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An updated checklist of the wild bees of Morocco (Hymenoptera: Anthophila)

AHLAM SENTIL^{1,2,11*}, GUILLAUME GHISBAIN^{1,12}, THOMAS J. WOOD³, PETR BOGUSCH⁴, ACHIK DORCHIN^{1,13}, SIMONE FLAMINIO^{1,14}, MAX KASPAREK⁵, MICHAEL KUHLMANN⁶, JESSICA LITMAN⁷, DENIS MICHEZ^{1,15}, ANDREAS MÜLLER⁸, PIERRE RASMONT^{1,16}, PAOLO ROSA^{1,17}, ABDELMALEK BOUTALEB JOUTEI², MARCO SELIS⁹, JAKUB STRAKA¹⁰ & PATRICK LHOMME^{1,18}

See full affiliations on page 3



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Abstract

Morocco, encompassing both Mediterranean and Saharan regions, is recognized as a biodiversity hotspot, hosting a rich fauna of wild bees. While taxonomic research on Moroccan bees has accelerated in recent years, an update was needed to provide a more complete taxonomic foundation. Here, we present an updated checklist of Moroccan wild bees since the first complete checklist published in 2020. This work summarises and proposes a total of 143 changes to the previous checklist, which correspond to 14.8% of taxa compared to the first checklist: two new genera for the country (*Schmiedeknechtia* and *Aglaopis*), 36 species recently described as new to science, 37 species recently recorded in Morocco, and 16 species newly reported here for the country. We further document 18 published synonymies, 33 taxonomic acts and clarifications, and provide records for 28 species previously lacking precise data. We also exclude 14 species from the previous checklist and 25 names based on published synonymies and taxonomic acts and clarifications. This update brings the total to 1,043 wild bee species belonging to six families and 70 genera, compared to 961 species in the 2020 checklist, with 10% (108 species) currently considered as endemic to Morocco. This first update, resulting from a collaborative effort among experts, strengthens the taxonomic framework required to advance research on wild bee diversity, endemism, and conservation in Morocco.

Key words: Pollinators, taxonomy, synonymy, conservation, endemism

Introduction

Bees (Hymenoptera: Anthophila) are among the most significant groups of pollinators, playing a vital role in maintaining ecosystem health and agricultural productivity worldwide (Matias *et al.* 2017; Potts *et al.* 2016). With over 20,900 currently recognized species globally (Ascher & Pickering 2025), bees exhibit remarkable diversity, occupying a wide range of habitats. Morocco encompasses a wide range of ecosystems, from Mediterranean woodlands in the north to arid regions in the southeast, making it a biodiversity hotspot with a rich assemblage of bee species adapted to its diverse ecosystems (Lhomme *et al.* 2020; El Abdouni *et al.* 2022). Morocco lies at the biogeographic crossroads of the western Mediterranean, the Atlantic façade and the northern fringe of the Sahara. Its strong altitudinal gradient, mosaic of Mediterranean, Atlantic, montane and desert climates, and exceptionally diverse flora (> 4 200 vascular plant taxa, Rankou *et al.* 2013) together sustain one of the richest wild-bee faunas in the Mediterranean Basin. The first comprehensive checklist of Moroccan bees documented the presence of 961 species (Lhomme *et al.* 2020). This total exceeds the figures so far compiled for neighbouring North-African countries and rivals those of the Mediterranean hotspots of Greece, Spain and Italy (Ascher & Pickering 2025). The Moroccan fauna combines a large Iberian-Maghrebian element with a limited Saharo-Sahelian component, underlining Morocco's position as a natural "bridge" between Europe and Africa.

Research on Morocco's bee fauna began with Dusmet y Alonso (1915). A first wave of collecting followed between the late 1920s and 1960s, led by entomologist Raymond Benoist (1927; 1928; 1930; 1937; 1941; 1950; 1957; 1961) along with important contributions from Theodore Dru Allison Cockerell (1931; 1937; 1938) and Anton von Schulthess-Rechberg (1924). Their combined efforts brought the number of recorded species to around 600 by the mid-20th century. Research then slowed for several decades, with only occasional revisions of specific bee genera (e.g. Ebmer 1976, 1985). A second wave of important collecting and taxonomic studies began in the 21st century, mostly in the last 10 years. However large parts of Morocco remain under-sampled, especially the Rif, eastern Anti-Atlas, and pre-Saharan lowlands. This knowledge gap is especially critical given the global decline in bee species richness (Nieto *et al.* 2014; Ghisbain *et al.* 2024, 2025; Gekièrè *et al.* 2025), making it more pressing than ever to document Morocco's bee diversity.

While the work of Lhomme *et al.* 2020 laid a foundation for understanding the region's bee diversity, recent biodiversity surveys and taxonomic advances have uncovered several new species for science and new records for Morocco (e.g. Wood *et al.* 2020; Radchenko *et al.* 2022). These findings call for an updated checklist that captures the current state of knowledge.

This study presents an updated checklist of the bees of Morocco, incorporating recent discoveries and advances in bee taxonomy including two genera newly recorded for the country (*Schmiedeknechtia* and *Aglaopis*), 36 species recently described as new to science, 37 species newly recorded in Morocco and 16 species reported here for the first time. This collaborative work provides an important resource for further biodiversity assessments, conservation planning, and ecological studies in Morocco and, more broadly, in North Africa.

Materials and methods

Taxonomic update

Taxonomic updates for this amendment were compiled through (i) an exhaustive review of the literature published after the publication of the Moroccan checklist of bees (by Lhomme *et al.* 2020), and (ii) the availability of new unpublished information provided here by the authors. This revision only includes taxonomic data that have been verified by expert bee taxonomists.

Geographical scope of the study

The geographical scope of this study is the territory of Morocco including Western Sahara, as considered in the original checklist of the country (Lhomme *et al.* 2020).

Structure of this update

This update follows the structure of Ghisbain & Rosa *et al.* (2023, in press) for the checklist of the European wild bee fauna and its first amendment. The species considered in this revision are ordered by family and tribe presented in alphabetical order, and listed alphabetically within the following sections:

- Species recently described as new to science (i.e. species described as new after the publication of the 2020 Moroccan checklist);
- Species newly recorded in Morocco since 2020 (species that were first reported from Morocco in publications that came out after the last checklist of Lhomme *et al.* 2020);
- New species for Morocco (species that are newly reported from Morocco for the first time in the present checklist);
- Published synonymies (i.e. synonymies published after the publication of the 2020 Moroccan checklist);
- Taxonomic acts and clarifications (i.e. taxonomic acts and clarifications of interesting cases such as new combinations, taxa upgraded to species rank or downgraded to subspecies rank);
- Corrections (i.e. annotated corrections of errors found after publication of the 2020 Moroccan checklist).
- Species removed from the Moroccan checklist;
- Species lacking previously published records (i.e. species reported in Lhomme *et al.* 2020 yet without formally published occurrence records; we provide them here for the first time.).

For each species, full name (including subgenus when available) is given first followed by information about Moroccan type material, when applicable, global and regional records, and bibliographic references for each species. Countries marked with an asterisk (*) are new records provided herein.

Acronyms used for museums and private collections

ADC: Personal collection of Achik Dorchin, Mons, Belgium.

ASC: Personal collection of Ayyoub Skaou, Marrakech, Morocco.

ASEC: Personal collection of Ahlam Sentil, Meknès, Morocco.

CMK: Personal collection of Max Kasperek, Heidelberg, Germany.

CSE: Personal collection of Christian Schmid-Egger, Berlin, Germany.

DBC: Personal collection of Daniel Benda, Prague, Czech Republic.

ETHZ: Swiss Federal Institute of Technology, Zurich, Switzerland.

JSPC: Personal collection of Jakub Straka, Prague, Czech Republic.

MCAT: Museum of Central Africa, Tervueren, Belgium.

MSNG: Museo civico di storia naturale di Genova, Genoa, Italy.

MSVI: Personal collection of Marco Selis, Viterbo, Italy.

NHMUK: The Natural History Museum, London, United Kingdom.

NMPC: National Museum of Natural History, Prague, Czech Republic.
OUMNH: Oxford University Museum of Natural History, Oxford, UK.
OÖLM: Biodiversity Center Upper Austria, Linz, Austria.
RMNH: Naturalis Biodiversity Center, CentreLeiden, the Netherlands.
TJWC: Personal collection of Thomas James Wood, Leiden, the Netherlands.
UMONS: Collection of the Laboratory of Zoology, University of Mons, Belgium.
VLC: Personal collection of Vincent Leclercq, Aix-en-Provence, France.
WHLC: Personal collection of Wolf-Harald Liebig, Bad Muskau, Germany.

Results

Distribution of Moroccan bees

Species counts vary significantly across regions (Figure 1A). The highest levels of species richness are found in Marrakesh-Safi (568 species), Fès-Meknès (490 species), Souss-Massa (460 species), and Drâa-Tafilalet (447 species), all regions bordered by the Atlas Mountain ranges (including the Middle, High, and Anti-Atlas). In contrast, regions with the lowest bee species numbers tend to be either semi-arid zones dominated by cereal farming, such as Casablanca-Settat (138 species), or arid desert areas with limited water and floral resources, like Laâyoune-Sakia El Hamra (31 species) and Dakhla-Oued Ed-Dahab (13 species). However, these differences in species richness probably also reflect uneven sampling effort and accessibility more than actual biodiversity. A similar trend is observed in the distribution of endemic species (Figure 1B). The regions with the highest numbers of recorded endemic bees, Souss-Massa (47 species), Marrakesh-Safi (45 species), and Drâa-Tafilalet (41 species) are all located along the Atlas Mountain chain, confirming the role of this mountain system as a biodiversity hotspot and a center of endemism within Morocco.

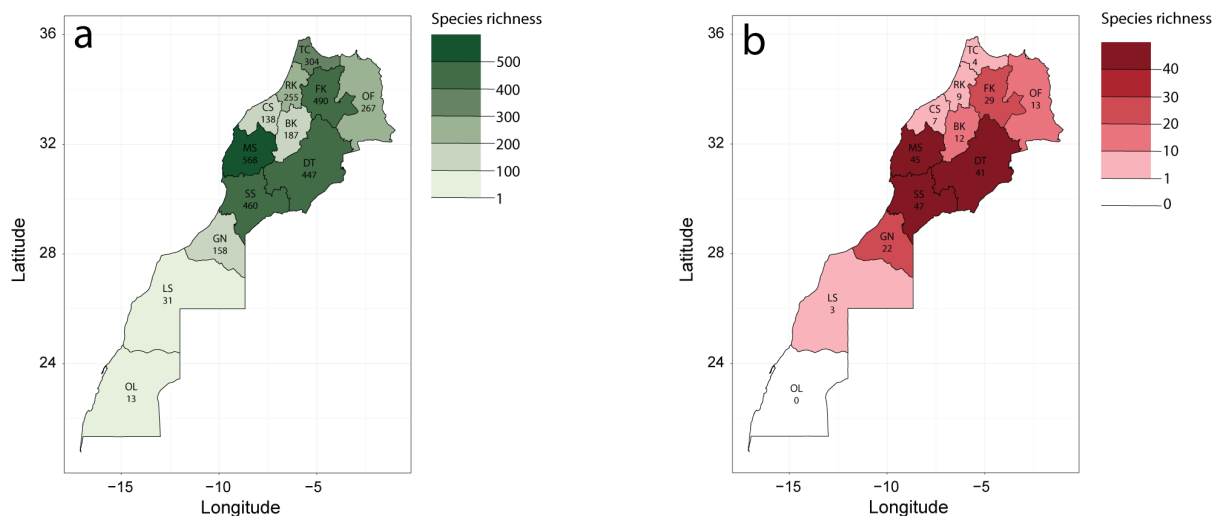


FIGURE 1. Maps of Morocco showing regions colored by their known (a) bee species richness and (b) endemic bee species richness (Abbreviations, TC: Tanger-Tetouan-Al Hoceima region; OF: Oriental region; FK: Fès-Meknès region; rk: Rabat- Salé-Kénitra region; BK: Béni Mellal-Khénifra region; CS: Casablanca-Settat region; MS: Marrakesh-Safi region; DT: Drâa-Tafilalet region; SS: Souss-Massa region; GN: Guelmim-Oued Noun region; LS: Laâyoune-Sakia El Hamra region; OL: Dakhla-Oued Ed-Dahab region). These maps were produced based on the records and information from the present work

Taxonomic revision

Family ANDRENIDAE Latreille, 1802

Tribe Andrenini Latreille, 1802

Species recently described as new to science

Andrena (Euandrena) abscondita Wood, 2023

Andrena (Euandrena) abscondita Wood, 2023a: 40–43. Holotype ♀; Morocco, Fès-Meknès, Tiguelmamine, Col du Zad; 21 May 2022; T.J. Wood leg./det.; OÖLM.

Regional distribution. Fès-Meknès, Marrakech-Safi.

Global distribution. Morocco and Tunisia (Wood 2023a, Skaou *et al.* 2025).

Andrena (Micrandrena) anammas Wood, 2023

Andrena (Micrandrena) anammas Wood, 2023a: 48–50. Holotype ♀; Morocco, Fès-Meknès, Ifrane, P7231, 2 km NE of Michlifen; 24 May 2022; T.J. Wood leg./det.; OÖLM.

Regional distribution. Fès-Meknès.

Global distribution. Currently only known from Morocco (Wood 2023a).

Andrena (Micrandrena) atlantea Wood, 2021

Andrena (Micrandrena) atlantea Wood, 2021: 24–26. Holotype ♀; Morocco, Marrakech-Safi, Oukaimeden; 8 May 2015; Mucska leg./det.; OÖLM (Figure 2).

Regional distribution. Marrakech-Safi.

Global distribution. Currently only known from Morocco (Wood 2021).

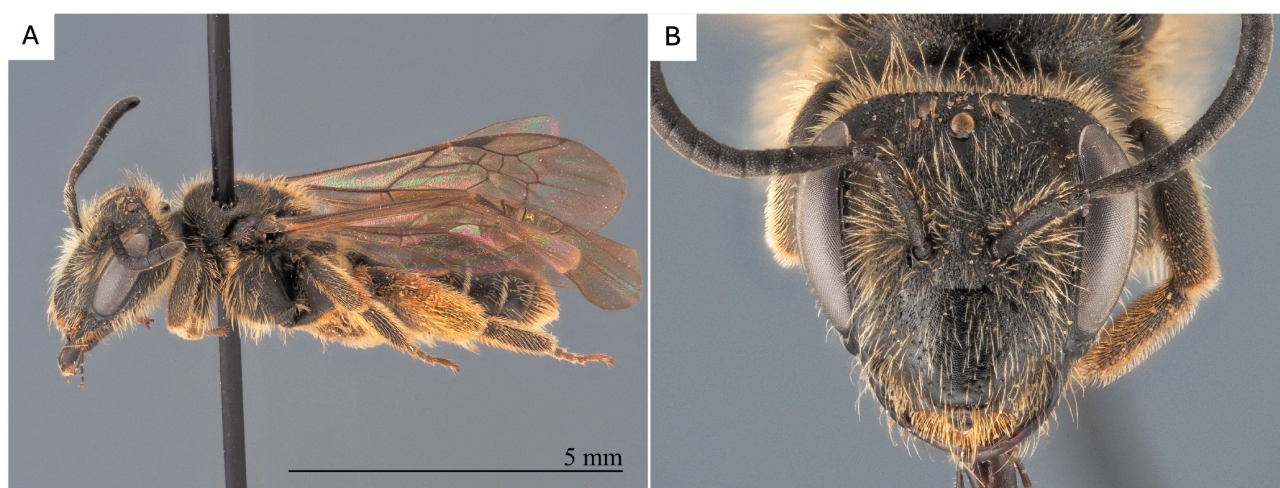


FIGURE 2. **A.** *Andrena (Micrandrena) atlantea* Wood, 2021 female, habitus in lateral view. **B.** *Andrena atlantea* female, head in frontal view. Pictures by Paolo Rosa.

Andrena (Aciandrena) bendai Wood, 2023

Andrena (Aciandrena) bendai Wood, 2023a: 26–29. Holotype ♀; Morocco, Marrakech-Safi, Rehamna, Skhour des Rehamna; 1–3 Apr. 2019; D. Benda leg.; T.J. Wood det.; NMPC.

Regional distribution. Marrakech-Safi.

Global distribution. Currently only known from Morocco (Wood 2023a).

Andrena (Euandrena) berberica Wood, 2023

Andrena (Euandrena) berberica Wood, 2023a: 43–45. Holotype ♀; Morocco, Souss-Massa, Tafraoute, Iguissle, 3 km E of Tanalt; 21 Mar. 2022; T.J. Wood leg./det.; OÖLM.

Regional distribution. Souss-Massa.

Global distribution. Currently only known from Morocco (Wood 2023a).

Andrena (Hoplandrena) darha Wood, 2023

Andrena (Hoplandrena) darha Wood, 2023a: 45–48. Holotype ♀; Morocco, Drâa-Tafilalet, Ouarzazate, P1507, 3 km SSE of Irhels; 12 Apr. 2022; T.J. Wood leg./det.; OÖLM (Figure 3).

Regional distribution. Drâa-Tafilalet.

Global distribution. Currently only known from Morocco (Wood 2023a).

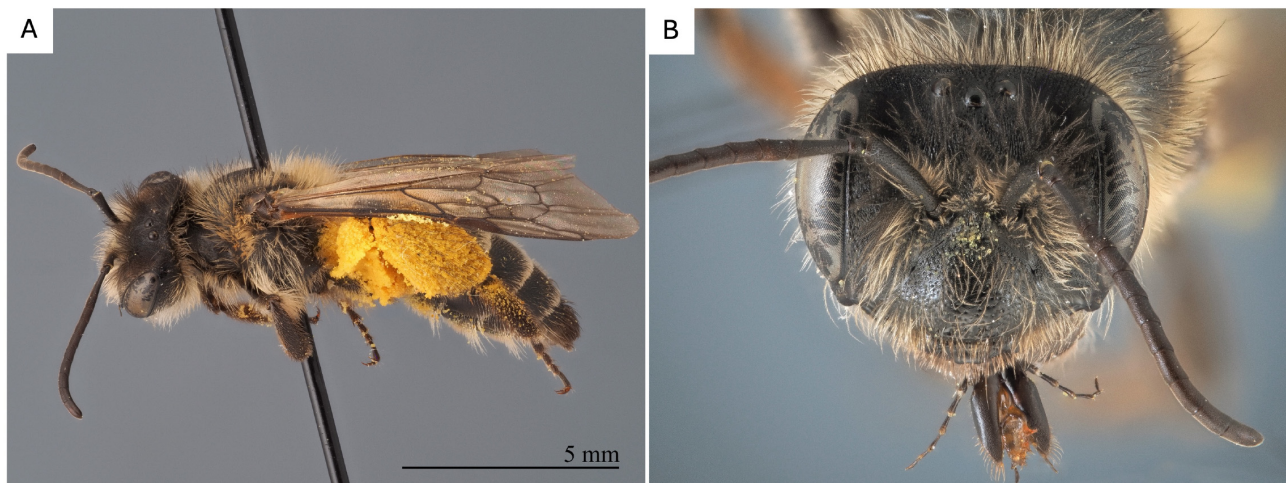


FIGURE 3. **A.** *Andrena (Hoplandrena) darha* Wood, 2023 female, habitus in lateral view. **B.** *Andrena darha* female, head in frontal view. Pictures by Paolo Rosa.

***Andrena (Micrandrena) gemina* Wood, 2023**

Andrena (Micrandrena) gemina Wood, 2023a: 51–54. Holotype ♀; Morocco, Souss-Massa, R105, Tizirt, 10 km N of Agadir N°Guemzt; 12 Mar. 2022; T.J. Wood leg./det.; OÖLM.

Regional distribution. Souss-Massa.

Global distribution. Currently only known from Morocco (Wood 2023a).

***Andrena (Aciandrena) ifranensis* Wood, 2023**

Andrena (Aciandrena) ifranensis Wood, 2023a: 29–32. Holotype ♀; Morocco, Fès-Meknès, E of Ifrane; 26 Apr. 2017; L. Černý leg.; T.J. Wood det.; OÖLM.

Regional distribution. Fès-Meknès.

Global distribution. Currently only known from Morocco (Wood 2023a).

***Andrena (incertae sedis) muelleri* Wood, 2023**

Andrena muelleri Wood, 2023a: 60–63. Holotype ♀; Morocco, Souss-Massa, 20 km N of Tafraoute; 14 Apr. 2017; A. Müller leg.; T.J. Wood det.; OÖLM.

Regional distribution. Souss-Massa.

Global distribution. Currently only known from Morocco (Wood, 2023a).

***Andrena (Aciandrena) quieta* Wood, 2023**

Andrena (Aciandrena) quieta Wood, 2023a: 36–40. Holotype ♂; Morocco, Casablanca-Settat, El Jadida, 4 km NW of Quartier Arriad; 1–3 Apr. 2019; D. Benda leg.; T.J. Wood det.; NMPC.

Regional distribution. Casablanca-Settat, Marrakech-Safi.

Global distribution. Morocco and Tunisia (Wood, 2023a; Skaou *et al.* 2025).

***Andrena (Micrandrena) tinctoria* Wood, 2023**

Andrena (Micrandrena) tinctoria Wood, 2023a: 54–57. Holotype ♀; Morocco, Drâa-Tafilalet, Ouarzazate, 1 km N of Sour; 13 Apr. 2022; T.J. Wood leg./det.; OÖLM (Figure 4).

Regional distribution. Drâa-Tafilalet.

Global distribution. Currently only known from Morocco (Wood, 2023a).

Species recorded in Morocco since 2020

***Andrena (Holandrena) flavilabris* Schenck, 1874**

Regional distribution. Fès-Meknès.

Global distribution. Distribution unclear due to historical synonymy with *Andrena decipiens*, but likely comprising Morocco, Algeria, most of Europe, Cyprus, Turkey, and the Caucasus (Wood 2023a).

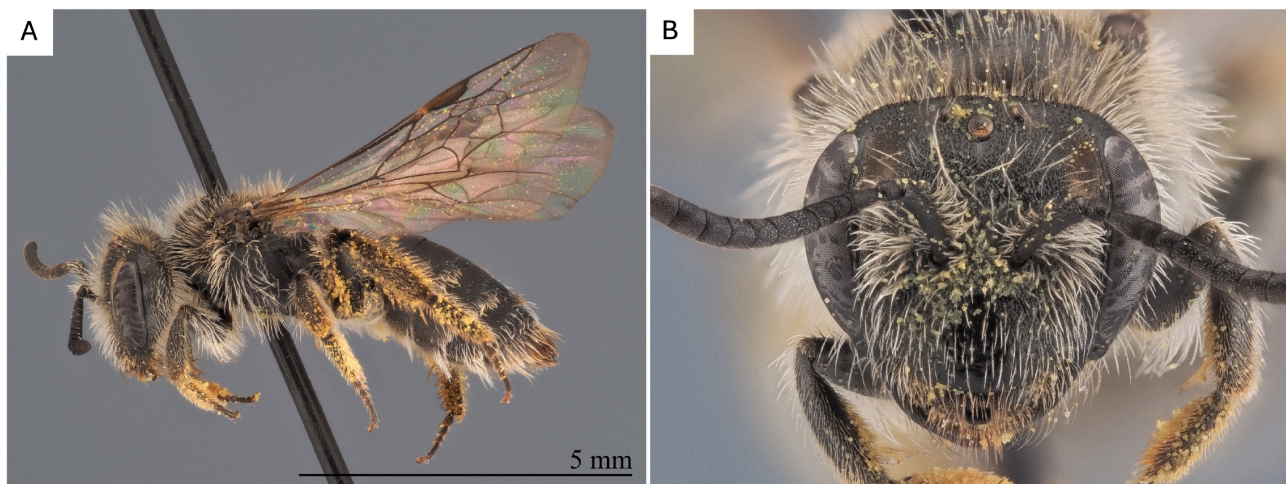


FIGURE 4. **A.** *Andrena (Micrandrena) tinctoria* Wood, 2023 female, habitus in lateral view. **B.** *Andrena tinctoria* female, head in frontal view. Pictures by Paolo Rosa.

***Andrena (Notandrena) inflata* Wood, 2021**

Notes. Only the male of the species is described (Wood 2021). Barcoding of Moroccan female specimens currently identified as *Andrena aerinifrons* could help uncover the identity of the female of this species (Wood 2023a).

Regional distribution. Marrakech-Safi.

Global distribution. Morocco and Tunisia (Wood 2021, 2023a).

***Andrena (Taeniandrena) lusitania* Wood & Ortiz-Sánchez, 2022**

Regional distribution. Béni Mellal-Khénifra.

Global distribution. Morocco, Spain and Portugal (Wood & Ortiz-Sánchez 2022; Wood 2023a).

***Andrena (incertae sedis) maidaqi* Scheuchl & Gusenleitner, 2007**

Regional distribution. Souss-Massa.

Global distribution. Morocco, Oman and the United Arab Emirates (Scheuchl & Gusenleitner 2007; Wood 2023a,b).

***Andrena (Notandrena) microthorax* Pérez, 1895**

Regional distribution. Rabat-Salé-Kénitra.

Global distribution. Morocco, Spain, Algeria, and Tunisia (Gusenleitner & Schwarz 2002; Wood 2023a).

***Andrena (Graecandrena) nebularia* Warncke, 1975**

Regional distribution. Fès-Meknès.

Global distribution. Morocco and Spain (Wood 2023b).

***Andrena (Plastandrena) nigrospina* Thomson, 1872**

Notes. Distribution is unclear due to historical synonymy with *Andrena (Plastandrena) pilipes* Fabricius, 1781.

Regional distribution. Béni Mellal-Khenifra.

Global distribution. Morocco and temperate areas of Europe to Turkey and Central Asia (Wood 2023a).

***Andrena (Leucandrena) parviceps* Kriechbaumer, 1873**

Regional distribution. Marrakech-Safi.

Global distribution. Morocco (High Atlas), Southern and Central Europe to Turkey and northern Iran (Gusenleitner & Schwarz 2002; Wood & Monfared 2022; Wood 2023a).

***Andrena (Notandrena) reperta* Warncke, 1974**

Regional distribution. Fès-Meknès.

Global distribution. Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia (Wood 2023a).

New species for Morocco

***Andrena (Truncandrena) mucronata* Morawitz, 1871**

MOROCCO • 1♂; Marrakech-Safi, Rehamna, gas station; 513 m a.s.l.; 26 Feb. 2024; D. Benda leg.; T.J. Wood det.; TJWC • 1♂; Marrakech-Safi, Smamda env.; 419 m a.s.l.; D. Benda leg.; T.J. Wood det.; NMPC.

Regional distribution. Marrakech-Safi.

Global distribution. North-west Africa (Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia and Libya), south-eastern Europe (Italy, Albania and Greece) and Israel (Gusenleitner & Schwarz 2002).

Published synonymies

***Andrena (Melandrena) discors* Erichson, 1841**

Notes. *Andrena vachali* Pérez, 1895 was synonymised with *A. discors*, which is the senior synonym (Wood 2023a, b).

Regional distribution. Fès-Meknès, Guelmim-Oued Noun, Marrakech-Safi, Oriental, Rabat-Salé-Kénitra, Tanger-Tétouan-Al Hoceima, Laayoune-Boujdour-Sakia El Hamra, Dakhla-Oued Ed-Dahab.

Global distribution. Portugal, Spain (Canary Islands, mainland), Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Italy, Malta, Libya, Greece (Crete), Egypt, Israel, Jordan (Wood 2023b; Skaou *et al.* 2025).

***Andrena (Euandrena) lavandulae* Pérez, 1902**

Notes. *Andrena angustior impressa* Warncke, 1967 was elevated to the species level in Wood *et al.* (2021) and was then synonymised under *A. lavandulae* (Wood 2023b).

Regional distribution. Fès-Meknès, Guelmim-Oued Noun Rabat-Salé-Kénitra, Souss-Massa, Tanger-Tétouan-Al Hoceima.

Global distribution. Morocco, Spain, Portugal, France and Algeria (Wood *et al.* 2021, as *A. impressa*).

***Andrena (Melandrena) morio* Brullé, 1833**

Notes. *Andrena hispania* Warncke, 1967 was synonymised with *A. morio* Brullé, 1833, which is the senior synonym (Wood 2023a, b).

Regional distribution. Béni Mellal-Khénifra, Casablanca-Settat, Drâa-Tafilalet, Fès-Meknès, Guelmim-Oued Noun, Marrakech-Safi, Oriental, Rabat-Salé-Kénitra, Souss-Massa, Tanger-Tétouan-Al Hoceima.

Global distribution. West and Central Palearctic (Gusenleitner & Schwarz 2002).

***Andrena (Micrandrena) obsoleta* Pérez, 1895**

Notes. The status of this taxon was clarified by Wood (2023b), as it was incorrectly treated by Warncke (1967; 1974). It is the senior synonym of *Andrena mariana solda* Warncke, 1974. Lhomme *et al.* (2020) reported *A. obsoleta* from Morocco, but this was under a *sensu auctorum*; those records are correctly referred to as *A. nitidula* Pérez, 1903.

Regional distribution. Marrakech-Safi, Oriental, Tanger-Tétouan-Al Hoceima.

Global distribution. Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia and Italy (Sicily) (Warncke 1974; Wood 2023a).

***Andrena (Taeniandrena) poupillieri* Dours, 1872**

Notes. *Andrena lecerfi* Benoist, 1961 was previously synonymised with *A. ovatula* (Kirby, 1802) by Gusenleitner & Schwarz (2002). Wood (2023a) synonymised *A. lecerfi* with *A. poupillieri*, which is the senior synonym. *A. ovatula* s. str. is not present in Morocco (Wood 2023a).

Regional distribution. Béni Mellal-Khénifra, Casablanca-Settat, Drâa-Tafilalet, Fès-Meknès, Marrakech-Safi, Oriental, Rabat-Salé-Kénitra, Souss-Massa, Tanger-Tétouan-Al Hoceima.

Global distribution. Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia and Spain (Wood 2023b).

***Andrena (Simandrena) rhypara* Pérez, 1903**

Notes. *Andrena palumba* Warncke, 1974 was synonymised with *A. rhypara* Pérez, 1903, which is the senior synonym (Wood 2023a).

Regional distribution. Béni Mellal-Khénifra; Drâa-Tafilalet; Guelmim-Oued Noun; Marrakech-Safi; Oriental; Souss-Massa.

Global distribution. Spain, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Italy (Sicily) (Gusenleitner & Schwarz 2002; Wood 2023a).

***Andrena (Notandrena) zygophylli* Saunders, 1908**

Notes. Lhomme *et al.* (2020) included *Andrena eddaensis* Gusenleitner, 1998 (described from Tunisia) on the Moroccan list. Wood (2023a) synonymized *Andrena eddaensis* with *A. albohirta* Saunders, 1908 (described from Algeria). However, the correct name to apply to this taxon has been greatly confused by past and current workers. Originally described as *Andrena albohirta* Saunders, 1908 (Saunders 1908a), Warncke (1967: 196) considered this name to be a junior secondary homonym of *A. albihirta* (Ashmead, 1890), creating the replacement name *A. decaocta* Warncke, 1967. Wood (2023a: 20) considered this action unjustified because there was a one letter difference between the names, and hence restored *A. albohirta* as the valid name, additionally synonymising *A. eddaensis*.

However, personal correspondence from Cory Sheffield (Royal Saskatchewan Museum, Canada) highlighted that Warncke correctly applied the ICZN code, because under Article 58.12 the use of different connecting vowels in compound words is considered to render names identical, and hence as compound words, *albohirta* and *albihirta* are equivalent. Furthermore, what was not noticed by any workers until Sheffield (*pers. comm.*) is that Saunders (1908b) was actually informed of this problem of homonymy by Cockerell, and Saunders (1908b: xxxix) provided the replacement name *Andrena zygophylli* Saunders, 1908 in the same journal volume. Both Saunders (1908a; 1908b) were published on 29 Sep. 1908. The correct name to apply to this taxon is therefore *A. zygophylli*.

Regional distribution. Drâa-Tafilalet, Guelmim-Oued Noun.

Global distribution. Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia (Wood 2023a).

Taxonomic acts and clarifications

***Andrena (Truncandrena) abunda* Warncke, 1974**

Notes. *Andrena medeninsensis abunda* was elevated to the species level (Wood 2023a). It was previously reported from Morocco and Algeria as *A. medinensis abunda* by Warncke (1974).

Regional distribution. Fès-Meknès, Rabat-Salé-Kénitra, Drâa-Tafilalet.

Global distribution. Morocco and Algeria (Warncke 1974; Wood 2023a).

***Andrena (Graecandrena) andina* Warncke, 1974**

Notes. *Andrena montarca andina* was elevated to the species level (Wood 2023a).

Regional distribution. Fès-Meknès, Béni Mellal-Khénifra; Casablanca-Settat; Marrakech-Safi

Global distribution. Currently only known from Morocco (Wood 2023a).

***Andrena (Taeniandrena) beaumonti* Benoist, 1961**

Notes. *Andrena wilkella beaumonti* was elevated to the species level (Wood *et al.* 2021).

Regional distribution. Marrakech-Safi, Souss-Massa.

Global distribution. Currently only known from Morocco (Wood *et al.* 2021).

***Andrena (Simandrena) cilissaeformis* Pérez, 1895**

Notes. The use of the name *Andrena breviscopa* to apply to the taxon present in Spain, Morocco, and Algeria was incorrect (applied in a *sensu auctorum*). The correct name is *A. cilissaeformis* Pérez, 1895 (Wood 2023a).

Regional distribution. Béni Mellal-Khénifra, Casablanca-Settat, Marrakech-Safi, Rabat-Salé-Kénitra, Souss-Massa.

Global distribution. Morocco, Spain and Algeria (Wood 2023a).

***Andrena (Avandrena) eureka* Warncke, 1974**

Notes. Wood (2024) elevated *Andrena avara eureka* to species status.

Regional distribution. Fès-Meknès, Rabat-Salé-Kénitra, Marrakech-Safi, Souss-Massa.

Global distribution. Currently only known from Morocco (Wood 2024).

***Andrena (Suandrena) fratella* Warncke, 1968**

Notes. Kratochwil (2021) elevated *Andrena cyanomicans fratella* to species status.

Regional distribution. Drâa-Tafilalet, Marrakech-Safi, Souss-Massa

Global distribution. Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia and Libya (Kratochwil 2021).

***Andrena (Micrandrena) heliaca* Warncke, 1974**

Notes. *Andrena pandosa heliaca* was elevated to the species level (Wood 2023a) (Figure 5).

Regional distribution. Béni Mellal-Khenifra, Drâa-Tafilalet, Fès-Meknès, Souss-Massa, Marrakech-Safi, Guelmim-Oued Noun.

Global distribution. Currently only known from Morocco (Wood 2023a).

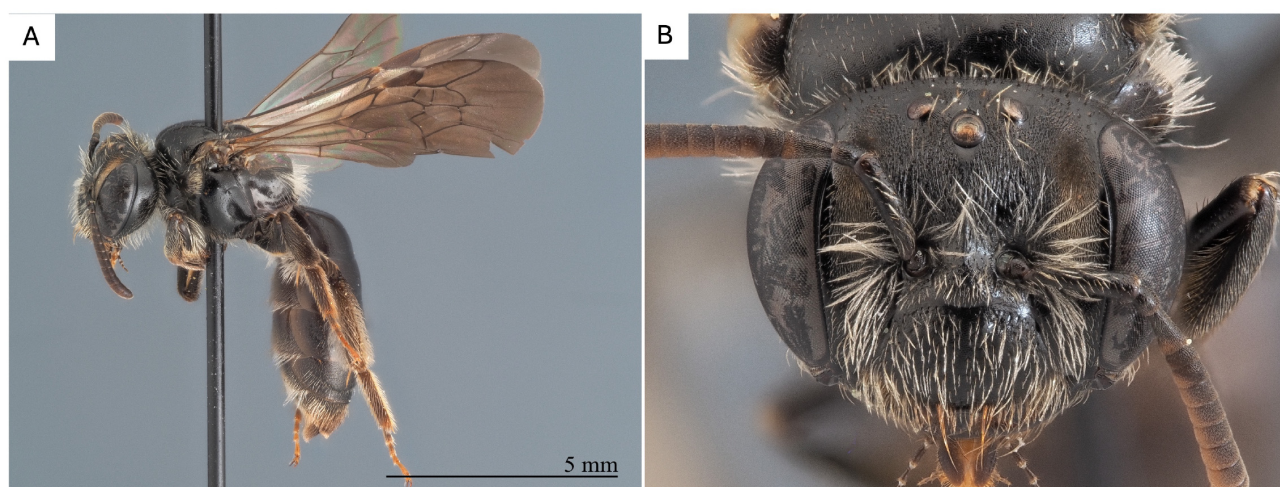


FIGURE 5. **A.** *Andrena (Micrandrena) heliaca* Warncke, 1974 female, habitus in lateral view. **B.** *Andrena heliaca* female, head in frontal view. Pictures by Paolo Rosa.

***Andrena (Micrandrena) mica* Warncke, 1974**

Notes. *Andrena mariana mica* was elevated to the species level (Wood 2023b).

Regional distribution. Casablanca-Settat, Fès-Meknès, Marrakech-Safi, Souss-Massa.

Global distribution. Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia (Wood 2023b).

***Andrena (Truncandrena) nigropilosa* Warncke, 1967**

Notes. Wood (2023b) elevated the subspecies *Andrena truncatilabris nigropilosa* to species status, replacing *A. truncatilabris* Morawitz, 1877 in Morocco.

Regional distribution. Fès-Meknès, Béni Mellal-Khénifra, Oriental, Rabat-Salé-Kénitra, Souss-Massa.

Global distribution. Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Portugal, Spain and France (Wood 2023b).

***Andrena (Micrandrena) nitidula* Pérez, 1903**

Notes. The use of the name *Andrena obsoleta* Pérez, 1895, to apply to the taxon present in Morocco in Lhomme *et al.* (2020) was incorrect (applied in a *sensu auctorum*). The correct name is *A. nitidula* Pérez, 1903. This correction follows Wood (2023b), who clarified that *A. obsoleta* was misapplied due to an incorrect lectotype designation by Warncke (1967), and that all North African specimens morphologically conform to the concept of *A. nitidula*.

Regional distribution. Fès-Meknès, Marrakech-Safi, Rabat-Salé-Kénitra, Tanger-Tétouan-Al Hoceima, Oriental.

Global distribution. France, Spain, Portugal.

***Andrena (Micrandrena) pauxilla* Stöckhert, 1935**

Notes. *Andrena spreta pauxilla* was elevated to the species level (Wood 2023b).

Regional distribution. Fès-Meknès.

Global distribution. Morocco, Spain, France and Germany (Wood 2023b).

***Andrena (Taeniandrena) zachroa* Cockerell, 1930**

Notes. Wood (2025a) resurrected *Andrena zachroa* (described from Tunisia) as the senior synonym of *A. prazi* Wood, 2023 (described from Morocco and Tunisia), as it was incorrectly originally synonymised under *A. caroli* Pérez, 1895 by Warncke (1967). This has the net effect of adding a single species to the fauna, under the name *A. zachroa*.

Regional distribution. Fès-Meknès, Oriental, Souss-Massa.

Global distribution. Morocco and Tunisia (Wood 2023a; 2025b).

***Andrena (Pruinosandrena) succinea* Dours, 1872**

Notes. *Andrena pruinosa succinea* was elevated to the species level (Wood 2023b), with *A. pruinosa* Erichson, 1835 considered to be endemic to Spain.

Regional distribution. Tanger-Tetouan-Al Hoceima, Fès-Meknès, Rabat-Salé-Kénitra, Béni Mellal-Khénifra, Marrakech-Safi, Souss-Massa, Guelmim-Oued Noun.

Global distribution. Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, Egypt, Israel, Palestine, Jordan, Syria, Saudi Arabia and Iran (Wood & Monfared 2022).

Species removed from the Moroccan checklist

***Andrena (Suandrena) cyanomicans* Pérez, 1895**

Notes. *Andrena cyanomicans* is endemic to Spain; Moroccan material belongs to the former subspecies *A. fratella* Warncke, 1968 (Kratochwil 2021).

***Andrena (incertae sedis) melaleuca* Pérez, 1895**

Notes. The specimens presented by Wood *et al.* (2020) were misidentified, their true identity is *A. macroptera* (Wood 2023a).

***Andrena (Taeniandrena) ovatula* (Kirby, 1802)**

Notes. *Andrena ovatula* s. str. is not found in north-western Africa; all putative material examined to date refers to *A. poupillieri* (Praz *et al.* 2022; Wood 2023b).

***Andrena (Taeniandrena) wilkella* (Kirby, 1802)**

Notes. *Andrena wilkella* has a south-western range limit in central Spain and it is not found in North Africa (Wood 2023a, b). It was previously listed under the incorrect concept *A. wilkella beaumonti*, this taxon is now treated as distinct and endemic to the High Atlas Mountains.

Species lacking previously published records

***Andrena (Truncandrena) villipes* Pérez, 1895**

Material examined: MOROCCO • 1♂; Fès-Meknès, Ifrane; 9 May 1997; K. Deneš leg.; T.J. Wood det.; OÖLM.

Regional distribution. Tanger-Tétouan-Al Hoceima, Fès-Meknès.

Global distribution. Morocco, Portugal, Spain, France and Italy (Gusenleitner and Schwarz 2002; Lhomme *et al.* 2020, Wood 2023b).

Tribe Melliturgini Newman, 1834

Species recorded in Morocco since 2020

Melitturga (Australomelitturga) rubricata Morice, 1916

Regional distribution. Oriental.

Global distribution. Morocco and Algeria (Morice 1916; Wood 2023c).

Tribe Panurgini Leach, 1815

Species recorded in Morocco since 2020

Camptopoeum (Camptopoeum) handlirschi Friese, 1900

Regional distribution. Oriental.

Global distribution. Morocco, Tunisia and Algeria (Warncke 1972; Wood 2023c).

Family APIDAE Latreille, 1802

Tribe Ammobatini Handlirsch, 1925

Species recorded in Morocco since 2020

Ammobates (Ammobates) rufiventris Latreille, 1809

Regional distribution. Marrakech-Safi.

Global distribution. Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Portugal, Spain and Italy (Kuhlmann *et al.* 2014; Wood 2023c; Skaou *et al.* 2025).

Species lacking previously published records

Ammobates (Ammobates) syriacus Friese, 1899

Material examined: MOROCCO • 1♀; Souss-Massa, Tiznit, Oued Massa; 9 Mar. 1990; H. Teunissen leg.; T.J. Wood det.; RMNH; RMNH.INS.1652094.

Regional distribution. Souss-Massa.

Global distribution. Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Lybia, Palestine, Jordan.

Tribe Ammobatoidini Michener, 1944

Species recently described as new to science

Ammobatoides schwarzi Wood, 2023

Ammobatoides schwarzi Wood, 2023c: 2–6. Holotype ♂; Morocco, Drâa-Tafilalet, Ouarzazate, P1507, 3 km SSE Irhels [also written as Ighels]; 12 Apr. 2022; T.J. Wood leg./det.; OÖLM.

Regional distribution. Drâa-Tafilalet.

Global distribution. Currently only known from Morocco (Wood 2023c).

Species recorded in Morocco since 2020

Schmiedeknechtia oraniensis Friese, 1896

Material examined: MOROCCO • 1 ♀; Fès-Meknès, Sefrou; 769 m a.s.l.; 50 km W of Meknes; 19 May 1997; J. Halada leg.; T.J. Wood det.; OÖLM

Regional distribution. Fès-Meknès.

Global distribution. Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia (Schwarz 1993; Lhomme 2019).

Tribe Anthophorinae Dahlbom, 1835

Species recently described as new to science

Anthophora (Paramegilla) ahlamae Rasmont & Wood, 2024

Anthophora ahlamae Rasmont & Wood, 2024: 153–164. Holotype ♂; Morocco, Marrakech-Safi, Safi; 14 May 2023; A. Sentil leg.; P. Rasmont det.; MCAT.

Regional distribution. Marrakech-Safi.

Global distribution. Morocco, Algeria and possibly France (Rasmont & Wood 2024).

Species recorded in Morocco since 2020

Anthophora (Paramegilla) blanda Pérez, 1895

Regional distribution. Souss-Massa.

Global distribution. Morocco, Algeria, Egypt and Israel (Rasmont 2014; Wood 2023c).

New species for Morocco

Amegilla (Micramegilla) mucorea (Klug, 1845)

Material examined: MOROCCO • 1 ♀; Drâa-Tafilalet, Tarmigte Lac de Tifratine (30.86445, -6.84300); 1115 m a.s.l.; 17 Apr. 2024; V. Leclercq leg.; P. Rasmont det.; VLC • 1 ♂; Laâyoune-Sakia El Hamra, Smara; 181 m a.s.l.; 21 Mar. 2024; W-H. Liebig leg.; T.J. Wood det.; WHLC • 1 ♀; Souss-Massa, Tissint 2 km S; 561 m a.s.l.; 28 Mar. 2024; W-H. Liebig leg.; T.J. Wood det.; WHLC • 1 ♂; Souss-Massa, 42 km SW Fom-Zguid, N12; 27 Mar. 2024; C. Schmid-Egger leg.; T.J. Wood det.; CSE.

Regional distribution. Laâyoune-Sakia El Hamra, Souss-Massa, Drâa-Tafilalet.

Global Distribution. North and Eastern Africa, Middle-East, Pakistan and India (Ascher & Pickering 2025). We consider the listing from Sri Lanka to be an encoding error, as *Amegilla mucorea* is a species of semi-arid habitats.

Amegilla (Micramegilla) velocissima (Fedchenko, 1875)

Material examined: MOROCCO • 2 ♀; Béni Mellal-Khénifra, Ait Bou Aziz (32.51518, -4.47453); 1680 m a.s.l.; 3 Jun. 1996; P. Rasmont leg.; P. Rasmont det.; UMONS • 1 ♀; Béni Mellal-Khénifra, Ras el Aïn (32.00370, -8.41569); 486 m a.s.l.; 8 Jun. 2024; A. Skaou & Dbiba leg.; P. Rasmont det.; ASC • 1 ♀; Béni Mellal-Khénifra, Ras el Aïn (32.00370, -8.41569); 486 m a.s.l.; 8 Jun. 2024; A. Skaou & Dbiba leg.; P. Rasmont det.; ASC • 1 ♂, 7 ♀; Drâa-Tafilalet, Agoudim (32.22985, -4.67787); 1413 m a.s.l.; 18 Sep. 2018; O. Ihsane leg.; P. Rasmont det.; UMONS • 1 ♀; Drâa-Tafilalet, Ait Said (32.23830, -4.66249); 1406 m a.s.l.; 31 Jul. 2019; O. Ihsane & A. Sentil leg.; P. Rasmont det.; UMONS • 1 ♀; Drâa-Tafilalet, Ait Said (32.24279, -4.66134); 1408 m a.s.l.; 8 Aug. 2018; O. Ihsane leg.; P. Rasmont det.; UMONS • 1 ♂, 6 ♀; Drâa-Tafilalet, Ait Said, M'Zizel (32.22520, -4.69770); 1423 m a.s.l.; 31 Jul. 2019; O. Ihsane & A. Sentil leg.; P. Rasmont det.; UMONS • 2 ♀; Drâa-Tafilalet, Ait Said, M'Zizel (32.22520, -4.69770); 1423 m a.s.l.; 12 Jul. 2019; P. Rasmont & O. Ihsane leg.; P. Rasmont det.; UMONS • 7 ♀; Drâa-Tafilalet, Lekrayer, El Jorf (31.43586, -4.33627); 797 m a.s.l.; 20 Sep. 2018; O. Ihsane leg.; P. Rasmont det.; UMONS • 3 ♀; Drâa-Tafilalet, Messoudia, Gheris (31.37172, -4.28694); 778 m a.s.l.; 28 Jun. 2018; O. Ihsane & C. Smaili leg.; P. Rasmont det.; UMONS • 1 ♀; Drâa-Tafilalet, Messoudia, Gheris (31.37172, -4.28694); 778 m a.s.l.; 9 Aug. 2018; O.

Ihsane leg.; P. Rasmont det.; UMONS • 8♀; Drâa-Tafilalet, Messoudia, Gheris (31.37172, -4.28694); 778 m a.s.l.; 20 Sep. 2018; O. Ihsane leg.; P. Rasmont det.; UMONS • 2♂, 2♀; Drâa-Tafilalet, M'Zizel (32.22159, -4.75640); 1484 m a.s.l.; 8 Jul. 2019; P. Rasmont & O. Ihsane leg.; P. Rasmont det.; UMONS • 3♀; Drâa-Tafilalet, M'Zizel (32.22159, -4.75640); 1484 m a.s.l.; 14 Jul. 2019; P. Rasmont & O. Ihsane leg.; P. Rasmont det.; UMONS • 2♀; Drâa-Tafilalet, M'Zizel (32.22544, -4.69058); 1423 m a.s.l.; 12 Jul. 2019; P. Rasmont & O. Ihsane leg.; P. Rasmont det.; UMONS • 10♀; Drâa-Tafilalet, Sidi Boukil (32.22089, -4.75815); 1486 m a.s.l.; 27 Jul. 2018; O. Ihsane leg.; P. Rasmont det.; UMONS • 1♀; Drâa-Tafilalet, Sidi Boukil (32.22089, -4.75815); 1499 m a.s.l.; 20 Aug. 2018; O. Ihsane leg.; P. Rasmont det.; UMONS • 12♀; Drâa-Tafilalet, Sidi Boukil (32.22089, -4.75815); 1486 m a.s.l.; 18 Sep. 2018; O. Ihsane leg.; P. Rasmont det.; UMONS • 1♀; Drâa-Tafilalet, Sidi Boukil (32.22760, -4.69649); 1428 m a.s.l.; 12 Jul. 2019; P. Rasmont & O. Ihsane leg.; P. Rasmont det. • 1♀; Drâa-Tafilalet, Sidi Boukil (32.22760, -4.69649); 1428 m a.s.l.; 4 Aug. 2019; O. Ihsane & A. Sentil leg.; P. Rasmont det.; UMONS • 1♀; Drâa-Tafilalet, Sidi boukil (32.22858, -4.70578); 1425 m a.s.l.; 7 Aug. 2018; O. Ihsane leg.; P. Rasmont det.; UMONS • 4♀; Drâa-Tafilalet, Sidi boukil (32.22858, -4.70578); 1425 m a.s.l.; 18 Sep. 2018; O. Ihsane leg.; P. Rasmont det.; UMONS • 1♀; Drâa-Tafilalet, Sidi Boukil (32.23109, -4.71010); 1433 m a.s.l.; 18 Jun. 2019; O. Ihsane & A. Sentil leg.; P. Rasmont det.; UMONS • 3♀; Drâa-Tafilalet, Sidi Boukil, M'Zizel (32.21680, -4.69469); 1423 m a.s.l.; 10 Jul. 2019; P. Rasmont & O. Ihsane leg.; P. Rasmont det.; UMONS • 1♂; Drâa-Tafilalet, Sidi Boukil, M'Zizel (32.22333, -4.68533); 1425 m a.s.l.; 12 Jul. 2019; P. Rasmont & O. Ihsane leg.; P. Rasmont det.; UMONS • 1♀; Drâa-Tafilalet, Sidi Boukil, M'Zizel (32.22460, -4.69460); 1422 m a.s.l.; 9 Jul. 2019; P. Rasmont & O. Ihsane leg.; P. Rasmont det.; UMONS • 2♀; Drâa-Tafilalet, Sidi Boukil, M'Zizel (32.22689, -4.69549); 1422 m a.s.l.; 15 Jul. 2019; P. Rasmont & O. Ihsane leg.; P. Rasmont det.; UMONS • 1♀; Drâa-Tafilalet, Sidi Boukil, M'Zizel (32.22755, -4.69669); 1428 m a.s.l.; 12 Jul. 2019; P. Rasmont & O. Ihsane leg.; P. Rasmont det.; UMONS • 1♀; Drâa-Tafilalet, Sidi Boukil, Sidi Boukil (32.22359, -4.68529); 1419 m a.s.l.; 31 Jul. 2019; O. Ihsane & A. Sentil leg.; P. Rasmont det.; UMONS • 4♀; Drâa-Tafilalet, Tabia, M'Zizel (32.22959, -4.67840); 1421 m a.s.l.; 10 Jul. 2019; P. Rasmont & O. Ihsane leg.; P. Rasmont det.; UMONS • 1♀; Drâa-Tafilalet, Talia, Aït Sais (32.23652, -4.66880); 1416 m a.s.l.; 9 Jul. 2019; P. Rasmont & O. Ihsane leg.; P. Rasmont det.; UMONS • 2♂, 7♀; Drâa-Tafilalet, Talia, Sidi Boukil (32.23649, -4.66890); 1408 m a.s.l.; 9 Jul. 2019; P. Rasmont & O. Ihsane leg.; P. Rasmont det.; UMONS • 2♂, 2♀; Drâa-Tafilalet, Talia, Sidi Boukil (32.23649, -4.66890); 1408 m a.s.l.; 3 Aug. 2019; O. Ihsane & A. Sentil leg.; P. Rasmont det.; UMONS • 1♀; Drâa-Tafilalet, Talia, Sidi Boukil (32.23649, -4.66890); 1408 m a.s.l.; 9 Jul. 2019; P. Rasmont & O. Ihsane leg.; P. Rasmont det.; UMONS • 3♀; Drâa-Tafilalet, Zaouia Sidi Boukil, M'Zizel (32.22340, -4.69210); 1426 m a.s.l.; 11 Jul. 2019; P. Rasmont & O. Ihsane leg.; P. Rasmont det.; UMONS • 1♀; Marrakech-Safi, Echemmaia (32.09299, -8.65600); 410 m a.s.l.; 8 Jun. 2024; A. Skaou & Dbiba leg.; P. Rasmont det.; ASC • 1♀; Marrakech-Safi, Mejjat (31.48040, -8.41849); 516 m a.s.l.; 13 Mar. 2023; A. Aglagane leg.; P. Rasmont det.; ASC • 2♀; Marrakech-Safi, Mejjat, Mejjat (31.48040, -8.41849); 516 m a.s.l.; 30 May 2023; A. Skaou leg.; P. Rasmont det.; ASC.

Regional distribution. Marrakech-Safi, Drâa-Tafilalet, Béni Mellal-Khénifra.

Global distribution. Widely distributed from Morocco, Spain, Turkey, Lebanon, southern Russia, Azerbaijan, Iran, Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Afghanistan, Pakistan, northern China and Mongolia (Rasmont *et al.* in prep.).

Anthophora (Petalosternon) extricata Priesner, 1957

Material examined: MOROCCO • 3♀; Drâa-Tafilalet, Erfoud (31.43610, -4.23277); 9 Mar. 1989; H. Teunissen leg.; P. Rasmont det.; RMNH

Regional distribution. Drâa-Tafilalet.

Global distribution. Morocco, Egypt and Israel (Rasmont 2014).

Anthophora (Heliophila) fayoumensis Priesner, 1957

Material examined: MOROCCO • 1♂, 1♀; Drâa-Tafilalet, Amazrou (30.30533, -5.79396); 720 m a.s.l.; 18 Apr. 2024; V. Leclercq leg.; P. Rasmont det.; VLC.

Regional distribution. Drâa-Tafilalet.

Global distribution. Morocco, Algeria, Egypt and Saudi Arabia (Rasmont 2014).

Anthophora (Heliophila) humilis (Spinola, 1838)

Material examined: MOROCCO • 1♂; Drâa-Tafilalet, Anezal, 1km W, Tazenakht (30.76700, -7.31160); 1000 m

a.s.l; 15 Apr. 2022; T.J. Wood leg.; P. Rasmont det.; TJWC • 1♂; Guelmim-Oued Noun, Guelmim, Asrir 1km W (28.93429, -10.0202); 250 m a.s.l; 20 Mar. 2022; T.J. Wood leg.; P. Rasmont det.; UMONS • 1♂, 6♀; Guelmim-Oued Noun, Guelmim, Fask 2km SE (28.97500, -9.80980); 350 m a.s.l; 19 Mar. 2022; T.J. Wood leg.; P. Rasmont det.; TJWC/UMONS.

Regional distribution. Drâa-Tafilalet, Guelmim-Oued Noun.

Global distribution. North Africa and Israel (Rasmont 2014).

Anthophora (incertae sedis) pulverosa Smith, 1854

Material examined: MOROCCO • 1♂, 1♀; Souss-Massa, Agadir coast; 15 Jun. 1974; G.R. Else & K.M. Guichard leg.; T.J. Wood det.; NHMUK • 1♂; S. Morocco, Souss-Massa, c. 15 km N Tiznit (Agadir road); 4 Apr. 1983; M. Edwards leg.; T.J. Wood det.; OUMNH.

Regional distribution. Souss-Massa.

Global distribution. Morocco and Spain (Canary Islands) (Smith 1854; Lieftinck 1958).

Anthophora (Paramegilla) segnis Eversmann, 1852

Material examined: MOROCCO • 1♂, 1♀; Fès-Meknès, El Hajeb, (33.6388, -5.3729); 19 Jun. 2022; Rasmont P., Martinet B. & Bencharki Y. leg.; P. Rasmont det.; UMONS.

Regional distribution. Fès-Meknès.

Global distribution. Morocco, Algeria, Russia (European part), Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, and China (Xinjiang) (Rasmont *et al.*, in press).

Anthophora (Heliophila) tridentella Priesner, 1957

Material examined: MOROCCO • 1♀; Drâa-Tafilalet, Erfoud (31.43610, -4.23277); 22 Mar. 1989; H. Teunissen leg.; P. Rasmont det.; VLC.

Regional distribution. Drâa-Tafilalet.

Global distribution. Morocco, Algeria and Egypt (Priesner 1957)

Published synonymies

Anthophora (Anthophora) subterranea (Germar, 1826)

Notes. *Anthophora subterranea* (Germar, 1826) is the senior synonym of *A. canescens* Brullé, 1833 (Brooks 1988; Ghisbain & Rosa *et al.* in press).

Regional distribution. Tanger-Tetouan-Al Hoceima, Oriental, Fès-Meknès, Casablanca-Settat

Global distribution. Circum-Mediterranean. Outside Europe, known from the Near East and North Africa.

Taxonomic acts and clarifications

Amegilla (Zebramegilla) talaris (Pérez, 1895)

Notes. The species was previously considered conspecific with *Amegilla albigena* (Lepeletier, 1841) by some authors (but not by Maurits Lieftinck or Donald Baker), and a careful revision of material from both taxa confirms that they are two distinct species. The type material has been examined (MNHN) and genetic data generated (Wood *et al.* 2024); *Amegilla talaris* will be treated in detail in an upcoming work focused on *Amegilla* (Rasmont & Wood, in prep).

Regional distribution. Tanger-Tetouan-Al Hoceima, Oriental, Fès-Meknès, Béni Mellal-Khénifra, Marrakech-Safi, Drâa-Tafilalet; Souss-Massa

Global distribution. Morocco, France, Spain, Portugal, Algeria and Tunisia (Rasmont & Wood, *in prep.*).

Anthophora (Anthophora) hermanni Schwarz & Gusenleitner, 2003

Material examined. MOROCCO • 1♀; Drâa-Tafilalet, Agdz, 20 km NE; 5 Apr. 1980; K. Warncke leg.; T.J. Wood det.; OÖLM • 1♂; Oriental, Ain- Beni-Mathar [Ain Bni Mathar] Merija; 23 Apr. 1987; Scaramozzino leg.; T.J.

Wood det.; OÖLM • 1♀; Drâa-Tafilalet, Tazenakht, 9 km W Anezal; 1600 m a.s.l.; 16 Apr. 2022; T.J. Wood leg. & det.; TJWC; **ALGERIA** • 1♀; Saida, 10 km S of Sfisifa, st. 7; 6 Apr. 1983; R. Leys & P. v. d. Hurk leg.; T.J. Wood det.; RMNH; **TUNISIA** • 1♂, 1♀; 15 km W Nefta [Naftah], Oasis; 22 Mar. 2001; C. Schmid-Egger leg.; T.J. Wood det.; CSE • 1♂; 8 km S Tamerza; 23 Mar. 2001; C. Schmid-Egger leg.; T.J. Wood det.; CSE • 1♀; Oasis Tozeur; 23 Mar 2001; C. Schmid-Egger leg.; T.J. Wood det.; CSE; **EGYPT** • 1♀; Ain Sokhna rd, 29–43 km E of Maadi; 2 May 1992; C.G. Roche leg.; T.J. Wood det.; OUMNH • 1♀; Sinai, Catherine's Monastery; 18 Apr. 2000; C. Schmid-Egger leg.; T.J. Wood det.; CSE; **ISRAEL** • 1♂; Arava, 10 km W of Hazeva; 2 Mar. 1990; R. Leys leg.; T.J. Wood det.; RMNH • 1♂, 1♀; Arava, 4 km W of Hazeva; 19–29 Feb. 1988; R. Leys leg.; T.J. Wood det.; RMNH • 1♂; Arava, 4 km W of Hazeva; 27 Feb. 1990; R. Leys leg.; T.J. Wood det.; RMNH.

Notes. The species was classified into the subgenus *Pyganthophora* Brooks, 1988 in Lhomme *et al.* (2020), based on the listing of Brooks (1988). Reconsideration of the species and the morphology of the genital capsule suggests that this species belongs to the subgenus *Anthophora* Latreille, 1803 due to the apex of the gonocoxae which are divided, laterally presenting a strong tooth. We confirm the presence of *A. hermanni* in Morocco relative to the refined concepts presented by Schwarz & Gusenleitner (2003).

Regional distribution. Drâa-Tafilalet, Oriental.

Global distribution. Morocco, Algeria*, Tunisia*, Egypt and Israel* (Schwarz & Gusenleitner 2003; Grabener 2017). Countries marked with an asterisk (*) are new records provided herein.

Anthophora (Anthophora) scopipes Spinola, 1838

Material examined. **MOROCCO** • 4♀; Drâa-Tafilalet, Erfoud/Tafilalet; 6–9 Mar. 1989; H. Teunissen leg.; P. Rasmont det.; RMNH • 1♂; Drâa-Tafilalet, Km. 30 Ouarzazate-Agdz road; 23 Apr. 1974; G.R. Else & K.M. Guichard leg.; D.B. Baker/T.J. Wood det.; NHMUK; **ALGERIA** • 2♀; Dayet el Kerch [Daïet el Kerch], st. 5; 5 Apr. 1983; R. Leys & P. v. d. Hurk leg.; T.J. Wood det.; RMNH; **LIBYA** • 1♀; Cyrenaica, Brega; 4–31 Mar. 1958; K.M. Guichard leg.; T.J. Wood det.; NHMUK • 1♀; Cyrenaica, R.U. Agrario, Marada [Maradah]; G.C. Krüger leg.; T.J. Wood det.; MSNG • 1♂; Sirtica occ., [illegible]; 15 Feb. 1939; G.C. Krüger leg.; T.J. Wood det.; MSNG • 2♂, 2♀; Tripolitana, Bu el-Gherab [Bi'r Abu al Ghurab]; 10–14 Apr. 1953; Grandi leg.; M.A. Liefstinck det.; RMNH.

Notes. The species was classified into the subgenus *Pyganthophora* Brooks, 1988 in Lhomme *et al.* (2020), based on the listing of Brooks (1988). Reconsideration of the species and the morphology of the genital capsule suggests that this species belongs to the subgenus *Anthophora* Latreille, 1803 due to the apex of the gonocoxae, which are divided, laterally presenting a strong tooth. We confirm the presence of *A. scopipes* sensu stricto in Morocco consistent with the refined species concept presented by Schwarz & Gusenleitner (2003).

Regional distribution. Drâa-Tafilalet.

Global distribution. Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya*, Egypt, and Israel (Rasmont 2014; Lhomme *et al.* 2020). Countries marked with an asterisk (*) are new records provided herein.

Species removed from the Moroccan checklist

Anthophora (Paramegilla) inclyta Walker, 1871

Notes. *Anthophora inclyta* is a misunderstood species, inspection of the only remaining type material (Smith collection, NHMUK) from Sinai shows that it is conspecific with *A. superans* Walker, 1871, and this species is restricted to the East Mediterranean (TJW, *unpublished data*). A revisionary study on the subgenus *Paramegilla* Friese, 1897 will be published in the coming years (Rasmont & Wood, *in prep.*).

Tribe Bombini Latreille, 1802

Taxonomic acts and clarifications

Bombus laesus Morawitz, 1875

Notes. *Bombus mocsaryi* Kriechbaumer, 1877 is currently treated as a subspecies of *Bombus laesus* Morawitz (1875) (Brasero *et al.* 2021). The Moroccan subspecies is referred to as *Bombus laesus alicae* Cockerell 1931.

Regional distribution. Fès-Meknès; Béni Mellal-Khénifra; Marrakech-Safi; Drâa-Tafilalet; Souss-Massa

Global distribution. Palearctic (Brasero *et al.* 2021).

Tribe Epeolini Linsley & Michener, 1939

Species recently described as new to science

Epeolus priesneri Bogusch, 2021

Epeolus priesneri Bogusch, 2021: 55–58. Paratype ♀; Morocco, Drâa-Tafilalet, 20 km east of Agdz; 20 Mar. 1995, M. Halada leg.; P. Bogusch det.; OLML • ♀; Morocco, Drâa-Tafilalet, Road Nr. 110 between Errachidia and Goulmina; 22 Mar. 2017; M. Snížek leg.; P. Bogusch det.; OLML.

Regional distribution. Drâa-Tafilalet.

Global distribution. Morocco, Egypt and Chad (Bogusch 2021).

Species recorded in Morocco since 2020

Epeolus ibericus Bogusch, 2018

Regional distribution. Tanger-Tétouan-Al Hoceïma.

Global distribution. Morocco, Portugal and Spain (Bogusch & Hadrava 2018; Bogusch 2021).

Epeolus intermedius Pérez, 1884

Regional distribution. Tanger-Tétouan-Al Hoceïma.

Global distribution. Morocco, Spain and Italy (Bogusch & Hadrava 2018; Bogusch 2021).

Epeolus subrufescens Saunders, 1908

Regional distribution. Tanger-Tétouan-Al Hoceïma.

Global distribution. Morocco, Algeria, Egypt, Iran, Jordan, Libya, Sudan, Syria, Turkey and the United Arab Emirates (Bogusch & Hadrava 2018; Bogusch 2021).

Species lacking previously published records

Epeolus variegatus (Linnaeus, 1758)

Material examined: MOROCCO • 1♂, 2♀; Marrakech-Safi, Oukaimeden, 1 km SE, P2030; 2600 m a.s.l.; 8 Jul. 2022; T.J. Wood leg.; T.J. Wood det.; TJWC.

Regional distribution. Marrakech-Safi.

Global distribution. Spanning most of Europe and extending into Western and Central Asia.

Tribe Eucerini Latreille, 1802

New species for Morocco

Eucera nigra Lepeletier, 1841

Material examined: MOROCCO • 2♀; Oriental, Guercif, 2 km S of Debdou, 1500 m (33.9495, -3.0524); 11 May 2022; T.J. Wood leg.; A. Dorchin det.; TJWC.

Regional distribution. Oriental.

Global distribution. Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia (The species was reported in Kuhlmann *et al.* 2022 in combination with the closely related and likely heterospecific *Eucera albofasciata* Friese, 1895, and its accurate distribution boundaries are not yet determined).

Published synonymies

Eucera (Eucera) confinis Pérez, 1895

Notes. The true identity of *Eucera decolorata* Gribodo, 1924 is not clear mainly because the original type material was not found. Yet, it is most likely a junior synonym of *E. confinis* (Dorchin 2023) and is treated as such here.

Regional distribution. Fès-Meknès.

Global distribution. Morocco, Portugal, Spain, Algeria and Tunisia (Kuhlmann *et al.* 2022).

Eucera (Eucera) grisea Fabricius, 1793

Notes. *Eucera eucnemidea* Dours, 1873 was considered as a probable synonym of *E. grisea* by Tkalců (1984), which is indeed the senior synonym. This decision was confirmed and made formal in Dorchin (2023).

Regional distribution. Tanger-Tetouan-Al Hoceima, Rabat-Salé-Kénitra, Marrakech-Safi, Fès-Meknès

Global distribution. Morocco, Portugal, Spain, France, Italy, Malta, Algeria and Tunisia (Kuhlmann *et al.* 2022).

Eucera (Eucera) hispana Lepeletier, 1841

Notes. *Eucera algeriensis* Dalla Torre, 1896 was synonymised with *E. hispana*, which is the senior synonym (Dorchin 2023).

Regional distribution. Fès-Meknès, Marrakech-Safi.

Global distribution. Morocco, France, Spain, Portugal and Algeria (Kuhlmann *et al.* 2022)

Eucera (Synhalonia) obscura (Brullé, 1833)

Notes. *Eucera lucasi* (Gribodo, 1893) was synonymised with *E. obscura*, which is the senior synonym (Dorchin 2023).

Regional distribution. Fès-Meknès, Marrakech-Safi, Drâa-Tafilalet, Guelmim-Oued Noun.

Global distribution. Morocco, Greece, Turkey, Israel & Palestine, Egypt, Libya, Algeria and Tunisia (Kuhlmann *et al.* 2022; Skaou *et al.* 2025).

Eucera (Synhalonia) rufa (Lepeletier, 1841)

Notes. *Eucera alternans* Brullé, 1833 was synonymised with *E. rufa* under the principle of name stability, despite the former being the senior synonym (Dorchin 2023).

Regional distribution. Rabat-Salé-Kénitra, Marrakech-Safi, Souss-Massa.

Global distribution. Morocco, Portugal, Spain, France, Croatia, Ukraine, Moldova, Bulgaria, Greece, Turkey, Jordan, Israel & Palestine, Egypt, Libya, Algeria, Tunisia and Malta (Kuhlmann *et al.* 2022) and Iran (Ascher & Pickering 2025).

Tetralonia nigrifacies Dours, 1873

Notes. *Tetralonia nigrifacies* is the valid name for the species formerly known as *Eucera commixta* Dalla Torre & Friese, 1895, the latter being a junior synonym. The validity of *Tetralonia nigrifacies* follows the reestablishment of the genus *Tetralonia* Spinola, 1838.

Regional distribution. Fès-Meknès, Rabat-Salé-Kénitra, Béni Mellal-Khénifra, Marrakech-Safi.

Global distribution. Morocco and Algeria (Dorchin 2023).

Taxonomic acts and clarifications

Tetralonia Spinola, 1838

Notes. *Tetralonia* was reestablished as a valid genus (Dorchin 2023 based on Freitas *et al.* 2023), such that all species affiliated to this taxon and previously placed in a subgenus *Tetralonia* of the genus *Eucera* Scopoli, 1770 (Dorchin *et al.* 2018) are reversed to their previous combination under *Tetralonia*.

Eucera (Synhalonia) ruficollis (Brullé, 1833)

Notes. *Eucera ruficollis* is the valid name for the species previously referred to as *E. alternans*. Dorchin (2023),

based on revision of type material in MNHN found that this latter name is best treated under the name *E. rufa* (Lepeletier, 1841).

Regional distribution. Rabat-Salé-Kénitra; Marrakech-Safi.

Species removed from the Moroccan checklist

Eucera (Eucera) hispaliensis Pérez, 1902

Notes. *Eucera hispaliensis* Pérez, 1902 is a junior synonym of *E. longicornis* (Dorchin 2023), a species that is probably absent from Morocco and North Africa in general. The report of this species from Morocco in Lhomme *et al.* (2020) is probably the result of misidentification of some other related species, and we therefore remove it from the Moroccan list.

Eucera (Eucera) punctatissima Pérez, 1895

Notes. This name was associated for many years with another, unrelated sympatric species, *Eucera impressiventris* Pérez, 1895. *Eucera punctatissima* is closely related and reminiscent of a common Moroccan species, *Eucera confinis*, but the species concepts are poorly understood in the female sex. As currently understood, this species is known from both Algeria and Tunisia, but so far not from Morocco (A. Dorchin, personal data).

Tetralonia iberica Dusmet y Alonso, 1926

Notes. This species is probably endemic to the Iberian peninsula, and its occurrence in Morocco would require further revision to establish species concepts and identities. We therefore remove it from the Moroccan list.

Species lacking previously published records

Eucera (Synhalonia) andresi (Alfken, 1926)

Material examined: MOROCCO • 1♀; Fès-Meknès, Boulemane, R503, 7 km SE of Boulemane; 1900 m a.s.l.; 22 May 2022; T.J. Wood leg.; A. Dorchin det.; TJWC • 1♀; Fès-Meknès, Ifrane, P7231, 1 km E of Lac Hachlaf; 1700 m a.s.l.; 24 May 2022; T.J. Wood. leg.; A. Dorchin det.; TJWC.

Regional distribution. Tanger-Tetouan-Al Hoceima, Oriental, Fès-Meknès, Marrakech-Safi, Drâa-Tafilalet.

Eucera (Hetereucera) atricornis Fabricius, 1793

Material examined: MOROCCO • 1♂; Marrakech-Safi, Safi (32.25871, -9.23867); 9 Apr. 2023; A. Sentil leg.; A. Dorchin det.; ASEC • 4♂, 4♀; Marrakech-Safi, Safi (32.26251, -9.22661); 1 May 2023; A. Sentil leg.; A. Dorchin det.; ASEC • 2♀; Marrakech-Safi, Safi (32.26251, -9.22661); 13 May 2023; A. Sentil leg.; A. Dorchin det.; ASEC • 2♂, 3♀; Marrakech-Safi, Safi (32.26251, -9.22661); 29 Apr. 2023; A. Sentil leg.; A. Dorchin det.; ASEC • 5♂, 3♀; Marrakech-Safi, Safi (32.26251, -9.22661); 30 Apr. 2023; A. Sentil leg.; A. Dorchin det.; ASEC • 1♂; Marrakech-Safi, Oukaimeden, P20340 (31.1953, -7.8536); 8 Jul. 2022; G. Ghisbain leg.; A. Dorchin det.; UMONS • 1♂, 2♀; Marrakech-Safi, Tizi n'Tichka, source Tichka (31.2904, -7.3828); 9 Jul. 2022; G. Ghisbain leg.; A. Dorchin det.; UMONS (Figure 6).

Regional distribution. Marrakech-Safi, Fès-Meknès.

Eucera (Synhalonia) brachycera (Gribodo, 1893)

Material examined: MOROCCO • 1♂; Marrakech-Safi, Safi (32.27108, -9.19565); 1 Mar. 2023; A. El Karmy leg.; A. Dorchin det.; ASEC.

Regional distribution. Marrakech-Safi, Guelmim-Oued Noun.

Eucera (Hetereucera) colaris Dours, 1873

Material examined: MOROCCO • 1♀; Marrakech-Safi, Safi (32.26251, -9.22661); 29 Apr. 2023; A. Sentil leg.; A. Dorchin det.; ASEC.

Notes. Reported as *Eucera collaris* in Lhomme *et al.* (2020). The original species name is *colaris* (with a single 'l') as given above, this name was never formally amended despite being modified by later authors.

Regional distribution. Marrakech-Safi; Souss-Massa; Drâa-Tafilalet; Fès-Meknès; Béni Mellal-Khénifra.

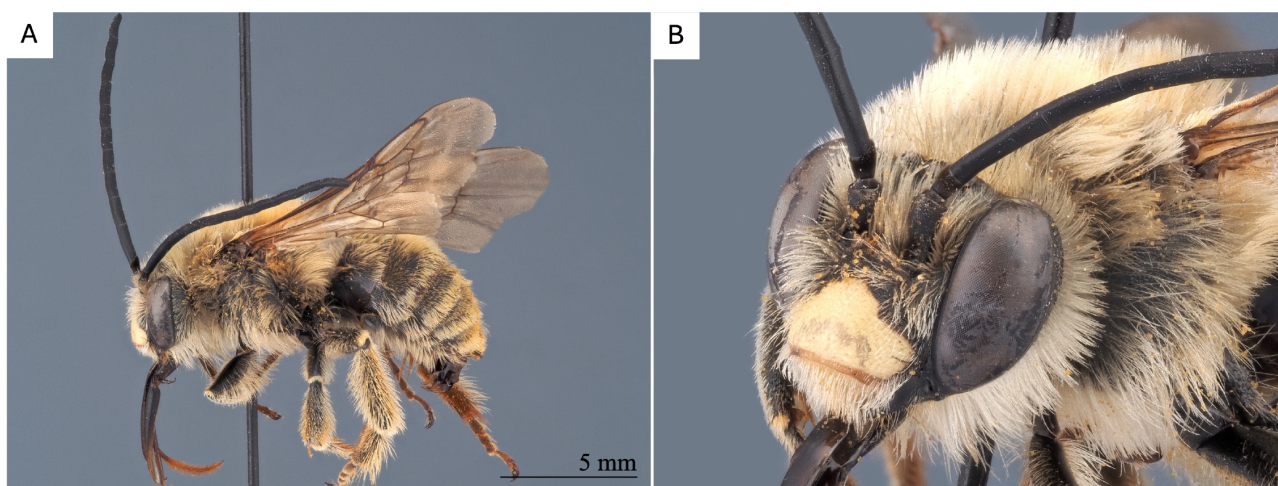


FIGURE 6. **A.** *Eucera (Heterucera) atricornis* Fabricius, 1793 male, habitus in lateral view. The species was reported from Fès-Meknès in Lhomme *et al.* (2020) but without formally published records. **B.** *Eucera atricornis* male, head in oblique view. Pictures by Paolo Rosa.

Eucera (Eucera) dimidiata Brullé, 1833

Material examined: MOROCCO • 1♂; Marrakech-Safi, Safi (32.25871, -9.23867); 18 Feb. 2024; A. Sentil leg.; A. Dorchin det.; ASEC • 2♀; Marrakech-Safi, Safi (32.25871, -9.23867); 20 Apr. 2024; A. Sentil leg.; A. Dorchin det.; ASEC • 44♂, 1♀; Marrakech-Safi, Safi (32.27108, -9.19565); 1 Mar. 2023; A. El Karmy leg.; A. Dorchin det.; ASEC • 9♂; Marrakech-Safi, Safi (32.27108, -9.19565); 16 Mar. 2023; A. El Karmy leg.; A. Dorchin det.; ASEC • 1♂; Marrakech-Safi, Safi (32.27108, -9.19565); 19 Mar. 2024; A. El Karmy leg.; A. Dorchin det.; ASEC • 12♂; Marrakech-Safi, Safi (32.27108, -9.19565); 28 Feb. 2023; A. El Karmy leg.; A. Dorchin det.; ASEC • 1♂; Marrakech-Safi, Safi (32.27108, -9.19565); 31 Mar. 2023; A. El Karmy leg.; A. Dorchin det.; ASEC • 14♀; Marrakech-Safi, Safi (32.27356, -9.23343); 18 Mar. 2023; A. Sentil leg.; A. Dorchin det.; ASEC • 1♀; Marrakech-Safi, Safi (32.27356, -9.23343); 19 Mar. 2023; A. Sentil leg.; A. Dorchin det.; ASEC • 1♀; Marrakech-Safi, Safi (32.27356, -9.23343); 4 Mar. 2023; A. Sentil leg.; A. Dorchin det.; ASEC • 1♀; Marrakech-Safi, Safi (32.29425, -9.21790); 1 Apr. 2023; A. Sentil leg.; A. Dorchin det.; ASEC • 1♀; Marrakech-Safi, Safi (32.29807, -9.19570); 25 Feb. 2023; A. Sentil leg.; A. Dorchin det.; ASEC • 1♀; Guelmim-Oued Noun, Guelmim, Fask, N12 (28.9236, -9.7836); 7 Apr. 2024; D. Baiocchi leg.; M. Selis det.; MSVI.

Regional distribution. Drâa-Tafilalet, Guelmim-Oued Noun, Marrakech-Safi, Fès-Meknès.

Eucera (Heterucera) elongatula Vachal, 1907

Material examined: MOROCCO • 3♀; Marrakech-Safi, Safi (32.25871, -9.23867); 15 Apr. 2023; A. Sentil leg.; ASEC • 13♂; Marrakech-Safi, Safi (32.25871, -9.23867); 17 Mar. 2024; A. Sentil leg.; ASEC • 6♂; Marrakech-Safi, Safi (32.25871, -9.23867); 18 Feb. 2024; A. Sentil leg.; ASEC • 4♂; Marrakech-Safi, Safi (32.25871, -9.23867); 23 Mar. 2024; A. Sentil leg.; ASEC • 9♀; Marrakech-Safi, Safi (32.25871, -9.23867); 9 Apr. 2023; A. Sentil leg.; ASEC • 1♀; Marrakech-Safi, Safi (32.26251, -9.22661); 30 Apr. 2023; A. Sentil leg.; ASEC • 6♂, 1♀; Marrakech-Safi, Safi (32.26882, -9.23230); 19 Feb. 2023; A. Sentil leg.; ASEC • 7♂; Marrakech-Safi, Safi (32.26882, -9.23230); 21 Feb. 2023; A. Sentil leg.; ASEC • 3♂; Marrakech-Safi, Safi (32.26882, -9.23230); 4 Mar. 2023; A. Sentil leg.; ASEC • 3♂, 1♀; Marrakech-Safi, Safi (32.27108, -9.19565); 1 Mar. 2023; A. El Karmy leg.; ASEC • 2♀; Marrakech-Safi, Safi (32.27108, -9.19565); 16 Mar. 2023; A. El Karmy leg.; ASEC • 1♀; Marrakech-Safi, Safi (32.27108, -9.19565); 17 Mar. 2023; A. El Karmy leg.; ASEC • 13♂; Marrakech-Safi, Safi (32.27108, -9.19565); 19 Mar. 2024; A. El Karmy leg.; ASEC • 5♀; Marrakech-Safi, Safi (32.27108, -9.19565); 31 Mar. 2023; A. Sentil leg.; ASEC • 1♂; Marrakech-Safi, Safi (32.27285, -9.23310); 20 Apr. 2024; A. Sentil leg.; ASEC • 13♂; Marrakech-Safi, Safi (32.27285, -9.23310); 23 Mar. 2024; A. Sentil leg.; ASEC • 5♂; Marrakech-Safi, Safi (32.27285, -9.23310); 7 Apr. 2024; A. Sentil leg.; ASEC • 1♂; Marrakech-Safi, Safi (32.27356, -9.23343); 18 Feb. 2024; A. Sentil leg.; ASEC • 8♂, 3♀; Marrakech-Safi, Safi (32.27356, -9.23343); 18 Mar. 2023; A. Sentil leg.; ASEC • 2♀; Marrakech-Safi, Safi (32.27356, -9.23343); 19 Mar. 2023; A. Sentil leg.; ASEC • 1♂, 3♀; Marrakech-Safi, Safi (32.27356, -9.23343); 4

Mar. 2023; A. Sentil leg.; ASEC • 2♀; Marrakech-Safi, Safi (32.29425, -9.21790); 1 Apr. 2023; A. Sentil leg.; ASEC • 1♂, 14♀; Marrakech-Safi, Safi (32.31553, -9.23292); 28 Mar. 2023; A. Sentil leg.; ASEC • 1♂; Marrakech-Safi, Safi (32.31553, -9.23292); 3 Apr. 2023; A. Sentil leg.; ASEC • 3♀; Marrakech-Safi, Safi (32.31553, -9.23292); 3 Apr. 2023; A. Sentil leg.; ASEC • 3♂, 6♀; Marrakech-Safi, Safi (34.26882, -9.23216); 4 Mar. 2023; A. Sentil leg.; ASEC; all specimens det. A. Dorchin

Regional distribution. Drâa-Tafilalet, Guelmim-Oued, Marrakech-Safi.

Eucera (Synhalonia) metallescens (Morawitz, 1888)

Material examined: MOROCCO • 8♀; Drâa-Tafilalet, Tazenakht, 1 km W Anezal; 1600 m a.s.l.; 15 Mar. 2022; T.J. Wood leg.; A. Dorchin det.; ADC • 3♂; Guelmim-Oued Noun, Guelmim, Asrir, 1 km W; 20 Mar. 2022; T.J. Wood leg.; A. Dorchin det.; ADC.

Regional distribution. Souss-Massa, Guelmim-Oued Noun.

Eucera (Eucera) nigrilabris Lepeletier, 1841

Material examined: MOROCCO • 2♂; Marrakech-Safi, Safi (32.25871, -9.23867); 17 Mar. 2024; A. Sentil leg.; A. Dorchin det.; ASEC • 3♂; Marrakech-Safi, Safi (32.25871, -9.23867); 18 Feb. 2024; A. Sentil leg.; A. Dorchin det.; ASEC • 2♂; Marrakech-Safi, Safi (32.26882, -9.23230); 19 Feb. 2023; A. Sentil leg.; A. Dorchin det.; ASEC • 21♂; Marrakech-Safi, Safi (32.27108, -9.19565); 1 Mar. 2023; A. El Karmy leg.; A. Dorchin det.; ASEC • 11♂; Marrakech-Safi, Safi (32.27108, -9.19565); 16 Mar. 2023; A. El Karmy leg.; A. Dorchin det.; ASEC • 4♂; Marrakech-Safi, Safi (32.27108, -9.19565); 17 Mar. 2023; A. El Karmy leg.; A. Dorchin det.; ASEC • 4♂; Marrakech-Safi, Safi (32.27108, -9.19565); 28 Feb. 2023; A. El Karmy leg.; A. Dorchin det.; ASEC • 6♂; Marrakech-Safi, Safi (32.29807, -9.19570); 25 Feb. 2023; A. Sentil leg.; A. Dorchin det.; ASEC.

Regional distribution. Oriental, Fès-Meknès, Marrakech-Safi.

Eucera (Heteucera) notata Lepeletier, 1841

Material examined: MOROCCO • 2♀; Marrakech-Safi, Safi (32.25871, -9.23867); 15 Apr. 2023; A. Sentil leg.; A. Dorchin det.; ASEC • 13♂; Marrakech-Safi, Safi (32.25871, -9.23867); 17 Mar. 2024; A. Sentil leg.; A. Dorchin det.; ASEC • 3♂; Marrakech-Safi, Safi (32.25871, -9.23867); 18 Feb. 2024; A. Sentil leg.; A. Dorchin det.; ASEC • 2♂; Marrakech-Safi, Safi (32.25871, -9.23867); 23 Mar. 2024; A. Sentil leg.; A. Dorchin det.; ASEC • 4♂; Marrakech-Safi, Safi (32.25871, -9.23867); 8 Apr. 2024; A. Sentil leg.; A. Dorchin det.; ASEC • 2♀; Marrakech-Safi, Safi (32.25871, -9.23867); 9 Apr. 2023; A. Sentil leg.; A. Dorchin det.; ASEC • 2♂; Marrakech-Safi, Safi (32.26882, -9.23230); 19 Feb. 2023; A. Sentil leg.; A. Dorchin det.; ASEC • 2♂; Marrakech-Safi, Safi (32.29425, -9.21790); 1 Apr. 2023; A. Sentil leg.; A. Dorchin det.; ASEC • 1♀; Marrakech-Safi, Safi (32.33568, -9.21667); 23 Apr. 2023; A. Sentil leg.; A. Dorchin det.; ASEC.

Regional distribution. Fès-Meknès, Rabat-Salé-Kénitra, Marrakech-Safi, Souss-Massa.

Eucera (Heteucera) oraniensis Lepeletier, 1841

Material examined: MOROCCO • 1♀; Oriental, Guercif, 8 km E of Lamrija; 850 m a.s.l.; 11 May 2022; T.J. Wood leg.; T.J. Wood det.; TJWC • 1♀; Fès-Meknès, Taza, P5425, 1.5 km S Taza Airport; 600 m a.s.l.; 12 May 2022; T.J. Wood leg.; T.J. Wood det.; TJWC • 1♀; Fès-Meknès, Taza, P5425, 3 km N of Galdamane; 780 m a.s.l.; 12 May 2022; T.J. Wood leg.; T.J. Wood det.; TJWC • 1♀; Souss-Massa, Tizi n'Test (30.865, -8.379); 16-17 Apr. 2024; D. Baiocchi leg.; M. Selis det.; MSVI.

Regional distribution. Drâa-Tafilalet, Marrakech-Safi, Oriental, Rabat-Salé-Kénitra, Souss-Massa, Tanger-Tétouan-Al Hoceima.

Tetralonia dentata (Germar, 1839)

Material examined: MOROCCO • 12♂, 6♀; Marrakech-Safi, Safi (32.26251, -9.22661); 1 May 2023; A. Sentil leg.; A. Dorchin det.; ASEC • 2♂, 32♀; Marrakech-Safi, Safi (32.26251, -9.22661); 13 May 2023; A. Sentil leg.; A. Dorchin det.; ASEC • 10♂, 2♀; Marrakech-Safi, Safi (32.26251, -9.22661); 29 Apr. 2023; A. Sentil leg.; A. Dorchin det.; ASEC • 20♂, 3♀; Marrakech-Safi, Safi (32.26251, -9.22661); 30 Apr. 2023; A. Sentil leg.; A. Dorchin det.; ASEC • 2♂; Marrakech-Safi, 1 km E. of Oukaimeden (31.2901, -7.8423); 11 Jul. 2022; G. Ghisbain leg.; A. Dorchin det.; UMONS • 1♀; Marrakech-Safi, Tizi n'Tichka, source Tichka (31.2904, -7.3828); 9 Jul. 2022; G. Ghisbain leg.; A. Dorchin det.; UMONS

Regional distribution. Tanger-Tetouan-Al Hoceima, Rabat-Salé-Kénitra, Fès-Meknès, Drâa-Tafilalet, Marrakech-Safi and Souss-Massa.

***Tetralonia nigriceps* (Morawitz, 1894)**

Material examined: MOROCCO • 1♂; Marrakech-Safi, Oukaimeden, 1 km SE, P2030; 2600 m a.s.l.; T.J. Wood leg.; T.J. Wood det.; TJWC • 1♂; Marrakech-Safi, Tizi n'Tichka, Source de Tichka; 2200 m a.s.l.; 9 Jul. 2022; T.J. Wood leg.; T.J. Wood det.; TJWC • 5♀; Marrakech-Safi, Oukaimeden, 1 km E, steppe; 2500 m a.s.l.; 11 Jul. 2022; T.J. Wood det.; T.J. Wood leg.; A. Dorchin det.; ADC/TJWC • 5♂, 3♀; Drâa-Tafilalet, Aguelmouss, N9; 2050 m a.s.l.; 13 Jul. 2022; T.J. Wood leg.; A. Dorchin det.; ADC/TJWC.

Regional distribution. Drâa-Tafilalet, Marrakech-Safi.

Tribe Melectini Westwood, 1839

Species recently described as new to science

***Thyreus rasmonti* Wood, 2023**

Thyreus rasmonti Wood, 2023c: 16–24. Holotype ♂; Morocco, Sous-Massa, 5 km SE Tanalt; 13 Mar. 2022; T.J. Wood leg.; RMNH.

New material examined. ALGERIA • 1♂; East Algeria: Collo; 14 Jun. 1944; K.M. Guichard leg.; T.J. Wood det.; NHMUK.

Notes. The male reported here greatly expands the range of the species to north-eastern Algeria. The specimen was determined as *Thyreus hirtus* by Lieftinck in 1967 and reported as such in Lieftinck (1968). Based on males, both *T. hirtus* (Wood 2023c) and *T. rasmonti* appear to be present in Mediterranean Algeria; further study is required to determine the range limits of these species in North Africa.

Regional distribution. Sous-Massa.

Global distribution. Morocco and Algeria (Wood 2023c).

Species recorded in Morocco since 2020

***Thyreus mauretaniensis* (Strand, 1911)**

Regional distribution. Fès-Meknès, Sous-Massa.

Global distribution. Morocco and Algeria (Lieftinck 1968; Wood 2023c).

Species removed from the Moroccan checklist

***Thyreus hirtus* (de Beaumont, 1940)**

Notes. The genetic analysis revealed that the European and Moroccan populations of *Thyreus hirtus* form two distinct species, with the latter being described as *T. rasmonti* Wood, 2023. *Thyreus hirtus* has no supporting records in Morocco (Wood 2023c), and hence is removed from the checklist.

Tribe Nomadini Latreille, 1802

Species recorded in Morocco since 2020

***Nomada (Gestamen) judaica* Schwarz & Smit, 2018**

Regional distribution. Drâa-Tafilalet.

Global distribution. Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Israel, Jordan and Turkey (Schwarz & Smit 2018; Wood 2023c).

***Nomada (Collicula) stigma* Fabricius, 1804**

Regional distribution. Tanger-Tetouan-Al Hoceima.

Global distribution. Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, all Europe, Turkey, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Russia east to Siberia (Smit 2018; Samih *et al.* 2024).

New species for Morocco

***Nomada (Nomada) marshamella* (Kirby, 1802)**

Material examined: MOROCCO • 2♂; Souss-Massa, Tizi n'Test (30.865, -8.379); 16-17 Apr. 2024; D. Baiocchi leg.; M. Selis det.; MSVI.

Regional distribution. Souss-Massa.

Global distribution. Morocco, Europe, Tunisia and Turkey (Smit 2018).

***Nomada (Nomada) micronycha* Pérez, 1902**

Material examined: MOROCCO • 1♂; Fès-Meknès, Tizin Treten, Irfane env. (33.4530, -5.0398); 13 May 2019; M. Mikát leg.; J. Straka det.; JSPC • 1♀; Beni Mellal-Khenifra, Aguelmouss, Haut Atlas, ma06 (31.2660, -7.4100); 13 Jun. 2014; Ch. Schmid-Egger leg.; J. Straka det.; JSPC.

Notes. The distribution of this species is uncertain. It was published without a stated type locality and the locality label of the type specimens is “Taniet” (Schwarz 1976). While it was likely from North Africa, no specific country had been confirmed. Here we present the first records from Morocco.

Regional distribution. Fès-Meknès, Beni Mellal-Khenifra.

Global distribution. Morocco and Algeria (Ascher & Pickering 2025).

***Nomada (Nomada) mutica* Morawitz, 1872**

Material examined: MOROCCO • 1♂; Rabat-Salé-Kénitra, Al Irfane, Rabat env. (33.9771, -6.8602); 14 Mar. 2020; P. Lhomme leg.; J. Straka det.; JSPC.

Regional distribution. Rabat-Salé-Kénitra.

Global distribution. West, Central, East and Southeast Europe and Middle East (Smit 2018).

***Nomada (Nomada) subcornuta* (Kirby, 1802)**

Material examined: MOROCCO • 1♀; Fès-Meknès, Laanoucer (33.6234, -4.9001); 03 May 2018; P. Lhomme & A. Sentil leg.; J. Straka det. • 2♀; Fès-Meknès, Ahermoumou, P5407, immediately NW of Kassioua (33.8945, -4.42907); 900 m a.s.l.; 15 May 2022; T.J. Wood leg.; J. Straka det.; TJWC • 1♂; Fès-Meknès, Azrou, P7311, 10 km S Ain Leuh, (33.2220, -5.3411); 1750 m a.s.l.; 17 May 2022; T.J. Wood leg.; J. Straka det.; TJWC • 1♂, 1♀; Marrakech-Safi, Tinnel env., near river, Al Haouz province (30.9811, -8.2251); 30 Mar. 2019; D. Benda leg.; J. Straka det.; DBC • 1♀; Marrakech-Safi, Oikaimeden (31.2091, -7.8423); 11 Jul. 2022; T.J. Wood leg.; J. Straka det.; TJWC • 1♀; Drâa-Tafilalet, Ouarzazate, P1505, 2 km S Amerzgane (31.0248, -7.2223); 1300 m a.s.l.; 13 Apr. 2022; T.J. Wood leg.; J. Straka det.; TJWC • 1♀; Drâa-Tafilalet, Ouarzazate, N9, Ighrem N'Ougdal (31.2410, -7.4135); 2000 m a.s.l.; 18 Apr. 2022; T.J. Wood leg.; J. Straka det.; TJWC • 1♀; Drâa-Tafilalet, Ouarzazate, P1505, 2.5 km S Amerzgane (31.0213, -7.2279); 1300 m a.s.l.; 18 Apr. 2022; T.J. Wood leg.; J. Straka det.; TJWC.

Regional distribution. Drâa-Tafilalet, Fès-Meknès, Marrakech-Safi.

Global distribution. Widely distributed species, ranging from Great Britain in the west to Tajikistan in the east, and from Central Europe in the north to North Africa in the south (J. Straka, personal data).

Species lacking previously published records

***Nomada (Gestamen) carnifex* Mocsáry, 1883**

Material examined: MOROCCO • 1♀; Oriental, Guercif, Debdou, 2 km S of Debdou; 1500 m a.s.l.; 11 May 2022; T.J. Wood leg.; T.J. Wood det.; TJWC • 1♀; Fès-Meknès, Ahermoumou, P5407, immediately NW of Kassioua; 900 m a.s.l.; 15 May 2022; T.J. Wood leg.; T.J. Wood det.; TJWC • 1♀; Fès-Meknès, Taza, P5420, 10 km NE Ctre

Commune Bab Boudir; 1350 m a.s.l.; 16 May 2022; T.J. Wood leg.; T.J. Wood det.; TJWC • 1♀; Fès-Meknès, Taza, R507, Site Récréatif Vallée Des Oiseaux; 1200 m a.s.l.; 16 May 2022; T.J. Wood leg.; T.J. Wood det.; TJWC • 1♀; Fès-Meknès, Tiguelmamine, Col du Zad; 2100 m a.s.l.; 21 May 2022; T.J. Wood leg.; T.J. Wood det.; JSPC • 1♀; Fès-Meknès, Ifrane, P7231, 2 km NE of Michlifén; 1900 m a.s.l.; 24 May 2022; T.J. Wood leg.; T.J. Wood det.; TJWC.

Regional distribution. Oriental, Fès-Meknès; Béni Mellal-Khénifra; Marrakech-Safi; Souss-Massa; Guelmim-Oued Noun.

***Nomada (Mininomada) coronata* Pérez, 1895**

Material examined: MOROCCO • 1♂; Fès-Meknès, Aknoul, R510, 500 m S of Tizi Nador; 1300 m a.s.l.; 14 May 2022; T.J. Wood leg.; J. Straka det.; TJWC.

Regional distribution. Tanger-Tetouan-Al Hoceima, Fès-Meknès, Rabat-Salé-Kénitra, Marrakech-Safi, Souss-Massa.

***Nomada (Gestamen) fallax* Pérez, 1913**

Material examined: MOROCCO • 1♂; Fès-Meknès, Azrou, P7217, 10 km S of Azrou; 1800 m a.s.l.; 18 May 2022; T.J. Wood leg.; J. Straka det.; TJWC • 1♀; Fès-Meknès, Boulemane, R503, 7 km SE of Boulemane; 1900 m a.s.l.; 22 May 2022; T.J. Wood leg.; J. Straka det.; JSPC • 2♂; Fès-Meknès, Ifrane, P7231, 2 km NE of Michlifén; 1900 m a.s.l.; 24 May 2022; T.J. Wood leg.; J. Straka det.; JSPC/TJWC.

Regional distribution. Tanger-Tetouan-Al Hoceima, Oriental, Fès-Meknès, Rabat-Salé-Kénitra, Casablanca-Settat, Marrakech-Safi.

***Nomada (Nomada) flavoguttata* (Kirby, 1802)**

Material examined: MOROCCO • 1♂; Souss-Massa, Taфраoute, Iguissle (3 km E Tanalt); 1500 m a.s.l.; 21 Mar. 2022; leg. T.J. Wood; J. Straka det.; JSPC.

Regional distribution. Tanger-Tetouan-Al Hoceima, Oriental, Fès-Meknès, Béni Mellal-Khénifra, Marrakech-Safi, Souss-Massa.

***Nomada (Collicula) integra* Brullé, 1833**

Material examined: MOROCCO • 1♂; Fès-Meknès, Taza, R507, immediately W of Ras El Ma; 1000 m a.s.l.; 10 May 2022; T.J. Wood leg.; J. Straka det.; TJWC • 4♀; Oriental, Guercif, Debdou, 2 km S of Debdou; 1500 m a.s.l.; 11 May 2022; T.J. Wood leg.; T.J. Wood det.; JSPC/TJWC • 1♀; Fès-Meknès, Ahermoumou, P5407, immediately NW of Kassioua; 900 m a.s.l.; 15 May 2024; T.J. Wood leg.; J. Straka det.; TJWC.

Regional distribution. Tetouan-Al Hoceima, Fès-Meknès, Rabat-Salé-Kénitra, Marrakech-Safi, Souss-Massa, Oriental.

***Nomada (Mininomada) nigrovaria* Pérez, 1895**

Material examined: MOROCCO • 1♂, 1♀; Fès-Meknès, Taza, R507, 2 km N of Ras El Ma; 750 m a.s.l.; 10 May 2022; T.J. Wood leg.; T.J. Wood det.; TJWC • 1♀; Fès-Meknès, Taza, R507, immediately W of Ras El Ma; 1000 m a.s.l.; 10 May 2022; T.J. Wood leg.; T.J. Wood det.; TJWC • 1♀; Fès-Meknès, Ahermoumou, P5407, immediately NW of Kassioua; 900 m a.s.l.; 15 May 2022; T.J. Wood leg.; T.J. Wood det.; TJWC.

Regional distribution. Fès-Meknès, Souss-Massa.

***Nomada (Holonomada) nobilis* Herrich-Schäffer, 1839**

Material examined: MOROCCO • 1♂, 1♀; Fès-Meknès, Taza, R507, 2 km N of Ras El Ma; 750 m a.s.l.; 10 May 2022; T.J. Wood leg.; T.J. Wood det.; TJWC • 1♀; Fès-Meknès, Taza, R507, immediately W of Ras El Ma; 1000 m a.s.l.; 10 May 2022; T.J. Wood leg.; T.J. Wood det.; TJWC • 1♀; Fès-Meknès, Ahermoumou, P5407, immediately NW of Kassioua; 900 m a.s.l.; 15 May 2022; T.J. Wood leg.; T.J. Wood det.; TJWC.

Regional distribution. Tanger-Tetouan-Al Hoceima; Oriental; Fès-Meknès; Rabat-Salé-Kénitra; Casablanca-Settat; Marrakech-Safi, Souss-Massa, Guelmim-Oued Noun.

***Nomada (Gestamen) panurginoides* Saunders, 1908**

Material examined: MOROCCO • 1 ♀; Drâa-Tafilalet, Ouarzazate, P1506, Telouet, Adaha; 1700 m a.s.l.; 18 Apr. 2022; T.J. Wood leg.; J. Straka det.; JSPC • 1 ♂, 3 ♀; 13 May 2022; T.J. Wood leg.; J. Straka det.; JSPC/TJWC • 1 ♂; Drâa-Tafilalet, Midelt, R503, 7 km NE of Ait Ben Yacoub; 1600 m a.s.l.; 21 May 2022; T.J. Wood leg.; J. Straka det.; JSPC.

Regional distribution. Tanger-Tetouan-Al Hoceima, Oriental, Fès-Meknès, Casablanca-Settat, Marrakech-Safi, Drâa-Tafilalet.

***Nomada (Holonomada) pectoralis* Morawitz, 1877**

Material examined: MOROCCO • 1 ♀; Marrakech-Safi, Oukaimeden, 1 km E, steppe; 2500 m a.s.l.; 11 Jul. 2022; T.J. Wood leg.; T.J. Wood det.; TJWC.

Regional distribution. Fès-Meknès, Marrakech-Safi.

Family COLLETIDAE Lepeletier, 1841

Tribe Hylaeini Viereck, 1916

Published synonymies

***Hylaeus (Prosopis) gibbus* Saunders, 1850**

Notes. *Hylaeus praenotatus* Förster, 1871 was synonymised with *Hylaeus gibbus*, which is the senior synonym (Le Divelec 2022).

Regional distribution. Fès-Meknès.

Global distribution. Palearctic (Lhomme *et al.* 2020)

Family HALICTIDAE Thomson, 1869

Tribe Halictini Thomson, 1869

Notes. The classification of Halictini at the generic and subgeneric levels remains unresolved (Ghisbain & Rosa *et al.* 2023). Here, we follow the view that *Seladonia* is a distinct genus closely related to *Halictus* (Danforth *et al.* 1999). We also retain the subgeneric classification of *Halictus* and *Seladonia* proposed by Pesenko (2004), recognizing that it requires further molecular validation. The subgeneric classification of *Lasioglossum* is even more complex, due to significant discrepancies between traditional systems and molecular evidence (Gibbs *et al.* 2012, 2013). In this study, we follow the subgeneric framework used by Kuhlmann *et al.* (2022), which is based on the findings of Gibbs *et al.* (2013).

Species recorded in Morocco since 2020

***Lasioglossum (Biennilaeus) marginatum* (Brullé, 1833)**

Regional distribution. Fès-Meknès.

Global distribution. Morocco, Europe to southern Russia, Turkey, the Levant and elsewhere to the Himalayas (Kuhlmann *et al.* 2014; Pauly 2016; Wood 2023c)

***Lasioglossum (Hemihalictus) puncticollis* (Morawitz, 1872)**

Regional distribution. Fès-Meknès.

Global distribution. Morocco, Algeria, Europe to the Ural Mountains and Iran (Kuhlmann *et al.* 2014; Pauly 2016; Wood 2023c).

***Sphecodes africanus* Lepeletier, 1841**

Regional distribution. Tanger-Tétouan-Al Hoceima, Fès-Meknès, Rabat-Salé-Kénitra.

Global distribution. Morocco, France (Corsica), Italy (Sardinia) and Spain (Straka *et al.* in review).

***Sphecodes algeriensis* Alfken, 1914**

Notes. This species was previously considered to be a subspecies of *Sphecodes alternatus* Smith, 1853. As a separate species, it was recorded in several current publications (Ghisbain & Rosa *et al.* 2023; Reverté & Miličić *et al.* 2023). Straka *et al.* (in review) summarised the distribution of this species and its main diagnostic characters.

Regional distribution. Guelmim-Oued Noun, Draâ-Tafilalet, Fès-Meknès.

Global distribution. Morocco, Tunisia, Portugal and Spain (Straka *et al.* in review).

***Sphecodes majalis* Pérez, 1903**

Regional distribution. Béni Mellal-Khenifra.

Global distribution. Morocco, Algeria, Europe to Russia, the Caucasus, Turkey, Jordan, and Iran (Warncke 1992; Bogusch & Straka 2012; Astafurova *et al.* 2019; Wood 2023c)

***Sphecodes pinguiculus* Pérez, 1903**

Regional distribution. Draâ-Tafilalet.

Global distribution. Morocco, Cape Verde, Algeria, Tunisia, Southern and Central Europe to Russia, Turkey, the Levant, Arabian Peninsula, Central Asia, northern China and Mongolia (Warncke 1992; Bogusch & Straka 2012; Kuhlmann *et al.* 2014; Astafurova *et al.* 2019; Wood 2023c)

New species for Morocco

***Sphecodes atlanticus* Warncke, 1992**

Material examined: MOROCCO • 1♂; Guelmim-Oued Noun, SW Guelmim; 09 May 2003; M. Halada leg.; J. Straka det.; OÖLM.

Regional distribution. Guelmim-Oued Noun.

Global distribution. Morocco, Algeria, Canary Islands (Gran Canaria) (Hohmann *et al.* 1993) and the Middle East (Warncke 1992; Astafurova *et al.* 2019).

Species removed from the Moroccan checklist

***Sphecodes albilabris* (Fabricius, 1793)**

Notes. Material previously determined as *Sphecodes albilabris* (or as *Sphecodes albilabris albilabris*) from North Africa is now recognized as *S. africanus* (Straka *et al.* in review).

Tribe Nomiini Robertson, 1904

Taxonomic acts and clarifications

***Nomiapis rufiventris* (Spinola, 1838)**

Notes. Wood and Le Divelec (2022) revealed that *Nomiapis bispinosa* (Brullé, 1832) consists of three distinct taxa: *Nomiapis bispinosa* s. str., *Nomiapis rufiventris* (Spinola, 1838) and *Nomiapis paulyi* Wood & Le Divelec, 2022. Both *N. bispinosa* s. str. and *N. rufiventris* are present in Morocco.

Regional distribution. Tanger-Tétouan-Al Hoceima.

Global distribution. Morocco and Iberia to Central Asia (Wood & Le Divelec 2022).

Family MEGACHILIDAE Latreille, 1902

Tribe Anthidiini Ashmead, 1899

Species recently described as new to science

Anthidiellum (Anthidiellum) africanum Kasperek, 2023

Holotype ♀; Algeria, Tébessa: Hammamet. 865 m a.s.l.; 25 Jun. 2021; R. Abdelkarim leg.; CMK (nou047).

New material examined: MOROCCO • 1♀; Marrakech-Safi, High Atlas, Taddert; 16 Jun. 2000; Brandl leg.; M. Kasperek det.; CMK • 1♂; Fès-Meknès; Mischliffen nr. Ifrane; 1900 m a.s.l.; 17 Jul. 1975; A.W. Ebmer leg.; M. Kasperek det.; CMK • 1♂; Marrakech-Safi, Ouzoud 2.5 km NE (32.0242, -6.6942); 949 m a.s.l.; 07 May 2015; V. Soon leg.; M. Kasperek det.; TUZ.

Regional distribution. Marrakech-Safi, Fès-Meknès.

Global distribution. Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia (Kasperek *et al.* 2023b).

Anthidium (Anthidium) atlaskabirens Kasperek & Schwarz, 2020

Anthidium atlaskabirens Kasperek & Schwarz, 2020: 399–401. Holotype ♂; Morocco, Sous-Massa, south of Tizi n'Test pass in the High Atlas Mountains; 29 Jun. 1987; M. Schwarz leg.; M. Kasperek det.; CMK.

Regional distribution. Souss-Massa.

Global distribution. Currently only known from Morocco (Kasperek & Schwarz 2020).

Anthidium (Anthidium) tenebricosum Kasperek nom. nov.

Anthidium (Anthidium) nigrum Kasperek, 2024a: 185–187. Holotype ♂; Morocco, Oriental, 10 km S Bouarfa; 20 May 1995; M. Halada leg.; M. Kasperek det.; CMK.

Anthidium (Anthidium) tenebricosum Kasperek nom. nov. pro *Anthidium nigrum* Kasperek, 2024, *nom. praeoccup.*, *nec* Friese, 1897 (Figure 7).

Notes. Friese (1897) discovered a dark form of *Anthidium oblongatum* (Illiger, 1806), which he described as *Anthidium oblongatum* var. *nigrum* Friese, 1897. This variety was later synonymized with the nominate *A. oblongatum* by (Kasperek 2022). However, as John S. Ascher (in lit.) kindly pointed out, according to Article 45.6.4 of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (ICZN), a name established before 1961 using the term “variety” remains available. Consequently, *Anthidium nigrum* Kasperek, 2024 must be considered a homonym and is hereby Replaced by *Anthidium tenebricosum* Kasperek, nom. nov.

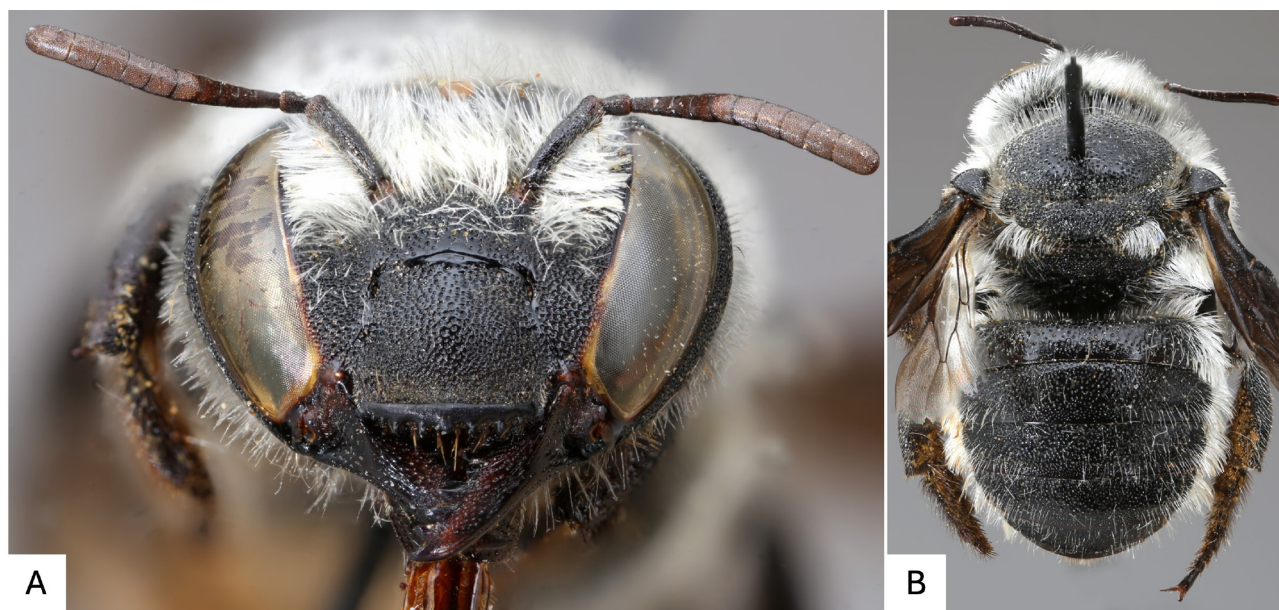


FIGURE 7. *Anthidium tenebricosum* Kasperek, nom. nov., originally described from Bouarfa in the region Oriental, Morocco, as *A. nigrum*. **A.** Female, face, **B.** Female, dorsal view. Pictures by Max Kasperek.

Derivatio nominis. The species epithet *tenebricosum* is derived from Latin, meaning “full of darkness” or “gloomy,” and refers to the bee’s unusually dark colouration. It emphasizes the species’ shadowy appearance relative to its congeners.

Regional distribution. Oriental.

Global distribution. Currently only known from Morocco (Kasperek *et al.* 2024a).

***Anthidium (Gulanthidium) occidentale* Kasperek, 2021**

Anthidium occidentale Kasperek, 2021: 498–499. Holotype ♂; Morocco, Oriental, 10 km S Bouarfa; 20 May 1995; M. Halada leg.; M. Kasperek det.; CMK.

Regional distribution. Oriental.

Global distribution. Currently only known from Morocco (Kasperek 2021).

***Pseudoanthidium (Pseudoanthidium) microrubrum* Kasperek, 2024**

Pseudoanthidium microrubrum Kasperek, 2024a: 12–13. Holotype ♂; Morocco, Fès-Meknès, Boulemane, R503, SE of Ait Karmosse (33.2440, -4.6762); 1750 m a.s.l.; 22 May 2022; T.J. Wood leg.; M. Kasperek det.; OÖLM (Figure 8).

Regional distribution. Fès-Meknès.

Global distribution. Currently only known from Morocco (Kasperek 2024a).

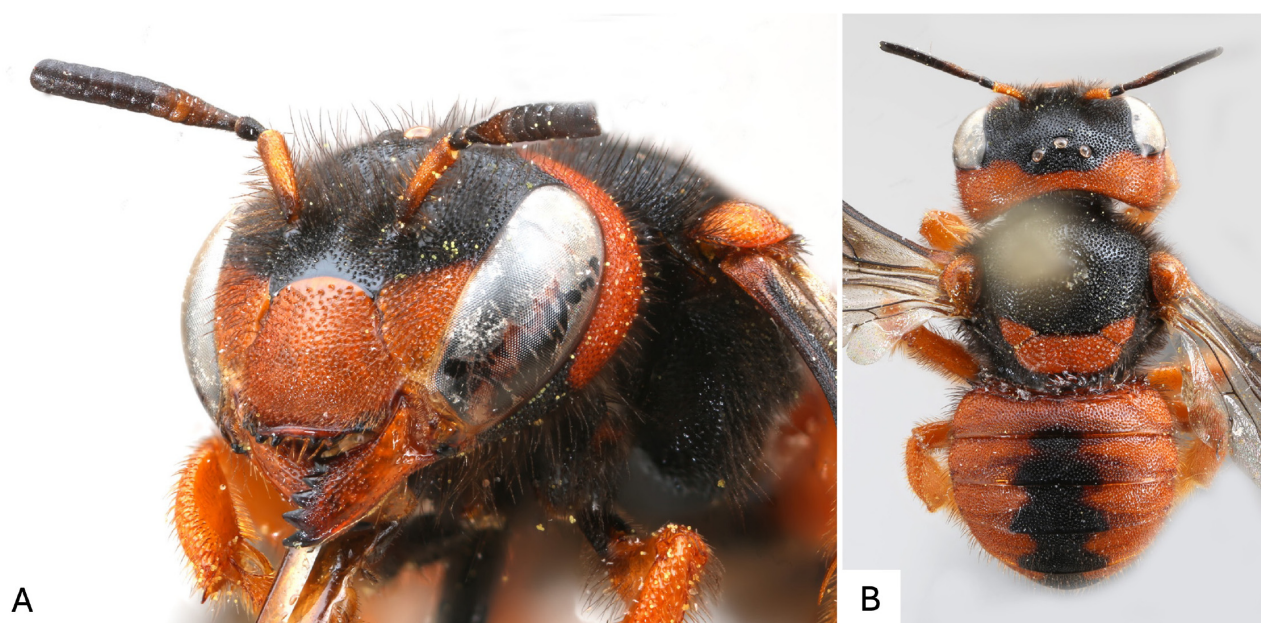


FIGURE 8. *Pseudoanthidium microrubrum* Kasperek, 2024, described from Boulemane in the Fès-Meknès region, Morocco. **A.** Female, face. **B.** Female, dorsal view. Pictures of a paratype by Max Kasperek.

Species recorded in Morocco since 2020

***Pseudoanthidium (Pseudoanthidium) ochrognathum* (Alfken, 1933)**

Regional distribution. Drâa-Tafilalet.

Global distribution. Morocco, Iran, Israel, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Chad, Egypt, Palestine and Sudan (Kasperek *et al.* 2023a).

New species for Morocco

***Anthidium (Anthidium) bischoffi* Mavromoustakis, 1954**

Material examined: MOROCCO • 1♀; Drâa-Tafilalet, Amazraou (30.3053, -05.7939); 710 m a.s.l.; 18 Apr. 2024; V. Leclercq leg.; M. Kasperek & V. Leclercq det; VLC.

Regional distribution. Drâa-Tafilalet.

Global distribution. Morocco, Algeria, Israel, Jordan and Oman (Kasperek *et al.* 2024b).

Published synonymies

Pseudoanthidium octodentatum Pérez, 1895

Notes. *Pseudoanthidium bicoloripenne* (Pasteels, 1981) was synonymised with *Pseudoanthidium octodentatum* Pérez, 1895, which is the senior synonym (Kasperek 2024a).

Regional distribution. Souss-Massa.

Global distribution. Morocco, Algeria and Libya (Kasperek 2024a).

Taxonomic acts and clarifications

Afranthidium naefi (Benoist, 1950)

Notes. *Afranthidium naefi* (Benoist, 1950) was found to be distinct from *A. schulthessii* (Friese, 1897), which is endemic to the Iberian Peninsula (Kasperek 2022).

Regional distribution. Marrakech-Safi, Souss-Massa.

Global distribution. Currently only known from Morocco (Kasperek 2022).

Pseudoanthidium (*Pseudoanthidium*) *royoi* (Dusmet, 1915)

Notes. Status resurrected from synonymy with *Pseudoanthidium melanurum* (Kasperek 2024a) (Figure 9).

Regional distribution. Marrakech-Safi.

Global distribution. Currently only known from Morocco (Kasperek 2024a).

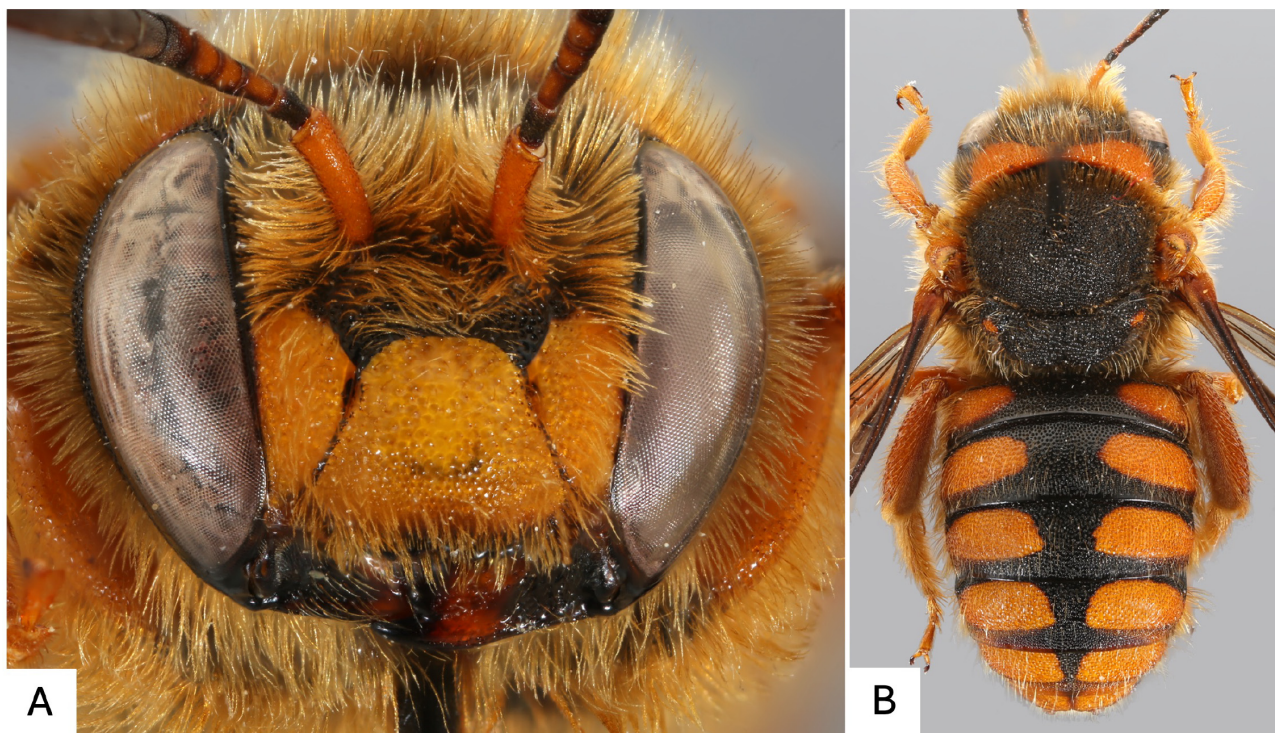


FIGURE 9. *Pseudoanthidium royoi* (Dusmet, 1915). Originally described from Mogador Island in the Atlantic, of Essaouira in the Marrakesh-Safi region, the species was not seen again until its rediscovery 100 years later on the nearby mainland. **A.** Male, face in frontal view; **B.** Male, habitus in dorsal view. Pictures by Max Kasperek.

Species removed from the Moroccan checklist

Afranthidium malacopygum (Gribodo, 1894)

Notes. *Afranthidium malacopygum* (Gribodo, 1894) has been recognised as a subspecies of *A. carduele* (Morawitz, 1875) by Warncke (1980), but some sources still regard it as a valid species (Kasperek 2022). While it is currently thought that only a single taxon is present in Morocco, taxonomic clarification is needed to determine whether this taxon should be called *A. carduele* or *A. malacopygum*.

Anthidium (Gulanthidium) eremicum Alfken, 1938

Notes. Specimens from Morocco formerly regarded as *Anthidium eremicum* are now considered a distinct species, described as *A. (Gulanthidium) occidentale* Kasperek, 2021 (Kasperek 2021).

Pseudoanthidium (Pseudoanthidium) melanurum (Klug, 1832)

Notes. Moroccan populations of *Pseudoanthidium melanurum* were recently shown to belong to *P. royai* (Kasperek 2024a). *Pseudoanthidium melanurum* sensu stricto (i.e. based on records other than *P. royai*) has thus far not been recorded in Morocco.

Rhodanthidium (Rhodanthidium) acuminatum (Mocsáry, 1884)

Notes. The only known record of *Rhodanthidium acuminatum* from Morocco originates from Essaouira (formerly Mogador) in 1910 (van der Zanden 1998). Examination of the material cited in that publication revealed that it is no longer housed in the Museo Nacional de Ciencias Naturales (Madrid, Spain) but is now part of the collection at the Naturalis Biodiversity Center, Leiden (The Netherlands). Further inspection of the specimen determined that it actually belongs to *Rhodanthidium sticticum* s.l. (det. T. Wood). Consequently, *R. acuminatum* should be removed from the Moroccan species list.

Tribe Dioxyini Cockerell, 1902

Species recorded in Morocco since 2020

Aglaoapis tridentata (Nylander, 1848)

Material examined: MOROCCO • 1♂; Fès-Meknès, SW of Sefrou; 16 May 2003; M. Halada leg.; T.J. Wood det.; OÖLM; ALGERIA • 1♂; Aures, Ain Zaatout; 26–27 May 1971; A. Hoffer & J. Horák leg.; T.J. Wood det.; OÖLM.

Regional distribution. Casablanca-Settat, Fès-Meknès.

Global distribution. Morocco, Algeria*, Europe, Kyrgyzstan, China, Kazakhstan, Russia (Bogusch 2023, Le Divelec *et al.* 2024).

Dioxys chalicodus Lucas, 1849

Regional distribution. Oriental.

Global distribution. Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya and Egypt (Warncke 1977, Wood 2023c, 2025b)

Taxonomic acts and clarifications

Dioxys varipes De Stefani, 1887

Remarks. Wood (2025b) split *Dioxys pumilus* into four species, with the priority name for *D. pumilus* auctorum in the West Mediterranean being *D. varipes*, which was described from Sicily.

Regional distribution. Fès-Meknès; Rabat-Salé-Kénitra.

Global distribution. Morocco, Portugal, Spain, Italy (Sicily), Algeria, Tunisia and Libya (Wood 2025b).

Species lacking previously published records

Allodioxys limbiferus (Pérez, 1895)

Material examined. MOROCCO • 1♂; Souss-Massa, 12 km N of Agadir; 29 Mar. 1987; J. Gusenleitner leg.; M. Schwarz det.; OÖLM • 1♂; Souss-Massa, Agadir; 24 Apr. 1947; J. de Beaumont leg.; T.J. Wood det.; RMNH; RMNH.INS.1660514 • 1♀; Souss-Massa, Agadir; 11 Jun. 1947; J. de Beaumont leg.; T.J. Wood det.; RMNH; RMNH.INS.1660513 • 1♂; Drâa-Tafilalet, Ouarzazate, N10, 4 km S Barrage Tiouine; 15 Apr. 2022; T.J. Wood leg.; T.J. Wood det.; TJWC • 3♂; Drâa-Tafilalet, Ouarzazate, P1505, 2 km S Amerzgane; 1300 m a.s.l.; 13 Apr. 2022; T.J. Wood leg.; T.J. Wood det.; TJWC • 1♂, 1♀; Drâa-Tafilalet, Ouarzazate, P1507, 3 km SSE Irhels; 12 Apr. 2022; T.J. Wood leg.; T.J. Wood det.; TJWC • 1♀; Drâa-Tafilalet, Tazenakht, 4 km E Tachaokcht; 1900 m a.s.l.; 16 Apr. 2022; T.J. Wood leg.; T.J. Wood det.; TJWC • 1♀; Drâa-Tafilalet, Tazenakht, Anezal, 5 km NE Ait Igga; 21 Apr. 2022; T.J. Wood leg.; T.J. Wood det.; TJWC • 1♂, 1♀; Drâa-Tafilalet, Tazenakht, R108, 10 km E Tazenakht; 1450 m a.s.l.; 17 Apr. 2022; T.J. Wood leg.; T.J. Wood det.; TJWC • 1♀; Drâa-Tafilalet, Tazenakht, R108, 15 km E Tazenakht; 17 Apr. 2022; T.J. Wood leg.; T.J. Wood det.; TJWC.

Regional distribution. Fès-Meknès, Marrakech-Safi, Drâa-Tafilalet, Souss-Massa.

Eudioxys quadrispinosus (Friese, 1899)

Material examined. MOROCCO • 1♀; Oriental, 40 km S Guercif; 15 May 1995; Ma. Halada leg.; T.J. Wood det.; OÖLM • 1♀; Drâa-Tafilalet, Zagora, 5.2 km E Tagounite, Oued Draa; 600 m a.s.l.; 7 Apr. 2025; T.J. Wood leg.; T.J. Wood det.; TJWC.

Regional distribution. Drâa-Tafilalet, Oriental.

Tribe Lithurgini Newman, 1834

Species recorded in Morocco since 2020

Lithurgus tibialis Morawitz, 1875

Regional distribution. Fès-Meknès.

Global distribution. Morocco, Cyprus, Greece, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Malta, Turkey, Iran, Israel, Jordan, Syria, United Arab Emirates, Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, India, Pakistan, Southern Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Algeria and Egypt (Cros 1939; Van der Zanden 1986; Fateryga *et al.* 2018; Al-Shahat & Hossni 2020; Sentil *et al.* 2024a; Maharramov *et al.* 2023; Reverté & Miličić *et al.* 2023).

Tribe Megachilini Latreille, 1802

Species recorded in Morocco since 2020

Coelioxys (Boreocoelioxys) osmiae Alfken, 1928

Regional distribution. Fès-Meknès.

Global distribution. Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Portugal and Spain (Kuhlmann *et al.* 2014; Wood 2023c)

Megachile (Xanthosaurus) lagopoda (Linnaeus, 1761)

Regional distribution. Fès-Meknès, Marrakech-Safi.

Global distribution. Morocco, Algeria, Europe to Russia, Central Asia, China, Korea and Japan (Kuhlmann *et al.* 2014; Ascher & Pickering 2021; Wood 2023c).

Megachile (Eutricharaea) rubrimana Morawitz, 1893

Regional distribution. Drâa-Tafilalet, Fès-Meknès.

Global distribution. Morocco, Turkey and central Asia (Wood 2023c; Praz, in litt).

***Megachile (Eutricharaea) thevestensis* Ferton, 1908**

Regional distribution. Fès-Meknès.

Global distribution. Morocco, Algeria, Portugal and Spain (Kuhlmann *et al.* 2014; Wood 2023c; Figure 10).).

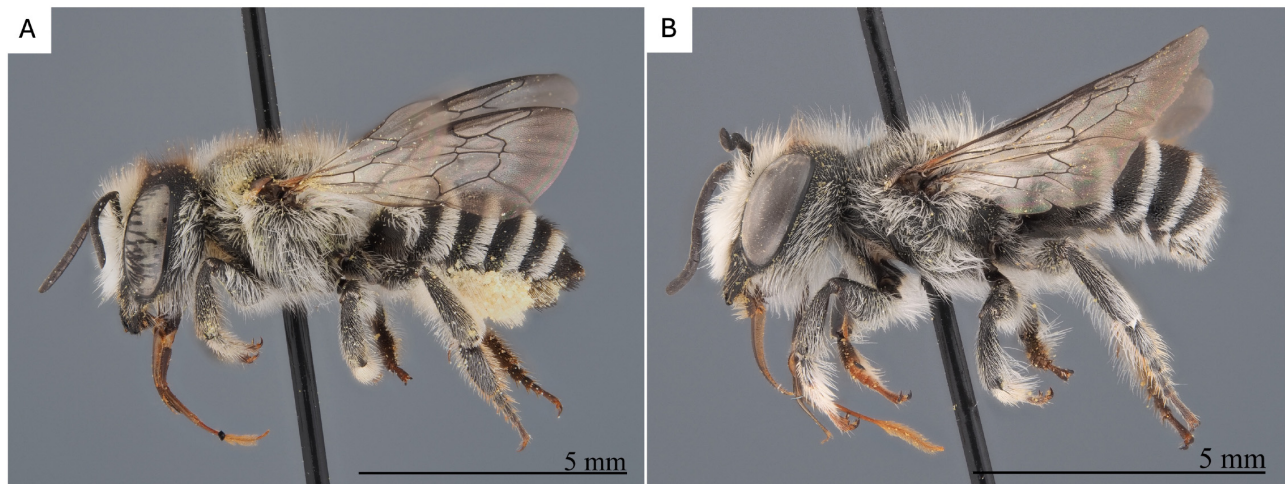


FIGURE 10. **A.** *Megachile (Eutricharaea) thevestensis* Ferton, 1908 female, habitus in lateral view. **B.** *Megachile thevestensis* male, habitus in lateral view. Pictures by Paolo Rosa.

Published synonymies

***Megachile argentata* (Fabricius, 1793)**

Notes. *Megachile pilidens* and *M. crassula* were synonymised with *M. argentata*, which is the senior synonym (Praz & Benon 2023).

Regional distribution. Tanger-Tetouan-Al Hoceima, Fès-Meknès, Marrakech-Safi, Drâa-Tafilalet.

Global distribution. Widespread in southern Europe and in expansion in northern Europe, Turkey, Lebanon, Greece, Iran, Armenia and Kyrgyzstan (Praz & Benon 2023).

Taxonomic acts and clarifications

***Coelioxys (Allocoelioxys) obtusus* Pérez, 1884**

Notes. Sentil *et al.* (2024a) reported *Coelioxys ruficauda* Lepeletier, 1841 as new to Morocco. However, Lepeletier (1841) did not provide a description for *Coelioxys ruficauda*, only an illustration, making it unclear where this taxon was originally described from. Warncke (1992) designated a lectotype in the Paris museum without providing any details about the specimen, and synonymised it with *C. obtusus* Pérez, 1884. However, Schwarz *et al.* (1996) noted that this specimen did not match Lepeletier's illustration. As a result, it cannot be considered a valid lectotype. Since Lepeletier did not provide any information regarding the *locus typicus* or other syntypic material, the identity of the taxon remains unresolved. Consequently, the name *C. ruficauda* cannot currently be used until these issues are clarified, as by definition a species defined by an illustration cannot be represented by a lectotype that does not correspond to said illustration. The record of *C. ruficauda* reported in Sentil *et al.* (2024a) should correspond to *C. obtusus*.

Regional distribution. Tanger-Tetouan-Al Hoceima, Fès-Meknès, Casablanca-Settat, Marrakech-Safi.

Global distribution. Morocco, France, Greece, Croatia, Caucasus, Spain Italy, Poland, Iran, Turkmenistan, Iraq, Turkey, Egypt.

Species lacking previously published records

Megachile (Chalicodoma) incerta Radoszkowski, 1876

Material examined: MOROCCO • 1♂; Drâa-Tafilalet, Ouarzazate, P1507, 3 km N Irhels; 12 Apr. 2022; T.J. Wood leg.; C. Praz det.; TJWC.

Regional distribution. Laâyoune-Sakia El Hamra, Drâa-Tafilalet.

Megachile (Eutricharaea) inexpectata Rebmann, 1968

Material examined: MOROCCO • 3♂; Souss-Massa, R105, Ait Baha, 2 km E, Askar env.; 500 m a.s.l.; 12 Mar. 2022; T.J. Wood leg.; C. Praz det.; TJWC • 1♀; Guelmim-Oued Noun, Guelmim, Asrir, 1 km W; 20 Mar. 2022; T.J. Wood leg.; C. Praz det.; TJWC • 6♂, 1♀; Souss-Massa, Tiznit, Tanalt, oasis between Ait Moussa and Anadia; 22 Mar. 2022; T.J. Wood leg.; C. Praz det.; TJWC • 1♂, 1♀; Marrakech-Safi, Imidal, 5 km S, R203, Tigouramine; 1000 m a.s.l.; 7 Jul. 2022; T.J. Wood leg.; C. Praz det.; TJWC • 1♂; Drâa-Tafilalet, Aguelmouss, N9; 2050 m a.s.l.; 13 Jul. 2022; T.J. Wood leg.; C. Praz det.; TJWC.

Regional distribution. Drâa-Tafilalet, Souss-Massa, Guelmim-Oued Noun, Marrakech-Safi.

Megachile (Eutricharaea) levistriga Alfken, 1934

Material examined: MOROCCO • 1♂; Souss-Massa, Tamri, 2 km E, P1002, Asif n'Srou; 10 Mar. 2022; T.J. Wood leg.; C. Praz det.; TJWC • 1♀; Souss-Massa, R105, Tizirt, 8 km N, Ighir Ifran env.; 12 Mar. 2022; T.J. Wood leg.; C. Praz det.; TJWC • 1♀; Souss-Massa, Tiznit, Tanalt, oasis between Ait Moussa and Anadia; 22 Mar. 2022; T.J. Wood leg.; C. Praz det.; TJWC • 1♂; Fès-Meknès, Boulemane, Ait Ammou; 1600 m a.s.l.; 19 May 2022; T.J. Wood leg.; C. Praz det.; TJWC • 1♀; Béni Mellal-Khenifra, Khenifra, P7304, 6 km NWW of Sources Oum Rabia; 1100 m a.s.l.; 20 May 2022; T.J. Wood leg.; C. Praz det.; TJWC • 1♀; Fès-Meknès, Boulemane, R503, SE of Ait Karmosse; 1750 m a.s.l.; 22 May 2022; T.J. Wood leg.; C. Praz det.; TJWC.

Regional distribution. Souss-Massa, Béni Mellal-Khenifra, Fès-Meknès.

Tribe Osmiini Newman, 1834

Species recently described as new to science

Hoplitis (Anthocopa) clypeoincisa Müller, 2022

Hoplitis (Anthocopa) clypeoincisa Müller, 2022a: 235–263. Holotype ♀; Morocco, Oriental, 40 km S Guercif; 15–17 May 1995; M. Halada leg.; A. Müller det.; ETHZ.

Regional distribution. Oriental.

Global distribution. Currently only known from Morocco (Müller 2022a).

Hoplitis (Alcidamea) herrmanni Müller, 2022

Hoplitis (Alcidamea) herrmanni Müller, 2022a: 234–235. Holotype ♂; Morocco, Laâyoune-Sakia El Hamra, Layoune; 16 Feb. 1988; K. Guichard leg.; A. Müller det.; ETHZ.

Regional distribution. Laâyoune-Sakia El Hamra.

Global distribution. Currently only known from Morocco (Müller 2022a).

Hoplitis (Hoplitis) maussi Müller, 2022

Hoplitis (Hoplitis) maussi Müller, 2022a: 247–249. Holotype ♂; Morocco, Souss-Massa: 4 km ESE Ait Baha; 12 Apr. 2017; A. Müller leg./det.; ETHZ (Figure 11).

Regional distribution. Souss-Massa.

Global distribution. Currently only known from Morocco (Müller 2022a).

Hoplitis (Anthocopa) prazi Müller, 2022

Hoplitis (Anthocopa) prazi Müller, 2022a: 237–240. Holotype ♀; Morocco, Guelmim-Oued Noun, 33 km SW Sidi Ifni; 18 Apr. 2017; A. Müller leg./det.; ETHZ (Figure 12).

Regional distribution. Guelmim-Oued Noun.

Global distribution. Morocco, Tunisia, Israel and Jordan (Müller 2024).

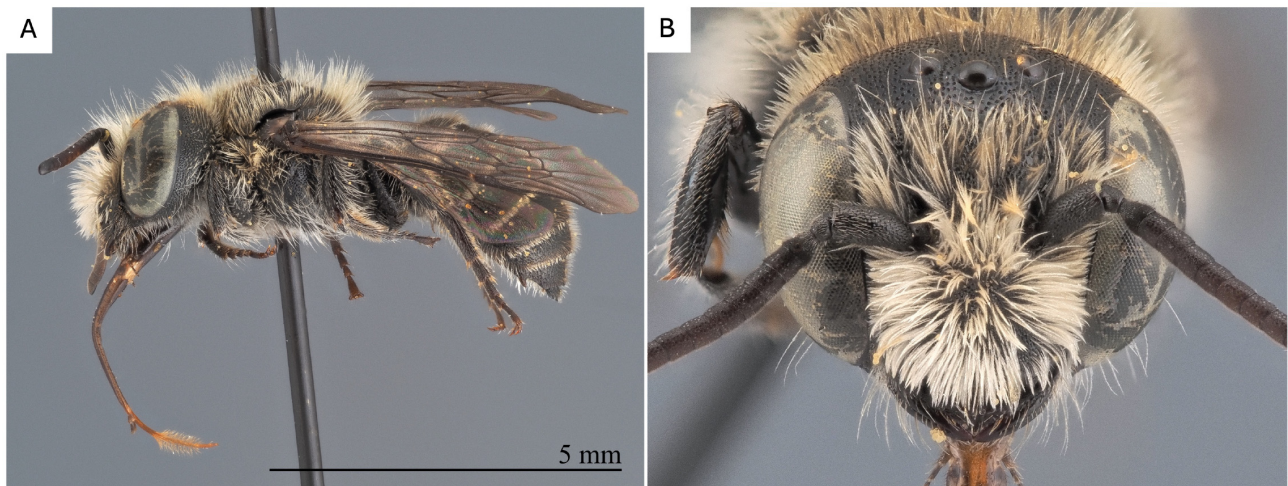


FIGURE 11. A. *Hoplitis (Hoplitis) maussi* Müller, 2022 male, habitus in lateral view. **B.** *Hoplitis maussi* male, head in frontal view. Pictures by Paolo Rosa.

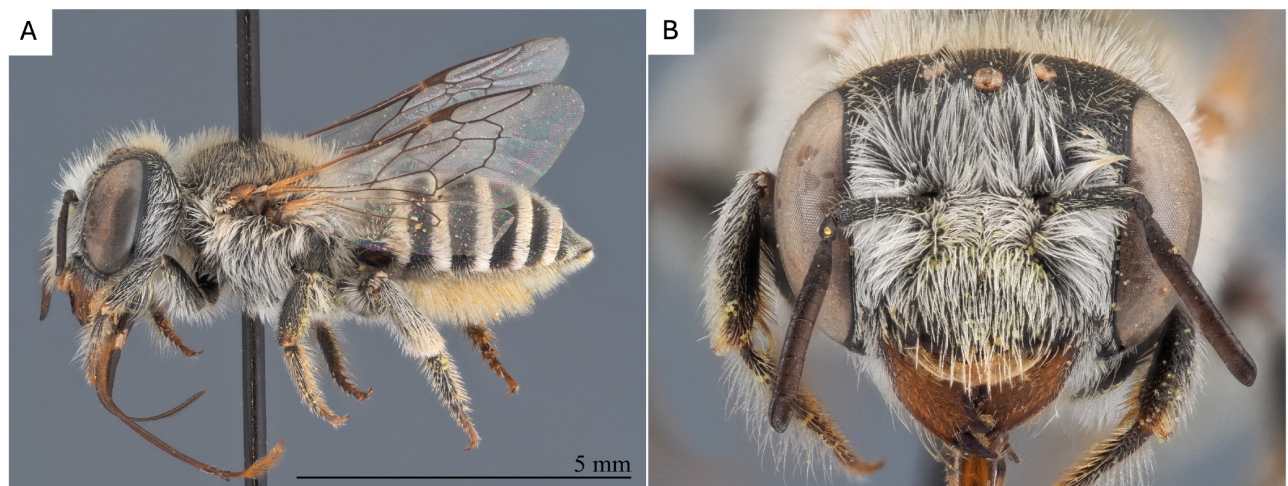


FIGURE 12. A. *Hoplitis (Anthocopa) prazi* Müller, 2022 female, habitus in lateral view. **B.** *Hoplitis prazi* female, head in frontal view. Pictures by Paolo Rosa.

***Hoplitis (Hoplitis) prosii* Müller, 2022**

Hoplitis (Hoplitis) prosii Müller, 2022a: 249–252. Holotype ♂; Morocco, Drâa-Tafilalet, Draa valley, near Agdz; 4 Mar. 2006; A. Müller leg./det.; ETHZ.

Regional distribution. Drâa-Tafilalet.

Global distribution. Currently only known from Morocco (Müller 2022a).

***Hoplitis (Anthocopa) sedivyi* Müller, 2022**

Hoplitis (Anthocopa) sedivyi Müller, 2022a: 241–243. Holotype ♂; Morocco, Drâa-Tafilalet, Dra valley, near Agdz; 4 Mar. 2006; A. Müller, M. Widmer leg.; A. Müller det.; ETHZ.

Regional distribution. Drâa-Tafilalet.

Global distribution. Currently only known from Morocco (Müller 2022a).

***Hoplitis (Tkalcula) sidiifnii* Müller, 2022**

Hoplitis (Tkalcula) sidiifnii Müller, 2022a: 255–256. Holotype ♀; Morocco, Guelmim-Oued Noun, Foug Assaka, 35 km SW Sidi Ifni; 19 Apr. 2017; A. Müller leg./det.; ETHZ.

Regional distribution. Guelmim-Oued Noun.

Global distribution. Currently only known from Morocco (Müller 2022a).

***Hoplitis (Anthocopa) sternocarinata* Müller, 2022**

Hoplitis (Anthocopa) sternocarinata Müller, 2022a: 243–245. Holotype ♂; Morocco, Souss-Massa: S Tizi-n-Test; 30 Jun. 1987; M. Schwarz leg.; A. Müller det.; ETHZ.

Regional distribution. Souss-Massa.

Global distribution. Currently only known from Morocco (Müller 2022a).

***Hoplitis (Anthocopa) trabutiana* Müller & Wood, 2025**

Hoplitis (Anthocopa) convolvuli Müller, 2022a: 236–237, *nom. praeocc.*, *nec Osmia papaveris* var. *convolvuli* Ducke, 1899).

Holotype ♀; Morocco, Drâa-Tafilalet, Tizi-n-Bachkoum, 10 km N Tazenakht; 23 Apr. 2008; A. Müller & C. Sedivy leg.; A. Müller det.; ETHZ. *Hoplitis (Anthocopa) trabutiana* Müller & Wood, 2025: pages. Replacement name for *Hoplitis convolvuli* Müller, 2022a, *nom. praeocc.*, *nec Hoplitis papaveris convolvuli* (Ducke, 1899).

Regional distribution. Drâa-Tafilalet.

Global distribution. Currently only known from Morocco (Müller 2022a, Müller & Wood 2025).

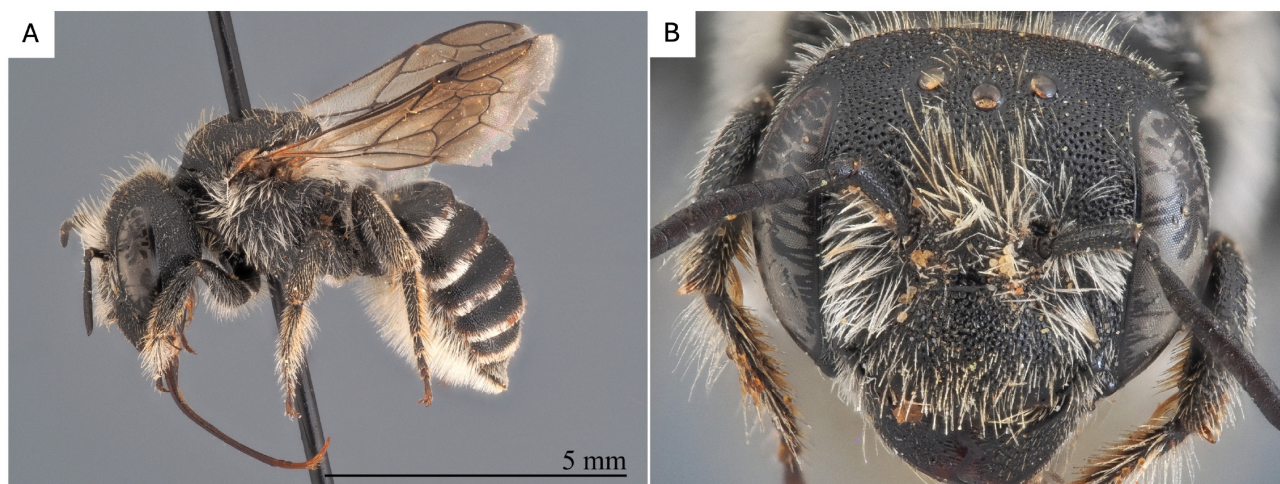


FIGURE 13. **A.** *Hoplitis (Anthocopa) trabutiana* Müller, 2025, female, habitus in lateral view. **B.** *Hoplitis trabutiana* female, head in frontal view. Pictures by Paolo Rosa.

***Hoplitis (Hoplitis) weibeli* Müller, 2022**

Hoplitis (Hoplitis) weibeli Müller, 2022a: 252–254. Holotype ♂; Morocco, Souss-Massa: 20 km N Tafraoute; 14 Apr. 2017; A. Müller leg./det. ETHZ.

Regional distribution. Souss-Massa.

Global distribution. Currently only known from Morocco (Müller 2022a).

***Hoplitis (Anthocopa) widmeri* Müller, 2022**

Hoplitis (Anthocopa) widmeri Müller, 2022a: 245–247. Holotype ♂; Morocco, Drâa-Tafilalet, Tizi-n-Tagergoust, 5 km E Tazenakht; 22 Apr. 2008; M.Herrmann leg.; A. Müller det.; ETHZ.

Regional distribution. Drâa-Tafilalet.

Global distribution. Currently only known from Morocco (Müller 2022a).

***Osmia (Nasutosmia) longipalpa* Müller, 2022**

Osmia (Nasutosmia) longipalpa Müller, 2022a: 256–258. Holotype ♀; Morocco, Marrakech-Safi, Tachguelt, Ijoukak, Tizi-n-Test; 21 Apr. 2009; A. Müller leg./det.; ETHZ.

Regional distribution. Marrakech-Safi.

Global distribution. Currently only known from Morocco (Müller 2022a).

***Osmia (Neosmia) nigrocalcaribus* Müller, 2022**

Osmia (Neosmia) nigrocalcaribus Müller, 2022b: 220. Holotype ♀; Morocco, Tanger-Tétouan-Al Hoceïma, 20 km E Targuist; 27 Apr. 2009; E. Hajdaj leg.; A. Müller det.; ETHZ.

Regional distribution. Tanger-Tétouan-Al Hoceïma.

Global distribution. Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia (Müller 2022b).

***Protosmia (Nanosmia) curviseta* Müller, 2022**

Protosmia (Nanosmia) curviseta Müller, 2022a: 258–260. Holotype ♀; Morocco, Guelmim-Oued Noun, 2.75 km SW Ifrane Atlas Saghir; 17 Apr. 2017; A. Müller leg./det.; ETHZ.

Regional distribution. Guelmim-Oued Noun.

Global distribution. Currently only known from Morocco (Müller 2022a).

***Protosmia (Nanosmia) magna* Müller, 2022**

Protosmia (Nanosmia) magna Müller, 2022a: 261–262. Holotype ♂; Morocco, Guelmim-Oued Noun, 10 km E Guelmim; 15–16 Apr. 1995; M. Halada leg.; A. Müller det.; ETHZ.

Regional distribution. Guelmim-Oued Noun.

Global distribution. Currently only known from Morocco (Müller 2022a).

Species recorded in Morocco since 2020

***Chelostoma (Foveosmia) campanularum* (Kirby, 1802)**

Regional distribution. Marrakech-Safi.

Global distribution. Morocco, Algeria, Europe to Russia and Turkey (Wood 2023c; Müller 2024) and North America (Eickwort 1980)

***Hoplitis (Anthocopa) peniculifera* Müller, 2012**

Regional distribution. Fès-Meknès, Marrakech-Safi.

Global distribution. Morocco and Spain (Müller 2012, Wood 2023c).

Taxonomic acts and clarifications

***Hoplitis (Hoplitis) gregaria* (Warncke, 1992)**

Notes. *Hoplitis benoisti gregaria* was elevated to the species level by Müller (2024).

Regional distribution. Tanger-Tetouan-Al Hoceima, Oriental, Fès-Meknès, Béni Mellal-Khénifra, Casablanca-Settat, Marrakech-Safi, Drâa-Tafilalet, Souss-Massa, Guelmim-Oued Noun.

Global distribution. Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia (Müller 2024).

***Hoplitis (Alcidamea) acuticornis* (Dufour & Perris, 1840)**

Notes. *Hoplitis camelina* (Benoist, 1934) was re-assessed as a subspecies of *Hoplitis acuticornis* (Dufour & Perris, 1840) rather than as a full species, as proposed by Warncke (1991), based on morphological data (Müller 2024).

Regional distribution. Fès-Meknès, Béni Mellal-Khénifra, Casablanca-Settat, Marrakech-Safi, Drâa-Tafilalet, Souss-Massa.

Global distribution. Morocco and possibly Tunisia (Müller 2024).

***Osmia (Pyrosmia) elbaba* Warncke, 1992**

Notes. *Osmia elbaba* was incorrectly considered as a synonym of *Osmia cyanoxantha* Pérez, 1879 by Zanden (1996), and actually represents a distinct species (Müller 2024).

Regional distribution. Fès-Meknès, Drâa-Tafilalet, Souss-Massa.

Global distribution. Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia (Müller 2024).

***Osmia (Pyrosmia) leucopyga* Ducke, 1899**

Notes. *Osmia leucopyga* was incorrectly synonymised with *Osmia lobata* Friese, 1899 by Warncke (1992) and represents a distinct species (Müller 2024).

Regional distribution. Fès-Meknès, Marrakech-Safi, Souss-Massa.

Global distribution. Morocco, Portugal, Spain, Algeria and possibly Tunisia (Müller 2024).

***Osmia (Allosmia) soror* Pérez, 1896**

Notes. *Osmia soror* was treated as the North African subspecies of *O. rufohirta* Latreille, 1811 by Zanden (1988), Ungricht *et al.* (2008), and Scheuchl & Willner (2016). However, based on morphological and spatial data, the two

taxa are now considered distinct species (Müller 2022b). *Osmia rufohirta* is known in Morocco only from a single locality in the Middle Atlas (Müller 2022b).

Regional distribution. Tanger-Tetouan-Al Hoceima, Fès-Meknès, Casablanca-Settat.

Global distribution. Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia (Müller 2022b).

Family MELITTIDAE Schenck, 1860

Tribe Dasypodaini Sagemehl, 1882

Species recently described as new to science

Dasypoda (Microdasypoda) schwarzi Radchenko & Michez, 2022

Dasypoda (Microdasypoda) schwarzi Radchenko & Michez, 2022: 75–83. Paratypes 2♂; Morocco, Oriental, 40 km S Guercif (33.8833, -3.3666), 15–17 May 1995, M. Halada leg.; D. Michez det.; UMONS.

Regional distribution. Oriental.

Global distribution. Morocco and Tunisia (Radchenko *et al.* 2022).

Discussion

This work presents an update of the Moroccan checklist of wild bees since Lhomme *et al.* (2020), which reported 961 species. The total number of Moroccan wild bee species now reaches 1,043, classified into 70 genera and six families (Table 1). In the present work, we reported 2 additional genera for Morocco, 36 species recently described from Morocco, 37 new species for the country published after Lhomme *et al.* (2020) and 33 taxa with taxonomic changes. Additionally, we provided original records for 16 species previously unknown for Morocco and records for 28 species that were reported in Lhomme *et al.* (2020) without reference to precise localities. We also removed 14 species listed in the previous checklist and excluded 25 names based on published synonymies and taxonomic acts and clarifications.

The increase of 8.5% of species recorded in Morocco since the publication of the first national checklist in 2020, combined with the numerous taxonomic changes (13.6%), underlines the significant taxonomic knowledge gaps and the geographic biases in the Moroccan bee fauna. Despite notable advances in bee taxonomy over the past five years, particularly for *Andrena* (Wood *et al.* 2020; Wood 2021, 2023a,b,c; Wood 2025a), Anthidiini (Kasperek & Schwarz 2020; Kasperek *et al.* 2023a,b; Kasperek 2021, 2022, 2024a,b; Kasperek *et al.* 2024), and Osmiini (Müller 2022a,b; Müller 2024), progress has been uneven across taxonomic groups. Others, such as Halictidae, Megachilini, Anthophorinae, Eucerini, and *Hylaeus* are currently receiving increased attention, but this has yet to result in published records or comprehensive taxonomic revisions, resulting in continued uncertainties and limiting additions to the national bee checklist.

The great proportion of the new species and records presented in this work (i.e., 65% of the current work) come from regions known for their high bee diversity and their extensive history of sampling (i.e., Marrakech-Safi, Drâa-Tafilalet, Fès-Meknès, and Souss-Massa) (Lhomme *et al.* 2020). While these well-studied regions still require further exploration, other regions remain largely overlooked. The Rif Mountains (e.g., Tanger-Tétouan-Al Hoceïma), the Atlantic coastal areas (e.g., Casablanca-Settat) and the inland continental climate areas (e.g., Béni Mellal-Khénifra) have received limited monitoring despite their rich floral diversity. Similarly, vast arid and semi-arid regions, such as Laâyoune-Sakia El Hamra and Dakhla-Oued ed-Dahab are largely undersampled.

The number of bee species currently considered endemic to Morocco has increased from 81 species (Lhomme *et al.* 2020) to 109 species in this update, representing a 36% increase and approximately 10% of the known national fauna. However, this apparent rise in endemism must be interpreted with caution. Many of the newly described species are known from single localities or restricted areas, and comparable surveys in adjacent regions remain scarce. In neighbouring countries, knowledge of wild bee diversity remains fragmentary. Algeria and Mauritania lack national checklists, and existing records are sparse or outdated. It is therefore likely that some of these species may eventually be found outside Morocco as regional sampling improves. Despite this uncertainty,

the high proportion of currently recognized endemic species emphasizes the country’s unique and still insufficiently explored bee fauna. These results reinforce the importance of continued taxonomic research and the urgent need to assess the conservation status of local populations, given that local endemic species are particularly vulnerable to environmental changes (Midgley *et al.* 2002).

To date, no studies have assessed the population trends and conservation status of Moroccan wild bees. Compared to honey bees, research on wild bees in Morocco receives little financial support, with local funding primarily directed toward honey bee health and beekeeper support (Ministry of Agriculture 2024, 2025; Aglagane *et al.* 2023, 2024), despite the significant contribution of wild bees in crop pollination and ecosystem functioning (Klein *et al.* 2018; El Abdouni *et al.* 2022; Sentil *et al.* 2024b, 2022a,b, 2021). Studies in the Mediterranean basin have documented significant declines in wild bee abundance and diversity (Herrera 2020), indicating that Moroccan wild bees may be exposed to similar pressures, although no country-specific long-term data are currently available. Therefore, wild bee monitoring and taxonomic studies should be complemented by advanced studies on population status, trends and drivers to anticipate or mitigate any potential declines.

To enable advanced research on Moroccan wild bees and inform policymakers, the first step is the creation of a centralized national database that compiles information on species distributions and ecology. The existing datasets remain scattered, often unpublished, or lack standardization. The next step is the establishment of a national Red List of bees, which would help identify knowledge gaps, priority species and serve as a tool for targeted action plans.

TABLE 1. Checklist of the wild bee species of Morocco, with species so far recorded only in Morocco indicated by a cross.

Andrenidae Latreille, 1802	
Andrenini Latreille, 1802	
<i>Andrena</i> Fabricius, 1775	
<i>Andrena abjecta</i> Pérez, 1895	
<i>Andrena abrupta</i> Warncke, 1967	
<i>Andrena abscondita</i> Wood, 2023	
<i>Andrena abunda</i> Warncke, 1974	
<i>Andrena acutidentis</i> Wood, 2020	X
<i>Andrena aegyptiaca</i> Friese, 1899	
<i>Andrena aeneiventris</i> Morawitz, 1872	
<i>Andrena aerinifrons</i> Dours, 1873	
<i>Andrena aetherea</i> Warncke, 1974	X
<i>Andrena agilissima</i> (Scopoli, 1770)	
<i>Andrena agnata</i> Warncke, 1967	
<i>Andrena albifacies</i> Alfken, 1927	
<i>Andrena albopunctata</i> (Rossi, 1792)	
<i>Andrena alchata</i> Warncke, 1974	
<i>Andrena alfkenella</i> Perkins, 1914	
<i>Andrena alluaudi</i> Benoist, 1961	
<i>Andrena ampla</i> Warncke, 1967	
<i>Andrena anammas</i> Wood, 2023	X
<i>Andrena andina</i> Warncke, 1974	X
<i>Andrena antigana</i> Pérez, 1895	
<i>Andrena argyreofasciata</i> Schmiedeknecht, 1900	
<i>Andrena asperrima</i> Pérez, 1895	
<i>Andrena assimilis</i> Radoszkowski, 1876	
<i>Andrena atlantea</i> Wood, 2021	X

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TABLE 1. (Continued)

<i>Andrena avara</i> Warncke, 1967	
<i>Andrena beaumonti</i> Benoist, 1961	X
<i>Andrena bellidis</i> Pérez, 1895	
<i>Andrena bendai</i> Wood, 2023	X
<i>Andrena berberica</i> Wood, 2023	X
<i>Andrena bicolor</i> Fabricius, 1775	
<i>Andrena bicolorata</i> (Rossi, 1790)	
<i>Andrena bimaculata</i> (Kirby, 1802)	
<i>Andrena binominata</i> Smith, 1853	
<i>Andrena biskrensis</i> Pérez, 1895	
<i>Andrena blanda</i> Pérez, 1895	
<i>Andrena boyerella</i> Dours, 1872	
<i>Andrena breviceps</i> Wood, 2020	
<i>Andrena byrsicola</i> Schmiedeknecht, 1900	
<i>Andrena caesia</i> Warncke, 1974	
<i>Andrena caroli</i> Pérez, 1895	
<i>Andrena cilissaeformis</i> Pérez, 1895	
<i>Andrena cinerea</i> Brullé, 1833	
<i>Andrena colletiformis</i> Morawitz, 1874	
<i>Andrena compta</i> Lepeletier, 1841	
<i>Andrena curtivalvis</i> Morice, 1899	
<i>Andrena darha</i> Wood, 2023	X
<i>Andrena decipiens</i> Schenck, 1861	
<i>Andrena discors</i> Erichson, 1841	
<i>Andrena djelfensis</i> Pérez, 1895	
<i>Andrena doursana</i> Dufour, 1853	
<i>Andrena eureka</i> Warncke, 1974	X
<i>Andrena euzona</i> Pérez, 1895	
<i>Andrena exigua</i> Erichson, 1835	
<i>Andrena fabrella</i> Pérez, 1903	
<i>Andrena farinosoides</i> Wood, 2020	X
<i>Andrena ferrugineicrus</i> Dours, 1872	
<i>Andrena flavilabris</i> Schenck, 1874	
<i>Andrena flavipes</i> Panzer, 1799	
<i>Andrena florea</i> Fabricius, 1793	
<i>Andrena florentina</i> Magretti, 1883	
<i>Andrena fratella</i> Warncke, 1968	
<i>Andrena fulica</i> Warncke, 1974	
<i>Andrena fuliginata</i> Pérez, 1895	
<i>Andrena fulvicornis</i> (Schenck, 1853)	
<i>Andrena fumida</i> Pérez, 1895	
<i>Andrena fuscata</i> Erichson, 1835	
<i>Andrena gemina</i> Wood, 2023	X
<i>Andrena granulosa</i> Pérez, 1902	

.....continued on the next page

TABLE 1. (Continued)

<i>Andrena gregaria</i> Warncke, 1974	X
<i>Andrena guichardi</i> Warncke, 1980	X
<i>Andrena guttata</i> Warncke, 1969	
<i>Andrena hebesceus</i> Wood, 2020	
<i>Andrena hedikae</i> Jaeger, 1934	
<i>Andrena heliaca</i> Warncke, 1974	X
<i>Andrena hesperia</i> Smith, 1853	
<i>Andrena hirticornis</i> Pérez, 1895	
<i>Andrena humilis</i> Imhoff, 1832	
<i>Andrena hystrix</i> Schmiedeknecht, 1883	
<i>Andrena icterina</i> Warncke, 1974	
<i>Andrena ifranensis</i> Wood, 2023	X
<i>Andrena impunctata</i> Pérez, 1895	
<i>Andrena inflata</i> Wood, 2021	
<i>Andrena innesi</i> Gribodo, 1894	
<i>Andrena insignis</i> Warncke, 1974	X
<i>Andrena isis</i> Schmiedeknecht, 1900	
<i>Andrena kamarti</i> Schmiedeknecht, 1900	
<i>Andrena labialis</i> (Kirby, 1802)	
<i>Andrena lagopus</i> Latreille, 1809	
<i>Andrena langadensis</i> Warncke, 1965	
<i>Andrena laurivora</i> Warncke, 1974	
<i>Andrena lavandulae</i> Pérez, 1902	
<i>Andrena lepida</i> Schenck, 1861	
<i>Andrena leptopyga</i> Pérez, 1895	
<i>Andrena lepurana</i> Warncke, 1974	
<i>Andrena leucocyanea</i> Pérez, 1895	
<i>Andrena leucophaea</i> Lepeletier, 1841	
<i>Andrena leucura</i> Warncke, 1974	
<i>Andrena limata</i> Smith, 1853	
<i>Andrena livens</i> Pérez, 1895	
<i>Andrena longibarbis</i> Pérez, 1895	
<i>Andrena lusitania</i> Wood & Ortiz-Sánchez, 2022	
<i>Andrena macroptera</i> Warncke, 1974	
<i>Andrena madaia</i> Scheuchl & Gusenleitner, 2007	
<i>Andrena mara</i> Warncke, 1974	
<i>Andrena mariana</i> Warncke, 1968	
<i>Andrena marsae</i> Schmiedeknecht, 1900	
<i>Andrena medeninsensis</i> Pérez, 1895	
<i>Andrena mediovittata</i> Pérez, 1895	
<i>Andrena melacana</i> Warncke, 1967	
<i>Andrena menahemella</i> Scheuchl & Pisanty, 2016	
<i>Andrena merimna</i> Saunders, 1908	
<i>Andrena mica</i> Warncke, 1974	

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<i>Andrena microcardia</i> Pérez, 1895	
<i>Andrena microthorax</i> Pérez, 1895	
<i>Andrena miegiella</i> Dours, 1873	
<i>Andrena minapalumboi</i> Gribodo, 1894	
<i>Andrena minutula</i> (Kirby, 1802)	
<i>Andrena minutuloides</i> Perkins, 1914	
<i>Andrena monilia</i> Warncke, 1967	
<i>Andrena morio</i> Brullé, 1833	
<i>Andrena mucida</i> Kriechbaumer, 1873	
<i>Andrena mucronata</i> Morawitz, 1871	
<i>Andrena muelleri</i> Wood, 2023	X
<i>Andrena nana</i> (Kirby, 1802)	
<i>Andrena nebularia</i> Warncke, 1975	
<i>Andrena nigroaenea</i> (Kirby, 1802)	
<i>Andrena nigroolivacea</i> Dours, 1873	
<i>Andrena nigropilosa</i> Warncke, 1967	
<i>Andrena nigrospina</i> Thomson, 1872	
<i>Andrena nigroviridula</i> Dours, 1873	
<i>Andrena nitidula</i> Pérez, 1903	
<i>Andrena niveofacies</i> Wood, 2020	X
<i>Andrena numida</i> Lepeletier, 1841	
<i>Andrena obsoleta</i> Pérez, 1895	
<i>Andrena orana</i> Warncke, 1975	
<i>Andrena orbitalis</i> Morawitz, 1871	
<i>Andrena ounifa</i> Warncke, 1974	
<i>Andrena oviventris</i> Pérez, 1895	
<i>Andrena pandellei</i> Pérez, 1895	
<i>Andrena pandosa</i> Warncke, 1968	
<i>Andrena panurgina</i> De Stefani, 1889	
<i>Andrena parviceps</i> Kriechbaumer, 1873	
<i>Andrena pauxilla</i> Stöckhert, 1935	
<i>Andrena pela</i> Warncke, 1974	X
<i>Andrena petrosa</i> Warncke, 1974	
<i>Andrena pilipes</i> Fabricius, 1781	
<i>Andrena planiventris</i> Dours, 1872	
<i>Andrena poupillieri</i> Dours, 1872	
<i>Andrena pratincola</i> Warncke, 1974	
<i>Andrena propinqua</i> Schenck, 1853	
<i>Andrena purpurascens</i> Pérez, 1895	
<i>Andrena quieta</i> Wood, 2023	
<i>Andrena ranunculi</i> Schmiedeknecht, 1883	
<i>Andrena relata</i> Warncke, 1967	
<i>Andrena reperta</i> Warncke, 1974	
<i>Andrena rhenana</i> Stöckhert, 1930	

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<i>Andrena rhypara</i> Pérez, 1903	
<i>Andrena rhyssonota</i> Pérez, 1895	
<i>Andrena rotundata</i> Pérez, 1895	
<i>Andrena rufescens</i> Pérez, 1895	
<i>Andrena rufiventris</i> Lepeletier, 1841	
<i>Andrena russula</i> Lepeletier, 1841	
<i>Andrena sardoa</i> Lepeletier, 1841	
<i>Andrena savignyi</i> Spinola, 1838	
<i>Andrena saxonica</i> Stöckhert, 1935	
<i>Andrena schmiedeknechti</i> Magretti, 1883	
<i>Andrena selenae</i> Gusenleitner, 1994	
<i>Andrena semiadesus</i> Wood, 2020	X
<i>Andrena senecionis</i> Pérez, 1895	
<i>Andrena simontornyiella</i> Noskiewicz, 1939	
<i>Andrena sinuata</i> Pérez, 1895	
<i>Andrena soror</i> Dours, 1872	
<i>Andrena sparsipunctata</i> Wood, 2020	X
<i>Andrena speciosa</i> Friese, 1899	
<i>Andrena spolata</i> Warncke, 1968	
<i>Andrena spreta</i> Pérez, 1895	
<i>Andrena succinea</i> Dours, 1872	
<i>Andrena synadelpha</i> Perkins, 1914	
<i>Andrena tadorna</i> Warncke, 1974	
<i>Andrena tebessana</i> Scheuchl, Benarfa & Louadi, 2011	
<i>Andrena tenebricorpus</i> Wood, 2020	X
<i>Andrena tenuistriata</i> Pérez, 1895	
<i>Andrena testaceipes</i> Saunders, 1908	
<i>Andrena thoracica</i> (Fabricius, 1775)	
<i>Andrena tiaretta</i> Warncke, 1974	
<i>Andrena tinctoria</i> Wood, 2023	X
<i>Andrena totana</i> Warncke, 1974	
<i>Andrena triangulivalvis</i> Wood, 2020	X
<i>Andrena trimmerana</i> (Kirby, 1802)	
<i>Andrena tuberculifera</i> Pérez, 1895	
<i>Andrena tunetana</i> Schmiedeknecht, 1900	
<i>Andrena urdula</i> Warncke, 1965	
<i>Andrena varia</i> Pérez, 1895	
<i>Andrena variabilis</i> Smith, 1853	
<i>Andrena varicornis</i> Pérez, 1895	
<i>Andrena vaulogeri</i> Pérez, 1895	
<i>Andrena ventricosa</i> Dours, 1873	
<i>Andrena verticalis</i> Pérez, 1895	
<i>Andrena vetula</i> Lepeletier, 1841	
<i>Andrena villipes</i> Pérez, 1895	

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<i>Andrena vulcana</i> Dours, 1873	
<i>Andrena vulpecula</i> Kriechbaumer, 1873	
<i>Andrena zachroa</i> Cockerell, 1930	
<i>Andrena zygophylli</i> Saunders, 1908	
Melitturgini Newman, 1834	
<i>Borgatomelissa</i> Patiny, 2000	
<i>Borgatomelissa flavimaura</i> Ortiz-Sánchez & Patiny, 2019	
<i>Camptopoeum</i> Spinola, 1843	
<i>Camptopoeum handlirschi</i> Friese, 1900	
<i>Camptopoeum nadigi</i> (Warncke, 1972)	X
<i>Camptopoeum pseudoruber</i> (Warncke, 1987)	X
<i>Camptopoeum simile</i> (Pérez, 1895)	
<i>Camptopoeum variegatum</i> (Morawitz, 1876)	
<i>Melitturga</i> Latreille, 1809	
<i>Melitturga albescens</i> Pérez, 1895	
<i>Melitturga caudata</i> Pérez, 1879	
<i>Melitturga oraniensis</i> Lapeletier, 1841	
<i>Melitturga rubricata</i> Morice, 1916	
Panurgini Leach, 1815	
<i>Clavipanurgus</i> Warncke, 1972	
<i>Clavipanurgus desertus</i> (Warncke, 1987)	X
<i>Panurginus</i> Nylander, 1848	
<i>Panurginus albopilosus</i> (Lucas, 1849)	
<i>Panurginus tunensis</i> (Warncke, 1972)	
<i>Panurgus</i> Panzer, 1806	
<i>Panurgus acutus</i> Patiny, 2002	X
<i>Panurgus avarus</i> Warncke, 1972	
<i>Panurgus banksianus</i> (Kirby, 1802)	
<i>Panurgus buteus</i> Warncke, 1972	
<i>Panurgus calcaratus</i> (Scopoli, 1763)	
<i>Panurgus calceatus</i> Pérez, 1895	
<i>Panurgus canarius</i> Warncke, 1972	
<i>Panurgus canescens</i> Latreille, 1811	
<i>Panurgus catulus</i> Warncke, 1972	
<i>Panurgus cephalotes</i> Latreille, 1811	
<i>Panurgus convergens</i> Pérez, 1895	
<i>Panurgus dargius</i> Warncke, 1972	
<i>Panurgus dentatus</i> Friese, 1901	
<i>Panurgus farinosus</i> Warncke, 1972	
<i>Panurgus intermedius</i> Rozen, 1971	X
<i>Panurgus maroccanus</i> Pérez, 1895	
<i>Panurgus minor</i> Warncke, 1972	X
<i>Panurgus nigriscopus</i> Pérez, 1895	
<i>Panurgus niloticus</i> Warncke, 1972	

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	<i>Panurgus ovatulus</i> Warncke, 1972	X
	<i>Panurgus perezi</i> Saunders, 1882	
	<i>Panurgus pici</i> Pérez, 1895	
	<i>Panurgus pyropygus</i> Friese, 1901	
	<i>Panurgus rungsii</i> Benoist, 1937	X
	<i>Panurgus vachali</i> Pérez, 1895	
	<i>Plesiopanurgus</i> Cameron, 1907	
	<i>Plesiopanurgus zizus</i> (Warncke, 1987)	X
Apidae Latreille, 1802		
Ammobatini Handlirsch, 1925		
<i>Ammobates</i> Latreille, 1809		
	<i>Ammobates arsinoe</i> Engel, 2009	
	<i>Ammobates assimilis</i> (Warncke, 1983)	
	<i>Ammobates buteus</i> (Warncke, 1983)	X
	<i>Ammobates dubius</i> Benoist, 1961	
	<i>Ammobates handlirschi</i> Friese, 1895	
	<i>Ammobates minor</i> (Pérez, 1902)	
	<i>Ammobates muticus</i> Spinola, 1843	
	<i>Ammobates oraniensis</i> (Lepeletier, 1841)	
	<i>Ammobates punctatus</i> (Fabricius, 1804)	
	<i>Ammobates rufiventris</i> Latreille, 1809	
	<i>Ammobates syriacus</i> Friese, 1899	
	<i>Ammobates verhoeffi</i> Mavromoustakis, 1959	
	<i>Parammobatodes</i> Popov, 1932	
	<i>Parammobatodes maroccanus</i> (Warncke, 1983)	
	<i>Pasites</i> Jurine, 1807	
	<i>Pasites maculatus</i> Jurine, 1807	
Ammobatoidini Latreille, 1802		
<i>Ammobatoides</i> Radoszkowski, 1867		
	<i>Ammobatoides schachti</i> Schwarz, 1988	
	<i>Ammobatoides schwarzi</i> Wood, 2023	X
	<i>Ammobatoides scriptus</i> (Gerstäcker, 1869)	
	<i>Schmiedeknechtia</i> Friese, 1896	
	<i>Schmiedeknechtia oraniensis</i> Friese, 1896	
Ancylaini Michener, 1944		
<i>Ancyla</i> Lepeletier, 1841		
	<i>Ancyla brevis</i> Dours, 1873	
	<i>Ancyla oraniensis</i> Lepeletier, 1841	
Anthophorinae Dahlbom, 1835		
<i>Amegilla</i> Friese, 1897		
	<i>Amegilla albigena</i> (Lepeletier, 1841)	
	<i>Amegilla andresi</i> (Friese, 1914)	
	<i>Amegilla byssina</i> (Klug, 1845)	
	<i>Amegilla fasciata</i> (Fabricius, 1775)	

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Amegilla magnilabris (Fedchenko, 1875)
Amegilla mucorea (Klug, 1845)
Amegilla ochroleuca (Pérez, 1879)
Amegilla quadrifasciata (de Villers, 1789)
Amegilla talaris (Pérez, 1895)
Amegilla velocissima (Fedchenko, 1875)

***Anthophora* Latreille, 1803**

Anthophora aestivalis (Panzer, 1801)
Anthophora affinis Brullé, 1833
Anthophora agama Radoszkowski, 1868
Anthophora ahlamae Rasmont & Wood, 2024
Anthophora albicilla Pérez, 1895
Anthophora albosignata (Fries, 1896)
Anthophora alternans (Klug, 1845)
Anthophora atriceps Pérez, 1879
Anthophora atroalba Lepeletier, 1841
Anthophora balneorum Lepeletier, 1841
Anthophora bimaculata (Panzer, 1798)
Anthophora blanda Pérez, 1895
Anthophora calcarata Lepeletier, 1841
Anthophora crassipes Lepeletier, 1841
Anthophora crinipes Smith, 1854
Anthophora dispar Lepeletier, 1841
Anthophora extricata Priesner, 1957
Anthophora fayoumensis Priesner, 1957
Anthophora femorata (Olivier, 1789)
Anthophora ferruginea Lepeletier, 1841
Anthophora flabellata Priesner, 1957
Anthophora fulvitaris Brullé, 1833
Anthophora fulvodimidiata Dours, 1869
Anthophora hermanni Schwarz & Gusenleitner, 2003
Anthophora hispanica (Fabricius, 1787)
Anthophora holoxantha Pérez, 1895
Anthophora humilis (Spinola, 1383)
Anthophora kapnoptera Alfken, 1936
Anthophora libyphaenica Gribodo, 1893
Anthophora mucida Gribodo, 1873
Anthophora plumipes (Pallas, 1772)
Anthophora podagra Lepeletier, 1841
Anthophora priesneri Alfken, 1932
Anthophora pubescens (Fabricius, 1781)
Anthophora pulverosa Smith, 1854
Anthophora quadricolor (Erichson, 1840)
Anthophora retusa (Linnaeus, 1758)

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<i>Anthophora rivolleti</i> Pérez, 1895	
<i>Anthophora robusta</i> (Klug, 1845)	
<i>Anthophora romandii</i> Dours, 1869	
<i>Anthophora scopipes</i> Spinola, 1838	
<i>Anthophora segnis</i> Eversmann, 1852	
<i>Anthophora semirufa</i> (Friese, 1898)	
<i>Anthophora senescens</i> Lepeletier, 1841	
<i>Anthophora subterranea</i> (Germar, 1826)	
<i>Anthophora tarsalis</i> Priesner, 1957	
<i>Anthophora tridentella</i> Priesner, 1957	
<i>Anthophora ventilabris</i> Lepeletier, 1841	
<i>Anthophora vidua</i> (Klug, 1845)	
<i>Anthophora wegelini</i> Friese, 1914	
Bombini Latreille, 1802	
<i>Bombus</i> Latreille, 1802	
<i>Bombus lapidarius</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	
<i>Bombus laesus</i> Morawitz, 1875	
<i>Bombus ruderatus</i> (Fabricius, 1775)	
<i>Bombus terrestris</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	
<i>Bombus vestalis</i> (Geoffroy, 1785)	
Ceratinini Latreille, 1802	
<i>Ceratina</i> Latreille, 1802	
<i>Ceratina albosticta</i> Cockerell, 1931	
<i>Ceratina callosa</i> (Fabricius, 1794)	
<i>Ceratina chalybea</i> Chevrier, 1872	
<i>Ceratina citriphila</i> Cockerell, 1935	
<i>Ceratina cucurbitina</i> (Rossi, 1792)	
<i>Ceratina dallatorreana</i> Friese, 1896	
<i>Ceratina dentiventris</i> Gerstäcker, 1869	
<i>Ceratina maghrebensis</i> Daly, 1983	
<i>Ceratina mocsaryi</i> Friese, 1896	
<i>Ceratina parvula</i> Smith, 1854	
<i>Ceratina saundersi</i> Daly, 1983	
<i>Ceratina tarsata</i> Morawitz, 1872	
<i>Ceratina verhoeffi</i> Terzo & Rasmont, 1997	X
Epeolini Robertson, 1903	
<i>Epeolus</i> Latreille, 1802	
<i>Epeolus aureovestitus</i> Dours, 1873	
<i>Epeolus collaris</i> Pérez, 1895	
<i>Epeolus fallax</i> Morawitz, 1872	
<i>Epeolus flavociliatus</i> Friese, 1899	
<i>Epeolus ibericus</i> Bogusch, 2018	
<i>Epeolus intermedius</i> Pérez, 1884	
<i>Epeolus laevifrons</i> Bischoff, 1930	

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<i>Epeolus priesneri</i> Bogusch, 2021	
<i>Epeolus subrufescens</i> Saunders, 1908	
<i>Epeolus transitorius</i> Eversmann, 1852	
<i>Epeolus variegatus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	
Eucerini Latreille, 1802	
<i>Eucera</i> Scopoli, 1770	
<i>Eucera algira</i> Lepeletier, 1841	
<i>Eucera andresi</i> (Alfken, 1926)	
<i>Eucera atricornis</i> Fabricius, 1793	
<i>Eucera bequaerti</i> Alfken, 1914	
<i>Eucera biscrensis</i> (Alfken, 1933)	
<i>Eucera brachycera</i> (Gribodo, 1893)	
<i>Eucera clypeata</i> Erichson, 1835	
<i>Eucera colaris</i> Dours, 1873	
<i>Eucera confinis</i> Pérez, 1895	
<i>Eucera cuniculina</i> Klug, 1845	
<i>Eucera dalmatica</i> Lepeletier, 1841	
<i>Eucera dimidiata</i> Brullé, 1833	
<i>Eucera elongatula</i> Vachal, 1907	
<i>Eucera ferruginea</i> Lepeletier, 1841	
<i>Eucera genofevae</i> Vachal, 1907	
<i>Eucera grisea</i> Fabricius, 1793	
<i>Eucera hispana</i> Lepeletier, 1841	
<i>Eucera lanuginosa</i> Klug, 1845	
<i>Eucera maroccana</i> (Dusmet, 1928)	
<i>Eucera mauritaniae</i> Tkalců, 1984	X
<i>Eucera metallescens</i> (Morawitz, 1888)	
<i>Eucera nadigi</i> (Schulthess, 1924)	X
<i>Eucera nigra</i> Lepeletier, 1841	
<i>Eucera nigrifacies</i> Lepeletier, 1841	
<i>Eucera nigrilabris</i> Lepeletier, 1841	
<i>Eucera notata</i> Lepeletier, 1841	
<i>Eucera numida</i> Lepeletier, 1841	
<i>Eucera oblitterata</i> Pérez, 1895	
<i>Eucera obscura</i> (Brullé, 1833)	
<i>Eucera occidentalis</i> Risch, 1999	X
<i>Eucera oraniensis</i> Lepeletier, 1841	
<i>Eucera polita</i> Pérez, 1895	
<i>Eucera pumila</i> Klug, 1845	
<i>Eucera rufa</i> (Lepeletier, 1841)	
<i>Eucera ruficollis</i> (Brullé, 1833)	
<i>Eucera saundersi</i> Friese, 1899	
<i>Eucera spatulata</i> Gribodo, 1893	
<i>Eucera squamosa</i> Lepeletier, 1841	

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<i>Eucera tricineta</i> Erichson, 1835	
<i>Eucera vachali</i> Pérez, 1895	
<i>Eucera vidua</i> Lepeletier, 1841	
<i>Eucera warnckei</i> Risch, 1999	
<i>Tetralonia</i> Spinola, 1839	
<i>Tetralonia agadirensis</i> (Benoist, 1943)	X
<i>Tetralonia atrata</i> Klug, 1845	
<i>Tetralonia dentata</i> (Germar, 1839)	
<i>Tetralonia fulvescens</i> Giraud, 1863	
<i>Tetralonia nigriceps</i> Morawitz, 1894	
<i>Tetralonia nigrifacies</i> Dours, 1873	
<i>Tetralonia ruficornis</i> (Fabricius, 1804)	
<i>Tetralonia strigata</i> (Lepeletier, 1841)	
Melectini Westwood, 1839	
<i>Melecta</i> Latreille, 1802	
<i>Melecta aegyptiaca</i> Radoszkowski, 1876	
<i>Melecta albifrons</i> (Forster, 1771)	
<i>Melecta duodecimmaculata</i> (Rossi, 1790)	
<i>Melecta grandis</i> Lepeletier, 1841	
<i>Melecta guilochei</i> Dusmet y Alonso, 1915	
<i>Melecta italica</i> Radoszkowski, 1876	
<i>Melecta leucorhyncha</i> Gribodo, 1893	
<i>Melecta luctuosa</i> (Scopoli, 1770)	
<i>Melecta prophanta</i> Lieftinck, 1980	
<i>Thyreus</i> Panzer, 1806	
<i>Thyreus affinis</i> (Morawitz, 1874)	
<i>Thyreus elegans</i> (Morawitz, 1877)	
<i>Thyreus hellenicus</i> Lieftinck, 1968	
<i>Thyreus histrionicus</i> (Illiger, 1806)	
<i>Thyreus mauretaniensis</i> (Strand, 1911)	
<i>Thyreus orbatus</i> (Lepeletier, 1841)	
<i>Thyreus ramosus</i> (Lepeletier, 1841)	
<i>Thyreus rasmonti</i> Wood, 2023	
<i>Thyreus tricuspis</i> (Pérez, 1883)	
<i>Thyreus truncatus</i> (Pérez, 1884)	
Nomadini Latreille, 1802	
<i>Nomada</i> Scopoli, 1770	
<i>Nomada accentifera</i> Pérez, 1895	
<i>Nomada agrestis</i> Fabricius, 1787	
<i>Nomada algira</i> Mocsáry, 1883	
<i>Nomada ariasi</i> Dusmet, 1913	
<i>Nomada barbilabris</i> Pérez, 1895	
<i>Nomada basalis</i> Herrich-Schäffer, 1839	
<i>Nomada beaumonti</i> Schwarz, 1967	

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<i>Nomada biblica</i> Schwarz, Smit & Ockermüller, 2019	
<i>Nomada bifasciata</i> Olivier, 1811	
<i>Nomada bispinosa</i> Mocsáry, 1883	
<i>Nomada blepharipes</i> Schmiedeknecht, 1882	
<i>Nomada brevis</i> Saunders, 1908	
<i>Nomada cadiza</i> Schwarz & Gusenleitner, 2013	
<i>Nomada carnifex</i> Mocsáry, 1883	
<i>Nomada cleopatra</i> Schwarz, 1989	
<i>Nomada concolor</i> Schmiedeknecht, 1882	
<i>Nomada coronata</i> Pérez, 1895	
<i>Nomada cristata</i> Pérez, 1895	
<i>Nomada dira</i> Schmiedeknecht, 1882	
<i>Nomada discedens</i> Pérez, 1884	
<i>Nomada discrepans</i> Schmiedeknecht, 1882	
<i>Nomada distinguenda</i> Morawitz, 1874	
<i>Nomada dolosa</i> Mocsáry, 1883	
<i>Nomada duplex</i> Smith, 1854	
<i>Nomada fallax</i> Pérez, 1913	
<i>Nomada femoralis</i> Morawitz, 1869	
<i>Nomada fenestrata</i> Lepeletier, 1841	
<i>Nomada flavoguttata</i> (Kirby, 1802)	
<i>Nomada flavoscutellata</i> Schwarz & Smit, 2018	X
<i>Nomada fucata</i> Panzer, 1798	
<i>Nomada fulvicornis</i> Fabricius, 1793	
<i>Nomada furva</i> Panzer, 1798	
<i>Nomada fuscipennis</i> Lepeletier, 1841	
<i>Nomada glaucopis</i> Pérez, 1890	
<i>Nomada hispanica</i> Dusmet, 1913	
<i>Nomada ibanezi</i> Dusmet y Alonso, 1915	
<i>Nomada insignipes</i> Schmiedeknecht, 1882	
<i>Nomada integra</i> Brullé, 1833	
<i>Nomada italica</i> Dalla Torre & Friese, 1894	
<i>Nomada judaica</i> Schwarz & Smit, 2018	
<i>Nomada keroanensis</i> Pérez, 1895	
<i>Nomada kohli</i> Schmiedeknecht, 1882	
<i>Nomada linsenmaieri</i> Schwarz, 1974	
<i>Nomada maculicornis</i> Pérez, 1884	
<i>Nomada marshalli</i> (Kirby, 1802)	
<i>Nomada marrakechi</i> Schwarz & Smit, 2020	X
<i>Nomada mauritanica</i> Lepeletier, 1841	
<i>Nomada melanura</i> Mocsáry, 1883	
<i>Nomada merceti</i> Alfken, 1909	
<i>Nomada micronycha</i> Pérez, 1902	
<i>Nomada mideltiaca</i> Schwarz, Smit & Ockermüller, 2019	

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<i>Nomada minuscula</i> Noskiewicz, 1930	
<i>Nomada mutabilis</i> Morawitz, 1870	
<i>Nomada mutica</i> Morawitz, 1872	
<i>Nomada nigrovaria</i> Pérez, 1895	
<i>Nomada nitida</i> Schwarz, 1977	
<i>Nomada nobilis</i> Herrich-Schäffer, 1839	
<i>Nomada numida</i> Lepeletier, 1841	
<i>Nomada ortegai</i> Dusmet y Alonso, 1915	X
<i>Nomada panurgina</i> Morawitz, 1869	
<i>Nomada panurginoides</i> Saunders, 1908	
<i>Nomada pectoralis</i> Morawitz, 1877	
<i>Nomada pruinosa</i> Pérez, 1895	
<i>Nomada regli</i> Schwarz, Smit & Ockermüller, 2020	X
<i>Nomada rhenana</i> Morawitz, 1872	
<i>Nomada rubiginosa</i> Pérez, 1884	
<i>Nomada sabulosa</i> Radoszkowski, 1876	
<i>Nomada sanguinea</i> Smith, 1854	
<i>Nomada serricornis</i> Pérez, 1884	
<i>Nomada sexfasciata</i> Panzer, 1799	
<i>Nomada sheppardana</i> (Kirby, 1802)	
<i>Nomada stigma</i> Fabricius, 1804	
<i>Nomada striata</i> Fabricius, 1793	
<i>Nomada subcornuta</i> (Kirby, 1802)	
<i>Nomada succincta</i> Panzer, 1798	
<i>Nomada tridentirostris</i> Dours, 1873	
<i>Nomada zonata</i> Panzer, 1798	
Xylocopini Latreille, 1802	
<i>Xylocopa</i> Latreille, 1802	
<i>Xylocopa amedaei</i> Lepeletier, 1841	
<i>Xylocopa cantabrita</i> Lepeletier, 1841	
<i>Xylocopa iris</i> (Christ, 1791)	
<i>Xylocopa pubescens</i> Spinola, 1838	
<i>Xylocopa valga</i> Gerstäcker, 1872	
<i>Xylocopa violacea</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	
Colletidae Lepeletier, 1841	
Colletini Latreille, 1802	
<i>Colletes</i> Latreille, 1802	
<i>Colletes abeillei</i> Pérez, 1903	
<i>Colletes acutiformis</i> Noskiewicz, 1936	
<i>Colletes acutus</i> Pérez, 1903	
<i>Colletes albomaculatus</i> (Lucas, 1849)	
<i>Colletes atlassus</i> Kuhlmann, 2002	X
<i>Colletes biskrensis</i> Noskiewicz, 1936	
<i>Colletes canescens</i> Smith, 1853	

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<i>Colletes coriandri</i> Pérez, 1895	
<i>Colletes daourus</i> Warncke, 1978	
<i>Colletes diodontus</i> Benoist, 1957	
<i>Colletes dusmeti</i> Noskiewicz, 1936	
<i>Colletes eatoni</i> Morice, 1904	
<i>Colletes elegans</i> Noskiewicz, 1936	
<i>Colletes escalerae</i> Noskiewicz, 1936	
<i>Colletes formosus</i> Pérez, 1902	
<i>Colletes foveolaris</i> Pérez, 1903	
<i>Colletes gallicus</i> Radoszkowski, 1891	
<i>Colletes intricans</i> Spinola, 1838	
<i>Colletes lacunatus</i> Dours, 1872	
<i>Colletes ligatus</i> Erichson, 1835	
<i>Colletes maroccanus</i> Warncke, 1978	
<i>Colletes minutus</i> Kuhlmann, 2002	X
<i>Colletes nanus</i> Friese, 1898	
<i>Colletes nigricans</i> Gistel, 1857	
<i>Colletes niveatus</i> Kuhlmann, 2002	X
<i>Colletes noskiewiczii</i> Cockerell, 1942	
<i>Colletes perezi</i> Morice, 1904	
<i>Colletes pumilus</i> Morice, 1904	
<i>Colletes similis</i> Schenck, 1853	
<i>Colletes wahisi</i> Kuhlmann, 2002	X
Hylaeini Viereck, 1916	
<i>Hylaeus</i> Fabricius, 1793	
<i>Hylaeus absolutus</i> (Gribodo, 1894)	
<i>Hylaeus albonotatus</i> (Walker, 1871)	
<i>Hylaeus angustatus</i> (Schenck, 1861)	
<i>Hylaeus atlassus</i> (Warncke, 1981)	X
<i>Hylaeus beaumonti</i> (Benoist, 1957)	
<i>Hylaeus biarmicus</i> (Warncke, 1992)	
<i>Hylaeus brachycephalus</i> (Morawitz, 1868)	
<i>Hylaeus brevicornis</i> Nylander, 1852	
<i>Hylaeus clypearis</i> (Schenck, 1853)	
<i>Hylaeus communis</i> Nylander, 1852	
<i>Hylaeus conformis</i> Förster, 1871	
<i>Hylaeus coriaceus</i> (Pérez, 1895)	
<i>Hylaeus cornutus</i> Curtis, 1831	
<i>Hylaeus difformis</i> (Eversmann, 1852)	
<i>Hylaeus dilatatus</i> (Kirby, 1802)	
<i>Hylaeus dinkleri</i> (Friese, 1898)	
<i>Hylaeus euryscapus</i> Förster, 1871	
<i>Hylaeus gazagnairei</i> (Vachal, 1891)	
<i>Hylaeus gibbus</i> Saunders, 1850	

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<i>Hylaeus gredleri</i> Förster, 1871	
<i>Hylaeus hyalinatus</i> Smith, 1843	
<i>Hylaeus imparilis</i> Förster, 1871	
<i>Hylaeus impressiventris</i> (Benoist, 1960)	X
<i>Hylaeus lactipennis</i> (Benoist, 1957)	
<i>Hylaeus lineolatus</i> (Schenck, 1861)	
<i>Hylaeus livius</i> (Warncke, 1992)	X
<i>Hylaeus longimaculus</i> (Alfken, 1936)	
<i>Hylaeus luteobalteatus</i> (Dours, 1872)	
<i>Hylaeus mauricus</i> (Warncke, 1981)	
<i>Hylaeus melba</i> (Warncke, 1992)	
<i>Hylaeus meridionalis</i> Förster, 1871	
<i>Hylaeus nigrinus</i> (Fabricius, 1798)	
<i>Hylaeus oenanthe</i> (Warncke, 1992)	X
<i>Hylaeus pictus</i> (Smith, 1853)	
<i>Hylaeus pilosulus</i> (Pérez, 1903)	
<i>Hylaeus punctulatissimus</i> Smith, 1843	
<i>Hylaeus signatus</i> (Panzer, 1798)	
<i>Hylaeus simus</i> (Vachal, 1895)	
<i>Hylaeus soror</i> (Pérez, 1903)	
<i>Hylaeus subbuteus</i> (Warncke, 1992)	X
<i>Hylaeus sulphuripes</i> (Gribodo, 1894)	
<i>Hylaeus taeniolatus</i> Förster, 1871	
<i>Hylaeus variegatus</i> (Fabricius, 1798)	
Halictidae Thomson, 1869	
Halictini Thomson, 1869	
<i>Halictus</i> Latreille, 1804	
<i>Halictus brunnescens</i> (Eversmann, 1852)	
<i>Halictus consobrinus</i> Pérez, 1895	
<i>Halictus constantinensis</i> Strand, 1910	
<i>Halictus fulvipes</i> (Klug, 1817)	
<i>Halictus ifranensis</i> Cockerell, 1931	X
<i>Halictus nadigi</i> Blüthgen, 1934	X
<i>Halictus patellatus</i> Morawitz, 1874	
<i>Halictus quadricinctus</i> (Fabricius, 1777)	
<i>Halictus rubicundus</i> (Christ, 1791)	
<i>Halictus rufipes</i> (Fabricius, 1793)	
<i>Halictus scabiosae</i> (Rossi, 1790)	
<i>Halictus senilis</i> (Eversmann, 1852)	
<i>Lasioglossum</i> Curtis, 1833	
<i>Lasioglossum aeratum</i> (Kirby, 1802)	
<i>Lasioglossum albocinctum</i> (Lucas, 1849)	
<i>Lasioglossum albovirens</i> (Pérez, 1895)	
<i>Lasioglossum algericolellum</i> (Strand, 1909)	

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<i>Lasioglossum algirum</i> (Blüthgen, 1923)	
<i>Lasioglossum angusticeps</i> (Perkins, 1895)	
<i>Lasioglossum articulare</i> (Pérez, 1895)	
<i>Lasioglossum aureolum</i> (Pérez, 1903)	
<i>Lasioglossum berberum</i> (Benoist, 1941)	
<i>Lasioglossum bimaculatum</i> (Dours, 1872)	
<i>Lasioglossum brevicorne</i> (Schenck, 1868)	
<i>Lasioglossum callizonium</i> (Pérez, 1895)	
<i>Lasioglossum capitale</i> (Pérez, 1903)	
<i>Lasioglossum clavipes</i> (Dours, 1872)	
<i>Lasioglossum cleome</i> Pauly, Ebmer & Grabener, 2017	
<i>Lasioglossum clypeare</i> (Schenck, 1853)	
<i>Lasioglossum collopiense</i> (Pérez, 1903)	
<i>Lasioglossum corvinum</i> (Morawitz, 1877)	
<i>Lasioglossum costulatum</i> (Kriechbaumer, 1873)	
<i>Lasioglossum crepusculum</i> Ebmer, 2008	X
<i>Lasioglossum cristula</i> (Pérez, 1895)	
<i>Lasioglossum discus</i> (Smith, 1853)	
<i>Lasioglossum euxinicum</i> Ebmer, 1972	
<i>Lasioglossum femorale</i> (Saunders, 1908)	
<i>Lasioglossum gibber</i> (Vachal, 1892)	
<i>Lasioglossum glabriusculum</i> (Morawitz, 1872)	
<i>Lasioglossum grisellinum</i> (Blüthgen, 1931)	
<i>Lasioglossum griseolum</i> (Morawitz, 1872)	
<i>Lasioglossum immunitum</i> (Vachal, 1895)	
<i>Lasioglossum interruptum</i> (Panzer, 1798)	
<i>Lasioglossum leucozonium</i> (Schrank, 1781)	
<i>Lasioglossum limbellum</i> (Morawitz, 1876)	
<i>Lasioglossum littorale</i> (Blüthgen, 1923)	
<i>Lasioglossum lucidulum</i> (Schenck, 1861)	
<i>Lasioglossum malachurum</i> (Kirby, 1802)	
<i>Lasioglossum marginatum</i> (Brullé, 1833)	
<i>Lasioglossum masculum</i> (Pérez, 1895)	
<i>Lasioglossum maurusium</i> (Blüthgen, 1935)	
<i>Lasioglossum mediterraneum</i> (Blüthgen, 1926)	
<i>Lasioglossum mesosclerum</i> (Pérez, 1903)	
<i>Lasioglossum minutissimum</i> (Kirby, 1802)	
<i>Lasioglossum morio</i> (Fabricius, 1793)	
<i>Lasioglossum musculoides</i> Ebmer, 1974	
<i>Lasioglossum nitidiusculum</i> (Kirby, 1802)	
<i>Lasioglossum oraniense</i> (Blüthgen, 1930)	
<i>Lasioglossum pallens</i> (Brullé, 1833)	
<i>Lasioglossum pauliani</i> (Benoist, 1941)	X
<i>Lasioglossum pauperatum</i> (Brullé, 1833)	

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Lasioglossum pauxillum (Schenck, 1853)
Lasioglossum perclavipes (Blüthgen, 1934)
Lasioglossum phoenicurum (Warncke, 1975)
Lasioglossum prasinum (Smith, 1848)
Lasioglossum pseudoleptocephalum (Blüthgen, 1923)
Lasioglossum pseudoplanulum (Blüthgen, 1924)
Lasioglossum punctatissimum (Schenck, 1853)
Lasioglossum puncticolle (Morawitz, 1872)
Lasioglossum pygmaeum (Schenck, 1853)
Lasioglossum smeathmanellum (Kirby, 1802)
Lasioglossum soror (Saunders, 1901)
Lasioglossum sphecodimorphum (Vachal, 1892)
Lasioglossum strictifrons (Vachal, 1895)
Lasioglossum subhirtum (Lepeletier, 1841)
Lasioglossum transitorium (Schenck, 1868)
Lasioglossum villosulum (Kirby, 1802)
Lasioglossum virens (Erichson, 1835)
Lasioglossum xanthopus (Kirby, 1802)
Lasioglossum yakourense (Saunders, 1908)

Seladonia Robertson, 1918

Seladonia caelestis (Ebmer, 1976) X
Seladonia cupida (Vachal, 1902)
Seladonia gemmea (Dours, 1872)
Seladonia gemmella Pauly, 2015
Seladonia lucidipennis (Smith, 1853)
Seladonia nasica (Morawitz, 1876)
Seladonia ochropus (Blüthgen, 1923)
Seladonia persephone (Ebmer, 1976)
Seladonia pici (Pérez, 1895)
Seladonia pollinosa (Sichel, 1860)
Seladonia radoszkowskii (Vachal, 1902)
Seladonia smaragdula (Vachal, 1895)
Seladonia subaurata (Rossi, 1792)

Sphecodes Latreille, 1804

Sphecodes africanus Lepeletier, 1841
Sphecodes algeriensis Alfken, 1914
Sphecodes alternatus Smith, 1853
Sphecodes atlanticus Warncke, 1992
Sphecodes atlassa Warncke, 1992
Sphecodes crassanus Warncke, 1992
Sphecodes crassus Thomson, 1870
Sphecodes croaticus Meyer, 1922
Sphecodes dusmeti Blüthgen, 1924
Sphecodes ephippius (Linnaeus, 1767)

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Sphecodes geofrellus (Kirby, 1802)
Sphecodes gibbus (Linnaeus, 1758)
Sphecodes hirtellus Blüthgen, 1923
Sphecodes intermedius Blüthgen, 1923
Sphecodes longuloides Blüthgen, 1923
Sphecodes majalis Pérez, 1903
Sphecodes marginatus von Hagens, 1882
Sphecodes monilicornis (Kirby, 1802)
Sphecodes niger von Hagens, 1874
Sphecodes olivieri Lepeletier, 1825
Sphecodes pellucidus Smith, 1845
Sphecodes pingiculus Pérez, 1903
Sphecodes pseudofasciatus Blüthgen, 1924
Sphecodes puncticeps Thomson, 1870
Sphecodes rubicundus von Hagens, 1875
Sphecodes rubripes Spinola, 1838
Sphecodes ruficrus (Erichson, 1835)
Sphecodes spinulosus von Hagens, 1875
Sphecodes zangherii Noskiewicz, 1931

Nomiini Robertson, 1904***Nomiapis* Kirby, 1900**

Nomiapis bispinosa (Brullé, 1833)
Nomiapis rufiventris (Spinola, 1838)

***Pseudapis* Cockerell, 1919**

Pseudapis dixica (Warncke, 1976)
Pseudapis nilotica (Smith, 1875)

***Ceylalictus* Strand, 1913**

Ceylalictus desertorum (Blüthgen, 1925)
Ceylalictus punjabensis (Cameron, 1907)
Ceylalictus variegatus (Olivier, 1789)

***Nomioides* Schenck, 1867**

Nomioides bluethgeni Pesenko, 1979
Nomioides deceptor Blüthgen, 1937
Nomioides facilis (Smith, 1853)
Nomioides fortunatus Blüthgen, 1937
Nomioides minutissimus (Rossi, 1790)
Nomioides rotundiceps Handlirsch, 1888
Nomioides squamiger Saunders, 1908
Nomioides turanicus Morawitz, 1876

Rophitini Schenck, 1866***Dufourea* Lepeletier, 1841**

Dufourea atlantica Ebmer, 1993 X
Dufourea brachycephala (Warncke, 1979)
Dufourea chagrina (Warncke, 1979)

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<i>Dufourea dysis</i> Ebmer, 1993	X
<i>Dufourea exulans</i> Ebmer, 1984	X
<i>Dufourea gaullei</i> Vachal, 1897	
<i>Dufourea maroccana</i> (Warncke, 1979)	X
<i>Dufourea paradoxa</i> (Morawitz, 1867)	
<i>Dufourea petraea</i> Ebmer, 1999	
<i>Dufourea similis</i> Friese, 1898	
<i>Dufourea tingitana</i> Ebmer, 1999	X
<i>Rophites</i> Spinola, 1808	
<i>Rophites algirus</i> Pérez, 1895	
<i>Rophites theryi</i> Benoist, 1930	X
<i>Systropha</i> Illiger, 1806	
<i>Systropha maroccana</i> Warncke, 1977	X
<i>Systropha pici</i> Pérez, 1895	
Megachilidae Latreille, 1802	
<i>Anthidiini</i> Ashmead, 1899	
<i>Afranthidium</i> Michener, 1948	
<i>Afranthidium alternans</i> (Klug, 1832)	
<i>Afranthidium carduele</i> (Morawitz, 1875)	
<i>Afranthidium naefi</i> (Benoist, 1950)	X
<i>Anthidiellum</i> Cockerell, 1904	
<i>Anthidiellum africanum</i> Kasperek, 2023	
<i>Anthidiellum strigatum</i> (Panzer, 1805)	
<i>Anthidium</i> Fabricius, 1804	
<i>Anthidium atlaskabirense</i> Kasperek & Schwarz, 2020	X
<i>Anthidium auritum</i> Klug, 1832	
<i>Anthidium berbericum</i> Pasteels, 1981	X
<i>Anthidium bischoffi</i> Mavromoustakis, 1954	
<i>Anthidium cingulatum</i> Latreille, 1809	
<i>Anthidium diadema</i> Latreille, 1809	
<i>Anthidium florentinum</i> (Fabricius, 1775)	
<i>Anthidium luctuosum</i> Gribodo, 1894	
<i>Anthidium manicatum</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	
<i>Anthidium tenebricosum</i> Kasperek, 2025	X
<i>Anthidium oblongatum</i> (Illiger, 1806)	
<i>Anthidium occidentale</i> Kasperek, 2021	X
<i>Anthidium pulchellum</i> Klug, 1832	
<i>Anthidium pullatum</i> Morice, 1916	
<i>Anthidium punctatum</i> Latreille, 1809	
<i>Anthidium taeniatum</i> Latreille, 1809	
<i>Anthidium tessellatum</i> Klug, 1832	
<i>Icteranthidium</i> Michener, 1948	
<i>Icteranthidium afrum</i> (Lepeletier, 1841)	
<i>Icteranthidium ferrugineum</i> (Fabricius, 1787)	

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<i>Icteranthidium grohmanni</i> (Spinola, 1838)	
<i>Icteranthidium laterale</i> (Latreille, 1809)	
<i>Pseudoanthidium</i> Friese, 1898	
<i>Pseudoanthidium beaumonti</i> (Benoist, 1950)	
<i>Pseudoanthidium microrubrum</i> Kasperek, 2024	X
<i>Pseudoanthidium nanum</i> (Mocsáry, 1880)	
<i>Pseudoanthidium ochrognathum</i> (Alfken, 1933)	
<i>Pseudoanthidium octodentatum</i> (Pérez, 1895)	
<i>Pseudoanthidium reticulatum</i> (Mocsáry, 1884)	
<i>Pseudoanthidium royai</i> (Dusmet, 1915)	X
<i>Pseudoanthidium scapulare</i> (Latreille, 1809)	
<i>Pseudoanthidium stigmaticorne</i> (Dours, 1873)	
<i>Rhodanthidium</i> Isensee, 1927	
<i>Rhodanthidium infuscatum</i> (Erichson, 1835)	
<i>Rhodanthidium ordonezi</i> (Dusmet y Alonso, 1915)	X
<i>Rhodanthidium siculum</i> (Spinola, 1838)	
<i>Rhodanthidium sticticum</i> (Fabricius, 1787)	
<i>Stelis</i> Panzer, 1806	
<i>Stelis aegyptiaca</i> (Radoszkowski, 1876)	
<i>Stelis breviscula</i> (Nylander, 1848)	
<i>Stelis maroccana</i> Warncke, 1992	
<i>Stelis minuta</i> Lepeletier & Serville, 1825	
<i>Stelis murina</i> Pérez, 1884	
<i>Stelis nasuta</i> (Latreille, 1809)	
<i>Stelis ornatula</i> (Klug, 1808)	
<i>Stelis phaeoptera</i> (Kirby, 1802)	
<i>Stelis punctulatissima</i> (Kirby, 1802)	
<i>Stelis saxicola</i> Warncke, 1992	
<i>Stelis signata</i> (Latreille, 1809)	
<i>Stelis simillima</i> Morawitz, 1876	
<i>Trachusa</i> Panzer, 1804	
<i>Trachusa laeiventris</i> (Dours, 1873)	
<i>Trachusa maghrebensis</i> Kasperek, 2020	
<i>Trachusa varia</i> (Olivier, 1789)	
Dioxyini Cockerell, 1902	
<i>Aglaoapis</i> Cameron, 1901	
<i>Aglaoapis tridentata</i> (Nylander, 1848)	
<i>Allodioxys</i> Popov, 1947	
<i>Allodioxys limbiferus</i> (Pérez, 1895)	
<i>Dioxys</i> Lepeletier & Serville, 1825	
<i>Dioxys ardens</i> Gerstäcker, 1869	
<i>Dioxys chalicodus</i> Lucas, 1849	
<i>Dioxys cinctus</i> (Jurine, 1807)	
<i>Dioxys heinrichi</i> Warncke, 1977	

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	<i>Dioxys moestus</i> Costa, 1883	
	<i>Dioxys varipes</i> De Stefani, 1887	
	Eudioxys Mavromoustakis, 1963	
	<i>Eudioxys quadrispinosus</i> (Friese, 1899)	
	Metadioxys Popov, 1947	
	<i>Metadioxys formosa</i> (Morawitz, 1875)	
	Prodioxys Friese, 1914	
	<i>Prodioxys carnea</i> (Gribodo, 1894)	
	<i>Prodioxys longiventris</i> (Pérez, 1895)	
	<i>Prodioxys rufiventris</i> (Lepeletier, 1841)	
Fideliini		
	Fidelia Friese, 1899	
	<i>Fidelia ulrikei</i> Warncke, 1980	X
Lithurgini Newman, 1834		
	Lithurgus Berthold, 1827	
	<i>Lithurgus cephalotes</i> van der Zanden, 1977	X
	<i>Lithurgus chrysurus</i> Fonscolombe, 1834	
	<i>Lithurgus cornutus</i> (Fabricius, 1787)	
	<i>Lithurgus tibialis</i> Morawitz, 1875	
Megachilini Latreille, 1802		
	Coelioxys Latreille, 1809	
	<i>Coelioxys acanthurus</i> (Illiger, 1806)	
	<i>Coelioxys afer</i> Lepeletier, 1841	
	<i>Coelioxys argenteus</i> Lepeletier, 1841	
	<i>Coelioxys aurolimbatus</i> Förster, 1853	
	<i>Coelioxys brevis</i> Eversmann, 1852	
	<i>Coelioxys caudatus</i> Spinola, 1838	
	<i>Coelioxys conoideus</i> (Illiger, 1806)	
	<i>Coelioxys coturnix</i> Pérez, 1884	
	<i>Coelioxys decipiens</i> Spinola, 1838	
	<i>Coelioxys echinatus</i> Förster, 1853	
	<i>Coelioxys elegantulus</i> Alfken, 1934	
	<i>Coelioxys elongatus</i> Lepeletier, 1841	
	<i>Coelioxys emarginatellus</i> Pasteels, 1982	
	<i>Coelioxys emarginatus</i> Förster, 1853	
	<i>Coelioxys haemorrhoea</i> Förster, 1853	
	<i>Coelioxys inermis</i> (Kirby, 1802)	
	<i>Coelioxys obtusus</i> Pérez, 1884	
	<i>Coelioxys osmiae</i> Alfken, 1928	
	<i>Coelioxys rufescens</i> Lepeletier & Serville, 1825	
	Megachile Latreille, 1802	
	<i>Megachile albipila</i> Pérez, 1896	
	<i>Megachile albisecta</i> (Klug, 1817)	
	<i>Megachile albohirta</i> (Brullé, 1839)	

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TABLE 1. (Continued)

<i>Megachile apicalis</i> Spinola, 1808	
<i>Megachile arabica</i> Friese, 1901	
<i>Megachile argentata</i> (Fabricius, 1793)	
<i>Megachile atlantica</i> Benoist, 1934	
<i>Megachile callensis</i> Ferton, 1914	
<i>Megachile calloleuca</i> Cockerell, 1931	X
<i>Megachile centuncularis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	
<i>Megachile cinnamomea</i> Alfken, 1926	
<i>Megachile deceptor</i> a Pérez, 1890	
<i>Megachile ericetorum</i> Lepeletier, 1841	
<i>Megachile fertoni</i> Pérez, 1895	
<i>Megachile incerta</i> Radoszkowski, 1876	
<i>Megachile inexpectata</i> Rebmman, 1968	
<i>Megachile lagopoda</i> (Linnaeus, 1761)	
<i>Megachile leachella</i> Curtis, 1828	
<i>Megachile lefebvrei</i> (Lepeletier, 1841)	
<i>Megachile levistriga</i> Alfken, 1934	
<i>Megachile marginata</i> Smith, 1853	
<i>Megachile maritima</i> (Kirby, 1802)	
<i>Megachile mauritaniae</i> (Tkalčů, 1992)	
<i>Megachile melanogaster</i> Eversmann, 1852	
<i>Megachile melanota</i> Pérez, 1895	
<i>Megachile mguildensis</i> Benoist, 1940	
<i>Megachile micrargyrea</i> Cockerell, 1931	X
<i>Megachile minutissima</i> Radoszkowski, 1876	
<i>Megachile nasidens</i> Friese, 1898	
<i>Megachile nigripes</i> Spinola, 1838	
<i>Megachile opacifrons</i> Pérez, 1897	
<i>Megachile parietina</i> (Geoffroy, 1785)	
<i>Megachile patellimana</i> Spinola, 1838	
<i>Megachile pusilla</i> Pérez, 1884	
<i>Megachile rotundata</i> (Fabricius, 1787)	
<i>Megachile rubrimana</i> Morawitz, 1893	
<i>Megachile rufitarsis</i> (Lepeletier, 1841)	
<i>Megachile sicala</i> (Rossi, 1792)	
<i>Megachile thevestensis</i> Ferton, 1908	
Osmiini Newman, 1834	
<i>Pseudoheriades</i> Peters, 1970	
<i>Pseudoheriades moricei</i> (Friese, 1897)	
<i>Chelostoma</i> Latreille, 1809	
<i>Chelostoma campanularum</i> (Kirby, 1802)	
<i>Chelostoma carinulum</i> Pérez, 1895	
<i>Chelostoma edentulum</i> Pérez, 1895	
<i>Chelostoma rapunculi</i> (Lepeletier, 1841)	

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TABLE 1. (Continued)

Haetosmia Popov, 1952*Haetosmia circumventa* (Peters, 1974)**Heriades Spinola, 1808***Heriades crenulata* Nylander, 1856*Heriades discrepans* Benoist, 1938*Heriades rubicola* Pérez, 1890*Heriades truncorum* (Linnaeus, 1758)*Heriades wilmattae* Cockerell, 1931

X

Hofferia Tkalců, 1984*Hofferia mauritanica* (Lucas, 1846)**Hoplitis Klug, 1807***Hoplitis acuticornis* (Dufour & Perris, 1840)*Hoplitis adunca* (Panzer, 1798)*Hoplitis africana* (Warncke, 1990)*Hoplitis alba* (van der Zanden, 1994)

X

Hoplitis albiscopa (Friese, 1899)*Hoplitis annulata* (Latreille, 1811)*Hoplitis anthocopoides* (Schenck, 1853)*Hoplitis antigae* (Pérez, 1895)*Hoplitis aristotelis* (Warncke, 1990)

X

Hoplitis ayardi (Benoist, 1929)

X

Hoplitis barbigera (Benoist, 1951)

X

Hoplitis bassana (Warncke, 1991)*Hoplitis batyamae* (van der Zanden, 1986)*Hoplitis brevispora* (Warncke, 1992)

X

Hoplitis brunnescens (Benoist, 1950)

X

Hoplitis bubulca (van der Zanden, 1994)*Hoplitis cadiza* (Warncke, 1991)*Hoplitis campanularis* (Morawitz, 1877)*Hoplitis clypeoincisa* Müller, 2022

X

Hoplitis conosimilis van der Zanden, 1992*Hoplitis cristatula* (van der Zanden, 1990)*Hoplitis ctenophora* (Benoist, 1934)*Hoplitis curtula* (Pérez, 1896)*Hoplitis epeoliformis* (Ducke, 1899)*Hoplitis erythrogastra* (Mavromoustakis, 1954)*Hoplitis fertoni* (Pérez, 1891)*Hoplitis fortispina* (Pérez, 1895)*Hoplitis freygessneri* (Friese, 1899)*Hoplitis goulemina* (Warncke, 1991)

X

Hoplitis gregaria (Warncke, 1992)*Hoplitis grumi* (Morawitz, 1894)*Hoplitis gusenleitneri* (Warncke, 1991)

X

Hoplitis hartliebi (Friese, 1899)

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TABLE 1. (Continued)

<i>Hoplitis herrmanni</i> Müller, 2022	X
<i>Hoplitis hierichonica</i> (Mavromoustakis, 1949)	
<i>Hoplitis hoggara</i> (Warncke, 1992)	
<i>Hoplitis ilamana</i> (van der Zanden, 1994)	
<i>Hoplitis insularis</i> (Schmiedeknecht, 1886)	
<i>Hoplitis israelica</i> (Warncke, 1991)	
<i>Hoplitis jheringii</i> (Ducke, 1898)	
<i>Hoplitis jordanica</i> (Warncke, 1991)	
<i>Hoplitis lamina</i> (Pérez, 1895)	
<i>Hoplitis lecerfi</i> (Benoist, 1929)	X
<i>Hoplitis longispina</i> (Pérez, 1895)	
<i>Hoplitis loreicornis</i> (Benoist, 1934)	X
<i>Hoplitis lucidula</i> (Benoist, 1934)	X
<i>Hoplitis maghrebensis</i> (Zanden, 1992)	
<i>Hoplitis marchali</i> (Pérez, 1902)	
<i>Hoplitis maussi</i> Müller, 2022	X
<i>Hoplitis meyeri</i> (Benoist, 1934)	
<i>Hoplitis minima</i> (von Schulthess, 1924)	
<i>Hoplitis moricei</i> (Fries, 1899)	
<i>Hoplitis mucida</i> (Dours, 1873)	
<i>Hoplitis nisa</i> (Warncke, 1991)	
<i>Hoplitis occidentalis</i> Müller, 2012	
<i>Hoplitis ochruros</i> (Warncke, 1991)	
<i>Hoplitis oxypyga</i> (Benoist, 1927)	
<i>Hoplitis paralias</i> (Mavromoustakis, 1954)	
<i>Hoplitis peniculifera</i> Müller, 2012	
<i>Hoplitis perezi</i> (Ferton, 1895)	
<i>Hoplitis platalea</i> (Warncke, 1990)	
<i>Hoplitis praestans</i> (Morawitz, 1893)	
<i>Hoplitis prazi</i> Müller, 2022	
<i>Hoplitis prosii</i> Müller, 2022	X
<i>Hoplitis pulchella</i> (Pérez, 1895)	
<i>Hoplitis pungens</i> (Benoist, 1929)	
<i>Hoplitis quadrispina</i> (Tkalčů, 1992)	
<i>Hoplitis quinquespinosa</i> (Fries, 1899)	
<i>Hoplitis rugidorsis</i> (Pérez, 1895)	
<i>Hoplitis saundersi</i> (Vachal, 1891)	
<i>Hoplitis sedivyi</i> Müller, 2022	X
<i>Hoplitis sidiifnii</i> Müller, 2022	X
<i>Hoplitis simula</i> (Gribodo, 1894)	
<i>Hoplitis sinuata</i> (Pérez, 1895)	
<i>Hoplitis speculum</i> (Benoist, 1934)	
<i>Hoplitis sternocarinata</i> Müller, 2022	X
<i>Hoplitis taenioceras</i> (Benoist, 1927)	

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TABLE 1. (Continued)

<i>Hoplitis tagmouta</i> (Warncke, 1991)	X
<i>Hoplitis tenuiserrata</i> (Benoist, 1950)	X
<i>Hoplitis teucarii</i> (Benoist, 1927)	
<i>Hoplitis tigrina</i> (Morawitz, 1872)	
<i>Hoplitis trabutiana</i> Müller, 2025	X
<i>Hoplitis tricolor</i> (Saunders, 1908)	
<i>Hoplitis tridentata</i> (Dufour & Perris, 1840)	
<i>Hoplitis ursina</i> (Friese, 1920)	
<i>Hoplitis villiersi</i> (Benoist, 1950)	
<i>Hoplitis weibeli</i> Müller, 2022	X
<i>Hoplitis widmeri</i> Müller, 2022	X
<i>Hoplitis zaianorum</i> (Benoist, 1927)	
<i>Hoplitis zonalis</i> (Pérez, 1895)	
<i>Osmia</i> Panzer, 1806	
<i>Osmia alfkenii</i> Ducke, 1900	
<i>Osmia anceyi</i> Pérez, 1879	
<i>Osmia argyropyga</i> Pérez, 1879	
<i>Osmia bicornis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	
<i>Osmia brevicornis</i> (Fabricius, 1798)	
<i>Osmia caerulescens</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	
<i>Osmia cephalotes</i> Morawitz, 1870	
<i>Osmia cinnabarina</i> Pérez, 1895	
<i>Osmia corniculata</i> (van der Zanden, 1989)	
<i>Osmia cyanoxantha</i> Pérez, 1879	
<i>Osmia derasa</i> Pérez, 1895	
<i>Osmia dido</i> Gribodo, 1894	
<i>Osmia dimidiata</i> Morawitz, 1871	
<i>Osmia elbaba</i> Warncke, 1992	
<i>Osmia emarginata</i> Lepeletier, 1841	
<i>Osmia fallax</i> Pérez, 1895	
<i>Osmia ferruginea</i> Latreille, 1811	
<i>Osmia frieseana</i> Ducke, 1899	
<i>Osmia gallarum</i> Spinola, 1808	
<i>Osmia gemmea</i> Pérez, 1896	
<i>Osmia gracilicornis</i> Pérez, 1895	
<i>Osmia heteracantha</i> Pérez, 1895	
<i>Osmia labialis</i> Pérez, 1879	
<i>Osmia latreillei</i> (Spinola, 1806)	
<i>Osmia lazulina</i> Benoist, 1928	
<i>Osmia leaiana</i> (Kirby, 1802)	
<i>Osmia leucopyga</i> Ducke, 1899	
<i>Osmia lhotelleriei</i> Pérez, 1887	
<i>Osmia ligurica</i> Morawitz, 1868	
<i>Osmia lobata</i> Friese, 1899	

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TABLE 1. (Continued)

<i>Osmia longipalpa</i> Müller, 2022	X
<i>Osmia lunata</i> Benoist, 1928	
<i>Osmia melanogaster</i> Spinola, 1808	
<i>Osmia nasoproducta</i> Ferton, 1909	
<i>Osmia nasuta</i> (Fries, 1899)	
<i>Osmia nigrocalcaribus</i> Müller, 2022	
<i>Osmia niveata</i> (Fabricius, 1804)	
<i>Osmia niveocincta</i> Pérez, 1897	
<i>Osmia notata</i> (Fabricius, 1804)	
<i>Osmia pinguis</i> Pérez, 1895	
<i>Osmia punicata</i> Pérez, 1896	
<i>Osmia rufigaster</i> Lepeletier, 1841	
<i>Osmia rufohirta</i> Latreille, 1811	
<i>Osmia rutila</i> Erichson, 1835	
<i>Osmia scutellaris</i> Morawitz, 1868	
<i>Osmia signata</i> Erichson, 1835	
<i>Osmia soror</i> Pérez, 1896	
<i>Osmia sparsipuncta</i> Alfken, 1914	
<i>Osmia spinicoxa</i> Müller, 2020	X
<i>Osmia submicans</i> Morawitz, 1870	
<i>Osmia tergestensis</i> Duce, 1897	
<i>Osmia tingitana</i> Benoist, 1969	
<i>Osmia tricornis</i> Latreille, 1811	
<i>Osmia tunensis</i> (Fabricius, 1787)	
<i>Osmia unicolor</i> Pérez, 1895	
<i>Osmia versicolor</i> Latreille, 1811	
Protosmia Duce, 1900	
<i>Protosmia capitata</i> (Schletterer, 1889)	
<i>Protosmia curviseta</i> Müller, 2022	X
<i>Protosmia decipiens</i> (Benoist, 1935)	X
<i>Protosmia exenterata</i> (Pérez, 1895)	
<i>Protosmia glutinosa</i> (Giraud, 1871)	
<i>Protosmia luctuosa</i> (Lucas, 1848)	
<i>Protosmia magna</i> Müller, 2022	X
<i>Protosmia schwarzi</i> Griswold, 2013	
<i>Protosmia stigmatica</i> (Pérez, 1895)	
Stenoheriades Tkalcù, 1984	
<i>Stenoheriades maroccana</i> (Benoist, 1928)	
Wainia Tkalcù, 1980	
<i>Wainia sexsignata</i> (Benoist, 1950)	X
Pararhophitini	
Pararhophites Fries, 1898	
<i>Pararhophites quadratus</i> Fries, 1898	
Melittidae Schenck, 1860	

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TABLE 1. (Continued)

Dasypodaini Sagemehl, 1882	
	<i>Dasypoda</i> Latreille, 1802
	<i>Dasypoda albimana</i> Pérez, 1905
	<i>Dasypoda cingulata</i> Erichson, 1835
	<i>Dasypoda crassicornis</i> Friese, 1896
	<i>Dasypoda dusmeti</i> Quilis, 1928
	<i>Dasypoda hirtipes</i> (Fabricius, 1793)
	<i>Dasypoda maura</i> Pérez, 1895
	<i>Dasypoda oraniensis</i> Pérez, 1895
	<i>Dasypoda schwarzi</i> Radchenko & Michez, 2022
	<i>Dasypoda sinuata</i> Pérez, 1895
	<i>Dasypoda visnaga</i> (Rossi, 1790)
Macropidini	
	<i>Promelitta</i> Warncke, 1977
	<i>Promelitta alboclypeata</i> (Friese, 1900)
Melittini	
	<i>Melitta</i> Kirby, 1802
	<i>Melitta aegyptiaca</i> (Radoszkowski, 1891)
	<i>Melitta maura</i> (Pérez, 1896)
	<i>Melitta nigricans</i> Alfken, 1905
	<i>Melitta schmiedeknechti</i> Friese, 1898

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