

List of local Socotran geographical names used in entomological literature

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Abstract. The paper presents a list of local geographical names and their alternatives quoted in entomological literature related to the Socotra Archipelago. It includes their exact localization with coordinates and visualization on the map.

Key words. Entomology, geographical names, list, Yemen, Socotra

Introduction

The Socotra Archipelago is a group of four main islands – Abd el Kuri, Darsa, Samha and Socotra, located in the northwest part of the Indian Ocean. Especially the last one, the island of Socotra, the largest island of the archipelago (about 95 % of its landmass), is inhabited by native people – Socotrans, whose origin is not yet known with confidence and remains a matter for conjecture (NAUMKIN 1993, CHEUNG & DeVANTIER 2006). They speak their own language called ‘Socotri’, which belongs to the Semitic language family (NAUMKIN 1993). The uniqueness of this language is highlighted by the fact that it has no written form (MILLER & MORRIS 2004), although it is rich in poetic culture (NAUMKIN 1993, CHEUNG & DeVANTIER 2006). As a necessary consequence of this fact, difficulties with recording local geographical names (e.g. villages, mountains, wadis) arose. Many visitors (travellers, researchers) of the island tried to write down these names based on their listening (phonetic transcription). It naturally led to diverse variations of many names published in the literature simply because people with different spoken languages took down the names with different spellings. This situation continues up to the present time. Moreover, especially in older literature, such localities are not visualized on maps. It brings difficulties for researchers (e.g. botanists, zoologists) when

studying the relevant literature. They usually have to sort through a number of different names and in many cases it is hard or even impossible to locate a particular locality accurately.

For reasons mentioned above, we compiled a list of all geographical names that have been used in entomological literature in the past and which refer to the Socotra Archipelago (papers dealing exclusively with the subphyla Hexapoda and Myriapoda sensu REGIER et al. (2010) respectively, i.e. taxa formerly constituting subphylum Tracheata (Arthropoda)). The aim of this paper is simply to identify all so far mentioned Socotran localities, to synonymize different names used for one place and, wherever it was possible, to provide localities with geographical co-ordinates and place them in the map for easier orientation of future researchers. On the other hand, this contribution has no ambitions to codify the transcription of Socotri language or spelling of Socotran geographical names.

Material and methods

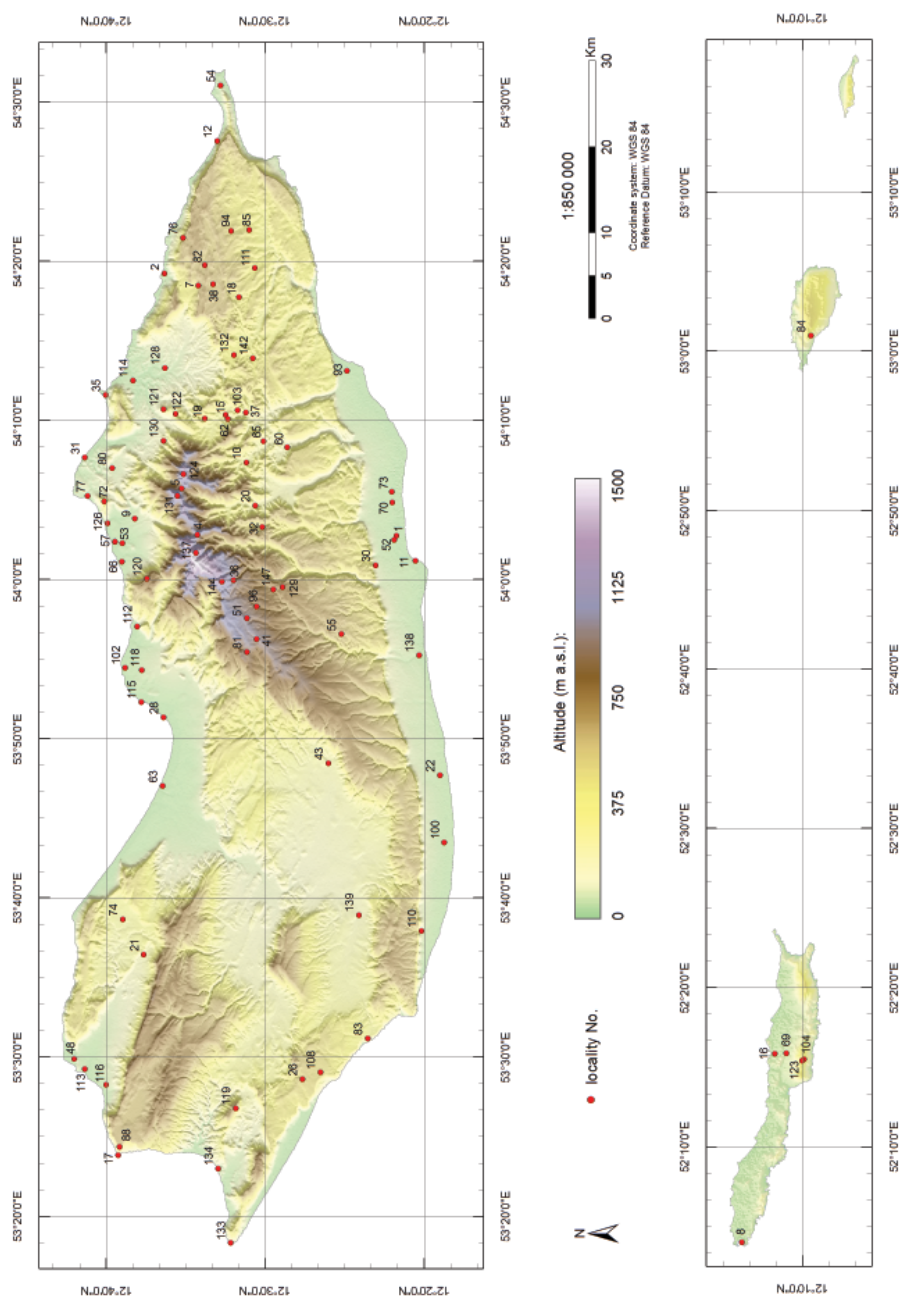
Almost all scientific papers dealing with Hexapoda and Myriapoda from the Socotra Archipelago were used to compile all names and their alternatives ever mentioned in this literature. Non entomological literature, maps, internet sources and information given by local people were used as well to find out which variations of a particular geographical name belong together.

During the work, several complications appeared. As the Socotri language has no written form (see also Introduction above), all variations of local names were created in the form of phonetic transcription, which was in turn influenced by the nationality and spoken language of the travellers. Due to this fact, several alternative names of the same place exist in most cases. Furthermore, Arabic transliteration could not be used either, because it was not available for all names concerned. Moreover, Socotri pronunciation differs somehow in different parts of the island. For all the reasons mentioned the authors faced difficulties when deciding which variation of a name should be chosen as its primary variation. Eventually they decided to use the variation in which its English pronunciation most resembles the pronunciation in Socotri. Names whose spelling and location were 'approved' by Socotri people are listed with an asterisk. For the rest of names the authors used variations mentioned in published papers. They also strongly emphasize that the chosen names have no linguistic value.

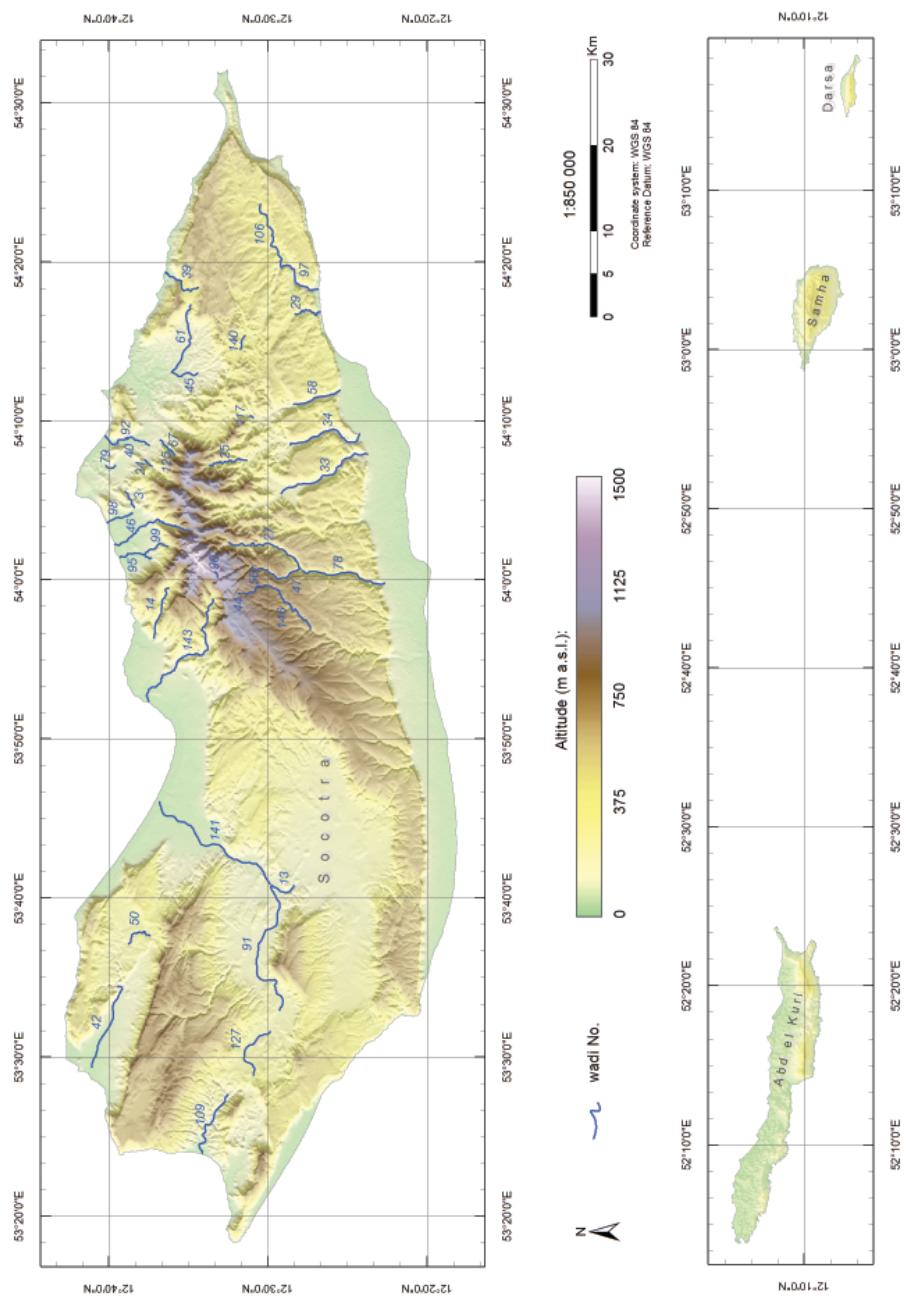
All names presented at first place (bold letters) are listed alphabetically followed by square brackets containing name of the respective island and type of the name (e.g. settlement, wadi). All available alternatives for each name stated in literature (see above for specification), including Russian and Arabic, are listed as well, and represent written form only and are adopted verbatim.

The reason why the authors present also Russian transcriptions is, that former Soviet Union had significant activities on the island (submarine base and military facilities, scientific research) and therefore a considerable number of names is available also in the Cyrillic alphabet.

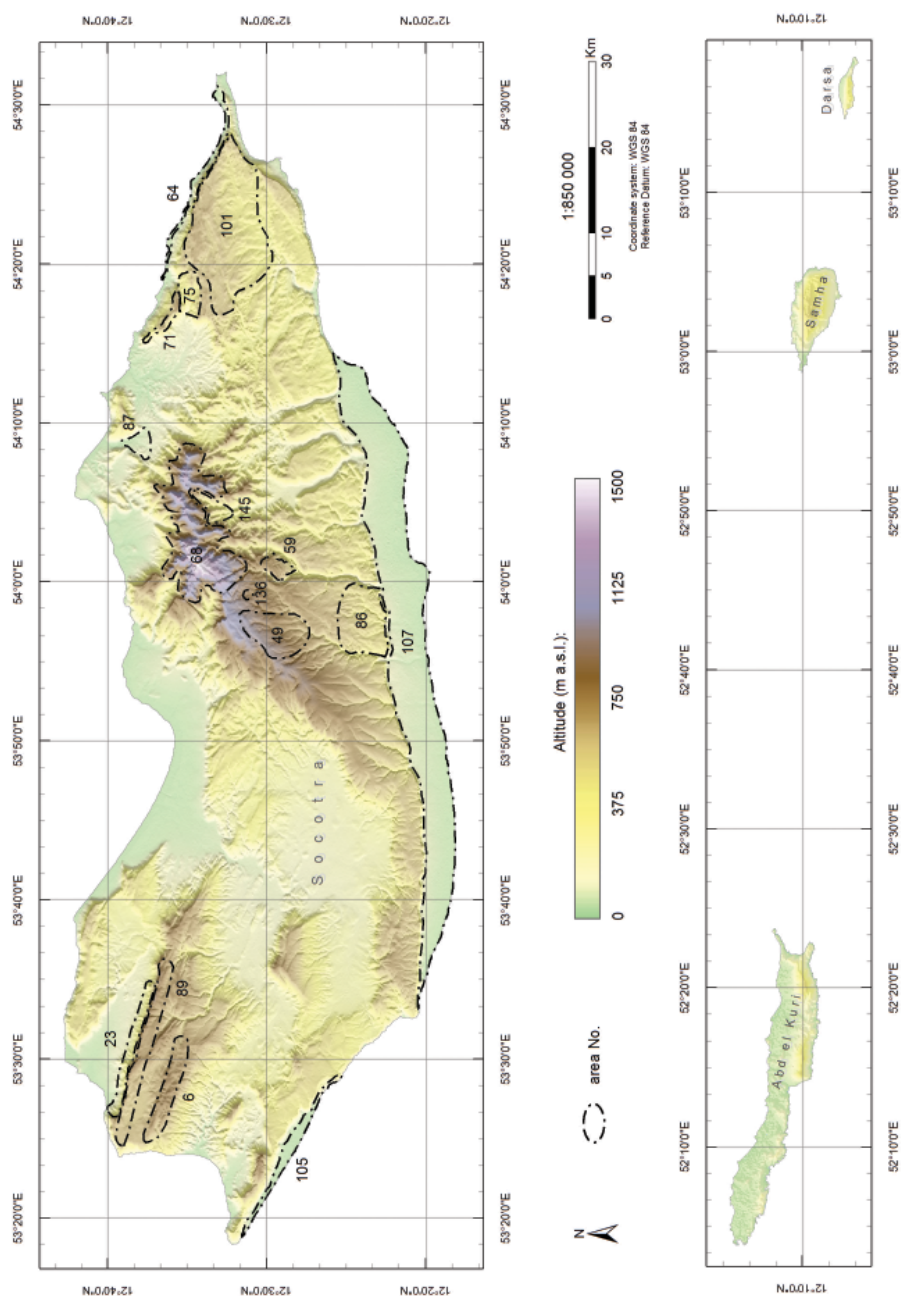
In accordance with BROWN & MIES (2012) we are using the spelling 'Socotra', rather than the more correct transliteration 'Soqotra', as most non-Arabic speakers would have difficulty in correctly pronouncing the Arabic 'q'.



Map 1. Socotra Archipelago. Small-scaled localities visualized as points.



Map 2. Socotra Archipelago. Wadis visualized as lines.



Map 3. Socotra Archipelago. Large-scaled localities visualized as polynoms.

Geographical coordinates and altitude that were available from authors' personal field observations or in recently published literature are given. When such information was not available then Google Earth was used to obtain an approximate coordinates. Larger areas (e.g. mountains, plateaus, some wadis) are delimited by more coordinates.

The maps of the archipelago (Maps 1–3) were created using data of remote sensing. Planimetry, namely islands boundaries, shape/position of wadis and partly specific areas, is based on standard terrain corrected Landsat 7 ETM imagery. For Socotra Island the Landsat image was georeferenced using set of ground control points measured in the field (KRÁL & PAVLIŠ 2006). The altimetry is based on Shuttle Radar Topography Mission (SRTM) data (RABUS et al. 2003). The missing data in SRTM digital elevation model were filled by TIN interpolation.

List of geographical names

Abd el Kuri [island]

Coordinates. 12°11'N 52°13'E

Alternatives. Abdalkuri, Abd al Kuri, Abd al-Kuri, Abdal Kuria, Abd-el-Curia, Abd-el-Kouri, Abd-el-Kuri, Abdelkuri, Abdul Koury, Абд-эль-Кури, جزيرة عبد الكوري

Entomological sources. KIRKALDY (1899), KOHL (1907), KRAUSS (1907), REBEL (1907), KOCH (1970), GELLER-GRIMM (2002), COLLINGWOOD et al. (2004), MENDES (2004), SCHAWALLER (2004), etc.

Darsa [island]

Coordinates. 12°07'N 53°16'E

Alternatives. Darsa, Darsi, Darzah, Darze, Darzi, Derse, Dersi, Dharsa, Jarsah, Дарса, جزيرة درسة

Entomological sources. KOCH (1970), ŠVIHLA (1985), COLLINGWOOD et al. (2004), SCHAWALLER (2004).

Samha [island]

Coordinates. 12°09'N 53°02'E

Alternatives. Chaumah, Samah, Samha, Samheb, Samheh, Samheb, Sanchar, Semha, Camxa, جزيرة سمحة

Entomological sources. KOHL (1907), REBEL (1907), COLLINGWOOD et al. (2004), SCHAWALLER (2004), TOSKINA (2004), HACKER & SALDAITIS (2010), BORTH et al. (2011), LO CASCIO & GRITA (2011), etc.

Socotra [island]

Coordinates. 12°30'N 53°55'E

Alternatives. Cacotora, Dioscoridus, Sacatora, Sacotora, Scotra, Soccotora, Socotia, Socotora, Socotera, Socothora, Sokotra, Soqotra, Soquotora, Suqutra, Zacatora, Zacotora, Zocotera, Zocotora, Zocotorah, Сокотра, سقطرى

A'aith [Socotra]

Entomological source. MATTINGLY & KNIGHT (1956).

Comments. Place unknown to us.

Abataro* [Socotra; settlement]

(Map 1: 1) (Fig. 1)

Coordinates. 12°21'44"N 54°02'47"E, 10 m a.s.l.

Alternative. Абетиру

Entomological sources. DELOBEL (2012), ZOIA (2012).

Abelhen* [Socotra; settlement]

(Map 1: 2)

Coordinates. 12°36'20"N 54°19'16"E, 15 m a.s.l.

Alternatives. Albahan, Diabelhan

Entomological source. SCHAWALLER (2004).

Comments. For closely adjoining villages Abelhen and Diaf (distance not more than 30 m) we use the same coordinates and one mark in the map.

Adah* [Socotra; wadi] (Map 2: 3)

Coordinates. 12°38'23"N 54°04'38"E (lower part) – 12°38'57"N 54°05'33"E (upper part), 30–110 m a.s.l.

Alternatives. Adda, Addah

Entomological sources. KIRBY (1903), OGILVIE-GRANT (1903), RICARDO & THEOBALD (1903), KOHL (1907).

Comments. Locality name 'Lahas' (pass or wadi) in CROSSKEY et al. (2002), KEJVAL (2002), FELIX et al. (2012), HÁJEK & KABÁTEK (2012), PURCHART (2012), ZOIA (2012) and COLONNELLI (in prep.) undoubtedly refers to Wadi Adah. In Socotri, word Lahas means 'wadi without water with some trees'. We think that the collectors received this general information when asked for the name of the place.

Adho Dimello* [Socotra; pass] (Map 1: 4)

Coordinates. 12°34'15"N 54°02'50"E, ca. 1050 m a.s.l.

Alternatives. Adahan, Addehen, Adehen, Adho Demalu, Adho Dhemalu, Adho di Meleh, Adho di Melho, Adhoh di-Melhoh, Adho Dimelho, Adho Dimellus, Ardahan, Di Melo, Dimele, Sigreh di Méleh

Entomological sources. KRAUSS (1907), REBEL (1907), UVAROV & POPOV (1957), DESCAMPS (1970), KEVAN (1973), SOIKA (1974), HREBLAY (1996), POPOV (1997), HAAS et al. (2004), MENDES (2004), FELIX et al. (2012), etc.

Comments. Based on SCHÄTTI & DESVOIGNES (1999) 'Adho' means 'pass' and name Adho Dimellus (and its variants) refers to the immediate vicinity of the Dihaal (Dimele) pass at altitude 1050 m a.s.l.

Aduno* [Socotra; pass] (Map 1: 5)

Coordinates. 12°35'14"N 54°05'46"E, ca. 880 m a.s.l.

Alternatives. Adona, Adouna, Aduna, Adunoh, Miris Aduno

Entomological sources. KRAUSS (1907), REBEL (1907).

Ahelef* [Socotra; hills] (Map 3: 6)

Coordinates. 12°37'17"N 53°25'17"E – 12°35'18"N 53°30'35"E, ca. 500–750 m a.s.l.

Alternative. Ahelif

Entomological source. REBEL (1907).

Ain Tsahrin* [Socotra; spring] (Map 1: 7)

Coordinates. 12°34'12"N 54°18'30"E, 435 m a.s.l.

Entomological source. DELOBEL (2012).

Al Alyah [Abd el Kuri; settlement] (Map 1: 8)

Coordinates. 12°13'49"N 52°04'02"E, 10 m a.s.l.

Alternative. Алийя

Entomological source. RISERVATO et al. (2010).

Comments. The coordinates were taken from RISERVATO et al. (2010). However, this settlement is, perhaps more precisely, depicted more eastwards in the map by CHEUNG & DeVANTIER (2006).

Alha* [Socotra; settlement, plant nursery] (Map 1: 9)

Coordinates. 12°38'11"N 54°03'52"E, 35 m a.s.l.

Alternatives. Elhe, Elhé, Ilah, Ilha, А́льха, عله

Entomological sources. KIRKALDY (1899, 1903), BURR (1903), RICARDO & THEOBALD (1903), POPOV (1997), COLONNELLI (in prep.).

Alilo [Socotra; pass or peak]

Entomological sources. KIRKALDY (1899), KIRBY (1900), WALSINGHAM (1903), GREATHEAD (1969).

Comments. Exact position unknown to us. Based on notes in OGILVIE-GRANT & FORBES (1903) and WALSINGHAM (1903) it is placed in Wadi Dineghen.

Aloove* [Socotra; settlement]

(Map 1: 10) (Fig. 2)

Coordinates. 12°31'10"N 54°07'24"E, 210 m a.s.l.**Alternatives.** Di Mirko, Di-Mirkoh, Mirkoh, Ди-Мирко, دي-ميركو**Entomological sources.** ÁBRAHÁM (2011), DELOBEL (2012), DÖBERL (2012), FELIX et al. (2012), FIKÁČEK et al. (2012), GIMMEL (2012), HORÁK et al. (2012), KNÍŽEK (2012), LO CASCIO et al. (2012), NOVÁK & PURCHART (2012), PURCHART (2012), SCHUH (2012), ŠVIHLA (2012), ZOIA (2012).**Comments.** The name of village is Aloove and it is inhabited by people of the tribe Di Mirko. However, in various maps the name Di Mirko is often used as the name of the village.

Due to misunderstandings or inaccurate information given by the local people, the locality names and their coordinates of Zemhon area and Haasan village were mismatched in the Czech expeditions 2009 and 2010. Locality names 'Zemhon area, 12°30'58"N, 54°06'39"E' (ÁBRAHÁM 2011, BELLÉS 2012, BEZDĚK 2012b, DELOBEL 2012, DÖBERL 2012, FELIX et al. 2012, FIKÁČEK et al. 2012, HORÁK et al. 2012, LO CASCIO et al. 2012, SCHUH 2012, ŠVIHLA 2012, ZOIA 2012) and 'Aloove area, Hassan vill. env. 12°31.2"N, 54°07.4"E' (ÁBRAHÁM 2011, DELOBEL 2012, DÖBERL 2012, FELIX et al. 2012, FIKÁČEK et al. 2012, GIMMEL 2012, KNÍŽEK 2012, NOVÁK & PURCHART 2012, PURCHART 2012, SCHUH 2012, ZOIA 2012) refer to the close vicinity of Aloove village.

Amak [Socotra; beach]

(Map 1: 11)

Coordinates. 12°20'33"N 54°01'13"E, 0–3 m a.s.l.**Alternatives.** Aomak, Homaq, Omaq, عومك**Entomological source.** PLATIA (2012), COLONNELLI (in prep.).**Arher*** [Socotra; spring, beach and cave]

(Map 1: 12) (Fig. 3)

Coordinates. 12°33'00"N 54°27'36"E, 0–30 m a.s.l.**Alternatives.** ArAr, Arhar, Erher, Erhr, Faka, Fikah, Fikar, Fikhah, Fka, Hallah Arhar, Фака, عرهر**Entomological sources.** RISERVATO et al. (2010), ÁBRAHÁM (2011), DESUTTER-GRANDCOLAS & FELIX (2012), FELIX et al. (2012), FIKÁČEK et al. (2012), JÄCH & DELGADO (2012).**Ashul** [Socotra; wadi]

(Map 2: 13)

Coordinates. 12°29'39"N 53°40'44"E (lower part) – 12°28'22"N 53°40'46"E (upper part), ca. 60–70 m a.s.l.**Alternatives.** Ashui, Ried**Entomological source.** RISERVATO et al. (2010).**Comments.** Exact beginning and the end of this wadi are unknown to us. Approximate coordinates are derived from the map published by ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY (1978) and RISERVATO et al. (2010).**Ayhaft*** [Socotra; wadi]

(Map 2: 14) (Fig. 4)

Coordinates. 12°37'17"N 53°56'16"E (lower part) – 12°36'13"N 53°59'30"E (upper part), ca. 40–450 m a.s.l.**Alternatives.** Ayafht, Ayheft, Ayhft, Ayaft, Ayhaff, Ayev, Hayaft, Hayhaft, وادي عيهفت**Entomological sources.** GREATHEAD & EVENHUIS (2001), ADLBAUER (2002), HOLZSCHUH (2008), MASSA (2009), RISERVATO et al. (2010), ÁBRAHÁM (2011), HACKER & SALDAITIS (2011), BEZDĚK (2012b), DÖBERL (2012), FELIX et al. (2012), HAJEK & KABÁTEK (2012), HORÁK et al. (2012), JÄCH & DELGADO (2012), KNÍŽEK (2012), KRÁL et al. (2012), PURCHART (2012), ŠVIHLA (2012), VOLKOVITSH (2012), etc.**Comments.** In the map by ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY (1978) the lower part is named Wadi Magahah.**Ba'a*** [Socotra; settlement]

(Map 1: 15)

Coordinates. 12°32'29"N 54°10'23"E, 215 m a.s.l.**Alternatives.** Ba'ah, Baha, Baa, باعة**Entomological sources.** HÁVA (2007), HOLZSCHUH (2008), LO CASCIO & GRITA (2011), FELIX et al. (2012).**Bait Eesa** [Abd el Kuri; settlement]

(Map 1: 16)

Coordinates. 12°11'44"N 52°15'53"E, 10 m a.s.l.**Alternatives.** Badh Issa, Badt Eissa, Bait Iesa, Бейт-Иса**Entomological source.** SCHAWALLER (2004).

Bedo* [Socotra; cape] (Map 1: 17)**Coordinates.** 12°39'14"N 53°23'51"E, 0 m a.s.l.**Alternatives.** Baduwa, Bedai, Bedoo, Bedu, Beydoh, Bidoh, Bidou, Bidu, Баду, رأس بدوه**Entomological source.** REBEL (1907).**Begobig*** [Socotra; settlement] (Map 1: 18)**Coordinates.** 12°31'38"N 54°17'47"E, 350 m a.s.l.**Alternatives.** Bagubi, Beghiogik, Bego Big, Begobich, Баруби, باجویي**Entomological source.** RISERVATO et al. (2010).**Berbher** [Socotra; waterfall] – see comments under Qaareh.**Betin*** [Socotra; settlement] (Map 1: 19)**Coordinates.** 12°33'48"N 54°10'09"E, 270 m a.s.l.**Alternatives.** Beyten, Tenten, Бейтен, بيتن**Entomological source.** MASSA (2009).**Bijo** [Socotra] (Map 1: 20)**Coordinates.** 12°30'36"N 54°04'41"E, 185 m a.s.l.**Alternative.** Biiyeurh**Entomological sources.** UVAROV & POPOV (1957), DESCAMPS (1970).**Comments.** Based on the schematic maps in POPOV (1957) and UVAROV & POPOV (1957) it might be approximately located in the middle part of Wadi Di Azerho. In our opinion it refers to the village Biiyeurh in the map by ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY (1978), the coordinates of which are derived from Google Earth.**Bi'r Haarso** [Socotra; waterhole] (Map 1: 21)**Coordinates.** 12°37'37"N 53°36'27"E, 145 m a.s.l.**Entomological source.** RISERVATO et al. (2010).**Bizidig*** [Socotra; settlement] (Map 1: 22)**Coordinates.** 12°19'00"N 53°47'44"E, 20 m a.s.l.**Alternatives.** Di-Bizirdig, Buzadec**Entomological source.** PURCHART (in prep.).**Bojhin** [Socotra]**Alternative.** Bajin**Entomological sources.** HARRIS (1954), UVAROV & POPOV (1957), DESCAMPS (1970), POPOV (1997).**Comments.** Place unknown to us. Approximately located in the schematic maps by POPOV (1957) and UVAROV & POPOV (1957). The approximate coordinates (12°31'N 54°03'E) were published by POPOV (1997).**Cheyrrha*** [Socotra; slopes] (Map 3: 23)**Approximate coordinates.** 12°39'32"N 53°26'23"E – 12°39'58"N 53°26'52"E – 12°36'57"N 53°34'37"E – 12°37'25"N 53°34'46"E, ca. 200–600 m a.s.l.**Alternatives.** Keyrakh, Khayra, Khayrrha, Kheyrrha, Хейрха**Entomological sources.** HOLZSCHUH (2008), FELIX et al. (2012), VOLKOVITSH (2012), ZOIA (2012), COLONNELLI (in prep.).**Comments.** In Socotri, the word Cheyrrha means slopes. In the above mentioned papers Cheyrrha refers to the northern slopes of Maaleh hills.**Dahamis** [Socotra; basecamp or wadi] (Map 2: 24)**Approximate coordinates.** 12°37'42"N 54°07'29"E – 12°37'22"N 54°07'10"E, ca. 120–150 m a.s.l.**Alternatives.** Dahamies, Dahamish, Dahanus, Dehamis

Entomological sources. KIRBY (1900, 1903), KRAUSS (1907), REBEL (1907), MATTINGLY & KNIGHT (1956), KOCH (1970), etc.

Comments. Locality name frequently used mainly in papers from the end of the 19th and the beginning of 20th centuries. Approximate position is based on the maps published in BALFOUR (1888) and KOSSMAT (1907). In KOSSMAT (1907) we have also found the sentence ‘... Lager in Dahamis, am rechten Gehänge des Wadi Iheli...’ [= ... the camp at Dahamis, on the right slope of Wadi Iheli ...]. MATTINGLY & KNIGHT (1956) listed Dahamis as wadi with coordinates 12°30'N 54°10'E, which seems to be a mistake. POPOV (1997) suggested Dahamis to be identical with Deham, which is evidently false. BROWN & MIES (2012) suggested the placement of Dahamis in Wadi Dineghen what is also false in comparison with maps in BALFOUR (1888) and KOSSMAT (1907).

Dajog [Socotra; wadi] (Map 2: 25)

Coordinates. 12°31'20"N 54°07'33"E (lower part) – 12°33'39"N 54°07'14"E (upper part), 200–300 m a.s.l.

Alternatives. Dajoj, Dajuj

Entomological sources. DESCAMPS (1970), POPOV (1997).

Comments. Although POPOV (1997) mentioned the position of this wadi at Hadiboh plain, we found it in the map by ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY (1978) as the uppermost part of Wadi Di Farho.

Danoho [Socotra; sinkhole] (Map 1: 26)

Coordinates. 12°27'39"N 53°28'37"E, 460 m a.s.l.

Entomological source. RISERVATO et al. (2010).

Comments. Place unknown to us. Name and coordinates taken from RISERVATO et al. (2010).

Darho* [Socotra; wadi] (Map 2: 27)

Coordinates. 12°28'00"N 54°00'48"E (lower part) – 12°32'19"N 54°02'16"E (upper part), 280–450 m a.s.l.

Alternatives. Da'arho, Daerhu, Daeru, Dahero, Dahro, Da'rhoh, Darhu, Dearho, Dhero, Dheroh, Di-Da'rhoh, وادي دارخو, وادي دعر هو

Entomological sources. WEWALKA (2004), MASSA (2009), RISERVATO et al. (2010), FELIX et al. (2012), GIMMEL (2012), ZOIA (2012), COLONNELLI (in prep.).

Dehamd* [Socotra; settlement and water pool] (Map 1: 28)

Coordinates. 12°36'22"N 53°51'22"E, 3 m a.s.l.

Alternatives. Deham, Di Hamdh, Diham, ديهيم

Entomological sources. POPOV (1997), FELIX et al. (2012).

Dehlme [Socotra; wadi] (Map 2: 29)

Coordinates. 12°26'44"N 54°16'52"E (lower part) – 12°28'16"N 54°16'43"E (upper part), ca. 10–250 m a.s.l.

Entomological source. PLATIA (2012), ŠVIHLA (2012).

Deiqab* [Socotra; cave] (Map 1: 30) (Fig. 5)

Coordinates. 12°23'03"N 54°00'56"E, 115 m a.s.l.

Alternatives. Degub, Deigyup, Deiqub, Deiqyub, Dejub, Deyup, Dijoub, Diqyub, Dogub, كهف دوجب

Entomological sources. COLLINGWOOD et al. (2004), HAAS et al. (2004), SCHAWALLER (2004), BARRA (2006), RISERVATO et al. (2010), BEZDĚK (2012b), DESUTTER-GRANDCOLAS & FELIX (2012), DÖBERL (2012), FELIX et al. (2012), HORÁK et al. (2012), KRÁL et al. (2012), NOVÁK & PURCHART (2012), ŠVIHLA (2012), ZOIA (2012).

Delisha* [Socotra; settlement, beach] (Map 1: 31)

Coordinates. 12°41'20"N 54°07'43"E, 0–10 m a.s.l.

Alternatives. Delaisha, Deleisha, Delesha, Delicia, Delishi, Delishia, Delli Shah, Di Lisha, Di-Lishah, Di Lishe, Di Lisheh, Dilish, Dilicia, Делиша, ساحل دليشه

Entomological sources. COLLINGWOOD et al. (2004), MENDES (2004), MASSA (2009), COLONNELLI (in prep.).

Devil's Creek [Socotra]

Entomological source. MATTINGLY & KNIGHT (1956).

Comments. Place unknown to us.

Di Asmo* [Socotra; ridge and settlement] (Map 1: 32)**Coordinates.** 12°30'11"N 54°03'20"E, 400–450 m a.s.l.**Alternatives.** Asma, Da-'Asmoh, Diasma, Di-'Asmoh, Diasmu, Диасму, دياسمو**Entomological sources.** UVAROV & POPOV (1957), KIMMINS (1960), COLLINGWOOD et al. (2004).**Di Azerho*** [Socotra; wadi] (Map 2: 33)**Coordinates.** 12°25'02"N 54°07'40"E (lower part) – 12°29'00"N 54°05'38"E (upper part), ca. 80–140 m a.s.l.**Alternatives.** Aserho, Di-'Asrhoh, Azrho, Azro, Deazara, Di Asrhon, Вадии-Азерху, وادي ديعزر هو**Entomological source.** RISERVATO et al. (2010).**Di Farho*** [Socotra; wadi] (Map 2: 34)**Coordinates.** 12°25'00"N 54°08'55"E (lower part) – 12°27'42"N 54°08'43"E (upper part), ca. 100–130 m a.s.l.**Alternatives.** Defa'arho, Defearoho, Di Faerho, Difa'erho, Di-Farhoh, Di-Fa'rhom, Di-Fa'rrohr, Difarho, Difarhu, Difarroha, Eshal, Eshall, Fa'erho, Fahuh, Far'ha, Farhar, Farho, Far'hu, Farihus, Helofe, Вадии-Фаарху, وادي دي فعر هو**Entomological sources.** SCHAWALLER (2004), BARRA (2006), RISERVATO et al. (2010), BORTH et al. (2011), HACKER & SALDAITIS (2011), FELIX et al. (2012).**Comments.** Based on the coordinates associated with the following localities 'Nogeed, Farmihin, Steroh', 'Nogeed, Farmihin, Steroh, wadi' and 'Noged, Wadi between Farmihin and Steroh' (MENDES 2004, STRASSEN 2004, SCHAWALLER 2004, BRETTFELD 2005, HÁVA 2007, BELLÉS 2009, PURCHART 2012, ŚWIĘTOJAŃSKA & BOROWIEC 2012), these data undoubtedly refer to lowermost part of Wadi Di Farho.**Di Hamri*** [Socotra; cape and settlement] (Map 1: 35)**Coordinates.** 12°40'02"N 54°11'39"E, 6 m a.s.l.**Alternatives.** Dehammeri, Dehammerie, di-Hamari, Di Hamari, Dihamri, Dihamry, Ди-Хамри, ديامري**Entomological sources.** ARENBERGER (2009), HAUSMANN (2009), MASSA (2009), HACKER & SALDAITIS (2010), BORTH et al. (2011), BEZDĚK (2012b), ŠVIHLA (2012), ZOIA (2012), COLONNELLI (in prep.), etc.**Di Hashus*** [Socotra; settlement] (Map 1: 36)**Coordinates.** 12°31'59"N 54°00'00"E, ca. 950–990 m a.s.l.**Alternatives.** Dihashas, Dirhashas, Has Hus, Yehazahaz**Entomological sources.** GELLER-GRIMM (2002), COLLINGWOOD et al. (2004), SCHAWALLER (2004).**Comments.** KOSSMAT (1907) used name Wadi Dihashas for today's Wadi Ireh. Above mentioned coordinates are taken from <http://www.fallingrain.com>.**Di Ishal*** [Socotra; settlement] (Map 1: 37)**Coordinates.** 12°31'11"N 54°10'32"E, 190 m a.s.l.**Alternatives.** Dedshal, Deishel, Di-Ishal, Di'ishal, Dishaaail, Dishaaill, Диишхель, ديششهل**Entomological sources.** BARRA (2004), RISERVATO et al. (2010).**Di Kasekas*** [Socotra; cave] (Map 1: 38)**Coordinates.** 12°33'16"N 54°18'36"E, 520 m a.s.l.**Alternatives.** De Qaseqas, Kasakes, Kazekas**Entomological source.** SCHAWALLER (2004).**Diaf*** [Socotra; wadi] (Map 2: 39)**Coordinates.** 12°35'57"N 54°19'01"E (lower part) – 12°34'30"N 54°18'18"E (upper part), ca. 20–350 m a.s.l.**Alternatives.** Deezaaf, Dief, Dizaiaf, Dizyaf, Shi'faaf, Shifa, Tiaf, Wadi Homhil, Zeewef, Вадии-Тыяф, وادي طيف**Entomological sources.** MALICKY (1999), CROSSKEY et al. (2002), GELLER-GRIMM (2002), HAAS et al. (2004), JIROUX et al. (2004), NEUMANN et al. (2004), SCHAWALLER (2004), RISERVATO et al. (2010).**Comments.** Particular parts of this wadi, which begins in Homhil basin, probably have their names derived from the adjoining villages. Unfortunately, we were unable to detect all these names, except for the lower part

which is called Diaf and one part in the upper section of the wadi, which is called Shifa. For simplification purposes we use the name wadi Diaf for its whole length.

Diaf* [Socotra; settlement] (Map 1: 2)

Coordinates. 12°36'20"N 54°19'16"E, 15 m a.s.l.

Alternatives. Deezaf, Dief, Dizyaf, Tiaf, Zeewef, Тяяф, طياف

Entomological source. RISERVATO et al. (2010).

Comments. For closely adjoining villages Abelhen and Diaf (the distance between them does not exceed 30 m) we use the same coordinates and one mark in the map.

Dibni* [Socotra; wadi] (Map 2: 40)

Coordinates. 12°39'56"N 54°08'48"E (lower part) – 12°37'28"N 54°08'27"E (upper part), 5–50 m a.s.l.

Alternatives. Debeni, Debenec, Debna, Вадн Дѣбна, وادي دبنة

Entomological source. RISERVATO et al. (2010).

Comments. This wadi is also known as Wadi Di-Lishah (e.g. ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY 1978, RISERVATO et al. 2010). SCHNEIDER & DUMONT (1998) collected almost in the same place but called it Wadi in Kefaf.

Digeila [Socotra; cave] (Map 1: 41)

Coordinates. 12°30'31"N 53°56'18"E, 945 m a.s.l.

Alternatives. Dilaihe, Dilheila

Entomological sources. PURCHART (2009), BEZDĚK (2012b), FELIX et al. (2012), HORÁK et al. (2012), NOVÁK & PURCHART (2012), ZOIA (2012), COLONNELLI (in prep.).

Dighat* [Socotra; wadi] (Map 2: 42)

Coordinates. 12°41'03"N 53°29'29"E (lower part) – 12°39'14"N 53°34'24"E (upper part), ca. 5–70 m a.s.l.

Alternatives. De Got, Dighati, Dikat, Вадн Днгахт, وادي ديجحت

Entomological source. CROSKEY et al. (2002).

Dikseheten [Socotra; settlement] (Map 1: 43)

Coordinates. 12°26'01"N 53°48'29"E, 160 m a.s.l.

Alternative. Dikshihitin

Entomological source. COLONNELLI (in prep.).

Dilish [Socotra; wadi] (Map 2: 44)

Coordinates. 12°31'48"N 53°59'08"E

Entomological source. FELIX et al. (2012).

Comments. Place unknown to us. The coordinates are taken from FELIX et al. (2012).

Dimere [Socotra]

Entomological sources. COLLINGWOOD et al. (2004), HAAS et al. (2004).

Comments. Place unknown to us. Based on TAITI & FERRARA (2004), it is placed in the Hagher mountains. Possibly lapsus of the name Dimele (see comments under Adho Dimellus).

Dimichiro* [Socotra; wadi] (Map 2: 45)

Coordinates. 12°36'00"N 54°13'04"E (lower part) – 12°34'30"N 54°12'58"E (upper part), ca. 25–50 m a.s.l.

Alternatives. Dimishiro, Вадн Днмншнро, وادي دمنشرو

Entomological sources. OGILVIE-GRANT (1903), RICARDO & THEOBALD (1903).

Dinatuf [Samha]

Entomological sources. GELLER-GRIMM (2002), MENDES (2004), SCHAWALLER (2004).

Comments. Place unknown to us. The approximate coordinates (12°09'N 53°05'E) were published by GELLER-GRIMM (2002) and MENDES (2004).

Dineghen* [Socotra; wadi]

(Map 2: 46)

Coordinates (in wider sense). 12°39'31"N 54°02'16"E (lower part) – 12°34'46"N 54°03'03"E (upper part), 5–900 m a.s.l.

Alternatives. Danegan, Daneghan, De Hazafag, Dehzafak, Denegen, Deneghan, Deneghen, Di Negehen, Digal, Dihaal, Dihazafag, Dihzafag, Dilal, Dinegan, Dineghan, Dinehan, Geneghen, Kischen, Kishen, Kishin, Kishjn, Qishn, Rischen, **Вади Данагхон, وادي دنجهن**

Entomological sources. KIRBY (1903), RICARDO & THEOBALD (1903), UVAROV & POPOV (1957), KIMMINS (1960), DESCAMPS (1970), KOCH (1970), SOIKA (1974), CROSSKEY et al. (2002), BARRA (2004), HAAS et al. (2004), HORÁK et al. (2012), MENDES (2004), SCHAWALLER (2004), STRASSEN (2004), BRETTFELD (2005), HÁVA (2007), RISERVATO et al. (2010), FELIX et al. (2012), PURCHART (2012), VOLKOVITSH (2012), COLONNELLI (in prep.), etc.

Comments. Long wadi with various names in zoological literature, often leading to confusions or misunderstandings. The actual wadi Dineghen starts at the mountain foothills and ends by its uppermost part called Wadi Dihaal (Digal, Dilal, Dimele), terminating with Dihaal pass (= Adho Dimellus, see SCHÄTTI & DESVOIGNES 1999). Parts of this wadi, which are located on Hadiboh plain, derive their names from the adjoining villages and from seashore to foothills are named as follows: wadi Sirhin (including Sirhin water pool) – wadi Erhina – wadi Katha – wadi Siklof – wadi Kishin. We were not able to locate the exact coordinates of each part's boundaries. The exact position of Wadi Hazafag was not located. Yet, based on information from local people it is a small parallel wadi connected with wadi Siklof. In the map, just for simplification, we depict the whole wadi under the name wadi Dineghen.

POPOV (1997) erroneously mentioned the position of Kischin with the coordinates 12°33'N 54°03'E.

Dirhor* [Socotra; wadi]

(Map 2: 47) (Fig. 6)

Coordinates. 12°27'58"N 54°00'45"E (lower part) – ca. 12°29'15"N 54°00'08"E (upper part), 300–570 m a.s.l.

Alternatives. De Erhor, Derhour, Dihaher, Dirhor, **Вади Дархер, وادي دارهر**

Entomological sources. CROSSKEY et al. (2002), DÖBERL (2012).

Comments. Wadi Esgego and Wadi Dirhor form the upper and lower parts of one wadi which is often referred to simply as Wadi Esgego. The coordinates published in NOVÁK (2007), KOPECKÝ (2009), DÖBERL (2012), FELIX et al. (2012), GIMMEL (2012), HÁJEK & KABÁTEK (2012), KEJVAL (2012), KRÁL & KUBÁŇ (2012), NOVÁK & PURCHART (2012), PURCHART & SCHAWALLER (2012) and ZOIA (2012) for Wadi Esgego refer to Wadi Dirhor. RISERVATO et al. (2010) published their material from Wadi Di-Darhor (= Darho) but the coordinates also undoubtedly refer to Wadi Dirhor.

Ditwah* [Socotra; lagoon]

(Map 1: 48)

Coordinates. 12°42'00"N 53°29'54"E, 0 m a.s.l.

Alternatives. Detwa, Detwah, Diduah, Ditwa, **دطوح**

Entomological sources. HOLZSCHUH (2008), MASSA (2009), FELIX et al. (2012), PLATIA (2012), ŠÍPEK et al. (2012), ZOIA (2012), COLONNELLI (in prep.).

Dixam* [Socotra; plateau]

(Map 3: 49) (Fig. 7)

Approximate coordinates. 12°30'58"N 53°56'41"E – 12°27'23"N 53°57'08"E – 12°31'17"N 53°58'05"E – 12°28'54"N 53°55'16"E, ca. 500–1000 m a.s.l.

Alternatives. Deksam, Dexam, Dicksam, Diksam, Dixem, Dixiam, Dixsam, **دكسم**

Entomological sources. MALICKY (1999), CROSSKEY et al. (2002), STURM (2002), HAAS et al. (2004), MENDES (2004), STRASSEN (2004), BRETTFELD (2005), HOLZSCHUH (2008), FELIX et al. (2012), KRÁL et al. (2012), PURCHART (2012), ŠVIHLA (2012).

Dohor [Socotra; settlement]

Entomological source. COLONNELLI (in prep.).

Comments. Place unknown to us.

- Egiya** [Socotra; wadi] (Map 2: 50)
Coordinates. 12°38'45"N 53°37'07"E (lower part) – 12°37'25"N 53°37'38"E (upper part), ca. 170–250 m a.s.l.
Entomological sources. RISERVATO et al. (2010), PLATIA (2012), COLONNELLI (in prep.).
Comments. Place unknown to us. The position and coordinates are derived from the map by ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY (1978) and RISERVATO et al. (2010).
- Eidam** [Socotra; plateau] (Map 1: 51)
Coordinates. 12°31'08"N 53°57'36"E, 960 m a.s.l.
Entomological source. HROMÁDKA (2011).
Comments. Place unknown to us. The coordinates are taken from HROMÁDKA (2011).
- Eqarhi*** [Socotra; palm tree plantation] (Map 1: 52)
Coordinates. 12°21'52"N 54°02'31"E, 60 m a.s.l.
Alternatives. Akarhi, Aqarhi, Aquarhi, Eqerhi, Hackabee, Hakari, Hakeri, Hakiri, Hakkari
Entomological source. REBEL (1907).
Comments. In Socotri, the word Eqarhi means 'palm tree plantation', which can be found at several places in Socotra. The exact position of REBEL's (1907) Hakari is however shown on map in KOSSMAT (1907).
- Erhina*** [Socotra; settlement] (Map 1: 53)
Coordinates. 12°38'58"N 54°02'20"E, 10 m a.s.l.
Alternatives. Erhima, Эрхина
Entomological source. KIMMINS (1960).
- Erisseyl*** [Socotra; settlement] (Map 1: 54)
Coordinates. 12°32'48"N 54°31'06"E, 40 m a.s.l.
Alternatives. Arasal, Erissel, Ersil, Irsal, Irisel, Irisseyl, Irsal, Irsel, Radressa, Redrêsse, Ресель, أرسل
Entomological sources. RISERVATO et al. (2010), HACKER & SALDAITIS (2011), FELIX et al. (2012), ŠVIHLA (2012).
- Eserhe*** [Socotra; settlement] (Map 1: 55)
Coordinates. 12°25'12"N 53°56'36"E, 545 m a.s.l.
Entomological sources. DÖBERL (2012), KRÁL et al. (2012), NOVÁK & PURCHART (2012).
- Esgego*** [Socotra; wadi] (Map 2: 56)
Coordinates. ca. 12°29'15"N 54°00'08"E (lower part) – 12°31'00"N 54°00'52"E (upper part), 570–650 m a.s.l.
Alternatives. Es Gedo, Es Gego, Esdegob
Entomological sources. GREATHEAD & EVENHUIS (2001), NOVÁK (2007), KOPECKÝ (2009), DÖBERL (2012), GIMMEL (2012), HÁJEK & KABÁTEK (2012), HORÁK et al. (2012), KEJVAL (2012), KRÁL & KUBÁŇ (2012), NOVÁK & PURCHART (2012), PURCHART & SCHAWALLER (2012), VOLKOVITSH (2012), ZOIA (2012), etc.
Comments. Wadi Esgego and Wadi Dirhor form the upper and lower parts of one wadi which is often called simply Wadi Esgego. In our opinion, specimens from the above mentioned publications were most likely collected in the lowermost part (Dirhor), rather than in the almost inaccessible upper part (Esgego). Based on the coordinates we can confirm this idea for specimens in NOVÁK (2007), KOPECKÝ (2009), DÖBERL (2012), FELIX et al. (2012), GIMMEL (2012), HÁJEK & KABÁTEK (2012), KEJVAL (2012), KRÁL & KUBÁŇ (2012), NOVÁK & PURCHART (2012), PURCHART & SCHAWALLER (2012) and ZOIA (2012).
- Eyro*** [Socotra; settlement] (Map 1: 57)
Coordinates. 12°39'27"N 54°02'25"E, 10 m a.s.l.
Alternative. Erah
Entomological source. RISERVATO et al. (2010).
Comments. RISERVATO et al. (2010) erroneously used the name Erah for the adjacent wadi.

Faar [Socotra; wadi]

(Map 2: 58)

Coordinates. 12°25'36"N 54°11'51"E (lower part) – ca. 12°28'10"N 54°11'05"E (upper part), ca. 35–100 m a.s.l.

Alternatives. Fahr, Fa'ir, Far

Entomological sources. KEJVAL (2002), COLLINGWOOD et al. (2004), SCHAWALLER (2004), WEWALKA (2004), RISERVATO et al. (2010), FELIX et al. (2012), HORÁK et al. (2012), ZOIA (2012), COLONNELLI (in prep.).

Comments. Wadi Faar is probably alternative name of the lower part of Wadi Dishten (Distin, Вадн Дистан, وادي ديشتنان) (12°25'36"N 54°11'51"E – 12°31'27"N 54°09'54"E).

Firmihin* [Socotra; protected area]

(Map 3: 59) (Fig. 8)

Coordinates. 12°28'11"N 54°00'49"E – 12°29'18"N 54°00'10"E – 12°30'19"N 54°01'07"E – 12°29'33"N 54°01'43"E, ca. 390–760 m a.s.l.

Alternatives. Firmhin, Farmihin, Fermhen, Firmin, Rokeb Defrimhin, Rokeb di Firmihin, روكب دفریمهن

Entomological sources. KEJVAL (2002), HAAS et al. (2004), WEWALKA (2004), RISERVATO et al. (2010), ÁBRAHÁM (2011), CARAPEZZA (2011), DÖBERL (2012), FELIX et al. (2012), HÁJEK & KABÁTEK (2012), HALSTEAD (2012), HORÁK et al. (2012), KEJVAL (2012), KRÁL et al. (2012), NOVÁK & PURCHART (2012), PURCHART (2012), PURCHART & SCHAWALLER (2012), SCHUH (2012), ŠVIHLA (2012), ŚWIĘTOJAŃSKA & BOROWIEC (2012), VOLKOVITSH (2012), ZOIA (2012).

Gisfo* [Socotra; settlement]

(Map 1: 60)

Coordinates. 12°28'37"N 54°08'21"E, 130 m a.s.l.

Alternatives. Deegyspho, Dgisfu, Dgisvu, Di Gisfo, Адху-Гесфу, عل هو جيسفو

Entomological sources. BEZDĚK (2012b), DELOBEL (2012), FELIX et al. (2012), KEJVAL (2012), PLATIA (2012), ŠVIHLA (2012), COLONNELLI (in prep.).

Goahar* [Socotra; wadi]

(Map 2: 61)

Coordinates. 12°36'01"N 54°13'08"E (lower part) – 12°34'55"N 54°17'17"E (upper part), ca. 25–250 m a.s.l.

Alternatives. Goahal, Govhal, Kawhar

Entomological sources. KIRBY (1900, 1903), KRAUSS (1907), REBEL (1907), SOIKA (1974), CROSSKEY et al. (2002).

Go'o [Socotra; settlement]

(Map 1: 62)

Coordinates. 12°32'20"N 54°10'08"E, 250 m a.s.l.

Alternatives. Goeeh, Go'oh, Goor, Gow, Jo'oh, Гyy, جوو

Entomological sources. MATTINGLY & KNIGHT (1956), GELLER-GRIMM (2002), MENDES (2004), SCHAWALLER (2004), STRASSEN (2004), BRETFELD (2005), BARRA (2006), etc.

Comments. Goa in schematic map by LEESON & THEODOR (1948) probably also refers to Go'o.

Gubba* [Socotra; settlement and two water pools]

(Map 1: 63)

Coordinates. 12°36'27"N 53°47'04"E, 3 m a.s.l.

Alternatives. Ghoba, Ghuba, Ghubbach, Ghubbah, Goba, Gobbah, Gubbah, Qubba, Hadjin, Hadjun, Hagin, غبہ, Губба

Entomological sources. LEESON & THEODOR (1948), MATTINGLY & KNIGHT (1956), TOWNSEND (1990), CASSOLA & POHL (2004), SCHAWALLER (2004), HÁVA (2007), RISERVATO et al. (2010), COLONNELLI (in prep.).

Comments. MATTINGLY & KNIGHT (1956) listed Khor Hadjun with coordinates 12°33'N 53°53'E which seems to be a clear mistake.

Haalla* [Socotra; coastal area]

(Map 3: 64)

Coordinates. 12°36'32"N 54°18'59"E – 12°33'07"N 54°31'03"E, 0–50 m a.s.l.

Alternatives. Hala, Halla, Hallah, Halle

- Haasan*** [Socotra; settlement] (Map 1: 65)
Coordinates. 12°30'06"N 54°08'43"E, 190 m a.s.l.
Alternatives. Hasaant, Hasan, Hassan, Xaceh, حاصن
Entomological sources. COLLINGWOOD et al. (2004), SCHAWALLER (2004, 2006).
Comments. Hazeen in the schematic map by LEESON & THEODOR (1948) probably also refers to Haasan. Due to inaccurate information given by local people, the locality names and their coordinates of Zemhon area and Haasan village were mismatched in the Czech expeditions 2009 and 2010. The locality 'Aloove area, Hassan vill. env. 12°31.2'N, 54°07.4'E' cited in ĀBRAHĀM (2011), DELOBEL (2012), DÖBERL (2012), FELIX et al. (2012), FIKÁČEK et al. (2012), GIMMEL (2012), NOVÁK & PURCHART (2012), PURCHART (2012), SCHUH (2012) and ZOIA (2012) refers to the close vicinity of Aloove village (see headword Aloove).
- Hadiboh*** [Socotra; settlement] (Map 1: 66)
Coordinates. 12°39'00"N 54°01'10"E, 10–20 m a.s.l.
Alternatives. Bilad-as-Sulyan, Habido, Habidu, Hadiba, Haddiboh, Hadeeboo, Hadibo, Hadibou, Hadibu, Hadibuh, Hedibo, Hudaybu, Tamarid, Tamarida, Tamaridah, Tamarin, Tamarinda, Tamrida, Хадейбо, Хадибо, حدیبو
Entomological sources. KIMMINS (1960), DESCAMPS (1970), SOIKA (1974), TJEDER (1974), LINNAVUORI (1994), HREBLAY (1996), POPOV (1997), MOULET (2001), BARRA (2004), HAAS et al. (2004), MENDES (2004), STRASSEN (2004), HÁVA (2007), RISERVATO et al. (2010), FELIX et al. (2012), HÁJEK & КАВÁТЕК (2012), KNÍŽEK (2012), KRÁL et al. (2012), PURCHART (2012), VOLKOVITSH (2012), etc.
- Hagelghol*** [Socotra; wadi] (Map 2: 67)
Coordinates. 12°36'42"N 54°08'46"E (lower part) – 12°35'49"N 54°07'51"E (upper part), ca. 95–410 m a.s.l.
Alternative. Haeoghol
Entomological source. SCHNEIDER & DUMONT (1998).
- Hagher*** [Socotra; mountains] (Map 3: 68)
Approximate coordinates. 12°33'09"N 53°59'46"E – 12°31'45"N 54°03'41"E – 12°34'37"N 54°07'43"E – 12°36'50"N 54°04'06"E, highest peak Scant: 1526 m a.s.l.
Alternatives. Al Haghier, Ha Geher, Hadhier, Hadjar, Haggeher, Hagghier, Haggjar, Haggier, Haghier, Haghir, Hagien, Hagier, Hajar, Hajher, Hajhir, Haygier, Higgher, Jha Geher, Хагхер, Хагьер
Entomological sources. REBEL (1907), ENDERLEIN (1929), KIMMINS (1960), DESCAMPS (1970), POPOV (1997), HAAS et al. (2004), HÁVA (2007), HOLZSCHUH (2008), FELIX et al. (2012), PURCHART (2012), etc.
- Hallat Salih** [Abd el Kuri; plain] (Map 1: 69)
Coordinates. 12°11'02"N 52°15'54"E, ca. 30–50 m a.s.l.
Alternative. Hallat Saleh
Entomological source. REBEL (1907).
- Halmi*** [Socotra; settlement] (Map 1: 70) (Fig. 9)
Coordinates. 12°21'59"N 54°04'53"E, 15 m a.s.l.
Alternatives. Halma, Helmieh, Hhalmi, Hilmi, Sharet Halma, Хальма, حلمة
Entomological sources. ĀBRAHĀM (2011), DÖBERL (2012), FELIX et al. (2012), GIMMEL (2012), HALSTEAD (2012), HORÁK et al. (2012), SCHUH (2012), ŠÍPEK et al. (2012), ŠVIHLA (2012), ZOIA (2012).
- Hamadero*** [Socotra; hills] (Map 3: 71)
Coordinates. 12°37'42"N 54°15'08"E – 12°35'40"N 54°18'20"E, ca. 250–710 m a.s.l.
Alternatives. Hamadara, Hamadari, Hamadera, Hamaderi, Hamaderoh, Hamaderon, Hamaderom, Hamaderu, Hamadiroh, Hammadero, Harmadera, Hemedero
Entomological sources. GREATHEAD (1969), DESCAMPS (1970), SOIKA (1974), POPOV (1997), PURCHART (2012), HORÁK et al. (2012), ZOIA (2012), COLONNELLI (in prep.).
- Hawari*** [Socotra; hill] (Map 1: 72)
Coordinates. 12°40'07"N 54°04'56"E, 353 m a.s.l.

Alternatives. Hauwari, Hauweri, Hayweri, Omari, Omhari, Ommari, Wahari

Entomological sources. REBEL (1907), GREATHEAD (1969), TJEDER (1974).

Hayf* [Socotra; settlement]

(Map 1: 73)

Coordinates. 12°22'02"N 54°05'34"E, 12 m a.s.l.

Alternatives. Ha'eef, Hayft, Heyf, Хайф, حيف

Entomological sources. LEESON & THEODOR (1948), FELIX et al. (2012), COLONNELLI (in prep.).

Heybaq* [Socotra; cape]

(Map 1: 74)

Coordinates. 12°38'56"N 53°58'40"E, 0 m a.s.l.

Alternatives. Habuck, Haibak, Heback, Hebak, Hebaq, Hibak, Hubbha

Entomological sources. GELLER-GRIMM (2002), SCHAWALLER (2004).

Hijama [Socotra]

Entomological sources. UVAROV & POPOV (1957), KIMMINS (1960), DESCAMPS (1970), POPOV (1997).

Comments. Place unknown to us. In the schematic maps by POPOV (1957) and UVAROV & POPOV (1957) it is placed in the northern foothills of Hagghier Mts. POPOV (1997) mentions its position at Hadiboh plain.

Homhil* [Socotra; basin, protected area]

(Map 3: 75) (Fig. 10)

Coordinates. 12°34'20"N 54°16'42"E – 12°34'50"N 54°19'12"E – 12°35'36"N 54°18'07"E, ca. 300–600 m a.s.l.

Alternatives. Hom Hil, Hom Hill, Homhi, Homhill, Homil, Humhil, Хумхиль, حمهل

Entomological sources. KRAUSS (1907), POPOV (1997), ADLBAUER (2002), KEJVAL (2002), STURM (2002), HAAS et al. (2004), JIROUX et al. (2004), HOLZSCHUH (2008), MASSA (2009), RISERVATO et al. (2010), CARAPEZZA (2011), BEZDĚK (2012b), DÖBERL (2012), FELIX et al. (2012), HÁJEK & KABÁTEK (2012), HORÁK et al. (2012), KNÍŽEK (2012), KRÁL & KUBÁŇ (2012), KRÁL et al. (2012), PURCHART (2012), ZOIA (2012), etc.

Hoq* [Socotra; cave]

(Map 1: 76)

Coordinates. 12°35'10"N 54°21'31"E, 340 m a.s.l.

Alternative. كهف حوق

Entomological sources. HAAS et al. (2004), MENDES (2004), SCHAWALLER (2004), GOLOVATCH & MAURIÈS (2007), KOPECKÝ (2009), DESUTTER-GRANDCOLAS & FELIX (2012), FELIX et al. (2012), etc.

Comments. Wadi Hoq, which is evidently close to Hoq cave, was published with wrong coordinates 12°41'32"N 54°01'35"E, placing it in the sea by HÁVA (2007) and PLATIA (2012).

Hulaf* [Socotra; settlement]

(Map 1: 77)

Coordinates. 12°41'10"N 54°05'17"E, 10 m a.s.l.

Alternatives. Haulaf, Haular, Hawlaf, Howlef, Хаулаф

Entomological sources. REBEL (1907), RISERVATO et al. (2010).

Ireh* [Socotra; wadi]

(Map 2: 78)

Coordinates. 12°22'59"N 53°59'43"E (lower part) – 12°27'46"N 54°00'34"E (upper part), 50–285 m a.s.l.

Alternatives. Airi, Ayra, Ayri, I'irih, Ire, Irech, Irek, Irih, Вадй Айра, Вадй Ира, وادى ايرة

Entomological sources. FELIX et al. (2012), KEJVAL (2012), KNÍŽEK (2012), PLATIA (2012), PURCHART (2012), SCHUH (2012), ŠÍPEK et al. (2012), ŠVIHLA (2012), ZOIA (2012).

Comments. Sometimes the upper part of this wadi (approximately between coordinates 12°24'15"N 54°00'17"E and 12°27'46"N 54°00'34"E) is called Wadi Hadele and the name Wadi Irih is restricted to the lower part. On the other hand, the lower part is called Wadi Mahalis in the map by ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY (1978). KOSSMAT (1907) mismatched the names of wadis. His Wadi Dihashas refers to Wadi Ireh and his Wadi Irih refers to today's Wadi Divagga.

Jena-agahan [Socotra]

Alternatives. Jena-agaham, Thluteed, Thlutid

Entomological sources. HAMPSON (1899), KIRKALDY (1899), KIRBY (1900, 1903), REBEL (1907), KOCH (1970), POPOV (1997), COLONNELLI (in prep.).

Comments. Locality name is missing in all recent maps but it is schematically pictured in the map by GREGORY (1903) under the name 'Thlutid' (with synonymy statement Jena-agahan = Thlutid in the text). Based on this scheme we assume that Jena-agahan probably refers to a mountain ridge between 12°34'00"N 54°04'00"E – 12°36'05"N 54°05'43"E with Shihali as its highest peak. It also agrees with the information in REBEL (1907): 'bei Jena-agahan auf der Nordseite des Haghergebirges' [= at Jena-agahan on the northern side of the Hagher Mts.]. On the other hand, SCHÄTTI & DESVOIGNES (1999) placed Jena-agahan more eastwards to the low ridge south of Rookeb hill.

Kam* [Socotra; wadi] (Map 2: 79)

Coordinates. 12°40'10"N 54°07'10"E (lower part) – 12°39'36"N 54°07'11"E (upper part), 30–45 m a.s.l.

Alternatives. Kami, Kham, Вади Кам, وادي كام

Entomological sources. BORTH et al. (2011), HACKER & SALDAITIS (2011), FELIX et al. (2012).

Kam* [Socotra; settlement] (Map 1: 80)

Coordinates. 12°39'36"N 54°07'03"E, 40 m a.s.l.

Alternatives. Kami, Kham, Кам, كلم

Entomological sources. LEESON & THEODOR (1948), KIMMINS (1960), FELIX et al. (2012).

Kawkaban [Socotra]

Entomological source. SCHAWALLER (2004).

Comments. Place unknown to us.

Kaza Kazihon* [Socotra; settlement] (Map 1: 81)

Coordinates. 12°31'09"N 53°55'29"E, 890 m a.s.l.

Entomological source. ZOIA (2012).

Kazazhan* [Socotra; settlement and small area] (Map 1: 82)

Coordinates. 12°33'48"N 54°19'48"E, ca 550 m a.s.l.

Entomological source. DÖBERL (2012).

Khaybib [Socotra; pool] (Map 1: 83)

Coordinates. 12°23'33"N 53°31'12"E, 265 m a.s.l.

Entomological source. RISERVATO et al. (2010).

Comments. Place unknown to us. The coordinates taken from RISERVATO et al. (2010).

Khaysat [Samha; settlement] (Map 1: 84)

Coordinates. 12°09'28"N 53°01'00"E

Entomological source. RISERVATO et al. (2010).

Comments. The coordinates are taken from RISERVATO et al. (2010). However, no settlement seems to exist at this position. Khaysat seems to be more precisely depicted in the map by CHEUNG & DeVANTIER (2006) placed in the north shore of Samha.

Kilisan* [Socotra; settlement] (Map 1: 85)

Coordinates. 12°31'00"N 54°22'00"E, 365 m a.s.l.

Alternatives. Kaleesa, Kalleesa, Kalysan, Kilisan, Kilissan, Klison

Entomological sources. GELLER-GRIMM (2002), STURM (2002), NEUMANN et al. (2004), SCHAWALLER (2004).

Kilim* [Socotra; plateau and wadi] (Map 3: 86)

Approximate coordinates. 12°22'33"N 53°55'25"E – 12°23'02"N 53°59'32"E – 12°25'07"N 53°55'50"E – 12°24'24"N 53°59'43"E, ca. 200–550 m a.s.l.

Alternative. Killiem

Entomological source. MATTINGLY & KNIGHT (1956).

Comments. Wadi Killiem mentioned in MATTINGLY & KNIGHT (1956) is unknown to us. Evidently, it should be placed in Kilim plateau and might refer to Wadi Saya (Di-Seya, Seia, Вади Сайа) (12°22'34"N 53°57'42"E).

Maabad* [Socotra; wadi and area] (Map 3: 87)

Approximate coordinates. 12°37'43"N 54°07'44"E – 12°38'57"N 54°08'48"E – 12°37'36"N 54°09'32"E, 30–70 m a.s.l.

Alternatives. Maabid, Maabudh, Moabbadh, Moa bbadh, Moabdadh, Moabdah, Moaddhab, Маабид

Entomological sources. BROWN (1954), UVAROV & POPOV (1957), KIMMINS (1960), DESCAMPS (1970).

Maaleh* [Socotra; peak] (Map 1: 88)

Coordinates. 12°39'08"N 53°24'23"E, 540 m a.s.l.

Alternatives. Djebel Bedu, Hali, Maalah, Ma'alalah, Ma'alih, Ma'alla, Mahli, Mahlih, Mala, Mal'eh, Ma'li, Mali, Ma'lih, Maala, جبل معلّة

Entomological source. REBEL (1907).

Maaleh* [Socotra; hills] (Map 3: 89)

Approximate coordinates. 12°39'05"N 53°24'41"E – 12°36'40"N 53°35'50"E, ca. 500–650 m a.s.l.

Alternative. Fedhan Mala

Entomological source. REBEL (1907).

Madar* [Socotra; wadi] (Map 2: 90) (Fig. 11)

Coordinates. 12°33'07"N 54°00'11"E (lower part) – 12°33'19"N 54°00'30"E (upper part), ca. 1150–1250 m a.s.l.

Entomological sources. BEZDĚK (2012a,b), DÖBERL (2012), HORÁK et al. (2012), NOVÁK & PURCHART (2012), PURCHART (2012), ZOIA (2012).

Mahaaref* [Socotra; wadi] (Map 2: 91)

Coordinates. 12°29'23"N 53°39'05"E (lower part) – 12°29'11"N 53°33'06"E (upper part), 60–140 m a.s.l.

Alternatives. Mahaarf, Mayhah, Mayahah, Mayegah, Meyhah, Вади Майха, وادي ميّهة

Entomological source. RISERVATO et al. (2010).

Mahaba [Socotra; wadi] (Map 2: 92)

Coordinates. 12°38'53"N 54°08'56"E

Entomological source. FELIX et al. (2012).

Comments. Place unknown to us. The coordinates are taken from FELIX et al. (2012). The name may refer to Maabad area.

Mahalīs [Socotra; area]

Alternative. Mahallas

Entomological source. UVAROV & POPOV (1957).

Comments. Place unknown to us. In the map by UVAROV & POPOV (1957) it seems to be treated as a plain area around the lowermost plain part of Wadi Ireh. In the map by ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY (1978) we found Wadi Mahalis referring to the lower part of Wadi Ireh.

Mahferhin* [Socotra; settlement] (Map 1: 93)

Coordinates. 12°24'50"N 54°13'10"E, 10–15 m a.s.l.

Alternatives. Farmihin, Firmihin, Mahfarhin, Mahfinem, Mahfirhin, Mahfirihiin, Махфархен, محفرهن

Entomological sources. CROSSKEY et al. (2002), GELLER-GRIMM (2002), CASSOLA & POHL (2004), SCHAWALLER (2004), BELLÉS (2009), FELIX et al. (2012), HALSTEAD (2012).

Comments. In some papers (e.g. GELLER-GRIMM 2002, CASSOLA & POHL 2004, SCHAWALLER 2004, BELLÉS 2009, FELIX et al. 2012, HALSTEAD 2012) this village is called Farmihin or Firmihin (do not confuse with Firmihin area).

Mahtenāq* [Socotra; settlement] (Map 1: 94)

Coordinates. 12°32'07"N 54°21'57"E, 435 m a.s.l.

Alternatives. Mahtenage, Махтейнак, محتنيناق

Entomological source. RISERVATO et al. (2010).

Manifo* [Socotra; wadi and river] (Map 2: 95)

Coordinates. 12°39'15"N 54°01'27"E (lower part) – 12°37'19"N 54°01'22"E (upper part), 0–55 m a.s.l.

Alternatives. Hanefu, Hanfu, Hanifu, Keregingiti, Karegnigi, Keregnidi, Keregnigiti, Kereguiti, Kerignigi, Ma'naifah, Ma'nifoh, Manufo, Ханефу

Entomological sources. OGILVIE-GRANT (1903), KIMMINS (1960).

Comments. Locality Keregingiti (and its variants), frequently used in the zoological papers at the end of the 19th century, is shown as a river in the map by BALFOUR (1888). In accordance with SCHÄTTI & DESVOIGNES (1999) we consider Keregingiti an old name for wadi Manifo.

Marshim* [Socotra; cave] (Map 1: 96)

Coordinates. 12°30'32"N 53°58'19"E, 970 m a.s.l.

Entomological sources. FELIX et al. (2012), KRÁL et al. (2012).

Matyaf* [Socotra; wadi] (Map 2: 97)

Coordinates. 12°27'13"N 54°18'13"E (lower part) – 12°29'10"N 54°19'40"E (upper part), 10–160 m a.s.l.

Alternatives. Falag, Falanj, Falenk, Fekink, Feleng, Feling, Felink, Filling, Mateaf, Mathif, Matiaf, Matiaph, Matiyaf, Mutayaf, Вадн Метиф, وادي مطيف

Entomological sources. REBEL (1907), FELIX et al. (2012).

Maurid [Socotra; wadi]

Alternative. Maurio

Entomological sources. MATTINGLY & KNIGHT (1956), TOWNSEND (1990).

Comments. Place unknown to us. The name may refer to Mori.

Mayu [Socotra]

Alternatives. Hajoo, Hayoo

Entomological sources. LEESON & THEODOR (1948), MATTINGLY & KNIGHT (1956).

Comments. Locality name is missing in all recent publications. Our local guides informed us that the name perhaps refers to a small area with several villages east of Qeysoh (12°39'59"N 53°28'17"E), which agrees with two schematic maps by KOSSMAT (1907) and LEESON & THEODOR (1948). MATTINGLY & KNIGHT (1956) listed Hayoo with coordinates 12°38'N 53°57'E, which seems to be a clear mistake.

Mazaakh [Socotra; wadi] (Map 2: 98)

Coordinates. 12°40'03"N 54°03'38"E (lower part) – 12°38'34"N 54°04'13"E (upper part), 5–25 m a.s.l.

Entomological source. RISERVATO et al. (2010).

Mijana [Socotra]

Entomological source. HREBLAY (1996).

Comments. Place unknown to us.

Mokasu* [Socotra; wadi] (Map 2: 99)

Coordinates. 12°37'43"N 54°01'36"E (lower part) – 12°36'17"N 54°02'06"E (upper part), ca. 25–300 m a.s.l.

Alternatives. Magasu, Mogasa, Mogasu

Entomological sources. COLLINGWOOD et al. (2004), SCHAWALLER (2004), HORÁK et al. (2012).

Mokhar* [Socotra; settlement] (Map 1: 100)

Coordinates. 12°18'43"N 53°43'31"E, 20 m a.s.l.

Alternatives. Har, Margahor, Moghar, Xapp, حر

Entomological sources. KEJVAL (2002), ADLBAUER (2004), KOPECKÝ (2009), FELIX et al. (2012), GIMMEL (2012), ZOIA (2012), COLONNELLI (in prep.).

Momi* [Socotra; plateau] (Map 3: 101)

Approximate coordinates. 12°33'09"N 54°16'52"E – 12°29'52"N 54°20'35"E – 12°34'37"N 54°23'43"E – 12°32'14"N 54°28'02"E, ca. 300–600 m a.s.l.

Alternatives. Mômi, Moomi, Mouri, Mumi, Muomi, Муми, مومي

Entomological sources. LINNAVUORI (1994), COLLINGWOOD & AGOSTI (1996), BARRA (2004), HAAS et al. (2004), MENDES (2004), SCHAWALLER (2004), STRASSEN (2004), etc.

Mori* [Socotra; settlement] (Map 1: 102)

Coordinates. 12°38'47"N 53°54'30"E, 10 m a.s.l.

Alternatives. Moree, Mouri, Muri, Мурий, موري

Entomological sources. LEESON & THEODOR (1948), MATTINGLY & KNIGHT (1956), TOWNSEND (1990), COLLINGWOOD & AGOSTI (1996), COLLINGWOOD et al. (2004).

Mot Zhadeten Dbaha* [Socotra; spring] (Map 1: 103)

Coordinates. 12°31'43"N 54°10'41"E, 270 m a.s.l.

Entomological source. ZOIA (2012).

Mozha [Socotra]

Entomological sources. SCHNEIDER & DUMONT (1998), WEWALKA (2004).

Comments. Position unclear, not found in any map. BARIBWEGURE & DUMONT (2000) located it with the following coordinates 12°38'34"N 54°08'24"E. In two entomological papers (SCHNEIDER & DUMONT 1998, WEWALKA 2004) we have found 'wadi in Mozha' located more westwards with coordinates 12°38'40"N 54°05'42"E placed closely to Wadi Adah.

Mseyren [Abd el Kuri; waterhole] (Map 1: 104)

Coordinates. 12°09'55"N 52°15'32"E, ca. 700 m a.s.l.

Entomological source. SCHAWALLER (2004).

Comments. Based on FIEGE & VAN DAMME (2002), Mseyren is one of the two waterholes on Jabal Salih, the highest peak of Abd el Kuri.

Neet* [Socotra; coastal area] (Map 3: 105)

Coordinates. 12°31'31"N 53°18'52"E – 12°25'22"N 53°28'49"E, 0–50 m a.s.l.

Alternatives. Nait, Nayt, Né, Nea, Neat, Nee, Neh, Neht, Net, Netti, Ni, Nit, Niyt, Нейт, نيت

Entomological sources. REBEL (1907), MATTINGLY & KNIGHT (1956), ADLBAUER (2002), NEUMANN et al. (2004), SCHAWALLER (2004), RISERVATO et al. (2010), FELIX et al. (2012), ŠVIHLA (2012), ZOIA (2012).

Comments. Possibly, some of entomological sources listed here may refer to Nit in Momi plateau.

Nishah [Socotra; wadi] (Map 2: 106)

Coordinates. 12°29'10"N 54°19'40"E (lower part) – 12°30'27"N 54°23'39"E (upper part), ca. 160–325 m a.s.l.

Alternatives. Вади Нейша, وادي نيشاح

Entomological source. GELLER-GRIMM (2002).

Comments. This wadi is probably often called Wadi Kilisan.

Nit [Socotra]

Coordinates. 12°27'24"N 53°17'29"E, 600 m a.s.l.

Alternatives. Nee

Entomological source. LEESON & THEODOR (1948), FELIX et al. (2012).

Comments. Place unknown to us. The coordinates are taken from FELIX et al. (2012). This locality is not visualized in the map because we received the data after the final preparation of map sources.

Noged* [Socotra; coastal area] (Map 3: 107)

Coordinates. 12°20'27"N 53°33'17"E – 12°25'02"N 54°13'37"E, 0–100 m a.s.l.

Alternatives. Naoukad, Naukad, Nawgeet, Nawkad, Nawqid, Nogad, Nogeet, Noget, Noghed, Nogid, Nojed, Nojid, Nuged, Nuget, Nujad, Ногд, Нойгед

Entomological sources. UVAROV & ПОПОВ (1957), KIMMINS (1960), LINNAVUORI (1994), COLLINGWOOD & AGOSTI (1996), GREATHEAD & EVENHUIS (2001), GELLER-GRIMM (2002), BARRA (2004), STRASSEN (2004), FELIX et al. (2012), VOLKOVITSH (2012), ZOIA (2012), etc.

Pataria [Socotra]

(Map 1: 108)

Coordinates. 12°26'31"N 53°29'03"E, 420 m a.s.l.**Entomological source.** RISERVATO et al. (2010).**Comments.** Place unknown to us. The coordinates are taken from RISERVATO et al. (2010). The name may refer to Qatariyah plateau located more eastwards (approximately within coordinates: 12°20'20"N 53°40'50"E – 12°21'35"N 53°41'00"E – 12°22'15"N 53°45'40"E – 12°20'50"N 53°47'51"E, ca. 350–550 m a.s.l.).**Penegaham** [Socotra]**Entomological source.** SCHAWALLER (2004).**Comments.** Place unknown to us.**Qaarah*** [Socotra; wadi]

(Map 2: 109)

Coordinates. 12°34'16"N 53°24'12"E (lower part) – 12°32'35"N 53°27'33"E (upper part), 0–150 m a.s.l.**Alternatives.** Meige, Meighe, وادي قعرة, وادي كاارا**Entomological source.** REBEL (1907).**Qaareh*** [Socotra; waterfall]

(Map 1: 110)

Coordinates. 12°20'10"N 53°37'56"E, 57 m a.s.l.**Alternatives.** Kuirah, Kuireh, Qa'arah, Qareeh**Entomological sources.** NOVÁK (2007), HOLZSCHUH (2008), KOPECKÝ (2009), BEZDĚK (2012b), DÖBERL (2012), FELIX et al. (2012), GIMMEL (2012), HÁJEK & KABÁTEK (2012), HLAVÁČ (2012), KEJVAL (2012), SCHUH (2012), ŠÍPEK et al. (2012), ZOIA (2012), COLONNELLI (in prep.).**Comments.** According to our local guides, Qaareh is sometimes used as a name for an area and a waterfall in this case called Berbher (= Berber, بربر), mentioned in COLONNELLI (in prep.).**Qademenoh*** [Socotra; settlement]

(Map 1: 111)

Coordinates. 12°30'39"N 54°19'37"E, 330 m a.s.l.**Alternatives.** Qademinoh, Qedemeno, Quaduminhu**Entomological source.** RISERVATO et al. (2010).**Qadub*** [Socotra; settlement]

(Map 1: 112) (Fig. 12)

Coordinates. 12°38'02"N 53°57'04"E, ca. 10–15 m a.s.l.**Alternatives.** Cadhoop, Ghadeb, Ghadheb, Kadhab, Kadheb, Kadhoop, Kadhoop, Kadhoup, Kathoop, Kathoup, Kathub, Kathup, Khadoop, Khadup, Kodhab, Qadab, Qadheb, Qadhub, Qadib, Qadob, Qathb, Quadab, Qadheb, Quadheb, Quadhob, Quadhub, Quadob, Qadub, Quadup, Qudub, Кадуб, Кадыб, قاضب**Entomological sources.** LEESON & THEODOR (1948), MATTINGLY & KNIGHT (1956), TOWNSEND (1990), ARENBERGER (2009), HAUSMANN (2009), ÁBRAHÁM (2010), HACKER & SALDAITIS (2010), RISERVATO et al. (2010), FELIX et al. (2012).**Qalansiyah*** [Socotra; settlement]

(Map 1: 113)

Coordinates. 12°41'20"N 53°29'16"E, 5–15 m a.s.l.**Alternatives.** Calanthia, Calantia, Colesseah, Colleseah, Gallancie, Galonsie, Galonsir, Ghalansyah, Golenseah, Gollensir, Gollonsier, Gollonsir, Golonsia, Kalansia, Kalansiva, Kalansiya, Kalansiye, Kalasinga, Kalenzia, Kalinsiya, Kallansiya, Kallansiye, Khallinsiya, Kolessea, Qalanciya, Qalancyia, Qalansia, Qalansiya, Qalansiyya, Qalansiyyah, Qalansyah, Qalassyah, Qalasyah, Qualaansiyah, Qulansiyah, Qualansya, Qualenthiah, Qualentiah, Qualunsya, Калансия, قلنسية**Entomological sources.** UVAROV & POPOV (1957), DESCAMPS (1970), SOIKA (1974), TJEDER (1974), POPOV (1997), MOULET (2001), HAAS et al. (2004), HOLZSCHUH (2008), RISERVATO et al. (2010), DÖBERL (2012), FELIX et al. (2012), HORÁK et al. (2012), VOLKOVITSH (2012), etc.**Comments.** CROSSKEY et al. (2002) mentioned Wadi Qalansiyah with wrong coordinates (12°26'46"N 54°09'33"E) which refer to Wadi Di Farho.**Qariyah*** [Socotra; settlement and water pool]

(Map 1: 114)

Coordinates. 12°38'18"N 54°12'32"E, ca. 5–20 m a.s.l.

Alternatives. Curreyah, Garieh, Garriah, Garrieh, Gharriah, Gharrieh, Ghurreayh, Karii'e, Kariyah, Qaariah, Qariah, Qariha, Qariyah, Qaryah, Qarye, Qaryih, Quarye, Quryah, Карья, قرية

Entomological sources. OGILVIE-GRANT (1903), REBEL (1907), HARRIS (1954), KOCH (1970), CASSOLA & POHL (2004), BÍLÝ (2005), NOVÁK (2007), BEZDĚK (2012a), FELIX et al. (2012).

Qarmah* [Socotra; cape]

(Map 1: 115)

Coordinates. 12°37'47"N 53°52'20"E, 0 m a.s.l.

Alternatives. Karma, Kharmah, Qormih, Qurmah, Карма, Кырма

Entomological source. UVAROV & POPOV (1957).

Qasroo [Socotra]

Entomological source. COLONNELLI (in prep.).

Comments. Place unknown to us.

Qeysoh* [Socotra; settlement]

(Map 1: 116)

Coordinates. 12°39'59"N 53°28'17"E, 35 m a.s.l.

Alternatives. Gaiso, Kesa, Kesso, Kissa, Kissoh, Qaysa, Qaysah, Qayssa, Qaysah, Qaysuh, Quasoit, Quaysoh, كايسو, قيسو

Entomological sources. RISERVATO et al. (2010), ÁBRAHÁM (2011), DÖBERL (2012), FELIX et al. (2012), GIMMEL (2012), HÁJEK & KABÁTEK (2012), HORÁK et al. (2012), KEJVAL (2012), KRÁL & KUBÁŇ (2012), NOVÁK & PURCHART (2012), PURCHART (2012), ŠVIHLA (2012), VOLKOVITSH (2012), ZOIA (2012).

Qisso [Socotra; wadi]

(Map 2: 117)

Coordinates. 12°31'02"N 54°10'17"E, 170 m a.s.l.

Entomological source. CROSSKEY et al. (2002).

Comments. Place unknown to us. Based on coordinates published in CROSSKEY et al. (2002) it is placed close to Di Ishal. We cannot exclude that the coordinates are wrong and Wadi Qisso in fact refers to Qeysoh.

R. A. F. Camp [Socotra; military basecamp]

(Map 1: 118)

Coordinates. 12°37'45"N 53°54'21"E, 35 m a.s.l.

Entomological sources. UVAROV & POPOV (1957), KIMMINS (1960).

Comments. R. A. F. Camp was situated at place of today's airport.

Rahmen [Socotra; hill]

(Map 1: 119)

Coordinates. 12°31'51"N 53°26'47"E, ca. 660 m a.s.l.

Alternative. Rahmum

Entomological source. REBEL (1907).

Ras H. M. [Socotra]

Entomological sources. SOIKA (1974), LEVEY & VOLKOVITSH (1996), VOLKOVITSH (2012).

Comments. Place unknown to us. This locality acronym 'Hadibo Plain, Ras H. M. foothills, 400 m' was used in locality labels by Guichard. However, some beetles were also provided with mismatched locality data 'Hadibo Plain, Kalansiya' (see LEVEY & VOLKOVITSH 1996, VOLKOVITSH 2012). Therefore the placement of this locality in Hadibo plain is uncertain.

Ridah [Socotra]

Coordinates. 12°32'40"N 54°17'41"E

Entomological source. FELIX et al. (2012).

Comments. Place unknown to us. The coordinates are taken from FELIX et al. (2012). This locality is not visualized in the map because we received the data after the final preparation of map sources.

Rooget* [Socotra; hill]

(Map 1: 120)

Coordinates. 12°37'26"N 54°00'04"E, ca. 830 m a.s.l.

Alternatives. Raggiad, Raggit, Rakhah, Reiged, Regit, Reyged, Rughid, Rewged

Entomological sources. KIRBY (1900, 1903), HAMPSON (1903), KOHL (1907), POPOV (1997).

Comments. Moukaradia (Monkaridia, Moukardia) was listed as identical with Rooget hill by HAMPSON (1903), KIRBY (1903) or KOHL (1907). It probably refers to Mokaderihon pass (Maqadrihon, Makdirhan, Muqadrihon) on the southeastern slope of Rooget hill.

Rookeb* [Socotra; settlement] (Map 1: 121)

Coordinates. 12°35'38"N 54°10'27"E, 235 m a.s.l.

Alternatives. Rocab, Rocap, Rokeb, Rokeeb, Rokib, Rookib, Rowkeb, روكب, روكب

Entomological sources. JIROUX et al. (2004), NEUMANN et al. (2004), ARENBERGER (2009), ÁBRAHÁM (2010), HACKER & SALDAITIS (2010).

Rookeb* [Socotra; hill] (Map 1: 122)

Coordinates. 12°36'22"N 54°10'45"E, ca. 300 m a.s.l.

Alternatives. Kamahanu, Kamakanu

Entomological sources. HAMPSON (1899, 1903), BURR (1903).

Comments. HAMPSON (1899, 1903), BURR (1903) published the locality Kamahanu which is missing in recent maps and is unknown to local guides. From the maps by FORBES (1903) and GREGORY (1903) it can be concluded that Kamahanu refers to today's Rookeb hill.

Salih [Abd al Kuri; hill] (Map 1: 123)

Coordinates. 12°10'01"N 52°15'26"E, ca. 700 m a.s.l.

Alternatives. Salah, Saleh, Салех

Entomological sources. GREATHEAD (1969), KOCH (1970), SOIKA (1974), SCHAWALLER (2004).

Saqal [Socotra]

Alternatives. Sagal, Sayal

Entomological sources. UVAROV & POPOV (1957), KIMMINS (1960), DESCAMPS (1970), POPOV (1997).

Comments. Place unknown to us. Based on schematic maps by POPOV (1957) and UVAROV & POPOV (1957) and approximate coordinates (12°32'N 54°02'E) added by POPOV (1997), it can be located in the uppermost part of Wadi Darho.

Serain* [Socotra; peak] (Map 1: 124)

Coordinates. 12°35'07"N 54°06'39"E, 1322 m a.s.l.

Alternative. Serai

Entomological source. REBEL (1907).

Shederhed [Socotra; wadi] (Map 2: 125)

Coordinates. 12°36'11"N 54°08'07"E, 290 m a.s.l.

Entomological source. COLONNELLI (in prep.).

Comments. Place unknown to us. Based on the coordinates taken from COLONNELLI (in prep.) Wadi Shederhed is placed closely to Wadi Hagelghol or may be its local name.

Sheq* [Socotra; settlement] (Map 1: 126)

Coordinates. 12°39'55"N 54°03'35"E, 10 m a.s.l.

Alternatives. Saq, Shiq, Shoq, Sok, Sokk, Soq, Suk, Suq, Cyk, سوق

Entomological sources. REBEL (1907), SOIKA (1974), GELLER-GRIMM (2002), CASSOLA & POHL (2004), HÁVA (2007), RISERVATO et al. (2010), FELIX et al. (2012), HÁJEK & KABÁTEK (2012), VOLKOVITSH (2012), etc.

Sherhen [Socotra; wadi] (Map 2: 127)

Coordinates. 12°29'48"N 53°31'32"E (lower part) – 12°30'54"N 53°28'53"E (upper part), ca. 160–235 m a.s.l.

Entomological source. RISERVATO et al. (2010).

Shey* [Socotra; settlement] (Map 1: 128)

Coordinates. 12°36'18"N 54°13'20"E, 55 m a.s.l.

Alternatives. Shay, Shee, Shei, Шай, شى

Entomological source. HACKER & SALDAITIS (2011).



Fig. 1. Sand dunes near Abatáro, Noged plain (Photo J. Hájek, June 2012).



Fig. 2. Aloove. High shrubland with dominating *Jatropha unicostata*, *Croton socotranus* and *Adenium obesum socotranum* mixed with *Boswellia elongata* (Photo V. Hula, June 2012).



Fig. 3. Arher. Freshwater spring in sand dune surrounded by *Tamarix nilotica* (Photo J. Hájek, November 2010).



Fig. 4. High shrubland in Wadi Ayhaft (Photo J. Batelka, November 2010).



Fig. 5. Deiqab cave and its vicinity covered with shrubland (dominating *Croton socotranus* and *Jatropha unicostata*) (Photo J. Hájek, June 2012).



Fig. 6. Wadi Dirhor (Photo J. Hájek, November 2010).



Fig. 7. Dixam plateau (Photo J. Hájek, November 2010).



Fig. 8. *Dracaena cinnabari* forest in Firmihin (Photo J. Suchomel, November 2010).



Fig. 9. Dwarf shrubland near Halmi, Noged plain (Photo J. Hájek, November 2010).



Fig. 10. Homhil basin. Slopes covered with open woodland with *Boswellia elongata*, *Commiphora ornifolia*, *Draecyna cinnabari* and *Adenium obesum socotranum* (Photo J. Hájek, June 2012).



Fig. 11. Montane shrubland with *Cephalocroton socotranus* in Wadi Madar (Photo J. Batelka, November 2010).



Fig. 12. Coastal salt marsh near Qadub (Photo J. Hájek, June 2012).



Fig. 13. Mangroves (*Avicennia marina*) surrounded by dwarf and low shrubland near Shuab (Photo J. Hájek, June 2012).



Fig. 14. Montane evergreen woodland at Skand Mt. (Photo J. Suchomel, November 2010).



Fig. 15. High shrubland with *Commiphora planifrons* in Tudhen (Photo J. Hájek, November 2010).



Fig. 16. Wadi Zerig. Water pools with *Juncus* sp. marsh surrounded by low shrubland and *Dracaena cinnabari* (Photo J. Hájek, June 2012).

Shibhon* [Socotra; settlement] (Map 1: 129)**Coordinates.** 12°28'53"N 53°59'34"E, 700 m a.s.l.**Alternatives.** Dik Shibahn, Shabhan, Shebehan, Shibehon, Shibehon, Shibon, Шибхон, شيبون**Entomological sources.** SCHAWALLER (2004), FELIX et al. (2012), KRÁL et al. (2012), PURCHART (2012), ŠVIHLA (2012), ZOIA (2012), COLONNELLI (in prep.).**Shidahah** [Socotra; settlement] (Map 1: 130)**Coordinates.** 12°36'22"N 54°08'45"E, 120 m a.s.l.**Entomological source.** RISERVATO et al. (2010).**Shihali*** [Socotra; peak] (Map 1: 131)**Coordinates.** 12°35'31"N 54°05'17"E, 1324 m a.s.l.**Alternatives.** Scheheli, Shehally, Shehaly, Shenaly, Shenéli**Entomological sources.** DESCAMPS (1970), KOCH (1970), KEVAN (1973), POPOV (1997).**Shilhin*** [Socotra; settlement and wadi] (Map 1: 132)**Coordinates.** 12°31'57"N 54°14'08"E, 305 m a.s.l.**Alternatives.** Shilhen, Shiliyin, Шилъхен, شلین**Entomological sources.** RISERVATO et al. (2010), FELIX et al. (2012).**Comments.** FELIX et al. (2012) also mention Wadi Shimi but with exactly the same coordinates as their Wadi Shiliyin.**Shuab*** [Socotra; cape] (Map 1: 133) (Fig. 13)**Coordinates.** 12°32'09"N 53°18'20"E, 0 m a.s.l.**Alternatives.** Cha'abe, Choab, Chouab, Sa'b, Shaab, Sha'ab, Shaeb, Shaheb, Shauab, Shawib, Sherebrub, Sherubrub, Shoab, Sho'ap, Shoep, Shouab, Shu'ab, Shu'ub, Шааб, Шоаб, شوعب**Entomological sources.** KRAUSS (1907), DESCAMPS (1970), EYLES (1973), SOIKA (1974), POPOV (1997), GELLER-GRIMM (2002), MASSA (2009), etc.**Shuab*** [Socotra; settlement] (Map 1: 134)**Coordinates.** 12°32'56"N 53°23'01"E, 5–15 m a.s.l.**Alternatives.** as above**Entomological sources.** REBEL (1907), ARENBERGER (2009), HAUSMANN (2009), ÁBRAHÁM (2010), FELIX et al. (2012), ŠVIHLA (2012), ZOIA (2012), COLONNELLI (in prep.).**Sirhin*** [Socotra; settlement and water pool] (Map 1: 135)**Coordinates.** 12°39'27"N 54°02'25"E, 10 m a.s.l.**Alternatives.** Sirhan, Si'irhin, Tsrhin, سيرهن, Сирхен**Entomological sources.** HAAS et al. (2004), FELIX et al. (2012).**Comments.** Part of adjoining wadi is also called Wadi Sirhin – see comments under Wadi Dineghen.**Sirhin*** [Socotra; wadi and small area with school] (Map 3: 136)**Coordinates.** 12°31'05"N 53°59'08"E, ca 800 m a.s.l.**Alternatives.** Madboh Sirhin, Mahdob Sirihin, Sinhin, Sirhin area**Entomological sources.** FELIX et al. (2012), FIKÁČEK et al. (2012), COLONNELLI (in prep.).**Skand*** [Socotra; peak] (Map 1: 137) (Fig. 14)**Coordinates.** 12°34'20"N 54°01'42"E, 1526 m a.s.l.**Alternatives.** Scand, Scant, Skant, Skend, Skent**Entomological sources.** OGILVIE-GRANT (1903), SCHAWALLER (2004), NOVÁK (2007), RISERVATO et al. (2010), BEZDĚK (2012b), DÖBERL (2012), FELIX et al. (2012), HÁJEK & KABÁTEK (2012), HLAVÁČ (2012), HORÁK et al. (2012), KRÁL et al. (2012), LÖBL (2012), NOVÁK & PURCHART (2012), PURCHART (2012), PURCHART & NABO-ZHENKO (2012), PURCHART & SCHAWALLER (2012), RÜCKER (2012), SCHAWALLER & PURCHART (2012), SCHUH (2012), ZOIA (2012).

Stero* [Socotra; settlement] (Map 1: 138)**Coordinates.** 12°20'18"N 53°55'17"E, 15–20 m a.s.l.**Alternatives.** Stera, Steroh, Steru, ستيرو**Entomological sources.** MENDES (2004), SCHAWALLER (2004), STRASSEN (2004), BRETFELD (2005), HÁVA (2007), BELLÉS (2009), PURCHART (2012), COLONNELLI (in prep.).**Tamhar** [Socotra] (Map 1: 139)**Coordinates.** 12°24'06"N 53°38'56"E, 130 m a.s.l.**Entomological source.** RISERVATO et al. (2010).**Comments.** Locality name not found in any recent map. The coordinates are taken from RISERVATO et al. (2010).**Teida** [Socotra; wadi] (Map 2: 140)**Coordinates.** 12°31'26"N 54°15'21"E (lower part) – 12°31'38"N 54°14'43"E (upper part), ca. 275–290 m a.s.l.**Alternative.** Teidha.**Entomological source.** FELIX et al. (2012).**Thar** [Socotra]**Entomological sources.** DÖBERL (2012), PLATIA (2012), ZOIA (2012), COLONNELLI (in prep.).**Comments.** Place unknown to us. The name may refer to Thar Di Itrur.**Thar Di Itrur*** [Socotra; wadi] (Map 2: 141)**Coordinates.** 12°36'49"N 53°46'03"E (lower part) – 12°30'06"N 53°41'19"E (upper part), ca. 5–60 m a.s.l.**Alternatives.** Terr Ditrur, Вади Атрур, Тардитреп**Entomological source.** ŠVIHLA (2012).**Timre** [Socotra; settlement] (Map 1: 142)**Coordinates.** 12°30'45"N 54°13'57"E, 305 m a.s.l.**Alternatives.** Tamerah, Timera, Timeroh**Entomological source.** RISERVATO et al. (2010).**Tintern** [Socotra; wadi]**Entomological sources.** LEESON & THEODOR (1948), MATTINGLY & KNIGHT (1956).**Comments.** Place unknown to us. Found in a schematic map in LEESON & THEODOR (1948), but it is not clear to which point in map the name refers. MATTINGLY & KNIGHT (1956) listed it with coordinates 12°30'N 54°10'E – this position refers to the upper part of Wadi Dishten. However, since most other Socotran coordinates listed in this paper are evidently wrong, we have some doubts also in this case.**Towanie** [Abd el Kuri; settlement]**Entomological sources.** ARENBERGER (2009), HACKER & SALDAITIS (2010), BORTH et al. (2011), ŠVIHLA (2012).**Comments.** Place unknown to us. The approximate coordinates (12°10'N 52°13'E) were published by HACKER & SALDAITIS (2010). According to A. Saldaitis (pers. comm. 2012), the insects were collected on the south coast in the most narrow part of the island, west from Kilmia village (12°11'08"N 52°13'59"E).**Trubah** [Socotra; wadi] (Map 2: 143)**Coordinates.** 12°37'29"N 53°52'22"E (lower part) – 12°33'26"N 53°58'49"E (upper part), ca. 5–350 m a.s.l.**Alternatives.** Terhobe, Terubeh, Thruba, Troba**Entomological source.** COLONNELLI (in prep.).**Tudhen*** [Socotra; place] (Map 1: 144) (Fig. 15)**Coordinates.** 12°32'42"N 53°59'54"E, 1135 m a.s.l.**Entomological source.** DÖBERL (2012).

Za'pad [Socotra]**Entomological source.** COLLINGWOOD et al. (2004).**Comments.** Place unknown to us.**Zemhom* [Socotra; area]**

(Map 3: 145)

Approximate coordinates. 12°32'09"N 54°04'18"E – 12°33'43"N 54°03'43"E – 12°34'45"N 54°05'41"E, 250–800 m a.s.l.**Alternatives.** Di Zumhum, Zam Hom, Zehmon, Zemhon, Zemihon, Zum Hum**Entomological sources.** MASSA (2009), DELOBEL (2012), LO CASCIO et al. (2012), NOVÁK & PURCHART (2012), ŠÍPEK et al. (2012), ZOIA (2012).**Comments.** Due to inaccurate information given by the local people, locality names and their coordinates of Zemhon area and Haasan village were mismatched in the Czech expeditions 2009 and 2010. The locality 'Zemhon area, 12°30'58"N, 54°06'39"E' cited in ÁBRAHÁM (2011), BELLÉS (2012), BEZDĚK (2012b), DELOBEL (2012), DÖBERL (2012), FELIX et al. (2012), FIKÁČEK et al. (2012), GIMMEL (2012), HORÁK et al. (2012), LO CASCIO et al. (2012), SCHUH (2012), ŠVIHLA (2012) and ZOIA (2012) refers to the close vicinity of Aloove village (see headword Aloove). On the contrary, the locality 'Zemhon, 12°32'17"N 54°04'12"E' listed in DELOBEL (2012), LO CASCIO et al. (2012), NOVÁK & PURCHART (2012), ŠÍPEK et al. (2012) and ZOIA (2012) refers to true Zemhon area.**Zerig* [Socotra; wadi]**

(Map 2: 146) (Fig. 16)

Coordinates. 12°27'19"N 53°56'59"E (lower part) – 12°31'22"N 53°59'09"E (upper part), ca. 530–820 m a.s.l.**Alternatives.** Zeeriq, Zerik, Zeriq, Zherik, Zirage, Zirig, Zirigh, Zirik, Zorik**Entomological sources.** SCHAWALLER (2004), HAVA (2007), KOPECKÝ (2009), MASSA (2009), RISERVATO et al. (2010), DÖBERL (2012), FELIX et al. (2012), GIMMEL (2012), HÁJEK (2012a), HORÁK et al. (2012), KRÁL et al. (2012), PURCHART (2012), PURCHART & SCHAWALLER (2012), SCHUH (2012), ŠVIHLA (2012), ŚWIĘTOJAŃSKA & BOROWIEC (2012), VOLKOVITSH (2012), ZOIA (2012), etc.**Zerig* [Socotra; cave]**

(Map 1: 147)

Coordinates. 12°29'28"N 53°59'25"E, 660 m a.s.l.**Alternatives.** Zeeriq, Zerik, Zeriq, Zherik, Zirage, Zirig, Zirigh, Zirik, Zorik**Entomological source.** DESUTTER-GRANDCOLAS & FELIX (2012).**Acknowledgement**

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