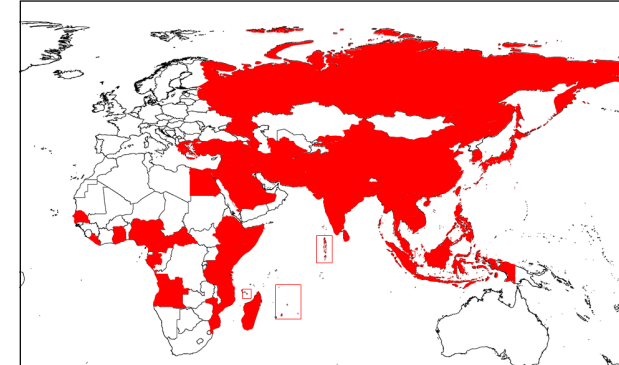
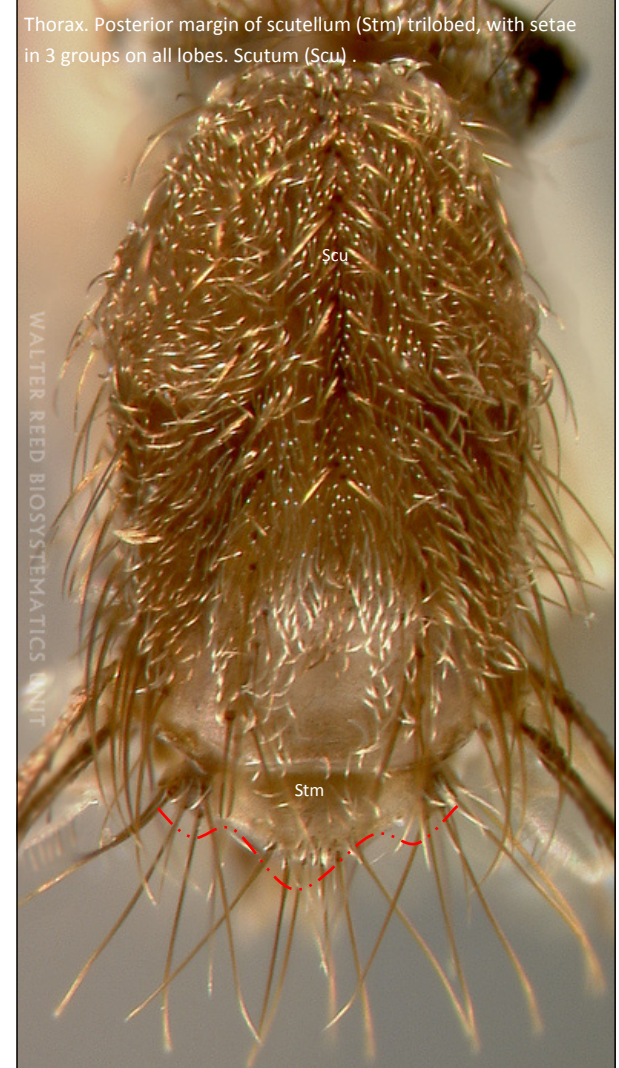
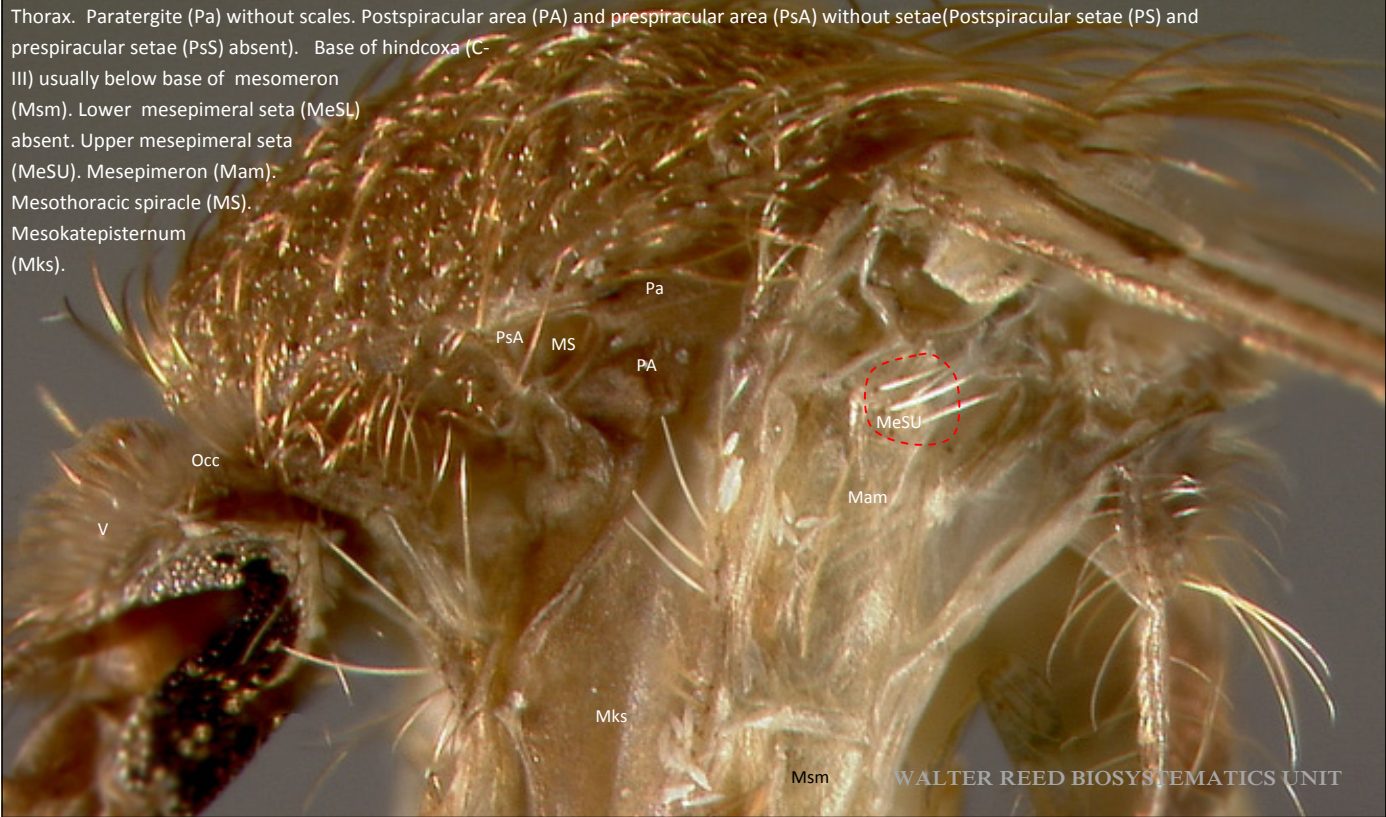
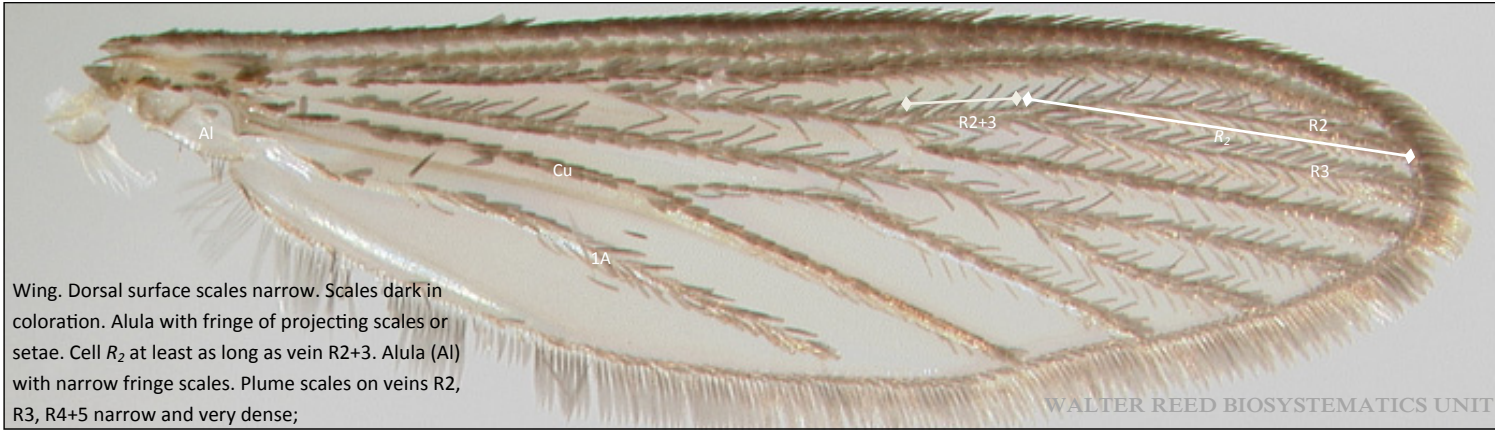


*Culex (Culex) tritaeniorhynchus* Giles, WRBU specimen CXtri, Character descriptions: Sirivanakarn, 1976:129

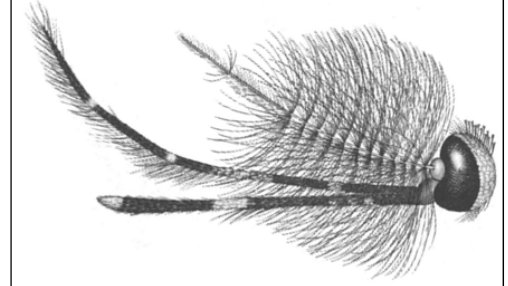


*Culex (Culex) tritaeniorhynchus* Giles, WRBU specimen CXtri, Character descriptions: Sirivanakarn, 1976:129



Wing. Dorsal surface scales narrow. Scales dark in coloration. Alula with fringe of projecting scales or setae. Cell  $R_2$  at least as long as vein  $R_{2+3}$ . Alula (Al) with narrow fringe scales. Plume scales on veins  $R_2$ ,  $R_3$ ,  $R_{4+5}$  narrow and very dense;

Male head. Maxillary palpi as long as Proboscis. Antennae feather like.



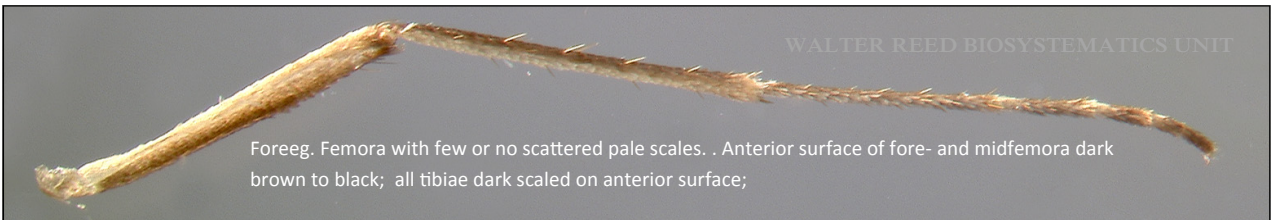
Abdomen. Terga with basal pale bands on all segments. Uniform covering of scales.



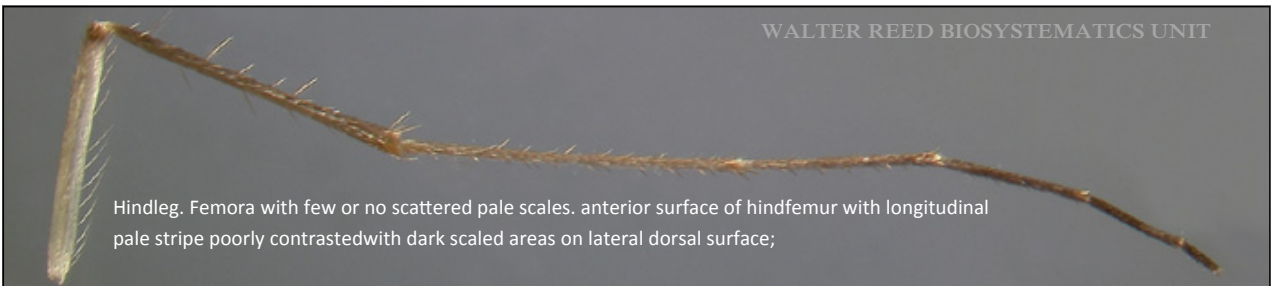
Abdomen lateral view

**Bionomics:** Larvae are found in many temporary, semi-permanent and permanent ground water habitats that are sunlit and contain vegetation. Habitats include, but are not limited to, ground pools, streams, swamps, and low-salinity tidal marshes. (Bram 1967). Females are primarily cattle- and pig-biters, but will feed on man in their absence (Bram 1967).

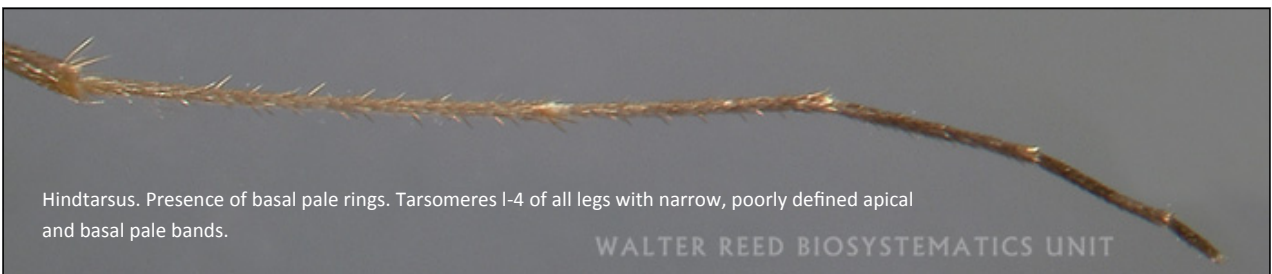
**Medical Importance:** Primary vector of Japanese B encephalitis in the oriental region (Bram 1967).



Foreleg. Femora with few or no scattered pale scales. . Anterior surface of fore- and midfemora dark brown to black; all tibiae dark scaled on anterior surface;



Hindleg. Femora with few or no scattered pale scales. anterior surface of hindfemur with longitudinal pale stripe poorly contrasted with dark scaled areas on lateral dorsal surface;



Hindtarsus. Presence of basal pale rings. Tarsomeres 1-4 of all legs with narrow, poorly defined apical and basal pale bands.