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SHORT REPORTS

***Bidens bipinnata* L. as a new weed record from Iran.** DJAVADI, S. B. and M. NIKONAHAD. Plant Pests and Diseases Research Institute, Tehran & Agricultural Resarch center of Yazd, Iran.

A plant was collected from a wheat field in Taft district of Yazd province which recognized as a weed. This plant is named "Papich" by local inhabitants.

This species belongs to family Asteraceae (Trib.: Heliantheae). Its short morphological caractristics are as follow:

Annual plant. 10-100 cm. Leaves petiolate, pinnate, the lower ones are lobed almost to the midrib, sparsely hairy on the veins beneath. Capitula 5-10 mm in diameter, longer than wide; outer involucral bracts are shorter than innerones. Outer achenes 8-10 mm. linear, with few short, erect setae; bristles 2-4mm. According to above mentioned characters the plant was identified as *Bidens bipinnata* L. It is distributed in America, and naturalized in Eurone, Asia and Africa.

New subfamily and genus of Miridae (Hemiptera, Heteroptera) from Iran. SARAFRAZI. A. M. Plant Pests and Diseases Research Institute.

During recent studies on mirids of Iran, previously unreported subfamily and genus collected from saravan (Sistan-Balouchestan Province) were identified. The presence of simple eyes (Ocelli) as the characteristic feature of the subfamily Isometopinae Fieber do allow its separation. The genus was identified as *Isometopus* Fieber. The identification was confirmed by Dr R. E. Linnavuori (Academy of Science, Finland).

Body conical, pale red, frons vertical, antennae black with the scond segment much longer that the others. Head darker than pronotum and hemelytra, with an orangish triangular area betweent the two compound eyes. Head, pronotum and hemelytra with short, fine grayish hairs and also long black ones on marginal parts. Tibiae with black spines. Based on the morphological charaters of the specimen

compared with previously reported species of the genus *Isometopus* and also the opinion of Dr. R. Linnavuori (Personal communication) the species also should be new for science.

According to the literatures *Isometopus* can often be found on the bark of apple and pear trees feeding on aphids belonging to the genera Eriosoma and *Schizoneura.* The role of this buy as a biocontrol agent should be studied in details in Iran.

***Phytomyza horticola* Goureau (Dip.: Agromyzidae), leaf-miner of safflower in Iran.** PARCHAMI-ARAGHI, M. Plant Pests & Diseases Research Institute, Tehran, Iran.

The leaf-miner larvae of safflower *(Carthamus tinctorius* L.) were collected by Achak in Bampur (Balouchestan) in December 1995. The adult flies emerged and were identified as *Phytomyza horticola* Goureau. Which is introduced as a new record for Iran. Antenae black, frons yellow, fronto-orbital setulae proclinate and with one pair frontal setae, two reclinate orbital setae equal in length and thickenss, postocellar setae divergent, ocellar setae proclinate. Palpi black, with 4 dorsocentral and without acrostichal bristles, scutellum black with 5 marginal setae, femura yellow at apex. Costa extending to R4+5, cross vein dm-cu absent. Aedeagus with two diverging processes. Body length: 2.5mm. wing length: 3mm.

P. horticola Gour. is polyphagous and its other hosts are as follows: *Dahlia* (Asteraceae); *Brassica, Capsella, Cheiranthus, Hesperis, Sisymbrium* (Brassicaceae); *Galeopsis* (Lamiaceae); *Allium* (Liliaceae); *Lavatera, Malva* (Malvaceae); *Papaver* (Papaveraceae); Pisum, Vicia (Fabaceae).

***Melampsora apocyni* (Melamposraceae) a new member for the iranian rust flora.** ABBASI, M. F. KARAMPOOR. Plant Pests and Diseases Research Institute, Agricultural Research center of Bushehr province.

Two rusted specimens of *Trachomitum venetum* (Apocynaceae) were collected from Bushehr province in Oct. and Dec. 1995. Only the uredinial stage was found on these specimens. Uredinia amphigenous, on yellow or pale-brown spots, yellow or orange, with clavate or capitate, hyaline paraphyses whose wall becoming thicker above. Urediniospores 19-25×16-20 μm, mostly obovoid, ellipsoid or subglobose, wall 2-3μm thick, colorless, echinulate.

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According to the above mentioned characters, the rust on *T. venetum* was identified as *Melampsora apocyni* Tranz. Which is a new member of the Iranian rust flora.

Appearance of *M. apocyni* in the Nubo-Sindian area of the southern part of Iran (Bushehr prov.) is noteworthy in relation with ecology of this rust.

Report on Incidence of watermelon chlorotic stunt virus (WCSV), in watermelon fields in Minab area.

Bananej K. ,Kheyrpour A. ,Pourrahim R. ,Shahraeen N.and Ahoonmanesh A . Plant pests and Diseases Research Institute, Tehran, Iran. Institute Des Sciences Vegetales (ISV), CNRS, 91198 Gif - Sur - yvette, France.

Recently, a yellowing and stunting symptoms has been observed in watermelon fields of Minab and Bandar - Abbas areas of Hormozgan province, Iran. Infected watermelon were showing severe chlorosis followed by stunting and production of small fruits. The shoot tips were blotted by squash leaf blot technique on nylon membrane and processed by molecular hybridization using the (WCSV) probe of Sudanese isolate cloned at ISV - CNRS.

All squashed samples showed strong positive hybridization signals, confirming the presence of WCSV associated with the above symptoms. Furthermore, full length viral genomic DNA was amplified by use of PCR machine, with consensus primers specific to the conserved amino acids of sequenced geminiviruses transmitted by *Bemisia tabaci* , (Provided by ISV-CNRS). This is the first report on the incidence of WCSV epidemic in the watermelon fields of Hormozgan province in Iran.