

Biomass Power Project

Invertebrates
Scoping level

John Irish
21 June 2017

Biodata Consultancy cc
P.O. Box 30061, Windhoek, Namibia
biodata@biodiversity.org.na



Table of Contents

1 Introduction.....	3
2 Approach to study.....	3
2.1 Terms of reference.....	3
2.2 Methodology.....	3
2.2.1 Literature survey.....	3
2.2.2 Site visits.....	5
3 Limitations and Assumptions.....	5
4 Legislative context.....	6
4.1 Applicable laws and policies.....	6
5 Results.....	7
5.1 Raw diversity.....	7
5.2 Species with legal or conservation status.....	7
5.2.1 Legal status.....	7
5.2.2 Conservation status.....	7
5.3 Endemism.....	8
5.4 Proximity to centres of endemism.....	8
5.5 Uniqueness of habitat.....	9
6 Summary and recommendations.....	12
7 References.....	13
8 Appendix: Bioclimatic envelopes.....	25
9 Appendix: list of taxa.....	30

1 Introduction

NamPower, with the support of the European Investment Bank, is investigating the possibility of burning biomass to generate electricity, specifically the products of harvesting encroacher bush in northern Namibia. Six potential sites were identified for the eventual location of a biomass-burning power plant. The current scoping exercise is intended to determine which of these would be the preferred option.

2 Approach to study

2.1 Terms of reference

- Prepare lists of expected taxa and identify potential taxa of concern.
- Inspect satellite imagery to provide regional and habitat context.
- Identify potential sensitive habitats, ecosystem service or ecosystem functional issues relative to invertebrates.
- Conduct site visit. Given that all areas are known to have low data density in the literature, a literature review will be insufficient for the purposes of the site selection process.
- Visit the proposed locations to ground-truth, correct and expand the literature review, if and as needed, and make sufficient qualitative observations to allow the process to proceed.
- Summarize invertebrate biodiversity at each proposed location, including any taxa, habitats or ecosystem services of concern.
- Highlight the pros and cons of each location and make an informed recommendation as to the preferred site.
- Highlight any issues to be taken forward into the assessment phase, if any.

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 Literature survey

Literature records were the primary source of invertebrate biodiversity information for the current project. Namibian biodiversity literature records are known to be geographically patchy, tending to be concentrated around towns and tourist attractions. There are essentially no published invertebrate records for any of the proposed sites, and in most cases not for their immediate surroundings either, therefore it was necessary to extend the areas of consideration outwards till at least the nearest town was included in each case. The basis for search area selection was the map of ‘biomass areas’ that was provided to the consultants (Figure 2.1), with two changes:

- The Otjikoto and Ohorongo areas overlap to a large degree and were treated as one search area.
- Although included in the Auas biomass area, Windhoek was excluded from the Auas data search area. This was because of the marked environmental differences between Windhoek and the Windhoek Valley, compared to the rest of the Auas

biomass area. Refer also to section 5.5 and Figure 8.5 below to confirm the validity of this decision.

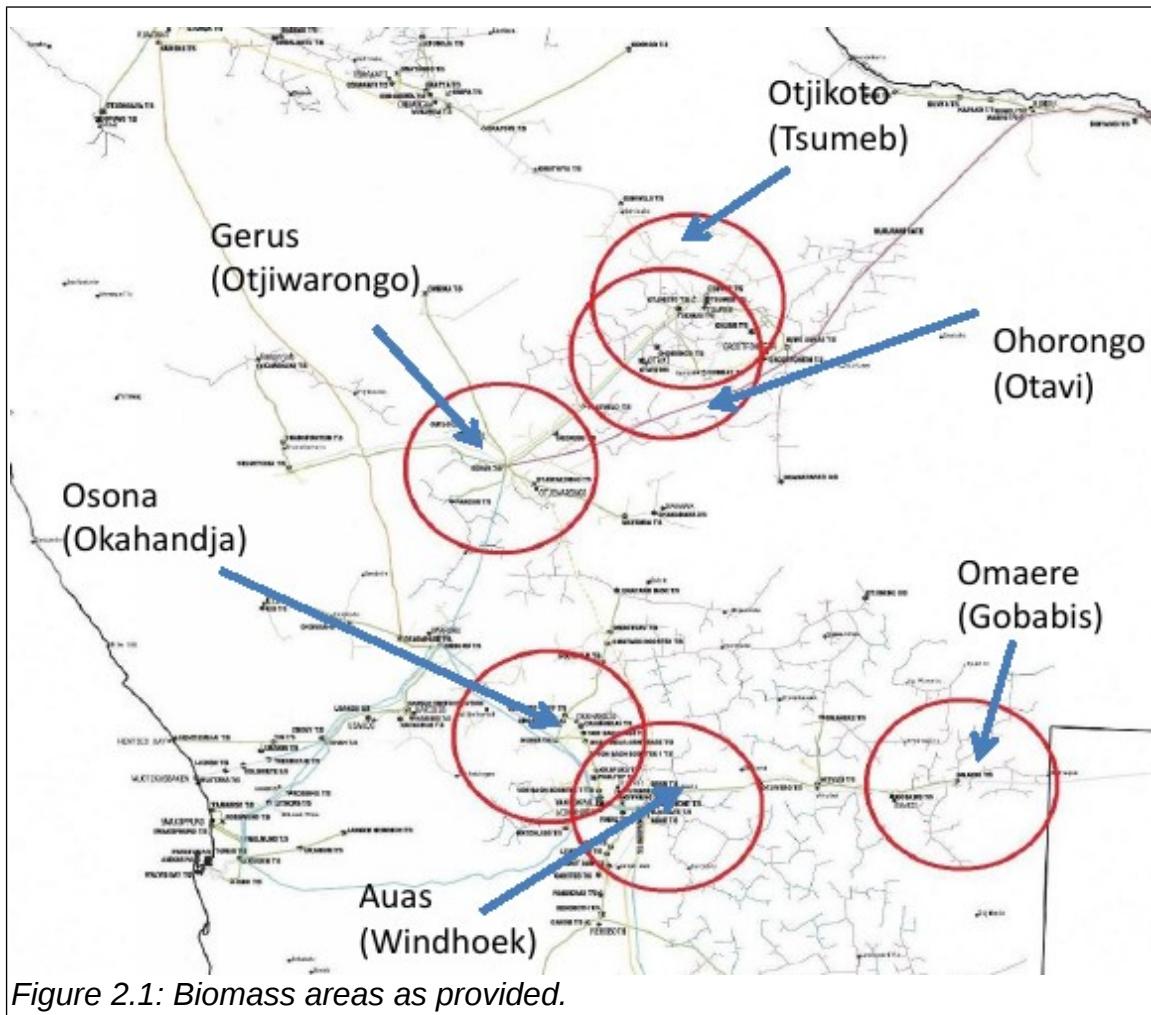


Figure 2.1: Biomass areas as provided.

The utilised data sources were:

- The Namibia Biodiversity Database (NBD 2017), a coordinate-based collation of about 270000 literature records of Namibian biodiversity.
- The Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF 2017), that includes several hundred million international museum records, including some from Namibia, and that was accessed by coordinate.
- The South African GBIF node (SABIF 2016), that holds Southern African museum specimen data that is not duplicated on GBIF because it is in incompatible QDS based format. This former resource has been off-line for many months, but previously saved searches for some areas were available and were used here.
- A private collection of about 162 Gb of pdf-based publications concerned with Namibian biodiversity, that was subjected to a placename-based text search.

Data was extracted from each as follows:

- For coordinate-based datasets, all records with coordinates that fall within each selected area were used.

- For quarter-degree square (QDS) based datasets, all records for squares that have more than 50% of their surface area inside the selected area were used, but since it is often not known from where in a potentially habitat-diverse square a particular record might have originated, any species found in this way were vetted for habitat-compatibility with the core study area, and discarded if not.
- For locality-based datasets, all records from places inside the selected area were used, based on place names as found on official 1: 250000 topographical maps.

2.2.2 Site visits

Site visits took place as follows:

- 2 May 2017: Otjikoto and Ohorongo
- 3 May 2017: Gerus and Osona
- 4 May 2017: Auas and Omaere

At least 3 hours were spent on the ground at each site, observing invertebrate occurrence and habitat diversity. Spot check stops were made at one or two additional locations within each biomass area, generally where access routes crossed their borders, in order to assess homogeneity of the area and comparability of edge areas to the core investigated potential power plant site.

3 Limitations and Assumptions

Limitation: data deficiency. The Environmental Impact Assessment is for the location of a biomass power plant. The power plant can only function if bush harvesting takes place. The effect of bush harvesting is not being assessed. Despite a growing volume of reports to the effect, there exists no comprehensive information on the effect, positive or negative, of bush clearing on invertebrate populations. Bush harvesting is being considered as a single activity with a single outcome, not acknowledging the heterogeneity of the Namibian Savanna, and the likely very different effects of the same activity on different components thereof. There have been no pre- and post-harvesting comparisons of invertebrate biodiversity and abundance. The appropriate time for such studies is before the first biomass power station is built, not after.

Assumption: appropriate methodology. If the bulk of bush harvested comes from the vicinity of the power station, decreasing in volume with distance, then an assessment of the sensitivity of biodiversity in the surrounding area, as was done here, is useful for an assessment of the probable severity of the effect of the subsequent bush harvesting that will be facilitated by the existence of the power station. If this assumption is not true and the power plant is also fed with bush from distant locations, possibly increasingly so as local bush reserves become depleted, only a study that covers the entire Namibian Savanna Biome can be effective.

4 Legislative context

4.1 Applicable laws and policies

An overview of Namibian environmental legislation and policies can be found in Ruppel & Ruppel-Schlichting (2014). Those pertinent to biodiversity in the context of the current project include:

- The Constitution of the Republic of Namibia. Article 95 commits Namibia to the maintenance of ecosystems, essential ecological processes and biological diversity.
- The Environmental Management Act 7 of 2007 regulates the Environmental Impact Assessment process of which this report is part.
- Nature Conservation Ordinance 4 of 1975, including Nature Conservation General Amendment Act 1990 and Nature Conservation Amendment Act 5 of 1996 accords special status to defined taxa as per the following schedules:
 - Schedule 3: Specially Protected Game
 - Schedule 4: Protected Game
 - Schedule 5: Huntable Game
 - Schedule 6: Huntable Game Birds
 - Schedule 9: Protected Plants
- The Forest Act 12 of 2001 provides for the protection and control of forest areas and their biodiversity. Section 22 deals with the protection of natural vegetation on any land which is not part of a surveyed erven in a local authority area, and specifically prohibits the cutting, destruction or removal of vegetation on sand dunes, or within 100 m of a watercourse, without a permit. Similarly, the clearance of more than 15 ha of woody vegetation per development also requires a permit.
- Inland Fisheries Resources Act 1 of 2003 provides for the protection of aquatic ecosystems.
- The Convention of Biological Diversity of 1992 provides for the conservation of biological diversity.
- The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) of 1973 regulates trade in endangered species, through listing in appendices:
 - Appendix I includes species threatened with global extinction, and trade in these is subject to particularly strict regulations. It is only authorized under exceptional circumstances.
 - Appendix II includes species that are not necessarily now threatened with extinction, but may become so unless trade in them is strictly regulated to avoid utilization incompatible with their survival. It also includes any other species for which trade needs to be regulated in order to effectively control trade in strict Appendix II species.
 - Appendix III includes species where trade regulation to prevent exploitation is mainly needed on the individual country or regional level. Namibia currently has no CITES Appendix III species.

Legislation generally does not specify invertebrates as such, and they derive their legal status by proxy, through being part of overall biodiversity, ecosystems and habitats.

5 Results

5.1 Raw diversity

Combined results appear in the Appendix, Section 9, and are summarised in Table 5.1. Numbers of recorded taxa vary widely between sites, from a low of 191 (Gerus) to a high of 752 (Osona) (Table 5.1). At this stage of our knowledge of Namibian invertebrates, such numbers reflect past collecting activity in an area rather than actual diversity. The highest diversity for Osona can be explained by the fact that the nearby town of Okahandja was the home of F. Gaerdes, a twentieth century insect collector who disseminated specimens worldwide, resulting in many published records for invertebrates from Okahandja and vicinity. It does not imply that Osona / Okahandja has intrinsically higher biodiversity than surrounding areas, simply that it has been better sampled than other areas considered here. No significance was therefore attached to raw species numbers as such, but they were used as the basis for calculating endemism rates.

Table 5.1: Summary taxon statistics for study sites, with sensitivity ranking on endemism.

	Otjikoto	Orongoro	Gerus	Osona	Auas	Omaere
Number of taxa	438	438	191	752	197	221
Number of endemic taxa	52	52	18	57	15	11
% endemism	11.9%	11.9%	9.4%	7.6%	7.6%	5.0%
Relative sensitivity ranking	1	1	2	3	3	4

5.2 Species with legal or conservation status

5.2.1 Legal status

The Namibia Biodiversity Database maintains the definitive list of Namibian species with legal status at <http://biodiversity.org.na/legalspp.php>. It shows that there are currently no Namibian terrestrial invertebrates with any legal protection at the species level. The Nature Conservation Ordinance does not extend to invertebrates, nor does CITES list any terrestrial Namibian invertebrates. Invertebrates, and by implication endemic invertebrates in particular, do enjoy blanket legal protection through Article 95 of the Namibian Constitution and Namibia's ratification of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

5.2.2 Conservation status

The Namibia Biodiversity Database maintains the definitive list of Namibian species with IUCN status. It will only be publicly available at <http://biodiversity.org.na/redlistspp.php> by August 2017, but a draft listing of the invertebrates was made privately available for the purposes of the current study. It includes 235 Namibian invertebrates that have an IUCN evaluation, but the vast majority are evaluated as 'Least Concern'. Only 25 species are categorised as Threatened, Near Threatened or Data Deficient. None of the latter species were recorded from any of the study sites, and none are listed in Table 9.1.

5.3 Endemism

The underlying endemism rate of a particular area is expected to be reflected in any sample of species from an area, even if the sample is incomplete (smaller), as some of our samples obviously are. Smaller samples will usually be expected to deviate further from true values than larger samples, but our samples seem to be large enough to overcome this effect. I base this assessment firstly on the similar endemism rates (Table 5.1) for the relatively proximate sites Osona and Auas, despite their very different raw diversity values, and secondly on the relatively smooth geographically correlated trend shown by the endemism rates.

Higher endemism rates for a particular site accorded it a higher relative sensitivity rating here. The reasoning is that bush harvesting will reduce the available habitat for all indigenous species within the harvested area. Endemic species have smaller distribution ranges than non-endemic species, hence identical harvesting will reduce the viable distribution ranges of endemic species proportionally more than those of non-endemic species. Proportionally larger habitat decline puts endemic species at a higher risk of population decline and potential extinction due to habitat destruction as a result of bush harvesting. Endemism rate is a proxy for the severity of this risk.

In making this assessment we are working under the severe constraint of data deficiency. Most endemic invertebrate taxa are known to be endemic (because they have only ever been recorded from Namibia), but detail on their distribution and abundance within Namibia is usually lacking. Two scenarios present themselves to explain endemic species that are known from only one or two records: they might be widespread within different habitats in Namibia and simply under-collected, and therefore of lesser concern, or they might truly be highly localised range- and habitat-restricted species that are of highest concern. Our current data resolution does not discriminate between the preceding opposite cases and treats both as simply 'endemic'. By using endemism rate as a proxy for severity of risk, we are respectively over and underestimating risk in these two example cases. Underestimation of risk is of highest concern, but the constraint of data deficiency does not allow us to even identify particular cases where this might be happening at present.

5.4 Proximity to centres of endemism

The distribution of endemic species tends to cluster around particular geographical locations, known as biodiversity hotspots, or centres of endemism. The reasons for the existence of such hotspots are usually a combination of climatic, geo-historical and biogeographical factors. No formal enumeration of Namibian invertebrate centres of endemism exists. What follows is based on personal knowledge and experience of invertebrate occurrence in Namibia, cross-correlated with better known plant and vertebrate distributions, that often show the same patterns.

In the Namibian Savanna Biome, biodiversity hotspots tend to be associated with mountains, and defined by the climatic effects of higher altitude and the probable functioning of mountains as climatic refugia for relict species. Altitude was therefore used here to define the extent of such mountain hotspots; in the case of isolated individual

mountains (Paresis, Waterberg, Auas) the altitude of the foot was used to delimit it, while in the case of extended mountainlands (Otavi, Central Highlands) the altitude of the highest contiguous mountain area was used.

Table 5.2 shows that the Auas study site at 1880 m altitude is located within the Central Highlands centre of endemism, as defined by the 1800 m altitude contour, and only 3 km away from an outlier of the Auas Mountain hotspot, as defined by the 2000 m altitude contour on the nearby Bismarckberge. The Ohorongo site is similarly located within the Otavi Mountainland hotspot, and the Otjikoto site close to it. The Gerus and Osona sites are moderately close to the Paresis and Central Highland hotspots respectively, while the Omaere site has no hotspots within its circle of influence.

Bush harvesting on mountain slopes is less likely for purely practical reasons, therefore direct habitat destruction of mountain hotspots as a result of bush harvesting is also less likely. It is not known exactly what the indirect effects of habitat destruction due to bush harvesting in their surrounding resource areas will be on endemic invertebrate taxa of mountains within harvested areas, but the probability that it will be detrimental can not be discounted. Where centres of endemism are located closer to the centre of the harvesting area (the study sites in this case), the probability of potential detrimental effects are higher. Proximity to hotspots was therefore used to assign a relative sensitivity ranking to each site, with closer sites being accorded higher sensitivity than more distant sites.

Table 5.2: Relative sensitivity ranking for study sites, based on proximity to known centres of endemism. Distances measured from centre of current substation to nearest defining contour, rounded to one decimal.

Study site	Proximate hotspot	Defining contour	Distance in km	Sensitivity ranking
Otjikoto	Otavi Mountainland	1500 m	8 km	3
Ohorongo	Otavi Mountainland	1500 m	3 km	2
Gerus	Paresis Mountains	1500 m	13.5 km	4
Gerus	Waterberg	1550 m	71.5 km	
Osona	Central Highlands	1800 m	16 km	5
Auas	Central Highlands	1800 m	0 km	1
Auas	Auas Mountains	2000 m	3.3 km	
Omaere	none	-	-	6

5.5 Uniqueness of habitat

The distribution ranges of species are largely determined by the geographical extent of those environmental factors to which they are best adapted, or those to which their preferred food plants or prey species are best adapted. Species that are adapted to suites of environmental factors of limited occurrence in nature will have similarly restricted

distribution ranges compared to those for which the required environmental conditions can be readily found over large extents of the country. We do not know what the exact environmental requirements of most Namibian invertebrate are, but experience has shown that the interplay between climate and substrate can account for most cases (e.g. Irish 1994, Irish 2008). Climate is an environmental factor for which data is readily available, as are mathematical tools to model it. Once a climatic model is available, known substrate conditions in the area can be used to interpret it. The end result is a prediction of areas of more or less common climatic conditions that are likely to harbour more or less climate-restricted endemic species.

Various algorithms are available to calculate environmental similarity or dissimilarity. In the current case, a generic algorithm based on environmental dissimilarity metrics was used, specifically the Environmental Distance algorithm developed from DOMAIN (Carpenter et al. 1993), as implemented in the CRIA-produced open source software OpenModeler (version 1.1.0). Locations were modelled using the BioClim subset of the WorldClim climate dataset (WorldClim 2013) and for each study site four data points centred on each substation were used. The resulting rasters were normalised to a data range of 0 (maximum dissimilarity) to 100 (maximum similarity) and visualised by mapping as a 256 grayscale. The area of highest environmental similarity, or 'bioclimatic envelope', was highlighted by overlaying the raster with a copy of itself, clipped at 75% and depicted in yellow. The result was then subjected to a reality check for consistent substrate.

Bioclimatic envelopes for all sites are mapped in Figure 5.1. More detailed visualisations for each individual site appear in Appendix 8, and each site is discussed further below.

The Otjikoto site is located near to the edge of its bioclimatic envelope, and is most similar to those areas north and east of it. It is highly dissimilar to the Otavi Mountainland immediately to the south (Figure 8.1).

The Ohorongo site is relatively centrally located in a relatively smallish bioclimatic envelope. While the area is included within the greater Otavi Mountainlands, the highest altitude eastern portion of the Mountainlands is less similar and is excluded. There are two areas of climatic similarity towards the north-east, extending to the Kavango River. Both are in northern Kalahari Sandveld, and while they might share bioclimatic similarity with the vicinity of Ohorongo, they do not share the substrate and topography of the latter site. Only the contiguous area around Ohorongo was therefore considered for sensitivity purposes here (Figure 8.2).

The Gerus site is offset from the centre of a relatively large area extending towards the north and west. It is interrupted by an area of dissimilarity at the Paresis Mountain and a few smaller peaks, while the environmentally dissimilar Ugab Valley interrupts it in the west (Figure 8.3).

The Osona site is relatively centrally located in relatively small bioclimatic envelope. It lies adjacent to but outside the Central Highlands, and includes the upper Swakop River Valley and the Windhoek Valley (Figure 8.4).

The Auas site is located in a environmentally complex area that includes most of the Central Highlands. The bioclimatic envelope excludes even higher altitude mountains that sit on top of the highlands, like the Auas Mountains, that are environmentally dissimilar to the base highlands in which the site is located. Low-lying areas like the Windhoek Valley are excluded from the bioclimatic envelope. To the west there is a relatively sharp and straight end to the envelope despite the similarly high altitude there, presumably as an effect of the Namibian east-west climatic gradient. The envelope extends towards the north-east into Sandveld. Despite the bioclimatic similarity and the continued relatively high altitude there, the area is dissimilar from the Central Highlands with regard to substrate and topography, and the part north-east of the black line on Figure 8.5 was not considered for the purposes of sensitivity rating here.

The Omaere site is relatively centrally located within a large area of environmental similarity, but interrupted in the east by the slightly higher altitude Ghanzi Ridge (Figure 8.6).

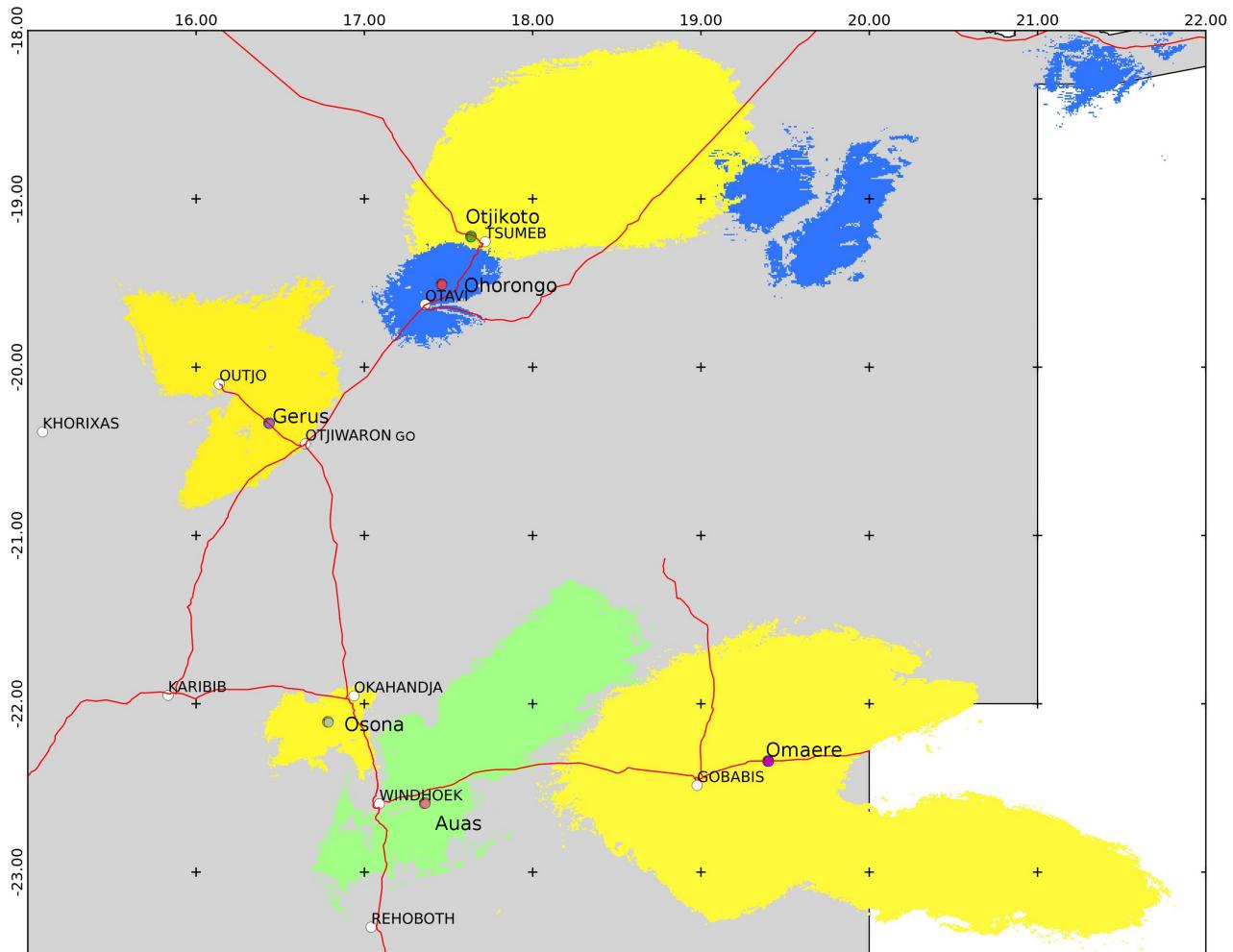


Figure 5.1: Areas of greatest environmental similarity to each study site, at 75% similarity level. Detailed individual visualisations in Appendix 8.

On the basis of the relative sizes of their surrounding bioclimatic envelopes of similar environment, the study sites were ranked for sensitivity. Sites with smaller envelopes were considered to be environmentally more sensitive than ones with larger envelopes (Table 5.3).

Table 5.3: Relative sensitivity ranking for study sites, based on relative sizes of surrounding areas of environmental similarity.

Study site	Sensitivity ranking
Otjikoto	4
Ohorongo	1
Gerus	3
Osona	1
Auas	2
Omaere	5

6 Summary and recommendations

Relative sensitivity rankings from Tables 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3 above were summed in Table 6.1 below. In accordance with instructions, a traffic light approach was used. Considering the high levels of data deficiency under which we are operating, the Precautionary Principle was followed and any site that had been ranked as most sensitive on any one parameter was accorded 'red' status, regardless of its relative ranking otherwise. Only two sites, Gerus and Omaere, had not been ranked most sensitive on any particular parameter. They were also the two sites with the least sensitive composite ranking scores and were therefore evaluated as 'green'. There are no yellow sites.

It should be noted that the two sites with the highest sensitivity rankings are Ohorongo and Auas, respectively, and that Ohorongo is also the only site that ranked most sensitive on two different parameters. They should be considered a redder red than the other red sites.

Table 6.1: Summarised environmental sensitivity of study sites. Lower rankings indicate higher sensitivity. Highest sensitivity rankings highlighted in bold. Traffic light derivation as described above.

Study site	Endemism	Hotspots	Bioclimatic	Total	Traffic light
Otjikoto	1	3	4	8	Red
Ohorongo	1	2	1	4	Reddest
Gerus	2	4	3	9	Green
Osona	3	5	1	9	Red
Auas	3	1	2	6	Reddest
Omaere	4	6	5	15	Green

Regarding the alternative sub-sites that were provided for some study sites, the selection of one or the other makes no difference to the rankings above. Similarly, the effect of the development on invertebrates is unchanged regardless of the technology option followed.

7 References

- ACKLAND, D. M. 2001. Revision of afrotropical *Anthomyia* Meigen, 1803 (Diptera: Anthomyiidae), with description of ten new species. *African Invertebrates* 42:1–94.
- ANTON, K. & DELOBEL, A. 2003. African species of the *Bruchidius centromaculatus* group with “eyed” female pygidium (Coleoptera: Bruchidae: Bruchinae). *Genus* 14:159–190.
- ARNOLD, G. 1929. The Sphegidae of South Africa. Part XIII. *Annals of the Transvaal Museum* 13:320–351.
- ATTEMS, C. G. 1928. The Myriapoda of South Africa. *Annals of the South African Museum* 26:1–431.
- AURIVILLIUS, C. 1908. Cerambyciden. *Denkschriften der Medizinisch-naturwissenschaftlichen Gesellschaft zu Jena* 13:429–434.
- BALINSKY, B. I. 1989. The Ancylosis/Heterographis/Staudingeria group of Phycitinae (Lepidoptera: Pyralidae) in southern Africa. *Annals of the Transvaal Museum* 35:75–107.
- BARNARD, K. H. 1924. Contributions to a knowledge of the fauna of South-West Africa. II : Crustacea Entomostraca, Phyllopoda. *Annals of the South African Museum* 20:213–228.
- BARNARD, K. H. 1932. Contributions to the Crustacean Fauna of South Africa. 11. Terrestrial Isopoda. *Annals of the South African Museum* 30:179–388.
- BASILEWSKY, P. 1977. Revision du genre Graphipterus Latreille (Coleoptera Carabidae). *Annalen, Koninklijk Museum voor Midden-Afrika, Reeks in 8°* 221:1–472.
- BELLAMY, C. L. 1986. Studies in the African Argilinae, Coraebini IV. (Coleoptera, Buprestidae). *Navorsinge van die Nasionale Museum* 5:93–167.
- BEQUAERT, J. 1923. The South and Central African species of the genus Synagris, Latr. (Hyrnenoptera). *Annals of the South African Museum* 19:439–448.
- BEZZI, M. 1921. On the Bombyliid Fauna of South Africa (Diptera) as represented in the South African Museum. *Annals of the South African Museum* 18:1–180.
- BEZZI, M. 1924. South African Trypaneid Diptera in the Collection of the South African Museum. *Annals of the South African Museum* 19:449–577.
- BIONDI, M., URBANI, F. & D’ALLESSANDRO, P. 2013. Revision of the Aphthona cookei species group in Sub-Saharan Africa: pests of *Jatropha curcas* L. in biodiesel plantations (Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae, Galerucinae, Alticini). *Systematics and Phylogeny* 1:41–59.
- BOLOGNA, M. A., DI GUILIO, A. & PITZALIS, M. 2008. Systematics and biogeography of the genus *Actenodia* (Coleoptera: Meloidae: Mylabrini). *Systematic Entomology* 33:319–360.

- BOLTON, B. 1974. A revision of the palaeotropical arboreal ant genus *Cataulacus* F. Smith (Hymenoptera: Formicidae). *Bulletin of the British Museum of Natural History (Entomology)* 30:1–106.
- BOLTON, B. 1981. A revision of six minor genera of Myrmicinae (Hymenoptera Formicidae) in the Ethiopian zoogeographical region. *Bulletin of the British Museum of Natural History (Entomology)* 43:245–307.
- BOLTON, B. 1987. A review of the *Solenopsis* genus-group and revision of Afrotropical *Monomorium* Mayr (Hymenoptera: Formicidae). *Bulletin of the British Museum of Natural History (Entomology)* 54:263–452.
- BOUČEK, Z. 1976. African Pteromalidae (Hymenoptera): new taxa, synonymies and combinations. *Journal of the Entomological Society of Southern Africa* 39:9–31.
- BRUES, C. T. 1924. Some South African parasitic Hymenoptera of the families Evanidae, Bracenidae, Alysiidae and Plumariidae, in the South African Museum with a catalogue of the known species. *Annals of the South African Museum* 19:1–150.
- VAN BRUGGEN, A. C. 1970. A contribution to the knowledge of non-marine Mollusca of South West Africa. *Zoologische Mededeelingen, Leiden* 45:43–73.
- VAN BRUGGEN, A. C. & ROLAN, E. 2003. Report on a collection of terrestrial molluscs (Gastropoda, Pulmonata) from central/north-western Namibia with the description of a new species of Sculptaria (Sculptariidae). *Basteria* 67:91–106.
- CARPENTER, G., GILLISON, A. N. & WINTER, J. 1993. DOMAIN: A flexible modeling procedure for mapping potential distributions of animals and plants. *Biodiversity and Conservation* 2:667–680.
- CLENCH, H. K. 1959. Notes on African Cossidae. *Veröffentlichungen der Zoologischen Staatssammlung München* 6:1–28.
- COATON, W. G. H. 1971. Five new termite genera from South West Africa (Isoptera: Termitidae). *Cimbebasia* (A) 2:1–34.
- COATON, W. G. H. & SHEASBY, J. L. 1972. Preliminary report on a survey of the termites (Isoptera) of South West Africa. *Cimbebasia Memoir* 2:1–129.
- COATON, W. G. H. & SHEASBY, J. L. 1973. National Survey of the Isoptera of southern Africa. 2. The genus *Schedorhinotermes* Silvestri (Rhinotermitidae). *Cimbebasia* (A)3:9–17.
- COATON, W. G. H. & SHEASBY, J. L. 1974. National survey of the Isoptera of southern Africa. 5. The genus *Rhadinotermes* Sands (Termitidae: Nasutitermitinae). *Cimbebasia* (A)3:39–45.
- COATON, W. G. H. & SHEASBY, J. L. 1975. National Survey of the Isoptera of Southern Africa. 8. The genus *Hodotermes* Hagen (Hodotermitidae). *Cimbebasia* (A) 3:105–138.
- COCKERELL, T. D. A. 1936a. Descriptions and Records of Bees.-CLII. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* s10(17):24–31.
- COCKERELL, T. D. A. 1936b. Descriptions and Records of Bees.-CLIV. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* 10(17):477–483.
- COCKERELL, T. D. A. 1939. African bees of the genus *Nomia* (Hym.). *Proceedings of the Royal Entomological Society of London* (B)8:123–132.
- CONNOLLY, M. 1931. Contributions to a knowledge of the fauna of South West Africa. IX. The Non-Marine Mollusca of South West Africa. *Annals of the South African Museum*:277–336.
- CONNOLLY, M. 1939. A Monographic Survey of South African Non-marine Mollusca. *Annals of the South African Museum* 33:1–660.

- COURI, M. S., DE CARVALHO, C. J. B. & PONT, A. C. 2012. Taxonomy of the Muscidae (Diptera) of Namibia: a key to genera, diagnoses, new records and description of a new species. *African Invertebrates* 53:47–67.
- COYLE, F. A. 1995. A revision of the funnelweb mygalomorph spider subfamily Ischnothelinae (Araneae, Dipluridae). *Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History* 226:1–133.
- CURLETTI, G. 2009. Sul genere *Steraspis* Dejean, 1833 (Coleoptera, Buprestidae). *Bulletino Mus. reg. Sci. nat. Torino* 26:83–153.
- CURRAN, C. H. 1926. The Dolichopodidae of the South African Museum. *Annals of the South African Museum* 23:377–416.
- DAVIDSON, H. I. 1982. The taxon *Parvidens* (Diptera: Psychodidae: Phlebotominae) with description of a new species from Namibia. *Journal of the Entomological Society of Southern Africa* 45:105–108.
- DAVIDSON, H. I. 1987. New species of the subgenus *Sergentomyia* (Diptera: Psychodidae: Phlebotominae) from southern Africa. *Journal of the Entomological Society of Southern Africa* 50:331–342.
- DE MEILLON, B. 1940. Siphonaptera from South Africa. *Journal of the Entomological Society of Southern Africa* 3:62–65.
- DE MEILLON, B. 1943. New records, and new species of Nematocera (Diptera) from the Ethiopian region. *Journal of the Entomological Society of Southern Africa* 6:90–113.
- DE MEILLON, B. & HARDY, F. 1953. New Records and Species of Biting Insects from the Ethiopian Region - IV. *Journal of the Entomological Society of Southern Africa* 16:17–35.
- DECKERT, J. & GÖLLNER-SCHEIDING, U. 2006. Lace bugs of Namibia (Heteroptera, Tingoidae, Tingidae). *Denisia* 19:823–856.
- DIKOW, T. 2003. Revision of the genus *Euscelidia* Westwood, 1850 (Diptera: Asilidae: Leptogastrinae). *African Invertebrates* 44:1–131.
- DIKOW, T. & LOND'T, J. G. H. 2000. A review of *Lamyra* Loew (Diptera: Asilidae: Laphriinae). *African Entomology* 8:189–200.
- DUARTE RODRIGUES, P. 1982. African Tingidae, XXXV: Lacebugs of the State Museum (Windhoek), with the description of a new species (Heteroptera). *Cimbebasia* (A)7:1–3.
- EARDLEY, C. 1983. A taxonomic revision of the genus *Xylocopa* Latreille (Hymenoptera: Anthophoridae) in southern Africa. *Entomology Memoirs, Department of Agriculture, Republic of South Africa* 58:1–67.
- EARDLEY, C. 1988. A revision of the genus *Lithurge* Latreille (Hymenoptera: Megachilidae) of sub-saharan Africa. *Journal of the Entomological Society of Southern Africa* 51:251–263.
- EARDLEY, C. 1989. The Afrotropical species of *Eucara* Friese, *Tetralonia* Spinola and *Tetraloniella* Ashmead (Hymenoptera: Anthophoridae). *Entomology Memoirs, Department of Agriculture, Republic of South Africa* 75:1–62.
- EARDLEY, C. 1991a. The southern African Panurginae (Andrenidae: Hymenoptera). *Phytophylactica* 23:115–136.
- EARDLEY, C. 1991b. The Melectini in Subsaharan Africa (Hymenoptera: Anthophoridae). *Entomology Memoirs, Department of Agriculture, Republic of South Africa* 82:1–49.
- EARDLEY, C. 1991c. The genus *Epeolus* Latreille from subsaharan Africa (Hymenoptera: Anthophoridae). *Journal of Natural History* 25:711–731.

- EARDLEY, C. 1994. The genus *Amegilla* Friese (Hymenoptera:Anthophoridae) in Southern Africa. *Entomology Memoirs, Department of Agriculture, South Africa* 91:1–68.
- EARDLEY, C. 2004. Taxonomic revision of the African stingless bees (Apoidea: Apidae: Apinae: Meliponini). *African Plant Protection* 10:63–96.
- EARDLEY, C. & BROOKS, R. W. 1989. The genus *Anthophora* Latreille in southern Africa (Hymenoptera: Anthophoridae). *Entomology Memoirs, Department of Agriculture, South Africa* 76:1–55.
- ENDRÖDY-YOUNGA, S. 1988. Revision of the genus *Anomalipus* Latreille, 1846 (Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae: Platynotini). *Transvaal Museum Monographs* 6:1–129.
- ENDRÖDY-YOUNGA, S. 2000. Revision of the subtribe Gonopina (Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae, Opatrinae, Platynotini). *Annals of the Transvaal Museum* 37:1–54.
- FACCHINI, S. & SCIACY, R. 2004. Two new species of *Bradybaenus* Dejean, 1829 from Africa (Coleoptera: Carabidae: Harpalinae). *Koleopterologische Rundschau* 74:11–24.
- FERREIRA, M. C. 1978. The genus *Onitis* F. of Africa south of the Sahara (Scarabaeidae, Coleoptera). *Memoirs of the National Museum, Bloemfontein* 10:1–410.
- FLETCHER, D. S. 1958. Geometridae from Tanganyika collected by Dr. Christa Lindemann and Nina Pavlitzki. *Veröffentlichungen der Zoologischen Staatssammlung München* 5:117–144.
- FÖLDVÁRI, M. 2004. Taxonomic and faunistic studies of big-headed flies (Diptera: Pipunculidae). Ph, University of Szeged.
- FOREL, A. 1910. Formicidae. *Denkschriften der Medizinisch-naturwissenschaftlichen Gesellschaft zu Jena* 16:1–30.
- FREUDE, H. 1983. Neufunde afrikanischer Monommidae (Coleoptera), insbesondere aus Südafrika, mit beschreibung neuer taxa. *Annals of the Transvaal Museum* 33:305–310.
- FRIESE, H. 1930. Neue Arten der Bienengattung *Nomia* aus Afrika. *Konowia* 9:13–33.
- GBIF. 2017. Global Biodiversity Information Facility: Home Page.
- GEBIEN, H. 1920. Käfer aus der Familie Tenebrionidae gesammelt auf der Hamburger deutsch-südwestafrikanischen Studienreise. *Abhandlungen aus dem Gebiet der Auslandskunde, Hamburgische Universität* 5(C)2:1–168.
- GESS, F. W. & GESS, S. K. 2014. Geographical distributions of *Bembix* (Hymenoptera, Crabronidae, Bembicinae) in southern Africa, with notes on biology. *Journal of Hymenoptera Research* 36:53–130.
- GREATHEAD, D. J. 2000. The family Bombyliidae (Diptera) in Namibia, with descriptions of six new species and an annotated checklist. *Cimbebasia* 16:55–93.
- GREATHEAD, D. J. 2006. New records of Namibian Bombyliidae (Diptera), with notes on some genera and descriptions of new species. *Zootaxa* 1149:1–88.
- GRICHANOV, I. Y. A., KIRK-SPRIGGS, A. H. & GROOTAERT, P. 2006. An annotated checklist of Namibian Dolichopodidae (Diptera) with the description of a new species of *Grootaertia* and a key to species of the genus. *African Invertebrates* 47:207–227.
- GRIFFITHS, C. L. 1989. The Ingolfiellidea (Crustacea: Amphipoda) of southern Africa, with descriptions of two new species. *Cimbebasia* 11:59–70.
- GRISWOLD, C. E. 1987. The African members of the trap-door spider family Migidae (Araneae: Mygalomorphae) 1: the genus *Moggridgea* O. P. Cambridge, 1875. *Annals of the Natal Museum* 28:1–118.

- GRÜNBERG, K. 1910. Lepidoptera. *Denkschriften der Medizinisch-naturwissenschaftlichen Gesellschaft zu Jena* 16:91–146.
- GUSENLEITNER, J. 2005. Über bemerkenswerte Faltenwespen aus der äthiopischen Region. Teil 3 (Hymenoptera, Vespoidea, Eumenidae). *Linzer biologische Beiträge* 37:1177–1198.
- GUSSMANN, S. M. V. 2002. Revision of the genus *Agelia* Laporte and Gory (Coleoptera: Buprestidae). *Annals of the Transvaal Museum* 39:23–55.
- HAAF, E. 1957. Revision der äthiopischen und madagassischen Arten der Gattung *Brachycerus* OI. (Col. Curc.). *Entomologische Arbeiten Museum G. Frey* 8:1–274.
- HAMER, M. L. 1998. Checklist of Southern African millipedes (Myriapoda: Diplopoda). *Annals of the Natal Museum* 39:11–82.
- HAMER, M. L. & BRENDRONCK, L. 1993. A new species of *Streptocephalus* (Crustacea, Branchiopoda, Anostraca) from Namibia. *Annals of the South African Museum* 103:183–189.
- HANCOCK, D. L., KIRK-SPRIGGS, A. H. & MARAIS, E. 2001. An annotated checklist and provisional atlas of Namibian Tephritidae (Diptera: Schizophora). *Cimbebasia* 17:41–72.
- HANCOCK, D. L., KIRK-SPRIGGS, A. H. & MARAIS, E. 2003. New records of Namibian Tephritidae (Diptera: Schizophora), with notes on the classification of subfamily Tephritinae. *Cimbebasia* 18:49–70.
- HESSE, A. J. 1925. Contributions to a knowledge of the fauna of South West Africa. IV. A list of the heteropterous and homopterous Hemiptera of South West Africa. *Annals of the South African Museum* 23:1–190.
- HESSE, A. J. 1938. A revision of the Bombyliidae (Diptera) of Southern Africa [Part I]. *Annals of the South African Museum* 34:1–1053.
- HESSE, A. J. 1956. A revision of the Bombyliidae (Diptera) of Southern Africa. Parts II and III. *Annals of the South African Museum* 35:1–972.
- HEWITT, J. 1934. On several solifuges, scorpions, and a trapdoor spider from South West Africa. *Annals of the Transvaal Museum* 15:401–412.
- HOLM, E. 1978. Monograph of the genus *Acmaeodera* Eschscholtz (Coleoptera: Buprestidae) of Africa south of the Sahara. *Entomology Memoirs, Department of Agriculture, Republic of South Africa* 47:1–210.
- HOLM, E. 1985. Supplementary notes and descriptions of Ethiopian Acmaeoderinae, Julodinae and Polycestinae (Coleoptera: Buprestidae). *Journal of the Entomological Society of Southern Africa* 48:135–161.
- HOLM, E. & GUSSMANN, S. M. V. 1992. Revision of the genus *Sternocera* Eschscholtz of Africa (Coleoptera: Buprestidae). *Entomology Memoirs, Department of Agriculture, Republic of South Africa* 85:1–84.
- HOLM, E. & PERISSINOTTO, R. 2010. Revision of the Afrotropical species of the genus *Spilophorus* Westwood (in Schaum), 1848 (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae: Cetoniinae: Cremastocheilini). *African Entomology* 18:47–65.
- HÖLZEL, H., OHM, P. & STELZL, M. 1997. Chrysopidae von Namibia (Neuroptera, Chrysopinae). *Mitteilungen der Münchner Entomologischen Gesellschaft* 87:47–71.
- HUBER, B. A. 2012. Revision and cladistic analysis of the Afrotropical endemic genus *Smeringopus* Simon, 1890 (Araneae: Pholcidae). *Zootaxa* 3461:1–138.
- IRISH, J. 1987. Revision of the genus *Ctenolepisma* Escherich (Thysanura: Lepismatidae) in Southern Africa. *Cimbebasia* (A)7:147–207.

- IRISH, J. 1992. The Hetrodinae (Orthoptera: Ensifera: Bradyporidae) of southern Africa: systematics and phylogeny. *Navorsinge van die Nasionale Museum* 8:393–434.
- IRISH, J. 1994. The biomes of Namibia, as determined by objective categorisation. *Navorsinge van die Nasionale Museum* 10:549–592.
- IRISH, J. 2008. Biological characterisation of the Orange-Fish River Basin, Namibia. P. 92. Report produced for the Ephemeral River Basins in southern Africa (ERB) Project, Desert Research Foundation of Namibia, Windhoek.
- JORDAN, K. & ROTHSCHILD, C. 1911. Katalog der Siphonapteren des Königlichen Zoologischen Museums in Berlin. *Novitates zoologicae* 18:57–89.
- KALTENBACH, A. P. 1996. Unterlagen für eine Monographie der Mantodea des südlichen Afrika: 1. Artenbestand, geographische Verbreitung und Ausbreitungsgrenzen (Insecta: Mantodea). *Annalen des Naturhistorischen Museums in Wien* 98B:193–346.
- KARNY, H. 1908. Blattaeformia Oothecaria. *Denkschriften der Medizinisch-naturwissenschaftlichen Gesellschaft zu Jena* 13:360–390.
- KARNY, H. 1929. A revision of the South African Gryllacridae (Orthoptera Saltatoria). *Annals of the South African Museum* 29:77–151.
- KASZAB, Z. 1981. Faunistische und taxonomische Studien über Meloiden (Coleoptera). *Annales Historico-naturales Musei Nationalis Hungarici* 73:159–185.
- KIREJTSCHUK, A. G. 1996. Some results of Study on the Nitidulidae from Namibia and Adjacent Territories. Part 1. (Coleoptera, Cucuoidea, Nitidulidae). *Mitteilungen aus dem Zoologischen Museum Berlin* 72:21–52.
- KIRK-SPRIGGS, A. H. & WIEGMANN, B. M. 2013. A revision of Afrotropical Quasimodo flies (Diptera: Schizophora; Curtonotidae). Part IV—the continental Afrotropical species of *Curtonotum* Macquart, with descriptions of thirteen new species and a combined phylogenetic analysis of the Curtonotidae. *Zootaxa* 3684:1–166.
- KLEYNHANS, K. P. N. 1975. Some Tylenchoidea (Nematoda) from South Africa. *Phytophylactica* 7:97–104.
- KOCH, C. 1948. The Tenebrionidae of southern Africa. I. First account of the Tenebrionidae collected on the University of California - Transvaal Museum Expedition, 1948. *Annals of the Transvaal Museum* 21:273–367.
- KOVAŘÍK, F. 2002. A checklist of scorpions (Arachnida) in the collection of the Forschungsinstitut und Naturmuseum Senckenberg, Frankfurt am Main, Germany. *Serket* 8:1–23.
- KRAEPELIN, K. 1914. Bryozoa. *Beiträge zur Kenntnis der Land-und Süßwasserfauna Deutsch-Südwest Afrikas* 1:55–69.
- KRELL, F. 1994. Phylogenetisch-systematische Revision des Genus *Temnorhynchus* Hope, 1837 (Coleoptera: Scarabaeoidea: Melolonthidae: Dynastinae: Pentodontini) 2. Teil: Bestimmungstabelle, Katalog, Bibliographie, Gazetteer und Material-Listen. *Beitr. Ent.* 44:83–155.
- KRÜGER, M. 2002. Revision of Afrotropical Ennominae of the *Drepanogynis* group IV: the genus *Drepanogynis* Guenée (Lepidoptera: Geometridae). *Transvaal Museum Monographs* 13:1–220.
- KRÜGER, M. 2012. Revision of the genus *Euterpiodes* Hampson, 1908 (Lepidoptera: Noctuidae). *Annals of the Ditsong National Museum of Natural History* 2:81–109.
- KUNTZEN, H. 1919. Die Carabidenfauna Deutsch-Südwestafrikas. *Mitteilungen aus dem Zoologischen Museum Berlin* 9:91–156.

- KURAHASHI, H. & KIRK-SPRIGGS, A. H. 2006. The Calliphoridae of Namibia (Diptera: Oestroidea). *Zootaxa* 1322:1–131.
- LA GRECA, M. 1990. Il genere *Acrotylus* Fieb. (Insecta, Orthoptera, Acrididae) in Namibia, e riesame del gruppo di specie *insubricus*-*fischeri*-*patruelis*-*somaliensis*. *Animalia (Catania)* 17:153–188.
- LAMORAL, B. H. 1979. The scorpions of Namibia (Arachnida: Scorpionida). *Annals of the Natal Museum* 23:497–784.
- LAMORAL, B. H. & REYNDERS, S. C. 1975. A catalogue of the scorpions described from the Ethiopian Faunal Region up to December 1973. *Annals of the Natal Museum* 22:489–576.
- LAWRENCE, R. F. 1927. Contributions to a knowledge of the fauna of South-West Africa. V. Arachnida. *Annals of the South African Museum* 25:1–75.
- LAWRENCE, R. F. 1928. Contributions to a knowledge of the fauna of South-West Africa. VII. Arachnida. (Part 2.). *Annals of the South African Museum* 25:217–312.
- LAWRENCE, R. F. 1938a. Transvaal Museum Expedition to South-West Africa and Little Namaqualand, May to August 1937. Spiders. *Annals of the Transvaal Museum* 19:215–226.
- LAWRENCE, R. F. 1938b. Transvaal Museum Expedition to South-West Africa and Little Namaqualand, May to August 1937. Myriapoda. *Annals of the Transvaal Museum* 19:227–230.
- LAWRENCE, R. F. 1963. The Solifugae of South West Africa. *Cimbebasia* O.S. 8:1–28.
- LAWRENCE, R. F. 1975. The Chilopoda of South West Africa. *Cimbebasia* (A)4:35–45.
- LINDNER, E. 1972. Zur Kenntnis der Dipteren-Fauna Südwestafrikas. *Journal of the South West Africa Scientific Society* 26:85–93.
- LINDNER, E. 1973. Zur Kenntnis der Dipteren-Fauna Südwestafrikas, II. *Journal of the South West Africa Scientific Society* 27:73–86.
- LINDNER, E. 1974. Zur Kenntnis der Dipteren-Fauna Südwestafrikas, III. *Journal of the Namibia Scientific Society* 28:73–77.
- LINDNER, E. 1975. Zur Kenntnis der Dipteren-Fauna Südwestafrikas, IV und V. *Journal of the South West Africa Scientific Society* 29:129–132.
- LINDNER, E. 1976. Zur Kenntnis der Dipterenfauna Südwestafrikas, VI–VIII. *Journal of the Namibia Scientific Society* 30:75–82.
- LINDNER, E. 1977. Zur Kenntnis der Dipterenfauna Südwestafrikas, Nachträge. *Journal of the South West Africa Scientific Society* 31:83–84.
- LONDT, J. G. H. 1979. Afrotropical Asilidae (Diptera) 3. The tribe Stichopogonini. *Annals of the Natal Museum* 23:833–854.
- LONDT, J. G. H. 1980. Afrotropical Asilidae (Diptera) 4. The genus *Pegesimallus* Loew, 1858 (=*Lagodias* Loew, 1858; *Neolaparus* Williston, 1889), including species from other zoogeographical regions and the description of two new genera ... *Annals of the Natal Museum* 24:233–347.
- LONDT, J. G. H. 1983. Afrotropical Asilidae (Diptera) 8. The genus *Stiphrolamyra* Engel, 1928, in southern Africa (Laphriinae: Laphriini). *Annals of the Natal Museum* 25:413–430.
- LONDT, J. G. H. 1985. New species of *Daspletis*, *Oratostylum*, *Dasophrys* and *Hippomachus* (Diptera: Asilidae). *Cimbebasia* (A)7:67–76.
- LONDT, J. G. H. 1986. Afrotropical Asilidae (Diptera) 13. The genus *Neolophonotus* Engel, 1925. Part 2. The *suillus* species-group (Asilinae: Asilini). *Annals of the Natal Museum* 27:513–600.

- LONDT, J. G. H. 1987. Afrotropical Asilidae (Diptera) 14. The genus *Neolophonotus* Engel, 1925. Part 3. *The pellitus* species-group (Asilinae: Asilini). *Annals of the Natal Museum* 28:383–454.
- LONDT, J. G. H. 1990. Afrotropical Asilidae (Diptera) 20. The genus *Pycnomerinx* Hull, 1962 (Stenopogoninae). *Annals of the Natal Museum* 31:19–32.
- LONDT, J. G. H. 1994. A catalogue of Afrotropical Mecoptera. *Annals of the Natal Museum* 35:45–59.
- LONDT, J. G. H. 2000. Afrotropical Asilidae (Diptera) 32. A revision of *Anypodetus* Hermann, 1907 with the description of three new species (Laphriinae). *Annals of the Natal Museum* 41:123–138.
- LONDT, J. G. H. 2002. Afrotropical Asilinae (Asilidae): A provisional key to genera, with a review of the status of *Neomochtherus* Osten Sacken, 1878, and descriptions of new genera and species. *African Invertebrates* 43:11–92.
- LONDT, J. G. H. 2004. A review of the afrotropical genus *Gonioscelis* Schiner, 1866 (Diptera: Asilidae), with descriptions of new species. *African Invertebrates* 45:21–124.
- LONDT, J. G. H. 2006. A review of the Afrotropical genus *Rhabdogaster* Loew, 1858 with descriptions of new species (Diptera: Asilidae: Stenopogoninae). *African Invertebrates* 47:243–313.
- LONDT, J. G. H. 2007. A review of the genus *Hoplistomerus* Macquart, 1838 (Diptera: Asilidae: Laphriinae). *African Invertebrates* 48:167–198.
- LOTZ, L. N. 1994. Revision of the genus *Latrodectus* (Araneae: Theridiidae) in Africa. *Navorsinge van die Nasionale Museum* 10:1–60.
- LOUW, S. 1979. A partial revision of the subtribes Oxurina and Hypomelina (Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae: Molurini). *Cimbebasia* (A)5:95–177.
- LOUW, S. 1986. Revision of the Microcerinae (Coleoptera: Curculionidae) with an analysis of their phylogeny and zoogeography. *Memoirs of the National Museum, Bloemfontein* 21:1–331.
- LYNEBORG, L. 1978. The afrotropical species of *Phycus* Walker (Diptera: Therevidae). *Entomologica scandinavica* 9:212–233.
- LYUBARKSY, G. Y. 1997. Phalacridae of the Southern Africa (Coleoptera). *Russian Entomological Journal* 6:15–38.
- MACGOWAN, I. 2005. New species of Lonchaeidae (Diptera: Schizophora) from central and southern Africa. *Zootaxa* 967:1–23.
- MANSELL, M. W. 1996. The antlions of southern Africa (Neuroptera: Myrmeleontidae): genus *Palparellus* Navás, including extralimital species. *African Entomology* 4:239–267.
- MARTENS, A., JÖDICKE, R. & SUHLING, F. 2003. An annotated checklist of the Odonata of Namibia. *Cimbebasia* 18:139–160.
- MATTINGLY, P. F. 1952. The sub-genus *Stegomyia* (Diptera: Culicidae) in the Ethiopian Region. Part I. *Bulletin of the British Museum of Natural History (Entomology)* 2:235–304.
- MAZUR, S. 2007. Notes on some species described in the genus *Hister* L. (Coleoptera: Histeridae). III. *Baltic Journal of Coleopterology* 7:149–156.
- MEYRICK, E. 1926. New South African Micro-Lepidoptera. *Annals of the South African Museum* 23:325–351.
- DE MOOR, P. P. 1970. Monograph of the Praeugenina (Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae, Strongyliini). *Transvaal Museum Memoir* 17:1–203.

- MULLER, B. S. 2015. Illustrated key and systematics of male South African *Atherigona* s. str. (Diptera: Muscidae). *African Invertebrates* 56:845–918.
- MUSPRATT, J. 1955. Research on South African Culicini (Diptera, Culicidae). III. A checklist of the species and their distribution, with notes on taxonomy, bionomics and identification. *Journal of the Entomological Society of Southern Africa* 18:149–207.
- MUSPRATT, J. 1956. The *Stegomyia* mosquitoes of South Africa and some neighbouring territories. *Memoirs of the Entomological Society of southern Africa* 4:1–138.
- NBD. 2017. Namibian Biodiversity Database Web Site.
- OHL, M. 2001. The Southern African Wasp Genus *Handlirschia* Kohl, 1897 (Hymenoptera: Apoidea, Sphecidae, Bembicinae). *Journal of Hymenoptera Research* 10:231–244.
- OLDROYD, H. 1974. An introduction to the robber flies (Diptera: Asilidae) of southern Africa. *Annals of the Natal Museum* 22:1–171.
- OTTE, D., TOMS, R. B. & CADE, W. 1988. New species and records of East and southern African crickets (Orthoptera: Gryllidae: Gryllinae). *Annals of the Transvaal Museum* 34:405–468.
- PANNING, A. 1924. Isopoda. *Beiträge zur Kenntnis der Land- und Süsswasserfauna Deutsch-Südwestafrikas* 2:169–201.
- PARR, C. L., ROBERTSON, H. G. & CHOWN, S. L. 2003. Apomyrminae and Aenictogitoninae: two new subfamilies of ant (Hymenoptera: Formicidae) for southern Africa. *African Entomology* 11:128–129.
- PAULY, A. 1990. Classification des Nomiinae africains (Hymenoptera Apoidea Halictidae). *Annalen, Koninklijk Museum voor Midden-Afrika, Reeks in 8°* 261:1–92.
- PAULY, A. 1999. Classification des Nomiinae africains. Le genre *Trinomia* Pauly (Hymenoptera Apoidea Halictidae). *Belgian Journal of Entomology* 1:101–136.
- PENRITH, M.-L. 1977. The Zophosini (Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae) of western southern Africa. *Cimbebasia Memoir* 3:1–291.
- PENRITH, M.-L. 1979. Revision of the western Southern African Adesmiini (Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae). *Cimbebasia* (A)5:1–94.
- PENRITH, M.-L. 1981. Revision of the Zophosini (Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae). Part 2. The subgenus Zophosis Latreille, and seven related South-western African subgenera. *Cimbebasia* (A) 6 (2):17–109.
- PENRITH, M.-L. 1983. Revision of the Zophosini (Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae) Part 7. The African species of the subgenus *Oculosis* Penrith. *Cimbebasia* (A)6:291–367.
- PENRITH, M.-L. & ENDRÖDY-YOUNGA, S. 1994. Revision of the subtribe Cryptochilina (Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae: Cryptochilini). *Transvaal Museum Monographs* 9:1–144.
- PÉRINGUEY, L. 1904. Descriptive catalogue of the Coleoptera of South Africa (Lucanidae and Scarabaeidae). *Transactions of the South African Philosophical Society* 13:1–752.
- PÉRINGUEY, L. 1926. Descriptions of new species of Carabidae (Coleoptera), with notes and additional localities of some already known species. *Annals of the South African Museum* 23:579–659.
- PESENKO, Y. A. & PAULY, A. 2005. Monograph of the bees of the subfamily Nomioideinae (Hymenoptera: Halictidae) of Africa (excluding Madagascar). *Annales de la Société Entomologique de France* (n.s.) 41:129–236.
- PINHEY, E. 1985. A survey of the dragonflies (Odonata) of South Africa. Part 2 Anisoptera. *Journal of the Entomological Society of Southern Africa* 48:1–48.

- PITZALIS, M. & BOLOGNA, M. A. 2008. Taxonomy and faunistics of the southern African genus *Iselma*, with the description of nine new species (Coleoptera: Meloidae: Eleticinae). *Zootaxa* 1876:35–59.
- POPE, R. D. 1960. A revision of the species of *Schizonycha* Dejean (Col: Melolonthinae) from southern Africa. *Bulletin of the British Museum of Natural History (Entomology)* 9:63–218.
- PRENDINI, L. 2003. Revision of the genus *Lisposoma* (Scorpiones: Bothriuridae) Lawrence, 1928. *Insect Systematics and Evolution* 34:241–264.
- PRENDINI, L. 2005. New records and observations on the natural history of *Lisposoma elegans* and *L. josehermana* (Scorpiones: Bothriuridae). *American Museum Novitates* 3487:1–11.
- PRENDINI, L., WEYGOLDT, P. & WHEELER, W. C. 2005. Systematics of the Damon variegatus group of African whip spiders (Chelicerata: Amblypygi): Evidence from behaviour, morphology and DNA. *Organisms, Diversity & Evolution* 5:203–236.
- PROUT, L. B. 1925. New species of Geometridae (Lepidoptera) in the collections of the South African Museum. *Annals of the South African Museum* 19:579–600.
- PULAWSKI, W. J. 2007. The Wasp Genus *Tachysphex* Kohl, 1883, of Sahara, Sub-Saharan Africa, the Arabian Peninsula, and Madagascar (Hymenoptera: Apoidea: Crabronidae). *Proceedings of the California Academy of Sciences* 58:1–698.
- RADLOFF, S., HEPBURN, R., ROBERTSON, M. P., VAN HILLE, R., DAVIDSON, Z. & VILLET, M. H. 1996. Discriminant analysis of the honeybee populations of southwestern Africa. *African Entomology* 4:1–6.
- RAGGE, D. R. 1960. The Acrometopae of the Ethiopian Region: a revision, with notes on the sexual dimorphism shown by the group (Orthoptera: Tettigoniidae). *Bulletin of the British Museum of Natural History (Entomology)* 8:267–333.
- RAYNER, N. A. 1992. Revision of the freshwater diaptomid genus *Lovenula* (Crustacea, Copepoda) in Africa. *Annals of the South African Museum* 101:297–332.
- REHN, J. A. G. 1933. Dermaptera and Orthoptera of the De Schauensee South African Expedition, - Part I. *Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia* 85:39–66.
- RIS, F. 1921. The Odonata or Dragonflies of South Africa. *Annals of the South African Museum* 18:245–452.
- ROBERTSON, H. G. & ZACHARIADES, C. 1997. Revision of the *Camponotus fulvopilosus* (De Geer) species-group (Hymenoptera: Formicidae). *African Entomology* 5:1–18.
- ROEWER, C. F. 1933. Solifuga, Palpigrada. Pp. 321–480 *Bronns Klassen und Ordnungen des Tierreichs*. Akademische Verlagsgesellschaft, Leipzig.
- ROTHSCHILD, L. & JORDAN, K. 1916. Further corrections of and additions to our ‘Revision of the Sphingidae’. *Novitates zoologicae* 23:247–263.
- RUELLE, J. E., COATON, W. G. H. & SHEASBY, J. L. 1975. National Survey of the Isoptera of Southern Africa. 8. The genus *Macrotermes* Holmgren (Termitidae: Macrotermitinae). *Cimbebasia* (A) 3:73–94.
- RUPPEL, O. C. & RUPPEL-SCHLICHTING, K. G. 2014. Environmental Law and Policy in Namibia.
- SABIF. 2016. South African Biodiversity Information Facility Portal.
- SARS, G. O. 1924. Contributions to a knowledge of the fauna of South-West Africa. I: Crustacea Entomostraca, Ostracoda. *Annals of the South African Museum* 20:195–211.

- SCHAWALLER, W. 1987. Faunistische und systematische Daten zur Silphiden-Fauna Südafrikas (Coleoptera, Silphidae). *Entomofauna* 8:277–286.
- SCHAWALLER, W. 2011. First records of the termitophilous genera Rhyzodina Chevrolat and Stemmoderus Spinola (Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae: Rhysopaussini) in South Africa. *Annals of the Ditsong National Museum of Natural History* 1:79–83.
- SCHILEYKO, A. & STAGL, V. 2004. The collection of scolopendromorph Centipedes (Chilopoda) in the Natural History Museum in Vienna: a critical re-evaluation of former taxonomic identifications. *Annalen des Naturhistorischen Museums in Wien* 105B:67–137.
- SCHOLTZ, C. H. 1979. Taxonomic revision and distribution of the genus *Trox* F. (Coleoptera: Trogidae) in South West Africa. *Cimbebasia* (A)5:179–200.
- SCHOLTZ, C. H. 1980. Monograph of the genus *Trox* F. (Coleoptera: Trogidae) of Subsaharan Africa. *Cimbebasia Memoir* 4:1–104.
- SCHOLTZ, C. H. & EVANS, A. V. 1987. A revision of the African Ochodaeidae (Coleoptera: Scarabaeoidea). *Journal of the Entomological Society of Southern Africa* 50:399–426.
- SCHUBOTZ, H. 1922. Turbellaria. *Beiträge zur Kenntnis der Land- und Süßwasserfauna Deutsch-Südwest Afrikas* 2(1):54–68.
- SCHUMACHER, F. 1912. Ein Beitrag zur Kenntnis der Rhynchothen-Fauna Südafrikas, insbesondere von Deutsch-Südwestafrika, Klein-Namaland und dem Kalaharigebiet. *Denkschriften der Medizinisch-naturwissenschaftlichen Gesellschaft zu Jena* 17:51–88.
- SILVESTRI, F. 1922. Thysanura. *Beiträge zur Kenntnis der Land- und Süsswasserfauna Deutsch-Südwestafrikas* 2:75–89.
- SLATER, J. A. & SPERRY, B. 1973. The biology and distribution of the South African Lygaeinae, with descriptions of new species (Hemiptera: Lygaeidae). *Annals of the Transvaal Museum* 28:117–201.
- STAREGA, W. 1992. An annotated check-list of Afrotropical harvestmen, excluding the Phalangiidae (Opiliones). *Annals of the Natal Museum* 33:271–336.
- STRAND, E. 1911a. Faunistische und systematische Notizen über afrikanische Bienen. *Wiener Entomologische Zeitung* 30:135–159.
- STRAND, E. 1911b. Neue afrikanische Megachile-Arten. *Entomologische Rundschau* 28:124–128, 131–134.
- STRAND, E. 1914. Ueber einige afrikanische Bienen des Deutschen Entomologischen Museums. *Archiv für Naturgeschichte* 80:61–67.
- TAMS, W. H. T. 1936. Dr. Karl Jordan's Expedition to South-west Africa and Angola: Lasiocampidae. *Novitates zoologicae* 40:95–114.
- THONERON, J. G. 1974. The Naudé species of South African Cicadellidae (Hemiptera). III. Species assigned to the genera *Chlorotettix* Van Duzee, *Thamnotettix* Zetterstedt, *Euscelis* Brullé, *Scaphoideus* Uhler and *Selenocephalus* Germar. *Journal of the Entomological Society of Southern Africa* 37:147–166.
- THONERON, J. G. 1988. Descriptions and redescriptions of southern African species of Empoascini and Erythroneurini (Homoptera: Cicadellidae: Typhlocybinae). *Phytophylactica* 20:189–202.
- TRUXAL, F. S. 1990. Records and descriptions of *Anisops* Spinola, 1840 from Namibia and South Africa (Hemiptera: Notonectidae). *Annals of the Natal Museum* 31:83–101.
- TUCKER, W. E. 1923. The Drassidae of South Africa (Arachnida). *Annals of the South African Museum* 19:251–437.

- UHMANN, E. 1934. South African Hispinae from the South African Museum, Cape Town. 43. Contribution to a knowledge of the Hispinae (Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae). *Annals of the South African Museum* 30:389–396.
- USHER, P. J. 1972. A review of the South African horsefly fauna (Diptera: Tabanidae). *Annals of the Natal Museum* 21:459–507.
- UVAROV, B. P. 1929. Contributions to a Knowledge of the Fauna of South West Africa. VIII. Records and Descriptions of Acrididae from South West Africa. *Annals of the South African Museum* 29:41–75.
- VAN DOUWE, C. 1914. Copepoda. *Beiträge zur Kenntnis der Land- und Süßwasserfauna Deutsch-Südwest Afrikas* 1:93–104.
- VAN HILLE, J. C. 1986. Report on a collection of Notoxinae (Anthicidae, Coleoptera Heteromera) of the State Museum, Windhoek, South West Africa, with descriptions of new species. *Cimbebasia* (A) 7 (10):141–146.
- VAN NIEKERK, P. & DIPPENAAR-SCHOEMAN, A. S. 2013. A revision of the crab spider genus *Heriaeus* Simon, 1875 (Araneae: Thomisidae) in the Afrotropical Region. *African Invertebrates* 54:447–476.
- VAN TONDER, S. J. 1985. Annotated records of southern African Bruchidae (Coleoptera) associated with Acacias, with a description of a new species. *Phytophylactica* 17:143–148.
- VÁRI, L. 1974. South African Lepidoptera, 6. Notes on Hesperiidae and descriptions of two new species (Lepidoptera: Rhopalocera). *Annals of the Transvaal Museum* 29:9–25.
- VOHLAND, K. & HAMER, M. L. 2013. A review of the millipedes (Diplopoda) of Namibia, with identification keys and descriptions of two new genera and five new species. *African Invertebrates* 54:251–304.
- WALKER, J. B. 1991. A review of the ixodid ticks (Acari, Ixodidae) occurring in southern Africa. *Onderstepoort Journal of Veterinary Research* 58:81–105.
- WEBB, M. D. 1983. The Afrotropical idiocerine leafhoppers (Homoptera: Cicadellidae). *Bulletin of the British Museum of Natural History (Entomology)* 47:211–257.
- WHALLEY, P. E. S. 1971. The Thyrididae (Lepidoptera) of Africa and its islands: a taxonomic and zoogeographic study. *Bulletin of the British Museum of Natural History (Entomology)* Suppl. 17:1–198.
- WHARTON, R. A. 1981. Namibian Solifugae (Arachnida). *Cimbebasia Memoir* 5:1–87.
- WHITEHEAD, V. B. & EARDLEY, C. 2003. African Fidiini: Genus *Fidelia* Friese (Hymenoptera: Apoidea: Megachilidae: Fidiinae). *Journal of the Kansas Entomological Society* 76:250–276.
- WILLIAMS, M. C. 2007. *The Encyclopaedia of Afrotropical Butterflies and Skippers*.
- WITTMER, W. 1955. Beitrag zur Kenntnis der Malacodermata (Col.) Afrikas. *Annals of the South African Museum* 41:359–366.
- WITTMER, W. 1985. Die im südlichen Afrika vorkommenden mit *Troglops* Erichson verwandten Gattungen (Coleoptera: Malachiidae). *Annals of the Transvaal Museum* 34:7–48.
- WORLDCLIM. 2013. WorldClim - Global Climate Data | Free climate data for ecological modeling and GIS.
- ZIELKE, E. 1971. Notes on the Phlebotomes in South Africa and South West Africa (Diptera: Psychodidae). *Zeitschrift für angewandte Entomologie* 68:102–110.

8 Appendix: Bioclimatic envelopes

Visualisations have been moved to this appendix so as not to clutter the text.

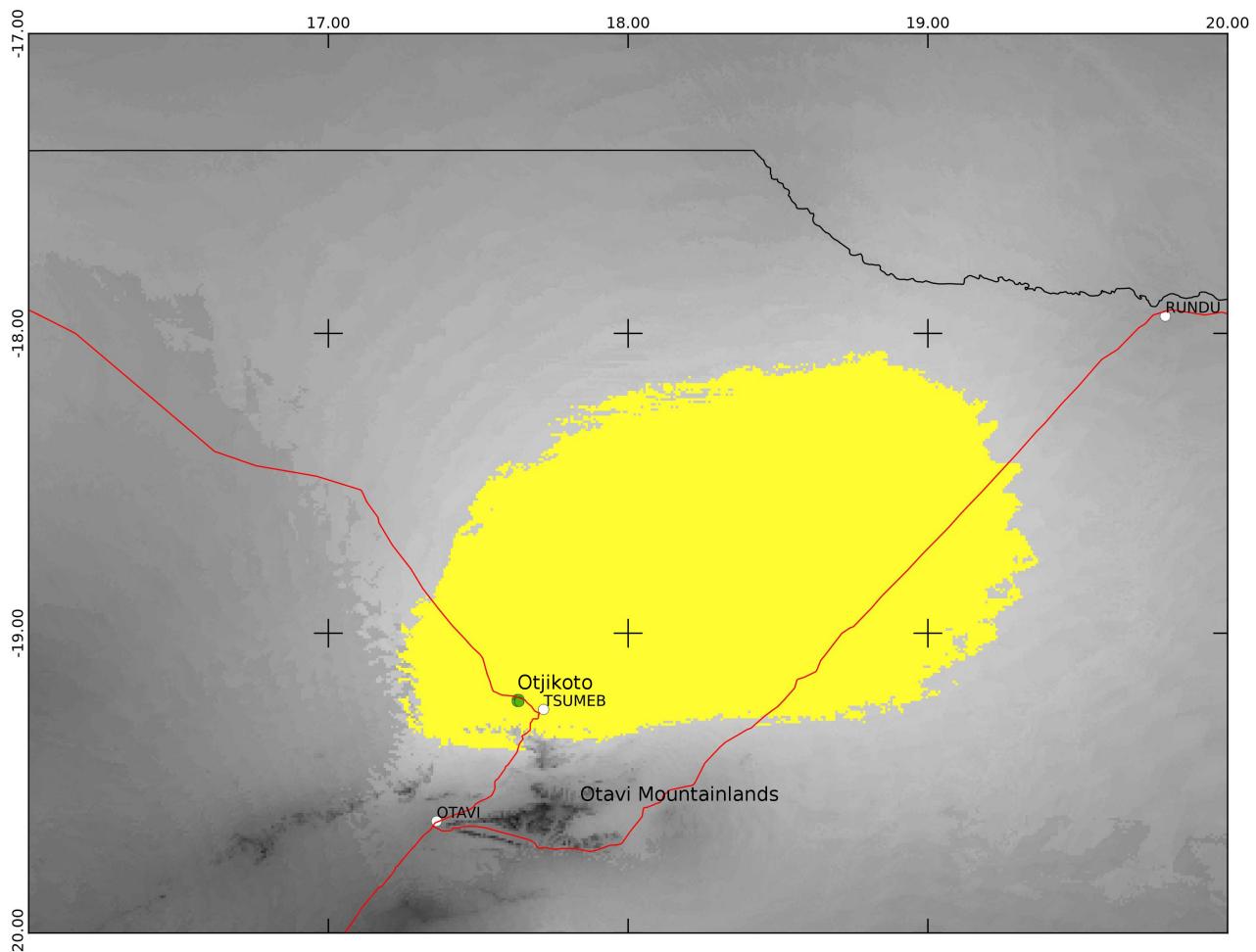


Figure 8.1: Visualisation of Environmental Similarity for the surroundings of Otjikoto study site, compared to the site. Yellow area denotes > 75% environmental similarity. Darker shades in background denote progressively less similar / more dissimilar areas.

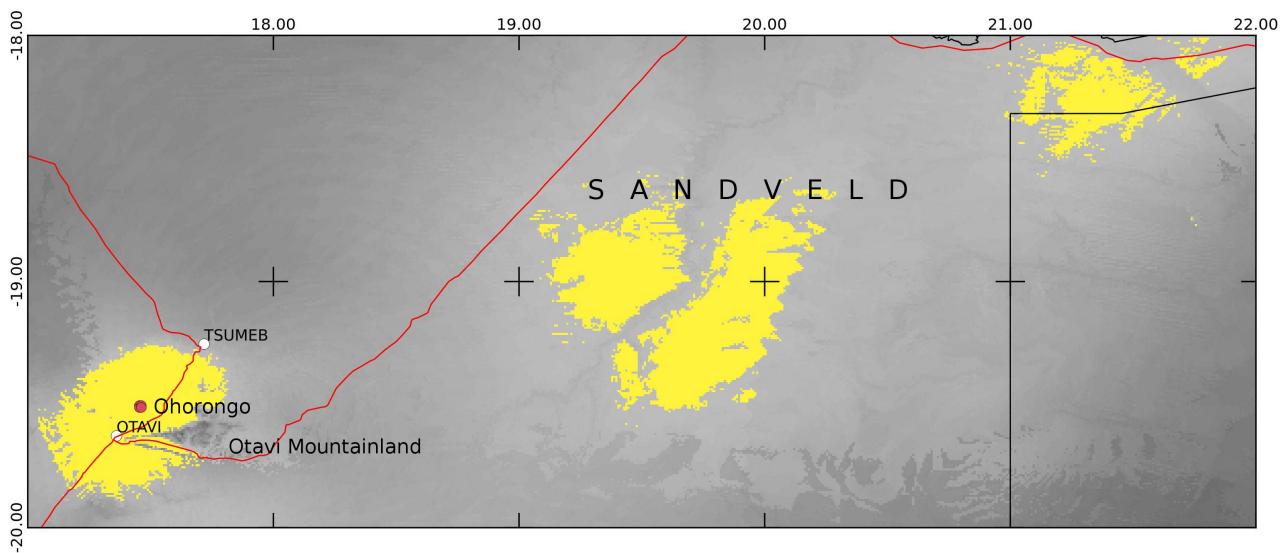


Figure 8.2: Visualisation of Environmental Similarity for the surroundings of Ohorongo study site, compared to the site. Yellow area denotes > 75% environmental similarity. Darker shades in background denote progressively less similar / more dissimilar areas.

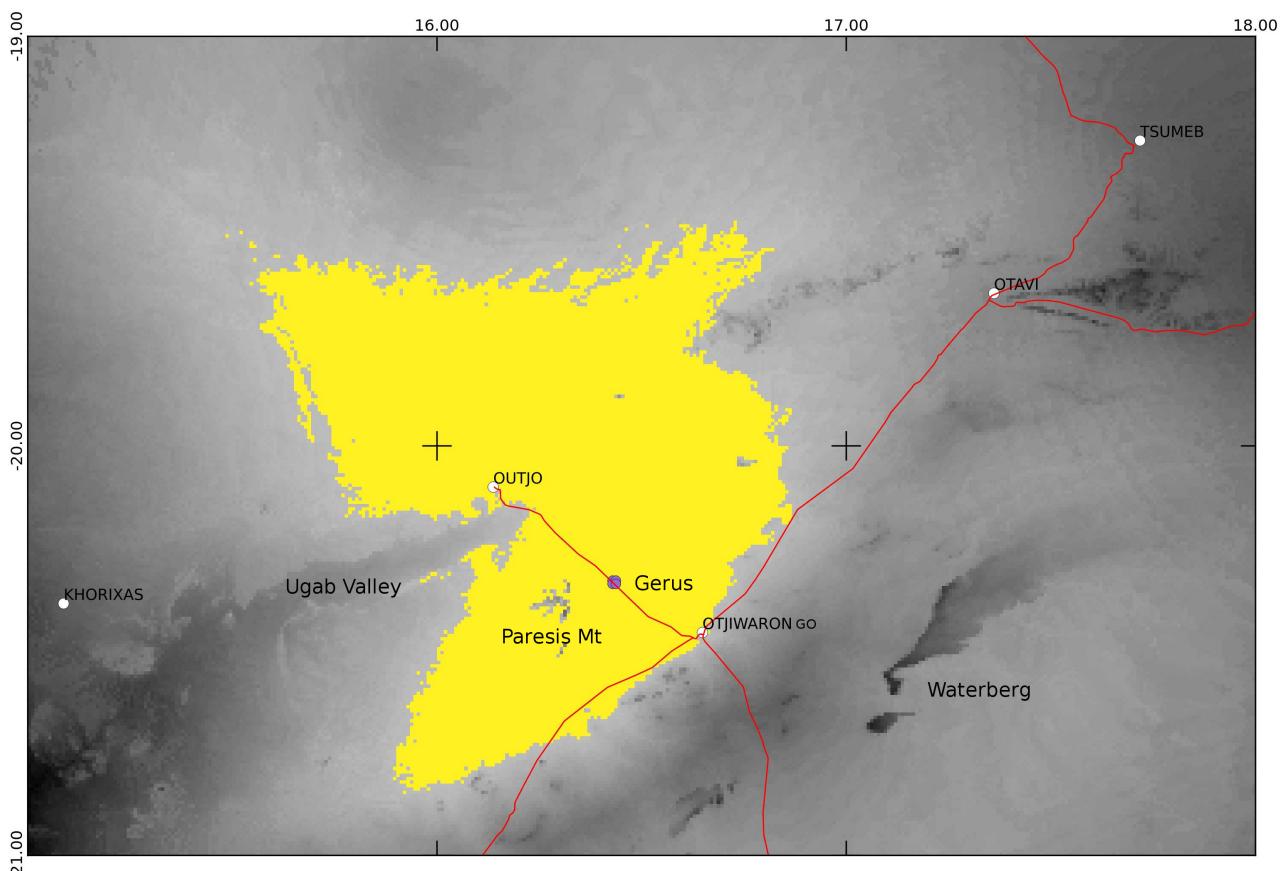


Figure 8.3: Visualisation of Environmental Similarity for the surroundings of Gerus study site, compared to the site. Yellow area denotes > 75% environmental similarity. Darker shades in background denote progressively less similar / more dissimilar areas.

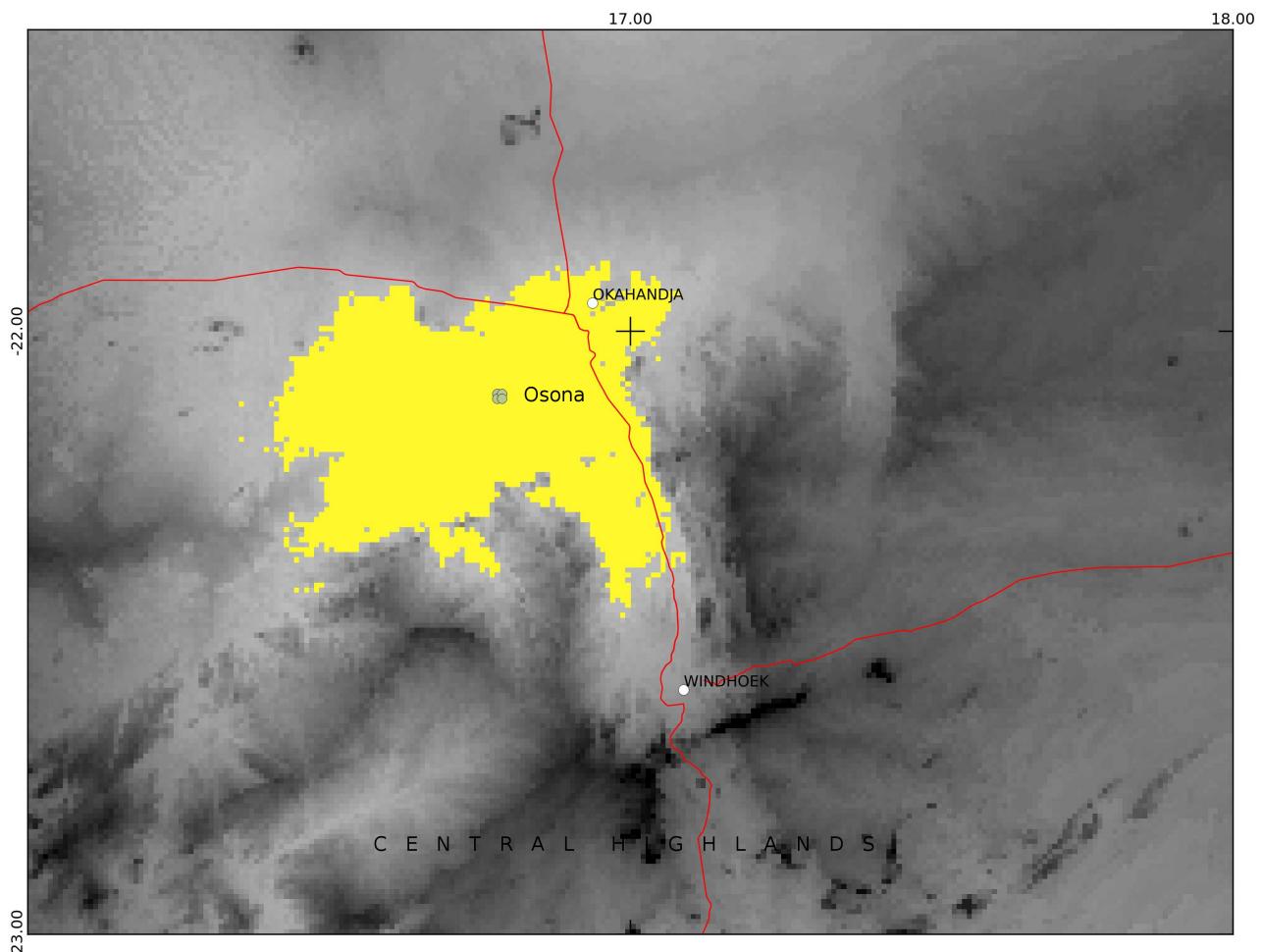


Figure 8.4: Visualisation of Environmental Similarity for the surroundings of Osona study site, compared to the site. Yellow area denotes > 75% environmental similarity. Darker shades in background denote progressively less similar / more dissimilar areas.

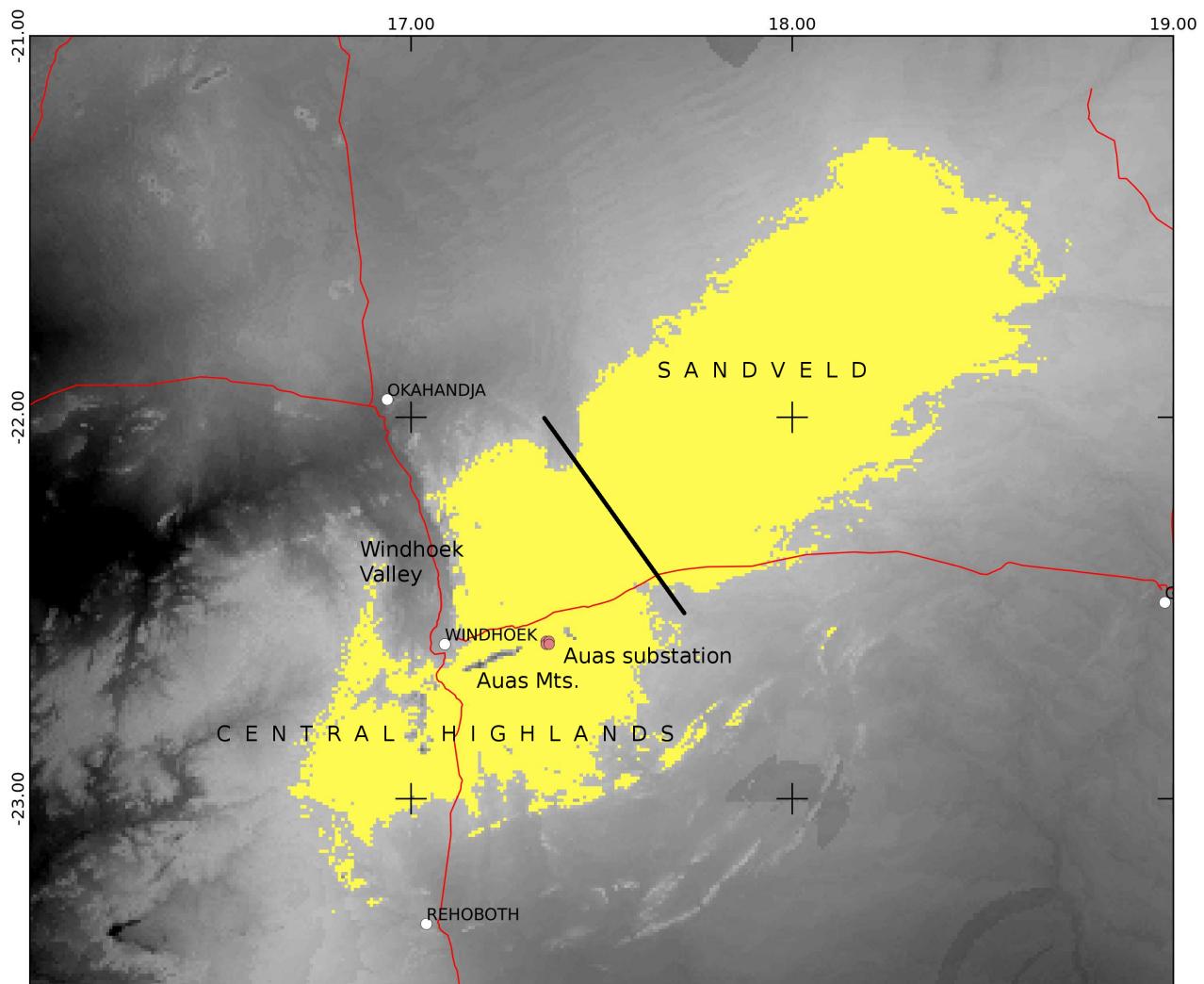


Figure 8.5: Visualisation of Environmental Similarity for the surroundings of Auas study site, compared to the site. Yellow area denotes > 75% environmental similarity. Darker shades in background denote progressively less similar / more dissimilar areas.

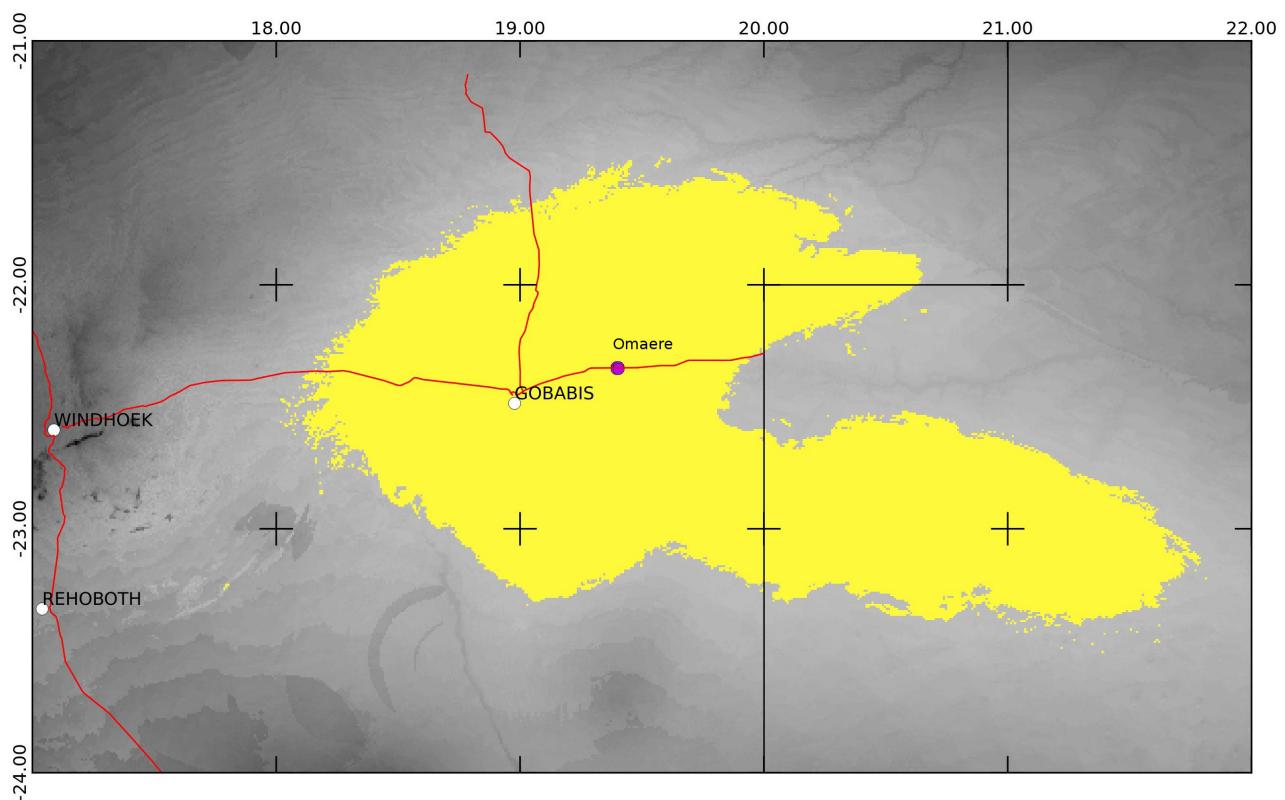


Figure 8.6: Visualisation of Environmental Similarity for the surroundings of Omaere study site, compared to the site. Yellow area denotes > 75% environmental similarity. Darker shades in background denote progressively less similar / more dissimilar areas.

9 Appendix: list of taxa

Table 9.1. Invertebrate taxa known or expected to occur in the study areas, with relevant accessory data.

Study areas: Tsu = Otjikoto, Tsumeb; Oho = Ohorongo; Otji = Gerus, Otjiwarongo; Okh = Osona, Okahandja; Aua = Auas; Gob = Omaere, Gobabis.

Basis for listing for each study area indicated by: L = literature records for site or surroundings exist, refer section 2.2.1; O = observed on site during visit, refer section 2.2.2; E = no actual records or observations but confidently expected to occur on the basis of known ecological requirements and distribution elsewhere.

End = Endemism: X = full Namibian endemic taxa; nr = Namibian near-endemic taxa (> 75% of global range).

Phylum	Class	Order	Family	Species	Common name	End	Tsu	Oho	Otji	Okh	Aua	Gob
Annelida	Oligochaeta				Earthworms			E				
Arthropoda	Arachnida	Acariformes			Mites		E	E	E	E		
		Hermanniiidae	<i>Hermannia modesta</i>								L	L
	Amblypygi	Phryничidae	<i>Damon sylviae</i>	Whip scorpions	X			L				
	Araneae	Agelenidae	<i>Agelena</i> sp.	Funnel-web spiders		O	L		E	E		
		Ammoxenidae	<i>Ammoxenus coccineus</i>	Termite-eating spiders		L	L	E				E
		Araneidae		Orb-web spiders		E	E	E		E	E	
			<i>Neoscona subfuscata</i>						L			
		Caponiidae	<i>Caponia</i> sp.							L		
		Dipluridae	<i>Thelochoris striatipes</i>				L	L				
		Eresidae		Velvet spiders		E	E	O			E	

Phylum	Class	Order	Family	Species	Common name	End	Tsu	Oho	Otji	Okh	Aua	Gob
				<i>Stegodyphus bicolor</i>						L		
				<i>Stegodyphus dumicola</i>						L		
			Gnaphosidae		Ground spiders				E	E	E	E
				<i>Asemesthes fodina</i>		X	L	L				
				<i>Asemesthes windhukensis</i>		X	L	L				
				<i>Camillina corrugata</i>			L	L				
				<i>Xerophaeus aridus</i>			L	L				
				<i>Zelotes cronwrighti</i>			E	E				
			Hersiliidae	<i>Hersilia setifrons</i>	Tree trunk spiders		L	L				
			Idiopidae	<i>Idiops damarensis</i>					L			
			Lycosidae		Wolf spiders		O	E		E		
				<i>Hippasa africana</i>			L	L				
				<i>Lycosa kalaharensis</i>			L	L				
				<i>Ocyale atalanta</i>						L		
			Migidae	<i>Moggridgea purpurea</i>		X	L	L				
			Palpimanidae		Palp-footed spiders		E	E	E	E	E	E
			Pholcidae		Daddy-long-legs spiders				E			
				<i>Smeringopus atomarius</i>					L	L	L	
				<i>Smeringopus similis</i>		X	L	L		L		L
			Pisauridae	<i>Euprosthenops australis</i>	Nursery web spiders					L		
			Salticidae		Jumping spiders		E	E	E	E	E	E
			Scytodidae	<i>Scytodes quinqua</i>	Spitting spiders	X	L	L				
			Sicariidae	<i>Loxosceles spinulosa</i>	Six-eyed crab					L		

Phylum	Class	Order	Family	Species	Common name	End	Tsu	Oho	Otji	Okh	Aua	Gob
					spiders							
			Tetragnathidae	<i>Tetragnatha boydi</i>	Long-jawed orb spiders		L	L				
			Theraphosidae	<i>Idiothele nigrofulva</i>	Baboon spiders				L			
			Theridiidae	<i>Latrodectus indistinctus</i>	Cobweb spiders				L			
				<i>Latrodectus renivulvatus</i>					L	L		
			Thomisidae	<i>Heriaeus peterwebbi</i>	Crab spiders						L	
			Zodariidae	<i>Capheris crassimana</i>					L			
	Opiliones	Assamiidae	<i>Namutonia wuehlischii</i>	Harvestmen	X						L	
	Parasitiformes	Ixodidae		Ticks		O	E		O			
				<i>Amblyomma impressum</i>		L	L					
				<i>Amblyomma latum</i>				L		L		
				<i>Amblyomma marmoreum</i>				L		L		
				<i>Rhipicephalus distinctus</i>					L			
				<i>Rhipicephalus longiceps</i>					L			
	Pseudoscorpiones	Garypidae	<i>Thaumastogarypus okahandjanus</i>	False scorpions					L			
				<i>Thaumastogarypus robustus</i>			L	L				
		Hesperolpiidae	<i>Ectactolpium garypoides</i>						L			
	Scorpiones			Scorpions		O						
		Bothriuridae	<i>Lisposoma elegans</i>		X					L		
				<i>Lisposoma josehermana</i>		X	L	L				
		Buthidae	<i>Parabuthus brevimanus</i>						L	L		
				<i>Parabuthus kraepelini</i>			L	L		L	L	

Phylum	Class	Order	Family	Species	Common name	End	Tsu	Oho	Otji	Okh	Aua	Gob
				<i>Parabuthus laevifrons</i>						L		
				<i>Parabuthus raudus</i>							L	
				<i>Uroplectes carinatus</i>						L		
				<i>Uroplectes otjimbinguensis</i>						L		
				<i>Uroplectes planimanus</i>						L		
			Ischnuridae	<i>Hadogenes taeniurus</i>			L	L		L		
			Scorpionidae	<i>Opistophthalmus carinatus</i>			L	L		L	L	
				<i>Opistophthalmus fitsimonsi</i>						L		
				<i>Opistophthalmus wahlbergi</i>			L	L	L			
	Solifugae		Daesiidae	<i>Biton gaerdesi</i>	Sun spiders	X				L		
				<i>Biton hottentottus</i>						L		
				<i>Biton striatus</i>		X			L		L	
				<i>Blossia falcifera</i>			L	L	L		L	
				<i>Blossia gaerdesi</i>		X				L		
				<i>Blossia spinicornis</i>		X	L	L				
				<i>Hemiblossia termitophila</i>						L		
			Gylippidae	<i>Lipophaga kraepelini</i>		X				L		
			Hexisopodidae	<i>Chelypus wuehlischii</i>		X						L
				<i>Hexisopus aureopilosus</i>		X				L		
			Solpugidae	<i>Solpuga bechuanica</i>						L		
				<i>Solpugiba lineata</i>						L		L
				<i>Solpuguna alcicornis</i>		X				L		
				<i>Solpuguna browni</i>		X			L			
				<i>Zeria monteiri</i>						L		

Phylum	Class	Order	Family	Species	Common name	End	Tsu	Oho	Otji	Okh	Aua	Gob
				<i>Zeria sericea</i>			L	L		L		
				<i>Zeria striata</i>		X					L	
				<i>Zeriassa cuneicornis</i>					L			
Branchiopoda	Anostraca	Streptocephalidae		<i>Streptocephalus cafer</i>	Fairy shrimps				L	L		
				<i>Streptocephalus namibiensis</i>								L
				<i>Streptocephalus proboscideus</i>								L
	Cladocera	Daphniidae		<i>Daphnia barbata</i>	Water fleas				L			
				<i>Daphnia laevis</i>					L			
		Moinidae		<i>Moina micrura</i>					L			
		Sididae		<i>Diaphanosoma excisum</i>					L			
	Notostraca	Triopsidae		<i>Triops numidicus</i>	Tadpole shrimps							L
Chilopoda	Geophilida	Oryidae		<i>Aspidopleres intercalatus</i>	Centipedes	nr			L	L		
				<i>Diphtherogaster flavus</i>					L	L		
		Pachymerinidae		<i>Eurytion aporopus</i>					L	L		
				<i>Eurytion kalaharinus</i>			L	L		L		
	Lithobiomorpha	Henicopidae		<i>Lamyctes robusta</i>			L	L				
	Scolopendrida	Scolopendridae		<i>Arthrorhabdus formosus</i>					L			
				<i>Cormocephalus anceps</i>			L	L			L	
				<i>Cormocephalus multispinosus</i>			L	L		L	L	
				<i>Cormocephalus oligoporos</i>					L	L		
				<i>Cormocephalus spinulosus</i>			L	L		L		
				<i>Scolopendra morsitans</i>			L	L	O			

Phylum	Class	Order	Family	Species	Common name	End	Tsu	Oho	Otji	Okh	Aua	Gob
				<i>Trachycormocephalus occidentalis</i>							L	
		Scutigeromorpha	Scutigeridae	<i>Scutigerina weberi</i>								L
Diplopoda					Millipedes	E	E					O
		Spirostreptida	Harpagophoridae	<i>Zinophora sabulosa</i>					L			
			Julomorphidae	<i>Triaenostreptus kymatorhabdus</i>		X					L	
			Odontopygidae	<i>Chaleponcus limbatus</i>		X					L	
				<i>Spinotarsus xanthonotus</i>							L	
			Spirostreptidae	<i>Doratogonus rugifrons</i>					L			
				<i>Triaenostreptus triodus</i>				L	L			
Insecta	Anoplura				Sucking lice	E	E	E	E	E	E	
	Archaeognatha	Meinertellidae		<i>Machiloides solitarius</i>	Bristletails	X				L		
	Blattodea				Cockroaches	O	E			O		
		Blattidae		<i>Deropeltis erythrocephala</i>					L			
			Derocalymmidiae	<i>Bantua scabra</i>							L	
				<i>Derocalymma cruralis</i>				L	L			
	Coleoptera	Anthicidae		<i>Anthicus crinitus</i>	Ant beetles				L			
				<i>Hirticomus biplagiatus</i>					L			
				<i>Notoxus cucullatus</i>		L	L		L			
				<i>Notoxus roeri</i>				L			L	
				<i>Omonadus floralis</i>					L			
				<i>Omonadus robustithorax</i>					L			
		Bostrychidae			Augur beetles	E	E	E		E	E	

Phylum	Class	Order	Family	Species	Common name	End	Tsu	Oho	Otji	Okh	Aua	Gob
				<i>Bostrychoplites cornutus</i>						L		
				<i>Calopertha kalaharensis</i>						L		
				<i>Sinoxylon cafrum</i>						L		
				<i>Xylomedes scutifrons</i>						L		
			Bruchidae		Seed beetles	E	E			E		
				<i>Bruchidius cretaceus</i>					L	L		L
				<i>Bruchidius senegalensis</i>					L			
			Buprestidae	<i>Acmaeodera albovillosa</i>	Jewel beetles					L		
				<i>Acmaeodera amoenula</i>					L			
				<i>Acmaeodera deplanata</i>					L			
				<i>Acmaeodera exasperans</i>					L			
				<i>Acmaeodera excellens</i>		L	L		L		L	
				<i>Acmaeodera fraterna</i>					L			
				<i>Acmaeodera grata</i>					L	L		L
				<i>Acmaeodera kukepanica</i>					L			
				<i>Acmaeodera luculenta</i>					L			
				<i>Acmaeodera lugubrina</i>					L	L		L
				<i>Acmaeodera posticalis</i>					L			
				<i>Acmaeodera punctatissima</i>					L			
				<i>Acmaeodera ruficaudis</i>						L	L	
				<i>Acmaeodera signata</i>					L			
				<i>Acmaeodera signifera</i>					L			
				<i>Acmaeodera smaragdina</i>		L	L					
				<i>Acmaeodera viridaenea</i>					L	L	L	

Phylum	Class	Order	Family	Species	Common name	End	Tsu	Oho	Otji	Okh	Aua	Gob
				<i>Agelia petelii</i>			L	L	L	L		L
				<i>Chrysobothris dorsata</i>			L	L				
				<i>Julodis caffer</i>						L		
				<i>Phlocteis exasperata</i>			L	L				
				<i>Polycestina damarana</i>		X				L		
				<i>Psiloptera foveicollis</i>						L		
				<i>Sphenoptera schultzei</i>						L		
				<i>Steraspis aeruginosa</i>							L	
				<i>Sternocera feldspathica</i>			L	L				L
				<i>Sternocera orissa</i>			L, O	L	L	L	L	L, O
		Carabidae	<i>Anthia cinctipennis</i>	Ground beetles	L	L			L	L		
			<i>Anthia thoracica</i>						L	L		
			<i>Baeoglossa melanaria</i>						L	L		
			<i>Bembidion mixtum</i>							L		
			<i>Bohemania gigantea</i>			L	L					
			<i>Brachinus armiger</i>							L		
			<i>Bradybaenus czeppeli</i>			L	L					
			<i>Chlaenius bipustulatus</i>							L		
			<i>Chlaenius coscinioderus</i>							L		
			<i>Chlaenius limbipennis</i>							L		
			<i>Clivina grandis</i>			L	L					
			<i>Cratognathus capensis</i>			L	L					
			<i>Crepidogaster posticalis</i>			L	L		L			
			<i>Curtisia paussus shuckardi</i>			L	L					

Phylum	Class	Order	Family	Species	Common name	End	Tsu	Oho	Otji	Okh	Aua	Gob
				<i>Cypholoba opulenta</i>								L
				<i>Dioryche tessellata</i>								L
				<i>Graphipterus amabilis</i>		L	L	L				L,O
				<i>Graphipterus amicus</i>	X	L	L					
				<i>Graphipterus ancora</i>						L		L
				<i>Graphipterus bilineatus</i>						L		
				<i>Graphipterus circumcinctus</i>						L		
				<i>Graphipterus cordiger</i>		L	L				L	
				<i>Graphipterus damarensis</i>	X					L		
				<i>Graphipterus limbatus</i>					L	L	L	
				<i>Graphipterus lugens</i>	nr	L	L					
				<i>Graphipterus marginatus</i>						L		
				<i>Graphipterus oblitteratus</i>	X			L	L			
				<i>Graphipterus pronitens</i>	nr	L	L					
				<i>Graphipterus pseudofrontalis</i>	X				L			
				<i>Graphipterus suturiger</i>	X			L				
				<i>Harpalus fulvipennis</i>							L	
				<i>Harpalus lugubris</i>		L	L					
				<i>Hypolithus damarensis</i>							L	
				<i>Metabletus michaelsoni</i>							L	
				<i>Microlestia immerita</i>							L	
				<i>Netrodera formicaria</i>					L			
				<i>Ooidius dorsiger</i>							L	
				<i>Pseudoclivina grandis</i>							L	

Phylum	Class	Order	Family	Species	Common name	End	Tsu	Oho	Otji	Okh	Aua	Gob
				<i>Stenodinodes perspicillaris</i>			L	L				
				<i>Tetragonoderus scitulus</i>							L	
				<i>Thermophilum capillatum</i>						L		
				<i>Thermophilum homoplatum</i>							L	
			Cerambycidae		Longhorned beetles	E	E	O				
				<i>Anthracocentrus capensis</i>						L		
				<i>Crossotus aethiops</i>						L		
				<i>Crossotus plumicornis</i>						L		
				<i>Dere nigrita</i>							L	
				<i>Enaretta castelnaudi</i>						L		
				<i>Hecyra tenebrioides</i>							L	
				<i>Macrotoma palmata</i>						L		
				<i>Taurotragus klugi</i>						L		L
			Chrysomelidae		Leaf beetles					E		E
				<i>Aphthona namibiana</i>								L
				<i>Monolepta ursulae</i>						L		
				<i>Oncocephala promontorii</i>		L	L					
				<i>Sphondylia afra</i>						L		
			Cicindelidae		Tiger beetles					E		E
				<i>Dromica ramigera</i>		X	L	L				
				<i>Lophyra herero</i>		X				L		
				<i>Lophyra reliqua</i>						L		
				<i>Manticora mygaloides</i>						L		
				<i>Myriochile melancholica</i>			L	L				

Phylum	Class	Order	Family	Species	Common name	End	Tsu	Oho	Otji	Okh	Aua	Gob
			Coccinellidae		Ladybird beetles	E	E	E	E	O	E	
			Curculionidae	<i>Baris civilis</i>	Weevils				L			
				<i>Brachycerus apterus</i>							L	
				<i>Brachycerus brevicostatus</i>					L			
				<i>Brachycerus congestus</i>							L	
				<i>Brachycerus difficilis</i>				L				
				<i>Brachycerus ephippiatus</i>				L				
				<i>Brachycerus granifer</i>							L	
				<i>Brachycerus inaequalis</i>				L				
				<i>Brachycerus infitialis</i>					L			
				<i>Brachycerus interstitialis</i>							L	
				<i>Brachycerus natalensis</i>		L	L		L			
				<i>Brachycerus rotundatus</i>				L	L			
				<i>Brachycerus sefrensis</i>					L			
				<i>Brachycerus tursio</i>					L		L	
				<i>Brachycerus viduatus</i>		L	L					
				<i>Brachycerus viduatus</i>					L			
				<i>Brachycerus wahlbergi</i>				L	L			
				<i>Bradybamon swalei</i>		L	L					
				<i>Calodemas nickerli</i>		L	L					
				<i>Camptorhinus</i> sp.		L	L					
				<i>Ceuthorhynchus afer</i>					L			
				<i>Cossonus subfoveolatus</i>					L			
				<i>Dereodus schoenherri</i>		L	L					

Phylum	Class	Order	Family	Species	Common name	End	Tsu	Oho	Otji	Okh	Aua	Gob
				<i>Episus contractus</i>			L	L		L		
				<i>Episus cyathiformis</i>			L	L		L	L	L
				<i>Episus devylderi</i>			L	L				
				<i>Episus fahraei</i>								L
				<i>Episus impressicollis</i>			L	L		L		
				<i>Episus inermicollis</i>			L	L				L
				<i>Episus westermannii</i>						L		
				<i>Hyomora penrithae</i>	X					L		
				<i>Microcerus borrei</i>			L	L		L	L	L
				<i>Microcerus gracilis</i>	nr							L
				<i>Microcerus latipennis</i>						L	L	L
				<i>Paramecops stapeliae</i>						L		
				<i>Siderodactylus albilatera</i>						L		
				<i>Siderodactylus puberulus</i>						L		
		Dermestidae		<i>Attagenus kaniai</i>	Museum beetles					L		
		Dytiscidae		<i>Cybister tripunctatus</i>	Water beetles	L	L					
				<i>Eretes sticticus</i>		L	L					
				<i>Yola dohrni</i>						L		
		Elateridae			Click beetles	E	E	E		E	E	
				<i>Tetralobus flabellicornis</i>						L		
		Geotrupidae		<i>Bolboceratex posticatus</i>								L
				<i>Namibiobolbus iphicles</i>						L	L	
				<i>Namibiotrupes auspicatus</i>						L		
				<i>Prototrupes copridoides</i>						L		

Phylum	Class	Order	Family	Species	Common name	End	Tsu	Oho	Otji	Okh	Aua	Gob
			Glaresidae	<i>Glaresis impressicollis</i>						L		
				<i>Glaresis koenigsbaueri</i>		nr				L		
			Gyrinidae	<i>Dineutus aereus</i>	Whirligig beetles	L	L					
			Histeridae	<i>Hister lentulus</i>	Hister beetles						L	
				<i>Placodes senegalensis</i>		L	L					
				<i>Saprinus cupreus</i>						L		
				<i>Saprinus splendens</i>						L		
			Hybosoridae	<i>Hybosorus ruficornis</i>						L		
			Hydraenidae	<i>Ochthebius andronius</i>						L		
			Hydrophilidae	<i>Berosus crassus</i>						L		
				<i>Berosus furcatus</i>						L		
				<i>Berosus nigriceps</i>						L		
				<i>Helochares congruens</i>						L		
				<i>Laccobius revelieri</i>						L		
			Laemophloeidae	<i>Planolestes laevicornis</i>						L		
			Meloidae		Blister beetles	O			E	O		
				<i>Actenodia chrysomelina</i>			L	L		L		
				<i>Australytta szekessyi</i>					L			
				<i>Decapotoma windhoekana</i>		L	L					
				<i>Hycleus oculatus</i>		O						
				<i>Hycleus tinctus</i>					L			
				<i>Iselma penrithae</i>		X	L	L				
				<i>Prionotolytta binotata</i>					L			
				<i>Prionotolytta melanura</i>					L			

Phylum	Class	Order	Family	Species	Common name	End	Tsu	Oho	Otji	Okh	Aua	Gob
			Melyridae		Flower beetles	E	E					E
				<i>Attalus kochi</i>				L				
				<i>Dinometopus narebisanus</i>		X		L				
				<i>Dinometopus tridens</i>					L			
				<i>Metaphilhedonus hobohmi</i>		X		L				
				<i>Metaphilhedonus penrithae</i>		X		L				
			Monommidae	<i>Inscutomonomma pseudolatum</i>						L		
			Mordellidae	<i>Paratomoxioda brevis</i>					L			
				<i>Paratomoxioda grandipalpis</i>				L				
				<i>Paratomoxioda uncinata</i>				L				
			Nitidulidae	<i>Aethina hirsutula</i>		L	L	L				
				<i>Aethina peringueyi</i>		L	L	L			L	
				<i>Carpophilus bifenestratus</i>		L	L					
				<i>Carpophilus deplanatus</i>		L	L					
				<i>Carpophilus zeaphilus</i>					L			
				<i>Lorditus costipennis</i>					L			
				<i>Lorditus tibialis</i>					L			
				<i>Meligethes arcopenis</i>		X	L	L				
				<i>Meligethes bisignifer</i>					L			
				<i>Meligethes opacidorsum</i>					L			
			Ochodaeidae	<i>Chaetocanthus insuetus</i>					L			
				<i>Ochodaeus adsequa</i>			L	L	L		L	
			Phalacridae	<i>Olibrus namibiensis</i>		X	L	L				

Phylum	Class	Order	Family	Species	Common name	End	Tsu	Oho	Otji	Okh	Aua	Gob
			Scarabaeidae	<i>Adoretus tessulatus</i>	Dung beetles, chafers		L	L		L		
				<i>Anachalcos convexus</i>			L, O	L		L		
				<i>Anomala separata</i>						L		
				<i>Anomala ustulata</i>						L		
				<i>Aphodius dorsalis</i>			L	L				
				<i>Aphodius hastulifer</i>						L		
				<i>Aphodius hepaticus</i>						L		
				<i>Aphodius impurus</i>			L	L				
				<i>Aphodius peregrinus</i>			L	L				
				<i>Aphodius pseudolividus</i>						L		
				<i>Copris elphenor</i>			L	L		L		
				<i>Copris jacchus</i>			L	L				
				<i>Copris subsidens</i>						L		
				<i>Coptorhina auspicata</i>						L		
				<i>Cyphonistes vallatus</i>						L		
				<i>Dicronorhina derbyana</i>						L		
				<i>Digitonthophagus gazella</i>						L		
				<i>Dischista cincta</i>						L		
				<i>Gymnopleurus</i> sp.					O			
				<i>Metacatharsius opacus</i>						L		
				<i>Metacatharsius troglodytes</i>						L		
				<i>Niphetophora carneola</i>						L		
				<i>Onitis alexis</i>						L		L

Phylum	Class	Order	Family	Species	Common name	End	Tsu	Oho	Otji	Okh	Aua	Gob
				<i>Onthophagus acutus</i>						L		
				<i>Onthophagus aspericeps</i>						L		
				<i>Onthophagus bayeri</i>						L		
				<i>Onthophagus burchelli</i>						L		
				<i>Onthophagus okahandjanus</i>						L		
				<i>Onthophagus rubens</i>		L	L					
				<i>Onthophagus stellio</i>						L	L	
				<i>Paraclitopa lanuginosa</i>						L		
				<i>Paracorythoderus casperi</i>						L		
				<i>Peritrichia ditissima</i>						L		
				<i>Phalops pyroides</i>						L		
				<i>Scarabaeus satyrus</i>						L		
				<i>Schizonycha damarina</i>						L		
				<i>Schizonycha inedita</i>		L	L	L				
				<i>Schizonycha livida</i>						L		
				<i>Schizonycha meracula</i>						L		
				<i>Schizonycha puncticollis</i>		L	L	L	L			L
				<i>Schizonycha profuga</i>		L	L					
				<i>Schizonycha transvaalica</i>		L	L	L				
				<i>Sparrmannia flava</i>								L
				<i>Sparrmannia similis</i>		X				L		
				<i>Sparrmannia vertumnus</i>						L		
				<i>Spilophorus plagosus</i>						L		
				<i>Temnorrhynchus coronatus</i>								L

Phylum	Class	Order	Family	Species	Common name	End	Tsu	Oho	Otji	Okh	Aua	Gob
				<i>Temnorrhynchus faunus</i>						L		
				<i>Trichinopus flavipennis</i>						L		
			Silphidae	<i>Thanatophilus micans</i>							L	
			Staphylinidae		Rove beetles	E	E	E			E	
				<i>Aleochara isolata</i>						L		
				<i>Bledius koenigsbaueri</i>						L		
				<i>Bledius subopacus</i>						L		
				<i>Myllaena sebastiani</i>		X				L		
				<i>Oxytelus okahandjanus</i>						L		
				<i>Philonthus caffer</i>						L		
				<i>Philonthus cinctus</i>						L		
				<i>Philonthus gaerdesi</i>						L		
				<i>Stenus arenicola</i>						L		
				<i>Stenus peringueyi</i>						L		
				<i>Stenus prospector</i>						L		
				<i>Stenus rorellus</i>						L		
				<i>Termitomimus pretoriusi</i>						L		
				<i>Thinobius iridiventris</i>						L		
				<i>Zyras piciceps</i>						L		
				<i>Zyras terminatus</i>						L		
			Tenebrionidae	<i>Adesmia seineri</i>	Toktokkies						L	
				<i>Alogenius favosus</i>						L		
				<i>Alphitobius diaperinus</i>		L	L					
				<i>Amathobius mesoleius</i>						L		

Phylum	Class	Order	Family	Species	Common name	End	Tsu	Oho	Otji	Okh	Aua	Gob
				<i>Anomalipus acutangulus</i>						L		
				<i>Anomalipus elephas</i>			L	L		L	L	L
				<i>Caenocrypticus uncinatus</i>		X				L	L	
				<i>Cheiroplus freyi</i>			L	L				
				<i>Cryptochile consita</i>			L	L	L	L		L
				<i>Decoriplus discicollis</i>		X	L	L				
				<i>Decoriplus hieroglyphicus</i>			L	L		L		L
				<i>Derosphaerius antilope</i>						L		
				<i>Derosphaerius damarinus</i>						L		
				<i>Derosphaerius lineatopunctatus</i>						L		
				<i>Emmallus australis</i>							L	
				<i>Ethmus latus</i>			L	L				
				<i>Eurychora barbata</i>							L	
				<i>Eurychora terrulenta</i>						L		
				<i>Geophanus confusus</i>						L		
				<i>Gonopus amplipennis</i>						L		
				<i>Gonopus deplanatus</i>					L	L		L
				<i>Gonopus edentatus</i>		X				L		
				<i>Gonopus hirtipes</i>						L	L	L
				<i>Gonopus puncticollis</i>						L		
				<i>Gonopus tibialis</i>			L	L	L	L	L	L
				<i>Herpiscius bisbicostatus</i>							L	
				<i>Herpiscius damarinus</i>						L	L	

Phylum	Class	Order	Family	Species	Common name	End	Tsu	Oho	Otji	Okh	Aua	Gob
				<i>Himatismus gentilis</i>						L		
				<i>Horatoma scherzi</i>						L		
				<i>Horatoma spinipes</i>		L	L					
				<i>Horatomodes minimus</i>						L		
				<i>Luprops concinnus</i>						L		
				<i>Luprops hereroensis</i>						L		
				<i>Metriopus albicollis</i>						L	L	
				<i>Micrantereus ovampoanus</i>		L	L					
				<i>Nicandra michaelseni</i>						L		
				<i>Nicandra okahandia</i>						L		
				<i>Nicandra subplanatus</i>		X	L	L				
				<i>Opatrioides hemistictus</i>						L		
				<i>Opatropis hispida</i>						L		
				<i>Phanerotomea semiscaber</i>						L		
				<i>Physosterna foveipennis</i>		X				L		
				<i>Planostibes angulatipes</i>						L		
				<i>Praeugena flavolimbata</i>					L			
				<i>Psammodes dubiosus</i>						L		
				<i>Psammodes schultzei</i>						L		
				<i>Psammodes vialis</i>		O						
				<i>Pseudoseriscius explorator</i>						L	L	
				<i>Renatiella scrobipennis</i>		nr	L	L	L	L	L	L
				<i>Rhammatodes kalaharicus</i>						L		
				<i>Rhyzodina mniszechii</i>								L

Phylum	Class	Order	Family	Species	Common name	End	Tsu	Oho	Otji	Okh	Aua	Gob
				<i>Rozonia strigicollis</i>						L		
				<i>Somaticus aeneus</i>			O			L		
				<i>Somaticus bohemani</i>						L		
				<i>Somaticus dubius</i>						L		
				<i>Somaticus regalis</i>						L		
				<i>Somaticus tentyrioides</i>						L		
				<i>Stenocara aenescens</i>			L	L		L	L	
				<i>Stenocara gracilipes</i>			L	L	L	L		
				<i>Stenodesia globulum</i>		X	L	L		L	L	
				<i>Stenolamus sulciceps</i>						L		
				<i>Stizopus mammifer</i>		X	L	L				
				<i>Stizopus talpa</i>							L	
				<i>Tarsocnedes rugicollis</i>		X				L		L
				<i>Zophosis amita</i>						L		
				<i>Zophosis balti</i>		X				L		
				<i>Zophosis boei</i>			L	L	L	L	L	L
				<i>Zophosis burkei</i>			L	L		L		
				<i>Zophosis castelnaudi</i>			L	L				L
				<i>Zophosis crassa</i>						L		L
				<i>Zophosis declivitatis</i>		X	L	L		L		
				<i>Zophosis deyrollei</i>						L		L
				<i>Zophosis hobohmi</i>		X	L	L				
				<i>Zophosis inenarrabilis</i>		X			L	L		
				<i>Zophosis louwi</i>						L	L	L

Phylum	Class	Order	Family	Species	Common name	End	Tsu	Oho	Otji	Okh	Aua	Gob
				<i>Zophosis mellyi</i>				L	L		L	
				<i>Zophosis parentalis</i>		X	L	L		L		
				<i>Zophosis puncticollis</i>		X			L	L		
				<i>Zophosis reticulata</i>		nr			L			
				<i>Zophosis rufipennis</i>					L		L	
				<i>Zophosis similis</i>			L	L				
				<i>Zophosis subaenea</i>							L	
		Trogidae		<i>Trox asperulatus</i>	Hide beetles						L	
				<i>Trox elevatus</i>		nr			L			
				<i>Trox foveolatus</i>		X			L			
				<i>Trox radula</i>			L	L	L			
				<i>Trox rusticus</i>			L	L	L		L	
				<i>Trox squalidus</i>			L	L	L			
				<i>Trox sulcatus</i>			L	L				
		Urodontidae		<i>Urodontus planicollis</i>						L		
	Collembola				Springtails	E	E	E	E	E	E	
	Dermoptera				Earwigs	E	E					
	Diptera	Agromyzidae		<i>Pseudonapomyza hohmanni</i>					L			
		Anthomyiidae		<i>Anthomyia amoena</i>			L	L				
				<i>Karliella sexpunctata</i>					L			
		Asilidae		<i>Afroholopogon flavidus</i>	Assassin flies	X				L		
				<i>Afromelittodes mimos</i>					L			
				<i>Afromelittodes solis</i>					L			
				<i>Agrostomyia dimorpha</i>					L			

Phylum	Class	Order	Family	Species	Common name	End	Tsu	Oho	Otji	Okh	Aua	Gob
				<i>Alcimus tristrigatus</i>						L		
				<i>Anypodetus fasciatus</i>			L	L		L		
				<i>Anypodetus fascipennis</i>						L		
				<i>Anypodetus unicolor</i>					L			
				<i>Euscelidia peteraxi</i>	X					L		
				<i>Euscelidia pulchra</i>					L			
				<i>Gonioscelis bykanistes</i>		L	L		L			
				<i>Gonioscelis ventralis</i>		L	L					
				<i>Heligmonevra rubripes</i>		L	L		L	L		
				<i>Hoplistomerus nobilis</i>		L	L	L	L	L	L	L
				<i>Lamyra gulo</i>		L	L			L		
				<i>Loewinella nigripes</i>						L		
				<i>Loewinella virescens</i>						L		
				<i>Lycostommyia albifacies</i>					L			
				<i>Neolaparus laticornis</i>						L		
				<i>Neolophonotus angustibarbus</i>					L			
				<i>Neolophonotus parvus</i>						L		
				<i>Neolophonotus robustus</i>					L		L	
				<i>Neolophonotus satanus</i>					L	L		
				<i>Pegesimallus inermis</i>					L			
				<i>Pegesimallus laticornis</i>					L			
				<i>Pegesimallus pedunculatus</i>		L	L		L			
				<i>Philodicus obscuripes</i>					L			

Phylum	Class	Order	Family	Species	Common name	End	Tsu	Oho	Otji	Okh	Aua	Gob
				<i>Philodicus tenuipes</i>							L	
				<i>Pycnomerinx gweta</i>						L		
				<i>Pycnomerinx rhodesii</i>		L	L				L	
				<i>Rhabdogaster gracilis</i>							L	
				<i>Rhipidocephala semitestacea</i>						L	L	
				<i>Scylaticus namibiensis</i>						L		
				<i>Stichopogon caffer</i>		L	L		L			
				<i>Stichopogon punctum</i>							L	
				<i>Stiphrolamyra angularis</i>								L
				<i>Stiphrolamyra bipunctata</i>						L		
				<i>Valiraptor namibiensis</i>		X	L	L				
			Bombyliidae	<i>Anastoechus leucosoma</i>	Bee flies					L		
				<i>Anthrax aygulus</i>		L	L					
				<i>Anthrax caffer</i>							L	
				<i>Anthrax doliops</i>		L	L					
				<i>Anthrax pithecius</i>						L		
				<i>Australoechus molitor</i>						L		
				<i>Australoechus peringueyi</i>						L		
				<i>Bombomyia discoidea</i>		L	L		L			
				<i>Bombylella okahandjana</i>		X			L			
				<i>Bombylella plorans</i>							L	
				<i>Bombylisoma kaokoense</i>		L	L		L			
				<i>Bombylisoma lepidum</i>						L		
				<i>Chasmoneura pectoralis</i>							L	

Phylum	Class	Order	Family	Species	Common name	End	Tsu	Oho	Otji	Okh	Aua	Gob
				<i>Crocidium immaculatum</i>						L		
				<i>Eurycrenus dichopticus</i>					L			
				<i>Eurycrenus minimus</i>		X	L	L				
				<i>Exhyalanthrax lugens</i>			L	L			L	
				<i>Exoprosopa barnardi</i>		X	L	L				
				<i>Exoprosopa cervina</i>		X	L	L		L		
				<i>Exoprosopa hypargyra</i>			L	L				
				<i>Exoprosopa luteicosta</i>			L	L				
				<i>Exoprosopa punctulata</i>			L	L				
				<i>Exoprosopa sigmoidea</i>							L	
				<i>Exoprosopa tripartita</i>						L		
				<i>Hyperusia muscoides</i>		X	L	L				
				<i>Hyperusia soror</i>		X				L		
				<i>Litorhina ectophaea</i>								L
				<i>Notolomatia leucophasia</i>						L		
				<i>Parisus annuliventris</i>		X				L		
				<i>Parisus damarensis</i>		X				L		
				<i>Spogostylum incisurale</i>			L	L			L	
			Calliphoridae	<i>Bengalia flocosa</i>	Blow flies		L	L				
				<i>Bengalia peuhi</i>						L		
				<i>Chrysomya albiceps</i>						L	L	
				<i>Chrysomya marginalis</i>			L	L		L	L	
				<i>Chrysomya regalis</i>							L	
				<i>Cordylobia anthropophaga</i>						L		

Phylum	Class	Order	Family	Species	Common name	End	Tsu	Oho	Otji	Okh	Aua	Gob
				<i>Fainia elongata</i>					L			
				<i>Hemigymnochaeta unicolor</i>			L	L	L	L		
				<i>Hemigymnochaeta varia</i>					L			L
				<i>Hemipyrellia fernandica</i>						L		
				<i>Rhinia apicalis</i>						L	L	
				<i>Rhinia nigricornis</i>		L	L					
				<i>Rhyncomya forcipata</i>		L	L				L	
				<i>Rhyncomya trispina</i>		L	L					
				<i>Tricyclea dubia</i>						L		
				<i>Tricyclea fasciata</i>		L	L		L			
				<i>Zumba antennalis</i>								L
			Chironomidae	<i>Chironomus transvaalensis</i>	Midges						L	
			Chloropidae	<i>Apotropina gregalis</i>	Shoot flies					L		
				<i>Arcuator munroi</i>						L		
				<i>Pachylophus proximus</i>							L	
			Culicidae	<i>Aedes aegypti</i>	Mosquitoes	L	L					
				<i>Aedes hirsutus</i>					L		L	
				<i>Aedes metallicus</i>					L			
				<i>Aedes minutus</i>		L	L					
				<i>Aedes pseudonigeria</i>				L				
				<i>Aedes saimedres</i>						L		
				<i>Anopheles rufipes</i>		L	L					
				<i>Culex decens</i>						L		
				<i>Culex theileri</i>						L		

Phylum	Class	Order	Family	Species	Common name	End	Tsu	Oho	Otji	Okh	Aua	Gob
				<i>Culex tigripes</i>			L	L		L		
				<i>Culex univittatus</i>						L		
				<i>Mucidus scatophagooides</i>							L	
			Curtonotidae	<i>Curtonotum bicuspis</i>			L	L				
				<i>Curtonotum herrero</i>						L		
				<i>Curtonotum uncinatum</i>						L		
			Dolichopodidae	<i>Amblypsilopus cilifrons</i>			L	L				
				<i>Amblypsilopus munroi</i>			L	L				
				<i>Asyndetus virgatus</i>			L	L				
				<i>Chrysosoma munroi</i>			L	L				
				<i>Condylostylus imitator</i>			L	L				
				<i>Cryptophleps rothii</i>			L	L				
				<i>Medetera chumakovi</i>		X				L		
				<i>Medetera cimbebasia</i>		X	L	L				
				<i>Medetera Iovorskii</i>			L	L				
				<i>Medetera norlingi</i>						L		
				<i>Medetera normalis</i>			L	L				
				<i>Medetera polleti</i>						L		
				<i>Medetera subchevi</i>			L	L		L		
				<i>Pelastoneurus micrurus</i>			L	L				
				<i>Tachytrechus tessellatus</i>						L		
				<i>Thinophilus indigenus</i>						L		
			Empididae	<i>Drapetis aenescens</i>						L		
			Ephydriidae	<i>Dryxo ornata</i>	Shore flies					L		

Phylum	Class	Order	Family	Species	Common name	End	Tsu	Oho	Otji	Okh	Aua	Gob
				<i>Parathyroglossa africana</i>							L	
			Hippoboscidae		Louse flies		E	E	E			E
				<i>Hippobosca rufipes</i>						L	L	
			Lonchaeidae	<i>Silba arcana</i>			L	L				
				<i>Silba virescens</i>			L	L				
			Muscidae		True flies				O			
				<i>Atherigona falcata</i>						L		
				<i>Atherigona mitrata</i>			L	L				
				<i>Atherigona naqvii</i>							L	
				<i>Dichaetomyia luteiventris</i>						L		
				<i>Helina conformis</i>						L		
				<i>Helina icterica</i>			L	L				
				<i>Limnophora simulans</i>						L		
				<i>Lispe leucospila</i>			L	L			L	
				<i>Musca albina</i>						L		
				<i>Musca conducens</i>						L	L	
				<i>Musca domestica</i>						L		
				<i>Musca lusoria</i>			L	L			L	
				<i>Ophyra capensis</i>							L	
			Odiniidae	<i>Afroordinia deemungi</i>		nr				L		
			Phoridae				E	E	E	E	E	E
			Pipunculidae	<i>Eudorylas flexus</i>	Big-headed flies	X	L	L		L		
				<i>Eudorylas mutillatus</i>			L	L		L		
				<i>Tomosvaryella africana</i>						L		

Phylum	Class	Order	Family	Species	Common name	End	Tsu	Oho	Otji	Okh	Aua	Gob
			Psychodidae	<i>Parvidens arida</i>	Latrine flies	X	L	L				
				<i>Phlebotomus schwetzi</i>				L				
				<i>Phlebotomus zumpti</i>				L			L	
				<i>Sargentomyia cunicula</i>				L				
				<i>Sargentomyia formica</i>				L				
			Pyrgotidae	<i>Tephritispyrgota passerina</i>					L			
			Sarcophagidae		Flesh flies		E	E	E	E		E
				<i>Heteronychia munroi</i>							L	
				<i>Sarcophaga hirtipes</i>							L	
				<i>Sarcophaga vansonii</i>							L	
				<i>Senotainia albifrons</i>							L	
				<i>Senotainia pretoria</i>							L	
			Sphaeroceridae	<i>Coproica ferruginata</i>							L	
			Syrphidae		Hover flies		E	E	O	E		E
				<i>Paragus haemorrhouis</i>							L	
				<i>Paragus tibialis</i>							L	
				<i>Syritta flaviventris</i>							L	
				<i>Syritta subtilis</i>							L	
			Tabanidae	<i>Haematopota decora</i>	Horse flies							L
			Tachinidae	<i>Carcelia persimilis</i>							L	
				<i>Peletieria varia</i>							L	
			Tephritidae	<i>Actinoptera maculifrons</i>	Fruit flies				L			
				<i>Ceratitis cosyra</i>			L	L				
				<i>Ceratitis quinaria</i>			L	L		L		

Phylum	Class	Order	Family	Species	Common name	End	Tsu	Oho	Otji	Okh	Aua	Gob
				<i>Coelotrypes fasciolatus</i>						L		
				<i>Coelotrypes vittatus</i>			L	L				
				<i>Dacus bistrigulatus</i>			L	L				
				<i>Dacus ciliatus</i>			L	L		L		
				<i>Dacus frontalis</i>						L		
				<i>Dacus vertebratus</i>			L	L				
				<i>Dioxyna sororcula</i>			L	L				
				<i>Ensina barnardi</i>		X	L	L				
				<i>Euryphalara barnardi</i>		X			L	L		
				<i>Metasphenisca longulior</i>					L	L		
				<i>Metasphenisca tetrachaeta</i>					L			
				<i>Platomma luniferum</i>		nr			L			
				<i>Sphaeniscus sexmaculatus</i>						L		
				<i>Stephanotrypeta nigrofemorata</i>		X				L		
				<i>Trupanea superdecora</i>			L	L				
				<i>Trupanea xanthochaeta</i>						L		
			Therevidae	<i>Microgephyra stylata</i>		X				L		
				<i>Phycus niger</i>		nr				L	L	
			Tipulidae		Crane flies	E	E					
	Heteroptera	Alydidae		<i>Euthetus leucopoecilus</i>	Broad-headed bugs	L	L		L			
				<i>Nariscus cinctiventris</i>		L	L	L	L		L	
				<i>Nemausus sordidatus</i>		L	L	L				
				<i>Zulubius maculatus</i>						L		

Phylum	Class	Order	Family	Species	Common name	End	Tsu	Oho	Otji	Okh	Aua	Gob
			Belostomatidae	<i>Lethocerus cordofanus</i>	Water bugs					L		
			Cimicidae	<i>Cimex lectularius</i>	Bed bugs				L			
			Coreidae	<i>Anoplocnemis curvipes</i>	Wilt bugs	L	L		L		L	
				<i>Brotheolus pugnax</i>					L			
				<i>Brotheolus viridis</i>					L			
				<i>Choerommatus techowi</i>					L			
				<i>Cletus decoratus</i>		L	L					
				<i>Gonocerus falcatus</i>					L			
				<i>Homoeocerus auriculatus</i>		L	L					
				<i>Homoeocerus nigricornis</i>					L			
				<i>Homoeocerus trabeatus</i>		L	L					
				<i>Petalocnemis flavicornis</i>		L	L		L			
				<i>Petalocnemis spinulosa</i>					L			
			Cydnidae	<i>Cephalocteus punctipennis</i>	Burrowing bugs	L	L					
			Dinodoridae	<i>Coridius nubilis</i>					L		L	
				<i>Coridius viduatus</i>		L	L					
			Lygaeidae	<i>Aphanus apicalis</i>	Seed bugs			L				
				<i>Aspilocoryphus fasciativentris</i>				L				
				<i>Dieuches armipes</i>		L	L					
				<i>Dieuches herero</i>						L		
				<i>Geocoris megacephalus</i>					L			
				<i>Graptostethus grandis</i>				L				
				<i>Graptostethus septus</i>					L			

Phylum	Class	Order	Family	Species	Common name	End	Tsu	Oho	Otji	Okh	Aua	Gob
				<i>Graptostethus servus</i>						L		
				<i>Haemobaphus concinnus</i>					L	L		
				<i>Horvathiulus delicatulus</i>						L		
				<i>Spilostethus furculus</i>						L		
				<i>Spilostethus pandurus</i>					L	L		
				<i>Stalagmostethus concinnus</i>			L	L	L	L		L
				<i>Stalagmostethus festivus</i>			L	L				
				<i>Stalagmostethus macilentus</i>			L	L		L		
				<i>Stalagmostethus militaris</i>			L	L	L	L		L
				<i>Teracrius namaquensis</i>						L		
		Miridae			Plant bugs		E	E	E	E	E	E
		Notonectidae		<i>Anisops arnoldi</i>	Backswimmers	X	L	L				
				<i>Anisops debilis</i>					L			
				<i>Anisops sardea</i>			L	L				
				<i>Anisops varia</i>			L	L	L			
		Pentatomidae		<i>Afrius purpureus</i>	Stink bugs		L	L	L			
				<i>Agonoscelis erosa</i>			L	L				
				<i>Agonoscelis puberula</i>					L	L		L
				<i>Atelocera foveata</i>						L		L
				<i>Atelocera notatipennis</i>						L		
				<i>Atelocera stictica</i>								L
				<i>Bagrada hilaris</i>			L	L				
				<i>Bolbocoris inaequalis</i>			L	L				
				<i>Bolbocoris obscuricornis</i>			L	L				

Phylum	Class	Order	Family	Species	Common name	End	Tsu	Oho	Otji	Okh	Aua	Gob
				<i>Bolbocoris rufus</i>		L	L					
				<i>Carbula marginella</i>		L	L					
				<i>Coenomorpha nervosa</i>		L	L					
				<i>Delagorguella vittiventris</i>					L			
				<i>Dorycoris pavoninus</i>		L	L	L	L			
				<i>Halydicorus capitata</i>		L	L					
				<i>Halys clausnitzeri</i>		L	L					
				<i>Mecidea linearis</i>		L	L					
				<i>Nezara viridula</i>					L		L	
				<i>Piezodorus purus</i>		L	L	L			L	
				<i>Platacantha lutea</i>					L			
			Pyrrhocoridae	<i>Dermatinus tartareus</i>					L			
				<i>Probergrothius sexpunctatus</i>		L	L					
			Reduviidae	<i>Acanthaspis obscura</i>	Assassin bugs				L			
				<i>Baebius caffer</i>		L	L					
				<i>Cleptria oculata</i>							L	
				<i>Ectomocoris quadrimaculatus</i>							L	
				<i>Ectrichodia crux</i>					L			
				<i>Edocla limbata</i>				L				
				<i>Edocla vittipennis</i>				L				
				<i>Glymmatophora eques</i>		L	L					
				<i>Glymmatophora erythrodera</i>		L	L					
				<i>Glymmatophora submetallica</i>					L			

Phylum	Class	Order	Family	Species	Common name	End	Tsu	Oho	Otji	Okh	Aua	Gob
				<i>Myiophanus wagneri</i>						L		
				<i>Oncocephalus annulipes</i>			L	L				
				<i>Reduvius tarsatus</i>			L	L	L	L		L
				<i>Rhaphidosoma circumvagans</i>			L	L				
				<i>Trichedocla quadrisignata</i>					L			
			Scutelleridae	<i>Alphocoris indutus</i>	Shield bugs	L	L					
				<i>Callideia duodecimpunctata</i>			L	L		L		
				<i>Hotea subfasciata</i>			L	L				
				<i>Solenosthedium lilligerum</i>			L	L				
				<i>Xerobia sculpturata</i>					L			
			Stenocephalidae	<i>Stenocephala caffer</i>			L	L				
			Tingidae	<i>Agramma maynei</i>	Lace bugs				L			
				<i>Ammianus ernsti</i>					L			
				<i>Bunia milleri</i>			L	L				
				<i>Cochlochila zetana</i>					L			
				<i>Compseuta holana</i>			L	L				
				<i>Cysteochila endeca</i>			L	L				
				<i>Cysteochila otaviana</i>			L	L				
				<i>Dictyla pongana</i>					L			
				<i>Galeatus scrophicus</i>					L			
				<i>Habrochila kalahariana</i>		X			L			
				<i>Lasiacantha turneri</i>						L		
				<i>Neoplerochila inflata</i>		X	L	L				

Phylum	Class	Order	Family	Species	Common name	End	Tsu	Oho	Otji	Okh	Aua	Gob
				<i>Physatocheila namibiana</i>		X	L	L				
				<i>Pogonostyla discrega</i>			L	L				
				<i>Sinuessa subinermis</i>			L	L				
				<i>Urentius vepris</i>						L		
	Homoptera	Aphididae			Aphids		E	E	E	E	E	E
		Cercopidae		<i>Locris arithmetic</i>						L		
		Cicadellidae			Leafhoppers				E		E	
				<i>Aconurella compta</i>								L
				<i>Distantia planescens</i>			L	L				
				<i>Exitianus okahandia</i>						L		
				<i>Iseza auxilia</i>								L
				<i>Theronopus bicornis</i>			L	L				
				<i>Theronopus mimicus</i>		X	L	L				
		Cicadidae			Cicadas						E	E
				<i>Monomatapa insignis</i>			L	L				
				<i>Munza laticlavia</i>					L	L		
				<i>Munza venusta</i>			L	L				
				<i>Platyleura divisa</i>					L			
				<i>Platyleura severini</i>			L	L				
		Derbidae		<i>Imbalara squamifer</i>			L	L				
		Dictyopharidae		<i>Aselgeia ramulifera</i>			L	L				
		Eurybrachidae		<i>Paropioxys jucundus</i>			L	L				
		Flatidae		<i>Cyarda ocreata</i>			L	L				
		Lophopidae		<i>Elasmoscelis stali</i>						L		

Phylum	Class	Order	Family	Species	Common name	End	Tsu	Oho	Otji	Okh	Aua	Gob
			Ricaniidae	<i>Diazanuspennipennis</i>				L				
				<i>Lugardia mimica</i>			L	L				
		Hymenoptera	Andrenidae	<i>Melitturga penrithorum</i>	Ground-nesting bees						L	
				<i>Meliturgula flava</i>					L		L	
				<i>Meliturgula fuliginosa</i>				L				
				<i>Meliturgula haematospila</i>					L			
				<i>Meliturgula minima</i>					L		L	
				<i>Meliturgula scriptifrons</i>					L			
			Apidae s.l.	<i>Amegilla acraensis</i>	Honey bees			L				
				<i>Amegilla atrocincta</i>				L	L			
				<i>Amegilla calens</i>		L	L		L			
				<i>Amegilla langi</i>							L	
				<i>Amegilla nubica</i>				L	L			
				<i>Anthophora armata</i>				L	L			
				<i>Anthophora circulata</i>		L	L					
				<i>Anthophora xanthostoma</i>							L	
				<i>Apis mellifera</i>		E	E	L	L	E	E	
				<i>Braunaspis otavica</i>					L			
				<i>Ceratina albinasis</i>					L			
				<i>Ceratina electron</i>					L			
				<i>Ceratina liliputana</i>					L			
				<i>Ceratina turneri</i>					L			
				<i>Crocisa abyssinica</i>					L			
				<i>Crocisa polysticta</i>					L			

Phylum	Class	Order	Family	Species	Common name	End	Tsu	Oho	Otji	Okh	Aua	Gob
				<i>Ctenoceratina bilobata</i>						L		
				<i>Ctenoceratina lunata</i>			L	L				
				<i>Ctenoceratina moerenhouti</i>						L		
				<i>Ctenoceratina rufigastra</i>						L		
				<i>Epeolus natalensis</i>					L		L	
				<i>Hypotrigona araujoi</i>						L		
				<i>Liotrigona botegoi</i>						L		
				<i>Meliponula beccarii</i>		L	L					
				<i>Mesotrichia inconstans</i>						L		
				<i>Mesotrichia mossambica</i>						L		
				<i>Pasites appletoni</i>						L	L	
				<i>Pasites braunsi</i>						L		
				<i>Pasites friesei</i>							L	
				<i>Pasites histrio</i>							L	
				<i>Tetraloniella braunsiana</i>		L	L					
				<i>Tetraloniella michaelseni</i>					L			
				<i>Tetraloniella minuta</i>							L	
				<i>Tetraloniella ogilviae</i>					L	L		
				<i>Thyreus calceatus</i>							L	
				<i>Thyreus delumbatus</i>					L	L		
				<i>Thyreus plumifer</i>							L	
				<i>Xylocopa caffra</i>					L			
				<i>Xylocopa flavorufa</i>						L		
				<i>Xylocopa hottentotta</i>							L	

Phylum	Class	Order	Family	Species	Common name	End	Tsu	Oho	Otji	Okh	Aua	Gob
				<i>Xylocopa inconstans</i>			L	L	L	L		
				<i>Xylocopa senior</i>			L	L				L
				<i>Xylocopa sicheli</i>								L
		Argidae	<i>Arge stuhlmanni</i>							L		
		Braconidae			Parasitoid wasps							O
				<i>Bacuma rufa</i>			L	L				
				<i>Iphaulax pandora</i>			L	L				
				<i>Triraphis ramosissima</i>					L		L	
		Bradynobaenidae	<i>Apterogyna climene</i>							L		
		Chrysididae	<i>Hedychridium arnoldi</i>	Cuckoo wasps						L		
				<i>Spintharina bispinosa</i>			L	L				
		Colletidae	<i>Colletes rozeni</i>									L
				<i>Hylaeus xanthostoma</i>						L		
				<i>Nothylaeus dentiferellus</i>						L		
		Encyrtidae	<i>Leptomastix dactylopii</i>							L		
		Eumenidae		Potter wasps		E	O	L	E	E		
				<i>Antepipona penetrata</i>				L				
				<i>Synagris abyssinica</i>							L	
		Fidieliidae	<i>Fidelia friesei</i>									L
		Formicidae	<i>Anoplolepis steingroeveri</i>	Ants		E	E	E	E	O	E	
				<i>Camponotus fulvopilosus</i>		L	L		L,O	L		
				<i>Camponotus maculatus</i>						L		
				<i>Camponotus mystaceus</i>						L		
				<i>Camponotus rufoglaucus</i>						L		

Phylum	Class	Order	Family	Species	Common name	End	Tsu	Oho	Otji	Okh	Aua	Gob
				<i>Cardiocondyla shuckardii</i>						L		
				<i>Carebara vidua</i>						L		
				<i>Cataulacus intrudens</i>		L	L					
				<i>Dorylus fulvus</i>						L		
				<i>Meranoplus inermis</i>						L		
				<i>Messor luebberti</i>					O	L		
				<i>Monomorium minor</i>		nr				L		
				<i>Ocymyrmex micans</i>		X				L		
				<i>Ocymyrmex shushan</i>		X					L	
				<i>Ocymyrmex velox</i>					L			
				<i>Paltothyreus tarsatus</i>						L		
				<i>Pheidole crassinoda</i>						L		
				<i>Pheidole sculpturata</i>						L		
				<i>Pheidole tenuinodis</i>						L		
				<i>Plagiolepis custodiens</i>						L		
				<i>Tetramorium krynitum</i>		X				L		
				<i>Tetramorium petersi</i>		X				L		
				<i>Tetramorium rufescens</i>		X				L		
				<i>Tetramorium setuliferum</i>							L	
			Halictidae	<i>Acunomia epileuca</i>	Sweat bees					L		
				<i>Afronomia fimbriata</i>							L	
				<i>Ceylalitus halictoides</i>						L		
				<i>Ceylalictus muiri</i>					L	L		
				<i>Halictus duplocinctus</i>						L		

Phylum	Class	Order	Family	Species	Common name	End	Tsu	Oho	Otji	Okh	Aua	Gob
				<i>Halictus michaelsoni</i>						L		
				<i>Leuconomia rozeni</i>						L		
				<i>Lipotriches arnoldi</i>							L	
				<i>Lipotriches meadewaldoi</i>							L	
				<i>Lipotriches tuckeri</i>		L	L					
				<i>Macronomia leucomelanura</i>							L	
				<i>Macronomia macropus</i>							L	
				<i>Nomia aliceae</i>						L		
				<i>Nomia angulifera</i>						L		
				<i>Nomia austrotegulata</i>						L		
				<i>Nomia bellicornis</i>		L	L					
				<i>Nomia cinerea</i>							L	
				<i>Nomia epileuca</i>						L		
				<i>Nomia interstitinervis</i>						L		
				<i>Nomia laticinctula</i>						L		
				<i>Nomia pulchella</i>						L		
				<i>Nomia sanguinolenta</i>						L		
				<i>Nomioides maculiventris</i>					L	L		
				<i>Nomioides variegata</i>						L		
				<i>Poecilomelitta flava</i>						L		
				<i>Poecilomelitta fuliginosa</i>						L		
				<i>Poecilomelitta obscurata</i>						L		
				<i>Poecilomelitta robustula</i>							L	
				<i>Pseudapis usakoa</i>						L		

Phylum	Class	Order	Family	Species	Common name	End	Tsu	Oho	Otji	Okh	Aua	Gob
				<i>Spatunomia rubra</i>			L	L				
				<i>Systropha glabriventris</i>						L		
				<i>Systropha ogilviei</i>						L		
				<i>Trinomia cirrita</i>			L	L				
			Ichneumonidae	<i>Enicospilus mnous</i>						L		
				<i>Enicospilus quietus</i>						L		
				<i>Mesochorus herero</i>						L		
			Megachilidae	<i>Chalicodoma chrysorrhaea</i>	Carpenter bees	L	L					
				<i>Chalicodoma felina</i>			L	L				
				<i>Coelioxys chionospila</i>						L		
				<i>Coelioxys pruinosa</i>		L	L					
				<i>Gronoceras cerberus</i>						L		
				<i>Heriadus pellucidus</i>						L		
				<i>Lithurge spiniferus</i>							L	
				<i>Megachile caerulea</i>		L	L					
				<i>Megachile chrysorrhoea</i>						L		
				<i>Megachile discolor</i>						L		
				<i>Megachile fimbriata</i>						L		
				<i>Megachile gratiosa</i>						L		
				<i>Megachile latitarsis</i>						L		
				<i>Megachile maxillosa</i>		L	L	L		L	L	
				<i>Megachile nigrifacies</i>						L		
				<i>Megachile okahandjica</i>						L		
				<i>Megachile pennata</i>						L		

Phylum	Class	Order	Family	Species	Common name	End	Tsu	Oho	Otji	Okh	Aua	Gob
				<i>Megachile rufiventris</i>						L		L
				<i>Megachile rufosuffusa</i>						L		
				<i>Megachile tsumebica</i>		X	L	L				
				<i>Oranthidium odonturum</i>						L		
			Melittidae	<i>Capicola nanula</i>						L		
				<i>Hesperapis nanula</i>						L		
				<i>Meganomia binghami</i>						L		
			Mutillidae		Velvet ants	E	E	E		E	O	
				<i>Barymutilla ignava</i>						L		
				<i>Dasylabris merope</i>						L		
				<i>Dolichomutilla livingstonis</i>						L		
				<i>Odontomutilla horrida</i>						L		
				<i>Stenomutilla eurydice</i>						L		
			Plumariidae	<i>Myrmecopterinella okahandja</i>		X				L		
			Pompilidae		Spider wasps	E	E	E		E	E	
				<i>Ceropales karoensis</i>						L		
				<i>Galactopterus rufipes</i>						L		
				<i>Homonotus dispersus</i>						L		
				<i>Pompilus bilineatus</i>						L		
				<i>Pompilus cadmius</i>						L		
				<i>Pompilus cinereus</i>						L		
			Pteromalidae	<i>Oniticellobia reticulata</i>					L			
			Scelionidae	<i>Nixonia pretiosa</i>						L		

Phylum	Class	Order	Family	Species	Common name	End	Tsu	Oho	Otji	Okh	Aua	Gob
			Sphecidae	<i>Afrogorytes silverlocki</i>	Sand wasps		L	L				
				<i>Ammophila beniniensis</i>			L	L				
				<i>Ammophila bonaespei</i>			L	L				
				<i>Ammophila dolichocephala</i>						L		
				<i>Ammophila ferrugineipes</i>			L	L				
				<i>Bembix capensis</i>			L	L				
				<i>Bembix cultrifera</i>			L	L				
				<i>Bembix diversipennis</i>			L	L				
				<i>Bembix fuscipennis</i>			L	L		L		
				<i>Bembix ochracea</i>						L		
				<i>Bembix zinni</i>							L	
				<i>Cerceris albifrons</i>						L		
				<i>Cerceris arrogans</i>						L		
				<i>Cerceris barnardi</i>						L		
				<i>Cerceris bicuspidata</i>						L		
				<i>Cerceris grata</i>						L		
				<i>Cerceris horus</i>						L		
				<i>Cerceris languida</i>						L		
				<i>Cerceris lunigera</i>						L		
				<i>Cerceris nephthys</i>						L		
				<i>Cerceris osiris</i>						L		
				<i>Cerceris pearstonensis</i>						L		
				<i>Cerceris quadridentata</i>						L		
				<i>Cerceris ventripilosa</i>						L		

Phylum	Class	Order	Family	Species	Common name	End	Tsu	Oho	Otji	Okh	Aua	Gob
				<i>Cerceris xanthogaster</i>			L	L				
				<i>Handlirschia scoliaeformis</i>					L			
				<i>Miscophus kriechbaumeri</i>							L	
				<i>Miscophus oraniensis</i>							L	
				<i>Tachysphex aethiopicus</i>					L			
				<i>Tachysphex albocinctus</i>			L	L	L			
				<i>Tachysphex aterrimus</i>					L			
				<i>Tachysphex brevipennis</i>					L			
				<i>Tachysphex caliban</i>							L	
				<i>Tachysphex camptopygus</i>		X	L	L	L			
				<i>Tachysphex consocius</i>			L	L	L			
				<i>Tachysphex dissimulatus</i>					L		L	
				<i>Tachysphex fugax</i>						L		
				<i>Tachysphex gagates</i>					L			
				<i>Tachysphex kalaharicus</i>					L			
				<i>Tachysphex lacertosus</i>				L				
				<i>Tachysphex oberon</i>					L			
				<i>Tachysphex octodentatus</i>			L	L	L			
				<i>Tachysphex paulus</i>					L			
				<i>Tachysphex pentheri</i>			L	L	L	L	L	
				<i>Tachysphex plicatus</i>					L			
				<i>Tachysphex quadricolor</i>					L			
				<i>Tachysphex rhacodes</i>			L	L				
			Tenthredinidae	<i>Athalia turneri</i>					L			

Phylum	Class	Order	Family	Species	Common name	End	Tsu	Oho	Otji	Okh	Aua	Gob
			Vespidae	<i>Belonogaster lateritius</i>	Paper wasps		E	E	E	E	E	E
	Isoptera	Hodotermitidae	<i>Hodotermes mossambicus</i>	Termites		L,O	L	L	L	L	L	L
		Rhinotermitidae	<i>Psammotermes allocerus</i>									L
			<i>Schedorhinotermes lamanianus</i>				L	L				
		Termitidae	<i>Amitermes hastatus</i>							L		
			<i>Macrotermes mossambicus</i>				E	E	L	L	L	
			<i>Macrotermes natalensis</i>						L	L	L	L
			<i>Macrotermes vitrialatus</i>									L
			<i>Odontotermes fockianus</i>							L		
			<i>Odontotermes interveniens</i>							L		
			<i>Odontotermes latericius</i>				L	L				
			<i>Odontotermes okahandjae</i>							L		
			<i>Odontotermes rehobothensis</i>							L		
			<i>Odontotermes vulgaris</i>							L		
			<i>Rhadinotermes coarctatus</i>							L		
			<i>Skatitermes psammophilus</i>		X			L			L	
			<i>Trinervitermes dispar</i>							L		
			<i>Trinervitermes rhodesiensis</i>								L	
			<i>Trinervitermes trinervoides</i>				E	E	E	L	L,O	E
	Lepidoptera	Cosmopterygidae	<i>Ascalenia albitergis</i>				L	L				
		Cossidae	<i>Arctiocossus tessellatus</i>							L		
			<i>Azygophleps asylas</i>							L		
			<i>Azygophleps aurivillii</i>							L		

Phylum	Class	Order	Family	Species	Common name	End	Tsu	Oho	Otji	Okh	Aua	Gob
				<i>Azygophleps inclusa</i>						L		
				<i>Azygophleps leopardina</i>					L			
				<i>Brachylia eutelia</i>					L			
				<i>Cossus terebroides</i>		L	L					
				<i>Macrocochys coelebs</i>					L			
				<i>Xyleutes atriplaga</i>		L	L					
				<i>Xyleutes dictyotephra</i>					L			
				<i>Xyleutes forsteri</i>					L			
			Ctenuchidae	<i>Syntomis cerbera</i>					L			
			Gelechiidae	<i>Gelechia omphalopis</i>	Twirler moths			L				
			Geometridae		Loopers				E	E		
				<i>Drepanogynis incondita</i>		L	L					
				<i>Hebdomophruda apicata</i>				L				
				<i>Larentia corticearia</i>		L	L					
				<i>Scopula palpifera</i>				L				
			Hesperiidae	<i>Abantis tettensis</i>	Skippers	L	L					
				<i>Caprona cassualalla</i>		X	L	L	L			
				<i>Caprona pillaana</i>			L	L				
				<i>Coeliades forestan</i>					L			
				<i>Coeliades libeon</i>								
				<i>Coeliades pisistratus</i>					L			
				<i>Kedestes lepenula</i>			L	L				
				<i>Kedestes sublineata</i>		X	L	L	L			
				<i>Sarangesa gaerdesi</i>		X	L	L				

Phylum	Class	Order	Family	Species	Common name	End	Tsu	Oho	Otji	Okh	Aua	Gob
			Lasiocampidae	<i>Beralade jordani</i>	Snout moths		L	L				
				<i>Braura truncata</i>						L		
				<i>Odontocheilopteryx myxa</i>						L		
			Lycaenidae		Blues				E		E	E
				<i>Alaena brainei</i>		X	L	L				
				<i>Aloeides molomo</i>			L	L				
				<i>Axiccerces tjoane</i>			L	L				
				<i>Azanus jesous</i>			L	L				
				<i>Deudorix antalus</i>			L	L				
				<i>Euchrysops dolorosa</i>			L	L				
				<i>Euchrysops subpallida</i>			L	L				
				<i>Myrina silenus</i>			L	L		L		
				<i>Pseudonacaduba sichela</i>						L		
				<i>Zintha hintza</i>						L		
			Noctuidae		Owlet moths				E		E	E
			Noctuidae	<i>Achaea catella</i>						L		
				<i>Amyna octo</i>						L		
				<i>Anua tirhaca</i>						L		
				<i>Audea melanoplaga</i>						L		
				<i>Ctenusa pallida</i>						L		
				<i>Ctenusa pretoriae</i>						L		
				<i>Cyligramma latona</i>						L		
				<i>Euterpoides cyanofascia</i>			L	L		L		

Phylum	Class	Order	Family	Species	Common name	End	Tsu	Oho	Otji	Okh	Aua	Gob
				<i>Euterpoides croceizona</i>			L	L				
				<i>Euterpiodes gracilior</i>						L		
				<i>Euxoa segetis</i>						L		
				<i>Grammodes stolida</i>						L		
				<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>						L		
				<i>Ophiusa algira</i>						L		
				<i>Pericyma atrifusa</i>						L		
				<i>Pericyma scandulata</i>						L		
				<i>Polydesma sagulata</i>						L		
				<i>Sphingomorpha chlorea</i>						L		
				<i>Thria robusta</i>						L		
			Nymphalidae	<i>Acraea acara</i>	Butterflies		L	L				
				<i>Acraea lygus</i>						L		
				<i>Acraea neobule</i>			L	L				
				<i>Acraea stenobea</i>						L		
				<i>Acraea trimeni</i>			L	L				
				<i>Byblia antevara</i>			L	L				
				<i>Byblia ilithyia</i>			L	L,O				
				<i>Charaxes jasius</i>			L	L		L		
				<i>Coenyropsis natalii</i>			L	L		L		
				<i>Danaus chrysippus</i>			L	L,O		L		O
				<i>Hamanumida daedalus</i>			L	L		L		
				<i>Hypolimnas misippus</i>						L		
				<i>Junonia hirta</i>			E	O	E	E	E	O

Phylum	Class	Order	Family	Species	Common name	End	Tsu	Oho	Otji	Okh	Aua	Gob
				<i>Junonia oenone</i>		L	L					
				<i>Precis antilope</i>		L	L					
				<i>Pseudonympha schultzei</i>					L			
				<i>Vanessa cardui</i>		L	L					
				<i>Ypthima asterope</i>					L			
			Papilionidae	<i>Papilio demodocus</i>	Swallowtail butterflies	E	E	E	L	E	E	
			Phycitidae	<i>Ancylosis namibiella</i>				L				
			Pieridae	<i>Belenois aurota</i>	Whites	L	L	E	E	E	E	
				<i>Belenois creona</i>		L	L					
				<i>Catopsilia florella</i>		L	L					
				<i>Colias electo</i>					L			
				<i>Colotis agoye</i>					L			
				<i>Colotis antevippe</i>		L	L					
				<i>Colotis celimene</i>					L			
				<i>Colotis eris</i>		L	L					
				<i>Colotis evenina</i>		L	L					
				<i>Colotis lais</i>					L			
				<i>Colotis regina</i>		L	L		L			
				<i>Colotis subfasciatus</i>		L	L					
				<i>Colotis vesta</i>		L	L					
				<i>Eurema brigitta</i>		L	L,O				O	
				<i>Mylothris agathina</i>		L	L					
				<i>Pinacopteryx eriphia</i>		L	L	O				

Phylum	Class	Order	Family	Species	Common name	End	Tsu	Oho	Otji	Okh	Aua	Gob
			Saturniidae		Emperor moths			E			E	
				<i>Argema mimosae</i>		L	L					
				<i>Heniocha dyops</i>					L	L		
			Schrechensteiniidae	<i>Eretmocera contermina</i>		X	L	L				
			Sphingidae		Hawk moths			E		E	E	
				<i>Herse convolvuli</i>		L	L		L			
				<i>Hippotion celerio</i>		L	L		L			
				<i>Hippotion rosae</i>		L	L					
				<i>Polyptychus numosae</i>		L	L					
				<i>Pseudoclanis postica</i>					L			
			Thyrididae	<i>Rhodoneura abacha</i>	Picture-winged moths	L	L					
			Tineidae	<i>Melasina araeopis</i>	Clothes moths	L	L					
	Mallophaga				Biting lice	E	E	E	E	E	E	
	Mantodea				Praying mantids			E		E		
			Empusidae	<i>Empusa binotata</i>								
			Empusidae	<i>Empusa guttula</i>					L			
			Mantidae	<i>Bisanthe pulchripennis</i>					L			
				<i>Cilnia humeralis</i>					L			
				<i>Dystacta alticeps</i>		L	L		L			
				<i>Episcomantis chalybea</i>					L			
				<i>Episcopus chalybaeus</i>					L			
				<i>Ligariella gracilis</i>					L			
				<i>Miomantis australis</i>					L			

Phylum	Class	Order	Family	Species	Common name	End	Tsu	Oho	Otji	Okh	Aua	Gob
				<i>Popa undata</i>						L		
				<i>Pseudodystacta braueri</i>						L		
				<i>Sphodromantis gastrica</i>		L	L		L		L	
			Thespidae	<i>Hoplocorypha macra</i>						L		
				<i>Hoplocorypha striata</i>						L		
				<i>Hoplocorypha turneri</i>						L		
	Mecoptera	Bittacidae	<i>Bittacus pinguipalpi</i>	Scorpionflies	X			L				
	Neuroptera	Ascalaphidae	<i>Strixomyia manselli</i>	Owlflies					L			
		Chrysopidae		Lacewings		O	E	E	O	E		
			<i>Apertochrysa eurydera</i>		L	L						
		Myrmeleontidae		Antlions			E		E	E		
			<i>Palparellus flavofasciatus</i>		nr	L	L		L			
		Nemopteridae	<i>Nemeura glauningi</i>	Threadwings	L	L						
	Odonata	Aeshnidae	<i>Aeshna minuscula</i>					L				
		Coenagrionidae	<i>Africallagma glaucum</i>	Damselflies					L			
			<i>Agriocnemis exilis</i>					L				
			<i>Ceriagrion glabrum</i>					L				
			<i>Pseudagrion massaicum</i>					L				
			<i>Pseudagrion nubicum</i>					L				
			<i>Pseudagrion sublacteum</i>		L	L		L				
		Corduliidae	<i>Phyllomacromia bifasciata</i>				L					
		Gomphidae	<i>Ceratogomphus pictus</i>						L			
			<i>Diplacodes lefebvrei</i>		L	L						
			<i>Ictinogomphus ferox</i>						L			

Phylum	Class	Order	Family	Species	Common name	End	Tsu	Oho	Otji	Okh	Aua	Gob
				<i>Paragomphus cognatus</i>			L	L				
			Libellulidae	<i>Acisoma panorpoides</i>	Dragonflies					L		
				<i>Brachythemis leucosticta</i>						L		
				<i>Crocothemis erythraea</i>						L		
				<i>Diplacodes lefebvrii</i>						L		
				<i>Hemistigma albipunctum</i>						L		
				<i>Orthetrum abbotti</i>						L		
				<i>Orthetrum brachiale</i>			L	L		L		
				<i>Orthetrum machadoi</i>						L		
				<i>Palpopleura jucunda</i>						L		
				<i>Palpopleura lucia</i>			L	L				
				<i>Pantala flavescens</i>			E	E	L	E	E	E
				<i>Philonomon luminans</i>						L		
				<i>Rhyothemis semihyalina</i>						L		
				<i>Tholymis tillarga</i>						L		
				<i>Tramea basilaris</i>			L	L		L		
				<i>Trithemis arteriosa</i>					L	L		
				<i>Trithemis donaldsoni</i>						L		
				<i>Trithemis furva</i>						L		
				<i>Trithemis kirbyi</i>								L
				<i>Trithemis stictica</i>			L	L				
				<i>Urothemis assignata</i>						L		
				<i>Urothemis edwardsi</i>						L		
				<i>Zygonyx torridus</i>						L		

Phylum	Class	Order	Family	Species	Common name	End	Tsu	Oho	Otji	Okh	Aua	Gob
		Orthoptera	Acrididae	<i>Acorypha gilli</i>	Grasshoppers					L		
				<i>Acorypha pallidicornis</i>			L	L				
				<i>Acrida bicolor</i>						L		
				<i>Acrida turrita</i>					L	L		
				<i>Acridella rendalli</i>			L	L				
				<i>Acrotylus apricarius</i>						L		
				<i>Acrotylus azureus</i>			L	L			L	
				<i>Acrotylus bilobatus</i>			L	L				
				<i>Acrotylus diana</i>			L	L		L	L	
				<i>Acrotylus gracilis</i>		X				L	L	
				<i>Acrotylus humbertianus</i>						L		
				<i>Acrotylus patruelis</i>			L	L				
				<i>Ailopus thalassinus</i>			L	L				
				<i>Amblyphymus transvaalicus</i>						L		
				<i>Anacridium moestum</i>			O	O	O	L		
				<i>Brachyphymus vylderi</i>					L	L		
				<i>Callicatantops cephalotes</i>						L		
				<i>Catantops melanostictus</i>			L	L	L	L		
				<i>Cyrtacanthacris aeruginosa</i>						L		
				<i>Duronia chloronota</i>						L		
				<i>Heteracris prasinatus</i>						L		
				<i>Humbe tenuicornis</i>			L	L				
				<i>Locustana pardalina</i>						L		
				<i>Mesopsis hessei</i>			L	L				

Phylum	Class	Order	Family	Species	Common name	End	Tsu	Oho	Otji	Okh	Aua	Gob
				<i>Oedaleus flavus</i>						L		
				<i>Oedaleus nigrofasciatus</i>			L	L		L		
				<i>Pycnodictya herero</i>			L	L		L		
				<i>Rhachitopis curvipes</i>		nr	L	L		L	L	
				<i>Rhodesiana cuneicerca</i>						L		
				<i>Schistocerca gregaria</i>						L		
				<i>Scinharista magnifica</i>						L		
				<i>Scinharista saucia</i>						L		
				<i>Thisoicetrus prasinatus</i>			L	L		L		
				<i>Truxalis nasuta</i>						L		
		Bradyoporidae		<i>Acanthoplus discoidalis</i>	Corn crickets	O	O	O	L,O	O	L,O	
		Charilaidae		<i>Hemicharilaus monomorphus</i>		L	L					
		Euschmidtidae		<i>Symbellia stigmatica</i>						L		
		Gryllacrididae		<i>Stictogryllacris lyrata</i>		L	L					
		Gryllidae			Crickets	O	E			O		
				<i>Brachytrupes membranaceus</i>						L		
				<i>Gryllodes kuhlgatzi</i>						L		
				<i>Gryllus bimaculatus</i>					L	L		L
				<i>Gryllus zaisi</i>		X				L		
				<i>Rupilius nigrosignatus</i>						L		L
		Pamphagidae			Grasshoppers	E	E	E		E		
				<i>Akicera fusca</i>							L	
				<i>Hoplolopha horrida</i>								L

Phylum	Class	Order	Family	Species	Common name	End	Tsu	Oho	Otji	Okh	Aua	Gob
				<i>Lamarckiana cucullata</i>						L		
				<i>Lamarckiana sparrmani</i>							L	
				<i>Lobosceliana cinerascens</i>						L	L	
				<i>Stolliana sabulosa</i>		X				L		
			Pyrgomorphidae		Grasshoppers				E		E	
				<i>Dictyophorus spumans</i>					L			
				<i>Phymateus aegrotus</i>					L			
				<i>Phymateus baccatus</i>					L		L	
				<i>Phymateus viridipes</i>			L	L				
				<i>Pyrgomorpha granulata</i>			L	L		L	L	
				<i>Tanitella sanderi</i>					L			
				<i>Zonocerus elegans</i>					L			
			Schizodactylidae	<i>Comicus campestris</i>		nr				L		
				<i>Comicus capensis</i>						L		
			Tettigoniidae		Katydidids				O		E	
				<i>Clonia caudata</i>			L	L				
				<i>Clonia wahlbergi</i>			L	L		L	L	
				<i>Conchotopoda grallatoria</i>					L			
				<i>Eurycorypha brevicollis</i>					L			
				<i>Eurycorypha cuspidata</i>					L			
				<i>Horatosphaga serrifera</i>					L			
				<i>Horatosphaga stylifera</i>			L	L				
				<i>Melidia brunneri</i>					L			
				<i>Ruspolia nitidula</i>					L			

Phylum	Class	Order	Family	Species	Common name	End	Tsu	Oho	Otji	Okh	Aua	Gob
				<i>Terpnistria zebra</i>						L		
				<i>Tylopsis continua</i>						L		
		Phasmatodea			Stick insects			E		E	E	
			Diapheromeridae	<i>Bactrododema hecticum</i>		L	L		L			
				<i>Bactrododema tiaratum</i>					L			
				<i>Clonaria natalis</i>					L			
				<i>Maransi graminea</i>					L			
		Psocoptera			Booklice	E	E	E	E	E	E	
		Siphonaptera			Fleas	E	E	E	E	E		
			Pulicidae	<i>Ctenocephalides canis</i>						L		
				<i>Ctenocephalides felis</i>					L			
		Thysanoptera			Thrips	E	E	E	E	E	E	
		Thysanura	Lepismatidae		Fishmoths			E				
				<i>Afrolepisma elegans</i>		L	L					
				<i>Ctenolepisma inornata</i>		X	L	L				
				<i>Ctenolepisma intercursa</i>					L			
				<i>Ctenolepisma longicaudata</i>					L			
				<i>Ctenolepisma pluriseta</i>					L			
				<i>Ctenolepisma plusiochaeta</i>		X			L			
				<i>Thermobia aegyptiaca</i>					L			
				<i>Xenolepisma globosa</i>					O			
	Malacostraca	Isopoda	Armadillidae	<i>Diploexochus damarensis</i>	Isopods					L		
			Oniscidae	<i>Niamba squamata</i>						L		
				<i>Porcellionides pruinosus</i>						L		

Phylum	Class	Order	Family	Species	Common name	End	Tsu	Oho	Otji	Okh	Aua	Gob
			Platyarthridae	<i>Niambia longicauda</i>		X	L	L				
				<i>Niambia truncata</i>						L		
	Maxillopoda	Calanoida	Diaptomidae	<i>Lovenula falcifera</i>	Copepods						L	
				<i>Metadiaptomus colonialis</i>						L	L	
				<i>Paradiaptomus schultzei</i>						L		
		Cyclopoida	Cyclopidae	<i>Thermocyclops macracanthus</i>						L		
		Podocopida	Cyprididae	<i>Sclerocypris major</i>		X	L	L				
Bryozoa	Phylacto-laemata	Plumatellida	Lophopodidae	<i>Lophopodella capensis</i>	Moss animals						L	
			Plumatelidae	<i>Plumatella punctata</i>							L	
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Basommatophora	Bulinidae	<i>Bulinus forskali</i>	Snails						L	
		Stylommatophora	Achatinidae	<i>Achatina dammarensis</i>		X	L	L				L
			Corallidae	<i>Sculptaria damarensis</i>		X	L	L				
			Dorcasiidae	<i>Dorcasia alexandri</i>		nr	L	L	L	L	L	
			Ferussaciidae	<i>Ceciliooides</i> sp.			L	L				
			Pupillidae	<i>Pupilla fontana</i>								L
				<i>Pupoides minisculus</i>			L	L		L		
			Streptaxidae	<i>Gulella caryatis</i>			L	L				
			Subulinidae	<i>Subulina vitrea</i>		X	L	L				
				<i>Xerocerastes nitens</i>		X	L	L				
				<i>Xerocerastus sericus</i>			L	L				
				<i>Xerocerastus robustus</i>					L			
Nematoda					Roundworms		E	E	E	E	E	

Phylum	Class	Order	Family	Species	Common name	End	Tsu	Oho	Otji	Okh	Aua	Gob
	Secernentea	Tylenchida	Belonolaimidae	<i>Histotylenchus histoides</i>								L
Platy-helminthes	Cestoda				Tapeworms		E	E	E	E	E	E
	Turbellaria	Rhabdocoela	Typhloplanidae	<i>Metamesostoma damariense</i>	Flatworms						L	