

Plagiognathus solani Matsumura 1917: 432 (n. sp., desc.). NEW SYNONYMY.

Plagiognathus albipennis var. *obscura* Sahlberg 1920: 167 (n. var., desc.). NEW SYNONYMY.

Plagiognathus albipennis (not Fallén 1829): Wagner 1941: 248 (desc., figs.).

Plagiognathus (Poliopterus) albipennis (not Fallén 1829): Wagner 1952a: 198 (key, desc., figs.); Kerzhner 1964: 761 (key, figs.); Kerzhner 1988a: 853 (key, figs.); Li and Zheng 1991: 90 (key, dist., figs.).

Plagiognathus (Poliopterus) gracilis Wagner 1956b: 74 (n. sp., desc., figs.). NEW SYNONYMY.

Distribution.—This species is widely distributed in the Palearctic, in the north to Scandinavia and Chukotka. Our examination of collections from Canada and the Western United States indicates that although this species has not previously been recorded from North America, it ranges from Alaska south to montane areas of the northwestern United States (detailed locality records to be published separately).

Host.—Palearctic hosts include *Artemisia vulgaris*, the related *A. montana*, and *A. rubripes*, as well as other species. The only known Nearctic host is *Artemisia ludoviciana*.

Notes.—This is the most common species of *Europiella* in the Palearctic. Wagner (1941) designated a neotype for what he considered to be *Plagiognathus albipennis*. But because Wagner misidentified the species under discussion as *Phytocoris albipennis* Fallén, his neotype(s) belongs to another species, the oldest available name for which appears to *Capsus artemisiae* Becker.

Capsus artemisiae was described from specimens collected by Becker in 1862 at Sarepta in southern Russia, from a plant he identified as *Artemisia fragrans*. This plant species does not grow in the Lower Volga region, so probably Becker collected from another species of *Artemisia*. In the Zoological Institute, St. Petersburg, there are six specimens which were received from Beck-

er: three females (received in 1866), two males (1872), and one female (1874); one additional male collected by Becker was received with the Jakovlev collection. All males belong to *artemisiae* (Becker) (*albipennis* sensu Wagner). The male bearing the number 13737 is designated here as lectotype. In the Naturhistorisches Museum Wien, there are two males received from Becker in 1870 and one female received in 1869. They were examined by Reuter. One male belongs to *artemisiae*, the other to *albipennis*.

Plagiognathus solani Matsumura was described from Sakhalin and Hokkaido. The name was synonymized with *albipennis* sensu Wagner by Miyamoto (1977) and should put in synonymy with *artemisiae* (Becker). Also the varietal name *obscura* (Sahlberg) given to dark specimens from Finland should be placed here in synonymy.

Plagiognathus gracilis was described from Austria and Croatia. The type series was examined by us and paratypes dissected for study of the male genitalia, indicating that *gracilis* is a junior synonym.

NEARCTIC SPECIES

Europiella angulata (Uhler)

Maurodactylus angulatus Uhler 1895: 53 (n. sp., desc.).

Europiella angulata: Knight 1968: 41 (n. comb., disc., dist., host).

Europiella yampae Knight 1968: 43 (n. sp., desc., host). NEW SYNONYMY.

Distribution.—Montane western United States.

Hosts.—*Artemisia arbustorum*, *A. dracuncululus*, *A. ludoviciana*, *A. tridentata* (Asteraceae).

Notes.—Uhler (1895) mentioned having examined "Only one specimen . . . a male . . ." [of *angulatus*]. The specimen here recognized as the holotype of *angulata*, in the USNM, fits Uhler's original description, and bears the additional label "*Maurodactylus angulatus* Uhl."

Examination of the male genitalia of the