

## Cretaceous Spanish amber: History, research and checklist of taxa

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### Abstract

The present work is a checklist of taxa described or cited from bioinclusions preserved in Spanish amber outcrops (nine type localities). All these bioinclusions are Albian in age (*ca.* 110–102 Ma), except for a few from a Cenomanian outcrop. All the listed taxa are arthropods (mostly insects), with the exception of some plant parataxa and plant palynomorphs. The present checklist of taxa has been elaborated 30 years after the first bioinclusion was discovered in Spain, thus virtually it spans over 30 years of study by a Spanish team (AMBERIA) thanks to a series of national projects funded by the Spanish Ministry of Science and other public institutions as the Natural Science Museum of Álava (Provincial Council of Álava), and the Government of Cantabria together with the semi-public enterprise EL SOPLAO S.L. The list comprises 7 classes (or similar rank), 24 orders (or similar rank), 101 families, 169 genera and 186 species (including the plant parataxa). Eight families, 104 genera (implicating a total of 104 type species) and 184 species were described based on 184 holotypes from Spanish amber. We provide all the relevant data for each taxon, focusing on new families, genera and species described based on Spanish bioinclusions, pretending to be as useful and readable as possible.

**Keywords:** bioinclusions, described taxa, holotypes, type localities, Mesozoic

This work is in memory of the renowned acarologist Luis S. Subías Esteban (1948–2024).

### Introduction

Amber is a fossilized resin of different tree sources. A huge variety of organisms can be trapped in resin when it

is still fresh and sticky, and eventually become fossilized. Plant and animal fossils preserved in amber (bioinclusions) are usually exquisitely three dimensionally preserved. In the trap that the sticky resin originally was, a huge biodiversity of the hyperdiverse insects of the forested palaeoenvironments has been recorded, but also abundant arachnids, myriapods, *etc.* (Solórzano-Kraemer *et al.*, 2018).

Spanish Cretaceous amber was known since the 1700s (Casal, 1762), but the first amber with bioinclusions was not discovered until 1994. Since then, several outcrops have been discovered in Spain, five of them are very rich in bioinclusions and nine are type localities (Figs 1–3). The first paper describing species from Spanish amber was Szadziewski & Arillo (1998), four years after the first bioinclusion was discovered, based on two fossil Ceratopogonidae (Diptera) from Peñacerrada I (Moraza) outcrop.

Spanish amber has a conifer origin, and probably the sources of the resin were Araucariaceae or †Cheirolepidiaceae trees (Dal Corso *et al.*, 2013; Menor-Salván *et al.*, 2016; Kvaček *et al.*, 2018; Álvarez-Parra *et al.*, 2021b). The age of the Spanish amber with palaeontological content is middle Cretaceous, ranging between the lower Albian (Ariño outcrop, Teruel Province) and the lower Cenomanian (La Hoya, Castellón Province), based on stratigraphic and palynological studies (Barrón *et al.*, 2015, 2023).

The vast majority of the diverse organismal bioinclusions identified in Spanish amber are arthropods (*e.g.*, Peñalver & Delclòs, 2010), and a small number correspond to vertebrate integumentary remains (*e.g.*, Álvarez-Parra *et al.*, 2020), plant remains (*e.g.*, Kvaček

*et al.*, 2018) and microorganisms (*e.g.*, Speranza *et al.*, 2015). The vertebrate integumentary remains and microorganisms preserved in Spanish amber are not treated in this work, because no new taxa have been described within these groups, and existing identifications are limited to the suprafamilial level. The abundant fungal mycelia in the form of cortices in the amber lumps, virtually present in all the Spanish amber outcrops, are the only clear fossils of microorganisms (Speranza *et al.*, 2015; Peñalver *et al.*, 2025b). Putative microorganisms could be considered pseudo-protists, also termed protist-like inclusions, and many of these actually correspond to resin-in-sap-in-resin double emulsions (Lozano *et al.*, 2020).

Several papers providing general information about the different amber outcrops were also published: El Caleyú (Arbizu *et al.*, 1999), Peñacerrada I and Peñacerrada II (Alonso *et al.*, 2000), San Just (Peñalver *et al.*, 2007; Peñalver, 2011), El Soplao (Najarro *et al.*, 2009, 2010), La Rodada (Peñalver *et al.*, 2018) and Ariño (Álvarez-Parra *et al.*, 2021b). Three extensive works were published about Spanish amber as a whole focusing on diverse topics (Delclòs *et al.*, 2007; Peñalver & Delclòs, 2010; Rodrigo *et al.*, 2018).

This work reviews the history of Cretaceous Spanish amber, its discovery and the subsequent research, focusing on palaeontological aspects and with some notes on the geology of the deposits. It provides a checklist of taxa, including relevant data for each, with an emphasis on new families, genera, and species described from Spanish bioinclusions in the 30 years since the first discovery of bioinclusions.

## Geological setting

Amber deposits in the Iberian Peninsula span a wide range of Mesozoic deposits, from the Carnian (late Triassic) to the Maastrichtian (late Cretaceous) (Peñalver & Delclòs, 2010), excluding rare occurrences of Cenozoic ambers. Despite this extensive temporal range, the most significant amber deposits—those yielding thousands of bioinclusions—are primarily found in rocks of Albian age (early Cretaceous). This section focuses on the geology of this specific period.

Approximately 140 amber deposits have been documented in the Iberian Peninsula, though bioinclusions have only been identified in 12 (Peñalver & Delclòs, 2010; Peñalver *et al.*, 2018; Álvarez-Parra, 2023; Álvarez-Parra *et al.*, 2023). Three main sedimentary basins containing Lower Cretaceous amber, namely from the Albian, are recognized: the Central Asturian Depression (CAD), the Basque-Cantabrian Basin (BCB), and the Maestrazgo Basin (MB). Part of these areas correspond to ancient

continental margins of the Iberian Plate during the Cretaceous.

The formation of amber-bearing basins in Iberia began in the late Palaeozoic and is one of the consequences of the broader Mesozoic Iberian Rift system. This system experienced two distinct rifting phases, followed by two post-rifting phases, which concluded during the Late Cretaceous (Mas *et al.*, 2004). Cretaceous amber deposits, in particular, were formed during the second rifting phase (Oxfordian to middle Albian), which saw the development of large depressions, and the subsequent post-rifting stage (middle Albian to Maastrichtian), when these depressions were filled.

During the early Cretaceous, the northward propagation of the North Atlantic Ocean caused the Iberian, North American, and European Plates to diverge. By the Albian, the Iberian Plate was bordered by major strike-slip fault zones along its northern margin, contributing to the formation of the Bay of Biscay (Ábalos, 2016), and along its southern boundary with the African Plate. The eastern margin bordered the Tethys Sea, while the western side faced the proto-Atlantic, forming the Iberia Island within the European archipelago (Antolín-Tomás *et al.*, 2007; Salas *et al.*, 2019).

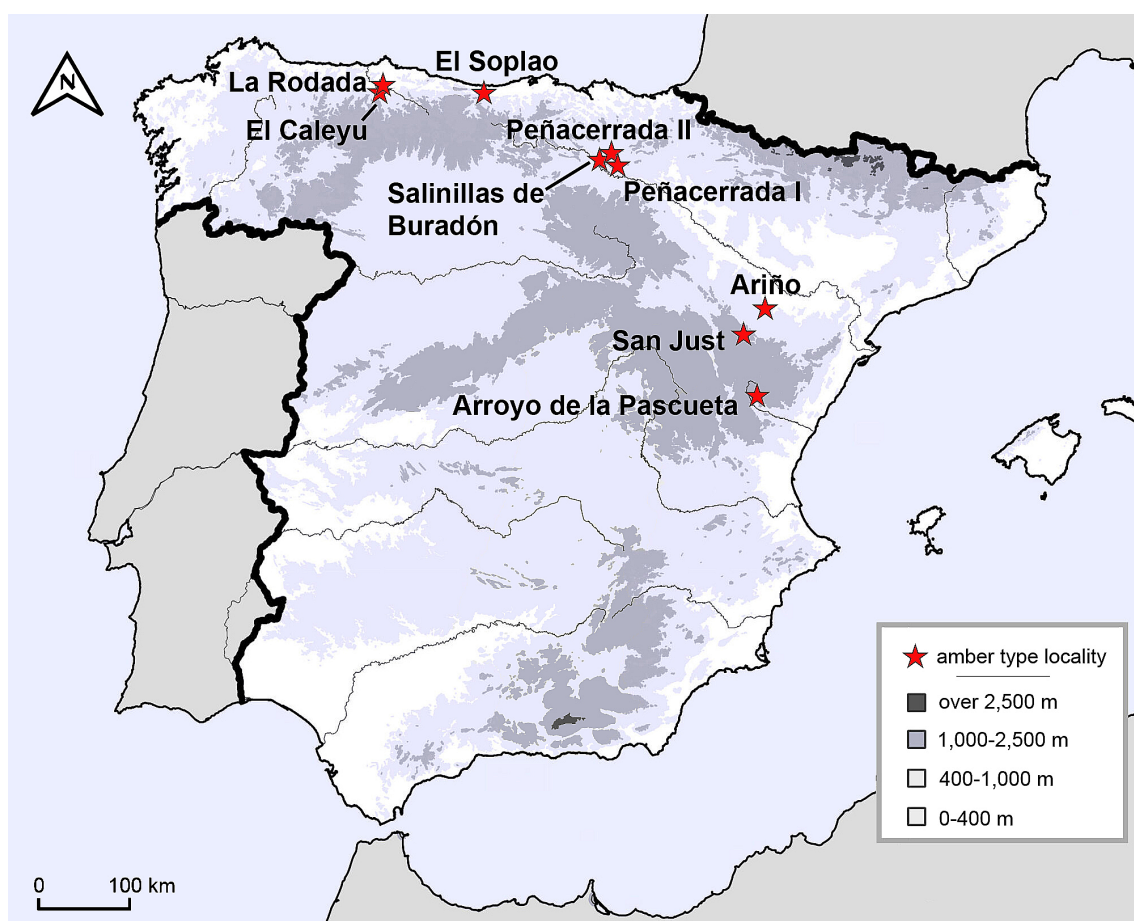
The counterclockwise rotation of the Iberian Plate not only opened the Bay of Biscay but also triggered the closure of the Tethys Sea (Ábalos, 2016). This movement initiated an extensional phase (the second rifting phase), creating or reactivating highly subsident basins. Large deltaic systems, supporting diverse flora and fauna, formed on the margins of Iberia (Najarro *et al.*, 2009; Barrón *et al.*, 2023). These ecosystems fostered extensive resin production which, when buried, eventually became amber.

### Central Asturian Depression

The Central Asturian Depression (CAD) developed significantly at the end of the Jurassic, coinciding with the initial formation of the Bay of Biscay. This tectonic event led to the formation of large sedimentary basins along a Pyrenean-Cantabrian trough.

Since the Barremian to the early Aptian, the CAD was filled with a range of continental and shallow marine sediments, deposited on a basement of varying ages (Bernárdez, 1994, 2005; González-Fernández *et al.*, 2004, 2005). Cretaceous amber has been found in three areas of this basin, from west to east: (1) the surroundings of Oviedo, (2) the Pola de Siero area, and (3) the Infiesto area (Arbizu *et al.*, 1999).

The oldest amber-bearing levels belong to the Ullaga Formation, which was deposited unconformably over Palaeozoic rocks in the Oviedo area (González-Fernández *et al.*, 2004). This formation consists of grey or yellowish



**FIGURE 1.** Map showing Spanish amber sites that are type localities (the La Hoya outcrop in Cortes de Arenoso and Pola de Siero in Siero are excluded as they are not type localities); the map in Álvarez-Parra *et al.* (2023) shows more Spanish amber localities.

bioclastic limestones, with interbedded grey or black clay layers, siltstones, and fine- to medium-grained sandstones. These sediments were formed in a muddy-clayey tidal flat, a lagoon influenced by river inputs, where amber is associated with plant remains (Arbizu *et al.*, 1999). Bioinclusions have been found in amber from El Caleyú, dating to the late Albian (Arbizu *et al.*, 1999).

Above the Ullaga Formation lie the deposits of the El Caleyú Formation, consisting of weakly cemented fine- to medium-grained sandstones with some clayey and silty layers (González-Fernández *et al.*, 2004). Amber from these levels, dated to the late Albian to early Cenomanian, has also yielded a few bioinclusions, particularly in some areas like La Rodada (Peñalver *et al.*, 2018; Arillo *et al.*, 2020). These deposits are interpreted as having formed in a sandy intertidal flat (Bahamonde, 1984).

The youngest amber-bearing deposits are found at the La Manjoya Formation, dating to the early-middle Cenomanian. This formation comprises limestone, siltstone, and, in some locations, claystone, with significant lateral facies variations. These deposits are thought to have

formed in an intertidal or shallow subtidal environment. To date, no bioinclusions have been discovered in the amber from this formation.

The Central Asturian Depression is rich in amber outcrops, but poor in bioinclusions, whereas the Basque-Cantabrian and Maestrazgo basins are richer in both amber outcrops and bioinclusions.

#### *Basque-Cantabrian Basin*

The Basque-Cantabrian Basin (BCB) evolved in a distensive rift setting along the northern Iberian margin. This process involved the counterclockwise rotation of the Iberian Plate relative to the European Plate, initiating the opening of the Bay of Biscay (Ábalos, 2016). The resulting extensional forces led to the creation of depositional basins with varying rates of subsidence, which generated diverse sedimentary environments. The BCB is characterized by a thick sequence of Cretaceous sediments, highlighting intense subsidence in certain sub-basins during this period (Martín-Chivelet *et al.*, 2002; Barnolas & Pujalte, 2004; Robles *et al.*, 2014).



On the western margin of the BCB lies the El Soplao outcrop in Cantabria. This outcrop is part of a siliciclastic unit that transitions between continental and marine environments (Las Peñasas Formation) of Albian age, positioned within a regressive-transgressive marine carbonate sequence from the early Aptian to the Albian. The amber deposits are found in the maximum regressive phase, within interdistributary bays between meandering channels, in a deltaic-estuarine environment with marine influence, as evidenced by the association with marine invertebrates (Najarro *et al.*, 2009, 2010).

On the eastern margin of the BCB, amber-bearing outcrops include Peñacerrada I (Condado de Treviño, Burgos Province) and Peñacerrada II and Salinillas de Buradón (Álava Province). The Peñacerrada outcrops were originally dated to the Aptian-Albian and assigned to the Nograro Formation (Alonso *et al.*, 2000), later considered part of the Escucha Formation (Martínez-Torres *et al.*, 2003). Currently, they are included in the base of the “Utrillas Group” (Barrón *et al.*, 2015). The majority of the bioinclusions in amber from Iberia have been found at the Peñacerrada I outcrop (also known as Moraza), while Peñacerrada II (slightly younger than Peñacerrada I) has yielded a few hundreds of bioinclusions and Salinillas de Buradón has been especially poor in bioinclusions (Arillo *et al.*, 2008b). These three outcrops are currently dated to the upper Albian (Barrón *et al.*, 2015).

#### *Maestrazgo Basin*

The Maestrazgo Basin (MB), also referred to as the Maestrat Basin, formed during the rifting process between the Oxfordian and Albian stages. Oriented east-west, it connected to the Tethys Sea on its eastern side. During this time, the MB formed a large gulf in the eastern part of Iberia. In the eastern regions, sedimentation consisted mostly of sandy and fine detrital materials rich in organic matter, deposited in a shallow marine shelf. In contrast, the western part of the basin was characterized by fluvial and swampy deposits (Querol *et al.*, 1992).

Towards the end of the rifting period, significant depocenters developed, which filled the MB with fluviodeltaic and estuarine sediments, now part of the Escucha Formation (Querol *et al.*, 1992; Peyrot *et al.*, 2007; Bover-Arnal *et al.*, 2016). Some researchers (Rodríguez-López *et al.*, 2009; Barrón *et al.*, 2023) suggested that these sediments were deposited on a delta plain, in lagoons and marshes, adjacent to a desert environment (fore-erg).

Amber in the MB is found within the upper member of the Escucha Formation (Peñalver & Delclòs, 2010) or at the base of the “Utrillas Group”, which encompasses the upper member of the Escucha Formation and the Utrillas Formation (Rodríguez-López *et al.*, 2009). These formations were once interpreted as fluvial-alluvial deposits (Pardo *et al.*, 1991), but reinterpreted as part

of a desert environment (Rodríguez-López *et al.*, 2009). Several amber deposits in the MB have together yielded hundreds of bioinclusions, including Ariño (early Albian), San Just, and Arroyo de la Pascueta (late Albian), and La Hoya (early Cenomanian; see Barrón *et al.*, 2023). The richest sites in terms of bioinclusions are San Just and Ariño (Peñalver & Delclòs, 2010; Álvarez-Parra *et al.*, 2021b; Álvarez-Parra, 2023; Barrón *et al.*, 2023). In contrast, only a few specimens have been found in Arroyo de la Pascueta (Álvarez-Parra, 2023; Barrón *et al.*, 2023) and La Hoya (Solórzano-Kraemer *et al.*, 2023).

## **Results**

### *History of the discoveries and research*

#### *The main amber outcrops*

Outcrops are listed from northwest to southeast, rather than by their age or date of discovery. All the listed outcrops are type localities (Figs 2, 3) except La Hoya. Table 1 contains the most important data on these localities.

EL CALEYU (Ribera de Arriba municipality) (late Albian) (11 bioinclusions recorded)

During the 1990s, the amber outcrop was discovered due to works of road improvement, amber was extracted and the first bioinclusions were detected (Fig. 2A). The people involved were Miguel Ángel Prieto Canseco (gemmologist), Enrique Bernárdez and Miguel Arbizu Senosiáin; the last two are geologists of the Oviedo University. During the 1998 World Congress on Amber Inclusions in Álava, Spain, this amber outcrop, and its bioinclusions, were presented to the international scientific community. In 1999, the first paper about Asturias amber (and its bioinclusions) was published by Arbizu *et al.* (1999). In 2007, the first and only described species of this outcrop was published (Peñalver & Arillo, 2007): *Alavesia prietoi* (Diptera: Atelestidae). The holotype of *Alavesia prietoi*, lost from 2007, reappeared in 2016 and it is finally stored in the lithothèque collection of the University of Oviedo. No excavation has been carried out at this outcrop. Several trees have grown on the outcrop and the amber is not easily accessible (observation in July 2013) (Fig. 2B).

POLA DE SIERO (Siero municipality) (late Albian) (1 bioinclusion recorded)

This outcrop was discovered during the 1990s by Enrique Bernárdez during his doctoral research. The amber-bearing level consists of 10–40 cm of clays rich in organic matter





**FIGURE 2.** Spanish amber type localities. **A, B**, El Caleyú in March 2003 during a visit of Dr. Miguel Arbizu Senosiáin and one of the authors (E.P.), and in July 2013, ten years later, covered by several trees, respectively. **C, D**, La Rodada during a palaeontological excavation in August 2017 using a power shovel and sieves, respectively. **E, F**, El Soplao in June 2008, one year after its discovery, and in June 2016 during a visit with Drs. Eduardo Barrón and Jiří Kvaček, respectively. **G, H**, Panoramic view of the area where Salinillas de Buradón is located in April 2007 and detail of the outcrop in 2009 during a visit with the Dr. Ricardo Pérez-de la Fuente, respectively; this outcrop has not been previously figured in photographs (arrow in (G) indicates the amber outcrop).



**TABLE 1.** Most important data of the main Spanish amber outcrops. The outcrops are listed from northwest to southeast, rather than by their age or date of discovery. The “Discovery” column indicates the outcrop's discovery; if the first bioinclusion was found significantly later, the year of that discovery is given in parentheses. (\*) For some authors these outcrops are included in the “Utrillas Group” (Barrón *et al.*, 2015, 2023).

| Name                  | Discovery              | Province  | Municipality       | Basin                       | Formation       | Age              | Number described species | Total number bioinclusions | Main reference                         |
|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------|--------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| El Caleyú             | the 1990s              | Asturias  | Ribera de Arriba   | Central Asturian Depression | Ullaga Fm.      | late Albian      | 1                        | 11                         | Arbizu <i>et al.</i> (1999)            |
| La Rodada             | 2012                   | Asturias  | Oviedo             | Central Asturian Depression | El Caleyú Fm.   | late Albian      | 1                        | 4                          | Peñalver <i>et al.</i> (2018)          |
| Pola de Siero         | the 1990s              | Asturias  | Siero              | Central Asturian Depression | Ullaga Fm.      | late Albian      | no type locality         | 1                          | Arbizu <i>et al.</i> (1999)            |
| El Soplao             | 2007                   | Cantabria | Herrerías          | Basque-Cantabrian Basin     | Las Peñasas Fm. | middle Albian    | 30                       | 1,554                      | Najarro <i>et al.</i> (2009)           |
| Salinillas de Buradón | 2005                   | Álava     | Labastida          | Basque-Cantabrian Basin     | Escucha Fm.*    | late Albian      | 1                        | 3                          | Arillo <i>et al.</i> (2008)            |
| Peñacerrada I/Moraza  | the 1970s (1994)       | Burgos    | Condado de Treviño | Basque-Cantabrian Basin     | Escucha Fm.*    | late Albian      | 106                      | ca. 2,455                  | Alonso <i>et al.</i> (2000)            |
| Peñacerrada II        | ca. 1996               | Álava     | Peñacerrada        | Basque-Cantabrian Basin     | Escucha Fm.*    | late Albian      | 13                       | ca. 385                    | Alonso <i>et al.</i> (2000)            |
| San Just              | the mid 1990s (1999)   | Teruel    | Utrillas           | Maestrazgo Basin            | Escucha Fm.*    | late Albian      | 28                       | ca. 370                    | Peñalver <i>et al.</i> (2007)          |
| Arroyo de la Pascueta | the early 1960s (1998) | Teruel    | Rubielos de Mora   | Maestrazgo Basin            | Escucha Fm.*    | late Albian      | 1                        | 12                         | Peñalver <i>et al.</i> (2010)          |
| Ariño                 | 2010 (2019)            | Teruel    | Ariño              | Maestrazgo Basin            | Escucha Fm.     | early Albian     | 3                        | ca. 165                    | Álvarez-Parra <i>et al.</i> (2021)     |
| La Hoya               | 2000 (2003)            | Castellón | Cortes de Arenoso  | Maestrazgo Basin            | Escucha Fm.*    | early Cenomanian | no type locality         | 7                          | Solórzano-Kraemer <i>et al.</i> (2023) |
| TOTAL                 |                        |           |                    |                             |                 |                  | 184                      | ca. 4,967                  |                                        |

and contains amber lumps most likely reworked. Enrique Bernárdez discovered an impression of an “orthopteroid” wing in an amber lump, which is the only insect remain found to date. No excavation has been carried out at this outcrop. Two studies mentioning this outcrop are Arbizu *et al.* (1999) and Peñalver & Delclòs (2010).

LA RODADA (Oviedo municipality) (late Albian) (4 bioinclusions recorded)

The outcrop was discovered in 2012 by Iñaki Irisarri Oroz, a gemmologist from Pamplona, Navarra. He gave the information to Rafael López Del Valle. In July 2013, the outcrop was visited during an extensive expedition in search of Asturian amber. Between 28 August and 1 September 2017 an excavation was carried out in La Manjoya/Vistasol residential area by the researchers of the Geological and Mining Institute of Spain (IGME) (Fig. 2C, D). This excavation was funded with a Project

of the National Plan of de Spanish Ministry of Sciences. The first paper about La Rodada amber was published by Peñalver *et al.* (2018). The first and only species was described two years later (Arillo *et al.*, 2020): *Epioremulus sidorchukae* (Oribatida: Caleremaeidae).

EL SOPLAO (Herrerías municipality) (middle Albian) (1,554 bioinclusions recorded)

During the road improvement to access to El Soplao Cave in 2005, the amber layers of El Soplao outcrop were cut and the amber concentration was exposed. Two geologists from the IGME, Idoia Rosales Franco and María Najarro de la Parra, who recently had discovered the outcrop, brought some samples of amber to Enrique Peñalver at the Geominer Museum in Madrid in May 2007. They soon realized that the amber had fossil insects inside. They visited the outcrop some weeks later to evaluate its importance (Fig. 2E). The first excavation of the El

Soplao outcrop was carried out on 20 October 2008, followed by more excavations in March 2009, July 2009 and May 2010. The first preparations of bioinclusions for suitable study were available in 2007–2008. They showed the abundance of amber in the outcrop, the richest in Spain and, perhaps the richest among the European Cretaceous amber outcrops. These excavations were funded by the Government of Cantabria/El Soplao S.L., the IGME and the UB. The El Soplao institutional collection was started in 2009, and the first paper about El Soplao amber was published (Najarro *et al.*, 2009). The first described species of this outcrop was published (Pérez-de la Fuente *et al.*, 2010): *Cantabroraphidia marcanoi* (Raphidioptera: Mesoraphidiidae). Ricardo Pérez-de la Fuente received his doctoral certificate on 21 December 2012 following his PhD thesis defence at the University of Barcelona, the institution that funded the PhD thesis on the amber from El Soplao. Currently, the outcrop is protected by a fence (Fig. 2F).

**SALINILLAS DE BURADÓN** (Labastida municipality) (late Albian) (3 bioinclusions recorded)

Rafael López Del Valle discovered the outcrop in 2005. The first excavation of the outcrop was carried out in 2006 by the Álava Museum of Natural Sciences (MCNA). The first and only paper about Salinillas de Buradón amber was published together with the description of its first species (Arillo *et al.*, 2008b): *Ommatocephus nortoni* (Oribatida: Cepheidae). The outcrop is accessible (Fig. 2G, H), but no further excavations have been done.

**PEÑACERRADA I/MORAZA** (Condado de Treviño municipality) (late Albian) (*ca.* 2,455 bioinclusions recorded)

The amber of this outcrop was known to collectors since the 1970s, but details of its early discovery are unknown. Several people began visiting the outcrop in the early 1990s, such as Carmelo Corral and Andoni Tarriño. At that time, Rafael López Del Valle also started visiting the outcrop. Rafael López Del Valle discovered the first bioinclusion in Spanish amber in this outcrop in March 1994 while polishing a cabochon. It was later published by Grimaldi *et al.* (2011) as a Diptera, ?Xylomyidae (MCNA-8833). At the beginning of 1995, for the first time a huge quantity of uncemented rock samples was removed with a bulldozer for later separation of the amber content. The first excavation of the outcrop was carried out from July to August 1995, and a second one in 1997, by the MCNA. An old slagheap was also processed as the area was mined in the past to extract quartziferous sands and shales were discarded. Peñacerrada amber was mentioned for the first time in a scientific paper in

1996 (Arillo, 1996). The first described species of this outcrop, and of the whole Spanish amber, were published by Szadziewski & Arillo (1998): *Protoculicoides skalskii* (now *Gerontodacus skalskii*) and *Archiaustroconops alavensis* (Diptera: Ceratopogonidae). Between 20 and 23 October 1998, the First World Congress on Amber Inclusions was held in Vitoria-Gasteiz, organized by the MCNA and the Provincial Council of Álava. Spanish amber was there introduced to the international scientific community. The first extensive paper about this outcrop was published by Alonso *et al.* (2000). The amber-bearing levels (Fig. 3A), outcropped in a small area of the municipality of Condado de Treviño (Fig. 3B), are now buried and are no longer available.

**PEÑACERRADA II** (Peñacerrada municipality) (late Albian) (*ca.* 385 bioinclusions recorded)

José Ramón Subijana and Luis Miguel Martínez-Torres discovered a layer of black shales on a side of the road A-2124 (Fig. 3C) and informed the MCNA in 1996. Jesús Alonso, Carmelo Corral and Rafael López Del Valle went back with them to the outcrop and took some samples. They soon realized that the amber had bioinclusions. The first excavation of the outcrop was carried out from July to August 1997, and another during the summer of 2006, by the MCNA. The outcrop was protected in 1998 under the name “Yacimiento Paleontológico de Peñacerrada/Urizaharra (Álava)” as a “Qualified Cultural Asset” (Bien Cultural Calificado) by the Basque Government. During the First World Congress on Amber Inclusions in 1998, the outcrop was visited by the delegates of the Congress (Barbara Kosmowska-Ceranowicz, Curt Beck, André Nel, and Vladimir V. Zherikhin, among others). The first paper about this outcrop was published by Alonso *et al.* (2000). The first described species of this outcrop was published by Penney & Ortuño (2006): *Mesozysiella dunlopi* (Araneae: Araneidae). The Peñacerrada II outcrop was declared as a “Place of Geological Interest number 129” by the Basque Government in 2011 and it is also currently protected with a fence (Fig. 3D).

**SAN JUST** (Utrillas municipality) (late Albian) (*ca.* 370 bioinclusions recorded)

In a construction work to improve the road N-420 to avoid a tunnel, the layers containing amber were cut in the mid 1990s, being discovered by Marcial Marco Saura. During the First Heritage Journeys of the Province of Teruel, held between 24 and 26 September 1998 in Rubielos de Mora (Teruel), Marcial Marco informed Enrique Peñalver, at that time at the University of Valencia, about the discovery. On 15 June 1999, Marcial Marco and Enrique Peñalver visited the outcrop and found many amber





**FIGURE 3.** Spanish amber type localities (cont.) **A, B**, Detail of an amber-bearing level of the Peñacerrada I outcrop, also named Moraza, shortly after its discovery by the scientific community, and view of the outcrop during a visit with French palaeontologists in April–May 2006; this outcrop has not been previously figured in photographs. **C, D**, Peñacerrada II in 2006 and with the protection of a fence photographed in November 2013, respectively. **E, F**, San Just in July 2012 and June 2021 during two palaeontological excavations, respectively. **G, H**, Arroyo de la Pascueta in 2007 (arrow in (**G**) indicates the amber-bearing level) and amber-bearing level in June 2010, respectively; this outcrop has not been previously figured in photographs. **I**, Ariño in July 2019 during a palaeontological excavation.



pieces on the surface. The first samples with biological inclusions were recovered from the outcrop in 2003. A paper describing a spider web with its prey was published in the journal *Science* (Peñalver *et al.*, 2006). The first extensive paper about this outcrop was published by Peñalver *et al.* (2007). From 2 to 11 July 2007, the first excavation of the outcrop was carried out, followed by more excavations on October 2010, July 2012 (Fig. 3E) and June to July 2021 (Fig. 3F) by the IGME, UB, and Fundación Conjunto Paleontológico de Teruel-Dinópolis. These excavations were funded at times by the Projects of the National Plan of the Spanish Ministry of Sciences and sometimes also by the General Council of Aragón (DGA) and with the help of the Fundación Conjunto Paleontológico de Teruel-Dinópolis. During the IV World Congress of Paleontology in 2007, the outcrop was visited by some of the delegates of the Congress (Sarah Martin, Jörg Ansorge, Haichun Zhang, and Bo Wang). The first described species of this outcrop was published by Arillo *et al.* (2008a): *Microphorites utrillensis* (Diptera: Dolichopodidae).

ARROYO DE LA PASCUETA (Rubielos de Mora municipality) (late Albian) (12 bioinclusions recorded)

The first record of amber in Teruel Province was mentioned by Vilanova y Piera (1860). Rubielos de Mora municipality, where the amber outcrop is located, was indicated as yielding amber but without specifying an exact location. During the early 1960s, José Górriz Monleón “Chime” noticed in a miner reporting the presence of amber around the area of “Arroyo de la Pascueta” and informed Vicente Arnau Górriz. Later, together with Federico Górriz Martín, the three neighbours of Rubielos de Mora, visited the outcrop (Fig. 3G, H) and found amber. The first published indication of the presence of amber in the area named Mas del Paso, where the Arroyo de la Pascueta is located, is present in the text that complements the 1971 geological map (# 591 Mora de Rubielos; scale 1:50.000). During the mid 1990s, Federico Górriz Martín and Federico Alegre Catalán, also neighbours of Rubielos de Mora, showed the location of the outcrop to Enrique Peñalver, at that time in the University of Valencia. Between 4 and 9 October 1998, an excavation was carried out in the outcrop of Arroyo de la Pascueta by the University of Valencia and funded by the “Instituto de Estudios Turolenses”. The first and only described species of this outcrop was published by Peñalver *et al.* (2010): *Cretevania rubusensis* (Hymenoptera: Evaniidae).

ARIÑO (Ariño municipality) (early Albian) (ca. 165 bioinclusions recorded)

During the first months of 2010, Dr Luis Alcalá, director of the Fundación Conjunto Paleontológico de Teruel-

Dinópolis at that time, contacted the directive staff of the Santa María de Ariño Mine, of the enterprise Grupo SAMCA, because some clues indicated the possibility of discovering dinosaur bones in this mine of lignite. Thanks to Mr. Ángel Luengo, president of SAMCA, an agreement was established to carry out potential palaeontological excavations in that unstable relief establishing safety protocols for the excavation team. On 24 May 2010, an abandoned slope, rich in well-preserved dinosaur bones and amber pieces, was discovered. In 2013, Luis Alcalá sent samples of this amber to Enrique Peñalver at the Geominer Museum of the IGME to assess its relevance, but no bioinclusions were found, because the amber was of root type. On 25 July 2018, the mine “Santa María de Ariño” was visited to prepare an excavation in search of amber. Between 1 and 4 July 2019, a palaeontological excavation was carried out in this outcrop (Fig. 3I) by the UB, IGME and Fundación Conjunto Paleontológico de Teruel-Dinópolis. The first “aerial amber” pieces (from resin that flowed from the branches and trunks in aerial conditions and generally trapped flying insects) were found. This excavation was funded with the Fundación Conjunto Paleontológico de Teruel-Dinópolis and a Project of the National Plan of the Spanish Ministry of Sciences. The first special preparations of bioinclusions started in 2020. A paper describing hairs preserved in Ariño amber was published in the journal *Scientific Reports* (Álvarez-Parra *et al.*, 2020). A new expedition in search of amber was carried out in May 2021. The first extensive paper about this outcrop was published in the journal *eLife* (Álvarez-Parra *et al.*, 2021b). The first described species of this outcrop was published by Arillo *et al.* (2022): *Liacarus (Procoronytes) shtanchaevae* (Oribatida: Liacaridae). Sergio Álvarez Parra received his doctoral certificate in February 2023 following his PhD thesis defence at the University of Barcelona on the amber from Ariño and the Maestrazgo Basin. For the first time, in 2024, a member of the Spanish amber team, Sergio Álvarez Parra, joined the Nanjing Institute of Geology and Palaeontology, Chinese Academy of Sciences (NIGPAS). The outcrop is now buried and is currently no longer available.

LA HOYA (Cortes de Arenoso municipality) (early Cenomanian) (7 bioinclusions recorded)

Vicente Arnau Górriz, from Rubielos de Mora, showed the location of the outcrop to Enrique Peñalver in 2000. Between 11 and 19 October 2003, an excavation was carried out in the outcrop La Hoya, Castellón Province, by the University of Valencia and funded by the “Generalitat Valenciana”. Although the amber finds were not abundant and were extremely fragile, a few bioinclusions were detected some years later. The first described species (not named) was published by Solórzano-Kraemer *et al.*



(2023): *Grimaldipeza* sp. (Diptera: Hybotidae). No further taxa have been described based on specimens from this outcrop. This outcrop is not a type locality.

#### *The research projects and PhD theses*

Although the rediscovery of Spanish amber occurred in the early 1990s, with the first scientific studies emerging at that time, it was not until 2004 that funding was requested and granted by the Spanish Ministry of Culture to study amber deposits across Spain. Since then, several research projects have consistently focused on a multidisciplinary approach to amber, emphasizing not only the study of its bioinclusions but also its scientific context. These projects have involved teams from diverse fields, including palaeontology, mainly palaeoentomology and palaeobotany, geology, taphonomy, geochemistry, biostatistics, and science communication, in order to conduct a holistic investigation of the amber deposits.

- The first major project to consolidate the Spanish amber research group began in 2004, when the Spanish Ministry of Education and Science awarded an Integrated Action grant with France named *Palaeobiological and Palaeoenvironmental Evolution of the Cretaceous Amber Deposits of Spain and France* (HF2004-0053). The Spanish team, led by Xavier Delclòs from the University of Barcelona (UB), collaborated with Didier Néraudeau from the University of Rennes 1 (France). This project allowed for the mutual exchange of knowledge about amber deposits in both countries and established lasting scientific collaborations.

- In December 2005, the Directorate General of Research from the Spanish Ministry of Education and Science awarded the first national amber project: *Cretaceous Amber from Spain: Palaeobiology, Taphonomy, and Biogeochemistry* (CGL2005-00046/BTE) for a period of three years. The project was led by Xavier Delclòs, with contributions from Antonio Arillo, Eduardo Barrón, Enrique Peñalver, Vicente Manuel Ortuño, and Carmen Soriano, along with three international collaborators: André Nel and Bernard Gomez (France), and Guido Roghi (Italy).

- Following the completion of the previous project in 2008, the Directorate General for Research and the National I+D+I Plan of the Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness in Spain awarded a new amber-focused project: *Cretaceous Amber from Spain: A Multidisciplinary Study* (CGL2008-00550), also led by Xavier Delclòs and for a three-year period. This project involved 13 researchers, including five international collaborators from France, Italy, and the UK, as well as three PhD students in training.

- In 2012, the Spanish Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness, through the General Secretariat

for Science, Technology and Innovation, renewed the research project with the title *Cretaceous Amber from Spain: A Multidisciplinary Study II* (CGL2011-23948), extending it for three years and also led by Xavier Delclòs. This phase involved 16 researchers, five of whom were international, alongside three PhD students. It was also during this period that the AMBARES research group was founded (acronym for “Ambers from Spain”).

- In 2015, the Spanish State Secretariat for Research, Development, and Innovation awarded a new project of excellence: *Amber from Iberia: An Exceptional Record of Cretaceous Forests at the Dawn of Modern Terrestrial Ecosystems* (CGL2014-52163). This marked a shift in leadership, with two Principal Investigators (PIs): Xavier Delclòs from the UB and Eduardo Barrón from the IGME. The project, which expanded the research to include both Spanish and Portuguese ambers, involved 21 researchers and two students in training, with international participation from Germany, Poland, France, Lebanon, the USA, Italy, Portugal, the Czech Republic, and the Netherlands. The team was renamed AMBERIA, an acronym for “Ambers from Iberia”.

- In 2018, a new four-year project, *Cretaceous Resin Event: A Global Bioevent of Mass Production of Resin at the Dawn of Modern Terrestrial Ecosystems*, was awarded by the Spanish State Research Agency of the Ministry of Economy, Industry, and Competitiveness as another project of excellence. Directed by the same PIs as the previous project, this one involved 31 researchers, 17 of whom were international, from countries including Germany, Poland, France, Lebanon, the USA, the UK, Brazil, Colombia, Portugal, the Czech Republic, and Australia, as well as two students in training.

- In 2022, a new research agreement was established between the UB and the IGME, funded by the Ministry of Industry, Tourism, Innovation, Transport, and Commerce of the Spanish Government of Cantabria, to study the amber from El Soplao (Cantabria). This agreement, alongside a research contract with IGME, will run for four years under the semi-public enterprise EL SOPLAO S.L. [Research Agreement #20963 with UB, and Research Contract Ref. VAPC 20225428 to IGME, CSIC].

- A current project, *Cretaceous Resinous Interval: Abiotic and Biotic Causes and Their Paleoecological Implications* (PID2022-137316NB), began in September 2023. Awarded by the Spanish State Research Agency of the Ministry of Science, Innovation, and Universities, this coordinated project will be co-led by Xavier Delclòs (UB) and Enrique Peñalver (IGME, CSIC), with additional co-PIs: Antonio Monleón (UB) and Eduardo Barrón (IGME, CSIC). The project involves 44 researchers, including 21 international collaborators from Germany, Poland,

France, Lebanon, the USA, the UK, Colombia, Portugal, the Czech Republic, Argentina, Chile, Ecuador, and Australia, as well as three students in training.

Several scientists from the amber Spanish team received their doctoral certificate following their PhD thesis defences:

2010 Jaime Ortega Blanco

“Diversidad de himenópteros del ámbar cretácico inferior de España”

Supervised by Xavier Delclòs (UB October 2010)

2012 Ricardo Pérez-de la Fuente

“Paleobiología de los artrópodos del ámbar cretácico de El Soplao: (Cantabria, España)”

Supervised by Xavier Delclòs and Enrique Peñalver (UB October 2012)

2015 David Peris Cerdán

“Paleobiología de los escarabajos (Insecta: Coleoptera) de los ámbares cretácicos del oeste europeo”

Supervised by Xavier Delclòs (UB November 2015)

2017 Alba Sánchez García

“Paleobiología de los artrópodos edáficos y acuáticos del ámbar del Cretácico Inferior de España”

Supervised by Xavier Delclòs and Enrique Peñalver (UB September 2017)

2023 Sergio Álvarez Parra

“Yacimientos de ámbar del Cretácico de la Cuenca del Maestrazgo: tafonomía, bioinclusiones y paleoecología”

Supervised by Xavier Delclòs and Enrique Peñalver (UB February 2023)

2025 Constanza Peña Kairath

“Inferencias paleoecológicas de la relación de polinización insecto-planta en el ámbar del Cretácico”

Supervised by Xavier Delclòs and David Peris (UB March 2025)

## Checklist of taxa

The checklist focuses only on taxa having a description in the papers on Spanish amber bioinclusions, discarding citations of taxa without any discussion, in order to avoid possible erroneous, preliminary identifications. The checklist contains information of all the holotypes from Spanish amber and a selection of holotypes of the diverse groups that have been found are in Figs 4–6. It contains each described family, genus and species (and recorded

genus), the outcrop where the holotype comes from, the paper where it was published, the repository place of the holotype specimens, and their definite collection number. Several taxa, found as bioinclusions, but not described as new, are indicated by the collection number of the non-holotype specimen. The data presentation partially follows the format typical of synonymy lists, with inclusion of the studies that revised the classification of the taxon or included anatomical remarks of it.

The following eight families (6 insect families, 1 mite family and 1 crustacean family) were described based on Spanish amber bioinclusions; therefore, these families have their authors and description dates indicated. With the exception of Archaeorchestidae, which is also recorded from the Cretaceous to the Eocene, the remaining families are only known from the Cretaceous.

†Alavarommatidae Ortega-Blanco, Peñalver, Delclòs & Engel, 2011

†Alavatanaidae Vonk & Schram, 2007

†Archaeorchestidae Arillo & Subías, 2000 (the type genus was a junior synonym of a genus described from Baltic amber)

†Cantabridae Soszyńska-Maj, Pérez-de la Fuente, Krzemiński & Wang, 2022

†Hispanocaderidae Golub, Popov & Arillo, 2012

†Proterosceliopsidae Talamas, Johnson, Shih & Ren, 2019 (the current type genus was originally ascribed to Scelionidae)

†Radiophronidae Ortega-Blanco, Rasnitsyn & Delclòs, 2010

†Spathiopterygidae Engel & Ortega-Blanco, 2013

The following two families were described based on Peñacerrada I material, but any specimen of the Spanish amber is in the type series of these families and type genera:

†Chimeromyiidae Grimaldi & Cumming, 2009

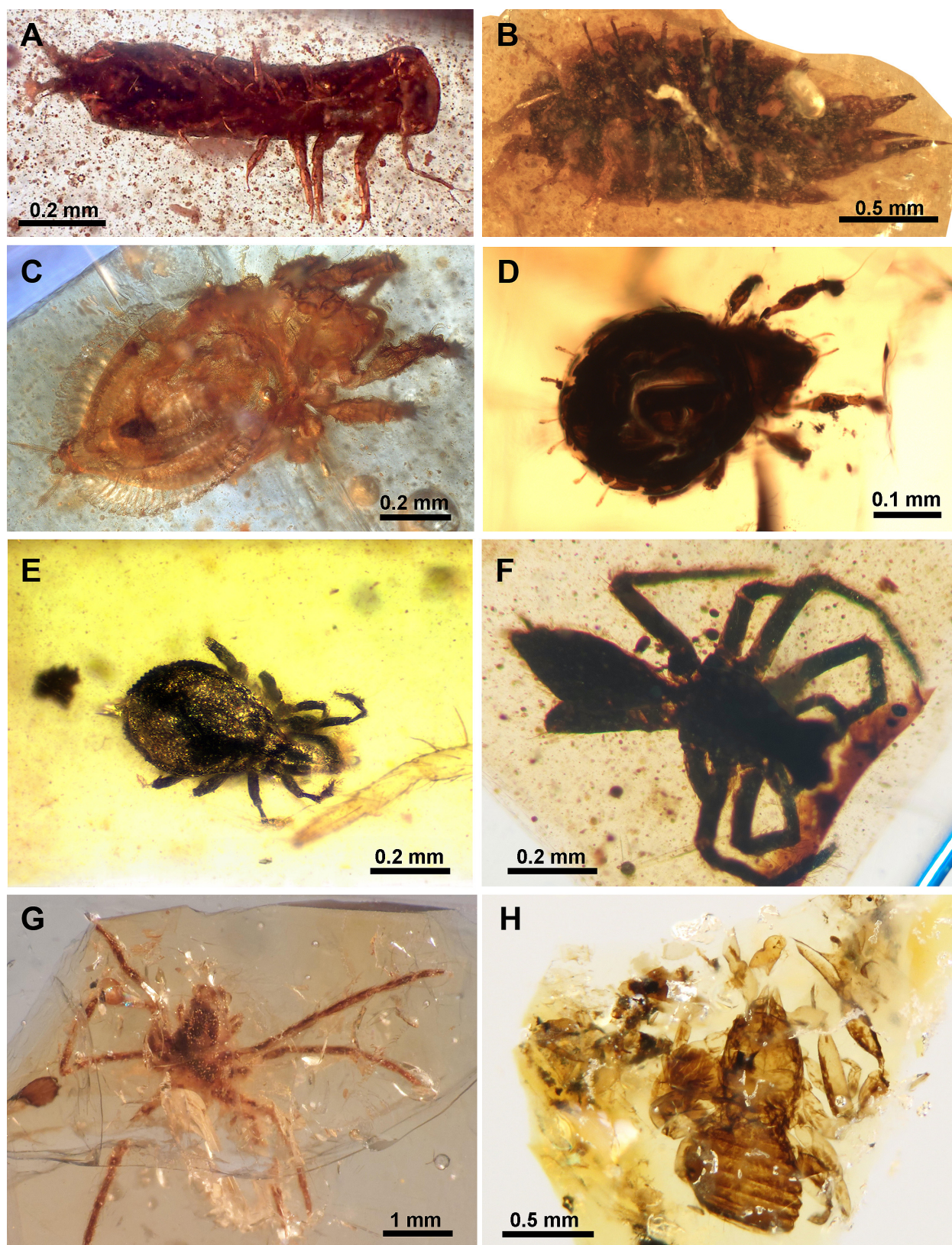
†Tethepomyiidae Grimaldi & Arillo, 2008

The family †Archaeatropidae Baz & Ortuño, 2000 was described based on bioinclusions in Spanish amber, but was later considered a junior synonym of Empheriidae Kolbe, 1884 by Li *et al.* (2022).

For several holotypes from Álava amber, the type localities in the original publications were indicated incorrectly, with Peñacerrada I (PEÑ) and Peñacerrada II (PII) being interchanged. Additionally, some holotype specimens were referred to with inaccurate collection numbers in their original descriptions. These errors have been indicated and corrected in the checklist.

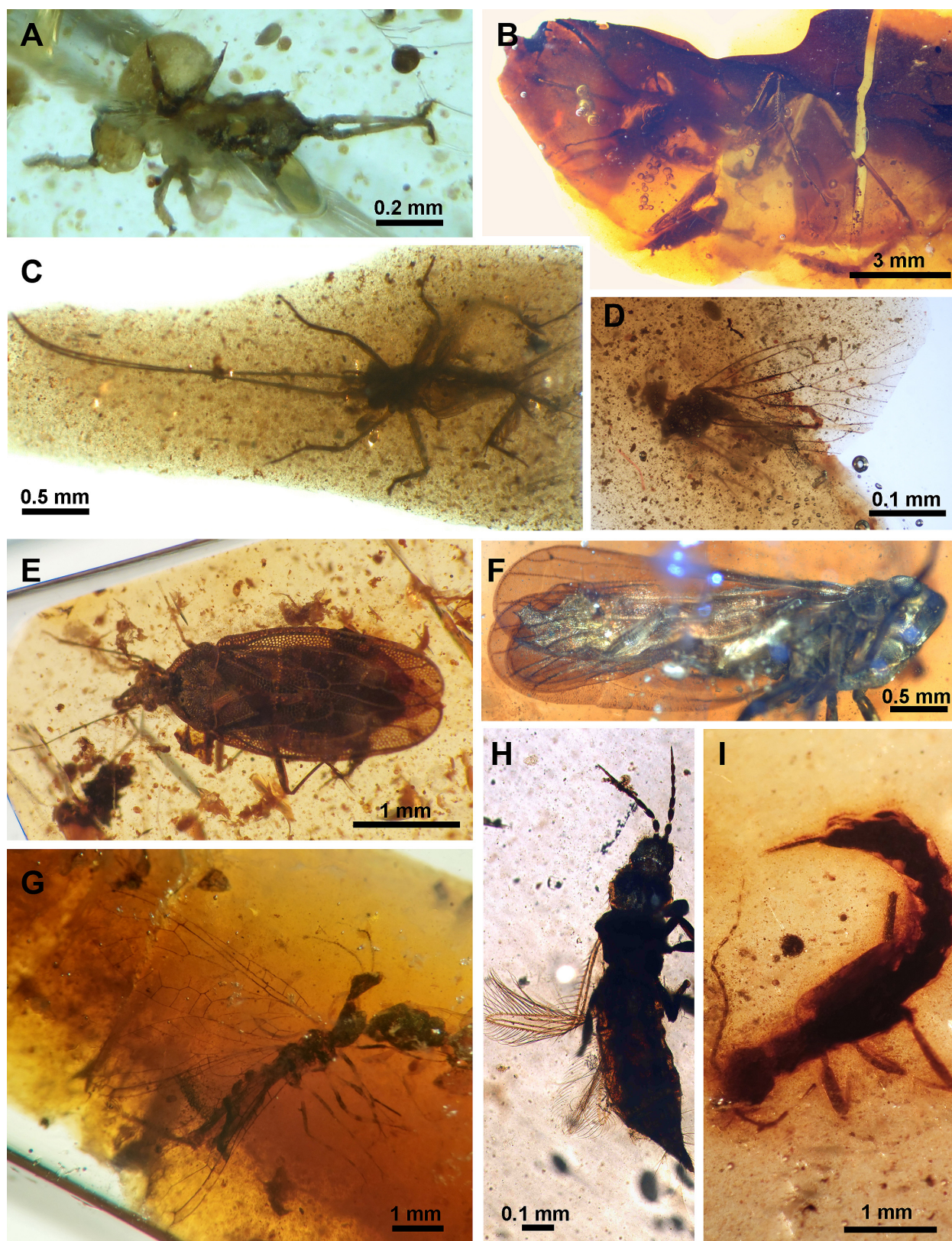
In all the genera described from Spanish amber holotypes (104 genera to date) the type species are indicated.





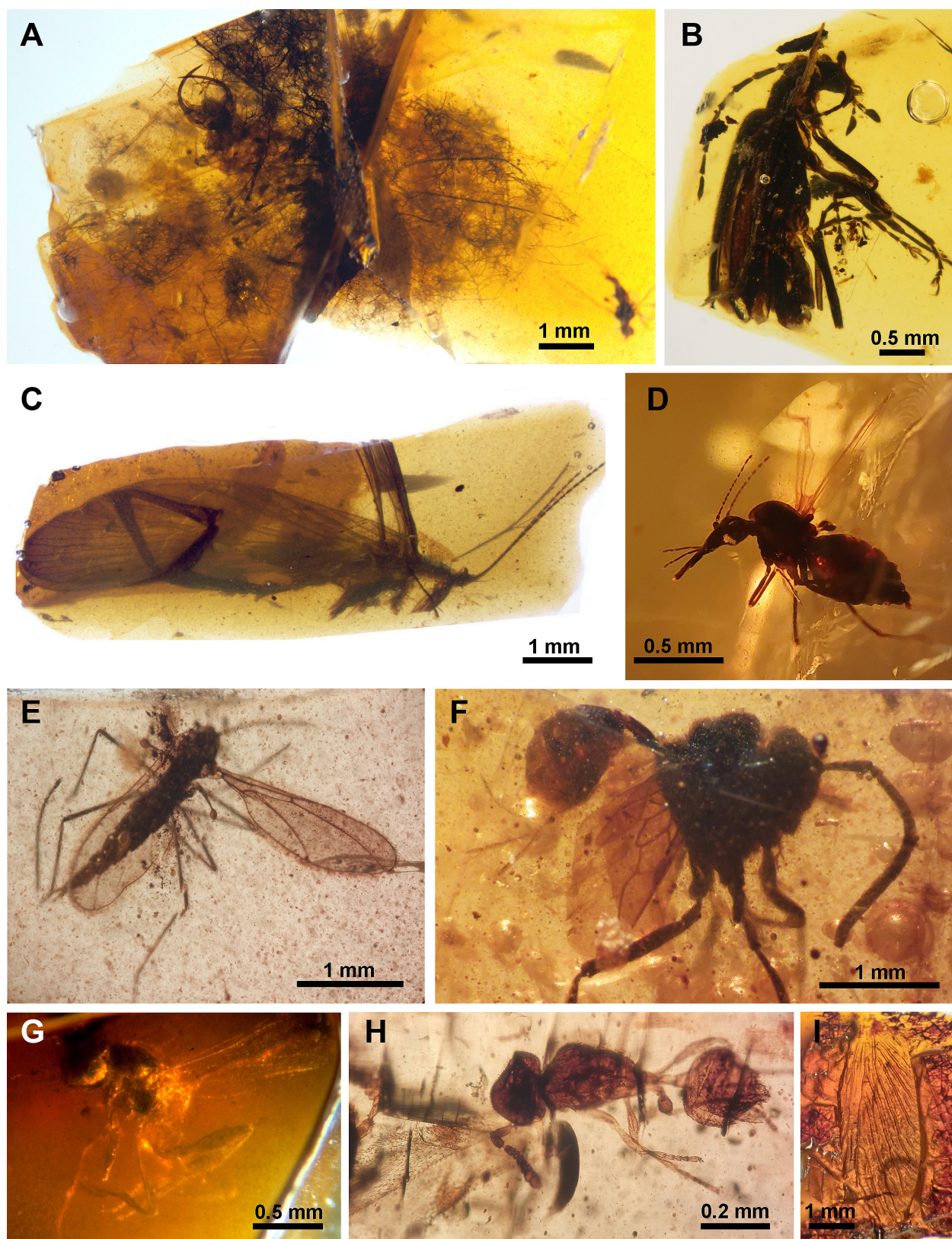
**FIGURE 4.** Selection of holotypes of crustaceans and arachnids from Spanish amber. **A**, *Electrotanais monolithus* Sánchez-García, Peñalver & Delclòs, 2014 from Peñacerrada I. **B**, *Autrigoniscus resinicola* Sánchez-García, Peñalver, Delclòs & Engel, 2021 from Peñacerrada I. **C**, *Platylodes sellnicki* Arillo & Subías, 2016 from El Soplao. **D**, *Epieremulus sidorchukae* Arillo & Subías, 2020 from La Rodada. **E**, *Eupterotegaeus bitranslamellatus* Arillo & Subías, 2002 from Peñacerrada I; this holotype resulted damaged during further studies on the amber fragment. **F**, *Soplaogonomegops unzuei* Pérez-de la Fuente, Saupe & Selden, 2013 from El Soplao. **G**, *Burlagonomegops alavensis* Penney, 2006 from Peñacerrada I. **H**, *Cretogarypinus zaragozai* Sánchez-García, Palencia, Delclòs & Peñalver, 2024 from Peñacerrada II.





**FIGURE 5.** Selection of holotypes of hexapods. **A**, *Pseudosminthurides stoechus* Sánchez-García & Engel, 2016 from Peñacerrada II. **B**, *Aragonimantis aenigma* Delclòs, Peñalver, Arillo, Engel, Nel, Azar & Ross, 2016 from San Just. **C**, *Hispanelcana arilloi* Peñalver & Grimaldi, 2010 from Peñacerrada I. **D**, *Libanoglaris hespericus* Álvarez-Parra, Peñalver, Nel & Delclòs, 2022 from Ariño. **E**, *Hispanocader lisae* Golub, Popov & Arillo, 2012 from Peñacerrada I. **F**, *Iberofoveopsis miguelesi* Peñalver & Szwedo, 2010 from San Just. **G**, *Amarantoraphidia ventolina* Pérez-de la Fuente, Peñalver, Delclòs & Engel, 2012 from El Soplao. **H**, *Tethysthrips hispanicus* Nel, Peñalver, Azar, Hodebert & Nel, 2010 from El Soplao. **I**, *Autrigofoorceps iberica* Engel & Peris, 2015 from Peñacerrada I.





**FIGURE 6.** Selection of holotypes of insects. **A**, *Hallucinochrysa diogenesi* Pérez-de la Fuente, Delclòs, Peñalver & Engel, 2012 from El Soplao. **B**, *Molliberus albae* Peris & Fanti, 2018 from El Soplao. **C**, *Cantabra soplao* Soszyńska-Maj, Pérez-de la Fuente, Krzemiński & Wang, 2022 from El Soplao. **D**, *Gerontodacus skalskii* (Szadziewski & Arillo, 1998) from Peñacerrada I; this was the first holotype established from Spanish amber. **E**, *Cretohaplusia ortunoi* Arillo & Nel, 2000 from Peñacerrada I. **F**, *Iberoevania roblesi* Peñalver, Ortega-Blanco, Nel & Delclòs, 2010 from Peñacerrada I. **G**, *Cretevania rubusensis* Peñalver, Ortega-Blanco, Nel & Delclòs, 2010 from Arroyo de la Pascueta. **H**, *Microserphites soplaensis* Ortega-Blanco, Delclòs, Peñalver & Engel, 2011 from El Soplao. **I**, *Cantabritermes simplex* Engel & Delclòs, 2010 from Peñacerrada I.



### Acronyms of repositories

- MCNA = Museum of Natural Science of Álava (Vitoria-Gasteiz, Álava Province, Spain)
- CES = El Soplao Institutional Collection in El Soplao Cave (Celis, Cantabria Province, Spain); some specimens retain the first field catalogue number (e.g., ES-07-40), but they also have a CES number in the Collection even not indicated in the checklist
- CPT = Fundación Conjunto Paleontológico de Teruel-Dinópolis (Teruel Province, Spain); the specimens from San Just retain the initial field catalogue number (e.g., SJ-07-05) as indicated in parentheses. Recently the Museum changed its name to Museo Aragonés de Paleontología and started cataloging pieces using the acronym MAP
- MGM = Geominer Museum, Geological and Mining Institute of Spain (Madrid, Spain)
- DGO = Department of Geology in Oviedo University (Oviedo, Asturias Province, Spain)
- MGUV = Museum of Natural History of the University of Valencia (Burjassot, Valencia Province, Spain)

### Acronyms of outcrops

- Álava Province (Basque-Cantabrian Basin)
- (PEÑ) Peñacerrada I-Moraza / Condado de Treviño
- (PII) Peñacerrada II / Peñacerrada
- (SAL) Salinillas de Buradón / Labastida
- Asturias Province (Asturian Depression)
- (LRO) La Rodada / Oviedo
- (CAL) El Caleyú / Ribera de Arriba
- Cantabria Province (Basque-Cantabrian Basin)
- (SOP) El Soplao / Herrerías
- Castellón Province (Maestrazgo Basin)
- (LHO) La Hoya / Cortes de Arenoso
- Teruel Province (Maestrazgo Basin)
- (SJU) San Just / Utrillas
- (ARI) Ariño / Ariño
- (APA) Arroyo de la Pascueta / Rubielos de Mora

† denotes extinct families (not applied in the checklist to genera and species)

## ANIMALIA

### CRUSTACEA

#### Malacostraca, Tanaidacea

†Alavatanaidae Vonk & Schram, 2007

*Alavatanais* Vonk & Schram, 2007

Type genus

*Alavatanais carabe* Vonk & Schram, 2007 (PEÑ)\*

Type species

Holotype: MCNA-9537 (erroneously as AMNS 9537 in the original description) 2007 Vonk & Schram, 1502.

(= *Proleptochelia euskadiensis* Vonk & Schram, 2007)

2014 Sánchez-García *et al.*, 649.

This species was also recorded in:

(SOP) Sánchez-García *et al.* (2014)

\* This taxon has only been found in PEÑ, and the indication by Vonk & Schram recording this species in PII was a mistake.

*Alavatanais margulisae* Sánchez-García, Peñalver & Delclòs, 2014 (PEÑ)

Holotype: MCNA-9583a

2014 Sánchez-García *et al.*, 655.

This species was also recorded in:

Sánchez-García *et al.*, 2014, who recorded two specimens (MCNA-12703 and MCNA-12749) as belonging to this species. Although they assigned them to PEÑ they are actually from (PII)

*Eurotanais* Sánchez-García, Peñalver & Delclòs, 2014

*Eurotanais terminator* Sánchez-García, Peñalver & Delclòs, 2014 (PII) (erroneously as PEÑ in the original publication)

Type species

Holotype: MCNA-13285

2014 Sánchez-García *et al.*, 658.

*Electrotanais* Sánchez-García, Peñalver & Delclòs, 2014

*Electrotanais monolithus* Sánchez-García, Peñalver & Delclòs, 2014 (PEÑ)

Type species

Holotype: MCNA-12530

2014 Sánchez-García *et al.*, 660.

Family indet.

**Proleptochelia** Vonk & Schram, 2007

*Proleptochelia tenuissima* Vonk & Schram, 2007 (PEÑ)\*

Type species

Holotype: MCNA-9846a (erroneously as 9846 A AMNS in the original description)

2007 *Proleptochelia tenuissima*

(Alavatanaidae) Vonk & Schram, 1505. 2014 *Proleptochelia tenuissima* (Fam. indet.): Sánchez-García *et al.*, 664.

\* This taxon has only been found in PEÑ, and the indication by Vonk & Schram recording this species in PII was a mistake.

**Malacostraca, Isopoda**

Ligiidae



***Eoligiiscus*** Sánchez-García, Peñalver, Delclòs & Engel, 2021  
*Eoligiiscus tarraconensis* Sánchez-García, Peñalver, Delclòs & Engel, 2021 (**PEÑ**)  
 Type species  
 Holotype: MCNA-9751  
 2021 Sánchez-García *et al.*, 5.

#### Trichoniscidae

***Autrigoniscus*** Sánchez-García, Peñalver, Delclòs & Engel, 2021  
*Autrigoniscus resinicola* Sánchez-García, Peñalver, Delclòs & Engel, 2021 (**PEÑ**)  
 Type species  
 Holotype: MCNA-12522  
 2021 Sánchez-García *et al.*, 13.

#### Detonidae?

***Heraclitus*** Sánchez-García, Peñalver, Delclòs & Engel, 2021  
*Heraclitus helenae* Sánchez-García, Peñalver, Delclòs & Engel, 2021 (**PEÑ**)  
 Type species  
 Holotype: MCNA-12546  
 2021 Sánchez-García *et al.*, 21.

### CHELICERATA

#### Acariformes, Oribatida

##### Trhypochthoniidae

***Afronothrus*** Wallwork, 1961  
*Afronothrus ornosae* Arillo & Subías, 2016 (**SOP**)  
 Holotype: CES-412  
 2016 Arillo *et al.*, 71.  
***Trhypochthonius*** Berlese, 1904  
*Trhypochthonius lopezvallei* Arillo, Subías & Shtanchaeva, 2012 (**SJU**)  
 Holotype: CPT-4161 (SJ-07-108)  
 2012 Arillo *et al.*, 108.

##### Nothridae

***Nothrus*** Koch, 1836  
*Nothrus vazquezae* Arillo & Subías, 2016 (**SOP**)  
 Holotype: CES-505  
 2016 Arillo *et al.*, 70.

##### Cepheidae

***Ommatocephus*** Berlese, 1913  
*Ommatocephus nortoni* Arillo, Subías & Shtanchaeva, 2008 (**SAL**)  
 Holotype: MCNA-13348  
 2008 Arillo *et al.*, 253. (See Arillo *et al.*, 2008b)

***Eupterotegaeus*** Berlese, 1916  
*Eupterotegaeus bitranslamellatus* Arillo & Subías, 2002 (**PEÑ**)

Holotype: MCNA-9943 (this holotype resulted damaged during further research on the amber fragment)  
 2002 Arillo & Subías, 404.

#### Neoliodidae

***Platyliodes*** Berlese, 1916  
*Platyliodes sellnicki* Arillo & Subías, 2016 (**SOP**)

Holotype: CES-582  
 2016 Arillo *et al.*, 72.

#### †Archaeorchestidae Arillo & Subías, 2000

***Strieremaeus*** Sellnick, 1918  
 (= *Archaeorchestes* Arillo & Subías, 2000)  
 2011 Sidorchuk & Norton, 51.  
*Strieremaeus minguezae* (Arillo & Subías, 2000) (**PEÑ**)  
 Holotype: MCNA-8866  
 2000 *Archaeorchestes minguezae* Arillo & Subías, 234.  
 2011 *Strieremaeus minguezae*:  
 Sidorchuk & Norton, 51.

#### Caleremaeidae

***Epieremulus*** Berlese, 1916  
*Epieremulus sidorchukae* Arillo & Subías, 2020 (**LRO**)  
 Holotype: MGM-10889C  
 2020 Arillo *et al.*, 3.

#### Otocephidae

***Cretaceobodes*** Arillo, Subías & Shtanchaeva, 2010  
*Cretaceobodes martinezae* Arillo, Subías & Shtanchaeva, 2010 (**SJU**)  
 Type species  
 Holotype: MAP-4062 (SJ-07-05) (erroneously as CPT-SJ07-05 in the original description)  
 2010 Arillo *et al.*, 288.

#### Liacaridae

***Liacarus*** Michael, 1898  
***Liacarus (Procorynetes)*** Woolley, 1969  
*Liacarus (Procorynetes) shtanchaevae* Arillo & Subías, 2022 (**ARI**)  
 Holotype: MAP-8661 (AR-1-A-2019.45)  
 2022 Arillo *et al.*, 4.

## Ametroproctidae

*Ametroproctus* Higgins & Woolley, 1968  
*Ametroproctus valeriae* Arillo, Subías & Shtanchaeva, 2009 (**SJU**)  
Holotype: CPT-3341 (SJ-07-04)  
2009 Arillo *et al.*, 323. (See Arillo *et al.*, 2009b)

## Lamellareidae

*Tenuelamellarea* Subías & Iturrondobeitia, 1978  
*Tenuelamellarea estefaniae* Arillo & Subías, 2016 (**SJU**)  
Holotype: CPT-4165 (SJ-07-122)  
2016 Arillo *et al.*, 73.

## Scutoverticidae

*Hypovortex* Krivolutsky, 1969  
*Hypovortex hispanicus* Arillo & Subías, 2016 (**SJU**)  
Holotype: CPT-4068 (SJ-07-12)  
2016 Arillo *et al.*, 74.

## Acariformes, Trombidiformes

### Erythraeidae

*Leptus* Latreille, 1796  
*Leptus* sp. (**SJU**)  
Specimen: CPT-4167 (SJ-07-114)  
2018 Arillo *et al.*, 29.

## Araneae, Araneomorphae

### †Lagonomegopidae

*Burlagonomegops* Penney, 2005  
*Burlagonomegops alavensis* Penney, 2006 (**PEÑ**)  
(erroneously as PII in the original publication)  
Holotype: MCNA-8635  
2006 *Burlagonomegops alavensis* Penney, 379.  
2013 *Burlagonomegops alavensis*: Pérez-de la Fuente *et al.*, 547.  
2015 *Archaelagonops alavensis*: Wunderlich, 236.  
2023 *Burlagonomegops alavensis*: Dunlop *et al.*, 153.  
*Lagonomegops* Eskov & Wunderlich 1995  
*Lagonomegops? cor* Pérez-de la Fuente, Saupe & Selden, 2013 (**PII**) (erroneously as PEÑ in the original publication)  
Holotype: MCNA-13295  
2013 Pérez-de la Fuente *et al.*, 534.  
*Spinomegops* Pérez-de la Fuente, Saupe & Selden, 2013  
*Spinomegops arcanus* Pérez-de la Fuente, Saupe

& Selden, 2013 (**PII**) (erroneously as PEÑ in the original publication)

Type species  
Holotype: MCNA-13307  
2013 Pérez-de la Fuente *et al.*, 537.

*Spinomegops aragonensis* Pérez-de la Fuente, Saupe & Selden, 2013 (**SJU**)

Holotype: CPT-4155 (SJ-07-102)  
2013 Pérez-de la Fuente *et al.*, 540.

*Soplaogonomegops* Pérez-de la Fuente, Saupe & Selden, 2013

*Soplaogonomegops unzuei* Pérez-de la Fuente, Saupe & Selden, 2013 (**SOP**)

Type species  
Holotype: CES-362  
2013 Pérez-de la Fuente *et al.*, 543.

## Araneidae

*Mesozysiella* Penney & Ortuño, 2006  
*Mesozysiella dunlopi* Penney & Ortuño, 2006 (**PEÑ**) (erroneously as PII in the original publication)  
Type species  
Holotype: MCNA-8938a  
2006 Penney & Ortuño, 448.

## Oonopidae

*Orchestina* Simon, 1882  
*Orchestina rabagensis* Saupe, Pérez-de la Fuente, Selden, Delclòs, Tafforeau & Soriano, 2012 (**SOP**)  
Holotype: CES-013  
2012 Saupe *et al.*, 132.  
*Orchestina* sp.1 (**SJU**)  
Specimen: CPT-4100  
2012 Saupe *et al.*, 134.  
*Orchestina* sp.2 (**PEÑ**)  
Specimen: MCNA-12593  
2012 Saupe *et al.*, 138.

## Pseudoscorpiones

### Garypinidae

*Cretogarypinus* Sánchez-García, Palencia, Delclòs & Peñalver, 2024  
*Cretogarypinus zaragozai* Sánchez-García, Palencia, Delclòs & Peñalver, 2024 (**PII**)  
Type species  
Holotype: MCNA-13271  
2024 Sánchez-García *et al.*, 3.  
*Ithioreolpium* Sánchez-García, Palencia, Delclòs & Peñalver, 2024  
*Ithioreolpium alavensis* Sánchez-García, Palencia, Delclòs & Peñalver, 2024 (**PII**)  
Type species



Holotype: MCNA-12774  
2024 Sánchez-García *et al.*, 9.

Holotype: MCNA-12788.1  
2016 Sánchez-García & Engel, 516. (See  
Sánchez-García & Engel, 2016b)

Pseudogarypidae

***Pseudogarypus*** Ellingsen, 1909  
*Pseudogarypus* sp. (SJU)  
Specimen: MAP-9106 (SJNB-2012-44)  
2024 Sánchez-García *et al.*, 12.

Sminthuridae

***Sphyrotheciscus*** Sánchez-García & Engel, 2016  
*Sphyrotheciscus senectus* Sánchez-García &  
Engel, 2016 (PEÑ)  
Type species  
Holotype: MCNA-9311  
2002 *Arrhopalites* sp. Simón-Benito *et al.*, 87.  
2016 *Sphyrotheciscus senectus* Sánchez-García & Engel, 521. (See Sánchez-García & Engel, 2016b)  
***Archeallacma*** Sánchez-García & Engel, 2016  
*Archeallacma dolichopoda* Sánchez-García & Engel, 2016 (PEÑ)  
Type species  
Holotype: MCNA-13850.4  
2016 Sánchez-García & Engel, 524. (See Sánchez-García & Engel, 2016b)

HEXAPODA

Collembola, Entomobryomorpha

Isotomidae

***Burmisotoma*** Christiansen & Nascimbene, 2006  
*Burmisotoma spinulifera* Sánchez-García & Engel, 2016 (PEÑ)  
Holotype: MCNA-12583  
2016 Sánchez-García & Engel, 5. (See Sánchez-García & Engel, 2016a)  
***Protoisotoma*** Christiansen & Pike, 2002  
*Protoisotoma autrigoniensis* Sánchez-García & Engel, 2016 (PII) (erroneously as PEÑ in the original publication)  
Holotype: MCNA-12788.2  
2016 Sánchez-García & Engel, 8. (See Sánchez-García & Engel, 2016a)  
***Proisotoma*** Börner, 1901  
*Proisotoma communis* Sánchez-García & Engel, 2016 (PEÑ)  
Holotype: MCNA-9273.1  
2002 *Micranurida*? sp. Simón-Benito *et al.*, 86.  
2002 *Onychiurus*? sp. Simón-Benito *et al.*, 86.  
2002 *Anurophorus*? sp. Simón-Benito *et al.*, 86.  
2002 *Proisotoma (Ballistura)*? sp. Simón-Benito *et al.*, 86.  
2002 *Cryptopygus*? sp. Simón-Benito *et al.*, 87.  
2016 *Proisotoma communis* Sánchez-García & Engel, 10. (See Sánchez-García & Engel, 2016a)

Katiannidae

***Cretokatianna*** Sánchez-García & Engel, 2016  
*Cretokatianna bucculenta* Sánchez-García & Engel, 2016 (PEÑ)  
Type species  
Holotype: MCNA-10047  
2002 *Fasciosminthurus*? sp. Simón-Benito *et al.*, 87.  
2016 *Cretokatianna bucculenta* Sánchez-García & Engel, 519. (See Sánchez-García & Engel, 2016b)

Family indet.

***Katiannasminthurus*** Sánchez-García & Engel, 2016  
*Katiannasminthurus xenopygus* Sánchez-García & Engel, 2016 (PEÑ)  
Type species  
Holotype: MCNA-10048  
2002 *Sminthurus*? sp. Simón-Benito *et al.*, 87.  
2016 *Katiannasminthurus xenopygus* Sánchez-García & Engel, 528. (See Sánchez-García & Engel, 2016b)

Collembola, Symphypleona

Sminthurididae

***Pseudosminthurides*** Sánchez-García & Engel, 2016  
*Pseudosminthurides stoechus* Sánchez-García & Engel, 2016 (PII) (erroneously as PEÑ in the original publication)  
Type species

Blattodea, Isoptera

Family indet.

***Morazatermes*** Engel & Delclòs, 2010  
*Morazatermes krishnai* Engel & Delclòs, 2010 (PEÑ)  
Type species

Holotype: MCNA-12621  
2010 Engel & Delclòs, 116.

**Cantabritermes** Engel & Delclòs, 2010  
*Cantabritermes simplex* Engel & Delclòs, 2010  
(PEÑ)

Type species  
Holotype: MCNA-12803  
2010 Engel & Delclòs, 120.

**Ithytermes** Sánchez-García, Peñalver, Delclòs  
& Engel, 2020

*Ithytermes montoyai* Sánchez-García, Peñalver,  
Delclòs & Engel, 2020 (PEÑ)

Type species  
Holotype: MCNA-14936.1  
2020 Sánchez-García *et al.*, 4.

**Aragonitermes** Engel & Delclòs, 2010  
*Aragonitermes teruelensis* Engel & Delclòs,  
2010 (SJU)

Type species  
Holotype: CPT-4065  
2010 Engel & Delclòs, 121.

## Mantodea

Family indet.

**Aragonimantis** Delclòs, Peñalver, Arillo, Engel,  
Nel, Azar & Ross, 2016

*Aragonimantis aenigma* Delclòs, Peñalver,  
Arillo, Engel, Nel, Azar & Ross, 2016 (SJU)

Type species  
Holotype: MAP-7022 (SJ-10-17)  
2016 Delclòs *et al.*, 96.

## Dermaptera

Family indet.

**Autrignoforceps** Engel & Peris, 2015  
*Autrignoforceps iberica* Engel & Peris, 2015  
(PEÑ)

Type species  
Holotype: MCNA-13964  
2015 Engel *et al.*, 294.

## Orthoptera

†Elcanidae

**Hispanelcana** Peñalver & Grimaldi, 2010  
*Hispanelcana arilloi* Peñalver & Grimaldi, 2010  
(PEÑ)

Type species  
Holotype: MCNA-9588  
2010 Peñalver & Grimaldi, 92.

*Hispanelcana alavensis* Peñalver & Grimaldi,  
2010 (PEÑ)

Holotype: MCNA-9569  
2010 Peñalver & Grimaldi, 94.

*Hispanelcana lopezvallei* Peñalver & Grimaldi,  
2010 (PEÑ)

Holotype: MCNA-9898  
2010 Peñalver & Grimaldi, 96.

## Psocodea

Empheriidae (= Archaeatropidae Baz & Ortuño,  
2000)

2022 Li *et al.*, 3.

**Archaeatropos** Baz & Ortuño, 2000

*Archaeatropos alavensis* Baz & Ortuño, 2000  
(PEÑ)

Type species  
Holotype: MCNA-8834  
2000 Baz & Ortuño, 369.  
This species was also recorded in:  
(SOP) (SJU) (APA) Álvarez-Parra  
*et al.* (2022b)

**Empheropsocus** Baz & Ortuño, 2001

*Empheropsocus arilloi* Baz & Ortuño, 2001  
(PEÑ)

Type species  
Holotype: MCNA-8677  
2001 Baz & Ortuño, 577. (See Baz &  
Ortuño, 2001a)

*Empheropsocus margineglabrus* Baz & Ortuño,  
2001 (PEÑ)

Holotype: MCNA-9755  
2001 Baz & Ortuño, 578. (See Baz &  
Ortuño, 2001a)

**Libanoglaris** Azar, Perrichot, Néraudeau & Nel,  
2003

*Libanoglaris hespericus* Álvarez-Parra,  
Peñalver, Nel & Delclòs, 2022 (ARI)

Holotype: MAP-8650 (AR-1-A-2019.35)  
2022 Álvarez-Parra *et al.*, 12. (See  
Álvarez-Parra *et al.*, 2022b)

This species was also recorded in:  
(SOP) Álvarez-Parra *et al.* (2022b)

**Preempheria** Baz & Ortuño, 2001

*Preempheria antiqua* Baz & Ortuño, 2001 (PEÑ)

Type species  
Holotype: MCNA-8888  
2001 Baz & Ortuño, 581. (See Baz &  
Ortuño, 2001a)

This species was also recorded in:  
(SJU) Álvarez-Parra *et al.* (2022b)

## Manicapsocidae

**Manicapsocidus** Baz & Ortuño, 2001

*Manicapsocidus enigmaticus* Baz & Ortuño,  
2001 (PEÑ)

Type species  
Holotype: MCNA-8867



- 2001 Baz & Ortuño, 29. (See Baz & Ortuño, 2001b)
- Azarpsocus* Maheu & Nel, 2020  
*Azarpsocus anjana* Álvarez-Parra & Nel, 2023 (SOP)  
 Holotype: CES-057.3  
 2023 Álvarez-Parra *et al.*, 2.  
 This species was also recorded in:  
 (ARI) Álvarez-Parra *et al.* (2023)
- Compsocidae  
*Burmacompsocus* Nel & Waller, 2007  
*Burmacompsocus ojancano* Álvarez-Parra & Nel, 2023 (SOP)  
 Holotype: CES-315.8  
 2023 Álvarez-Parra *et al.*, 6.
- Hemiptera, Sternorrhyncha**  
 †Burmitaphididae  
*Alavesiaphis* Peñalver & Wegierek 2008  
 2008 *Alavesiaphis* (Tajmyraphididae) Peñalver & Wegierek, 187.  
 2019 *Alavesiaphis* (Burmitaphididae): Wegierek *et al.*, 321.  
*Alavesiaphis margaritae* Peñalver & Wegierek, 2008 (PEÑ)  
 Type species  
 Holotype: MCNA-10021  
 2008 Peñalver & Wegierek, 189.
- †Perforissidae  
*Iberofoveopsis* Peñalver & Szwedo, 2010  
*Iberofoveopsis miguelesi* Peñalver & Szwedo, 2010 (SJU)  
 Type species  
 Holotype: CPT-4132 (SJ-07-79)  
 2010 Peñalver & Szwedo, 98.
- Hemiptera, Heteroptera**  
 †Hispanocaderidae Golub, Popov & Arillo, 2012  
*Hispanocader* Golub, Popov & Arillo, 2012  
 Type genus  
*Hispanocader lisae* Golub, Popov & Arillo, 2012 (PEÑ)  
 Type species  
 Holotype: MCNA-10656  
 2012 Golub *et al.*, 43.
- Hydrometridae  
*Alavametra* Sánchez-García & Nel, 2016  
*Alavametra popovi* Sánchez-García & Nel, 2016 (PEÑ)  
 Type species  
 Holotype: MCNA-12686
- 2016 Sánchez-García *et al.*, 115.
- Mesoveliidae  
*Iberovelia* Sánchez-García & Nel, 2017  
*Iberovelia quisquilia* Sánchez-García & Nel, 2017 (PEÑ)  
 Type species  
 Holotype: MCNA-12804  
 2017 Sánchez-García *et al.*, 5.  
*Glaesivelia* Sánchez-García & Solórzano-Kraemer, 2017  
*Glaesivelia pulcherrima* Sánchez-García & Solórzano-Kraemer, 2017 (PEÑ)  
 Type species  
 Holotype: MCNA-12806  
 2017 Sánchez-García *et al.*, 13.
- Family indet.  
*Enicocephalinus* Azar, Fleck, Nel & Solignac, 1999  
*Enicocephalinus ibericus* Davranoglou, Pérez-de la Fuente, Bañar & Peñalver, 2024 (ARI)  
 Holotype: AR-1-A-2019.55  
 2024 Davranoglou *et al.*, 3.
- Thysanoptera**  
 Melanthripidae  
*Gymnopollisthrips* Peñalver, Nel & Nel, 2012  
*Gymnopollisthrips minor* Peñalver, Nel & Nel, 2012 (PEÑ)  
 Type species  
 Holotype: MCNA-10731  
 2012 Peñalver *et al.*, 8624.  
 2017 Peris *et al.*, 900. (See Peris *et al.*, 2017b)  
 2025 Peñalver *et al.*, 6. (See Peñalver *et al.*, 2025a)  
*Gymnopollisthrips maior* Peñalver, Nel & Nel, 2012 (PEÑ)  
 Holotype: MCNA-9283  
 2012 Peñalver *et al.*, 8624.  
 2017 Peris *et al.*, 900. (See Peris *et al.*, 2017b)  
 2025 Peñalver *et al.*, 6. (See Peñalver *et al.*, 2025a)
- Thripidae  
*Tethysthrips* Nel, Peñalver, Azar, Hodebert & Nel, 2010  
*Tethysthrips hispanicus* Nel, Peñalver, Azar, Hodebert & Nel, 2010 (SOP)  
 Type species  
 Holotype: CES 451 (ES-07-11)  
 2010 Nel *et al.*, 158.

2025 Peñalver *et al.*, 2. (See Peñalver *et al.*, 2025a)

*Tethystrips attenboroughi* Peñalver, Peña-Kairath, P. Nel & A. Nel, 2025 (PEÑ)

Holotype: MCNA 12629a

2025 Peñalver *et al.*, 2. (See Peñalver *et al.*, 2025a)

#### Stenurothripidae

*Hispanothrips* Peñalver & Nel, 2010

*Hispanothrips utrillensis* Peñalver & Nel, 2010 (SJU)

Type species

Holotype: MAP-4099 (SJ-07-45)

2010 Peñalver & Nel, 141.

#### Phlaeothripidae (stem group)\*

*Alavathrips* Peñalver, Nel & Nel, 2022

*Alavathrips moralesi* Peñalver, Nel & Nel, 2022 (PII)

Type species

Holotype: MCNA-13362

2022 female *Alavathrips moralesi* (Phlaeothripidae, stem group) Peñalver *et al.*, 3. (See Peñalver *et al.*, 2022b)

2022 male *Alavathrips moralesi* (Rohrthripidae): Ullitzka, 2.\*,\*\*

\* We consider this taxon as stem group Phlaeothripidae, since the monophyly of Rohrthripidae is questionable and there is no apomorphy to support the group as a clade, following Peñalver *et al.* (2022b, 2025a).

\*\* The specimen has been confirmed as female, consistent with the original description. Ullitzka (2022) incorrectly identified it as male based solely on the published photographs in the original description. A direct microscopic examination, employing varying illumination and focus adjustments, is required for proper identification.

#### Lophioneurida

##### †Lophioneuridae

*Jantardachus* Vishnyakova, 1981

*Jantardachus* sp. (SJU)

Specimen: MAP-7751 (SJNB2012-10)

2021 Álvarez-Parra *et al.*, 187. (See Álvarez-Parra *et al.*, 2021a)

#### Hymenoptera

##### Anaxyelidae

*Eosyntexis* Rasnitsyn, 1990

*Eosyntexis parva* Ortega-Blanco, Rasnitsyn & Delclòs, 2008 (PEÑ)

Holotype: MCNA-8756

2008 Ortega-Blanco *et al.*, 43.

#### Diapriidae

*Iberopria* Engel, Ortega-Blanco & Delclòs, 2013

*Iberopria perialla* Engel, Ortega-Blanco & Delclòs, 2013 (PEÑ)

Type species

Holotype: MCNA-9896

2013 Engel *et al.*, 17. (See Engel *et al.*, 2013b)

##### †Spathiopterygidae Engel & Ortega-Blanco, 2013

*Spathiopteryx* Engel & Ortega-Blanco, 2013

Type genus

*Spathiopteryx alavarommopsis* Engel & Ortega-Blanco, 2013 (PEÑ)

Type species

Holotype: MCNA-12603

2013 Engel *et al.*, 6. (See Engel *et al.*, 2013b)

*Diameneura* Santer & Álvarez-Parra, 2022

*Diameneura marveni* Santer & Álvarez-Parra, 2022 (SJU)

Type species

Holotype: CPT-4095 (SJ-07-41)

2022 Santer *et al.*, 3.

*Mymaropsis* Engel & Ortega-Blanco, 2013

*Mymaropsis turolensis* Engel & Ortega-Blanco, 2013 (SJU)

Type species

Holotype: CPT-4077 (SJ-07-22)

2013 Engel *et al.*, 7. (See Engel *et al.*, 2013b)

#### Evaniidae

*Cretevania* Rasnitsyn, 1975

*Cretevania alcalai* Peñalver, Ortega-Blanco, Nel & Delclòs, 2010 (SJU)

Holotype: CPT-960 (SJ-11)

2010 Peñalver *et al.*, 817.

*Cretevania alonsoi* Peñalver, Ortega-Blanco, Nel & Delclòs, 2010 (PEÑ)

Holotype: MCNA-9601

2010 Peñalver *et al.*, 814.

*Cretevania montoyai* Peñalver, Ortega-Blanco, Nel & Delclòs, 2010 (SJU)

Holotype: CPT-957 (SJ-8)

2010 Peñalver *et al.*, 815.

*Cretevania rubusensis* Peñalver, Ortega-Blanco, Nel & Delclòs, 2010 (APA)

Holotype: CPT-3335 (erroneously as CPT-2260 in the original description)

2010 Peñalver *et al.*, 818.



*Cretevania soplaensis* Pérez-de la Fuente, Peñalver & Ortega-Blanco, 2012 (**SOP**)

Holotype: CES-364.2

2012 Pérez-de la Fuente *et al.*, 72. (See Pérez-de la Fuente *et al.*, 2012c)

*Iberoevania* Peñalver, Ortega-Blanco, Nel & Delclòs, 2010

*Iberoevania roblesi* Peñalver, Ortega-Blanco, Nel & Delclòs, 2010 (**PEÑ**)

Type species

Holotype: MCNA-8759

2010 Peñalver *et al.*, 820.

## Braconidae

*Arcephedrus* Ortega-Blanco, Bennett, Delclòs & Engel, 2009

*Arcephedrus stolamissus* Ortega-Blanco, Bennett, Delclòs & Engel, 2009 (**PEÑ**)

Type species

Holotype: MCNA-8785

2009 Ortega-Blanco *et al.*, 278.

*Cantabrizyx* Álvarez-Parra & Jouault, 2024

*Cantabrizyx perezdelafuentei* Álvarez-Parra & Jouault, 2024 (**SOP**)

Type species

Holotype: CES-430

2024 Álvarez-Parra *et al.*, 481. (See

Álvarez-Parra *et al.*, 2024b)

*Protorhyssalopsis* Ortega-Blanco, Delclòs & Engel, 2011

*Protorhyssalopsis perrichoti* Ortega-Blanco, Delclòs & Engel, 2011 (**PEÑ**)

Type species

Holotype: MCNA-9796

2011 Ortega-Blanco *et al.*, 53. (See

Ortega-Blanco *et al.*, 2011a)

*Utrillabracon* Álvarez-Parra & Engel, 2022

*Utrillabracon electropteron* Álvarez-Parra & Engel, 2022 (**SJU**)

Type species

Holotype: MAP-7819 (SJE2012 49-04)

2022 Álvarez-Parra & Engel, 70. (See

Álvarez-Parra *et al.*, 2022a)

## Megalyridae

*Megalava* Perrichot, 2009

*Megalava truncata* Perrichot, 2009 (**PEÑ**)

Type species

Holotype: MCNA-9416

2009 Perrichot, 25.

*Valaa* Perrichot, 2009

*Valaa delclosi* Perrichot, 2009 (**PEÑ**)

Type species

Holotype: MCNA-12578a

2009 Perrichot, 27.

†*Alavarommatidae* Ortega-Blanco, Peñalver, Delclòs & Engel, 2011

*Alavaromma* Ortega-Blanco, Peñalver, Delclòs & Engel, 2011

Type genus

*Alavaromma orchamum* Ortega-Blanco, Peñalver, Delclòs & Engel, 2011 (**PEÑ**)

Type species

Holotype: MCNA-9127

2011 Ortega-Blanco *et al.*, 514. (See

Ortega-Blanco *et al.*, 2011e)

This species was also recorded in:

(**SJU**) Ortega-Blanco *et al.* (2011e)

## †Gallorommatidae

*Cretaceomma* Rasnitsyn & Azar, 2022

*Cretaceomma turolensis* (Ortega-Blanco, Peñalver, Delclòs & Engel, 2011) (**SJU**)

Holotype: CPT-4139 (SJ-07-86)

2011 *Galloromma turolensis* Ortega-Blanco *et al.*, 519. (See Ortega-Blanco *et al.*, 2011e)

2022 *Cretaceomma turolensis* Rasnitsyn *et al.*, 120.

*Galloromma* Schlüter, 1978

*Galloromma alavaensis* Ortega-Blanco, Peñalver, Delclòs & Engel, 2011 (**PEÑ**)

Holotype: MCNA-12630

2011 Ortega-Blanco *et al.*, 518. (See

Ortega-Blanco *et al.*, 2011e)

## Mymarommatidae

*Archaeromma* Yoshimoto, 1975

*Archaeromma hispanicum* Ortega-Blanco, Peñalver, Delclòs & Engel, 2011 (**PEÑ**)

Holotype: MCNA-9482

2011 Ortega-Blanco *et al.*, 514. (See

Ortega-Blanco *et al.*, 2011e)

This species was also recorded in:

(**SOP**) Ortega-Blanco *et al.* (2011e)

†*Proterosceliopsidae* Talamas, Johnson, Shih & Ren, 2019

*Proterosceliopsis* Ortega-Blanco, McKellar & Engel, 2014

Type genus

*Proterosceliopsis masneri* Ortega-Blanco, McKellar & Engel, 2014 (**PEÑ**)

Type species

Holotype: MCNA-13631

2014 *Proterosceliopsis masneri*

(Scelionidae) Ortega-Blanco *et al.*, 555.

2019 *Proterosceliopsis masneri*

(Proterosceliopsidae): Talamas *et al.*, 3.

Holotype: MCNA-8633.3  
2014 Ortega-Blanco *et al.*, 557.

Scelionidae

*Alavascalio* Ortega-Blanco, McKellar & Engel, 2014

*Alavascalio delvallei* Ortega-Blanco, McKellar & Engel, 2014 (PEÑ)

Type species

Holotype: MCNA-9912.1

2014 Ortega-Blanco *et al.*, 562.

*Amissascalio* Ortega-Blanco, McKellar & Engel, 2014

*Amissascalio temporarius* Ortega-Blanco, McKellar & Engel, 2014 (PEÑ)

Type species

Holotype: MCNA-13643

2014 Ortega-Blanco *et al.*, 558.

*Bruescelio* Ortega-Blanco, McKellar & Engel, 2014

*Bruescelio platycephalus* Ortega-Blanco, McKellar & Engel, 2014 (PEÑ)

Type species

Holotype: MCNA-9536

2014 Ortega-Blanco *et al.*, 556.

*Electroteleopsis* Ortega-Blanco, McKellar & Engel, 2014

*Electroteleopsis hebdomas* Ortega-Blanco, McKellar & Engel, 2014 (PEÑ)

Type species

Holotype: MCNA 8909.1

2014 Ortega-Blanco *et al.*, 563.

*Juxtascalio* Ortega-Blanco, McKellar & Engel, 2014

*Juxtascalio interitus* Ortega-Blanco, McKellar & Engel, 2014 (PEÑ)

Type species

Holotype: MCNA-12600

2014 Ortega-Blanco *et al.*, 559.

*Perimoscelio* Ortega-Blanco, McKellar & Engel, 2014

*Perimoscelio tyrbastes* Ortega-Blanco, McKellar & Engel, 2014 (PEÑ)

Type species

Holotype: MCNA-9844

2014 Ortega-Blanco *et al.*, 565.

*Perimoscelio confector* Ortega-Blanco, McKellar & Engel, 2014 (PEÑ)

Holotype: MCNA-9806

2014 Ortega-Blanco *et al.*, 566.

*Tithonoscelio* Ortega-Blanco, McKellar & Engel, 2014

*Tithonoscelio resinalis* Ortega-Blanco, McKellar & Engel, 2014 (PEÑ)

Type species

†Serphitidae

*Aposerphites* Kozlov & Rasnitsyn, 1979

*Aposerphites angustus* Ortega-Blanco, Delclòs, Peñalver & Engel, 2011 (PEÑ)

Holotype: MCNA-8651

2011 Ortega-Blanco *et al.*, 148. (See Ortega-Blanco *et al.*, 2011d)

*Microserphites* Kozlov & Rasnitsyn, 1979

*Microserphites soplaensis* Ortega-Blanco, Delclòs, Peñalver & Engel, 2011 (SOP)

Holotype: CES-566 (ES-07-1)

2011 Ortega-Blanco *et al.*, 144. (See Ortega-Blanco *et al.*, 2011d)

*Serphites* Brues, 1937

*Serphites lamiak* Ortega-Blanco, Delclòs, Peñalver & Engel, 2011 (PEÑ)

Holotype: MCNA-8753

2011 Ortega-Blanco *et al.*, 151. (See Ortega-Blanco *et al.*, 2011d)

*Serphites silban* Ortega-Blanco, Delclòs, Peñalver & Engel, 2011 (SJU)

Holotype: CPT-4059 (SJ-07-01)

2011 Ortega-Blanco *et al.*, 153. (See Ortega-Blanco *et al.*, 2011d)

†Maimetshidae

*Iberomaimetsha* Ortega-Blanco, Perrichot & Engel, 2011

*Iberomaimetsha rasnitsyni* Ortega-Blanco, Perrichot & Engel, 2011 (PEÑ)

Type species

Holotype: MCNA-9928

2011 Perrichot *et al.*, 433.

*Afrapia* Rasnitsyn & Brothers, 2009

*Afrapia nihtmara* (Ortega-Blanco, Delclòs & Engel, 2011) (PII) (erroneously as PEÑ in the original publication)

Holotype: MCNA-13049

2011 *Iberomaimetsha nihtmara*

Perrichot *et al.*, 437.

2025 *Afrapia nihtmara*: Li *et al.*, 6.

†Radiophronidae Ortega-Blanco, Rasnitsyn & Delclòs, 2010

*Radiophron* Ortega-Blanco, Rasnitsyn & Delclòs, 2010

Type genus

*Radiophron ibericus* Ortega-Blanco, Rasnitsyn & Delclòs, 2010 (PEÑ)

Type species

Holotype: MCNA-8754



2010 Ortega-Blanco *et al.*, 267.  
**Microcostaphron** Ortega-Blanco, Rasnitsyn & Delclòs, 2010  
*Microcostaphron parvus* Ortega-Blanco, Rasnitsyn & Delclòs, 2010 (PEÑ)  
 Type species  
 Holotype: MCNA-8769  
 2010 Ortega-Blanco *et al.*, 272.

#### Stigmaphronidae

**Burmaphron** Engel & Grimaldi, 2009  
*Burmaphron jentilak* Ortega-Blanco, Delclòs & Engel, 2011 (PEÑ)  
 Holotype: MCNA-8981  
 2011 Ortega-Blanco *et al.*, 768. (See Ortega-Blanco *et al.*, 2011b)  
*Burmaphron iratxoak* Ortega-Blanco, Delclòs & Engel, 2011 (PEÑ)  
 Holotype: MCNA-9346.2  
 2011 Ortega-Blanco *et al.*, 770. (See Ortega-Blanco *et al.*, 2011b)  
*Burmaphron sorginak* Ortega-Blanco, Delclòs & Engel, 2011 (PEÑ)  
 Holotype: MCNA-12618  
 2011 Ortega-Blanco *et al.*, 768. (See Ortega-Blanco *et al.*, 2011b)  
**Elasmophron** Engel & Grimaldi, 2009  
*Elasmophron mari* Ortega-Blanco, Delclòs & Engel, 2011 (PEÑ)  
 Holotype: MCNA-9502  
 2011 Ortega-Blanco *et al.*, 763. (See Ortega-Blanco *et al.*, 2011b)  
**Hippocoön** Kozlov, 1975  
*Hippocoön basajauni* Ortega-Blanco, Delclòs & Engel, 2011 (PEÑ)  
 Holotype: MCNA-9765  
 2011 Ortega-Blanco *et al.*, 766. (See Ortega-Blanco *et al.*, 2011b)  
**Libanophron** Engel & Grimaldi, 2009  
*Libanophron sugaar* Ortega-Blanco, Delclòs & Engel, 2011 (PEÑ)  
 Holotype: MCNA-8983  
 2011 Ortega-Blanco *et al.*, 766. (See Ortega-Blanco *et al.*, 2011b)  
**Tagsmiphron** Engel & Grimaldi, 2009  
*Tagsmiphron olentzero* Ortega-Blanco, Delclòs & Engel, 2011 (PII) (erroneously as PEÑ in the original publication)  
 Holotype: MCNA-12733  
 2011 Ortega-Blanco *et al.*, 770. (See Ortega-Blanco *et al.*, 2011b)

#### Bethylidae

**Cretepyris** Ortega-Blanco & Engel, 2013

**Cretepyris martini** Ortega-Blanco & Engel, 2013 (PEÑ)

Type species

Holotype: MCNA-8782

2013 Ortega-Blanco & Engel, 271.

**Liztor** Ortega-Blanco & Engel, 2013

*Liztor pilosus* Ortega-Blanco & Engel, 2013 (PEÑ)

Type species

Holotype: MCNA-9200

2013 Ortega-Blanco & Engel, 269.

**Zophepyris** Engel, Ortega-Blanco & Acevedo, 2016

*Zophepyris alavaensis* (Ortega-Blanco & Engel, 2013) (PEÑ)

Type species

Holotype: MCNA-9759

2013 *Lancepyris alavaensis* Ortega-Blanco & Engel, 266.

2016 *Zophepyris alavaensis* Engel *et al.*, 1.

#### Embolemidae

**Ampulicomorpha** Ashmead, 1893

*Ampulicomorpha perialla* (Ortega-Blanco, Delclòs & Engel, 2011) (PII) (erroneously as PEÑ in the original publication)

Holotype: MCNA-12709

2011 *Embolemus periallus* Ortega-Blanco *et al.*, 37. (See Ortega-Blanco *et al.*, 2011c)

2014 *Ampulicomorpha perialla* Olmi *et al.*, 623.

#### Chrysididae

**Ectenobythus** Engel, Ortega-Blanco & McKellar, 2013

*Ectenobythus iberiensis* Engel, Ortega-Blanco & McKellar, 2013 (PEÑ)

Type species

Holotype: MCNA-9815

2013 *Ectenobythus iberiensis* (Scolebythidae) Engel *et al.*, 33. (See Engel *et al.*, 2013a)

2024 *Ectenobythus iberiensis* (Chrysididae): Lepeco & Melo, 83.

#### Sierolomorphidae

**Orisoleomorpha** Álvarez-Parra & Engel, 2024

*Orisoleomorpha dyscheres* Álvarez-Parra & Engel, 2024 (SJU)

Type species

Holotype: CPT-4076 (SJ-07-21)

2024 Álvarez-Parra *et al.*, 3. (See  
Álvarez-Parra *et al.*, 2024a)

## Raphidioptera

### †Baissopteridae

*Baissoptera* Martynova, 1961

*Baissoptera? cretaceoelectra* Pérez-de la Fuente,  
Peñalver, Delclòs & Engel, 2012 (**PEÑ**)

Holotype: MCNA-12068.4

2012 Pérez-de la Fuente *et al.*, 7. (See  
Pérez-de la Fuente *et al.*, 2012b)

### †Mesoraphidiidae

*Alavaraphidia* Pérez-de la Fuente, Peñalver,  
Delclòs & Engel, 2012

*Alavaraphidia imperterrita* Pérez-de la Fuente,  
Peñalver, Delclòs & Engel, 2012 (**PEÑ**)

Type species

Holotype: MCNA-13608

2012 Pérez-de la Fuente *et al.*, 23. (See  
Pérez-de la Fuente *et al.*, 2012b)

*Amarantoraphidia* Pérez-de la Fuente,  
Peñalver, Delclòs & Engel, 2012

*Amarantoraphidia ventolina* Pérez-de la Fuente,  
Peñalver, Delclòs & Engel, 2012 (**SOP**)

Type species

Holotype: CES-364.1

2012 Pérez-de la Fuente *et al.*, 18. (See  
Pérez-de la Fuente *et al.*, 2012b)

*Cantabroraphidia* Pérez-de la Fuente, Nel,  
Peñalver & Delclòs, 2010

*Cantabroraphidia marcanoi* Pérez-de la Fuente,  
Nel, Peñalver & Delclòs, 2010 (**SOP**)

Type species

Holotype: CES-479.1 (ES-07-6)

2010 Pérez-de la Fuente *et al.*, 110.

*Necroraphidia* Pérez-de la Fuente, Peñalver,  
Delclòs & Engel, 2012

*Necroraphidia arcuata* Pérez-de la Fuente,  
Peñalver, Delclòs & Engel, 2012 (**SOP**)

Type species

Holotype: CES-391.1

2012 Pérez-de la Fuente *et al.*, 12. (See  
Pérez-de la Fuente *et al.*, 2012b)

*Styporaphidia* Engel & Ren, 2008

*Styporaphidia? hispanica* Pérez-de la Fuente,  
Peñalver, Delclòs & Engel, 2012 (**PEÑ**)

Holotype: MCNA-9343

2012 Pérez-de la Fuente *et al.*, 15. (See  
Pérez-de la Fuente *et al.*, 2012b)

## Neuroptera

### Coniopterygidae

*Soplaconis* Pérez-de la Fuente, Delclòs,  
Peñalver & Engel, 2019

*Soplaconis ortegablancoi* Pérez-de la Fuente,  
Delclòs, Peñalver & Engel, 2019 (**SOP**)

Type species

Holotype: CES-348

2019 Pérez-de la Fuente *et al.*, 281.

### Mantispidae

*Aragomantispa* Pérez-de la Fuente & Peñalver,  
2019

*Aragomantispa lacerata* Pérez-de la Fuente &  
Peñalver, 2019 (**SJU**)

Type species

Holotype: MAP-7848 (SJ-10-22)

2019 Pérez-de la Fuente & Peñalver, 2.

### Berothidae

*Cantabroberotha* Pérez-de la Fuente, Peñalver  
& Engel, 2021

*Cantabroberotha soplaensis* Pérez-de la Fuente,  
Peñalver & Engel, 2021 (**SOP**)

Type species

Holotype: CES-004

2021 Pérez-de la Fuente *et al.*, 3.

### Family indet. (Chrysopoidea)

*Hallucinochrysa* Pérez-de la Fuente, Delclòs,  
Peñalver & Engel, 2012

*Hallucinochrysa diogenesi* Pérez-de la Fuente,  
Delclòs, Peñalver & Engel, 2012 (**SOP**)

Type species

Holotype: CES-418.1

2012 Pérez-de la Fuente *et al.*, 1. (See  
Pérez-de la Fuente *et al.*, 2012a)

## Coleoptera

### Staphylinidae

*Cretasonoma* Peris, Chatzimanolis & Delclòs,  
2014

*Cretasonoma corinformibus* Peris, Chatzimanolis  
& Delclòs, 2014 (**PEÑ**)

Type species

Holotype: MCNA-8654

2014 Peris *et al.*, 88. (See Peris *et al.*,  
2014a)

This species was also recorded in:  
(**SOP**) Peris *et al.* (2014a)

*Penarhytus* Peris, Chatzimanolis & Delclòs,  
2014

*Penarhytus tenebris* Peris, Chatzimanolis &  
Delclòs, 2014 (**PEÑ**)

Type species

Holotype: MCNA-12683



- 2014 Peris *et al.*, 89. (See Peris *et al.*, 2014a)
- Prosolierius*** Thayer, Newton & Chatzimanolis, 2012
- Prosolierius parvus* Peris, Chatzimanolis & Delclòs, 2014 (**PEÑ**)
- Holotype: MCNA-14190
- 2014 Peris *et al.*, 89. (See Peris *et al.*, 2014a)
- Archeutheia*** Jałoszyński & Peris, 2016
- Archeutheia magnifica* (Peris, Chatzimanolis & Delclòs, 2014) (**SOP**)
- Type species
- Holotype: CES-463
- 2014 *Kachinus magnificus* Peris *et al.*, 91. (See Peris *et al.*, 2014a)
- 2016 *Archeutheia magnifica*: Jałoszyński & Peris, 194.
- Leiodidae**
- Cretaciella*** Perreau, 2019
- Cretaciella sorianoae* Perreau, 2019 (**PEÑ**)
- Type species
- Holotype: MCNA-9423
- 2019 Perreau, 2.
- Mordellidae**
- Mediumiuga*** Peris & Ruzzier, 2013
- Mediumiuga sinespinis* Peris & Ruzzier, 2013 (**PEÑ**)
- Type species
- Holotype: MCNA-8839
- 2013 Peris & Ruzzier, 3.
- Monotomidae**
- Cretakarenni*** Peris & Delclòs, 2015
- Cretakarenni hispanicus* Peris & Delclòs, 2015 (**PEÑ**)
- Type species
- Holotype: MCNA-8655
- 2015 Peris & Delclòs, 4.
- Rhizophtoma*** Kirejtshuk & Azar, 2009
- Rhizophtoma longus* Peris & Delclòs, 2015 (**PEÑ**)
- Holotype: MCNA-9184
- 2015 Peris & Delclòs, 5.
- Oedemeridae**
- Darwinylus*** Peris, 2017
- Darwinylus marcosi* Peris, 2017 (**PEÑ**)
- Type species
- Holotype: MCNA-11229
- 2017 Peris, 270.
- 2017 Peris *et al.*, 900. (See Peris *et al.*, 2017b)
- Ptinidae**
- Actenobius*** Fall, 1905
- Actenobius magneoculus* Peris, Philips & Delclòs, 2015 (**SJU**)
- Holotype: MAP-7727 (SJ-10-18)
- 2015 Peris *et al.*, 445. (See Peris *et al.*, 2015b)
- Nemonychidae**
- Arra*** Peris, Davis & Delclòs, 2014
- Arra legalovi* Peris, Davis & Delclòs, 2014 (**SJU**)
- Type species
- Holotype: CPT-4106 (SJ-07-52)
- 2014 Peris *et al.*, 537. (See Peris *et al.*, 2014b)
- This species was also recorded in: (**SOP**) Peris *et al.* (2014b)
- Caridae**
- Albicar*** Peris, Davis, Engel & Delclòs, 2014
- Albicar contriti* Peris, Davis, Engel & Delclòs, 2014 (**SOP**)
- Type species
- Holotype: CES-432
- 2014 Peris *et al.*, 541. (See Peris *et al.*, 2014b)
- Cryptophagidae**
- Albocryptophagus*** Peris, Lyubarsky & Perkovsky, 2017
- Albocryptophagus cantabricus* Peris, Lyubarsky & Perkovsky, 2017 (**SOP**)
- Type species
- Holotype: CES-571
- 2017 Peris *et al.*, 192. (See Peris *et al.*, 2017a)
- Elmidae**
- Elmadulescens*** Peris, Maier & Sánchez-García, 2015
- Elmadulescens rugosus* Peris, Maier & Sánchez-García, 2015 (**SOP**)
- Type species
- Holotype: CES-567
- 2015 Peris *et al.*, 183. (See Peris *et al.*, 2015a)
- Cantharidae**
- Molliberus*** Peris & Fanti, 2018
- Molliberus albae* Peris & Fanti, 2018 (**SOP**)
- Type species
- Holotype: CES-522
- 2018 Peris & Fanti, 264.

## Mecoptera

†Cantabridae Soszyńska-Maj, Pérez-de la Fuente, Krzemiński & Wang, 2022

*Cantabra* Soszyńska-Maj, Pérez-de la Fuente, Krzemiński & Wang, 2022

Type genus

*Cantabra soplao* Soszyńska-Maj, Pérez-de la Fuente, Krzemiński & Wang, 2022 (SOP)

Type species

Holotype: CES-437

2022 Soszyńska-Maj *et al.*, 7.

## Diptera

### Limoniidae

*Alavia* Krzemiński & Arillo, 2007

*Alavia neli* Krzemiński & Arillo, 2007 (PEÑ)

Type species

Holotype: MCNA-8816

2007 Krzemiński & Arillo, 11.

*Chilelimnophila* Alexander, 1968

*Chilelimnophila (Ribeironia)* Krzemiński, Kania-Kłosok & Arillo, 2024

*Chilelimnophila (Ribeironia) amorimi* Krzemiński, Kania-Kłosok & Arillo, 2024 (PEÑ)

Type species

Holotype: MCNA-9845

2024 Krzemiński *et al.*, 3.

*Gonomyia* Meigen, 1818

*Gonomyia (Iberiana)* Kania-Kłosok, Arillo, Tuchowski, Zhang & Krzemiński, 2022

*Gonomyia (Iberiana) penalveri* Kania-Kłosok, Arillo, Tuchowski, Zhang & Krzemiński, 2022 (PEÑ)

Type species

Holotype: MCNA-8818

2022 Kania-Kłosok *et al.*, 3.

*Helius* Lepeletier & Serville, 1828

*Helius alavensis* Kania, Krzemiński & Arillo, 2016 (PEÑ)

Holotype: MCNA-9112

2016 Kania *et al.*, 34.

*Helius hispanicus* Kania-Kłosok, Krzemiński & Arillo, 2021 (PEÑ)

Holotype: MCNA-9946

2021 Kania-Kłosok *et al.*, 5. (See

Kania-Kłosok *et al.*, 2021a)

*Helius spiralensis* Kania, Krzemiński & Arillo, 2017 (PEÑ)

Holotype: MCNA-15078

2017 Kania *et al.*, 4.

*Helius turolensis* Kania-Kłosok, Krzemiński & Arillo, 2021 (SJU)

Holotype: SJ-10-54 (not yet a final collection number)

2021 Kania-Kłosok *et al.*, 4. (See Kania-Kłosok *et al.*, 2021a)

*Trichoneura* Loew, 1850

*Trichoneura (Cretaline)* Kania-Kłosok, Krzemiński, Kopeć & Arillo, 2021

*Trichoneura (Cretaline) xavieri* Kania-Kłosok, Krzemiński, Kopeć & Arillo, 2021 (PEÑ)

Type species

Holotype: MCNA-9735

2021 Kania-Kłosok *et al.*, 6. (See Kania-Kłosok *et al.*, 2021b)

### Ceratopogonidae

*Archiaustroconops* Szadziewski, 1996

*Archiaustroconops alavensis* Szadziewski & Arillo, 1998 (PEÑ)

Holotype: MCNA-8836.1

1998 Szadziewski & Arillo, 294.

*Archiaustroconops borkenti* Pérez-de la Fuente, Delclòs, Peñalver & Arillo, 2011 (SOP)

Holotype: CES-606 (ES-07-17)

2011 Pérez-de la Fuente *et al.*, 755.

*Atriculicoides* Remm, 1976

*Atriculicoides szadziewskii* Pérez-de la Fuente, Delclòs, Peñalver & Arillo, 2011 (SOP)

Holotype: CES-363 (ES-07-12)

2011 Pérez-de la Fuente *et al.*, 758.

*Austroconops* Wirth & Lee, 1959

*Austroconops* sp. (PEÑ) (SOP)

2003 Szadziewski & Arillo, 271.

2011 Pérez-de la Fuente *et al.*, 757.

*Gerontodacus* Borkent, 2019

*Gerontodacus skalskii* (Szadziewski & Arillo, 1998) (PEÑ)

Holotype: MCNA-8645 (erroneously as MCNA-8648 in the original description) 1998 *Protoculicoides skalskii* Szadziewski & Arillo, 292.

2016 *Archiculicoides skalskii*: Szadziewski *et al.*, 2.

2019 *Gerontodacus skalskii*: Borkent, 8.

This species was also recorded in: (SJU) Arillo *et al.* (2008a)

(SOP) Pérez-de la Fuente *et al.* (2011)

*Lebanoculicoides* Szadziewski, 1996

*Lebanoculicoides excantabris* Pérez-de la Fuente, Delclòs, Peñalver & Arillo, 2011 (SOP)

Holotype: CES-607 (ES-07-9)

2011 Pérez-de la Fuente *et al.*, 752.

*Leptoconops* Skuse, 1889



*Leptoconops zherikhini* Szadziwski & Arillo, 2003 (PEÑ)

Holotype: MCNA-9176.

2003 Szadziwski & Arillo, 273.

This species was also recorded in:

(SJU) Arillo *et al.* (2008a)

*Protoculicoides* Boesel, 1937

*Protoculicoides hispanicus* Szadziwski & Arillo, 2016 (SJU)

Holotype: SJNB2012 12-32 (erroneously as NBSJ 09/12, A,c in the original description; not yet a final collection number)

2016 Szadziwski *et al.*, 5.

*Protoculicoides sanjusti* Szadziwski & Arillo, 2016 (SJU)

Holotype: SJNB2012 12-31 (erroneously as NBSJ 09/12, A,a in the original description; not yet a final collection number)

2016 Szadziwski *et al.*, 6.

#### Keroplatidae

*Hegalari* Blagoderov & Arillo, 2002

*Hegalari antzinako* Blagoderov & Arillo, 2002 (PEÑ)

Type species

Holotype: MCNA-8820

2002 Blagoderov & Arillo, 32.

*Hegalari minor* Blagoderov & Arillo, 2002 (PEÑ)

Holotype: MCNA-9292

2002 Blagoderov & Arillo, 34.

#### Mycetophilidae

*Alavamanota* Blagoderov & Arillo, 2002

*Alavamanota hispanica* Blagoderov & Arillo, 2002 (PEÑ)

Type species

Holotype: MCNA-8819

2002 Blagoderov & Arillo, 34.

*Allocotocera* Mik, 1886

*Allocotocera xavieri* Blagoderov & Arillo, 2002 (PEÑ)

Holotype: MCNA-9941.1

2002 Blagoderov & Arillo, 36.

#### †Archizelmiridae

*Burmazelmira* Grimaldi, Amorim & Blagoderov, 2003

*Burmazelmira grimaldii* Arillo, Blagoderov & Peñalver, 2018 (SJU)

Holotype: CPT-3342 (SJ-07-9)

2018 Arillo *et al.*, 25.

#### Cecidomyiidae

*Eltxo* Arillo & Nel, 2000

*Eltxo cretaceus* Arillo & Nel, 2000 (PEÑ)

Type species

Holotype: MCNA-8824

2000 Arillo & Nel, 285.

*Eltxo grimaldii* Peñalver, Arillo & Nel, 2022

(SOP)

Holotype: CES-485 (ES-07-40)

2022 Peñalver *et al.*, 462. (See Peñalver *et al.*, 2022a)

*Cretohaplusia* Arillo & Nel, 2000

*Cretohaplusia ortunoi* Arillo & Nel, 2000 (PEÑ)

Type species

Holotype: MCNA-9076

2000 Arillo & Nel, 287.

#### Ptychopteridae

*Eoptychoptera* Handlirsch, 1906

*Eoptychoptera cantabrica* Lukashevich & Arillo, 2016 (SOP)

Holotype: CES-059

2016 Lukashevich & Arillo, 257.

#### Tanyderidae

*Espanoderus* Skibińska, Krzemiński & Arillo, 2017

*Espanoderus barbarae* Skibińska, Krzemiński & Arillo, 2017 (PII) (erroneously as PEÑ in the original publication; the holotype was erroneously assigned, but the paratypes are actually from PEÑ)

Type species

Holotype: MCNA-13034

2017 Skibińska *et al.*, 2.

#### Stratiomyidae

*Lysistrata* Grimaldi & Arillo, 2011

*Lysistrata emerita* Grimaldi & Arillo, 2011 (PII) (erroneously as PEÑ in the original publication)

Type species

Holotype: MCNA-12698

2011 Grimaldi *et al.*, 298.

#### †Tethepomyiidae

*Tethepomyia* Grimaldi & Cumming, 1999

*Tethepomyia buruhandi* Grimaldi & Arillo, 2008 (PEÑ)

Holotype: MCNA-8821

2008 Grimaldi & Arillo, 259.

*Tethepomima* Grimaldi & Arillo, 2008

*Tethepomima holomma* Grimaldi & Arillo, 2008 (PEÑ)

Type species  
Holotype: MCNA-9915  
2008 Grimaldi & Arillo, 261.

†Zhangsolvidae

*Buccinatormyia* Arillo, Peñalver & Pérez-de la Fuente, 2015

*Buccinatormyia magnifica* Arillo, Peñalver & Pérez-de la Fuente, 2015 (SOP)

Type species  
Holotype: CES-349.1  
2015 Arillo *et al.*, 245.  
2015 Peñalver *et al.*, 1917.  
2017 Peris *et al.*, 900. (See Peris *et al.*, 2017b)

*Buccinatormyia soplaensis* Arillo, Peñalver & Pérez-de la Fuente, 2015 (SOP)

Holotype: CES-015.2 (+CES-392.2) (in two parts)  
2015 Arillo *et al.*, 249.  
2015 Peñalver *et al.*, 1917.

Rhagionidae

*Litoleptis* Chillcott, 1963

*Litoleptis fossilis* Arillo, Peñalver & García-Gimeno, 2009 (SJU)

Holotype: CPT-3344 (SJ-07-26)  
2009 Arillo *et al.*, 34. (See Arillo *et al.*, 2009a)

Atelestidae

*Alavesia* Waters & Arillo, 1999

*Alavesia subiasi* Waters & Arillo, 1999 (PEÑ)

Type species  
Holotype: MCNA-8837  
1999 *Alavesia subiasi* (Hybotidae)  
Waters & Arillo, 60.  
2010 *Alavesia subiasi* (Atelestidae):  
Sinclair & Kirk-Spriggs, 268.

*Alavesia prietoi* Peñalver & Arillo, 2007 (CAL)

Holotype: DGO-3502  
2007 *Alavesia prietoi* (Hybotidae)  
Peñalver & Arillo, 63.  
2010 *Alavesia prietoi* (Atelestidae):  
Sinclair & Kirk-Spriggs, 268.

Hybotidae

*Grimaldipeza* Solórzano-Kraemer, Sinclair, Arillo & Álvarez-Parra, 2023

*Grimaldipeza coelica* Solórzano-Kraemer, Sinclair, Arillo & Álvarez-Parra, 2023 (SOP)

Type species  
Holotype: CES-404.1  
2023 Solórzano-Kraemer *et al.*, 7.

*Grimaldipeza* sp. 1 (SOP)

Specimen: CES.372  
2023 Solórzano-Kraemer *et al.*, 11.

*Grimaldipeza* sp. 2 (LHO)

Specimens: MGUV-16348 and MGUV-16349  
2023 Solórzano-Kraemer *et al.*, 13.

Dolichopodidae

*Microphorites* Hennig, 1971

*Microphorites utrillensis* Peñalver, 2008 (SJU)

Holotype: CPT-963 (SJ-14)  
2008 Arillo *et al.*, 31. (See Arillo *et al.*, 2008a)

*Microphorites* sp. (PEÑ)

2008 Arillo *et al.*, 35. (See Arillo *et al.*, 2008a)

†Chimeromyiidae

*Chimeromyia* Grimaldi & Cumming 1999

*Chimeromyia alava* Grimaldi & Arillo, 2009 (PEÑ)

Holotype: MCNA-9238  
2009 Grimaldi *et al.*, 48.

*Chimeromyia* Grimaldi & Arillo, 2009

*Chimeromyia concilia* Grimaldi & Arillo, 2009 (PEÑ)

Type species  
Holotype: MCNA-8882  
2009 Grimaldi *et al.*, 50.

Phoridae

*Euliphora* Arillo & Mostovski, 1999

*Euliphora grimaldii* Arillo & Mostovski, 1999 (PEÑ)

Type species  
Holotype: MCNA-8648  
1999 Arillo & Mostovski, 252.

PLANTAE

SPERMATOPHYTA

Gymnospermae, Araucariales

Araucariaceae

*Brachyphyllum* Brongniart, 1828\*

*Brachyphyllum obesum* Heer, 1881 (PEÑ)

Specimens: MCNA 12736 and MCNA 13926  
2018 Kvaček *et al.*, 645.

*Rabagostrobis* Kvaček, Barrón, Heřmanová, Mendes, Karch, Žemlička & Dudák, 2018\*

*Rabagostrobis hispanicus* Kvaček, Barrón, Heřmanová, Mendes, Karch, Žemlička & Dudák, 2018 (PEÑ)



Specimen: MCNA-13684 (paratype)  
2018 Kvaček *et al.*, 647.

\* The parataxa *Brachyphyllum obesum* and *Rabagostrobus hispanicus* are different parts of the same plant (twigs and pollen cones). They are found as bioinclusions in the amber from Peñacerrada I, but they are also present in El Soplao outcrop outside the amber, in the amber-bearing rock.

### Palynomorphs\*

\* The palynomorphs listed below can be related to Ginkgoales, Cycadales and/or Bennettitales, but a specific assignment to one of these groups or at family level is not possible. They have been found inside amber on the body of pollinating insects, but all the listed palynomorphs are also present in the respective outcrops in the amber-bearing rock (Eduardo Barrón, pers. comm., 2025).

*Cycadopites* Wodehouse, 1933\*\*

*Cycadopites* sp. (PEÑ)

Specimens: without number and present on  
thrips of three species

2012 Peñalver *et al.*, 8625.

2017 Peris *et al.*, 900. (See Peris *et al.*,  
2017b)

2025 Peñalver *et al.*, 3. (See Peñalver *et al.*,  
2025a)

\*\* This palynomorph has been found inside the amber on  
the body of thrips and also as isolated spots.

*Monosulcites* Cookson and Couper, 1953\*\*\*

*Monosulcites* sp. (PEÑ)

Specimens: without number and present on the  
beetle *Darwinylus marcosi* (MCNA-11229)

2017 Peris *et al.*, 897. (See Peris *et al.*, 2017b)

\*\*\* This palynomorph has been found inside the amber  
on the body of a beetle.

*Exesipollenites* Balme, 1957\*\*\*\*

*Exesipollenites* sp. (SOP)

Specimens: without number and present on the  
fly *Buccinatormyia magnifica* (CES-349.1)

2015 Peñalver *et al.*, 1917.

2017 Peris *et al.*, 900. (See Peris *et al.*, 2017b)

\*\*\*\* This palynomorph has been found inside the amber  
on the body of a fly, but it is also present in El Soplao  
outcrop outside the amber as *Exesipollenites tumulus* and  
*Exesipollenites* sp., in the amber-bearing rock.

### General results

Up to date, more than 100 taxonomic papers have been  
published, with a rapid increase since 2005 (Fig. 7).  
The number of described species based on bioinclusions  
to date is 184, with a rapid increase since 2007, from 9  
amber type localities. Based on the holotypes, the most  
prolific amber is Peñacerrada I and the best represented  
arthropod group is Hymenoptera, followed by Diptera  
and then by Coleoptera (Fig. 9; Table 2). Hymenoptera  
and Diptera are the most diverse in families represented,  
followed by Coleoptera and Acariformes/Oribatida  
(Table 2). Hymenoptera and Diptera contain the most

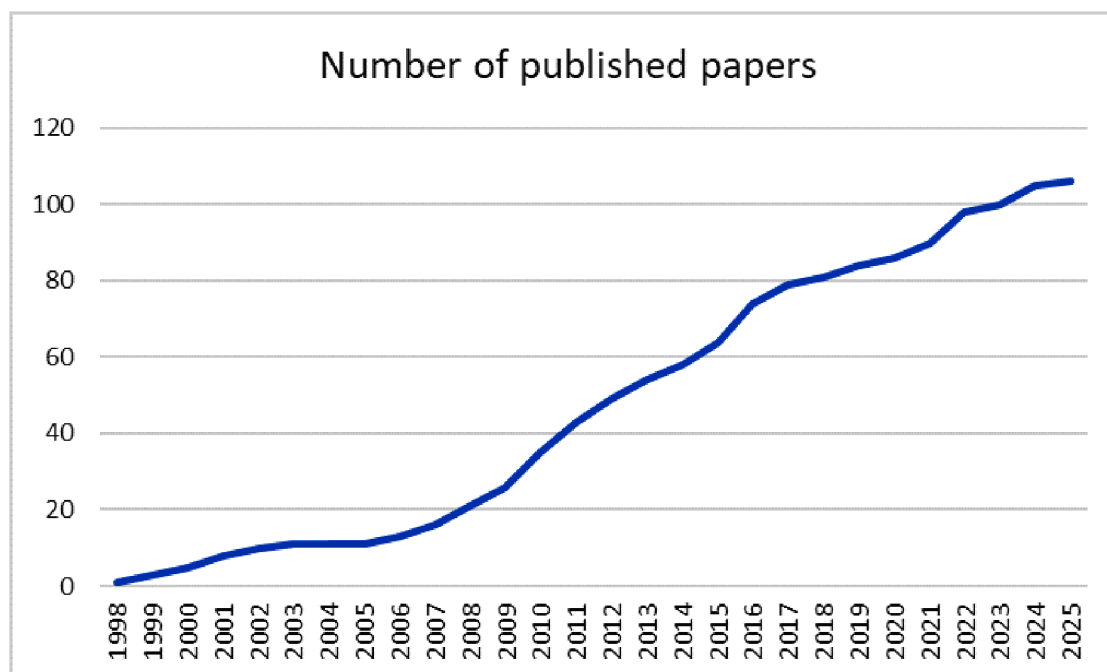
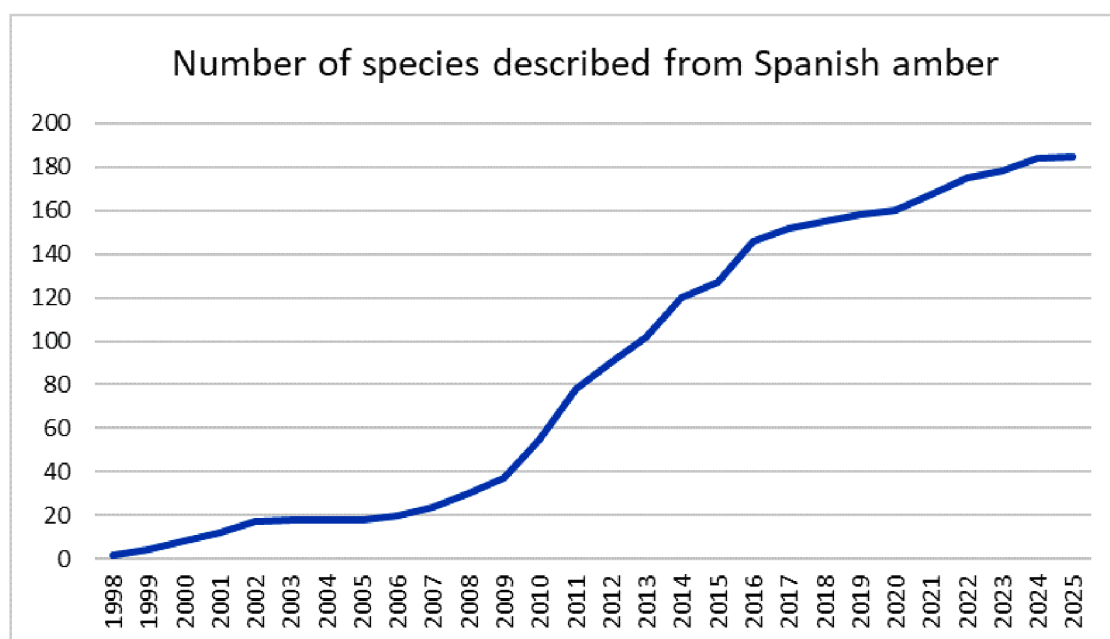


FIGURE 7. Cumulative graph of published taxonomic papers on Spanish amber.

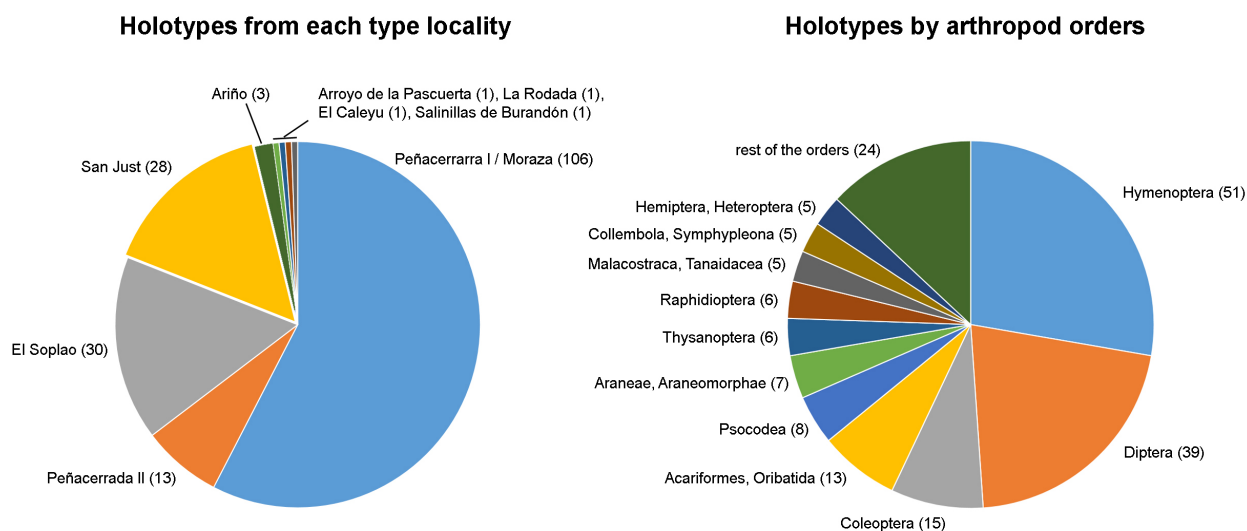


**FIGURE 8.** Cumulative graph of described species based on bioinclusions in Spanish amber.

**TABLE 2.** Number of Spanish amber holotypes and number of families represented for each arthropod order. \* = one of the families is indet., \*\* = one of the families has been identified with doubt.

| Arthropod order              | Spanish amber holotypes | Families represented |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| Hymenoptera                  | 51                      | 19                   |
| Diptera                      | 39                      | 17                   |
| Coleoptera                   | 15                      | 11                   |
| Acariformes, Oribatida       | 13                      | 11                   |
| Psocodea                     | 8                       | 3                    |
| Araneae, Araneomorphae       | 7                       | 3                    |
| Thysanoptera                 | 6                       | 4                    |
| Raphidioptera                | 6                       | 2                    |
| Malacostraca, Tanaidacea     | 5                       | 2                    |
| Collembola, Symphypleona     | 5                       | 4*                   |
| Hemiptera, Heteroptera       | 5                       | 4*                   |
| Blattodea, Isoptera          | 4                       | 1*                   |
| Neuroptera                   | 4                       | 4*                   |
| Malacostraca, Isopoda        | 3                       | 3**                  |
| Collembola, Entomobryomorpha | 3                       | 1                    |
| Orthoptera                   | 3                       | 1                    |
| Pseudoscorpiones             | 2                       | 2                    |
| Hemiptera, Sternorrhyncha    | 2                       | 2                    |
| Mantodea                     | 1                       | 1*                   |
| Dermaptera                   | 1                       | 1*                   |
| Mecoptera                    | 1                       | 1                    |
| Acariformes, Trombidiformes  | 0                       | 1                    |
| Lophioneurida                | 0                       | 1                    |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                 | <b>184</b>              | <b>101</b>           |





**FIGURE 9.** Distribution of the 184 Spanish amber holotypes by type localities and by the diverse arthropod groups.

diverse families in genera represented (Scelionidae and Ceratopogonidae, 7 genera each) and the most diverse genera in species represented (*Cretevania* with 5 species and *Helius* with 4 species). Interestingly, all the families of one of the best represented orders, Coleoptera, are living families. Comparing the taxonomic record of Spanish amber with other Cretaceous ambers, notably the richest known, Burmese (Kachin) amber, reveals that Spanish amber boasts the most extensive taxonomic lists of Tanaidacea (Malacostraca) and Acari. Spanish amber mites are three quarters of all mites described in Cretaceous ambers and this distinction is attributable to the Spanish team's emphasis on the study of this arachnid group, a field where the contribution of Dr Luis Subías was paramount.

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