

Table I. Numbers of alate aphids caught per 6 yellow Moericke traps per week in 1958.

Anna Paulownapolder			Wieringermeerpolder	
<i>M. certus</i>	<i>M. persicae</i>	week	<i>M. certus</i>	<i>M. persicae</i>
8	5	30/6—5/7	17	4
22	40	6/7—12/7	134	28
143	211	13/7—19/7	39	77
50	741	20/7—26/7	72	85
X	X	27/7—2/8	37	72
X	X	4/8—8/8	0	4

With the vast numbers of *Myzus* that had to be examined immediately after arrival it would have been impossible to examine the chaetotaxy of the last rostral segment of each specimen. It is now possible to distinguish *Myzus certus* as alatae from *M. persicae* with a pocket lens. The ventral spots on the abdomen in *Myzus certus* are much more pronounced and they generally occur in an uninterrupted row. The animals are generally darker pigmented so that also the wing venation usually is heavier. The processus terminalis is generally slightly shorter than that in *M. persicae*, the siphunculi are slightly more swollen. With the microscope one rather frequently finds rhinaria also on the IVth antennal segment, often only on one side. But the macroscopical differences are gradual ones and it requires years of training before one can distinguish every single specimen of the two species with a pocket lens.

The species provided an interesting problem. It appears that the predator-parasite complex of *Myzus certus* is about the same as that of *M. persicae*. Therefore, the earlier developing *Myzus certus* may attract and build up a predator-parasite store in the potato fields which later may attack the then appearing *M. persicae*. This problem requires further investigation of a quantitative nature.

From trapping results over 7 years in which annually between 50,000—150,000 *Myzus persicae* were caught and examined it appears that *Myzus (Nectarosiphon) ajugae* was not caught or not recognized and that annually 0—8 *Myzus (Nectarosiphon) myosotidis* which can fairly easily be recognized, turn up. Distinguishing these species is, therefore, of no importance with respect to aphid warnings.

References

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Eulype hastate L. (Lep., Geom.). In de avond van 1 juni 1958 ving ik in het centrum van Amsterdam een vlinder vanaf de bovenkant van een helderverlicht etalageraam. Het dier viel mij al bijzonder op door de fel zwart-witte tekening. Later bleek mij tot mijn verbazing, dat het een kersvers vrouwtje van *Eulype bastata* L. was, welke soort bekend is uit bossen met ondergroei van bosbessen.

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