

SHORT COMMUNICATION

A. L. Lvovsky¹, M. Fallahzadeh². *PSOROSTICHA ZIZYPHI* (LEPIDOPTERA: DEPRESSARIIDAE) IS NEWLY RECORDED FROM IRAN. – *Far Eastern Entomologist*. 2010. N 216: 14-16.

Summary. *Psorosticha zizyphi* (Lepidoptera: Depressariidae) is found in the south of Iran, Province Hormozgan, near Minab. It is the most northern point of this species widely distributed in South and South-East Asia. The larvae are bred on citrus plant.

KEY WORDS: Lepidoptera, Depressariidae, Iran.

А. Л. Львовский¹, М. Фаллах Заде². *Psorosticha zizyphi* (Lepidoptera: Depressariidae) – новый вид для фауны Ирана // *Дальневосточный энтомолог*. 2010. N 216. С. 14-16.

Резюме. На юге Ирана (окрестности Минаба, провинция Хормозган) обнаружен *Psorosticha zizyphi* из семейства плоских молей (Lepidoptera: Depressariidae). Данная находка – самая северная точка ареала этого вида, широко распространенного в Южной и Юго-Восточной Азии. Гусеницы этого вида являются вредителями цитрусовых.

INTRODUCTION

Psorosticha zizyphi (Stainton, 1859) is gelechioid moth from the family Depressariidae. The genus *Psorosticha* Lower, 1901 (type species: *P. acrolopha* Lower, 1901 = *P. zizyphi*) includes 5 species distributed in South-Eastern Asia.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Larvae, rolled and damaged leaves of citrus, were collected from Minab, Hormozgan Province of Iran in 2006 by Mrs F. Kamyab. Samples transported to the Department of Entomology, Islamic Azad University, Jahrom branch and reared in plastic cages (24 x 33 x 15 cm) under controlled conditions with 16:8 h (L:D) photoperiod, 27±2 C temperature and 70% relative humidity. The entire of the emerged moths were killed and pinned for identification using. Voucher specimens are deposited in the collection of the Zoological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences (St. Petersburg), Russia and Department of Entomology, Islamic Azad University, Jahrom branch Fars, Iran.

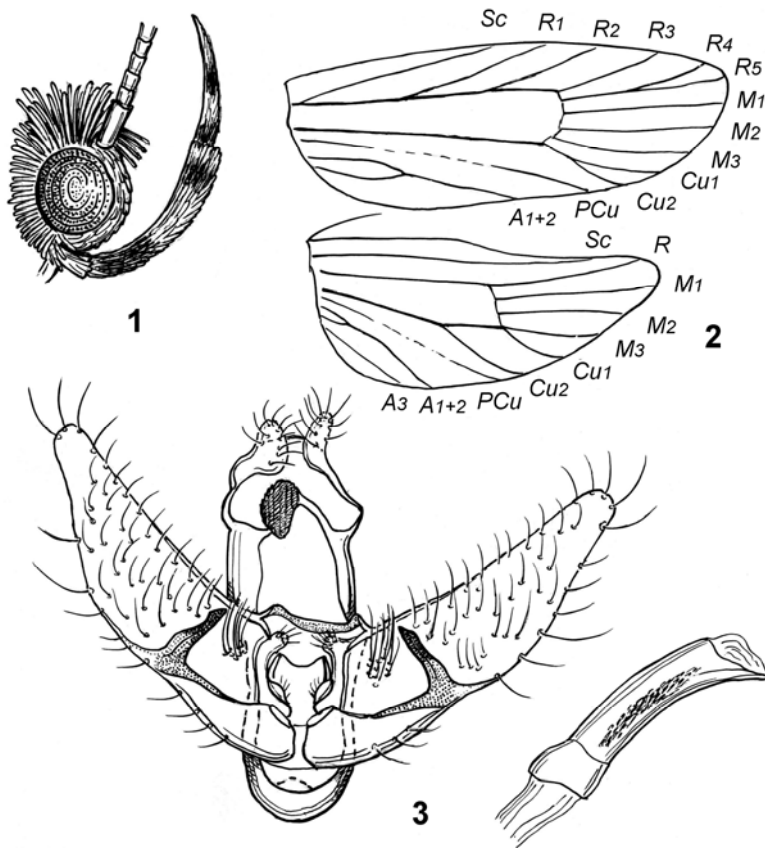
RESULTS

Psorosticha zizyphi (Stainton, 1859)

MATERIAL. Iran: Hormozgan, Minab, 8-16.IX 2006, 4 ♂ (F. Kamyab leg.).

GENERAL APPEARANCE. Forewing length 4,5-5,5 mm, wingspan 10-12 mm. Indian specimens are some larger with wingspan 14-15 mm (Stainton, 1859). Head very pale with faint yellow tint. Labial palpi recurved, very pale with admixture of fuscous scales (Fig. 1). Thorax with mixture of pale yellow and fuscous scales. Forewing ground colour pale yellow with two fuscous points at the discal end of the cell and two another fuscous points in the middle of the cell. Two fuscous points at costal margin. The base of the wing is the same fuscous. Hindwing light grey. Forewing with 13 veins (Fig. 2); R_4 and R_5 stalked, R_5 to the apex. Cu_1 and Cu_2 stalked with short common stem. The loop of A_1 and A_2 is rather long, about one half of the vein. Hindwing with 10 veins; R and M_1 separate, M_3 and Cu_1 from one point.

MALE GENITALIA (Fig. 3). Socii small, membranous. Gnathos oval knob covered by tiny spines. Valva rather long; sacculus with sclerotized process at distal end. Aedeagus straight, with many small cornuti.



Figs 1–3. *Psorosticha zizyphi*. 1 – head, lateral view; 2 – wings venation; 3 – male genitalia.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. *Psorosticha zizyphi* is close to Japanese *P. melanocrepida* Clarke, 1962, but differs from it by the smaller size (wingspan of *P. melanocrepida* is 16-18 mm) and by the absence of small blackish preapical oblique touch on forewing (Clarke, 1962).

BIOLOGY. In first description was told “Larva green, with the head dark-brown; feeds on *Zizyphus jujuba*” (Stainton, 1859). Later, the species was known as a pest of citrus. The larvae shelter in longitudinally rolled leaves and damage the young terminal foliage, sometimes seriously (Common, 1990).

DISTRIBUTION. *Psorosticha zizyphi* is widely distributed from United Arab Emirates, India, Sri Lanka, China, Vietnam, Philippines, Indonesia, New Guinea and Australia (Meyrick, 1922; Lvovsky, 1988, 2009; Common, 1990, 1996). New record of the species from Iran is the most northern point of its distribution.

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