

# Ancient mantis-man petroglyph discovered in Iran

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The 'squatter mantis man' petroglyph next to a 10 cm scale bar. Credit: Dr. Mohammad Naserifard

A unique rock carving found in the Teymareh rock art site (Khomein county) in Central Iran with six limbs has been described as part man, part mantis. Rock carvings, or petroglyphs, of invertebrate animals are rare, so entomologists teamed up with archaeologists to try and identify

the motif. They compared the carving with others around the world and with the local six-legged creatures which its prehistoric artists could have encountered.

Entomologists Mahmood Kolnegari, Islamic Azad University of Arak, Iran; Mandana Hazrati, Avaye Dornaye Khakestari Institute, Iran; and Matan Shelomi, National Taiwan University teamed up with freelance archaeologist and rock art expert Mohammad Naserifard and describe the petroglyph in a new paper published in the open access *Journal of Orthoptera Research*.

The 14-centimetre carving was first spotted during surveys between 2017 and 2018, but could not be identified due to its unusual shape. The six limbs suggest an insect, while the triangular head with big eyes and the grasping forearms are unmistakably those of a praying mantid, a predatory insect that hunts and captures prey like flies, bees and even small birds. An extension on its head even helps narrow the identification to a particular genus of mantids in this region: *Empusa*.

Even more mysterious are the middle limbs, which end in loops or circles. The closest parallel to this in archaeology is the 'Squatter Man,' a petroglyph figure found around the world depicting a person flanked by circles. While they could represent a person holding circular objects, an alternative hypothesis is that the circles represent auroras caused by atmospheric plasma discharges.



Sarkubeh village [Markazi province], the closest human habitation to the petroglyph site. Credit: Mr Mahmood Kolnegari

It is presently impossible to tell exactly how old the petroglyphs are, because sanctions on Iran prohibit the use of radioactive materials needed for radiocarbon dating. However, experts Jan Brouwer and Gus van Veen examined the Teymareh site and estimated the carvings were made 40,000-4,000 years ago.





A praying mantis, *Empusa hedenborgii*, which may have inspired the petroglyph, according to the research team. Credit: Mr Mahmood Kolnegari

One can only guess why prehistoric people felt the need to carve a mantis-man into [rock](#), but the [petroglyph](#) suggests humans have linked mantids to the supernatural since ancient times. As stated by the authors, the carving bears witness, "that in prehistory, almost as today, praying mantids were animals of mysticism and appreciation."

**More information:** Mahmood Kolnegari et al, Squatting (squatter) mantis man: A prehistoric praying mantis petroglyph in Iran, *Journal of Orthoptera Research* (2020). [DOI: 10.3897/jor.29.39400](https://doi.org/10.3897/jor.29.39400)

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