

آفات و بیماری‌های گیاهی
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1389

New record of *Haltichella rufipes* (Hym.: Chalcididae) from Iran. Eng. M. Rajabi¹, Dr. S. M. Madjzadeh¹ and Dr. H. Lotfalizadeh^{2*}. Department of Biology, Faculty of Sciences, Shahid Bahonar University of Kerman, Kerman, Iran¹; Department of Plant Protection, Tabriz Agricultural Research Center, Iran². Corresponding author: lotfalizadeh2001@yahoo.com*.

The family Chalcididae comprises over 1500 species belonging to 90 genera worldwide (6) placed within five subfamilies. The members of this family are endoparasitoids of different insect orders such as Diptera, Lepidoptera, Coleoptera, Neuroptera and Hymenoptera. Some chalcidids are ectoparasitoids and some are considered as hyperparasitoids of Braconidae and Ichneumonidae (3). In Iran taxonomic study on this family was first started by Masi (1924) who described two new species. Later six new species were added (1, 2, 5). In a recent survey, increased number of the species of this family to 39 species (4). Materials were obtained during a field work which conducted from 2008 to 2009 in various parts of Kerman Province located in South-east of Iran. The samples were collected using different methods such as sweeping, Malaise trap and rearing. Identification was based on available literatures (1, 3). The genus *Haltichella* Spinola was considered as new record for Iran. The studied species were identified by third author as *Haltichella rufipes* (Olivier, 1790). This species was collected in Kerman Province, Jiroft (N 28° 39' 29" E 57° 49' 03", 630m, 8.7.2009) and Park Melli Khabr, Rochun (N 28° 49' 37" E 56° 16' 40", 1915m, 8.10.2009). It is distributed all through Europe and Caucasus (6). The diagnostic characters of this species are: Antennae in male specimens entirely black but in females pedicel is red; the scape does not reach the anterior ocellus; scutellum very flat posteriorly with two conical, horizontal, subparallel dents; the fovea of the 1st tergite delimited by two lateral short keels. The species belonging to the genus *Haltichella* are mostly parasite of Microlepidoptera, some are hyperparasitoids of the family Braconidae and others are regarded as parasitoids of Diptera (Glossinidae) in Africa (3).

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آفات و بیماری‌های گیاهی: جلد 78، شماره 2، اسفند

1389

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