Fauna of chalcid wasps (Hymenoptera: Chalcidoidea, Chalcididae) in Hormozgan province, southern Iran

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ABSTRACT. This paper provides data on distribution of 13 chalcid wasp species (Hymenoptera: Chalcidoidea: Chalcididae) belonging to 9 genera and three subfamilies Chalcidinae, Dirhininae and Haltichellinae from Hormozgan province, southern Iran. All collected species are new records for the province. Two species Dirhinus excavatus Dalman, 1818 and Hockeria bifasciata Walker, 1834 are recorded from Iran for the first time. In the present study, D. excavatus is a new species record for the Palaearctic region. An updated list of all known species of Chalcididae from Iran is also included.

Key words: Chalcididae, Hymenoptera, Iran, Fauna, Distribution, Malaise trap

Introduction

The Chalcididae are a moderately specious family of parasitic wasps, with over 1469 nominal species in about 90 genera, occur worldwide but mainly in the tropics (Aguiar et al. 2013). In the Palaearctic region, there are more than 262 described species under 34 genera (Noyes 2016). Members of this family have a very diverse biology. Some species are internal and external primary parasitoids while several species are hyperparasitoids on a wide range of other insects (Habu 1960; Narendran 1986; Fry 1989; Delvare and Bouček 1992; Noyes 2016). The host range of the chalcidid wasps is diverse and consist of species classified at least six insect orders: Lepidoptera, Diptera, Hymenoptera, Coleoptera, Neuroptera and Strepsiptera (Bouček 1952; Narendran 1986; Delvare and Bouček 1992; Noyes 2016).

The first information on Chalcididae from Iran was published by Masi (1924), who described two new species. In the following years, only a few species of this family were reported from the country (Bouček 1952, 1956, Nikol’skaya 1952, 1960). Recently, Delvare et al. (2011) described three new species from Iran. Later, Rajabi et al. (2011) and Lotfalizadeh et al. (2012) provided new information on the Iranian chalcidid fauna together with new data on the hosts of the Chalcididae. Furthermore, Kazemi and Lotfalizadeh (2014), Lotfalizadeh (2014), Lotfalizadeh...
and Jafari-Nadushan (2015) and Moravvej et al. (2016) added some new records from Iran. However, the chalcids fauna of Iran is still poorly studied.

According to the literature, no Chalcididae have been recorded from Hormozgan province. The aim of present study was to increase of our knowledge regarding Iranian chalcid wasps of the family Chalcididae from southern Iran.

Material and methods

The specimens were collected using five standard Malaise traps in different locations in Hormozgan province, Iran during year 2013. Hormozgan province covers the surface of about 70,697 km², is located in the in the south of Iran and border of Persian Gulf. The province is primarily mountainous, consisting of the southern tip of the Zagros mountain range. Hormozgan has a tropical humid climate, with summer temperatures very frequently above 49°C. There is very little precipitation year round.

The identifications were mainly carried out using available keys (Masi 1924, 1929a,b, 1932, Nikol’skaya 1952, Bouček 1952, 1956, 1988, Habu 1960, Steffan 1976, Bouček and Narendran 1981). The photographs were taken using a Nikon 990 camera mounted on a Nikon SMZ-2T stereomicroscope, and were processed using Adobe Photoshop.

The voucher specimens are deposited in Department of Entomology, Jahrom Branch, Islamic Azad University, Jahrom, Iran (JIAU) and Department of Plant Protection, Agricultural and Natural Resources Research of East-Azarbaijan province, Tabriz. The taxonomy and distributional data were adapted from Noyes (2016).

Results

In the present study, a total of 36 specimens from 13 species in nine genera and three subfamilies Chalcidinae, Dirhininae and Haltichellinae are recorded from Hormozgan province, southern Iran. The subfamilies, genera and species are listed in alphabetic order.

Chalcididae: Chalcidinae

Genus Brachymeria Westwood, 1829

Brachymeria podagrica (Fabricius, 1787)

Material examined: 1♀, Hormozgan province, Roodan (Band e Mola), 27°24'N, 57°09'E, 16.vi.2013, in Lime garden, leg. T. Tavakoli; 1♀, Hormozgan province, Roodan (SarKahnan), 27°25'N, 57°07'E, 09.vii.2013, in mixed Lime and Mango garden, leg. T. Tavakoli; 1♀, 18.vii.2013, same data

General distribution: Cosmopolitan (Noyes 2016).

Comments: Brachymeria is a worldwide, large genus contains about 308 described species (Noyes 2016) with many parasitoid species of Lepidoptera which are often important pest on various fruit and forest trees and other economic important trees (Burks 1960; Delvare et al. 2011). Recently, Brachymeria ceratoniae Delvare, 2011 was described as parasitoid of Apomyelois ceratoniae (Lepidoptera: Pyralidae), the economic important pest of carob tree, Ceratonia siliqua (Fabaceae) from Iran (Delvare et al. 2011). In Iran, B. podagrica was already collected by sweep net on Fabaceae in Kerman province (Rajabi et al. 2011).

Genus Chalcis Fabricius, 1787

Chalcis sispes (Linneaeus, 1761)

Material examined: 1♀, Hormozgan province, Roodan (SarKahnan), 27°25'N, 57°07'E, 04.vi.2013, in mixed Lime garden, leg. T. Tavakoli; 1♀, 16.vi.2013, same data; 1♂, Hormozgan province, Roodan (Band e Mola), 27°25'N, 57°09'E, 16.vi.2013, in Lime garden, leg. T. Tavakoli.

Comments: The genus *Chalcis* includes more than 60 known species that only 13 species have been reported from Palaearctic region (Noyes 2016). Within *Chalcis*, only two species, *C. biguttata* Spinola, 1808 and *C. sispes* have hitherto been reported from Iran (Lotfalizadeh et al. 2012). *Chalcis sispes* is a primary parasitoid of some species of Stratiomyiidae (Diptera: Stratiomyomopha) (Noyes 2016).

Chalcididae: Dirhininae

Genus *Dirhinus* Dalman, 1818

*Dirhinus excavatus* Dalman, 1818

Material examined: 1♀, Hormozgan province, Roodan (SarKahnan), 27º25'N, 57º07'E, 18.vii.2013, in mixed Lime and Mango garden, leg. T. Tavakoli


Comments: The genus *Dirhinus* is a moderate and cosmopolitan genus of the tribe Dirhinini that currently consists of over 62 nominal species (Bouček and Narendran 1981; Noyes 2016). Bouček and Narendran (1981) reviewed and revised Indian species of this genus. The majority of species appears to be associated with dipteran families (Habu 1960; Noyes 2016).

*Dirhinus excavatus* is considered a primary parasitoid of *Stomorhina lunata* (Diptera: Calliphoridae), *Pyrausta machaeralis* and *Sylepta derogata* (Lepidoptera: Pyralidae) and *Hersecon volvuli* (Lepidoptera: Sphingidae) (see Noyes 2016). It was already reported as hyperparasitoid of *Drino solennis* and *Sterniopsis parasitica* (Diptera: Tachinidae) and *Phanerotoma hendecasisella* (Hymenoptera: Braconidae) (Noyes 2016).

It can be distinguished from other species of the genus by the following combination of characters: Peduncle in female twice than long; first tergite with about 15 furrows evidently longer than petiole, minutely punctate on dorsum, setae on head and on dorsum of thorax brass-yellow; wings hardly with tined greyish yellow (Husain and Agarwal 1981) (Figs.1–4).

Until now, the *Dirhinus* species recorded from Iran were *D. bakeri* (Crawford, 1914); *D. hesperidum* (Rossi, 1790); *D. himalaianus* Westwood, 1836 and *D. wohlfahrtiae* Ferrière, 1935 (Rajabiet al. 2011; Lotfalizadeh et al. 2012; Moravvej et al. 2016).

Chalcididae: Haltichellinae

Genus *Antrocephalus* Kirby, 1883

*Antrocephalus hypsopogiae* Masi, 1928


General distribution: Palaearctic (Lotfalizadeh et al. 2012; Noyes 2016)

Comments: The genus *Antrocephalus* with more than 120 described species that most species are distributed in Palaearctic. The main hosts are moth families such as Tortricidae, Pyralidae and Crambidae (Noyes 2016).

In Iran, *Antrocephalus hypsopygiae* is known from Kerman province (southeastern Iran) and in a rice field infested by *Chilo suppressalis* Walker (Lepidoptera: Crambidae) and *Naranga aenescens* Moore (Lepidoptera: Noctuidae) from border of Caspian Sea in the North of Iran (Lotfalizadeh et al. 2012). This species has recently been recorded from East-Azerbaijan province, northwestern Iran (Lotfalizadeh 2014).
Chalcid wasps in southern Iran


**Genus Hockeria Walker, 1834**  
*Hockeria bifasciata* Walker, 1834

**Material examined:** 1♂, Hormozgan province, Roodan (Poshteh), 27º26’N, 57º09’E, 04.iv.2013, in mixed Lime and Mango garden, leg. T. Tavakoli

**General distribution:** Palaearctic (Noyes 2016). New for the Iranian fauna.

**Comments:** *Hockeria* has a worldwide distribution, with 106 known species, that currently 33 species reported from the Palaearctic region (Noyes 2016). A number of regional keys to species of *Hockeria* have been published: for central Asia (Nikol’skaya 1952, 1960), Europe (Bouček 1982) and Oriental (Narendran 1989). *Hockeria bifasciata* can be distinguished from other Palaearctic species by the following combination of characters: Abdomen shorter than total length of thorax and head; Carina on last abdominal tergite almost 1.5 times longer than distance between pygostyles; Fore-wings with light-colored apex, colorless base, and two colorless spots; Body length 2.0 to 5.0 mm (Nikol’skaya 1952) (Fig. 5–8).

Species of *Hockeria* are normally primary parasitoids of Lepidoptera (Narendran, 1989), although some species attack members of Hymenoptera, Strepsiptera, Diptera and Neuroptera (Halstead 1990).

**Hockeria unicolor** Walker, 1834

**Material examined:** 1♂, Hormozgan province, Roodan (SarKahnan), 27º25’N, 57º07’E, 18.vii.2013, in mixed Lime and Mango garden, leg. T. Tavakoli; 1♀, Hormozgan province, Roodan (Poshteh), 27º26’N, 57º09’E, 04.vi.2013, in mixed Lime and Mango garden, leg. T. Tavakoli

**General distribution:** Afrotropical region, Palaearctic (Noyes 2016).

**Comments:** *Hockeria unicolor* is a polyphagous parasitoid of several families of microlepidoptera (Lotfalizadeh et al. 2012; Lotfalizadeh 2014; Noyes 2016).

**Genus Lasiochalcidia Masi, 1929**

*Lasiochalcidia cincticornis* (Walker, 1871)

**Material examined:** 1♀, Hormozgan province, Roodan (SarKahnan), 27º25’N, 57º07’E, 04.vi.2013, in mixed Lime and Mango garden, leg. T. Tavakoli

**General distribution:** Palaearctic (Noyes, 2016).

**Comments:** The genus *Lasiochalcidia* contains 22 described species that are the best-known parasitoids of ant lions (Steffan 1961, 1966; Noyes 2016), and another host reports are very doubtful (Lotfalizadeh et al. 2012). *Lasiochalcidia cincticornis* has already been reported from Sistan-Baluchestan and East-Azarbaijan provinces (Lotfalizadeh et al. 2012; Lotfalizadeh 2014).

*Lasiochalcidia dargelasii* (Latreille, 1805)

**Material examined:** 1♂, Hormozgan province, Roodan (SarKahnan), 27º24’N, 57º07’E, 04.vi.2013, in mixed Lime and Mango garden, leg. T. Tavakoli; 1♂, 1♀, 05.vi.2013, same data; 1♂, Hormozgan province, Roodan (Band e Mola), 27º25’N, 57º09’E, 08.vi.2013, in Lime garden, leg. T. Tavakoli; 1♀, 16.vi.2013, same data
**General distribution:** Palaeartctic, Oriental (Noyes 2016).

**Comments:** *Lasiochalcidia dargelasii* has previously been reported from Plum garden in Kerman province, southeastern Iran (Rajabi et al. 2011).

*Lasiochalcidia indescripta* Bouček, 1952

**Material examined:** 1♀, Hormozgan province, Roodan (SarKahnan), 27º25’N, 57º07’E, 08.vi.2013, in mixed Lime and Mango garden, leg. T. Tavakoli

**General distribution:** Europe (Bouček 1952; Noyes 2016).

**Comments:** It has hitherto been reported from northern Iran (Lotfalizadeh et al. 2012). The record of this species from southern Iran shows the wider distribution of this species in the Iranian plateau.

*Lasiochalcidia pubescens* (Klug, 1834)

**Material examined:** 1♂, Hormozgan province, Roodan (SarKahnan), 27º24’N, 57º07’E, 04.vi.2013, in mixed Lime and Mango garden, leg. T. Tavakoli

**General distribution:** West Palaearctic (Noyes 2016).

**Comments:** It has hitherto been reported from orange orchard in Kerman province, southeastern Iran (Rajabi et al. 2011).

**Genus Neochalcis** Kirby, 1883

*Neochalcis fertoni* (Kieffer, 1899)

**Material examined:** 1♂, Hormozgan province, Roodan (SarKahnan), 27º24’N, 57º09’E, 16.vi.2013, in Lime garden, leg. T. Tavakoli; 1♂, Hormozgan province, Roodan (SarKahnan), 27º24’N, 57º07’E, 25.vi.2013, in mixed Lime and Mango garden, leg. T. Tavakoli

**General distribution:** Palaeartctic (Noyes 2016).

**Comments:** The genus *Neochalcis* contains 10 described species that most species distributed in Central Asia and Europe (Nikol’skaya 1960; Noyes 2016). So far, only one species *Neochalcis fertoni* has been reported from northwestern Iran (Lotfalizadeh et al. 2012). The presence of *N. fertoni* in southern Iran indicates the wider distribution of this species in the Iranian plateau.

**Genus Proconura** Dodd, 1915

*Proconura nigripes* (Fonscolombe, 1832)

**Material examined:** 1♀, Hormozgan province, Roodan (Band e Mola), 27º25’N, 57º09’E, 16.vi.2013, in Lime garden, leg. T. Tavakoli

**General distribution:** Palaeartctic (Noyes 2016).

**Comments:** *Proconura* is an old world genus with approximately more than 30 known species. This genus has very different hosts from various orders of insects such as Lepidoptera, Diptera, Hymenoptera and Coleoptera (Noyes 2016). It is exactly diversified in the arid regions around the Mediterranean Basin however present also in the Oriental, Australasian and Afrotropical regions (Delvere et al. 2011).

*Proconura nigripes* has already been reported as parasitoid of several species of moths from families Gelechiidae, Pyralidae and Yponomeutidae (Bouček 1966; Noyes 2016). In Iran, it was reared from *Schneidereria pistaciicola* (Danilewski, 1955) (Lepidoptera: Gelechiidae) (Davatchi 1958).

**Genus Psilochalcis** Kieffer, 1905

*Psilochalcis ligustica* (Masi, 1929)

**Material examined:** 1♀, Hormozgan province, Roodan (SarKahnan), 27º25’N, 57º07’E, 18.vii.2013, in mixed Lime and Mango garden, leg. T. Tavakoli

**General distribution:** Palaeartctic, Oriental (Noyes 2016).

**Comments:** The genus *Psilochalcis* with about 55 species is well represented in the Palaeartctic region from where most of the known species have been recorded. Most well-known hosts of this genus are Lepidoptera and especially from two families Pyralidae and Crambidae (Noyes 2016).
Table 1. List of the Chalcididae (Hymenoptera: Chalcidoidea) known from Iran.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Subfamily</th>
<th>Genera and species</th>
<th>References</th>
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<tr>
<td>I. Chalcidinae</td>
<td><strong>Genus Brachymeria</strong> Westwood, 1829</td>
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<td></td>
<td><em>B. albicrus</em> (Klug, 1834)</td>
<td>Hasanshahi <em>et al.</em> (2013)</td>
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<td><em>B. argenteopilosa</em> (Radoszkowski, 1876)</td>
<td>Rajabi <em>et al.</em> (2011)</td>
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<td></td>
<td><em>B. ceratoniae</em> Delvare, 2011</td>
<td>Delvare <em>et al.</em> (2011)</td>
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<td><em>B. excarinata</em> Galen, 1925</td>
<td>Lotfalizadeh <em>et al.</em> (2012)</td>
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<td><em>B. femorata</em> (Panzer, 1801)</td>
<td>Lotfalizadeh (2012)</td>
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<td><em>B. lasus</em> (Walker, 1841)</td>
<td>Lotfalizadeh <em>et al.</em> (2012)</td>
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<td><em>B. moerens</em> (Ruschka, 1922)</td>
<td>Gahari <em>et al.</em> (2016)</td>
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<td><em>B. minuta</em> (Linnaeus, 1767)</td>
<td>Lotfalizadeh (2012)</td>
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<td><em>B. obtusata</em> (Förster, 1859)</td>
<td>Lotfalizadeh <em>et al.</em> (2012)</td>
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<td><em>B. parvula</em> (Walker, 1834)</td>
<td>Rajabi <em>et al.</em> (2011)</td>
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<td><em>B. persica</em> (Masi, 1924)</td>
<td>Lotfalizadeh <em>et al.</em> (2012)</td>
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<td><em>B. podagrica</em> Fabricius, 1787</td>
<td>Rajabiet <em>et al.</em> (2011)</td>
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<td><em>B. rugulosa</em> (Förster, 1859)</td>
<td>Lotfalizadeh <em>et al.</em> (2012)</td>
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<td><em>B. secundaria</em> (Ruschka, 1922)</td>
<td>Lotfalizadeh (2012)</td>
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<td><em>B. tibialis</em> (Walker, 1834)</td>
<td>Lotfalizadeh <em>et al.</em> (2012)</td>
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<td><em>B. vitripennis</em> (Förster, 1859)</td>
<td>Lotfalizadeh <em>et al.</em> (2012)</td>
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<td><strong>Genus Chalcis</strong> Fabricius, 1787</td>
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<td><em>C. biguttata</em> Spinola, 1808</td>
<td>Lotfalizadeh <em>et al.</em> (2012)</td>
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<td><em>C. sispes</em> (Linnaeus, 1761)</td>
<td>Lotfalizadeh <em>et al.</em> (2012)</td>
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<td><strong>Genus Cratocentrus</strong> Cameron, 1907</td>
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<td><em>C. tomentosus</em> (Nikol’skaya, 1952)</td>
<td>Lotfalizadeh <em>et al.</em> (2012)</td>
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<td><strong>Genus Trigonura</strong> Sichel, 1866</td>
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<td><em>T. ruficaudis</em> (Cameron, 1913)</td>
<td>Lotfalizadeh and Khalghani (2008)</td>
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<td>II- Dirhininae</td>
<td><strong>Genus Dirhinus</strong> Dalman, 1818</td>
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<td><em>D. bakeri</em> (Crawford, 1914)</td>
<td>Moravvej <em>et al.</em> (2016)</td>
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<td><em>D. excavates</em> Dalman, 1818</td>
<td>Current study</td>
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<td><em>D. hesperidum</em> (Rossi, 1790)</td>
<td>Rajabi <em>et al.</em> (2011)</td>
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<td><em>D. himalay anus</em> Westwood, 1836</td>
<td>Lotfalizadeh <em>et al.</em> (2012)</td>
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<td><em>D. wohlfahrtiae</em> Ferrière, 1935</td>
<td>Lotfalizadeh <em>et al.</em> (2012)</td>
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<td>III- Haltichellinae</td>
<td><strong>Genus Antrocephalus</strong> Kirby, 1883</td>
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<td><em>A. hypsopygae</em> Masi, 1928</td>
<td>Lotfalizadeh <em>et al.</em> (2012)</td>
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<td><strong>Genus Belaspidia</strong> Masi, 1916</td>
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<td><em>B. nigra</em> (Siebold, 1856)</td>
<td>Lotfalizadeh <em>et al.</em> (2012)</td>
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<td><strong>Genus Haltichella</strong> Spinola, 1811</td>
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<td><em>H. rufipes</em> (Olivier, 1791)</td>
<td>Rajabi <em>et al.</em> (2011)</td>
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<td><strong>Genus Hockeria</strong> Walker, 1834</td>
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<td><em>H. bifasciata</em> Walker, 1834</td>
<td>Current study</td>
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</table>
Psilochalcis ligustica is widely distributed in Palaearctic and Oriental regions (Narendran 1989). In Iran, it has hitherto been reported from Ilam and Qazvin provinces (Lotfalizadeh et al. 2012).

Discussion

Although chalcid wasps are one of the most important groups of insect crop pest parasitoids and have great economic importance (Delvere et al. 2011), surprisingly have received little attention in Iran.

Up to now, near to 61 species and 16 genera from three subfamilies Chalcidinae (four genera and 23 species), Dirhininae (one genus and five species) and Haltichellinae (11 genera and 33 species) have been reported from Iran (Table 1) while more than 262 species in 34 genera were recorded from Palaearctic (Noyes 2016). In fact, the chalcidid fauna of Iran is still poorly known. Two subfamilies, Epitraninae and Smicromorphinae, have not been observed in Iran. Before our...
study, no chalcidid wasps have been recorded from Hormozgan, although this area is very interesting and it is possible presence elements of the Oriental, Afro-tropical, and Palaeartic regions.

In the current work, *Dirhinus excavatus* is recorded for the first time from Palaeartic region. Prior to our study, only 11 species of this genus have been recorded from this region (Noyes 2016). Moreover, two species *Dirhinus excavatus* and *Hockeria bifasciata* are recorded from Iran for the first time. In addition, all collected species are reported for the first time from Hormozgan province. Because the specimens were collected using Malaise traps, so their biology and host(s) were remain unknown. In addition to faunistic studies, further investigations on the biology of chalcids wasps in Iran are recommended.

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Chalcid wasps in southern Iran

فون زنبورهای خانواده (Hymenoptera: Chalcidoidea) Chalcididae در استان هرمزگان، جنوب ایران

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چکیده: در مقاله حاضر، اطلاعات پراکنش 12 گونه زنبور از خانواده Chalcididae مربوط به 9 جنس از سه زیرخانواده Chalcidinae و Haltichellinae و Dirhininae Dirhinus excavatus گروایی شده برای استان هرمزگان ارائه می‌شود. تمامی گونه‌های Dirhinus excavatus جمع‌آوری شده برای استان گزارش گردیده می‌باشد. گونه Hockeria bifasciata Walker, 1834 و Dalman, 1818 گزارش گردیده برای اولین بار از ایران گزارش شده. همچنین گونه D. excavatus گزارش گردیده برای منطقه بالا رمانیکی می‌باشد. در این مقاله همچنین یک لیست به روز شده زنبورهای Chalcididae ایران ارائه شده است.

واژگان کلیدی: فون، ایران، پراکنش، تله مالیز، بال غشاییان، Chalcididae