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## **The Aphids of Jordan III (Homoptera). A Third List**

by **T. Mustafa**

**Abstract:** Ten species of aphids, their hosts and new host records are added to the taxonomic lists of the aphids of Jordan. Localities and collecting dates are also reported.

**Key Words:** Homoptera Aphididae – Jordan – new records.

### **Introduction**

The taxonomic list of world's aphids was reported by EASTOP & HILLERIS LAMBERS (1976). Some studies have been reported on the species of aphids found in the Middle East (HABIB & EL-KADY, 1961; AL-ALI, 1977). BODENHEIMER & SWIRSKI (1957) have also given accounts of the aphids of the Middle East including the West Bank of the River Jordan.

Two previous lists of the aphids of Jordan (MUSTAFA, 1985, 1986) recorded 48 species. In addition, the lists included many hosts for the species.

This present list adds 10 new species with their hosts, indicated with asterisks (\*). Also it includes 40 of the new hosts for aphids in Jordan or plant species not mentioned in the previous lists. The new recorded aphids raise the number of known aphid species to 58 in Jordan.

As in the previous lists, the aphids are listed alphabetically. The common names and the families for the various hosts are between parenthesis.

The aim of this survey is to record the various aphid species in Jordan. Also to include the various hosts, locations and the seasonal occurrence for the species.

### **Materials and Methods**

The survey was carried out in various regions of Jordan during 1984. Fields and orchards were visited weekly for collecting cultivated and wild plants infested with aphids. The infested parts were transferred in polyethylene bags to the laboratory and then refrigerated.

The adults were carefully transferred by a small soft brush onto a

drop of van Emden's media (EASTOP & VAN EMDEN, 1972). The appendages were spread in the suitable position on a slide and then covered with a cover glass. The mounted aphids were slowly boiled and then left to cool. Thus the mountant become hard and ready for the microscopic examination.

Samples of aphids were preserved within 1 to 2 days in small vials filled with 80% alcohol mixed with glycerine 20:1 sent to the British Museum (Natural History) for confirmation or identification. The identity of other aphids was confirmed either by comparing with specimens confirmed or identified at the museum or with reference to a key prepared by BODENHEIMER & SWIRSKY (1957).

### List of the species

#### \**Acyrtosiphon lactucae* (Passerini)

*Lactuca sativa* L. (Lettuce) (Compositae): Karamah and Shounah Al-Janobiah, 7. II.; Jarash and Bakha, mid-March; Wadi-Sear, 25. VIII.

*Lactuca seriola* L. (Prickly lettuce) (Compositae): University Farm and Deir-Allah, 20. IV.

#### *Acyrtosiphon pisum* (Harris)

*Pisum vulgaris* L. (Kidney bean) (Leguminosae): Jarash, 20. I. Amman, 5. VI.

*Pisum* sp. (Leguminosae): Jarash, 21. III.

*Oleae europaea* L. (Olive) (Oleaceae): Jarash, 11. IV., but no colonies. All collected aphids were alate which mostly migrated from a primary host.

#### *Aphis craccivora* (Koch)

*Vicia peregrina* L. (Broad-podded) (Leguminosae): Jarash and Ajloon, 25. IV.

*Cicer arietinum* L. (Chick peas) (Leguminosae): Mahes and Jbeiha, 5. VI. Rmameen and um-Enjasa, 20. VII.

*Lens esculentum* L. (Lentils) (Leguminosae): Al-Nhiimah and Irbid, 15. V.

*Phaseolus vulgaris* L. (Kidney beans): Wadi-Sear, 1. IX.

#### *Aphis fabae* (Scopoli)

*Cucurbita pepo* L. (Squash) (Cucurbitaceae): Kafreen and Shounah

Al-Janobiah, 31. XII. and 30. I.

*Malva sylvestris* L. (Common mallow) (Malvaceae): Jarash and Saoot, 30. I.

*Beta vulgaris* L. (Swiss chard) (Chenopodiaceae): Karamah, 7. II.

*Capsella bursa-pastoris* L. (Med.) (Shepherd's purse) (Cruciferae): Jarash and Anjara, 25. II.

*Spinacia oleracea* L. (Spinach) (Chenopodiaceae): Bakha and Jarash, 25. II. and 15. IV.

(Boraginaceae): Jarash, 3. III.

*Chenopodium album* L. (Common goose foot) (Chenopodiaceae): Deir-Allah and Balawnah, 10. III.

*Lamium amplexicaula* L. (Archangel) (Labiatae): Husban, Maeen and Karak, 28. III.; Al-Fheas and Wadi-Sear, 11. IV.

#### **Aphis gossypii** (Glover)

*Lycopersicon esculentum* L. (Tomato) (Solanaceae): Ghore-E-Safi and Ghore-El-Mazraha, 17. III. All collected adults were alatae, no colonies found and most probably migrated from a primary host.

#### **\*Aphis intybi** (Koch)

*Cichorium intybus* L. (Chicory) (Compositae): Seal-Zarka and Jarash, 11. II. All collected aphids were immature.

#### **Aploneura lentisci** (Passerini)

*Triticum durum* L. (Gramineae): Al-Mshaqar, 11th April.

*Hordeum vulgare* L. (Barley) (Gramineae): Al-Mshaqar, 28. IV. Several fields were highly infested. The aphids were abundant on the roots. Both nymphs and adults were observed, but at the recorded dates, population of nymphs were high. In June, several fields were destroyed particularly wheat, although the aphid disappeared. This is the first record on wheat and barley in Jordan, although BODENHEIMER & SWIRSKI (1957) recorded it on *Pistacia lentiscus* L.

#### **Brachycaudus helichrysi** (Kaltenbach)

*Anthemis cotula* L. (Dog Fennel) (Compositae): Wadi-Sheab and Deir-Allah, 1. III.

*Cardus pycnocephalus* L. (Italian thistle) (Compositae): Mahis and Al-Fheas, 1. IV. and 11. IV.

**Brevicoryne brassicae** (L.)

*Sinapis alba* L. (White mustard) (Cruciferae): Jarash and Ajloon, 7. II.

*Brassica nigra* Koch (Black mustard) (Cruciferae): Rsiifa and Sukh-nah, 15. III.

**\*Capitophorus elaeagni** (Del-Guercio)

Compositae: Kraimah and Deir-Allah, 10. III.

**\*Hayhurstia atriplicis** (Linnaeus)

*Chenopodium album* L. (Common goose foot) (Chenopodiaceae): Deir-Allah and Abu-Obiada, 10. III.

**Macrosiphum euphorbiae** (Thomas)

*Papaver subpiriforme* Fedde (Poppy) (Papavenaceae): Salt and Jarash, 25. II.

*Calendula officinalis* L. (Marigold) (Compositae): Wadi-El-Yabis and Deir-Allah, 10. III. All collected specimens are immature.

*Fumaria densiflora* L. (Fumaria) (Fumariaceae): Al-Fheas and Jarash, 21. III.

*Ecbalium elaterium* L. (Wild Cucumber) (Cucurbitaceae): Etlah-El-Alli and Al-Fheas, 3. IV. and 29. V.

*Cardus pycnocephalus* L. (Italien thistle) (Compositae): Naor and Al-Fheas, 11. IV. and 17. V.

**\*Metopolophium dirhodum** (Walker)

Gramineae: Deir-Allah and Blawnah, 10. III. and 13. IV.

**Myzus persicae** (Sulzer)

*Beta vulgaris* L. (Swiss chard) (Chenopodiaceae): Ramah and Karamah, 7. II. and 3. IV.

*Capsella bursa-pastoris* L. (Med.), (Shepherd's purse) (Cruciferae): Rimoon and Jarash, 25. II.

*Synapis arvensis* L. (Wild mustard) (Cruciferae): El-Sbeihi and Jarash, 25. II.

*Onopordon anisacanthum* L. (Cotton thistle) (Compositae): Jarash and Bekha, 25. II. and 12. III.

*Urtica urens* L. (Small nettle) (Urticaceae): Ajloon and Jarash, 25. II.

*Spinacia oleracea* L. (Spinach): Bakha and Jarash, 25. II. and 12.

## III.

Boraginaceae: Jarash and Al-Fheas, 21. III.

**\*Ovatus (Ovatoides) inulae** (Walker)

*Plantago* sp. (Ribgrass) (Plantaginaceae): Seal-El-Zarka, 17. II. Normal host is *Pulicaria dysenterica* Gaert (Compositae). It is the first record in the Middle East and not recorded before on Plantaginaceae.

**\*Ovatus mentharius** (van der Goot)

*Mentha longifolia* L. (Wild mint): Jarash, 11. II. It is only recorded in North Europe, South America and Turkey on *Mentha* sp.

**Rhopalosiphum padi** (Linnaeus)

*Lycopersicon esculentum* L. (Tomato) (Solanaceae): Karamah. 18. II.; Ghore-El-Safi, 17. III. All collected specimens were winged adults. They were mostly migrated from a primary host.

**\*Dysaphis tulipae** (Boyer de Fonscolombe)

*Tulipa* sp. (Tulip) (Liliaceae): Jbeiha, 15. IV.

**Schizaphis graminum** (Rondani)

*Sorghum halepense* L. (Johnson grass) (Graminae): Seal-El-Zarka and Sweillih, 27. III. and 15. IV.

**Sitobion (Macrosiphum) avenae** (Fabricius)

Graminae: Ghore-El-Safi, 17. III.

*Sorghum halepense* L. (Johnson grass) (Graminae): Seal-El-Zarka, 27. III.

**\*Sitobion fragariae** (Walker)

Graminae: Deir-Allah, 10. III.

*Heliotrobium* sp. (Boraginae): University Farm in Ghore, 3. IV. Two vargant aptera were only collected.

**Uroleucon** sp.

*Trifolium* sp. (Clover) (Leguminosae): Ghore-El-Safi, 17. III.

**\*Uroleucon (Uromelan) compositae** (Theobald)

*Carthamus tinctorius* L. (Safflower) (Compositae): Ghore-El-Safi, 17. III; Amman, 25. VII. It is the first record in the Middle East.

**Uroleucon (Dactynotus) sonchi** (Geoffroy)

Gramineae: Ghore-El-Safi, 17. III. Collected specimens were all vargant alata.

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