



NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL
DIVISION OF MEDICAL SCIENCES

KEYS TO THE MOSQUITOES OF THE AUSTRALASIAN REGION

Including a Synopsis of Their Distribution
and Breeding Habits

by

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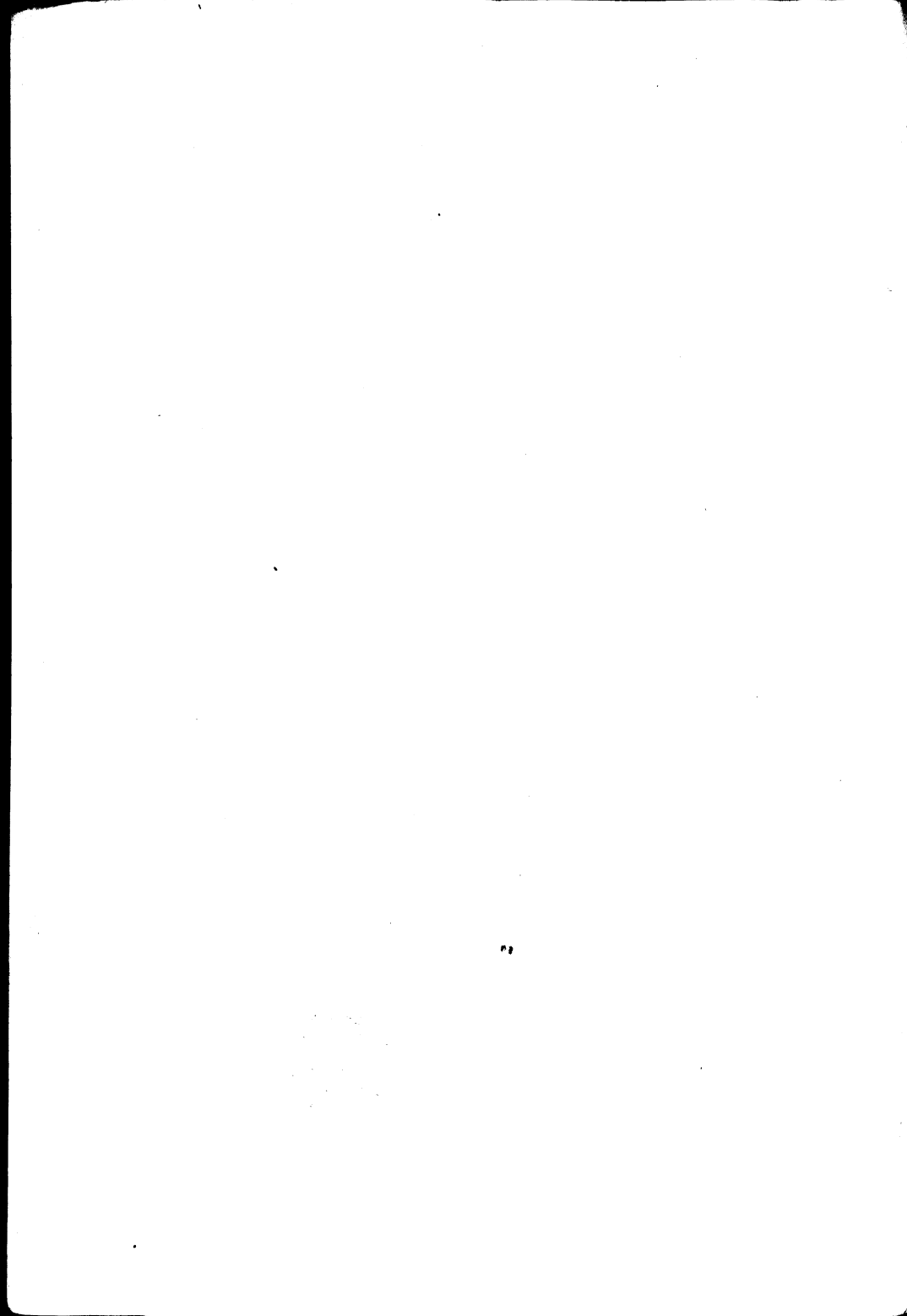
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FOREWORD

This manual brings together for the first time, in a single reference work, keys to the Culicidae which include both previously described species of the Australasian area, and several undescribed species. The senior author, Lieutenant Kenneth L. Knight, H-V(S), U.S. Naval Reserve, has been in a peculiarly favorable position to compile these keys having just completed some eighteen months of entomological investigations in the regions concerned. In addition to his own collection, he has had full access to other collections sent to the National Museum by entomologists working in various parts of Australasia. The junior authors, Lieutenant (jg) Richard M. Bohart, H-V(S), U.S. Naval Reserve and Lieutenant George E. Bohart, H-V(S), U.S. Naval Reserve, have assisted in all phases of the work, especially by their research into the huge backlog of literature concerning the Culicidae of this part of the world.

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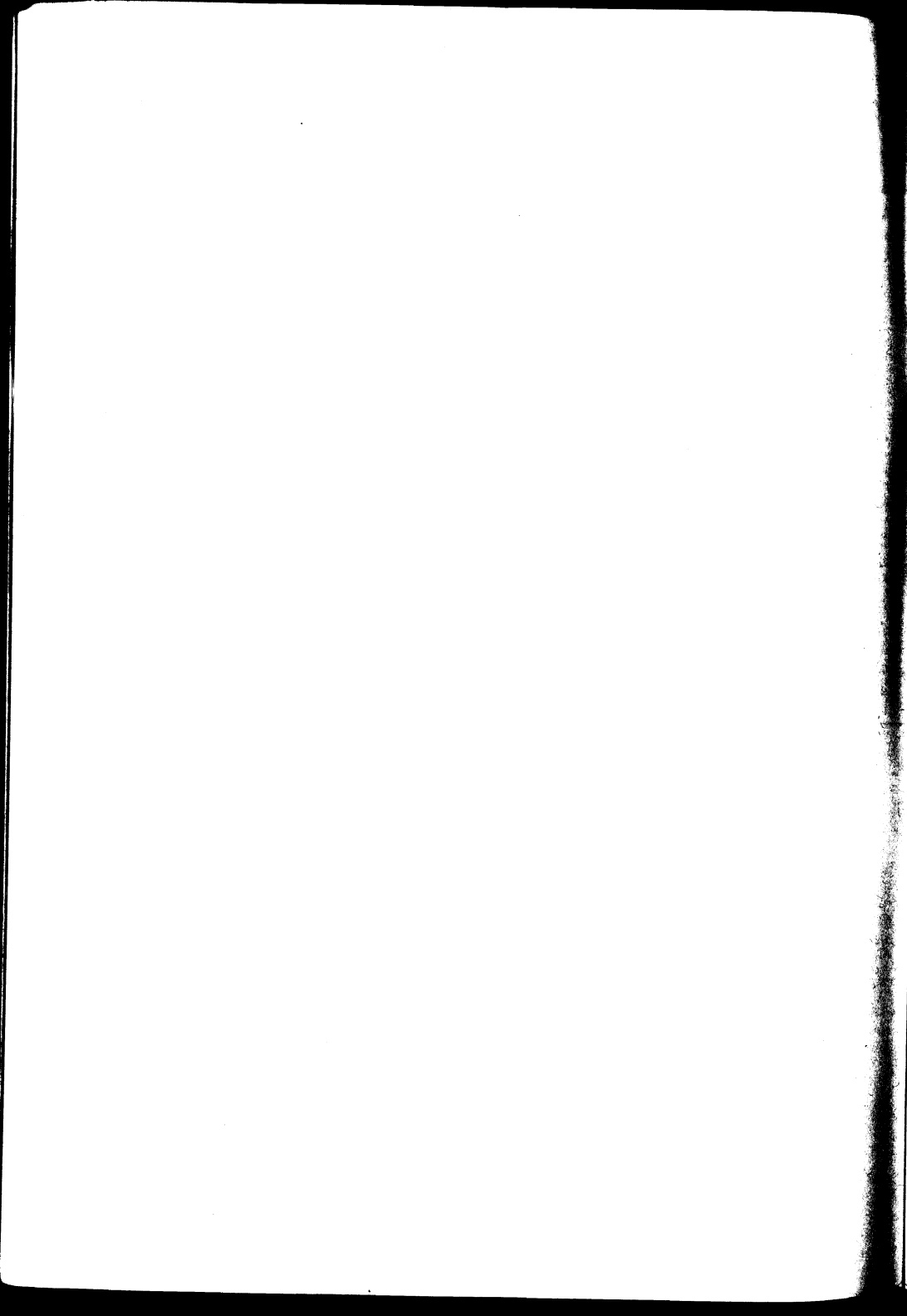




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(Mosquitoes known only from New Zealand, Tasmania, Victoria, South Australia, or Western Australia, are excluded from this manual.)



INTRODUCTION

The concept of the Australasian area used in this paper is that proposed by Wallace and modified by Swellengrebel and Rodenwalt (1932). According to the latter works the mosquito fauna of the Celebes and the Lesser Sunda Islands has much more affinity with that of the Oriental Region than with the Australasian. The Moluccas occupy a marginal position with strong affinities in both directions. Because of the possibility of encountering in western New Guinea some of the Oriental species known from the Moluccas, the latter area is included here.

The southwestern portion of the Australasian Region, namely New Zealand, Tasmania, Victoria, South Australia, and West Australia, has been excluded because of its distance from the zone of military activity. In addition this section possesses a large endemic fauna of mosquitoes which has little in common with the remainder of the Australasian area.

To the north, the Australasian area includes the Marianas and the Hawaiian Islands, and to the east, the Tuamotu Archipelago.

Concerning the general characteristics of the Australasian mosquito fauna, the following statement of Edwards (1924) adequately summarizes the situation: "As regards the general features of the fauna it may be remarked that the genera Topomyia, Harpagomyia, Mimomyia, Orthopodomyia, Haemagogus, Heizmannia and Pardomyia, and the subgenera Leicesteria and Acalleoemyia, all of which are represented in the Oriental Region, are apparently absent; while some other genera and subgenera, particularly Anopheles and Stegomyia, are comparatively poor in species. The Pacific Islands on the whole support an extremely poor mosquito fauna -- in regard

to species, though individuals are only too numerous. Even in New Zealand there are no representatives of any of the endemic American genera, such as Sabethes, Goeldia, Psorophora, Deinocerites and Carollia. The only suggestion of any affinity between the Australasian and Neotropical Faunas seems to be in the presence in both areas of species of Ochlerotatus of the taeniorhynchus group; when the mosquitos of Patagonia are better known, it may be possible to make a more instructive comparison between the two regions. On the other hand, the genera Bironella and Opifex, two of the most interesting genera of mosquitos, are endemic in the Australasian region." Since the publication of the above quotation, Heizmannia and Orthopodomyia have been reported from the Moluccas by Brug (1932, 1934) and Pardomyia (now treated under the subgenus Mucidus of Aedes) has been found in Queensland by Taylor (1927).

In the construction of the keys to the 238 described species and subspecies of the area, specimens from the collection of the United States National Museum have been used, but as the collection includes only about half of the described species, it has been necessary to depend heavily upon the literature. Because of the inadequacy and lack of uniformity of published descriptions there must inevitably be errors in the keys which can only be corrected after more complete collections are studied. Consequently this paper must be considered of a preliminary nature.

Owing to the present imperfect knowledge of mosquito relationships and in order to use characters easily discernible, the keys are largely

artificial in their groupings. In general they apply only to females except where species distinctions depend upon male characters. However, it is suggested that an attempt be made to key out males, for in many cases they should go through successfully.

The keys to the genera Aedes, Culex, Tripteroides, Uranotaenia, Megarhinus, Aedeomyia, Ficalbia, Culiseta, Heizmannia, Hodgesia, and Armigeres are largely original. The key to tribes has been taken directly from Edwards (1932). The key to Bironella has been modified from Swellengrebel and Rodenwalt (1932). The key to Anopheles has been taken partly from Russell, Rozeboom and Stone (1943). Bonne-Wepster (1930, 1930a) has been used as a source work for Mansonia.

We wish to acknowledge the invaluable assistance of Dr. Alan Stone, Division of Insect Identification, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, who has aided us greatly in all phases of this work. To Dr. E. A. Chapin, Curator of Insects, National Museum, we owe our opportunity to use the museum collection and laboratory facilities. Credit is also due Lieutenant (jg) D. S. Farner, H-V(S), USNR, Section of Epidemiology, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, especially for aid in the location and translation of important Dutch publications.

This work was done under the direction of Captain Thomas E. Rivers (MC), USNR, Commanding Officer of US Naval Medical Research Unit No. 2 and Commander J. J. Sapero (MC), USN, in charge of the section on malaria investigations of the same unit.

KEYS TO THE MOSQUITOES OF THE AUSTRALASIAN REGION

KEY TO THE TRIBES

1. Subcosta long and reaching costa, vein 1 four-branched, vein 2 forked, vein 3 simple, no cross vein connecting veins 1 and 2, vein 4 two-branched, cross veins 3-4 and 4-5 both present, vein 5 forked, vein 6 long and reaching wing margin, axillary vein absent or very faint, (family Culicidae)..... 2

Not with the above combination of characters.....remaining DIPTERA

2. Antennal flagellum 14-segmented; subcosta ending above or before base of vein 2; mouthparts short; no scales subfamily DIXINAE

Antennal flagellum 13-segmented; subcosta ending much beyond base of vein 2; scales present 3

3. Mouthparts short, palpi incurved; scales largely confined to wing fringe subfamily CHAOBORINAE

Mouthparts modified to form a long proboscis, palpi not incurved; wing veins and legs scaly, (subfamily Culicinae) 4

4. Abdomen without scales, or at least with the sternites largely bare..... tribe ANOPHELINI (page 5)

Abdomen with both tergites and sternites completely clothed with scales 5

5. Proboscis rigid, outer half more slender and bent backwards tribe MEGARHININI (page 12)

Proboscis more flexible, of uniform thickness (unless swollen at tip), outer half not bent backwards tribe CULICINI (Page 12)

KEY TO THE GENERA OF ANOPHELINI

1. Stem of second fork cell wavy, first fork cell shorter than its stem (except in subgenus Brugella); dark species, devoid of ornamentation, without scales..... Bironella Theobald (page 5)

Stem of second fork cell straight, first fork cell longer than its stem; wings and body generally with light and dark markings..
..... Anopheles Meigen (page 6)

KEY TO THE SPECIES OF BIRONELLA

1. First fork cell very short (about one-third the length of the stem), or absent; palpi same length as proboscis (subgenus Bironella) 2
- First fork cell of normal length; palpi in both sexes very short, about one-fourth length of proboscis; antenna of male same as that of female (subgenus Brugella) 6
2. First fork cell present gracilis Theobald*
- First fork cell not developed; only the apical portion of vein 2.2 present 3
3. Sidepiece of male genitalia very short, compact, with 4 to 5 tooth-like setae on the end soesiloi Strickland and Chowdhury*
- Sidepiece of male genitalia long 4
4. Lower half of the sidepiece broad, apical half attenuated, ending in a head, not covered with hair derooki Soesilo and van Slooten
- Sidepiece extended, cone-shaped, covered with hair 5

* All species marked with an asterisk have been keyed from specimens.

5. Sidepiece with 4 long lancet-like processes
at the apex papuae papuae Swellengrebel

Sidepiece without these processes

..... papuae brugi Soesilo and van Slooten

6. Pleurae dark; curvature of the stem of first
fork cell not pronounced, curvature of
basal portion of vein 5.1 conspicuous;
sidepiece of genitalia with 8 spines on
a small lobe at its base; hind femora
entirely dark anteriorly hollandi Taylor

Pleurae with at least lower sternopleural
area and mesepimeron pale; curvature
of stem of first fork cell pronounced, that
of basal portion of vein 5.1 not conspicuous..... 7

7. Sidepiece with about 15 spines on a small
basal lobe; clasper bent strongly inwards
for its outer third which is conspicuously
narrow and tapered; anterior surface of
hind femur pale except for apical fifth;
at least upper sternopleural area brown..... Bironella sp.*[✓]

Sidepiece with about 4 long basal spines,
apparently not on a lobe; clasper not
strongly bent or narrowed for its apical
third travestitus Brug

KEY TO THE SPECIES OF ANOPHELES

1. Brown or black species; costa with at
most 3 white spots (subgenus Anopheles) 2
- Brightly marked species; costa with at
least 4 conspicuous white spots (subgenus Myzomyia) 11
2. Small, brown, concolorous species; wing
scales uniform 3
- Larger, blackish species; wings with areas
of light scales 7



The description of this species from the Solomons is in manuscript
by Dr. Alan Stone.

Note: The species B. (Brugella) walchi Soesilo is known only from
the larva.

3. Basal four-fifths of hind femora creamy to yellow anteriorly 4
- Hind femora uniformly brown anteriorly 5
4. Hind femora pale yellow on about basal three-fourths, this area without a dark dorsal line; wing scales (except those on costa and fringe) slightly pale on apical half of wing; a slight gray cloud on membrane towards costa in middle stigmaticus stigmaticus Skuse
- Hind femora pale yellow on about basal three-fourths, with a dark dorsal line nearly to base; wing scales uniformly dark and wing membrane uniformly clear stigmaticus corethroides Theobald
5. Mesosome with some 5 spinous projections laterally towards apex; outer part of dorsal lobe of claspette usually with 3 spines..... insulaeflorum (Swellengrebel and Swellengrebel)✓
- Mesosome without any spicular projections 6
6. Outer part of dorsal lobe of claspette usually with 3 spines..... aitkenii aitkenii James
aitkenii palmatum (Rodenwalt)✓
- Outer part of dorsal lobe of claspette usually with 2 spines aitkenii bengalensis Puri✓
7. Palpi normal; costa without a white spot beyond middle; hind tarsi entirely dark atraticipes Skuse
- Palpi with bushy outstanding scales; wing with a white spot beyond the middle of the costa; hind tarsi with white markings 8
8. Hind tarsi with broad white bands on segments II to IV, with V entirely pale; femora dark albotaeniatus Theobald
- Hind tarsi with narrow white rings 9

✓ The species in the insulaeflorum-aitkenii group can be distinguished on male characters only.

✓ This species can be identified only in the larval stage.

9. Post-apical fringe spot about twice as broad
as the length of the fringe.....
..... barbumbrosus Strickland and Chowdhury[✓]
- Post-apical fringe spot not broader than the
length of the fringe 10
10. Hind femora with scattered pale scales;
fringe scales of wing with white
patches at the ends of 4.1, 4.2,
5.1 and 5.2..... bancroftii Giles*
- Hind femora entirely dark; fringe scales
of wing with white patches only at the
apices of veins 2.1, 2.2, 3 and 5.2 barbirostris Wulp*
11. Legs without white tarsal rings, only with
a row of pale spots on femora and tibiae;
palpi entirely dark except for two nar-
row pale rings on antepenultimate
segment Anopheles sp.[✓]
- Legs with distinct white tarsal rings; palpi
not marked as described above 12
12. Tibiae mostly dark or with a diffuse and
sometimes interrupted pale streak 13
- Tibiae conspicuously ringed, spotted, or
speckled with pale scales 14
13. Apical pale area of palpus at least 3 times
as long as preapical dark area vagus Doenitz*
- Apical pale area of palpus not more than 2
times as long as preapical dark area subpictus Grassi*
14. All abdominal tergites (first tergite often
excepted) with numerous conspicuous
light-colored scales; abdominal sternite
with scales 15
- Abdominal tergites with at most scattered
light-colored scales, increasing in
number posteriorly, abdominal sternites bare 20

[✓] This species is very close to barbirostris and may be synonymous with it. There are many records of barbumbrosus from the Dutch East Indies and the Moluccas but none from India or the Philippine Islands. However, we have seen specimens with a broad post-apical fringe spot from these last two areas.

[✓] The description of this species is in manuscript by A. R. Woodhill and D. J. Lee.

15. Flagellar segments of antennae without easily detected white scales except on the first segment 16
- Flagellar segments of antennae having white scales easily detected on several segments 17
16. Light colored scales of abdominal sternites in a series of definite rounded patches toward the lateral margins..... meraukensis Venhuis
- Light colored scales of abdominal sternites scattered; dark scales forming prominent tufts on sternites II to VII posteriorly..... kochi Doenitz*
17. Proboscis all dark, except for the labella; scales of abdominal tergites conspicuously yellow, broad 18
- Proboscis pale on apical half; scales of abdominal tergites creamy white, narrow 19
18. Tarsal segments with narrow apical pale rings only amictus amictus Edwards*
- Tarsal segments with pale apical and basal rings, forming relatively broad bands across the joints amictus var. ^{6/}
19. Fringe spots absent; palpi do not show three small white patches of scales on basal half..... perplexus persimilis Taylor
- Fringe spots present; palpi with three small white patches of scales on basal half..
- perplexus perplexus Taylor
annulipes Walker
20. Apical segment of palpi completely light-colored 21
- Apical segment of palpi banded basally; last 3 palpal segments with broad white apical bands 22
21. Veins 3 and 6 with no more than 3 spots; 9 to 10 fringe spots, not only at or near the apices of the veins but also between the branches of vein 5 and between 5 and 6...parangensis(Ludlow) *

^{6/} The description of this subspecies is in manuscript by A. R. Woodhill and D. J. Lee.

- Veins 3 and 6 with at least 4 small spots;
wing with 7 to 8 fringe spots at or
near the apices of the veins..... derricki Taylor
22. Scutum with scales very slender and confined
to the anterior and antero-lateral margins,
knob of halter with pale yellow scales only 23
- Scutum fairly uniformly covered with pale scales;
knob of halter covered with dark scales 25
23. Third from last palpal segment all dark except at
extreme apex; proboscis slightly longer
than palpi and with basal two-thirds dark..... Anopheles sp.*^{7/}
- Third from last palpal segment with apical two-
fifths or more white, proboscis almost
half pale 24
24. Proboscis about one-fifth longer than the
palpi, strongly decurved longirostris Brug*
- Proboscis only slightly longer than palpi,
slightly decurved tesselatus Theobald*
25. Palpus with white apical band on the third
from last segment covering one-third to one-
half of the segment and without dark scales 26
- Palpus with pale apical band on third from last
segment always with dark scales, which may
form a ring subdividing the pale band into
2 parts 27
26. Proboscis all dark except for labella; wings
with appearance of being dark scaled,
except for costal margin, which has
distinct white areas..... annulipes Walker⁸
breinli Taylor⁸
punctulatus novaguinensis Venhuis^{8/}
- Proboscis pale on apical half; wings with
conspicuous areas of light scaling
throughout..... annulipes Walker*

^{7/} The description of this Solomon Island species is in manuscript by
J. N. Belkin and R. J. Schlosser.

^{8/} These three forms cannot be satisfactorily distinguished in the
female from available descriptions.

27. Proboscis in most or all specimens dark
except for labella farauti farauti Laveran*

Proboscis in most or all specimens pale
apically or subapically, at least on
ventral surface 28

28. Proboscis in most specimens with a ventral
area of pale scales on apical half...
..... farauti moluccensis (Swellengrebel and Swellengrebel)*^{9/}

Proboscis with apical half completely pale
or with only a ring of dark scales
before the labellum punctulatus punctulatus Doenitz*^{9/}

^{9/} The three forms, farauti, moluccensis, and punctulatus, have been generally treated as subspecies of punctulatus. Because of the fact that punctulatus can be distinguished on both larval and adult characters, it is treated here as a species distinct from farauti. As pointed out by Knight and Farner (1944), farauti farauti occurs in the New Hebrides, Solomons, and eastern New Guinea. On the mainland of New Guinea it appears to intergrade with moluccensis so that populations from some localities will be difficult to assign to subspecies. It is possible that further studies may result in the placing of moluccensis as a synonym of farauti. However, the more westerly distribution of forms with pale-spotted proboscis is an argument in favor of retention of the name. A clear picture of the relationships in the punctulatus group will probably require careful work on rearing and interbreeding. This whole question has been discussed with Dr. Alan Stone and Dr. D. S. Farner, and they are in general accord with the views expressed above.

Note: The following species are omitted: A. (Myzomyia) incognitus Brug which is known from larvae only; A. (Myzomyia) maculatus Theobald with a very doubtful record from the Aroe Islands; A. (Anopheles) hyrcanus pseudopictus Grassi and A. (Anopheles) umbrosus Theobald with single records from the Moluccas, the former from Ternate, the latter from Boeroe.

TRIBE MEGARHININI

KEY TO THE SPECIES OF MEGARHINUS

1. Lateral hair tuft of abdominal tergite VIII
all black amboinensis Doleschall*
- Lateral hair tuft of abdominal tergite VIII
largely yellow to orange 2
2. Segment I of fore tarsus all dark, or
occasionally some pale scales near
the base splendens (Wiedemann)*¹⁹
inornatus Walker
splendens subulifer (Doleschall)
- Segment I of fore tarsus all white scaled,
or nearly so speciosus Skuse*

KEY TO THE GENERA OF CULICINI

1. Vein 6 not reaching beyond base of fork of
vein 5; squama bare, or rarely with 1 to 4
short hairs 2
- Vein 6 reaching well beyond base of fork of
vein 5; squama fringed (fringe usually
complete, rarely interrupted) 3
2. Wing-membrane without microtrichia (or these
only visible under a high magnification);
first fork cell noticeably shorter than
its stem; sternopleural bristles well
developed Uranotaenia Lynch-Arribalzaga (page 15)
- Wing-membrane with distinct microtrichia which
are visible under a magnification of 50 as
dark spots; stem of first fork cell scarcely,
or not shorter than its stem, outstanding
scales on outer part of wing notched apically;
sternopleural bristle absent, or small
and weak Hodgesia Theobald (page 17)

¹⁹ This key is written entirely to the males. The females of all the described Australasian species intergrade and vary to such an extent as to render separation nearly or completely impossible. The females, as they are described at present for all these species, would seem to be only variants of the ubiquitous Oriental M. splendens.

3. Pleural bristles reduced, upper sternopleural
either single or absent, not more than two
proepimerals; on the other hand at least
one or two spiraculars are nearly always
present Tripteroides Giles (page 17)

- Pleural bristles less reduced, at least either
upper sternopleurals or several pro-
epimerals present 4

4. Dorsocentral and prescutellar bristles absent;
prothoracic lobes approximated; postnotum
usually with a distinct group of bristles
..... Heizmannia aurea Brug

- Dorsocentral and prescutellar bristles usually
well developed; prothoracic lobes well
separated; postnotum without a group of
bristles 5

5. Postspiracular bristles present 6

- Postspiracular bristles absent 8

6. Wing scales all very broad and more or less
asymmetrical in shape, stem vein bare;
female claws simple Mansonia Blanchard (page 22)

- Wing scales generally mostly narrow, when
rarely all are broad, the female claws are
toothed; usually a few hairs on upper surface
of stem vein 7

7. Proboscis rather stout, more or less recurved at
tip in repose; dark species with flat scales
on the vertex and scutellum...Armigeres Theobald^{11/} (page 24)

- Proboscis rather slender, seldom recurved in
repose..... Aedes Meigen (page 24)

8. Spiracular bristles present, usually numerous,
pale in color..... Culiseta inconspicua Lee

- Spiracular bristles absent 9



11/

Since this genus is so difficult to separate from the genus Aedes in the adult form, the species of Armigeres are keyed out in the Aedes key.

9. All segments of female antenna and last two of male antenna short and thick; middle femur with a scale tuft; most of wing scales very broad and dense..... Aedeomyia Theobald (page 40)

Antennae normal, slender in both sexes;
middle femur without a scale tuft 10

10. First segment of front tarsus longer than last 4 together, fourth segment very short in both sexes; costa with 3 white spots on apical half and 1 to 3 on basal half; hind tarsi with second segment narrowly white at tip, following segments white ..
.....Orthopodomyia anopheloides andamanensis Brug

First segment of front tarsus not longer than last 4 together, fourth segment not shortened in female 11

11. Proboscis of male much swollen apically, of female slightly so, or else the first fork cell is shorter than its stem Ficalbia Theobald (page 40)

Proboscis not swollen apically (slightly so in some Culex); first fork cell at least as long as its stem 12

12. First hind tarsal segment shorter than tibia Mansonia Blanchard (page 22)

First hind tarsal segment at least as long as tibia Culex Linnaeus (page 41)

KEY TO THE SPECIES OF URANOTAENIA

1. Wings with some white dorsal scales at least basally 2

Wings all dark-scaled dorsally (ventral scales sometimes whitish or transparent) 6
2. Wings largely white-scaled, the scales at the tip being all pale or transparent; scutum with antero-lateral area creamy-white scaled, remainder brown-scaled; pleura clothed with dense creamy-white scales continuous with the pale scutal area nivipes (Theobald)*

Apex of wing not all pale-scaled; scutum largely dark-scaled 3
3. Abdominal tergites entirely dark-scaled tibialis Taylor

Abdominal tergites with some white scales 4
4. Hind tarsi dark to the tips; abdominal tergites II to VI with narrow apical white bands..... pygmaea Theobald

Hind tarsi apically white 5
5. Last 3 hind tarsal segments white argyrotarsis Leicester*

Basal third of third hind tarsal segment dark..... albescens Taylor*
6. Two conspicuous black pleural spots, one on the posterior pronotal lobe and the other in front of the wing root 7

Pleural area not marked by conspicuous black spots 8
7. A patch of small flat whitish scales on anterior margin of scutum immediately above anterior pronotal lobe; posterior pronotal lobe pale yellowish anteriorly, posterior half or more black; pleura pale yellowish quadrimaculata Edwards*

No patch of whitish scales on scutum above anterior pronotal lobe; posterior pronotum almost entirely black, its anterior margin only, narrowly pale; upper portion of sternopleura and most of mesepimera blackish-brown nigerrima Taylor*

8. A short narrow prealar line of white or pale
scales on the scutum 9
- Scutum not marked by a line of pale scales
above the base of the wing 10
9. Fine pubescence of antennal flagellum con-
fined to tips of segments; scutal prealar
line of scales silvery-white antennalis Taylor
- Fine pubescence of antennal flagellum spread
evenly along all of the segments; scutal
prealar line of scales blue, or gray in
some lights atra Theobald*
10. Pleura pale yellowish, bare, with a well-marked
broad dark brown integumental line begin-
ning just under the anterior spiracle and
obliquely crossing to the posterior lower
edge of the mesepimeron diagonalis Brug
- Pleura without integumental ornamentation 11
11. Pleura grayish-yellow; scutal scales narrow
brown, anterior border with a row of gray
flat scales that are somewhat bluish in
some lights..... papua Brug
- Pleura uniformly dark brown; scutal scales
all narrow, dark brown 12
12. Head with a narrow and rather ill-defined border of
cream-colored scales around the eyes; all of
scutum scaled; last 2 or 3 tarsal segments of
all legs becoming pale brownish to creamy
white; wing length 3 mm. colocasiae Edwards
- Head scales all dark; anterior margin of scutum
not scaled; legs uniformly dark brown painei Edwards

KEY TO THE SPECIES OF HODGESIA

1. Abdomen with silvery markings 2
 Abdomen without silvery markings; thoracic
 integument almost entirely black spoliata Edwards
2. Thoracic integument mostly ochreous, with a
 large oval black spot above each wing
 base and a blackish-brown longitudinal
 area between these two spots..... cairnsensis Taylor*
- Thoracic integument shining black (specimens
 from Darwin, N. T. have the pleura and
 the front of the scutum more or less
 ochreous)..... quasisanguinea Leicester*

KEY TO THE SPECIES OF TRIPTEROIDES

1. Scutum mainly clothed with straight, hair-like
 greenish scales, a rounded spot of broad
 appressed black scales in front of each
 wing; abdomen without silvery markings..... distigma (Edwards)
 Scutum usually without such a spot; if with a
 spot, abdomen with silvery markings 2
2. Femora with white or silvery spots on outer
 surface, usually on apical half 3
 Femora not spotted on outer surface 9
3. Femora with only 1 distinct spot; scales of
 prothoracic lobe and of proepimeron
 narrow..... magnesianna (Edwards)
 Femora (at least middle pair) with 2 distinct
 spots; scales of prothoracic lobe and
 of proepimeron broad 4
4. The greater portion of the scutal integument
 brown or black 5
 Scutal integument uniformly yellowish or orange 7

5. Mesepimeron bare, shining black; very large median silvery areas on abdominal tergites II, IV, and V, and small silvery parame-dian lines on III, VI, and VII; head uniformly grayish (blue or silvery in different lights)..... littlechildi (Edwards)

Mesepimeron with silvery scales; abdominal tergites without median silvery markings; head clothed with small appressed bright iridescent blue scales on anterior half, black scales on posterior half 6

6. Scutal integument deep shining blackish-brown, bright testaceous in front, a patch of broad appressed black scales in front of each wing; fore femora with 2 round silvery spots (pale blue in some lights), one median, one subapical, and with a thin yellowish, basal streak; midfemora similar except basal streak replaced by a small silver spot; hind femora with basal and median spot drawn out into a long, silvery streak, the subapical spot typical.... bimaculipes (Theobald)*

Scutal integument black, shining bluish; fore femora with 2 white patches on basal half and a white line on apical half (blue in some lights); mid and hind femora with 2 white patches on the basal half (not blue in any position)..... elegans Brug

7. Abdominal tergites with a strong purple gloss, prominent baso-lateral black triangles present; scutum clothed mostly with greenish scales purpurata (Edwards)

Abdominal tergites without a strong purple gloss, ornamentation silvery or white 8

8. Fore femora with narrow golden line on apical half and 2 silvery patches on basal half; mid femora with 2 silvery patches apically and a silver line basally; hind femora with a preapical silvery patch and a broad silvery stripe at about the middle; female palpi exceed clypeus by its length..... brevipalpis Brug

Femora creamy beneath, with 2 white spots above on apical third; female palpi same length as clypeus quasiornata (Taylor)*

9. A light stripe across pleural integument
 clothed with white scales, the darker
 parts nearly bare 10
- Pleural integument of uniform color, usually
 densely clothed with light-colored scales 11
10. Abdominal tergites III to VII each with
 lateral basal creamy spots; no lower
 sternopleural bristles rotumana (Edwards)
- Abdominal tergites with apical transverse
 white to cream-colored banding;
 lower sternopleural bristles present caledonica (Edwards)*
11. Veins 2, 3 and 4 with wing scales largely
 narrow 12
- Veins 2, 3 and 4 with wing scales distinctly
 broadened and somewhat truncate 25
12. Proboscis distinctly longer than abdomen 13
- Proboscis not longer than abdomen 15
13. Head black, without a line of lighter-colored
 scales around the eyes; prothoracic lobes
 and proepimera with broad appressed brown
 scales, a few scattered white scales else-
 where ornata (Taylor)
- Head deep brown or black, with a line of lighter
 colored scales around the eyes; prothoracic
 lobe and proepimeron with broad appressed
 white scales 14
14. Scutal scales bronze-colored, large, curved and
 irregularly disposed; one upper sterno-
 pleural bristle; abdominal tergites un-
 ornamented argenteiventris (Theobald)
- Scutal scales dark reddish-brown, extremely
 small, narrow and curved, a few narrow
 white scales centrally on anterior margin;
 2 upper sternopleural bristles; abdominal
 tergites with apical lateral yellowish
 triangles..... microlepis (Edwards)

15. At least the median upright scales of the head distinctly yellow 16
- None of the upright scales of the head distinctly yellow 18
16. All of the upright scales on the vertex yellow; spiracular bristles yellow; 2 to 3 pairs of prescutellar bristles..... sudnudipennis (Edwards)
- Most of upright scales black but with a few median yellow ones; spiracular bristles dark; 1 pair of prescutellar bristles 17
17. Three to 4 spiracular bristles; prothoracic lobe with scales all white; 1 upper sternopleural bristle..... brugi (Edwards)
- Six to 8 spiracular bristles; prothoracic lobe with scales light brownish above, shading to white below; no upper sternopleural bristle vanleeuweni (Edwards)
18. Scales of head dark, with a narrow border of lighter-colored scales around the eyes in front 19
- Scales of head dark but without a border of lighter-colored scales around the eyes in front 24
19. An oblong silvery-white lateral patch on lateral margin of scutum just before base of each wing; conspicuous bare prescutellar space 20
- No oblong silvery-white lateral patch before base of wings; no conspicuous bare prescutellar space 23
20. A conspicuous margin of pure white scales around the bare prescutellar space; a conspicuous group of white scales along anterior margin of scutum; scutal scales black; an extremely dark-colored species. solomonis (Edwards)*
- Only a few white scales around the bare prescutellar space; line of white scales along anterior margin of scutum sparse, not conspicuous; scutal scales bronze-colored; light-colored species..... 21

21. Palpi and proboscis (male only known) basally pale-scaled; vertex with pale greyish-brown appressed scales; scutellum clothed with creamy-white scales; lateral apical spots of abdominal tergites forming complete bands on the apical segments....
..... atripes occidentalis Brug

Palpi and proboscis not pale-scaled basally; vertex with brown to blackish appressed scales; scutellum grey to brown-scaled; lateral apical spots of abdominal tergites not prominent, seldom forming complete bands 22

22. One proepimeral and 1 upper sternopleural bristle; 3 to 5 pairs of prescutellar bristles; smaller and darker than following form, and the patch of broad appressed white scales above wing base is more conspicuous...atripes atripes (Skuse)*

No proepimeral or upper sternopleural bristles; 6 to 8 pairs of prescutellar bristles....
..... atripes punctolateralis (Theobald)

23. Scales of head brown; a few grayish-white scales at anterior margin of scutum; border-line between markings on abdomen serrate; ninth tergite of male with lobes fused, not emarginate in the center brevirhynchus Brug

Scales of head black; no grayish-white scales at anterior margin of scutum: border-line between colors on abdomen straight; ninth tergite of male with lobes separated, not fused digoelensis Brug

24. Scales of head brown; colors on abdomen separated by a serrate line; male palpi exceeding the clypeus by a bit more than its length; ninth tergite of male with lobes fused, not emarginate in the middle..... simplex Brug

Scales of head black; colors on abdomen separated by a straight line; male palpi one-third as long as proboscis; ninth tergite of male with lobes separated, not fused obscurus Brug

25. Scales of abdominal tergites jet black, with violet reflections; legs black, coxae and trochanters ochreous, no prescutellar bristles 26
- Scales of abdominal tergites dark brown; legs dark brown to blackish; at least 1 pair of prescutellar bristles 27
26. Male palpi one-third as long as proboscis..... filipes (Walker)¹²✓
- Male palpi approximately two-thirds as long as proboscis sylvestris (Theobald)
27. Pleural scales small, yellow; 5 to 6 dark spiracular bristles; 4 to 6 pairs of prescutellar bristles; femora yellow beneath, especially the middle pair, on which the yellow color extends to the tip latisquama (Edwards)
- Pleural scales creamy, except on both the prothoracic lobe and proepimeron which are brown-scaled dorsally; 2 to 3 spiracular bristles; 1 pair of prescutellar bristles papua Brug

KEY TO THE SPECIES OF MANSONIA

1. Wing scales nearly all very broad and asymmetrical; eighth tergite of female small and armed with hooks or teeth; postspiracular bristles present (subgenus Mansonioides Theobald) 2
- Wing scales narrow and lanceolate; eighth tergite of female larger, without teeth; postspiracular bristles absent (subgenus Coquillettidia Dyar).. 7
2. Wings not mottled; legs without distinct banding; small species papuensis (Taylor)*
- Wings mottled; legs with bands and spots; larger species 3

¹²✓ Tripteroides atra Taylor, 1914 (Stegomyia) is considered a synonym of filipes (Walker).

3. Midlobe of scutellum with broad silvery-white scales, much broader than those on the lateral lobes; strikingly pale-colored species, yellow to light brown annulifera (Theobald)
- Midlobe of scutellum with small scales; not strikingly pale-colored species 4
4. Scutum with longitudinal stripes of greenish white scales uniformis (Theobald)*
- Scutum with distinct white spots, sometimes 2, usually 5, 6 or 7 5
5. Tibia of foreleg with about 6 well-defined bands longipalpis (Wulp)*
- Tibia of foreleg with 10 to 15 scattered small white dots, beneath white from base to apex 6
6. Abdominal sternite VIII as seen laterally is somewhat pointed; only hind femora broadly white scaled, the fore femora having distinct spots septempunctata Theobald¹³
- Abdominal sternite VIII as seen laterally is truncate; femora broadly-white scaled on all the legs indiana Edwards
7. Wings largely yellow-scaled 8
- Wings dark-scaled 10
8. Thoracic integument bright yellow anteriorly, a few dark markings posteriorly ochracea (Theobald)
- Thoracic integument dark, or pale with numerous black markings 9
9. Thoracic integument black nigrochracea Bonne-Wepster
- Thoracic integument dusky yellowish with numerous black markings over the complete area, pleura with 3 rather broad black longitudinal lines; mid lobe of scutellum yellowish, lateral lobes black giblini (Taylor)

13

There is some question as to the validity of this species. From Theobald's (1905) original description it would appear to be synonymous with longipalpis but following Edwards, (1930) it is nearly identical to indiana.

10. Thoracic integument brown 11
 Thoracic integument bright orange yellow 12
11. Scutum golden scaled memorans Bonne-Wepster
 Scutum clothed with dark brown scales, marked
 by 4 rows of creamy-white to golden
 scales, lateral margins also pale-scaled..... linealis (Skuse)
12. Sidepiece bears a broad flat subapical lobe
 projecting inwards, square-ended and
 bearing a dense apical fringe of dark
 hair; abdominal tergites only scantily
 purple-scaled xanthogaster (Edwards)*
- Sidepiece without a broad flat subapical lobe;
 abdominal tergite abundantly purple-
 scaled crassipes (Wulp)*

KEY TO THE SPECIES OF AEDES

1. Tarsi all dark or unicolorous 2
 Tarsi marked with white or yellow 29
2. Scutellar scales all broad and appressed 3
 Scutellum with some narrow curved scales 8
3. Scutellum with white or cream-colored scales only 4
 Scutellum with some pale brown to dark scales 5
4. Scutellar scales brilliantly silvery....alboscuteallatus (Theobald)*
 Scutellar scales not brilliantly silvery daliensis (Taylor)
5. Scutum not bordered anteriorly with pale
 scales; first hind tarsal segment
 about as long as tibia 6
- Scutum with a narrow anterior and sometimes
 antero-lateral margin of pale scales
 (genus Armigeres) 7

6. Palpi in both sexes hardly longer than clypeus,
much less than one-fourth the proboscis
length; hind tarsal segment I at least as
long as tibia longirostris (Leicester)
- Palpi in both sexes about one-fourth the proboscis
length; hind tarsal segment I slightly shorter
than tibia, hind tibia in male with long hairs
and bristles fimbripes Edwards
7. Clypeus with 2 white-scaled patches; venter
with narrow basal and apical black bands.... breinli (Taylor)*
- Clypeus naked, dark lacuum Edwards*¹⁴
denbesteni Brug*
obturbans (Walker)*
8. Abdominal tergites with some pale bands
unbroken medially 9
- Abdominal tergites unbanded or with pale bands
broken medially 15
9. Bands of abdominal tergites not basal 10
- Bands of abdominal tergites basal 11
10. Scutum with indistinct median and lateral
golden lines funereus ornatus (Theobald)*
- Scutum without these markings funereus funereus (Theobald)*
11. Scutum conspicuously yellow-scaled laterally;
wings with pale yellow scales on vein 1
and stem of vein 5; abdominal tergites
with pale yellow basal bands lineatopennis (Ludlow)*
- Scutum not yellow-scaled laterally 12
12. Fore and mid femora black (usually with some
violet reflections) with some scattered
white scales anteriorly; scutum bright
reddish to purplish-brown, clothed with
small bright pale golden scales, sometimes
tending to a linear arrangement, but without
any special ornamentation nivalis Edwards
- Fore and mid femora pale beneath but not
speckled anteriorly 13

¹⁴ These species are at present indistinguishable in the female.
Armigeres lacuum can be distinguished from obturbans in the male
by the dense tuft of hair on the basal lobe of the basistyle of
the former.

13. Vertex almost entirely covered with broad appressed scales of brown to cream-color; abdominal bands complete on tergites II to IV bancroftianus Edwards*

Vertex with slender scales at least in median area; abdomen with broad white basal bands on tergites II to VI 14

14. Scutum pale with a broad chestnut brown stripe extending to the base of the wing, clothed with small black and creamy narrow curved scales; prothoracic lobes brown with pale narrow curved and broad appressed scales concolor Taylor

Scutum reddish brown with darker brown lines, clothed with fawn-colored to bronzy scales; prothoracic lobes brown, unscaled ... incertus Edwards

15. Scutum without a marked contrasting pattern of scales 16

Scutum with a marked contrasting pattern of scales 25

16. Dorsum of abdomen and wings clothed with uniform tawny scales having a pale, pearly iridescence macrodixoa Dyar and Shannon*

Dorsum of abdomen and wings with mostly dark brown to blackish scales having dark purplish iridescence 17

17. Upper sternopleural area with patch of white scales strongly contrasting with the dark ones 18

Upper sternopleural area mostly dark scaled, pale scales, when present, appearing dingy and translucent 19

18. Lateral abdominal pale spots basal cairnsensis Taylor

Lateral abdominal pale spots not.... basal funereus funereus (Theobald)*

19. Abdominal tergites with large oblique latero-basal whitish spots carmentis Edwards*

Abdominal tergites with very small latero-basal whitish spots (species apparently distinguishable only in the male) 20

20. Sidepiece of male genitalia less than 3 times as long as broad; clasper without a long straight spine-like terminal appendage 21

Sidepiece of male genitalia more than 3 times as long as broad; clasper with a long straight spine-like terminal appendage 22

21. Sidepiece with 4 leaf-like subapical appendages, basal lobe of sidepiece small and with 2 long hairs quadrifolium Brug

Sidepiece with a stout spine at the inner apex; basal lobe of sidepiece large and with 2 groups of 5 hairs ceramensis Brug

22. Sidepiece without a ventral lobe toward the middle or with a small untufted lobe; hind tibia without a long hair fringe 23

Sidepiece with a distinct ventral lobe toward the middle 24

23. Sidepiece without a ventral lobe toward the middle longiforceps Edwards*

Sidepiece with a small ventral lobe tonsus Edwards

24. Hind tibia of male with a long fringe of about 20 hairs; sidepiece with basal half scaled only fimbripes Edwards^{15/}

Hind tibia of male not unusually fringed; sidepiece with hairs and scales on the basal half..... Aedes (Geoskusea) sp.*^{16/}

25. Scutum marked by a transverse patch of pale scales 26

Scutum not marked by a transverse patch of pale scales 27

^{15/} Although Edwards does not mention the presence of narrow scutellar scales in the original description of fimbripes, we have placed it at this point in the key to distinguish it from closely related species.

^{16/} This species from the New Hebrides and Solomon Islands is described in manuscript by Dr. Alan Stone.

26. Fore and mid tarsal claws equal and simple;
transverse pale patch on anterior
margin similis (Theobald)

Fore and mid tarsal claws equal, with a single
tooth; transverse pale patch median..... multiplex (Theobald)

27. Scutum with creamy yellow scales, a large
triangular-shaped patch of brown scales
based on the posterior margin and with
the apex at about center of scutum purpuraceus Brug

Scutum not predominantly pale scaled, nor
marked by a triangular-shaped patch of
brown scales 28

28. Scutal scales black, scutum marked by a
complete narrow longitudinal golden line
and by a shorter pair of golden lines
just anterior to scutellum, lateral areas
rather broadly golden aurimargo Edwards

Scutal scales golden except for two addorsal
longitudinal lines of dark scales...burpengaryensis (Theobald)

29. Wings with a tuft of very long scales on
the small chitinated piece at the
extreme base, subgenus Chaetocruiomyia30

Wings without a tuft of very long scales on
the small chitinated piece at the
extreme base 33

30. White scaled area on anterior half of scutum
divided into two portions by a rather
broad light-brown band humeralis Edwards*

Pale scaled area on anterior half of scutum
not divided into two portions by a
brown band 31

31. Fourth segment of hind tarsus without a basal
white band spinosipes Edwards
moloensis (Taylor) ✓
tulliae (Taylor) ✓

Fourth segment of hind tarsus with basal white
band; anterior half of scutum covered
with snow-white scales 32

✓ These two species are not separable from spinosipes on the basis of
available descriptions.

32. Appressed broad scales of vertex white; mid lobe of scutellum with dark brown scales wattensis (Taylor)
- Appressed broad scales of vertex dark brown; mid lobe of scutellum with white scales... elchoensis (Taylor)
33. Last hind tarsal segment dark, occasionally a few basal pale scales 34
- Last hind tarsal segment marked with white or yellow 55
34. Scutum with distinct stripes, lines or spots; or front half largely pale-scaled in contrast to the posterior half 35
- Scutum without distinct stripes, lines or spots; nor with the front half largely pale-scaled in contrast to the posterior half 47
35. Scutum marked only with a longitudinal median line or stripe 36
- Scutum with longitudinal median and lateral fine lines, or with spots and lines; or with front half mainly pale-scaled 38
36. Tarsal segments I to III of hind legs with white streaks or bands; scutellum with black and white broad appressed scales, mid lobe silvery; femur with a small white apical spot albolineatus (Theobald)*
- Tarsal segments I to IV of hind legs with complete bands; scutellum with only narrow curved brown and white scales; femora with a narrow white basal band 37
37. Abdominal tergites II to V with basal white bands; median thoracic stripe narrow and silvery; prothoracic lobes with broad appressed white scales albitarsis (Taylor)
- Abdominal tergites unbanded; median thoracic stripe fairly broad and golden; prothoracic lobes with broad appressed black scales palmarum Edwards

38. Front half of scutum largely pale scaled
in contrast to posterior half 39
- Scutum with longitudinal median and lateral
fine lines, or with spots and lines 42
39. Anterior two-thirds of scutum with a broad
central area of slender white scales
margined by slender golden scales and
with golden brown scales at the extreme
sides of the scutum, 2 small black sub-
median spots anteriorly anggiensis Bonne-Wepster
- Anterior two-thirds of scutum with scales
nearly unicolorous, no black submedian
spots 40
40. Scales of anterior two-thirds of scutum deep golden;
abdominal tergites VI to VII almost entirely
golden scaled; palpi of female equaling nearly
3 segments of antennal flagellum auridorsum Edwards
- Scales of anterior two-thirds of scutum whitish
or pale golden; palpi of female equaling
2 segments of antennal flagellum 41
41. Wing with large subbasal and subapical areas
yellow scaled; abdominal tergites VI and VII
with only narrow apical dark rings..... biocellatus (Taylor)*
- Wing with brown scales and only traces of
ochreous ones, abdominal tergites mostly
dark with basal creamy bands and basal
lateral spots australiensis (Theobald)
42. Proboscis with a median ventral white mark 43
- Proboscis dark 44
43. Hind femur with a white subapical ring; scutum
with patches and fine lines of white
scales including a median line; scutellum with
narrow curved scales; mid tarsal segments I
to III white banded basally..... alboannulatus (Macquart)*
- Hind femur with an apical knee-spot; scutum
with five distinct lines of golden narrow
curved scales; scutellum with broad white
appressed scales; mid tarsal segments I
and II with basal pale bands quinquelineatus Edwards

44. Scutellum with narrow curved scales; scutum
golden brown with 3 narrow lines of
creamy-white scales, the median line
broken and forked posteriorly, the
lateral lines obsolete at the middle
and at each end gracilelineatus Bonne-Wepster

Scutellum with broad appressed white scales 45

45. Vertical head bristles golden; mid tarsal
segments I to III white-banded;
scutum with a double median row of ap-
pressed white scales, and with other
lines and patches of white..... pecuniosus Edwards

Vertical head bristles black; mid tarsal
segments I and II white-banded; tergites
with median and lateral basal spots 46

46. Scutum with 3 short posterior silvery lines
but without a continuous median line..... purpureus (Theobald)

Scutum with a median stripe of pale scales
as well as other lines and patches priestleyi (Taylor)

47. Wings mottled with pale and dark scales 48

Wing scales all dark 50

48. Wings with numerous large broad truncate
white scales on all veins 49

Wing scales normal, white ones relatively
few normanensis (Taylor)

49. Pale bands of abdominal tergites nearly
straight posteriorly; scutum with
golden and dark scales mixed.... theobaldi theobaldi (Taylor)*

Pale bands of abdominal tergites broad
and angularly produced posteriorly;
scutum with golden scales only....
..... theobaldi eidsvoldensis Mackerras

50. Tarsi mottled, but without distinct pale
bands; scutal scales mixed, coppery
brown and creamy 51

Tarsi with distinct pale bands on some
segments 52

51. Scutellum covered with broad appressed
pale yellow scales; outer third of
proboscis conspicuously darker than
basal two-thirds oakleyi Stone*

Scutellum covered with narrow pale scales;
femur mottled with pale scales anteriorly;
thoracic integument very dark; proboscis
uniformly dark, extreme tip somewhat
darker sagax (Skuse)*
52. Femora light to dark brown, but not mottled;
hind tarsal segments I to III or I to IV
with basal pale bands; palpi one-seventh
to one-ninth as long as proboscis; head
with some black upright forked scales mackerrasi Taylor

Femora mottled with pale scales 53
53. Palpi about one-fourth as long as proboscis;
head and sides of scutum with appressed
oval yellow scales; scutellum without
narrow curved scales..... aculeatus (Theobald)

Palpi about one-sixth as long as proboscis 54
54. Anterior two-thirds of scutum mainly white-
scaled, bordered by golden scales,
extreme sides brown-scaled, 2 small
black submedian spots anteriorly; vertex
with only pale narrow curved scales ..anggiensis Bonne-Wepster

Anterior two-thirds of scutum covered with
uniformly golden brown scales occidentalis (Skuse)*
55. Crossveins clouded, 4-5 outside 3-4 (subgenus Mucidus) 56

Crossveins clear, 4-5 well inside 3-4 (except
in individual aberrations) 60
56. Approximately 20 proepimeral bristles;
female palpi one-half to two-thirds
as long as proboscis; wing scales dense 57

Approximately 5 proepimeral bristles; female
palpi less than one-half as long as
proboscis; wing scales scanty; brown
species, marked with gold 58

57. Scales of abdomen and legs appressed kermorganti (Laveran)
- Scales of abdomen and legs long and
outstanding alternans (Westwood)*
58. Tarsal segments basally banded with golden
scales (V of mid legs all golden),
segments III and IV of hind legs with
white basal bands, segment V of hind
legs entirely creamy-white; abdominal
segment I with narrow median patch of
golden scales aurantius chrysogaster (Taylor)*
- Tarsal segments of fore and mid legs un-
banded, brown, segments I, II and
often III of hind legs basally yellow
banded, segment V entirely white 59
59. Golden-yellow scales of abdominal tergites
confined to pairs of dots on II to IV,
and median patches on V to VII ...aurantius nigrescens Edwards
- Abdominal tergites I and II almost entirely
black, III with some median spots of
golden scales, IV to VII with gradual-
ly more golden scales until the last
segments are brilliant golden.. aurantius aurantius (Theobald)
60. Scutum with uniformly colored scales or
with pale scales not arranged in
longitudinal lines, sometimes a
variegated pattern with short, in-
distinct pale bars 61
- Scutum dark scaled with pale scales arranged
in longitudinal lines 74
61. Scutellar scales entirely broad and appressed 62
- Scutellum with some narrow curved scales 65
62. Wings clothed with light and dark scales,
giving the wing a mottled appearance 63
- Wings not with a mottled appearance;
scutellum covered with white scales;
scutal scales dark, with a small oval
median white spot near the anterior
margin edwardsi tulagiensis Edwards

63. Median ring and apical spot on proboscis,
and flat scales on prothoracic lobes
yellow; hind tarsal segment I with
two narrow yellow rings and 3 white
ones; II and III mainly white with a
narrow black basal ring followed by
a narrow yellow ring wallacei Edwards
- Median ring and apical spot on proboscis
white; appressed scales on pronotal
lobes white 64
64. Outstanding black scales present on the
apical portions of abdominal sternites
V to VII kochi (Doenitz)*
- Outstanding scales present only on the apical
portions of abdominal sternites VI and
VII..... samoanus (Gruenberg)*
65. Anterior two-thirds of scutum densely clothed
with white narrow curved scales, poster-
ior third with brown narrow curved scales..papuensis (Taylor)*
- Anterior two-thirds of scutum not clothed
with white scales 66
66. Wings with at least some white (or yellow-
ish-white) scales 67
- Wings entirely dark scaled 69
67. Scutal integument dark, nearly black;
wing membrane without dark blotch..... vigilax (Skuse)*
- Scutal integument reddish or pale
chocolate brown 68
68. Wing scales arranged in variegated pattern
of brown, yellow, and white; legs elabor-
ately blotched and banded with brown,
yellow and white scales; wing membrane
without a dark blotch flavipennis (Giles)*
- Wing scales mostly violet-brown, sparingly
interspersed with yellow scales; wing
membrane usually with a dark blotch
in middle below costa flavifrons (Skuse)

69. Anterior surface of mid femur entirely dark brown or merely margined with pale scales, not with a mottled or speckled appearance 70
- Anterior surface of mid femur speckled with pale scales 73
70. Median lobe of scutellum with a central stripe of broad white scales flanked by broad dark scales, some narrow pale scales laterally; fore legs with tarsal segment III all dark tremulus (Theobald)*
- Median lobe of scutellum without appressed dark scales 71
71. Scutellum with broad white scales on lateral lobes and narrower white ones medially; thoracic integument dark brown; fore legs without pale ring on tarsal segment III caecus (Theobald)
- Scutellum with uniformly narrow golden scales approximately unicolorous with scutal ones; fore legs with at least a narrow pale ring on segment III 72
72. Thoracic integument dark brown, not reddish; vein 4 sparsely scaled; anterior surfaces of femora with brilliant green and purple reflections brugi Edwards *
- Thoracic integument rich reddish brown; vein 4 well scaled; anterior surface of femora with only uniform dull metallic reflections.....rubrithorax (Macquart)*
73. Pale scales of scutellum and abdomen golden; scutum with dark brown and rich golden scales but no silvery or white ones; palpi entirely dark imprimens (Walker)*
- Pale scales of scutellum and abdomen silvery to white; scutum with scattered white scales in addition to golden and brown ones; palpi tipped with white or yellow scales vexans (Meigen)*

74. Without a distinct median pale longitudinal scutal stripe reaching one-half the length of the scutum; sometimes with a central single or double line of scattered scales 75
- Scutum with a distinct median pale longitudinal stripe reaching one-half or more its length 78
75. Scutum with 2 narrow submedian lines and a lateral stripe curved inwardly toward the rear, the whole forming a distinct lyre-shaped pattern; head with broad median scales; scutellum with silvery white broad scales at sides and broad dark scales in middle; last hind tarsal wholly white 76
- Scutum without a distinct lyre-shaped pattern of white lines; head with slender median scales only 77
76. Scutellum with brown median scales; abdomen with basal bands and lateral subbasal spots on most tergites..... aegypti aegypti (Linnaeus)*
- Scutellum with some purplish median scales; most abdominal tergites with basal and apical pale bands, and a broad pale median longitudinal line, or the whole dorsum may be almost entirely pale ...
..... aegypti queenslandensis (Theobald)
77. Scutellum with dense mat of appressed silvery scales; last hind tarsal segment wholly white quasirubithorax (Theobald)*
- Scutellum with scattered silvery or golden scales not forming a dense mat; last hind tarsal segment not wholly white.. camptorynchus (Thomson)*
78. Scutellum with some narrow curved scales 79
- Scutellar scales all broad and appressed 85
79. Pale markings of thorax yellow 80
- Pale markings of thorax white or creamy-white 82

80. Hind femur banded with yellow near its apex at about one-fifth its length; an additional patch of yellow scales at the outer side basally occupying about three-fifths of the femur; hind tarsal segments I to IV with white basal bands only medialis Brug

Hind femur without a complete subapical band on hind femur; basal half of hind femur largely pale 81

81. Hind tarsi with white bands apically and basally on I to IV; hind femur with a small white knee-spot; scutum anteriorly with 3 parallel golden lines, posteriorly with 2 oblique lines aureostriatus (Doleschall)

Hind tarsi with basal bands only; hind femur with a small yellow knee-spot; scutum anteriorly with a central wedge-shaped stripe reaching half the scutal length and 2 small shoulder spots, posteriorly with 2 narrow dorso-lateral lines diverging in front; male palpi about one-half proboscis length lauriei Carter

82. Median scutal stripe reaching only as far as wing bases, not forked posteriorly; all hind tarsal segments with broad basal white bands 83

Median scutal stripe reaching almost to scutellum where it bifurcates 84

83. Scutellum with black and white curved scales; scutal stripe one-fifth as broad as scutum; lateral white spots on tergites II to VI argenteitarsis Brug

Scutellum with brown to golden scales; scutal stripe one-fourth as broad as scutum; lateral and submedian creamy spots on tergites II to IV derooki Brug

84. Fourth hind tarsal dark; mid lobe of scutellum with white and brown broad appressed scales; scutum with a lateral line which curves inward posteriorly; last hind tarsal entirely white littlechildi Taylor

Fourth hind tarsal with white; mid lobe of scutellum with narrow curved pale scales; scutum with 5 creamy stripes separated by 4 bronzy-black, scaled stripes; last hind tarsal tipped with black vittiger (Skuse)*

85. Wings with white and dark brown scales; proboscis, femur and tibia with many white spots gani Bonne-Wepster

Wings with brown scales only 86

86. Proboscis with a median white band 87

Proboscis not banded 88

87. Vertex with a longitudinal median stripe of narrow silvery scales, continuous with the white scutal line and extending forward to eye margin; lateral white lines of scutum interrupted at the sutural angle, the inwardly-bent portion being usually obsolete albilabris Edwards*

Vertex with a median patch of silvery scales but not a continuous stripe reaching to eye margin; lateral lines of scutum continuous at the sutural angle notoscriptus (Skuse)*

88. Scutellar scales pale yellow except for a small patch of dark scales on each lateral lobe; scutal markings golden-yellow pandani Stone*

Scutellar scales white (some dark scales may be present also); scutal markings white or silvery 89

89. Scutum marked by a continuous longitudinal lateral lyre-shaped line in addition to the median line pulcherrimus (Taylor)

Scutum not marked with a lateral lyre-shaped line 90

90. Scales of pleura arranged in two well-marked lines, one just below the margin of the scutum, the other across the middle; lateral white markings of abdominal tergites median and somewhat crescent-shaped 91
- Scales of pleura in irregular patches; abdominal tergites with two disconnected white spots, the upper of which is quite basally placed albopictus (Skuse)*^{18/}
91. Dorsal abdominal white bands interrupted 92
- Dorsal abdominal white bands complete on some segments 93
92. White lateral abdominal marks visible dorsally as small spots on segments II to VII scutellaris horrescens Edwards^{19/}
- White lateral abdominal marks usually not visible on II, and very frequently not visible on III..... scutellaris pseudoscutellaris (Theobald)*
93. Dorsal abdominal white bands one-third distance from bases of segments in the center..... scutellaris hebrideus Edwards*
- Dorsal abdominal white bands nearly touching bases of segments in the center 94
94. Dorsal abdominal white bands complete on segments III to VII, some trace on II; white band on IV tarsal segment occupying almost basal four-fifths; hind femur with a large white spot at tip scutellaris scutellaris (Walker)*
- Dorsal abdominal white bands less distinct, with yellowish tinge, sometimes broadly interrupted or absent; especially in the female; nearly always absent on VII as well as on II scutellaris tongae Edwards

^{18/} This Oriental species, which occurs in Hawaii, has been confused with a very similar undescribed species from the Solomon Islands. The new species, in manuscript by Dr. Alan Stone, differs primarily in having the 9th male tergite evenly convex instead of angularly produced. The females appear to be indistinguishable.

^{19/} This subspecies can be safely identified only in the larval stage.

KEY TO THE SPECIES OF AEDEOMYIA

1. Wings with four large white costal spots,
the third from base oblong and extending
half across the wing; abdominal
tergites with a pair of round subapical
spots on III to VI, with a narrow lateral
band of yellow scales on III and sub-
sequent segments, and a pair of oblique
white patches on basal half of each segment...catasticta Knab*

Wings with only 3 small rounded costal spots;
abdomen brown, irregularly mottled with
creamy scales which do not form any
definite pattern, no prominent yellow
markings venustipes (Skuse)

KEY TO THE SPECIES OF FICALBIA

1. Scutellar scales broad and flat; scutal
scales laterally black, with a broad
band of golden ones extending from
anterior margin about to level of
the wing bases; wing with first fork
cell as long as, or longer than its
stem; veins densely clothed with very
broad scales elegans (Taylor)*

Scutellar scales all narrow; wing with first
fork cell shorter than its stem; veins
nearly bare, except towards tip of wing,
where they carry a few small broad
scales metallica (Leicester)

KEY TO THE SPECIES OF CULEX

1. Tarsi and proboscis with distinct white to yellow rings; lower mesepimeral bristle absent 2

Tarsi, and almost always proboscis, not pale-ringed; tarsi sometimes with extremely small yellowish or ochreous bands at the joints 18
2. Wings with cross veins white, membrane slightly smoky, leaving clear areas at base of Rs and surrounding the cross veins; scutum usually brown, but sometimes with anterior two-thirds pale-scaled..... albinervis Edwards

Wings with cross veins dark, membrane clear 3
3. Wings with some pale scales, at least along anterior border 4

Wing scales all dark 9
4. Wings without distinct spots but with a sprinkling of pale scales 5

Wings with distinct pale spots along anterior border 6
5. Posterior abdominal tergites with numerous apical pale scales; anterior surface of front femur with a few pale scales..bitaeniorhynchus Giles*

Posterior abdominal tergites dark apically; anterior surface of front femur with abundant pale scales; anterior two-thirds of scutum usually covered with pale scales squamosus (Taylor)*
6. Abdominal tergites without dorsal bands, but with small basal creamy-white lateral spots which nearly form a complete dorsal band on tergite VII samoensis (Theobald)

Abdominal tergites with dorsal bands 7

7. Costa with only 2 distinct pale spots, one at the base and one at the apex; scutum with a definite pattern of golden-yellow scales which is nearly lyre-shaped.. miraculosus Bonne-Wepster

Costa with 3 distinct pale spots, at base, middle and apex; scutum with an indefinite arrangement of golden scales 8

8. First pale costal spot (at middle of wing) extending only on to subcosta
..... solitarius Bonne-Wepster and Brug

First pale costal spot extending over vein 1 mimulus Edwards*

9. Anterior half of scutum dark-scaled, or with narrow golden scales, not largely covered with white or creamy scales 10

Anterior half or more of scutum largely clothed with white or cream-colored scales in contrast to remainder of scutum14

10. Anterior surface of mid femur mottled with pale and dark scales 11

Anterior surface of mid femur dark-scaled only 13

11. Median forked scales of vertex all cream-colored; proboscis distinctly shorter than front femur; abdominal tergites IV to VI usually with apical and basal pale bands basicinctus Edwards*

Median forked scales of vertex pale and dark 12

12. Fore tibia distinctly spotted; dorsal abdominal pale bands more or less broadly V-shaped; proboscis as long as front femur; abdominal tergites IV to VI usually with apical and basal pale bands..annulirostris Skuse*

Fore tibia unspotted; dorsal abdominal pale bands with straight margins, at least on tergites III and IV; proboscis slightly shorter than front femur; abdominal tergites IV to VI with basal bands only..... jepsoni Theobald*²⁰

²⁹ Australasian records of sitiens Wied, are considered to belong to jepsoni.

13. Male genitalia with clasper usually broad and with a dense basal hair tuft; sidepiece filament next to the sidepiece leaf very long, flattened and directed caudally.... crinicauda Edwards^{21/}
- Male genitalia with moderately broad clasper, no basal hair tuft; sidepiece filament next to the sidepiece leaf slender, normal vishnui Theobald*^{21/}
14. The white-scaled anterior area of scutum with a pair of prominent oval contrastingly-scaled spots alis Theobald
- The white-scaled anterior area of scutum without contrastingly-scaled spots 15
15. At least mid tibia with distinct pale lines anteriorly, and/or, dorsally; femora mottled with patches of dark and light scales or with light scales scattered among solid masses of dark ones 16
- Tibiae without distinct anterior, pale lines; femora not so mottled 17
16. Scutum covered with white or grayish-white scales as far posteriorly as the level of the wing-bases, the pale area continued posteriorly in four lines of yellowish-white scales whitmorei (Giles)*
- Scutum with the anterior two-thirds mostly covered with whitish or dull ochreous scales, the anterior one-third with a variable amount of darker brown scaling.. basicinctus Edwards*
17. Tarsal segments II to IV apically and basally banded; abdominal tergites with narrow basal bands usually triangularly produced centrally nearly to apical margin..... gelidus Theobald*
- Tarsal segments II to IV basally banded only;
 • abdominal tergites basally banded, VII and VIII also apically pale-scaled vicinus (Taylor)*

^{21/}

From available descriptions, these species cannot be separated in the female.

18. Abdomen without white or creamy spots or bands on tergites II to VI; less than 4 lower mesepimeral bristles 19
- Abdomen with white or creamy bands or spots on tergites II to VI; or with 4 or more lower mesepimeral bristles 27
19. Vertex with a patch of broad appressed white scales behind the eyes, or vertex largely pale-scaled 20
- Vertex without pale (white or creamy) scales or with only a narrow line of them bordering the eyes 23
20. Male palpi about one-fifth as long as proboscis; female palpi about one-seventh as long as proboscis; male genitalic claspers forked malayi (Leicester)*
- Male palpi longer than proboscis; female palpi about one-fifth to one-sixth as long as proboscis; male genitalic claspers not forked 21
21. Head in both sexes almost entirely covered with pale broad appressed scales; male antenna without a large tuft of long scales on the sixth segment pallidiceps Theobald*
- Head not completely covered with pale broad appressed scales; male antenna with a large tuft of long scales on the sixth segment 22
22. Antennal tuft of male with 12 or more scales; vertex dark toward the center
 fraudatrix fraudatrix Theobald*^{22/}
- Antennal tuft of male with about 6 scales; vertex with median pale broad appressed scales fraudatrix solomonis Edwards^{22/}
23. Pleura with small patches of pale scales 24
- Pleura without pale scales 25

^{22/} These species cannot be separated in the females from descriptions in the literature.

24. Palpi of male about three-fifths as long
as proboscis brevipalpis (Giles)*^{22/}
- Palpi of male about as long as proboscis ...
..... pseudomelanconia Theobald^{22/}
25. Palpi of both sexes about twice the length
of the clypeus cataractarum Edwards^{22/}
- Palpi, at least of male, much longer
than above 26
26. Antennal segments VIII and IX in male
with small scale tufts; upright
forked scales of vertex black digoeiensis Brug^{22/}
- Antennal segments VIII and IX in male
without scale tufts; upright forked
scales of vertex pale brown papuensis Taylor^{22/}
27. Abdominal tergites II to VI with lateral
spots only, or with interrupted
apical markings 28
- Abdominal tergites with median and lateral
spots on at least some of the segments, or
with complete bands 33
28. With 4 or more lower mesepimeral bristles;
vertex with erect and decumbent creamy-
grey scales which become deep brown at
the sides halifaxii Theobald*
- At most 3 lower mesepimeral bristles 29
29. Femora with prominent apical pale bands
or spots 30
- Femora without apical pale bands or spots 31
30. Abdominal tergites with broad apical lateral
white spots; head and scutum clothed
with golden scales..... fergusoni (Taylor)
- Abdominal tergites without broad apical lateral
white spots; head and scutum not clothed
with golden scales; vertex with erect
black scales and close-lying dark brown
ones, contrasting strongly with the
anterior border of narrow white scales atriceps Edwards*

^{22/}

These species cannot be separated in the females from descriptions
in the literature.

31. Abdominal tergites with somewhat rectangular
basal lateral cream-colored bands; male
palpi very short, no longer than in ...
females femineus Edwards*

Abdominal tergites with very small basal
lateral spots; male antenna with modi-
fied hairs on segments VI to IX 32

32. Antennal segment VI of male with about 12
very narrow but blunt-ended scales,
which are fully half as long as the
hairs of the verticils; last two seg-
ments subequal in length.... fraudatrix fraudatrix Theobald*^{23/}

Antennal segment VI of male with 4 or 5
rather short and inconspicuous scales,
the uppermost one rather longer and
broader than the others which are
almost hairlike; penultimate segment
twice as long as the apical segment..... hilli hilli Edwards*

33. Pleura without patches of pale scales,
sometimes a few scattered ones 34

Pleura with patches of pale scales 38

34. Scutal scales brown, 2 pale-scaled lines
on the posterior half which extend
to scutellum, a line of golden scales
laterally beginning in front of wings
and extending forward and along the
anterior margin ornatus (Theobald)

Scutal scales uniformly colored 35

35. Scales of scutum uniformly pale, fawn-
colored pallidothorax Theobald*

Scales of scutum golden to brown, not
pale or fawn-colored 36

^{23/} From specimens and descriptions available we cannot separate this
species from hilli buxtoni Edwards described from the New Hebrides.

36. Head with narrow curved cream-colored scales, and black forked ones, laterally broad appressed creamy scales extend medially as a border to the eyes 37
- Head with brown narrow curved scales medially, rest small appressed and pale fraudatrix fraudatrix Theobald*²⁴
37. A distinct velvety black spot on upper part of mesepimeron, two less distinct dark areas, one posterior to the proepimeron and another in the middle of the sternopleural area pullus (Theobald)*
- Upper part of mesepimeron without a distinct velvety black spot, pleural integument brownish to black crassistylus Brug
38. With 4 or more mesepimeral bristles; pale bands of abdominal tergites narrow and apical only (Australian form)..... halifaxii Theobald*
- With not more than 3 mesepimeral bristles; abdominal tergites with complete or incomplete basal bands 39
39. Basal pale bands of abdominal tergites interrupted medially, except on segments II to IV where it is narrowed at that point; scutal scales golden-brown, paler laterally and anteriorly chaetovenralis (Theobald)
- Bands on abdominal tergites not interrupted or conspicuously narrowed medially, sometimes with tergites II to VII with complete basal white bands 40

²⁴ The form of fraudatrix having complete abdominal bands, was named annulata by Taylor, 1916 (nec Theobald, nec Schrank).

40. Scutum brown-scaled, marked on anterior half
 by a pair of large black-scaled areas
 (each area usually appears triangular
 in shape); proboscis of male with a narrow
 ill-defined pale ring just beyond median
 suture pacificus Edwards*

Scutal scales rather uniform in color;
 proboscis of male without a median
 pale band 41

41. Head clothed with narrow curved dull yellow
 scales medially, black on either side,
 and with a few white scales laterallycylindricus Theobald

Head covered with narrow golden-brown scales,
 a patch of broad pale scales low down
 on either side quinquefasciatus Say*

DISTRIBUTION AND LARVAL HABITAT OF AUSTRALASIAN MOSQUITOES

Species	Distribution	Recorded larval habitat
<hr/>		
GENUS AEDEOMYIA		
<u>catasticta</u> Knab	N. Territory, Queens- land. Oriental Region.	Extensive swamp. Clings to submerged stems of <u>Pistia</u> , <u>Nitella</u> .
<u>venustipes</u> (Skuse)	New South Wales.	
<hr/>		
GENUS AEDES		
<u>aculeatus</u> (Theobald) (<u>Ochlerotatus</u>)	Queensland, New South Wales.	
<u>aegypti aegypti</u> (Linnaeus) (<u>Stegomyia</u>)	Queensland, N. Terri- tory, New South Wales, W. Australia, New Guinea, Solomons, New Britain, New Ireland, Carolines, New Cale- donia, New Hebrides, Palau, Guam, Gilberts, Samoa, Hawaii, Tonga, Societies, Fiji, tropical and sub- tropical regions generally.	Almost entirely in domestic water con- tainers, neutral or alkaline.
<u>aegypti queensland-</u> <u>ensis</u> (Theobald)	Queensland, India(?).	
<u>albilabris</u> Edwards (<u>Finlaya</u>)	Solomons.	Tree holes, coconut husks.
<u>albitarsis</u> (Taylor) (<u>Finlaya</u>)	New Guinea.	
<u>alboannulatus</u> (Macquart) (<u>Finlaya</u>)	Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, Tas- mania, New Britain, New Ireland.	Rock pools, wells, grassy rainwater pools.

Species	Distribution	Recorded larval habitat
GENUS AEDES continued		
<u>albolineatus</u> (Theobald) (<u>Stegomyia</u>)	New Britain, New Ireland, Solomons, Oriental Region.	Tree holes, bamboo, leaf axils, rarely in artificial receptacles or rock holes.
<u>alboscuteUellatus</u> (Theobald) (<u>Aedinorphus</u>)	N. Territory, Queensland, New Guinea, New Britain, Oriental Region.	Jungle pools.
<u>alternans</u> (Westwood) (<u>Mucidus</u>)	N. Territory, Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, New Guinea, New Caledonia, Ellice Is.(?).	Mangrove swamps, salt marshes, rarely fresh marshes, predaceous.
<u>anggiensis</u> (Bonne - Wepster) (<u>Finlaya</u>)	New Guinea.	
<u>argenteitarsis</u> Brug (<u>Finlaya</u>)	New Guinea.	
<u>aurantius chryso-gaster</u> Taylor (<u>Mucidus</u>)	Queensland.	Shallow rock pools with decaying vegetation.
<u>aurantius nigrescens</u> Edwards (<u>Mucidus</u>)	New Guinea, Solomons.	Muddy algal ditch, hoof print; predaceous.
<u>aureostriatus</u> (Doleschall) (<u>Finlaya</u>)	Ceram, Timor, Amboina.	
<u>auridorsum</u> Edwards (<u>Finlaya</u>)	Queensland, New South Wales.	
<u>aurimargo</u> Edwards (<u>Leptosomatomyia</u>)	Queensland, New Guinea.	
<u>australiensis</u> (Theobald) (<u>Finlaya</u>)	Queensland.	

Species	Distribution	Recorded larval habitat
GENUS AEDES continued		
<u>bancroftianus</u> Edwards (<u>Pseudoskusea</u>)	Queensland.	
<u>biocellatus</u> (Taylor) (<u>Finlaya</u>)	New South Wales.	
<u>brugi</u> Edwards (<u>Banksinella</u>)	New Guinea.	
<u>burpengaryensis</u> (Theobald) (<u>Ochlerotatus</u>)	Queensland, New South Wales.	Well.
<u>caecus</u> (Theobald) (<u>Aedimorphus</u>)	New Guinea, Oriental Region.	Open jungle pools.
<u>cairnsensis</u> (Taylor) (<u>Pseudoskusea</u>)	Queensland.	
<u>camptorhynchus</u> (Thomson) (<u>Ochlerotatus</u>)	New South Wales, W. Australia, Victoria, S. Australia, Tas- mania.	Shady brackish river overflow.
<u>carmenti</u> Edwards (<u>Aedes</u>)	Queensland, Solomons, New Guinea.	
<u>ceramensis</u> Brug (<u>Aedes</u>)	Solomons(?), Moluccas.	
<u>concolor</u> Taylor (<u>Pseudoskusea</u>)	New South Wales, Tas- mania, Norfolk I.	
<u>culiciformis</u> (Theobald) (<u>Pseudoskusea</u>)	Queensland, New Guinea, New Ireland, New Britain.	
<u>daliensis</u> (Taylor) (<u>Geoskusea</u>)	N. Territory.	
<u>derooki</u> Brug (<u>Finlaya</u>)	New Guinea, Moluccas.	River bed rock pool.
<u>edwardsi tulagien-</u> <u>sis</u> Edwards (<u>Stegomyia</u>)	Solomons.	

Species	Distribution	Recorded larval habitat
GENUS AEDES continued		
<u>elchoensis</u> (Taylor) (<u>Chaetocruimyia</u>)	N. Territory.	
<u>fimbripes</u> Edwards (<u>Stegomyia</u>)	New Britain.	Crab holes(?), ground pools.
<u>flavifrons</u> (Skuse) (<u>Ochlerotatus</u>)	New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania.	
<u>flavipennis</u> (Giles) (<u>Finlaya</u>)	Solomons, Philip- pines, Singapore.	Banana stumps.
<u>funereus funereus</u> (Theobald) (<u>Aedes</u>)	Queensland, N. Ter- ritory, New Guinea, Amboina.	
<u>funereus ornatus</u> (Theobald) (<u>Aedes</u>)	N. Territory, New Guinea, New Britain, Solomons, New Hebrides, Admiralties, Moluccas.	Irrigation ditches, partially shaded rain- water pools, hoof marks.
<u>gani</u> Bonne-Wepster (<u>Finlaya</u>)	New Guinea.	Pitcher plant.
<u>gracilelineatus</u> Bonne-Wepster (<u>Finlaya</u>)	New Guinea.	
<u>humeralis</u> Edwards (<u>Chaetocruimyia</u>)	Queensland.	
<u>imprimens</u> (Walker) (<u>Aedimorphus</u>)	Solomons, New Guinea, Amboina, Malaya(?).	
<u>incertus</u> Edwards (<u>Aedes</u>)	New Guinea, Malaya.	
<u>kermorganti</u> (Laveran) (<u>Mucidus</u>)	New Caledonia, New Guinea.	
<u>kochi</u> (Doenitz) (<u>Finlaya</u>)	Queensland, New Guinea, New Britain, New Ireland, Fiji, Solomons.	Coconut husks, <u>Pandanus</u> and taro leaf axils.

Species	Distribution	Recorded larval habitat
GENUS AEDES continued		
<u>lauriei</u> (Carter) (<u>Finlaya</u>)	Lord Howe I.	Hollow of fallen tree.
<u>lineatopennis</u> (Ludlow) (<u>Banksinella</u>)	Queensland, Oriental Region, Ethiopian Region.	Open natural pools.
<u>littlechildi</u> Taylor (<u>Finlaya</u>)	New Guinea.	
<u>longiforceps</u> Edwards (<u>Geoskusea</u>)	Solomons.	Crab hole(?).
<u>longirostris</u> (Leicester) (<u>Rhinoskusea</u>)	N. Territory, Malaysia.	Crab hole(?), pools in mangrove swamps.
<u>mackerrasi</u> Taylor (<u>Finlaya</u>)	Queensland.	Grassy pool near creek.
<u>macrodixoa</u> Dyar and Shannon (<u>Aedes</u>)	New Guinea, Philippines	
<u>medialis</u> Brug (<u>Leptosomatomyia</u>)	New Guinea.	Pitcher plant.
<u>moloiensis</u> Taylor (<u>Chaetocrucomyia</u>)	Queensland.	
<u>multiplex</u> (Theobald) (<u>Pseudoskusea</u>)	Queensland, New Guinea(?).	
<u>nivalis</u> Edwards (<u>Ochlerotatus</u>)	New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania.	Temporary snow pools at 6000 ft.
<u>normanensis</u> Taylor (<u>Ochlerotatus</u>)	Queensland.	Muddy rock pools and creek bed water holes.
<u>notoscriptus</u> (Skuse) (<u>Finlaya</u>)	Queensland, New South Wales, New Guinea, New Britain, New Cale- donia, New Ireland, Admiralties, Ceram, New Zealand.	Artificial receptacles, tree holes, rock holes, leaf axils, bamboo, shady places.

Species	Distribution	Recorded larval habitat
GENUS AEDES continued		
<u>oakleyi</u> Stone (<u>Aedimorphus</u>)	Guam.	
<u>occidentalis</u> (Skuse) (<u>Finlaya</u>)	Queensland, New South Wales, W. Australia, S. Australia, Tasmania, Victoria.	Tree hole.
<u>palmarum</u> Edwards (<u>Finlaya</u>)	Queensland.	
<u>pandani</u> Stone (<u>Stegomyia</u>)	Guam.	
<u>papuensis</u> (Taylor) (<u>Finlaya</u>)	New Guinea.	
<u>pecuniosus</u> Edwards (<u>Finlaya</u>)	N. Territory.	Tree holes.
<u>priestleyi</u> (Taylor) (<u>Finlaya</u>)	Queensland.	
<u>pulcherrimus</u> (Taylor) (<u>Finlaya</u>)	Queensland.	Tree holes.
<u>purpuraceus</u> Brug (<u>Ochlerotatus</u>)	New Guinea.	
<u>purpureus</u> (Theobald) (<u>Finlaya</u>)	Queensland.	
<u>quadrifolium</u> Brug (<u>Aedes</u>)	New Guinea.	
<u>quasirubithorax</u> (Theobald) (<u>Finlaya</u>)	Queensland.	Tree hole.
<u>quinquelineatus</u> Edwards (<u>Finlaya</u>)	Queensland.	
<u>rubrithorax</u> (Macquart) (<u>Ochlerotatus</u>)	Queensland, W. Aust- ralia, New South Wales, Tasmania.	

Species	Distribution	Recorded larval habitat
GENUS AEDES continued		
<u>sagax</u> (Skuse) (<u>Ochlerotatus</u>)	Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania.	
<u>samoanus</u> (Gruenberg) (<u>Finlaya</u>)	Samoa, Tonga, Solomons.	Leaf axils of taro and related plants.
<u>scutellaris</u> <u>scutel-</u> <u>laris</u> (Walker) (<u>Stegomyia</u>)	New Guinea, New Ire- land, New Britain, Admiralties, Solomons, East Indies, Moluccas, Philippines.	Coconut shells, tree holes, wells, canoes, artificial containers.
<u>scutellaris</u> <u>hebrideus</u> Edwards (<u>Stegomyia</u>)	New Hebrides, Banks Is., Santa Cruz Is.	
<u>scutellaris</u> <u>horres-</u> <u>cens</u> Edwards (<u>Stegomyia</u>)	Fiji.	
<u>scutellaris</u> <u>pseudo-</u> <u>scutellaris</u> (Theobald) (<u>Stegomyia</u>)	Guam, Tuamotu Is., Ellice Is., Cook, Fiji, Samoa, Societies, Marianas.	Coconut husks, tree holes, tin cans, <u>Vacac</u> pods, concrete drains, small shaded water collections of high organic content.
<u>scutellaris</u> <u>tongae</u> Edwards (<u>Stegomyia</u>)	Tonga, Societies, Sikiara.	
<u>similis</u> (Theobald) (<u>Aedes</u>)	Queensland, New Guinea, Ceram.	
<u>spinosipes</u> Edward (<u>Chaetocrucomyia</u>)	Queensland.	
<u>theobaldi</u> (Taylor) (<u>Ochlerotatus</u>)	Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, S. Australia.	
<u>tonsus</u> (Edwards) (<u>Geoskusea</u>)	Ceram.	
<u>tremulus</u> (Theobald) (<u>MacLeaya</u>)	Queensland, N. Terri- tory, New Guinea, New Britain.	Artificial containers, tree holes, wells.

Species	Distribution	Recorded larval habitat
<hr/> GENUS AEDES continued		
<u>tulliae</u> Taylor (<u>Chaetocruomyia</u>)	Queensland.	
<u>vexans</u> Meigen (<u>Aedimorphus</u>)	W. Australia, New Guinea, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, Fiji, Samoa, Tonga, Palearctic, Nearctic, and Oriental Regions.	Temporary ground pools, roadside ditches, foul water, grassy pools.
<u>vigilax</u> (Skuse) (<u>Ochlerotatus</u>)	Australian coasts, New Guinea, New Caledonia, Fiji, eastern Oriental Region.	Salt marshes, rarely freshwater marshes.
<u>vittiger</u> (Skuse) (<u>Ochlerotatus</u>)	Queensland, New South Wales.	Clean or muddy water in temporary ground pools.
<u>wallacei</u> Edwards (<u>Finlaya</u>)	New Guinea, New Ireland, Solomons.	<u>Pandanus</u> leaf axils.
<u>wattensis</u> Taylor (<u>Chaetocruomyia</u>)	Queensland.	

 GENUS ANOPHELES

<u>aitkenii aitkenii</u> James (<u>Anopheles</u>)	New Guinea, Oriental Region.	Large or small bodies of running or stagnant fresh water, various elevations.
<u>aitkenii bengalensis</u> Puri (<u>Anopheles</u>)	New Guinea(?), India, Java(?), Malaya.	
<u>aitkenii palmatus</u> (Rodenwalt) (<u>Anopheles</u>)	New Guinea(?), East Indies.	
<u>albotaeniatus</u> Theobald (<u>Anopheles</u>)	Moluccas, Malaysia.	Deep clear shady forest pools with dead leaves and twigs.

Species	Distribution	Recorded larval habitat
GENUS ANOPHELES continued		
<u>amictus</u> Edwards (<u>Myzomyia</u>)	Queensland, N. Territory, W. Australia, New Guinea.	Muddy or clear hoofprints, grassy channels, clogged street gutters.
<u>annulipes</u> Walker (<u>Myzomyia</u>)	Queensland, N. Territory, New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania, W. Australia.	Hoofprints, salt marshes, many types of water at various elevations, not foul water.
<u>astrapes</u> Skuse (<u>Anopheles</u>)	Queensland, New South Wales.	Sluggish creeks; swamps; small peaty depressions.
<u>bancrofti</u> Giles (<u>Anopheles</u>)	Queensland, N. Territory, New Guinea, Admiralties, East Indies, Ceylon, Philippines.	Shallow stagnant or running water with much vegetation; not in small collections of water.
<u>barbirostris</u> Wulp (<u>Anopheles</u>)	New Guinea, Oriental Region.	
<u>barbumbrosus</u> Strickland and Chowdhury (<u>Anopheles</u>)	Moluccas, Oriental Region.	
<u>breinli</u> Taylor (<u>Myzomyia</u>)	Queensland.	
<u>derricki</u> Taylor (<u>Myzomyia</u>)	Queensland.	
<u>farauti farauti</u> (Laveran) (<u>Myzomyia</u>)	Eastern New Guinea, New Britain, Admiralties, Queensland, N. Territory(?), New Ireland, New Hebrides, Solomons.	Many types stagnant and slow water, sometimes brackish; artificial containers, coconut shells, prefers open country.
<u>farauti moluccensis</u> Swellengrebel and Swellengrebel (<u>Myzomyia</u>)	New Guinea, Moluccas, Misool.	All types water, brackish, fresh, running, stagnant, clean, dirty, artificial containers, coconut shells, in shade or sun.

Species	Distribution	Recorded larval habitat
GENUS ANOPHELES continued		
<u>incognitus</u> Brug (<u>Myzomyia</u>)	New Guinea.	
<u>insulaeflorum</u> Swellengrebel and Swellengrebel (<u>Anopheles</u>)	New Guinea, East Indies, India, Moluccas.	Among debris in stagnant parts of quiet shaded forest streams.
<u>kochi</u> Doenitz (<u>Myzomyia</u>)	Moluccas, Oriental Region.	Various types of fresh water, especially small open places; also in artificial containers, cut bamboo.
<u>longirostris</u> Brug (<u>Myzomyia</u>)	New Guinea, New Ireland.	Extensive swamps, river edges, wooded country.
<u>meraukensis</u> Venhuis (<u>Myzomyia</u>)	New Guinea.	Shallow open swamp, sunny algal road ruts; shallow ditches; fresh water.
<u>parangensis</u> (Ludlow) (<u>Myzomyia</u>)	Moluccas, Celebes, Philippines.	Muddy or clear, often algal, fresh or brackish, shady or sunny water.
<u>perplexus perplexus</u> Taylor (<u>Myzomyia</u>)	Queensland, N. Territory.	
<u>perplexus persimilis</u> Taylor (<u>Myzomyia</u>)	Queensland.	
<u>punctulatus novae-</u> <u>guinensis</u> (Venhuis) (<u>Myzomyia</u>)	Southern New Guinea.	
<u>punctulatus punctu-</u> <u>latus</u> Doenitz (<u>Myzomyia</u>)	Queensland, N. Terri- tory, New Guinea, Solomons, New Britain, Santa Cruz Is., Moluccas.	All types stagnant or slow water not saline or strongly acid. Prefers open country.
<u>stigmaticus</u> <u>corethroides</u> Theobald (<u>Anopheles</u>)	Queensland.	

Species	Distribution	Recorded larval habitat
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GENUS ANOPHELES		
continued		
<u>stigmaticus stig-</u> <u>maticus</u> Skuse (<u>Anopheles</u>)	Queensland, New South Wales.	Small water holes or streams.
<u>subpictus</u> Grassi (<u>Myzomyia</u>)	New Guinea, Moluccas, Oriental Region.	Dirty or brackish water; large or small water collections, near habitations especially.
<u>tesselatus</u> Theobald (<u>Myzomyia</u>)	Moluccas, Oriental Region.	Dirty stagnant water, pools, rice fields, irrigation furrows, shade preferred.
<u>vagus</u> Doenitz (<u>Myzomyia</u>)	Moluccas, Oriental Region.	Pools, borrow pits, drains, hoof marks, grassy swamps, rice fields, occasionally brackish water.
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GENUS ARMIGERES		
<u>breinli</u> (Taylor)	New Guinea, Solomons.	Hollow log, pool near village, beached canoe, coconut shell.
<u>denbesteni</u> Brug	Ceram.	Sago palm leaf axils.
<u>lacuum</u> Edwards	New Guinea, New Britain, New Ireland, Admiralties.	Tree holes, bamboo stems.
<u>obturbans</u> (Walker)	New Guinea, Oriental Region.	Pots, tubs of dirty water in sun or shade, tree holes, bamboo.
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Species	Distribution	Recorded larval habitat
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GENUS BIRONELLA		
<u>derooki</u> Soesilo and van Slooten	New Guinea	
<u>gracilis</u> Theobald	New Guinea, New Britain.	Small running stream.
<u>hollandi</u> Taylor	New Ireland	Native well 3 ft. deep.
<u>papuae papuae</u> Swellengrebel	New Guinea, New Britain.	
<u>papuae brugi</u> Soesilo and van Slooten	New Guinea, New Britain.	
<u>soesiloi</u> Strickland and Chowdhury.	New Guinea.	
<u>travestitus</u> Brug	New Guinea, Ceram.	
<u>walchi</u> Soesilo	New Guinea.	
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GENUS CULEX

<u>albinervis</u> Edwards (<u>Culex</u>)	Fiji.	Pools, stream edges with algae.
<u>alis</u> Theobald (<u>Culex</u>)	New Guinea, Christmas I.	Beached canoe, swamp.
<u>annulirostris</u> Skuse (<u>Culex</u>)	Queensland, New South Wales, N. Territory, Solomons, New Hebrides, New Ireland, Fiji, Samoa, Ellice Is., Tonga.	Barrel, coconut shell, stagnant or running, fresh or brackish, turbid or clear water.
<u>atriceps</u> Edwards (<u>Culex</u>)	Societies.	
<u>basicinctus</u> Edwards (<u>Culex</u>)	Queensland, New South Wales.	Rock pools.

Species	Distribution	Recorded larval habitat
GENUS CULEX continued		
<u>bitaeniorhynchus</u> Giles (<u>Culex</u>)	Queensland, N. Territory, New Guinea, Ethiopian and Oriental Regions.	Open weedy algal pools.
<u>brevipalpus</u> Giles (<u>Neoculex</u>)	New Britain, New Ireland, Oriental Region.	Tree hole, bamboo stem, iron tank with leaves.
<u>cataractarum</u> Edwards (<u>Mochthogenes</u>)	New Britain, New Guinea.	
<u>chaetoventralis</u> Theobald (<u>Lophoceraomyia</u>)	Queensland.	
<u>crassistylus</u> Brug (<u>Neoculex</u>)	New Guinea.	
<u>crinicauda</u> Edwards (<u>Culex</u>)	N. Territory.	Brackish water.
<u>cylindricus</u> Theobald (<u>Lophoceraomyia</u>)	Queensland, New South Wales.	
<u>digoelensis</u> Brug (<u>Lophoceraomyia</u>)	New Guinea.	
<u>femineus</u> Edwards. (<u>Mochthogenes</u>)	New Hebrides.	Root pocket with dead leaves, pool in stream bed.
<u>fergusoni</u> (Taylor) (<u>Neoculex</u>)	New South Wales.	
<u>fraudatrix</u> <u>fraudatrix</u> Theobald (<u>Lophoceraomyia</u>)	N. Territory, New South Wales, Queensland, New Guinea, New Britain, Solomons, New Hebrides, Malaysia, Philippines.	Shaded leafy pool, sunlit footprint, brackish mangrove or fresh water pot-holes.
<u>fraudatrix solomonis</u> (Edwards) (<u>Lophoceraomyia</u>)	Solomons, New Guinea(?).	Tree hole.
<u>gelidus</u> Theobald (<u>Culex</u>)	New Guinea, Oriental Region.	Weedy, marshy ground pools.

Species	Distribution	Recorded larval habitat
GENUS CULEX continued		
<u>halifaxii</u> Theobald (<u>Lutzia</u>)	N. Territory, Queens- land, New South Wales, New Guinea, Solomons, New Britain, Oriental Region.	Rock pools, artificial containers, contaminated wells; predaceous.
<u>hilli</u> Edwards (<u>Lophoceraomyia</u>)	Queensland, N. Terri- tory.	
<u>jepsoni</u> Theobald (<u>Culex</u>)	Coastal Australia, New Guinea, New Britain, New Hebrides, Fiji, Samoa, New Ireland.	Small coastal water collections, brackish or fresh.
<u>malayi</u> (Leicester) (<u>Mochthogenes</u>)	New Guinea, Oriental Region.	Rock pool.
<u>mimulus</u> Edwards (<u>Culex</u>)	Queensland, New Guinea, Oriental Region.	Ground Pools.
<u>miraculosus</u> Bonne-Wepster (<u>Culex</u>)	New Guinea.	
<u>ornatus</u> (Theobald) (<u>Culex</u>)	New Guinea.	
<u>pacificus</u> Edwards (<u>Culex</u>)	New Hebrides.	Root pockets, tree holes, artificial containers.
<u>pallidiceps</u> (Theobald) (<u>Culicomyia</u>)	New Guinea.	
<u>pallidithorax</u> Theobald (<u>Culicomyia</u>)	New Guinea, Moluccas, Oriental Region.	Tree holes, bamboo, shallow wells, stream and rock pools, ground pools, foul water.
<u>papuensis</u> (Taylor) (<u>Culicomyia</u>)	New Guinea, Solomons, Amboina.	Coconut husks.
<u>pseudomelanconia</u> Theobald (<u>Neoculex</u>)	Queensland.	

Species	Distribution	Recorded larval habitat
<hr/> GENUS CULEX continued		
<u>pullus</u> Theobald (<u>Culiciomyia</u>)	Queensland, New Guinea, New Britain, Solomons, Ceram, Amboina, India.	Horse trough, artificial containers, well, forest and jungle pools, tree hole, canoe.
<u>quinquefasciatus</u> Say (<u>Culex</u>)	Australia, Tasmania, New Guinea, New Britain, New Ireland, New Hebrides, Solomons, Guam, Samoa, Fanning Is., Tonga, Hawaii, Cook I., Societies, Gilberts, Easter I., Fiji, world wide distribution.	Artificial containers, other small water collections near habitations, dilute sewage.
<u>samoensis</u> (Theobald)(<u>Culex</u>)	New Guinea, Samoa.	
<u>solitarius</u> Bonne-Wepster and Brug (<u>Culex</u>)	New Guinea, Java.	
<u>squamosus</u> (Taylor) (<u>Culex</u>)	Queensland, New Guinea, Solomons, Aroe Is., Moluccas.	Slow rivulet, brush swamp, canal.
<u>vicinus</u> (Taylor) (<u>Culex</u>)	Northern Territory, Queensland, New Guinea.	
<u>vishnui</u> Theobald (<u>Culex</u>)	New Guinea.	Ground pools, rice fields, salt marshes.
<u>whitmorei</u> (Giles) (<u>Culex</u>)	New Guinea, Oriental Region.	Ground pools.
<hr/> GENUS CULISETA		
<u>inconspicua</u> (Lee)	New South Wales.	

Species	Distribution	Recorded larval habitat
<hr/> GENUS FICALBIA		
<u>elegans</u> (Taylor)	Queensland, New Britain, Sumatra.	Small ground hole.
<u>metallica</u> (Leicester)	Queensland, Malaya.	Large grassy swamp at edge of reservoir.
<hr/> GENUS HEIZMANNIA		
<u>aurea</u> Brug	Moluccas.	
<hr/> GENUS HODGESIA		
<u>cairnsensis</u> Taylor	Queensland, New Guinea, New Britain, New Ireland.	
<u>quasisanguinea</u> Leicester	Queensland, N. Territory, New Guinea, Malaya, Philippines.	
<u>spoliata</u> Edwards		
<hr/> GENUS MANSONIA		
<u>annulifera</u> (Theobald) (Mansonioides)	New Guinea, Oriental Region.	Ponds, swamps overgrown with vegetation.
<u>crassipes</u> (Wulp) (Coquillettidia)	Queensland, N. Territory, New Guinea, New Ireland, New Caledonia, Fiji, India, Malaya.	Reedy abandoned drain in grassy swamp.
<u>giblini</u> (Taylor) (Coquillettidia)	Queensland, New Guinea, New Ireland, New Britain, eastern Oriental Region.	

Species	Distribution	Recorded larval habitat
GENUS MANSONIA continued		
<u>indiana</u> (Edwards) (<u>Mansonioides</u>)	New Guinea, Oriental Region.	Swamps and pools overgrown with vegetation.
<u>linealis</u> (Skuse) (<u>Coquillettidia</u>)	Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria.	
<u>longipalpis</u> (Wulp) (<u>Mansonioides</u>)	New Guinea, Oriental Region.	
<u>memorans</u> (Bonne - Wepster) (<u>Coquillettidia</u>)	New Guinea.	
<u>nigrochracea</u> (Bonne-Wepster) (<u>Coquillettidia</u>)	New Guinea.	
<u>ochracea</u> (Theobald) (<u>Coquillettidia</u>)	New Guinea.	
<u>papuensis</u> (Taylor) (<u>Mansonioides</u>)	New Guinea.	
<u>septempunctata</u> (Theobald) (<u>Mansonioides</u>)	Queensland, New Guinea, New Ireland.	
<u>uniformis</u> (Theobald) (<u>Mansonioides</u>)	Queensland, N. Terri- tory, New South Wales, New Guinea, New Ire- land, Solomons, Admiralties, Moluccas, Ethiopian and Oriental Regions.	Swamps and pools overgrown with vegetation.
<u>xanthogaster</u> (Edwards) (<u>Coquillettidia</u>)	Queensland, N. Terri- tory, New Zealand.	

Species	Distribution	Recorded larval habitat
<hr/> GENUS MEGARHINUS		
<u>amboinensis</u> Doleschall	Ceram, Amboina, Philippines.	Bamboo stem.
<u>inornatus</u> Walker	New Guinea, New Britain, New Ire- land, Ellice Is.	Tree holes, tins, bottles.
<u>speciosus</u> Skuse	N. Territory, Queens- land, New South Wales, New Guinea, Fiji.	Tree holes.
<u>splendens splendens</u> Wiedemann	New Guinea, Fiji, Ceram, Oriental Region.	
<u>splendens subulifer</u> Doleschall	New Guinea, East Indies, Amboina.	
<hr/> GENUS ORTHOPODOMYIA		
<u>anopheloides</u> <u>andamanensis</u> Brug	Ceram, Andaman Is., Singapore(?).	Tree hole.
<hr/> GENUS TRIPTEROIDES		
<u>argenteiventris</u> (Theobald)	New Guinea.	Leaf axils of <u>Curcuma</u> .
<u>atripes atriipes</u> (Skuse)	Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, W. Australia.	Tree holes, rainwater tanks, water barrels.
<u>atripes occiden- talis</u> Brug	New Guinea, Timor.	
<u>atripes puncto- lateralis</u> (Theobald)	Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, W. Australia.	Tree holes, artificial containers.
<u>bimaculipes</u> (Theobald)	New Guinea, New Britain, Moluccas.	Cut bamboo, coconut husks, tree holes, pitcher plant.

Species	Distribution	Recorded larval habitat
GENUS TRIPTEROIDES continued		
<u>brevipalpis</u> Brug	New Guinea, Moluccas.	Bamboo.
<u>brevirhynchus</u> Brug	New Guinea.	Pitcher plant.
<u>brugi</u> (Edwards)	New Guinea.	
<u>caledonica</u> (Edwards)	New Caledonia, New Hebrides.	Pitcher plant, tree holes, leaf axils of taro and sago palm.
<u>digoeiensis</u> Brug	New Guinea.	Pitcher plant.
<u>distigma</u> (Edwards)	Solomons.	
<u>elegans</u> Brug	New Guinea.	Pitcher plant.
<u>filipes</u> (Walker)	N. Territory, New Guinea, New Britain, Solomons.	Leaf axils, tree holes, predaceous.
<u>latisquama</u> (Edwards)	New Guinea.	
<u>littlechildi</u> (Edwards)	New Guinea.	
<u>magnesiana</u> (Edwards)	Queensland.	
<u>microlepis</u> (Edwards)	New Guinea.	
<u>obscura</u> Brug	New Guinea.	Pitcher plant.
<u>ornata</u> (Taylor)	New Guinea.	
<u>papua</u> Brug	New Guinea.	
<u>purpurata</u> (Edwards)	New Guinea, Fiji.	Old kerosene can.
<u>quasiornata</u> (Taylor)	Queensland, New Guinea, New Britain, New Ireland, Solo- mons.	Tree holes, leaf axils of banana and taro.
<u>rotumana</u> (Edwards)	Fiji.	
<u>simplex</u> Brug	New Guinea.	Pitcher plant.

Species	Distribution	Recorded larval habitat
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GENUS TRIPTEROIDES		
continued		
<u>solomonis</u> (Edwards)	Solomons.	Coconut husks.
<u>subnudipennis</u> (Edwards)	New Guinea.	
<u>sylvestris</u> (Theobald)	Queensland.	
<u>tasmaniensis</u> (Strickland)	New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania.	
<u>vanleeuweni</u> (Edwards)	New Guinea.	
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GENUS URANOTAENIA		
<u>albescens</u> Taylor	Queensland, Solomons.	Clear, shallow grassy pools, kerosene cans, water troughs.
<u>antennalis</u> Taylor	Queensland, New Guinea.	
<u>argyrotarsis</u> Leicester.	New Britain, New Ireland, Solomons, Malaya, Philippines.	Tree holes, small temporary ground pools.
<u>atra</u> Theobald	Queensland, New Guinea, New Ireland, Oriental Region.	Crab holes, stagnant pools, brackish water on coral inlet, swamps.
<u>colocasiae</u> Edwards	Fiji.	Taro leaf axils.
<u>diagonalis</u> Brug	New Guinea, New Britain(?).	<u>Curcuma</u> leaf axils.
<u>nigerrima</u> Taylor	New Guinea, New Britain, Solomons.	Water in large leaf.
<u>nivipes</u> (Theobald)	Queensland, N. Terri- tory, Malaya, Philip- pines.	

Species	Distribution	Recorded larval habitat
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GENUS URANOTAENIA continued.		
<u>painei</u> Edwards	Fiji.	Streambed rock pools with organic matter.
<u>papua</u> Brug	New Guinea.	
<u>pygmaea</u> Theobald	Queensland, Philip- pines(?).	
<u>quadrимaculata</u> Edwards.	New Guinea, New Britain, Solomons.	Coconut husks, taro leaf axils, fallen banana leaves.
<u>tibialis</u> Taylor	Queensland.	
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