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ABSTRACT

A revised checklist to the species of Psylloidea (Hemiptera) from Iran is presented based mainly on literature records, along with some new information on host plant data, distribution and natural enemies. The list includes 95 identified species 26 genera of 5 families, of which one species, *Cacopsylla ambigua* (Foerster), is newly recorded for the Iranian fauna and five species are only provisionally identified. Another eight species have been listed for Iran that are identified only to genus. The families Aphalaridae and Homotomidae with 27 and 2 species are the most and the least species-rich families, respectively. The predatory mite *Erythraeus* (*E.*) *garmasaricus* Saboori *et al.* (Acarina: Trombidiformes: Erythraeidae) is reported for the first time from psyllids.

Key words: Palaearctic, distribution, biogeography, host plant, psyllids, pest species, natural enemies.

INTRODUCTION

Psyllids or jumping plant-lice with about 3800 described species worldwide, are highly host-specific phloem-feeding insects, in particular as immatures (Burckhardt, *et al.*, 2014). Some psyllids are pests on cultivated plants (Burckhardt, 1994) and among them, those which transmit the causal agents of serious plant diseases have major economic importance. In Iran the most important psyllid pests occur on pistaccio, citrus, olive and pear.

Psylloidea comprises eight families (Burckhardt and Ouvard, 2012); five of them are known to occur in Iran (i.e. Aphalaridae, Homotomidae, Liviidae, Psyllidae and Triozidae). The last comprehensive treatment from psyllids of Iran (Burckhardt, Lauterer, 1993) lists 89 species, of which one is a likely misidentification and one a wrong citation, and eight unidentified species. This paper is over 20 years old and, in parts, out-dated. One species mentioned by Burckhardt (1985) is not listed in Burckhardt and Lauterer (1993) and some species were added since then (Bové et al., 2000; Asadi et al., 2009; Hesami et al., 2014; Manzari and Sahragard, 2014) bringing

the number to 94 identified species. Furthermore, there have been many changes in psyllid taxonomy (Burckhardt and Ouvrard, 2012)making an updated checklist of Iranian psyllids desirable

In this paper all identified species of psyllids previously reported from Iran are listed along with their host plants; one additional species is recorded here for the first time and new distributional data for some species are presented. Some information on natural enemies is also appended.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The checklist summarises literature records of Iranian psyllids. Additional information comes from a field survey of several localities in NE Iran in 2013-2014. The psyllids were collected with a sweep net or directly from the plants using an aspirator. The collected material is deposited in the insect collection of the Department of Plant Protection, Ferdowsi University of Mashhad, Iran. The classification accords with Burckhardt and Ouvrard (2012), the nomenclature, host information and distribution with Ouvrard (2013). The plant names follow The Plant List (2013). The psyllids were identified by D. Burckhardt, the predatory mite by A. Saboori (University of Tehran) and the hymenopterous parasitoids were identified by H. Lotfaliazdeh (Azarbaijan-e-Sharghi Agricultural and Natural Resources Research Center).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Previously, 94 species of jumping plant-lice were recorded from Iran, two of which were doubtful (*Cacopsylla saliceti* (Foerster) and *Trioza remota* Foerster). Here we added the following species, which is recorded for the first time from Iran and indicated by an asterisk (*): *Cacopsylla ambigua* (Foerster), bringing the total of psyllid taxa from Iran to five families, 27 genera and 95 species; 90 confirmed as well as five provisionally identified. The families Aphalaridae and Triozidae with each 27 and 25 species are the most species-rich, followed by Liviidae and Psyllidae with 22 and 19 species, respectively. Incidentally, Homotomidae with only two recorded species is the least species-rich family. We also listed additional localities for 21 previously recorded species. Furthermore, the predatory mite, *Erythraeus* (*E.*) *garmsaricus* Saboori *et al.*, 2004 is reprorted for the first time from psyllids, i.e. *Syntomoza unicolor*. The psyllid which was a new host for this predatory mite is marked with double asterisks (**).

The Iranian psyllid fauna is a mix of Palaearctic elements (such as *Bactericera nigricornis*, *B. perrisii*, *Trioza dichroa* and *T. urticae*), south-western and central Asian elements (such as many *Colposcenia* spp., *Cyamophila glycyrrhizae*, *Psyllopsis securicola* and *Syntomoza unicolor*) and a remarkable number of endemic species (*Aphalara loginovae*, *Brachystetha loginovae*, *Colposcenia agnata*, *C. cavillosa*, *C. paula*, *Craspedolepta remaudierei*, *Cacopsylla iranica*, *Egeirotrioza corporosa*, *E. gemina*, *E. justa*). Among the Iranian psyllids of cultivated plants, the economically most important ones are the pear psyllids (*Cacopsylla bidens*, *C. permixta*, *Cacopsylla pyri* and *C. pyricola*), the Asian citrus psyllid (*Diaphorina citri*), the olive psyllids (*Euphyllura*)

pakistanica and E. straminea) and pistachio psyllid (Agonoscena pistaciae). Some species (e.g. Bactericera tremblayi) can occasionally cause damage on cultivated plants.

Checklist

Family: Aphalaridae

Subfamily: Aphalarinae

Aphalara loginovae Burckhardt and Lauterer, 1993

Recorded from Tehran (Burckhardt and Lauterer, 1993).

Host plant unknown.

Aphalara freji Burckhardt and Lauterer, 1997

Recorded from Mazandaran (Burckhardt and Lauterer, 1993, as *Aphalara polygoni* Förster).

Host plants. Polygonum spp. (Polygonaceae).

Brachystetha loginovae Baeva and Alekseev, 1991

Recorded from Sistan-Va-Baluchestan (Baeva and Alekseev, 1991; Burckhardt and Lauterer, 1993).

Host plants. Halimiphyllum sp., Zygophyllum spp. (Zygophyllaceae).

Caillardia accola Loginova, 1978

Recorded from Kerman (Loginova, 1978; Gegechkori and Loginova, 1990; Burckhardt and Lauterer 1993).

Host plants. Haloxylon persicum Bunge (Amaranthaceae).

Caillardia azurea Loginova, 1956

Recorded from Tehran (Burckhardt and Lauterer, 1993).

Host plants. Haloxylon spp. (Amaranthaceae).

Caillardia dilatata Loginova, 1978

Recorded from Hormozgan, Sistan-Va-Baluchestan (Loginova, 1978; Burckhardt and Lauterer, 1993).

Host plants. Hammada spp. (Amaranthaceae).

Caillardia inedita Loginova, 1978

Recorded from Tehran (Burckhardt and Lauterer, 1993).

Host plants. Haloxylon spp. (Amaranthaceae).

Caillardia robusta Loginova, 1956

Recorded from Iran without further information (Gegechkori and Loginova, 1990; Burckhardt and Lauterer, 1993).

Host plants. *Haloxylon* spp. (Amaranthaceae).

Colposcenia agnata Burckhardt and Lauterer, 1993

Recorded from Hormozgan, Kerman, Sistan-Va-Baluchestan (Burckhardt and Lauterer 1993).

Host plant unknown.

Colposcenia aliena (Löw, 1881)

Recorded from Tehran (Loginova, 1972; Burckhardt and Lauterer, 1993).

Material examined. $3 \circlearrowleft \circlearrowleft , 6 \circlearrowleft \circlearrowleft$, Khorasan-e-Razavi, Kalat, 27.5.2014, *Tamarix* sp. (A. Zendedel); $1 \circlearrowleft , 1 \hookrightarrow$, Khaf, 23.10.2014, *Tamarix* sp. (A. Zendedel); $1 \hookrightarrow$, Salehabad, 23.10. 2014, *Tamarix* sp. (A. Zendedel).

Host plants. Tamarix spp. (Tamaricaceae).

Colposcenia cavillosa Burckhardt and Lauterer, 1993

Recorded from Hormozgan (Burckhardt and Lauterer, 1993).

Host plant unknown.

Colposcenia elegans (De Bergevin, 1932)

Recorded from Sistan-Va-Baluchestan (Burckhardt and Lauterer, 1993).

Host plants. Tamarix sp. (Tamaricaceae).

Colposcenia kiritshenkoi Loginova, 1960

Recorded from Khuzestan (Gegechkori and Loginova, 1990; Burckhardt and Lauterer, 1993).

Material examined. 1 \circlearrowleft , 1 \circlearrowleft , Khorasan-e-Razavi, Kalat, 27.5.2014, *Tamarix* sp. (A. Zendedel).

Host plants. Tamarix spp. (Tamaricaceae).

Colposcenia paula Burckhardt and Lauterer, 1993

Recorded from Hormozgan (Burckhardt and Lauterer, 1993).

Host plant unknown.

Colposcenia vicina Loginova, 1960

Recorded from Khorasan-e-Razavi (Burckhardt and Lauterer, 1993; Malenovský et al., 2012).

Host plants. Tamarix spp. (Tamaricaceae).

Craspedolepta bulgarica Klimaszewski, 1961

Recorded from Tehran (Burckhardt and Lauterer, 1993).

Host plants. Achillea spp. (Asteraceae).

Craspedolepta convexa Baeva, 1970

Recorded from Kerman, Sistan-Va-Baluchestan (Burckhardt and Lauterer, 1993).

Host plants. Artemisia spp., Artemisia chamaemelifolia Vill. (Asteraceae).

Craspedolepta pontica Dobreanu and Manolache, 1962

Recorded from Mazandaran (Burckhardt and Lauterer, 1993); Azerbaijan-e-Sharghi (Ahmadi *et al.*, 2012).

Host plants. Achillea spp. (Asteraceae).

Craspedolepta remaudierei Burckhardt and Lauterer, 1993

Recorded from Kerman (Burckhardt and Lauterer, 1993).

Host plants. Artemisia cina Berg ex Poljakov (Asteraceae).

Craspedolepta tadshikistanica Baeva, 1970

Recorded from Kerman (Burckhardt and Lauterer, 1993).

Host plants. Artemisia baldshuanica Krasch. and Zaprjag. (Asteraceae).

Crastina myricariae Loginova, 1964

Recorded from Tehran (Burckhardt and Lauterer, 1993).

Host plants. Myricaria germanica (L.) Desv. (Tamaricaceae).

Crastina tamaricina (Loginova, 1960)

Recorded from Khorasan-e-Razavi (Burckhardt and Lauterer, 1993).

Host plants. Tamarix spp. (Tamaricaceae).

Rhodochlanis bicolor (Scott, 1880)

Recorded from Golestan, Khuzestan (Burckhardt and Lauterer, 1993; Seljak, 2006).

Host plants. *Petrosimonia* spp., *Salicornia* spp., *Salsola* spp., *Suaeda* spp. (Amaranthaceae).

Subfamily: Rhinocolinae

Agonoscena bimaculata Mathur, 1973

Recorded from Kerman, Sistan and Balouchistan (Davatchi, 1958, as *Agonoscena* aff. *menozzii*; Burckhardt and Lauterer, 1993).

Host plants. Pistacia khinjuk Stocks, P. atlantica Desf. (Anacardiaceae).

Agonoscena pegani Loginova, 1960

Recorded from Kerman (Gegechkori and Loginova, 1990; Burckhardt and Lauterer, 1993).

Host plants. Peganum harmala L. (Nitrariaceae).

Agonoscena pistaciae Burckhardt and Lauterer, 1989

Recorded from Kerman, Khorasan-e-Razavi, Kordestan, Markazi, Qazvin, Semnan, Sistan-Va-Balouchistan, Tehran, Yazd, (Burckhardt and Lauterer, 1989; Burckhardt

and Lauterer, 1993; Dezianian and Sahragard, 2000; Mehrnejad, 2001, 2002, 2003; Mehrnejad and Emami, 2005; Smith *et al.*, 2005; Jalaeian *et al.*, 2011; Mehrnejad *et al.*, 2011; Sadeghi *et al.*, 2012).

Material examined. 8 \circlearrowleft , 12 \hookrightarrow , Khorasan-e-Razavi, Kalat, 27.V.2014, *Pistacia* sp. (A. Zendedel); 5 \hookrightarrow , Khaf, 27.6.2013, *Pistacia vera* L. (A. Zendedel).

Host plants. Pistacia atlantica Desf., P. vera L., Pistacia sp. (Anacardiaceae).

Remarks. *A. pistaciae* is native to Iran and constitutes the most serious pistachio pest throughout the pistachio-producing areas of the country.

Natural enemies: We found a large population of the parasitoid *Prionomitus mitratus* (Hymenoptera: Encyrtidae) on the pistachio psyllid. This former was previously reported as parasitoid of *A. pistaciae* on *Pistacia vera* L. by Dezianian and Sahragard (2000) in Damghan (Semnan province).

Megagonoscena viridis (Baeva, 1963)

Recorded from Hormozgan, Fars, Sistan-Va-Baluchestan (Burckhardt and Lauterer, 1993).

Host plants. Pistacia atlantica Desf., P. vera L. (Anacardiaceae).

Family: Homotomidae

Subfamily: Homotominae

Homotoma caroliquarti Burckhardt and Lauterer, 1993

Recorded from Kerman, Khorasan-e-Razavi (Davatchi, 1958, as *H. ficus*; Burckhardt and Lauterer, 1993).

Host plant. Probably Ficus carica L. (Moraceae).

Homotoma ficus (Linnaeus, 1758)

Recorded from Fars, Mazandaran (Burckhardt, 1989; Burckhardt and Lauterer, 1993). Host plant. *Ficus carica* L. (Moraceae).

Family:Liviidae

Subfamily: Euphyllurinae

Diaphorina aegyptiaca Puton, 1892

Recorded from Sistan and Baluchestan (Burckhardt and Lauterer, 1993). Host plants. *Cordia* spp. (Boraginaceae).

Diaphorina chobauti Puton, 1898

Recorded from Alborz, Fars, Golestan, Kerman, Khorasan-e-Razavi, Kohgiluyeh-Va-Boyer-Ahmad, Khorasan-e-Shomali, Tehran, Sistan-Va-Baluchestan (Gegechkori and Loginova, 1990, as *D. propinqua* Löw; Burckhardt and Lauterer, 1993).

Host plants. Convolvulus spp. (Convolvulaceae).

Comments. Burckhardt and Lauterer (1993) observed considerable variation in the shape and coloration of the forewing and the shape of the genal processes among Iranian *D. chobauti* and noted that immatures from Iran differed from those from the Mediterranean region. A taxonomic revision is required to test whether this is a complex of closely related species.

Diaphorina citri Kuwayama, 1908

Recorded from Sistan-Va-Balouchestan (Bové *et al.*, 2000); Hormozgan and Kerman (Hasanpour *et al.*, 2009).

Host plants. Citrus spp., Murraya spp. (Rutaceae).

Natural enemies. *Psyllaephagus stenopsyllae* (Hymenoptera: Encyrtidae) (Motamednia et al., 2014).

Renmarks. The Asian citrus psyllid, *Diaphorina citri*, causes serious damage to citrus plants by removing large quantities of sap, by secreting honeydew is a substrate of sooty mould on leaves and shoots and, most importantly,by acting as vector of *Candidatus* Phytoplasma, the causal agent of huanglongbing (citrus greening desease)

Diaphorina enormis Loginova, 1978

Recorded from Hormozgan (Loginova, 1978; Burckhardt and Lauterer, 1993). Host plant Perhaps *Leptadenia* sp. (Apocynaceae).

Diaphorina luteola Loginova, 1978

Recorded from Bushehr, Hormozgan, Kerman, Sistan-Va-Balouchestan (Loginova, 1978; Burckhardt and Lauterer, 1993).

Host plant. Solanum sepicula Dunal (Solanaceae).

Diaphorina lycii Loginova, 1978

Recorded from Golestan, Fars, Kerman, Khorasan-e-Razavi, Khorasan-e-Jonubi (Burckhardt and Lauterer, 1993).

Host plants: Lycium spp. (Solanaceae).

Diaphorina putonii Löw, 1879

Recorded from Tehran (Burckhardt, 1984; Burckhardt, 1989).

Host plant. Thymelaea hirsuta (L.) Endl. (Thymelaeaceae).

Diaphorina tamaricis Loginova, 1978

Recorded from Fars, Khorasan-e-Razavi, Khuzestan, Sistan Va-Balouchestan, Tehran, (Burckhardt and Lauterer, 1993).

Host plants. Tamarix spp. (Tamaricaceae).

Diaphorina zygophylli Loginova, 1978

Recorded from Fars, Kerman, Kohgiluyeh-Va-Boyer-Ahmad (Burckhardt and Lauterer, 1993).

Host plants: Halimiphyllum spp., Zygophyllum spp. (Zygophyllaceae).

Eremopsylloides amirabilis Loginova, 1964

Recorded from Sistan-Va-Baluchestan (Gegechkori and Loginova, 1990; Burckhardt and Lauterer, 1993).

Host plants: Calligonum sp. (Polygonaceae).

Euphyllura pakistanica Loginova, 1973

Recorded from Fars (Asadi et al., 2009).

Host plants: Olea europaea L. (Oleaceae).

Natural enemy. *Psyllaephagus zdeneki* Noyes and Fallahzadeh (Hymenoptera: Encyrtidae) (Noyes and Fallahzadeh, 2005).

Comments. The olive psyllid, *Euphyllura pakistanica*, is one of the most important pests of olive orchards in Iran.

Euphyllura straminea Loginova, 1973

Recorded from Iran without further details (Halperin *et al.*, 1982; Önuçar and Ulu 1991; Burckhardt and Lauterer, 1993); Guilan, Qazvin, Zanjan (Asadi *et al.*, 2009).

Host plant: Olea europaea L. (Oleaceae).

Pachypsylloides errator Loginova, 1970

Recorded from Khorasan-e-Jonubi (Burckhardt and Lauterer 1993).

Host plants: Calligonum spp. (Polygonaceae).

Comments. The single female at hand was provisionally attributed to this species.

Psyllopsis fraxini (Linnaeus, 1758)

Recorded from Kerman (Rübsaamen, 1902; Burckhardt and Lauterer, 1993).

Host plants: Fraxinus spp. (Oleaceae).

Comments. This record may be a misidentification and needs verification (Burckhardt and Lauterer, 1993).

Psyllopsis narzykulovi Baeva, 1964

Recorded from Fars (Hesami et al., 2014).

Material examined: 1 ♀, Khorasan-e-Razavi, Akhlamad, 30.52014, sweeping (A. Zendedel).

Host plants: Fraxinus angustifolia Vahl (Oleaceae).

Psyllopsis machinosus Loginova, 1963

Recorded from Tehran (Burckhardt and Lauterer, 1993); Azerbaijan-e-Sharghi (Ahmadi *et al.*, 2012).

Material examined: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Khorasan-e-Razavi, Akhlamad, 30.5.2014, sweeping (A. Zendedel).

Host plants: Fraxinus spp. (Oleaceae).

Psyllopsis repens Loginova, 1963

Recorded from Kerman, Semnan (Loginova, 1963, 1968; Ggechkori and Loginova, 1990; Burckhardt and Lauterer, 1993); Azerbaijan-e-Sharghi (Ahmadi *et al.*, 2012).

Host plants: Fraxinus angustifolia Vahl (Oleaceae).

Psyllopsis securicola Loginova, 1963

Recorded from Kerman, Tehran (Loginova, 1963; Burckhardt and Lauterer, 1993); Azerbaijan-e-Sharghi (Ahmadi *et al.*, 2012).

Host plants: Fraxinus angustifolia Vahl (Oleaceae).

Subfamily: Liviinae

Camarotoscena fulgidipennis Loginova, 1975

Recorded from Alborz, Fars, Tehran, Yazd (Loginova 1975; Gegechkori and Loginova, 1990; Burckhardt and Lauterer, 1993; Burckhardt and Mifsud, 2003); Azerbaijan-e-Sharghi (Ahmadi *et al.*, 2012).

Host plants: Populus spp. (Salicaceae).

Camarotoscena hoberlandti Vondráček, 1952

Recorded from Alborz, Tehran (Burckhardt and Lauterer, 1993).

Material examined: 1 ♂, Khorasan-e-Razavi, Azghad, 3.8.2014, sweeping, (A. Zendedel).

Host plants: Populus spp. (Salicaceae).

Livia junci (Schrank, 1789)

Recorded from Iran without details (Loginova, 1962, 1972b; Mathur, 1975, as *Livia juncorum* (Latreille, 1798)) Fars, Guilan (Ossiannilsson, 1992; Burckhardt and Lauterer, 1993, as *L. juncorum* (Lauterer)).

Host plants: Juncus spp. (Juncaceae).

Comments. Heslop-Harrison (1949) reported the species from Iraqui Kurdistan and assumed its occurrence in Iran. It is not clear whether the references of Loginova (1962, 1972b) and Mathur (1975) are based on material that the authors examined or whether they misinterpreted Heslop-Harrison's report.

Syntomoza unicolor (Loginova and Parfentiev, 1958) **

Recorded from Khuzestan (Burckhardt and Lauterer, 1993, as *Camarotoscena unicolor* Loginova).

Material examined: 1 ♂, 7 ♀♀, Kalat, 27.5.2014, *Populus euphratica* Olivier (A. Zendedel).

Host plants: Populus euphratica Olivier (Salicaceae).

Natural enemies. We found some second instar larvae of the predatory mite *Erythraeus* (*E.*) *garmsaricus* Saboori *et al.*, 2004 (Acarina: Trombidiformes: Erythraeidae), actively feeding on *S. unicolor* immatures. This is the first record of this predatory mite from a psyllid species.

Family: Psyllidae

Subfamily: Acizziinae

Acizzia jamatonica (Kuwayama, 1908)

Recorded from Guilan (Manzari and Sahragard, 2014).

Host plants. Albizia julibrissin Durazz (Fabaceae).

Subfamily: Psyllinae

Cacopsylla ambigua (Foerster, 1848)*

Recorded from Asia temperate, Europe (including Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Greece, Greenland, Great Britain, Hungary, Norway, Slovenia), Japan, Russia (Ouvrard, 2014).

Material examined: 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, Khorasan-e-Razavi, Khaf, 2.V.2014, Salix sp. (A. Zendedel).

Host plants. Salix spp. (Salicaceae).

Comments. This is the first record of the species from Iran.

Cacopsylla bidens (Šulc, 1907)

Recorded from Iran without further details (Burckhardt and Hodkinson, 1986) and from Alborz, Tehran, Azerbaijan-e-Gharbi (Burckhardt and Lauterer, 1993; Zeidan-Gèze and Burckhardt, 1998); Azerbaijan-e-Sharghi (Ahmadi *et al.*, 2012).

Material examined: 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, Khorasan-e- Razavi, Zoshk, 7. X. 2013, sweeping (A. Zendedel).

Host plants. Pyrus spp. (Rosaceae).

Cacopsylla crataegi (Schrank, 1801)

Recorded from Mazandaran (Burckhardt and Lauterer, 1993).

Host plants: Crataegus sp. (Rosaceae).

Cacopsylla incerta (Baeva, 1972)

Recorded from Mazandaran (Burckhardt and Lauterer, 1993, as *C. incerta* (Loginova)).

Host plant: Rhamnus lycioides L. (Rhamnaceae)

Cacopsylla iranica Burckhardt and Lauterer, 1993

Recorded from Fars, Kerman (Burckhardt and Lauterer, 1993).

Host plant: unknown.

Cacopsylla notata (Flor, 1861)

Recorded from Kohgiluyeh-Va-Boyer-Ahmad (Burckhardt and Lauterer, 1993).

Host plants: Pyrus spp. (Rosaceae).

Cacopsylla pruni (Scopoli, 1763)

Recorded from Ardabil, Mazandaran (Burckhardt and Lauterer, 1993; Steffek et al., 2012).

Host plants: Prunus spp., Prunus spinosa L. (Rosaceae).

Cacopsylla permixta Burckhardt and Hodkinson, 1986

Recorded from Golestan, Semnan (Burckhardt and Lauterer, 1993).

Host plants: Pyrus spp. (Rosaceae).

Cacopsylla pyri (Linnaeus, 1758)

Recorded from Zanjan (Burckhardt and Lauterer, 1993); Azerbaijan-e-Sharghi (Ahmadi et al., 2012).

Host plants. Pyrus spp. (Rosaceae).

Cacopsylla pyricola (Foerster, 1848)

Recorded from Alborz, Tehran (Ossiannilsson, 1992; Burckhardt and Lauterer, 1993); Azerbaijan-e-Sharghi (Ahmadi *et al.*, 2012).

Host plants: Pyrus spp. (Rosaceae).

Cacopsylla pyrisuga (Foerster, 1848)

Recorded from Alborz (Burckhardt and Lauterer 1993).

Host plants: Pyrus spp. (Rosaceae).

Cacopsylla saliceti (Foerster, 1848)

Recorded from Kerman (Burckhardt and Lauterer, 1993).

Host plants. Salix spp. (Salicaceae).

Comments. With only a single female at hand, Burckhardt and Lauterer (1993) reported the species provisionally from Iran. Males are required to for species identification.

Cacopsylla suturalis (Horváth, 1897)

Recorded from Fars, Kerman, Kohgiluyeh-Va-Boyer-Ahmad (Burckhardt and Lauterer, 1993).

Material examined: 1 ♀, Khorasan-e-Razavi, Khaf, 2.5.2014, Salix sp. (A. Zendedel).

Host plants: Rhamnus spp.(Rhamnaceae).

Cyamophila astragalicola (Gegechkori, 1977)

Recorded from Azerbaijan-e-Sharghi, Esfahan, Kohgiluyeh-Va-Boyer-Ahmad, Semnan, Tehran, Yazd, (Gegechkori, 1977; Naeem and Behdad, 1988, as *Cyamophila dicora* Loginova; Gegechkori and Loginova, 1990; Burckhardt and Lauterer, 1993).

Material examined: 1 3, Khorasan-e- Razavi, Zoshk, 10.10.2014, sweeping, (A. Zendedel).

Host plants: *Astragalus* spp., *Astracantha adscendens* (Boiss. and Hausskn.) Podlech (Fabaceae).

Cyamophila coluteae (Baeva, 1966)

Recorded from Iran without further details (Gegechkori and Loginova, 1990), from Esfahan, Golestan, Kerman, Khuzestan, Kohgiluyeh-Va-Boyer-Ahmad, Sistan and Baluchestan (Burckhardt and Lauterer, 1993; Burckhardt and Mifsud, 1998).

Host plants: Colutea spp. (Fabaceae).

Cyamophila glycyrrhizae (Becker, 1864)

Recorded from Kerman, Fars, Kohgiluyeh-Va-Boyer-Ahmad, Khorasan-e-Razavi, Kurdistan, Tehran, Sistan and Baluchestan, Qazvin, South Khorasan, (Loginova and Baeva, 1972, as *Psylla glycyrrhizae*; Loginova, 1978a, as *Cyamophila odontopyx*; Gegechkori and Loginova, 1990, as *Cyamophila eremita*; Hodkinson and Hollis, 1987; Burckhardt, 1988; Burckhardt and Lauterer, 1993; Labina, 2008).

Material examined: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Khorasan-e-Razavi, Chenaran, 30.5.2014, sweeping (A. Zendedel).

Host plants: Glycyrrhiza spp., Glycyrrhiza glabra L. (Fabaceae).

Cyamophila oshanini (Loginova, 1964)

Recorded from Khorasan-e-Razavi, Khuzestan (Burckhardt and Lauterer, 1993); Azerbaijan-e-Sharghi (Ahmadi *et al.*, 2012).

Host plants: Halimodendron halodendron (Pall.) Voss (Fabaceae).

Spanioneura persica Burckhardt and Lauterer, 1993

Recorded from Kerman, Kohgiluyeh-Va-Boyer-Ahmad (Burckhardt and Lauterer, 1993). Host plant. Perhaps *Prunus dulcis* (Mill.) D.A.Webb (Rosaceae).

Family: Triozidae

Bactericera albiventris (Foerster, 1848)

Recorded from Alborz, Kohgiluyeh-Va-Boyer-Ahmad, Tehran (Burckhardt and Lauterer, 1993; Azerbaijan-e-Sharghi (Ahmadi *et al.*, 2012).

Material examined: $2 \, \text{??}$, $2 \, \text{??}$, Khorasan-e-Razavi, Chenaran, 30.5.2014, *Salix* sp. (A. Zendedel). Host plants: *Salix* spp. (Salicaceae).

Bactericera ligulariae (Baeva, 1973)

Recorded from Alborz, Tehran (Burckhardt and Lauterer, 1993).

Host plants: Ligularia thomsonii (C. B. Clarke) Pojark., L. persica Boiss. (Asteraceae).

Bactericera lycii (Loginova, 1970)

Recorded from Khorasan-e-Razavi (Burckhardt and Lauterer, 1993, as *Paratrioza lycii* Loginova; Burckhardt and Lauterer, 1997).

Host plants: Lycium ruthenicum Murray (Solanaceae).

Bactericera nigricornis (Foerster, 1848)

Recorded from Chaharmahal and Bakhtiari, Khorasan-e-Razavi, Khuzestan, Kohgiluyeh-Va-Boyer-Ahmad, Fars, Khorasan-e-Shomali, Hamadan, Mazandaran, Sistan-Va-Baluchestan (Burckhardt and Lauterer, 1993); Azerbaijan-e-Sharghi (Ahmadi *et al.*, 2012).

Material examined: 2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, Khorasan-e-Razavi, Zoshk, 24.5.2014, sweeping, (A. Zendedel).

Host plants: Polyphagous.

Bactericera perrisii Puton, 1876

Recorded from Iran without locality details (Gegechkori and Loginova, 1990); Qazvin, Kerman (Burckhardt, Lauterer, 1993; Burckhardt and Lauterer, 1997; Malenovský *et al.*, 2012).

Host plants: Artemisia spp. (Asteraceae).

Bactericera petiolata (Loginova, 1960)

Recorded from Sistan-Va-Baluchestan (Burckhardt and Lauterer, 1993, as *Paratrioza petiolata* Loginova).

Host plants: Lycium depressum Stocks (Solanaceae).

Bactericera striola (Flor, 1861)

Recorded from Alborz (Burckhardt and Lauterer, 1993).

Host plants: Salix spp. (Salicaceae).

Bactericera tremblayi (Wagner, 1961)

Recorded from Alborz, Azerbaijan-e-Gharbi, Tehran (Burckhardt and Lauterer, 1993; Kazemi and Jafarloo, 2008); Azerbaijan-e-Sharghi (Ahmadi *et al.*, 2012).

Host plants: Polyphagous, particularly Allium spp. (Amaryllidaceae).

Bactericera trigonica Hodkinson, 1981

Recorded from Khuzestan, Tehran, (Hodkinson, 1981; Burckhardt and Lauterer, 1993); Azerbaijan-e-Sharghi (Ahmadi *et al.*, 2012).

Host plants: Probably polyphagous, particularly on Daucus carota L. (Apiaceae).

Egeirotrioza ceardi (De Bergevin, 1926)

Recorded from Kerman, Fars, Khuzestan (Rübsaamen, 1902; Houard, 1922; Bergevin, 1926; Hodkinson, 1986; Burckhardt and Lauterer, 1993).

Host plants: Populus spp. (Salicaceae).

Egeirotrioza corporosa Burckhardt and Lauterer, 1993

Recorded from Fars, Tehran, Khuzestan, Golestan (Burckhardt and Lauterer 1993).

Material examined: 1 ♀, Khorasan-e Razavi, Kalat, 27.5.2014, *Salix* sp. (A. Zendedel).

Host plant: Populus euphratica Oliv. (Salicaceae).

Egeirotrioza gemina Burckhardt and Lauterer, 1993

Recorded from Fars (Burckhardt and Lauterer, 1993).

Material examined: 1 3, Khorasan-e Razavi, Kalat, 27.5.2014, Salix sp. (A. Zendedel).

Host plants: Salix sp. (Salicaceae).

Egeirotrioza justa Burckhardt and Lauterer, 1993

Recorded from Fars (Burckhardt and Lauterer, 1993).

Host plants: Unknown.

Heterotrioza chenopodii (Reuter, 1876)

Recorded from Iran without locality details(Lauterer, 1982, as *Trioza chenopodii* Reuter; Burckhardt, 1986, as *Trioza chenopodii* Reuter); Khuzestan, Fars (Burckhardt, 1986; Ossiannilsson, 1992; Burckhardt and Lauterer, 1993, as *Trioza chenopodii* Reuter).

Material examined: 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Khorasan-e-Razavi, Chenaran, 30.5.2014, sweeping (A. Zendedel).

Host plants. Chenopodium sp., Atriplex sp., Beta vulgaris L., Halimione portulacoides Aellen, Spinacia oleracea L. (Amaranthaceae).

Heterotrioza dichroa (Scott, 1879)

Recorded from Khuzestan (Burckhardt and Lauterer, 1993, as *Trioza dichroa*). Host plants. *Atriplex* spp., *Chenopodium* sp. (Amaranthaceae).

Heterotrioza eurotiae (Loginova, 1960)

Recorded from Alborz (Burckhardt and Lauterer, 1993, as *Trioza eurotiae*).

Host plants. *Krascheninnikovia ceratoides* (L.) Gueldenst., Kochia cana Bunge ex Boiss. (Amaranthaceae).

Trioza berbericola Loginova, 1966

Recorded from Kerman (Burckhardt and Lauterer, 1993).

Host plant. Berberis sp. (Berberidaceae)..

Trioza elaeagni Scott, 1880

Recorded from Esfahan, Tehran, Fars (Burckhardt, 1986; Burckhardt and Lauterer, 1993).

Host plants. Elaeagnus sp. (Elaeagnaceae).

Trioza galii Foerster, 1848

Recorded from Hamadan (Burckhardt and Lauterer, 1993).

Host plants. Asperula cynanchica L., Galium spp., Rubia sp., Sherardia sp. (Rubiaceae).

Trioza magnisetosa Loginova, 1964

Recorded from Azerbaijan-e-Sharghi, Sistan and Baluchestan, Khorasan-e-Razavi, Kohgiluyeh-Va-Boyer-Ahmad (Burckhardt and Lauterer, 1993).

Host plant. Elaeagnus angustifolia L. (Elaeagnaceae)...

Trioza neglecta Loginova, 1978

Recorded from Azerbaijan-e-Gharbi, Kohgiluyeh-Va-Boyer-Ahmad (Loginova, 1978; Burckhardt and Lauterer, 1993).

Host plants. Elaeagnus angustifolia L. (Elaeagnaceae).

Trioza remota Foerster, 1848

Recorded from Lorestan (Burckhardt and Lauterer, 1993).

Host plants. Quercus spp. (Fagaceae).

Comments. Burckhardt and Lauterer (1993) examined a female and fourth instar immature from Iran that they identified questionably as *T. remota* due to insufficient material.

Trioza rumicis Löw, 1880

Recorded from Alborz (Burckhardt and Lauterer, 1993).

Host plants. Rumex scutatus L. (Polygonaceae).

Trioza scottii Löw, 1880

Recorded from Tehran (Burckhardt and Lauterer, 1993).

Host plants. Berberis spp. (Berberidaceae).

Trioza urticae (Linnaeus, 1758)

Recorded from Lorestan, Mazandaran (Burckhardt and Lauterer, 1993); Azerbaijan-e-Sharghi (Ahmadi *et al.*, 2012).

Material examined: 8 33, 9 9, Khorasan-e-Razavi, Akhlamad, 25.IV.2014, *Urtica dioica* L. (A. Zendedel); 5 33, 7 9, Zoshk, 25.4.2014, *Urtica dioica* L. (A. Zendedel).

Host plants: Urtica spp. (Urticaceae).

Unidentified species recorded from Iran

Burckhardt, Lauterer (1993) reported eight species from Iran identified only to genus belonging to *Bactericera* (Triozidae), *Cacopsylla* (Psyllidae: Psyllinae), *Colposcenia* (Aphalaridae: Aphalarinae), *Craspedolepta* (Aphalaridae: Aphalarinae), *Psylla* (Psyllidae: Psyllinae) and *Trioza* (3 spp., Triozidae).

Recorded species not occuring in Iran

Euphyllura olivina (Costa, 1839)

All the records of *E. olivina* from Iran (e.g. Farahbakhch and Moini, 1975) are misidentifications and concern *E. pakistanica* or *E. pakistanica* (Asadi *et al.*, 2009).

Euphyllura phillyreae Foerster, 1848 (Liviidae, Euphyllurinae)

Gegechkori and Loginova (1990) mentioned the species from Iran referring to a publication of Loginova (1972) which, however, does not list the species. Asadi *et al.* (2009) confirmed that *E. phillyreae* does not occur in Iran.

DISCUSSION

Iran is one of the largest countries in Southwest Asia and considered as a biogeographic multidimensional bridge connecting the Palaearctic, Oriental, and Afrotropical regions (Abivardi, 2001). The number of psyllid species reported from Iran is high compared to that of among some of its neighboring countries such as Iraq, Pakistan and Afghanistan. However, this is probably a consequence of inadequate surveys in these countries, rather than a reflection of the real number of existed species.

Afghanistan has 17 (of 37) psyllid species in common with Iran. Considering the size and botanical richness of Afghanistan, and the number of psyllid species known from adjacent countries, the psyllid fauna of this country remains poorly known.

Drohojowska and Burckhardt (2014) reported 99 psyllid species from Turkey, of which 39 species are in common with Iran. Turkey is expected to have more faunal similarity with countries in the Mediterranean basin than with Iran.

Armenia, Turkmenistan, Azerbaijan, Iraq and Pakistan, have 16, 26, 14, 7 and 9 species in common with Iran. With 51 recorded species, Turkmenistan, has the highest number of reported species.

Further studies, in particular argeted field work in the different biomas of Iran, are needed to improve our knowledge on the taxonomy, biogeography and economic importance of the jumping plant-lice in Iran.

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