HOOPER (AUCHENORRHYNCHA) SPECIALIZATION ON WILLOW GENUS (*SALIX*) PLANTS

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Hooper samples were collected randomly on transects from *Salix* genus (35 samples) and other taxon trees and bushes (22 samples). One sample was collected from one tree or bush individual. In total 57 samples were collected from 4 transects. The transects are located parallel to highway and railway line. The samples were collected with a modified leaf sweeper – blower *McCulloch Mac GBV 345* with replaceable entomological bags. Each tree or bush was swept for about 2 minutes thereby a sample was collected.

Considering the disadvantages of the method – non-quantitative sample collecting – a transformation for the number of individuals was made with these importance, credibility indexes: 1 individual – 0.1; 2 individuals – 0.5; 3 ind. – 1; 4-7 ind. – 2; 8-19 ind. – 3; more than 19 ind. – 4. Using the transformed data matrix, DCA ordination and indicator analysis were made.

35 samples from 9 Salix genus species and their hybrids were obtained: *Salix x multinervis* – 7, *Salix cinerea* – 6, *Salix viminalis* – 4, Salix dasyclados – 1, *Salix x holosericea* – 1, *Salix aurita* – 4, *Salix fragilis* – 3, *Salix pentandra* – 6, *Salix rosmarinifolia* – 3. Generally in the 57 samples 26 hooper species were found and 4 of them are new to the fauna of Latvia: *Arboridia parvula*, *Balclutha rhenana*, *Kybos rufescens*, *Edwardsiana ishidai*. Although the method has some disadvantages, a conclusion was made that distinguishable hooper communities have been obtained.

After the indicator analysis were made, found that *Linnavuoriana sexmaculata* 47.6% indicates *Salix cinerea*, *Sagatus punctifrons* 65.4% indicates *Salix rosmarinifolia*, *Kybos spp*. 58.9% indicates *Salix x multinervis*, *Fieberiellas eptentrionalis* 50% indicates *Salix aurita*, *Idiocerus stigmaticalis* 66.7% indicates *Salix fragilis*, it also has to be mentioned that *Edwardsiana geometrica* 66.7% indicates *Alnus incana*. The obtained results statistically proves hooper host plants and these results also match with published subjective results except for *Fieberiella septentrionalis* whose host plants are *Prunus spinosa* and *Rosa spp*. After the results of this study it can be concluded that with this method, DCA ordination and indicator analysis it is possible to find and statistically prove hooper host plants. It can also be concluded that for each plant it could be possible to find specific hooper community and after it determine hardly distinguishable plant hybrids.