

them are congeneric. We provide below a list of all names for which new combinations are formed in *Megalopsallus*.

Some species which are clearly congeneric with *stigmosa* have often been placed in other genera. We have transferred all of those of which we are aware.

In the Holarctic there are *Artemisia*-feeding species placed in other genera of Phylinae (e.g. species placed in *Phyllopiidea* Knight) as well as in other subfamilies of Miridae. Critical examination of these species indicates that although the host preference of *Europiella* spp. is helpful in beginning to establish a basis for their generic identity, it is often only with examination of the male genitalia that generic placement and specific identity can be determined with certainty.

We have organized most of our treatment on geographical grounds, because the pertinent literature is organized on that basis.

IDENTITY AND SYNONYMY OF
EUROPIELLA ALBIPENNIS AND TWO
RELATED SPECIES

Three closely related species of *Europiella* are widely distributed in the Palearctic, two of these also occurring in the Nearctic. No other species of the genus are Holarctic. All three of these species have been identified by various authors as *Plagiognathus albipennis*. We found that these taxa are reliably distinguished from one another by the form of the vesical appendages as seen in dorsal view (e.g. Figs. 15–17). The size and color are highly variable, but in some regions the species can be recognized by external appearance.

Europiella albipennis (Fallén),
NEW COMBINATION
Fig. 16

Phytocoris albipennis Fallén 1829: 107 (n. sp., desc.).
Agalliaestes albipennis: Fieber 1861: 311 (key); Puton 1873: 25 (syn.).

Agalliaestes tibialis Fieber 1864: 228 (n. sp., desc.).
Agalliaestes lanuginosus Jakovlev 1875: 172 (n. sp., desc.).
Plagiognathus albipennis var. *tibialis*: Jakovlev 1877: 279 (syn.).
Plagiognathus albipennis: Reuter 1878: 175 (part; descr., variability, syn.).
Plagiognathus collinus Wagner 1941: 249 (n. sp., desc., figs.). NEW SYNONYMY.
Plagiognathus arenicola Wagner 1941: 252 (n. sp., desc., figs.). NEW SYNONYMY.
Plagiognathus (Poliopterus) collinus: Wagner 1952a: 197 (key, desc., figs.).
Plagiognathus (Poliopterus) arenicola: Wagner 1952a: 197 (key, desc., figs.); Wagner and Weber 1964: 413 (key, desc., figs.); Wagner 1975: 35 (key, desc., figs.).
Plagiognathus (Poliopterus) lanuginosus: Josifov 1974: 14, 20 (restored from synonymy, list, host); Wagner 1975: 34 (key, desc., figs.).

Distribution.—From southernmost Sweden, southeastern Finland, and Leningrad Province, Russia, at least to Bulgaria and from France east at least as far as East Kazakhstan.

Hosts.—Living exclusively on *Artemisia campestris* in Northern Europe; records of *Plagiognathus lanuginosus* from *A. maritima* in southern Europe probably refer to *E. decolor*.

Notes.—In this species the dark spots on the hind tibia are usually larger than in related species and the venter is black in both sexes, even though the dorsum may be pale. The apex of the vesica is shown in Fig. 16.

Fallén (1829) described *Phytocoris albipennis* from four specimens, including male(s) and female(s), all collected by Zetterstedt in July. Type locality: Sweden, Skåne Prov. (Scania), Esperöd. Extant material qualifying as syntypes is present only in the collection of Fallén, not in the collection of Zetterstedt, both collections deposited in the Zoological Museum, Lund University. It consists of one male labelled "*P. albipennis*