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Summary

Leks are aggregations of males and females at sites which primarily are used for mating. Among insects it is common that leks occur around conspicuous landmarks. Males of *Coenonympha pamphilus* aggregate around trees and bushes. Here males defend territories of a few square metres size. Other males appear unable to establish territories beside landmarks, and instead patrol between them. Sites where males assemble are not associated with any resources that females cannot find in abundance anywhere else in their habitat. Mated females do not use these places more often than expected by chance, they do not lay their eggs there and they do not use them as flyways. Instead females disperse their eggs randomly all over the grasslands they inhabit, and females normally eclose outside male aggregation sites. However, virgin females approach landmarks and solicit courtship from males upon arrival. This behaviour of females favours males beside landmarks, who have higher mating success than males patrolling between them. Taken together the results suggest that *C. pamphilus* is a lekking species. Additional results also show that females by visiting leks lose time and thereby incur fecundity costs. Hence, it appears likely that this costly behaviour is balanced by similar benefits, most probably by mating with better males (e.g. more fertile or with better genes).

Landskapsinsekter!

Vid SEF:s årsstämma 1996 beslutades att göra ett utpropp om landskapsinsekter. Nu har du chansen att lämna förslag.

Kriterierna för val av insekt är enkla:

- insekten ska vara representativ för landskapet
- insekten ska helst fånga allmänhetens intresse

Varje lokalförening ska i första hand föreslå landskapsinsekter inom sitt "revir", men får

givetvis föreslå insekter även för andra landskap. Vi vill gärna ha in era förslag senast 1 april 1997. Därefter skickar vi ut en sammanställning på förslagen. Om man får vara lite optimistisk kanske vi kan besluta om en slutlig lista på nästa årsstämma.

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