suspected of being the chief vector of that disease. It is principally a night biter, and its biting and breeding habits correspond well with the epidemiology of Japanese B encephalitis.

_Aedes albopictus_ is commonly encountered in Korea, and is regarded as the only vector of dengue fever there. Like _Aedes aegypti_, which apparently does not occur in that country, it breeds in artificial containers near human habitations and is almost completely domestic. Dengue is not at present a common disease in Korea, but if introduced from nearby areas the presence of its vector might cause it to become important again.

II. FORMOSA

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Although 20 anophelines are known to occur in Formosa, only the 6 species treated in the keys are of primary medical importance because of their ability to transmit malaria. _Anopheles sinensis_ is believed to be the principal vector in the plains throughout Formosa. It is the most prevalent anopheline and is associated in large part with rice culture in that country. Particularly in foothill regions, _Anopheles minimus_ is known to be an important vector. Breeding in moving fresh water, it occurs in large numbers and is easily collected in houses and cattle sheds. _Anopheles fluviatilis_, the larvae of which cannot be separated from those of _minimus_, is not definitely known to occur in Formosa. Like _minimus_, _Anopheles maculatus_ is a foothill stream breeder. In Malaya and other areas it is associated with an intense malaria, but in Formosa this species is quite rare and is included in the keys only because of its potentially great ability to transmit malaria. Three species of _Anopheles—tessellatus, annularis_ and _sundaicus_—have been incriminated in malaria transmission only at certain times of the year and in restricted localities in Formosa. The first two typically breed in pools formed in suga: cane fields near the end of the rainy season and may reach high densities at that time. _A. sundaicus_ breeds in direct sunlight in small pools without vegetation, such as those formed during the drying of the larger streams. It has been incriminated in the past in certain outbreaks of malaria in Formosa.

The remaining _Anopheles_, known or assumed to be present in Formosa, are _aikeni bangalensis_, _barbirostris barbirostris_, _barbambrosus_, _gigas baileyi_, _insulae-florum_, _jeyporiensis candidiensis_, _kochi_, _leucosphyrus_, _lindesayi_, _ludlowi_, _splendidus_, _subpictus indefinitius_, and _vagus vagus_.

Of the approximately 60 nonanopheline mosquitoes, only 2 are of outstanding medical importance. These are _Aedes aegypti_ and _Aedes albopictus_, both of which transmit dengue fever. Both are urban breeders, utilizing all kinds of artificial containers near human habitations.
MOSQUITOES OF MEDICAL IMPORTANCE — FORMOSA

FEMALES

[MALES HAVE BUSHY ANTENAE ( ) AND DO NOT BITE]

PATTERN ON PALP

CLPEUS

LAST SEGMENT LIGHT AND DARN

OR

SCALE SQUAMOUS

= ANOPHELES SINENSIS

SMALL LIGHT SPOT IN BASAL THIRD

= ANOPHELES MINUS

PATTERN ON PALP

PATTERN ON HIND TARSUS

2 BROAD AND 2 NARROW WHITE BANDS

= ANOPHELES MINUS

2 DARK SPOTS BEHIND MIDDLE MARGINAL SPOT

= ANOPHELES SIMULANS

PATTERN ON THORAX

AEGES ALBOPICTUS

= ALL WHITE

PATTERN ON HIND TARSUS

= AEGES FORELII

ADULT MOSQUITO WITH PARTS LABELED

THORAX

ANTENNA

CLIPUS

PALPS

MID LEG

HIND LEG

ABDOMEN

THIGH

VENOM

JIBIA

TARSUS

PROBOSCIS

LONG PALPS ON ANOPHELES

PALPS

= PROBOSCIS

SHORT PALPS ON ALL OTHERS

PALPS

ALL WHITE

= AEGES ALBOPICTUS

ADULT MOSQUITO WITH PARTS LABELED

THORAX

ANTENNA

CLIPUS

PALPS

MID LEG

HIND LEG

ABDOMEN

THIGH

VENOM

JIBIA

TARSUS

PROBOSCIS