Short communication

Two new records of encyrtids as parasitoid of *Sphaerolecanium* prunastri (Hem.: Coccidae) in Iran

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چکیدہ

Sphaerolecanium prunastri ایـن تحقیق در سال ۱۳۸٤ بـ منظـور شناسایی زنبورهای پارازیتویید شپـشک Sphaerolecanium prunastri در استان خراسان رضوی انجام شد. نمونهبرداری به صورت دوهفتهیکبار از هفت منطقه شامل مشهد، نیشابور، تربت حیدریه، فریمان، شیروان، اسفراین و کلات نادر انجام شد. هـشت گونـه زنبـور پارازیتویید در این مناطق شناسایی شـد کـه دو گونـهی Cheiloneurus claviger Thomson و Cheiloneurus claviger را (هدتوای) (هدیوان) از کارونی (هدیوان) از کارونی (هدیوان) از کارونی از کارونی (هدیوان) از کارونی (هدیوان) از کارونی که دو گونـه دو گونـه در این میشوند.

The plum scale insect, *Sphaerolecanium prunastri* Boyer de Fonscolombe (Hem.: Coccidae) is an economically important pest of the prunaceous trees that has a wide distribution throughout Europe, North America and Asia (Kosztarab & Kozar, 1988). In Iran, the pest has been found from lowlands in Semnan and Markazi provinces to the mountains in Theran, Kermanshahm, Kordestan and is probably distributed in other parts of Iran (Radjabi, 1989).

A survey was conducted to identify the parasitoids of *S. prunastri* in the Khorasan-e-Razavi province during a period of April to September 2005. Samples were collected from seven localities: Mashhad, Neyshabour, Torbat-e-Heydariyeh, Fariman, Shirvan, Esfarayen and Kalat-e-Nader. Samples were kept at room temperature (20-25°C) in transparent plastic boxes until the adult parasitoids were emerged. Eight parasitoid wasps were collected and identified in the studying areas, among them 2 species, *Discodes coccophagus* (Ratzeburg) and *Cheiloneurus claviger* Thomson (Hym.: Encyrtidae) are newly recorded from Iran. The former wasp was one of the most commonly parasitoid of *S. prunastri* that was collected from all investigated localities; however, the latter wasp was only collected from Shirvan and Esfarayen in small numbers. The parasitoid species were identified by the last author. The relative frequency of *D. coccophagus* and *C. claviger* was recorded as 14.23% and 0.13% out of the total samples, respectively. A brief description of the female morphological characters is presented for two newly recorded parasitoids:

Discodes coccophagus (Ratzeburg)

Material examined – Khorasan-e-Razavi: Mashhad, 26.IV.2005, $10 \ 9 \ 9, \ 7 \ 3^{\circ}$; 13.V.2005, $12 \ 9 \ 9, \ 14 \ 3^{\circ}$; 14.VII.2005, $7 \ 9 \ 9$; Neyshabour, 19.V.2005, $3 \ 9 \ 9, \ 13^{\circ}$; Fariman, 13.VII.2005, $12 \ 9 \ 9, \ 18 \ 3^{\circ}$; 24.VII.2005, $16 \ 9 \ 9, \ 11 \ 3^{\circ}$; 13.VIII.2005, $15 \ 9 \ 9, \ 7 \ 3^{\circ}$; Torbate-Heydariyeh, 31.V.2005, $23 \ 9 \ 9, \ 15 \ 3^{\circ}$; 1.VII.2005, $52 \ 9 \ 9, \ 34 \ 3^{\circ}$; 21.VII.2005, $63 \ 9 \ 9, \ 26 \ 3^{\circ}$; 21.VIII.2005, $40 \ 9 \ 9, \ 17 \ 3^{\circ}$; Shirvan, 26.VI.2005, $39 \ 9 \ 9, \ 24 \ 3^{\circ}$; 27.VII.2005, $71 \ 9 \ 9, \ 36 \ 3^{\circ}$; 16.VIII.2005, $48 \ 9 \ 9, \ 37 \ 3^{\circ}$; Esfarayen, 11.V.2005, $9 \ 9 \ 9, \ 5 \ 3^{\circ}$; 21.VII.2005, $10 \ 9 \ 9, \ 5 \ 3^{\circ}$; Kalat-e-Nader, 27.V.2005, $16 \ 9 \ 9, \ 12 \ 3^{\circ}$; 27.VI.2005, $18 \ 9 \ 9, \ 19 \ 3^{\circ}$; 7.VII.2005, $69 \ 9, \ 4 \ 3^{\circ}$ (Leg. F. Hassanpour).

Female – Body length 0.9 to 1 mm.; dark brownish to black; fronto-vertex and face with numerous pits, the diameter of each pit at least about the same as that of the median ocellus, compound eye with a few and very short setae; antenna 11-segmented with 3-segmented club, scape more than four times as long as widest broad, antennae inserted distinctly below lower margins of compound eye; notaular lines absent; apex of scutellum with a marginal flange; forewing infuscate except the apex broadly hyaline.

Cheiloneurus claviger Thomson

Material examined – Khorasan-e-Razavi: Shirvan, 27.VII.2005, $8 \Leftrightarrow \diamondsuit$, $3 \circlearrowright \circlearrowright$; Esfarayen, 21.VI.2005, $3 \Leftrightarrow \diamondsuit$, $3 \circlearrowright \circlearrowright$ (Leg. F. Hassanpour).

Female – Body length 1.5 to 1.7 mm, light brown; antenna 11-segmented, scape ventrally expanded and 3.6 times as long as wide, pedicel two times as long as first funicular segment, clava 3-segmented and about as long as the third-sixth funicular segments combined; forewing with marginal vein long and stigmal vein short, postmarginal vein less than twice as long as marginal vein; scutellum without an apical flange; mesoscutum without notauli, scutellum with tuft of long setae at the apex.

Davoodi et al. (2004a, 2004b) have been reported five parasitoid species of S. prunastri, consist of Coccophagus lycimnia (Walker) (Hym.: Aphelinidae), Blastothrix sericea (Dalman), Cerapterocerus mirabilis Westwood, Microterys hortulanus Erdös and Encyrtus lecaniorum (Mayr) (Hym.: Encyrtidae) from Tehran province.

The genus *Discodes* Förster is best known through *D. coccophagus* in certain parts of Palaearctic region (Ben-Dov & Hodgson, 1997). This species has previously been reported on *S. prunastri* from Turkey and Georgia (Japoshvili & Karaca, 2002), Turkmenistan (Trjapitzin,

1989), Sweden (Hedqvist, 2003) and some other parts of Europe (Trjapitzin, 1978; Noyes, 2006).

The genus *Cheiloneurus* Westwood appears to be one of the largest and most diverse encyrtid genera. The species of the genus *Cheiloneurus* is well represented in the Palaearctic, Oriental and Australian regions (Ben-Dov & Hodgson, 1997). The species *C. claviger* has been reported on *S. prunastri* from different countries in the Palaearctic (Myartseva, 2000; Trjapitzin, 1978) to the oriental region (Trjapitzin, 1989; Xu *et al.*, 1996).

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