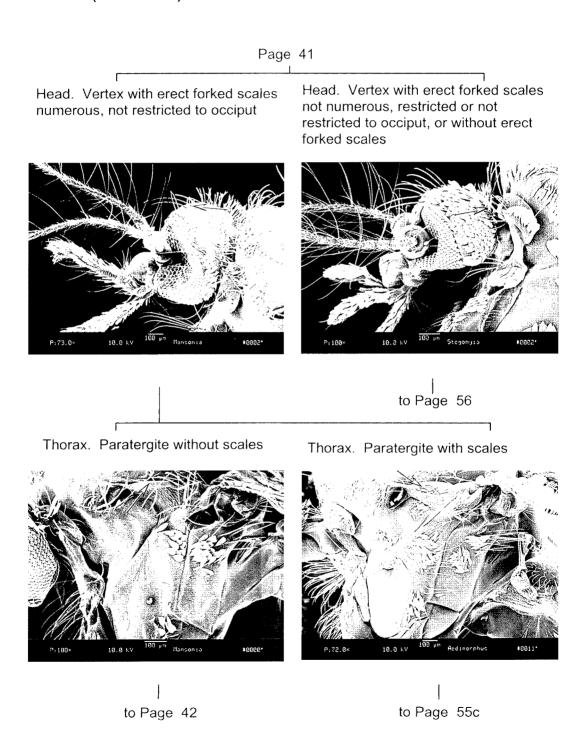
\*\* 1
Thorax. Scutellum with all broad

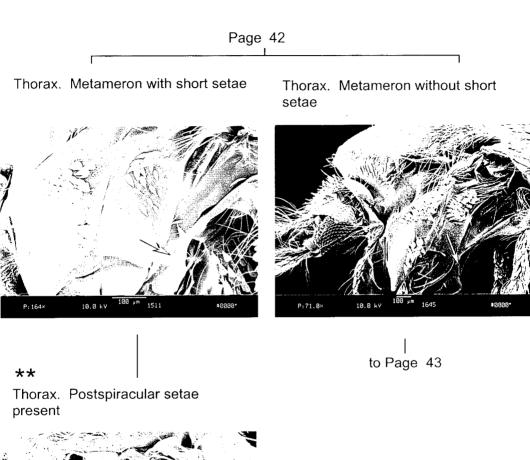






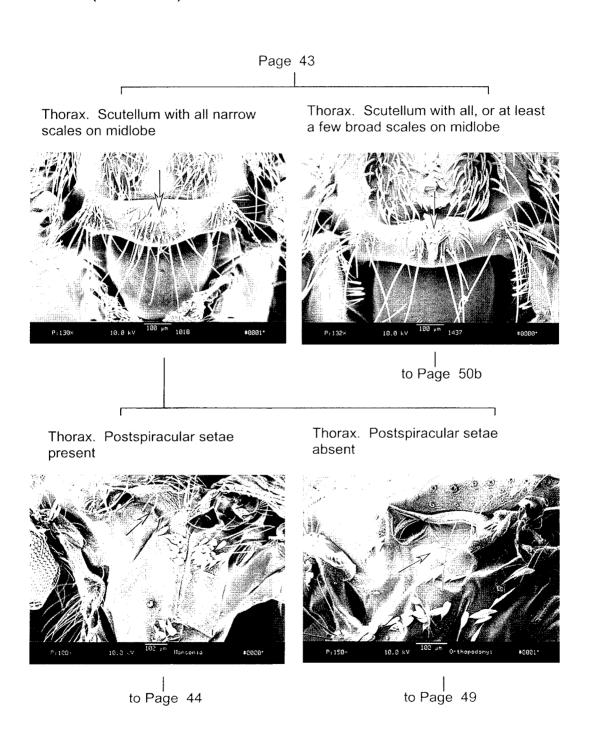
**Galindomyia**Galindomyia leei

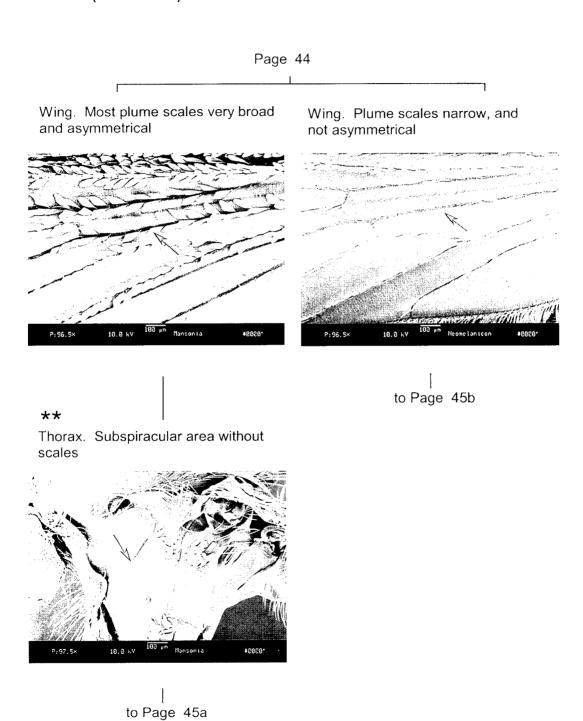


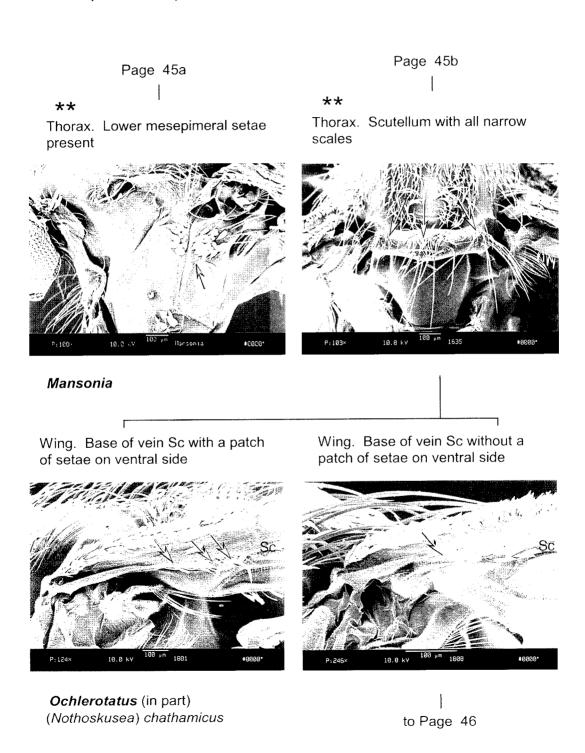


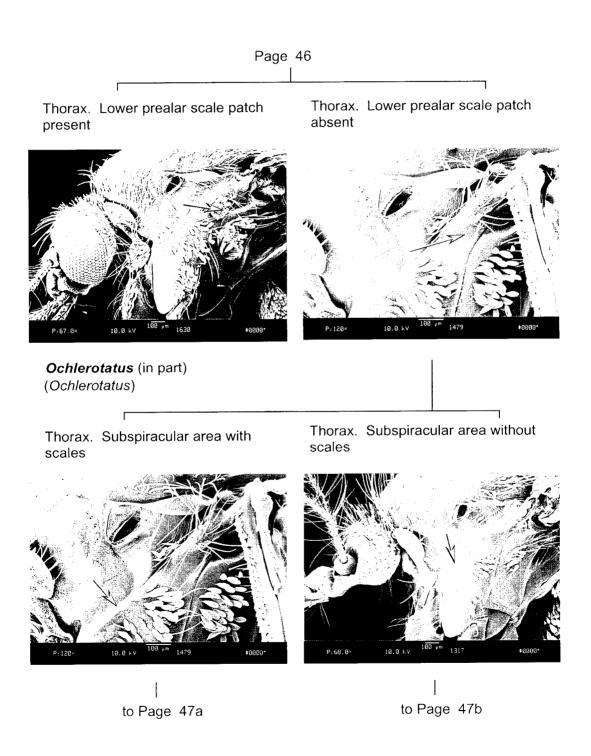
P:98.8× 18.0 kV 1888 ym 1518 48886\*

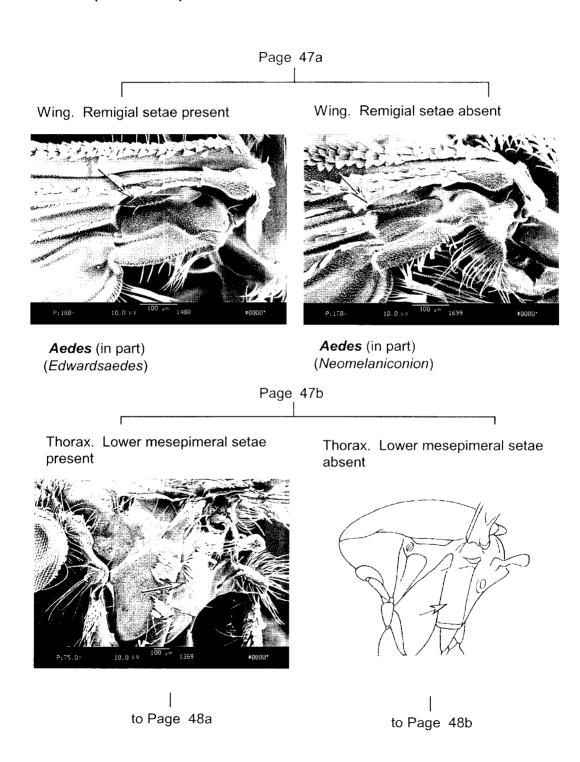
Ochlerotatus (in part) (Geoskusea)

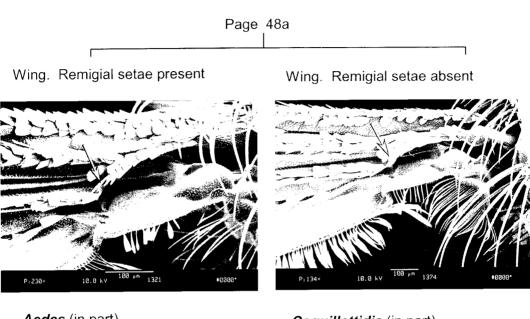


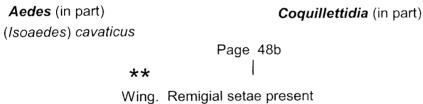


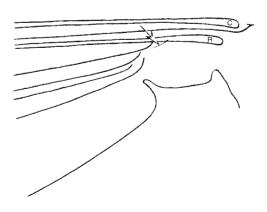












**Ochlerotatus** (in part) (Levua)

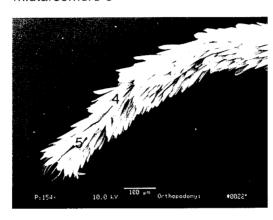
Coquillettidia (in part)

Page 49 Thorax. Lower mesepimeral setae Thorax. Lower mesepimeral setae present absent Coquillettid 19.8 KV \*\* Leg. Midtarsomere 1 distinctly longer Thorax. Subspiracular area without than tarsomeres 2-5 combined scales

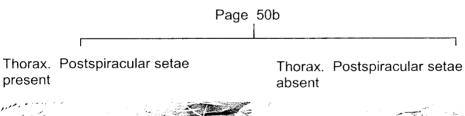
to Page 50a

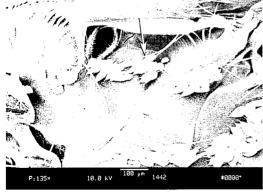
Page 50a

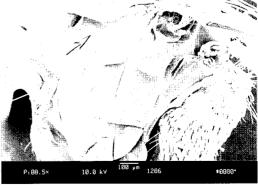
Leg. Midtarsomere 4 shorter than midtarsomere 5



Orthopodomyia



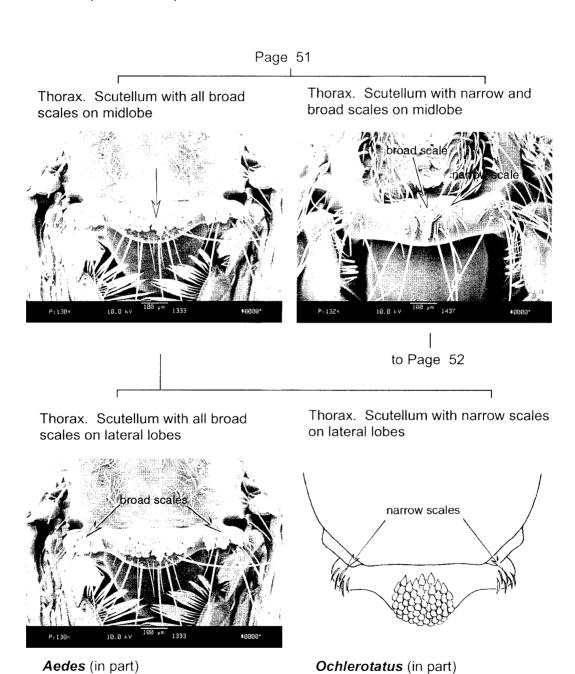




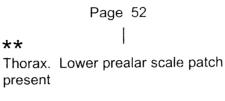
to Page 51

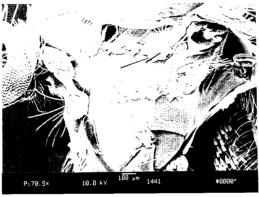
to Page 53b

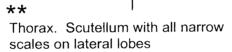
(Aedimorphus) in part

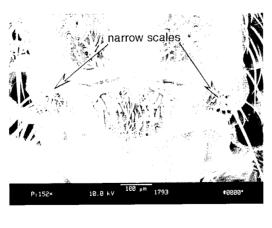


(Chaetocruiomyia) in part

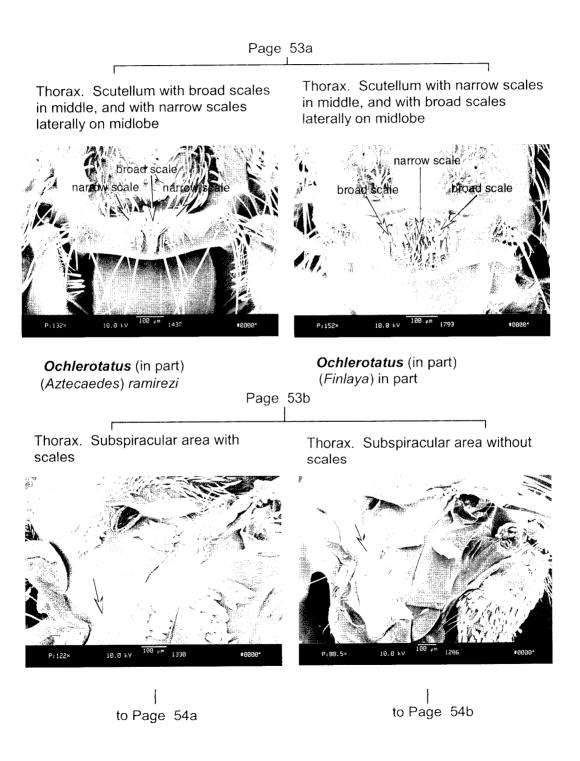


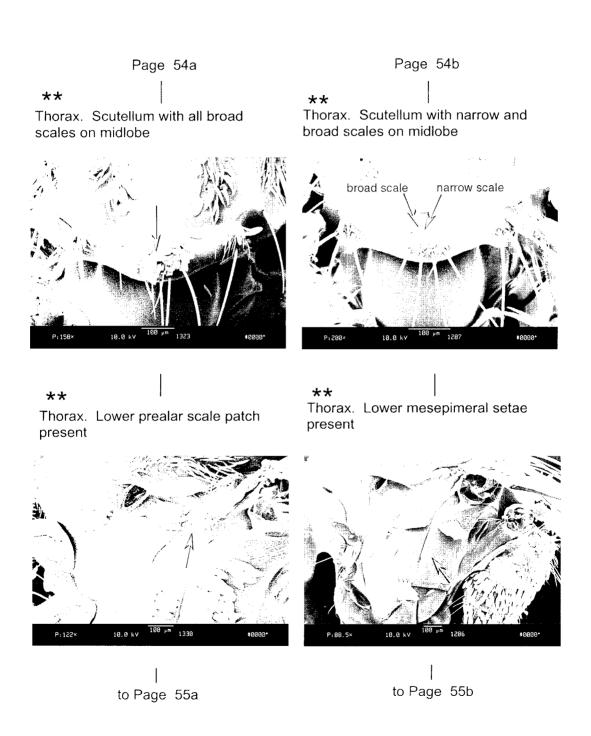


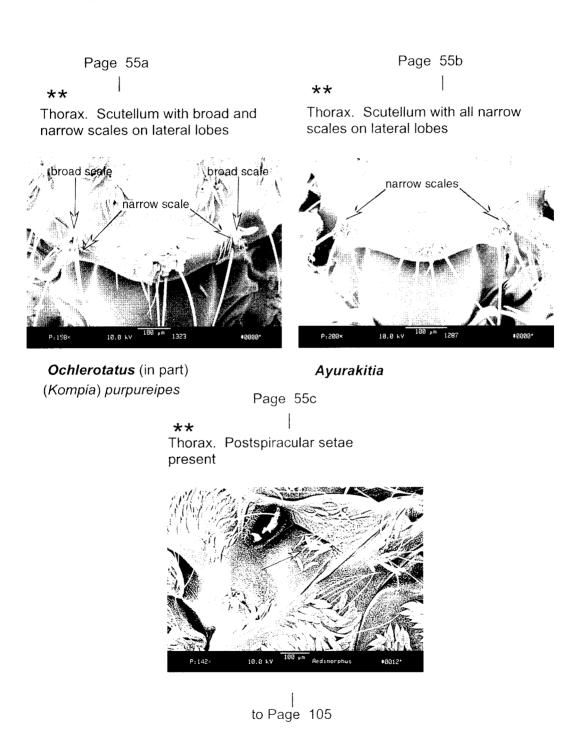


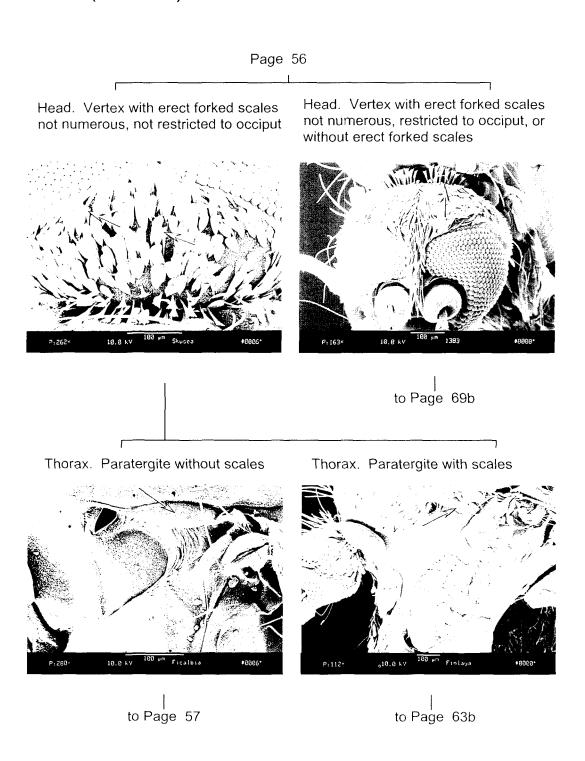


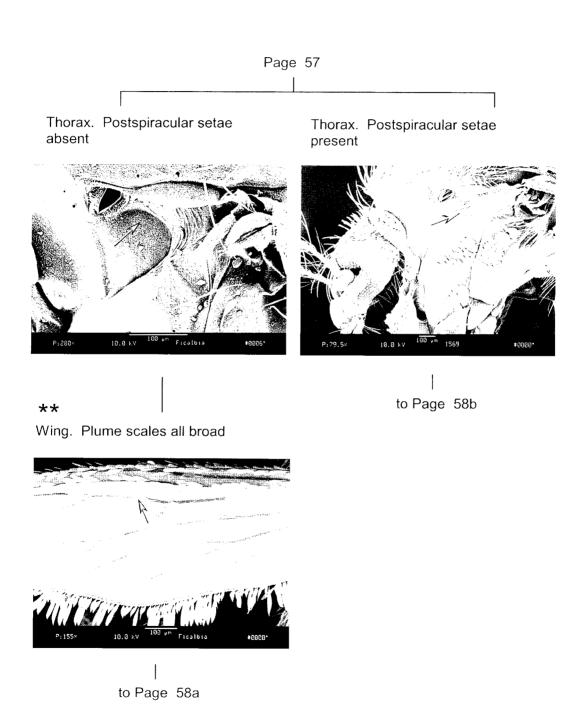
to Page 53a

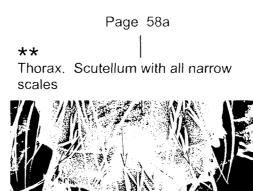










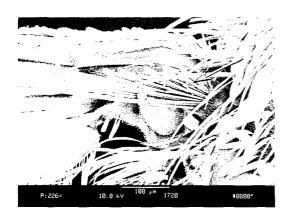


Ficalbia

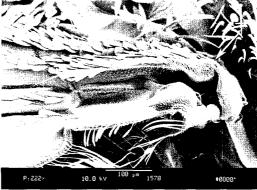
Page 58b

Wing. Base of vein R with a fan-like tuft of long forked scales on dorsal side

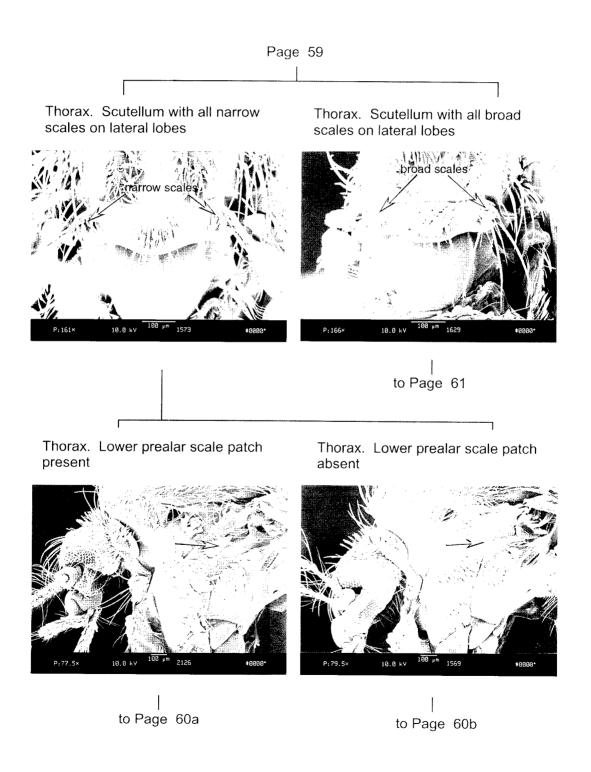
Wing. Base of vein R without a fan-like tuft of long forked scales on dorsal side

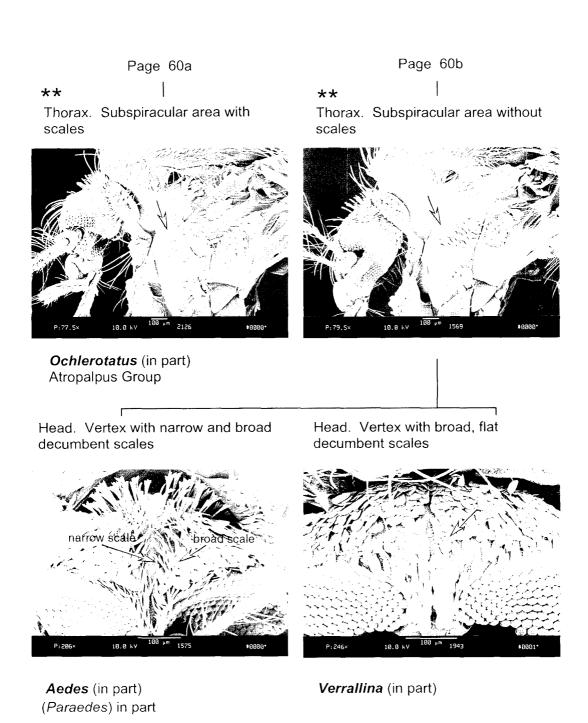


Ochlerotatus (in part) (Chaetocruiomyia) in part









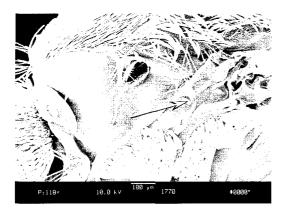
Page 61

\*\*
Thorax. Scutellum with all broad scales on midlobe

broad scales



Thorax. Lower prealar scale patch present



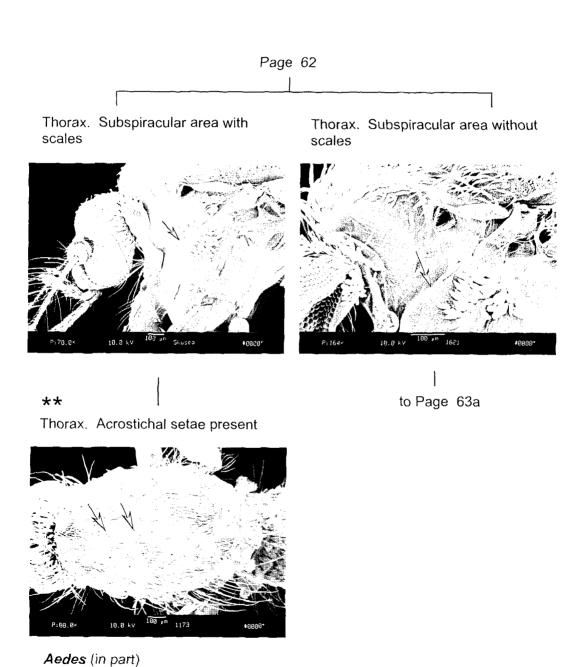
Thorax. Lower prealar scale patch absent

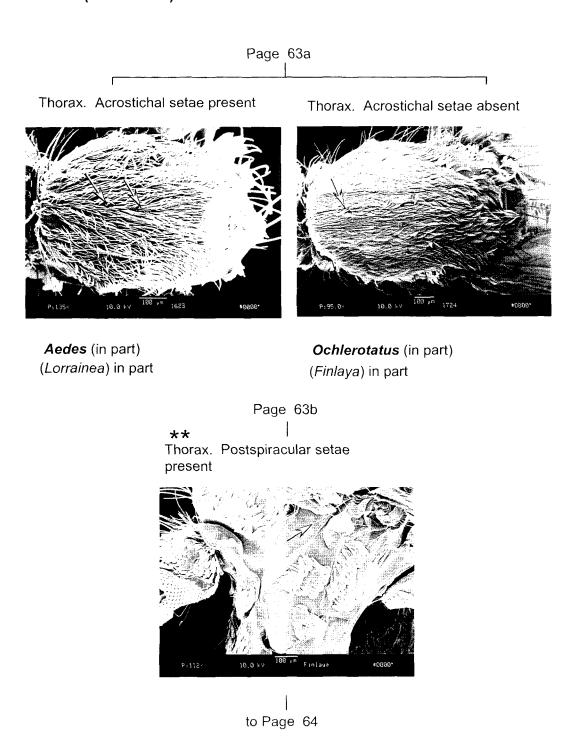


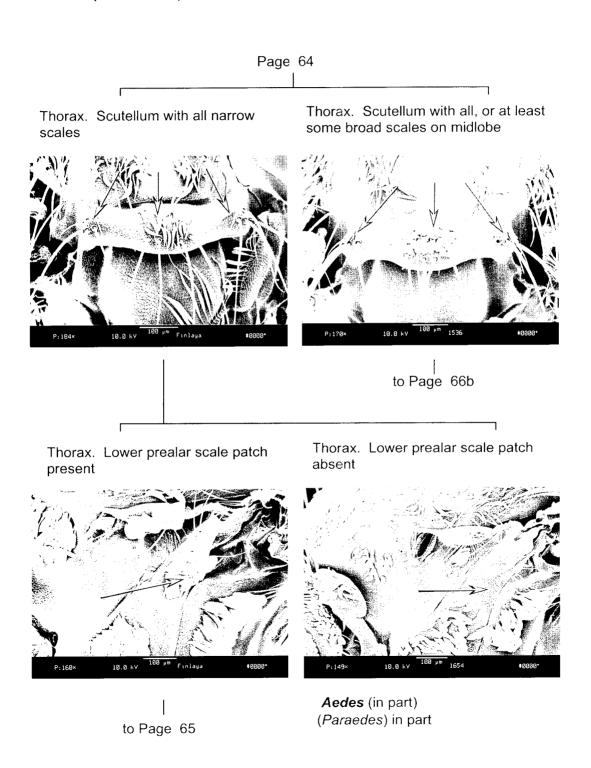
*Ochlerotatus* (in part) (*Finlaya*) in part

to Page 62

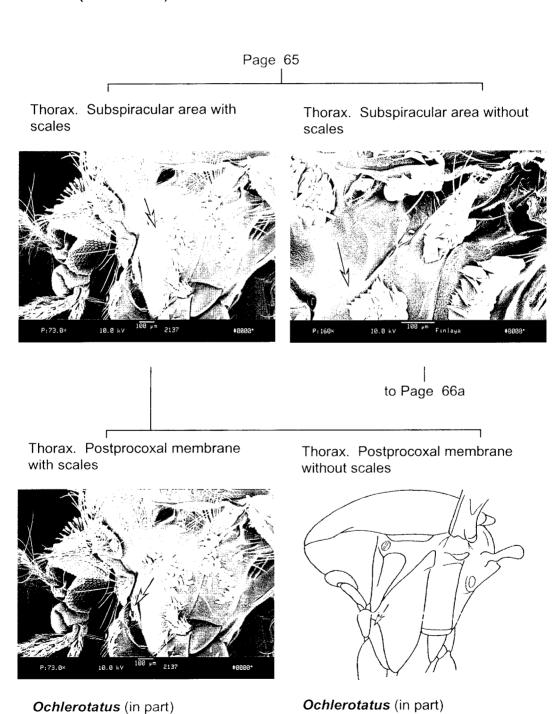
(Skusea)



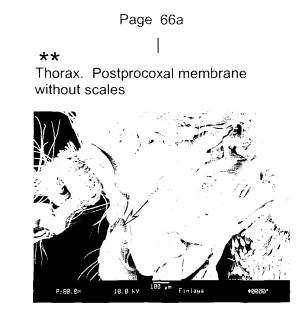




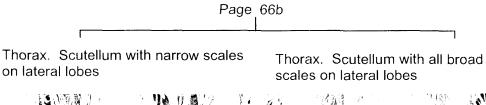
Fluviatilis Group

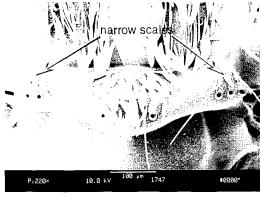


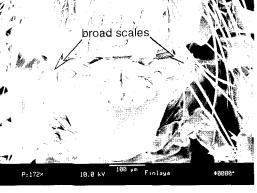
(Finlaya) in part



Ochlerotatus (in part) (Finlaya) in part





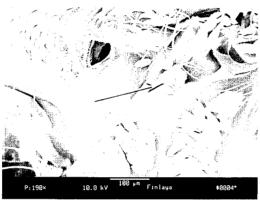


to Page 67

to Page 68

Page 67

\*\*
Thorax. Lower prealar scale patch present

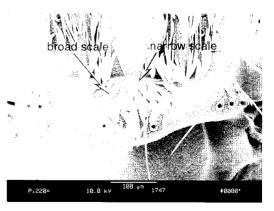


Thorax. Scutellum with all broad scales on midlobe

Pa165: 10.3 kV 100 yr Finlags 1000gg\*

Ochlerotatus (in part) (Finlaya) in part

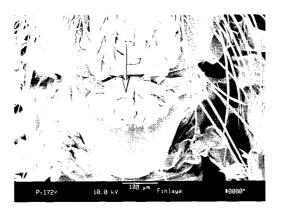
Thorax. Scutellum with broad and narrow scales on midlobe



Ochlerotatus (in part) (Howardina) in part

Page 68

\*\*
Thorax. Scutellum with all broad scales on midlobe

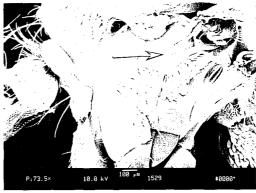


Thorax. Lower prealar scale patch present

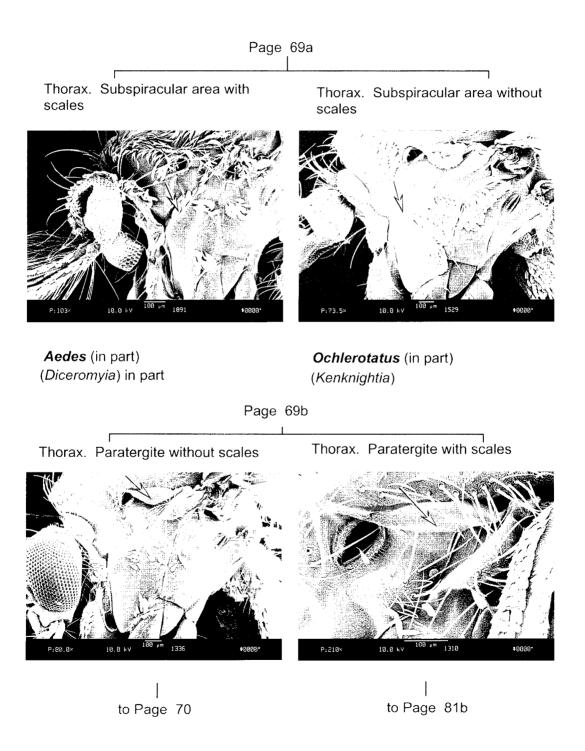
Piccor 10.0 kV 100 yr Finlays 10080\* Pi73.5×

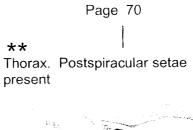
**Ochlerotatus** (in part) (Zavortinkius)

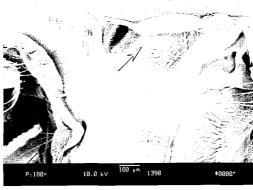
Thorax. Lower prealar scale patch absent



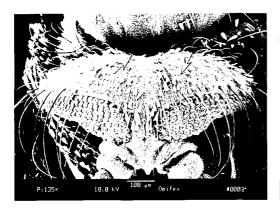
to Page 69a



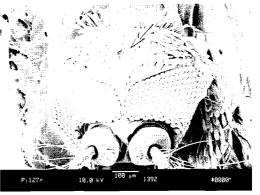




Head. Vertex and occiput: with numerous short setae

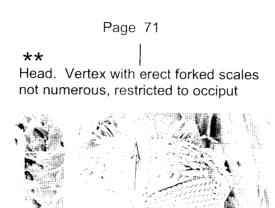


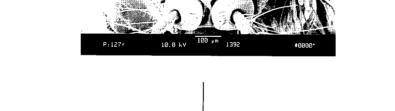
Head. Vertex and occiput without numerous short setae



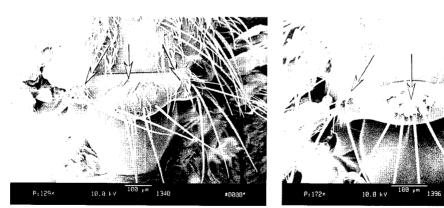
**Opifex** Opifex fuscus

to Page 71





Thorax. Scutellum with all narrow scales

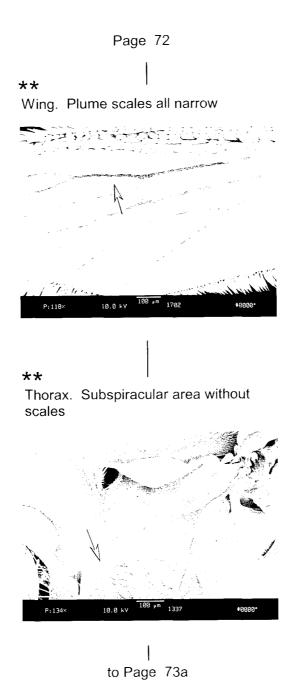


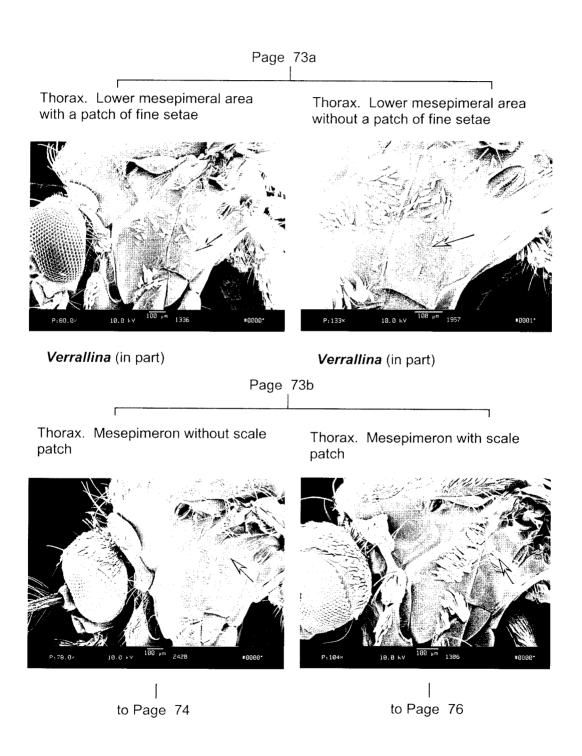
to Page 72

to Page 73b

Thorax. Scutellum with all, or at least

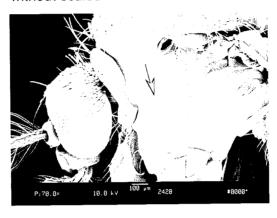
some broad scales on midlobe







Thorax. Subspiracular area without scales

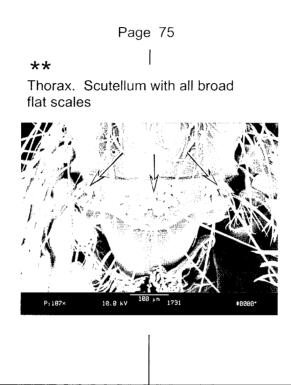


\*\*

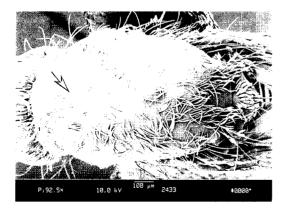
Thorax. Lower mesepimeral setae absent



to Page 75

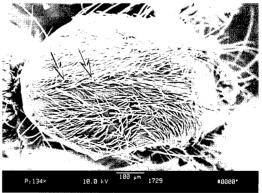


Throax. Acrostichal setae absent

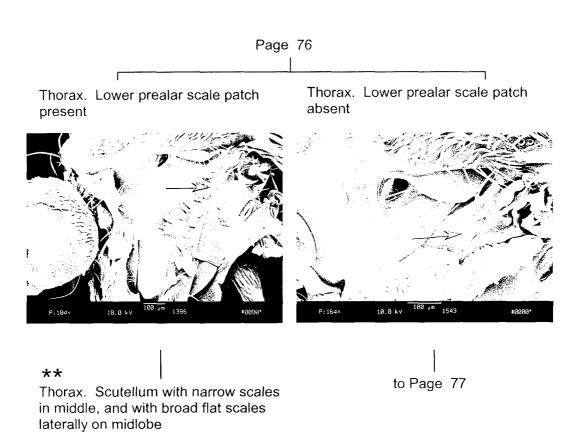


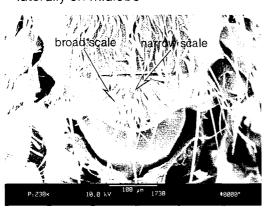
Aedes hortator

Thorax. Acrostichal setae present



**Ochlerotatus** (in part) (*Rhinoskusea*)



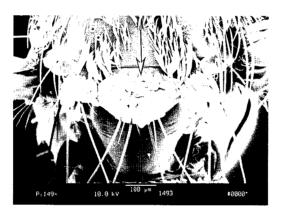


**Ochlerotatus** (in part) (Howardina) in part

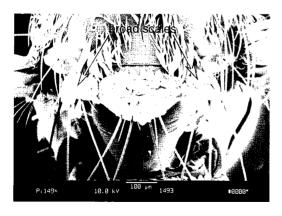
Page 77

#### \*\*

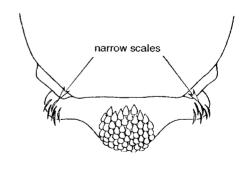
Thorax. Scutellum with all broad scales on midlobe



Thorax. Scutellum with all broad scales on lateral lobes

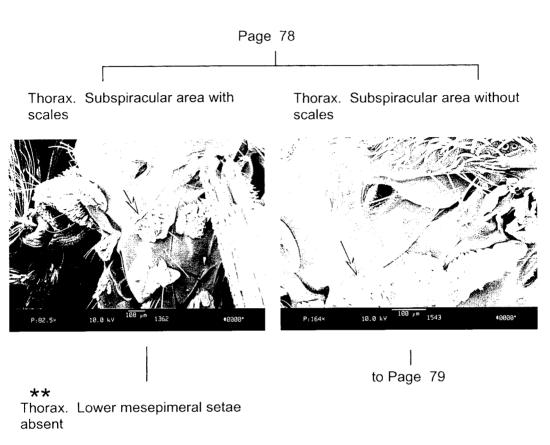


Thorax. Scutellum with all narrow curved scales on lateral lobes



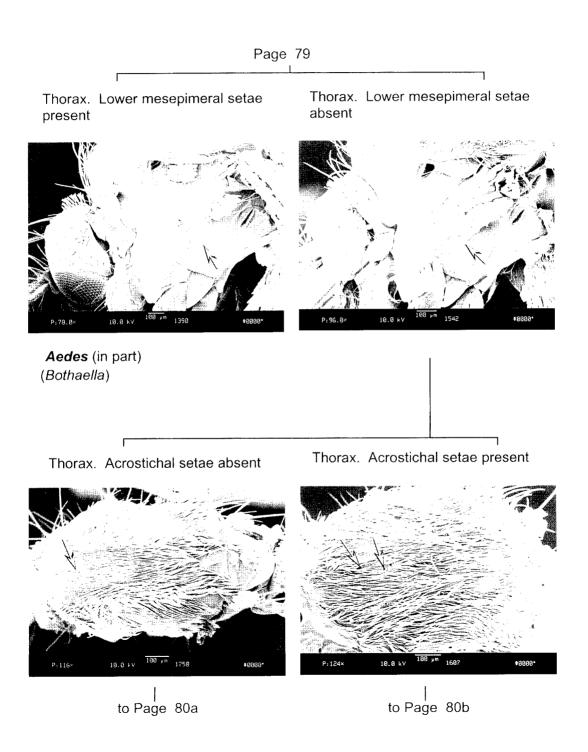
to Page 78

to Page 81a



P.82.5× 10.0 kV 108 μm 1362 18988\*

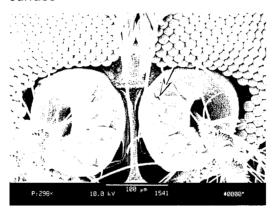
Aedes (in part)
(Stegomyia) in part





\*\*

Head. Pedicel with a patch of white broad overlapping scales on mesal surface



Aedes (in part) (Scutomyia)

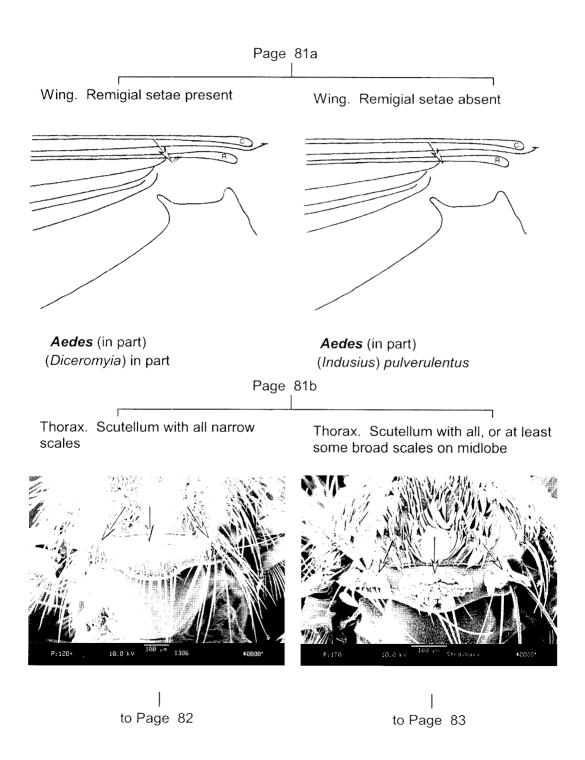
Page 80b



Wing. Alula with a few broad decumbent scales in addition to the fringe scales

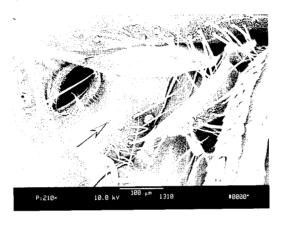


Aedes (in part) (Lorrainea) in part

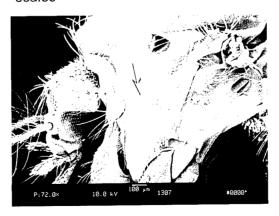


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\*\*
Thorax. Postspiracular setae present



\*\*
Thorax. Subspiracular area without scales



Verrallina (in part)

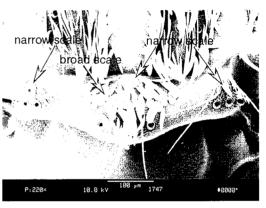
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# 3. (continued)

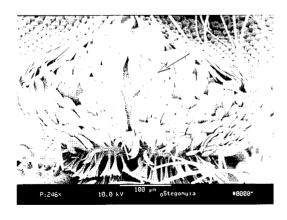
Thorax. Scutellum with all broad scales



Thorax. Scutellum with broad and narrow scales on midlobe, and with narrow scales on lateral lobes

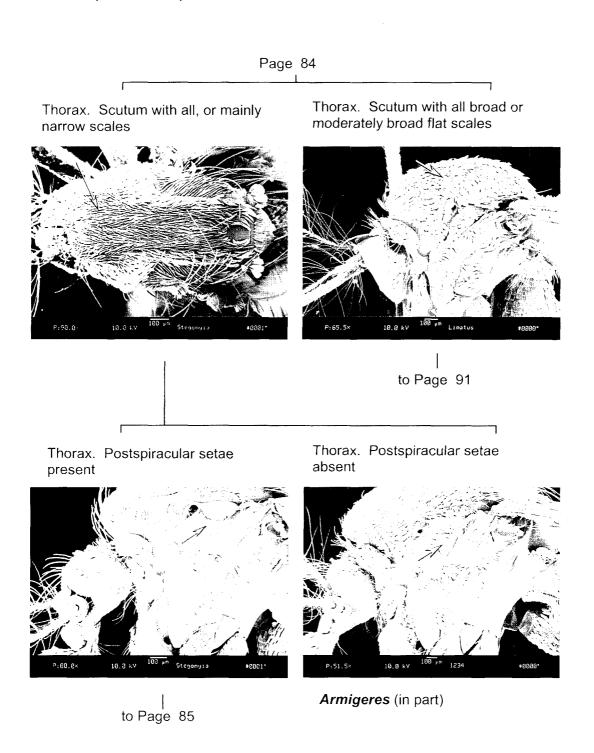


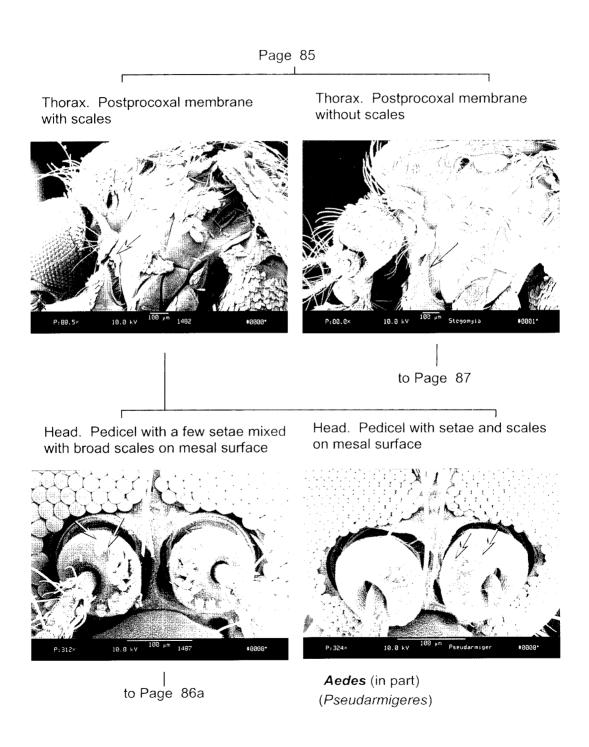
\*\*
Head. Vertex with all broad, flat decumbent scales

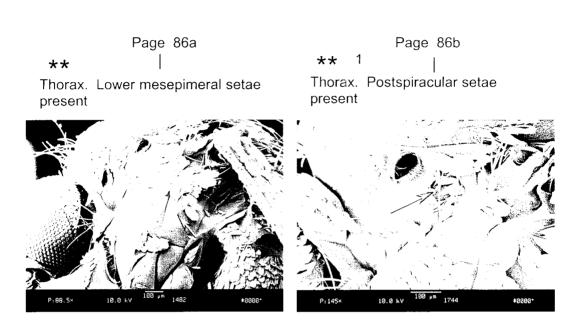


to Page 84

to Page 86b

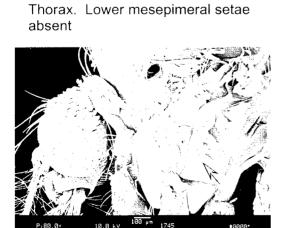






Aedes (in part) (Christophersiomyia)

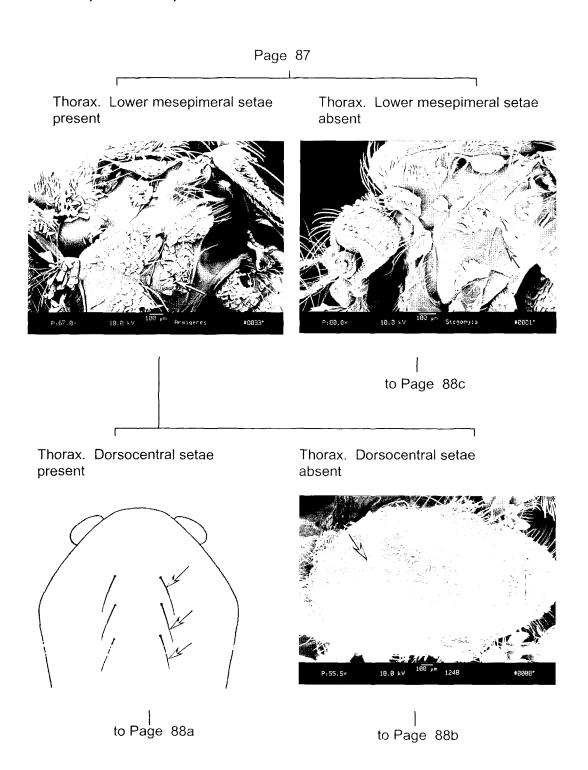
\*\* 2

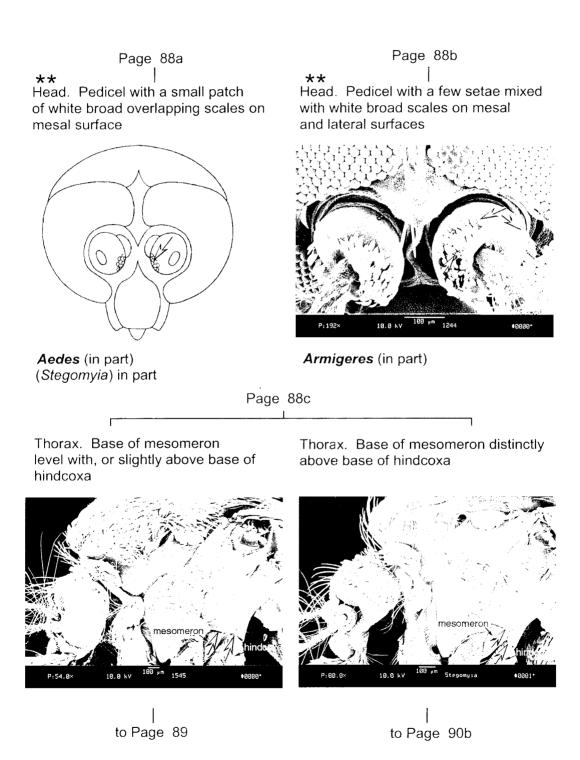


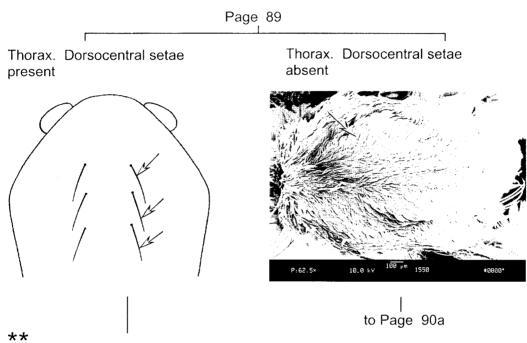
\*\* 3
Thorax. Lower prealar scale patch present



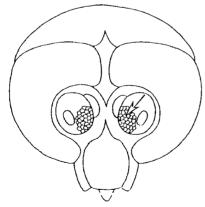
Ochlerotatus (in part) (Howardina) in part







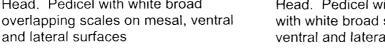
Head. Pedicel with a large patch of broad scales on mesal surface

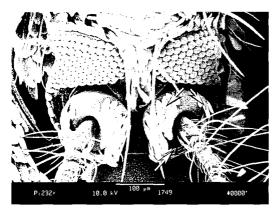


**Aedes** (in part) (Belkinius) aurotaeniatus

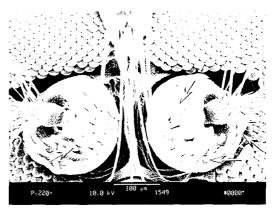
# Page 90a

Head. Pedicel with white broad overlapping scales on mesal, ventral





Head. Pedicel with a few setae mixed with white broad scales on mesal, ventral and lateral surfaces

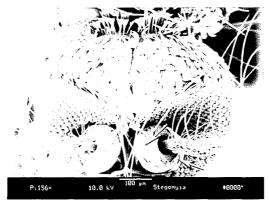


Aedes (in part) (Stegomyia) in part Aedes (in part) (Alanstonea)

Page 90b

\*\*

Head. Pedicel with white broad overlapping scales on mesal and lateral surfaces



Aedes (in part) (Stegomyia) in part

Page 91

\*\*
Thorax. Lower mesepimeral setae absent

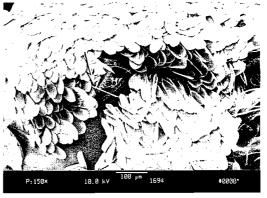
P-65.5× 18.8 kv 188 pr Limstus 48888\*

Thorax. Postpronotal

Thorax. Postpronotal setae absent

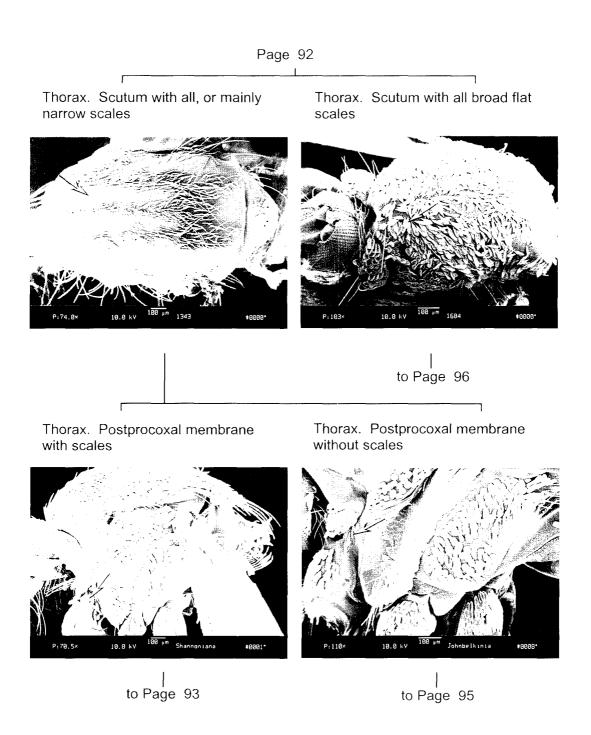


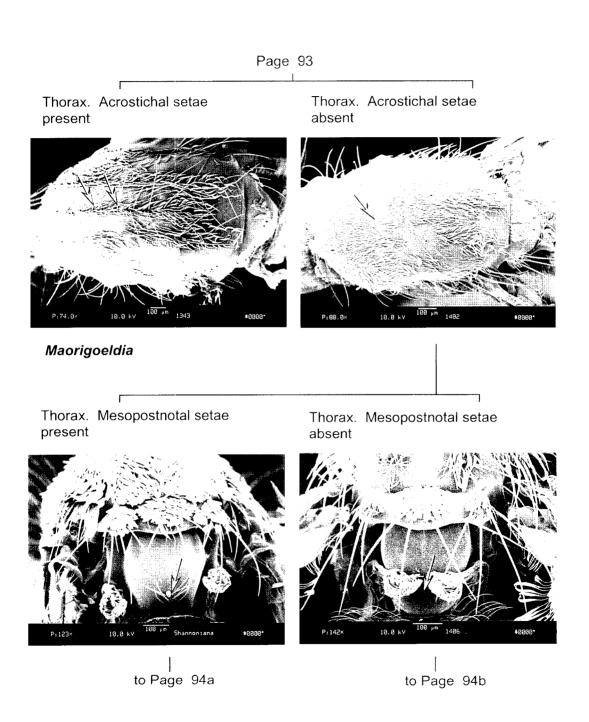
Thorax. Postpronotal setae present

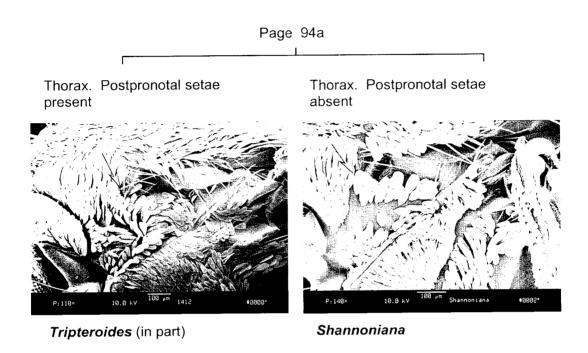


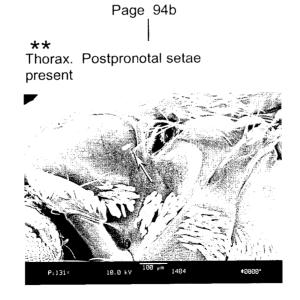
Limatus

Haemagogus

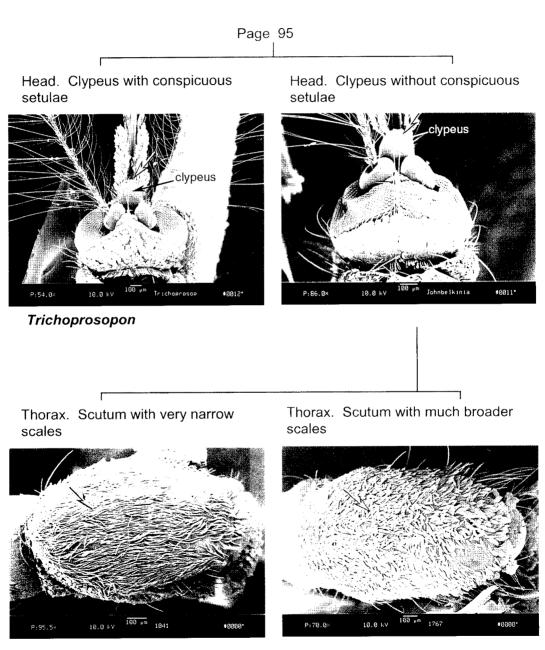








Tripteroides (in part)



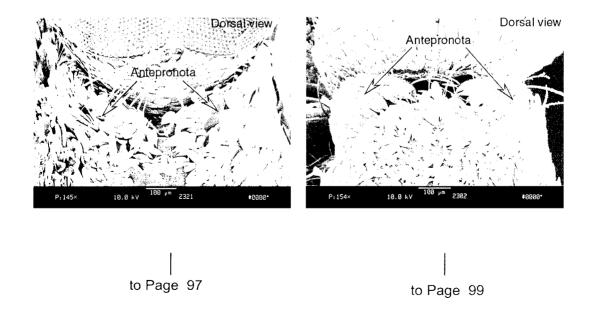
Runchomyia

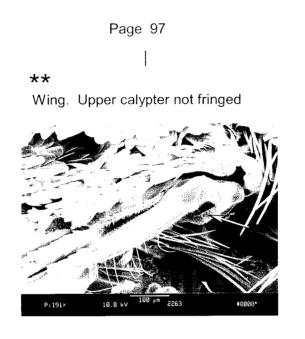
Johnbelkinia

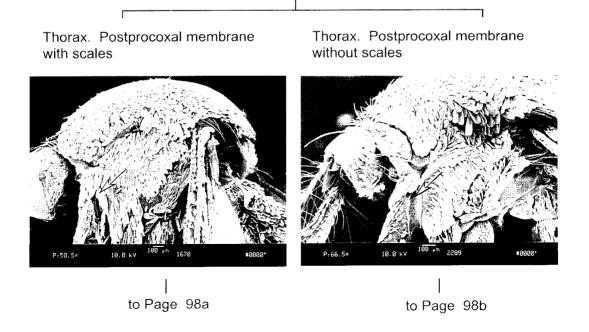
Thorax. Antepronota large, almost touching middorsally

Antepronota

A







Sabethes (in part)

Page 98a

Leg. Fore-tibia with paddle of erect scales

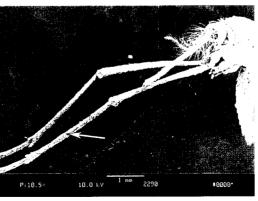
Leg. Fore-tibia without paddle of erect scales

Page 98b

\*\*

Leg. Fore-tibia without paddle of erect scales

Sabethes (in part)

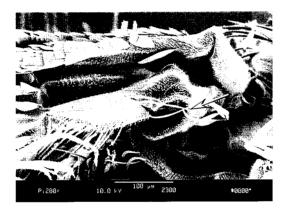


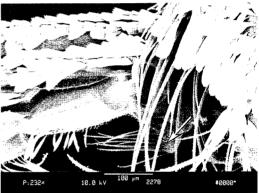
Sabethes (in part)

# Page 99

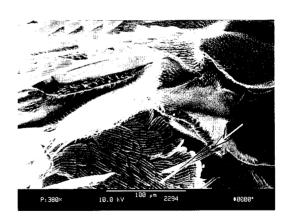
Wing. Upper calypter not fringed, or with only a few (1-3) setae near alula

Wing. Upper calypter fringed with hair-like setae, or with 3-4 setae far from alula





to Page 100



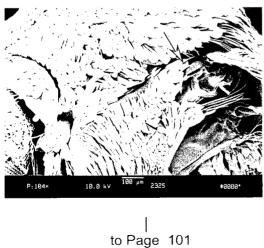
Isostomyia

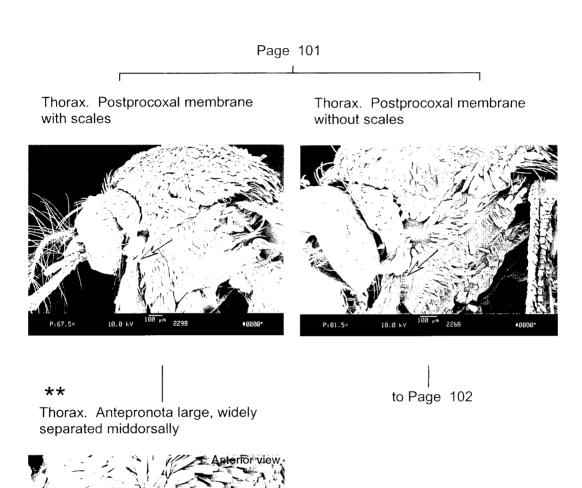
Wing. Upper calypter not fringed

Wing. Upper calypter with few (1-3) setae near alula

Wyeomyia (in part)

Onirion

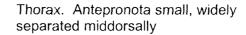


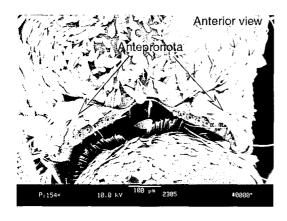


Wyeomyia (in part)

Page 102

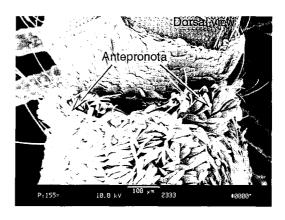
Thorax. Antepronota large, widely separated middorsally





Anterior view
Anterior view
Anterior view
Anterior view

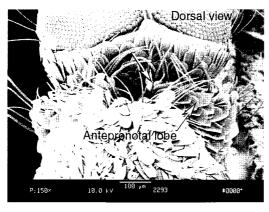
Wyeomyia (Davismyia)
Wyeomyia petrocchiae



Wyeomyia (in part)

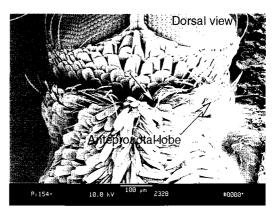
Page 103

Thorax. Antepronotal lobe with a conspicuous apicomesal angle



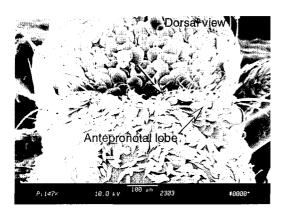
Sabethes hadrognathus

Thorax. Antepronotal lobe without a conspicuous apicomesal angle



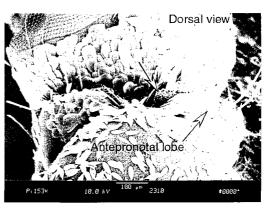
Wyeomyia arthrostigma

Thorax. Antepronotal lobe without a conspicuous apicomesal angle



Wyeomyia (Davismyia) Wyeomyia petrocchiae

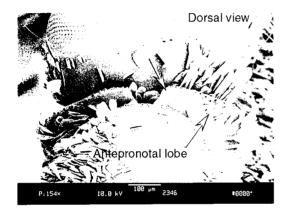
Thorax. Antepronotal lobe with a conspicuous apicomesal angle



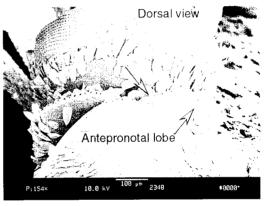
Sabethes schnusei

Page 104 (scales off)

Thorax. Antepronotal lobe with a conspicuous apicomesal angle



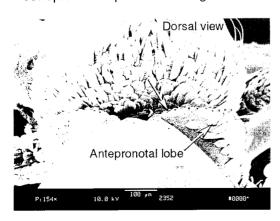
Thorax. Antepronotal lobe without a conspicuous apicomesal angle



Sabethes hadrognathus

-

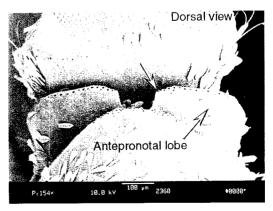
Thorax. Antepronotal lobe without a conspicuous apicomesal angle



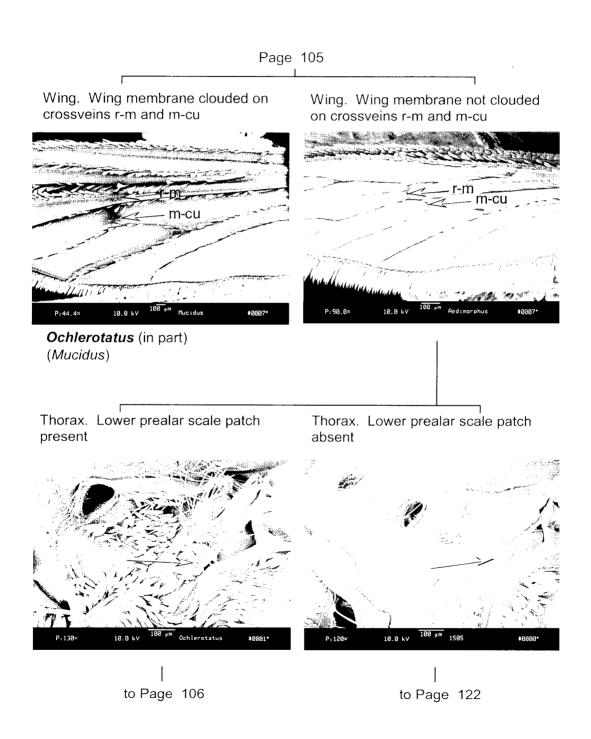
Wyeomyia (Davismyia) Wyeomyia petrocchiae

Thorax. Antepronotal lobe with a conspicuous apicomesal angle

Wyeomyia arthrostigma



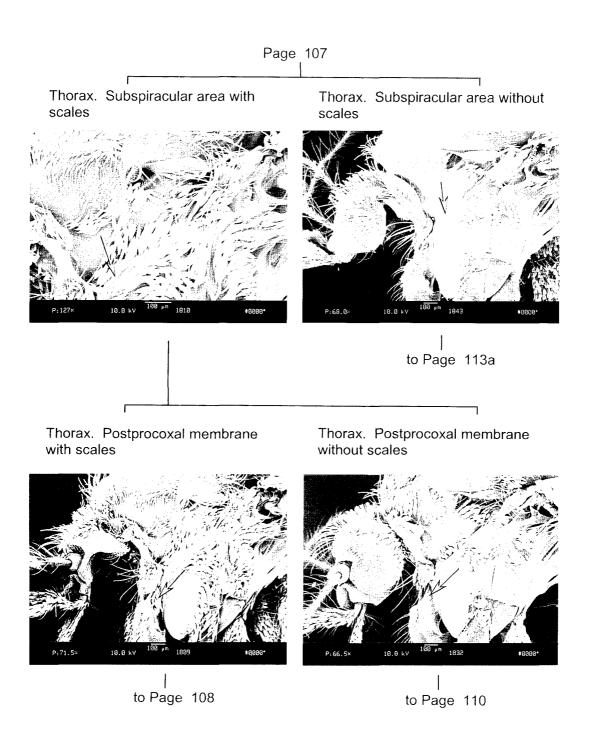
Sabethes schnusei

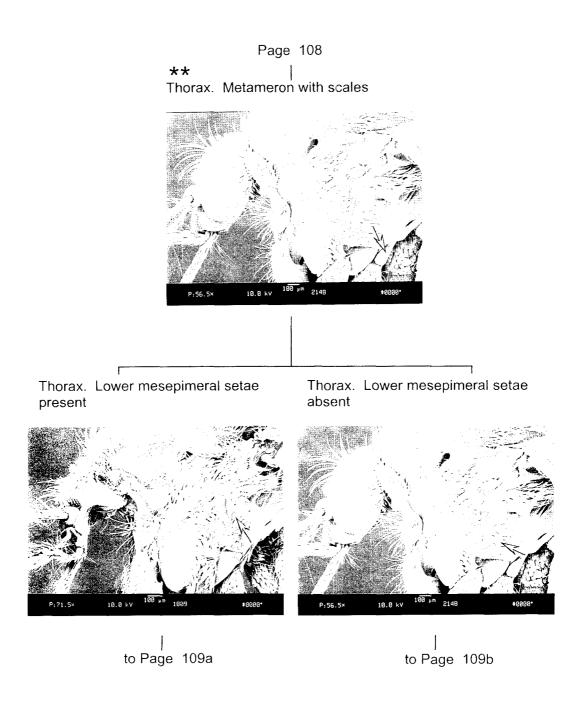


to Page 107

Page 106 Head. Vertex with decumbent scales Head. Vertex with decumbent scales largely broad largely narrow to Page 117c Thorax. Scutellum with all narrow Thorax. Scutellum with all, or at least some broad scales on midlobe scales

to Page 113b



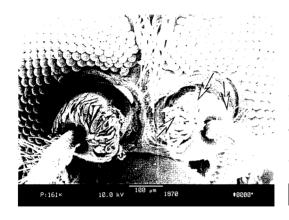


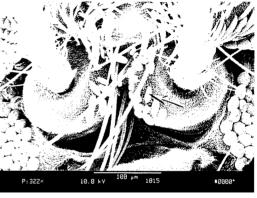
Page 109a

#### 3. (continued)

Head. Pedicel with few setae mixed with many scales on mesal and lateral surfaces

Head. Pedicel with white broad scales on mesal surface





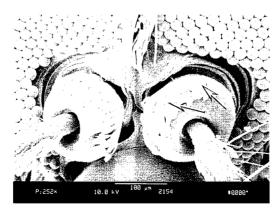
**Ochlerotatus** (in part) (Rusticoides)

Ochlerotatus (in part) (Ochlerotatus) in part

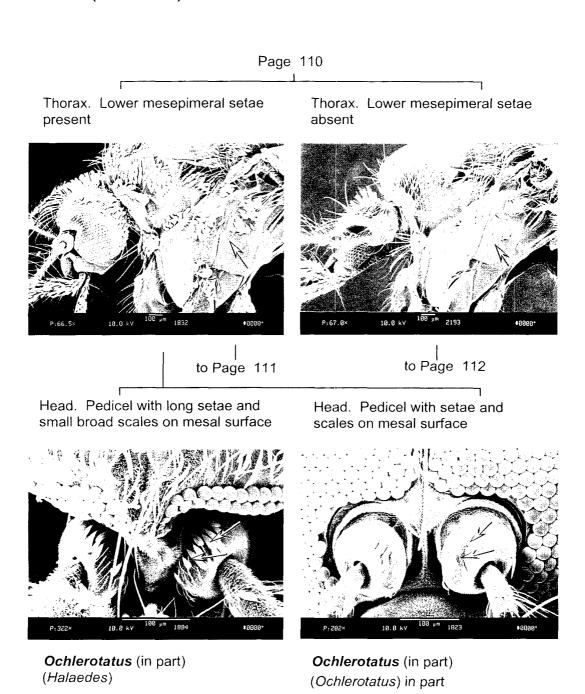
Page 109b

#### \*\*

Head. Pedicel with a large patch of broad scales on mesal and dorsal surfaces

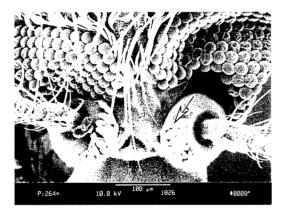


Ochlerotatus (in part) (Ochlerotatus) in part



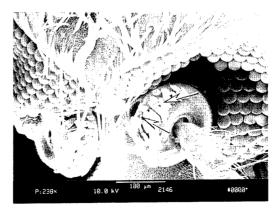
Page 111

Head. Pedicel with a large patch of white broad scales on mesal surface



**Ochlerotatus** (in part) (*Finlaya*) in part

Head. Pedicel with few (2-3) setae mixed with a large patch of broad scales on mesal surface



Ochlerotatus (in part) (Ochlerotatus) in part

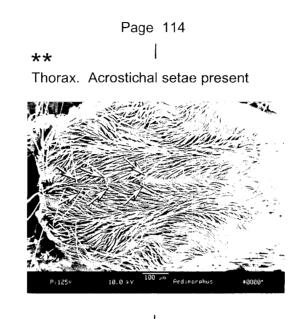
(Finlaya) in part

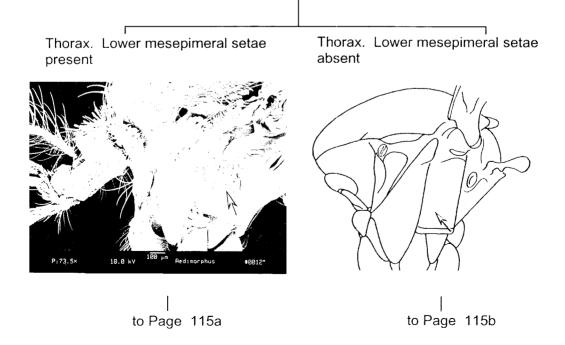
Page 112 Thorax. Metameron without scales Thorax. Metameron with scales Ochlerotatus (in part) (Ochlerotatus) in part Wing. Remigial setae absent Wing. Remigial setae present 10.0 kV P:206× P:170× Ochlerotatus (in part) Ochlerotatus (in part)

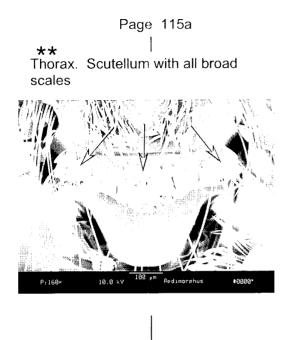
(Protomacleaya) in part

Page 113a Head. Pedicel with few short fine Head. Pedicel with short fine setae setae on mesal surface and small broad scales on mesal surface Ochlerotatus (in part) Ochlerotatus (in part) (Molpemyia) in part (Ochlerotatus) in part Page 113b Thorax. Scutellum with all broad Thorax. Scutellum with narrow and scales on midlobe broad scales on midlobe broad sca to Page 114

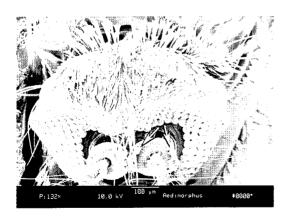
to Page 116



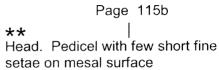


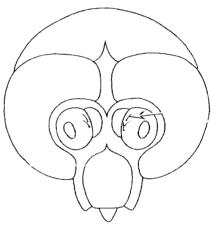


\*\*
Head. Pedicel with white broad scales
on mesal and lateral surfaces

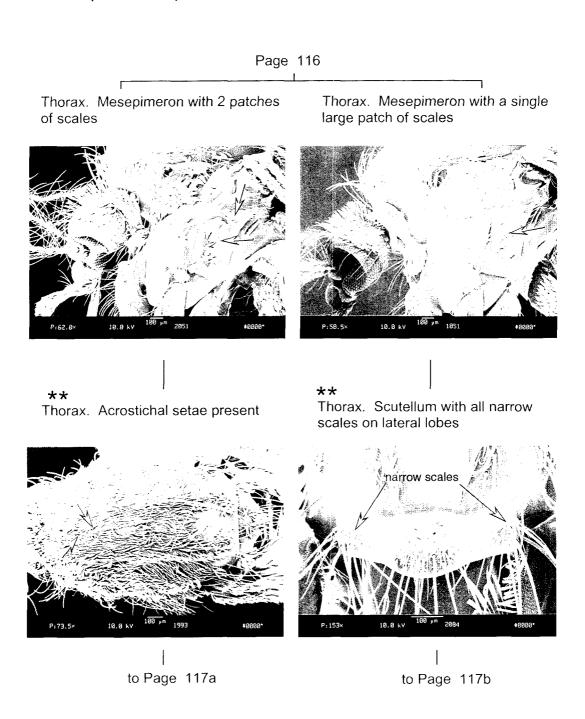


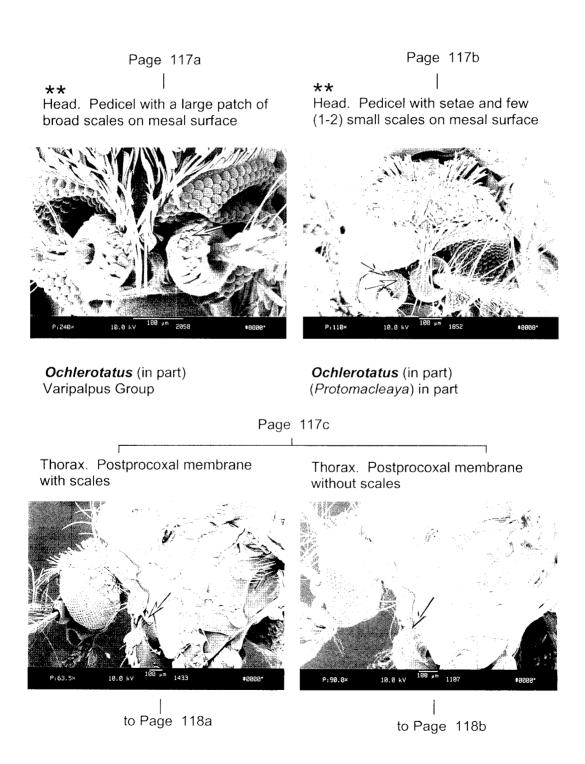
Aedes (in part) (Fredwardsius) vittatus

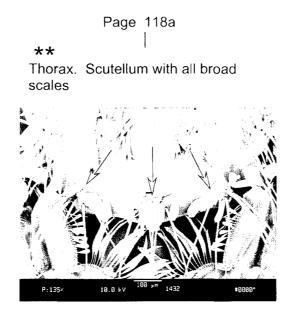




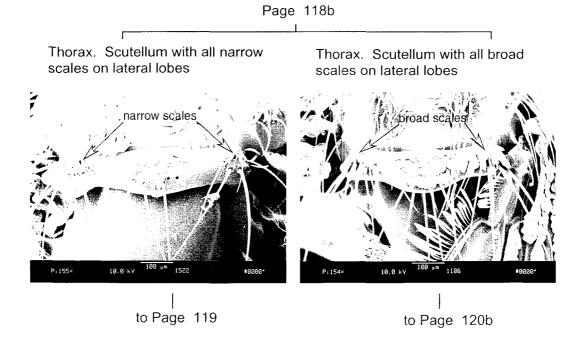
*Ochlerotatus* (in part) (*Molpemyia*) in part

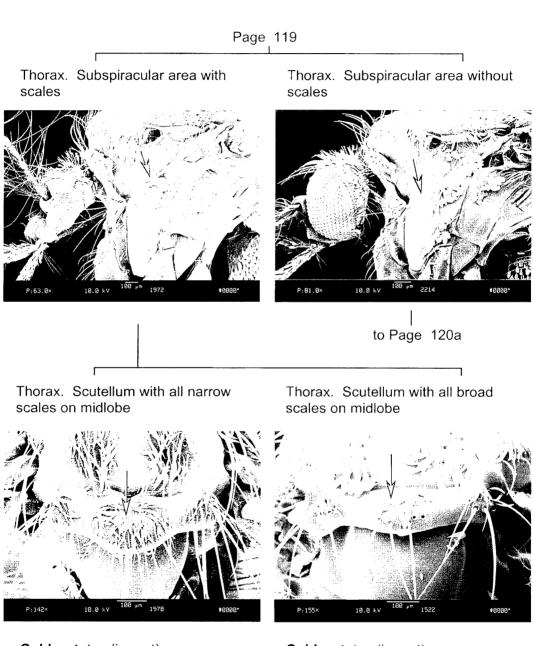






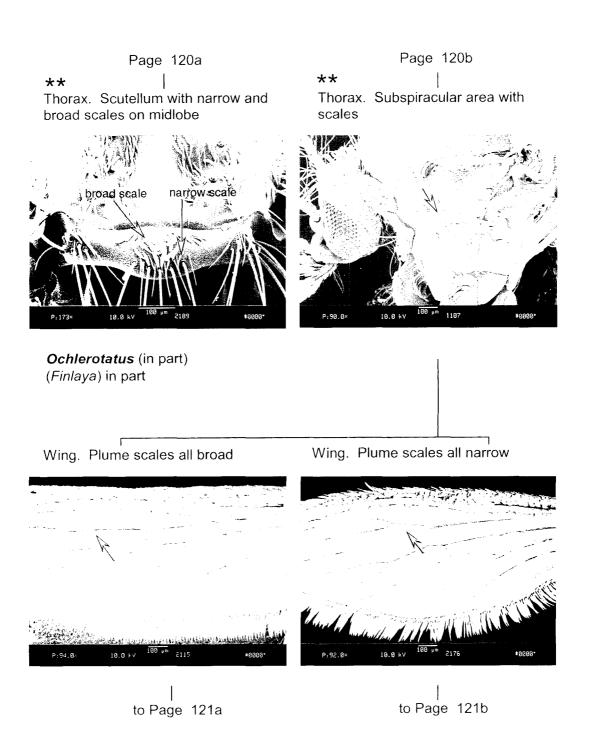
**Ochlerotatus** (in part) (Abraedes) papago





*Ochlerotatus* (in part) (*Finlaya*) in part

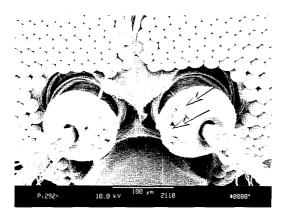
**Ochlerotatus** (in part) (*Macleaya*)



### Page 121a

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Head. Pedicel with a few (1-2) setae mixed with a small patch of broad scales on mesal surface

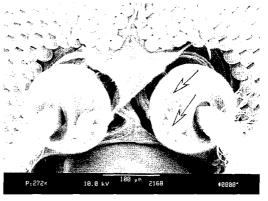


Ochlerotatus (in part) (Finlaya) in part

## Page 121b

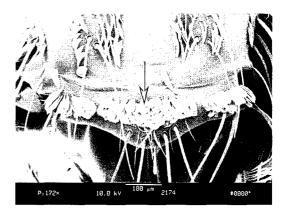
\*\*

Head. Pedicel with a small patch of broad scales and a few (1-2) setae on mesal surface

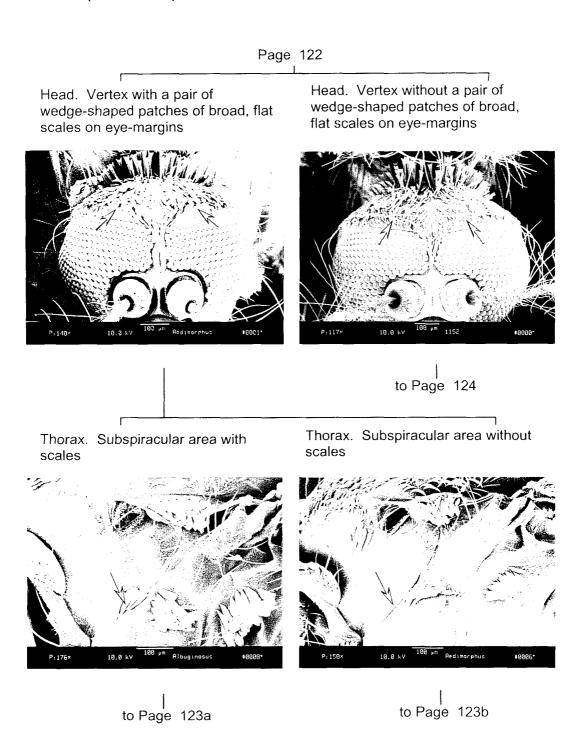


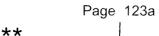
#### \*\*

Thorax. Scutellum with all broad scales on midlobe

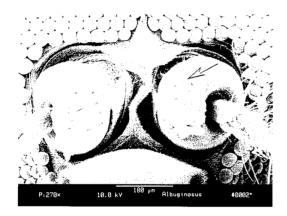


**Ochlerotatus** (in part) (*Finlaya*) in part





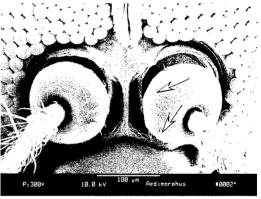
Head. Pedicel with a patch of white broad overlapping scales on mesal surface



**Aedes** (in part) (Albuginosus)

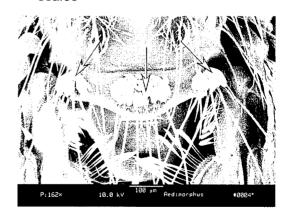
## Page 123b

Head. Pedicel with a few small scales and short fine setae on mesal surface

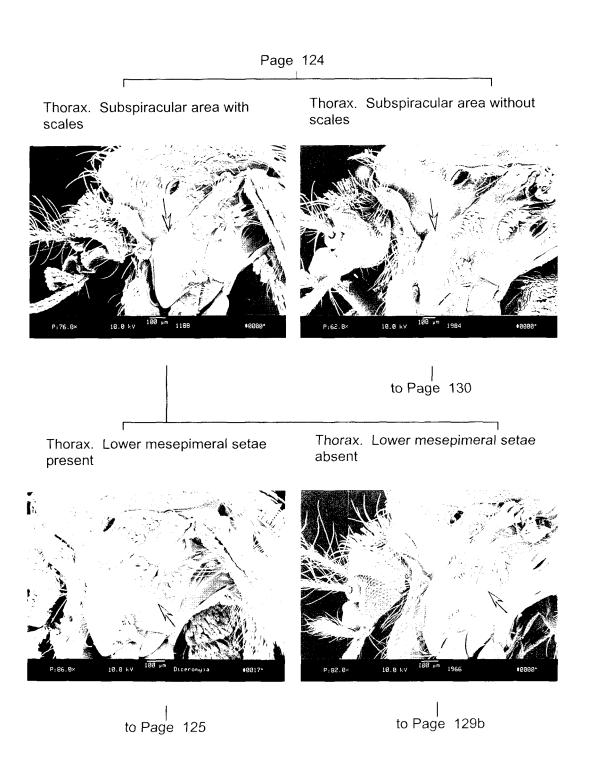


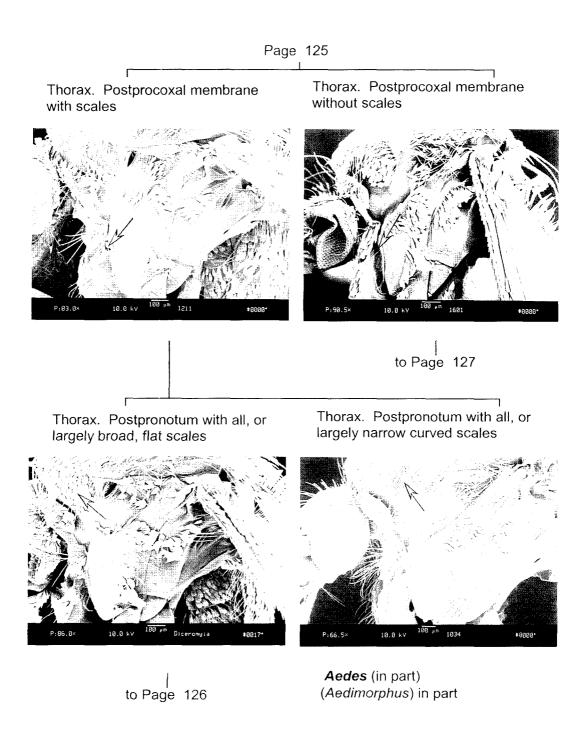
\*\*

Thorax. Scutellum with all broad, flat scales



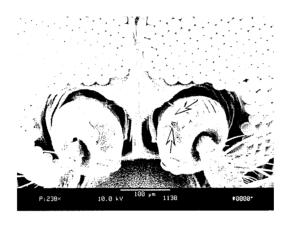
Aedes (in part) (Aedimorphus) in part





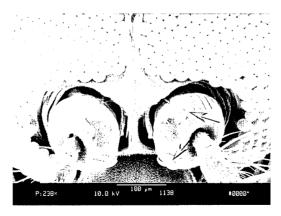
# Page 126

Head. Pedicel with setae mixed with many broad, flat scales on mesal surface

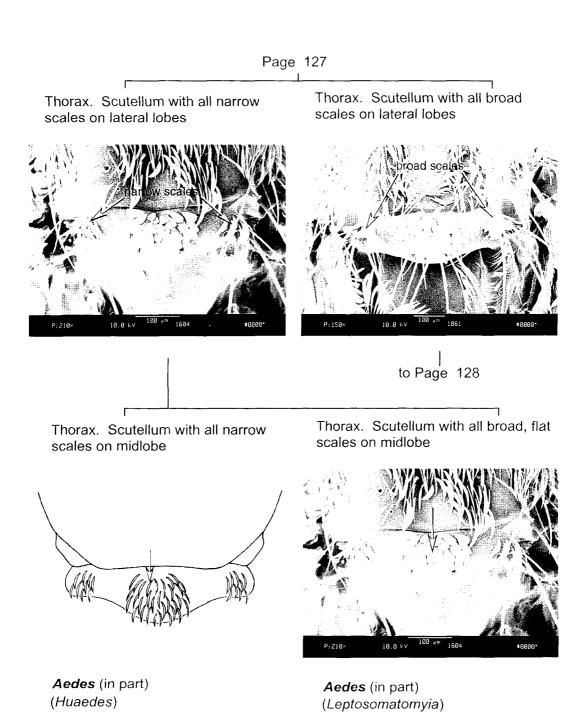


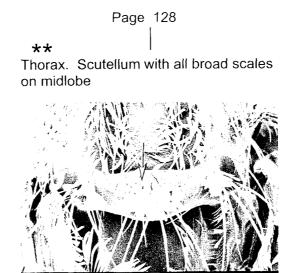
#### \*\*

Head. Pedicel with 2 patches of scales on mesal surface

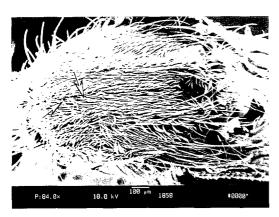


Aedes (in part)
(Diceromyia) in part



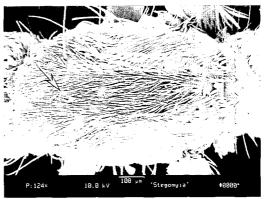






Aedes (in part)
(Diceromyia) in part

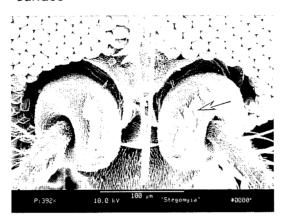




to Page 129a



Head. Pedicel with a long patch of white broad, flat scales on mesal surface



**Aedes** (in part) Aedes cozi

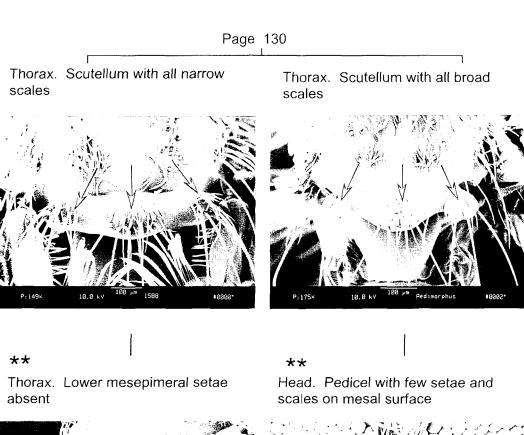
Page 129b

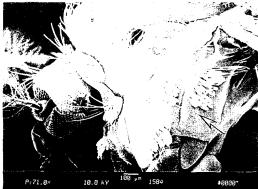
\*\*

Thorax. Postpronotum with all, or largely narrow curved scales

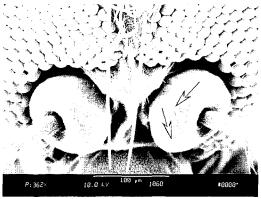


Aedes (in part) (Aedimorphus) in part





Aedes (in part) (Aedes)



Aedes (in part) (Aedimorphus) in part