

Checklist of Iranian mosquitoes (Diptera: Culicidae)

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Checklist of Iranian mosquitoes (Diptera: Culicidae)

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ABSTRACT: The mosquito fauna of Iran includes seven genera, 64 species, and three subspecies. The records of 12 other species should be verified. There are 24 species in the most recent checklist of Iranian Anopheles. Two species, An. peditaeniatus and An. fluviatilis species V, have been reported since. An. atroparvus, An. labranchiae, and An. martinius of the Maculipennis Group, and An. cinereus, An. nigerrimus, and An. rhodesiensis rupicola were recorded previously but are not included in the checklist. The checklist of Iranian Culicinae includes ten species of the tribe Aedini, but there are some records of four other species: Aedes aegypti, Ochlerotatus berlandi, Oc. chelli, and Oc. dorsalis. The genus Culex includes 19 species, excluding Cx. impudicus, which has not been collected recently, and some doubtful records of Cx. univittatus, Cx. vishnui, and Cx. vagans. The genus Culiseta includes five species and the genera Coquillettidia and Uranotaenia each include one species in Iran. No information is available for the An. subpictus, Oc. caspius, Oc. detritus, and Oc. pulcritaris species complexes in Iran. The An. claviger and Cx. pipiens complexes and the An. hyrcanus group require review. Journal of Vector Ecology 32 (2): 235-242. 2007.

Keyword Index: Species checklist, Culicidae, Iran, Middle East, southwestern Asia.

INTRODUCTION

West Nile and Sindbis viruses, as well as Dirofilaria immitis (dog heart worm) and D. repens (dirofilariasis), which are transmitted by mosquitoes, have been reported in Iran (Naficy and Saidi 1970, Saidi et al. 1976, Azari-Hamidian et al. 2007). Also, the mosquito-borne nematode Setaria (setariasis) has been reported in the country (Eslami 1997). There is no information about their vectors in Iran. The possibility of some mosquito-borne arboviral outbreaks like Japanese encephalitis (JE) and Rift Valley fever in the WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region, including Iran, is noteworthy (WHO 2004). Travis and Labadan (1967) mentioned Culex tritaeniorhynchus as a vector of JE in Iran and Iraq. There are some doubtful old records of dengue fever in Iran (Foote and Cook 1959), but there is no formal recent record of this virus in the country. Seven species of the genus Anopheles (An. maculipennis s. l., An. sacharovi, An. culicifacies s. l., An. dthali, An. fluviatilis s. l., An. stephensi, and An. superpictus) are known as malaria vectors in Iran (Edrissian 2006). Zaim et al. (1993) mentioned An. pulcherrimus as a potential vector of malaria in southeastern Iran. Eshghy (1977) observed Plasmodium oocysts in An. multicolor, but sporozoites have not been found in this species and it is not considered a vector in Iran.

Shahgudian (1960) and Lotfi (1976) provided keys to Iranian Anopheles and Culex, respectively. Zaim (1984) presented a comprehensive study on the Iranian mosquito fauna, including six genera and 55 species, mostly from the Palaearctic Region, and also from the Afrotropical and Oriental Regions. Zaim and Cranston (1986) provided a checklist and keys to the Culicinae of Iran. After that, Culiseta morsitans was recorded as new to the Iranian mosquito fauna and the presence of Coquillettidia richiardii

was verified (Azari-Hamidian et al. 2004, Azari-Hamidian 2005), but the most important taxonomic change was the elevation of Ochlerotatus to the generic rank (Reinert 2001). The most recent checklist of Iranian Anopheles includes 24 species (Sedaghat and Harbach 2005). Two species, An. peditaeniatus and An. fluviatilis species V have been reported since (Azari-Hamidian et al. 2006, Chen et al. 2006). The present paper reviews all species of mosquitoes that have been reported in Iran to facilitate comprehensive research in relation to their systematics, ecology, and medical and veterinary importance. The validity of species and subspecies follows "A Catalog of the Mosquitoes of the World (Diptera: Culicidae)" and its supplements (Knight and Stone 1977, Knight 1978, Ward 1984, Gaffigan and Ward 1985, Ward 1992), and the "Systematic Catalog of Culicidae" in the website of the Walter Reed Biosystematics Unit (WRBU). The citation of Knight and Stone 1977 refers to the catalog, its supplements, and the WRBU website, otherwise a more recent reference is cited.

The internal classifications of the genus *Anopheles* and the subgenus *Culex* of genus *Culex* follow Harbach (2004) and Harbach (1988), respectively, and that of *Ochlerotatus* (*Ochlerotatus*) follows Edwards (1932) and Gutsevich et al. (1974).

Reinert et al. (2004) reclassified the tribe Aedini based on a cladistic analysis of morphological characters of all life stages. Based on this classification, the Iranian aedine mosquitoes include species of four genera: Aedes (Ae. vexans), Fredwardsius (Fr. vittatus, formerly Ae. (Fredwardsius) vittatus), Stegomyia (St. aegypti, formerly Ae. (Stegomyia) aegypti), and Ochlerotatus (other species).

In this article, formally recognized genera and subgenera and their abbreviations follow Reinert (2001), because Iranian entomologists are more familiar with this system. Based on this classification, the mosquito fauna of Iran includes seven genera, 64 species, and three subspecies. The records of 12 other species or subspecies (names in square brackets in the list below) need to be verified.

It is noteworthy that there are some unconfirmed records of other mosquito species in Iran in the unpublished data of the Institute of Public Health Research (IPHR) (formerly the Institute of Malariology and Parasitology) of Tehran University of Medical Sciences [mostly in Persian (Farsi)], including Ochlerotatus mariae (Sergent and Sergent) (Ghaffary 1954, Abdel-Malek, 1960). Other species in this regard are Aedes cinereus Meigen, Ae. cretinus Edwards, Ae. unilineatus (Theobald), Ochlerotatus lepidonotus (Edwards), Oc. refiki (Medschid), Oc. rusticus (Rossi), Culiseta glaphyroptera (Schiner), and Cs. fumipennis (Stephens). These species are excluded from this review.

CHECKLIST OF IRANIAN MOSQUITOES

Family Culicidae Subfamily Anophelinae

I) Genus Anopheles Meigen Subgenus Anopheles Meigen Angusticorn Section Anopheles Series

- 1- An. (Ano.) algeriensis Theobald
- 2- *An.* (*Ano.*) *marteri* Senevet and Prunnelle (**see Note 1**) [*An. marteri sogdianus* Keshishian]

Claviger Complex (see Note 2)

3- An. (Ano.) claviger (Meigen)

Maculipennis Group

Maculipennis Subgroup (see Note 3)

- 4- An. (Ano.) atroparvus van Thiel
- 5- An. (Ano.) labranchiae Falleroni
- 6- An. (Ano.) maculipennis Meigen

[An. (Ano.) martinius (Shingarev)]

- 7- An. (Ano.) melanoon Hackett
- 8- An. (Ano.) messeae Falleroni
- 9- An. (Ano.) persiensis Linton, Sedaghat and Harbach
- 10- An. (Ano.) sacharovi Favre

Plumbeus Group

11- An. (Ano.) plumbeus Stephens

Laticorn Section

Myzorhynchus Series

Hyrcanus Group (see Note 4)

- 12- An. (Ano.) hyrcanus (Pallas)
- 13- An. (Ano.) pseudopictus Grassi

Nigerrimus Subgroup

[An. (Ano.) nigerrimus Giles]

Lesteri Subgroup

14- An. (Ano.) peditaeniatus (Leicester)

Subgenus Cellia Theobald

Myzomyia Series

- 15- An. (Cel.) apoci Marsh (see Note 5)
- 16- An. (Cel.) dthali Patton

Demeilloni Group

17- An. (Cel.) sergentii (Theobald) (see Note 6)

Funestus Group

Culicifacies Subgroup (see Note 7)

18- An. (Cel.) culicifacies Giles, species A

19- An. (Cel.) culicifacies Giles, species B (or a new species)

Minimus Subgroup

Fluviatilis Complex (see Note 8)

20- An. (Cel.) fluviatilis James, species T

21- An. (Cel.) fluviatilis James, species V

Neocellia Series

22- An. (Cel.) moghulensis Christophers

23- An. (Cel.) pulcherrimus Theobald

24- An. (Cel.) stephensi Liston (see Note 9)

25- An. (Cel.) superpictus Grassi (see Note 10)

Neomyzomyia Series

Rhodesiensis Group

[An. (Cel.) rhodesiensis Theobald] (see Note 11)

[An. rhodesiensis rupicola Lewis]

Paramyzomyia Series

Cinereus Group

[An. (Cel.) cinereus Theobald] (see Note 12)

26- An. (Cel.) turkhudi Liston (see Note 13)

Listeri Group

27- An. (Cel.) multicolor Combouliu

Pyretophorus Series

Subpictus Complex (see Note 14)

28- An. (Cel.) subpictus Grassi s.l.

Subfamily Culicinae

Tribe Aedini

II) Genus Aedes Meigen

Subgenus Aedimorphus Theobald

29- Ae. (Adm.) vexans (Meigen) (see Note 15)

Subgenus Fredwardsius Reinert

30- Ae. (Fre.) vittatus (Bigot)

Subgenus Stegomyia Theobald

[Ae. (Stg.) aegypti (Linnaeus)] (see Note 16)

III) Genus Ochlerotatus Lynch Arribalzaga Subgenus Finlaya Theobald

- 31- Oc. (Fin.) echinus (Edwards)
- 32- Oc. (Fin.) geniculatus (Olivier) (see Note 17)

[Oc. (Fin.) versicolor (Barraud)] (see Note 18)

Subgenus Ochlerotatus Lynch Arribalzaga Albofasciatus Group

33- Oc. (Och.) caballus (Theobald)

[Oc. (Och.) chelli (Edwards)] (see Note 19)

Cantans Group

34- Oc. (Och.) flavescens (Mueller)

Dorsalis Group [Caspius Group sensu Gutsevich et al. (1974)]

35- Oc. (Och.) caspius (Pallas) (see Note 20)

[Oc. (Och.) dorsalis (Meigen)] (see Note 21)

Pulcritarsis Complex (see Note 22)

[Oc. (Och.) berlandi (Seguy)]

36- Oc. (Och.) pulcritarsis (Rondani)

[Oc. pulcritarsis asiaticus (Edwards)]

Communis Group

- 37- Oc. (Och.) detritus (Holiday) (see Note 23)
- 38- Oc. (Och.) leucomelas (Meigen)

Tribe Culicini

- IV) Genus *Culex* Linneaus Subgenus *Barraudius* Edwards
- 39- Cx. (Bar.) modestus Ficalbi (see Note 24)
- 40- Cx. (Bar.) pusillus Macquart Subgenus Culex Linneaus Pipiens Group Pipiens Subgroup (see Note 25)
- 41- Cx. (Cux.) pipiens Linnaeus
- 42- Cx. (Cux.) quinquefasciatus Say Trifilatus Subgroup (see Note 25)
- 43- Cx. (Cux.) torrentium Martini [Cx. (Cux.) vagans Wiedemann]
 Decens Subgroup
- 44- Cx. (Cux.) antennatus (Becker)
 Univittatus Subgroup (see Note 26)
- 45- *Cx.* (*Cux.*) perexiguus Theobald [*Cx.* (*Cux.*) univittatus Theobald] Theileri Subgroup
- 46- Cx. (Cux.) theileri Theobald
- 47- Cx. (Cux.) laticinctus Edwards

Simpsoni Subgroup

- 48- Cx. (Cux.) sinaiticus Kirkpatrick Sitiens Group Sitiens Subgroup
- 49- *Cx.* (*Cux.*) *sitiens* Wiedemann **Mimeticus Subgroup**
- 50- Cx. (Cux.) mimeticus Noe Vishnui Subgroup (see Note 27)
- 51- Cx. (Cux.) pseudovishnui Colless
- 52- Cx. (Cux.) tritaeniorhynchus Giles
 - [Cx. (Cux.) vishnui Theobald] Subgenus Maillotia Theoald
- 53- Cx. (Mai.) arbieeni Salem
- 54- Cx. (Mai.) deserticola Kirkpatrick
- 55- Cx. (Mai.) hortensis Ficalbi (see Note 28)
 - Subgenus Neoculex Dyar
 - [Cx. (Ncx.) apicalis Adams] (see Note 29)
 - [Cx. (Ncx.) impudicus Ficalbi] (see Note 30)
- 56- Cx. (Ncx.) territans Walker

Subgenus Oculeomyia Theobald

57- Cx. bitaeniorhynchus Giles (see Note 31)

Tribe Culisetini

- V) Genus *Culiseta* Felt
 - ${\bf Subgenus} \ Allotheobaldia \ {\bf Broelemann}$
- 58- Cs. (All.) longiareolata (Macquart) **Subgenus** Culicella Felt
- 59- Cs. (Cuc.) morsitans (Theobald) **Subgenus** Culiseta Felt
- 60- *Cs.* (*Cus.*) alaskaensis Ludlow (**see Note 32**) [*Cs. alaskaensis indica* (Edwards)]
- 61- Cs. (Cus.) annulata (Schrank) (see Note 33)
- 62- Cs. (Cus.) subochrea (Edwards) (see Note 33)

Tribe Mansoniini

- VI) Genus *Coquillettidia* Dyar Subgenus *Coquillettidia* Dyar 63- *Cq.* (*Coq.*) *richiardii* (Ficalbi) (see Note 34)
 - Tribe Uranotaeniini
- VII) Genus *Uranotaenia* Lynch Arribalzaga Subgenus *Pseudopictus* Theobald
- 64- Ur. (Pfc.) unguiculata Edwards (see Note 35)

NOTES

- 1. An. marteri has two subspecies: An. marteri marteri and An. marteri sogdianus Keshishian [Tajikistan (type locality)]. Only An. marteri sogdianus has been recorded in Iran (Shahgudian 1956, 1960). It seems that the validity of this subspecies is doubtful. Ribeiro et al. (1987) considered it as a synonym of An. marteri, but Glick (1992) treated it as a valid taxon.
- 2. The Claviger Complex has two species: *An. claviger* and *An. petragnani* Del Vecchio (Coluzzi 1962). The adult females of these species cannot be distinguished. It is not known whether the second species occurs in Iran.
- 3. The Maculipennis Group includes 12 species in the Palaearctic Region (Trari et al. 2004, Gordieev et al. 2005) in which eight of them have been reported in Iran. An. maculipennis, An. messeae, and An. sacharovi have been recorded based on both DNA sequence data and morphological characters, An. atroparvus and An. labranchiae based on DNA sequence data and An. melanoon based on egg pattern. There is only one reference to An. martinius in Iran, i.e. Glick (1992), but there is no formal record of this species in Iran and it is consequently not included in the checklist in this article. An. persiensis was described from this country based on DNA sequence data (Sedaghat et al. 2003). The specific name 'persiensis' is derived from Persia, the old name of Iran before 1933. Doosti et al. (2006) provided most of the literature on members of the Maculipennis Group in Iran. Sedaghat and Harbach (2005) did not mention An. atroparvus, An. labranchiae, and An. martinius in their checklist of Iranian Anopheles.
- 4. There are three species of the Hyrcanus Group in Iran. The old records of *An. nigerrimus* need to be verified. The taxon "mesopotamiae" was described as a variety of *An. sinensis* Wiedemann from Khorramshahr of Khuzistan Province in southwestern Iran. It is currently considered to be a synonym of *An. hyrcanus* (Knight and Stone 1977, Azari-Hamidian et al. 2006). *An. hyrcanus* was described from the southern shores of the Caspian Sea (Ramsdale 2001). The specific name 'hyrcanus' is derived from Hyrcania, the old name of the region in the southeast of the Caspian Sea littoral that includes Golestan and Mazandaran Provinces (Kitzmiller 1982).
- 5. An. apoci was described from specimens collected in Masjid-i-Solaiman, Khuzistan Province of southwestern Iran. The specific name 'apoci' is derived from the acronym for the Anglo Persian Oil Company (Marsh 1933). This

- species is recorded only in Iran and Iraq (Knight and Stone 1977). The adult females of *An. apoci* and *An. paltrinierii* Shidrawi and Gillies cannot be distinguished morphologically except by features of the cibarial armature (Shidrawi and Gillies 1987).
- 6. An. sergentii has two subspecies: An. sergentii sergentii and An. sergentii macmahoni Evans [Kenya (type locality)] (Knight and Stone 1977).
- 7. The Culicifacies Complex has five sibling species designated A, B, C, D, and E in the Oriental Region (Kar et al. 1999). *An. culicifacies* A was recorded in Iran based on cytotaxonomy (Zaim and Javaherian 1991). Dinparast-Djadid et al. (2000a) introduced a new species in this complex from Iran. Oshaghi et al. (2004c) verified the occurrence of *An. culicifacies* A and recognized species B based on PCR-RFLP analysis of the mitochondrial cytochrome c oxidase I gene (COI). However, presence of species B is doubtful, since later sequence analysis of the COI and ITS2 loci of the species B specimens were significantly different than those of the other species of the complex and may represent a new species (Oshaghi et al. 2006a, Oshaghi, personal communication).
- 8. Oshaghi et al. (2000) mentioned the possible occurrence of *An. fluviatilis* species S and T in Iran based on RAPD-PCR. Dinparast-Djadid et al. (2000b) reported two distinct species in this taxon in Iran using ITS2-PCR. Naddaf-Dezfouli et al. (2003) verified the presence of the species T in Iran based on ITS2 sequence. The *An. fluviatilis* complex probably includes four species (S, T, U, and V) in southern Asia. The former species Y is one of the ITS2 haplotypes of species T (with T1 and T2) and the former species X is synonym with species S. Also, species U may hybridize with T in some regions (Chen et al. 2006, Singh et al. 2006). Therefore, there are at least two sibling species (T and V) in Iran (Chen et al. 2006).
- 9. *An. stephensi* has three egg phenotypes: mysorensis, typical, and intermediate. They are natural variations and systematically considered infrasubspecific forms of *An. stephensi*. All of them are recorded in Iran (Sahabi et al. 1973 mysorensis, Oshaghi et al. 2006b all three forms).
- 10. Oshaghi et al. (2004b, 2006a, personal communication), based on sequence analysis of the mtDNA COI and rDNA ITS2, suggested that *An. superpictus* is a complex of species in Iran.
- 11. Shahgudian (1960) mentioned that the old records of *An. rhodesiensis rupicola* Lewis [Sudan (type locality)] in Iran might be based on misidentifications. Some records include Edwards (1921, Baluchistan), Christophers (1924), and Foote and Cook (1959). This subspecies is recorded in some other countries in southwestern Asia (Glick 1992).
- 12. There is only one record of *An. cinereus* in Iran by Foote and Cook (1959). Shahgudian (1960) and Sedaghat and Harbach (2005) did not mention it in their checklists of Iranian anophelines. This species is recorded from some other countries in southwestern Asia (Glick 1992).
- 13. An. turkhudi has two subspecies: An. turkhudi turkhudi and An. turkhudi telamali Saliternik and Theodor [Israel (type locality)] (Knight and Stone 1977). Validity of the

- second subspecies is in doubt (Glick 1992). Edwards (1921) described *persicus* as a variety of *An. turkhudi* in Iran. It is considered to be a synonym of *An. turkhudi* (Knight and Stone 1977).
- 14. The Subpictus Complex has four sibling species, A, B, C, and D, in India (Suguna et al. 1994). There were no recent reports of *An. subpictus s.l.* in Iran, but after about forty years, few specimens of *An. subpictus s.l.* were found in southeastern Iran (Oshaghi et al. 2004a). There is no information about the *An. subpictus* complex in the country.
- 15. Ae. vexans has three subspecies Ae. vexans vexans, Ae. vexans arabiensis (Patton) [Yemen (type locality)], and Ae. vexans nipponii (Theobald) [Japan (type locality)] (Knight and Stone, 1977, Reinert et al. 2004). There is no information about the subspecies of Ae. vexans in Iran. The occurrence of the second subspecies in southern Iran seems possible.
- 16. Ae. aegypti was reported by Barraud (1920) (as Stegomyia fasciata) in Khorramshahr (former Mohommerah) of Khuzistan Province, by Edwards (1921) (as Ae. argenteus), by Monchadskii (1951) (as Ae. aegypti), and Dow (1953) (as Ae. aegypti) in Bushehr, Bushehr Province of southern Iran. Also, there is an informal record of Ae. aegypti by Mofidi in Bushehr in the early 1950s (Zaim et al. 1984). This species has not been reported in Iran for more than 50 years, but it may possibly occur in southern Iran, especially in view of its recent record in Saudi Arabia (Miller et al. 2002). Zaim and Cranston (1986) did not mention it in their checklist. There are two subspecies in this species: Ae. aegypti aegypti and Ae. agypti formosus (Walker) [Sierra Leone (type locality)] (Knight and Stone 1977, Reinert et al. 2004).
- 17. Gutsevich et al. (1974) described a form or subspecies of *Oc. geniculatus* (as *Ae. geniculatus*), without a specific name, from northern Iran. Minar believes that *Oc. geniculatus* found in Guilan Province, northern Iran, belongs to this form or subspecies (Azari-Hamidian et al. 2002, personal communication).
- 18. Danilov (1978) transferred *Oc. versicolor* (as *Ae. versicolor*) from the previous subgenus *Ochlerotatus* to the previous subgenus *Finlaya* of genus *Aedes* and recorded it in the Azerbaijan Republic (former Azerbaijan SSR) near the Iranian border and noted its possible occurrence in Iran.
- 19. McIntosh (1973) reported *Oc. chelli* Edwards (as *Ae. chelli*) in Jask, Hormozgan Province of southern Iran and illustrated its male genitalia based on Iranian specimens. There are no other references about this species in Iran. Zaim and Cranston (1986) did not mention it in their checklist
- 20. Oc. caspius has two subspecies: Oc. caspius caspius and Oc. caspius meirai Ribeiro, Ramos, Capela and Pires [Portugal (type locality)] and a variety: Oc. caspius var. hargreavesi (Edwards) [Italy (type locality)] (Knight and Stone 1977, Reinert et al. 2004). Also, two sibling species A and B are recorded in the Oc. caspius complex (Cianchi et al. 1980). Minar (1981) noted that the specimens that he studied from Iran showed typical characters. There is no more information about different forms of this species in Iran.

- 21. Oc. dorsalis had been reported by Barraud (1920) in Ashar, Khuzistan Province of southwestern Iran and by Kalandadze and Kaviladze (1947) (as Ae. caspius dorsalis) in different locations of East and West Azerbaijan Provinces, northwestern Iran. There are no other records of this species in Iran. Zaim and Cranston (1986) did not mention it in their checklist.
- 22. Oc. pulcritarsis has two subspecies: Oc. pulcritarsis pulcritarsis and Oc. pulcritarsis asiaticus (Edwards) [Pakistan (type locality)] (Knight and Stone 1977, Reinert et al. 2004). Monchadskii (1951) noted the occurrence of both subspecies (as subspecies of Ae. pulcritarsis) in Iran. Minar (1974) reported Oc. pulcritarsis pulcritarsis (as Ae. pulcritarsis pulcritarsis) in Mazandaran Province, northern Iran. Also, Oc. pulcritarsis is mentioned as a species complex that includes: Oc. pulcritarsis and Oc. berlandi. Only Gutsevich et al. (1974) noted the occurrence of the second species (as a variety of Oc. pulcritarsis) in Iran. There is no other information about this species and Zaim and Cranston (1986) did not mention it in their checklist.
- 23. The *Oc. detritus* complex includes two species: *Oc. detritus* and *Oc. coluzzi* (Rioux, Guilvard and Pasteur) (Rioux et al. 1998). There is no information about the second species in Iran.
- 24. *Cx. modestus* has two subspecies: *Cx. modestus modestus* and *Cx. modestus inatomii* Kamimura and Wada [Japan (type locality)] (Knight and Stone 1977).
- 25. Lotfi (1970, 1976) recorded *Cx. torrentium* and *Cx. vegans* in Iran based on unreliable characters in the larval stage. These two species cannot be distinguished from members of the *Cx. pipiens* complex with certainty based on these characters. Zaim and Cranston (1986) listed only *Cx. torrentium* in their checklist and Harbach (1988) mentioned that the records of these species in Iran are doubtful. Danilov (1975) reported *Cx. torrentium* from Rasht in northern Iran. Both physiological and behavioral forms of *Cx. pipiens*, the nominotypical and *molestus* forms, are recorded in Iran (Lotfi 1970, 1973, 1976, Amirkhanian 1974, Zaim and Cranston 1986).
- 26. The old records of *Cx. univittatus* in southwestern Asia, and in Iran by Gutsevich (1943), Monchadskii (1951), Lotfi (1970, 1973, 1976), and Zaim et al. (1985), are considered to refer to *Cx. perexiguus*. The former species is an Afrotropical one that occurs only in Yemen Republic in southwestern Asia (Harbach 1988). Recently, Mahmoud-Asl (1989) mentioned some specimens from Hormozgan Province, southern Iran, that show morphological characters of *Cx. univittatus*.
- 27. The old records of *Cx. vishnui* in southwestern Asia and in Iran by Gutsevich (1943), Monchadskii (1951), and Lotfi (1970, 1973, 1976) are considered to refer to *Cx. pseudovishnui* (Zaim and Cranston 1984, Harbach 1988). However, based on the record of the first species in Pakistan, it seems that *Cx. vishnui* may occur in southeastern Iran.
- 28. *Cx. hortensis* has two subspecies: *Cx. hortensis hortensis* and *Cx. hortensis maderensis* Mattingly [Portugal (type locality)] (Knight and Stone 1977).
- 29. The old records of Cx. apicalis in the Old World,

- including Iran, by Gutsevich (1943) were misidentifications that refer to the Holarctic *Cx. territans*.
- 30. *Cx. impudicus* was recorded in Iran only by Lotfi (1970, 1973, 1976). Zaim and Cranston (1986) did not mention it in their checklist of Iranian Culicinae.
- 31. *Oculeomyia* was reinstated as a subgenus of *Culex* for the species belonging to the Bitaeniorhynchus Subgroup (Tanaka 2004).
- 32. *Cs. alaskaensis* has two subspecies: *Cs. alaskaensis alaskaensis* and *Cs. alaskaensis indica* (Edwards) [India (type locality)] (Knight and Stone 1977). Maslov (1967) recorded *Cs. alaskaensis indica* in Iran. Zaim et al. (1986) and Zaim and Cranston (1986) mentioned *Cs. alaskaensis* as a new record for Iran without any information at the subspecies level. There is little information about this species in Iran (Azari-Hamidian 2005).
- 33. Maslov (1967) and Zaim et al. (1986) reported *Cs. subochrea* (as subspecies of *Cs. annulata*) in Iran. Zaim and Cranston (1986) mentioned *Cs. annulata* in their checklist and *Cs. subochrea* in their keys. Minar (1981) and Azari-Hamidian (2005) found *Cs. annulata* in northern Iran and Guilan Province, respectively. The taxonomy and distribution of these two species need more investigation in Iran (Azari-Hamidian 2005).
- 34. Zaim et al. (1986) and Zaim and Cranston (1986) did not find *Cq. richiardii*, which was previously recorded in Iran by Gutsevich (1943), but noted a possible new species of *Coquillettidia* from Marivan, Kurdistan Province of western Iran. There is one female of *Coquillettidia* in the Medical Arthropod Museum in the School of Public Health and Institute of Public Health Research, Tehran University of Medical Sciences from Marivan without any other information on its label. Examination of this specimen revealed that it resembles specimens of *Cq. richiardii* from northern Iran (Azari-Hamidian et al. 2004).
- 35. *Ur. unguiculata* has two subspecies: *Ur. unguiculata unguiculata* and *Ur. unguiculata pefflyi* Stone [Saudi Arabia (type locality)] (Knight and Stone 1977). Zaim and Cranston (1986) noted the presence of *Ur. unguiculata unguiculata* in Iran. The occurrence of the second subspecies seems to be possible in southern Iran.

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