**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 mesomer (Msm). Lower mesepimeral setae (MeSL) absent. Upper mesepimeral seta (MeSU), Mesepimeron (Mam). Mesothoracic spiracle (MS).

**Head.** Vertex (V) and occiput (Occ) with numerous erect forked scales. Proboscis (P) with a white band. Maxillary Palpi (MPlp) shorter than Proboscis. Clypeus (Clp), Pedicel (Pe).
**Culex (Oculeomyia) bitaeniorhynchus** Giles, WRBU specimen CXbit, Character descriptions: Sirivanakarn, 1976:65

**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).

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

- **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).