

Short communication

***Swammerdamia pyrella* (Lep.: Yponomeutidae), a genus and species new to Iran fauna**

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چکیده

طبق مطالعات پراکنده‌ای که روی اعضای زیرخانواده‌ی Yponomeutinae در ایران صورت گرفته است، تاکنون ۵ گونه از این زیرخانواده از ایران گزارش شده که به سه جنس *Zelleria* Stainton، *Yponomeuta* Latreille و *Swammerdamia pyrella* (de Vill.) اخیراً گونه‌ی دیگری تحت عنوان *Paraswammerdamia* Friese تعلق دارند. در حال تغذیه از پارانثیم برگ درخت سیب به طور هم‌زمان از دو منطقه‌ی فارس و ماهدشت کرج جمع‌آوری شده بود. این گونه و جنس *Swammerdamia* Hübner گزارش جدیدی برای فون ایران محسوب می‌شود.

The superfamily Yponomeutoidea consists of relatively primitive micro-moths and is divided into eight families. The Yponomeutidae is a heterogeneous group including both external and internal feeders, sometimes very different in morphological aspect. Following this dissimilarity, the family is divided into six subfamilies. The members of the subfamily Yponomeutinae are relatively small in size and have dull coloured wings. The number of known species exceeds 360 placed in 24 genera (Dugdale *et al.*, 1998). The distribution is worldwide. However, most of the species inhabits Palaearctic region, except for the northern tundra and the desert. The entire species are phytophagous, trophically associated predominantly with trees and shrubs, and because of the wide variety of food plants, the local adaptation of these moths is rather diverse (Gershenson & Ulenberg, 1998).

The Yponomeutinae of Iran has been neglected slightly and few literature records are published on them. Five species have hitherto been reported from Iran: *Yponomeuta malinellus* Zeller, *Y. padellus* (Linnaeus), *Y. rorrellus* (Hübner), *Zelleria impure* Staudinger and *Paraswammerdamia iranella* Friese (Amsel, 1959; Modarres-Awal, 1997; Gershenson & Ulenberg, 1998). Nevertheless, *Yponomeuta variabilis* Zeller that was listed as a Yponomeutine from Iran (Modarres-Awal, 1997), is *nomen nudum* for *Y. padellus* (Gershenson & Ulenberg, 1998).

During the study of apple pests in an orchard in Mahdasht, Karaj, Tehran province in 2007, green larvae were found feeding on upper parenchyma of *Malus domestica* leaves. At the same time, similar larvae were collected in Fars province from the same host plant. After a successful breeding, the species was determined as *Swammerdamia pyrella* (de Villers), which is the first report of the genus and species from Iran.

The genus *Swammerdamia* Hübner and the type-species *S. pyrella* were described in 1825 by Hübner (Gershenson & Ulenberg, 1998). Out of the eight species belonging to the genus, six species are spread in Palaearctic region. The rest are distributed in Ethiopian and Oriental regions. The distinctive characters for *Swammerdamia* are as follows: long galea; lanceolate forewing; hind wing with separate M1 and M2; pointed terminal segment of labial palpi; fore wing 11-veined and crown with white coloration. In the male genitalia, valva is simple without excavations, broad and more or less rounded apically; saccus narrow, somewhat dilated interiorly; ventral gnathal plate developed, large, rather broad; tegumen is moderate (Gershenson & Ulenberg, 1998).

#### ***Swammerdamia pyrella* (de Villers)**

Wingspan 10-13 mm. This species is generally by some means smaller and darker than its congeners, and has a slight reddish shine at the tip of the wing. The larvae similar to several other related species live under a slight web on the upper surface of the leaves. They are quite distinctively marked in yellow and brown (Kimber, 2008).

This species, which has a transpalaearctic distribution range and like some species belonging to *Yponomeuta* Latreille and *Euhyponomeutoides* Gaj, is usually found in orchards. The main host plants of *S. pyrella* includes various woody Rosaceae: *Crataegus* sp., *Cydonia oblonga* Mill., *Malus praecox* Borkh., *M. sylvestris* Mill., *Prunus avium* (L.), *P. communis* L., *P. domestica* L., *P. salicina* Lindbl., *P. ssiori* F. Schm. (Gershenson & Ulenberg, 1998).

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