

# Morphological studies on the *Aphis fabae* group (Homoptera, Aphididae)

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## Morphological studies on the *Aphis fabae* group (Homoptera, Aphididae)

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The taxa of the *Aphis fabae* group s.str. are morphologically difficult to separate or inseparable by a general key based only on morphological characters. On the other hand, in combination with host plants, the members of the *A. fabae* group s.l. are easily distinguishable. Only by vertical starch gel electrophoresis it is possible to distinguish all the members of the whole *Aphis fabae* complex (*Aphis fabae* group s.str. and s.l.) (JÖRG & LAMPEL, 1995). The cited paper serves as a basis of the present paper, which deals with our morphological investigations on this complex.

Keywords: *Aphis fabae* group, morphology

### INTRODUCTION

Until today, it is impossible to distinguish exactly all the members of the *Aphis fabae* group s.str. Morphological methods to separate the taxa were often tried (JANISCH, 1926; FRANSSEN, 1927, 1931; JONES, 1942; JACOB, 1945; DE FLUITER, 1949; STROYAN, 1984; HEIE, 1986).

Host plant tests, carried out e.g. by JANISCH (1926), IGLISCH (1968), MÜLLER (1982), THIEME (1987), and JÖRG & LAMPEL (1995), were in some cases unsatisfying too.

Isozyme electrophoresis was sometimes more successful (survey in JÖRG & LAMPEL, 1995). JÖRG & LAMPEL (1995) succeeded in distinguishing 18 members of the *Aphis fabae* group s.str. and s.l. by vertical starch gel electrophoresis. The cited work serves as a basis of the present paper. All investigated samples could be clearly separated from each other, and therefore, it is sure that really the mentioned taxa have been treated.

### MATERIAL AND METHODS

The material used in this work is listed in JÖRG & LAMPEL (1995). Specimens were stored in ethanol (80%) and then treated according to HEINZE (1952). The prepared aphids were measured and the measures and some indices were used for comparison. The significance of differences of the indices was tested by the unpaired t-test (Student-test), working on a Macintosh computer with the StatView 4.0 data analysis program (SAGER, 1992).

### RESULTS

#### *Aphis fabae* group s.str.

The following seven investigated taxa are members of this group (IGLISCH, 1968, 1970; MÜLLER, 1982; MÜLLER & STEINER, 1990, combined): *Aphis armata*

Tab. 1: Results of measurements of apterous viviparous females of *A. armata*, *A. euonymi*, *A. fabae*, *A. philadelphi*, and *A. solanella*.

Species Number of specimens investigated	Apterous viviparous females																	
	<i>A. armata</i> 32			<i>A. euonymi</i> 35			<i>A. fabae</i> 63			<i>A. philadelphi</i> 28			<i>A. solanella</i> 81					
Characters	min	ø	max	min	ø	max	min	ø	max	min	ø	max	min	ø	max	min	ø	max
Body length	1.50	1.96	2.56	1.34	1.89	2.66	1.39	1.75	2.10	1.81	2.17	2.48	1.30	2.07	2.75			mm
Total length of antenna	0.96	1.33	1.76	0.88	1.21	1.60	0.77	1.12	1.46	1.01	1.43	1.70	0.86	1.35	1.70			mm
Length of antennal joint III	240	338	480	193	289	426	180	275	380	233	355	433	193	336	473			µm
Length of antennal joint IV	160	230	346	100	184	293	100	177	260	140	260	333	120	234	326			µm
Length of antennal joint V	133	200	280	127	185	253	113	169	226	160	235	286	127	216	286			µm
Length of basal part of antennal joint VI	93	125	167	93	119	147	100	114	133	120	144	167	93	124	160			µm
Length of processus terminalis	220	323	406	260	326	386	193	291	366	246	338	393	226	342	413			µm
Basal diameter of antennal joint III	20	25	33	20	26	32	17	29	37	20	25	32	18	29	38			µm
Longest hair on antennal joint III	46	61	71	38	59	81	25	41	58	42	51	66	17	35	66			µm
Secondary rhinaria on antennal joint III	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Secondary rhinaria on antennal joint IV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Secondary rhinaria on antennal joint V	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Length of apical rostral segment	113	133	153	107	129	153	100	123	140	133	149	153	120	143	167			µm
Accessory hairs on apical rostral segment	1	2	3	2	2	3	1	2	3	2	2	3	2	2	3			
Frons	186	212	246	173	210	246	173	198	220	193	219	233	180	216	266			µm
Joint II of hind tarsus	100	123	153	93	116	153	80	114	133	113	125	140	93	119	140			µm
Siphuncular length	186	259	393	133	237	373	120	222	326	186	268	346	167	335	453			µm
Caudal length	167	207	253	147	201	266	160	200	253	193	216	246	147	222	293			µm
Caudal hair number	11	15	21	8	13	22	7	13	21	13	16	23	9	15	23			
Ratios																		
Apical rostral segment/Hind tarsus II	0.96	1.10	1.27	0.96	1.11	1.27	0.94	1.08	1.25	1.10	1.20	1.28	1.10	1.21	1.35			
Longest hair III/Basal diameter III	2.19	2.46	2.83	1.28	2.34	3.27	0.75	1.44	2.31	1.67	2.03	2.38	0.68	1.24	2.08			
Processus terminalis/Basal part VI	2.06	2.58	3.17	2.19	2.76	3.38	1.93	2.54	3.12	1.91	2.34	2.70	2.00	2.77	3.59			
Body/Apical rostral segment	11.8	14.7	17.5	11.9	14.5	18.1	11.2	14.2	17.4	12.3	14.5	16.4	10.7	14.4	18.0			
Siphunculi/Cauda	1.00	1.24	1.64	0.84	1.16	1.51	0.75	1.11	1.47	0.97	1.24	1.52	0.93	1.51	1.88			

HAUSMANN, 1802, *A. cirsiacanthoidis* SCOPOLI, 1763, *A. euonymi* FABRICIUS, 1775, *A. fabae* SCOPOLI, 1763, *A. mordwilko* BÖRNER & JANISCH, 1922, *A. philadelphi* BÖRNER, 1921, and *A. solanella* THEOBALD, 1914. According to our investigations (JÖRG & LAMPEL, 1995), *A. barberae* ROBINSON, 1980, and *A. janischi* (BÖRNER, 1940) are synonyms of *A. mordwilko* and *A. cirsiacanthoidis*, respectively, and therefore they are discussed together with these taxa.

#### *Aphis armata* HAUSMANN, 1802

All observed morphs were dull brownish-black to black in life.

Prepared material:

Apterous viviparous female: Antennae and tibiae pale with brown proximal and distal parts. First antennal segment with (4)–5 hairs. Siphunculi and cauda brown. Abdomen with in general weakly (only sometimes well) developed marginal and some spinal sclerites, postsiphuncular and intersegmental pleural muscle sclerites; dorsal cuticle with strong reticulation; 4 marginal tubercles on abdominal segments I and VII, and (0)–1–3–(4–6) smaller ones on segments II–IV–(VI). According to THIEME (1989) and STROYAN (1984), *A. armata* has 0–4 marginal tubercles on segments II–IV. Abdominal tergite VIII bears (2–3)–4–5–(6–9) hairs. Frons nearly straight. Siphunculi squamous; cauda broad and blunt. Measurements see Tab. 1.

Alate viviparous female: Antennae brown. First antennal segment with (4)–5 hairs. Marginal and spinal sclerites well developed, also presiphuncular sclerites present. (0–1)–2–3–(4–6) marginal tubercles on segments II–IV (and VI); on tergite VIII (2–3)–4–6–(7) hairs. Frons straight. Measurements see Tab. 2.

Alate male: 0–(1) marginal tubercles on abdominal segments II–IV; tergite VIII with 2–3 hairs (MÜLLER & STEINER, 1989).

Tab. 2: Results of measurements of alate viviparous females of *A. armata*, *A. euonymi*, *A. fabae*, *A. philadelphi*, and *A. solanella*.

Species Number of specimens investigated	Alate viviparous females															
	<i>A. armata</i> 21			<i>A. euonymi</i> 21			<i>A. fabae</i> 56			<i>A. philadelphi</i> 24			<i>A. solanella</i> 76			
Characters	min	ø	max	min	ø	max	min	ø	max	min	ø	max	min	ø	max	
Body length	1.52	2.01	2.45	1.58	2.03	2.46	1.33	1.76	2.27	1.78	2.10	2.66	1.26	2.03	2.54	mm
Total length of antenna	0.94	1.42	1.60	1.04	1.28	1.49	0.80	1.16	1.39	1.28	1.44	1.60	0.86	1.34	1.63	mm
Length of antennal joint III	240	336	393	233	314	393	213	290	380	293	346	400	180	331	433	µm
Length of antennal joint IV	147	255	293	147	217	286	113	191	260	226	267	306	127	231	300	µm
Length of antennal joint V	127	223	266	153	200	246	107	178	226	213	239	266	133	213	266	µm
Length of basal part of antennal joint VI	93	133	153	100	123	147	87	115	133	127	147	167	100	124	147	µm
Length of processus terminalis	240	370	420	300	337	373	206	300	366	286	345	406	260	339	406	µm
Basal diameter of antennal joint III	18	23	28	17	23	27	17	24	32	20	22	30	17	22	33	µm
Longest hair on antennal joint III	33	49	58	28	46	66	23	33	45	30	40	50	13	31	50	µm
Secondary rhinaria on antennal joint III	9	14	19	8	15	28	3	13	18	10	15	26	8	19	30	
Secondary rhinaria on antennal joint IV	0	2	6	0	2	9	0	1	6	0	1	4	0	4	14	
Secondary rhinaria on antennal joint V	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	
Length of apical rostral segment	113	132	147	107	128	147	100	119	133	133	144	160	113	135	160	µm
Accessory hairs on apical rostral segment	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	
Frons	160	186	226	167	187	206	153	169	186	180	191	213	140	183	200	µm
Joint II of hind tarsus	100	124	133	100	116	133	93	112	127	113	124	133	93	114	127	µm
Siphuncular length	147	211	260	133	221	333	107	172	233	173	220	266	153	248	346	µm
Caudal length	133	182	220	133	177	233	120	158	200	160	183	206	120	186	226	µm
Caudal hair number	12	15	19	12	15	20	7	12	21	11	17	22	10	15	21	
Ratios																
Apical rostral segment/Hind tarsus II	0.95	1.07	1.13	1.00	1.11	1.22	0.94	1.07	1.21	1.10	1.16	1.22	1.06	1.18	1.31	
Longest hair III/Basal diameter III	1.65	2.09	2.50	1.31	2.04	2.86	0.89	1.42	2.08	1.50	1.80	2.15	0.64	1.42	2.33	
Processus terminalis/Basal part VI	2.40	2.79	3.12	2.29	2.79	3.33	2.18	2.62	3.07	1.88	2.36	2.85	2.25	2.75	3.56	
Body/Apical rostral segment	13.4	15.2	17.2	13.7	15.8	17.8	11.7	14.7	18.0	12.8	14.6	17.3	11.2	15.0	19.4	
Siphunculi/Cauda	1.07	1.16	1.28	1.00	1.23	1.52	0.85	1.08	1.30	1.04	1.19	1.30	1.00	1.33	1.67	

Lives monoecious-holocyclically in the inflorescences and on the lower surface of leaves of different *Digitalis* spp., and is visited by ants.

#### *Aphis cirsiacanthoidis* SCOPOLI, 1763

In this chapter *A. cirsiacanthoidis* is treated together with *A. janischi* (cf. Discussion). The data given below are from twelve different *A. cirsiacanthoidis* populations, with comparable data for *A. janischi* (three populations) in square brackets.

All morphs were dull black in life.

Prepared material:

Apterous viviparous female: Antennae and tibiae pale with brown proximal and distal parts. First antennal segment with (3–4)–5–(6) [5–(6)] hairs. Siphunculi and cauda brown. Abdomen with often well developed marginal and spinal sclerites and with dorsal crossbands on segments VII–VIII, postsiphuncular and intersegmental pleural muscle sclerites; dorsal cuticle with reticulation; 4 marginal tubercles present on abdominal segments I and VII, and 0–2–3–(4–6) [(0)–1–3–(4–7)] smaller ones on segments II–IV–(VI); tergite VIII with 2–4–6–(7–10) [3–6–(7–13)] hairs. Frons w-shaped. Siphunculi squamous; cauda blunt. Measurements see Tab. 3.

MÜLLER & STEINER (1990) published a determination key based on the number of hairs on antennal joint I. According to this key, *A. cirsiacanthoidis* should have only 3 hairs (30 specimens measured). In our 113 examined specimens (*A. janischi* included), 3 was the minimal number (only one specimen), and more than 91 % had even 5 hairs on segment I. Furthermore, about 21 % of our specimens had more than 3 marginal tubercles on the abdominal segments II–IV–(VI). On HEIE's (1986) drawings, at least 3 tubercles on one side and 4 on both sides can be easily recognized. MÜLLER & STEINER (1990) give a range of 0–3. Thus, it is impossible to determine the Swiss material with this key.

Tab. 3: Comparison of the results of measurements of *A. janischi* and *A. cirsiacanthoidis*.

Species	Apterous viviparous females						Alate viviparous females									
	<i>A. janischi</i>			<i>A. janischi</i> HEIE (1986)			<i>A. cirsi-</i> <i>acanthoidis</i> 89			<i>A. janischi</i>				<i>A. cirsi-</i> <i>acanthoidis</i> 51		
Number of specimens investigated	24						7			51						
Characters	min	ø	max	min	max		min	ø	max	min	ø	max	min	ø	max	
Body length	1.98	2.49	2.72	1.8	2.7		1.52	2.07	2.67	1.97	2.22	2.70	1.70	2.14	2.61	mm
Total length of antenna	1.17	1.56	1.78				0.91	1.31	1.71	1.25	1.39	1.71	1.06	1.34	1.60	mm
Length of antennal joint III	280	418	519				213	333	466	266	315	453	253	335	406	µm
Length of antennal joint IV	173	288	380				107	222	340	213	252	340	167	239	326	µm
Length of antennal joint V	186	254	313				133	207	300	173	223	313	147	213	260	µm
Length of basal part of antennal joint VI	113	146	167				87	125	173	120	141	167	93	125	160	µm
Length of processus terminalis	286	341	373				213	316	393	333	347	366	260	325	393	µm
Basal diameter of antennal joint III	25	35	42				18	28	40	20	23	32	18	23	30	µm
Longest hair on antennal joint III	50	63	66				27	48	75	45	60	66	28	40	55	µm
Secondary rhinaria on antennal joint III	0	0	0				0	0	0	5	11	24	8	17	26	
Secondary rhinaria on antennal joint IV	0	0	0				0	0	0	0	1	4	0	2	8	
Secondary rhinaria on antennal joint V	0	0	0				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
Length of apical rostral segment	147	160	173				120	141	160	147	153	160	107	137	160	µm
Accessory hairs on apical rostral segment	2	2	3	2	2	(3)	1	2	4	2	2	3	1	2	3	
Frons	206	237	253				160	211	260	200	205	213	160	183	200	µm
Joint II of hind tarsus	113	133	147				93	120	147	120	123	133	107	119	133	µm
Siphuncular length	233	332	413				147	280	386	213	252	300	160	238	300	µm
Caudal length	213	258	300				180	225	280	160	191	220	153	194	233	µm
Caudal hair number	13	19	26	15	19		10	16	25	17	20	23	10	15	19	
Ratios																
Apical rostral segment/Hind tarsus II	1.10	1.20	1.32	1.3	1.4		1.00	1.17	1.33	1.16	1.24	1.28	1.00	1.15	1.29	
Longest hair III/Basal diameter III	1.48	1.82	2.27	2.2	3.5		1.31	1.75	2.43	1.58	2.67	3.33	1.31	1.72	2.31	
Processus terminalis/Basal part VI	2.04	2.34	2.83	2.2	3.0		1.78	2.56	3.92	2.12	2.49	2.89	2.00	2.63	3.25	
Body/Apical rostral segment	13.0	15.6	17.9				11.7	14.6	17.6	12.8	14.5	16.9	13.0	15.7	18.0	
Siphunculi/Cauda	1.03	1.29	1.50	1.1	1.4	(2.0)	0.81	1.24	1.62	1.14	1.32	1.48	1.00	1.23	1.48	

Alate viviparous female: Antennae brown. First antennal segment with (3–4)–5–(6) [5–(6–7)] hairs. Marginal, spinal and presiphuncular sclerites well developed. 0–6 [(2–5)–6–(7)] marginal tubercles on abdominal segments II–IV–(V); tergite VIII with 2–5–(6) [2–8] hairs. Frons nearly straight. Measurements see Tab. 3.

The male is alate (IGLISCH, 1970).

According to IGLISCH's (1972) experiments, the primary hosts of *A. cirsiacanthoidis* are the shrubs *Euonymus europaea* L., *Viburnum opulus* L., and *Philadelphus coronarius* L. Secondary hosts are mostly several *Cirsium* spp. and rarely *Solanum nigrum* L. emend. MILLER, which has been already reported by LAMPEL (1980), THIEME (1985, 1987), and JÖRG & LAMPEL (1995).

#### *Aphis euonymi* Fabricius, 1775

All observed morphs were dull reddish to blackish brown in life.

Prepared material:

Apterous viviparous female: Antennae and tibiae pale with brown proximal and distal parts. Siphunculi and cauda brown. First antennal joint with (4)–5–(6) hairs. Abdomen with weakly (only sometimes well) developed marginal and some spinal sclerites, postsiphuncular and intersegmental pleural muscle sclerites; dorsal cuticle with reticulation; always 4 small marginal tubercles on abdominal segments I and VII, and 0–(1–3) smaller ones on segments II–IV (four specimens with 1 tubercle on segment II or III, three with 2 tubercles on segments II–IV, and two specimens with 3 tubercles on segments III and IV). STROYAN's (1984) *A. euonymi* has 0 tubercles on the abdominal segments II–VI, but HEIE (1986) reported the possibility of up to 2 additional tubercles. Tergite VIII with (2–3)–4–(5–10) hairs. Frons nearly straight, sometimes with

Tab. 4: Comparison of the results of measurements of *A. barberae* and *A. mordwilkoii*.

Species Number of specimens investigated Characters	Apterous viviparous females						Alate viviparous females										
	<i>A. barberae</i>		<i>A. barberae</i> ROBINSON (1980)		<i>A. mordwilkoii</i> 72		<i>A. barberae</i>		<i>A. barberae</i> ROBINSON (1980)		<i>A. mordwilkoii</i> 52						
	min	ø	max	min	ø	max	min	ø	max	min	ø	max					
Body length	1.33	1.67	1.92	1.54	2.26	1.62	2.05	2.42	1.52	1.74	2.14	1.59	2.40	1.70	2.08	2.45	mm
Total length of antenna	0.90	1.09	1.28	0.98	1.57	0.91	1.31	1.57	1.07	1.17	1.28	1.29	1.72	1.09	1.35	1.49	mm
Length of antennal joint III	186	246	333	190	370	200	322	400	213	264	293	290	400	260	323	373	µm
Length of antennal joint IV	113	163	220	140	280	120	215	280	160	186	213	200	320	173	227	266	µm
Length of antennal joint V	133	164	200	140	260	113	210	266	160	184	213	190	310	167	217	260	µm
Length of basal part of antennal joint VI	100	110	127	90	140	100	130	153	107	119	133	120	150	107	132	147	µm
Length of processus terminalis	260	306	346	280	420	233	338	420	273	318	346	340	440	240	352	393	µm
Basal diameter of antennal joint III	17	23	30			17	27	33	17	20	22			17	22	27	µm
Longest hair on antennal joint III	42	56	68	20	60	38	58	70	33	42	55	20	40	25	48	58	µm
Secondary rhinaria on antennal joint III	0	0	0			0	0	0	8	12	16	10	23	9	14	21	
Secondary rhinaria on antennal joint IV	0	0	0			0	0	0	0	2	5	0	6	0	2	6	
Secondary rhinaria on antennal joint V	0	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	0	very rarely	1-3	0	0	0	
Length of apical rostral segment	120	132	140			127	152	173	120	131	140			133	147	160	µm
Accessory hairs on apical rostral segment	2	2	3	2		1	2	4	2	2	3	2		2	2	3	
Frons	180	199	220			186	218	253	167	178	186			160	194	233	µm
Joint II of hind tarsus	100	108	120	100	140	100	124	147	100	110	120	100	140	107	120	133	µm
Siphuncular length	140	200	266	150	330	153	283	380	133	165	200	160	280	153	232	280	µm
Caudal length	167	196	226	120	260	173	236	286	153	169	186	90	220	153	199	233	µm
Caudal hair number	10	15	19	10	19	11	17	27	9	15	19	12	22	12	17	26	
<b>Ratios</b>																	
Apical rostral segment/Hind tarsus II	1.12	1.23	1.33			1.10	1.23	1.38	1.06	1.19	1.33			1.05	1.23	1.44	
Longest hair III/Basal diameter III	1.92	2.47	3.17			1.67	2.19	2.73	1.67	2.17	2.73			1.36	2.20	3.09	
Processus terminalis/Basal part VI	2.29	2.80	3.13			2.09	2.61	3.24	2.28	2.69	3.06			2.20	2.66	3.17	
Body/Apical rostral segment	11.1	12.6	13.9			11.7	13.5	15.8	11.3	13.3	15.3			11.4	14.2	16.9	
Siphunculi/Cauda	0.84	1.02	1.22			0.86	1.19	1.49	0.87	0.98	1.07			0.88	1.16	1.33	

short antennal tubercles. Siphunculi squamous; cauda broad and blunt. Measurements see Tab. 1.

According to MÜLLER & STEINER (1990), as already discussed above for *A. cirsiacanthoidis*, *A. euonymi* should also have only 3 hairs on antennal joint I. But our 35 examined specimens had at least 4, and more than 80% of them 5 hairs on this segment. Furthermore, the specimens of MÜLLER & STEINER had no marginal tubercles on the abdominal segments II–IV; in contrast, about 25% of our specimens had 1–3 of these tubercles. Therefore, the above mentioned key is not valid for the Swiss *A. euonymi* populations.

Alate viviparous female: Antennae brown. Antennal joint I with (4)–5–(6) hairs. Marginal and spinal sclerites well developed, also presiphuncular sclerites present. 0–(1–3) marginal tubercles on segments II–IV (five specimens with 1 tubercle on segment II or III, one specimen with 3 on segments II–IV). Tergite VIII with (3)–4–(5–6) hairs. Frons straight. Measurements see Tab. 2.

The male is alate (JONES, 1943; STROYAN, 1984; HEIE, 1986).

It lives mostly monoecious-holocyclically on young shoots of *Euonymus europaea* and is attended by ants. Occasionally it can feed on *Valeriana officinalis* L., *Dahlia* sp., *Sedum maximum* (L.) HOFFM. (MÜLLER & STEINER, 1986), *Valeriana dioica* L., *V. tripteris* L. (MÜLLER, 1975), and *Rumex obtusifolius* L., *Arctium lappa* L., and *Capsella bursa-pastoris* (L.) MEDIKUS (HEIE, 1986).

#### *Aphis fabae* SCOPOLI, 1763

All morphs are dull greenish black to black in life.

Prepared material:

Apterous viviparous female: Antennae and tibiae pale with brown proximal and distal parts. First antennal segment with (3)–4–5–(6) (mostly 5) hairs. One spe-

Tab. 5: Results of measurements of apterous viviparous females of *A. cacaliasteris*, *A. hederæ*, *A. ilicis*, *A. lantanae*, and *A. newtoni*.

Species	Apterous viviparous females																		
	<i>A. cacaliasteris</i>			<i>A. hederæ</i>			<i>A. ilicis</i>			<i>A. lantanae</i>			<i>A. newtoni</i>						
	Number of specimens investigated			40			11			18			10			27			
Characters	min	ø	max	min	ø	max	min	ø	max	min	ø	max	min	ø	max	min	ø	max	
Body length	1.44	1.86	2.70	1.14	1.57	1.98	1.70	1.97	2.26	1.87	2.04	2.24	1.41	1.53	1.65	1.25	1.56	1.90	mm
Total length of antenna	0.96	1.23	1.58	0.82	1.07	1.42	1.20	1.37	1.50	1.17	1.30	1.44	0.85	0.98	1.12	0.91	1.21	1.42	mm
Length of antennal joint III	233	310	406	206	293	366	286	351	400	253	290	326	173	232	313	186	260	346	µm
Length of antennal joint IV	160	238	340	93	184	266	173	229	273	147	194	240	120	145	180	120	187	240	µm
Length of antennal joint V	153	204	280	113	153	233	173	220	260	147	183	206	113	142	167	133	176	206	µm
Length of basal part of antennal joint VI	113	134	167	80	102	140	113	129	147	107	123	133	100	110	120	100	119	153	µm
Length of processus terminalis	180	231	280	220	257	333	300	332	400	353	401	433	220	252	293	280	370	433	µm
Basal diameter of antennal joint III	18	23	32	13	20	30	22	24	28	20	24	28	18	19	20	20	27	33	µm
Longest hair on antennal joint III	50	61	78	17	33	60	66	73	80	66	81	91	33	37	43	15	21	45	µm
Secondary rhinaria on antennal joint III	0	2	8	0	5	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Secondary rhinaria on antennal joint IV	2	7	12	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Secondary rhinaria on antennal joint V	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Length of apical rostral segment	107	121	140	113	130	147	133	140	147	147	152	160	113	125	133	93	106	120	µm
Accessory hairs on apical rostral segment	2	3	5	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	
Frons	173	199	246	167	197	233	193	208	220	206	221	253	167	178	186	167	188	206	µm
Joint II of hind tarsus	107	123	147	73	88	113	107	117	127	107	119	127	93	105	113	107	116	127	µm
Siphuncular length	133	184	260	173	265	393	200	269	333	206	257	293	133	147	173	140	187	226	µm
Caudal length	147	175	220	140	179	220	206	238	273	153	191	206	153	168	186	133	171	200	µm
Caudal hair number	14	17	23	5	10	13	14	16	18	13	17	21	10	13	18	8	11	13	
Ratios																			
Apical rostral segment/Hind tarsus II	0.94	0.98	1.05	1.24	1.48	1.67	1.11	1.19	1.25	1.21	1.29	1.44	1.06	1.19	1.29	0.83	0.91	1.00	
Longest Hair III/Basal diameter III	2.11	2.73	3.18	1.00	1.58	2.29	2.63	2.98	3.43	2.35	3.37	4.08	1.67	1.98	2.27	0.50	0.81	1.80	
Processus terminalis/Basal part VI	1.50	1.73	1.95	1.94	2.54	3.17	2.25	2.58	3.00	2.94	3.27	3.61	2.06	2.30	2.59	2.33	3.12	3.82	
Body/Apical rostral segment	12.7	15.2	19.3	9.5	12.1	14.2	12.7	14.1	15.4	12.1	13.4	14.9	10.7	12.3	13.6	12.5	14.7	17.0	
Siphunculi/Cauda	0.87	1.04	1.22	1.17	1.47	1.90	0.97	1.12	1.32	1.11	1.35	1.48	0.78	0.87	1.00	0.95	1.09	1.22	

cimen had on one antenna only 3 and two specimens had 6 hairs. Siphunculi and cauda brown. Abdomen with weakly developed marginal and some spinal sclerites, postsiphuncular and intersegmental pleural muscle sclerites; dorsal cuticle with reticulation; 4 marginal tubercles present on abdominal segments I and VII, and 0–(1–5) smaller ones on segments II–IV. Tergite VIII bears (2–3)–4–(5–7) hairs. Frons w-shaped. Siphunculi squamous; cauda blunt. Measurements see Tab. 1.

Alate viviparous female: Antennae brown. First antennal segment with (4)–5–(6) hairs. Marginal and spinal sclerites well developed, also presiphuncular sclerites present. 0–1–(2–4) marginal tubercles on abdominal segments II–IV; tergite VIII with 2–6 (mostly 4) hairs. Frons nearly straight. Measurements see Tab. 2.

Alate male: Similar to alate viviparous female (HEIE, 1986).

Fundatrix: Antennae and tibiae pale with brown proximal and distal parts. Abdominal sclerites absent, with exception of crossbands on segments VII and VIII and stigmal plates. On abdominal segments II–IV 0–4 marginal tubercles present. Tergite VIII with 6–10 hairs. Measurements see Tab. 10.

It is a (sub-)heteroecious-holocyclic, polyphagous species. IGLISCH (1972) could show that its primary host is *Euonymus europaea*. The most important secondary hosts are *Vicia faba* L., *Phaseolus* sp., *Chenopodium* sp., and *Beta vulgaris* L. In literature, *Papaver* sp. is also mentioned. During our own investigations (JÖRG & LAMPEL, 1995), we found on this plant genus *A. cirsiacanthoidis*, not *A. fabae*.

#### *Aphis mordwilko* BÖRNER & JANISCH, 1922

*A. barberae* is treated together with *A. mordwilko* (cf. Discussion). The given data are from eight *A. mordwilko* populations and in square brackets from two *A. barberae* populations.

Tab. 6: Results of measurements of alate viviparous females of *A. hederæ*, *A. ilicis*, *A. lantanae*, and *A. newtoni*.

Species	Alate viviparous females														
	<i>A. hederæ</i>			<i>A. ilicis</i>			<i>A. lantanae</i>				<i>A. newtoni</i>				
	30			10			1		7		18				
Number of specimens investigated	min	ø	max	min	ø	max	min	ø	max	min	ø	max			
Body length	1.17	1.82	2.46	1.57	1.78	1.95	2.26		1.33	1.46	1.65	1.49	1.73	2.05	
Total length of antenna	0.88	1.18	1.55	1.15	1.22	1.30	1.33	1.34	1.34	0.88	0.97	1.10	1.25	1.34	1.44
Length of antennal joint III	220	319	460	280	312	340	326	330	333	220	245	273	266	314	360
Length of antennal joint IV	120	204	300	167	192	220	193	206	220	140	147	160	180	225	266
Length of antennal joint V	127	179	253	180	202	220	186	196	206	120	141	160	180	200	220
Length of basal part of antennal joint VI	80	113	133	100	119	133	133	133	133	100	108	127	113	122	133
Length of processus terminalis	213	278	380	293	304	313	373	386	400	213	244	293	340	385	420
Basal diameter of antennal joint III	15	19	30	18	19	20	25	25	25	15	17	20	15	21	30
Longest hair on antennal joint III	17	30	58	50	56	65	75	75	75	30	33	37	12	26	46
Secondary rhinaria on antennal joint III	9	15	23	8	11	13	20	21	22	9	12	14	12	15	18
Secondary rhinaria on antennal joint IV	0	3	6	0	0	0	3	3	3	0	2	5	3	6	8
Secondary rhinaria on antennal joint V	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	3
Length of apical rostral segment	113	131	147	107	117	127	147	147	147	113	117	120	93	100	113
Accessory hairs on apical rostral segment	1	2	4	1	2	2	2		2	1	2	3	2	2	2
Frons	160	181	220	153	166	173	193		193	153	161	167	160	173	193
Joint II of hind tarsus	73	90	120	100	107	113	127	127	127	87	99	107	113	119	127
Siphuncular length	167	271	446	147	172	193	213	216	220	113	123	133	147	171	206
Caudal length	107	157	200	173	186	200	167		167	133	147	160	140	158	173
Caudal hair number	8	10	12	15	16	17	15		15	12	14	18	8	11	13
Ratios															
Apical rostral segment/Hind tarsus II	1.22	1.46	1.67	1.00	1.09	1.19	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.06	1.18	1.31	0.78	0.84	0.94
Longest Hair III/Basal diameter III	1.00	1.54	2.92	2.67	2.94	3.25	3.00	3.00	3.00	1.80	2.06	2.22	0.54	1.25	1.93
Processus terminalis/Basal part VI	1.89	2.48	3.17	2.20	2.58	3.00	2.80	2.90	3.00	2.00	2.25	2.59	2.68	3.16	3.53
Body/Apical rostral segment	10.3	13.7	17.0	13.8	15.2	16.4	15.4		15.4	11.7	12.5	13.7	16.0	17.3	19.1
Siphunculi/Cauda	1.25	1.70	2.26	0.80	0.93	1.04	1.28	1.30	1.32	0.75	0.84	0.91	1.00	1.07	1.19

All observed morphs were dull black in life.

Prepared material:

Apterous viviparous female: Antennae and tibiae pale with brown proximal and distal parts. First antennal segment with (4)–5–(6) [(4)–5–(6)] hairs. Siphunculi and cauda brown. Abdomen with well developed marginal and some spinal sclerites, postsiphuncular and intersegmental pleural muscle sclerites; dorsal cuticle with reticulation; 4 marginal tubercles present on abdominal segments I and VII, and 0–2–(3–5) [0–(1–3)] smaller ones on segments II–IV. For *A. barberæ*, ROBINSON (1980) states that marginal tubercles are present on “abdominal segments I and VII, rarely on other abdominal segments.” (2)–3–5–(6–9) [2–4–(5)] hairs are present on abdominal tergite VIII (ROBINSON, 1980: 2–5). Frons nearly straight. Siphunculi squamous; cauda blunt. Measurements see Tab. 4.

Alate viviparous female: Antennae brown. First antennal segment with (3–4)–5–(6) [(4)–5] hairs. Marginal and spinal sclerites well developed, also presiphuncular sclerites present. 0–2–(3–4) [0–1–(2)] marginal tubercles on abdominal segments II–IV (ROBINSON, 1980: “occasionally on abdominal segments II–VI”); tergite VIII with (2–3)–4–(5–8) [2–4–(5)] hairs (ROBINSON, 1980: 2–4). Frons nearly straight. Measurements see Tab. 4.

Male alate, with 2–4 hairs on abdominal tergite VIII (ROBINSON, 1980).

It is a heteroecious-holocyclic, polyphagous species. According to BÖRNER & JANISCH (1922), the primary host is *Viburnum opulus*. Secondary hosts are numerous herbaceous plants. The most important are: *Aegopodium podagraria* L., *Aethusa cynapium* L., *Anthriscus sylvestris* (L.) HOFFM., *Arctium lappa* L., *A. nemorosum* LEJEUNE, *Cynara cardunculus scolymus* (L.) BEGER, *Epipactis palustris* (L.) CRANTZ, *Tropaeolum majus* L., and *T. minus* L. (JÖRG & LAMPEL, 1995).



Tab. 7: Results of measurements of apterous viviparous females of *A. rumicis*, *A. sambuci*, *A. tripolii*, *A. vaccinii*, *A. veratri*, and *A. viburni*.

Species Number of specimens investigated	Apterous viviparous females																		
	<i>A. rumicis</i> 39			<i>A. sambuci</i> 29			<i>A. tripolii</i> 15			<i>A. vaccinii</i> 39			<i>A. veratri</i> 32			<i>A. viburni</i> 19			
Characters	min	ø	max	min	ø	max	min	ø	max	min	ø	max	min	ø	max	min	ø	max	
Body length	1.74	2.03	2.32	1.79	2.66	3.18	1.58	1.85	2.26	1.33	1.67	2.10	1.63	1.93	2.50	1.36	1.65	1.92	mm
Total length of antenna	1.12	1.30	1.44	1.18	1.51	1.79	0.64	0.91	1.26	0.88	1.14	1.52	1.07	1.29	1.62	0.96	1.16	1.36	mm
Length of antennal joint III	240	344	413	253	384	493	140	221	326	213	296	413	200	277	366	193	267	340	µm
Length of antennal joint IV	180	230	273	167	255	333	100	160	253	133	197	286	127	183	273	140	187	240	µm
Length of antennal joint V	180	218	253	180	253	313	100	143	200	127	182	246	147	186	240	140	175	206	µm
Length of basal part of antennal joint VI	100	114	127	127	164	193	80	98	120	93	112	140	113	127	153	100	110	120	µm
Length of processus terminalis	233	282	333	253	304	386	140	191	253	193	255	340	280	414	513	293	338	393	µm
Basal diameter of antennal joint III	22	27	33	25	34	45	20	24	28	15	23	32	23	31	45	20	23	25	µm
Longest hair on antennal joint III	22	35	46	15	41	61	10	13	13	18	33	50	38	54	66	61	71	83	µm
Secondary rhinaria on antennal joint III	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Secondary rhinaria on antennal joint IV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Secondary rhinaria on antennal joint V	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Length of apical rostral segment	107	117	127	147	156	173	87	101	113	100	107	120	127	138	147	133	135	140	µm
Accessory hairs on apical rostral segment	1	2	3	1	2	3	2	2	2	1	2	3	1	2	3	2	2	3	
Frons	200	217	240	220	252	293	153	186	213	167	188	220	186	213	253	173	191	206	µm
Joint II of hind tarsus	107	119	133	107	142	167	80	93	107	93	109	127	93	109	127	107	115	120	µm
Siphuncular length	206	277	320	386	566	699	167	226	300	127	192	293	213	296	386	147	209	260	µm
Caudal length	167	203	233	153	199	226	153	193	233	160	192	240	140	169	193	147	186	246	µm
Caudal hair number	11	14	17	8	15	24	4	7	10	9	14	19	9	14	18	11	14	17	
Ratios																			
Apical rostral segment/Hind tarsus II	0.85	0.99	1.06	0.92	1.12	1.41	1.00	1.09	1.15	0.83	0.98	1.14	1.11	1.27	1.47	1.11	1.17	1.25	
Longest Hair III/Basal diameter III	0.81	1.29	1.79	0.59	1.18	1.78	0.38	0.52	0.67	0.93	1.42	2.25	1.22	1.72	2.25	2.67	3.08	3.50	
Processus terminalis/Basal part VI	2.06	2.49	2.94	1.36	1.88	2.47	1.62	1.94	2.24	1.76	2.28	2.75	2.42	3.27	4.06	2.71	3.08	3.56	
Body/Apical rostral segment	15.4	17.2	19.1	11.7	17.1	21.6	16.1	18.3	21.0	12.5	15.7	19.9	11.9	14.0	17.0	10.2	12.3	14.4	
Siphunculi/Cauda	1.12	1.36	1.57	2.42	2.84	3.23	1.04	1.17	1.30	0.79	0.99	1.29	1.25	1.76	2.23	0.96	1.12	1.30	

*Aphis philadelphi* BÖRNER, 1921

All observed morphs were dull black in life.

Prepared material:

Apterous viviparous female: Antennae and tibiae pale with brown proximal and distal parts. (4)–5–(6) hairs on first antennal segment. Siphunculi and cauda brown. Abdomen with often well developed dark marginal and spinal sclerites, pre- and postsiphuncular and intersegmental pleural muscle sclerites; dorsal cuticle with reticulation; 4 marginal tubercles on abdominal segments I and VII, (0–1)–2–4–(5) smaller ones on segments II–IV; tergite VIII with (2)–3–4–(5–6) hairs. Frons nearly straight, often with very short antennal tubercles. Siphunculi squamous; cauda blunt. Measurements see Tab. 1.

Alate viviparous female: Antennae brown. (4)–5–(6) hairs on first antennal segment. Abdominal sclerites darker. (1)–2–(3–5) marginal tubercles on segments II–IV–(V); on tergite VIII 3–5–(6) hairs. Measurements see Tab. 2.

One alate male, mating a female, could be observed.

Fundatrix: Antennae and tibiae pale with brown proximal and distal parts. Abdominal sclerites absent, with exception of crossbands on segments VII and VIII and stigmal plates. 0–5 marginal tubercles on segments II–IV; tergite VIII with 3–7 hairs. Measurements see Tab. 10.

This species lives monoecious-holocyclically in curled leaves of *Philadelphus coronarius*. It can be reared on *Cirsium arvense* (L.) SCOP., *Tropaeolum majus*, *Eunonymus europaea*, and *Viburnum opulus* (JÖRG & LAMPEL, 1995).

*Aphis solanella* THEOBALD, 1914

All morphs are dull black in life.

Tab. 8: Results of measurements of alate viviparous females of *A. rumicis*, *A. sambuci*, *A. tripolii*, *A. vaccinii*, *A. veratri*, and *A. viburni*.

Characters	Species			Alate viviparous females																		
	Number of specimens investigated			<i>A. rumicis</i> 34			<i>A. sambuci</i> 7			<i>A. tripolii</i> 10			<i>A. vaccinii</i> 22			<i>A. veratri</i> 15			<i>A. viburni</i> 13			
	min	ø	max	min	ø	max	min	ø	max	min	ø	max	min	ø	max	min	ø	max	min	ø	max	
Body length	1.89	2.16	2.54	1.71	1.86	2.11	1.58	1.72	1.90	1.31	1.75	2.18	1.81	2.04	2.18	1.50	1.68	1.87				mm
Total length of antenna	1.22	1.39	1.60	1.22	1.29	1.41	0.93	0.97	1.02	1.02	1.21	1.42	1.33	1.50	1.60	1.09	1.17	1.25				mm
Length of antennal joint III	273	354	420	240	273	313	220	251	286	273	310	373	286	335	366	233	274	313				µm
Length of antennal joint IV	220	263	320	186	210	233	140	161	180	160	218	286	186	232	260	167	191	220				µm
Length of antennal joint V	193	237	280	193	215	246	133	143	153	153	202	253	180	207	240	160	179	200				µm
Length of basal part of antennal joint VI	100	117	153	133	142	153	93	99	107	100	117	133	120	133	147	107	112	120				µm
Length of processus terminalis	266	315	386	333	359	386	186	205	220	233	272	340	446	490	526	286	327	353				µm
Basal diameter of antennal joint III	20	24	30	18	23	27	15	18	23	17	20	25	23	30	35	18	22	25				µm
Longest hair on antennal joint III	22	34	46	15	24	33	7	10	12	17	28	42	45	52	66	50	53	58				µm
Secondary rhinaria on antennal joint III	5	9	20	17	21	25	7	10	14	8	13	19	6	7	10	8	14	20				
Secondary rhinaria on antennal joint IV	0	0	4	0	1	7	0	3	6	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	3	6				
Secondary rhinaria on antennal joint V	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Length of apical rostral segment	107	118	140	140	147	153	93	100	107	93	105	113	133	139	140	113	119	120				µm
Accessory hairs on apical rostral segment	2	2	3	2	2	2	1	2	3	1	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2				
Frons	167	186	200	173	183	200	140	155	167	153	167	180	180	191	206	160	168	173				µm
Joint II of hind tarsus	113	120	147	113	122	133	87	90	93	93	111	127	107	111	113	100	107	120				µm
Siphuncular length	200	237	320	300	343	393	147	173	186	127	169	220	240	302	333	140	164	193				µm
Caudal length	147	177	206	120	131	147	133	143	160	133	163	193	133	160	180	133	153	167				µm
Caudal hair number	11	14	16	10	13	17	7	7	10	9	14	19	11	14	18	12	13	18				
Ratios																						
Apical rostral segment/Hind tarsus II	0.82	0.98	1.17	1.10	1.20	1.35	1.00	1.11	1.15	0.89	0.95	1.00	1.18	1.25	1.31	1.00	1.11	1.20				
Longest Hair III/Basal diameter III	0.88	1.45	2.00	0.67	1.05	1.43	0.38	0.60	0.78	0.67	1.39	2.08	1.42	1.73	2.06	2.00	2.49	2.92				
Processus terminalis/Basal part VI	2.33	2.71	3.27	2.41	2.53	2.65	1.87	2.07	2.21	2.00	2.32	2.68	3.23	3.71	4.28	2.56	2.93	3.19				
Body/Apical rostral segment	15.7	18.4	21.2	11.7	12.7	13.8	15.9	17.3	19.1	13.1	16.6	20.4	13.6	14.7	15.9	12.7	14.1	15.6				
Siphunculi/Cauda	1.13	1.34	1.55	2.30	2.61	2.95	1.05	1.21	1.30	0.85	1.03	1.20	1.68	1.89	2.14	1.00	1.08	1.19				

Prepared material:

Apterous viviparous female: Antennae and tibiae pale with brown proximal and distal parts. First antennal segment with (4)–5–(6) hairs. According to MÜLLER & STEINER (1990), *A. solanella* should have only 3 hairs on the first antennal joint (28 specimens measured). In our own investigations about 81 % of 81 measured specimens had 5 hairs. As discussed above for *A. cirsiacanthoidis* and *A. euonymi*, the determination key of MÜLLER & STEINER (1990) is also not usable for Swiss *A. solanella* material. Siphunculi and cauda brown. Abdomen with weakly developed marginal and spinal sclerites, postsiphuncular and intersegmental pleural muscle sclerites; dorsal cuticle with reticulation; abdomen with 4 marginal tubercles on segments I and VII, and 0–5–(6) smaller ones on segments II–IV. Two specimens had only 1, and eight only 2 tubercles on these segments. For British material, STROYAN (1984) gives a range of 3–7, and HEIE (1986) points out that about 40–50 % of all specimens are without tubercles on segments II–IV. Tergite VIII with (2)–3–4–(5–8) hairs. Frons w-shaped. Siphunculi squamous; cauda blunt. Measurements see Tab. 1.

Alate viviparous female: Antennae brown. First antennal segment with (3–4)–5–(6) hairs. Marginal sclerites and dorsal crossbands well developed, presiphuncular sclerites are also present. 0–5–(6) marginal tubercles on segments II–IV; tergite VIII with (2–3)–4–(5–7) hairs. Measurements see Tab. 2.

The male is alate (IGLISCH, 1970).

It is a heteroecious-holocyclic, oligophagous species. According to the investigations made by IGLISCH (1972), the primary host is *Euonymus europaea*. The most important secondary host is *Solanum nigrum*, but very often, *Cirsium* spp. are also settled (STROYAN, 1984; JÖRG & LAMPEL, 1995).

Tab. 9: Results of measurements of oviparous females and males of *A. cacaliasteris*, *A. vaccinii*, and *A. veratri*.

Species Number of specimens investigated	Oviparous females									Males								
	<i>A. cacaliasteris</i> 4			<i>A. vaccinii</i> 4			<i>A. veratri</i> 19			<i>A. cacaliasteris</i> 10			<i>A. vaccinii</i> 1			<i>A. veratri</i> 21		
Characters	min	ø	max	min	ø	max	min	ø	max	min	ø	max	min	ø	max	min	ø	max
Body length	2.06	2.16	2.34	1.10	1.39	1.76	1.50	1.65	1.78	1.74	1.88	2.02	1.46			1.34	1.46	1.55
Total length of antenna	1.17	1.23	1.30	0.64	0.78	1.04	1.09	1.14	1.23	1.44	1.48	1.52	1.26	1.27	1.28	1.14	1.24	1.36
Length of antennal joint III	286	300	320	133	174	240	186	214	240	386	411	433	326	333	340	200	244	280
Length of antennal joint IV	206	241	273	80	116	167	147	180	213	280	294	313	253	253	253	186	231	280
Length of antennal joint V	206	216	233	107	131	173	140	163	193	213	239	253	213	213	213	147	185	226
Length of basal part of antennal joint VI	127	134	140	87	97	107	107	118	127	140	156	167	113	113	113	93	108	120
Length of processus terminalis	213	221	226	147	186	273	326	363	406	253	274	293	273	273	273	333	360	393
Basal diameter of antennal joint III	25	27	28	17	20	23	23	28	33	22	25	27	20	21	22	23	28	33
Longest hair on antennal joint III	61	65	66	12	21	33	33	45	53	50	55	66	25	27	28	37	46	55
Secondary rhinaria on antennal joint III	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	40	48	28	30	31	1	4	11
Secondary rhinaria on antennal joint IV	5	8	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	23	28	16	17	17	3	7	12
Secondary rhinaria on antennal joint V	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	6	9	3	6	9	0	2	6
Length of apical rostral segment	120	122	127	80	87	100	113	120	127	120	124	127	93			113	118	120
Accessory hairs on apical rostral segment	2	3	4	2	2	2	2	2	4	2	3	4	1			2	2	4
Frons	200	203	206	153	163	180	180	199	220	173	180	186	167			180	198	220
Joint II of hind tarsus	120	122	127	80	94	113	93	100	107	120	122	127	100	100	100	93	101	107
Siphuncular length	180	194	200	87	115	167	193	220	240	133	138	147	113	120	127	167	194	226
Caudal length	180	193	206	107	120	153	140	153	167	133	141	147	140			120	137	153
Caudal hair number	19	20	22	12	15	21	14	17	18	14	15	17	14			12	14	18
Ratios																		
Apical rostral segment/Hind tarsus II	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.86	0.93	1.08	1.13	1.20	1.27	0.95	1.02	1.06	0.93	0.93	0.93	1.13	1.18	1.29
Longest Hair III/Basal diameter III	2.18	2.44	2.67	0.64	1.03	1.46	1.32	1.63	2.00	2.00	2.26	2.50	1.25	1.28	1.31	1.20	1.65	2.06
Processus terminalis/Basal part VI	1.60	1.65	1.70	1.57	1.90	2.56	2.68	3.07	3.47	1.56	1.76	2.00	2.41	2.41	2.41	2.78	3.36	3.93
Body/Apical rostral segment	17.2	17.7	18.5	12.8	16.1	18.6	12.5	13.7	14.8	14.2	15.1	16.0	15.6			11.7	12.3	12.9
Siphunculi/Cauda	0.96	1.01	1.11	0.81	0.94	1.09	1.30	1.44	1.57	0.91	0.98	1.10	0.81	0.86	0.90	1.19	1.41	1.62

*Aphis fabae* group s.l.

The species of the *A. fabae* group s.l. (see JÖRG & LAMPEL, 1995) *Aphis cacaliasteris* HILLE RIS LAMBERS, 1947, *A. hederæ* KALTENBACH, 1843, *A. ilicis* KALTENBACH, 1843, *A. lantanae* KOCH, 1854, *A. newtoni* THEOBALD, 1927, *A. rumicis* LINNAEUS, 1758, *A. sambuci* LINNAEUS, 1758, *A. vaccinii* (BÖRNER, 1940), *A. veratri* WALKER, 1852, and *A. viburni* SCOPOLI, 1763, are sufficiently characterized by their morphology in combination with their host plants. By its morphology (see below), especially the green colour, and its genetic identity (JÖRG & LAMPEL, 1995), *A. tripolii* LAING, 1920, must be excluded from the *A. fabae* group s.l.

*Aphis cacaliasteris* HILLE RIS LAMBERS, 1947

All observed morphs dull black in life.

Prepared material:

Apterous viviparous female: Antennae dark brown, proximal part of joint III pale. First antennal segment with 5–6 hairs. Tibiae, siphunculi, and cauda dark brown. Abdomen with small marginal, postsiphuncular and intersegmental pleural muscle sclerites and crossbands on segments VII and VIII; dorsal cuticle with reticulation, most visible on sclerotic areas; 4 large marginal tubercles always present on abdominal segments I and VII, and 0–7 smaller ones on segments II–VI (LAMPEL, 1984: 0–1); tergite VIII with 7–11 hairs. Frons nearly straight. Siphunculi squamous, nearly cylindrical; cauda blunt. Measurements see Tab. 5.

Alate viviparous female: Abdomen with rather great marginal sclerites, one great spinal sclerite on segment VI, and crossbands on segments VII and VIII (HILLE RIS LAMBERS, 1946–47).

Tab. 10: Results of measurements of fundatrices of *A. fabae*, *A. philadelphi*, and *A. sambuci*.

Species Number of specimens investigated	Fundatrices									
	<i>A. fabae</i> 4			<i>A. philadelphi</i> 5			<i>A. sambuci</i> 3			
Characters	min	ø	max	min	ø	max	min	ø	max	
Body length	1.55	1.88	2.10	1.84	1.92	2.06	2.34	2.71	3.02	mm
Total length of antenna	0.64	0.82	0.91	0.74	0.80	0.85	0.88	0.99	1.07	mm
Length of antennal joint III	213	326	400	273	304	333	333	387	426	µm
Length of antennal joint IV	100	147	173	133	158	167	160	178	186	µm
Length of basal part of antennal joint V	100	118	133	120	125	133	140	150	160	µm
Length of processus terminalis	133	144	167	87	111	140	127	141	160	µm
Basal diameter of antennal joint III	22	26	30	18	20	22	27	32	40	µm
Longest hair on antennal joint III	17	29	40	33	36	42	42	44	50	µm
Secondary rhinaria on antennal joint III	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Secondary rhinaria on antennal joint IV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Secondary rhinaria on antennal joint V	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Length of apical rostral segment	100	117	127	113	116	120	133	138	147	µm
Accessory hairs on apical rostral segment	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	
Frons	167	193	206	186	192	200	220	229	240	µm
Joint II of hind tarsus	93	102	107	100	103	107	120	120	120	µm
Siphuncular length	100	191	260	140	159	180	260	316	366	µm
Caudal length	127	175	193	173	184	206	167	189	200	µm
Caudal hair number	9	12	14	15	16	18	8	13	16	
Ratios										
Apical rostral segment/Hind tarsus II	1.07	1.14	1.20	1.13	1.13	1.13	1.11	1.11	1.11	
Longest Hair III/Basal diameter III	0.69	1.13	1.60	1.54	1.78	2.00	1.25	1.42	1.69	
Processus terminalis/Basal part VI	1.17	1.22	1.33	0.65	0.89	1.17	0.87	0.94	1.14	
Body/Apical rostral segment	14.9	16.1	17.5	15.7	16.6	17.2	17.5	19.7	20.8	
Siphunculi/Cauda	0.79	1.07	1.34	0.81	0.87	0.92	1.56	1.67	1.83	

Oviparous female: First antennal segment with 5–6 hairs. Cauda pale brown. Abdomen sometimes with additional spinal sclerites on segment VI; 1–5 marginal tubercles on segments II–VI (LAMPEL, 1984: 0–1); tergite VIII with 10–13 hairs. Measurements see Tab. 9.

Alate male: Antennal segment III completely dark brown. First antennal segment with (4)–5–6–(7–8) hairs. Abdominal sclerites stronger developed; 0–2 marginal tubercles on segments II–VI (LAMPEL, 1984: 0–1); tergite VIII with 5–9 hairs. Measurements see Tab. 9.

Lives monoecious-holocyclically on stems, inflorescences, and the lower surface of leaves of *Senecio fuchsii* GMEL., visited by ants. According to LAMPEL (1984) it feeds also on other *Senecio* spp., and *Adenostyles* spp.

#### *Aphis hederæ* KALTENBACH, 1843

Apterous and alate viviparous females dull dark brown in life; larvae bright brown.

Prepared material:

Apterous viviparous female: Antennae and tibiae pale with exception of proximal and distal parts. (4)–5–(6) hairs on first antennal segment. Siphunculi and cauda brown. Abdomen with sometimes weakly developed spinal sclerites on segments VI–VIII and intersegmental pleural muscle sclerites; occasionally with darker marginal and postsiphuncular sclerites; stigmal plates well developed; dorsal cuticle reticulate; 4 marginal tubercles normally present on abdominal segments I and VII, 0–5 smaller ones on segments II–IV and VI; tergite VIII with 2–(3–4) hairs. Frons with distinct antennal tubercles. Siphunculi squamous; cauda blunt. Measurements see Tab. 5.

Alate viviparous female: Antennae completely brown. (4)–5 hairs on first antennal segment. Abdomen with well developed marginal and postsiphuncular



Tab. 12: Comparison of measurements of one clone of *A. sambuci* on two distinct host plants.

Characters	Apterous viviparous females of one <i>A. sambuci</i> clone						
	Host plant						
	Date of collection		Number of specimens investigated				
	<i>Sambucus nigra</i> 3.7.89		<i>Rumex crispus</i> 23.1.90				
	8		11				
	min	ø	max	min	ø	max	
Body length	1.79	1.94	2.13	1.38	1.48	1.63	mm
Total length of antenna	1.18	1.26	1.41	0.85	0.95	1.04	mm
Length of antennal joint III	253	284	326	167	199	233	µm
Length of antennal joint IV	167	205	240	107	134	160	µm
Length of antennal joint V	180	204	240	120	148	180	µm
Length of basal part of antennal joint VI	127	138	167	100	112	120	µm
Length of processus terminalis	293	316	346	233	252	273	µm
Basal diameter of antennal joint III	25	26	28	17	20	25	µm
Longest hair on antennal joint III	15	16	17	12	13	15	µm
Secondary rhinaria on antennal joint III	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Secondary rhinaria on antennal joint IV	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Secondary rhinaria on antennal joint V	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Length of apical rostral segment	147	155	167	133	139	147	µm
Accessory hairs on apical rostral segment	2	2	3	2	2	4	
Frons	220	222	233	186	199	206	µm
Joint II of hind tarsus	107	115	127	87	89	100	µm
Siphuncular length	386	443	519	240	288	353	µm
Caudal length	153	163	173	100	118	127	µm
Caudal hair number	8	10	12	9	12	13	
Ratios							
Apical rostral segment/Hind tarsus II	1.28	1.35	1.41	1.47	1.57	1.69	
Longest hair III/Basal diameter III	0.59	0.63	0.67	0.53	0.64	0.73	
Processus terminalis/Basal part VI	2.13	2.32	2.47	2.06	2.26	2.41	
Body/Apical rostral segment	11.7	12.5	13.3	9.9	10.6	11.3	
Siphunculi/Cauda	2.42	2.71	3.00	2.11	2.44	2.79	

*Aphis lantanae* KOCH, 1854

According to STROYAN (1984), two forms (subspecies) (*A. coriaria* BÖRNER, 1952, and *A. lantanae* KOCH, 1854 s.str.) can be distinguished morphologically. By electrophoresis, no differences could be detected between the two taxa, and therefore, according to EASTOP & HILLE RIS LAMBERS (1976), all specimens have been simply called *A. lantanae* in JÖRG & LAMPEL (1995). Nevertheless, two forms are clearly distinguishable by morphological characters in our material, e.g. by the length of the processus terminalis of the antennae and the siphuncular length. But in opposition to STROYAN (1984), our *A. coriaria* has always a longer processus terminalis than *A. lantanae* s.str. (cf. Tab. 5 and 6).

– *A. lantanae* form “*coriaria*”

Apterous and alate viviparous females are dull dark-brown and larvae dull light-brown in life.

## Prepared material:

Apterous viviparous female: Body lemon-shaped. Antennae and tibiae pale with exception of proximal and distal parts. (4)–5–(6) hairs on first antennal segment. Siphunculi pale with a distal brown zone, cauda brown. Abdomen with sclerites, united to crossbands on segments I–VIII, postsiphuncular sclerites, and intersegmental pleural muscle sclerites; dorsal cuticle with reticulation; 4 marginal tubercles always present on abdominal segments I and VII, (1–5)–6–7 smaller ones on segments II–IV (and VI); tergite VIII with 3–13 hairs. Frons nearly straight. Siphunculi squamous; cauda broad and blunt.

Alate viviparous female: Antennae dark-brown, tibiae brown with paler median part. First antennal segment with 4 and 5 hairs. Siphunculi brown. Margin-

Tab. 13: Unpaired t-test for the ratio Apical rostral segment/Hind tarsus II of apterous viviparous females of the *Aphis fabae* group s.str. Hypothesized difference = 0. DF: Degrees of freedom, ss: difference highly significant, s: difference significant, ns: difference not significant.

Combination	DF	t-Value	P-Value	Signif.
<i>armata, cirsiiacanthoidis</i>	233	-6.708	<.0001	ss
<i>armata, euonymi</i>	124	-1.500	.1361	ns
<i>armata, fabae</i>	172	1.298	.1961	ns
<i>armata, mordwilkoii</i>	197	-14.132	<.0001	ss
<i>armata, philadelphi</i>	112	-8.790	<.0001	ss
<i>armata, solanella</i>	215	-11.419	<.0001	ss
<i>cirsiiacanthoidis, euonymi</i>	243	5.372	<.0001	ss
<i>cirsiiacanthoidis, fabae</i>	291	10.669	<.0001	ss
<i>cirsiiacanthoidis, mordwilkoii</i>	316	-6.989	<.0001	ss
<i>cirsiiacanthoidis, philadelphi</i>	231	-1.906	.0578	ns
<i>cirsiiacanthoidis, solanella</i>	334	-4.326	<.0001	ss
<i>euonymi, fabae</i>	182	3.308	.0011	ss
<i>euonymi, mordwilkoii</i>	207	-12.583	<.0001	ss
<i>euonymi, philadelphi</i>	122	-7.175	<.0001	ss
<i>euonymi, solanella</i>	225	-9.913	<.0001	ss
<i>fabae, mordwilkoii</i>	255	-20.465	<.0001	ss
<i>fabae, philadelphi</i>	170	-12.523	<.0001	ss
<i>fabae, solanella</i>	273	-17.021	<.0001	ss
<i>mordwilkoii, philadelphi</i>	195	3.980	<.0001	ss
<i>mordwilkoii, solanella</i>	298	3.141	.0019	ss
<i>philadelphi, solanella</i>	213	-1.370	.1720	ns
Species	Mean	Variance	Std. Dev.	Std. Err.
<i>armata</i>	1.095	.005	.071	.009
<i>cirsiiacanthoidis</i>	1.174	.006	.080	.006
<i>euonymi</i>	1.115	.005	.072	.009
<i>fabae</i>	1.082	.003	.059	.005
<i>mordwilkoii</i>	1.230	.003	.056	.005
<i>philadelphi</i>	1.196	.002	.048	.006
<i>solanella</i>	1.208	.004	.062	.005

al and spinal sclerites (no crossbands on segments I–VI) present on all abdominal segments; 6 marginal tubercles on segments II–IV; 5 hairs on tergite VIII.

The males are apterous or alatiform (STROYAN, 1984).

– *A. lantanae* form “*lantanae*”

Apterous viviparous females and larvae dull greenish-black, alate viviparous females shiny greenish black in life.

Prepared material:

Apterous viviparous female: Siphunculi completely brown and shorter than in *A. coriaria*, cauda narrow and blunt. (4)–5 hairs on first antennal segment. Abdominal crossbands only on segments VII and VIII, sometimes some weak marginal sclerites; without dorsal reticulation; (1–3)–4–(5–6) marginal tubercles on segments II–IV; on tergite VIII 2–3–4–(5–6) hairs.

Alate viviparous female: Antennae completely brown. First antennal segment with (4)–5 hairs. Marginal sclerites more distinct and present on all abdominal segments; (1)–2–3–(4) marginal tubercles on segments II–IV; 2–3–(4) hairs on tergite VIII.

The male is alate (STROYAN, 1984).

Both forms live monoecious-holocyclically on *Viburnum lantana* L. in curled leaves, in the inflorescences and infructescences. Often they are attended by ants.

*Aphis newtoni* THEOBALD, 1927

Apterous viviparous females dull black, greenish-black, or brown, alate viviparous females with black head and thorax and dull greenish-grey abdomen, larvae dull greenish-brown or light-brown in life.

Tab. 14: Unpaired t-test for the ratio Longest hair III/Basal diameter III of apterous viviparous females of the *Aphis fabae* group s.str. Hypothesized difference = 0. DF: Degrees of freedom, ss: difference highly significant, s: difference significant, ns: difference not significant.

Combination	DF	t-Value	P-Value	Signif.
<i>armata, cirsiacanthoidis</i>	229	18.127	<.0001	ss
<i>armata, euonymi</i>	126	1.699	.0918	ns
<i>armata, fabae</i>	176	22.567	<.0001	ss
<i>armata, mordwilkoii</i>	198	7.513	<.0001	ss
<i>armata, philadelphia</i>	112	12.419	<.0001	ss
<i>armata, solanella</i>	218	26.463	<.0001	ss
<i>cirsiacanthoidis, euonymi</i>	241	-11.227	<.0001	ss
<i>cirsiacanthoidis, fabae</i>	291	8.994	<.0001	ss
<i>cirsiacanthoidis, mordwilkoii</i>	313	-14.661	<.0001	ss
<i>cirsiacanthoidis, philadelphia</i>	227	-6.893	<.0001	ss
<i>cirsiacanthoidis, solanella</i>	333	15.233	<.0001	ss
<i>euonymi, fabae</i>	188	14.632	<.0001	ss
<i>euonymi, mordwilkoii</i>	210	2.731	.0068	ss
<i>euonymi, philadelphia</i>	124	4.159	<.0001	ss
<i>euonymi, solanella</i>	230	19.052	<.0001	ss
<i>fabae, mordwilkoii</i>	260	-21.500	<.0001	ss
<i>fabae, philadelphia</i>	174	-12.739	<.0001	ss
<i>fabae, solanella</i>	280	4.856	<.0001	ss
<i>mordwilkoii, philadelphia</i>	196	4.454	<.0001	ss
<i>mordwilkoii, solanella</i>	302	27.894	<.0001	ss
<i>philadelphia, solanella</i>	216	16.690	<.0001	ss
Species	Mean	Variance	Std. Dev.	Std. Err.
<i>armata</i>	2.461	.032	.179	.023
<i>cirsiacanthoidis</i>	1.753	.078	.279	.021
<i>euonymi</i>	2.337	.278	.528	.063
<i>fabae</i>	1.435	.104	.323	.029
<i>mordwilkoii</i>	2.192	.061	.247	.021
<i>philadelphia</i>	2.029	.037	.192	.026
<i>solanella</i>	1.243	.111	.333	.026

#### Prepared material:

Apterous viviparous female: Antennae and tibiae pale with brown proximal and distal parts. First antennal segment with 5–(6) hairs. Siphunculi and cauda brown. Abdomen with marginal sclerites on segments I–VI, postsiphuncular sclerites, and intersegmental pleural muscle sclerites, crossbands on segments VII and VIII, occasionally some spinal sclerites; dorsal cuticle reticulate; 4 great marginal tubercles on abdominal segments I and VII, and (5)–6 great tubercles on segments II–IV–(V); tergite VIII with 3–5–(6) hairs. Frons straight. Siphunculi squamous; cauda blunt. Measurements see Tab. 5.

Alate viviparous female: Antennae brown. (4)–5–(6) hairs on first antennal segment. 6–(7–8) great marginal tubercles on segments II–IV–(V); on tergite VIII 2–4 hairs. Measurements see Tab. 6.

Male apterous (STROYAN, 1984; HEIE, 1986).

Lives monoecious-holocyclically on different *Iris* spp., mainly on the basal parts of the leaves and sometimes also in the inflorescences and infructescences, and is visited by ants.

#### *Aphis rumicis* LINNAEUS, 1758

Apterous viviparous females dull brownish-black to black, alate viviparous females with black head and thorax, larvae dull light- to dark-brown.

#### Prepared material:

Apterous viviparous female: Antennae and tibiae pale with brown proximal and distal parts, sometimes whole antennae brown. First antennal segment with (4)–5 hairs. Siphunculi and cauda brown. Abdomen with well-developed marginal, postsiphuncular and intersegmental pleural muscle sclerites and with some spinal



Tab. 15: Unpaired t-test for the ratio Processus terminalis/Basal part VI of apterous viviparous females of the *Aphis fabae* group s.str. Hypothesized difference = 0. DF: Degrees of freedom, ss: difference highly significant, s: difference significant, ns: difference not significant.

Combination	DF	t-Value	P-Value	Signif.
<i>armata, cirsiacanthoidis</i>	226	.558	.5776	ns
<i>armata, euonymi</i>	117	-3.532	.0006	ss
<i>armata, fabae</i>	168	1.021	.3088	ns
<i>armata, mordwilkoii</i>	188	-.675	.5004	ns
<i>armata, philadelphi</i>	106	5.179	<.0001	ss
<i>armata, solanella</i>	207	-3.923	.0001	ss
<i>cirsiacanthoidis, euonymi</i>	239	-4.695	<.0001	ss
<i>cirsiacanthoidis, fabae</i>	290	.573	.5668	ns
<i>cirsiacanthoidis, mordwilkoii</i>	310	-1.673	.0953	ns
<i>cirsiacanthoidis, philadelphi</i>	228	4.810	<.0001	ss
<i>cirsiacanthoidis, solanella</i>	329	-6.323	<.0001	ss
<i>euonymi, fabae</i>	181	5.272	<.0001	ss
<i>euonymi, mordwilkoii</i>	201	3.762	.0002	ss
<i>euonymi, philadelphi</i>	119	9.388	<.0001	ss
<i>euonymi, solanella</i>	220	-.357	.7212	ns
<i>fabae, mordwilkoii</i>	252	-2.237	.0262	s
<i>fabae, philadelphi</i>	170	4.609	<.0001	ss
<i>fabae, solanella</i>	271	-6.463	<.0001	ss
<i>mordwilkoii, philadelphi</i>	190	6.885	<.0001	ss
<i>mordwilkoii, solanella</i>	291	-4.778	<.0001	ss
<i>philadelphi, solanella</i>	209	-9.367	<.0001	ss
Species	Mean	Variance	Std. Dev.	Std. Err.
<i>armata</i>	2.582	.074	.272	.037
<i>cirsiacanthoidis</i>	2.556	.095	.309	.023
<i>euonymi</i>	2.758	.072	.269	.033
<i>fabae</i>	2.535	.077	.277	.026
<i>mordwilkoii</i>	2.611	.067	.258	.022
<i>philadelphi</i>	2.342	.043	.207	.028
<i>solanella</i>	2.774	.102	.319	.026

sclerites; dorsal cuticle with strong reticulation; 4 marginal tubercles on abdominal segments I and VII, and 0–(5–6) smaller ones on segments II–IV (and VI); tergite VIII with (3–4)–5–8–(9) hairs. Frons nearly straight, sometimes with small antennal tubercles. Siphunculi squamous; cauda blunt. Measurements see Tab. 7.

Alate viviparous female: Antennae brown. First antennal segment with 5–(6) hairs. Spinal sclerites well-developed. 0–1–(2–6) marginal tubercles on segments II–IV; on tergite VIII 2–7 hairs. Measurements see Tab. 8.

The male is apterous (JONES, 1942; STROYAN, 1984; HEIE, 1986), smaller than any other morph, and its abdomen shows a well-developed sclerotic pattern (JONES, 1942).

Lives monoecious-holocyclically mainly in longitudinally curled leaves, rarely outside also, and in the inflorescences of *Rumex crispus* L., attended by ants. According to MÜLLER (1969) it feeds also on *R. obtusifolius* L. and *R. maritimus* L., and according to STROYAN (1984) sometimes also on *Rheum rhaponticum* L.

#### *Aphis sambuci* LINNAEUS, 1758

The dull greenish-black so-called *A. sambuci sambuci* and the olive-brown so-called *A. sambuci picta* subspecies (IGLISCH, 1969) were distinguishable neither by electrophoresis (JÖRG & LAMPEL, 1995) nor by morphological data. Specimens from secondary hosts are dull green to bluish-green.

Prepared material:

Apterous viviparous female: Antennae, tibiae, siphunculi, and cauda brown. (5)–6–9–(10–11) hairs on first antennal segment. Abdomen with stigmal plates, often with postsiphuncular sclerites and crossbands on segments VII and VIII, and rarely with intersegmental pleural muscle sclerites; dorsal cuticle without reticula-

Tab. 16: Unpaired t-test for the ratio Body/Apical rostral segment of apterous viviparous females of the *Aphis fabae* group s.str. Hypothesized difference = 0. DF: Degrees of freedom, ss: difference highly significant, s: difference significant, ns: difference not significant.

Combination	DF	t-Value	P-Value	Signif.
<i>armata, cirsiacanthoidis</i>	119	.348	.7285	ns
<i>armata, euonymi</i>	65	.441	.6609	ns
<i>armata, fabae</i>	93	1.611	.1106	ns
<i>armata, mordwilkoii</i>	102	4.662	<.0001	ss
<i>armata, philadelphi</i>	58	.603	.5486	ns
<i>armata, solanella</i>	111	.905	.3676	ns
<i>cirsiacanthoidis, euonymi</i>	122	.277	.7821	ns
<i>cirsiacanthoidis, fabae</i>	150	1.801	.0737	ns
<i>cirsiacanthoidis, mordwilkoii</i>	159	5.989	<.0001	ss
<i>cirsiacanthoidis, philadelphi</i>	115	.429	.6685	ns
<i>cirsiacanthoidis, solanella</i>	168	.984	.3263	ns
<i>euonymi, fabae</i>	96	1.005	.3174	ns
<i>euonymi, mordwilkoii</i>	105	3.967	.0001	ss
<i>euonymi, philadelphi</i>	61	.103	.9185	ns
<i>euonymi, solanella</i>	114	.444	.6580	ns
<i>fabae, mordwilkoii</i>	133	3.900	.0002	ss
<i>fabae, philadelphi</i>	89	-.976	.3319	ns
<i>fabae, solanella</i>	142	-.485	.6282	ns
<i>mordwilkoii, philadelphi</i>	98	-4.346	<.0001	ss
<i>mordwilkoii, solanella</i>	151	-3.554	.0005	ss
<i>philadelphi, solanella</i>	107	.337	.7371	ns
Species	Mean	Variance	Std. Dev.	Std. Err.
<i>armata</i>	14.725	2.629	1.621	.287
<i>cirsiacanthoidis</i>	14.625	1.718	1.311	.139
<i>euonymi</i>	14.545	2.899	1.703	.288
<i>fabae</i>	14.246	1.494	1.222	.154
<i>mordwilkoii</i>	13.482	1.115	1.056	.124
<i>philadelphi</i>	14.507	1.145	1.070	.202
<i>solanella</i>	14.380	3.606	1.899	.211

tion; always 10 great marginal tubercles on abdominal segments I–IV and VII, occasionally on segment V 1–2 additional tubercles; tergite VIII with (2)–3–4–(5–6) hairs. Frons straight. Siphunculi squamous; cauda blunt. Measurements see Tab. 7.

Alate viviparous female: Antennae brown. 7–9–(11) hairs on first antennal segment. Spinal sclerites on segments I and VI–VIII. 8–(9) great marginal tubercles on segments I–IV–(V) and VII; 2–4 hairs on tergite VIII. Measurements see Tab. 8.

Fundatrix: Spinal sclerites on segments VI–VIII, sometimes additional sclerites on other segments. 10–12 marginal tubercles on segments I–V and VII; tergite VIII with 2–4 hairs. Cauda broad and blunt. Measurements see Tab. 10.

Male alate and similar to alate viviparous female, but smaller (HEIE, 1986).

To fulfil the whole life cycle, it is necessary to migrate from the primary host *Sambucus nigra* L. to the roots of herbaceous plants like *Rumex* spp., *Saxifraga* spp., and some Caryophyllaceae (MÜLLER, 1969), because males are only produced on secondary hosts or in colonies founded on *Sambucus* by virgino-gynoparae, coming back from secondary hosts (IGLISCH, 1966; LAMPEL, 1968; HEIE, 1986).

#### *Aphis tripolii* LANG, 1920

Apterous and alate viviparous female and alate male dull green in life, larvae dull light-green. Head and thorax of alatae black.

Prepared material:

Apterous viviparous female: Antennae and tibiae pale with a brown area distally, siphunculi pale to pale brown, and cauda pale. First antennal segment with (4)–5–(6) hairs. Abdomen without visible sclerites; dorsal cuticle reticulate; always 4 marginal tubercles on abdominal segments I and VII, and (1–5)–6 smaller ones

Tab. 17: Unpaired t-test for the ratio Siphunculi/Cauda of apterous viviparous females of the *Aphis fabae* group s.str. Hypothesized difference = 0. DF: Degrees of freedom, ss: difference highly significant, s: difference significant, ns: difference not significant.

Combination	DF	t-Value	P-Value	Signif.
<i>armata, cirsiacanthoidis</i>	239	-.017	.9868	ns
<i>armata, euonymi</i>	131	2.853	.0050	ss
<i>armata, fabae</i>	187	5.321	<.0001	ss
<i>armata, mordwilkoii</i>	204	2.227	.0270	s
<i>armata, philadelphia</i>	117	.060	.9523	ns
<i>armata, solanella</i>	221	-8.595	<.0001	ss
<i>cirsiacanthoidis, euonymi</i>	246	3.187	.0016	ss
<i>cirsiacanthoidis, fabae</i>	302	6.496	<.0001	ss
<i>cirsiacanthoidis, mordwilkoii</i>	319	2.773	.0059	ss
<i>cirsiacanthoidis, philadelphia</i>	232	.078	.9383	ns
<i>cirsiacanthoidis, solanella</i>	336	-11.995	<.0001	ss
<i>euonymi, fabae</i>	194	2.206	.0285	s
<i>euonymi, mordwilkoii</i>	211	-1.141	.2550	ns
<i>euonymi, philadelphia</i>	124	-3.013	.0031	ss
<i>euonymi, solanella</i>	228	-11.701	<.0001	ss
<i>fabae, mordwilkoii</i>	267	-4.065	<.0001	ss
<i>fabae, philadelphia</i>	180	-5.422	<.0001	ss
<i>fabae, solanella</i>	284	-16.874	<.0001	ss
<i>mordwilkoii, philadelphia</i>	197	-2.215	.0279	s
<i>mordwilkoii, solanella</i>	301	-14.267	<.0001	ss
<i>philadelphia, solanella</i>	214	-8.504	<.0001	ss
Species	Mean	Variance	Std. Dev.	Std. Err.
<i>armata</i>	1.240	.026	.162	.020
<i>cirsiacanthoidis</i>	1.240	.034	.184	.014
<i>euonymi</i>	1.161	.025	.157	.019
<i>fabae</i>	1.109	.025	.158	.014
<i>mordwilkoii</i>	1.187	.024	.155	.013
<i>philadelphia</i>	1.238	.015	.124	.017
<i>solanella</i>	1.507	.050	.224	.018

on segments II–IV; tergite VIII with 2–(3) hairs. Frons nearly straight. Siphunculi squamous; cauda long, narrow, and blunt. Measurements see Tab. 7.

Alate viviparous female: Antennae and siphunculi brown, tibiae pale with brown proximal and distal parts. First antennal segment with 5–(6) hairs. Dorsal cuticle without reticulation. 6 marginal tubercles on abdominal segments II–IV; 2–3 hairs on tergite VIII. Measurements see Tab. 8.

Alate male: Antennae brown, siphunculi and cauda pale brown. First antennal segment with (4)–5 hairs. Marginal and postsiphuncular sclerites present. Dorsal cuticle without reticulation. 0 marginal tubercles on segments II–IV; 2 hairs on tergite VIII.

Lives monoecious-holocyclically on the upper stem, the leaves and in the inflorescences of *Aster tripolium* L.

#### *Aphis vaccinii* (BÖRNER, 1940)

Adults dull dark-brown to black, larvae dull dark-brown in life.

Prepared material:

Apterous viviparous female: Antennae and tibiae pale with a brown area proximally and distally, siphunculi and cauda brown. (3–4)–5 hairs on first antennal segment. Abdomen with well-developed marginal and spinal sclerites on all segments and with intersegmental pleural muscle sclerites; dorsal cuticle reticulate; 4 marginal tubercles on abdominal segments I and VII, and 0–(1–5) smaller ones on segments II–IV; tergite VIII with 2–4–(5–9) hairs. Frons nearly straight. Siphunculi squamous; cauda blunt. Measurements see Tab. 7.

Alate viviparous female: Antennae brown. First antennal segment with (3–4)–5 hairs. Abdomen with pre- and postsiphuncular sclerites, dorsal cuticle not reticu-

Tab. 18: Unpaired t-test for the ratio Apical rostral segment/Hind tarsus II of apterous viviparous females of *A. barberae*, *A. mordwilkoii*, *A. janischi*, and *A. cirsiacanthoidis*. Hypothesized difference = 0. DF: Degrees of freedom, ss: difference highly significant, s: difference significant, ns: difference not significant.

Combination	DF	t-Value	P-Value	Signif.
<i>barberae, mordwilkoii</i>	178	-.136	.8922	ns
<i>janischi, cirsiacanthoidis</i>	218	-2.172	.0310	s
Species	Mean	Variance	Std. Dev.	Std. Err.
<i>barberae</i>	1.228	.003	.057	.009
<i>mordwilkoii</i>	1.230	.003	.056	.005
<i>janischi</i>	1.202	.003	.052	.008
<i>cirsiacanthoidis</i>	1.174	.006	.080	.006

late. (0)–1–4–(5–6) marginal tubercles on abdominal segments II–IV; 2–3–(4) hairs on tergite VIII. Cauda slightly pointed. Measurements see Tab. 8.

Oviparous female: Antennae and tibiae pale with a brown area proximally and distally (hind tibiae completely brown with numerous scent plaques), siphunculi and cauda brown. (4)–5 hairs on first antennal segment. Abdominal sclerites less distinct, dorsal cuticle reticulate. 0–1 marginal tubercle on segments II–IV; 13–15–(16–33) hairs on tergite VIII. Measurements see Tab. 9.

Alate male: Antennae, siphunculi and cauda brown, tibiae pale with brown proximal and distal parts. First antennal segment with 5 and 6 hairs. Marginal, spinal and postsiphuncular sclerites well-developed. Dorsal cuticle without reticulation. 0 marginal tubercle on abdominal segments II–IV; 5 hairs on tergite VIII. Measurements see Tab. 9.

Lives monoecious-holocyclically on young shoots of *Vaccinium uliginosum* L., often together with the green species *Acyrtosiphon knechteli* (BÖRNER, 1950), rarely on *V. myrtillus* L., and is visited by ants. According to FIDLER (1951) and HEIE (1986) it feeds also on *V. vacillans* KALM. and *Andromeda polifolia* L. After BÖRNER (1952) it lives “usually only in bogs”. We detected a strong preference of sun-exposed plants.

#### *Aphis veratri* WALKER, 1852

All observed morphs dull dark greenish-brown in life.

Prepared material:

Apterous viviparous female: Antennae and tibiae pale with proximal and distal brown parts, siphunculi and cauda brown. First antennal segment with 5–10 hairs.

Tab. 19: Unpaired t-test for the ratio Longest hair III/Basal diameter III of apterous viviparous females of *A. barberae*, *A. mordwilkoii*, *A. janischi*, and *A. cirsiacanthoidis*. Hypothesized difference = 0. DF: Degrees of freedom, ss: difference highly significant, s: difference significant, ns: difference not significant.

Combination	DF	t-Value	P-Value	Signif.
<i>barberae, mordwilkoii</i>	180	6.173	<.0001	ss
<i>janischi, cirsiacanthoidis</i>	216	-1.572	.1175	ns
Species	Mean	Variance	Std. Dev.	Std. Err.
<i>barberae</i>	2.473	.079	.280	.044
<i>mordwilkoii</i>	2.192	.061	.247	.021
<i>janischi</i>	1.821	.028	.167	.025
<i>cirsiacanthoidis</i>	1.753	.078	.279	.021

Tab. 20: Unpaired t-test for the ratio Processus terminalis/Basal part VI of apterous viviparous females of *A. barberae*, *A. mordwilkoii*, *A. janischi*, and *A. cirsiacanthoidis*. Hypothesized difference = 0. DF: Degrees of freedom, ss: difference highly significant, s: difference significant, ns: difference not significant.

Combination	DF	t-Value	P-Value	Signif.
<i>barberae, mordwilkoii</i>	173	4.227	<.0001	ss
<i>janischi, cirsiacanthoidis</i>	216	4.375	<.0001	ss
Species	Mean	Variance	Std. Dev.	Std. Err.
<i>barberae</i>	2.802	.041	.201	.033
<i>mordwilkoii</i>	2.611	.067	.258	.022
<i>janischi</i>	2.341	.031	.176	.027
<i>cirsiacanthoidis</i>	2.556	.095	.309	.023

Abdomen with some weak marginal sclerites, well-developed crossbands on segments VII and VIII and stigmal plates; dorsal cuticle weakly reticulate, most distinct on sclerotic areas; 4 marginal tubercles on abdominal segments I and VII, and (2–3)–4–6–(7) smaller ones on segments II–IV–(V); tergite VIII with 5–7–(8–10) hairs. Frons nearly straight. Siphunculi squamous and slightly constricted; cauda broad and blunt. Measurements see Tab. 7.

Alate viviparous female: Antennae sometimes completely brown. First antennal segment with (5–6)–7–(8) hairs. Abdomen with well-developed marginal, intersegmental muscle and postsiphuncular sclerites, sometimes with additional spinal sclerites on segments I–VI, dorsal cuticle reticulate. (2–4)–5–6 marginal tubercles on segments II–IV–(V); (6–7)–8–(9–12) hairs on tergite VIII. Measurements see Tab. 8.

Oviparous female: Like apterous viviparous female, but antennae always brown, hind tibiae hardly swollen, with scent plaques. First antennal segment with 5–7 hairs. (2–3)–4–6 marginal tubercles on segments II–IV–(V); 12–19 hairs on tergite VIII. Measurements see Tab. 9.

Apterous male: Like apterous viviparous female, but antennae brown. (5)–6–(7) hairs on first antennal segment. 2–5 marginal tubercles on segments II–IV (and VI); (4–5)–6–(7–8) hairs on tergite VIII. Measurements see Tab. 9.

Lives monoecious-holocyclically on the lower surface of leaves of *Veratrum album* L. and is attended by ants. Due to beginning senescence, the infested leaves are often brownish-yellow. *A. cirsiacanthoidis*, which can be also found on *V. album* (MÜLLER & HORATSCHEK, 1980; JÖRG & LAMPEL, 1995), feeds sometimes

Tab. 21: Unpaired t-test for the ratio Body/Apical rostral segment of apterous viviparous females of *A. barberae*, *A. mordwilkoii*, *A. janischi*, and *A. cirsiacanthoidis*. Hypothesized difference = 0. DF: Degrees of freedom, ss: difference highly significant, s: difference significant, ns: difference not significant.

Combination	DF	t-Value	P-Value	Signif.
<i>barberae, mordwilkoii</i>	90	-3.359	.0011	ss
<i>janischi, cirsiacanthoidis</i>	110	-3.410	.0009	ss
Species	Mean	Variance	Std. Dev.	Std. Err.
<i>barberae</i>	12.608	.850	.922	.206
<i>mordwilkoii</i>	13.482	1.115	1.056	.124
<i>janischi</i>	15.641	1.243	1.115	.232
<i>cirsiacanthoidis</i>	14.625	1.718	1.311	.139

Tab. 22: Unpaired t-test for the ratio Siphunculi/Cauda of apterous viviparous females of *A. barberae*, *A. mordwilkoii*, *A. janischi*, and *A. cirsiacanthoidis*. Hypothesized difference = 0. DF: Degrees of freedom, ss: difference highly significant, s: difference significant, ns: difference not significant.

Combination	DF	t-Value	P-Value	Signif.
<i>barberae</i> , <i>mordwilkoii</i>	181	-6.460	<.0001	ss
<i>janischi</i> , <i>cirsiacanthoidis</i>	224	-1.654	.0995	ns
Species	Mean	Variance	Std. Dev.	Std. Err.
<i>barberae</i>	1.019	.010	.099	.016
<i>mordwilkoii</i>	1.187	.024	.155	.013
<i>janischi</i>	1.287	.017	.132	.019
<i>cirsiacanthoidis</i>	1.240	.034	.184	.014

also on the lower surface of leaves, but mostly on the upper stem and in the inflorescences. *A. veratri* could never be found on these parts of the plant.

### *Aphis viburni* SCOPOLI, 1763

All observed morphs dull black in life.

Prepared material:

Apterous viviparous female: Antennae and tibiae pale with proximal and distal brown areas, siphunculi and cauda brown. 5–6–(7) hairs on first antennal segment. Abdomen with pale marginal, intersegmental muscle and postsiphuncular sclerites and with crossbands on segments VII and VIII, occasionally with spinal sclerites on other segments; dorsal cuticle with reticulation; always 4 marginal tubercles on abdominal segments I and VII, and at least 6, mostly 7–8–(9–10), slightly smaller ones on segments II–VI; tergite VIII with (2–3)–4–(5) hairs. Frons nearly straight. Siphunculi squamous; cauda blunt. Measurements see Tab. 7.

Alate viviparous female: Antennae brown. First antennal segment with (4)–5–6 hairs. Marginal, pre-, and postsiphuncular sclerites great and brown, crossbands on segments I and VI–VIII. (6)–8–(9) marginal tubercles on segments II–VI; 2–4 hairs on tergite VIII. Measurements see Tab. 8.

Tab. 23: Unpaired t-test for the ratio Apical rostral segment/Hind tarsus II of one clone of *A. fabae*, *A. mordwilkoii*, and *A. sambuci*, respectively. Hypothesized difference = 0. DF: Degrees of freedom, ss: difference highly significant, s: difference significant, ns: difference not significant.

Combination	DF	t-Value	P-Value	Signif.
<i>fabae</i> 10.5.89, <i>fabae</i> 6.9.89	49	-.395	.6948	ns
<i>mordwilkoii</i> on <i>Viburnum</i> , <i>mordwilkoii</i> on <i>Tropaeolum</i>	58	.001	.9992	ns
<i>mordwilkoii</i> on <i>Viburnum</i> , <i>mordwilkoii</i> on <i>Rumex</i>	58	-8.146	<.0001	ss
<i>mordwilkoii</i> on <i>Tropaeolum</i> , <i>mordwilkoii</i> on <i>Rumex</i>	38	9.797	<.0001	ss
<i>sambuci</i> on <i>Sambucus</i> , <i>sambuci</i> on <i>Rumex</i>	36	-12.096	<.0001	ss
Clone	Mean	Variance	Std. Dev.	Std. Err.
<i>fabae</i> 10.5.89	1.053	.003	.050	.009
<i>fabae</i> 6.9.89	1.060	.004	.062	.014
<i>mordwilkoii</i> on <i>Viburnum</i>	1.204	.003	.058	.009
<i>mordwilkoii</i> on <i>Tropaeolum</i>	1.204	.001	.038	.008
<i>mordwilkoii</i> on <i>Rumex</i>	1.322	.001	.038	.008
<i>sambuci</i> on <i>Sambucus</i>	1.349	.002	.042	.011
<i>sambuci</i> on <i>Rumex</i>	1.566	.004	.062	.013

Tab. 24: Unpaired t-test for the ratio Longest hair III/Basal diameter III of one clone of *A. fabae*, *A. mordwilkoii*, and *A. sambuci*, respectively. Hypothesized difference = 0. DF: Degrees of freedom, ss: difference highly significant, s: difference significant, ns: difference not significant.

Combination	DF	t-Value	P-Value	Signif.
<i>fabae</i> 10.5.89, <i>fabae</i> 6.9.89	48	.045	.9644	ns
<i>mordwilkoii</i> on <i>Viburnum</i> , <i>mordwilkoii</i> on <i>Tropaeolum</i>	57	-5.587	<.0001	ss
<i>mordwilkoii</i> on <i>Viburnum</i> , <i>mordwilkoii</i> on <i>Rumex</i>	57	-.402	.6889	ns
<i>mordwilkoii</i> on <i>Tropaeolum</i> , <i>mordwilkoii</i> on <i>Rumex</i>	38	-2.721	.0098	ss
<i>sambuci</i> on <i>Sambucus</i> , <i>sambuci</i> on <i>Rumex</i>	36	-.833	.4101	ns
Clone	Mean	Variance	Std. Dev.	Std. Err.
<i>fabae</i> 10.5.89	1.417	.036	.189	.034
<i>fabae</i> 6.9.89	1.414	.059	.243	.056
<i>mordwilkoii</i> on <i>Viburnum</i>	1.904	.039	.197	.032
<i>mordwilkoii</i> on <i>Tropaeolum</i>	2.194	.030	.172	.039
<i>mordwilkoii</i> on <i>Rumex</i>	1.934	.153	.391	.087
<i>sambuci</i> on <i>Sambucus</i>	.627	.001	.031	.008
<i>sambuci</i> on <i>Rumex</i>	.641	.004	.063	.013

Apterous male: Abdomen showing often the complete dorsal pattern of the alate viviparous female (JONES, 1945).

Lives without host-alternation (MÜLLER, 1969) in curled leaves of *Viburnum opulus* and is visited by ants.

#### DISCUSSION

Since, due to different host plants, the age of clones (cf. Tab. 11 and 12) or other influences, high significant differences often already occur in absolute values, t-tests have been made only with the ratios.

Tab. 23–27 show that, comparing the ratios inside three clones, significant differences very often appear. Already SHAPOSHNIKOV (1986) reported, that within one clone of *Dysaphis foeniculus* (THEOBALD), due to different host plants, the allome-

Tab. 25: Unpaired t-test for the ratio Processus terminalis/Basal part VI of one clone of *A. fabae*, *A. mordwilkoii*, and *A. sambuci*, respectively. Hypothesized difference = 0. DF: Degrees of freedom, ss: difference highly significant, s: difference significant, ns: difference not significant.

Combination	DF	t-Value	P-Value	Signif.
<i>fabae</i> 10.5.89, <i>fabae</i> 6.9.89	44	-.926	.3596	ns
<i>mordwilkoii</i> on <i>Viburnum</i> , <i>mordwilkoii</i> on <i>Tropaeolum</i>	56	-6.514	<.0001	ss
<i>mordwilkoii</i> on <i>Viburnum</i> , <i>mordwilkoii</i> on <i>Rumex</i>	56	4.258	<.0001	ss
<i>mordwilkoii</i> on <i>Tropaeolum</i> , <i>mordwilkoii</i> on <i>Rumex</i>	34	-9.869	<.0001	ss
<i>sambuci</i> on <i>Sambucus</i> , <i>sambuci</i> on <i>Rumex</i>	35	1.610	.1165	ns
Clone	Mean	Variance	Std. Dev.	Std. Err.
<i>fabae</i> 10.5.89	2.559	.049	.221	.044
<i>fabae</i> 6.9.89	2.626	.076	.276	.060
<i>mordwilkoii</i> on <i>Viburnum</i>	2.748	.026	.162	.026
<i>mordwilkoii</i> on <i>Tropaeolum</i>	3.032	.018	.133	.031
<i>mordwilkoii</i> on <i>Rumex</i>	2.554	.024	.156	.037
<i>sambuci</i> on <i>Sambucus</i>	2.319	.011	.103	.027
<i>sambuci</i> on <i>Rumex</i>	2.257	.015	.124	.026

Tab. 26: Unpaired t-test for the ratio Body/Apical rostral segment of one clone of *A. fabae*, *A. mordwilkoii*, and *A. sambuci*, respectively. Hypothesized difference = 0. DF: Degrees of freedom, ss: difference highly significant, s: difference significant, ns: difference not significant.

Combination	DF	t-Value	P-Value	Signif.
<i>fabae</i> 10.5.89, <i>fabae</i> 6.9.89	25	2.762	.0106	s
<i>mordwilkoii</i> on <i>Viburnum</i> , <i>mordwilkoii</i> on <i>Tropaeolum</i>	28	3.081	.0046	ss
<i>mordwilkoii</i> on <i>Viburnum</i> , <i>mordwilkoii</i> on <i>Rumex</i>	28	11.244	<.0001	ss
<i>mordwilkoii</i> on <i>Tropaeolum</i> , <i>mordwilkoii</i> on <i>Rumex</i>	18	-7.491	<.0001	ss
<i>sambuci</i> on <i>Sambucus</i> , <i>sambuci</i> on <i>Rumex</i>	17	7.311	<.0001	ss
Clone	Mean	Variance	Std. Dev.	Std. Err.
<i>fabae</i> 10.5.89	14.931	1.052	1.026	.256
<i>fabae</i> 6.9.89	13.844	.947	.973	.293
<i>mordwilkoii</i> on <i>Viburnum</i>	14.555	.635	.797	.178
<i>mordwilkoii</i> on <i>Tropaeolum</i>	13.634	.513	.716	.227
<i>mordwilkoii</i> on <i>Rumex</i>	11.043	.683	.826	.261
<i>sambuci</i> on <i>Sambucus</i>	12.503	.412	.642	.227
<i>sambuci</i> on <i>Rumex</i>	10.632	.227	.477	.144

try of some parts of the body can change. He drew the conclusion that according to this fact, not infrequently new species have been described erroneously. *A. mordwilkoii* and *A. sambuci* showed in our tests similar phenomena as *D. foeniculus* (cf. Tab. 11 and 12). It must be pointed out that the host plants used in our tests are the plants on which the aphids normally can be found in nature (THIEME, 1988; JÖRG & LAMPEL, 1995). BLACKMAN *et al.* (1987) made the observation that variation can also occur in relation to the age of a clone. Such a variation could be detected by us in a clone of *A. fabae* (Tab. 11). In this clone the ratios Body/Apical rostral segment and Siphunculi/Cauda are significantly different on two different dates (cf. Tab. 26 and 27).

*A. barberae* and *A. mordwilkoii* show in four of the five ratios significant differences (Tab. 18–22), but one *A. mordwilkoii* clone shows on three different host

Tab. 27: Unpaired t-test for the ratio Siphunculi/Cauda of one clone of *A. fabae*, *A. mordwilkoii*, and *A. sambuci*, respectively. Hypothesized difference = 0. DF: Degrees of freedom, ss: difference highly significant, s: difference significant, ns: difference not significant.

Combination	DF	t-Value	P-Value	Signif.
<i>fabae</i> 10.5.89, <i>fabae</i> 6.9.89	52	2.845	.0063	ss
<i>mordwilkoii</i> on <i>Viburnum</i> , <i>mordwilkoii</i> on <i>Tropaeolum</i>	58	-19.563	<.0001	ss
<i>mordwilkoii</i> on <i>Viburnum</i> , <i>mordwilkoii</i> on <i>Rumex</i>	58	5.888	<.0001	ss
<i>mordwilkoii</i> on <i>Tropaeolum</i> , <i>mordwilkoii</i> on <i>Rumex</i>	38	-17.507	<.0001	ss
<i>sambuci</i> on <i>Sambucus</i> , <i>sambuci</i> on <i>Rumex</i>	36	4.815	<.0001	ss
Clone	Mean	Variance	Std. Dev.	Std. Err.
<i>fabae</i> 10.5.89	1.129	.007	.085	.015
<i>fabae</i> 6.9.89	1.043	.019	.137	.029
<i>mordwilkoii</i> on <i>Viburnum</i>	.957	.004	.064	.010
<i>mordwilkoii</i> on <i>Tropaeolum</i>	1.313	.005	.070	.016
<i>mordwilkoii</i> on <i>Rumex</i>	.831	.010	.101	.023
<i>sambuci</i> on <i>Sambucus</i>	2.713	.035	.187	.047
<i>sambuci</i> on <i>Rumex</i>	2.440	.026	.161	.034



plants also significant differences. That means that the variation within one clone of *A. mordwilkoii* is as great as is the variation between *A. mordwilkoii* and *A. barberae*. In addition, it must be mentioned that the spans of all measured values are strongly overlapping (see Tab. 4). Therefore, and according especially to our electrophoretic results and host plant tests (JÖRG & LAMPEL, 1995), we regard *A. barberae* nevertheless as a synonym of *A. mordwilkoii*. The rearing of a clone of *A. sambuci* on two distinct host plants results in three significantly different ratios.

*A. janischi* and *A. cirsiacanthoidis* are in three ratios significantly different (Tab. 18–22). But here also, the spans of the values are strongly overlapping (see Tab. 3). The sometimes slightly higher values of *A. janischi* may probably result from nutritional influences of the host plant *Cirsium oleraceum* (L.) SCOP., on which *A. janischi* has been found. Higher values could also be detected for *A. mordwilkoii*, which has been reared on *Tropaeolum majus* (see Tab. 11), and *A. sambuci*, which has been kept on *Sambucus nigra* (Tab. 12). According to our electrophoretic results (JÖRG & LAMPEL, 1995) and the statements above made, we insist on regarding *A. janischi* as a synonym of *A. cirsiacanthoidis*.

Inside the *A. fabae* group s.str., *A. armata* is the species with the highest degree of difficulty to be separated from the other ones. In comparison with *A. cirsiacanthoidis*, *A. euonymi*, and *A. fabae*, only two ratios are significantly different, with *A. philadelphi* three, and with *A. mordwilkoii* and *A. solanella* four. The comparison of *A. cirsiacanthoidis* with *A. philadelphi* results also only in two distinct ratios; *A. cirsiacanthoidis*/*A. fabae* and *A. philadelphi*/*A. solanella* have three different ratios. All other comparisons result in four to five significantly different ratios (Tab. 13–17), but the spans of the values are also in nearly all cases strongly overlapping (see Tab. 1–4). Thus, for the *A. fabae* group s.str. it is impossible to erect a simple determination key based on morphological and biological (host plants) data (cf. JÖRG & LAMPEL, 1995). Perhaps, future studies will result in keys based on discriminant analysis of the morphological data of the investigated populations, as it has been done by BINAZZI & DE SILVA (1993) for two *Cinara* species.

For all combinations, the differences of the ratios of the members of the *A. fabae* group s.l. are in most cases highly significant (t-tests). But as the measured values are overlapping very often (see Tab. 5–8), it is also not possible to erect a general determination table for all species using only morphological characters. Easily determinable by some characters are *A. tripolii* (green colour, siphunculi pale, longest hair on antennal segment III of apterae 10–13 µm), *A. lantanae coriaria* (siphunculi only proximal pigmented, longest hair on antennal segment III at least 66 µm), *A. sambuci* (ratio Siphunculi/Cauda of apterae > 2.11), *A. cacaliasteris* (2–12 secondary rhinaria on antennal joint IV in apterae in combination with the ratio Apical rostral segment/Hind tarsus II 0.94–1.05), and partly *A. hederiae* (up to 5 secondary rhinaria on antennal joint IV in combination with the ratio Apical rostral segment/Hind tarsus II 1.24–1.67). On the other hand, using the combination of host plant and morphology, all species of the *A. fabae* group s.l. are easily distinguishable from each other. This fact has been already used, e.g. by MÜLLER (1969), STROYAN (1984), and HEIE (1986). Unfortunately MÜLLER's key is not useful for all the Swiss material, because the spans given in this key do not always correspond with our values. To quote as an illustration, his ratio Siphunculi/Cauda for *A. sambuci* is simply 3, our ratio ranges between 2.42 and 3.23. The body length is 2.2–3.2 mm, our measured values are 1.79–3.18 mm. According to MÜLLER (1969), *A. vaccinii* and *A. rumicis* do not have any marginal tubercles on abdominal segments II–IV. We counted sometimes up to 5 tubercles for the first and even up to 6 for the latter species.

To draw some conclusions from the preceding work of JÖRG & LAMPEL (1995) and the present paper, one can state that it is possible to distinguish electrophoretically the members of the *A. fabae* group s.str. and s.l., but it is impossible to determine all the members of the mentioned groups by a general key based only on morphological characters. Host plant tests are only partly useful, and very difficult to standardize. By morphology in combination with host plants, the members of the *A. fabae* group s.l. are easily distinguishable.

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#### ZUSAMMENFASSUNG

Morphologische Studien über die *Aphis fabae*-Gruppe (Homoptera, Aphididae) – Die Taxa der *Aphis fabae*-Gruppe s.str. sind mit morphologischen Bestimmungsschlüsseln nur schwer oder gar nicht unterscheidbar. Die Mitglieder der *Aphis fabae*-Gruppe s.l. sind hingegen in Kombination mit ihren Wirtspflanzen leicht bestimmbar. Nur mit Hilfe der vertikalen Stärke-Gel-Elektrophorese ist es möglich, die Mitglieder des gesamten *A. fabae*-Komplexes (*A. fabae*-Gruppe s.str. und s.l.) zu unterscheiden (JÖRG & LAMPEL, 1995). Die zitierte Arbeit diente als Basis für die vorliegende Arbeit, in welcher die Resultate unserer morphologischen Untersuchungen über diesen Komplex präsentiert werden.

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