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Dermaptera of Iran – preliminary list of species

Dermaptera Íránu – předběžný seznam druhů

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Distribution, faunistics, Dermaptera, Forficulidae, Labiduridae, Anisolabididae, Iran, Palaearctic region

Abstract. We provide a list of the Dermaptera of Iran based on recently collected specimens and literature data. Altogether, we report 12 species from Iran. *Euborellia femoralis* (Dohrn, 1863) and *Anisolabis maritima* (Bonelli, 1832) are recorded from Iran for the first time. The record of *E. femoralis* confirms its occurrence in the Palaearctic region.

INTRODUCTION

The Dermaptera of Iran are poorly known. Monographs dealing with the Dermaptera of larger geographical areas contain general information about the occurrence of a number of species in Iran (Bormans & Krauss 1900, Burr 1911, Bey-Bienko 1936, Harz & Kaltenbach 1976, Albouy & Caussanel 1990, Steinmann 1986, 1989a, b, 1990a, 1993, Herera Mesa 1999). However, these monographs do not contain any detailed faunistic data. Available data are thus scattered in expedition reports and inventories of collections, most of them with only a few original faunistic records (Semenov 1902, Burr 1912, Buxton 1921, Čejchan & Mařan 1974, Mofidi-Neyestanak 2000). Further information is contained in recent reports considering the Dermaptera as important pests of crops in Iran (Moderraes Awal 1997, Campobasso et al. 1999, Rahimi et al. 2002) and on the comprehensive web pages of Fabian Haas (Haas 2006).

Nevertheless, our current knowledge on distribution and faunistics of the Dermaptera in Iran is insufficient. For example, the occurrence of species known from neighbouring countries can still be suspected. The aim of this study is to present results of extensive recent collecting and to compile all information published on the Dermaptera from Iran.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Most specimens were collected by the second author in 1999-2006. Besides these, additional specimens from other collections were studied. We used the monographs of Steinmann (1986, 1989b, 1990a, 1993) and Srivastava (2003) to identify the specimens. Nomenclature follows Steinmann (1986, 1989b, 1990a, 1993). The Iranian provinces are shown in Fig. 1.

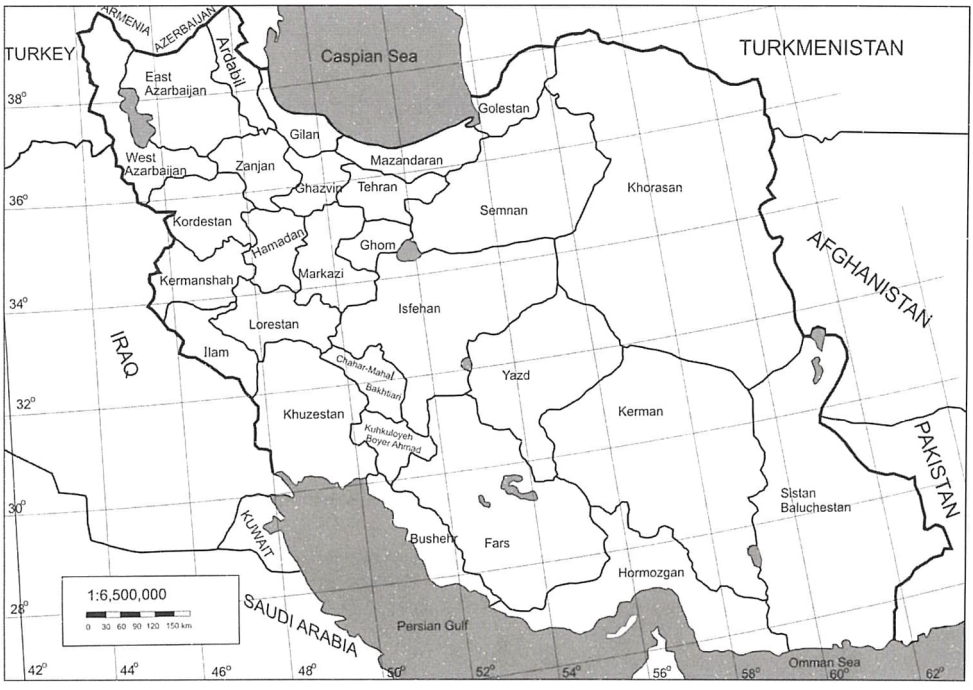


Fig. 1. Map of Iran with boundaries of provinces.
Obr. 1. Mapa Íránu s vyznačenými hranicemi provincií.

Original data are arranged as follow:
West Azerbaijan[1]: Ourmieh[2], vi.2004[3], 1 ♂, 1 ♀, 1 n[4], HG[5] leg., FH det[6], coll NMPC[7].
[1]province: [2]city or specification of locality, [3]date of collection, [4]number of males, females and nymphs collected, [5]abbreviation of collectors' name (if not specified, the material is deposited in the collection of this person); [6]abbreviated name of the researcher who identified the specimen (if not specified, PK det.); [7]abbreviation of depository (if not specified, coll. HG).

When we combine data from multiple localities or dates, we list all locality names consecutively after the name of the province or we list multiple collection dates.

Abbreviations: HG – Hassan Ghahari, Tehran, Iran; PK – Petr Kočárek, Ostrava, Czech Republic; FH – Fabian Haas, Stuttgart, Germany; IJ – Ivo Jeniš, Náklo, Czech Republic; KO – Kamil Orszulik, Frýdek-Místek, Czech Republic; DK – David Král, Prague, Czech Republic; JH – Jiří Hájek, Prague, Czech Republic; MM – Miroslav Mikát, Hradec Králové, Czech Republic; JS - Jan Šobotník, Praha, Czech Republic; NMPC – National Museum, Praha, Czech Republic, n – nymph; leg. – collector; coll. – collection.

RESULTS

A total of 171 individuals of Dermaptera, representing 9 species from the families Anisolabididae, Labiduridae and Forficulidae have been collected and identified. Including published records, the Dermaptera fauna of Iran consists of 12 species. The data are listed below.

Anisolabididae

Anisolabis maritima (Bonelli, 1832)
Material examined: West Azarbaijan: Ourmieh, viii. 2000, 1 ♂, HG leg., FH det.; Ardabil: Ardabil, ix. 2000, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, HG leg., FH det.
Published records from Iran: None.
World distribution and distribution in neighbouring countries: Cosmopolitan (Steinmann 1989a); Turkey (Werner 1901, Burr 1912, 1952b, Weidner 1958, Albouy & Caussanel 1990, Haas & Henderickx 2002).
Remark: New species to Iran.

Euborellia annulipes (Lucas, 1847)
Material examined: Zanjan: Zanjan, vi.2004, 1 ♂, HG leg.; Hormozgan: Bandar-Abbas, xii.2005, 1 ♀, HG leg.; Yazd: Abarkooh, v.2002, 1 ♀, HG leg.; Khorasan: Birjand, iv.2003, 1 ♀, HG leg.; Ghazvin: Ghazvin, vi.2001, 1 ♀, HG leg.
Published records from Iran: Moderraes Awal (1997).
World distribution and distribution in neighbouring countries: Cosmopolitan (Steinmann 1989a); Turkey (Werner 1901, Burr 1952a, b, Weidner 1958, Önder et al. 1999, Haas & Henderickx 2002), Pakistan (Albouy & Caussanel 1990, Srivastava 2003), Afghanistan (Steinmann 1975).

Euborellia femoralis (Dohrn, 1863)
Material examined: Isfahan: Isfahan, Najaf-Abad, Shahin-shahr, ix. and xi.2001, 1 ♂, HG leg.
Published records from Iran: None.
World distribution and distribution in neighbouring countries: Oriental, Afrotropical and Neotropical regions (Burr 1912, Steinmann 1989a, b); Iraq (Buxton 1921).
Remark: Srivastava (2003) reported the species from India. Since only Buxton (1921) mentioned its occurrence in Iraq, its presence in the Palaearctic region remained uncertain. Our record is the first for Iran and confirms the occurrence in the Palaearctic region.

Labiduridae

Labidura riparia (Pallas, 1773)
Material examined: Sistan and Baluchestan: Zabol, ix.2004, 1 ♂, HG leg.; East Azerbaijan: Arasbaran, vi.2006, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, HG leg.; West Azerbaijan: Ourmieh, vi.2004, 1 ♂, vi.2006, 2 ♀♀, 1n, HG leg.; Khuzestan: Ahwaz, vi.2004, 1 ♀, xii.2002, 1 ♂, HG leg.; Khorasan: Birjand, viii.2004, 1 ♀, HG leg.; Kordestan: Sanandaj, vii.2001, 1 ♂, ix.2005, 2 ♂♂, HG leg.; Bijar, iii.2001, 1 ♂, HG leg.; Kuhkuloyeh Boyer Ahmad: Si Sakht environs, 11.-16.vii.2003, 1 ♀, IJ leg., coll. PK; Golestan: Bandar-e Torkeman environs, Čavakli, 28.v.2003, 1 ♂, KO leg., coll. PK; Fars: 8 km SSW of Quader Abad village, by road, 28.-29.iv.1996, DK leg., coll. PK; Amol Rice Field v.2002, 2n, HG leg.; Hormozgan: 10 km E of Tujak (26°04"N, 57°18"E), at light, 1 ♂, 14.-15.iv.2000, JH & MM leg., coll. NMPC; 5 km SE of Khoshangan (27°38'N, 56°13'E), at light, 1 ♂, 18.-19.iv.2000, JH & MM leg., coll. NMPC; Chahar-Mahal and Bakhtiari: Deh Barez, 27°27'745"N, 57°19'197"E, 1 ♂, 1 ♀,16.iv.2000, JS leg., coll.NMPC.

Published records from Iran: Burr (1912), Buxton (1921), Čejchan & Mařan (1974), Moderraes Awal (1997).
World distribution and distribution in neighbouring countries: Cosmopolitan (Steinmann 1989a, b); Turkey (Werner 1901, Burr 1952 a, b, Weidner 1958, Mařan 1977, Albouy & Caussanel 1990, Önder et al. 1999, Haas & Henderickx 2002), Turkmenistan (Redtenbacher 1889), Pakistan (Steinmann 1975, Albouy & Caussanel 1990), Afghanistan (Hincks 1961, Bey-Bienko 1967, Steinmann 1975), Iraq (Weber 1954).
Remark: This species varies greatly in body colouration and size, shape of pronotum, texture and extent of elytra and wings, and shape of ultimate tergite and forceps. Many variations have been described and then synonymized (Steinmann 1993). It was also mentioned as pest on cultural plants and fruits (Moderraes Awal 1997) but this claim contrasts with observed carnivorous feeding habits of this species (e.g. Albouy & Caussanel 1990, Haas & Henderickx 2002).

Nala lividipes (Dufour, 1829)
Material examined: Sistan and Baluchestan: 25 km S Kahiri, (26°44'N, 61°04'E), at light, 1 ♂, 10.-11.iv.2000, JH & MM leg., coll. NMPC; Kuhkuloyeh Boyer Ahmad: Si Sakht environs, 11.-16.vii.2003, 1 ♀, IJ leg., coll. PK.
Published records from Iran: Steinmann (1989a, 1990a).
World distribution and distribution in neighbouring countries: From southern Europe to North Africa and eastern half of Africa south of Sahara to Arabia, Iran, India and other parts of South-East Asia, China, Japan, Philippines and Australia (Steinmann 1989a, b); Turkey (Mařan 1977), Pakistan (Steinmann 1975), Afghanistan (Bey-Bienko 1967).
Remark: Widely distributed species, often synanthropic, occasionally reported as a pest (e.g. Albouy & Caussanel 1990).

Forficulidae

Anechura bipunctata (Fabricius, 1781)
Material examined: West Azerbaijan: Ourmieh, vi.2002, 1 ♂, vii.2004, 1 ♂, ix.2003, 1 ♂, HG leg.; Semnan: Damghan, ix.2003, 1 ♂, vii.2005, 1 ♀, HG leg.; Fars: Shiraz, v.2003, 1 ♂, viii.2004, 1 ♀, HG leg.; Ilam: Ilam, vii.2005, 1 ♂, HG leg.; Tehran: Varamin, Tehran, Karaj, Shahreyar, viii. and xi.2003, 4 ♀♀, HG leg.; Isfahan: Isfahan, Najaf-Abad, Shahin-shahr, ix. and xi.2001, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, HG leg.; Ardabil: Ardabil, viii.1999, 1 ♂, HG leg.; Ghazvin: Ghazvin, vi.2001, 1 ♀, HG leg.; Khorasan: Mashhad, vii.2005, 1 ♂, HG leg.; Birjand, viii.2004, 1 ♀, HG leg.; Kermanshah: Ravansar, viii.2003, 1 ♂, iv.2005, 1 ♀, HG leg.; Mazandaran: Galogah, viii.2003, 1 ♂, HG leg.; Hassan Kif valley, 11.-16.vii.2003, 2n, IJ leg., coll. PK; Kuhkuloyeh Boyer Ahmad: Si Sakht environs, 11.-16.vii.2003, 4 ♂♂, 1 ♀, IJ leg., coll. PK; Sir Küh, Yazd environs, 7.v.1999, 1 ♀, KO leg., coll. PK; Khuzestan: Ahwaz, x.2000, 1 ♂, HG leg.; Hormozgan: Bandar-Abbas, iii.2002, 1 ♀, xii.2005, 1 ♂, HG leg.; Golestan: Gorgan, vi.2005, 1 ♂, HG leg.; Kerman: Kerman, ix.2001, 1 ♀, HG leg.; Zanjan: Zanjan, viii.2000, 1 ♂, HG leg.; Kordestan: Sanandaj, vii.2003, 1 ♂, HG leg.; Chaharmahal and Bakhtiari: Shahrekord, viii.2002, 1 ♀, HG leg.; Guilan: Rasht, rice field, xii.2000, 1 ♀, HG leg.; Lorestan: Khorram-Abad, x.2001, 1 ♂, HG leg.; Merkazi: Arak, vii.2002, 1 ♀, HG leg.; Kerman: Jiroft, vi.2000, 1 ♀, HG leg.; Amol Rice Field 2002, 1 ♂, 4 ♀♀, HG leg.

Published records from Iran: Burr (1911, 1912), Bey-Bienko (1936), Čejchan & Mařan (1974), Harz & Kaltenbach (1976), Albouy & Caussanel (1990), Moderraes Awal (1997), Campobasso et all. (1999).
World distribution and distribution in neighbouring countries: Europe, West and Central Asia (Steinmann 1989a, 1993); Armenia (Albouy & Caussanel 1990), Turkey (Werner 1901, Burr 1912, 1952b, Mařan 1957, Steinmann 1983, Albouy & Caussanel 1990, Herera Mesa 1999, Önder et al. 1999, Haas & Henderickx 2002), Afghanistan, Turkmenistan (Albouy & Caussanel 1990, Redtenbacher 1889).
Remark: From Iran published by Burr (1911, 1912) and Bey-Bienko (1936) under the synonym of *Anechura asiatica* Semenov, 1903. Mentioned as pest on cultural plants and fruits (Moderraes Awal 1997).

Anechura globalis Steinmann, 1990
Material examined: None.
Published records from Iran: Steinmann (1990b, 1993).
World distribution and distribution in neighbouring countries: Iran (originally Persia).
Remark: Known only from type specimen, deposited in Hungarian Natural History Museum in Budapest.

Forficula auricularia Linnaeus, 1758
Material examined: Chaharmahal and Bakhtiary: Shahrekord, viii.2004, 1 ♂, vii.2005, 1 ♂, HG leg.; Guilan: Fooman, vi.2004, 2 ♀, HG leg.; Roodsar, vi.2005, 1 ♂, HG leg.; Lahijan, viii.2005, 1 ♂, HG leg.; Kerman: Kerman, iv.2003, 1 ♂, xi.2001, 1 ♀, vii.2003, 1 ♀, HG leg.; Jiroft, vii.2005, 1 ♀, HG leg.; East Azerbaijan: Arasbaran, vi.2004, 1 ♂, vi.2006, 1 ♀, HG leg.; West Azerbaijan: Ourmieh, viii.2003, 1 ♂, vii.2004, 1 ♀, vi.2006, 1 ♀, HG leg.; Golestan: Gorgan, viii.2005, HG leg.; Golestan National Park, ix.2004, 1 ♀, HG leg.; Khorasan: Mashhad, iv.2001, 1 ♂, HG leg.; Kashmar, ix.1999, 1 ♀, HG leg.; Birjand, viii.2003, 1 ♂, viii.2004, 4 ♂♂, 1 ♀, HG leg.; Taibad, viii.2004, 1 ♂, HG leg.; Kordestan: Sanandaj, ix.2005, 4 ♀♀, HG leg.; Yazd: Meibod, v.2002, 1 ♂, viii.2005, 1 ♂, HG leg.; Kermanshah: Kermanshah, vi.2005, 1 ♀, HG leg.; Paveh, xi.2002, 1n, HG leg.; Semnan: Shahrood, viii.2005, 1 ♀, HG leg.; Mazandaran: Joibar, ix.2005, 1 ♀, HG leg.; Sari, rice field, xi.2004, 1 ♂, HG leg.; Amol Rice Field, xi. 2002, 1 ♂, HG leg; Savadkooh, vi.2003, 1 ♀, HG leg.; Tehran: Varamin, Tehran, Karaj, Shahreyar, viii. and xi.2003, 3 ♂♂, 7 ♀♀, HG leg.; Shahreyar, ix.2003, 1 ♀, HG leg.; Karaj, xi.2004, 1 ♀, HG leg.; Isfahan: Najaf-Abad, xi.2000, 1 ♀, HG leg.; Shahreza, xi.2005, 1 ♀, HG leg.; Isfahan, Najaf-Abad, Shahin-shahr, ix. and xi.2001, 5 ♂♂, 9 ♀♀, HG leg.; Fars: Abadeh, viii.2000, 1 ♂, HG leg.; Kazeron, ix.2002, 1 ♂, iv.2003, 1 ♂, ix.2003, 1 ♀, HG leg.; Sistan and Baluchestan: Zabol, xi.2002, 1 ♂, HG leg.; Saravan, vii.2004, 1 ♀, HG leg.; Ilam: Ilam, v.1999, 1 ♀, HG leg.; Bushehr: Brazjan, vi.2000, 1 ♀, HG leg.; Markazi: Arak, viii.2002, 1 ♀, viii.2003, 1 ♂, HG leg.; Hamedan: Malayer, xi.2004, 1 ♂, HG leg.; Hamedan, iii.2002, 1 ♀, HG leg.; Khuzestan: Ahwaz, iv.2001, 1 ♀, iv.2004, 1 ♂, xii.2005, 2 ♀♀, HG leg.; Lorestan: Brojerd, viii.2004, 1 ♂, HG leg.; Bushehr: Bushehr, iii.2002, 1 ♀, HG leg.
Published records from Iran: Buxton (1921), Bey-Bienko (1936), Čejchan & Mařan (1974), Albouy & Caussanel (1990), Moderraes Awal (1997), Rowshnel et al. (1998).
World distribution and distribution in neighbouring countries: Cosmopolitan (Steinmann 1989a); Armenia (Albouy & Caussanel 1990), Turkey (Werner 1901, Burr 1912, 1947,

1952a,b, Mařan 1957, Albouy & Caussanel 1990, Önder et al. 1999, Haas & Henderickx 2002), Armenia, Turkmenistan (Albouy & Caussanel 1990).
Remark: The most common and widely distributed species in Iran, eurytopic with a strong tendency to synanthropy. Pest on many cultural plants and fruits, but also with beneficial potential. This species was ascertained in the rice fields of Northern Iran as a powerful egg-predator of the rice stem borer, *Chilo suppressalis* Walker (Lepidoptera: Pyralidae) (Moderraes Awal 1997)

Forficula decipiens Géné, 1832
Material examined: Kermanshah: Kermanshah, vi. 2000, 1 ♂, HG leg.
Published records from Iran: Burr (1912), Čejchan & Mařan (1974), Albouy & Caussanel (1990), Herera Mesa (1999).
World distribution and distribution in neighbouring countries: North Africa, Southern Europe, Asia Minor and Iran (Steinmann 1989a, 1993); Turkey (Werner 1901, Burr 1912, 1952b, Albouy & Caussanel 1990, Herera Mesa 1999, Haas & Henderickx 2002).

Forficula lucasi Dohrn, 1865
Material examined: Sistan and Baluchestan: 25 km S of Kahiri, (26°44'N, 61°04'E), at light, 1 ♀, 10.-11.iv.2000, JH & MM leg., coll. NMPC; Gegan, 27°23'407"N, 59°26'776"E, 1 ♂, 6.iv.2000, JS leg., coll. NMPC; Coga Zanbil, 12.v.1999, 1 ♀, KO leg., coll. PK.
Published records from Iran: Burr (1911), Bey-Bienko (1936), Čejchan & Mařan (1974), Moderraes Awal (1997), Mofidi-Neyestanak (2000).
World distribution and distribution in neighbouring countries: East Africa and West, Central and East Asia eastwards to Vietnam (Steinmann 1989a, 1993); Turkey (Steinmann 1989a, Herera Mesa 1999, Haas & Henderickx 2002).

Forficula lurida Fisher, 1853
Material examined: Tehran: Varamin, Tehran, Karaj, Shahreyar, viii. and xi.2003, 2 ♀♀, HG leg.; Isfahan: Isfahan, Najaf-Abad, Shahin-shahr, ix. and xi.2001, 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀, HG leg.
Published records from Iran: Bormans & Krauss (1900), Bey-Bienko (1936), Čejchan & Mařan (1974), Harz & Kaltenbach (1976), Steinmann (1989a, 1993), Moderraes Awal (1997), Herera Mesa (1999).
World distribution and distribution in neighbouring countries: South-eastern Europe, Asia Minor, Syria, Israel, Iran, Iraq (Steinmann (1989a, 1993); Turkey (Werner 1901, Burr 1912, 1947, 1952a,b, Mařan 1957, Önder et al. 1999, Steinmann 1983, 1989a, Önder et al. 1999, Herera Mesa 1999, Haas & Henderickx 2002), Iraq (Steinmann 1983, 1989a, Herera Mesa 1999).
Remark: Observed as pest on many cultural plants and fruits (Moderraes Awal 1997). This finding contrasts with results of Haas & Henderickx (2002) who suggested carnivorous feeding habit.

Forficula tomis (Kolenati, 1846).
Material examined: None.
Published records from Iran: Moderraes Awal (1997), Rahimi et al. (2002).
World distribution and distribution in neighbouring countries: East Palaearctic (Stein-

mann 1989b); Afghanistan (Steinmann 1975, 1989a), Armenia (Bey-Bienko 1936, Steinmann 1989a, b), Turkmenistan (Steinmann 1989a), Turkey (Burr 1912, 1952b, Haas & Henderickx 2002).

Remark: Reported as pest on barberry plantations (Rahimi et al. 2002).

DISCUSSION

The Dermaptera have a chiefly tropical and subtropical distribution. The majority of species are thermophilous and hygrophilous, since a fairly high level of humidity is required during reproduction. Species diversity in the Palaearctic region is generally low because the combination of sufficiently wet and warm clime is rare and patchy. In Iran, this favourable combination of factors does not widely occur, as the climate is mainly hot and dry. In addition, low degree of systematic sampling further reduces the number of species known to occur in the region. Thus only 12 species have been found in Iran so far.

Iranian species belong to the families Labiduridae, Anisolabididae and Forficulidae, which are typical for the warmer regions of Palaearctic. Families with a centre of their distribution in the tropics and exclusively tropical families are completely absent (Pygidicranidae, Diplatyidae, Karschiellidae, Apachyidae, Chelisochidae), and the Iranian fauna consists only of Palaearctic and cosmopolitan elements. Species from the Oriental region are also absent except the newly found *Euborelia femoralis,* which occurs in the Afrotropical and Neotropical regions (Steinmann 1989a). It probably penetrates into Iran from India through Pakistan.

The most common species in all provinces of Iran is *Forficula auricularia*. This species is eurytopic, and occupies a wide variety of habitats including anthropogenic ones. The second most common species is *Anechura bipunctata*, which is adapted to a relatively dry mountain climate and is widely distributed in the mountains of Central Asia and Europe. *Labidura riparia* is a cosmopolitan species preferring sandy habitats such as beaches and riverbanks, but is basically independent of the open water. In Iran it can also be classified as common.

The remaining species have been found less frequently. The only potentially endemic species seem to be *Anechura globalis*. It was described from Iran (Steinmann 1990) and not found again yet.

Mofidi-Neyestanak (2000) mentioned a record of *Forficula ruficollis* Fabricius, 1798, from Iran. We consider the occurrence of this species in Iran as very improbable due to its geographical range, which is restricted to North-Western Africa and South-Western Europe, and therefore do not include it in the list of Iranian species.

Many species occurring in neighbouring countries (Steinmann 1986, 1989a, 1989b, 1990a, 1993, Srivastava 2003) may eventually be found in Iran. In particular, we expect the occurrence of *Forficula smyrnensis* Serville, 1839, published from Turkey and Iraq, *Euborellia moesta* (Serville, 1839), *Guanchia hincksi* (Burr, 1947), *G. brignolii* Vigna Taglianti, 1974 (but no *G. pubescens* (Géné, 1837) – see Kočárek (in press)) and *Isolaboides kosswigi* (Hincks, 1947) known from Turkey, *Anechura zubowskii* Semenov, 1901, known from Pakistan, and *Oreasiolabia fedtschenkoi* (Saussure, 1874) known from Pakistan, Afghanistan and Turkmenistan. *Labia minor* (Linnaeus, 1758) is widely distributed in neighbouring countries and very probably occurs also in Iran. The lack of material of this species could be caused by its small size and inconspicuousness.

Besides that we expect the occurrence of other species reaching their western limit of distribution or endemic to Pakistan, Afghanistan and Turkmenistan, such as *Euborellia rajasthanensis* Srivastava, 1977, *E. sakaii* Steinmann, 1978, *Isolaboides burri* (Borelli, 1909), *Foramenolabis afghana* Steinmann, 1981, *Parisolabis elegans* (Hebart, 1917), *Nala basalis* Bey-Bienko, 1970, *Forcipula afghana* Steinmann, 1980, *F. trispinosa* (Dohrn, 1863), *Forficula abbottabadiensis* Bharadwaj & Kapoor, 1967, and *F. sagitta* Semenov, 1936. Many of these species are only known from a few specimens or the type series and their biology and ecology are unknown; we thus cannot evaluate the possibility of their occurrence in Iran.

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SOUHRN

Škvoři (Dermaptera) Íránu dosud nebyli komplexně studováni a nebyla publikována žádná souhrnná práce o fauně tohoto území. Povšechné informace o výskytu některých druhů v Íránu lze získat z dermapterologických monografií, avšak původních a přesně lokalizovaných faunistických nálezů bylo publikováno pouze několik, většinou v rámci soupisů druhů nalezených během sběratelských expedic. Cílem předkládané práce bylo sestavit první seznam druhů škvorů Íránu na základě shrnutí veškerých publikovaných informací a determinace materiálu shromážděného v letech 1999-2006 především díky extenzivní sběratelské aktivitě druhého autora.

Celkem bylo determinováno 171 jedinců škvorů patřících 9 druhům z čeledí Anisolabididae, Labiduridae a Forficulidae. Včetně publikovaných údajů nyní náleží do fauny škvorů Íránu 12 druhů. Druhy *Euborellia femoralis* (Dohrn, 1863) a *Anisolabis maritima* (Bonelli, 1832) jsou v této práci uváděny z Íránu poprvé a údaj o *E. femoralis* potvrzuje výskyt tohoto druhu v palearktické oblasti. Vzhledem ke stále nízké míře poznání íránské fauny lze očekávat výskyt několika dalších druhů známých z okolních území.