

Further work showed that *Aphis triglochinis* Theob. has more secondary host plants than only *Triglochlin maritima* L., *Rorippa silvestris* and the two mentioned *Barbarea* spp. In a nearly dry ditch this species was also found heavily infesting *Myosotis palustris* L. Transfers to *Rorippa silvestris* easily succeeded. But also a pickled sample of an *Aphis* which heavily infested cultivated *Anemone coronaria* L. ("Anemones de Caen") has to be referred to this species. On the other hand this *Aphis*, which as secondary hosts accepts such non-related plant families as Cruciferae, Scheuchzeriaceae³⁾, Boraginaceae and Ranunculaceae, apparently discriminates between *Rorippa silvestris*, *R. amphibia* Bess. and *R. islandica* Borb. In situations where these species occurred together, only the first was infested, although all three *Rorippa* species were inhabited by *Aphis nasturtii* Kltb. and *Lipaphis erysimi* (Kltb.) which also attack the two mentioned *Barbarea* spp.

Aphis pertinax H.R.L., a small species infesting various *Drosera* spp., in many respects resembles *Aphis triglochinis* Theob. But all attempts to infest *Drosera rotundifolia* L. in various stages of development with specimens from *Myosotis palustris* and *Rorippa silvestris* failed.

It is remarkable that no records of *Aphis triglochinis* from *Ribes* are available from the Netherlands, where for the last 10 years the aphid has been quite common on its secondary host plants. Most probably it has been confused with *Aphis schneideri* Börner which is often very common on Currants. The differences in colour when the colonies are green are relatively small and the differences in reactions of Currant not very conspicuous.

Aphis schneideri curls the leaves and shortens the internodes so strongly that mostly the aphids themselves inside the leaf-nest can not be seen from the outside. *Aphis triglochinis*, however, on *Ribes* curls the leaves somewhat and may kill them, but does not or hardly shorten the internodes. Therefore its colonies are easily visible on the young shoots, leaf stalks and underside of leaves.

References

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³⁾ *Triglochlin* L. is mostly placed in Scheuchzeriaceae, sometimes in Juncaginaceae or Potamogetonaceae.

Nogmaals *Rhipicephalus sanguineus sanguineus* (Latreille) (Acari). Naar aanleiding van de eerste vondst, in Dordrecht, van deze vooral bij de hond parasiterende teek schreef ik in *Ent. Ber.* 22 : 213 (1962), dat het te hopen was, dat het bij deze vermelding zou blijven, gezien het feit dat het een uiterst moeilijk te bestrijden soort betreft. Helaas is deze hoop niet bewaarheid geworden. Van collega W. J. KRAAN ontving ik exemplaren van deze teek, nu afkomstig uit een huis in Amersfoort, waar zij vooral gevonden werden in de buurt van de hondemand. Een eventueel contact met het buitenland of met het vorige geval kon niet vastgesteld worden.

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