



experiments should be done in order to learn more about the role of *Wolbachia* in cytoplasmic incompatibility.

**Some biological aspects of a seed pest wasp, *Bruchophagus astragali*
(Hym.: Eurytomidae), in rangelands of Chaharmahal & Bakhtiary province of Iran**

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The most important forage plants in rangelands of Chaharmahal & Bakhtiary province of Iran belong to the family Papilionaceae. The knowledge of the main factors that affect these valuable plant species is important for their management and maximum decreasing of the damage level. A survey carried out during 2002-07, showed that the eurytomid wasp, *Bruchophagus astragali*, is one of the most important seed pests of plants in the Papilionaceae family. This insect was reported for the first time by the authors from Chaharmahal & Bakhtiary province in 2004. The wasp lays eggs into seed pods, the hatched larvae feed in seeds and by the end of their developing entirely consume the seed. The infected seed pods were collected from rangelands and adults were reared under the laboratory conditions. Different species of Papilionaceae were proposed to the reared adults and the results indicate that *B. astragali* were active on plants from all genera of Papilionaceae, therefore, *B. astragali* is an oligophagous pest. The most important natural enemy of this pest appeared to be a parasitoid chalcid wasp from the genus *Tetrastichus* sp (Chalcidoidea: Eulophidae), an ectoparasitoid of larvae. The parasitism rate of *B. astragali* by this parasitoid was 9- 13%.

**New data on the occurrence of stephanids (Hymenoptera, Stephanidae)
in Turkey and Greece**

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Stephanidae is a small cosmopolitan family occurring mostly in tropical and subtropical forest ecosystems, where these idiobiont parasitoids are associated with wood boring beetles. In the Palearctic the family is predominantly known from the southern part of the region. Stephanids are rare in collections and only *Stephanus serrator* Panzer is recorded from many countries (Fauna Europaea). From Turkey, where the diversity of potential hosts of stephanids is as high as or higher than in Europe, stephanids have been recorded only recently (Yildirim & Kolarov 2006). Similarly in Greece only the most common *S. serrator* has been listed so far. In the present work some results of collecting and rearing stephanids are presented. Three species are new for Turkey: *Megischus anomalipes* Foerster, *S. serrator*, and *Afromegischus gigas* (Schletterer) as well as a new record of *Foenatopus turcomanorum* Semenov. *M. anomalipes* is recorded as new for Greece. Data on host and habitat are presented for some species.