Abstract

In this study, Biosystematics family Braconidae (Hymenoptera) associate with tamarisk trees was investigated and identified in Sistan region. Members of this family parasitized immature stages of insects with complete metamorphosis such as larvae orders Lepidoptera, Coleoptera, Diptera and even insects with gradual metamorphosis including Aphids, bugs and web spinners. Family tamarisk trees (Tamaricaceae) one of the important families in order Caryophyllales that are part of flowering plants and is often to from tree and shrub with leaves small needles and scales like. Sampling was done during 2015-2017 and in all seasons (spring, summer and autumn) and to the different methods including sweeping, Malaise trap and light trap. Primary distinguish genera and species was accomplished based on valid identifications keys. A series of specimens for further investigations were sent for confirm to experts systematic internal and external each subfamily. During this investigation were introduced 19 species from 11 genera in the Sistan region (five subfamily), including Doryctinae, Opiinae, Braconinae, Hormiinae and Rogadinae. Three species *Hoplocrotaphus* sp. nov., *Hormisca* sp. nov. and *Artocella* sp. nov. were introduced for world of science and two genera *Artocella* and *Hoplocrotaphus* and three species *Habrobracon pillerianae*, *Habrobracon viktorovi* and *Bracon (Ophthalmobracon*) *tamaricis* reported for the first time from Iran.

Key Word: Fauna, Braconidae, host associations, new species, Tamarisk, Sistan, Hamoon wetland.

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Study Biosystematic on Braconidae (Hymenoptera, Ichneumonidea) associated with saltcedar trees of Sistan region

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