

*Chrysothamnus nauseosus*, *C. parryi*, *C. viscidiflorus*, *C. sp.* (Asteraceae).

Notes.—Uhler (1895) described *consors* on the basis of “one specimen, a male . . . from Colorado.” We have examined a specimen in the USNM which fits Uhler’s original description, and bears the label “*Mauroidactylus consors* col. Uhler.” We therefore have assumed that it is the specimen originally examined by Uhler. Dissections of specimens which are almost certainly conspecific indicate that this is actually a species of *Europiella* rather than belonging to the European *Mauroidactylus* Reuter, and it is therefore transferred.

Examination of the holotypes of *Europiella basicornis* Knight and *E. fuscicornis* Knight, a large amount of additional material, and many dissections of the male genitalia, indicate that these two nominal species represent the same species and are both junior synonyms of *consors*.

*Europiella decolor* (Uhler), see above.

*Europiella pilosula* (Uhler)

*Atomoscelis pilosulus* Uhler 1893: 377 (n. sp., desc.).

*Tuponia subnitida* Uhler 1895: 45 (n. sp., desc.). NEW SYNONYMY.

*Psallus pilosulus*: Van Duzee 1915: 118 (list, n. comb.).

*Microphylidea pallens* Knight 1968: 29 (n. sp., desc.). NEW SYNONYMY.

*Europiella pilosula*: Knight 1968: 44 (n. comb., note).

*Europiella flavicornis* Knight 1969: 82 (n. sp., desc., host). NEW SYNONYMY.

*Europiella pallida* Knight 1969: 83 (n. sp., desc., host). (Syn. by Stonedahl 1990:79).

*Europiella albata* Knight 1969: 85 (n. sp., desc.). NEW SYNONYMY.

Distribution.—Interior western United States.

Hosts.—*Artemisia filifolia*, *A. tridentata* (Asteraceae).

Notes.—Uhler (1893) described *Atomoscelis pilosulus* on the basis of “Several spec-

imens . . . collected on *Bigelovia* near American Fork, June 22.” We have located in the USNM 2 specimens, a male and a female, that bear the correct data. A third specimen, a female, was actually a misidentified example of *unipuncta* Knight.

Comparison of the male genitalia of *pilosula* with those of the holotype of *Microphylidea pallens* Knight indicates that the two are synonymous. Comparison of the male genitalia of *pilosula* with those of topotypic males collected on the same date as the holotype of *Europiella albata* Knight indicates that the two are synonymous. Comparison of *pilosula* with *E. flavicornis* Knight indicates that the two are synonymous.

Uhler (1895) described *Tuponia subnitida* from Steamboat Springs, Colorado, on the basis of two specimens. We searched the collections of the USNM, but were unable to find any specimens which appeared to have been examined by Uhler. We did find, however, specimens from Ft. Garland, Colorado, collected by H. H. Knight and labelled by him as “*Tuponia subnitida* Uhler, compared with type.” These specimens agree closely with the Uhler’s description of *subnitida* with the exception of the fact that antennal segment one is not “blackish” as indicated by Uhler, but rather only weakly brown. All other attributes, including size, shape, and distribution agree, however, and we are therefore treating *subnitida* as a synonym of *pilosula*.

*Europiella signicornis* Knight

*Europiella signicornis* Knight 1969: 84 (n. sp., desc., host).

Distribution.—Northern Arizona.  
Host.—*Artemisia sp.* (Asteraceae).

*Europiella stigmosa* (Uhler)  
Figs. 12–14

*Agalliastes stigmosus* Uhler 1893: 379 (n. sp., desc.).

*Europiella stigmosa*: Reuter 1909: 84 (disc.); Knight 1968: 43 (in part, dist., host).