

Vogels weten de larven en poppen uitstekend te vinden en pikken de schors kapot om ze te bemachtigen; hierdoor wordt voor allerlei ongunstige invloeden de weg gebaad. Tevens laten de lege larvenkamers in de takken donkere putjes na, die na het schillen duidelijk tot uiting komen en de wilgentenen ontsieren.

Het was niet mogelijk om meer muggen uit het meegenomen materiaal op te kweken. Waarschijnlijk vond dit zijn oorzaak in het feit, dat de larven zwaar geparasiteerd bleken door kleine sluipwespjes, vermoedelijk Chalcididen en Proctotrupiden; in het kweekglas kwamen tenminste zeer veel van deze insecten uit de takjes te voorschijn.

Literatuur

- BARNES, H. F., 1935, On the Gall Midges injurious to the cultivation of Willows. II. The so-called "shot hole" gall midges (*Rhabdophaga* spp.), Ann. Appl. Biol., 22 (1): 86—105.
 —————, 1949, Gall Midges of Economic Importance, 6, „Miscellaneous Crops”, pp. 49—52.

Summary

1. Larvae of *Rhabdophaga triandraperda* Barnes, a so-called "shot hole" midge, caused damage on stubs, stems and branches of *Salix amygdalina* L. near Jaarsveld (prov. of Utrecht) in 1952.

2. Eggs, full-grown larvae, pupae and empty pupal skins were found on April 25th 1952. From this the conclusion was drawn that the midges emerge during a long period and that this species is single brooded. It has been observed that the females often lay their eggs in the exit holes.

3. Experiments showed, that females, hatched from infested branches on May 1st and 4th 1952, did not oviposit on *Salix alba* L. under laboratory conditions. Eggs, laid on branches of *S. amygdalina*, were put in branches of *Salix alba* L.; they hatched, but the larvae died.

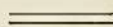
4. The most important literature concerning this "shot hole" midge and its allied species has been recorded. In this literature interesting notes on morphology, biology and control measures are to be found; also keys have been drawn up for the identification of the midges using host plants, larval, pupal and adult female characters.

5. The original description of *R. triandraperda* by BARNES has been given in this paper to facilitate the identification of this midge.

6. The writer was not very successful in breeding midges from infested material, but observed that a big number of Hymenopterous parasites appeared in the lamp glasses in which this material had been placed.

7. The writer is indebted to Dr. H. F. BARNES for his identification of this species, which had not previously been recorded for the Netherlands.

Entomologisch Laboratorium van het I.P.O., Mauritskade 59a, Amsterdam O., Februari 1953.



Formica exsecta Nyl. Op 26 Mei vond ik bij Heino in Overijssel enige nesten van *Formica exsecta* Nyl. Het belang van deze vondst ligt hierin, dat de Z.O.-grens van deze boreaal-montane soort in de vlakte iets nader gepreciseerd is. Reeds zijn vele vindplaatsen benoorden de Overijsselse Vecht en van de Veluwe en het Gooi bekend. In oostelijk Overijssel schijnt deze soort al niet meer voor te komen.

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