
This study was conducted to survey larval breeding habitats and larval abundance during the summer period covering five different geographical areas of Thailand. Result from the study indicated that *Aedes albopictus* is restricted to the remote area of the south. Broken cans and plastic containers are considered the major breeding sites of *Aedes* larval. Container index (CI), house index (HI), and Breteau index (BI) were measured. BI and CI values from the central part were comparatively higher than those from the other areas. It is concluded that drought could not limit the survival process of *Aedes albopictus* mosquitoes.

In addition, isozyme frequencies in six wild-caught populations of *Ae. albopictus* (Skuse) from various parts of Thailand were compared using starch gel electrophoresis. Four populations were sampled from the south of the country, one from the Island (Samui) and three from the mainland. The remaining two populations were obtained from the central (Bangkok) and the north (Tak) Thailand. There were large differences in the allele frequencies at two of 22 loci, Glutamate oxaloacetate transaminase-2 (*Got-2*) and Hexokinase-1 (*Hk-1*). *Got-2* (allele 100) was completely absent from Bangkok population, whereas it was observed in high frequencies in all other populations. The Bangkok population showed the highest percent polymorphic loci (63.6%), whereas the population from Tak demonstrated the smallest percent of polymorphic loci (18.2%).

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Student's signature

Thesis Advisor's signature

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