

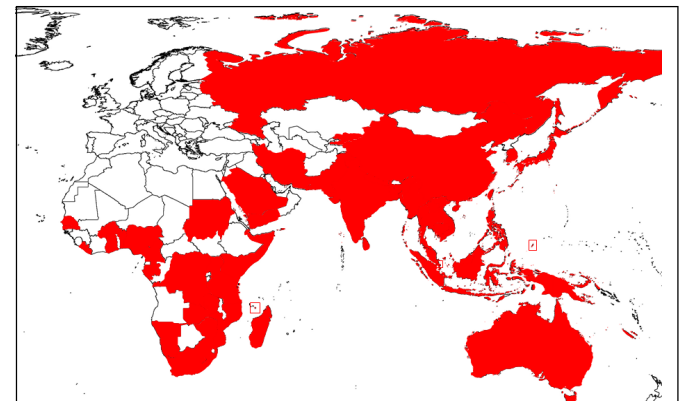
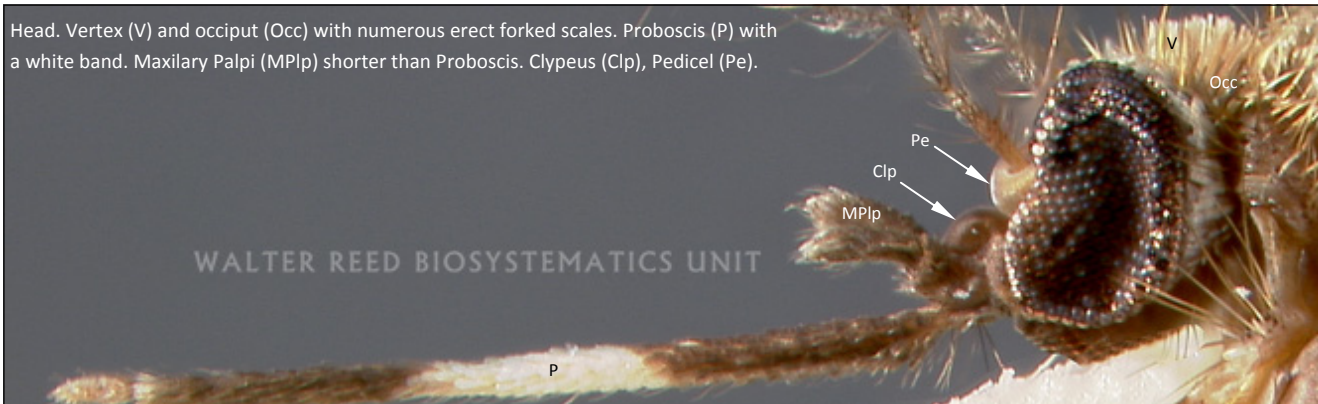
*Culex (Oculeomyia) bitaeniorhynchus* Giles, WRBU specimen CXbit, Character descriptions: Sirivanakarn, 1976:65

Thorax. Paratergite (Pa) without scales, Postspiracular area (PA) and prespiracular area (PsA) without setae (Postspiracular setae (PS) and prespiracular setae (PSS) absent). Base of hindcoxa (C-III) usually below base of mesomeron (Msm). Lower mesepimeral seta (MeSL) absent. Upper mesepimeral seta (MeSU). Mesepimeron (Mam). Mesothoracic spiracle (MS).



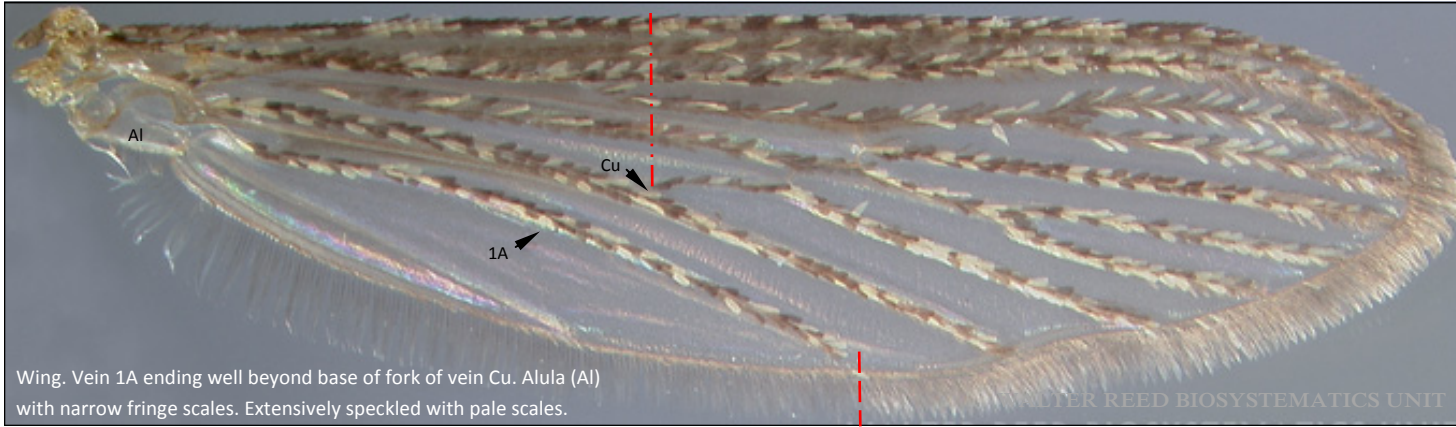
Thorax. Posterior margin of scutellum (Stm) trilobed, with setae in 3 groups on all lobes. Scutum (Scu).

Head. Vertex (V) and occiput (Occ) with numerous erect forked scales. Proboscis (P) with a white band. Maxillary Palpi (MPIp) shorter than Proboscis. Clypeus (Clp), Pedicel (Pe).

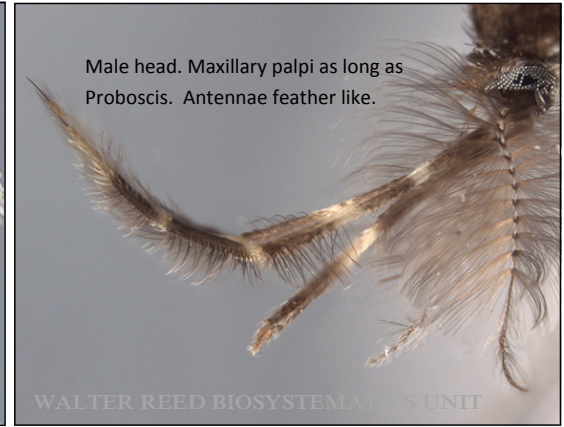




*Culex (Oculeomyia) bitaeniorhynchus* Giles, WRBU specimen CXbit, Character descriptions: Sirivanakarn, 1976:65



Wing. Vein 1A ending well beyond base of fork of vein Cu. Alula (Al) with narrow fringe scales. Extensively speckled with pale scales.



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



Abdomen. Largely with dense, uniform covering of scales. Tergites with complete apical pale bands



Abdomen. Terga with basal pale bands on all segments

**Bionomics:** Larvae are restricted to ground water habitats containing Spirogyra. Females are primarily bird feeders in Thailand. In New Guinea, a form readily bites man (Harbach, 1988; Bram, 1967).

**Medical Importance:** It has been found naturally infected with *W. bancrofti* in India, and *Burgia malayi* in Sri Lanka. It is associated with Murray Valley encephalitis in Australia and with Batai virus in India (Harbach, 1988).



ForeLeg. Femora with numerous scattered pale scales.



HindLeg. Femora with numerous scattered pale scales.



Hindtarsus. Tarsi with basal pale rings.