

## Does distribution of Acridomorpha is influenced by parasitoid attack? A model with *Scelio aegyptiacus* (Priesner, 1951) in the experimental farm

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**ABSTRACT:**

In a survey of the Acridomorpha assemblage in two different sampling localities I and II at an experimental farm, Faculty of Agriculture, Cairo University-ten different species had been recorded. These species were belonging to two subfamilies and representing ten tribes. Family Acrididae was found to exhibit the highest number of tribes (8 tribes and 8 species) whereas, family Pyrgomorphae was represented by only two tribes harboring two species. The current research provides an attempt to point out the significance of *Scelio aegyptiacus* (Priesner, 1951) potential parasitoidism on natural acridomorphine populations through examining the egg-pods. It was clear that only three acridomorphine species; *Aiolopus thalassinus* (Fabricius, 1798), *Acrotylus patruelis* (Herrich-Schäffer, 1838) and *Pyrgomorpha conica* (Olivier, 1791), were virtually attacked by the hymenopterous *S. aegyptiacus* (Priesner, 1951).

**Keywords:**

Parasitoidism, Acridomorpha, *Scelio aegyptiacus*, Stenophagous, presence-absence.