SUMMARY

IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY OF DIPTERA AND THEIR ROLE IN THE BIOLOGICAL CONTROL

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The followings are interesting Dipteras, which have been collected recently in Iran. Among these speciemens some are known as pests or occure as natural enemies.

The larva of Psacadina zernyi May. is collected on rice stem and its biology is under investigation. Ephydra sp. which damages the rice roots has been collected in rice paddies, this fly seems near Ephydra riparia, but according to W.W. Wirth it might be at least a new subspecies. Leptoxida persica Hend. which damages cucumber in north-east (Khorassan), and melons in the south of Iran. Meoneura sp. is found on bean roots in Bandar-abbass.

A few interesting Tachinid parasitic flies are:

Neoplectops pomonellae, parasite of Carpocapsa pomonella (L.); Drino atropivora, a parasite of Acherontia atropos L., and Eucarcelia axisa separata Rond. which parsites Lymantria dispar (L.). One of the Sarcophagid parasitic fly is Nyctia halterata Panz. which is active on Helicella candaharica. Among the natural enemies of Acridids we have found Blaesoxipha lineata Fall. which parasites Locusts and Callistoma soror Loew (Dipt. Bombyliidae) which is known as egg-predator of Dociostaurus maroccanus Thnb.

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