

SHORT REPORTS

The first record of *Elachiptera cornuta* (Fallen), as a cereal secondary pest in Iran (Dip. : Chloropidae). M. PARCHAMI-ARAGHI and S. AKBARI-NOSHAD. Plant Pests and Diseases Research Institute.

During a survey carried out in the outskirts of Mianeh (Achachi) in East-Azərbayjan province, the adult chloropid flies observed emerging from infested rice stems in September 1996. The specimens were studied and identified as *Elachiptera cornuta* (Fallen). This genus and species is recorded for the first time in Iran.

Over 2000 species have been described and arranged in more than 160 genera in family Chloropidae. Larvae are mostly phytophagous or saprophagous, feeding on cereals and grasses.

E. cornuta (Fall.) larvae are important secondary invaders of cereal and grasses already infested with *Oscinella frit* (L.), but have also been found as scavengers in decaying plant matter and decomposing fallen leaves.

Occurrence of Tomato Yellow Leaf Curl Virus (TYLCV) in tomato fields of Varamin. D. SHAHRIARY and K. BANANEJ. Plant Pests and Diseases Research Laboratory, Varamin and Department of plant virology, Plant Pests and Diseases Research Institute.

Recently, tomato plants with symptoms of leaf curling and stunting were collected from experimental tomato fields of Varamin research station of Tehran province, Iran. In greenhouse experiments, the disease was shown to be transmissible to healthy tomato plants by grafting but not by mechanical inoculations. Groups of 30 nonviruliferous whiteflies (*Bemisia tabaci*) were allowed an acquisition feed of 96 h on a diseased plant before being transferred to healthy seedling of tomato at the 2-4 leaf stage. After a period of 96 h, the seedlings were sprayed with metasystox (1: 1000) and kept under greenhouse conditions for symptom development. Whiteflies (*B. tabaci*) were able to transmit the disease to healthy tomato plants and disease symptoms appeared 20-25 days

later. Polyclonal antibody raised against the TYLCV (Provided by ISV-CNRS) was used in dot-immunodinding assay, DIBA, for detection of TYLCV in tomato plants. DIBA could detect the virus in sap of infected tomato plants. Sap of healthy tomato plants did not react with polyclonal antibody of TYLCV. On the basis of above results, TYLCV was identified for the first time from tomato fields in Varamin.

The introduction of a new pistacia psyllid from Damghan. A. DEZIANIAN & A. SAHRAGARD, Plant Pests & Diseases Research Dept., Semnan (Shahrood) and Agricultural Sciences College, Guilan University.

During surveys carried out in the framework of a project dealing with biology of pistacia psyllid, adult psyllids collected from orchards of Damghan province and send to Dr. Burckhardt of natural history museum of Basel (Switzerland) and Dr. Lauterer of Republic of Czech. They identified the specimens as *Agonoscena pistaciae* Burckhardt & Lauterer which is new for Iranian fauna and differ from *A. targioni* (Lichtenstein) according to characters of wings, aedeagus and ovary of adult males and females.