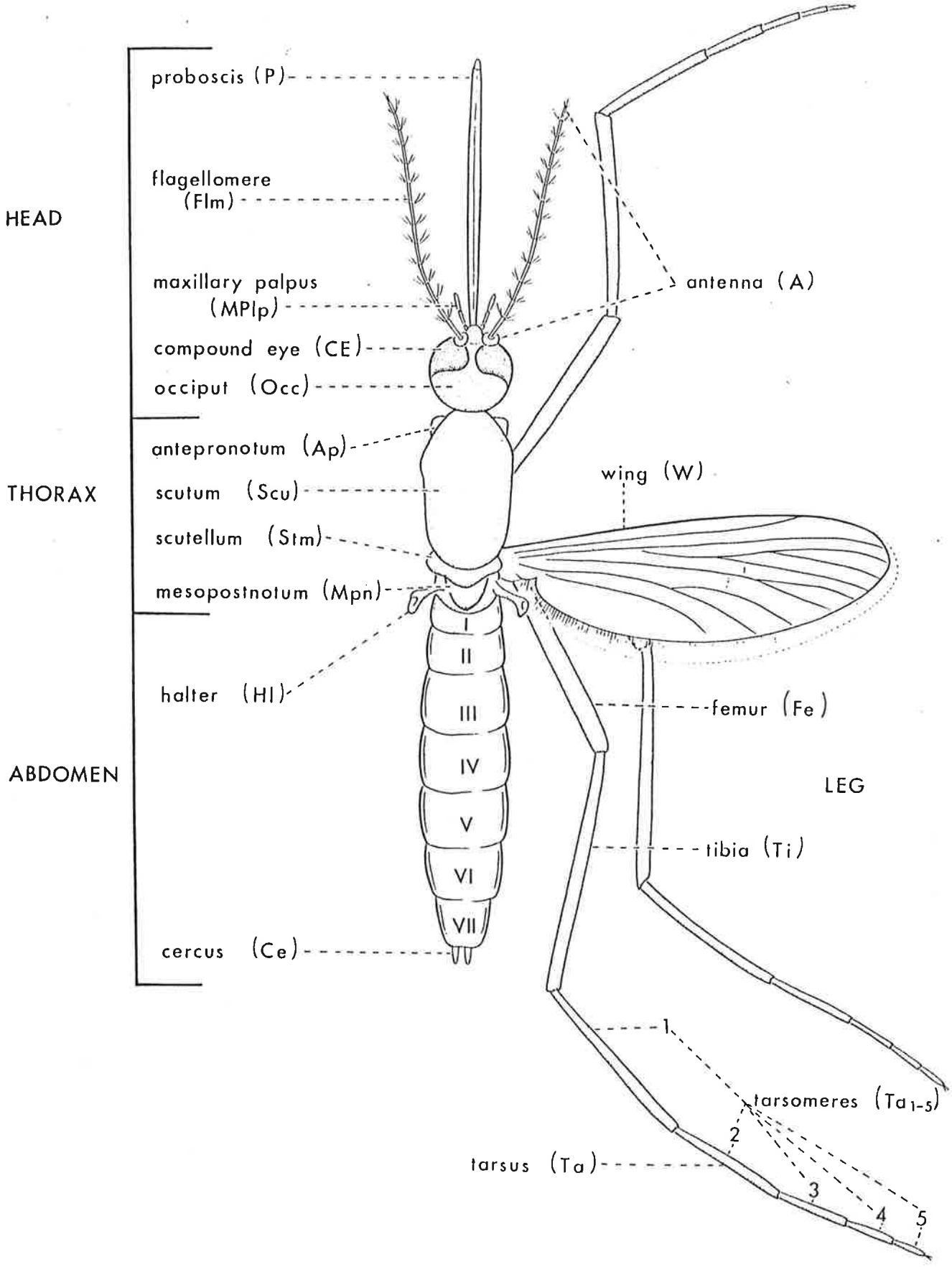


Plate 1. Diagram of adult female mosquito.

ABBREVIATIONS OF ADULT FEMALE MORPHOLOGY IN PLATES

A - antenna
C - coxa
CE - compound eye
Cl - claw
Clp - clypeus
CoF - corneal facet
Fe - femur
Fl - flagellum
Flm - flagellomere
Fr - frons
IS - interocular space
La - labellum

Plate 2

Lb - labium
MPlp - maxillary palpus
Occ - occiput
OL - ocular line
P - proboscis
Pe - pedicel
Plp - palpomere
Sc - scape
Ta - tarsus
Ta_{1-5} - tarsomere
Ti - tibia
Tr - trochanter
V - vertex

Plate 3

Illustrations A and B

AcS - acrostichal setae
Ap - antepronotum
ApS - antepronotal setae
C-I - forecoxa
Cv - cervix
DS - dorsocentral setae
LSS - lateral scutellar setae
Mpn - mesopostnotum
MSS - median scutellar setae
Mtn - metanotum
PeSU - upper proepisternal setae
Ppn - postpronotum
PpS - postpronotal setae
PrA - prescutellar area
Ps - proepisternum
SaS - supraalar setae
Scu - scutum
SF - scutal fossa
SFS - scutal fossal setae
Stm - scutellum
W - wing.

Illustration C (Wing)

A - anal vein
A - anal cell
C - costal vein
C - Costal cell
Cu - cubital vein
Cu_1 - anterior branch of cubital vein
Cu_1 - cubital cell
Cu_2 - posterior branch of cubital vein
Cu_2 - cubital$_2$ cell
FS - fringe scales
h - humeral crossvein
M - medial vein
M - medial cell
M_{1+2} - anterior branch of medial vein
M_2 - medial$_2$ cell
M_{3+4} - posterior branch of medial vein
M_4 - medial$_4$ cell
m-cu - mediocubital crossvein
R - radial vein
R - radial cell
R_1 - anteriormost branch of radial vein
R_1 - radial$_1$ cell
R_s - radial sector vein
R_2 - anterior branch of radial sector vein

R_2 - radial$_2$ cell
R_{2+3} - connector vein (stem) of radial sector vein
R_3 - median branch of radial sector vein
R_3 - radial$_3$ cell
R_{1+5} - posterior branch of radial sector vein
R_5 - radial$_5$ cell
r-m - radiomedial crossvein
Sc - subcostal vein
Sc - subcostal cell

Plate 4

Ab-I - abdominal segment I
AMas - anterior mesanepisternum
Ap - antepronotum
ApS - antepronotal setae
C-I - forecoxa
C-II - midcoxa
C-III - hindcoxa
Ce - cercus
Cv - cervix
DS - dorsocentral setae
H- head
Hl - halter
HyA - hypostigmal area
LSS - lateral scutellar setae
Mam - mesanepimeron
Mem - metameron
MeSL - lower mesanepimeral setae
MeSU - upper mesanepimeral setae
Mks - mesokatepisternum
MkSL - lower mesokatepisternal setae
MkSU - upper mesokatepisternal setae
Mpn - mesopostnotum
MS - mesothoracic spiracle
Msm - mesomeron
MSS - medial scutellar setae
Mtm - metepimeron
Mtn - metanotum
Mtpn - metapostnotum
Mts - metepisternum
MtS - metathoracic spiracle
PA - postspiracular area
PaS - prealar setae
PeSU - upper proepisternal setae
PGL - postgenital lobe
PM - postprocoxal membrane
PMas - posterior mesanepisternum
Ppn - postpronotum
PpS - postpronotal setae
Ps - proepisternum
PS - postspiracular setae
PsS - prespiracular setae
PsA - prespiracular area
S - sternum of abdomen
SA - subspiracular area
SaS - supraalar setae
Scu - scutum
SF- scutal fossa
SFS - scutal fossal setae
Stm - scutellum
Te - tergum of abdomen
W - wing

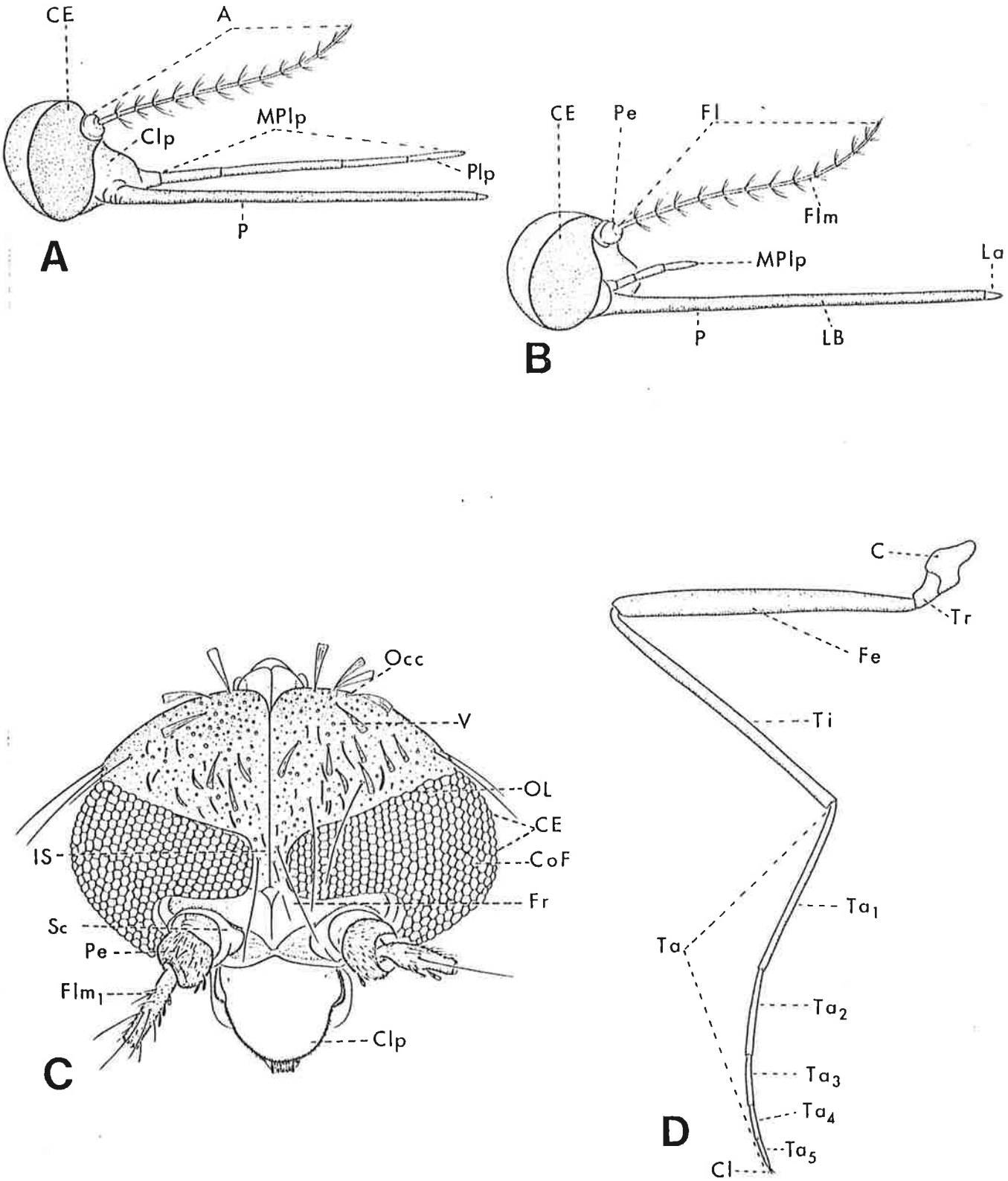


Plate 2. Head and leg of adult female mosquito. A. Lateral view of anopheline head; B. Lateral view of culicine head; C. dorsal view of culicine head; D. lateral view of leg.

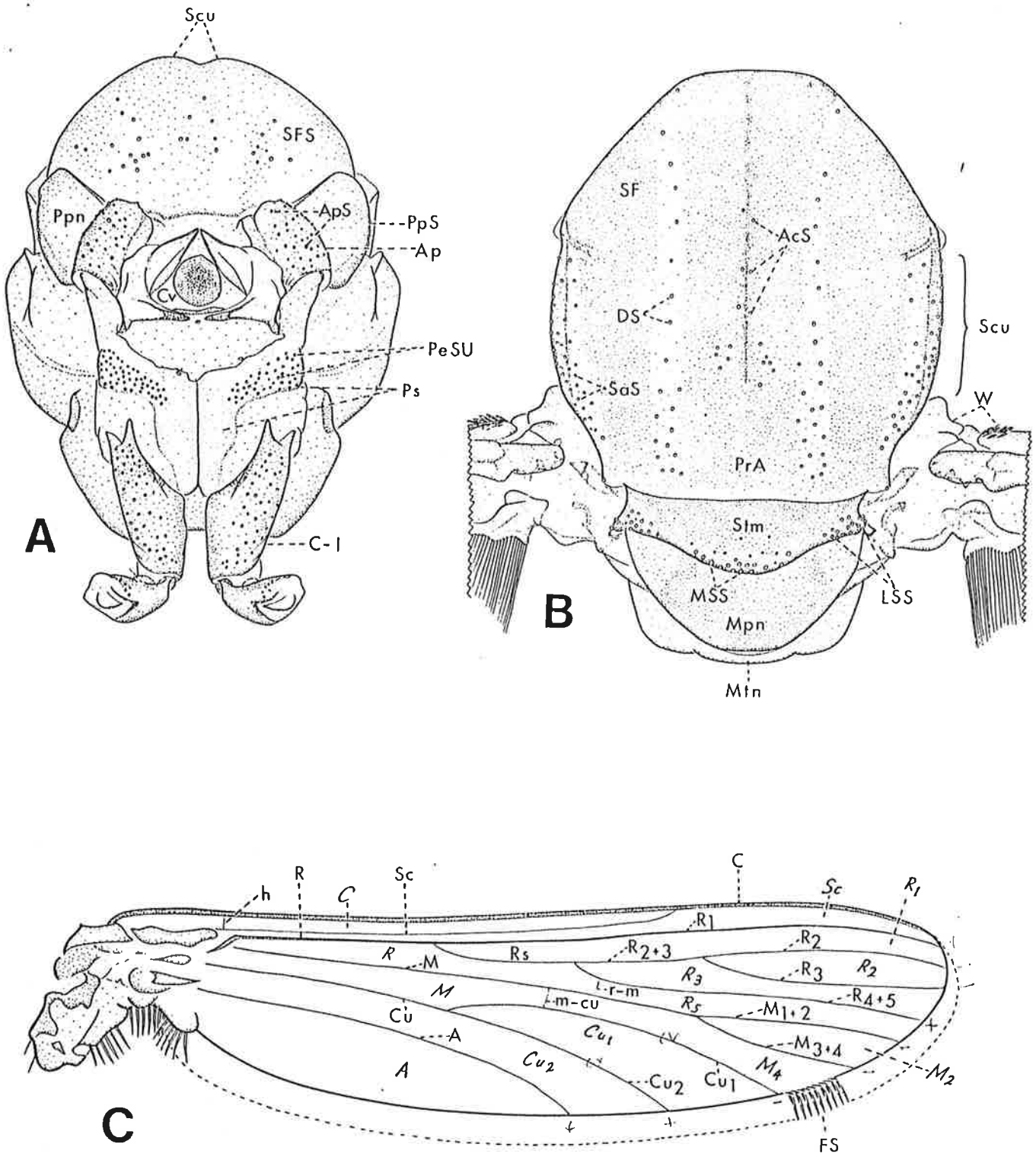
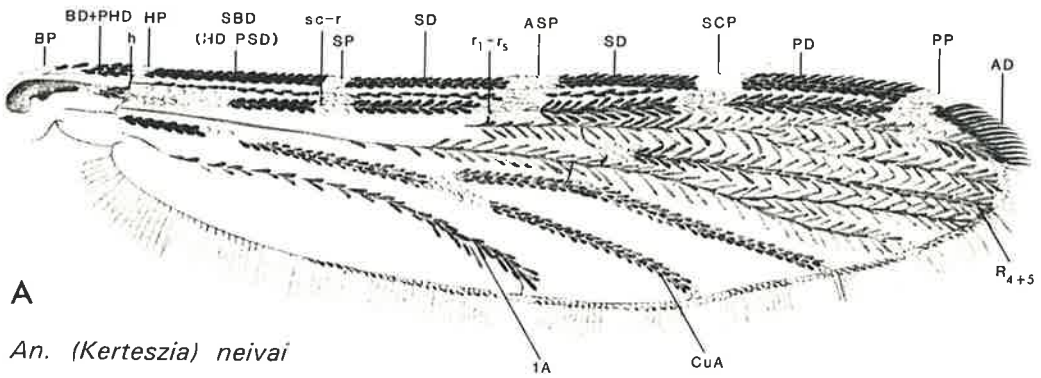


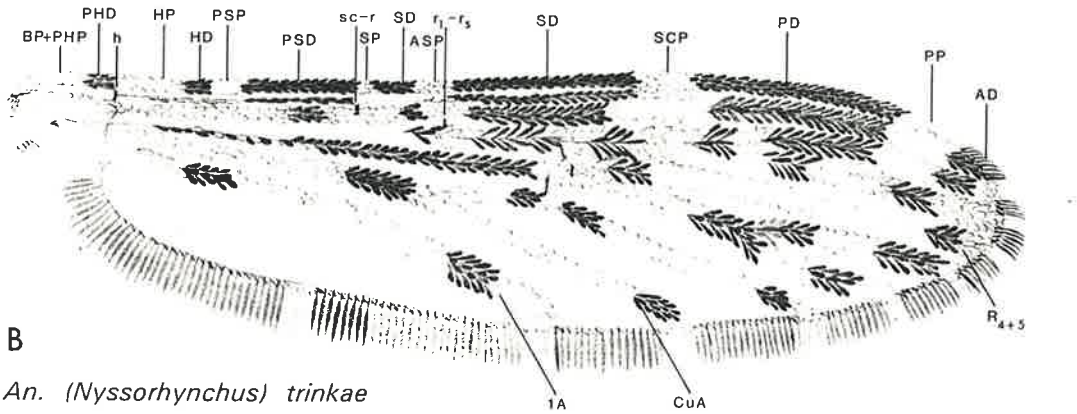
Plate 3. Thorax and wing of adult female mosquito. A. Anterior view of thorax; B. Dorsal view of thorax; C. Dorsal view of wing: longitudinal veins designated by gothic letters, cells by italics.

NOMENCLATURA DAS MANCHAS ALARES



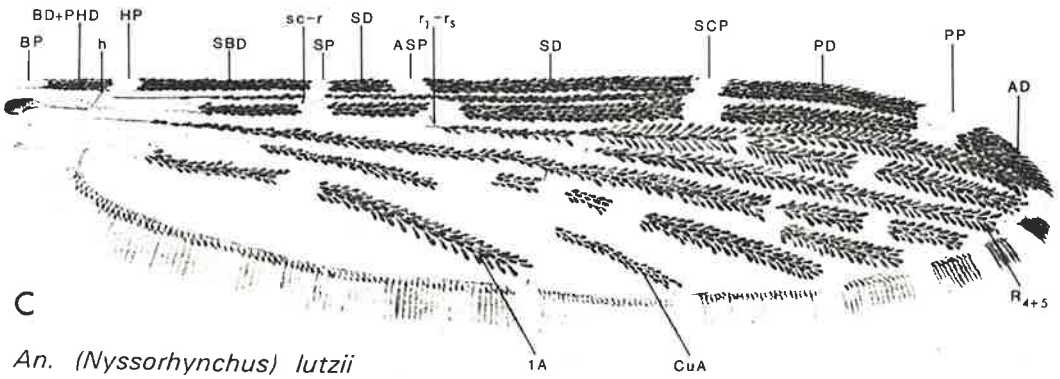
A

An. (Kerteszia) neivai



B

An. (Nyssorhynchus) trinkae



C

An. (Nyssorhynchus) lutzii

Fig. 2. A.B. From Wilkerson and Peyton 1990: C. Original.

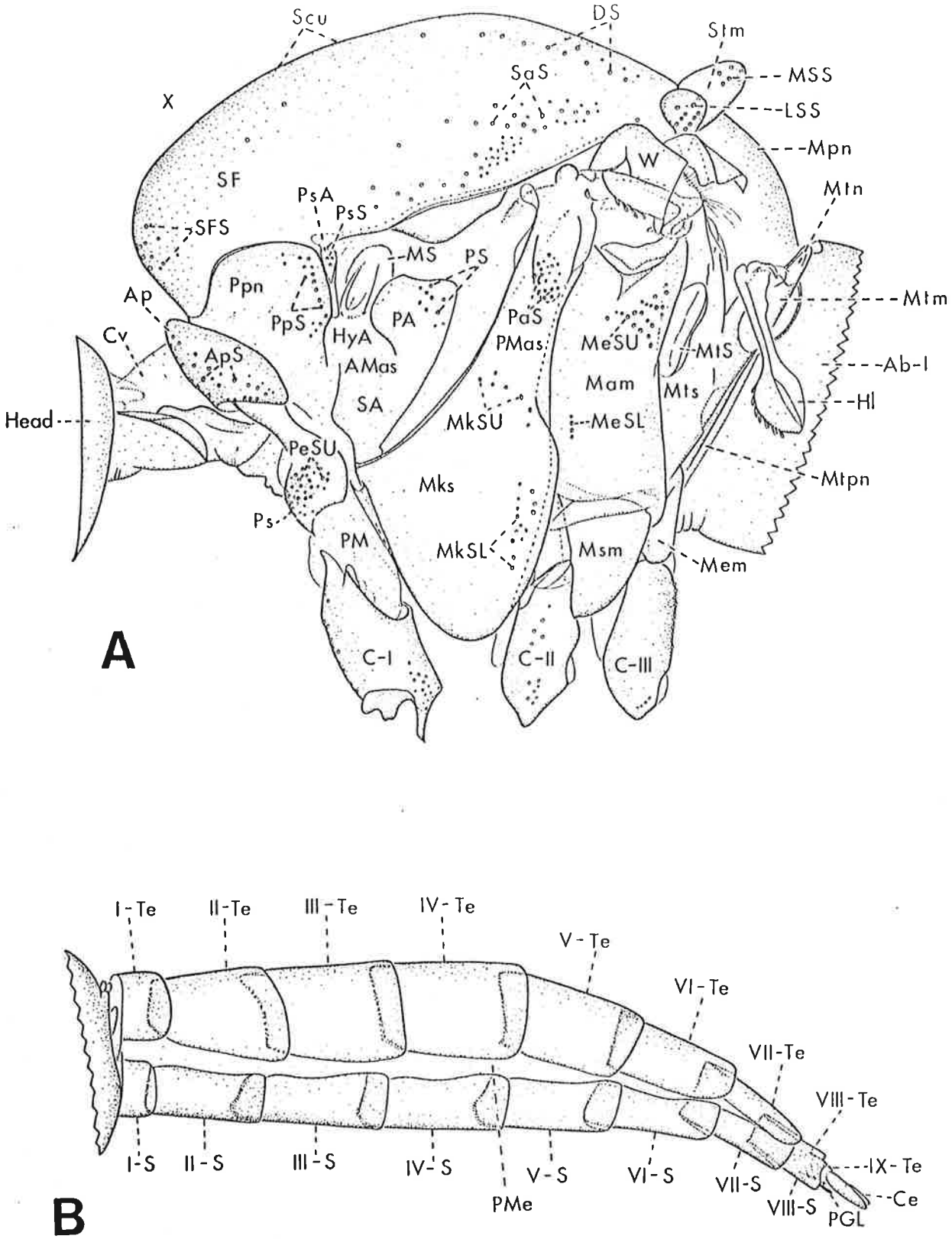


Plate 4. Thorax and abdomen of adult female mosquito. A. Lateral view of thorax; B. Lateral view of abdomen.

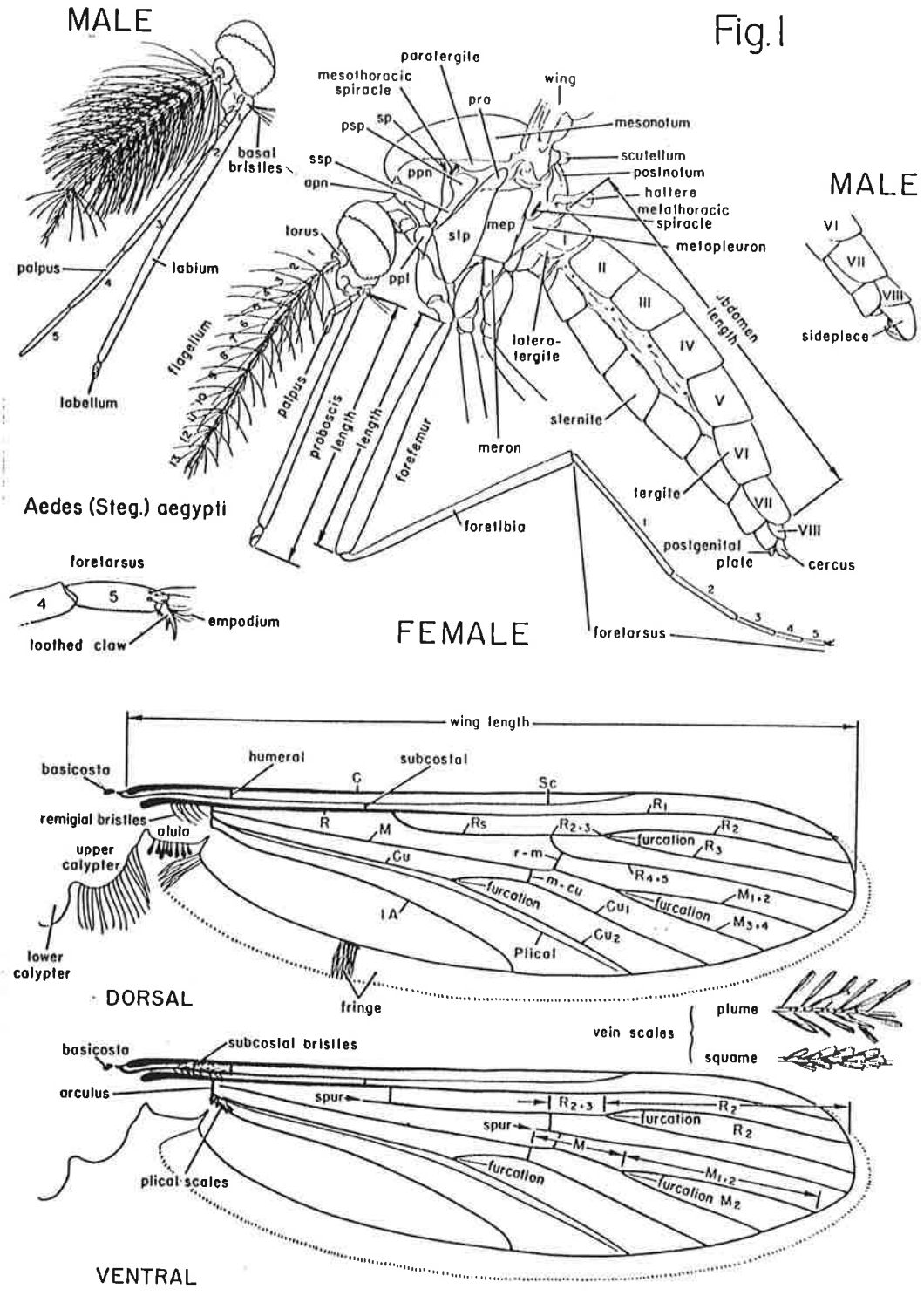
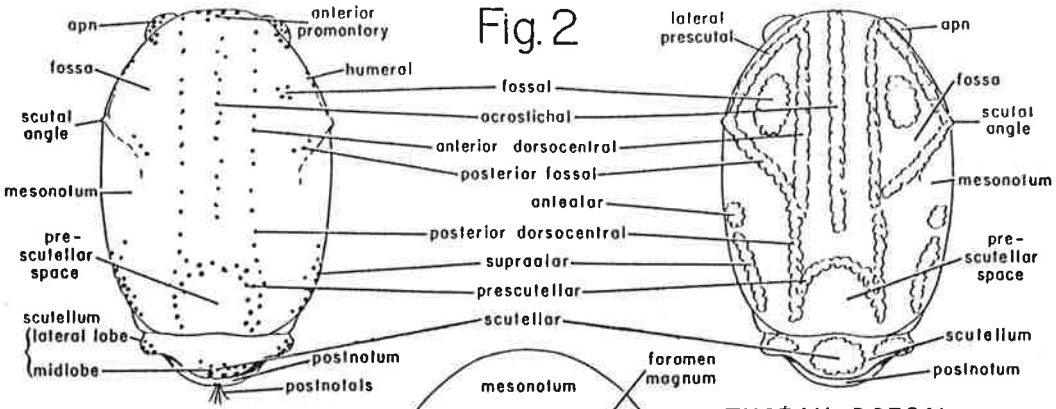
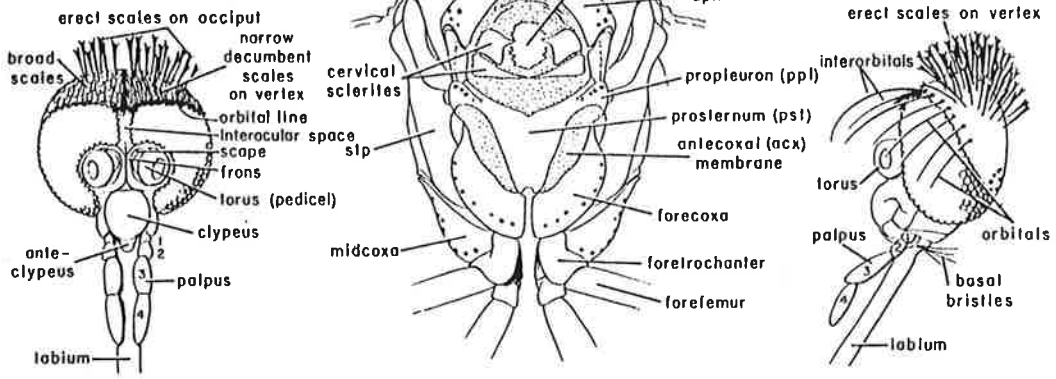

MALE
Fig.I
basal bristles
palpus
labium
labellum
flagellum
torus
paratergite
mesothoracic spiracle
pra
wing
psp
sp
ssp
ppn
apn
mesonotum
scutellum
postnotum
haltere
metathoracic spiracle
metapleuron
mep
stp
ppl
lateral tergite
sternite
tergite
abdomen length
proboscis length
palpus length
foretibia
foretarsus
meron
Aedes (Steg.) aegypti
MALE
VI
VII
VIII
sideplece
foretarsus
4
5
empodium
toothed claw
FEMALE
postgenital plate
cercus
wing length
humeral
subcostal
basicosta
C
Sc
R1
remigial bristles
alula
upper calypter
R
M
Rs
R2+3
furcation
R2
R3
Cu
r-m
R4+5
m-cu
IA
Cu1
M1+2
M3+4
Cu2
Plical
lower calypter
fringe
DORSAL
plume
vein scales
squame
basicosta
subcostal bristles
arculus
spur
plical scales
VENTRAL

Fig. 2



THORAX-DORSAL BRISTLES

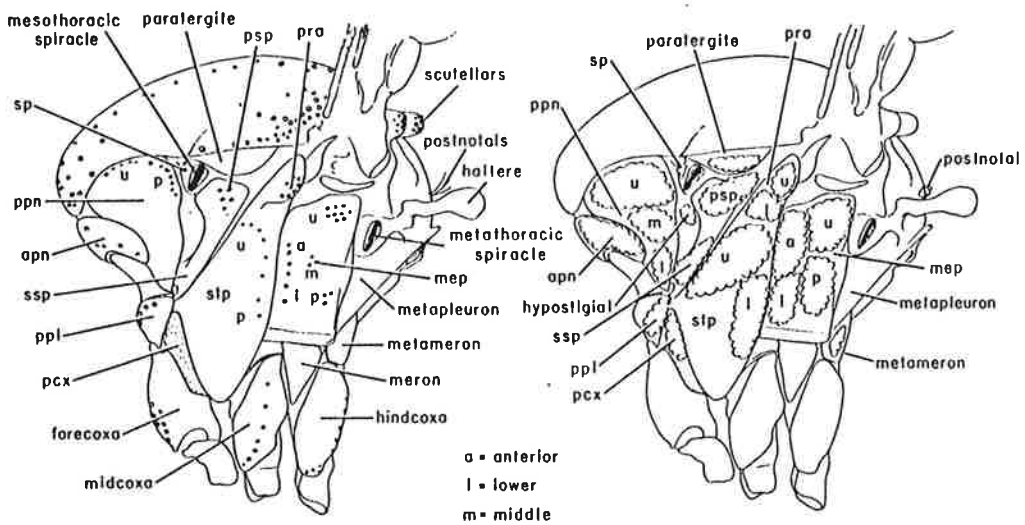
THORAX-DORSAL SCALING



HEAD-ANTERIOR

THORAX-ANTERIOR

HEAD-LATERAL

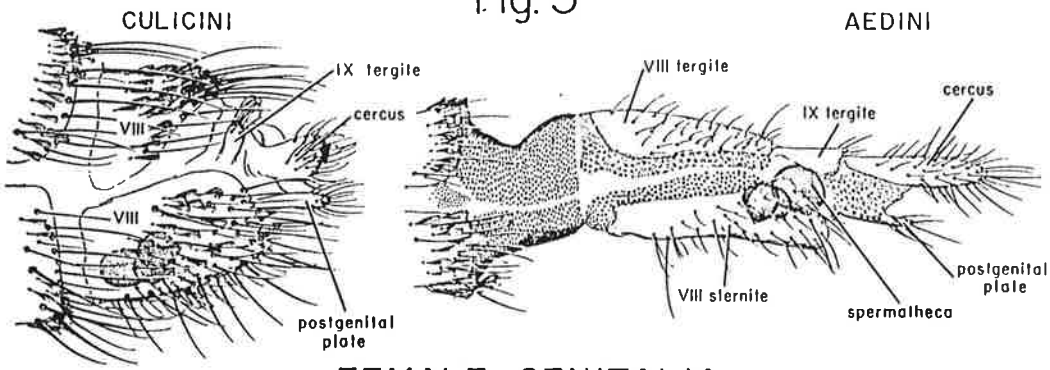


a = anterior
l = lower
m = middle
p = posterior
u = upper

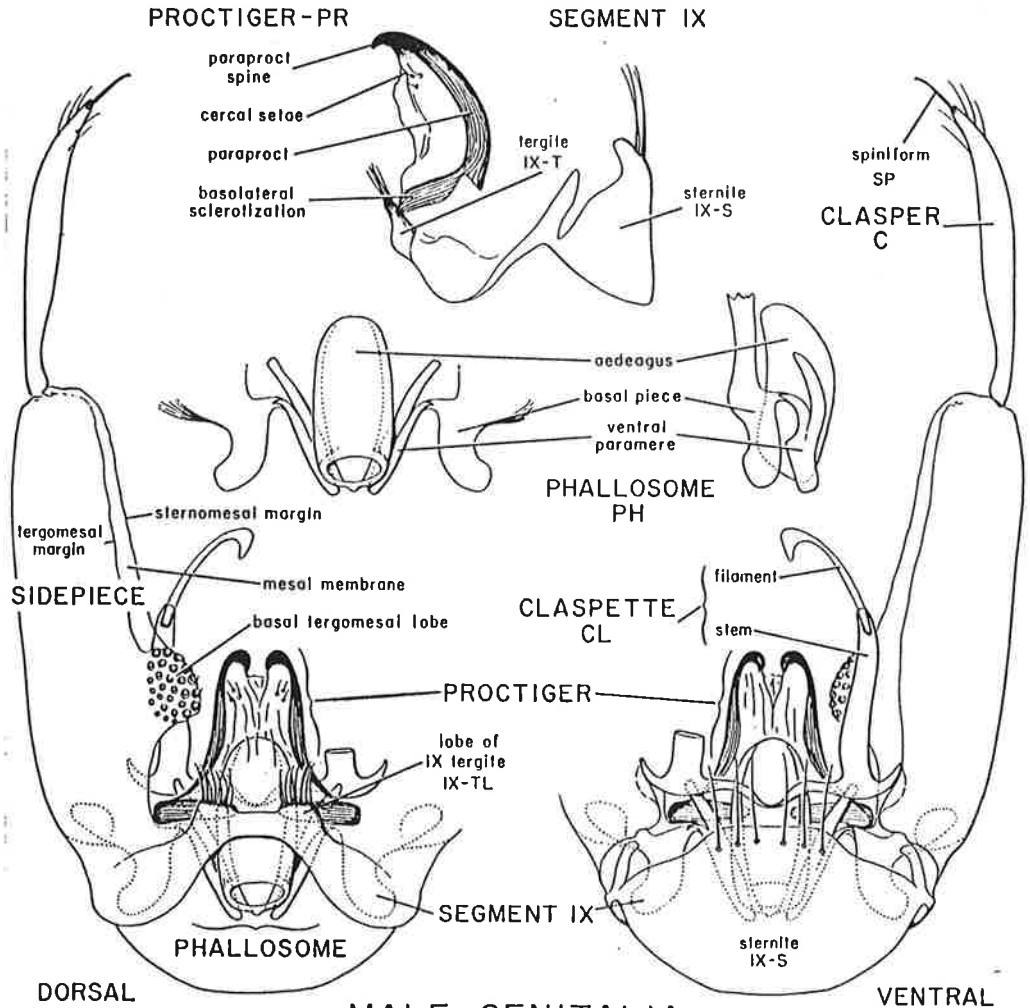
THORAX-LATERAL BRISTLES

THORAX-LATERAL SCALING

Fig. 3



FEMALE GENITALIA

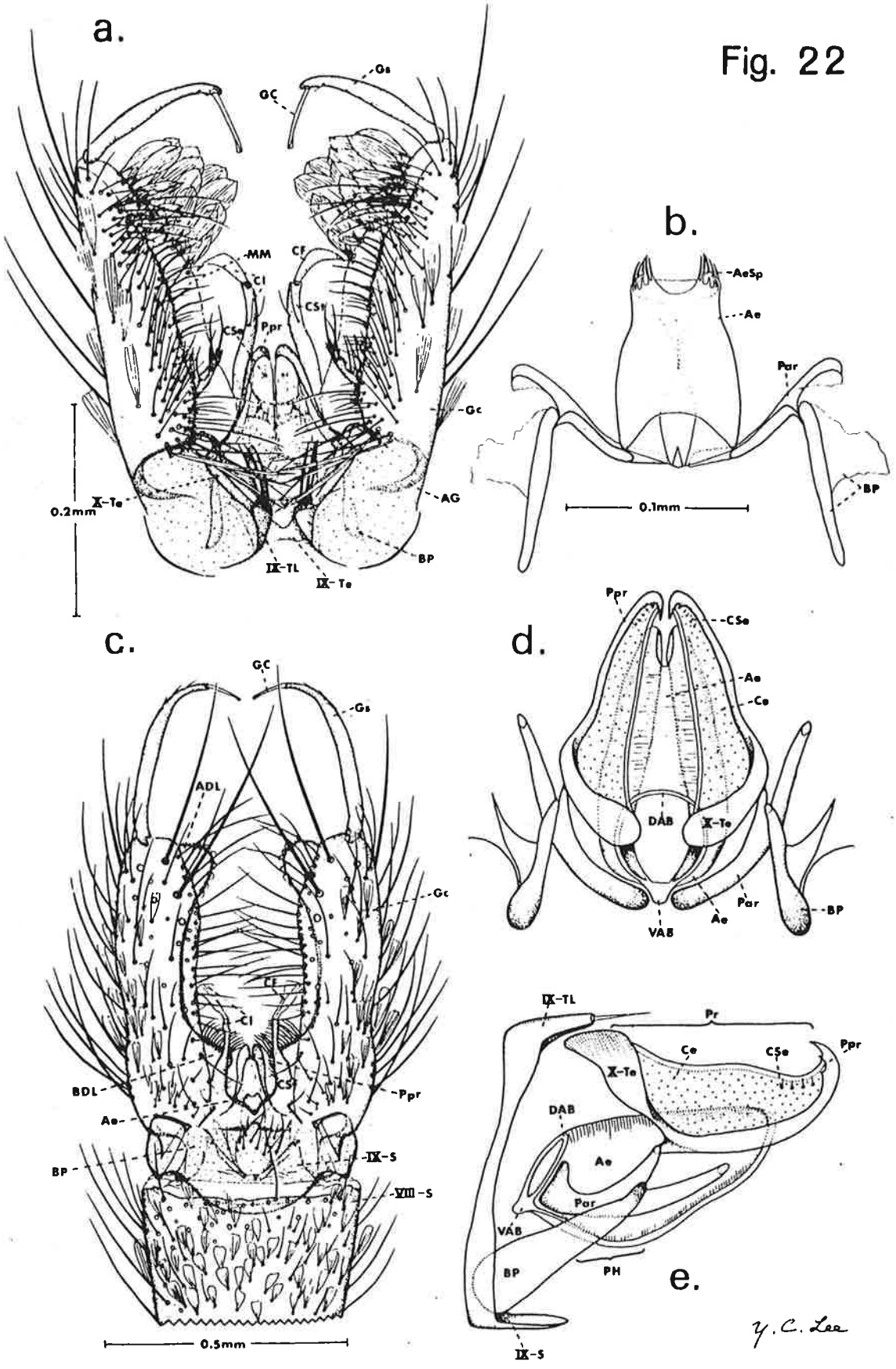


MALE GENITALIA

Abbreviations

ADL	-	apicodorsal lobe
Ae	-	aedeagus
AeSp	-	aedeagal spicule
AG	-	apodeme of gonocoxite
BDL	-	basal dorsomesal lobe
BP	-	basal piece
Ce	-	cercus
CF	-	claspette filament
Cl	-	claspette
CSe	-	cercal seta
CSt	-	claspette stem
DAB	-	dorsal aedeagal bridge
Gc	-	gonocoxite
GC	-	gonostylar claw
Gs	-	gonostylus
MM	-	mesal membrane
Par	-	paramere
PH	-	phallosome
Ppr	-	paraproct
Pr	-	proctiger
VAB	-	ventral aedeagal bridge
VIII-S	-	sternum VIII
IX-S	-	sternum IX
IX-Te	-	tergum IX
IX-TL	-	tergum IX lobe
X-Te	-	tergum X

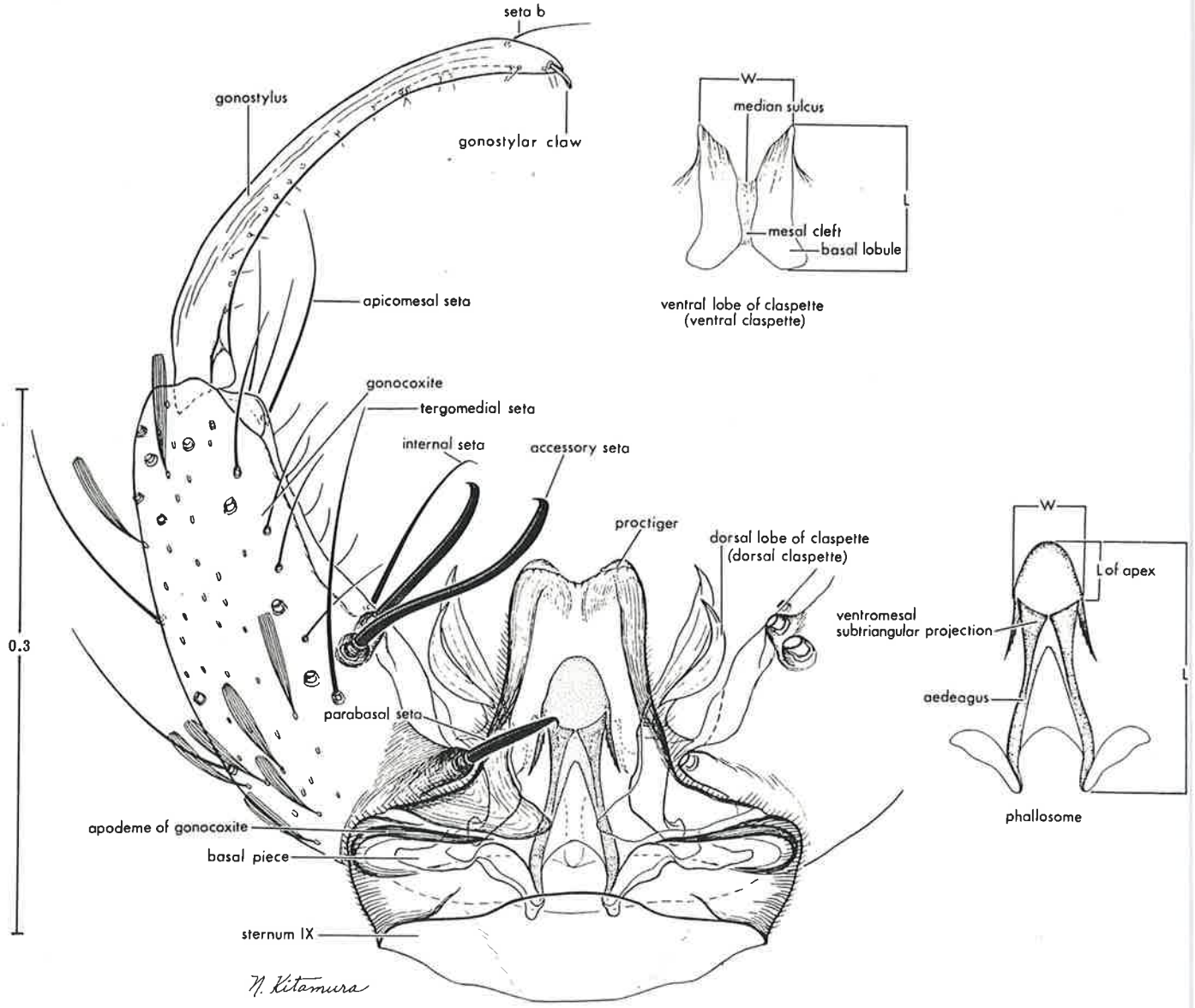
Fig. 22


a.
Gs
GC
MM
Cf
Cl
CSp
CSe
Ppr
Gc
AG
X-Te
0.2mm
IX-TL
IX-Te
BP
b.
AeSp
Ae
Par
BP
0.1mm
c.
GC
Gs
ADL
Gc
Cf
Cl
CSp
BDL
Ae
Ppr
BP
IX-S
VIII-S
0.5mm
d.
Ppr
CSe
Ae
Ce
DAB
X-Te
Par
BP
VAB
e.
IX-TL
Pr
Ce
CSe
Ppr
X-Te
DAB
Ae
Par
VAB
BP
PH
IX-S
Y. C. Lee

GENITÁLIA MASCULINA - ANHOPHELES

Fig. 9

NYSSORHYNCHUS



lanei

ESTANCIA
SERGIPE
BRAZIL

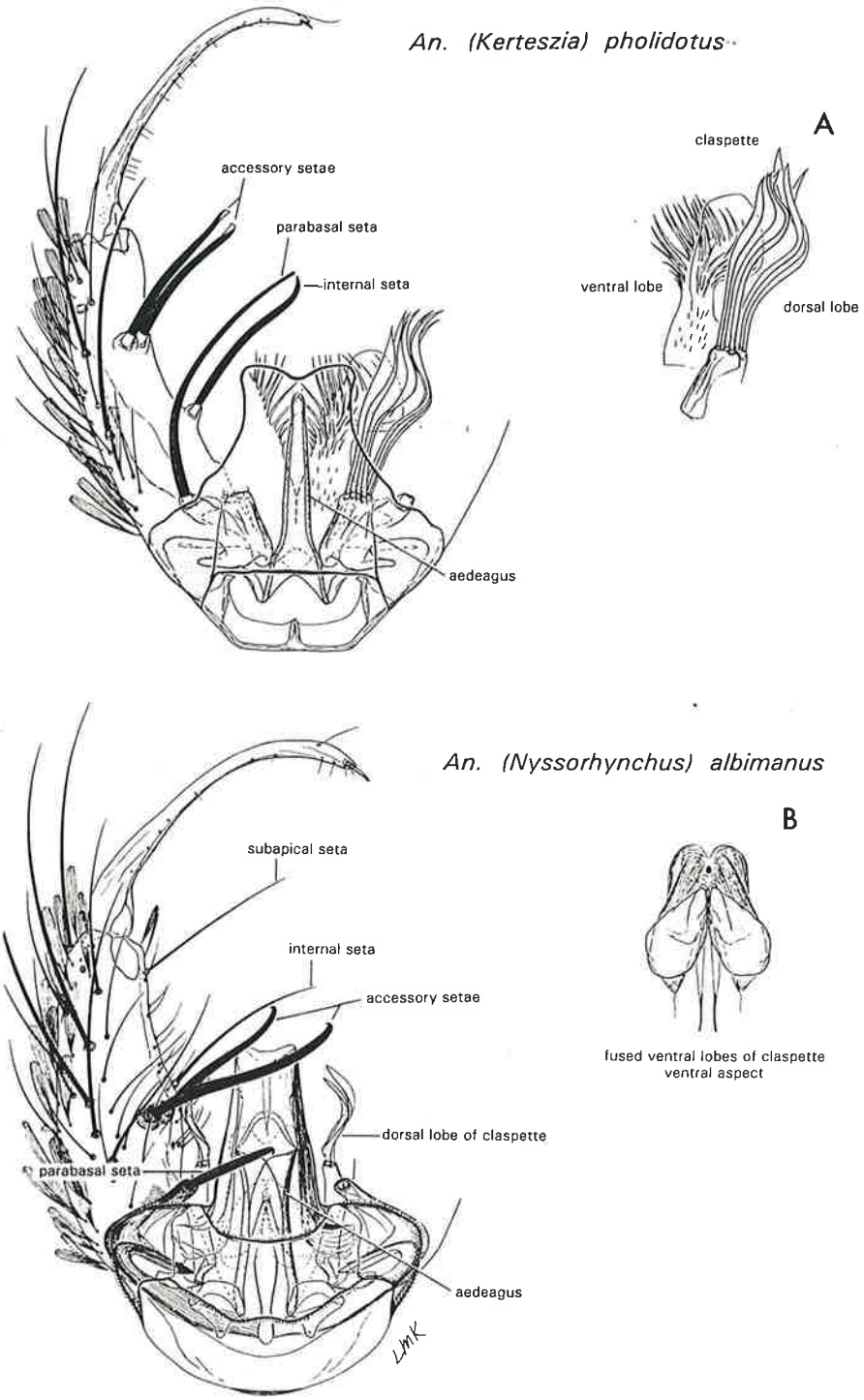


Fig. 3. A, From Zavortink 1973; B, From Faran 1980.

GENITÁLIA MASCULINA - CULEX

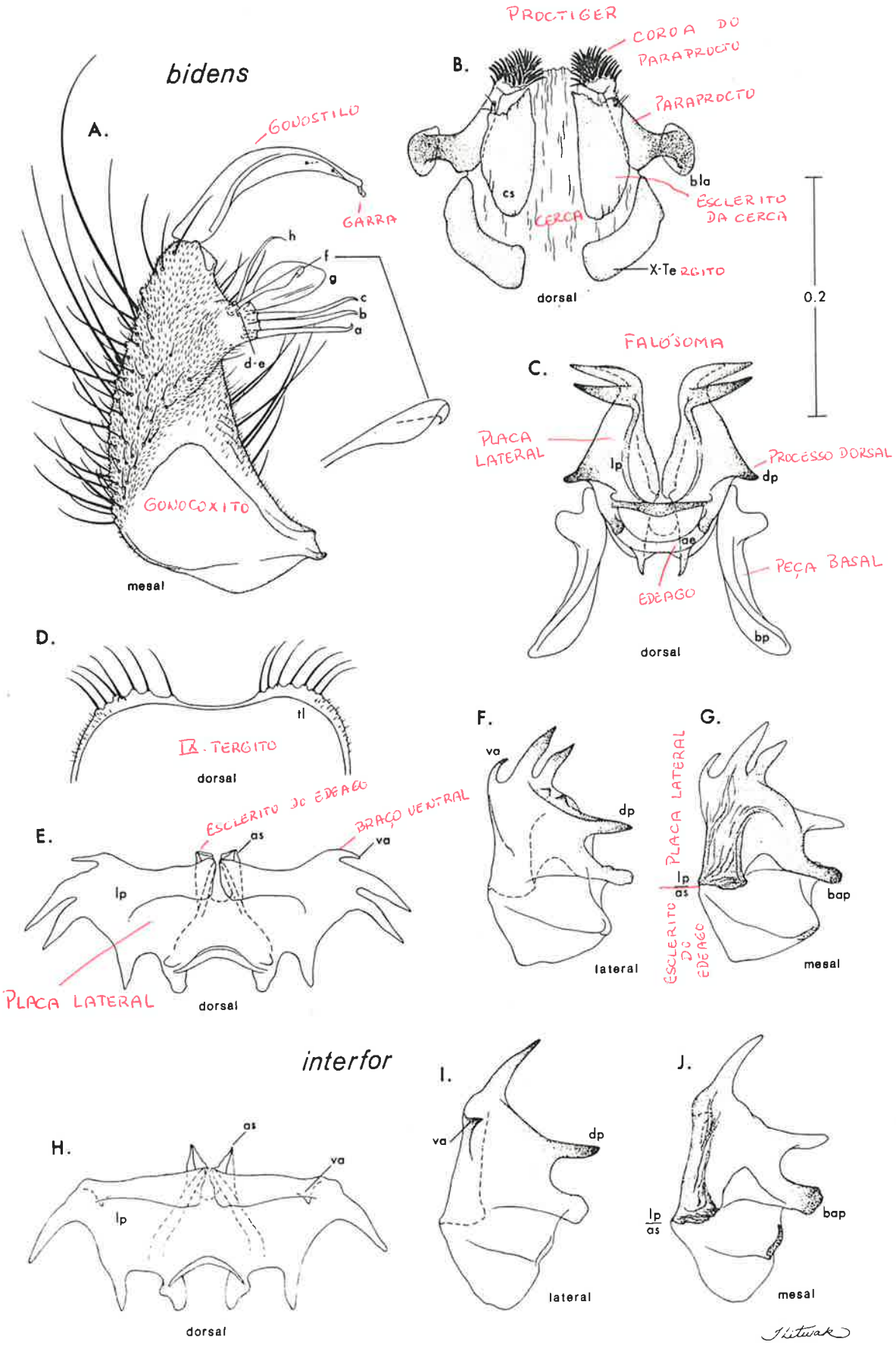


Fig. 2

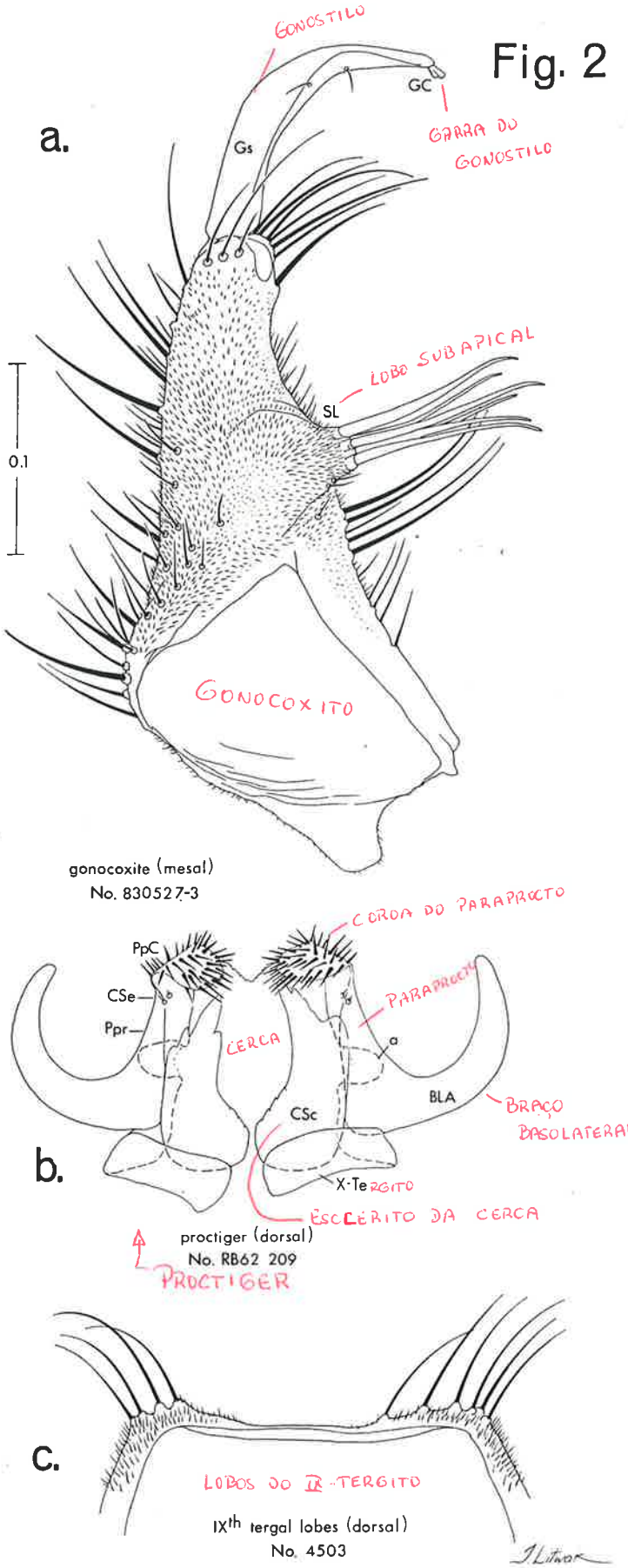
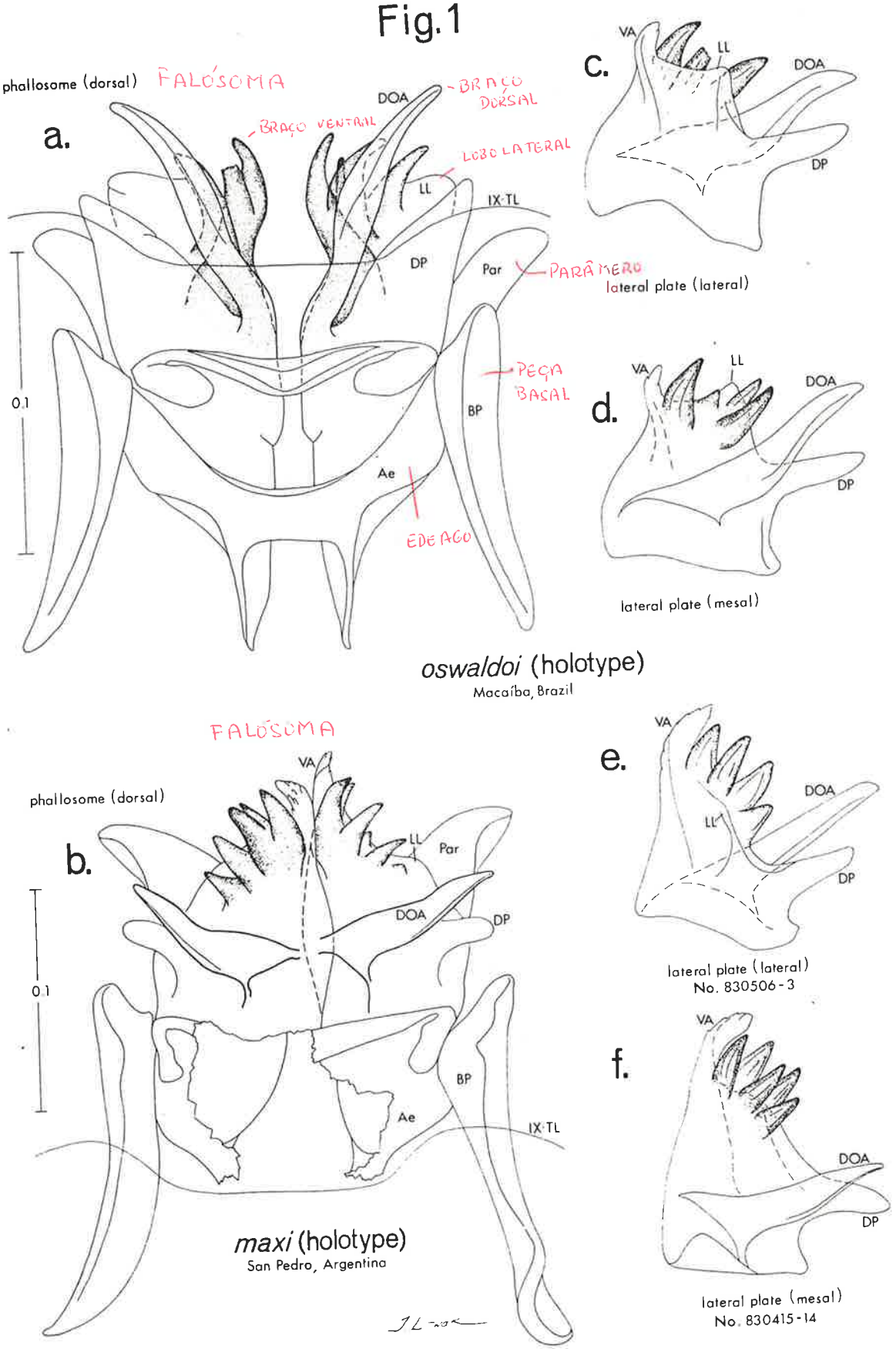
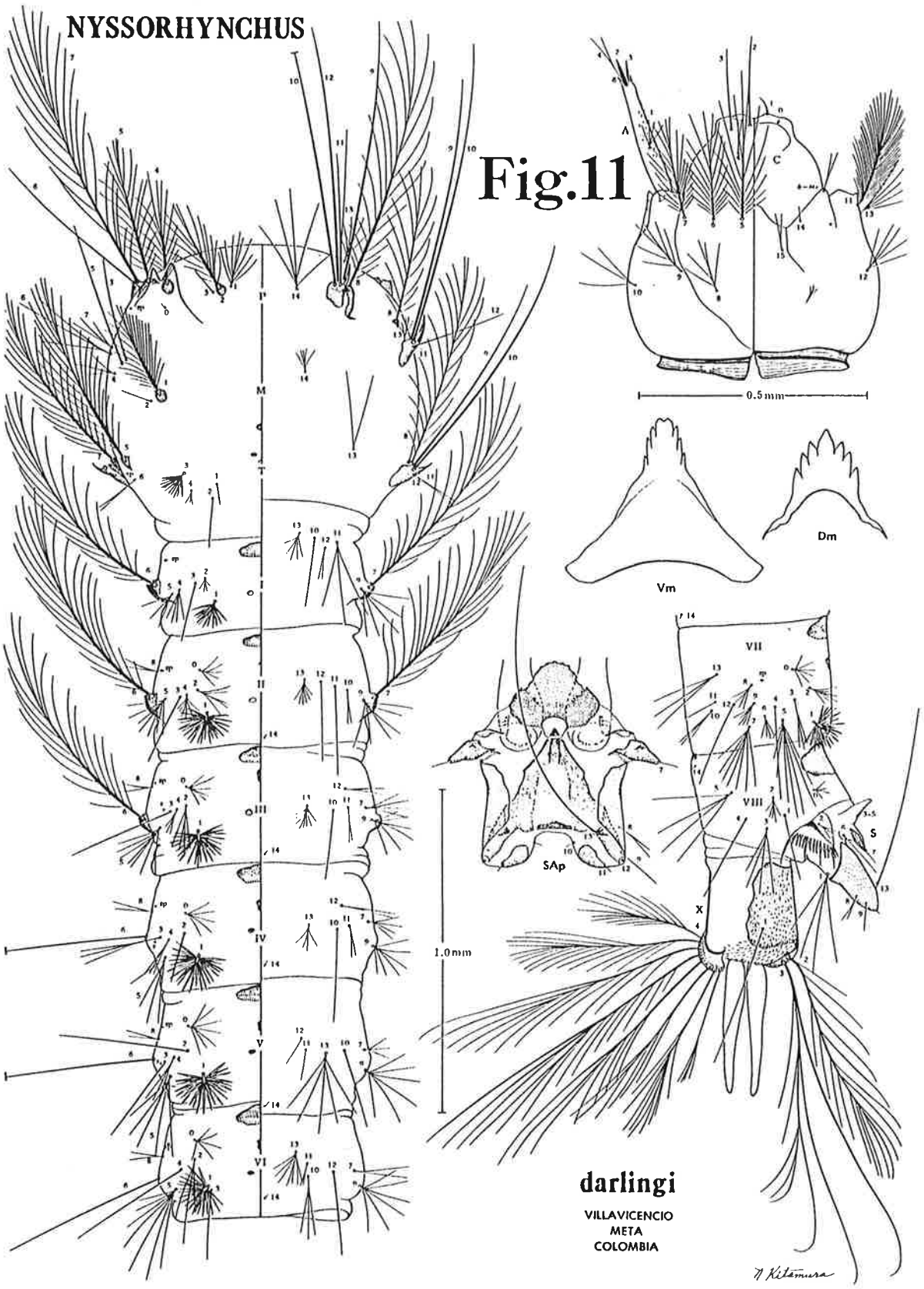

a.
GONOSTILO
GC
GARRA DO GONOSTILO
Gs
LOBO SUBAPICAL
SL
0.1
GONOCOXITO
gonocoxite (mesal)
No. 830527-3
b.
CORDA DO PARAPROCTO
PpC
CSe
Ppr
CERCA
PARAPROCTO
a
BLA
BRAÇO BASOLATERAL
CSc
X-Te
ESCLERITO DA CERCA
proctiger (dorsal)
No. RB62 209
PROCTIGER
c.
LOBOS DO IX-TERGITO
IXth tergal lobes (dorsal)
No. 4503
d.
BRAÇO VENTRAL
VA
PLACA LATERAL
DOA
BRAÇO DORSAL
DP
PROCESSO DORSAL
lateral plate (mesal)
No. 830527-10
e.
DENTES LATERAIS
VA
LOBO LATERAL
DOA
LL
DP
lateral plate (lateral)
No. 830415-5
f.
VA
DOA
LL
DP
lateral plate (lateral)
No. RB62 767
g.
PpC
0.1
ACETÁBULO
a
BLA
X-Te
paraproct (ventral)
holotype of oswaldoi

Fig.1


phallosome (dorsal)
FALÓSOMA
a.
DOA
BRAÇO DORSAL
BRAÇO VENTRAL
LOBO LATERAL
LL
IX·TL
DP
Par
PARÂMERO
PEÇA BASAL
BP
Ae
EDEAGO
0.1
c.
VA
LL
DOA
DP
lateral plate (lateral)
d.
VA
LL
DOA
DP
lateral plate (mesal)
oswaldoi (holotype)
Macaíba, Brazil
FALÓSOMA
phallosome (dorsal)
b.
VA
LL
Par
DOA
DP
BP
Ae
IX·TL
0.1
maxi (holotype)
San Pedro, Argentina
e.
VA
DOA
LL
DP
lateral plate (lateral)
No. 830506-3
f.
VA
DOA
DP
lateral plate (mesal)
No. 830415-14

LARVA


NYSSORHYNCHUS
Fig.11
0.5mm
Vm
Dm
SAp
VII
VIII
X
S
1.0mm
darlingi
VILLAVICENCIO
META
COLOMBIA
H Kitamura

PUPA

Fig. 10

NYSSORHYNCHUS

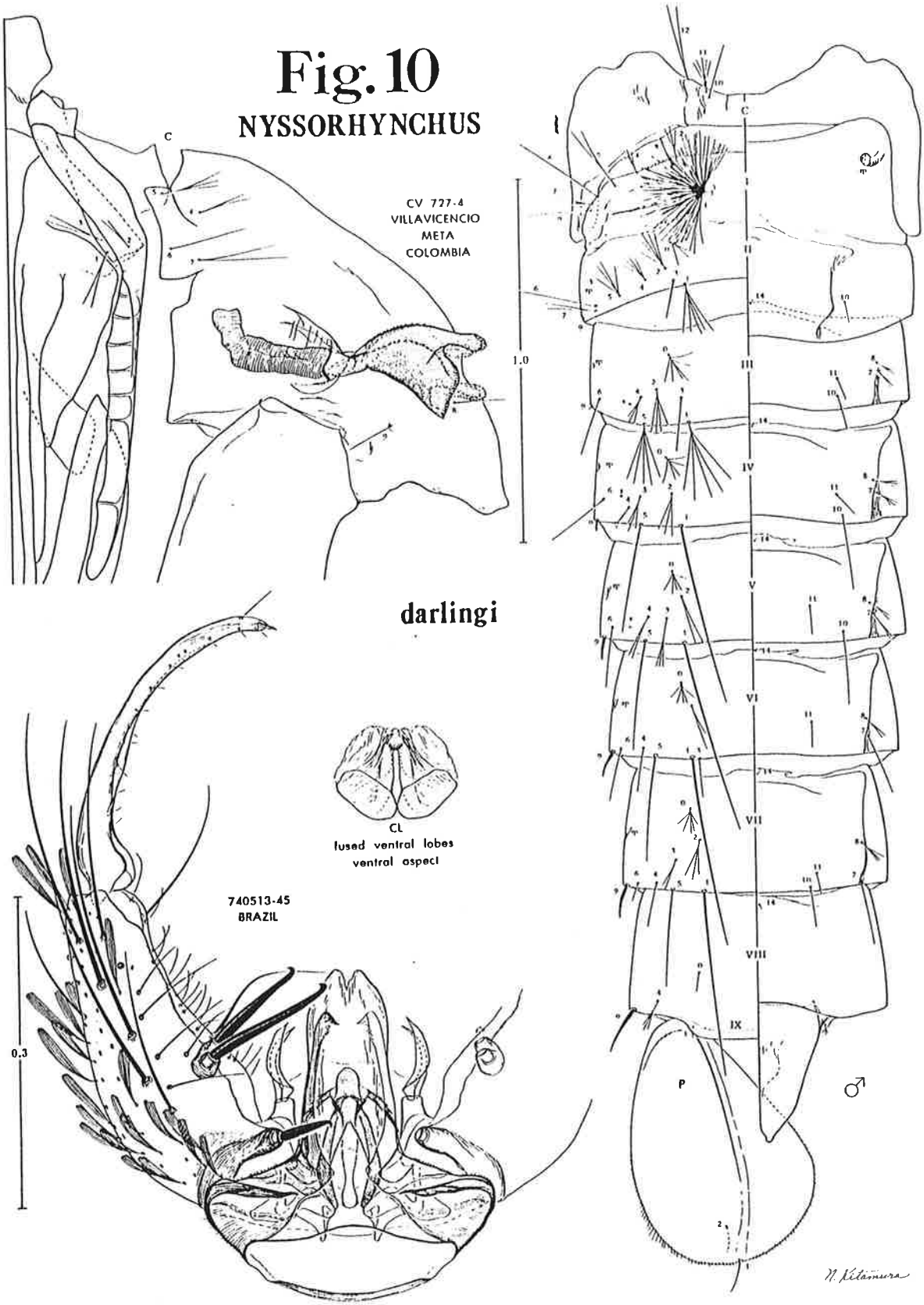
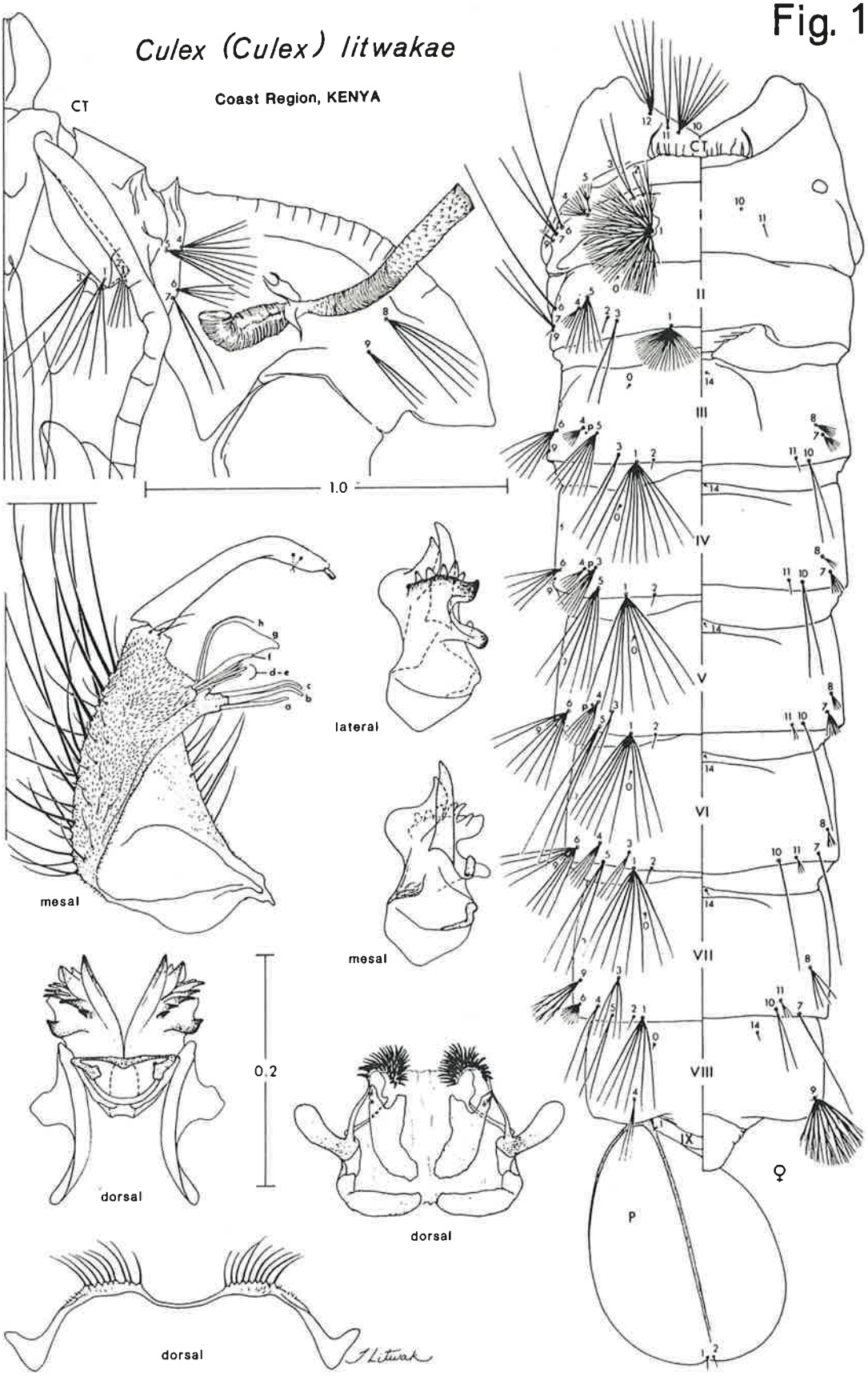


Fig. 5. Larva of *Culex* (*Culex*) *pipiens* (from Harbach 1988). Scales in mm.

PUPA

Fig. 1


Culex (Culex) litwakae
Coast Region, KENYA
CT
1.0
lateral
mesal
mesal
0.2
dorsal
dorsal
dorsal
I
II
III
IV
V
VI
VII
VIII
IX
P
♀

Sistemática de Culicidae
Departamento de Epidemiologia
Faculdade de Saúde Pública
Universidade de São Paulo

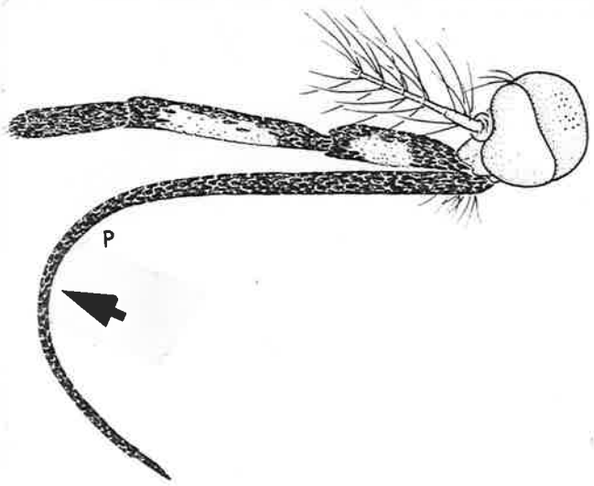
Chave para Gêneros de Culicidae

- Adulto fêmea -

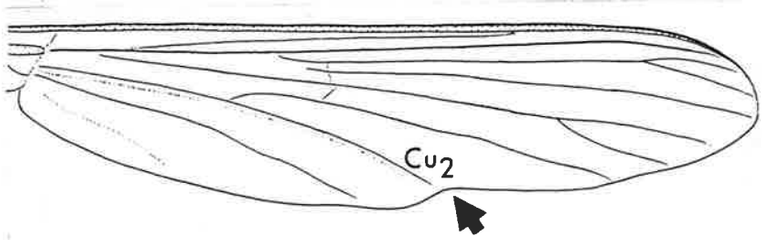
Profa. Maria Anice Mureb Sallum
2005

Fêmeas

1). Probóscida, fortemente, curva para baixo; margem posterior da asa, côncava junto do extremo da veia Cu_2 ..... *Toxorhynchites*

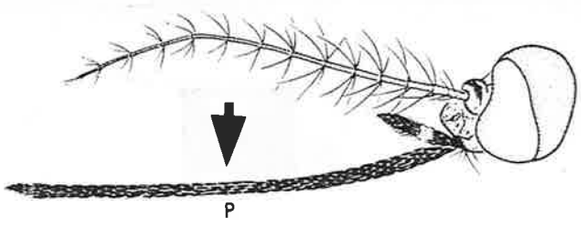


Lateral view of head - Tx. r. septentrionalis

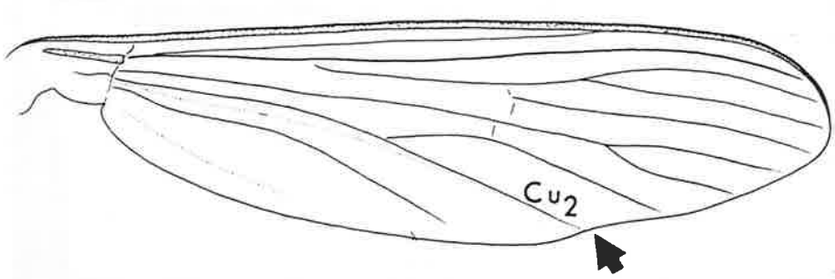


Dorsal view of wing - Tx. r. septentrionalis

Probóscida mais ou menos reta; margem posterior da asa, reta ou ligeiramente côncava 2



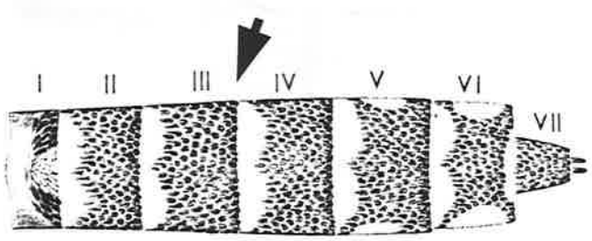
Lateral view of head - Ae. vexans



Dorsal view of wing - Ae. vexans

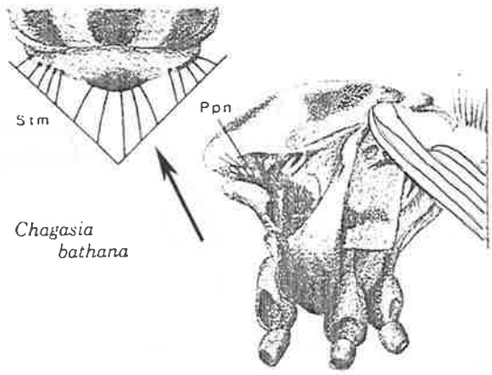
2 (1) Esternitos abdominais e, geralmente, os tergitos, com poucas escamas ou mesmo sem elas 3

Esternitos e tergitos abdominais com cobertura densa e uniforme de escamas .. 4

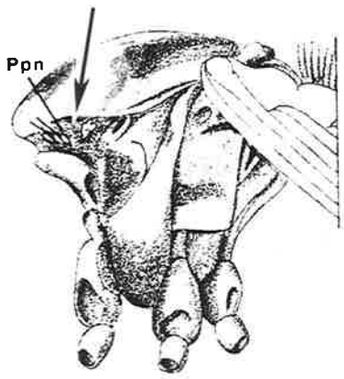


– *Dorsal view of abdomen - Ae. vexans*

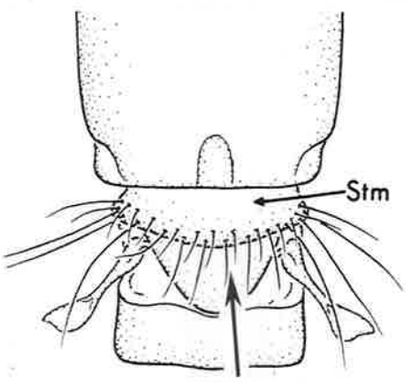
3 (2). Margem posterior do escutelo, trilobada, com grupos de cerdas em cada lobo; cerdas pronotais posteriores, presentes; paratergito com escamas..... *Chagasia*



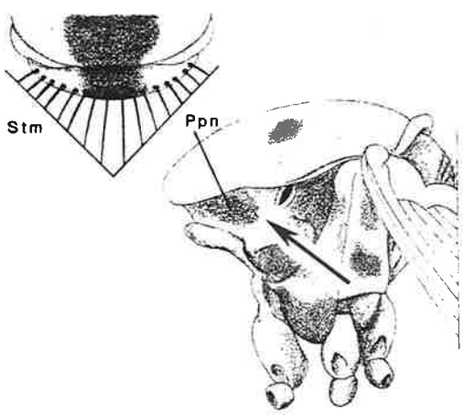
Chagasia bathana



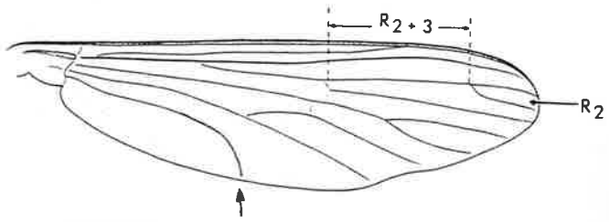
Margem posterior do escutelo, arredondada, cerdas distribuídas uniformemente; cerdas pronotais posteriores, ausentes; paratergito sem escamas..... *Anopheles*



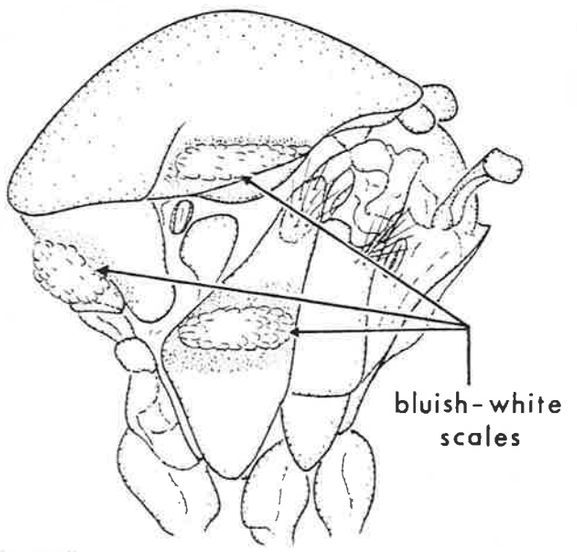
Posterior dorsal view of thorax - An. quadrimaculatus



4 (2). Veia anal 1A, curta, infletindo-se e terminando ao nível, ou antes, da bifurcação das veias Cu_1^A e Cu_2^A; tórax, geralmente, com linhas de escamas azuladas.....*Uranotaenia*

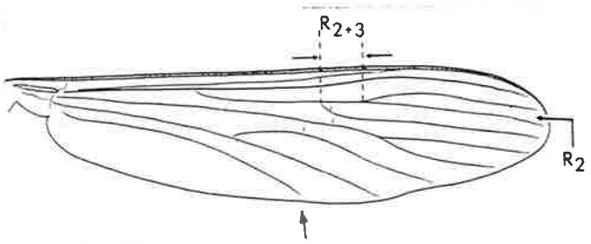


– *Dorsal view of wing - Ur. sapphirina*

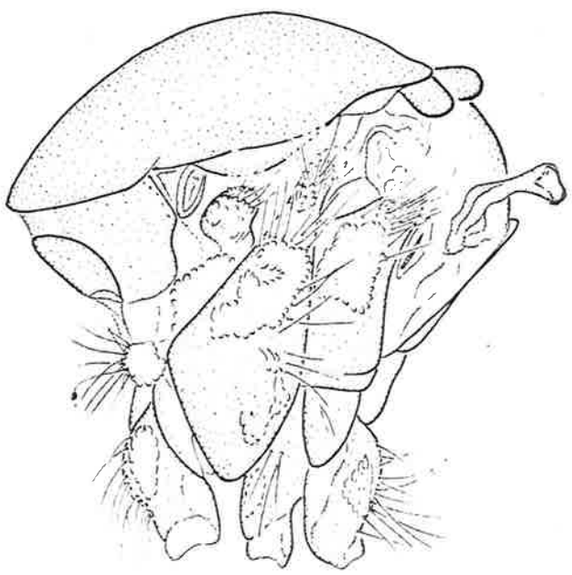


– *Lateral view of thorax - Ur. sapphirina*

Veia anal 1A terminando além da bifurcação das veias Cu_1^A e Cu_2^A; tórax sem linhas de escamas azuladas.....5

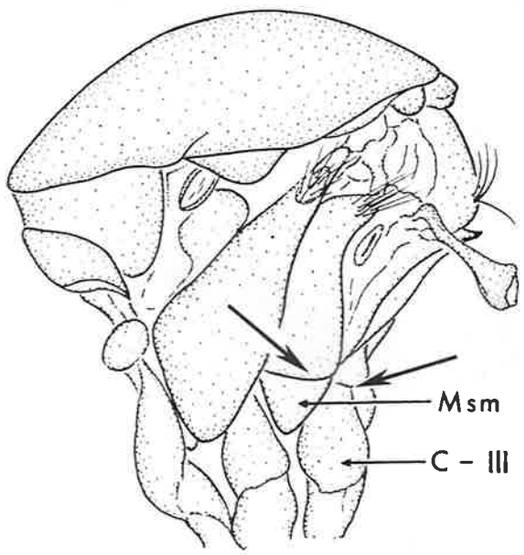


– *Dorsal view of wing - Cx. pipiens*



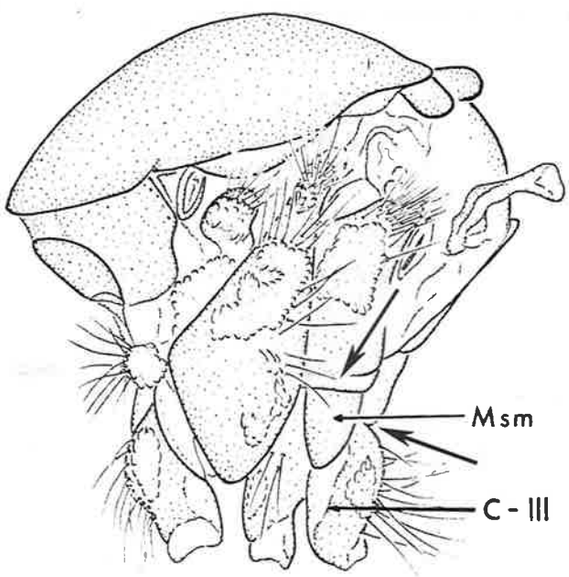
– *Lateral view of thorax - Ae. vexans*

5 (4). Base da coxa posterior implantando-se aproximadamente, ou ao mesmo nível da margem superior do mesômero; mesômero muito pequeno 6



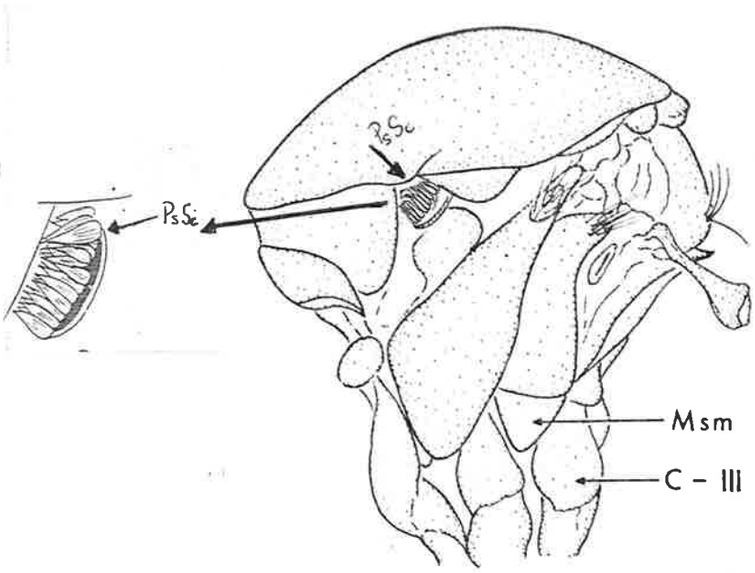
- *Lateral view of thorax - Wy. smithii*

B
Base da coxa posterior implantando-se nitidamente abaixo da margem superior do mesômero; mesômero, grande 14

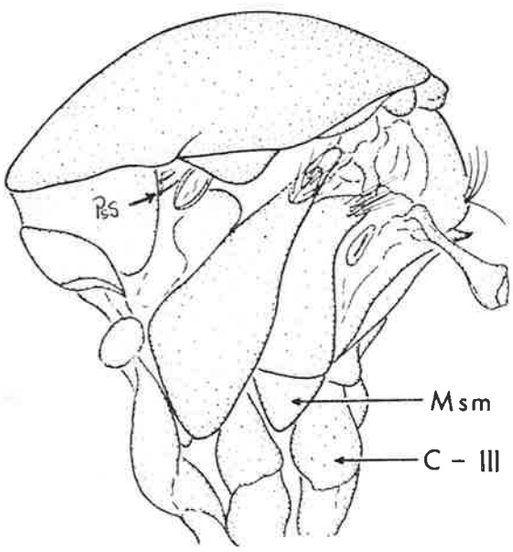


– *Lateral view of thorax - Ae. vexans*

6 (5). Área pré-espiracular com somente escamas largas, sem cerdas ..... *Limatus*

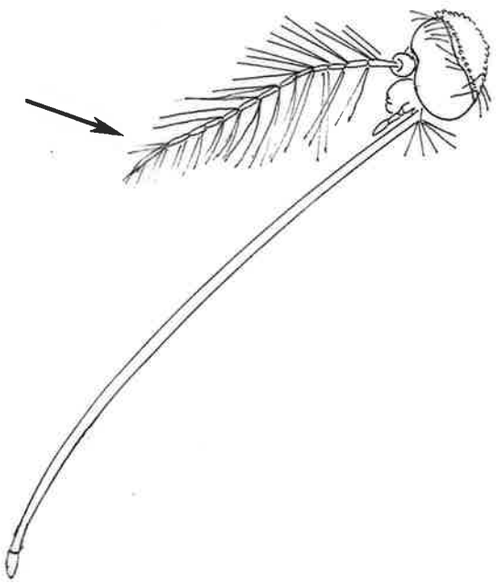


Área pré-espiracular com uma ou mais cerdas..... 7

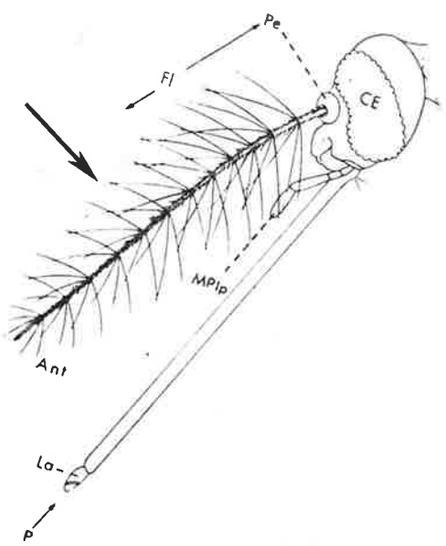


Lateral view of thorax - Wy. smithii

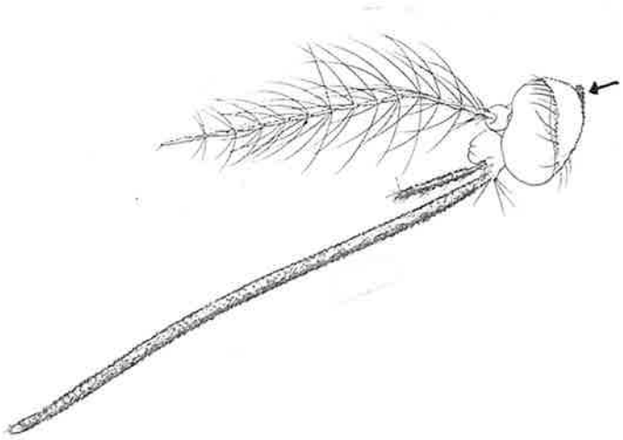
7 (6). Comprimento das antenas, igual ou menor do que a metade do comprimento da probóscida..... *Wyeomyia* (*Phoniomyia*)



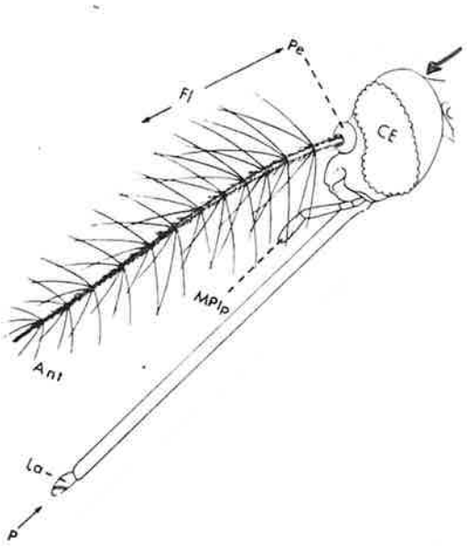
Comprimento das antenas, maior do que a metade do comprimento da probóscida, geralmente, apresentando comprimento igual ao desta..... 8



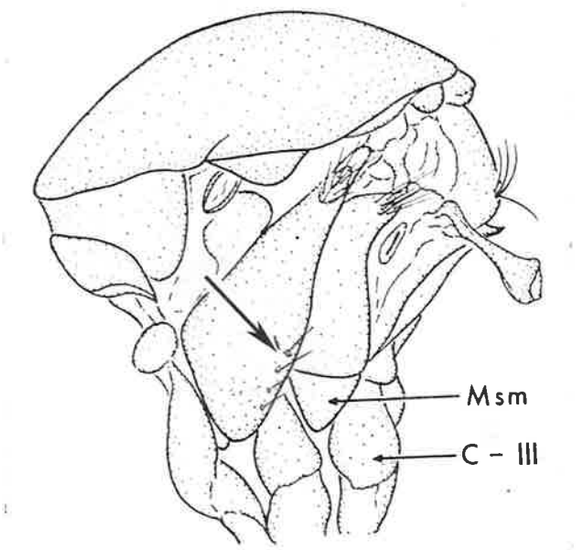
8 (7). Occipício com linha evidente de escamas eretas forquilhadas..... 9



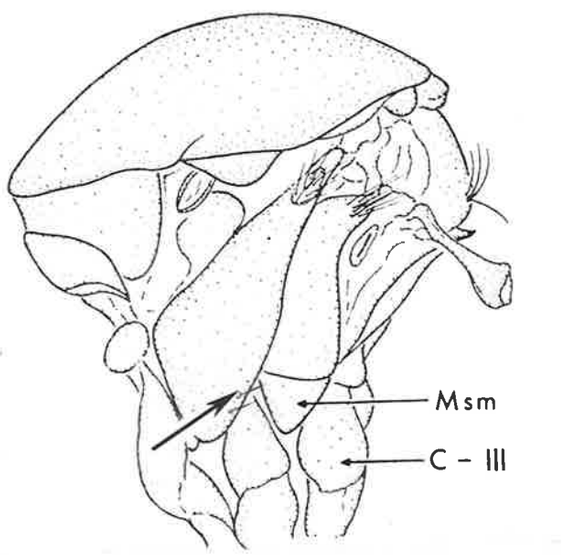
Occipício com linha inconspícua de escamas eretas forquilhadas, ou estas estão ausentes 13



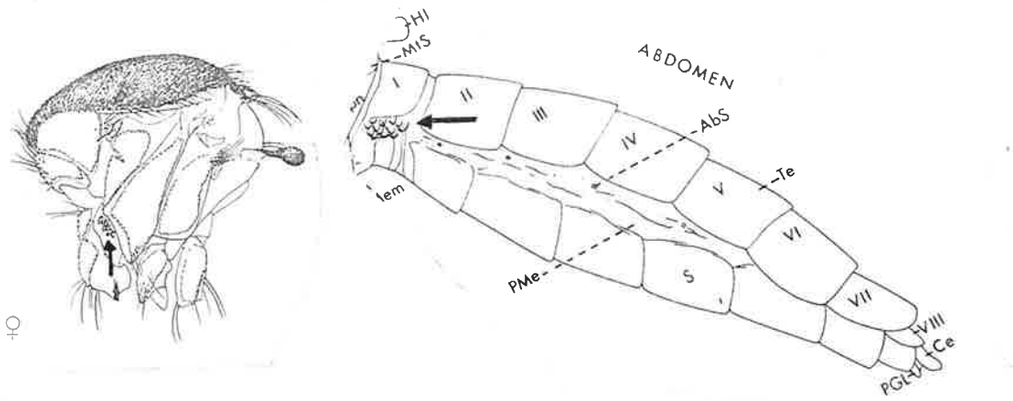
9 (8). Cerdas mesocatepisternais inferiores estendendo-se dorsalmente além da borda inferior do mesepímero 10



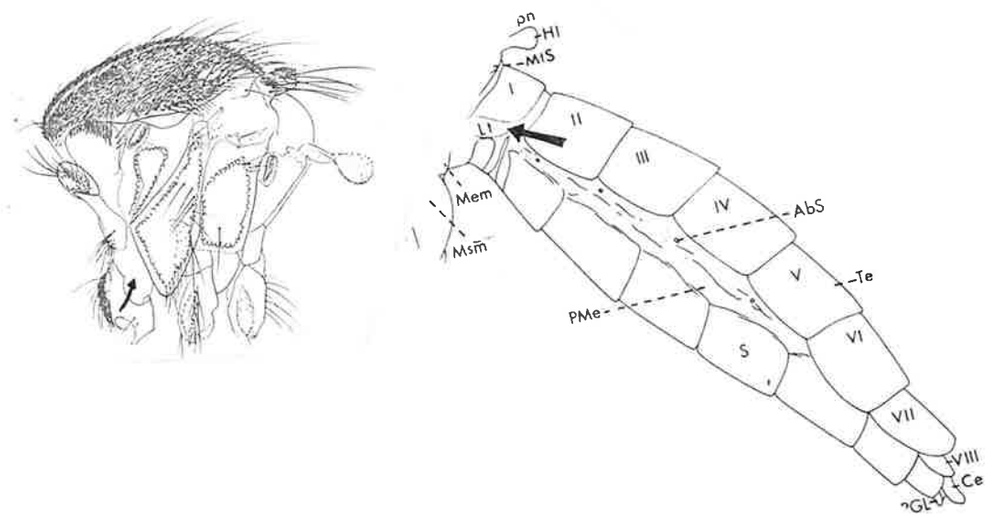
Cerdas mesocatepisternais inferiores, geralmente, não se estendendo dorsalmente até a borda inferior do mesepímero 11



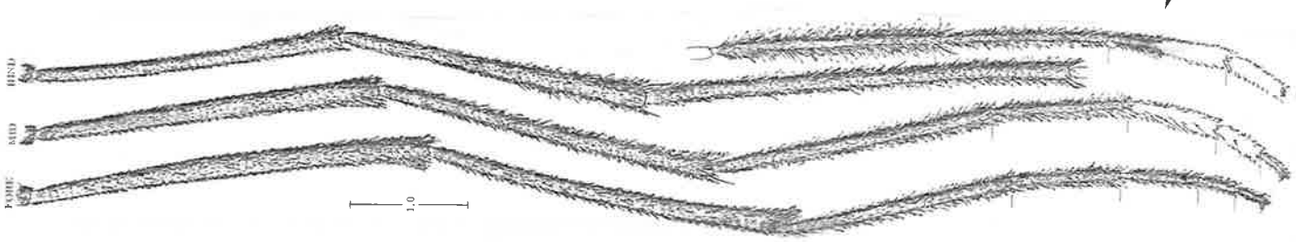
10 (9). Tíbia posterior com ampla faixa pós-mediana de escamas claras que pode ser completa ou incompleta; laterotergito do segmento abdominal I, recoberto de escamas, margem inferior não visível; membrana pós-procoxal com escamas ..... *Shannoniana*

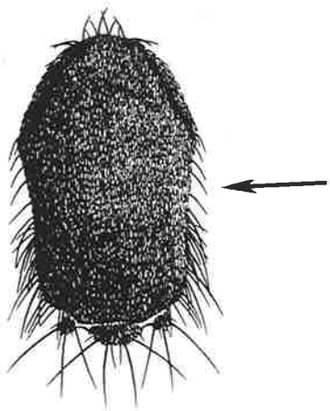


Tíbia posterior sem faixa pós-mediana de escamas claras; laterotergito do segmento abdominal I sem escamas na porção basal e com poucas escamas na distal, margem inferior visível; membrana pós-procoxal sem escamas ..... *Trichoprosopon*

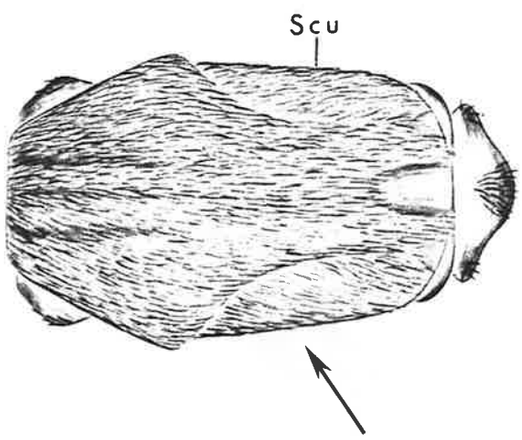


11 (9). Tarsos mediano e posterior com escamas claras e escuras; escamas do escudo, moderadamente largas e planas; escamas do vértice e occipício com reflexos prateados e azulados..... *Johnbelkinia*

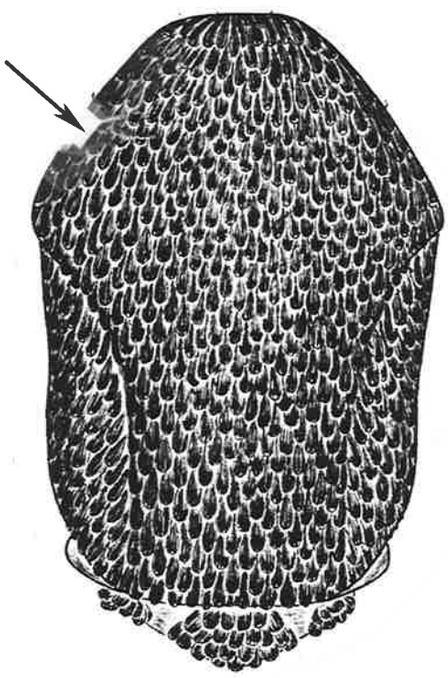


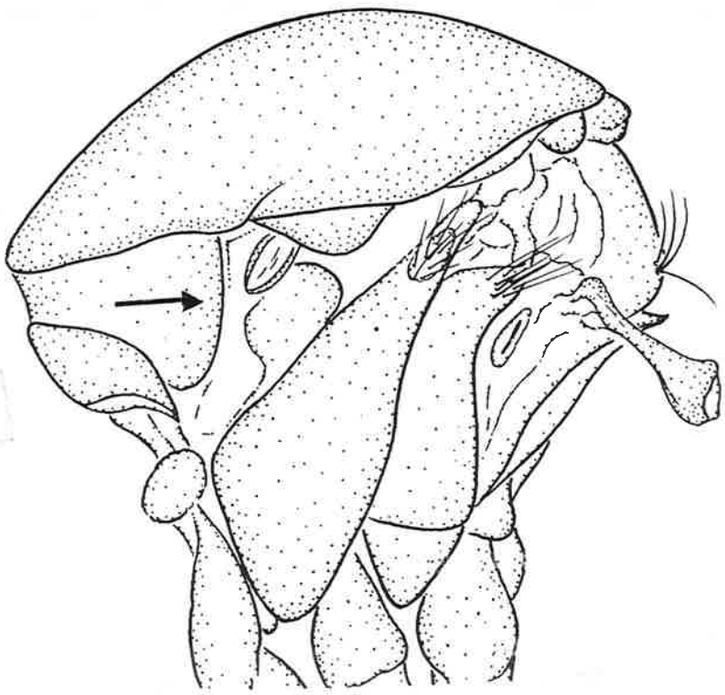


Tarsos mediano e posterior inteiramente escuros; escamas do escudo, delgadas e curvas; ou escamas do vértice e occipício sem reflexos prateados e somente com reflexos esverdeados ou azulados fracos a moderados..... 12



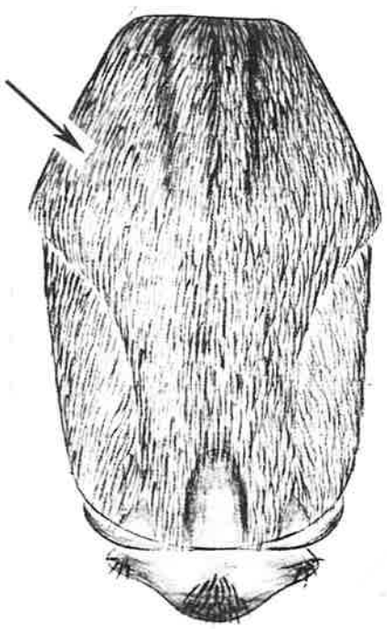
12 (11). Escamas do escudo, moderadamente largas a largas e planas; escamas do vértice sem reflexos prateados e somente reflexos azulados ou esverdeados de fracos a moderados; pós-pronoto sem cerdas posteriores ..... *Isostomyia*



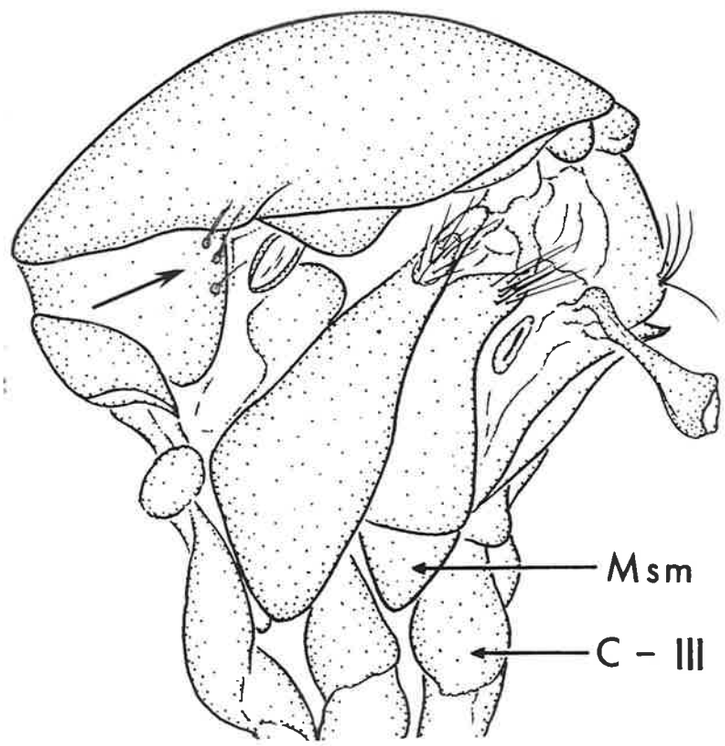


Escamas do escudo, estreitas e curvas; escamas do vértice com intensos reflexos prateados e azulados; pós-pronoto com 1 ou mais cerdas posteriores .....

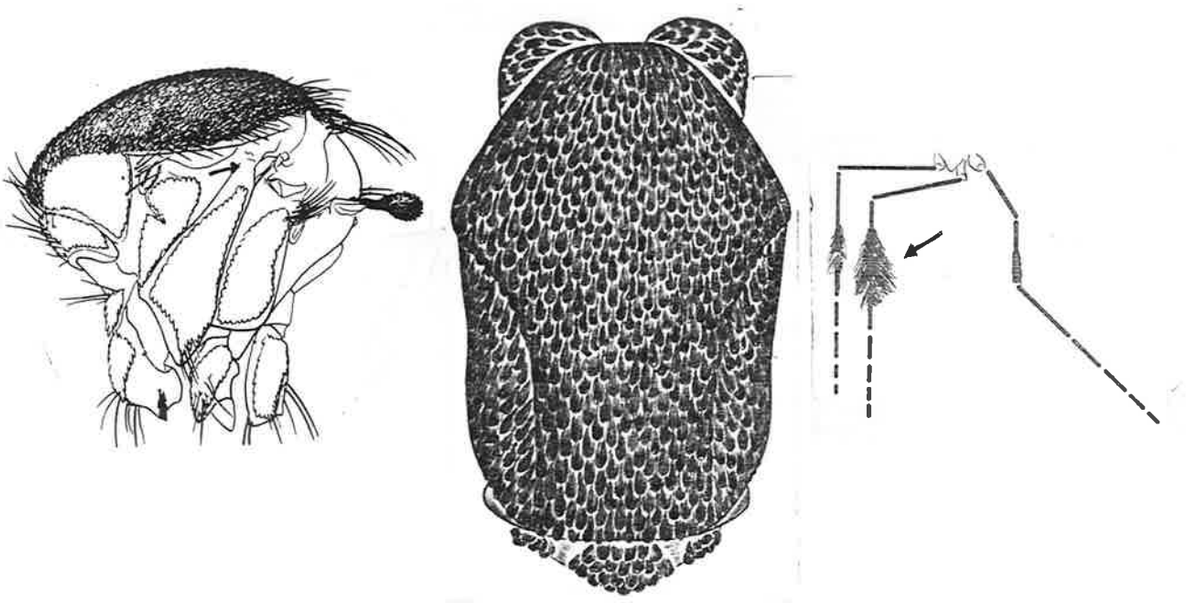
..... *Runchomyia*



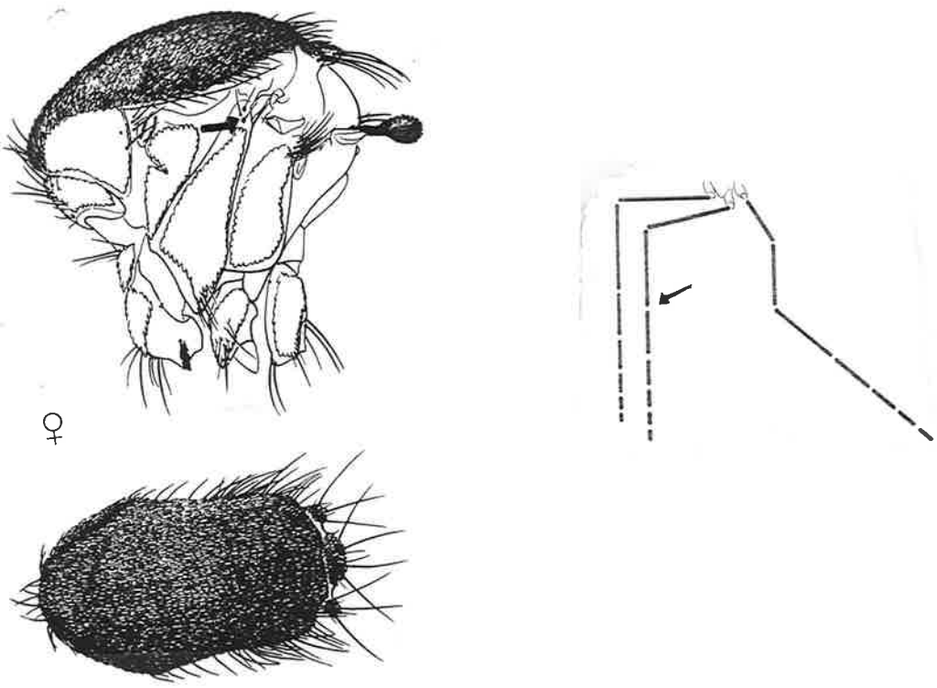
Scu



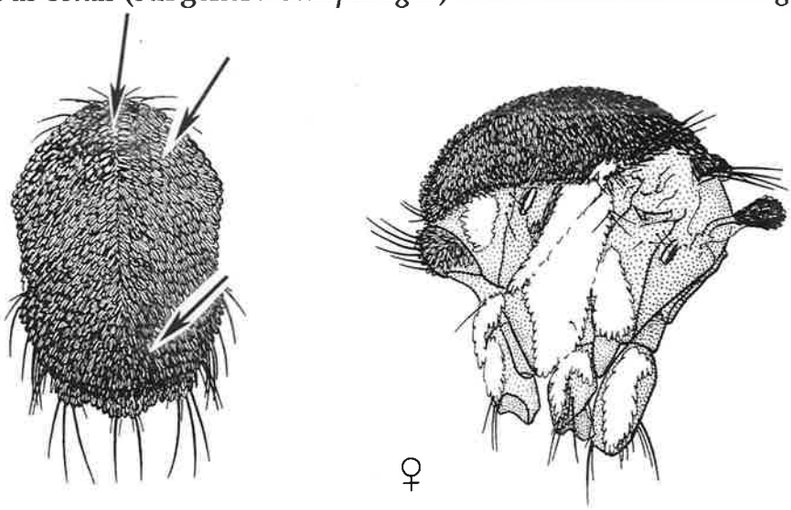
13 (8) Cerdas prealares, ausentes ou, ocasionalmente, 1, 2 presentes; escudo coberto de escamas largas e planas; mosquitos com evidente aparência metálica; patas medianas, podendo apresentar tufos de escamas longas..... *Sabethes*



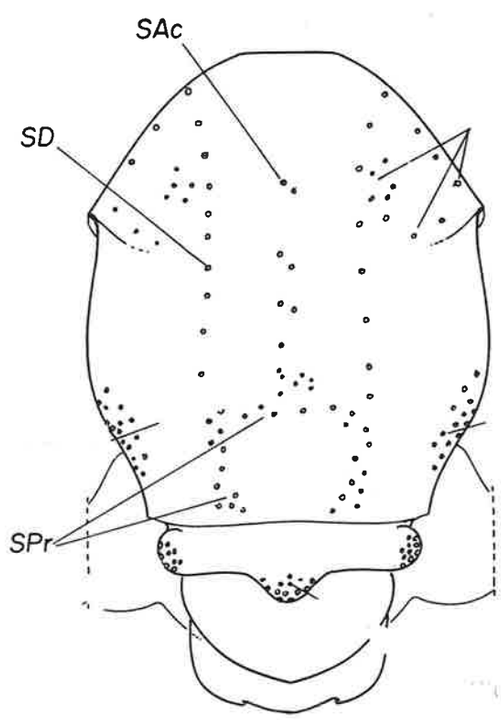
Cerdas préalares sempre presentes; escudo, geralmente, de cor escura, recoberto de escamas bronzeadas com leve brilho metálico; patas medianas sem tais tufos de escamas longas ..... *Wyeomyia/Onirion*



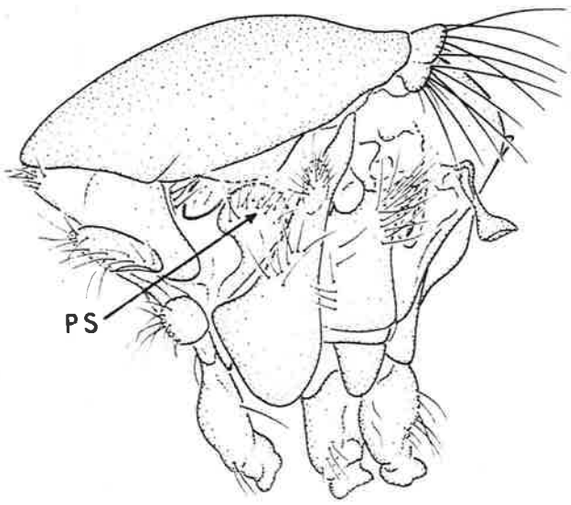
14 (5) Cerdas acrosticais, dorsocentrais e pré-escutelares, ausentes; escudo, geralmente, recoberto de escamas de tonalidade metálica brilhante, ou estas são pretas com desenho branco-prateado. Pleura com faixa vertical de escamas prateadas (subgênero *Haemagogus*) ou com três arcos verticais que se estendem do escudo até as coxas (subgênero *Conopostegus*) ..... *Haemagogus*



Escudo com pelo menos as cerdas pré-escutelares, presentes; escamas do escudo de tonalidade variada 15

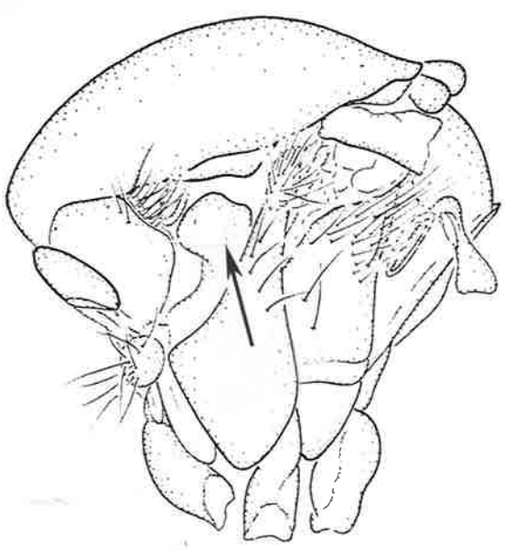


15 (14). Cerdas pós-espiraculares, presentes 16



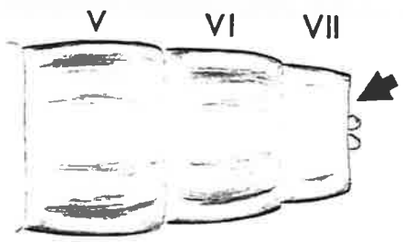
- Lateral view of thorax - Ps. ciliata

Cerdas pós-espiraculares, ausentes..... 20

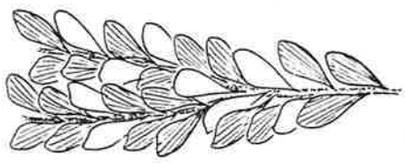


-Lateral view of thorax - Cs. inornata

16 (15). Escamas da superfície dorsal das veias alares R_2 e R_3, largas, ovaladas; ápice do abdômen truncado 17



- *Dorsal view of abdomen - Ma. titillans*



- *Dorsal view of some veins - Ma. titillans*

Escamas da superfície dorsal das veias alares R_2 e R_3, estreitas; ápice do abdômen, variavelmente, agudo 18

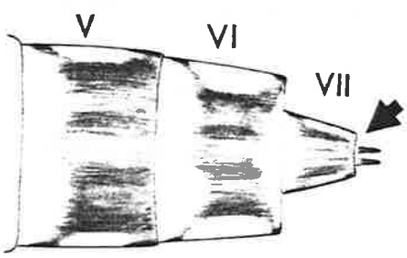
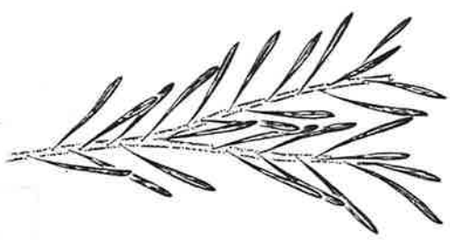


Fig. 21 — *Dorsal view of abdomen - Ae. vexans*

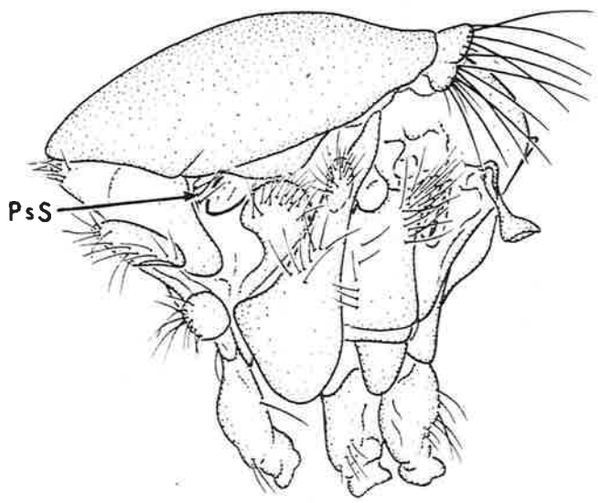


- *Dorsal view of some veins - Ae. vexans*

17 (16) Fêmures com escamas claras esparsas e/ou formando faixas longitudinais e anel pré-apical ..... *Coquillettidia*

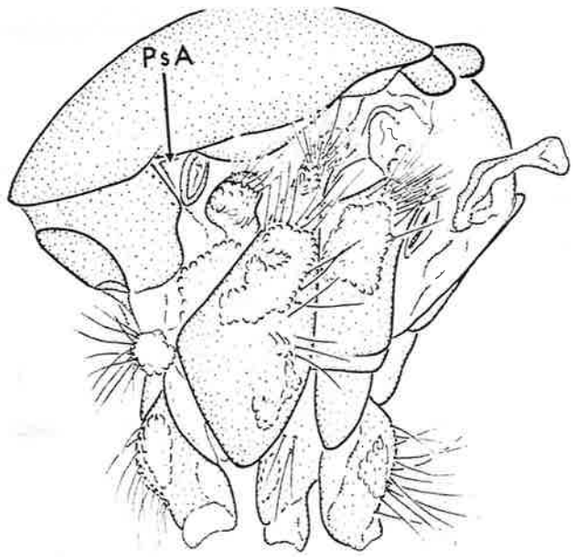
Fêmures salpicados de escamas claras e escuras, sem anel pré-apical de escamas claras ..... *Mansonia*

18 (16) Cerdas pré-espiraculares, presentes.....*Psorophora*



Lateral view of thorax - Ps. ciliata

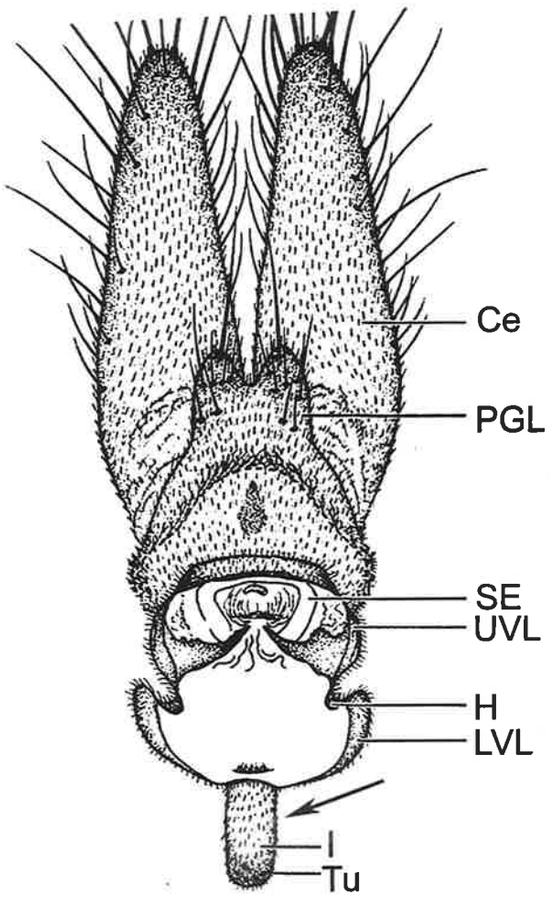
Cerdas pré-espiraculares, ausentes 19



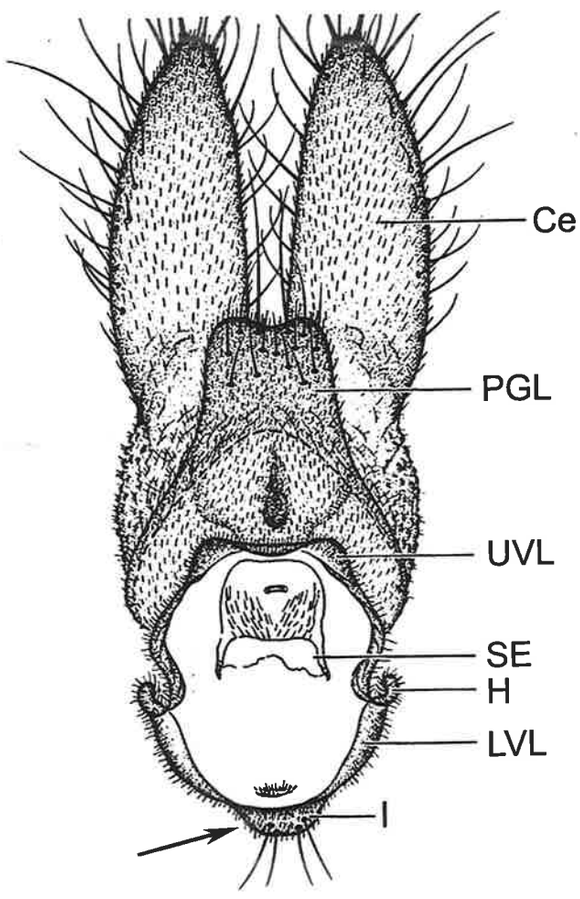
Lateral view of thorax - Ae. vexans

19 (18). Genitália feminina com a insula em forma de língua e sem cerdas .....

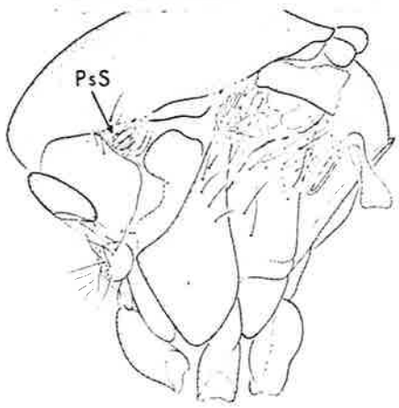
..... *Aedes*



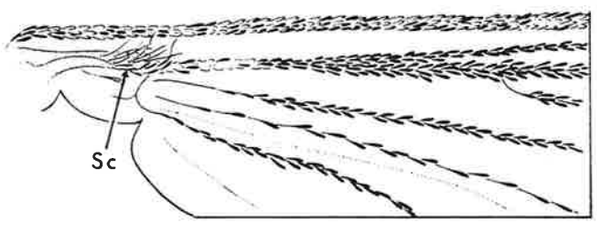
Insula, estreita; com aspecto semelhante ao de lábio, com cerdas laterais bem desenvolvidas..... *Ochlerotatus*



20 (15) Cerdas pré-espiraculares presentes; face ventral da porção basal da veia subcosta com fileira de cerdas ..... *Culiseta*

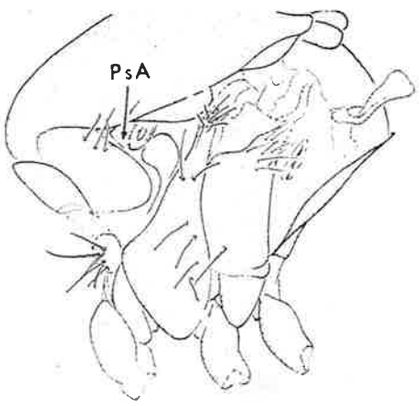


Lateral view of thorax - Cs. inornata

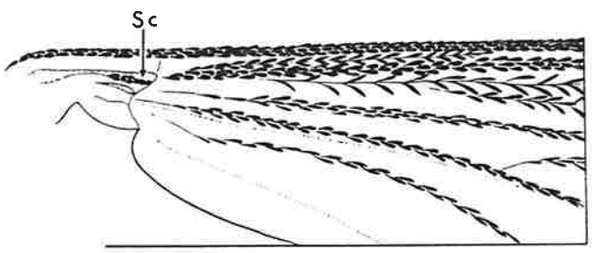


Ventral view of basal half of wing - Cs. inornata

Cerdas pré-espiraculares, ausentes; face ventral da porção basal da veia subcosta sem cerdas..... 21

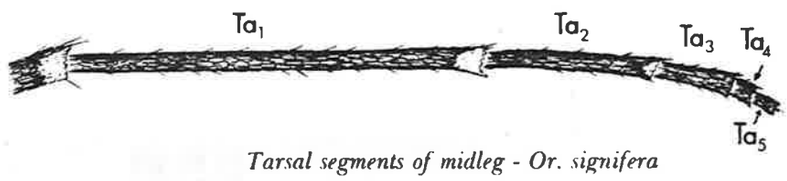


Lateral view of thorax - Cx. pipiens



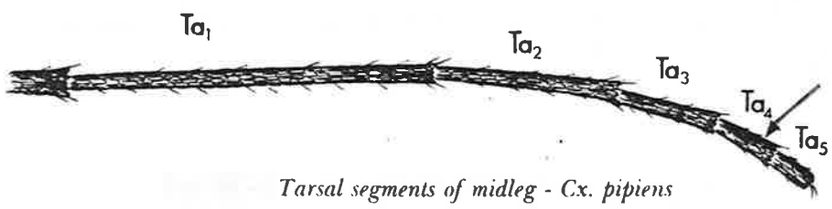
Ventral view of basal half of wing - Cx. pipiens

21 (20). Tarsômeros 4 das patas anterior e média, curtos, praticamente, tão largos quanto longos ..... *Orthopodomyia*



Tarsal segments of midleg - Or. signifera

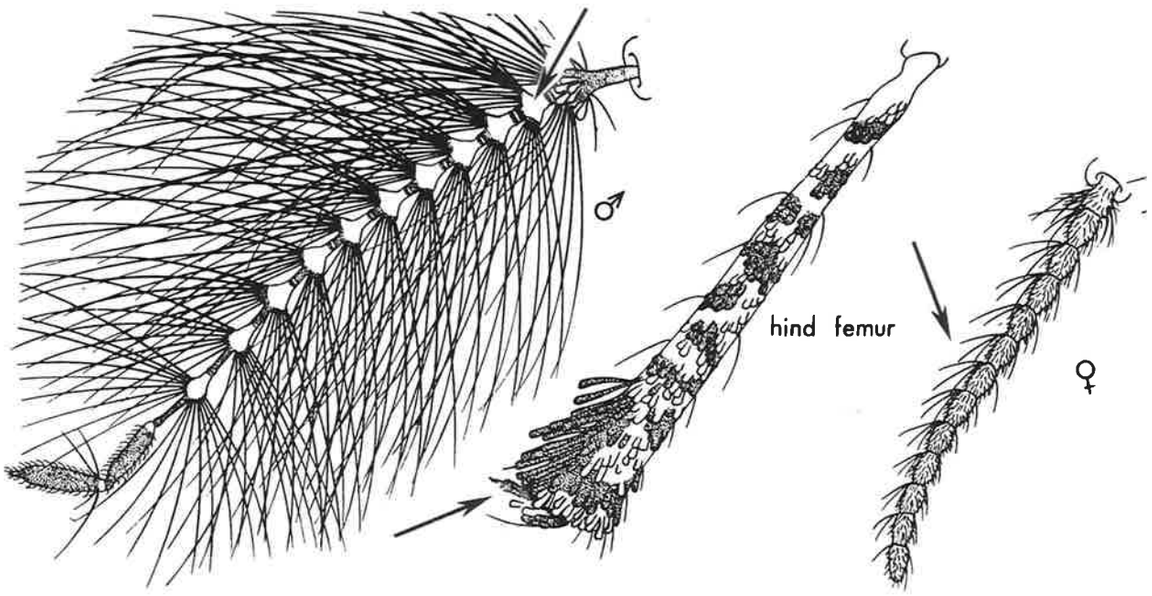
Tarsômeros 4 das patas anterior e média, mais longos do que largos 22



Tarsal segments of midleg - Cx. pipiens

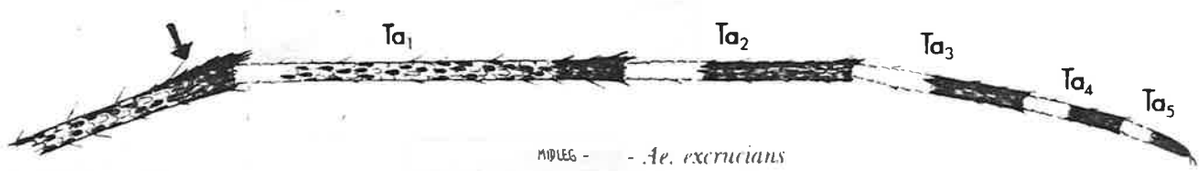
22 (21). Antena com os flagelômeros curtos e grosso; fêmur mediano dotado de tufo de escamas longas, evidente na extremidade distal .....

.....*Aedeomyia squamipennis*



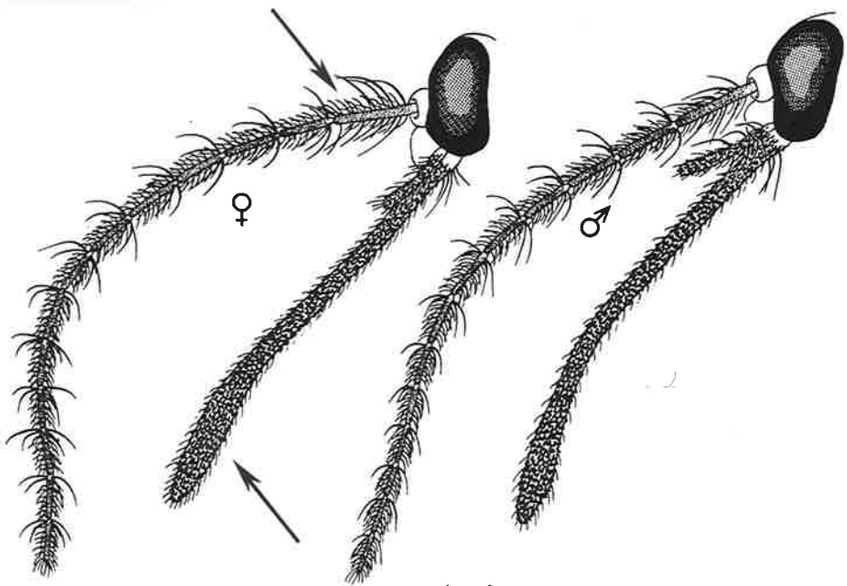
Antena com os flagelômeros normais (alongados); fêmur mediano sem tufo de escamas longas na extremidade distal..... 23

amazonensis



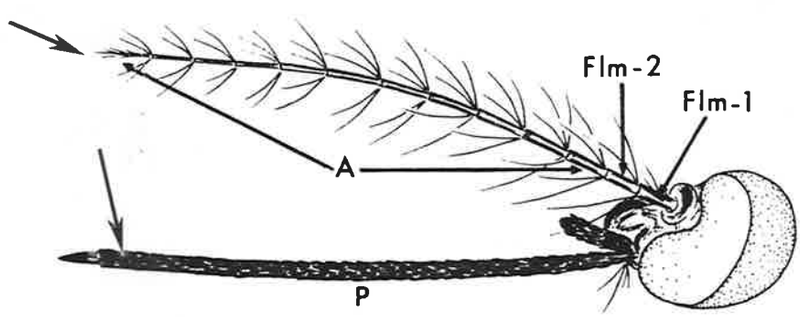
MIDLEG - - *Ae. excrucians*

23 (22) Antena mais longa do que a probóscida, probóscida dilatada apicalmente ..... *Galindomyia*

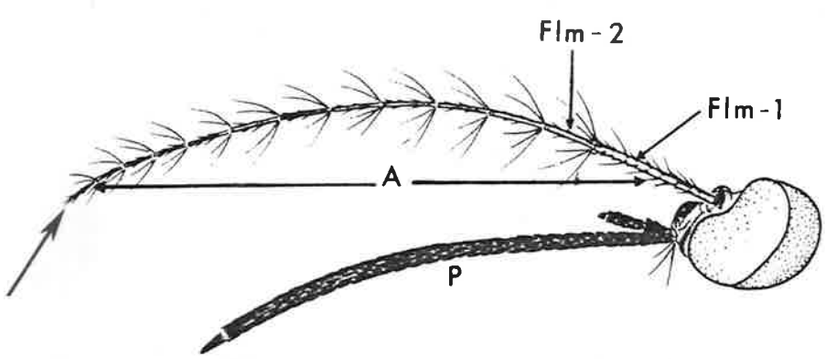


Galindomyia leei

Antena mais curta ou tão longa quanto a probóscida, se mais longa, então seu comprimento excede o da probóscida por pelo menos o comprimento de quatro flagelômeros; probóscida não dilatada apicalmente ..... *Culex*



Lateral view of head - Cx. pipiens



Lateral view of head - De. pseudes