



All specimens are deposited in the insect collection of the Department of Entomology, Tarbiat Modares University, Tehran, Iran.

In this study, only one species from the genus *Cononedys*, *Cononedys bituberculata* was collected and identified. This is the first record of this genus and species from Iran.

***Cononedys bituberculata* Becker, 1915** (Figure 2)

*Cononedys bituberculata* Becker, 1915a: 322. Type locality: Tunisia [H (destroyed) in HNHM].

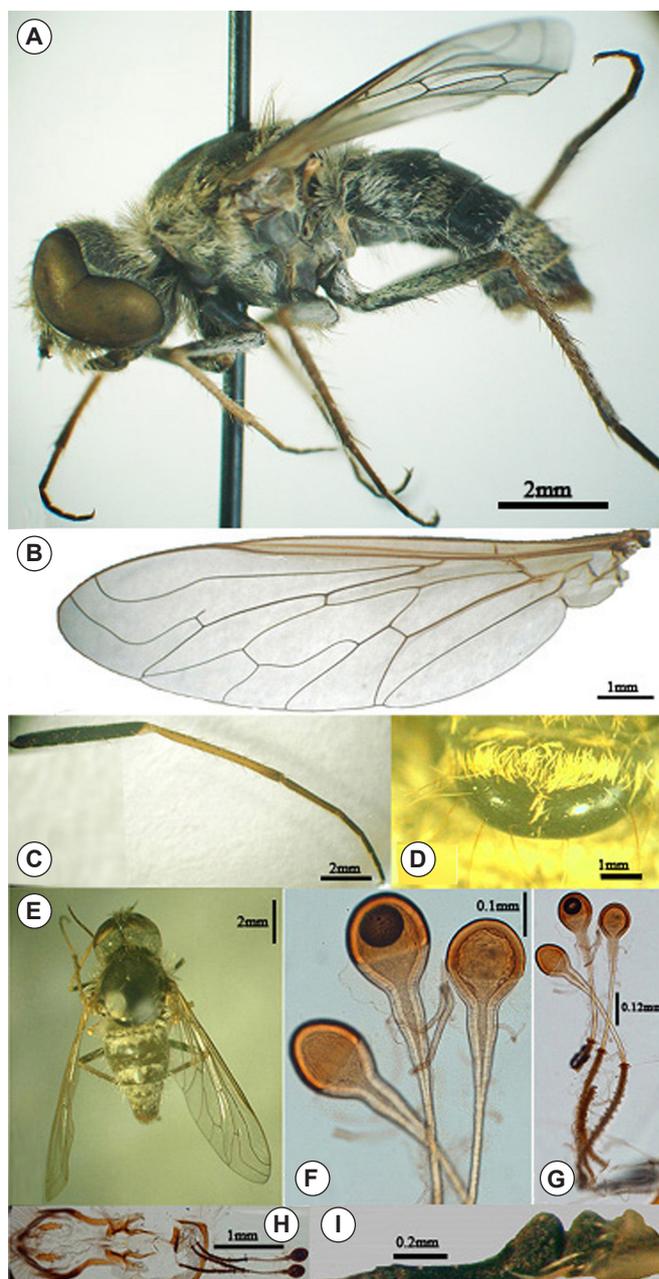
**Material examined:** Iran, Alborz province, Arangeh (35°55'7.20" N, 51°05'9.24" E), 1891 m.a.s.l., 29.vi.2010, (2♂, 3♀); 6.vii.2010, (3♂, 3♀); 13.vii.2010, (2♀); Shahrestanak, (35°58'16.26" N, 51°21'25.80" E), 2225 m.a.s.l., 20.vii.2010, (1♀), leg. M. Kheirandish. **General distribution:** Israel and Tunisia (Evenhuis and Greathead 1999). New record from Iran.

**Diagnosis:** Head: face covered with yellow and black scattered hairs, occiput and front with yellow hairs; flagellum three segmented, 3<sup>rd</sup> flagellar segment yellow (Figure 2I). Thorax: anterior margin of scutellum covered with yellowish white hairs, posterior margin of scutellum shiny black and with some long yellow hairs (Figure 2D). Wing: costal vein pale yellow, R<sub>5</sub> cell close (Figure 2B), halter yellowish brown. Abdomen: The abdomen in male conical, narrowing to tip, in female abdomen covered by yellowish white scale and slightly black hairs (Figure 2E). Lateral sides of first abdominal segment covered by dense yellow hairs (Figure 2A), posterior margin of all tergites covered by yellow hairs (Figure 2E). Legs: femora black and covered by yellow scales, tibia yellowish brown and covered with black hairs and yellow thorn, tarsus brownish black (Figure 2C).

**Female genitalia:** (Figure 2H), spermathecal reservoir globular (Figure 2F), narrow at the end, first half sclerotized, apical spermathecal duct membranous and yellow (Figure 2G), sperm pump brown, with well sclerotized upper and lower valve (Figure 2G), basal spermathecal duct membranous, common spermathecal duct short, shorter than apical ones; furca with two sclerotized bars.

Little information is available on the genus *Cononedys*. This genus has been reported from tropical and temperate areas (Evenhuis and Greathead 1999). Samples in this study were also collected from the temperate area in late June and July and not observed in other months.

Bezzi (1924) separated *Cononedys* from *Aphoebantus* using following morphological characters: in the genus *Cononedys* anal cell is closed, R<sub>5</sub> cell present and pulvilli sometimes present. Hull (1973) referred *Cononedys* as a subgenus of *Aphoebantus*, because in the genus *Aphoebantus* flagellomere has two distinct apical micro-segments. Greathead and Evenhuis (1997) separated *Cononedys* from *Aphoebantus*, because in the genus *Cononedys* flagellomere has three apical micro-segments and aedeagus is elongated and narrow, with apodeme on female tergite 8, however Iranian specimens of *Cononedys bituberculata* have brownish to black tarsi.



**FIGURE 2.** *Cononedys bituberculata* Becker: A- Female, general habitus (lateral view), B- Wing, C- Hind leg, D- Scutellum, E- Female, general habitus (dorsal view), F- Spermathecal reservoir, G- Apical spermathecal duct and sperm pump, H- Female genitalia, I- Antenna.

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