

## *Oncocephalus ribesi* nov. sp., a new Stenopodainae (Hemiptera: Heteroptera: Reduviidae) from Iran (\*)

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### Abstract

Description of *Oncocephalus ribesi* nov. sp. from Iran, close to *O. aspericollis* Reuter, 1882, *O. hierosolymensis* Moulet, 2001 and *O. stysi* Moulet, 2008; the dark form is close to *O. notatus* Klug, 1830.

**Key words:** *Oncocephalus*, *ribesi* nov. sp., Iran.

### Resumen

***Oncocephalus ribesi* nov. sp., un nuevo Stenopodainae (Hemiptera: Heteroptera: Reduviidae) de Irán**

Descripción de *Oncocephalus ribesi* nov. sp. de Irán, próximo a *O. aspericollis* Reuter, 1882, *O. hierosolymensis* Moulet, 2001 y *O. stysi* Moulet, 2008; la forma oscura se parece a *O. notatus* Klug, 1830.

**Palabras clave:** *Oncocephalus*, *ribesi* nov. sp., Irán.

### Laburpena

***Oncocephalus ribesi* nov. sp., Stenopodainae berri bat (Hemiptera: Heteroptera: Reduviidae) Irangoa**

*Oncocephalus ribesi* nov. sp. ren deskribapena, Irangoa eta *O. aspericollis* Reuter, 1882, *O. hierosolymensis* Moulet, 2001 eta *O. stysi* Moulet, 2008 espezieetatik hurbila; forma ilunak *O. notatus* Klug, 1830 antza du.

**Gako-hitzak:** *Oncocephalus*, *ribesi* nov. sp., Irán.

## Introduction

The genus *Oncocephalus* Klug, 1830 is known at a world scale, and particularly in the warmest regions; it exceptionally exceeds 50° of north latitude.

Recent studies on the fauna of Central Asia (Moulet, 2003, 2005, 2008) allowed the description of new species and some taxonomic arrangements. We now count more than 190 species in the world and 66 in the Palaearctics.

The study of the genus *Oncocephalus* is considered as difficult not only because of the great number of

species but also because of their great resemblance, the alary polymorphism (not always related to sex) and the important colour variation.

Many studies focused attention on Iranian fauna, particularly on fauna of Heteroptera, but recent and intensive captures allowed the discovery of rare or unknown taxa. In the seventies the National Museum of Natural History in Prague (NMPC) organized several scientific expeditions to Iran which allowed the collection of a rich material. My colleague, Dr. P. Kment entrusted some Stenopodainae of the collections of NMPC where I discovered a new species described below.

(\*) 9<sup>th</sup> contribution to West-Palaearctic Stenopodainae.

## Taxonomy

### *Oncocephalus ribesi* nov. sp.

(Figs. 1-3)

#### Material:

Type material: 11 macropterous ♂♂ preserved in NMPC, as follows:

HOLOTYPE: Macropterous ♂ with the following labels: «Holotype, *Oncocephalus ribesi* n. sp., P. Moulet det. 2010 [ms, red label] / S Iran, 25 km NE Khamir, 26-27.4.1977 [printed white label] / Loc. n° 317, Exp. Nat., Praha [printed white label] / Collectio, National Museum, Praha Czech Republic [printed white label]». Length: 12.00 mm.

9 PARATYPES: Macropterous ♂♂ with the same labels as the holotype, except the mention «Paratype». Lengths: 12.50 (3 specimens); 12.37 (2 specimens); 12.12; 11.75; 11.62; 11.25 mm.

1 PARATYPE: Macropterous ♂ with the following labels: «Paratype, *Oncocephalus ribesi* n. sp., P. Moulet det. 2010 [ms, red label] / S Iran, Isin, 28.4-6.5.1977 [printed white label] / Loc. n° 320, Exp. Nat. Mus., Praha [printed white label] / Collectio, National Museum, Praha Czech Republic [printed white label]». Length: 10.25 mm.

#### Description:

*Measurements* (means in mm; extremes are given in brackets). Total length: 11.93 (12.50–10.25); length of the head: 1.77 (1.78–1.41); diatone: 1.47 (1.55–1.31); length of the pronotum: 2.19 (2.35–1.97); anterior width of the pronotum (including angles): 1.11 (1.22–1.03); posterior width of the pronotum (including angles): 2.72 (2.82–2.54); length of the scutellum: 1.21 (1.31–1.08); length of the fore femur: 2.81 (2.91–2.54); maximum diameter of the fore femur: 0.70 (0.75–0.66); length of the first antennal joint: 1.10 (1.22–0.99); length of the second antennal joint: 1.93 (2.11–1.74); length of the first rostral segment: 1.00 (1.11–0.92); length of the second rostral segment: 0.64 (0.74–0.59).

*Body* (Fig. 1) elongate, rather slender, general colour yellow whitish variegated with brown.

*Head* black covered with very short, stiff and transparent setae; apical end of the clypeus and cephalic combs yellow; sometimes (but not very often) anterior lobe in front of the antennae and the median line yellow; transverse furrow not deep; posterior lobe of

the head very clearly higher than the anterior one and laterally with three setiferous tubercles; antenniferous tubercles differentiated as a short bent tooth laterally directed. Antennae yellow; first joint brown (only the ends light); setae of the second joint 2.5 times as long as the diameter of the segment. Eyes voluminous, globose, not contiguous medially underneath. Throat blackish brown. First rostral segment brown, other segments yellow to brown.

*Pronotum* dark brown to blackish; anterior lobe hardly convex nearly flat; posterior lobe very hardly bent forwards; anterior angles acute and laterally directed. Lateral margins inermous, those of the anterior lobe with very minute tubercles; pronotal tubercle hardly visible except when yellow; posterior margin widely convex, sometimes linear at the scutellum level. Disk of anterior lobe finely granulous and bearing three tuberculate inermous ribs, the internal ones medially joined, sometimes ribs yellow. Disk of the posterior lobe with two more or less carina-like ribs sometimes lightened, at least forwards, and not reaching the posterior margin; these ribs in continuity with the internal anterior ones. Humeral angles acute hardly surpassing the corium laterally. Front pleura differentiated as a feeble tip directed forwards. Pectus and thoracic pleura blackish brown.

*Scutellum* blackish brown to black, the tip rather short and feebly erected.

*Legs* white yellowish; femora with a sub-apical and a median ring, setae of femora very short and stout, transparent and adpressed; tibiae with a sub-median ring, setae of tibiae fine, transparent to whitish, as long as diameter of tibia; tarsi yellow. Fore femora provided with a line of 7 acute teeth and a second line of 4 teeth.

*Corium* whitish yellow to light beige, the base embrowned colored with more or less minute white spots; clavus nearly completely brown; corium without setae. Membrane brown with dirty white spots; internal apical cell and sometimes the external one, hardly darker; membrane reaching the apex of the abdomen, rarely surpassing. Connexivum white yellowish, middle of the segments widely blackish brown; dorsum yellowish variegated with brown. Venter white yellowish, laterally and apically brown variegated. Apical notch of the abdomen wide and not deep.

*Pygophore* (Fig. 2) rather elongate, globulous, apical spine very short and broad; apical notch not deep. Parameres (Fig. 3) isodiametric, regularly bent; apical lobe long and broad, close to *O. aspericollis* Reuter, 1882 (Moulet, 2003; Putshkov and Moulet, 2010).

♀ unknown.

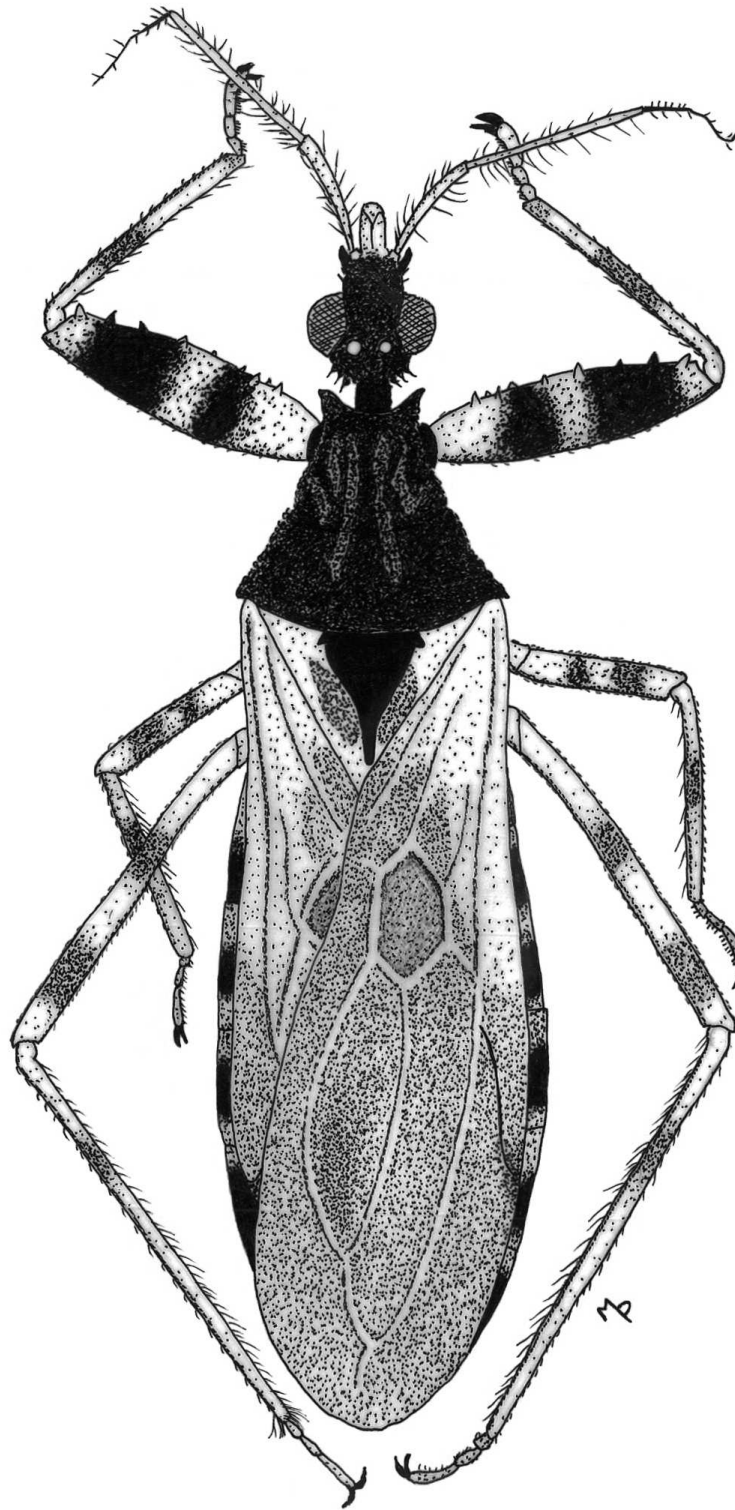


FIGURE 1. *Oncocephalus ribesi* nov. sp.: Habitus (Scale bar = 2 mm).

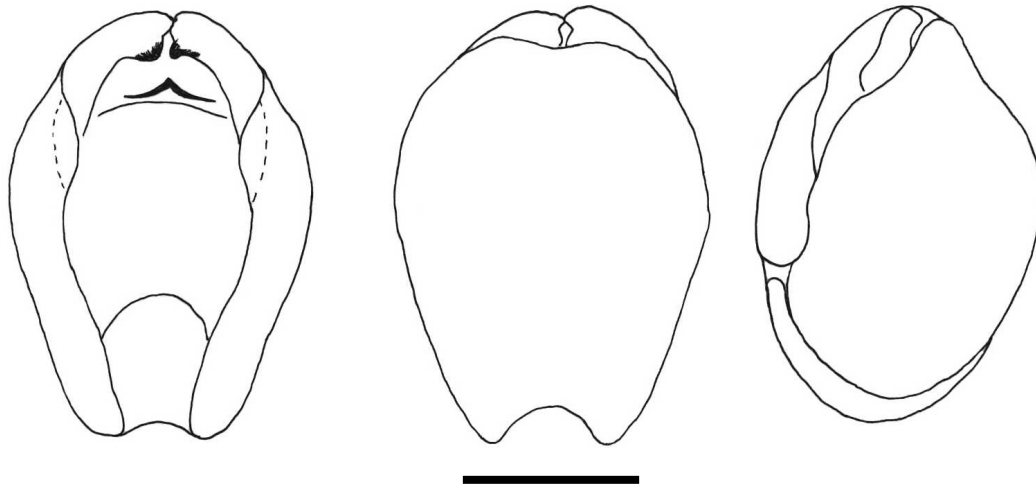


FIGURE 2. *Oncocephalus ribesi* nov. sp.: Pygophore in diverse positions (Scale bar = 0.5 mm).

**Discussion:**

*Oncocephalus ribesi* nov. sp. is close to *O. aspericollis* Reuter, 1882, *O. hierosolymensis* Moulet, 2001 and *O. stysi* Moulet, 2008 from which it can be separated by the entirely dark brown to blackish pronotum.

The recent identification key of the West-Palaeartic *Oncocephalus* (Putshkov and Moulet, 2010) must be modified in section E (macropterous with 2 series of teeth on front femora) as shown below on this page. The specimens with darker corium (particularly exo-

corium) take place at the 24(19) point of the same section E of the key where two species are mentioned. *Oncocephalus ribesi* nov. sp. is close to *O. notatus* Klug, 1830 but it can be distinguished by the dark brown to blackish pronotum (concolorous in *O. notatus*) and the length: 11.9 mm (mean), only 10.0–10.5 mm in *O. notatus*.

The yellow ribs of the pronotum unite *O. ribesi* nov. sp. and *O. gibvostriatus* Moulet, 2005 from Irak, but in the latter the ground colour is darker, the head shorter, the

**Modification to the key by Putshkov and Moulet (2010: p. 543)  
[West-Palaeartic *Oncocephalus* – section E]**

- 13 (12) At least the exocorium and apex of mesocorium light; spots on hemelytra very few contrasted; fine rostrum more or less parallel to throat; [length < 15 mm] ..... **A**
- A** (B) Dark brown to blackish pronotum; median rings of median and hind femora and tibiae dark and fully contrasted; clearly bicolorous connexivum ..... *ribesi* nov. sp.
- B** (A) Light or bicolorous pronotum; median rings of median and hind femora and tibiae dark (when present) few contrasted; unicolorous connexivum or the segments with 1-2 minute dark spot(s) ..... **14**
- 14 (17) [to the key]

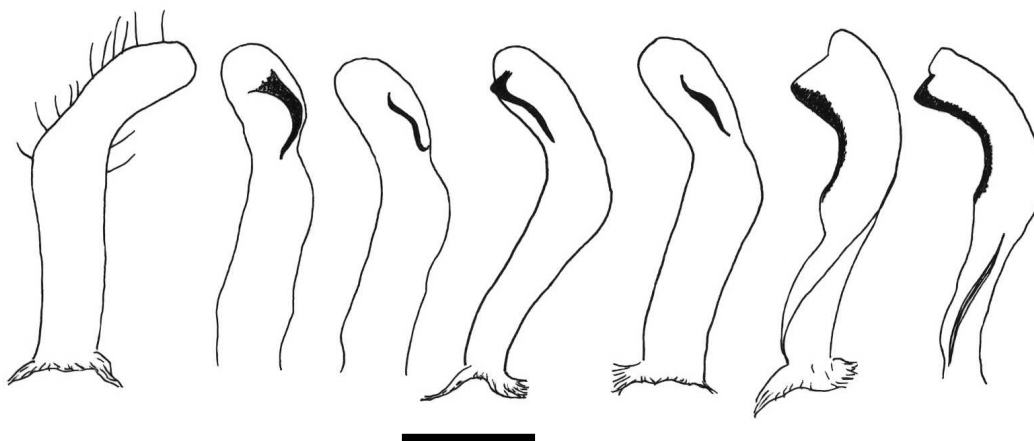


FIGURE 3. *Oncocephalus ribesi* nov. sp.: Paramere in diverse positions (Scale bar = 0.25 mm).

lateral tubercle of pronotum stouter and the tibiae have only one brownish ring.

#### Etymology:

It is a great pleasure for me to dedicate this new species to my friend Jordi Ribes in recognition for the help he always offers in my studies.

#### Acknowledgments

Many thanks to my friends Mrs. D. Pluot Sigwalt (MNHN, Paris), P. Kment (NMPC, Prague), P. Putshkov (Acad. Sci. Ukr., Kiev) for their help during this study.

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Received / Recibido / Hartua: 2/05/2011

Accepted / Aceptado / Onartua: 20/07/2011

Published / Publicado / Argitaratua: 15/12/2011