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H. Ghahari¹⁾, R. Jussila²⁾. AN ADDITIONAL CONTRIBUTION TO THE FAUNA OF ICHNEUMONID WASPS (HYMENOPTERA: ICHNEUMONIDAE) FROM IRAN. – Far Eastern Entomologist. 2015. N 299: 18-24.

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Summary. The faunistic data of ichneumonid species (Hymenoptera: Ichneumonidae) from some regions of Iran are given. In total 21 species from 20 genera and 10 subfamilies Campopleginae (1), Cremastinae (3), Cryptinae (2), Cyllocerinae (1), Ichneumoninae (5), Metopiinae (1), Orthocentrinae (1), Phrudinae (1), Pimplinae (5) and Tersilochinae (1) were collected and identified. Five species *Chromoplex picticollis* (Thomson, 1887), *Endasys erythorogaster* (Gravenhorst, 1829), *Eusterinx tenuicincta* (Förster, 1871), *Heterocola proboscidalis* (Thomson, 1889) and *Spudaeus scaber* (Gravenhorst, 1829) are new records for the fauna of Iran.

Key words: Hymenoptera, Ichneumonidae, fauna, new record, Iran.

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Резюме. Приводятся новые фаунистические данные по ихневмонидам (Hymenoptera: Ichneumonidae) отдельных районов Ирана. Всего собраны и определены 21 вид из 20 родов и 10 подсемейств: Campopleginae (1 вид), Cremastinae (3), Cryptinae (2), Cyllocerinae (1), Ichneumoninae (5), Metopiinae (1), Orthocentrinae (1), Phrudinae (1), Pimplinae (5) и Tersilochinae (1). Пять видов впервые указываются для Ирана: *Chromoplex picticollis* (Thomson, 1887), *Endasys erythorogaster* (Gravenhorst, 1829), *Eusterinx tenuicincta* (Förster, 1871), *Heterocola proboscidalis* (Thomson, 1889) и *Spudaeus scaber* (Gravenhorst, 1829).

INTRODUCTION

The Ichneumonidae is a rich family of all organisms with an estimated 60,000 species in the world (Townes, 1969). Ichneumonids are usually recognized by having 1-Rs+M absent and metasomal terga 2 and 3 articulating. The former character is apomorphic though it is also found in widely scattered groups of braconids (Quicke *et al.*, 1999). The Ichneumonidae represents the largest family of Hymenoptera with 51 generally recognized subfamilies 1579 genera and 24.281 described species (Yu *et al.*, 2012). The probable number of the species is estimated to be more than 100000 species, and the number of species increases rapidly in the world (Coruh *et al.*, 2014).

Ichneumonids are almost completely restricted to the immature stages of the Holometabola (a few groups use egg nests of Pseudoscorpionida, egg cocoons of Araneae or adult Araneae) (Gauld, 1988; Wahl & Sharkey, 1993). They have been used successfully as biocontrol agents and given the largely undocumented fauna there is a huge potential for their utilization in managed biocontrol programs (Gupta, 1987).

Ichneumonidae of Iran has not been studied enough, although it is one of the most interesting places in the Palaearctic Region, due to having an extremely varying topography and various kinds of climates. In the catalogue of the Iranian Ichneumonidae (Kolarov & Ghahari, 2005) only 144 species from 65 genera and 14 subfamilies were listed. This is no more than probably 1/10 of the real number of the species. After that 30 (Pimplinae, Tryphoninae), 18 (Brachycyrtinae, Cryptinae) and 63 (Ichneumoninae) species were added to this fauna by Kolarov & Ghahari (2006, 2007, 2008), respectively. Recently, Barahoei *et al.* (2012) listed 502 species belonging to 189 genera and 24 subfamilies as the fauna of Iranian Ichneumonidae

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The specimens of this research were collected from some regions of Iran by Malaise traps and sweeping nets, and also rearing of hosts in optimum condition (25±2 °C, 65±5% RH, 14: 10 L: D) in incubator. The materials were put in ethanol 75%, pined or mounted on small labels and were determined. Classification, nomenclature and distribution data were taken from Yu *et al.* (2012).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this paper totally 21 ichneumonid species from 20 genera and 10 subfamilies were collected and determined from some regions of Iran which of these 5 species, namely Chromoplex picticollis (Thomson, 1887), Endasys erythorogaster (Gravenhorst, 1829), Eusterinx tenuicincta (Förster, 1871), Heterocola proboscidalis (Thomson, 1889) and Spudaeus scaber (Gravenhorst, 1829) are new records for Iranian fauna. New records in this paper and also other faunistic papers on Iranian Ichneumonidae indicate that the fauna of these parasitoids was not studied in all regions of Iran perfectly. So conducting the faunistic surveys are necessary for determining of these beneficial insects. Faunistic surveys will enable the identification of hotspots of species richness; essential base line data that will enable informed future conservation management programs. Regarding to other countries for example Finland with more than 2,700 ichneumonid species (Jussila, 2013) and with attention to expanse, various geographical regions and climates in Iran, the fauna of Iranian Ichneumonidae is surely more than 1500 species. On the other hand, the ichneumonids are widely studied because they are important agents of biological control of many groups of insects, including some agricultural, horticultural, and forest pests. We do not know the hosts for most ichneumonid species in Iran, because they have rarely been reared; instead the adults were taken at light or collected in nets or traps which are easily collected in Malaise traps or by sweeping with nets.

> Subfamily Campopleginae Förster, 1869 Genus *Chromoplex* Horstmann, 1986

Chromoplex picticollis (Thomson, 1887)

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Kordestan province, Bijar, 35°52′N 47°36′E, 1♀, June 2012. DISTRIBUTION. Iran (**new record**), Austria, Bosnia-Hercegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Egypt, France, Greece, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Turkey, Ukraine.

Subfamily Cremastinae Förster, 1869 Genus *Pristomerus* Curtis, 1836

Pristomerus horribilis Narolsky, 1987

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Mazandaran province, Amol, 36°28′N 52°21′E, 1♀, April 2010

DISTRIBUTION. Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Germany, Iran, Poland, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine.

Genus Temelucha Förster, 1869

Temelucha lucida (Szépligeti, 1899)

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Fars province, Abadeh, 31°15′N 52°30′E, 2♀, 1♂, November 2012.

DISTRIBUTION. Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Greece, Hungary, Iran, Italy, Moldova, Romania, Russia, Turkey.

Temelucha observator Aubert, 1966

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Kerman province, Jiroft, 28°50′N 57°35′E, 2♀, summer 2010.

DISTRIBUTION. Afghanistan, Egypt, Iran, Israel, Italy, Libya, Morocco, Romania, Tunisia, Turkey.

Subfamily Cryptinae Kirby, 1837

Genus Endasys Förster, 1869

Endasys erythorogaster (Gravenhorst, 1829)

MATERIAL EXAMINED. West Azarbaijan province, Mahabad, 36°46'N 45°44'E, 13°, June 2011

DISTRIBUTION. Iran (**new record**), Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, UK.

Genus Xylophrurus Förster, 1869

Xylophrurus nigricornis (Thomson, 1885)

MATERIAL EXAMINED. East Azarbaijan province, Mianeh, 37°25′N 47°42′E, 13′, September 2014.

DISTRIBUTION. France, Iran, Turkey.

Subfamily Cyllocerinae Wahl, 1990

Genus Cylloceria Schiødte, 1838

Cylloceria melancholica (Gravenhorst, 1820)

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Mazandaran province, Ramsar, 36°47′N 50°32′E, 3 $^{\circ}$, August 2010.

DISTRIBUTION. Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Mongolia, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Russia, Serbia & Montenegro, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, USA, Ukraine, UK, former Yugoslavia.

Subfamily Ichneumoninae Latreille, 1802

Genus Barichneumon Thomson, 1893

Barichneumon bilunulatus (Gravenhorst, 1829)

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Golestan province, Kalaleh, 37°43'N 55°49'E, 1\$\,\times\$, May 2009.

DISTRIBUTION. Algeria, Andorra, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Luxemburg, Morocco, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Spain, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, UK, former Yugoslavia.

Genus Centeterus Wesmael, 1845

Centeterus confector (Gravenhorst, 1859)

MATERIAL EXAMINED. West Azarbaijan province, Salmas, 38°11′N 44°44′E, 1 \circlearrowleft , June 2011.

DISTRIBUTION. Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, China, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Moldova, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, UK.

Genus Diadromus Wesmael, 1845

Diadromus collaris (Gravenhorst, 1829)

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Mazandaran province, Savadkooh, 36°05'N 52°55'E, 1\$, October 2014.

DISTRIBUTION. Afghanistan, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Azores, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canary Islands, China, Czech Republic, Czech Republic, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, India, Iran, Israel, Italy, Japan, Madeira Islands, Malaysia, Mexico, Moldova, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Tajikistan, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, UK, former Yugoslavia.

Genus Eurylabus Wesmael, 1845

Eurylabus tristis (Gravenhorst, 1829)

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Ardabil province, Khalkhal, 37°37′N 48°32′E, 2, 1, September 2013.

DISTRIBUTION. Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Iran, Ireland, Kazakhstan, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Russia, Spain, Sweden, IIK

Genus Virgichneumon Heinrich, 1977

Virgichneumon albosignatus (Gravenhorst, 1829)

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Guilan province, Astara, 38°20′N 48°46′E, 1♀, July 2011. DISTRIBUTION. Afghanistan, Andorra, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, China, Croatia, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Iran, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Moldova, Mongolia, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, UK.

Subfamily Metopiinae Förster, 1869

Genus Spudaeus Gistel, 1848

Spudaeus scaber (Gravenhorst, 1829)

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Ardabil province, Astara, 38°20'N 48°46'E, 1\$\big2\$, July 2011. Larval parasitoid of *Tathorhyncus* sp. (Lepidoptera: Noctuidae).

DISTRIBUTION. Iran (**new record**), Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Poland, Romania, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, USA, Ukraine.

Subfamily Orthocentrinae Förster, 1869

Genus Eusterinx Förster, 1869

Eusterinx tenuicincta (Förster, 1871)

MATERIAL EXAMINED. East Azarbaijan province, Tabriz, 38°05'N 46°17'E, 1\$\bigcap\$, August 2010.

DISTRIBUTION. Iran (**new record**), Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Russia, Sweden, USA, Ukraine, UK.

Subfamily Phrudinae Townes et Townes, 1949

Genus Phaestacoenitus Smits van Burgst, 1913

Phaestacoenitus caucasicus Kasparyan, 1983

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Ardabil province, Khalkhal, 37°37′N 48°32′E, 1♂, September 2013.

DISTRIBUTION. Azerbaijan, Georgia, Iran, Turkey.

Subfamily Pimplinae Wesmael, 1845

Genus Ephialtes Schrank, 1802

Ephialtes manifestator (Linnaeus, 1758)

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Golestan province, Kalaleh, 37°43′N 55°49′E, 2♀, May 2009. DISTRIBUTION. Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway,

Poland, Romania, Russia, Serbia & Montenegro, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Turkey, USA, Ukraine, UK, former Yugoslavia.

Genus Megaetaira Gauld et Dubois, 2006

Megaetaira madida (Haliday, 1838)

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Kordestan province, Bijar, 35°52′N 47°36′E, 1♀, June 2012. DISTRIBUTION. Armenia, Austria, Belarus, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Poland, Romania, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, UK.

Genus Perithous Holmgren, 1859

Perithous septemcinctorius (Thunberg, 1822)

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Golestan province, Kordkoy, 36°41′N 54°12′E, 1♀, May 2010

DISTRIBUTION. Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, China, Croatia, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Kazakhstan, Lithuania, Macedonia, Moldova, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Russia, Serbia & Montenegro, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, USA, Ukraine, UK, former Yugoslavia.

Genus Pimpla Fabricius, 1804

Pimpla illecebrator (Villers, 1789)

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Ardabil province, Khalkhal, 37°37′N 48°32′E, 3♀, September 2013.

DISTRIBUTION. Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, China, Croatia, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Hungary, Iran, Italy Japan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lithuania, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Russia, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, UK, Uzbekistan.

Genus Scambus Hartig, 1838

Scambus nigricans (Thomson, 1877)

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Guilan province, Lahijan, 37°14′N 50°02′E, 2♀, 1♂, June 2013. East Azarbaijan province, Mianeh, 37°25′N 47°42′E, 1♀, September 2014.

DISTRIBUTION. Albania, Algeria, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Moldova, Mongolia, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Russia, Serbia & Montenegro, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, UK, Uzbekistan, former Yugoslavia.

Subfamily Tersilochinae Schmiedeknecht, 1910

Genus Heterocola Förster, 1869

Heterocola proboscidalis (Thomson, 1889)

MATERIAL EXAMINED. East Azarbaijan province, Tabriz, 38°05′N 46°17′E, 1 \updownarrow , August 2010.

DISTRIBUTION. Iran (**new record**), Austria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Mongolia, Norway, Poland, Romania, Russia, Serbia & Montenegro, Spain, Sweden, Tunisia, Ukraine.

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