On some palearctic Hemiptera.

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1. *Rhyparochromus arenicolor* BERGROTH 1919 = *Hyalocoris pilicornis* JAK. 1874 (*Het., Lygaeidae*).

In 1953 (LINNAVUORI, 1953, p. 161) I redescribed the species *Rhyparochromus arenicolor* BERGR. I have now studied 1 ♀ of *Hyalocoris pilicornis* in coll. O. M. REUTER and established these species to be identical.

2. *Araeopus orientalis* n. sp. (*Hom., Araeopidae*).

♂ f. macr.: As *A. crassicornis* PNZ. but frontoclypeus longer and narrower, 1st antennal joint distinctly longer, stylus (fig. 1 H) much broader, the longer, straight appendage of the anal tube with sharp teeth (fig. 1 A), penis (fig. 1 C, E, G) shorter, much less dilated at the apical part and with dissimilarly shaped rows of teeth.

♀ f. brach.: As *A. crassicornis* PNZ. but with the same differences in the head, elytrae pale with no distinct markings, scale at the base of the genital segment triangular, about as in *D. inermis* RIB., very small, only the apex being scarcely visible.

Locality of find: Kopet-Dagh, Turkestan, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (Ahnger).

Type ♂ in the Zool. Mus. of Helsinki University, allotype ♀ in my collection.

3. *Cicadula persimilis* EDW. and *C. quinquenotata* BOH. (*Hom., Cicadellidae*).

BEIRNE and YOUNG (1953, p. 224) have synonymised *C. persimilis* EDW. with *C. 5-notata* BOH. *C. persimilis* is, however, a good species. The species may be distinguishedin most cases even externally, *C. persimilis* being smaller, the vertex having 4 large black spots, while *C. 5-notata* is usually bigger, the dark markings of the vertex being much reduced. Also the penis is dissimilar, the basal part being broader and the apical appendages longer in *persimilis* (illustrations e.g. in OSSIANNILSSON 1947, p. 239 and 245). In addition the species have a dissimilar biology, *C. persimilis* living in drier meadows often near cultivated places, and *C. 5-notata* in wet, open tall-sedge bogs.

4. *Circulifer zygophylli* LINDBERG 1953 = *C. tenellus* BAKER 1896 (*Hom., Cicadellidae*).

C. zygophylli LINDB., described from the Canary Islands, is apparently identical with *C. tenellus* BAK., the illustrations of the genitalia being similar to those of *C. tenellus* published by YOUNG and FRAZIER 1954, p. 32.

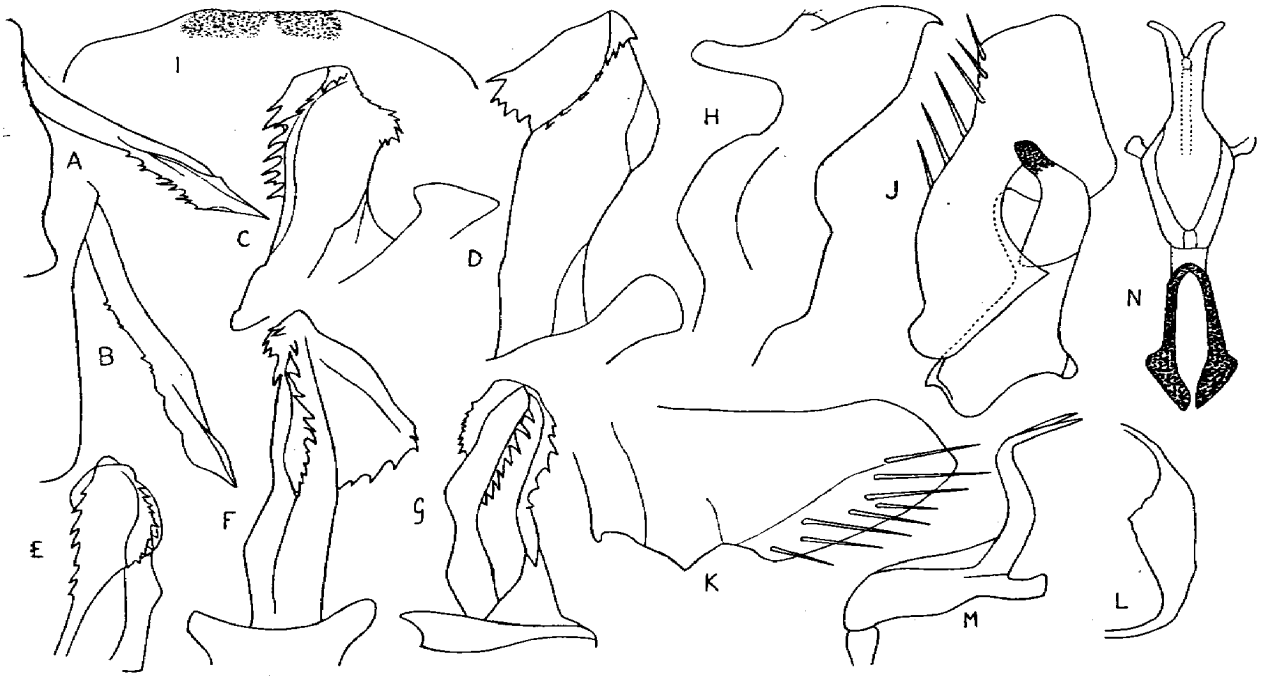

Fig. 1. *Araeopus orientalis* n. sp. A longer appendage of the anal tube, C penis from the side, E same, dorsal aspect, G same, ventral aspect, H stylus. – *A. crassicornis* PNZ. B longer appendage of the anal tube, D penis from the side, F same, dorsal aspect. – *Jassargus melillensis* n. sp. I 7th ventral segment (♀), J plate and stylus, K side lobe of the pygophor, L apex of the same, caudal aspect, M penis from the side, N same and connective, ventral aspect. – Orig.

5. *Circulifer ruscinonensis* RIBAUT 1952 = *C. dubiosus* MATSUMURA 1908. (*Hom., Cicadellidae*).

C. ruscinonensis RIB., described from the Eastern Pyrenees, seems to be identical with *C. dubiosus* MATS. if compared with illustrations in YOUNG and FRAZIER op. c., p. 36.

6. *Jassargus melillensis* n. sp. (*Hom., Cicadellidae*).

Length 2.5 – 3.5 mm. Elytrae much shorter than (f. brach.) or as long as (f. macr.) the abdomen. Pale yellow-brown. Frons with paired black transverse stripes. Ocellae red, eyes reddish grey, vertex with the following markings: coronal suture black, apex with two triangular brown spots and behind them a broad longitudinal dark brown band bordering the eye. Pronotum and scutellum with only indistinct brownish shadows. Elytrae very scantily marked, veins surrounded by broken dark brown stripes. Legs yellow-brown, hind thighs ± dark brown.

Genitalia: Posterior margin of the side lobe of the pygophor turned medially, no appendages (fig. 1 K, L), plate and stylus as in fig. 1 J, penis as in fig. 1 M, N, gonopore on the dorsal surface. 7th ventral segment of the female as in fig. 1 L.

Locality of find: Rostrogordo, Melilla, Spanish Morocco 17. IV. 1954 11 spp. f. brach., 1 ♀ f. macr. on *Graminaceae* (PARDO ALCAIDE).

Types in my collection.

Literature: BEIRNE, B. & YOUNG, D. A. 1953: The North American Species of Cicadula (Homoptera: Cicadellidae). Canad. Entomol. LXXXV, p. 215 – 226. – BERGROTH, E. 1919. Neue oder wenig bekannte Heteropteren. Arch. Naturgesch. A, LXXXIII, 2: 5. – LINDBERG, H. 1953. Hemiptera Insularum Canariensium. Soc. Scient. Fenn., Comm. Biol. XIV, 1. – LINNAVUORI, R. 1953. A Palearctic Heteropterous material collected by J. Sahlberg and U. Saalas. Ann. Ent. Fenn. 19, p. 147 – 167. – MATSUMURA, S. 1908. Neue Cicadinen aus Europa und Mittelmeergebiet. Journ. Coll. Sci. Imp. Univ. Tokyo XXII, 6. – OSSIANNILSSON, F. 1947. Stritar. Homoptera Auchenorrhyncha II. Svensk Insektfauna 37. – RIBAUT, H. 1952. Homoptérés Auchenorhynques. II. (Jassidae). Faune de France 57. – YOUNG, D. A. & FRAZIER, N. 1954. A study of the leafhoppergenus Circulifer Zakhvatkin (Homoptera, Cicadellidae). Hilgardia 23, p. 26 – 52.

Oviposition of the Lesser Clover Leaf Weevil, Phytonomus nigrirostris Fabr. (Col., Curculionidae).

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The lesser clover leaf weevil is among the most important of the pests of leguminous grassland plants in Finland. It has been encountered as far north as northern Savo and Ostrobothnia, and it has evidently spread considerably with increasing clover cultivation (MARKKULA 1955). Its host plants are numerous species of the Leguminosae group, though it is particularly adapted to live on red clover.

Investigations have been made in various countries, but the biology of the lesser clover leaf weevil is still incompletely known. The Agricultural Research Centre's Department of Pest Investigation has made numerous observations on the habits of the species. Detailed studies of its biology were started by the Department in 1953. In 1954 the present authors devoted special attention to its oviposition.

The observations on the oviposition of the species were made at Tikkurila in the insectarium of the Department of Pest Investigation and on the clover fields of the Agricultural Research Centre. Detailed studies were carried out in the insectarium, where the conditions are very nearly the same as in the open air (cf. MARKKULA 1953 p. 6). The results reported below are based in the main on insectarium experiments. Supplementary observations were made in the field.