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European species are reported from different hosts (Tereshkin, 2009). The aim of this study as a part of our ongoing research project is to improve our understanding on the subfamily Ichneumoninae in Iran.

**Material and methods**

In this study, the specimens were collected using several Malaise traps that were installed at different places including Arangeh, Sarz iar, Shahrestanak, Karaj (Alborz province), Ghazichak, Eshman Kamachal, Orkom and Ziaz (Guilan province) during March to November 2010–2011 (Fig. 1). The captured specimens were extracted from the collecting jars and treated with mixture of ethanol (60%) / Xylene (40%) for two days, followed by Amyl acetate for two days (AXA) and finally placed on the filter paper for drying (van Achterberg, 2009), then card mounted and labeled. Terminology of morphological characters follows Riedel (2008) and Tereshkin (2009). Relevant keys (Perkins, 1959; Riedel, 2008; Tereshkin, 2009) were used to identification of the specimens.

Illustrations were taken using an Olympus TM SZX9 stereomicroscope equipped with a Sony TM digital camera. A series of 10–15 captured images were merged into a single in-focus image using the image-stacking software Zerene Stacker version 1.04. The specimens are deposited in the Collection of Department of Entomology, Tarbiat Modares University (TMUC), Tehran, Iran.

**Results**

As a result of this study and review of the previously information, five species of *Platylabus* are known to occur in Iran. *Platylabus orbitalis* (Gravenhorst, 1829) is newly recorded for the Iranian fauna and the Middle East.

**Platylabus heteromallus** (Berthoumieu, 1910)

**Distribution in Iran:** East Azarbaijan (Ghahari & Jussil a 2010).

**General distribution:** Palaearctic region (Yu et al., 2016).

**Host records:** *Campogramma bilineatum* Linnaeus, 1758; *Eupithecia innotata* Hufnagel, 1767; *Perizoma didymata* Linnaeus, 1758 (Lepidoptera: Geometridae) (Riedel, 2008).

**Platylabus iridipennis** (Gravenhorst, 1829)

**Material examined:** Alborz province, Karaj (35°46′18″ N, 50°56′42″ E, 1278 m a.s.l.), 04.V.2010, 1 ♀; leg.: M. Khayrandish.

**Distribution in Iran:** Qazvin (Ghahari & Schwarz, 2012), Kerman (Mohebban et al., 2016) and Tehran provinces (Shirzadegan et al., 2017).

**General distribution:** Palaearctic region (Yu et al., 2016).

**Host records:** *Anticlea derivata* Denis & Schiffermuller, 1775; *Eupithecia innotata* Hufnagel, 1767; *Eupithecia massiliata* Milliere, 1865; *Eupithecia millefoliata* Rossler, 1866; *Eupithecia nanata* Hubner, 1813; *Eupithecia pimpinellata* Hubner, 1813; *Eupithecia trisignaria* Herrich-Schaffer, 1848; *Plagodis vulgaris* Linnaeus, 1758 (Lepidoptera: Geometridae); *Anarta myrtilli* Linnaeus, 1761 (Lepidoptera: Noctuidae) (Riedel, 2008); *Cabera exanthemata* Scopoli, 1763; *Eupithecia exiguata* Hubner, 1813; *Eupithecia linariata* Denis & Schiffermuller, 1775; *Fulmek, 1968; Eupithecia minutana* Treitschke; *Jodis lactearia* Linnaeus, 1758 (Hedwig, 1958); *Scotopteryx chenopodiata* Linnaeus, 1758 (Lepidoptera: Geometridae) (Rondani, 1876).

**Platylabus orbitalis** (Gravenhorst, 1829)  
(Figs. 2, 3A-H)

**Material examined:** Iran, Guilan province, Orkom (36°45′42″ N, 50° 18′ 12″ E, 1235 m a.s.l.), 03.V.2010, 1♂, leg.: M. Khayrandish.

**Description (Male):** Body length 9.0 mm (Fig. 2); vertex straightly slanting down behind the ocelli to occipital carina in lateral view (Fig. 3C); temples 0.7X as wide as transverse diameter of the eye in lateral view, roundly narrowed behind the eyes, in dorsal view (Fig. 3A), its surface densely but superficially punctured (Fig. 3C); occipital carina not extending to posterior ocelli in dorsal view; face convex at the middle, its surface densely punctured (Fig. 3C); clypeus convex, 1.9X as wide as its length, anterior margin straight with distinct rounded corners, separated from face by weak impression; clypeus densely punctured (Fig. 3B); malar space as long as basal width of mandible; hypostomal carina raised in lateral view, connected to occipital carina almost at mandibular base (Fig. 3D); mandible gradually narrowed from base to apex, upper tooth longer than lower one, with sharp margins (Fig. 3D); antennal cavities deeply impressed, with weak tubercle between antennal fossae (Fig. 3B); antenna 0.88 X length of body; flagellum 37 segmented, annulus white on segments 9-16, first flagellar segment 2.8X as long as its apical width (Fig. 3G); mesonotum convex, its length almost as long as its width; notauli distinct only at base of mesonotum; mesopleuron densely punctured; mesonotum convex, its length almost as long as its width; scutellum moderately convex, carinated in its lateral parts (Fig. 3E); carinae of propodeum...
Genus *Platylabus* in Iran

slightly sharpened, costulae absent; area superomedia approximately square, 1.5X as wide as its length; propodeal spiracle elongate, 2X as long as its width; horizontal part of propodeum 1.28X as wide as area posteromedia length (Fig. 3E); second metasomal tergite 1.08X as wide as its length at apex; middle field of postpetiole slightly convex at the middle, its surface shining (Fig. 3H); gastrocoeli distinct; thyridia equal to interval between them (Fig. 3H); lunulae distinct.

**Coloration:** Head and mesosoma black; facial orbits ivory; face ivory laterally; mandible base, tegula, subalarum and coxae of front leg marked with ivory; scutellum ivory; hind femur red with black apex; front femur, front and middle tibiae marked with testaceous; tergites 1-5 red; tarsal segments of the legs, base petiolus and tergite 6 darkened; tergite 7 black.

**Distribution in Iran:** New for Iran and the Middle East.

Figure 2. Lateral habitus of male in *Platylabus orbitalis* Gravenhorst, 1829.
Figure 3. Platylabus orbitalis Gravenhorst, 1829, male: A. Head, dorsal view, B. Head, frontal view, C. Head, lateral view, D. Head, ventral view, E. Mesonotum and scutellum, dorsal view, F. Mesosoma, lateral view, G. Antenna, lateral view, H. Metasoma, dorsal view.
Genus *Platylabus* in Iran

General distribution: Algeria, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, former Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom (Yu et al., 2016).

Host records: *Bupalus piniarius* Linnaeus, 1758 (Dalla Torre, 1902); *Cabera pusaria* Linnaeus, 1758; *Eulithis testata* Linnaeus, 1761; *Eupithecia millefoliata* Rossler, 1866; *Xanthorhoe fluctuata* Linnaeus, 1758 (Riedel, 2008); *Eupithecia absinthiata* Clerck, 1759 (Habermehl, 1929); *Horisme tersata* Denis & Schiffermuller, 1775 (Fitch, 1883); *Thera juniperata* Linnaeus, 1758 (Lepidoptera: Geometridae) (Brischke, 1862); *Pterapherapteryx sexalata* Retzius, 1783 (Rudow, 1919); *Megalophanes stetinensis* Hering, 1846 (Zykoff, 1911); *Megalophanes viciella* Denis & Schiffermuller, 1775 (Lepidoptera: Psychidae) (Dalla Torre, 1901, 1902); *Zygæna filipendulæ* Linnaeus, 1758 (Lepidoptera: Zygaenidae) (Uffeln, 1940).

*Platylabus tricingulatus* (Gravenhorst, 1820)

Material examined: Iran, Guilan province, Orkom (36°45′42″ N, 50°18′12″ E, 1235 m a.s.l.), 19.VII.2010, 1♀; Leg.: M. Khayrandish.

Distribution in Iran: Golestan (Kolarov & Ghabhari, 2008), Tehran (Ghabhari, 2014) and Guilan provinces (current study).

General distribution: Western Palaearctic region (Yu et al., 2016).

Host records: *Cyclophora punctaria* Linnaeus, 1758; *Eupithecia innotata* Hufnagel, 1767 (Riedel, 2008); *Eupithecia pulchellata* Stephens, 1831 (Lepidoptera: Geometridae) (Bignell, 1898).

*Platylabus rufus* Wesmael, 1845

Distribution in Iran: Mazandaran province (Kolarov & Ghabhari, 2008).

General distribution: Western and Eastern Palaearctic region (Yu et al., 2016).

Host records: *Cabera pusaria* Linnaeus, 1758 (Dalla Torre, 1902); *Hydriomena furcata* Thunberg, 1784; *Hydriomena impluviata* Denis and Schiffermuller, 1775 (Riedel, 2008); *Operophtera brumata* Linnaeus, 1758 (Lepidoptera: Geometridae) (Rudow, 1919); *Depressaria emeritella* Stainton, 1849 (Lepidoptera: Depressariidae) (Riedel, 2008).

Key to the species of Iranian *Platylabus*

(The following identification key basically follows Riedel (2008), with modification based on the Iranian species)

1. Head, mesosoma, metasoma and legs in most parts, red; Female: body length 7.5–11.0 mm; thyridia broad; vertex with ivory spots; flagellum with 34–37 segments; Male: body length 9–12 mm; flagellum with 34–36 segments, without tyloids; basal tergites shining centrally; thyridia broad; metanotum sometimes with yellow spot central parts. .................................................P. rufus Wesmael, 1845

- Head and mesosoma never marked with red. .................................................2

2. Metasoma black (Fig. 4D); frons almost entirely smooth or with scattered punctures. .................................................3

- Metasoma at least with the postpetiole and 2nd and 3rd tergites red (Fig. 4F); frons punctate, rugose or aciculate; hind femur entirely or its greater part red. .................................................4

3. Upper lateral margin of pronotum with ivory line (Fig. 4A), rarely only hind angles ivory; lateral mesoscutum smooth and shining between punctures; body length 5.0–7.5 mm; Female: Hypostomal carina slightly raised (Fig. 4A); front orbits and genal orbits usually with ivory marks (Fig. 4A, 4B); flagellum strongly widened in the apical half, widest segments square or transverse; hind femur red; pterostigma brownish-yellow; thyridia distinct; gastrocoeli usually impressed (Fig. 4A); body length 5.5–7.0 mm (Fig. 4H); Male: Hypostomal carina variable; tyloids
sometimes present; hind femur red, usually not or slightly darkened apically; area petiolaris usually aciculate and slightly shining or dull. .....................

P. iridipennis (Gravenhorst, 1829)
- Upper lateral margin of pronotum usually black, if hind angles or (very rarely) upper lateral margin ivory, than lateral mesoscutum with microsculpture; female: flagellum with 32–37 segments; pterostigma brownish-yellow centrally; lateral mesoscutum smooth in the center, shining; hind tibia darkened in the apical; thyridia less oblique; body length 6.5–10 mm; Male: Flagellum with 32–38 segments; pterostigma usually yellowish-brown (rarely darker brown) in center; lateral mesoscutum smooth, shining in central parts; thyridia less oblique. ........

P. heteromallus (Berthoumieu, 1910)
4.
Temples parallel or moderately narrowed behind the eyes (Fig. 3A); genae often swollen; postpetiolus moderately widened; thyridia moderately wide (Fig. 3H); flagellum with 30–38 segments; Female: vertex usually without ivory spots; upper lateral margin of pronotum black, at most hind angle with ivory spot; flagellum with 30–38 segments; a very variable species; Male: vertex usually without ivory spots (Fig. 3A); upper lateral margin of pronotum black , at most hind angle with ivory spot; flagellum usually with ivory stripe (Fig. 3G), with 37 (32–38) segments; body length 6.5–10.5 mm. A very variable species.

P. orbitalis (Gravenhorst, 1829)
- Temples strongly, sometimes almost linearly narrowed (Fig. 4E); genae not swollen; postpetiole very strongly widened, the dorsal carinae strong (Fig. 4F); thyridia distinct, connect to base of second tergite (Fig. 4F); flagellum with 32 (30–33) segments; Female: middle field of face and clypeus distinctly convex (Fig. 4C); flagellum with 30–33 segments (Fig. 4G); hind angle of pronotum sometimes with ivory spot; smaller, body length 6.0–8.0 mm (Fig. 4I); Male: vertex usually with ivory spots; face largely ivory, only a black longitudinal line in the middle of the face; flagellum with 30–33 segments; smaller, body length 6.0–8.0 mm. ........

P. tricingulatus (Gravenhorst, 1820)

Discussion
The species of Platylabini are mainly parasitoids of the Lepidopteran families, Geometridae and Drepanidae (Perkins, 1960; Tereshkin, 2009). In this survey, Platylabus orbitalis (Gravenhorst, 1829) was identified and recorded for the first time for Iranian fauna and Middle East. Number of Platylabus species in Iran increase to five with report of P. orbitalis Gravenhorst (1829). Recently Platylabops cornicula (Wesmael, 1855) has erroneously listed under the genus Platylabus, however this species belonging to tribe Ichneumonini (Shirzadegan et al., 2017). Platylabus orbitalis Gravenhorst (1829) is mainly parasitoid of the Lepidopteran families Geometridae, Psychidae and Zygaenidae on the plants of the families Apioceae and Rosaceae (Yu et al., 2016). Many species of Geometridae and other families of Lepidoptera had been reported from northern Iran (Barou, 1967) and the members of the tribe Platylabini may play an important role in their natural control. In the present study, P. orbitalis (Gravenhorst, 1829) was collected in Orkom located in Guilan province. This province is characterized by great variation in plant community composition due to significant differences in topography and climatic changes (Firouz, 2005). Most probably, some other species of Platylabus may be distributed in this province, which needs further studies. Sampling data from Alborz and Guilan provinces showed that this genus is rare in northern Iran.
Figure 4. *Platylabus iridipennis* Gravenhorst, 1829, female (A, B, D, H); *Platylabus tricingulatus* Gravenhorst, 1820, female (C, E, F, G, I): A. Head, ventrolateral view; B. Head, frontal view; C. Head, frontal view; D. Metasoma, dorsal view; E. Head, dorsal view; F. Metasoma, dorsal view; G. Antenna, dorsal view; H. Adult specimen, lateral view; I. Adult specimen, lateral view.
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Conflict of Interests
The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest regarding the publication of this paper.

References


مطالعه جنس Platylabus Wesmael, 1845 (Hymenoptera: Ichneumonidae) در شمال ایران به همراه یک گزارش جدید از منطقه خاورمیانه

فریاد شیرزادگان، علی اصغر طالبی، ماتیاس ریدل، حمیدرضا حاجی قنبر

چکیده: تحقیق حاضر بر اساس نمونه‌های جمع‌آوری شده از استان‌های البرز و گیلان بر اساس گونه‌های جنس Platylabus به همراه گونه Platylabus orbitalis (Gravenhorst, 1829) (Ichneumoninae, Platylabini) (Wesmael, 1845) و جنس Platylabus در ایران در ایران به همراه توصیف خاصیت و خصوصیات افتراقی گزارش جدید ارائه شد.

واژگان کلیدی: Ichneumonidae, Platylabini, Platylabus, گزارش جدید