

***Aphis citricola* van der Goot, 1912, replaces *Aphis spiraecola* Patch, 1914
(Homoptera, Aphididae)**

by

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Van der Goot (1917) listed his *Aphis citricola* van der Goot, 1912 as a synonym of *Aphis tavaresi* del Guercio, 1908. It is generally accepted, and my examination of the type material confirmed this, that *Aphis tavaresi* is a synonym of *Myzus citricidus* Kirkaldy, 1907, later transferred to *Toxoptera* Koch. Along these lines, *Aphis citricola* van der Goot is generally quoted as a synonym of *Toxoptera citricidus* (Kirkaldy).

Toxoptera citricidus (Kirkaldy) is a very dangerous pest of *Citrus*, because it is the most efficient vector of the Tristeza or Quick Decline virus of *Citrus*. Though *Aphis citricola* was described as coming from Chile, *Toxoptera citricidus* has not recently been found in Chile, though it occurs in Argentina and Brazil. That made me look up the original description of *Aphis citricola*. This could not possibly relate to *Toxoptera citricidus*.

The original material of *Aphis citricola* still exists, and through the kind help of Dr. H. Strümpel of the Zoological Museum, Hamburg, I could make preparations. As I suspected, it is the species which is now commonly known as *Aphis spiraecola* Patch, 1914. This is also a vector of Tristeza or Quick Decline virus, but a not very efficient one. It lives on a multitude of plants, has recently invaded West Africa, and is now known from all continents. It was once found in large colonies on potted *Crocus* in a room in Wageningen, Netherlands. The florist from whom the plants had been bought, sometimes imported plants from Southern Europe. But a thorough inspection of his premises immediately after discovery of the aphids did not give a clue to the way the aphids got to the Netherlands.

There is no good reason for suppressing *Aphis citricola* van der Goot. The description is clear, and original material is available. A lectotype has been selected and mounted, as well as a number of paralectotypes.

In the tube with specimens there are two labels, 1: Oranienbaum / R. Paissler leg. / Westküste Süd-Amerikas/? Chili / d.e.d. 23-IV-1904; 2: (in P. van der Goot's handwriting) *Aphis citricola* n.sp. / van der Goot 25/7 1912. The holotype is an apterous viviparous female, labelled: Left, *Aphis citricola* van der Goot, apt. viv. fem., holotype, det. P. van der Goot. Right, Oranienbaum, R. Paissler leg., Westküste Süd-Amerikas, ?Chili, d.e.d. 23-IV-1904. Paralectotypes, apterous and alate viviparous females, all somewhat damaged, are labelled similarly. Material in alcohol, the holotype, and nearly all paralectotypes were returned to the Zoologisches Institut und Zoologisches Museum, Universität Hamburg, except some paralectotypes deposited in the author's collection.

REFERENCES

- GOOT, P. VAN DER, 1912. Über einige wahrscheinlich neue Blattlausarten aus der Sammlung des Naturhistorischen Museums in Hamburg. *Mitt. naturh. Mus.* 29: 273—284.
- Goot, P. van der, 1917. Zur Kenntnis Blattläuse Java's. *Contrib. Fne Indes Néerland.* 1 (3): 1—301.

COLEOPHORA TRIFOLII CURTIS (LEP., COLEOPHORIDAE). Het oudste uit Nederland bekende exemplaar blijkt niet dat van Scholten te zijn (zie *Ent. Ber., Amst.* 34 : 214, 1974). In *Natuurh. Maandbl.* 32 : 71, 1943, vermeldde Doets en Vári de soort reeds als nieuw voor de fauna (hier onder de naam *Eupista frischella* L.), gebaseerd op een ♀ gevangen door W. H. J. van der Beek te Bussum op 19.VI.1917 en dat zich toen in de collectie-Vári bevond. Blijkbaar was Doets deze publicatie vergeten, toen hij de soort in 1949 weer als nieuw voor de fauna vermeldde.

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