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### Occurrence of *Aedes (Finlaya) gilli* Barraud in Sri Lanka: A new record

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The occurrence of *Aedes (Finlaya) gilli* in Sri Lanka is reported by the collection of 08 larval and 01 female specimens in January 2008 at Semenariyawatta, Ampitiya in the Kandy district of Sri Lanka. In an *Aedes* mosquito systematics study, mosquito larval collections were carried out in potential breeding habitats of *Aedes* mosquitoes in Sri Lanka. The larvae and the emerged adults were identified using *Aedes* larval and adult identification keys by Barraud (1934). During this study, 08 larvae and 01 adult female specimen of *Aedes (Finlaya) gilli* was identified. Nomenclature and chaetotaxy used for adult and larvae follow Huang (1972), and Knight and Laffoon (1971). Characters of larvae: (1) 5C and 6C are long and single, about 2 ½ times length of head, (2) 7C is 2 branched, (3) mouth brush hairs are simple, (4) antennae are about 12 times length of width, (5) antennal shaft is with few fine specules, (6) 1A is single and attached between 1/2 - 2/3 of length from base, (7) comb is with 26 fringed teeth in a patch, (8) siphon is 4 - 5 times length of diameter at base, (9) 1S is with 6 fine branches attached some distance beyond pecten, (10) pecten is with 24 - 28 teeth with basal lateral denticles, (11) 1X is with 3 fine short branches, (12) 2X is with 6 branches (13) 3X is single and long (14) 4X is with 10 hairs, each divided into a number of branches (15) 3 pairs of pre cratal hairs are present (16) dorsal and ventral anal papillae are long and pointed and the ventral pair is about ½ the length of dorsal pair. Adult characters: (1) anterior half of mesonotum is entirely covered with pale golden scales, (2) wings are dark scaled, (3) tibiae of legs are dark brown, pale at base and streaked with pale scales posteriorly (4) tarsal segments 1 and 2 of the fore and mid legs are with basal pale rings while the first 3 tarsal segments of hind legs are with wider pale rings, (5) abdominal segments 2 - 6 are with narrow basal pale bands and basal lateral silvery patches and (6) sternites are pale with apical dark bands. These characters agree with the key larval and adult characters of *Aedes (Finlaya) gilli* by Barraud (1934). Since *Aedes (Finlaya) gilli* has not been reported previously in Sri Lanka, it is a new record. *Aedes (Finlaya) gilli* is not a known vector of human diseases. However, identification of this species is necessary as this species shares the habitats (tree holes) with *Ae. albopictus* (an important vector of dengue and dengue haemorrhagic fever in Sri Lanka), *Ae. krombinnii* and *Ae. novalbopictus*.

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