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Two new species of mealybugs (Hemiptera, Coccoidea, Pseudococcidae) from Iran

Abstract - *Polystomophora arakensis* Moghaddam and *Phenacoccus salviacus* Moghaddam are described and illustrated in detail from Iran. The species *P. arakensis* was collected from the roots of *Atraphaxis* sp. (Family: Polygonaceae) and *P. salviacus* was collected from the leaves of *Salvia bracteata* (Family: Labiatae). The genera *Phenacoccus* and *Polystomophora* are briefly reviewed and a key to the Iranian species of *Phenacoccus* is provided.

Riassunto - *Two new species of mealybugs (Hemiptera, Coccoidea, Pseudococcidae) from Iran.*

Sono descritti *Polystomophora arakensis* Moghaddam and *Phenacoccus salviacus* Moghaddam. *P. arakensis* è stato raccolto su radici di *Atraphaxis* sp. (Polygonaceae), mentre *P. salviacus* è stato rinvenuto su foglie di *Salvia bracteata* (Labiatae). Sono brevemente rivisti i generi *Phenacoccus* e *Polystomophora* ed è stata predisposta una chiave di classificazione delle specie di *Phenacoccus* dell'Iran.

Key words: scale-insects, mealybugs, new species, Iran.

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Polystomophora* Borchsenius is represented in the Palaearctic Region by only 2 species, *P. ostiapturiana* (Kiritshenko) and *P. orientalis* Matesova (Ter-Grigorian). The latter species, *P. orientalis*, has been recorded recently from Iran (Moghaddam *et al.*, 2009).

The genus *Phenacoccus* is one of the largest genera of the family Pseudococcidae with about 180 species worldwide (Ben-Dov, 1994). Moghaddam (2009) has recently listed 3 species of *Phenacoccus* from Iran, and Moghaddam & Bagheri (2010) reported *P. solenopsis* Tinsley from the southern part of Iran, and was probably introduced from Pakistan where is known as a serious pest of cotton. (Hodgson *et al.* 2008). Bodenheimer (1944) recorded *P. sherbinovskyi* Bodenheimer and Kozár *et al.* (1996) mentioned two more species of *Phenacoccus* from Iran.

METHODS

The specimens were slide-mounted according to the method of Williams & Granara de Willink (1992) and terminology follows that of Williams (2004). Body measurements are given in millimeters (mm) and measurements of the microscopic characters in microns (μm). The illustrations show the morphology of the dorsum on the left side and the venter on the right, with enlargements of important characters. These enlargements are not drawn to scale.

The specimens are deposited at the Iranian Research Institute of Plant Protection (IRIPP), Tehran, Iran.

Polystomophora arakensis Moghaddam sp. n. (Fig. 1)

Habit. It occurs on the root of the host plant.

Diagnosis. Appearance of adult female in life not recorded. Mounted female broadly oval, posterior end of body rounded, 2.4–2.6 mm long and 1.9–2.3 mm wide. Eyes 30.0–32.5 μm wide. Antennae 9 segmented, 330–340 μm long, apical segment 40–42 μm long, 30 μm wide. Legs moderately developed; hind trochanter + femur 200–210 μm long, hind tibia + tarsus 230–240 μm long, hind claw 27–28 μm long, with a denticle; claw digitules longer than claws with a slightly expanded apex. Ratio of lengths of hind tibia + tarsus to hind trochanter + femur 1.04–1.06; ratio of lengths of hind tibia to tarsus 2.42, ratio of length of hind trochanter + femur to greatest width of femur about 3.3–3.5. Trochanter with 2 campaniform sensilla on each surface and with one long apical seta. Translucent pores present on posterior surface of hind femur, and on anterior and posterior surface of hind tibia. Tibia cylindrical, with two apical spines. Circulus present, 105 μm wide, notched on each side, anterior margin slightly wider than posterior margin. Ostioles well developed, each lip with a few trilocular disc pores. Cerarii absent except anal lobe cerarii, each with 2 long slender setae, 35–55 μm long and a few trilocular pores. Anal ring rounded, about 75 μm wide, lying at some distance from the apex, with two rows of pores, bearing 6 setae, each 30–35 μm long. Anal lobes inconspicuous, each lobe bearing an apical seta about 115 μm , a shorter seta about 72 μm , and 1–2 long slender setae 50 μm long.

Dorsum. Dorsal surface with long slender setae and flagellate setae. Multilocular disc pores scattered across head and thoracic segments, and present on margin and midline of abdominal segments V–VII, and located across abdominal segments I–IV in 2 rows. Quinquelocular disc pores few, occurring on midline thoracic segments. Trilocular disc pores distributed on dorsum. Oral collar ducts present sparsely on dorsum.

Venter. Ventral surface with flagellate setae. Multilocular disc pores same as those on dorsum, present across head and thoracic segments, distributed across posterior and anterior edges of abdominal segments and posterior to vulva. Quinquelocular disc pores located in midline thoracic segments, present on anterior edges of abdominal segments I–III. Trilocular disc pores scattered over entire body. Oral collar tubular ducts dispersed throughout body to lateral edges.

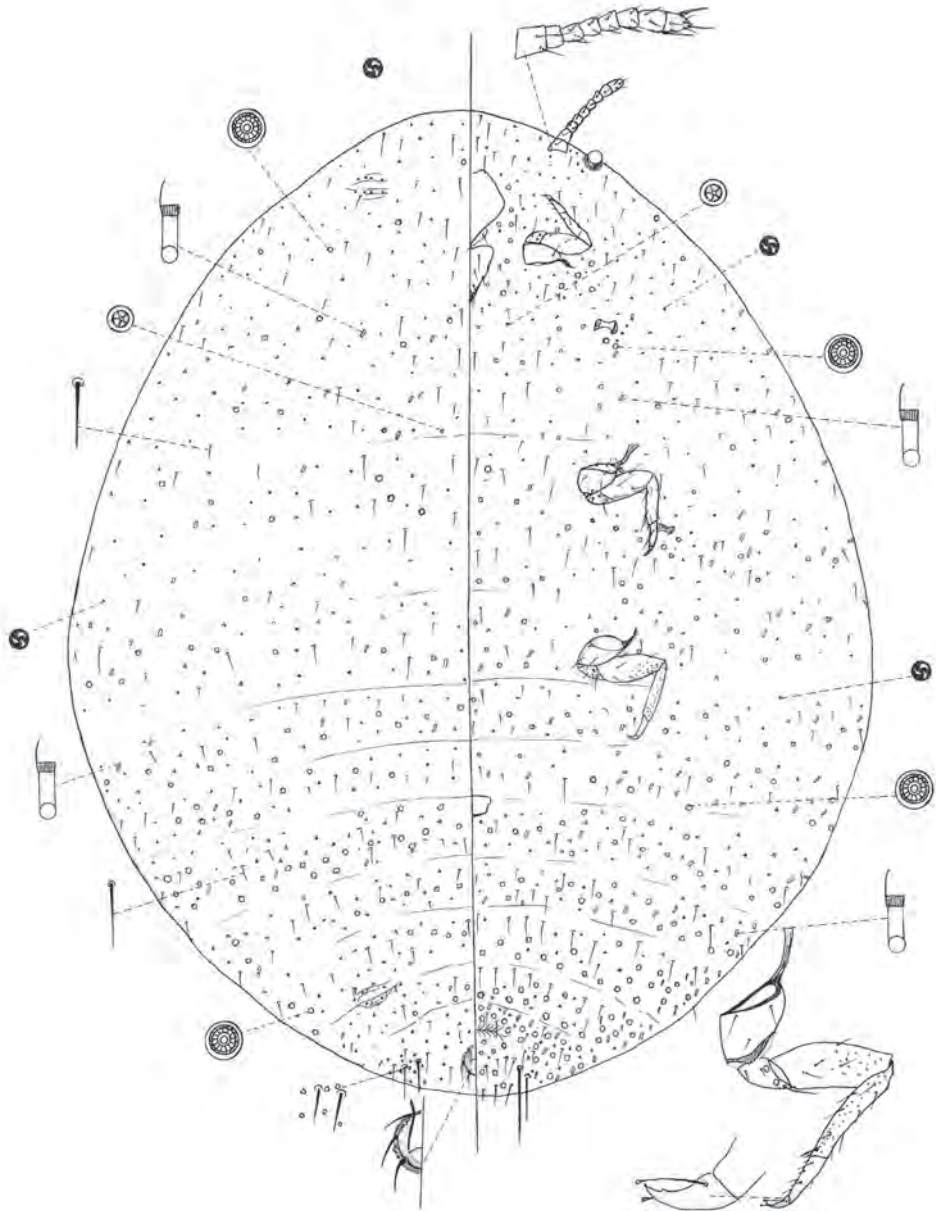


Fig. 1 - *Polystomophora arakensis* Moghaddam, sp.n.

COMMENTS

The species *P. arakensis* differs from *P. orientalis* Matesova in having translucent pores on the hind femur and hind tibia; posterior end of body rounded and anal lobes inconspicuous. The mealybug *P. arakensis* differs from *P. ostioplurima* (Kiritchenko) in having multilocular disc pores on the head, thorax and abdominal segments and also possessing one circulus.

MATERIAL EXAMINED

Holotype adult ♀, IRAN. Markazi province, Arak, from the roots of *Atraphaxis* sp., 10.x.2009, Leg. M. Alikhani (IRIPP).

Paratypes, IRAN. Same data as holotype, 1 adult female on the same slide as holotype and 14 adult females (IRIPP).

ETYMOLOGY

The name refers to Arak, the collecting site for the species.

Phenacoccus salviacus Moghaddam, sp. n. (Fig. 2)

Habit. It occurs on the leaves of the host plant.

Diagnosis. Appearance of adult female in life not recorded. Body of adult female on microscope slide elongate oval, 2.12–2.80 mm long. Anal lobes moderately developed, each ventral surface membranous, with an apical seta 95 μm long and an inner seta 40 μm long. Antennae slender, each 415–440 μm long, 9 segmented. Legs well developed; hind trochanter + femur 270–300 μm long, hind tibia + tarsus 320–335 μm long, claw about 45 μm long, with a denticle present. Ratio of lengths of hind tibia + tarsus to hind trochanter + femur 1.12–1.25. Ratio of lengths of hind tibia to tarsus 2.4–2.6. Translucent pores absent from hind legs. Circulus present between abdominal segments III and IV, 150 μm wide. Ostioles well developed, each lip with 4–5 trilocular pores and a few setae. Anal ring about 65 μm wide, bearing 6 setae, each about 110–118 μm long. Cerarii numbering 12 pairs. Anal lobe cerarii with 2 conical setae, a few trilocular pores and 2 shorter setae, all situated on a lightly sclerotized area. Anterior cerarii each with 2 slightly shorter conical setae and 1 trilocular pore situated between setae. Posterior cerarii on abdominal segments V–VII, each with 2 setae and 2 trilocular pores, located on a slightly sclerotized area protruding from surface of derm.

Dorsum. Dorsal surface with slender, conical setae, mostly each 17.5 μm long, some minute setae, each about 5 μm long; some single setae with 1 trilocular pore at base of setal collar present on median, submedian and submarginal areas of dorsal segments. 1 median cerarius containing 2 setae and 2 trilocular pores at base, present on abdominal segment VII. Multilocular disc pores few, each about 7.5 μm in diameter, present on posterior edges of abdominal segment VII. Oral collar tubular ducts, numbering 4–5, present across head, thorax and abdominal segments.

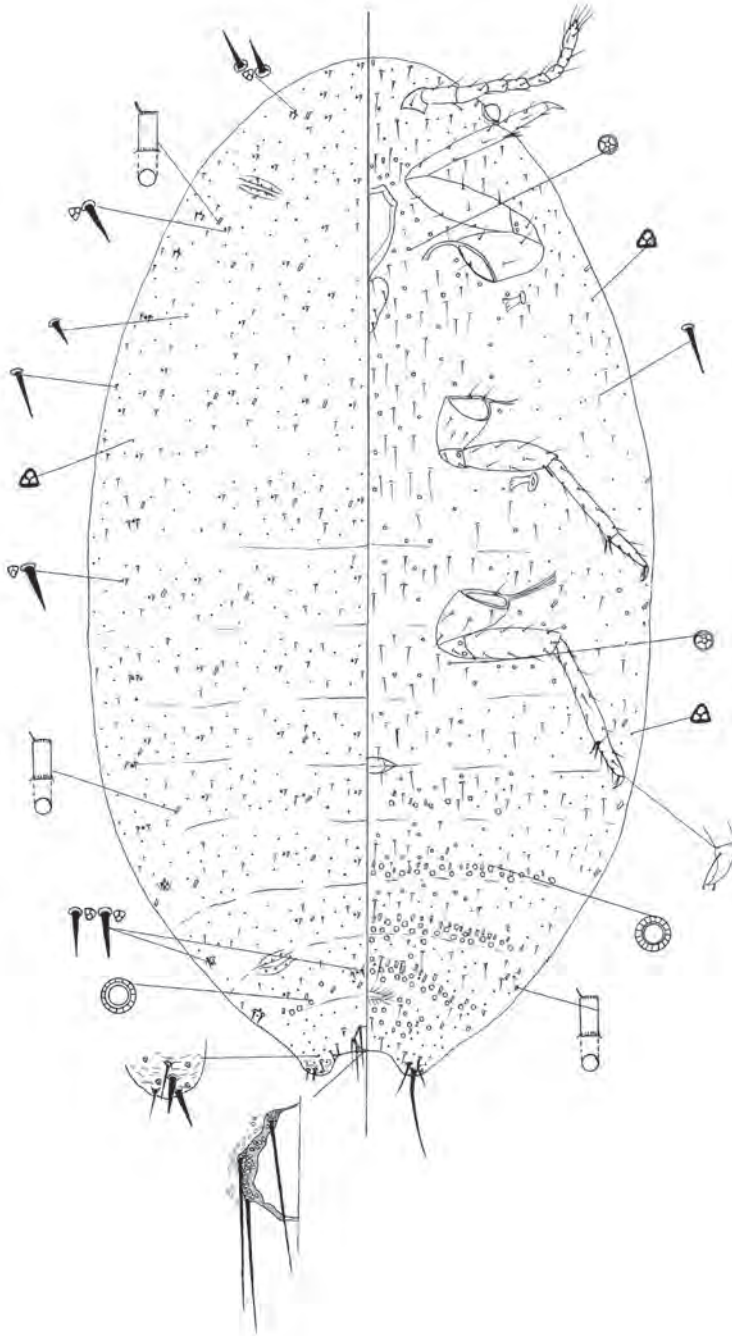


Fig. 2 - *Phenacoccus salviacus* Moghaddam sp.n.

Venter. Ventral surface with long flagellate setae, except for some short conical setae situated around margins. Multilocular disc pores each about $7.5 \mu\text{m}$ in diameter, present posterior to vulva, and on posterior edges of abdominal segments IV-VII, some on anterior edge of segment VII; multilocular pores never reaching margins. Trilocular pores sparse, present on margins and submargins of head, thorax and abdominal segments. Quinquelocular pores, each wider than a trilocular pore, present on midline and near midline of head, thorax and abdominal segments I - VI, also present on anterior edges of IV - VII abdominal segments. Oral collar tubular ducts, present along margins of thorax and anterior abdomen, single on thorax, and forming rows across abdominal segments V- VIII.

COMMENTS

The species *P. salviacus* differs from *P. transcaucasicus* Hadzibejli in having a few multilocular disc pores on abdominal segment VII; cerarii numbering 12 pairs, all cerarii with 2 slender, conical setae and 1 or 2 trilocular pores; also *P. salviacus* differs in having 1 median cerarius on abdominal segment VII and the presence of dorsal setae with 1 trilocular pore at the base of each setal collar, forming the rows across the dorsal segments.

MATERIAL EXAMINED

Holotype adult ♀, IRAN. Markazi province, Arak, Shazand, Suraneh, on the leaves of *Salvia bracteata*, 10.x.2009, Leg. M. Alikhani (IRIPP).

Paratypes, IRAN. Same data as holotype, 8 adult females (IRIPP).

ETYMOLOGY

The name is based on the host plant name *Salvia*.

Key to Iranian species of *Phenacoccus*

- 1 Circuli numbering 2 – 4 *aceris* (Signoret)
- Circuli numbering only 1 2
- 2 Cerarii numbering 18 pairs. Quinquelocular pores absent from venter. Dorsal setae lack trilocular pores at base of setal collar. Multilocular disc pores absent from dorsum 3
- Cerarii numbering 12 pairs. Multilocular present. Quinquelocular pores present on venter. Dorsal setae with 1 trilocular pore at base of setal collar. At most 2 - 4 multilocular disc pores present on dorsal abdominal segment VII ..*salviacus* sp. n. =
- 3 Antennae normally 9-segmented. Multilocular disc pores on venter usually present only as far forward as segment VI, normally present at anterior edge of segment VII. Circulus often produced laterally, flaccid *solenopsis* Tinsley

- Antennae normally 8-segmented. Multilocular disc pores on venter usually present as far forward as segment IV, normally absent from anterior edge of segment VII. *Circulus* usually small, slightly oval*solani* Ferris

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