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SHORT REPORTS

Introduction to *Phylloxera quercina* Ferr. as new species for Iranian fauna. A. REZVANI. Plant Pests and Diseases Research Institute.

From phylloxeridae family in Iran it has been so far collected two species, *Acanthochermes quercus* Koll. on *Quercus persicus* and *Phylloxerina salicis* Licht. on *Salix* sp. in Fars and Kermanshah provinces. *Phylloxera quercina* Ferr. as new species for Iranian founa is found newly in Gorgan area on *Quercus castanaefolia* with a high population. The samples were only apterous females.

Incidence of barberry rust (*Aecidium berberidis*) in south of Khorassan. M. R. KARIMI; M. ABBASI and A. JAFARI. Agricultural Research center of Khorassan province; Plant pests and Diseases Research Institute and Plant Protection center of Qhaen.

During 1997 and 1998 several surveys were made on barberry plants (*Berberis vulgaris* L.) in Qhaen. These surveys revealed that barberry rust is a dominat disease in this area. Spermogonia amphigenous, in groups. Aecia mainly hypophyllous, on petioles, fruit and pedicels, in groups, cylindrica, peridium white. Aeciospores 16024 x 15-18 (-20)μm, globoid or more or less oblong, wall colorless, finely verrucose. According to above mentioned characteres and finding of uredinia and telia of *Puccinia graminis* Pers. on some graminaceous plants near barberry shrubs this rust has been determined as *Aecidium berberdis* Pers. (Aecial stage of stem rust). In diseased Plants the leaves and fruits fall of early in the season. This is the first report of serious damage of *A. berberidis* on cultivated barberry in Iran.

Incidence of white rot disease on rapeseed in Guilan province. **F.PADASHT-DEHKAEE ; Gh. HEDJARUDE and M. JAVAN-NIKKHAH.** Department of plant protection research, Rice Research Institute of Iran Rasht and Department of plant protection Agriculture college of Tehran University, Karaj.

Rapeseed is one of the crops that its cultivation is understudying following rice as a second crop in Guilan province.

In 1997, white rot symptoms were observed on different parts of stems, branches and ears of rapeseed plants in experimental field of Fuman. The rate of infection was determined about 30-35% in the field. The spots were white and powdery and their margin was water-soaked, usually, with black and big sclerotia.

Infected stems were transfered to lab. and cultured on PDA medium after disinfection with NaOCl (1%) and incubated at the 26±1°C. After 48 hours a white colour fungus was isolated. Its colony was white at the begining and then turned to greyish. Black sclerotia developed on colony surface mainly near the edge of Petri-plate. They were variously shaped, usually elongated or round and their length reached up to 7mm on the medium and 121mm in the lesions. Width of young hypha was measured 7-11mm. The pathogenicity was proved through the developcment of disease symptoms on stem peieces of rapeseed. Based on the described characteristics, this fungus was identified as *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum.*

The first report on the occurrence of the egg parasitoid of pear lace bug in Iran. G. AKBARZADEH-SHOUKAT. Agricultural Research Center of West Azar-baidjan.

Pear lace bug (*Stephanitis pyri* F.) is one of the endemic pests of apple orchards in west Azar-baidjan. Considerable damage due to outbreaks of *S. pyri* has been caused in orchrds where chemical pesticides are not applied on a regular schedule against codling moth (*Carpocapsa pomonella*) the key pest of apple.

In a bioecological study on pear lace bug, and egg parasitoid wasp belonging to the family Mymaridae was collected from Orumieh apple orchards and was identified by Prof. Viggiani as *Parallelaptera (=Erythmelus) panis* Enock.

A preliminary study on the distribution and parasitism rate in different apple

growing localities in mid September showed that parasitism varies between 6-32% in Orumieh apple orchards. Maximum and minimum activity was recorded in Gholenji and Baranduz chay, respectively.

The first report on the occurrence of moth *Thiacidas postica* Walker (Lepidoptera: Noctuidae) in Iran. N. FARRAR and A. AHMADI. Natural resources Research center and Animal Affairs of Bushehr province, Shiraz university.

The Noctuid is one of the important pests of *Ziziphus* spp. in Bushehr province, which is a defoliator of these trees.

Thiacidas postica is active in September and March and has two generations a year in this area.

It complets its life-cycle in 40-125 days, but some larvae of the autumn generation remain in the cocoons as prepupae for 150-270 days.

The eggs are laid as batches on back of young leaves. The Noctuid includes six larval stages.

The species of Tachinidae family are parasitoid from the larvae of *Thiacidas postica* in the Bushehr province. Some speciment of *T. postica* has been collected in Hormozgan province. These speciments are kept in collection of Plant Pests and Diseases Research, Inst. Evin, Tehran.

New record of *Schizonotus sieboldi* Ratzeburg (Hym.: Pteromalidae), pupal parasitoid of poplar leaf beetle, *Chrysomela populi* L. (Col.: Chrysomelidae) from Iran. H. LOTFALIZADEH and A. A. AHMADI. Plant protection Dept. College of Agricul. Shiraz Univ., Shiraz.

In a 1997 survey in Shiraz, Iran, high percentages of poplar leaf beetle, *Chrysomela populi*, pupae were found parasistized. The parasitism was calculated 76% in Badjgah Experiment Station (Shiraz Agricultural College). From each pupa an average of 15 parasitoid wasps emerged in optimal laboratory conditions. The wasp identified as *Schizonotus sieboldi* Ratzeburg of pteromalid family. The identification was confirmed by Z. Boucek of British Museum (NH), London. According to available literature this

species is new for Iran fauna.

New hosts of powdery mildews in Iran. M. R. KARIMI and M. HAJIAN. Agricultural Research center of Khorassan ; Khorassan Natural Resources and Livestock Research Center.

Fruit nurseries in north of Khorassan province were surveyed for powdery mildews in October 1997. In this survey *Prunus domestica* L., *Ceracus mahaleb* (L.) Miller, and *Cerasus vulgaris* Miller, were identified as new hosts for *Uncinula prunastri* (DC) Sacc., and *Podosphaera tridactyla* (Wallr.) de Bary.

U. prunastri was found on *P. domestica ; C. mahales* and *C. vulgaris* whereas, *P. tridactyla* was seen only on *P. domestica.*

Mature ascigerous stage of *Uncinula necator* (Schw) Burr., was aboundantly found in grape leaves in this region.