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Catalogue of Dictyoptera from Syria and neighbouring countries (Lebanon, Turkey, Iraq and Jordan)

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Abstract

This study is a catalogue of Dictyoptera (Mantodea, Isoptera and Blattaria) from five Eastern Mediterranean countries (Syria, Lebanon, Turkey, Iraq and Jordan). There are 75 species of Dictyoptera known to occur in these countries. These species belong to 15 families (eight of Mantodea, four of Isoptera and three of Blattaria). Mantodea is by far the dictyopteran group with the highest richness with 43 species occurring in this region, followed by Blattaria, with 21, and Isoptera with 11. Turkey is the place with the highest number of Dictyoptera (34%), followed by Iraq (23%) then Syria (22%), Jordan (15%) and Lebanon (7%). An analysis of accumulated number of species along time shows that most of this biodiversity was described during the 20th century, and that Mantodea is the group with the highest number of species described more recently. If this curve is taken as an estimator of the increase of diversity with new inspections, this indicates that the number of Mantodea in this region would be much higher than presently known. Conversely, the local richness of Blattaria and Isoptera are likely to be close to the present numbers, as the curves remain steady for about 100 years. An accumulation curve of species described with occurrence restricted to these five countries shows that most of them were described at the beginning of the 20th century. An analysis of the number of references dealing with each of these species along time reveals that Mantodea is the dictyopteran group most studied in all periods except the second half of the 20th century, when Isoptera was more cited. The types of these species are distributed in 29 institutions, but are mainly concentrated in four major European collections.

Key words: Mantodea, Isoptera, Blattaria, species list, types, Mediterranean region, biodiversity assessment

Introduction

The Mediterranean Region is widely recognised as one of the world's Biodiversity Hotspots (Myers *et al.*, 2000). Its wonderful dry climate with diverse but harsh soil conditions gave rise to an enormous diversification of plants, the group with the highest rates of endemism, but also amongst vertebrates, insects, and many other organisms. However, the Mediterranean basin biomes (Mediterranean Grasslands and the Mediterranean Forests) are

distributed in many countries and comprises several biodiversity hotspots (e.g. Médail & Quézel, 1997; 1999), and the present knowledge of the existing biodiversity and its present status is quite dissimilar from one place to another.

Blattaria, Mantodea and Isoptera are large groups of worldwide-distributed insects with an important diversity in the Mediterranean region. However, at present time it is hard to have an idea of the number of species and of their areas of distribution because the existing taxonomic data is spread in hundreds of documents demanding a huge effort each time we need information about species' occurrences, or distribution area. So, as a first step to systematize the present knowledge on the distribution of these three insect orders along the Mediterranean biomes, we prepared a catalogue of Dictyoptera (Mantodea, Isoptera and Blattaria) in five Eastern Mediterranean countries (Syria, Lebanon, Turkey, Iraq and Jordan), and we analysed the evolution of the knowledge about these groups along time.

Materials and methods

This study was based on a comprehensive search of the literature about Dictyoptera from Syria, Lebanon, Turkey, Iraq and Jordan. We started with a search in Zoological Records, 'Thomson Reuters' Web of Science, and Blattodea Species File, using the search: 'Blattaria' OR 'Blattodea' AND 'Syria', 'Blattaria' OR 'Blattodea' AND 'Turkey', 'Blattaria' OR 'Blattodea' AND 'Lebanon', 'Blattaria' OR 'Blattodea' AND 'Iraq', 'Blattaria' OR 'Blattodea' AND 'Jordan' (using both English and French orthography for country names). The same procedure was repeated for 'Isoptera' OR 'Termites', and for 'Mantodea'. In all cases we selected the options for finding these terms in "Titles" AND "Topics" AND "For All Years". This normally retrieves all information existing in these databases since 1900. To check if there were references that were missing in these databases, this search was complemented by searches in Google and Google Scholar with the same terms aligned, as, for instance, 'Blattaria' 'Blattodea' 'Syria'. In addition, we repeated the same procedure, but including the name of families that we expected to occur in this region as an additional option, as, for example, 'Blattaria' OR 'Blattodea' OR 'Polyphagidae' AND 'Syria'. From the resulting references we deleted all those dealing with fossil species.

This investigation was then complemented by exhaustive searches on the following comprehensive catalogues: Çiplak & Demirsoy, 1997; Ehrmann (2000, 2002, 2011), Otte & Spearman, 2005; Battiston *et al.*, 2010 for Mantodea; for Isoptera we used Krishna *et al.*, 2013, Engel *et al.*, 2009; and, finally, the Princis (1962-1971) catalogue for Blattaria. Once we had the list of species occurring in these countries, we went back to the same Web Databases using the species' names, to check if there were more references dealing specifically with them.

The localization of the type specimens was made with the help of the original publications, some published catalogues of types and recent internal databases of types and of specimens of the following institutions: Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris (Grandcolas, 2004-2007); Natural History Museum, London (Beccaloni, 2007); Naturhistorisches Museum in Vienna (Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien, 2007); the internal data base of Museum of Natural History of Geneva; the internal data base of Blattaria from the Zoologisches Institut der Martin-Luther Universität, Halle, Germany; Thunberg in Uppsala University (Wallin & Wallin, 2001).

The type specimens were characterized as Holotype, Allotype, Syntype, Paratype, Neotype, Lectotype or Paralectotype whenever this information was available in the publications or in the internal databases. We also mentioned the presence of specimens in some collections for which we had access to their database, indicating the presence of specimens in the collections even if they are not clearly identified as types.

The classification used in this paper follows Beccaloni & Eggleton (2013) modified from Princis (1962–1971) and Grandcolas (1996) for Blattaria; Engel *et al.*, (2009) for Isoptera; and Ehrmann (2000, 2002, 2011), with modifications for Mantodea.

Institutional Abbreviations

AMNH	American Museum of Natural History, New York, USA
ANSP	Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, USA
DZCU	Zoological Survey of India, Calcutta, West Bengal, India
FRI	Forest Research Institute, Dehradun, Uttarakhand, India
IEA	Institute of Agricultural Entomology, Portici, Italy
INHM	Iraq Natural History Museum, Baghdad, Iraq
IPUC	Istituto policeduca di Biologia animale, università di Catania, Italy
MHNG	Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Genève, Switzerland
MLUH	Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg, Institut für Zoologie und Zoologische Sammlung, Wittenberg, Germany
MNCN	Museo Nacional de Ciencias Naturales, Madrid, Spain
MNHN	Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France
MRSN	Museo Regionale di Scienze Naturali di Torino, Italy
NHM	Natural History Museum of London, England—formerly known as British Museum of Natural History, or British Museum
NHMB	Naturhistorisches Museum, Basel, Switzerland
NHMW	Naturhistorisches Museum (Natural History State Museum in Vienna), Vienna, Austria
NMP	National History Museum Prague, Czech Republic

NTM	Museum of Plant Protection Department, Mustafa Kemal University, Ankara, Hatay, Turkey
RMNH	Naturalis Biodiversity Centre, Leiden, Netherlands
SANC	National Collection of Insects, Pretoria, South Africa
SMNK	Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Karlsruhe, Germany
SMNS	Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart, Germany
UZI	Universitets Zoologiska Institut, Uppsala, Sweden
ZIHS	Zoötomiska Institute, Hogskolas, Stockholm, Sweden
ZIN	Zoological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, St Petersburg, Russia (also cited as in the collection's of Leningrad)
ZMHB	Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt- Universität zu Berlin, Germany (Zoological Museum, Berlin, Germany)
ZMUC	Zoological Museum, University of Copenhagen, Denmark
ZMUH	Zoological Museum of Hamburg, Germany
ZMUZ	Zoologisches Museum der Universität, Zürich, Switzerland
ZSM	Zoologische Staatssammlung München, Germany

Results and discussion

There are 75 species of Dictyoptera known from these five countries. These species belong to 15 families (eight for Mantodea, four for Isoptera and three for Blattaria). Mantodea is by far the dictyopteran group with the highest richness with 43 species and subspecies occurring in this region, followed by Blattaria, with 21, and Isoptera with 11. This is at odds with general trends of diversity within these groups, as globally Blattaria is the more specious, with more than 4000 species described (Princis, 1962–1971) and with a high number of new species at each new place sampled (Grandcolas, 1994a,c; 1997; Pellens, 2002; Pellens & Grandcolas, 2008; Grandcolas & Pellens, 2012); Isoptera has often low local species richness and includes a total of 3106 living and fossil species (Krishna *et al.*, 2013); and Mantodea has the lowest total number of known species (more than 2400 species) (Svenson & Whiting, 2004). These discrepancies suggest that, concerning the ratio between local and global number of species, Mantodea diversified more in these countries than the two others.

More species of Dictyoptera were recorded in Turkey (34%), followed by Iraq (23%) then Syria (22%), Jordan (15%) and Lebanon (7%). Roughly these results seem to be strongly associated with the size of the countries since Turkey is the largest one; Lebanon the smallest; and the three others have intermediate surfaces, and this diversity might reflect environmental diversity within each of them. However, other factors such as facility of access to natural sites, and the existence of local scientists interested in these groups might also play an important role in the knowledge of the existing fauna.

The species of Dictyoptera occurring in this region started to be studied in 1773, when *Bolivaria brachyptera* (Pallas, 1773) (Mantodea) was described, and the number of species increased at different paces for these three insect orders along time. Most of species of Blattodea and Isoptera are known from before 1950. For Mantodea, however, an important number of species (28%) were described more recently, and the accumulation curve (Figure 1A) suggests that the number of species in the region will still increase. For Isoptera all known species, except one, were described at the very beginning of the 20th century. For Blattaria, some species were described between 1937 and 1957, and never after this date.

Twenty-nine of these species (i.e., 38%) have so far been recorded only in these five countries (22 of Mantodea, one of Isoptera and six of Blattaria) and, as shown in Figure 1B, the greatest part of these species was described during the 20th century. It also shows that the total number of species is much smaller for (Figure 1 B).

In taxonomic studies, the number of times a species is cited reveals the dynamics of their study, as for example changes in nomenclature, reviews of the genera and resolution of synonymies. If we consider the number of times the species of Dictyoptera were cited along the time period comprised in this study, we can see that, as for many other taxonomic groups and in diverse scientific domains, it is above all from the beginning of the twentieth century they started to be more studied. Globally Mantodea is by far the dictyopteran group the most studied, with a total of 91 citations, and a significantly higher number of citations at each time period. But since 1958, Isoptera became more studied, being more cited than Mantodea in some decades (Figure 2). This information shows that

despite more studies of Isoptera from this region in the second half of the 20th century, only one new species was described (see Figure 1 B). This suggests that the present number of known species might be close to the real number of Isoptera species occurring in these countries.

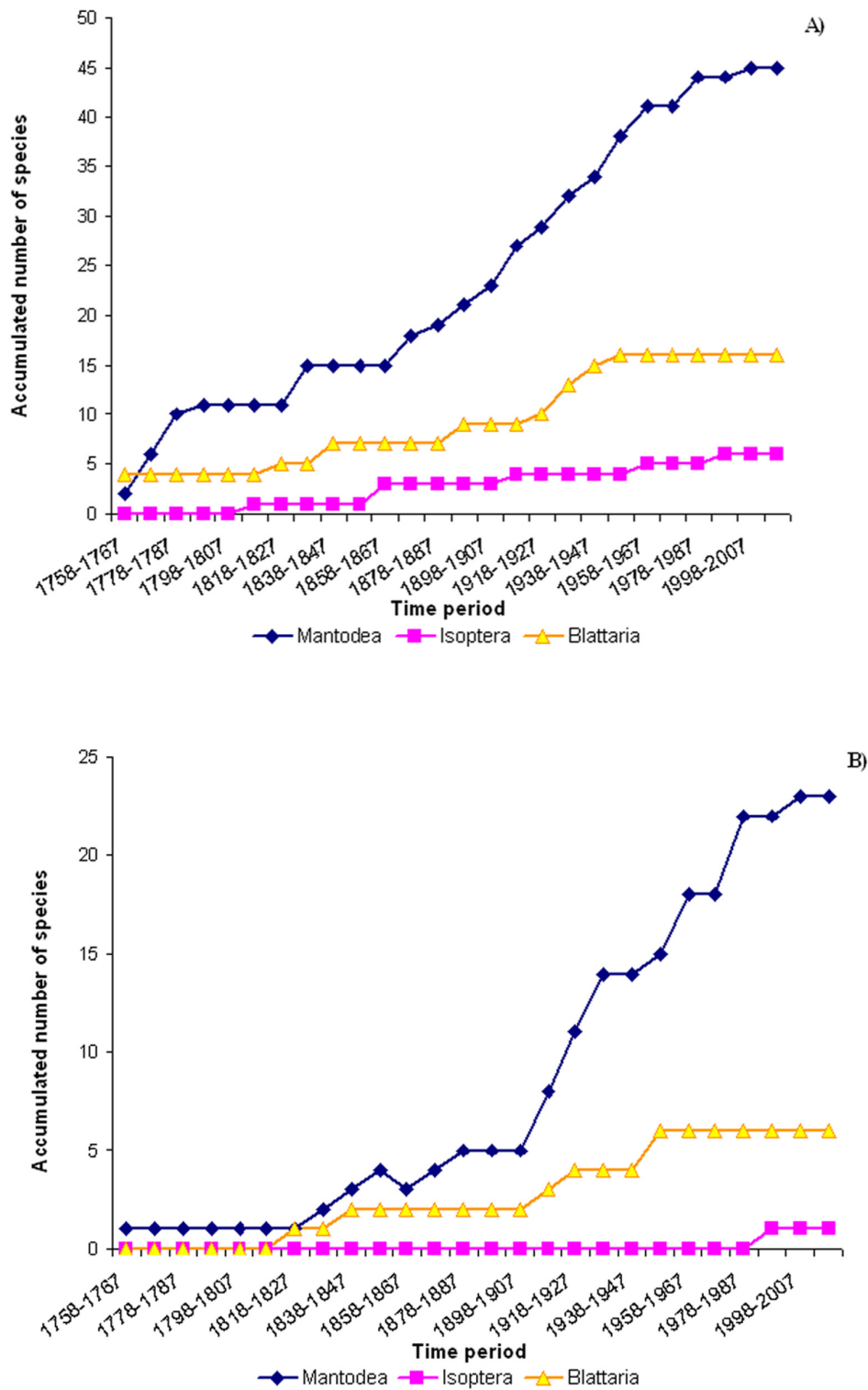


FIGURE 1. A) Accumulated number of species of Mantodea, Isoptera and Blattaria occurring in five Middle East countries (Syria, Lebanon, Turkey, Iraq and Jordan) described along time. **B)** Accumulated number of species of Mantodea, Isoptera and Blattaria known to occur **only** in these countries.

The 75 species with occurrence in these five countries are represented by 107 types or type series distributed in 29 institutions. Four of them (NHM, NHMW, MHNG, ZMHB) house 52% of the types, and each of them has between 13 and 15 types of these species. Seven other institutions house 35% of the types (MNHN, MLUH, UZIU, AMNH, MRSN, ZIN, IPUC), with between 4 and 7 types in each of them. The remaining 22 types (20%) are housed in 18 other institutions.

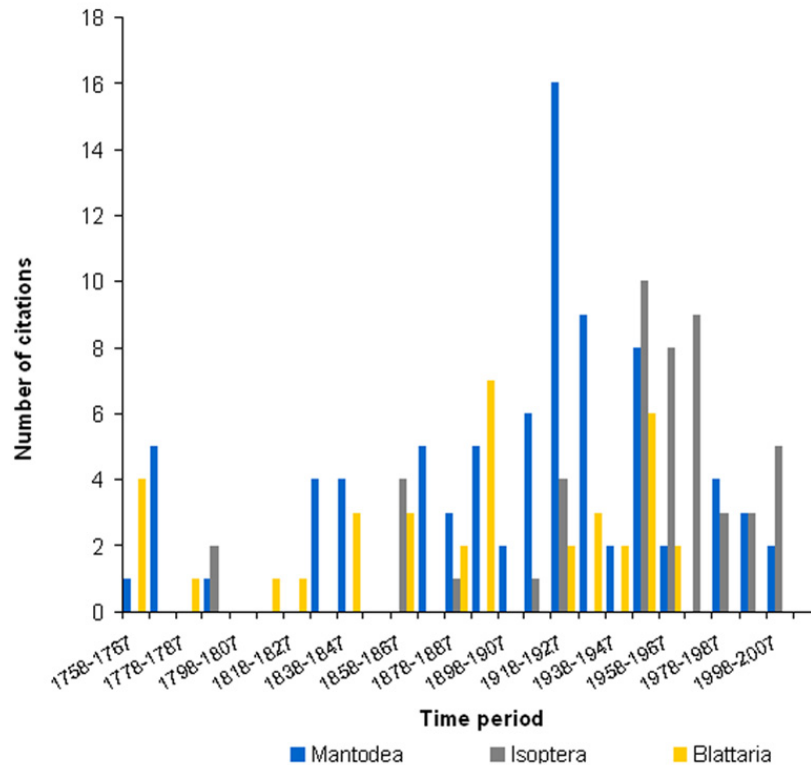


FIGURE 2. Number of citations of the species of Mantodea, Isoptera and Blattaria occurring in five Middle East countries (Syria, Lebanon, Turkey, Iraq and Jordan). The time period goes from the first species described (*Bolivaria brachyptera* (Pallas, 1773)—Mantodea) to 2007 when the last study concerning species from these groups was published.

Catalogue of Mantodea, Isoptera and Blattaria from Syria, Lebanon, Turkey, Iraq and Jordan

ORDER MANTODEA

Family: Amorphoscelidae

Amorphoscelis pantherina Roy, 1966

Amorphoscelis pantherina Roy, 1966: 268–270; Ehrmann, 2002: 62; 2011: 6; Otte & Spearman, 2005: 25.

Geographical records: Iraq.

General distribution: Iraq, Turkey-SE.

Type series: Holotype male ANSP. Type locality: Iraq: Arbil Liwa.

Family: Rivetiniidae

Bolivaria brachyptera (Pallas, 1773)

Mantis brachyptera Pallas, 1773: 728.

Bolivaria brachyptera Giglio-Tos, 1927: 482; Ramme, 1951: 327; Çiplak & Demirsoy, 1997: 109; Ehrmann, 2002:

82; 2011: 9; Otte & Spearman, 2005: 226; Battiston *et al.*, 2010: 90.

Bolivaria kurda Ramme, 1951: 327–328; Çiplak & Demirsoy, 1997: 109; Ehrmann, 2002: 83; 2011: 9; Otte & Spearman, 2005: 227; Battiston *et al.*, 2010: 90.

Geographical records: Turkey.

General distribution: from Crete (Greece) to Mongolia.

Type series: Type male ZMHB (Alcohol). Type locality: Western Asia (Iraq, Iran): Iaikum; Turkey: Anatolia Silvan 700m.

Eremoplana infelix Uvarov, 1924

Eremoplana infelix Uvarov, 1924: 3–5; Ehrmann, 2002: 143; Otte & Spearman, 2005: 230; Battiston *et al.*, 2010: 103.

Geographical records: Lebanon.

General distribution: from Sudan to Lebanon.

Type series: Holotype male RMNH, Paratype female RMNH. Type locality: Egypt: Adair Wadi Hof.

Geomantis larvoides larvoides Pantel, 1896

Geomantis larvoides Pantel, 1896: 67–70; Otte & Spearman, 2005: 230 ; Battiston *et al.*, 2010: 104.

Geomantis larvoides larvoides Ehrmann, 2002: 156; 2011: 16.

Geographical records: Turkey.

General distribution: Mediterranean region from Portugal and Morocco to Turkey.

Type series: Holotype male MNHN, Allotype female MNHN. Type locality: Spain.

Microthespis dmitriewi Werner, 1908

Microthespis dmitriewi Werner, 1908: 120; Ehrmann, 2002: 224; Otte & Spearman, 2005: 233; Battiston *et al.*, 2010: 124.

Geographical records: Jordan, Iran, Oman, Saudi—Arabi, United Arab Emirates, Yemen.

General distribution: from Ethiopia, Somalia to Iran.

Type series: Holotype male ZIN, Paratype female ZIN. Type locality: Ethiopia: Djibuti, Harar.

Rivetina asiatica Mistshenko, 1967

Rivetina asiatica Mistshenko, 1967: 705–707; Ehrmann, 2000: 6; 2002: 310; 2011: 21; Otte & Spearman, 2005: 234; Battiston *et al.*, 2010: 148.

Kinzelbachia kinzelbachi Harz, 1988: 207–208; Ehrmann, 2000: 2.

Geographical records: Turkey.

General distribution: Turkey: Anatolia.

Type series: Holotype male ZIN, Allotype female ZIN, Paratype male, female ZIN, (Synonym: (*K.k.*) Neotype male, female, juv. SMNK). Type locality: Turkey: Anatolia.

Rivetina balcanica Kaltenbach, 1963

Rivetina balcanica Kaltenbach, 1963: 579–581; La Greca & Lombardo, 1982: 356; Ehrmann, 2000: 6; 2002: 311; 2011: 23; Otte & Spearman, 2005: 234; Battiston *et al.*, 2010: 150.

Geographical records: Turkey.

General distribution: Turkey: Anatolia.

Type series: Holotype female NHMW. Type locality: Turkey: Anatolia.

Rivetina byblica La Greca & Lombardo, 1982

Rivetina byblica La Greca & Lombardo, 1982: 368–369; Ehrmann, 2000: 6; 2002: 311; 2011: 24; Otte & Spearman, 2005: 234; Eid *et al.*, 2009: 23; Battiston *et al.*, 2010: 150.

Geographical records: Syria, Jordan, Turkey.

General distribution: from Jordan to Turkey.

Type series: Holotype male IPUC, Paratype male, female IPUC. Type locality: Jordan: Wadi Shu'elb.

Rivetina caucasica caucasica (Saussure, 1871a)

Iris (Fischeria) caucasica Saussure, 1871a: 110–112.

Fischeria caucasica: Bolívar, 1899: 587.

Eufischeriella caucasica: Giglio-Tos, 1927: 485.

Rivetina caucasica: Beier, 1935: 108.

Kinzelbachia ragnari Harz, 1988: 209; Ehrmann, 2000: 2.

Rivetina caucasica caucasica La Greca & Lombardo, 1982: 361; Ehrmann, 2000: 6; 2002: 311; 2011: 24; Otte & Spearman, 2005: 235; Battiston & Massan, 2008: 21–22; Battiston *et al.*, 2010: 150.

Geographical records: Syria, Turkey.

General distribution: Iran, Caucasus, Syria, Turkey.

Type series: Holotype male NHMW, Allotype female NHMW, Paratype male NHMW, (Synonym: (*K.r.*) Neotype male, female, juv. SMNK). Type locality: Caucasia.

Rivetina caucasica turcica Ramme, 1951

Rivetina turcica Ramme, 1951: 325–327.

Rivetina baetica: Uvarov, 1924: 40.

Rivetina caucasica turcica La Greca & Lombardo, 1982: 362; Ehrmann, 2000: 7; 2002: 311; Otte & Spearman, 2005: 237; Battiston *et al.*, 2010: 150.

Geographical records: Lebanon, Turkey.

General distribution: Lebanon: Beirut, Turkey-E: Anatolia.

Type series: Holotype female ZMHB. Type locality: Turkey: Anatolia-Ulukisla (Cilic. Taurus).

Rivetina excellens Beier, 1956

Rivetina excellens Beier, 1956: 73–74; La Greca & Lombardo, 1982: 374; Ehrmann, 2000: 7; 2002: 312; Otte & Spearman, 2005: 235.

Geographical records: Iraq.

General distribution: Iraq, Iran, Yemen, Emirates.

Type series: Holotype male SMNS.

Type locality: Iran-NS: Belutschistan, Iranshar 800 m im Trockental.

Rivetina laticollis La Greca & Lombardo, 1982

Rivetina laticollis La Greca & Lombardo, 1982: 388–390; Ehrmann, 2000: 7; 2002 : 312; Otte & Spearman, 2005: 236.

Geographical records: Iraq.

General distribution: Iraq.

Type series: Holotype male IPUC. Type locality: Iraq: Kut.

Rivetina syriaca anatolica La Greca & Lombardo, 1982

Rivetina syriaca anatolica La Greca & Lombardo, 1982: 366.

Rivetina syriaca anatolica Ehrmann, 2000: 8; Ehrmann, 2002: 313; 2011: 25; Otte & Spearman, 2005: 236; Battiston *et al.*, 2010: 151.

Geographical records: Turkey.

General distribution: Turkey-E: Anatolia.

Type series: Holotype male IPUC, Allotype female IPUC, Paratype male, female IPUC. Type locality: Turkey: Foce F. Aksu, Fra Antalya Cahilar, Traüpan Acru.

Rivetina syriaca mesopotamica La Greca & Lombardo, 1982

Rivetina syriaca mesopotamica La Greca & Lombardo, 1982: 366–368; Ehrmann, 2000: 8; 2002 : 313; Otte & Spearman, 2005: 236; Battiston *et al.*, 2010: 151.

Geographical records: Iraq.

General distribution: Iraq: Mesopotamia.

Type series: Holotype male IPUC, Allotype female IPUC, Paratype male IPUC, MRSN. Type locality: Iraq: Bagdad.

Rivetina syriaca syriaca (Saussure, 1869)

Iris syriaca Saussure, 1869: 65.

Rivetina syriaca syriaca Ehrmann, 2000: 8; 2002: 313; 2011: 25; Otte & Spearman, 2005: 236; Battiston *et al.*, 2010: 151.

Fischeria festae Giglio-Tos, 1916: 22; La Greca & Lombardo, 1982: 363–365.

Fischeria syriaca: Giglio-Tos, 1917: 153; Uvarov, 1922: 722–723.

Eufischeriella festae: Giglio-Tos, 1927: 485.

Rivetina festae Beier, 1935: 109.

Geographical records: Lebanon, Syria.

General distribution: Lebanon, Syria, Tadjikistan (Transcaspian: Utsh-Adzhi).

Type series: Holotype female MHNG, (Synonym: (*F.f.*) Holotype female MRSN). Type locality: Syria.

Family: Amelidae

Ameles heldreichi Brunner von Wattenwyl, 1882

Ameles heldreichi Brunner von Wattenwyl, 1882: 67; Bolívar, 1893: 7; Giglio-Tos, 1927: 163. Ehrmann, 2002: 59; 2011: 3; Otte & Spearman, 2005: 145; Battiston *et al.*, 2010: 74.

Geographical records: Turkey.

General distribution: from Greece to Libya and Cyprus.

Type series: Cotypus female ZMHB (Alkohol 2 male, female juv.). Type locality: Greece.

Ameles kervillei Bolívar, 1911

Ameles kervillei Bolívar, 1911: 1–2; Giglio-Tos, 1927: 161; Ehrmann, 2002: 59; Otte & Spearman, 2005: 145; Battiston *et al.*, 2010: 67.

Geographical records: Syria.

General distribution: Syria-W: Anti Lebanon bei Baalbeck=Heliopolis.

Type series: Holotype female MNCN, Type locality: Syria.

Ameles syriensis Giglio-Tos, 1915

Ameles syriensis Giglio-Tos, 1915: 150; 1927: 163; Ehrmann, 2002: 60; 2011: 6; Otte & Spearman, 2005: 146; Eid *et al.*, 2009: 23; Battiston *et al.*, 2010: 79.

Geographical records: Syria, Turkey, Jordan.

General distribution: Syria, Turkey, Jordan.

Type series: Holotype female MRSN. Type locality: Syria.

Family: Eremiaphilidae

Eremiaphila ammonita Uvarov, 1933

Eremiaphila ammonita Uvarov, 1933: 664–665; Ehrmann, 2002: 138; Battiston *et al.*, 2010: 171.

Geographical records: Jordan.

General distribution: Jordan.

Type series: Holotype female NHM. Type locality: Jordan: Amman.

Eremiaphila andresi Werner, 1910

Eremiaphila andresi Werner, 1910: 200–201; Ehrmann, 2002: 138; Otte & Spearman, 2005: 57; Battiston *et al.*, 2010: 171.

Geographical records: Iraq.

General distribution: Egypt, Libya, Iraq.

Type series: Holotype male NHMW, Allotype female NHMW. Type locality: Egypt: Dekela.

Eremiaphila braueri Krauss, 1902

Eremiaphila braueri Krauss, 1902: 53; Ehrmann, 2002: 138; Otte & Spearman, 2005: 58; Battiston *et al.*, 2010: 172.

Geographical records: Jordan.

General distribution: Yemen, Socotra, Jordan, Oman, Emirates.

Type series: Holotype male NHMW, Allotype female NHMW. Type locality: Arabia.

Eremiaphila cerisy Lefebvre, 1835

Eremiaphila cerisy Lefebvre, 1835: 484–486; Ehrmann, 2002: 139; Otte & Spearman, 2005: 59; Battiston *et al.*, 2010: 173.

Geographical records: Iraq.

General distribution: Egypt, Iraq, Iran, Oman, Saudi-Arabia, Emirates.

Type series: Holotype female MNHN. Type locality: "désert de Luxor (Haute-Egypte)".

Eremiaphila dagi Doganlar, 2007

Eremiaphila dagi Doganlar, 2007: 1–6; Battiston *et al.*, 2010: 173.

Geographical records: Turkey.

General distribution: Turkey.

Type series: Holotype female NTM, Allotype male NTM. Paratype female ZMUH, Paratype male and female SMNK, Paratype male and female ZSM. Type locality: Turkey: Antakya, Hatay.

Eremiaphila fraseri Uvarov, 1921

Eremiaphila fraseri Uvarov, 1921: 175–176; Ehrmann, 2002: 139; Otte & Spearman, 2005: 60.

Geographical records: Iraq.

General distribution: Iraq.

Type series: Holotype female NHM. Type locality: Iraq: Mesopotamia Anah am Euphrat.

Eremiaphila gene Lefebvre, 1835

Eremiaphila géné Lefebvre, 1835: 486–489; Ehrmann, 2002: 139; 2011: 13; Otte & Spearman, 2005: 60.

Eremiaphila généi: Saussure, 1871b: 250; Giglio-Tos, 1927: 52; Battiston *et al.*, 2010: 174.

Eremiaphila burmeisteri Giglio-Tos, 1927: 52.

Geographical records: Syria, Turkey, Jordan, Lebanon.

General distribution: from Egypt to Armenia.

Type series: Syntype male, female MRSN. Type locality: "Mont-liban".

Eremiaphila persica persica Werner, 1905

Eremiaphila persica persica Werner, 1905: 388–389; Otte & Spearman, 2005: 63.

Eremiaphila persica Ehrmann, 2002: 141; 2011: 14.

Geographical records: Turkey.

General distribution: Iran, Azerbaijan, Turkey-E: Anatolia.

Type series: Holotype male ZIN, Allotype female ZIN.

Eremiaphila turcica Westwood, 1889

Eremiaphila turcica Westwood, 1889: 29; Giglio-Tos: 1927, 53; Ehrmann; 2011: 14; Otte & Spearman, 2005: 64; Battiston *et al.*, 2010: 177.

Eremiaphila turica [sic], Ehrmann, 2002: 142.

Geographical records: Turkey, Iraq.

General distribution: Lebanon: Beirut, Turkey-E: Anatolia.

Type series: Syntype female NHM. Type locality: Turkey.

Eremiaphila typhon Lefebvre, 1835

Eremiaphila typhon Lefebvre, 1835: 499–500; Giglio-Tos: 1927, 47; Ehrmann, 2002: 142; Otte & Spearman, 2005:

64; Battiston *et al.*, 2010: 177.

Geographical records: Syria.

General distribution: from Algeria to Syria.

Type series: Holotype male ZMHB female juv. MNHN lost. Type locality: Egypt, désert près de la fontaine de Rhéan.

Eremiaphila uvarovi Bodenheimer, 1933

Eremiaphila uvarovi Bodenheimer, 1933: 79–80; Ehrmann, 2002: 142; Otte & Spearman, 2005: 65; Battiston *et al.*, 2010: 178.

Geographical records: Jordan.

General distribution: Jordan.

Type series: Holotype female NHM. Type locality: Jordan-S: Maan.

Family: Tarachodidae

Iris nana Uvarov, 1930

Iris nana Uvarov, 1930: 632; Ehrmann, 2002: 194; Otte & Spearman, 2005: 337.

Geographical records: Iraq.

General distribution: Afghanistan, Belutschistan, India, Iraq, Iran.

Type series: Holotype male NHM. Type locality: Iraq: Baghdad.

Iris oratoria (Linnaeus, 1758)

Gryllus (Mantis) oratorius Linnaeus, 1758: 426.

Mantis oratoria: Blanchard, 1840: 13.

Iris oratoria Giglio-Tos, 1927: 332; Çiplak & Demirsoy, 1997: 107; Ehrmann, 2002: 195; 2011: 18; Otte & Spearman, 2005: 338; Battiston *et al.*, 2010: 116.

Geographical records: Syria, Turkey.

General distribution: All Mediterranean region.

Type series: Holotype male, female UZIU. Type locality: Africa.

Family: Toxoderidae

Pareuthyphlebs palmonii (Uvarov, 1939)

Xenomantis palmonii Uvarov, 1939: 219–220; Ehrmann, 2002: 273; Otte & Spearman, 2005: 394; Battiston *et al.*, 2010: 137.

Geographical records: Jordan.

General distribution: Jordan.

Type series: Holotype female NHM. Type locality: am Fluss Jordan.

Sinaiella sabulosa Uvarov, 1939

Sinaiella sabulosa Uvarov, 1939: 552; Ehrmann, 2002: 319; Otte & Spearman, 2005: 245 Battiston *et al.*, 2010: 156.

Geographical records: Jordan.

General distribution: Saudi-Arabia, Jordan.

Type series: Holotype male NHM. Type locality: Saudi Arabia: Raushah, Alam, Shudhaib.

Family: Empusidae

Blepharopsis mendica (Fabricius, 1775)

Mantis mendica Fabricius, 1775: 275.

Empusa mendica: Blanchard, 1840: 10.

Blepharis mendica: Saussure, 1871a: 181; Westwood, 1889: 26; Bolívar, 1893: 8; Kirby, 1894: 138.

Blepharopsis mendica: Kirby, 1904: 315; Çiplak & Demirsoy, 1997: 105; Ehrmann, 2002: 79; 2011: 7; Battiston *et al.*, 2010: 87.

Blepharis monstrosa: Krauss, 1909: 112.

Blepharopsis mendica mendica Giglio-Tos, 1927: 645; Otte & Spearman, 2005: 43.

Geographical records: Lebanon, Turkey, Jordan, Syria.

General distribution: from Morocco to Syria.

Type series: 2males, 3females, 1 female juv. ZMHB. Type locality: Egypt: Alexandria.

Empusa fasciata Brullé, 1832

Empusa fasciata Brullé, 1832: 83; Bolívar, 1893: 7; Giglio-Tos, 1927: 637; Çiplak & Demirsoy, 1997: 106; Ehrmann, 2002: 126; 2011: 10; Eid *et al.*, 2009: 23; Otte & Spearman, 2005: 46; Battiston *et al.*, 2010: 96.

Geographical records: Turkey, Jordan, Syria.

General distribution: from Greece and Algeria to India.

Type series: lost.

Empusa longicollis Ramme, 1951

Empusa longicollis Ramme, 1951: 134–135; Roy, 2004: 9; Battiston *et al.*, 2010: 98.

Geographical records: Turkey.

General distribution: Turkey.

Type series: Holotype female ZMHB, Allotype male ZMHB. Type locality: Turkey: Anatolia.

Empusa pennicornis pennicornis (Pallas, 1773)

Mantis pennicornis Pallas, 1773: 728; Linnaeus, *in* Gmelin, 1790: 2055; Olivier, 1792: 635; Otte & Spearman, 2005: 50.

Empusa pennicornis Giglio-Tos, 1927: 639; Çiplak & Demirsoy, 1997: 107.

Empusa orientalis Burmeister, 1838: 546–547.

Empusa attenuata Ramme, 1951: 135–136.

Empusa pennicornis pennicornis Ehrmann, 2002: 128; 2011: 12; Battiston *et al.*, 2010: 99.

Geographical records: Syria, Turkey.

General distribution: from Ukraine to China.

Type series: Syntype male ZMHB, (Synonym: (*E.a.*) Syntype male, female ZMHB, Paratype

4 males - 2 females ZMHB). Type locality: Syria: Caspium, (Paratype: Anatolia: Gebirge bei Malatia=Messina,

Type: Aserbadsha=Bregli).

Empusa uvarovi Chopard, 1921

Empusa uvarovi Chopard, 1921: 52–53; Ehrmann, 2002: 130; Otte & Spearman, 2005: 52; Battiston *et al.*, 2010: 100.

Geographical records: Iraq.

General distribution: Iraq, India.

Type series: Syntype male, female NHM. Type locality: Iraq: Mesopotamia Amara, Alhagi.

Family: Mantidae

Armene robusta Mistshenko, 1956

Armene robusta Mistshenko, 1956: 652; Ehrmann, 2011: 6.

Geographical records: Turkey.

General distribution: Turkey, Afghanistan, Tadschikistan.

Type series: Holotype male ZIN. Type locality: Tadschikistan.

Hierodula transcaucasica Brunner von Wattenwyl, 1878

Hierodula transcaucasica Brunner von Wattenwyl, 1878: 88; Demirsoy, 1979: 262; Ehrmann, 2011: 17.

Geographical records: Turkey.

General distribution: Afghanistan, Iran, Caucasus, Turkestan, Turkey.

Type series: Holotype female NHMW?. Type locality: Iran-N: Astrabad.

Mantis religiosa religiosa (Linnaeus, 1758)

Gryllus (Mantis) religiosus Linnaeus, 1758: 426.

Mantis religiosa Linnaeus, 1767: 690; Çiplak & Demirsoy, 1997: 108; Ehrmann, 2002: 216; 2011: 19; Otte & Spearman, 2005: 186; Battiston *et al.*, 2010: 120.

Geographical records: Syria, Turkey.

General distribution: Africa, Western Asia, Europa, North-America (Introduced).

Type series: Holotype UZIU. Type locality: North Africa.

Sphodromantis trimacula (Saussure, 1870)

Hierodula trimacula Saussure, 1870: 233; Ehrmann, 2002: 324; Otte & Spearman, 2005: 262.

Hierodula (Sphodromantis) arabica Wood-Mason, 1882: 29.

Sphodromantis trimacula Kirby, 1904: 244.

Geographical records: Iraq.

General distribution: Egypt, Iraq, Iran, Saudi-Arabia, Oman: Muscat, Yemen.

Type series: Holotype female MHNG. Type locality: "Sina".

Sphodromantis viridis viridis (Forskål, 1775)

Gryllus viridis Forskål, 1775: 81; Audouin, 1827: 192.

Sphodromantis viridis viridis; Ehrmann, 2002: 325; 2011: 27–28; Otte & Spearman, 2005: 275; Battiston *et al.*, 2010: 160.

Mantis bioculata Burmeister, 1838: 537.

Sphodromantis bioculata: Rehn, 1903: 708.

Hierodula (Sphodromantis) viridis: Krauss, 1909: 112; Beier, 1935: 87.

Hierodula viridis Ramme, 1951: 416; Demirsoy, 1979: 261–262; Çiplak & Demirsoy, 1997: 105.

Geographical records: Syria, Turkey.

General distribution: from Algeria to Syria.

Type series: Syntype 3 males, 6 females ZMHB, (Synonym: (*St.v.*) female NHMB). Type locality: Egypt: Alexandria.

ORDER ISOPTERA

The information about Isoptera was taken from Krishna *et al.* (2013). Here we provide the list of species occurring in these five countries, indicating its occurrence and the institution where the type is hosted.

Family: Hodotermitidae

Anacanthotermes sawensis Al-Alawy, Abdul-Rassoul, & Al-Azawi, 1990

Geographical records: Iraq.

General distribution: Only know from Iraq.

Type: Holotype INHM. Paratype(s) INHM, DZCU.

Ref: Krishna *et al.*, 2013: 290.

Anacanthotermes septentrionalis (Jacobson, 1905)

Geographical records: Iraq.

General distribution: Also recorded in Afghanistan, Iran, Turkmenistan.
Type: Syntypes AMNH.
Ref: Krishna *et al.*, 2013: 289–290.

Anacanthotermes ubachi (Navás, 1911)
Geographical records: Turkey, Syria, Iraq, Jordan.
General distribution: Also recorded in Saudi Arabia.
Type: Syntypes (depository unknown).
Ref: Krishna *et al.*, 2013: 291.

Anacanthotermes vagans Hagen, 1858
Geographical records: Iraq.
General distribution: Also recorded in Afghanistan, Iran, Kuwait, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia.
Type: Syntype NHMW. Holotype NHMW.
Ref: Krishna *et al.*, 2013: 292.

Family: Kalotermitidae

Kalotermes flavicollis (Fabricius, 1793)
Geographical records: Syria, Turkey.
General distribution: Also recorded from Algeria to Egypt, Levant, NW Caucasus, France, Italy, Libya, Morocco, Portugal, Spain, Tunisia, Yugoslavia.
Type: Lectotype ZMUC.
Ref: Krishna *et al.*, 2013: 509–515.

Family: Rhinotermitidae

Reticulitermes clypeatus Lash, 1952
Geographical records: Iraq.
General distribution: Also recorded in Iran, Romania.
Type: Holotype AMNH. Paratypes AMNH, SANC, FRI.
Ref: Krishna *et al.*, 2013: 794.

Reticulitermes lucifugus lucifugus (Rossi, 1792)
Geographical records: Iraq, Turkey.
General distribution: Also recorded in Algeria, Austria, Azerbaijan, Cyprus, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Croatia and Yugoslavia, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Iran, Italy, Madeira Islands, Morocco, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Spain, Switzerland, Ukraine.
Type: Syntypes ZMHB.
Ref: Krishna *et al.*, 2013: 838–842.

Family: Termitidae

Amitermes corpulentus Al-Alawy, Abdul-Rassoul, & Al-Azawi, 1990
Geographical records: Iraq.
General distribution: Also recorded in Iran.
Type: Holotype INHM. Paratype INHM, BMNH, DZCU.
Ref: Krishna *et al.*, 2013: 2011.

Amitermes vilis (Hagen, 1858)

Termes vilis Hagen, 1858: 185–186, 240.

Geographical records: Iraq, Jordan.

General distribution: Also recorded in Yemen, Afghanistan, Iran, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Turkmenistan.

Type: Syntypes NHMW, AMNH, ZIHS.

Ref: Krishna *et al.*, 2013: 2058–2059.

Microcerotermes diversus Silvestri, 1920

Geographical records: Iraq.

General distribution: Also recorded in Yemen, North Yemen, South Yemen, Iran, Kuwait, Oman, Saudi Arabia.

Type: Syntypes IEA, AMNH.

Ref: Krishna *et al.*, 2013: 2196–2197.

Microcerotermes gabrielis Weidner, 1955

Geographical records: Iraq.

General distribution: Also recorded in Afghanistan, Iran, Saudi Arabia.

Type: Lectotype ZMUH. Paralectotypes ZMUH, AMNH.

Ref: Krishna *et al.*, 2013: 2207.

ORDER BLATTARIA

Family: Corydiidae

Subfamily: Corydiinae

Heterogamisca persica (Chopard, 1921)

Polyphaga persica Chopard, 1921: 763.

Arenivaga (Heterogamisca) persica (Chopard, 1921); Princis, 1962: 68.

Heterogamisca persica (Chopard, 1921); Grandcolas, 1994b: 157.

Geographical records: Iraq.

General distribution: Iran, Iraq, Afghanistan.

Type: Holotype NHM. Type locality: Iraq: (Perse, Quazvin, Mésopotamie).

Ref: Princis, 1961–1971: 68.

(<http://blattodea.speciesfile.org/Common/basic/Taxa.aspx?TaxonNameID=1178078>).

Heterogamisca simillima (Chopard, 1929)

Heterogamodes simillima Chopard, 1929: 313.

Arenivaga (Heterogamisca) simillima (Chopard, 1921); Princis, 1962: 68.

Geographical records: Jordan.

General distribution: From Jordan to the Mediterranean Sea.

Type: Holotype NHM. Type locality: Jordan: Transjordanie.

Ref: Princis, 1961–1971: 68.

(<http://blattodea.speciesfile.org/common/basic/taxa.aspx/Taxa.aspx?TaxonNameID=1178079>)

Heterogamodes ursina (Burmeister, 1838)

Heterogamia ursina Burmeister, 1838: 489.

Heterogamia africana Brunner de Wattenwyl, 1865: 357.

Heterogamia syriaca Krauss, 1890: 241.

Heterogamia livida Giglio-Tos, 1893: 3.

Heterogamodes ursina (Burmeister, 1838); Princis, 1962: 56; Grandcolas, 1994b: 157.

Geographical records: Syria.

General distribution: Syria; Egypt; Libya; Tunisia; Algeria; Morocco; Africa (Sahara).

Type: MLUH. Type locality: Syria, Egypt.

Ref: Princis, 1962: 56.

(<http://blattodea.speciesfile.org/Common/basic/Taxa.aspx?TaxonNameID=1178086>)

There are specimens identified as *ursina* in the MHNG Collection, but they are not indicated as types or as part of a type series.

Polyphaga aegyptiaca (Linnaeus, 1758)

Blatta aegyptiaca Linnaeus, 1758: 424.

Polyphaga aegyptiaca (Linnaeus, 1758); Princis, 1962: 48; Grandcolas, 1994b: 157.

Geographical record: Syria, Turkey, Iraq.

General distribution: Turkmenistan; Caucasus Mountains; Iran; Iraq; Turkey; Syria; Cyprus; (Crete Island); Greece; Croatia; (south), Italy; (Sicily), Italy; Algeria; Tunisia; Libya; Egypt; Eritrea; Saudi Arabia.

Type: UZIU. Type locality: Syria, Egypt.

Specimens of *aegyptiaca* MNHN, ZMHB, NHMW. Type locality: Syria, Turkey, Iraq.

Ref: Princis, 1962: 48–51.

Remarks: Domestic species

(<http://blattodea.speciesfile.org/Common/basic/Taxa.aspx?TaxonNameID=1178117>)

There are specimens identified as *aegyptiaca* in MLUH, but they are not indicated as types or as part of a type series.

Hemelytrobatta africana (Linnaeus, 1758)

Blatta africana Linnaeus, 1758: 424.

Blatta scutata minor Seba, 1765: 87.

Heterogamia ursine Burmeister, 1838: 1011.

Heterogamia africana Saussure, 1893: 312.

Heterogamia conspersa Brunner de Wattenwyl, 1865: 358.

Polyphaga syriaca Saussure, 1864: 346.

Arenivaga (Psammoblatta) africana (Linnaeus, 1758); Princis, 1962: 66.

Hemelytrobatta africana (Linnaeus, 1758); Grandcolas, 1994b: 157.

Geographical records: Syria.

General distribution: From Egypt to Syria, probably more abundant in Syria and surrounding countries (Chopard, 1929: 304).

Type: UZIU. Type locality: Africa.

Specimens of *africana* in Syria and Lebanon in MLUH, MNHN, NHMW, NHM, ZMUZ.

of *ursine* and *syriaca* in MHNG.

Ref: Princis, 1961–1971: 66; Chopard, 1929: 301–305.

(<http://blattodea.speciesfile.org/Common/basic/Taxa.aspx?TaxonNameID=1177349>)

There are specimens identified as *africana* in MHNG, but they are not indicated as types or as part of a type series.

Hemelytrobatta ebneri (Chopard, 1929)

Heterogamodes ebneri Chopard, 1929: 305–306.

Arenivaga (Psammoblatta) ebneri (Chopard, 1929); Princis, 1962: 67.

Hemelytrobatta africana (Linnaeus, 1758); Grandcolas, 1994b: 157.

Geographical records: Turkey, Syria.

General distribution: Turkey, Syria, Rhodos.

Type: NHMW. Type locality: Turkey: Taurus: Makri.

Ref: Princis, 1961–1971: 67.

There are specimens identified as *ebneri* in MHNG, but they are not indicated as types or as part of a type series.

Hemelytrobatta latifrons (Chopard, 1929)

Heterogamodes latifrons Chopard, 1929: 319.

Psammoblatta persica Chopard, 1929: 316.
Arenivaga (Psammoblatta) latifrons (Chopard, 1929); Princis, 1962: 66.
Geographical record: Iraq.
General distribution: Iraq, Iran, Pakistan.
Type: MNHN. Type locality : Perse: Bender-Bouchir.
Ref: Princis, 1961–1971: 66.
(<http://blattodea.speciesfile.org/Common/basic/Taxa.aspx?TaxonNameID=1178047>)
(http://isyeb.mnhn.fr/IMG/pdf/Types_Blattaria_MNHN_modif.pdf)

Hemelytroblatta livida (Brunner de Wattenwyl, 1865)
Heterogamia livida Brunner de Wattenwyl, 1865: 359.
Arenivaga (Psammoblatta) livida (Brunner de Wattenwyl, 1865); Princis, 1962: 62.
Geographical records: Iraq, Turkey, Syria, Jordan.
General distribution: Cyprus, Greece, Asia Minor.
Type: Paratype NHMW. Type locality: Chypre.
Ref: Princis, 1961–1971: 62, Giglio-tos, 1893: 3.
A recent list of types in NHMW confirms its presence in this institution.

Hemelytroblatta marismortui (Janson, 1891)
Heterogamia (Polyphaga) maris-mortui Janson, 1891: 184.
Arenivaga (Psammoblatta) maris-mortui (Janson, 1891); Princis, 1962: 65.
Hemelytroblatta africana (Linnaeus, 1758); Grandcolas, 1994b: 157.
Geographical records: Iraq, Syria.
General distribution: Syria, Iraq, Sinaï (Egypt).
Type: NHM. Type locality: Egypt: Sinaï.
Ref: Princis, 1961–1971: 65.
(<http://blattodea.speciesfile.org/Common/basic/Taxa.aspx?TaxonNameID=1178051>)
Although the original publications mention NHM as the depository institution, recent institutional lists do not confirm its presence.

Family: Ectobiidae

Subfamily: Ectobiinae

Arbiblatta syriaca (Bey-Bienko, 1938)
Phyllodromica (Arbiblatta) syriaca Bey-Bienko, 1938: 232.
Hololampra brevipennis Ramme, 1951: 415.
Geographical records: Syria.
General distribution: Syria.
Type: NHMW in the Brunner von Wattenwyl's collection; Paratype in the former Zoological Institute, Leningard, now ZIN. Type locality: Syria
Ref: Princis, 1961–1971: 1108.
(<http://blattodea.speciesfile.org/Common/basic/Taxa.aspx?TaxonNameID=1175944>)

Ectobius vittiventris (Costa, 1847)
Blatta vittiventris Costa, 1847: 111.
Ectobius neolividus Fruhstorfer, 1921: 13, 18, 56, 58, 63, 78.
Geographical records: Turkey.
General distribution: Switzerland; Sicily, Italy; Yugoslavia; Romania; Bulgaria; Turkey; Caucasus mountains.
Type: Syntype ZMHB. Type locality: Switzerland.
Ref: Princis, 1961–1971: 1050–1052; Baur & Corey, 2004: 615.

(<http://nmbe-xen25.unibe.ch/sites/default/files/uploads/pubinv/2120.pdf>)

There are specimens identified as *vittiventris* in MHNG, but they are not indicated as types or as part of a type series.

Luridiblatta beybienkoi Maran, 1957

Phyllodromica beybienkoi Maran, 1957: 165.

Geographical records: Turkey.

General distribution: Turkey.

Type: Holotype NMP. Type locality: Turkey: Karapinar, Toros.

Ref: Maran, 1957: 165.

Phyllodromica brevipennis (Fischer, 1853)

Blatta brevipennis Fischer, 1853: 102.

Alphebia carpetana (nec Bolívar, 1873) Giglio-tos, 1893: 3.

Geographical records: Syria, Turkey, Lebanon.

General distribution: Austria; Italy; Yugoslavia; Hungary; Albania; Bulgaria; Turkey; Syria.

Type: NHMW in the Brunner von Wattenwyl's collection. Type locality: Italy: Istria.

Ref: Princis, 1971: 1103; Giglio-tos, 1893: 3.

(<http://blattodea.speciesfile.org/Common/basic/Taxa.aspx?TaxonNameID=1176174>)

There are specimens identified as *brevipennis* in MHNG, but they are not indicated as types or as part of a type series.

Phyllodromica marginata (Schreber, 1781)

Blatta marginata Schreber, 1781: 88.

Geographical records: Turkey.

General distribution: (Sardinia Island), Italy; (Sicily), Italy; Austria; Yugoslavia; Albania; Greece; Bulgaria; Hungary; Romania; Ukraine; Crimea; Turkey.

Type: MLUH. Type locality: Italy.

Ref: Princis, 1971: 1091–1093.

(<http://blattodea.speciesfile.org/Common/basic/Taxa.aspx?TaxonNameID=1176252>)

There are specimens identified as *marginata* in MHNG, but they are not indicated as types or as part of a type series.

Phyllodromica megerlei Fieber, 1853

Blatta megerlei Fieber, 1853: 94.

Hololampra f. erythronota Ramme, 1951: 324.

Phyllodromica megerlei ssp. asiatica Bey-Bienko, 1950: 232.

Geographical records: Syria, Turkey.

General distribution: Germany; Switzerland; Slovakia; Czech Republic; Austria; Italy; Slovenia; Croatia; Serbia; Bosnia and Herzegovina; Hungary; Romania; Moldova; Republic of Ukraine.

Type: According to Vidlicka & Majzlan (1997), the type is missing.

Ref: Princis, 1961–1971: 1094–1096; Vidlicka & Majzlan, 1997: 165.

(<http://blattodea.speciesfile.org/Common/basic/Taxa.aspx?TaxonNameID=1176209>)

There are specimens identified as *megerlei* in MHNG, but they are not indicated as types or as part of a type series.

There are specimens of *asiatica* in Syria and Turkey in ZMHB.

Phyllodromica pallida (Brunner von Wattenwyl, 1882)

Aphlebia pallida Brunner von Wattenwyl, 1882: 42.

Geographical records: Turkey.

General distribution: Greece; Yugoslavia; Turkey.

Type: NHMW. Type locality: Greece.

Ref: Princis 1971: 1104.

(<http://blattodea.speciesfile.org/Common/basic/Taxa.aspx?TaxonNameID=1176247>)

There are specimens identified as *pallida* in MHNG, but they are not indicated as types or as part of a type series.

Phyllodromica znojko Bey-Bienko, 1938

Phyllodromica znojko Bey-Bienko, 1938: 230.

Geographical records: Turkey.

General distribution: Transkaukasia: Ordubad; Turkey: Anatolia.

Type: NHMW. Type locality: Transkaukasia.

Ref: Princis, 1971: 1104.

Subfamily: Blattellinae

Blattella germanica (Linnaeus, 1767)

Blatta germanica Linnaeus, 1767: 688.

Geographical records: Sincanköy-Ankara (Turkey).

General distribution: cosmopolitan, probably of East Asian origin.

Type: Holotype NHM in the collection of the Linnean Society.

Ref: Princis, 1962–1971: 807–841.

Remarks: domestic species cosmopolitan.

There are specimens identified as *germanica* in MLUH and UZIU one, but they are not indicated as types or as part of a type series.

Loboptera decipiens (Germar, 1817)

Loboptera (Blatta) decipiens Germar, 1817: 249.

Geographical records: Lebanon.

General distribution: Madeira Island; Portugal; Canary Islands, Spain; Corsica, France; Sardinia Island, Italy; Sicily, Italy; Crete Island, Greece; Yugoslavia; Albania; Bulgaria; Romania; Crimea; Caucasus Mountains; Morocco; Algeria; Tunisia; Libya; Lebanon; Asia.

Type: MHNG (Neotype from Harz, 1977: 33–34, probably not valid). Type locality: unknown

Ref: Princis, 1961–1971: 850, Giglio-tos, 1893: 3.

(<http://blattodea.speciesfile.org/Common/basic/Taxa.aspx?TaxonNameID=1175303>)

There are specimens identified as *decipiens* in NHM, but they are not indicated as types or as part of a type series.

Family: Blattidae

Subfamily: Blattinae

Blatta orientalis Linnaeus, 1758

Blatta orientalis Linnaeus, 1758: 724.

Geographical records: Ankara-Baraj, Anatolia (Turkey), Syria.

General distribution: cosmopolitan in temperate regions [southern Russian origin].

Type: Lectotype, Paralectotype NHM in the collection of the Linnean Society; Neotype MHNG, Marshall, 1983: 390.

Ref: Princis, 1962–1971: 475–507; Marshall, 1983: 390; Giglio-tos 1893: 3.

Remarks: Domestic species. Cosmopolitan

There are specimens identified as *orientalis* in MLUH, but they are not indicated as types or as part of a type series.

The congeneric *Blatta furcata* (Karny, 1908) could be probably found in the region as well (Bohn, 1984).

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