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ABSTRACT

From 1941 to 1946, E. Morales Agacino (Estación Fitopatológica del INIA, Almería), accompanied by J. Mateu Sanpere (naturalist, seconded to the Spanish Sahara), J. Giner Marí (Instituto Español de Entomología, Madrid) and F. Español Coll (Museo de Zoología, Barcelona), explored the ex-Spanish Sahara (from Cap Juby to Cap Blanc) according to a standardised protocol. Collected specimens and types of newly described taxa were deposited in the museums of Madrid and Barcelona and the results of the surveys published in the journal EOS. In total, 356 species and subspecies of Polyneoptera, Coleoptera and Hymenoptera have been collected. This large-scale entomological survey is presently little considered, mainly because the published locality names are no more in use and difficult to georeference. We have reconstructed the routes of the eight missions carried out by Morales Agacino, Giner Marí and Mateu Sanpere using old maps of the Spanish Sahara (1949) and recent maps of southern Morocco. 134 collection sites have been identified, listed with old and actual toponyms, geographical coordinates and elements of topographical descriptions. Lists of the species collected during these expeditions for the Insecta Orthoptera, Blattodea, Mantodea, Dermaptera, Phasmatoidea, Coleoptera (Carabidae Latreille, 1802 and Tenebrionidae Latreille, 1802), and Hymenoptera (Sphecidae Latreille, 1802, Crabronidae Latreille, 1802, Pompilidae Latreille, 1805, Bradynobaenidae Saussure, 1892 and Mutillidae Latreille, 1802) are given. The scientific value of these data for taxonomy and conservation is illustrated for the Orthoptera Acridomorpha: within the Dericorythidae Jacobson & Bianchi, 1905, the type locality of *Bolivaremia domenechi* Morales Agacino, 1949 is identified and described; and the synonymy of *Pamphagulus mateui* Morales Agacino, 1949 and *Pamphagulus vicinus* Ramme, 1931 is reanalysed using distributional data. Examples of acridomorph Saharan and Mediterranean indicator species are given, using their separate distributions in the local west-east climate continuum. The coherence of the surveys carried out by Morales Agacino and his collaborators provide a most valuable reference inventory for the characterization of the Sahara fauna and its transformations since 1950; its use will be facilitated by the proposed up-date of geographical data.

KEY WORDS
Northwest Africa,
geographical coordinates,
biodiversity survey.

RÉSUMÉ

Analyse approfondie des expéditions entomologiques de Morales Agacino dans le Sahara espagnol 1941-1946, avec une liste actualisée des sites de collecte et des espèces d'insectes collectées (Insecta Polyneoptera, Hymenoptera, Coleoptera Carabidae et Tenebrionidae).

De 1941 à 1946, E. Morales Agacino (Estación Fitopatológica del INIA, Almería), accompagné de J. Mateu Sanpere (naturaliste, détaché au Sahara espagnol), J. Giner Marí (Instituto Español de Entomología, Madrid) et F. Español Coll (Museo de Zoología, Barcelona), ont exploré l'ex-Sahara espagnol (de Cap Juby à Cap Blanc) selon un protocole standardisé. Les spécimens collectés et les types des taxons nouvellement décrits ont été déposés dans les musées de Madrid et de Barcelone, et les résultats publiés dans la revue *EOS*. Au total, 356 espèces et sous-espèces d'insectes Polyneoptera, Coleoptera et Hymenoptera ont été collectées. Cet énorme travail de suivi entomologique est actuellement peu considéré, notamment parce que les noms de lieux publiés ne sont plus utilisés comme tels et sont difficiles à géolocaliser. Nous avons reconstitué l'itinéraire des huit missions effectuées par Morales Agacino, Giner Marí et Mateu Sanpere à partir de cartes anciennes du Sahara espagnol (1949) et de cartes récentes du sud du Maroc. 134 sites de collecte ont été identifiés, répertoriés avec leurs toponymes anciens et actuels, leurs coordonnées géographiques et des éléments de description topographique. Une liste des espèces collectées lors de ces expéditions pour les Insecta Orthoptera, Blattodea, Mantodea, Dermaptera, Phasmatodea, Coleoptera (Carabidae Latreille, 1802 et Tenebrionidae Latreille, 1802), et Hymenoptera (Sphecidae Latreille, 1802, Crabronidae Latreille, 1802, Pompilidae Latreille, 1805, Bradynobaenidae Saussure, 1892 et Mutillidae Latreille, 1802) est proposée. La portée scientifique de ces données pour la taxonomie et la conservation est illustrée pour les Orthoptera Acridomorpha : au sein des Dericorythidae Jacobson & Bianchi, 1905, la localité type de *Bolivaremia domenechi* Morales Agacino, 1949 est localisée et décrite ; et la synonymie de *Pamphagulus mateui* Morales Agacino, 1949 et *Pamphagulus vicinus* Ramme, 1931 est discutée sur la base de données de distribution. Nous proposons d'autre part des exemples d'espèces acridomorphes indicatrices, d'origine saharienne et méditerranéenne, avec des aires de distribution séparées sur le gradient climatique local ouest-est. La cohérence des collectes réalisées par Morales Agacino et ses collaborateurs fournit un précieux inventaire de référence pour la caractérisation de la faune saharienne et de ses transformations depuis 1950 ; son utilisation sera grandement facilitée par l'actualisation des données géographiques présentées ici.

MOTS CLÉS

Afrique du Nord-Ouest, coordonnées géographiques, inventaire de biodiversité.

INTRODUCTION

The study of insects in Atlantic Sahara is tightly bound with the history of the desert locust (*Schistocerca gregaria* (Forskål, 1775)) outbreaks and its international control (Chatelin & Bonneuil 1995). During the years 1926-1934 and 1941-1947, the repeated plagues in North Africa led Paul Vaysiere, Boris Zolotarevsky and Roger Pasquier at the 'École d'Agriculture', Algiers, to found in 1929-1932 the 'Comité d'Étude de la Biologie des Acridiens' (CEBA), which will become the 'Office National Anti-Acrdien' (Maurel & Defaut 2012). In October 1941, the 'Alto Comisario de España en Marruecos' assigned Eugenio Morales Agacino to study the locust problems in the south of Morocco (Viejo Montesinos & Gomis Blanco 2006). Despite a permanent state of insecurity in the Spanish Sahara, the Franco-Spanish cooperation took form in 1942 with a joint mission in the Tiris Zemmour, from Bir Moghrein to Smara. Morales Agacino organised this expedition, with the participation of Boris Zolotarevsky (France) and Charles Rungs (Morocco). A desert locust outbreak in February-May of 1943 occurred in the Saquia Al Hamra region and Rio de Oro (Giner Marí 1944): a survey of this spot by Morales Agacino and Joaquín

Mateu Sanpere brought about the urgency of organising preventive controls at the borders of Algeria, Morocco and Mauritania (Morales Agacino 1943, 1945a).

In this general context, the study of the plant communities was undertaken in the winter-spring breeding areas of the solitary locust in the north of Mauritania and along the coastline of the Spanish Sahara (Zolotarevsky & Murat 1938); Marc Murat, Charles Rungs, Charles Sauvage and Théodore Monod then proposed the first biogeographical units of southern Morocco and Mauritania in the first issue of the 'Mémoires de l'Office national Anti-Acrdien' (Murat 1944; Guinea 1945). Guinea (1945) also published a 152-page treatise on the vegetation of the Spanish Sahara.

At the same time, Morales Agacino organised a six-year (1941-1946) extensive inventory of the entomofauna of the Spanish Sahara (Table 1; Fig. 1). Morales Agacino was in charge of the study of Polyneoptera, while Mateu Sanpere and Francisco Español Coll identified Coleoptera (see Bellés 1999), and José Giner Marí Hymenoptera. Type specimens of the new species discovered were deposited in the collection 'Misiones Antiacridianas' of the Museo Nacional de Ciencias Naturales (MNCN, Madrid) (Morales Agacino 1945b; Izquierdo *et al.* 1997). In parallel to these scientific

TABLE 1. — Entomological surveys performed by Morales Agacino and his collaborators from 1941 to 1946. Abbreviations: **D**, ex Franco-Spanish protectorate of the Oued Dra Region; **SH**, Saquia Al Amra Region; **RO**, Rio del Oro. Symbol: *, members of the French-Moroccan-Spanish mission of the 'Locust Biology Study' group joined on April, 20th-28th 1942 at Bir Moghreïn (Mauritania).

| Missions | Collectors | Region | From | Departure | To | End | Weeks |
|----------|---------------------------------|-----------|--------------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|-------|
| 1941 | Morales Agacino | SH | Dakhla, Ras Jouby | X.1941 | Gueltat Zemmour | 20.XI.1941 | 7 |
| 1941 | Morales Agacino | RO | Dakhla | 02.XI.1941 | Tichla – Zoug | 15.XII.1941 | 6 |
| 1942 | Morales Agacino <i>et al.</i> * | SH | Bir Moghreïn | 08.IV.1942 | Smara | 01.V.1942 | 3 |
| 1943 | Morales Agacino & Mateu Sanpere | SH, RO | Tan-Tan, Ras Jouby | 01.I.1943 | Atuifer | 21.V.1943 | 19 |
| 1943 | Mateu Sanpere | SH, RO | Smara | 20.VII.1943 | Tichla | 28.XII.1943 | 22 |
| 1944 | Mateu Sanpere | SH | Touaroum | 31.X.1944 | Smara | 18.XII.1944 | 7 |
| 1945 | Mateu Sanpere | D, SH, RO | Dawra | 04.IV.1945 | Smara | 22.IV.1945 | 3 |
| 1945 | Morales Agacino | RO | Dakhla | 30.XI.1945 | Cap Blanc | 27 déc 45 | 4 |
| 1946 | Morales Agacino | RO | Bir Gandouz | 02.I.1946 | Dakhla | 23.IV.1946 | 15 |

efforts to explore the biodiversity of Spanish Sahara, the Spanish Military Cartography Service draw up in 1941-1949 an exceptional map of the Spanish Sahara (Rodríguez Esteban 2011).

After 1949, scientific activity decreased in this part of the Sahara (Chatelin & Bonneuil 1995). Pasquier in Algeria and Rungs in Morocco carried on the locust control against *Dociostaurus maroccanus* (Thunberg, 1815) and *Schistocerca gregaria*. From 1968 onwards, research in systematics and ecology focused more north, on the Atlas Mountains and the Oued Dra region (Descamps 1968, 1970; Morales Agacino & Descamps 1968; Descamps & Mounassif 1972).

The Morales Agacino inventory revealed a very high species diversity on the Atlantic part of the Sahara: 356 species and subspecies were collected all over the Spanish Sahara, viz. 143 species (= 40.2%) of Coleoptera Tenebrionidae Latreille, 1802 and Carabidae Latreille, 1802 (Español Coll 1943, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952; Mateu Sanpere 1947), 130 species (= 36.5 %) of parasitoid Hymenoptera (Giner Marí 1944, 1945, 1947), 56 species (= 15.7 %) of Orthoptera, and 27 species (= 7.5%) of other Polyneoptera (Morales Agacino 1945a, b, 1947a, 1948, 1949) (see Table 4; Appendices 1-4).

In a general frame of global climatic and environmental change, there is a need for temporal monitoring of ecosystems, which in turns requires reference inventories. The observations made in the 1940s in the Spanish Sahara were in line with this approach; they were unfortunately not exploited thereafter and are still little used today. One reason could be a lack of clear geographical information, as the old toponyms based on variable phonetic transcriptions cannot be found on current maps.

The aim of our paper is to facilitate the use of the observations of Morales Agacino and his colleagues for comparisons and research. Phonetic place names are first updated and associated to precise localities, as clear geographical data are a prerequisite to taking a fresh look at these inventories, and reconsidering the collected specimens. As an example, the first author reanalysed the data for Orthoptera Acridomorpha.

Clearly, the inventory performed during the forties is a reference database for the Moroccan Atlantic Sahara, that could reveal a powerful tool to assess the impact of environmental changes in the future, such as the Sahara expansion

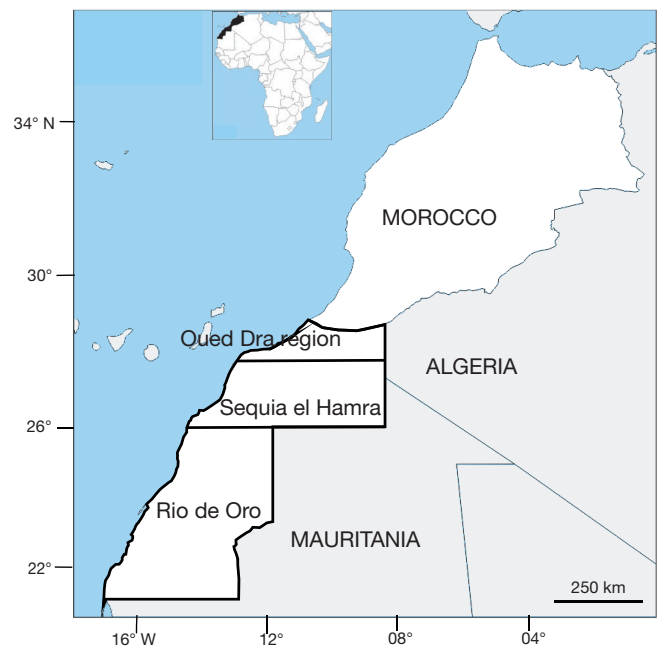


FIG. 1. — Studied area with the limits of Spanish Sahara. After Rodríguez Esteban (2011).

and changes in associated phytocenosis (Murat 1939; Guinea 1945). Precise geographical data can also help reconsidering long-lasting issues in taxonomy.

MATERIAL ET METHODS

Study area

At the time of Morales Agacino's entomological surveys, the Spanish Sahara was partitioned into three zones (Fig. 1): the Franco-Spanish protectorate of the Oued Dra region (D) from Tarfaya to Tan-Tan 28°25'N, the Saquia Al Hamra region (SH) from the wadi of the same name to Cap Boujdour 26°08'N, and the Rio de Oro (RO) in the south, down to Cap Blanc at the border with Mauritania 21°N. This area is about one thousand kilometers from north to south and less than 400 km from the Atlantic coast to the eastern border with Mauritania and Algeria.

There is no high altitudinal barrier with the Central Sahara on the east. The reliefs are rugged but not very high (701 m a.s.l., east of Aousserd; 429 m a.s.l., Galb Ahbari, in Adrar Sottouf Massif). In the north the sandstone massif of the Tiris Zemmour comes to an end. In the south there are numerous granitic hills (inselbergs) surrounded by sandy or rocky plains (Figs 6C; 10A). Wad A's Saquia Al Hamra is the only important wadi reaching the ocean, being the northern boundary of the desert. Otherwise, wadis are rarely watery and almost always end in sand plains (Fig. 9A). The coast is arid and windswept, dominated by cliffs or collapsed sandstone-limestone platforms, which dominate the coastline by 60-80 meters (Ortlieb 1975) (Fig. 6A). From Cap Juby to Cap Boujdour, the aeolian dunes silt up the beaches, where cliffs retreat inwards. In the Rio de Oro, inland from Cap Blanc up to Rio de Oro Bay, there are two massifs of sandstone-limestone fossil dunes weathered into depressions and mounds called Aguerguer (Fig. 6B). The numerous steep, saline or gypseous dips (Sebkhs) are characteristic of this coastal region (Fig. 6D).

Vegetation is affected by three distinct climatic trends. The Mediterranean climate of the south Morocco is limited by the barrier of the Atlas Mountains, while the high thermal contrast of the Sahara is tempered near the coast by the humid air of the monsoon, with frequent sea mists and wind. The result is in an overlap of phytogeographic limits, as mapped by Murat (1939, 1944) and Guinea (1945). From Dakhla to Bir Moghreïn (Mauritania) the average annual thermal amplitude ($T^{\circ}\text{C Max}-T^{\circ}\text{C Min}$) increases from 6°C to 11°C . The average annual precipitations amount 130 mm spread in 13 days from September to January at Dakhla, but only 40 mm spread in six days in winter at Bir Moghreïn (Source: <https://www.weatherbase.com>, consulted on 09.IX.2021). Over 470 km, the climate thus changes from a Mediterranean with moderate contrasts to a hot and arid semi-continental climate.

Morales Agacino and Mateu Sanpere sampling method

Morales Agacino and Mateu Sanpere were fond of the desert and always undertook their expeditions with dromedary caravans (see Bellés 2015; Morales Agacino 1947b; Viejo Montesinos & Gomis Blanco 2006). They carried out eight survey expeditions over six years within the international scope of the Desert Locust control (Viejo Montesinos & Gomis Blanco 2006). Field trips in the three occupation zones occurred once or twice a year, lasting from several weeks to up to five months (Table 1). The same protocol was applied throughout all the surveys, including the following observations: number of captured individuals, sex, stage of development, date, name of collector, and name of place in Sahrawi translated into phonetics. The collection of plants and insects could take place on foot, at the pace of the caravan. Morales-Agacino usually recorded all his field observations in notebooks still available at the Library of the Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Madrid. He also captured species attracted to acetylene lamps at night, such as the grasshoppers *Platypterna gracilis* Krauss, 1902 and *Platypterna geniculata* Bolivar, 1913 (Acridi-

dae MacLeay, 1821, Gomphocerinae Fieber, 1853) (Morales Agacino 1945a, 1947a; Viejo Montesinos & Gomis Blanco 2006). Specimens collected in one place on one date were shared by speciality among the team members. All the results were published in *EOS: Revista Española de Entomología*. Desert Locust reports were published in the *Boletín de Patología Vegetal y Entomología Agrícola* (Morales Agacino 1943), and the types of newly described taxa were deposited in the museums of Madrid (collection 'Misiones Antiacridianas') and Barcelona (Morales Agacino 1945b; Izquierdo *et al.* 1997).

Collecting localities: finding out the routes followed by the Morales Agacino and Mateu Sanpere surveys

Very few pieces of information are available to identify the localities of Morales Agacino's 1941-1949 field trips: 21 localities (Fig. 2B) are identified by Morales Agacino (1943) for three expeditions (1941, 1942, 1943); Morales Agacino (1948) published an out-of-text map locating nine sites where the grasshopper *Anacridium melanorhodon* (Walker, 1870) (Acrididae, Cyrtacanthacridinae Kirby, 1910) was found; and Mateu Sanpere (1947) gave a draft without scale with six locations, including the well Pozo Mesit, unknown on any map, and Aserifa, which proved homonymous with a second Aserifa location (see *infra*). Finally Giner Marí (1944) located 36 names on a sketch map of his 1943 field trip with Mateu Sanpere, a map that confirmed our findings afterwards. These informations were relevant but not detailed, especially as no geographical coordinates were associated with the currently used locality names. Also, Sahrawi names with multiple homonyms or approximate writing are not easy to find on today's map.

Fortunately, all the collecting dates have been published. From this information, one of us (AL) managed to follow the chronology of the trips and to reconstruct their paths: First, the place names with their collecting date were checked for toponyms on the 1949 Spanish Sahara map 1/500 000. Second, after establishing a logical progression, the route was plotted on the 1:250 000 topographic map of Morocco for coordinates in DMS. The booklets of the Spanish Sahara map (1949) provide information on reliefs, wadis, Sebkhs, mountains, massifs, dune areas, pastures, wells with their diminutives and local variants. Table 2 shows an example of the approach with an extract from the 1946 mission. Additional information (see below section 4c, location of Aserifa) was found in the map tracing the route followed by Giner Marí and Mateu Sanpere during the 1943 mission (Giner Marí 1945). All the geographical information of the localities visited by Morales Agacino is in Table 3 and 5. The georeferenced coordinates are mapped and published as supplementary data.

Spatial mapping of climate

Mokhtari *et al.* (2014) calculated an average Daget continental index (1977) with data available in the open-access Worldclim global climate database (Hijmans *et al.* 2004). The Daget continentality index (K'/C) is the ratio of two indices plotted on a diagram: the X-axis is the thermal continentality index (Gorczinski's index K'), the Y-axis is the rainfall continentality (Angot's index C). The precipitation-thermal

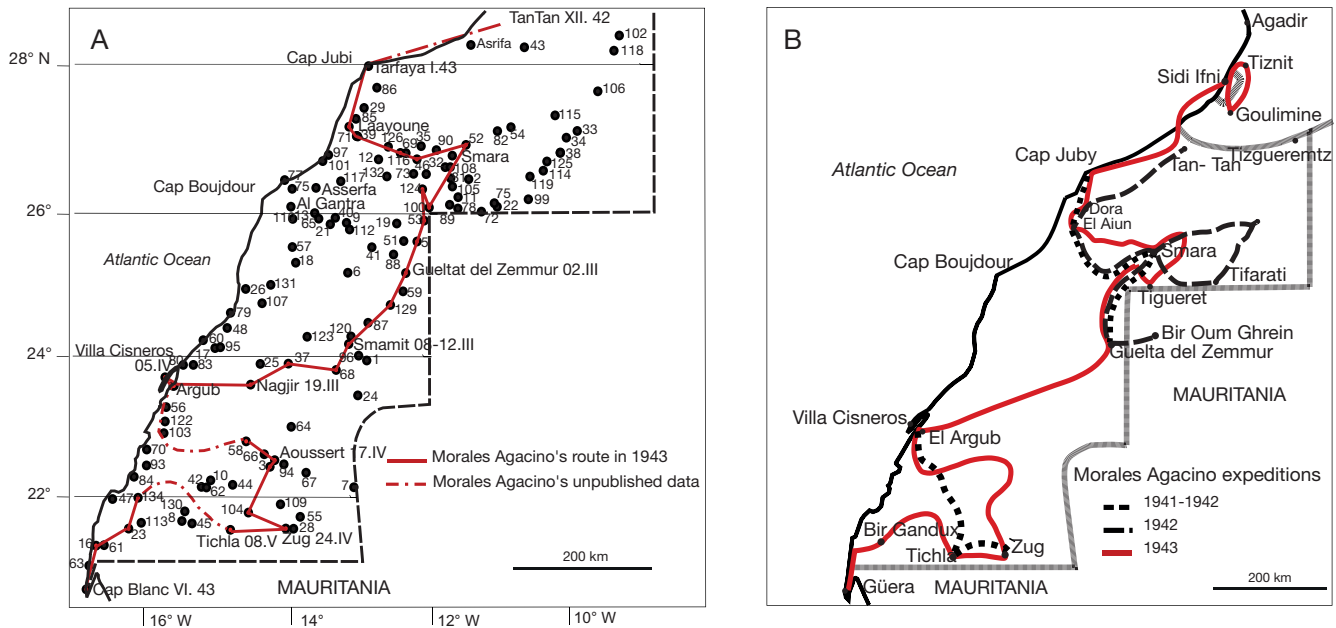


FIG. 2. — Routes of Morales Agacino expedition in Spanish Sahara: **A**, localities cited in the text with the reference numbers in Table 3; the route of the 1943 mission is reconstructed based on Morales Agacino's published data (red lines); **B**, route of 1941, 1942, 1943 missions, after off-text map in Morales Agacino (1943).

TABLE 2. — Course schedule of Morales Agacino's expedition from January to Mid-February 1946, after Morales Agacino's (1947) collection data. Abbreviation: **Nb**, number of species collected on the D day; **ND**, no information available for the first days of the field trip.

| Km | Days | Date | Nb | Collection place | Water supply | Vegetation cover | Visual landmarks |
|--|------|------------|----|--|-----------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Start of the mission, Bir Gandux military checkpoint at the Mauritanian border | | | | | | | |
| ND | ND | 02.I.1946 | 3 | Bir Gandux | Permanent well | Grazing areas. | — |
| ND | ND | 03.I.1946 | 4 | Uad Erchan | — | — | Wadi |
| ND | ND | 06.I.1946 | 1 | Grara Mulejad | — | Arable depression | — |
| ND | ND | 07.I.1946 | 2 | Aguerbas | — | — | Rocky hills. Adrar Sottouf Massif |
| ND | ND | 09.I.1946 | 1 | Gleib Erchekma | Well | Grazing areas | Small inselberg. Adrar Sottouf Massif |
| ND | ND | 09.I.1946 | 1 | Yelua | Permanent well | Grazing areas | East edge of Adrar Sottouf Massif |
| 0 | — | 10.I.1946 | 1 | Gelb Amarraset | — | — | High peaks, Adrar Sottouf Massif |
| 38 | 1 | 11.I.1946 | 2 | Kudia Leganam | — | — | Hills visible from far away |
| 39 | 6 | 17.I.1946 | 2 | Gleib El Fernan | — | — | Inselbergs, Adrar Sottouf Massif |
| 43 | 3 | 20.I.1946 | 2 | Tuama | — | — | Twin peaks along Awsserd-Tichla track |
| 75 | 10 | 01.II.1946 | 1 | Heneifisat | — | — | Two groups of rocky peaks |
| 20 | 1 | 02.II.1946 | 2 | Daya Dyib-bet | Temporary pond | — | Rocky hills (Gleibat Ed-Diba) |
| 107 | 8 | 10.II.1946 | 1 | Agüenit | Permanent well | — | Rocky hill |
| 79 | 3 | 13.II.1946 | 1 | Le Yuad | Well | — | Massif (400-500m) |
| 26 | 2 | 15.II.1946 | 1 | Taderruret | — | — | Inselberg visible from faraway |
| 14 | 1 | 16.II.1946 | 3 | Aussert | Populated place | — | — |
| Km/D = 14 | | 23.IV.1946 | — | End of the mission, Sebja Dam (Villa Cisneros) | — | — | — |

diagram of continentality (K'/C) ranges into three climates (see Daget 1977).

1) the Oceanic climate ($C < 1$, $K' < 25$) with low contrasts of temperatures and precipitations;

2) the Mediterranean climate ($C \leq 1$, $K' \geq 25$) with a summer dry season, and three gradual variants: Mediterranean climate under maritime influences (M1), Mediterranean climate with low contrasts of temperatures and precipitations (M2), and Mediterranean climate with thermal amplitudes depending on the distance from the Ocean (M3);

3) the semi-continental climate ($1 < C < 2$, $K' > 25$) with three variants of thermal continentality: (Sc3) with $25 < K' < 80$,

and two variants (Sc1) and (Sc2) of mixed Mediterranean and Saharan influences in the extreme south of the region (Fig. 5D).

For Morocco, K' varies from 15 on the coast to over 80 on the southeast Mauritanian border (Mokhtari *et al.* 2014).

Spatialized Worldclim data of annual mean temperature and precipitation from 1950 to 2000 are available at a resolution of one kilometer. Mokhtari *et al.* (2014) have translated the regional continentality trends into maps (Mokhtari *et al.* 2014: 56, fig. 3). We have plotted the characteristic distributions of some species collected by Morales Agacino for the southern part of Morocco on the continentality index map of Mokhtari *et al.* (Fig. 5).

VOCABULARY

The definitions of geographical names in the Table 3 are from Murat's glossary (1939: 201) and from the booklets of the 1949 map of the Spanish Sahara.

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Aadam, Adam | the area that delimits the tributaries watershed of a river; |
| Aftout, Aftut | a sandy depression on hard ground between two dune chains; |
| Bir, Pozo, Hassi, Hasi, Aaglet | different kind of wells according to their depth and location; |
| El Kantara | in Arabic, a bridge or a pass between two places, called Al Gantra in the Sahrawi language; |
| Galb | diminutive Gleib, plural Gleibat steep-sided hill of magmatic rock (currently an inselberg); |
| Grara(s) | slight depression where rainwater accumulates, casually cultivated in barley cereal; |
| Gueltat | a natural rainwater basin in rock; |
| Hammada | rocky plateau; |
| Hofrat | great depression; |
| Jang, Hang, Jeneig | a wadi canyon or a mountain pass; |
| Nebcas, Nebkhas | small dunes of sand blown up against tufts of vegetation; |
| Sebkhat, Sabkhat, Sebjet | deep depressions in salty or gypseous sediments; tary deposits; |
| Sebja | |
| Ras | head or source of a river; |
| Fum | mouth of a river. |

ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|------|--|
| DMS | Degree, minute, second (geographical coordinates); |
| MNCN | Museo nacional de Ciencias naturales, Madrid; |
| MNHN | Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris; |
| UAM | Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Madrid. |

RESULTS

SAMPLING CONSTRAINTS OF COLLECTION SITES

In the 1940 decade, the 260 000 km² of desert in the Spanish colony were not fully explored. The assistance of guides was therefore essential. The eight surveys (Table 1) had to be planned over limited periods of three to 16 weeks of dromedary ride, and a linear sampling of collecting sites was established according to three constraints: navigation in a desert environment, topography of the terrain, that needs to be practicable by dromedaries, and supplies limit. Wells with available water, grazing areas and landmarks dictated the choice of stages (Table 3). In Morales Agacino's publications, the observations associated with collected species often referred to visual landmarks, such as hills, rocky peaks or cliffs visible from a great distance on the routes followed by the nomads (Morales Agacino 1947b).

As an example of these constraints, we detail an extract of Morales Agacino's 1946 survey (Jan. 2 to mid-Feb.) by examining the published collection dates (Morales Agacino 1947a) and consulting the notes attached to the Spanish Sahara (1949) map describing the localities (Table 2): the first stop mentioned after a seven-day ride was at Gleig Erchekma and Yelua, two localities where grazing is abundant on the eastern edge of the Adrar Sottouf Massif. The next chosen stop was not Le Yuad, the shortest route to Aousserd, but Aghouinit,

100 km to the east, an eight-day mehari to fetch fresh water from a permanent well. The time between the water points must have been a real problem to plan.

During this 45-day survey, only ten species of Polyneoptera were collected: five orthopteran Caelifera (*Acrotylus longipes* (Charpentier, 1845); *Ochridia gracilis* (Krauss, 1902); *Ochridia geniculata* (Bolivar, 1913); *Anacridium melanorhodon melanorhodon* (Walker, 1870); *Tenuitarsus angustus* (Blanchard, 1836)); two Mantodea (*Eremiaphila murati* Chopard, 1940; *Heteronutarsus aegyptiacus* Lefebvre, 1835); two Blattodea (*Heterogamodes ursina* (Burmeister, 1838); *Heterogamodes cerverai* (Bolivar, 1886); and one orthopteran Tettigoniidae Krauss, 1902 (*Diogena fausta* (Burmeister, 1838)).

Over the whole program, 33 Acridomorpha species were collected in 124 localities, which gave an average of 2.3 acridids per locality. Published results show however that 44% of the localities hosted only one acridid species. Related to the number of surveyed kilometers this estimate illustrates the extent of the task undertaken.

COLLECTING LOCALITIES

We managed to identify overall 134 collecting localities of Morales Agacino's surveys. Their present-day toponyms and their geographic coordinates in DMS on the Moroccan topographic map at 1/250.000 are given in Table 3, and their geodata are given in the Supplementary Table 1.

Location data are plotted in Figure 2A with an identifier of their current names listed in Table 3. Their distribution is relatively homogeneous and dense throughout the study area, although sparser in the Oued Dra region and the central part of the Rio de Oro. The mission of Morales Agacino and Mateu Sanpere to the *Schistocerca gregaria* outbreak areas (Jan.-May 1943) is reconstructed (Fig. 2A) and compared with the survey sketch-map published in 1943 (Fig. 2B) (Morales Agacino 1943). Our reconstruction is consistent with the published map, except for two additional areas in the Rio de Oro, which correspond to undocumented collects by Morales Agacino in the Nagjir along the Argub-Aousserd road and at Adrar Sottouf Massif (Morales Agacino 1943).

GENERAL INSECT SURVEYS

Table 4 and Appendices 1-4 list all the species collected during the eight surveys in the Spanish Sahara by Morales Agacino for Polyneoptera (Table 4 for Orthoptera, Appendix 1 for other Polyneoptera), Mateu Sanpere for Coleoptera Carabidae Latreille, 1802 (Appendix 2), Español Coll for Coleoptera Tenebrionidae Latreille, 1802 (Appendix 3), and Giner Marí for Hymenoptera (Appendix 4).

Identifications provided by Morales Agacino and his colleagues could not be checked, owing to this scale of the survey, except for Acridomorpha (see below). Species names are listed as published, but associated with the current status of the species. Morphological examination of the specimens will be necessary to confirm identifications. Except for the Acridomorpha (see below), we have checked the identifications provided by Morales Agacino and his colleagues as far as we could manage the scale of the collections.

TABLE 3. — Annotated list of the localities cited by Morales Agacino, Mateu Sanpere, Español Coll and Giner Marí, during their entomological surveys in Spanish Sahara (1941–1946), with variation in names, geolocation and a brief description of the localities. Map references: map of the Spanish Sahara (1949) and map of Morocco (1993). Locality numbers: see Fig. 2A and Fig. 4. See also Georeferenced cartography.gpx in Supplementary Table 1.

| Locality no. | Spanish toponyms | Current toponyms Spanish map, Moroccan map | Geographical coordinates | Descriptions |
|--------------|------------------|--|--------------------------|---|
| 1 | Adam Tikerdat | Timquerdad, Timquerdad | 23°56'00"N, 12°57'00"W | Watershade of the Echfal wadi, a permanent well. |
| 2 | Adoloa Amgala | Amgala, Amgala | 26°26'14"N, 11°26'34"W | A hill that stretches (Doloaa) over fifty kilometres along the Win Targuet wadi. |
| 3 | Agailas | Agailás, Aghaylas | 22°27'56"N, 14°22'51"W | Location of a permanent well. |
| 4 | Agli Ben Ali | Sidi Baba Aali, Agli Baba 'li | 26°44'00"N, 13°33'00"W | A tomb near the coast. |
| 5 | Aglimim Mel-las | Aguelmin Mel-las, Aguelmin Mellas | 25°27'17"N, 12°11'34"W | A tributary of the Khang Santama wadi. |
| 6 | Agued Daaxa | Aagued Edhacha, Gued Ad-Dhacha | 25°08'42"N, 13°13'48"W | Aftout with Acacia raddiana trees, graras and grazing areas. |
| 7 | Agüenit | Agüenit, Aghwinit | 22°11'00"N, 13°08'24"W | Stony ground and a ruined fortress, location of a permanent well. |
| 8 | Aguerbass | Agrubass labiad, Agroubbas Labyad | 21°43'00"N, 15°41'00"W | Small hills in the southern part of the Adrar Sottouf massif. |
| 9 | Ain Rag | Aain Rag, Ayn Arreg | 25°50'03"N, 13°14'57"W | A well on the edge of the Al Khatt wadi. |
| 10 | Ajabari | Ahbari, Galb Ahbari | 22°16'43"N, 15°15'28"W | This granitic rock in the northern part of the Adrar Sottouf massif is the highest peak (429 m a.s.l.) |
| 11 | Amguilli | Udei Agüidir, Wad Amagli | 26°11'19"N, 11°35'57"W | Amagli Zgalma is a small tributary of the Win Targuet wadi. |
| 12 | Sguelma | Zgalma | | |
| 13 | Amuiserat | Amuisirat, G'idat Amwizirat | 26°42'35"N, 12°46'32"W | Watershed of the Itgui wadis. |
| 14 | Aridal | Aridal, Aridal | 25°58'06"N, 13°43'09"W | A well at the south-east bank of the Aridal Sebkhata. |
| 15 | Aserifa (D) | Asreifa, Asrifa | 28°17'24"N, 11°24'37"W | Is a steeply sloping edge of the Hameidia El Gueblia close to the coast and the Cheibeca wadi. |
| 16 | Aserifa (SH) | Asreifa, Asserfa | 26°19'00"N, 13°42'00"W | Plain to the north-east of Aridal Sebkhata, this collecting site is on a map by Mateu Sanpere (1947: 149). |
| 17 | Atuifer | Atuifat, Gor At-Twifat | 21°22'35"N, 16°57'09"W | Sandstone rocky hills in the Aguerguer region. Karstic relief with cap-rock columns. |
| 18 | Audebdidet | Audebdibet, Awdibdiba | 24°06'17"N, 15°11'35"W | Depression at the western edge of the sandstone buttes of the Aguerguer. |
| 19 | Auijefrat | Auhaifraten, Awhifraten | 25°17'00"N, 14°00'00"W | Grazing areas and graras in Imiric-li region. |
| 20 | Auletix | Uad Auleitis, Wad Awletis | 25°49'29"N, 12°30'24"W | Wad Awlitix ends up in the Hofrat Laayerma depression. |
| 21 | Aussert | Ausert, Awssert | 22°33'26"N, 14°18'40"W | Populated place. Group of steep granitic peaks. |
| 22 | Benkara | Bencara, Benkara | 25°48'53"N, 13°29'21"W | Hill with steep escarpments, 63 m high above the surrounding plain of El Mesiah. |
| 23 | Bir el Hamar | Bir Lehmar, wad Bir Lahmar | 26°03'21"N, 11°01'17"W | A well and a wadi are of the same name there. |
| 24 | Bir Gandux | Bir Gandús, Bir Gandouz | 21°36'43"N, 16°28'15"W | A permanent well of drinking water and important grazing areas. |
| 25 | Bir Labid | Bir El Abid | 23°27'05"N, 13°04'55"W | A brackish water well on the bank of Wad Atui. |
| 26 | Bir Nzarán | Bir Nzarán, Bir Anzarane | 23°53'10"N, 14°31'28"W | A drinkable water well. |
| 27 | Bu Kerch | G. Bu Quercha, Graret Boukarche | 24°55'16"N, 14°44'23"W | Deep depression cultivated on the bank of the Assak wadi north of the Timokrarín hills. |
| 28 | Cabo Juby | Cabo Yubi, Ras Joubi | 27°56'52"N, 12°55'24"W | Cap Juby is famous for its former postal airfield. |
| 29 | Daya Dyib-bet | Gleibat Ed Diba, Gleibat Adyad | 21°36'37"N, 14°01'56"W | A temporary pond in the area is missing. Small isolated hills with the name (Gleibat Ed Diba) could be an option? |
| 30 | Dora | Daora, Dawra | 27°25'14"N, 12°59'21"W | Populated place and a well. |
| 31 | El Aiun | Aaiun, Laâyouné | 27°09'39"N, 13°12'41"W | Province of the region Laâyouné-Saquia Al Hamra. |
| 32 | El Argub | Aarbug, Al Argoub | 23°36'53"N, 15°52'38"W | Populated place in front of Villa Cisneros (Dakhla). |
| 33 | El Armas | Lermaz, Lermaz | 26°39'50"N, 11°42'41"W | Lermaz is quite hilly, with many streams running through it. |
| 34 | El Farsia | El Farsia, Hassi Al Farciya | 27°06'09"N, 09°50'16"W | Source of the Wad A's Saquia Al Hamra and a well. |
| 35 | El Gaxuch | Al Gachouch, Al Gachouch | 27°00'35"N, 09°59'56"W | A tributary at the head of the Wad A's Saquia Al Hamra. |
| 36 | El Hasiat | Lahsaia, Lermaz | 26°50'49"N, 12°12'26"W | The name is due to the colour of the calcareous soil. |
| 37 | El Kantara | El Gantra, Al Gantra | 26°03'24"N, 14°04'17"W | Al Gantra is a pass between both Aridal and Arryd Sebkhats. |
| 38 | El Krab | Carb Incraf, Krab Inkraf | 23°53'23"N, 14°06'34"W | Rugged plateau to the east of Bir Enzarán. |
| 39 | El Mekeiteb | Lemcaiteb, Lamkayteb | 26°48'20"N, 10°05'15"W | Is the name of the valley of the Ben Sacca wadi, location of a well. |
| 40 | El Meseied | Meseied, Lamsiyed | 27°02'00"N, 13°06'00"W | Oasis in the A's Saquia Al Hamra valley. |
| 41 | El Mesiah | El Mesiah, El Meslah | 25°54'13"N, 13°24'54"W | Great barren plain bounded to the west by the Benkara rock, grazing areas. |
| 42 | Ezmul Agazel | Semul Agasal, Zmoul Aghassal | 25°29'49"N, 12°52'28"W | A small hill along the track, from Laâyouné to Gueltat Zemmour, that crosses the Lagtam plain. |
| 43 | Gelb Amarraset | Gleibat Amarrasit, Amarrasit | 22°11'17"N, 15°23'40"W | These granitic rocky peaks and buttes are among the highest peaks in the Adrar Sottouf massif. |
| 44 | Genei Ali | Jeneig Aali, Hassi Khenigat Ali | 28°15'28"N, 10°37'09"W | Pass across the Jebel Rich and a well. |
| 45 | Gleib El Fernán | Gleibal El Fernán, Gleyb Al Farnán | 22°13'00"N, 14°55'59"W | Groups of rocky inselbergs in the northeast of Adrar Sottouf massif. |

Table 3. — Continuation.

| Locality no. | Spanish toponyms | Current toponyms Spanish map, Moroccan map | Geographical coordinates | Descriptions |
|--------------|--------------------------|--|--------------------------|--|
| 45 | Gleib Erchekma | Gleibat Arch Amar | 21°41'00"N, 15°32'00"W | Mounds at the source of the Arch Amar wadi, location of a well and grazing areas. |
| 46 | Gleibat Tefeigum | Tifiguiuen, Tifiquirn | 26°42'42"N, 12°12'28"W | Rocky hills, sources of tributaries of the Wad A's Saquia Al Hamra. |
| 47 | Grara Mejeiris | Gréier Lemheiris, Griyer Lamhiriz | 22°02'37"N, 16°45'29"W | Humid grara casually cultivated. |
| 48 | Greit Uld El Aait | Graret Uld El Aacal, Graret Ould Al ' Agel | 24°25'00"N, 15°03'00"W | A slight depression (graret) that can be flooded, is on the edge of the Aguerguer sandstone buttes. |
| 49 | Guelta del Zemur | Guelta Zemmur, Guelat Zemmour | 25°08'26"N, 12°22'22"W | A rainy-water basin, is at the western tip of the Zemmour sandstone massif. |
| 50 | Güera | Güera, Lagwira | 20°46'24"N, 17°05'50"W | Populated place at Cap Blanc |
| 51 | Guerat Sba | Quediat Seba, Oudiyat Sba | 25°34'56"N, 12°24'12"W | Two twins hills fifteen km apart to the north of the Zemmour Massif. |
| 52 | Hang Sekum | Uad Jang Saccum, Khang Saccum | 26°54'37"N, 11°28'57"W | The Terguet and Leijchebi wadis flow into the Khang Assakoum canyon. |
| 53 | Hanga Rambla | Jang Ramla, Khang Ar-Ramla | 25°56'44"N, 12°04'43"W | Khang Ar-Ramla is a wadi canyon. |
| 54 | Hausa | H. Hausa, Hawza | 27°06'01"N, 11°01'03"W | A limestone mound at the confluence of both Quesat and A's Saquia Al Hamra wadis. |
| 55 | Heneifisat | Jeneifisat, Khneyfissa | 21°46'29"N, 13°56'01"W | Two small hills (K. Lkhadra and K. Lbayda) on the western edge of the Tiris region. |
| 56 | Imililik | Sebja Imilili, Sebkhata Imilili | 23°17'23"N, 15°54'57"W | Shallow salty depression with reeds. |
| 57 | Imiricli Lebiad | Imiricli Labiad, Imirikli Labyad | 25°30'00"N, 14°03'00"W | A very arid region south of the Sebkhata Aridal, graras casually cultivated in the northern part. |
| 58 | Inillan | Iniyan, Eniya | 22°49'00"N, 14°44'00"W | Isolated hills above the surrounding the Wad Bu Loutad plain. |
| 59 | Ixergan | Ichergan, Ichargane | 24°53'17"N, 12°24'47"W | Chain of three steep mountains 120 m high, remains of an eroded plateau. |
| 60 | Jatuta el Bar | Graret Jatút El Bar, Graret Khtout Al Bar | 24°13'31"N, 15°24'19"W | Small wet depressions casually cultivated on the coast near Cap Leven. |
| 61 | Kraib el Mais | Arbet Lemais, Raguet Lam' iz | 21°23'00"N, 16°50'00"W | A vast area of dunes in the east of the Aguerguer region. |
| 62 | Kudia Leganam | Quediat Legnem, Koudyat Laghnam | 22°10'48"N, 15°19'12"W | Hills (150 m high) in the Adrar Sottouf massif, are visible from a long way away. |
| 63 | Las Cuevecillas | Los Lobos, Los Labos | 21°06'05"N, 17°03'23"W | Cliffs of Cap Blanc near Tarf El Guerguerat. |
| 64 | Layeyiyat | Laayayia El Jadra, La' jajiya Al Khadra | 23°01'04"N, 14°04'00"W | Two groups of hills (L. El Jadra and L. El Beida) on either side of the Dumas Sebkhata. |
| 65 | Lexeixe | Lahcheicha, Lachiycha | 25°53'28"N, 13°39'36"W | A vast plain between the Benkara rock and the Aridal Sebkhata. |
| 66 | LeGlat, Leiglat | Leglat Derramán, Derramán | 22°38'19"N, 14°27'56"W | Steep rock (300-400 m high) west of Awsserd. |
| 67 | Le Yuad | Leyuad, Lajwad | 22°23'01"N, 13°50'50"W | Name of three great massifs (400-500 m high) in the Tiris region, location of a well. |
| 68 | Medengue | Imudeguen, Imoud Guen | 23°48'08"N, 13°24'09"W | Imoud Guen Labyed is a broad sandy plain on the western edge of Tiris. |
| 69 | Mejayub El Meftub | Lemhaiuib Meftuc, Wad Lamhajib | 26°47'50"N, 12°22'14"W | Left-bank tributary of the Wad A's Saquia Al Hamra. |
| 70 | Melgui El Garek | Melga El Gàreg, Malga Al Ghareg | 22°47'46"N, 16°10'44"W | Wet depression where the wadi Fadrat El Ghareg ends up in the dunes. |
| 71 | Meseied | Meseied, Lamsiyed | 27°02'00"N, 13°06'00"W | Place of a well and an oasis on the banks of the Wad A's Saquia Al Hamra. |
| 72 | Metlani | Metlani, Uad El Motlani | 25°59'20"N, 11°15'16"W | At the Mauritania border, source of the El Motlani wadi. |
| 73 | Musgag | Um Echgag, Oum Achgag | 26°32'00"N, 12°13'59"W | At this place is a Daiet and a Gour. |
| 74 | Neggir | Negyir, Nagjir | 23°36'00"N, 14°40'01"W | Large rocky plateau surrounded by jagged cliffs (100-200 m high). |
| 75 | Ogranat | Ugranat, Waghranat | 26°18'13"N, 14°03'09"W | There are no wells or pastures on this barren plateau. |
| 76 | Pozo Meirich, Uad Ratmia | Hasi Meheiris, Oudei Mhiriz | 26°06'19"N, 11°03'49"W | The Rkhamiya wadi is at the confluence of the Bir Lhamar and Mhiriz wadis. |
| 77 | Pozo Mesit | Hasi Habàs ?, Hassi Habbaz ? | 26°25'28"N, 14°09'48"W | Hassi Habbaz at Cap Cinq is a well that fit Pozo Mesit cited by Mateu Sanpere (1947). |
| 78 | Pozo Nebka | Nebca, Nebka | 26°01'55"N, 11°36'09"W | Place of a well on the upper course of the Terguet wadi. Nebca is tiny dunes against tussocks of vegetation. |
| 79 | Pozo Tuf | Hasi Tuf, Ayn Touf | 24°36'13"N, 14°59'17"W | A well on the coast. |
| 80 | Raguia | Sebjet Raguia, Sebkhata Arragulya | 23°55'48"N, 15°42'00"W | Sebkhata to the north of the Dakhla Bay. |
| 81 | Ras Seluan | Uad Uein Seluan, Wad Win Sallwane | 26°26'58"N, 11°42'29"W | Wad Win Sallwane is a tributary of the Wad A's Saquia Al Hamra. |
| 82 | Raud el Each | Raudat El Hach, Sidi El Haj Hmar Al Lahia | 27°02'26"N, 11°09'37"W | A tomb in the Saquia Al Hamra valley. |

Table 3. — Continuation.

| Locality no. | Spanish toponyms | Current toponyms Spanish map, Moroccan map | Geographical coordinates | Descriptions |
|--------------|----------------------|--|--------------------------|--|
| 83 | Sebja Dam | Sebjet Eddam, Sebkhath Ad-Dame | 23°55'48"N, 15°36'00"W | Sebkhath at the bottom of the Dakhla bay. |
| 84 | Sebja de Fares | Sebjet Fares, Sebkhath Fares | 22°22'26"N, 16°22'00"W | Sebkhath on the eastern edge of the Acla Fares dunes parallel to the coast. |
| 85 | Sebja Echaiba | Grair Lajcheb?, Grair Lajaneb ? | 27°16'12"N, 13°06'36"W | Sebkhath or humid depression? |
| 86 | Sebja Tah | Sebjet Tah, Sebkhath Tah | 27°42'00"N, 12°48'00"W | The Atlantic Sahara largest Sebkhath is 50 km wide. |
| 87 | Sebja Yebeilat | Sebjet Agsumal, Sebkhath Aghzoumal | 24°27'14"N, 12°55'50"W | This Sebkhath is at the south of the Yebeilat El Bid hills range (300 m high). |
| 88 | Seljet et Leben | Cheljat Elbena, Chalkhat Al Ben | 25°23'48"N, 12°33'14"W | Source of this small stream (Cheljat) is in the Zemmour Massif. |
| 89 | Seluan (Fum) | Wad Uein Seluan, Wad Win Salwane | 26°05'00"N, 11°43'25"W | The mouth of the Salwane wadi, a tributary of the Wad A's Saquia Al Hamra. |
| 90 | Sidi Ahamed El Arosi | Sidi Ahmed Laarosi, Sidi Ahmed La rosei | 26°50'17"N, 11°55'13"W | Tomb in the valley of the Wad A's Saquia Al Hamra. |
| 91 | Smamit | Glat Semamit, Glat Smamit | 24°09'37"N, 13°13'02"W | Rugged plateau edged by cliffs and canyons, many small gueltats. |
| 92 | Smara | Semara, Smara | 26°44'03"N, 11°40'40"W | City currently Province of Laâyoune-Saquia Al Hamra region. |
| 93 | Tabarkal-la | Uad Tebarcal-la, Wad Tbark Allah | 22°32'30"N, 16°10'54"W | A well and a wadi of the same name. |
| 94 | Taderruret | Tederruret, Tidrouret | 22°30'00"N, 14°10'30"W | Inselberg overlooking the plain, is visible from a long way away. |
| 95 | Taguerzimet | Taguersimet, Hassi Taguerzimt | 24°06'58"N, 15°06'52"W | A well in the Aguerguer sandstone buttes. |
| 96 | Tarf Abda | Tarf Aabda, Tarf 'Abda | 24°00'00"N, 13°04'12"W | Cliff on the northern edge of the Tiris. |
| 97 | Taruma | Twarim, Touaroum | 26°46'15"N, 13°30'58"W | There is a brackish water well and a little salty depression (Sebjet) nearby. |
| 98 | Tichla | Tichla | 21°35'43"N, 14°57'57"W | Populated place, a wadi and a well, a group of steep inselbergs and buttes in an Acacia raddiana' plain. |
| 99 | Tifariti | Tifariti, Tfarity | 26°09'33"N, 10°33'38"W | Ruined fort and a permanent well. |
| 100 | Tigueret | Tiguelelaten, Tiglalatine | 26°02'45"N, 12°01'38"W | A large meseta in the northwest of the Dolou massif |
| 101 | Tislatin | Dait Tislatin | 26°40'59"N, 13°33'58"W | A depression floodable (Dait), is on the north of El Hasian. |
| 102 | Tizguerrentz | Tuisgui Remz, Tizgui Remz | 28°25'14"N, 09°12'57"W | Pass towards the Draa valley in the Djebel Ouarkiz and source of the Tighzert wadi. |
| 103 | Togba | Aain Togba | 22°55'48"N, 15°57'00"W | Wadi and numerous wells at the east of the Carbet Hamma cliffs. |
| 104 | Tuama | Quediat Tuama, Glab Twama | 21°50'00"N, 14°42'00"W | Glab Twama are two twins conical inselbergs in a large sandy plain along the track from Awsserd to Tichla. |
| 105 | Uad Abogdad | Udei Bogdad, Wad Boghdad | 26°20'07"N, 11°41'00"W | The source of the Boghdad wadi is on the Legaaida plateau. |
| 106 | Uad Arrad | Wad Arraid, Wad Arraid | 27°39'00"N, 09°32'00"W | A group of wadis also called Uaian Arraid which end in the grasas of Mahbes Arraid. |
| 107 | Uad Asak | Uad Assag, Wad Assaq | 24°43'26"N, 14°29'52"W | Very long wadi. It ends up in the sands before reaching the sea. |
| 108 | Uad Asli Uduik | Udei Aasli Dueic, Wad L'Agli | 26°36'36"N, 11°45'09"W | Wad L'Agli is a tributary of the Wad A's Saquia Al Hamra. |
| 109 | Uad Atui | Uad Atui, Wad Atwi | 21°56'51"N, 14°13'31"W | Very long wadi, it sources near Awsserd and ends in Mauritania. |
| 110 | Uad Belaruk | Uad Bu Laarug, Wad Bou La 'roug | 25°53'17"N, 14°02'38"W | Bou La'roug wadi ends up in the Arrid Sebkhath. |
| 111 | Uad Busakka | Uad Ben Sacca, Wad Ben Zakka | 26°47'57"N, 10°05'20"W | Tributary of the Ternit wadi. |
| 112 | Uad El Arrad (RO) | Uad Aarred, Wad 'Arrid | 25°44'32"N, 13°12'13"W | Wad 'Arrid is a tributary of the Al Khatt wadi. |
| 113 | Uad Erchan | Uad Archan, Wad Archane | 21°41'32"N, 16°17'03"W | A wadi with many tributaries. |
| 114 | Uad Ernit | Uad Erni, Wad Erni | 26°33'13"N, 10°20'23"W | Wad Erni is a tributary of the Lakchaybi wadi. |
| 115 | Uad Eskaikima (Ras) | Chebeicat Escaiquima (Ras) | 27°19'03"N, 10°09'54"W | Source of the Escaiquima wadi, grasas casually cultivated. |
| 116 | Uad Grat | Uad Legrad, Wad Laghrad | 26°47'58"N, 12°27'10"W | A tributary of the Wad A's Saquia Al Hamra. |
| 117 | Uad Izik | Uad Laalem ?, Izic, Izik | 26°24'29"N, 13°20'02"W | No Uad Izik was found. Map by Matheu Sanpere locate Izik along the western edge of the arid plateau (1947: 149). |
| 118 | Uad Jak | Uad Saac | 28°12'39"N, 9°17'42"W | Uad Saac is a tributary of the Tighzert wadi. |
| 119 | Uad Kebiat | Uad El Caabiat, Wad Al Ka'biyat | 26°28'23"N, 10°32'11"W | Wad Al Ka'biya is a tributary of the Erni wadi. |
| 120 | Uad Komba | Uad Bomba, Wad Boumba | 24°15'56"N, 13°10'58"W | A tributary of the An Noç wadi that ends in the Sebkhath Aghzoumai. |
| 121 | Uad Kraa | Uad Craa, Wad Lakra | 24°35'04"N, 14°51'55"W | This well is at Wad Lakra mouth. |
| 122 | Uad Laarad | Uad Laarad, Wad La'rad | 23°05'30"N, 15°55'55"W | A twenty km long wadi, north of the Al'Atf plateau, it ends at the foot of the Gor El Hofra. |

Table 3. — Continuation.

| Locality no. | Spanish toponyms | Current toponyms Spanish map, Moroccan map | Geographical coordinates | Descriptions |
|--------------|-------------------|--|--------------------------|--|
| 123 | Uad Lejcheibi | Fadrat Lajcheb, Fadrat Lakhcheb | 24°15'40"N, 13°49'53"W | A tributary of the wad Atui in Tichia plain, grazing areas and small canalized wadis (Fadrat). |
| 124 | Uad Meharitz | Udei Lemharir, Wad Lamharit | 26°17'51"N, 12°07'36"W | A small tributary of the Wad A's Saquia Al Hamra wadi. Part of the wadi between the foothills of Dolou and Seken massifs. |
| 125 | Uad Ternit | Uad Ternit, Wad Ternit | 26°40'52"N, 10°17'10"W | Wad Ternit is a tributary of the Lakchaybi wadi. |
| 126 | Uad Tigsert (Fum) | Uad Tigsert, Wad Tighzert | 26°53'03"N, 12°37'55"W | Left-bank tributary of the Wad A's Saquia Al Hamra. |
| 127 | Villa Cisneros | Villa Cisneros, Ad-Dakhla, Dakhla | 23°42'05"N, 15°55'54"W | Populated place in the peninsula of the Dakhla Bay, ex Villa Cisneros. |
| 128 | Xera | Edchera, Ad-Dchira | 27°01'34"N, 13°03'32"W | Location of a well. |
| 129 | Yebeilat | Yebeilat, Jbylat Al Biya | 24°42'00"N, 12°36'00"W | Mountain chain (300 m high) of buttes and ridges south of the Ichargane and Zemmour massifs. |
| 130 | Yelua | Yelua, Rag Labyad | 21°51'00"N, 15°38'23"W | Some grazing areas and a permanent well along the Jalwa wadi. |
| 131 | Yerifia | Aaglet Yeraifia, Jrifiya | 24°58'40"N, 14°22'09"W | A well in the bed of a stream (Aaglet) or a temporary rain ponds (Dait) and a grara, south of the Imiric-li region. |
| 132 | Zemlet Ad Dbax | Samlat Edbech, Zamlat Adbach | 26°28'28"N, 12°39'08"W | A low plateau with a reg surface in the north-western part of the Lehdeb plain. |
| 133 | Zug | Zug, Zoug | 21°36'47"N, 14°08'48"W | Populated place, a well and the Atui wadi. Rocky basalt peaks overlooking a sandy plain. |
| 134 | Uad Lagaila | El 'Aagaia, Al 'Aggaya | 22°08'13"N, 16°15'38"W | The name is due to the abundance of <i>Zygophyllum waterlottii</i> Maire (local name Agaila) and from the many streams that end in the Hofrat dunes. |

DATA FOR ORTHOPTERA

One of us (AL) focused on Orthoptera Acridomorpha. The data summarized in Table 4 were used to produce distributional maps by species or groups of species, which proved reasonably accurate to interpret their distributions according to environmental data, or confirmed taxonomic hypotheses.

33 species of Caelifera have been recorded (Table 4). Among these, three Pamphaginae Burmeister, 1840, viz. *Paracinipe exarata* (Bolivar, 1936), *Glauvarovia mendizabali* Morales Agacino, 1945 and *Glauia saharae* Morales Agacino & Descamps, 1968, were found to be the southernmost of the 83 species of Pamphaginae known from North Africa (Morales Agacino & Descamps 1968; Descamps 1970; Chobanov & Massa 2022). All the four genera of Dericorythidae known from North Africa are present in the studied area, including one genus represented by a single endemic species, *Bolivaremia domenechi* Morales Agacino, 1949. In contrast to the many species originating from the Mediterranean border of Sahara, only three taxa, *Anacridium melanorhodon melanorhodon* (Walker, 1829), *Poekilocerus bufonius hieroglyphicus* (Klug, 1829) and *Sphingonotus canariensis* Saussure, 1884, are Sahelian species that extend occasionally to Rio de Oro. Morales Agacino (1945a) collected eight nymphs of *Poekilocerus bufonius hieroglyphicus*, 1 ♂ and 1 ♀ nymphs (15.IV.1943) at Leglat = Derramán and 6 larvae (14.XII.1941) close to Zug. One of us (AG) observed also one larva at Derramán, west of Aousserd (22°36'N, 14°28'W; 360 m, 19-20.XII.2017). Such breeding, in localities where the obligatory host plant, i.e., *Calotropis procera* Aiton, 1811, has not been found, is unlikely to result in fertile population (Popov & McE Kevan 1979).

We detailed below some of the questions that the inventories of Morales Agacino could help reanalysing, namely the synonymy between *Pamphagulus mateui* Morales Agacino, 1949 and *Pamphagulus vicinus* Ramme, 1931 (Dericorythidae); the type locality of *Bolivaremia domenechi* Morales Agacino, 1949; the location of Aserifa, a paratype locality of *Bolivaremia domenechi laevigata* Morales Agacino, 1949; and the extension of the distributions of pamphagid grasshoppers in the Atlantic Sahara as documented by Morales Agacino collections.

Synonymy of *Pamphagulus mateui* Morales Agacino, 1949 and *Pamphagulus vicinus* Ramme, 1931

Descamps (1970) compared two paratypes of *Pamphagulus mateui* with the female type of *Pamphagulus vicinus* Ramme, 1931 and studied eight males and three females of *P. vicinus* from the Sebkhah Tah preserved at the MNHN. He concluded that *Pamphagulus mateui* Morales Agacino, 1949 is a synonym of *Pamphagulus vicinus* Ramme, 1931: "(...) aucune différence de nature à justifier des divisions spécifiques n'a pu être relevée. *P. vicinus* est cependant très variable quant à la rugosité régmentaire et l'ampleur de la saillie pronotale." [(...) no differences that could justify specific divisions could be found. *P. vicinus* is, however, highly variable for integument roughness and for the extent of pronotal projection.] (our translation).

Also, the subspecies, *Pamphagulus mateui audebdidetensis* Morales Agacino, 1949, was collected in six localities. In two of these six localities, viz. Bu Kerch and Agli Ben Ali, it was collected the same day with *P. mateui mateui*; it was also collected the same day at Jatuta el Bar with *P. vicinus* (Table 5). Descamps (1970) did not raise the issue of *Pamphagulus mateui*

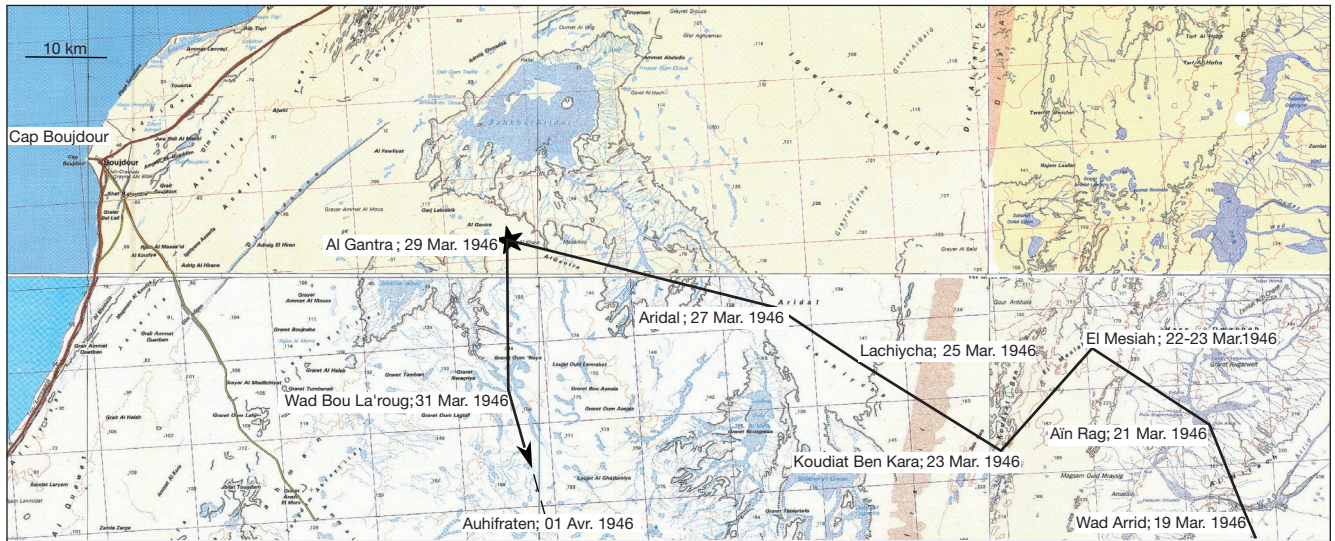


FIG. 3. — Localisation of the locality El Kantara = Al Gantra along the course of Morales Agacino's 1946 expedition. Symbol: ★, type locality of *Bolivaremia domenechi* Morales Agacino, 1949. Modified from Map of Morocco (1993).

audebdidetensis. But mapping the distributions of the three *Pamphagulus* taxa shows a consistency between the data of Morales Agacino & Descamps (Fig. 4; Table 5).

On the basis of these distributional data, the synonymy of the two subspecies of *P. mateui* should be reconsidered, as they occur together in the same collecting sites. In the same way, the examination of the specimens collected by Morales Agacino should help considering if *P. mateui* should be synonymized with *P. vicinus*, as suggested by Descamps (1970): a single species, *Pamphagulus vicinus*, could actually be present along the coast of Atlantic Sahara from the Sebkhah Tah (27°40'N, 12°48'W) to the Cap Blanc peninsula (21°06'N, 17°03'W).

El Kantara: Rio de Oro, type locality of Bolivaremia domenechi Morales Agacino, 1949

El Kantara is the Arabic name for a bridge, a pass; this toponym is unknown on the Spanish maps of the 1940s and in today's Moroccan maps. To find out that Al Gantra means a bridge in the Sahrawi language has been a challenge! Interpretation of the route followed by Morales Agacino in 1946 showed that he went through Al Gantra (Fig. 3). Al Gantra is a broad, flat strip of land, 20 × 5 kilometres wide, which separate the Aridal and Aarred sebkhs, a pass for caravans to the sea, confirmed on a 1926 map of the French army available on the website of the Université Montaigne, Bordeaux. The translation of El Kantara by Al Gantra on modern maps is explained by the fact that the Sahrawi pronounce the 'k' as a 'g' (Taine-Cheikh 1989: 2). So, the type locality has to be labelled El Kantara = Al Gantra (26°03'24"N, 14°04'17"W). El Kantara is the origin of a large and rich Acridomorpha community (Tables 6; 7).

Two localities named Aserifa

Aserifa (SH) is the name given by Morales Agacino to the paratype locality of *Bolivaremia domenechi* var. *laevigata* Mo-

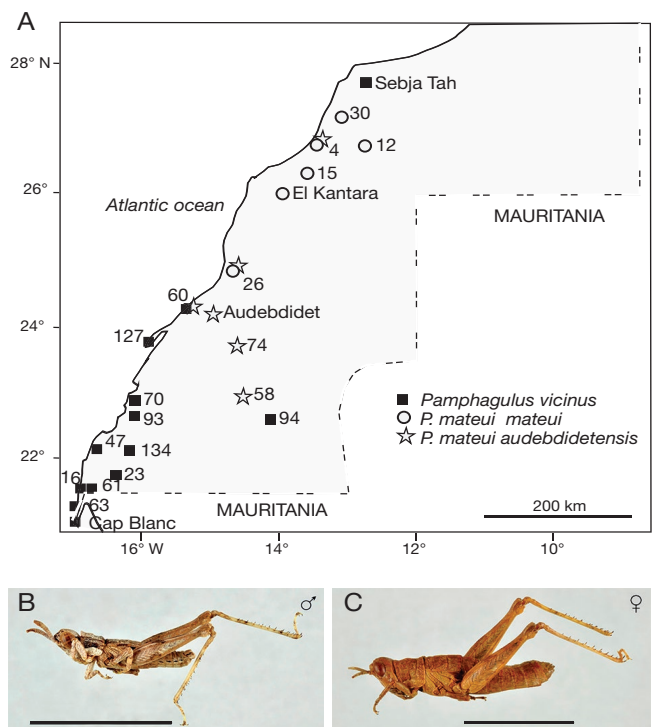


FIG. 4. — *Pamphagulus* taxa in Spanish Sahara: **A**, Distribution of *Pamphagulus vicinus* Ramme, 1931, *Pamphagulus mateui mateui* Morales Agacino, 1949 and *Pamphagulus mateui audebdidetensis* Morales Agacino, 1949 (Orthoptera Acridomorpha Dericorythidae); **B**, **C**, habitus of *Pamphagulus vicinus* Ramme, 1931: **B**, male, specimen MNHN-EO-CAELIF159; **C**, female, specimen MNHN-EO-CAELIF160. Locality numbers: see Tables 3 and 5. After Morales Agacino (1949).

rales Agacino, 1949. It is also the collection site of 32 species of Polyneoptera, Hymenoptera and Coleoptera. The location of Aserifa near Cap Boujdour, as deduced from the 1943 mission schedule in the Saquia Al Hamra region, is supported by two sketch maps (Giner Mari 1944; Mateu

TABLE 4. — List of Orthoptera collected by Morales Agacino et al. in the Spanish Sahara in 1941-1945, with correspondences in Morales Agacino's papers (1943-1949). Symbol: *, unpublished synonymy incorporated in the Orthoptera Species File online (Cigliano et al. 2021); we are aware of no paper by Descamps & Wintrebert (1967) where this synonymy would have been proposed. Abbreviation: **C.S.**, current status.

| Upper Classification Species | Year of issue |
|---|-------------------------|
| Caelifera | |
| Acridoidea MacLeay, 1821 | |
| Acrididae MacLeay, 1821 | |
| Cyrtacanthacridinae Kirby, 1910 | |
| <i>Anacridium moestum melanorhodon</i> (Walker, 1870) | 1945a, b, 1947, 1948 |
| C.S. <i>Anacridium melanorhodon melanorhodon</i> (Walker, 1870) | – |
| Eremogryllinae Dirsh, 1956 | |
| <i>Eremogryllus hammadae</i> Krauss, 1902 | 1945a, 1947 |
| <i>Notopleura rothschildi</i> Uvarov, 1923 | 1945a, 1947 |
| Eyprepocnemidinae Brunner von Wattenwyl, 1893 | |
| <i>Thisoicetrus annulosus</i> (Walker, 1870) | 1945a, b, 1947 |
| C.S. <i>Heteracris annulosus</i> Walker, 1870 | – |
| <i>Thisoicetrus harterti</i> Bolivar, 1913 | 1945a |
| C.S. <i>Heteracris harterti</i> (Bolivar, 1913) | – |
| Gomphocerinae Fieber, 1853 | |
| <i>Platypterna geniculata</i> Bolivar, 1913 | 1947 |
| C.S. <i>Ochrilidia geniculata</i> (Bolivar, 1913) | – |
| <i>Platypterna rothschildi</i> Bolivar, 1913 | 1947 |
| C.S. <i>Ochrilidia geniculata</i> (Bolivar, 1913) | – |
| <i>Platypterna gracilis</i> Krauss, 1902 | 1945a, 1947 |
| C.S. <i>Ochrilidia gracilis</i> (Krauss, 1902) | – |
| Oedipodinae Walker, 1871 | |
| <i>Acrotylus longipes</i> (Charpentier, 1845) | 1947 |
| <i>Acrotylus patruelis</i> (Herrich-Schaffer, 1838) | 1945a |
| <i>Helioscirtus gravesi</i> Uvarov, 1924 | 1947 |
| <i>Hilethera aeolopoides</i> (Uvarov, 1922) | 1945a |
| <i>Hyalorhipis calcarata</i> (Vosseler, 1902) | 1947 |
| <i>Scintharista notabilis</i> (Walker, 1870) | 1945a |
| <i>Sphingonotus fonti</i> (Bolivar, 1902) | 1947 |
| C.S. <i>Vosseleriana fonti</i> (Bolivar, 1902) | – |
| <i>Sphingonotus canariensis</i> Saussure, 1884 | 1947 |
| C.S. <i>Sphingonotus (Neosphingonotus) canariensis</i> Saussure, 1884 | – |
| <i>Sphingonotus obscuratus lameerei</i> Finot, 1902 | 1945a |
| C.S. <i>Sphingonotus (Sphingonotus) obscuratus lameerei</i> Finot, 1902 | – |
| <i>Sphingonotus octofasciatus</i> (Serville, 1839) | 1945a |
| C.S. <i>Sphingonotus (Sphingonotus) octofasciatus</i> (Serville, 1839) | – |
| <i>Sphingonotus rubescens</i> Walker, 1870 | 1947 |
| C.S. <i>Sphingonotus (Sphingonotus) rubescens</i> (Walker, 1870) | – |
| <i>Sphingonotus savignyi</i> Saussure, 1884 | 1947 |
| C.S. <i>Sphingonotus (Sphingonotus) savignyi</i> Saussure, 1884 | – |
| Tropidopodinae Jacobson, 1905 | |
| <i>Tropidopola cylindrica</i> (Marschall, 1836) | 1945a |
| Pamphagidae Burmeister, 1840 | |
| Pamphaginae Burmeister, 1840 | |
| <i>Acinipe exarata</i> Bolivar, 1936 | 1945a, b |
| C.S. <i>Paracinipe exarata</i> (Bolivar, 1936) | – |
| <i>Glauia (Glauvarovia) mendizabali</i> Morales Agacino, 1945 | 1945b |
| C.S. <i>Glauvarovia mendizabali</i> Morales Agacino, 1945 | – |
| Trinchinae Stål, 1876 | |
| <i>Tuarega insignis</i> (Lucas, 1851) | 1945a, 1947 |

Table 4. — Continuation.

| Upper Classification Species | Year of issue |
|---|------------------------|
| Dericorythidae Jacobson & Biancchi, 1905 | |
| Dericorythinae | |
| <i>Anemesacris zolotarevskyi</i> var. <i>elongata</i> Morales Agacino, 1949 | 1949 |
| <i>Anemesacris abajoi</i> Morales Agacino, 1949 | 1949 |
| C.S. <i>Anemesacris zolotarevskyi</i> Uvarov, 1938 | – |
| <i>Bolivaremia domenechi</i> Morales Agacino, 1949 | 1949 |
| <i>Bolivaremia domenechi</i> var. <i>laevigata</i> Morales Agacino, 1949 | 1949 |
| <i>Dericorys lobata bolivari</i> Krauss, 1892 | 1947 |
| <i>Dericorys murati</i> Uvarov, 1938 | 1945a |
| <i>Pamphagulus uvarovi zugata</i> Morales Agacino, 1949 | 1949 |
| <i>Pamphagulus ifniensis</i> (Bolivar, 1936) | 1949 |
| <i>Pamphagulus mateui</i> Morales Agacino, 1949 | 1949 |
| C.S. <i>Pamphagulus vicinus</i> Ramme, 1931 | – |
| <i>Pamphagulus mateui audebidedensis</i> Morales Agacino, 1949 | 1949 |
| C.S. <i>Pamphagulus vicinus</i> Ramme, 1931 | OSF * (26.III.2021) |
| Pyrgomorphaidea Brunner von Wattenwyl, 1874 | |
| Pyrgomorphidae Brunner von Wattenwyl, 1874 | |
| Pyrgomorphinae Brunner von Wattenwyl, 1874 | |
| <i>Poekilocerus hieroglyphicus</i> Klug, 1832 | 1945a |
| C.S. <i>Poekilocerus bufonius hieroglyphicus</i> (Klug, 1832) | – |
| <i>Pyrgomorpha cognata</i> Krauss, 1877 | 1947 |
| <i>Tenuitarsus angustus</i> (Blanchard, 1836) | 1947 |
| Tetrigoidea Rambur, 1838 | |
| Tetrigidae Rambur, 1838 | |
| Tetriginae Rambur, 1838 | |
| <i>Paratettix meridionalis</i> (Rambur, 1839) | 1945a, 1947 |
| Tridactyloidea Brullé, 1835 | |
| Tridactylidae Brullé, 1835 | |
| Tridactylinae Brullé, 1835 | |
| <i>Tridactylus variegatus</i> (Latreille, 1809) | 1947 |
| Ensifera | |
| Tettigoniioidea Krauss, 1902 | |
| Tettigoniidae Krauss, 1902 | |
| Bradyporinae Burmeister, 1838 | |
| <i>Steropleurus innocentii</i> (Finot & Bonnet, 1885) | 1945a, 1947 |
| C.S. <i>Uromenus innocentii innocentii</i> (Finot & Bonnet, 1885) | – |
| Hetrodinae Brunner von Wattenwyl, 1878 | |
| <i>Eugaster fernandezi</i> Bolivar, 1935 | 1945a, b, 1947 |
| C.S. <i>Eugaster guyoni fernandezi</i> Bolivar, 1935 | – |
| Phaneropterinae Burmeister, 1838 | |
| Phaneroptera nana Fieber, 1853 | 1947 |
| C.S. <i>Phaneroptera (Phaneroptera) nana</i> Fieber, 1853 | – |
| <i>Odontura liouvillei teknicus</i> Morales Agacino, 1947 | 1947 |
| C.S. <i>Odontura maroccana</i> Bolivar, 1908 | – |
| Tettigoniinae Krauss, 1902 | |
| <i>Platycleis sabulosa</i> Azam, 1901 | 1949 |
| Grylloidea Laicharting, 1781 | |
| Gryllidae Laicharting, 1781 | |
| Gryllinae Laicharting, 1781 | |
| <i>Gryllus bimaculatus</i> De Geer, 1773 | 1945a, 1947 |
| <i>Gryllulus intercalatus rungsi</i> Morales Agacino, 1947 | 1947 |
| C.S. <i>Tartarogryllus rungsi</i> (Morales Agacino, 1947) | – |
| <i>Gryllulus brunneri</i> (Saussure, 1877) | 1945a, 1947 |
| C.S. <i>Acanthogryllus brunneri</i> (Saussure, 1877) | – |
| <i>Gryllulus burdigalensis</i> (Latreille, 1804) | 1945a |
| C.S. <i>Eumodicogryllus bordigalensis</i> (Latreille, 1804) | – |
| <i>Gryllulus canariensis</i> Chopard, 1938 | 1945a, 1947 |
| C.S. <i>Acheta meridionalis</i> (Uvarov, 1921) | – |

Table 4. — Continuation.

| Upper Classification Species | Year of issue |
|---|------------------|
| <i>Gryllulus chudeaui</i> (Chopard, 1927) | 1945a, 1947 |
| C.S. <i>Acheta chudeaui</i> (Chopard, 1927) | — |
| <i>Gryllulus domesticus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) | 1945a, 1947 |
| C.S. <i>Acheta domesticus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) | — |
| <i>Gryllulus guanchicus</i> (Krauss, 1892) | 1949 |
| C.S. <i>Modicogryllus guanchicus</i> (Krauss, 1892) | — |
| <i>Gryllulus hispanicus</i> (Rambur, 1838) | 1945a |
| C.S. <i>Acheta hispanicus</i> Rambur, 1838 | — |
| <i>Eugryllodes kerkennensis</i> Finot, 1893 | 1945a, 1947 |
| Gryllomorphinae Saussure, 1877 | |
| <i>Gryllomorpha gestroana</i> Bolivar, 1914 | 1947, 1949 |
| C.S. <i>Gryllomorpha</i> (<i>Gryllomorpha</i>) <i>gestroana</i> Bolivar, 1914 | — |
| Gryllotalpoidea Leach, 1815 | — |
| Gryllotalpidae Leach, 1815 | — |
| Gryllotalpinae Leach, 1815 | — |
| <i>Gryllotalpa africana</i> Palisot de Beauvois, 1805 | 1945a |

Sanpere 1947). The relevant toponym on the 1:500 000 map of 1949 is Asreifa to the north-east of the Sebkhath Arridal. Asreifa is a diminutive of Aserifa, which, according to the booklet attached to the map, means a hard terrain covered with a layer of loose soil, which could represent wind-blown sand deposits, on which the stones of the Aftout plain are outcropping. On the topographic map of 1993 (1/250 000 scale), the toponym Asserifa replaces Asreifa in the north-east of the Sebkhath Aridal.

Aserifa (SH) in the Saquia Al Hamra region is homonym of a place visited by Mateu Sanpere in the Oued Dra region named Aserifa (D) by Morales Agacino. These two homonymous localities have led to confusions over collection dates (Morales Agacino 1947a). On May 24th, 1944, during his visit to this place, Mateu Sanpere collected 12 species, including *Glauia* (*Glauvarovia*) *mendizabali* (Table 6). The route followed by Mateu Sanpere, detailed in Giner Marí (1945), is consistent with the toponyms Asreifa mentioned on the Spanish map and Asrifa on the 1/250 000 Moroccan map. Asrifa is near the coast and north of the mouth of the Cheibeca wadi. It is the steeply sloping edge of the Hameidia El Gueblia (meaning a small hammada). To differentiate the two Aserifa localities, their proper toponyms should be retained: Aserifa (SH) = Asserifa (26°19'00"N, 13°41'60"W); Aserifa (D) = Asrifa (28°17'24"N, 11°24'37"W), 300 km away to the north (Table 6).

Extended distribution of Pamphagidae grasshoppers in the Atlantic Sahara

The specimens collected by Morales Agacino and his colleagues are a valuable source of data to document the distribution of several species. We give here two examples, i.e., *Glauvarovia mendizabali* Morales Agacino, 1945 and *Paracinipe exarata* (Bolivar, 1936) (Pamphagidae Burmeister, 1840).

* *Glauvarovia mendizabali* is known from the localities indicated in the description of the species, i.e., Taguerzim = Taguerzimt, 24°07'19"N, 15°06'42"W (type locality), and Bu

Kerch = Boukarche, 24°55'16"N, 14°44'23"W (MNCN); three additional specimens from the lower valley of the Oued Dra are preserved in the MNHN (Morales Agacino & Descamps 1968). This species has been collected however during three field trips (1944, 1945 and 1946: see infra), but these data were not considered by Morales Agacino & Descamps (1968) who limited the distribution of *G. mendizabali* to the region north of the Oued Dra valley. Recently, Massa (2012) checked the identity of a male collected at Pozo Mesit (Saquia Al Hamra region, 6.XI.1944, Mateu J. col., MNHN), further extending the distribution of the species.

Morales Agacino (1947a) mentioned eight additional localities for *G. mendizabali*, from the lower Oued Dra Valley to the Sebkhath Ad-Dame (Rio de Oro bay) over 600 km of coastline: Aserifa (D) = Asrifa, 28°17'24"N, 11°24'37"W; Taruma = Touaroum, 26°46'15"N, 13°30'58"W; Dora = Dawra, 27°25'14"N, 12°59'21"W; Sebja Tah = Sebkhath Tah, 27°41'60"N, 12°48'00"W; Sebja Echaiba = Lajcheb, 27°16'12"N, 13°06'36"W; El Kantara = Al Gantra, 26°03'24"N, 14°04'17"W; Pozo Tuf = Ayn Touf, 24°36'13"N, 14°59'17"W; Sebja Dam = Sebkhath Ad-Dame, 23°55'48"N, 15°35'60"W.

* The type locality of *Paracinipe exarata*, i.e., Sidi Ifni, is located south of Agadir, where the species is relatively common up to the Oued Dra. According to Descamps & Mounassif (1972), the southernmost locality documented for that species is Tarfaya, Hassi-Zhar. Massa (2013) mentioned that the species 'is distributed in the western area of Morocco'.

Morales Agacino (1945a, b; 1947a) listed this species in five localities hinterland from Genei Ali to Bu Kerch, extending the distribution of *P. exarata* to the south of Boujdour: Genei Ali = Jeneig Aali = Khenigat Al, 28°15'28"N, 10°37'09"W; Dora = Dawra, 27°25'14"N, 12°59'21"W; Aserifa = Asserifa, 26°19'00"N, 13°41'60"W; Imirikli Lebiad = Imirikli Labya, 25°30'00"N, 14°03'00"W; Bu Kerch = Boukarche, 24°55'16"N, 14°44'23"W.

Orthoptera distribution related to indices of continentality and maritime influence

The data brought by the surveys by Morales Agacino and his collaborators (Table 1) bring to light four patterns of distribution for the collected species (Fig. 5): these patterns reflect the combined influence of the Ocean, the Atlas Mountains and the Sahara on the climate.

* **Mediterranean species** show a continuous distribution along the Atlantic coast (Fig. 5A):

Four apterous Pamphagidae endemic to Morocco are typical of the fauna in Pays Ifni, Sous, and the Oued Dra: *Glauia saharae* Morales Agacino & Descamps, 1968, *Glauia durieu* (Bolivar, 1878), *Glauvarovia mendizabali* and *Paracinipe exarata* (Morales Agacino & Descamps 1968; Descamps & Mounassif 1972; Massa 2013). Morales Agacino's data show that the distributions of *Paracinipe exarata* and *Glauvarovia mendizabali* extend farther south continuously. We also mention here that one male of *Glauia saharae* has been collected at Tarfaya (locality around Amotte) (Thewys leg., 08.V.1968, MNHN)

TABLE 5. — Geographic distributions of *Pamphagulus vicinus* Ramme, 1931 and of the two subspecies of *Pamphagulus mateui* Morales Agacino, 1949 (Orthoptera, Acridomorpha, Dericorythidae), with details on localities, dates of collect, source of the data (litterature, collections); the localities are characterized by their geographical coordinates and their number refers to the localities in the Table 3.

| Taxa | Localities, dates | Locality no. | Sources | Geographical coordinates |
|---|--------------------------------------|--------------|---|--------------------------|
| <i>Pamphagulus vicinus</i> Ramme, 1931 | | | | |
| | Presqu'île du Cap Blanc, 01.III.1908 | | Ramme (1931: 195) MNHN, type ♀ | 21°06'N, 17°03'W |
| | Amuiserat, 15.XI.1941 | 12 | Descamps (1970: 28) MNHN, <i>P. mateui</i> syn. | 26°42'35"N, 12°46'32"W |
| | Tarfaya, Sebkhat Tah, 03.V.1968 | 86 | Descamps (1970: 29) MNHN, specimens ♂, ♀ | 27°41'60"N, 12°48'00"W |
| | Jatuta el Bar, 15.XI.1943 | 60 | Morales Agacino (1949: 151) | 24°13'31"N, 15°24'19"W |
| | Villa Cisneros, 02.XI.1941 | 127 | Morales Agacino (1949: 151) | 23°42'05"N, 15°55'54"W |
| | Melgui El Garek, 15.XII.1945 | 70 | Morales Agacino (1949: 151) | 22°47'46"N, 16°10'44"W |
| | Tabarkal-la, 15.XII.1945 | 93 | Morales Agacino (1949: 151) | 22°32'30"N, 16°10'54"W |
| | Taderruret, 15.II.1946 | 94 | Morales Agacino (1949: 151) | 22°30'00"N, 14°10'30"W |
| | Grara Mejeiris, 20.XII.1945 | 47 | Morales Agacino (1949: 151) | 22°02'37"N, 16°45'29"W |
| | Bir Gandux, 23.XII.1945 | 23 | Morales Agacino (1949: 151) | 21°36'43"N, 16°28'15"W |
| | Kraib el Mais, 24.XII.1945 | 61 | Morales Agacino (1949: 151) | 21°22'35"N, 16°49'60"W |
| | Atuifer, 25.XII.1945 | 16 | Morales Agacino (1949: 151) | 21°22'35"N, 16°57'09"W |
| | Las Cuevecillas, 27.XII.1945 | 63 | Morales Agacino (1949: 151) | 21°06'05"N, 17°03'23"W |
| <i>Pamphagulus mateui mateui</i> Morales Agacino, 1949 | | | | |
| | El Aiun, 22-28.IX.1943 | 30 | Morales Agacino (1949: 156) | 27°09'39"N, 13°12'41"W |
| | Agli Ben Ali, 29.X.1943 | 4 | Morales Agacino (1949: 156) | 26°44'00"N, 13°33'00"W |
| | Amuiserat, 15.XI.1941 | 12 | Morales Agacino (1949: 156) | 26°42'35"N, 12°46'32"W |
| | Aserifa (SH), 29.X.1943 | 15 | Morales Agacino (1949: 156) | 26°19'00"N, 13°41'60"W |
| | El Kantara, 29.III.1946 | 36 | Morales Agacino (1949: 156) | 26°03'24"N, 14°04'17"W |
| | Bu Kerch, 08.XI.1943 | 26 | Morales Agacino (1949: 156) | 24°55'16"N, 14°44'23"W |
| <i>Pamphagulus mateui audebdidetensis</i> Morales Agacino, 1949 | | | | |
| | Agli Ben Ali, 29.X.1943 | 4 | Morales Agacino (1949: 157) | 26°44'00"N, 13°33'00"W |
| | Bu Kerch, 08.XI.1943 | 26 | Morales Agacino (1949: 157) | 24°55'16"N, 14°44'23"W |
| | Jatuta el Bar, 15.XI.1943 | 60 | Morales Agacino (1949: 157) | 24°13'31"N, 15°24'19"W |
| | Audebdidet, 06.XII.1941 | 17 | Morales Agacino (1949: 157) | 24°06'17"N, 15°11'35"W |
| | Neggir, 19.III.1943 | 74 | Morales Agacino (1949: 157) | 23°36'00"N, 14°40'01"W |
| | Inillan, 18.IV.1943 | 58 | Morales Agacino (1949: 157) | 22°49'00"N, 14°43'60"W |
| | Uad Lagaila, 15.V.1943 | 134 | Morales Agacino (1949: 157) | 22°08'13"N, 16°15'38"W |

TABLE 6. — Definitions of El Kantara and Aserifa type localities of *Bolivaremia domenechi* Morales Agacino, 1949 and *Pamphagulus mateui* Morales Agacino, 1949 (Orthoptera, Acridomorpha).

| Morales Agacino data | Further updated informations |
|--|--|
| PAMPHAGIDAE Burmeister, 1840 | |
| <i>Glaui</i> (<i>Glaucarovia</i>) <i>mendizabali</i> Morales Agacino, 1945 | |
| Sáhara Español ♂ holotype, Bu Kerch (RO) ♀ allotype Taguerzim (RO) | Boukarche, 24°55'16"N, 14°44'23"W, Taguerzim, 24°07'19"N, 15°06'42"W |
| Sáhara Español 6 larvae, Aserifa (D), 03.XI.1944 | Asrifa, 24.V.1944, 28°17'24"N, 11°24'37"W |
| Sáhara Español 1 larva, El Kantara (RO), 29.III.1946, Morales Agacino. | Al Gantra, 26°03'24"N, 14°04'17"W |
| DERICORYTHIDAE Jacobson & Biancchi, 1905 | |
| <i>Pamphagulus mateui mateui</i> Morales, 1949 | |
| Sáhara Español ♂ holotype, ♀ paratype, El Kantara (RO), 29.III.1946, Morales Agacino | Al Gantra, 26°03'24"N, 14°04'17"W |
| <i>Pamphagulus mateui audebdidetensis</i> Morales, 1949 | |
| Sáhara Español ♂ holotype, ♀ allotype, Audebdidet (RO), 6.XII.1941, Morales Agacino | Awdibdiba, 24°06'17"N, 15°11'35"W |
| Sáhara Español 1 larva specimen, Aserifa (SH), 29.X.1943, Mateu Sanpere | Asserfa, 26°19'00"N, 13°41'60"W |
| <i>Bolivaremia domenechi</i> Morales Agacino, 1949 | |
| Sáhara Español ♀ holotype, ♀ paratype, El Kantara (RO), 29.III.1946, Morales Agacino | Al Gantra, 26°03'24"N, 14°04'17"W |
| <i>Bolivaremia domenechi</i> var. <i>laevigata</i> Morales Agacino, 1949 | |
| Sáhara Español ♀ holotype, El Kantara (RO), 29.III.1946, Morales Agacino | Al Gantra, 26°03'24"N, 14°04'17"W |
| Sáhara Español ♀ paratype, Aserifa (SH), 29.X.1943, Mateu Sanpere | Asserfa, 26°19'00"N, 13°41'60"W |

(Descamps 1970). The dericorythid *Pamphagulus vicinus*, known from Sebkha Tah – Tarfaya (MNHN), occurs with two of the above-mentioned species, i.e., *Glaucarovia mendizabali* and *Paracinipe exarata*, as far south as Dakhla (24°N). Farther south, between Dakhla and Cap Blanc, *P. vicinus* is present on the coast but also inland in a region where the contrasts

in temperature and rainfall no longer show the characteristic gradation from west to east. Semi-continental climatic variants Sc1, Sc2 overlap with the Mediterranean variants M1, M2, M3. The type locality of *Pamphagulus vicinus* is Cap Blanc, with four collection sites in the region. This species could extend its distribution in Mauritania to Bir El Hama – Zem-

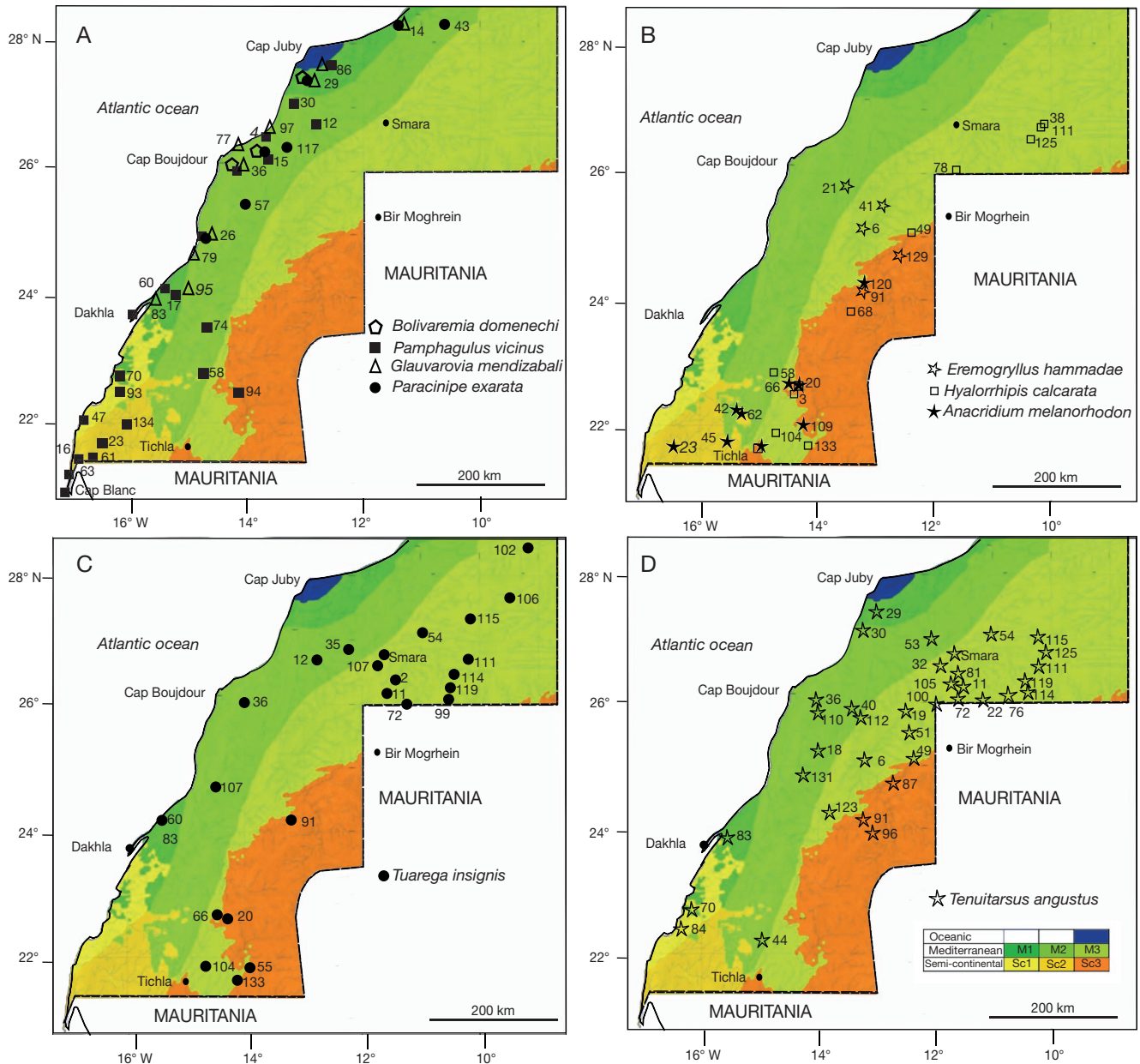


FIG. 5. — Distributions of nine species of Orthoptera Acridomorpha in a cline defined by maritime and continental influences in Spanish Sahara. These maps allow to figure out distributional patterns resulting from the spatialization of the continental index of Daget (1977) through the climate map of Morocco by Mokhtari et al. (2014): **A**, endemic species to the Atlantic coast; **B**, species of the Pre-Sahara and semi-deserts; **C**, species endemic to the Sahara; **D**, arenicolous species adapted to living in desert. See also georeferenced cartography.gpx in Supplementary Table 1.

mour (Morales Agacino 1945a) and Maaders at the Oued Dra (Descamps 1970), as the rare *Dericorys murati* Uvarov, 1938, known from Tasiast, Mauritania (Uvarov 1938).

* **Five examples of desert species expanding in the Atlantic Sahara (Fig. 5B-D):**

Anacridium melanorhodon (Walker, 1870) is a Sahelian arboricolous species wandering in summer (Fig. 5B). It occasionally reaches the southern part of the Atlantic Sahara (Tichla, Zug, Aousserd) and up to the valley of the Wad A's Saquia Al Hamra (Morales Agacino 1948). Its preferendum is a semi-continental climate (Sc1, Sc2 and Sc3).

Eremogryllus hammadae Krauss, 1902 (Acrididae, Eremogryllinae Dirsh, 1956) and *Hyalorrhhipis calcarata* (Vosseler, 1902) (Acrididae, Oedipodinae Walker, 1871) inhabit the semi-desertic north-western Sahara, and they are typically adapted to the desert (Chopard 1943): *E. hammadae* buries itself in the sand (Uvarov & Volkonsky 1939), while *H. calcarata* stands on the long spurs of its hind tibiae to avoid overheated sand. Morales Agacino (1947a) mentioned *E. hammadae* from Ezmul Agazel (sandy plain of Lagtam), Bankara (sandy plain of El Mesiah) and in the sandy reg of the aftout Agued Daaxa. *H. calcarata* was collected from Tichla, Zug and Tuama, i.e., in the region of inselbergs and small hills of the *Acacia raddiana* sandy



FIG. 6. — Examples of localities in ex-Spanish Sahara: **A**, Mouth of the Cra wadi at the coast, sandstone-limestone platforms in staircase steps (24°41'N, 14°53'W); **B**, fossil formation of dunes named Aguerguer in the background; in the rocky foreground, a seedling of *Otaglyphis pubescens* (Desf.) Pomel, Asteraceae (23°43'N, 15°14'W; 70 m). Photos: Annie Garcin.

plains. Morales Agacino (1947a) mentioned *H. calcarata* at Medengue broad sandy plain on the western side of Tiris and at Pozo Nebka, an area of very tiny dunes against tussocks of vegetation, two sandstone regions intersected by numerous wadis (Wad A's Saquia Al Harma upper basin and Tiris Zem-

mour). According to Morales Agacino's data, the distributions of *E. hammadiae* and *H. calcarata* overlay the mediterranean transition (M3) from north to south and partly in the warmest region of the semi-continental climate (SC3). These desert species clearly avoid the oceanic coast (Fig. 5B).



Fig. 6. —Continuation. **C**, Asserfa, a stony-sandy plain, northern Cap Boujdour (26°22'N, 13°58'W); **D**, edge of Sebkhah Tah, where *Bolivaremia domenechi* Morales Agacino, 1949 has been observed. Photos: Annie Garcin.

Tuarega insignis (Lucas, 1851) is a Sahara endemic, inhabiting stony environments and regs (Fig. 5C): it is the only species of Pamphagidae present in the whole northwestern Sahara (from Morocco to Libya) and central Sahara (Hoggar, Tassili, Adrar, Tibesti). In the Atlantic Sahara, Morales Agacino (1945a, 1947a) mentioned *T. insignis* mainly in the

upper basin of the Wad A's Saquia Al Hamra, east of Smara and up to the Oued Dra valley (Tizguerrentz, 28°N); but also in the south, i.e., Aousserd, Zug and on the Atlantic coast at Jatuta el Bar (24°N): collecting *T. insignis* on the coast is unexpected compared to all other collection sites inland (Fig. 5C).

Tenuitarsus angustus (Blanchard, 1836) (Pyrgomorphidae Brunner von Wattenwyl, 1874, Pyrgomorphinae Brunner von Wattenwyl, 1874) is a species inhabiting warm deserts (Fig. 5D), with a preference for sand and thin gravel environments (Korsakoff 1958); it is adapted to overheated sands, having long hind tibial spurs and long and slender middle legs. *T. angustus* is known to occur largely throughout the Sahara, being mentioned from Somalia (type, MNHN), the Middle east, Egypt, Libya, Tunisia (Tozeur: Tlili *et al.* 2020; MNHN), Algeria (Hoggar: Chopard 1943; Tindouf: Morales Agacino 1945a; Ghardaïa: Zergoun *et al.* 2019), Mauritania (Damen and Aftout Faye, MNHN); and Morocco (Maaders of the Oued Dra: Descamps 1970, MNHN). Few citations of this species are found through its huge area of distribution, but 35 citations exist for the Atlantic Sahara alone (Morales Agacino 1945a, 1947a): as shown on Fig. 5D, all these localities are grouped in the Saquia Al Hamra region (El Aïun, Hausa, Smara), in the north of the Rio de Oro (Agued Daaxa, Smamit, El Mesiah), in Aousserd and in Gleib el Fernan for the southernmost part. On the coast, Morales Agacino found *T. angustus* at Fares, Sebja Dam (Rio de Oro Bay), El Kantara and Pozo Mesit (Cap Boujdour). The north-south distribution pattern of *Tenuitarsus angustus* contrasts with the continental cline explaining the distribution of the other two Saharian species, i.e., *E. hammadae* and *H. calcarata*.

DISCUSSION

MORALES AGACINO SURVEYS IN ATLANTIC SAHARA: A FINAL ASSESSMENT AND PERSPECTIVES

The six-year scientific program of Morales Agacino and his colleagues is the only entomological inventory ever performed in the Sahara, over such an extensive surface (260 000 km²) and a long time (Appendices 1-4; Tables 1, 3). In total, 356 species and subspecies, mostly new for this region, have been collected. In terms of diversity, carabids and scavenging-predatory tenebrionids represented the dominant elements of the deserticolous fauna, together with parasitic Hymenoptera. Although this could result from a bias in the specialization of the expedition members, these diversity data could suggest that a control of the populations of phytophagous insects as *Schistocerca gregaria* through biological control may be possible: this could have answered the ultimate goal of Morales Agacino's program, as the 'Locust Biology Study Project' primarily sought any means to control the Desert Locust by affecting the reproductive success of solitarious populations (Zolotarevsky & Murat 1938; Morales Agacino 1943; Korsakoff 1958; Lomer 1997).

Morales Agacino did not highlight this potential use of the desert entomofauna for anti-locust strategies. On the contrary, in his 1945 article (p. 310), he made a very cautious assessment of the initial inventory results, considering the data too preliminary to draw any conclusions, given the immensity of the surveyed territory and the low density of the collected species (which appears clearly in the results). By contrast, Morales Agacino considered that the desert fauna

was interesting mainly in terms of biogeography and adaptation to the desert (Morales Agacino 1945a). This idea came up again when he assessed the economic importance of the Sahelian Locust, *Anacridium melanorhodon*, in southern Rio de Oro (Morales Agacino 1948). He detailed the landscape, geology and botanical features of the nine stations where he observed *A. melanorhodon*, mainly in low-density populations in a solitary phase. He concluded that no severe damages could happen unless rational agriculture develops: this ecological and agronomic perspective was far from the logic of the insect inventory, but reveals of a precursor. In the Algerian oases of the Central Sahara (Ghardaïa, M'zab valley), fruit trees and gardening are now a reality in agricultural perimeters irrigated by sprinklers or drip irrigation (Zergoun *et al.* 2019): the inventory of Orthoptera Acridomorpha in these oases reports 44 species, with Acrididae accounting for more than 80%. Eighteen of these species are in the Morales Agacino's collections, for example, *Schistocerca gregaria* and the potential pest *Anacridium melanorhodon*. Graminivorous Acrididae such as *Locusta migratoria cinerascens* Fabricius, 1781, also became plagues in cereal crops when pivot irrigation was introduced in southern Algeria (Benfekih & Petit 2010; Soudani & Moussi 2020).

Morales Agacino inventories as a source of data for biogeographic studies

Because of the duration, geographical scale and scientific protocol of the surveys, the data assembled by Morales Agacino for Polyneoptera constitute a reference inventory for the Atlantic Sahara, that can help measuring environmental changes related to the vulnerability of biocenosis. Further, the phytogeographical studies during the 1940s are also a valuable initial state to support hypothesis of adaptive adjustments (Guinea 1945; Murat 1939, 1944). This could be used for example to study the fauna and flora of the Atlantic edge, this littoral band of 30 to 50 km wide under maritime influence, and several species, i.e., *Anacridium melanorhodon* and *Eremogryllus hammadae*, could reveal good indicators to identify changes of the semi-continental climate limit (Fig. 5). In contrast, some desert species do not respond along the continental Daget gradient. This is the case for example of mobile species, such as *Tenuitarsus angustus* or *Tuarega insignis*, which occupy habitats according to their ecological preferenda only (surface of the substratum, or plant cover); as another example, *Sphingonotus rubescens* is found in cultivated environments.

To re-use Morales Agacino's data in systematics, biogeography and community ecology, a prerequisite was to have unambiguous names of collecting localities and avoid confusion between localities. The examples of Aserifa and El Kantara (Table 6) are particularly clear in the matter. As a main result of our paper, 134 localities are now defined with their names (including several variants), geographic coordinates and main characteristics of vegetation and habitats. Some of them could be visited and photographed, showing the type of landscape and vegetation they exhibit (Figs 6; 9; 10). This will help define the distribution areas of the species and understand their ecological preferenda.



FIG. 7. — *Bolivaremia domenechi* Morales Agacino, 1949: **A**, original drawing by Morales Agacino (1949); **B**, specimen observed in the North of Boujdour ($26^{\circ}22'N$, $13^{\circ}58'W$; 50 m), dorsal view; **C**, specimen observed at the Sebkhatah Tah ($27^{\circ}39'N$, $12^{\circ}55'W$; 25 m), side view. Photos: Annie Garcin.

In the same time, some species could be photographed for the first time, illustrating their habitus known up-to-now by Morales Agacino's drawings only: we illustrate here *Bolivaremia domenechi* (Fig. 7), *Glauvarovia mendizabali* (Fig. 8) and *Eremogryllus hammadae* (Fig. 9B).

The grasshopper community at El Kantara = El Gantra
At El Kantara (Table 7), ten grasshopper species were caught on 29.III.1946, including three species of Dericorythidae out of the seven recorded in the whole Spanish Sahara (Table 4), which highlights the originality and richness of this spot





FIG. 8. — *Glauvarovia mendizabali* Morales Agacino, 1945: **A**, original drawing by Morales Agacino (1945); **B-D**, female found at Graret Ould Al Aqel ($24^{\circ}25'N$, $15^{\circ}3'W$; 50 m), in ventral (**B**, first illustration of the species sternites), dorsal (**C**), and side (**D**) views; **E, F**, male found at Foun Draa ($28^{\circ}40'N$, $11^{\circ}7'W$; 40 m), dorsal (**E**) and frontal (**F**) views. Note the short tegmina in both male and female. Photos: Annie Garcin.

(Morales Agacino 1947a, 1949), especially when compared to the mean number of species per locality (see above). Very few details about the habitats prospected at El Kantara have been given by Morales Agacino, so it remains difficult to explain the observed grasshopper diversity there and especially the discovery of a new Dericorythidae. Morales Agacino (1949:

166) wrote in the description of *Bolivaremia domenechi*: “Se recogieron ambos ejemplares a la hora meridiana, sobre un terreno denudado, pedregoso, salpicado aquí y allá de raras matitas de ‘ansig’ (*Aristida plumosa*) y convivencia con nuestro *Pamphagulus mateui*”. [Both specimens (of *Bolivaremia domenechi*) were collected at the meridian hour, on a denuded,



FIG. 9. — *Eremogryllus hamadae* Krauss, 1902: **A**, sandy bed of a wadi close to Labouirat = Labbayrat (27°57'N, 9°58'W; 400 m); **B**, adult about to burry himself in the sand, dorsal view. Photos: Annie Garcin.



FIG. 10. — *Poeciloceris bufonius hieroglyphicus* (Klug, 1832): **A**, Derramán metamorphic inselberg in the sandy plain, west of Aousserd ($22^{\circ}38'N$, $14^{\circ}27'W$; 360 m); **B**, larva found in Derramán, side view. Photos: Annie Garcin.

stony ground, scattered here and there with rare patches of ‘ansig’ (*Aristida plumosa*) and coexisting with our *Pamphagulus mateui*.] (our translation).

Morales Agacino (1949: 167) listed the following collection sites of *Bolivaremia domenechi* var. *laevigata*: El Kantara, 29.III.1946 (Rio de Oro); Dora, 4.IV.1945 and Aserifa, 29.X.1943 (Saquia Al Hamra), and he mentioned “Las condiciones de captura de estos ejemplares han sido iguales o muy parecidas a las ofrecidas por la forma típica, en convivencia con la cual fueron recogidos algunos de los ejemplares aquí

reseñados”. [The conditions of the capture of these specimens have been the same or very similar to those of the typical form, with which some of the specimens recorded in this article coexisted’.] (our translation).

In the Algerian and Tunisian Chotts and salinized steppes, the Amaranthaceae family plants are hosting the species *Dericorys millierei* Bonnet & Finot, 1884 and *Dericorys albidula* Serville, 1838 (Moussi *et al.* 2011; Mahloul *et al.* 2016; Tlili *et al.* 2019). At El Kantara, Morales Agacino reported only the plant species *Aristida plumosa*, a Poaceae which grows in

TABLE 7. — Habitat preferences of the 10 Acridomorpha species (Orthoptera) collected at El Kantara = Al Gantra.

| Family, species | Habitat | References |
|--|---|--|
| Dericorythidae Jacobson & Biancchi, 1905 | | |
| <i>Bolivaremia domenechi</i> Morales Agacino, 1949 | Bare ground, stony, rare patches of <i>Aristida plumosa</i> | Morales Agacino 1949 |
| <i>Pamphagulus vicinus</i> Ramme, 1931 | Bare ground, stony, rare patches of <i>Aristida plumosa</i> | Morales Agacino 1949 |
| <i>Dericorys lobata</i> (Brullé, 1840) | Saline soil, Amaranthaceae | Moussi <i>et al.</i> 2011; Mahloul <i>et al.</i> 2016; Tili <i>et al.</i> 2019 |
| Pamphagidae Burmeister, 1840 | | |
| <i>Tuarega insignis</i> (Lucas, 1851) | Rocky soil | Morales Agacino 1945a |
| <i>Glauvarovia mendizabali</i> Morales Agacino, 1945 | Sandy soil, <i>Crotalaria saharae</i> , <i>Anabasis articulata</i> | Morales Agacino 1947a |
| Acrididae MacLeay, 1821 | | |
| <i>Notopleura rothschildi</i> Uvarov, 1923 | Reg, saline soil, <i>Atriplex halimus</i> , <i>Limonium beaumieranum</i> | Morales Agacino 1947a |
| <i>Sphingonotus savignyi</i> Saussure, 1884 | Desert habitats | Morales Agacino 1947a |
| <i>Sphingonotus rubescens</i> Walker, 1870 | Varied habitats | Morales Agacino 1947a; Uvarov 1977 |
| <i>Ochrilidia gracilis</i> (Krauss, 1902) | Humid habitats, Poaceae, <i>Aristida acutiflora</i> , <i>Nucularia perrini</i> bushes | Morales Agacino 1947a |
| Pyrgomorphidae Brunner von Wattenwyl, 1874 | | |
| <i>Tenuitarsus angustus</i> (Blanchard, 1836) | Sandy soil, fine gravels | Morales Agacino 1945a |

coastal dunes in Egypt, in association with halophytic plants of the Amaranthaceae family: *Anabasis articulata*, *Salsola vermiculata*, *Cornulaca monacantha* (Elkharbotly & Balah 2016). The presence of two Sebkhats, i.e., Aridal and Aarred, at the edge of El Kantara shows that the environment is favourable for the halophytic plants that are known to host Dericorythidae in other Saharan areas. The Pamphagidae *Glauvarovia mendizabali* and the Eremogryllinae *Notopleura rothschildi*, collected at El Kantara (Table 7), are also known to be associated with halophytes (Morales Agacino 1947a).

By contrast, the Gomphocerinae *Ochrilidia gracilis* and the Oedipodinae *Sphingonotus rubescens* (Walker, 1870) are opportunist graminivorous in oasis where they cause light damage to irrigated crops (Haskell 1982). At the oasis of Ghardaïa, *O. gracilis* becomes dominant in the grasshopper community, representing 16-18% of the acridids sampled in crops and palm groves with Poaceae weeds (Zergoun *et al.* 2019).

Finally, three species, *Tuarega insignis*, *Sphingonotus savignyi* and *Tenuitarsus angustus* are deserticolous acridids with a preference for bare soil, which are present throughout the Sahara.

According to these data, El Kantara hosts a mixed grasshopper community with three desert species, two opportunistic species of crops and four species adapted to salinized soil, i.e., *Pamphagulus vicinus*, *Dericorys lobata*, *Glauvarovia mendizabali* and *Notopleura rothschildi*. In this supposed landscape, the presence of the rare species *Bolivaremia domenechi* remains problematic. More samplings and field studies are necessary to identify the habitat of that species and also check for the habitat of all the species collected at El Kantara = Al Gantra.

CONCLUSION

The Morales Agacino inventory could clearly support extended project of biodiversity assessment. The collected specimens of the ‘Locust Biology Study’ are now deposited in three museums: the Museum of Madrid (collection ‘Mis-

iones acridianas’, which includes Orthoptera); the Museum of Barcelona, which possesses some of the Tenebrionidae of Español Coll and some types of Carabidae of Mateu Sanpere; and the Regional Museum of Natural Sciences of Turin, to which Mateu Sanpere has donated his personal collection of Coleoptera (Bellés 2015). In the general collection of the Madrid Museum, the Orthoptera of the Spanish Sahara are quite a few and seem to have been little studied (Izquierdo *et al.* 1997). We are aware of only two studies of this material: De Beaumont (1953) examined types and specimens of *Bembix* in Giner Mari’s collection; and Descamps (1970) studied the paratype of *Pamphagulus mateui* deposited by Morales Agacino in MNHN. In these collections, some types have not been re-examined since their descriptions, and as we show above, specimens that extend or clarify the distribution range of little-known species have never been considered.

The exceptional inventory performed by Morales Agacino, Giner Mari, Español Coll and Mateu Sanpere in the Spanish Sahara would be almost impossible today, because of its duration over several years and because of the political instability of the region. The particular location of the sampled area, between the desert and the ocean, increases the potential interest of the assembled data in a context of global climatic disruption. It would be tremendously interesting to carry out a comparative sampling expedition to check the state of biodiversity after 80 years. But even in the meantime, considering the collected specimens would improve our knowledge of the diversity of this part of Africa and would at least acknowledge the scientific input of Morales Agacino and his colleagues.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1. — Polyneoptera (except Orthoptera) listed in Morales Agacino's publications. Abbreviation: **C.S.**, current status. Taxonomic sources: Cockroach Species File (<http://cockroach.speciesfile.org>), Dermaptera Species File (<http://dermaptera.speciesfile.org>), Phasmida Species File (<http://phasmida.speciesfile.org>), Mantodea species file (<http://mantodea.speciesfile.org>) and wikispecies (<https://species.wikimedia.org>). OSF2 Mantodea Species File (version 5.0/5.0) last consulted 03/12/2020.

| Order, family, species | Date of publication |
|---|---------------------|
| Blattodea | |
| Blattidae Latreille, 1810 | – |
| <i>Blatta flavilatera</i> var <i>castanea</i> (Adelung, 1903) | 1945a |
| C.S. <i>Hebardina flavilatera</i> (Saussure, 1895) | – |
| <i>Periplaneta americana</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) | 1945a, 1947 |
| Corydiidae Saussure, 1864 | |
| <i>Heterogamodes ursina</i> (Burmeister, 1838) | 1945a, 1947 |
| <i>Heterogamodes cerverai</i> (Bolivar, 1886) | 1945a b, 1947 |
| Ectobiidae Brunner von Wattenwyl, 1865 | |
| <i>Blattella germanica</i> (Linnaeus, 1767) | 1945a, 1947 |
| <i>Blattella cordofana</i> (Brunner von Wattenwyl, 1865) | 1949 |
| C.S. <i>Phymatosilpha cordofana</i> (Brunner von Wattenwyl, 1865) | – |
| <i>Lobolampra janeri</i> (Bolivar, 1894) | 1945a |
| C.S. <i>Phyllodromica</i> (<i>Lobolampra</i>) <i>janeri</i> (Bolivar, 1894) | – |
| <i>Supella supellectilium</i> (Serville, 1838) | 1947 |
| C.S. <i>Supella longipalpa</i> (Fabricius, 1798) | – |
| Mantodea | |
| Toxoderidae Westwood, 1889 | |
| <i>Amblythospis granulata</i> (Saussure, 1870) | 1947 |
| C.S. <i>Severinia granulata</i> Saussure, 1870 | – |
| Gonyptetidae Westwood, 1889 | |
| <i>Elaea marchali pallida</i> Chopard, 1941 | 1945a, 1947 |
| Eremiaphilidae Saussure, 1869 | |
| <i>Eremiaphila moreti</i> Bolivar, 1886 | 1945a, 1947 |
| <i>E. moreti</i> var <i>maculata</i> Morales Agacino, 1947 | 1947 |
| <i>Eremiaphila murati</i> Chopard, 1940 | 1945a b, 1947 |
| <i>Eremiaphila rufula</i> Chopard, 1941 | 1945a |
| <i>Heteronutarsus aegyptiacus</i> Lefebvre, 1835 | 1945a b, 1947 |
| Tarachodidae Handlirsch, 1930 | |
| <i>Tarachodes saussurei</i> Giglio-Tos, 1911 | 1947 |
| <i>Iris oratoria</i> (Linne, 1758) | 1945a b, 1947 |
| Hymenopodidae Giglio-Tos, 1927 | |
| <i>Catasigerpes tridens</i> (Saussure, 1872) | 1947 |
| C.S. <i>Oxypiloidea tridens</i> Saussure, 1872 | – |
| <i>Sphodromantis viridis</i> Forskål, 1775 | 1945a, 1947 |
| Empusidae Saussure, 1869 | |
| <i>Empusa guttula</i> (Thunberg, 1815) | 1947 |
| <i>Blepharopsis mendica</i> (Fabricius, 1775) | 1945a |
| Dermaptera | |
| Forficulidea Latreille, 1810 | |
| Forficulidae | |
| <i>Forficula barroisi</i> Bolivar, 1893 | 1945a, 1947 |
| C.S. <i>Forficula lucasi</i> Dohrn, 1865 | – |
| <i>Forficula senegalensis</i> Audinet-Serville, 1838 | 1945a |
| <i>Anisolabis annulipes</i> (Lucas, 1847) | 1945a, 1947 |
| C.S. <i>Euborellia annulipes</i> (Dohrn, 1864) | – |
| <i>Labidura riparia</i> (Pallas, 1773) | 1945a, 1947 |
| <i>Labidura riparia</i> var. <i>inermis</i> Brunner, 1882 | 1945a |
| Phasmatodea | |
| Phasmatidae Leach, 1815 | |
| <i>Ramulus aegyptiacus</i> (G. R. Gray, 1835) | 1945a, 1947 |
| C.S. <i>Clonaria aegyptiaca</i> (G.R. Gray, 1835) | – |

APPENDIX 2. — Coleoptera Carabidae Latreille, 1802 listed during 1941-1945 surveys in the Spanish Sahara. Abbreviation: **C.S.**, current status. Taxonomic sources: Biological Library (<https://www.biolib.cz>); Catalogue of life (<https://www.catalogueoflife.org>); Chavanon (2018); Global Biodiversity Information (gbif.org).

Coleoptera Carabidae Latreille, 1802

Agostenus (*Chlaeniellus*) *bonelli* Mateu, 1947
C.S. *Chlaenius* (*Chlaeniellus*) *bonelli* (Mateu, 1947)
Anthia (*Termophila*) *venator* Fabricius, 1792
C.S. *Anthia venator* (Fabricius, 1792)
Anthia (*Termophila*) *sexmaculata* ab. *marginata* Latreille, 1823
C.S. *Anthia* (*Thermophilum*) *sexmaculatum marginatum* Latreille, 1823
Apotomus rufithorax Pecchioli, 1837
Brachinus (*Brachynolomus*) *liebkei occidentalis* Mateu, 1947
Brachinus (*Aploa*) *nobilis* Dejean, 1831
C.S. *Brachinus nobilis* Dejean, 1831
Campalita maderae (Fabricius, 1775)
C.S. *Calosoma* (*Campalita*) *maderae maderae* (Fabricius, 1775)
Campalita olivieri Dejean, 1831
C.S. *Calosoma* (*Caminara*) *olivieri* Dejean, 1831
Campalita algerica (Géhin, 1885)
C.S. *Calosoma* (*Campalita*) *algericum* Gehin, 1885
Cathoplius aliai Escalera, 1944
C.S. *Carabus aliai* (Escalera, 1944)
Chlaenius (*Chlaenites*) *spoliatus* (P. Rossi, 1792)
Chlaenius (*Trichochlaenius*) *laeticollis* Chaudoir, 1876
C.S. *Chlaenius* (*Chlaenistenes*) *laeticollis* (Chaudoir, 1876)
Cicindela (*Lutaria*) *dorsata* Brullé, 1834
C.S. *Myriochila dorsata* (Brullé, 1834)
Cicindela (*Myriochila*) *melancholica* Fabricius, 1798
C.S. *Myriochila* (*Myriochila*) *melancholica melancholica* (Fabricius, 1798)
Cicindela (*Habrotarsa*) *leucoptera* Dejean, 1831
C.S. *Habrodera leucoptera* Dejean, 1831
Cicindela (*Chetostyla*) *flexuosa* Fabricius, 1787
C.S. *Lophyra flexuosa* (Fabricius, 1787)
Cymindis (*Cymindis*) *discophora* Chaudoir, 1873
Cymindis (*Cymindis*) *laevistriata pseudosuturalis* Bedel, 1906
C.S. *Cymindis* (*Cymindis*) *suturalis pseudosuturalis* Bedel, 1906
Dromius (*Manadromius*) *saharensis* Mateu, 1947
C.S. *Paradromius saharensis* (Mateu, 1947)
Dromius (*Manadromius*) *sublinearis* Escalera, 1914
C.S. *Paradromius sublinearis* (Escalera, 1914)
Dromius (*Caladromius*) *mayeti* Bedel, 1907
C.S. *Caladromius mayeti* (Bedel, 1907)
Dyschirius (*Dischiridius*) *therondi* Puel, 1929
C.S. *Dyschirius* (*Dyschirius*) *beludsha* Tschitscherine, 1904
Dyschirius (*Dischiriodes*) *clypeatus* Putzeys, 1867
Dyschirius (*Dischiriodes*) *chalybaeus* Putzeys, 1866
Egadroma marginatum (Dejean, 1829)
C.S. *Stenolophus* (*Egadroma*) *marginatus* Dejean, 1829
Emphanes (s. str.) *latiplaga* (Chaudoir, 1850)
C.S. *Bembidion latiplaga* Chaudoir, 1802
Graniger semeleleri (Chaudoir, 1861)
C.S. *Cymbionotum semeleleri* (Chaudoir, 1861)
Harpalus (*Harpalus*) *tenebrosus* Dejean, 1829
Masoreus orientalis Dejean, 1828
Masoreus desertorum Escalera, 1914
C.S. *Atlantomasoreus desertorum* (Escalera, 1914)
Masoreus wetterhallii (Gyllenhal, 1813)
Masoreus wetterhallii var. *axillaris* Küster, 1852
C.S. *Masoreus wetterhallii testaceus* Lucas, 1846
Masoreus wetterhallii var *testaceus* Lucas, 1846
C.S. *Masoreus wetterhallii testaceus* Lucas, 1846
Masoreus wetterhallii var *aegyptiacus* Dejean
Microlestes vittipennis J. Sahlberg, 1908
C.S. *Anomotarus vittipennis* Baehr, 2003
Microlestes corticalis (L. Dufour, 1820)

Appendix 2. — Continuation.

Coleoptera Carabidae Latreille, 1802

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|--|
| <i>Notaphus</i> (<i>Notaphocampa</i>) <i>foveolatus</i> Dejean, 1831 |
| C.S. <i>Bembidion</i> (<i>Notaphocampa</i>) <i>foveolatum</i> Dejean, 1831 |
| <i>Notaphus</i> (<i>Notaphus</i>) <i>varius</i> A.G.Olivier, 1795 |
| C.S. <i>Bembidion</i> (<i>Notaphus</i>) <i>varium</i> (Olivier, 1795) |
| <i>Ocydromus</i> (<i>Ocydromus</i>) <i>andreae atlantis</i> Antoine, 1945 |
| C.S. <i>Bembidion</i> (<i>Peryphus</i>) <i>hummleri hummleri</i> J. Müller, 1918 (s. lat.) |
| <i>Ocydromus</i> (<i>Ocydromus</i>) <i>atlanticus</i> (Wollaston, 1854) |
| C.S. <i>Bembidion</i> (<i>Ocydromus</i>) <i>atlanticum</i> (Wollaston, 1854) |
| <i>Orthomus barbarus atlanticum</i> Fairmaire, |
| C.S. <i>Orthomus</i> (<i>Orthomus</i>) <i>barbarus</i> (Dejean, 1828) |
| <i>Perileptus hesperidum</i> Jeannel, 1925 |
| <i>Perileptus areolatus</i> (Creutzer, 1799) |
| <i>Pheropsophus africanus</i> (Dejean, 1825) |
| <i>Philochtus vicinus</i> (Lucas, 1846) |
| C.S. <i>Bembidion</i> (<i>Philochtus</i>) <i>vicinus</i> Lucas, 1846 |
| <i>Platyтарus faminii</i> (Dejean, 1826) |
| <i>Poecilus</i> (<i>Paraderus</i>) <i>wollastoni</i> (Wollaston, 1854) |
| C.S. <i>Poecilus</i> <i>wollastoni</i> (Wollaston, 1854) |
| <i>Pogonus</i> (<i>Pogonus</i>) <i>gilvipes</i> Dejean, 1828 |
| <i>Pogonus</i> (<i>Pogonus</i>) <i>chalceus</i> (Marsham, 1802) |
| <i>Scarites</i> (<i>Scarites</i>) <i>buparius</i> (Forster, 1771) |
| <i>Siagona europaea</i> Dejean, 1826 |
| <i>Sphodrus leucophtalmus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) |
| <i>Syntomus lateralis</i> (Motschulsky 1855) |
| <i>Tachyura</i> (<i>Tachyura</i>) <i>diabrachys</i> (Kolenati, 1845) |
| C.S. <i>Elaphropus diabrachys</i> (Kolenati, 1845) |
| <i>Tachyura</i> (<i>Tachyura</i>) <i>variabilis</i> (Chaudoir, 1876) |
| C.S. <i>Elaphropus variabilis</i> (Chaudoir, 1876) |
| <i>Tachyura</i> (<i>Tachyura</i>) <i>inaequalis</i> (Kolenati, 1845) |
| C.S. <i>Elaphropus inaequalis</i> (Kolenati, 1845) |
| <i>Tachyura</i> (<i>Sphaerotachys</i>) <i>haemorrhoidalis</i> (Ponza, 1805) |
| C.S. <i>Elaphropus haemorrhoidalis</i> (Ponza, 1805) |
| <i>Zuphium varum</i> Vauloger de Beaupré, 1898 |
| C.S. <i>Parazuphium</i> (<i>Neozuphium</i>) <i>damascenum</i> (Fairmaire, 1897) |

APPENDIX 3. — Coleoptera Tenebrionidae Latreille, 1802 listed in Español Coll (1943-1952). Abbreviation: **C.S.**, current status. Main taxonomic sources: biolib.cz; Bouchard et al. 2021; Global Biodiversity Information (gbif.org); Iwan & Löbl 2021; Purchart 2009; Santos Mazorra & Aragüés Aliaga 2011; Vinolas et al. 1995; Wikipedia (<http://wikipedia.org>); Zoobank (zoobank.org for Tenebrionidae).

| Species | Date of publication |
|--|---------------------|
| <i>Adelostoma sulcatum crassicornae</i> Peyerimoff, 1931 | 1943, 1946 |
| C.S. <i>Adelostoma sulcata crassicornae</i> Peyerimoff, 1931 | — |
| <i>Adesmia montana asperima</i> Peyerimoff, 1931 | 1943 |
| C.S. <i>Adesmia kiskreensis asperima</i> Peyerimoff, 1931 | — |
| <i>Akis rotundicollis</i> Escalera, 1933 | 1943 |
| C.S. <i>Akis richteri</i> Quedenfeldt, 1889 | — |
| <i>Akis susica</i> Escalera, 1933 | 1943 |
| C.S. <i>Akis heydeni heydeni</i> Haag-Rutenberg, 1876 | — |
| <i>Anemia</i> (<i>Anemia</i>) <i>pilosus</i> Tournier, 1868 | 1943 |
| C.S. <i>Cheirodes pilosus</i> (Tournier, 1868) | — |
| <i>Anemia</i> (<i>Anemia</i>) <i>sardoa</i> Gén , 1839 | 1952 |
| C.S. <i>Cheirodes sardous</i> (G n , 1839) | — |
| <i>Anemia</i> (<i>Pseudanemia</i>) <i>brevicollis</i> (Wollaston, 1864) | 1943 |
| C.S. <i>Cheirodes</i> (<i>Pseudanemia</i>) <i>brevicollis</i> (Wollaston, 1864) | — |
| <i>Arthrodeis rungsi</i> Espa ol, 1943 | 1943 |
| C.S. <i>Arthrodeis</i> (<i>Arthrodeis</i>) <i>rungsii</i> Espa ol, 1943 | — |
| <i>Arthrodeis rungsi bulloni</i> Espa ol, 1943 | 1943 |
| C.S. <i>Arthrodeis</i> (<i>Arthrodeis</i>) <i>rungsii bulloni</i> Espa ol, 1943 | — |
| <i>Arthrodeis</i> (<i>Apentanes</i>) <i>bolivari</i> Espa ol, 1950. | 1950 |
| Eos, T.E.: 364 | — |
| <i>Belopus elongatus</i> (Herbst, 1797) | 1943 |
| C.S. <i>Centorus</i> (<i>Belopus</i>) <i>elongatus</i> (Herbst, 1797) | — |
| <i>Blaps vialat i</i> Peyerimoff, 1920 | 1943 |
| C.S. <i>Blaps tripolitana</i> Karsch, 1881 * | — |
| <i>Blaps desertica</i> Escalera, 1913 | 1943 |
| C.S. <i>Blaps tingitana</i> Allard, 1880** | — |
| <i>Blaps murati</i> Peyerimoff, 1943** | 1946 |
| <i>Blaps barbara</i> Solier, 1848 | 1943 |
| C.S. <i>Blaps nitens barbara</i> Solier, 1848 | — |
| <i>Cataphronetis fossoria</i> Wollaston, 1861 | 1946 |
| C.S. <i>Phtora angusta</i> (Wollaston, 1861) | — |
| <i>Catomulus olcesi rugosicollis</i> Espa ol, 1944 | 1944 |
| <i>Catomulus olcesi minimus</i> Espa ol, 1952 | 1952 |
| C.S. <i>Catomulus olcesi olcesii</i> (Fairmaire, 1883) | — |
| <i>Cimipsa zarcoi</i> Espa ol, 1944 | 1944 |
| <i>Clitobius</i> (<i>Clitobius</i>) <i>ovatus</i> Erichson, 1843 | 1943 |
| <i>Clitobius</i> (<i>Clitobius</i>) <i>oblongiusculus</i> Fairmaire, 1875 | 1943 |
| <i>Crypticus</i> (<i>Sericus</i>) <i>fonti</i> Escalera, 1923 | 1943 |
| C.S. <i>Pseudoseriscius fonti</i> (Escalera, 1923) | — |
| <i>Cyphostetha saharensis</i> Chobaut, 1897 | 1943 |
| C.S. <i>Cyphostetha</i> (<i>Cyphostethoides</i>) <i>saharensis</i> (Chobaut, 1897) | — |
| <i>Dilamus volkonskyi battareli</i> Peyerimoff, 1943 | 1946 |
| <i>Hegeter tristis</i> Fabricius, 1792 | 1946 |
| <i>Erodium bicostatus vittatus</i> Peyerimoff, 1943 | 1946 |
| <i>Erodium mateui</i> Espa ol, 1946 | 1946 |
| <i>Eulipus punctidorsis</i> Reitter, 1900 | 1943 |
| C.S. <i>Eulipus elongatus punctidorsis</i> Reitter, 1900 | — |
| <i>Eulipus punctidorsis quirogai</i> Escalera, 1905 | 1943 |
| C.S. <i>Eulipus elongatus punctidorsis</i> Reitter, 1900 | — |
| <i>Eulipus punctidorsis foveifrons</i> Escalera, 1935 | 1943 |
| C.S. <i>Eulipus elongatus punctidorsis</i> Reitter, 1900 | — |
| <i>Gnathocerus cornutus</i> (Fabricius, 1798) | 1946 |
| C.S. <i>Gnatocerus cornutus</i> (Fabricius, 1798) | — |
| <i>Gonocephalum setulosum</i> Faldermann, 1837 | 1943 |
| <i>Gonocephalum</i> (<i>Megadasus</i>) <i>soricinum</i> Reiche & Saulcy, 1857 | 1943 |
| C.S. <i>Gonocephalum soricinum</i> Reiche & Saulcy, 1867) | — |
| <i>Gonocephalum</i> (<i>Gonocephalum</i>) <i>sardoa</i> G n , 1839 | 1952 |
| C.S. <i>Cheirodes sardoa</i> (G n , 1839) | — |
| <i>Herlesa cavifrons</i> Fairmaire, 1863 | 1943 |

Appendix 3. — Continuation.

| Species | Date of publication |
|--|---------------------|
| C.S. <i>Herlesa cavifrons</i> (Fairmaire, 1863) | – |
| <i>Latheticus oryzae</i> Waterhouse, 1880 | 1943 |
| <i>Litoborus forticostis saharensis</i> Español, 1946 | 1946 |
| C.S. <i>Litoborus (Paralitoborus) forticostis saharensis</i> Español, 1946 | – |
| <i>Mateuina kaszabi</i> Español, 1944 | 1944 |
| <i>Mesomorphus setosus</i> Mulsant & Ray, 1853 | 1946 |
| <i>Mesostena angustata</i> (Fabricius, 1775) | 1943 |
| <i>Mesostena angustata praesahariana</i> Koch, 1940 | 1943 |
| <i>Micipsa princeps</i> Peyerimoff, 1934 | 1946 |
| <i>Microtelus lethierryi</i> Reiche, 1860 | 1943 |
| <i>Morica favieri</i> Lucas, 1859 | 1943 |
| <i>Nesotes catomoides</i> Español, 1952 | 1952 |
| C.S. <i>Nesotes (Nesotes) catomoides</i> Español, 1952 | – |
| <i>Ocnera hispida</i> (Forskål, 1775) | 1943 |
| C.S. <i>Trachyderma hispidum</i> (Forskål, 1775) | – |
| <i>Opatrinus niloticus zolotarevskyi</i> Español, 1943 | 1943 |
| C.S. <i>Opatrinus (Zidalus) niloticus zolotarevskyi</i> Español, 1943 | – |
| <i>Opatroides punctulatus</i> Brullé, 1832 | 1943 |
| <i>Oterophloeus alveatus</i> Peyerimoff, 1931 | 1952 |
| <i>Oterophloeus alveatus densepunctatus</i> Escalera, 1935 | 1943 |
| C.S. <i>Oterophloeus alveatus densepunctatus</i> (Escalera, 1935) | – |
| <i>Oxycara chudeaui</i> Gebien, 1910 | 1946 |
| C.S. <i>Oxycara (Oxycara) gastonis</i> Reitter, 1903 | – |
| <i>Oxycara gastoni</i> Reitter, 1903 | 1943 |
| C.S. <i>Oxycara gastoni</i> (Reitter, 1903) | – |
| <i>Oxycara murati</i> Peyerimoff, 1942 | 1943 |
| <i>Palorus (Circumus) subdepressus</i> Wollaston, 1864 | 1943 |
| C.S. <i>Palorus subdepressus</i> (Wollaston, 1864) | – |
| <i>Pimelia (Homalopus) cordata mackenziei</i> Escalera, 1914 | 1943 |
| C.S. <i>Pimelia (Pimelia) cordata mackenziei</i> Escalera, 1914 | – |
| <i>Pimelia (Homalopus) cordata desertorum</i> Escalera, 1914 | 1943 |
| C.S. <i>Pimelia (Pimelia) cordata desertorum</i> Escalera, 1914 | – |
| <i>Pimelia (Homalopus) angulata antiaegypta</i> Koch, 1937 | 1952 |

Appendix 3. — Continuation.

| Species | Date of publication |
|--|---------------------|
| <i>Pimelia (Homalopus) angulata expiata</i> Peyerimoff, 1923 | 1943 |
| <i>Pimelia (Homalopus) subquadrata chudeaui</i> Koch, 1941 | 1946 |
| <i>Pimelia (Pimelia) granulithorax</i> Escalera, 1914 | 1946 |
| <i>Pimelia (Pimelia) grandis latastei</i> Sénac, 1884 | 1943 |
| <i>Pimelia (Pimelia) moralesi</i> Español, 1943 | 1943 |
| <i>Prionotheca coronata</i> Olivier, 1795 | 1943 |
| C.S. <i>Prionotheca coronata</i> Dejean, 1884 | – |
| <i>Pterolasia squalida</i> Solier, 1836 | 1943 |
| <i>Scaurus punctatus</i> Fabricius, 1798 | 1943 |
| C.S. <i>Scaurus uncinus</i> (Forster, 1771) | – |
| <i>Scaurus microcephalus</i> Escalera, 1914 | 1943 |
| <i>Scaurus quirogai</i> Escalera, 1914 | 1943 |
| C.S. <i>Scaurus microcephalus</i> Escalera, 1914 | – |
| <i>Scaurus quirogai lopezi</i> Español, 1943 | 1943 |
| C.S. <i>Scaurus microcephalus lopezi</i> Español, 1943 | – |
| <i>Scelosodis alluaudi</i> Peyerimoff, 1933 | 1943 |
| <i>Scleron sulcatum saharensis</i> (Peyerimoff, 1931) | 1943 |
| <i>Sepidium desertica</i> Español, 1944 | 1946 |
| <i>Sepidium histrix desertica</i> Español, 1944 | 1944 |
| C.S. <i>Sepidium desertica</i> Español, 1944 | – |
| <i>Storthocnemis steckeri dufouri</i> Peyerimoff, 1935 | 1943 |
| <i>Tentyria (Tentyrina) senegalensis</i> (Solier, 1835) | 1946 |
| <i>Tentyrionota rotundicollis</i> Kraatz, 1865 | 1943 |
| C.S. <i>Tentyrionota rotundicollis</i> (Kraatz, 1865) | – |
| <i>Thalpobia fonti</i> Escalera, 1935 | 1946 |
| <i>Thalpobia fonti korsakovi</i> Español, 1946 | 1946 |
| <i>Thalpobia meridionalis clermonti</i> Español, 1946 | 1946 |
| <i>Thriptera maroccana</i> Thery, 1932 | 1946 |
| <i>Tribolium (Tribolium) castaneum</i> (Herbst, 1797) | 1943 |
| <i>Tribolium (Stene) confusum</i> (Jacquelin du Val, 1868) | 1946 |
| <i>Trichosphaena perraudieri</i> (Marseul, 1867) | 1943 |
| <i>Zophosis atlantica</i> Escalera, 1913 | 1943 |
| <i>Zophosis mozabita</i> Fairmaire, 1897 | 1943 |
| C.S. <i>Zophosis nigroaenea</i> Deyrolle, 1867 | – |
| <i>Zophosis ghiliani susica</i> Escalera, 1914 | 1943 |
| C.S. <i>Zophosis (Septentriophosis) bicarinata susica</i> Escalera, 1914 | – |

APPENDIX 4. — Hymenoptera Sphecidae Latreille, 1802, Crabronidae Latreille, 1802, Pompilidae Latreille, 1805, Bradynobaenidae Saussure, 1892, and Mutillidae Latreille, 1802 listed in Giner Mari (1944, 1945, 1947). Abbreviation: **C.S.**, current status. Main taxonomic sources: Catalogue of life (<https://www.catalogueoflife.org>); Global Biodiversity Information (Gbiif.org); wikimedia (<https://species.wikimedia.org/wiki/Insecta>); Lelej (2002); Pagliano (2002, 2005); Pagliano & Romano (2017).

Appendix 4. — Continuation.

| Families, species | Date of publication |
|--|---------------------|
| Sphecidae Latreille, 1802 | |
| <i>Ammophila</i> (<i>Psammophila</i>) <i>atrocyanea</i> Eversmann, 1849 | 1944 |
| C.S. <i>Podalonia atrocyanea</i> (Eversmann, 1849) | — |
| <i>Ammophila</i> (<i>Psammophila</i>) <i>atrocyanea</i> var. <i>massiliissa</i> Morice | 1947 |
| <i>Ammophila</i> (<i>Psammophila</i>) <i>saharae</i> Giner Mari, 1944 | 1944 |
| C.S. <i>Podalonia schmiedeknechti</i> (Kohl, 1898) | — |
| <i>Ammophila</i> (<i>Psammophila</i>) <i>tydei</i> le Guillou, 1841 | 1944, 1945, 1947 |
| C.S. <i>Podalonia tydei</i> (le Guillou, 1841) | — |
| <i>Ammophila</i> (<i>Psammophila</i>) <i>mauritanica</i> Mercet, 1906 | 1944, 1945, 1947 |
| C.S. <i>Podalonia mauritanica</i> (Mercet, 1906) | — |
| <i>Ammophila</i> (<i>Psammophila</i>) <i>minax</i> Kohl, 1901 | 1944, 1945, 1947 |
| C.S. <i>Podalonia minax</i> (Kohl, 1901) | — |
| <i>Ammophila</i> (<i>Eremochares</i>) <i>dives</i> Brullé, 1833 | 1945 |
| C.S. <i>Eremochares dives</i> (Brullé, 1833) | — |
| <i>Ammophila</i> (<i>Eremochares</i>) <i>lutea</i> Taschenberg, 1869 | 1944 |
| C.S. <i>Eremochares luteus</i> (Taschenberg, 1869) | — |
| <i>Ammophila</i> (<i>Coloptera</i>) <i>judaorum</i> Kohl, 1901 | 1944, 1947 |
| C.S. <i>Ammophila theryi</i> (gribodo, 1894) | — |
| <i>Ammophila</i> (<i>Ammophila</i>) <i>gracillima</i> Taschenberg, 1869 | 1945, 1947 |
| <i>Ammophila</i> (<i>Ammophila</i>) <i>erminea</i> Kohl, 1901 | 1944, 1945, 1947 |
| <i>Ammophila</i> (<i>Ammophila</i>) <i>propinqua</i> Taschenberg, 1869 | 1944, 1945, 1947 |
| C.S. <i>Ammophila rubripes</i> Spinola, 1839 | — |
| <i>Ammophila</i> (<i>Ammophila</i>) <i>poecilocnemis</i> Morice, 1900 | 1944, 1945, 1947 |
| <i>Ammophila</i> (<i>Ammophila</i>) <i>strumosa</i> Kohl, 1906 | 1944, 1947 |
| <i>Sphex</i> (<i>Calosphex</i>) <i>niveatus</i> Dufour, 1854 | 1945 |
| C.S. <i>Prionyx niveatus</i> (Dufour, 1854) | — |
| <i>Sphex</i> (<i>Calosphex</i>) <i>nigropectinatus</i> Taschenberg, 1869 | 1947 |
| C.S. <i>Prionyx nigropectinatus</i> (Taschenberg, 1869) | — |
| <i>Sphex</i> (<i>Parasphex</i>) <i>viduatus</i> Christ, 1791 | 1944, 1945, 1947 |
| C.S. <i>Prionyx viduatus</i> (Christ, 1791) | — |
| <i>Sphex</i> (<i>Harpactopus</i>) <i>stschurowskii hyalipennis</i> Kohl, 1895 | 1947 |
| C.S. <i>Prionyx stschurowskii hyalipennis</i> Kohl, 1895 | — |
| <i>Sphex</i> (<i>Sphex</i>) <i>pruinosis</i> Germar, 1817 | 1947 |
| Crabronidae Latreille, 1802 | |
| <i>Cerceris</i> (<i>Apiraptrix</i>) <i>albicincta</i> Klug, 1845 | 1944, 1945 |
| C.S. <i>Cerceris albicincta</i> Klug, 1845 | — |
| <i>Cerceris</i> (<i>Apiraptrix</i>) <i>alfieri/alfieri</i> Mochi, 1839 | 1944, 1947 |
| C.S. <i>Cerceris pulchella</i> Klug, 1845 | — |
| <i>Cerceris</i> (<i>Apiraptrix</i>) <i>annexa</i> Kohl, 1898 | 1947 |
| C.S. <i>Cerceris pallidula</i> subsp. <i>annexa</i> Kohl, 1898 | — |
| <i>Cerceris</i> (<i>Apiraptrix</i>) <i>fluxa saharica</i> Giner Mari, 1945 | 1945 |
| C.S. <i>Cerceris histrionica</i> Klug, 1845 | — |
| <i>Cerceris</i> (<i>Apiraptrix</i>) <i>fischeri</i> Spinola, 1839 | 1945 |
| <i>Cerceris</i> (<i>Apiraptrix</i>) <i>pulchella</i> Klug, 1845 | 1944, 1945 |
| C.S. <i>Cerceris pulchella</i> Klug, 1845 | — |
| <i>Cerceris</i> (<i>Apiraptrix</i>) <i>priesneri</i> Mochi, 1939 | 1947 |
| C.S. <i>Cerceris priesneri</i> Mochi, 1939 | — |
| <i>Cerceris</i> (<i>Cerceris</i>) <i>honorei</i> Mochi, 1939 | 1945 |
| C.S. <i>Cerceris histrionica</i> Klug, 1845 | — |

| Families, species | Date of publication |
|--|---------------------|
| <i>Cerceris</i> (<i>Cerceris</i>) <i>bulloni</i> Giner Mari, 1945 | 1945, 1947 |
| C.S. <i>Cerceris tricolorata</i> Spinola, 1839 | — |
| <i>Cerceris insignis</i> Morice (non Klug), 1911 | 1945 |
| C.S. <i>Cerceris tricolorata</i> Spinola, 1839 | — |
| <i>Cerceris</i> (<i>Cerceris</i>) <i>escalerae/escalarai</i> Giner Mari, 1941 | 1944, 1945, 1947 |
| <i>Cerceris</i> (<i>Cerceris</i>) <i>mateui</i> Giner Mari, 1945 | 1945 |
| C.S. <i>Cerceris chlorotica</i> Spinola, 1839 | — |
| <i>Cerceris</i> (<i>Cerceris</i>) <i>straminea</i> Dufour, 1854 | 1945 |
| <i>Cerceris</i> (<i>Cerceris</i>) <i>quadricincta</i> Panzer, 1799 | 1947 |
| <i>Philanthus coarctatus</i> Spinola, 1839 | 1945, 1947 |
| <i>Philanthus niloticus</i> F. Smith, 1873 | 1944, 1947 |
| C.S. <i>Philanthus coarctatus</i> Spinola, 1839 | — |
| <i>Philanthus pallidus</i> Klug, 1945 | 1944 |
| <i>Philanthus pachecoi</i> Giner Mari, 1944 | 1944, 1947 |
| C.S. <i>Philanthus rutilus</i> Spinola, 1839 | — |
| <i>Philoponus españolii</i> Giner Mari, 1947 | 1947 |
| <i>Philoponus splendidus</i> Giner Mari, 1945 | 1945 |
| C.S. <i>Pseudoscolia splendida</i> (Giner Mari, 1945) | — |
| <i>Philoponoides tricolor</i> Giner Mari, 1944 | 1944 |
| C.S. <i>Pseudoscolia tricolor</i> (Giner Mari, 1945) | — |
| <i>Astata</i> (<i>Astata</i>) <i>moralesi</i> Giner Mari, 1945 | 1945 |
| <i>Astata</i> (<i>Astata</i>) <i>radialis</i> E. Saunders, 1910 | 1947 |
| C.S. <i>Astata radialis</i> E. Saunders, 1910 | — |
| <i>Astata</i> (<i>Astata</i>) sp. | 1947 |
| <i>Notogonia nigrita</i> (Lepelletier de Saint Fargeau, 1845) | 1944, 1945, 1947 |
| C.S. <i>Liris atratus</i> (Spinola, 1805) | — |
| <i>Dinetus gracilis</i> Giner Mari, 1945 | 1945 |
| C.S. <i>Dinetus dentipes</i> E. Saunders, 1910 | — |
| <i>Liris haemorrhoidalis</i> (Fabricius, 1804) | 1947 |
| <i>Tachysphex fluctuatus</i> (Gerstaecker, 1858) | 1947 |
| C.S. <i>Tachysphex sericeus</i> (F. Smith, 1856) | — |
| <i>Tachysphex panzeri</i> var. <i>oraniensis</i> Lepelletier de Saint Fargeau, 1845 | 1944 |
| C.S. <i>Tachysphex panzeri</i> (Vander Linden, 1829) | — |
| <i>Tachysphex gracilitarsis</i> Morice, 1910 | 1944 |
| <i>Tachysphex</i> sp. | 1944, 1945 |
| <i>Tachytes</i> sp. | 1945 |
| <i>Parapiagetia odontostoma</i> (Kohl, 1884) | 1944 |
| <i>Gastrosericus waltlii</i> Spinola, 1839 | 1944 |
| <i>Gastrosericus aiunensis</i> Giner Mari, 1944 | 1944 |
| C.S. <i>Gastrosericus waltlii</i> Spinola, 1839 | — |
| <i>Palarus laetus</i> Klug, 1845 | 1944 |
| <i>Palarus</i> sp. | 1947 |
| <i>Gorytes</i> (<i>Harpactus</i>) <i>laevis</i> race <i>saharae</i> Giner Mari, 1944 | 1944, 1947 |
| C.S. <i>Harpactus laevis</i> (Latreille, 1792) | — |
| <i>Gorytes</i> (<i>Harpactus</i>) <i>funereus</i> Giner Mari, 1944 | 1944, 1947 |
| C.S. <i>Harpactus funereus</i> (Giner Mari, 1944) | — |
| <i>Laphyragogus pictus</i> Kohl, 1889 | 1945 |
| C.S. <i>Stizus pubescens arenarum</i> Handlirsch, 1892 | — |
| <i>Stizus deserticus</i> Giner Mari, 1944 | 1944 |
| <i>Stizus ferrugineus</i> (F. Smith, 1856) | 1944 |
| C.S. <i>Stizus ruficornis</i> (J. Forster, 1771) | — |
| <i>Stizus fuliginosus</i> (Klug, 1845) | 1944 |
| C.S. <i>Stizus combustus</i> (F. Smith, 1856) | — |
| <i>Stizus hyalipennis</i> Handlirsch, 1892 | 1944, 1945 |
| <i>Stizus spinulosus</i> Radoszkowski, 1876 | 1944 |
| <i>Stizus storeyi</i> Turner, 1920 | 1944, 1945 |
| C.S. <i>Stizus fuscatus</i> Morice, 1897 | — |
| <i>Stizus anchorites</i> Turner, 1920 | 1945 |
| C.S. <i>Stizus fuscatus</i> Morice, 1897 | — |
| <i>Stizus tridens</i> (Fabricius, 1781) | 1944 |
| C.S. <i>Bembecinus tridens</i> (Fabricius, 1781) | — |
| <i>Bembex bulloni</i> Giner Mari, 1944 | 1944 |
| C.S. <i>Bembex bulloni</i> Giner Mari, 1944 | — |
| <i>Bembex brunneri</i> Handlirsch, 1893 | 1945 |
| C.S. <i>Bembex brunneri</i> Handlirsch, 1893 | — |

Appendix 4. — Continuation.

| Families, species | Date of publication |
|--|---------------------|
| <i>Bembex chlorotica</i> Spinola, 1839 | 1947 |
| C.S. <i>Bembex chlorotica</i> Spinola, 1839 | — |
| <i>Bembex dahlbomi</i> / <i>dahlbomii</i> Handlirsch, 1893 | 1944, 1945, |
| | 1947 |
| <i>Bembex lusca</i> Spinola, 1839 | 1947 |
| C.S. <i>Bembex lusca</i> Spinola, 1839 | — |
| <i>Bembex saharae</i> Giner Marí, 1944 | 1944, 1945, |
| | 1947 |
| <i>Bembex mediterranea</i> Handlirsch, 1893 | 1944, 1945, |
| | 1947 |
| C.S. <i>Bembex olivacea</i> Fabricius, 1787 | — |
| <i>Bembex fonti</i> Mercet, 1905 | 1945 |
| C.S. <i>Bembex flavescens fonti</i> Mercet, 1905 | — |
| <i>Bembex oculata</i> Panzer, 1801 | 1944, 1945 |
| | 1947 |
| C.S. <i>Bembex oculata</i> Panzer, 1801 | — |
| <i>Bembex</i> sp. | 1944 |
| <i>Bembex bolivari</i> Handlirsch, 1893 | 1945 |
| C.S. <i>Bembex bolivari</i> Handlirsch, 1893 | — |
| <i>Bembex portchinskii</i> Radoszkowski, 1884 | 1947 |
| C.S. <i>Bembex portchinskii</i> Radoszkowski, 1884 | — |
| <i>Bembex rostrata</i> race <i>algeriensis</i> W. Schulz, 1905 | 1947 |
| C.S. <i>Bembex rostrata algeriensis</i> W. Schulz, 1905 | — |
| <i>Bembex hedickei</i> Giner Marí, 1945 | 1945 |
| C.S. <i>Bembex hedickei</i> Giner Marí, 1945 | — |
| <i>Miscophus</i> sp. | 1944 |
| <i>Miscophus ctenopus</i> Kohl, 1884 | 1945 |
| <i>Miscophus ctenopus</i> <i>gigas</i> Giner Marí, 1945 | 1945 |
| C.S. <i>Miscophus ctenopus</i> Kohl, 1884 | — |
| <i>Miscophus sericeus</i> Radoszkowski, 1876 | 1945 |
| <i>Miscophus aegyptius</i> Morice, 1897 | 1945 |
| <i>Miscophus gibbicollis</i> Giner Marí, 1945 | 1945 |
| <i>Miscophus imitans</i> Giner Marí, 1945 | 1945 |
| Pompilidae Latreille, 1805 | |
| <i>Psammochares teterrimus</i> (Gribodo, 1884) | 1945, 1947 |
| C.S. <i>Pareiocurgus calidus</i> (Guerin, 1843) | — |
| <i>Psammochares plumbeus</i> (Fabricius, 1787) | 1947 |
| C.S. <i>Pompilus cinereus</i> (Fabricius, 1775) | — |
| <i>Psammochares sahlbergi</i> ? Morawitz, 1893 | 1947 |
| C.S. <i>Evagetus sahlbergi</i> (Morawitz, 1893) | — |
| <i>Anoplius concinnus</i> (Dahlbom, 1845) | 1947 |
| <i>Anoplius infuscatus</i> (Van der Linden, 1827) | 1945, 1947 |
| <i>Priocnemis consimilis</i> Costa, 1858 | 1947 |
| C.S. <i>Priocnemis faillae</i> De-Stefani, 1886 | — |
| <i>Priocnemis pusillus</i> Schiödte, 1837 | 1947 |
| C.S. <i>Priocnemis pusilla</i> Schiödte, 1837 | — |
| <i>Tachyagetes sericans</i> (Klug, 1834) | 1945 |
| <i>Dicyrtomellus claviger</i> (Taschenberg, 1869) | 1945, 1947 |
| <i>Schistonyx umbrosus</i> (Klug, 1834) | 1947 |
| C.S. <i>Schistonyx perezii</i> (Tournier, 1895) | — |
| <i>Ceropales cribratus juncoi</i> Giner Marí, 1945 | 1945 |
| C.S. <i>Ceropales juncoi</i> Giner Marí, 1945 | — |
| Bradynobaenidae Saussure, 1892 | |
| <i>Apterogyna nitida</i> Bischoff, 1920 | 1945, 1947 |
| C.S. <i>Macroocula nitida</i> (Bischoff, 1920) | — |
| <i>Apterogyna olivieri</i> Latreille, 1809 | 1944 |
| <i>Apterogyna patrizii</i> Invrea, 1932 | 1945, 1947 |
| C.S. <i>Macroocula nitida</i> (Bischoff, 1920) | — |
| <i>Apterogyna geyri</i> Bischoff, 1920 | 1945, 1947 |
| C.S. <i>Macroocula geyri</i> (Bischoff, 1920) | — |
| <i>Apterogyna latreillei</i> Klug, 1829 | 1944 |
| <i>Apterogyna mateui</i> Giner Marí, 1945 | 1945 |
| <i>Apterogyna mateui</i> var <i>bicolor</i> Giner Marí, 1945 | 1945, 1947 |
| C.S. <i>Apterogyna mateui</i> Giner Marí, 1945 | — |
| <i>Apterogyna mickeli</i> Giner Marí, 1945 | 1945 |

Appendix 4. — Continuation.

| Families, species | Date of publication |
|---|---------------------|
| Mutillidae Latreille, 1802 | |
| <i>Myrcosa sbuiaensis</i> Giner Marí, 1945 | 1945 |
| C.S. <i>Paramyrmosa sbuiaensis</i> (Giner Marí, 1945) | — |
| <i>Myrmilla mateui</i> Giner Marí, 1945 | 1945, 1947 |
| C.S. <i>Myrmilla</i> (<i>Pseudomutilla</i>) <i>mateui</i> Giner Marí, 1945 | — |
| <i>Myrmilla moralesi</i> Giner Marí, 1945 | 1945 |
| C.S. <i>Myrmilla</i> (<i>Pseudomutilla</i>) <i>moralesi</i> Giner Marí, 1945 | — |
| <i>Pseudophotopsis mateui</i> Giner Marí, 1945 | 1945 |
| <i>Pseudophotopsis fumata</i> Bischoff, 1920 | 1944, 1947 |
| <i>Tricholabiodes</i> sp. | 1945, 1947 |
| <i>Ephutomma saharica</i> Giner Marí, 1945 | 1945, 1947 |
| C.S. <i>Dentilla saharica</i> (Giner Marí, 1945) | — |
| <i>Mutilla barbara</i> Linnaeus, 1758 | 1947 |
| C.S. <i>Ronisia barbara</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) | — |
| <i>Mutilla maroccana</i> Olivier, 1811 | 1945 |
| C.S. <i>Ronisia maroccana</i> (Olivier, 1811) | — |
| <i>Smicromyrme catanensis</i> Rossi, 1794 | 1944 |
| C.S. <i>Trogaspidia catanensis</i> (Rossi, 1794) | — |
| <i>Smicromyrme pusilla</i> Klug, 1835 | 1945 |
| C.S. <i>Physetopoda pusilla</i> (Klug, 1835) | — |
| <i>Smicromyrme tricolor</i> Klug, 1829 | 1947 |
| C.S. <i>Trogaspidia tricolor</i> (Klug, 1829) | — |
| <i>Smicromyrme lybica invreai</i> Giner Marí, 1945 | 1945 |
| <i>Smicromyrme</i> sp. | 1945 |
| <i>Dasylabris maura</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) | 1947 |
| C.S. <i>Dasylabris</i> (<i>Dasylabris</i>) <i>maura</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) | — |
| <i>Dasylabris maura</i> var. <i>rufoccephala</i> André, 1903 | 1945, 1947 |
| C.S. <i>Dasylabris</i> (<i>Dasylabris</i>) <i>rufoccephala</i> André, 1903 | — |
| <i>Dasylabris andrei</i> Mercet, 1903 | 1945 |
| C.S. <i>Dasylabris</i> (<i>Dasylabris</i>) <i>andrei</i> Mercet, 1903 | — |
| <i>Dasylabris arabica</i> var. <i>koenigi</i> Radoszkowski, 1888 | 1944 |
| C.S. <i>Dasylabris</i> (<i>Baltilla</i>) <i>koenigi</i> Radoszkowski, 1888 | — |
| <i>Stenomutilla argentata</i> (Villers, 1789) | 1944, 1945, |
| | 1947 |
| C.S. <i>Stenomutilla</i> (<i>Stenomutilla</i>) <i>argentata</i> (Villiers, 1789) | — |
| <i>Stenomutilla argentata</i> var. <i>rufinodis</i> Giner Marí, 1947 | 1947 |
| C.S. <i>Stenomutilla</i> (<i>Stenomutilla</i>) <i>rufinodis</i> Giner Marí, 1947 | — |
| <i>Stenomutilla quadricincta</i> Giner Marí, 1945 | 1945, 1947 |
| C.S. <i>Stenomutilla</i> (<i>Stenomutilla</i>) <i>quadricincta</i> Giner Marí, 1947 | — |
| Taxa not found in modern catalogues | |
| <i>Dasylabris araeanaria</i> var. <i>rufoccephala</i> André, 1903 | 1944 |
| C.S. ? <i>Dasylabris</i> (<i>Dasylabris</i>) <i>rufoccephala</i> André, 1903 | — |
| <i>Dasylabris araeanaria</i> var. <i>atriventris</i> André, 1903 | 1944 |
| C.S. ? <i>Dasylabris maura atriventris</i> André, 1903 | — |

Supplementary Table 1. — Georeferenced cartography of Morales Agacino entomological expeditions. The GPX Viewer application with GPX editor (PlayStore and AppleStore) shows all the places mentioned in the text on an OpenStreetMap, Google Standard or Google Satellite map, for the most relevant ones. A click on a marker gives the locality name of the place and its number no. in Table 3. The .gpx file can be edited with Notepad on Windows or TextEdit on macOS. https://doi.org/10.5252/zoosystema2022v44a10_s1