

Short communication

Report of *Telenomus chrysopae* (Hym.: Scelionidae) from Iran

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چکیده

در تحقیقی که به منظور شناسایی دشمنان طبیعی شته‌ها در سال‌های ۱۳۸۴-۱۳۸۳ در اصفهان انجام شد، زنبور پارازیتوئید *Chrysoperla* sp. از خانواده‌ی Scelionidae به عنوان پارازیتوئید تخم بالتوری *Telenomus chrysopae* Ashmead مورد شناسایی قرار گرفت. این زنبور که برای اولین بار از ایران گزارش می‌شود، قبلاً از آمریکای شمالی و اروپا گزارش شده است.

Larvae of the green lacewings (Chrysopidae) feed mainly on Aphidoidea and Pseudococcidae. Eggs of Chrysopidae are shaped like short sausages and carried at the tip of hair-like stalks several time as long as the eggs themselves (Dolling, 1991). A wide range of insect parasites attack the various stages of Chrysopidae. Predominant egg parasites are Hymenoptera of the families Trichogrammatidae and Scelionidae (Alrouechdi *et al.*, 1984).

During a survey on aphid natural enemies in a pomegranate orchard in Isfahan University of Technology Experiment Station (Chah Anari), 5 km north of Isfahan in 2003-2004, we found and reared the parasitized stalked eggs of *Chrysoperla* sp., which were deposited on pomegranate fruit and infested with *Aphis punicae* Pass. The egg parasitoid, *Telenomus chrysopae* Ashmead, which is here newly recorded from Iran, emerged from these eggs in September 2004. This species was identified by Prof. Norman F. Johnson (Ohio State University, Department of Entomology, 1315 Kinnear Road, Columbus, OH 43212, USA). It is a holarctic parasitoid of chrysopid eggs (Johnson & Bin, 1982) and has hitherto been reported from North America and Europe (N. F. Johnson, personal communication). Some of the morphological characteristics of *T. chrysopae* are as follows:

Female: length 1.6-1.8 mm. Head and body dark brown to black; antennae brown throughout; tarsi, bases and apices of femora and tibiae yellow to brownish-yellow; legs otherwise brown to dark brown. Mesoscutum strongly convex, scaly-reticulate throughout; T1 with 2-3 pairs of lateral setae, 1 pair of sublateral setae, costate only in basal half. Antennae 11-segmented. Wings clear, surpassing apex of metasoma; basal vein not pigmented; postmarginal vein

longer than stigmal; greatest width of hind wing less than 2 times length of fringe at that point.

Male: aedeagal lobe short, truncate. Antennae 12-segmented, all antennomeres longer than wide. Otherwise very similar to the female.

Host eggs of *T. chrysopae* turn dark and have the operculum neatly cut off.

References

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