

### SHORT REPORTS

**The first record of *Diplazon laetatorius* T. (Hym., Ichneumonidae) in Iran.** H. MALKESHI & N. KHEIABANI. College of agriculture Tarbiat Modarres university, Agricultural college of Urmieh university.

During a survey in growing season 1995, on natural enemies of apple and pear aphids in Bodjnord and Urumieh parasitoid wasps observed in syrphids puparia. After the adult syrphids appeared, specimens sent to Dr. Hayat in Atatork university and Dr. Rothcray in Natural museum of Scotland for identification. Syrphid flies identified as *Syrphus vitripennis* M. and *S. ribesii* L. and parasitoid wasps as *Diplazon laetatorius* T.

Personal examination and reconfirmation of experts shows this species is parasitoid of eggs and/or first and second larval stages of syrphid flies. This genus and species are new to entomofauna of Iran.

**The report of *Bucclatrria* on elm tree in Iran.** M. ABAI, Plant Pests and Diseases Research Institute.

This moth belongs to the family Gracilariidae. Having numerous species, Spuler (1910) introduced 32 ones, some of them feeding on forest trees and shrubs. *B. ulmella* was not so important in Iran so far, but with increasing its population in recent years, especially in 1996, some more investigations were conducted, leading to its identification. So this is the first record of this moth in Iran.

Margins of rear wings, external and lower margins of front wings and posterior tibia bear long hairs. Extended wings reach 8-10 mm. 1st larval stage live in a white silky chamber situating on upper surface of leaves. The next stages freely feed the paranchyma of lower side of leaves. The insect has 3-4 generations per year in Tehran and hibernate as larva in rice-shaped cocoon having 7 longitudinal striae.

**Introduction of *Drino inconspicua* (Mg.), (Dip: Tachinidae), as parasitoid of *Theretra alecto* L. larva in Iran.** M. PARCHAMI-ARAGHI & H. MALKESHI. Plant Pests & Diseases Research Institute, College of Agriculture, Tarbiat-Modarres University.

A larva of *Theretra alecto* L., attacked by the larvae of Parasitoid flies, was collected from vineyards of Bojnourd vicinity (N. Khorasan) in July 1996. After a few days 24 adult parasitoid flies appeared and were identified as *Drino inconspicua* (Mg.). *Lymantria dispar* L. and *Heliothis armigera* are known as the other important hosts of this parasitoid fly.

*D. inconspicua* (Mg.), have been reported from Caucasus and the Middle Asia and is introduced to the Iranian entomofauna for the first time.