

## On the footsteps of Théodore Monod: biogeographical and ecological implications of an insect assemblage from the hottest spot on earth (in central Lut Desert, SE Iran)

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### ABSTRACT

We present the entomological results of a geological and biological exploration in the Lut desert, performed in 2014 by the Iranian National Institute for Oceanography and Atmospheric Sciences (INIOAS) and the University of Tehran. Five localities were sampled, including the one considered as the the hottest spot on Earth. They yielded 15 insect taxa belonging to Blattodea, Orthoptera, Coleoptera, Heteroptera, suggesting that in spite of being originally described as “abiotic” or “aphytic”, the Lut desert shelters a diverse insect fauna with some remarkable elements such as the endemic desert cockroache *Leiopteroblatta monodi*. Comparison with results obtained by Franco-Iranian expeditions in the sixties and seventies reveals several taxa in common, but also striking differences in the composition of the insect assemblages, suggesting that the insect fauna in the Lut desert is potentially much more diverse than previously expected.

### KEY WORDS

Lut insect fauna; aphytic; abiotic; Irano-Turanian; Saharo-Sindian.

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### INTRODUCTION

The Lut Desert (also “Lout” and “Loute”) in Southeast Iran is one of the most hostile places on Planet Earth. It has been registered as World Heritage site in 2016 meeting criteria VII and VIII displaying exceptional natural beauty and unique geological and biological features (<https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1505/>). Its southern extremity has been suggested as the hottest spot on Earth (Mildrexler et al., 2006, 2011; Stone, 2016; Azarderakhsh et al., 2020).

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up to about 80°C! Such extremely high temperatures have recently been confirmed by instrumental measurements which reveal 61 °C temperature in July 2014 (Pourkhorsandi et al., 2019). Most of the Lut Desert has been described as “abiotic” or at least “aphytic” due to the near absence of any visible sort of life (Dresch, 1968; Monod, 1973; Mobayen, 1976).

Even if the “azoic” or “abiotic” nature of the central Lut (Dresch, 1968; Monod, 1973) has recently been questioned by several adventurers who have observed some animal life, the almost aphytic nature (Mobayen, 1976) of this area especially in Kalut and Central Hammada is almost evident.

Austrian adventurers and geographers A. Gabriel and G. Stratil-Sauer are the first western scientists who have traversed the Lut Desert and have given detailed account on their physical and biological observations of the desert (Gabriel, 1938; Stratil-Sauer, 1956). However, the first systematic study on the geomorphology and ecology of Lut was performed in the framework of several Franco-Iranian joint missions in the late 1960’s and early 1970’s and resulted in a number of short papers and reports (e.g., Dresch, 1968; Pierre, 1969, 1970, 1974). In 2014, two scientific expeditions with geological and geomorphological objectives were organized by Iranian National Institute for Oceanography and Atmospheric Sciences (INIOAS) and the University of Tehran (March and April 2014). Although the central parts of the desert were found almost totally “aphytic”, the visitors (M. Djamali, H. Pourkhorsandi) encountered a remarkable diversity of insects especially during the second field excursion (16–20 April 2014) and took this opportunity to sample this fauna.

This study reports the identified arthropod samples collected during these expeditions. It also provides a short description on the ecological context in which these insect assemblages were collected and the biogeographical implications inferred from their presence.

## PHYSICAL AND BIOGEOGRAPHICAL SETTING

### *Geomorphology*

Lut (Dasht-e Lut) is an approximately 80,000

km<sup>2</sup> desertic territory located in southeastern Iran (Fig. 1). Geologically, it forms a rigid block called “Lut Block” separated from its adjacent tectono-sedimentary units by complex fault systems especially in the East and West (Stocklin, 1968). Geomorphologically, it contains a variety of landforms of very different dimensions that can be simplified as the following units:

(i) Kalut. Kalut represent a complex system of NWN-SES directed parallel valleys and crests formed due to strong aeolian erosion over a long but unknown geological time. Their formation is mostly due to wind erosion, the wind abrasion being 3 to 4 times stronger in the valleys (grooves) than over the crests (Ghods, 2017). They cover an area of ~70 x ~120 km in western Lut (Fig. 1). Kalut are sometimes referred to as “yardangs” (e.g., Ghods, 2017).

If the use of this term is accepted, they represent most probably the highest yardangs on Earth (Dresch, 1968). Kalut seem to be of the same geological composition as Central Hammada (see below) but having undergone a deep fluvio-aeolian erosion during the Neogene.

(ii) Central Hammada. This geomorphological unit essentially occupies the central and northwestern part of Lut (Fig. 1). Although Kalut also seem to be almost deprived of animal and plant life unless in their marginal zone, the specific “abiotic” zone of Lut is often used to describe this part of the desert (Mobayen, 1976). Central Hammada are not totally flat but show a complex drainage pattern, terraced surfaces; small and large polygonal structures formed due to the growth of evaporates in soil and many other geomorphological features.

Strong deflation seems to have contributed in the formation of several endorheic depressions such as “Hamoun-e Shūrgaz” (Fig. 1).

(iii) Rig-e Yalan Erg. This is a huge erg (sand sea) covering an area of ~65 x 130 km located in eastern Lut. Due to exceptionally high elevations of huge sand dunes of this desert (up to > 400 m according to unpublished sources) especially in its central parts, some scholars have referred them as “dune massifs” (Mobayen, 1976). Barkhans and star dunes occupy smaller territories compared to Rig-e Yalan and are especially found bordering the latter.

### *Bioclimatology*

Iran displays a wide variety of bioclimates rang-

ing from “temperate oceanic” bioclimate in south Caspian region, “Mediterranean” bioclimates over the central Iranian plateaus and mountain ranges and “tropical arid/hyperarid” bioclimates in the south and southeast (Djamali et al., 2011). In this

broad spectrum of bioclimates, the driest and hottest bioclimate, i.e., the “tropical hyperarid” is found in the Lut Desert (Fig. 2). It is characterized by a long dry season ( $P < 2T$ ) lasting all the year. Only one meteorological station was found to be close

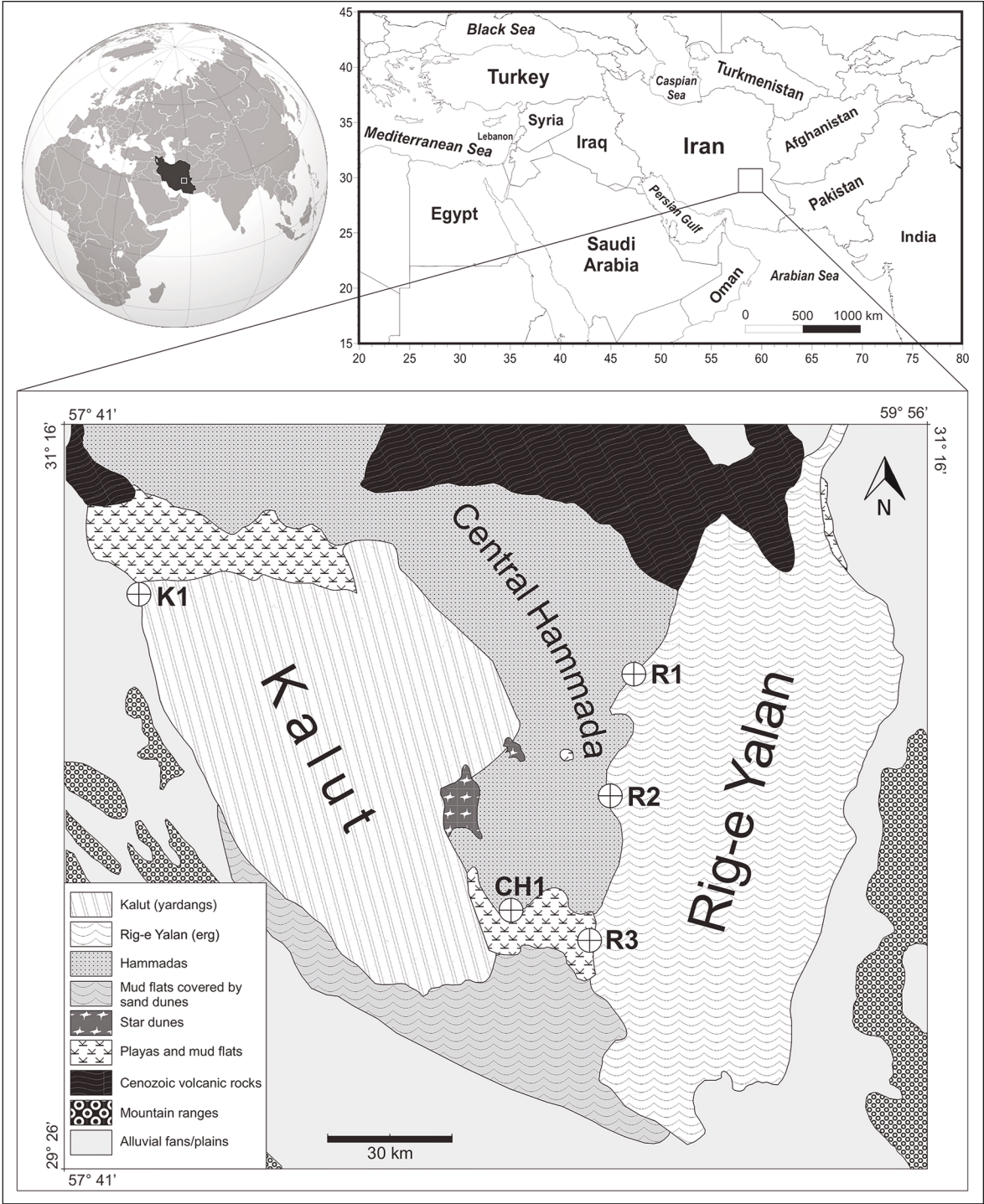


Figure 1. Lut desert and location of the sampling sites.



enough to central Lut to give a general estimation of the harsh climatic conditions of Lut (see climate diagram in figure 2). Over a 13-year long meteorological record (1986–2003), the average of maxima of the hottest month have been measured as 47.5°C

while the hottest absolute temperature ever measured has been about 55°C (July 1995). The mean annual precipitation has been as low as 28 mm. One could easily imagine a still higher temperatures and lower precipitations in central Lut Desert especially

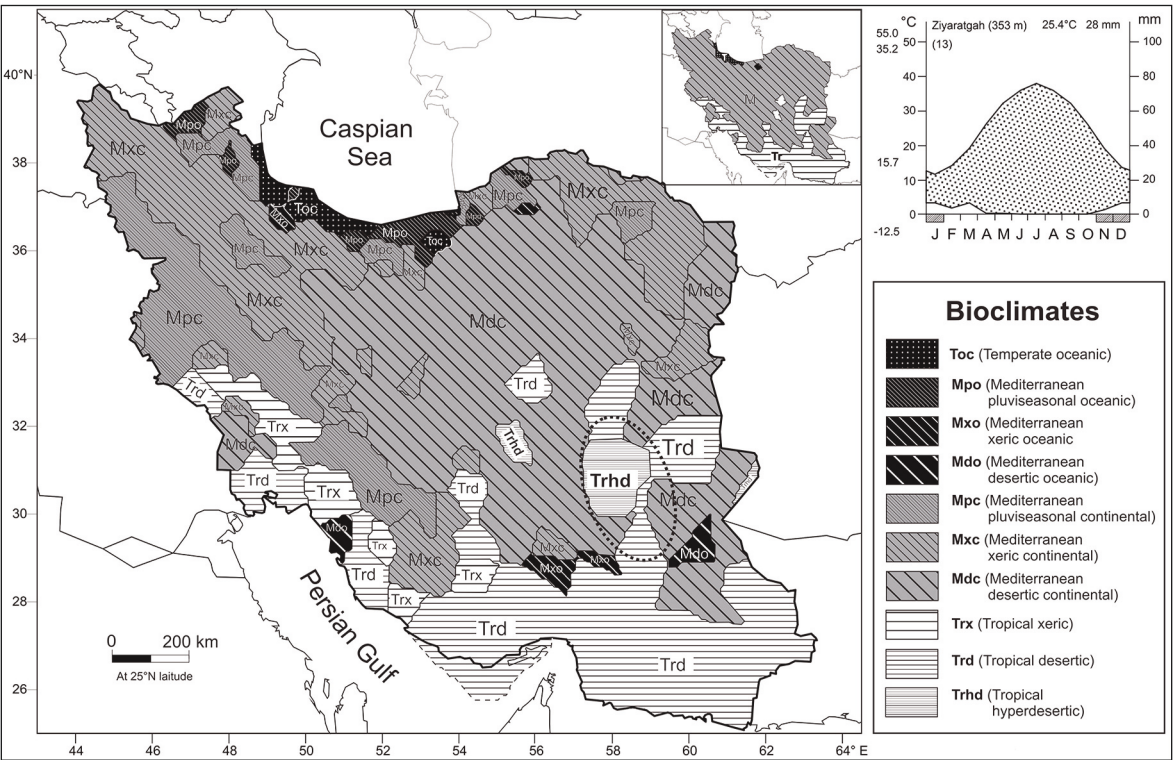


Figure 2. Bioclimates of Iran, Lut desert in the dotted circle.

Site	Coordinates			Date	Time (Hour)	Description
	Lat. (N)	Long. (E)	Alt. (m)			
K1	30°47'19.35"	57°47'6.04"	306	30/03/2014	22	Kalut : NWN-SES directed valley floor bordered by 40 m high hills. Valley floor is covered by coarse aeolian sands.
R1	30°36'6.09"	59°11'37.48"	596	29/03/2014	09	Rig-e Yalan: Sand dunes in NW of Rig-e Yalan at the very proximity of Central Hamadas
R2	30°18'19.26"	59° 7'48.51"	511	20/04/2014	21	Rig-e Yalan/Central Hamadas transition: A hamada bordered and partly covered by sand dunes.
R3	29°57'26.79"	59° 4'15.45"	292	19/04/2014	21	Rig-e Yalan: Sand dunes in SE of Rig-e Yalan at the proximity of Central Hamadas; supposedly the hottest spot on Earth (Midrexler et al., 2009).
CH1	30° 4'22.63"	58°55'22.65"	285	18/04/2014	21	Central Hamadas: Isolated outcrops of Kalouts in the Central Hamadas. Beetles were collected inside and besides salty spring bordered with a band of a monospecific <i>Tamarix</i> stand.

Table 1. Sampling sites.



in the supposedly “hottest spot on Earth” (Mildrexler et al., 2006, 2011). A Thermometer installed in near standard conditions of meteorological stations in 2014, recorded 61 °C in July 2014 suggesting that the soil temperatures exceeding 70 °C are quite possible (Pourkhorsandi et al., 2019).

### Biogeography

The delineation of the phytogeographical limits of the Saharo-Sindian and Irano-Turanian regions at Lut Desert is not still well defined (Djamali et al., 2011, 2012). Léonard (1981-1989, 1991/1992) describes the Lut Desert as belonging to the Irano-Turanian floristic region. However, unlike the more north-central Iranian deserts, less than half of the species found in the periphery of this desert belong to the Irano-Turanian endemic species and there is a considerable percentage of plants belonging to other regions. This makes Léonard to define the Lut as a “Local zone of endemic impoverishment” within the “Irano-Turanian regional zone of endemism” (Léonard, 1993). Indeed, 35.6% of the Lut elements belong to the Irano-Turanian region while 16.8% to the Saharo-Sindian region, 7.6% to Nubo-Sindian, 4.2% to Somalia-Massai, 0.7% to Indian regions and the rest of the elements are the linking species simultaneously found in several regions. The psamophilous beetle fauna of Lut also shows many similarities with north-western Saharan elements at the genus level confirming the strong zoogeographical imprint of Saharo-Sindian fauna on the Lut fauna (Pierre, 1974).

### MATERIAL AND METHODS

During our two expeditions to central Lut, we did not observe any sign of plant life in Kalut and Central Hammada with the exception of a very small stand of *Tamarix* in CH1 site (see below) and presence of very sparse psammophytes (*Caligonum* spp. and *Cyperus* spp. and Brassicaceae) in the interior parts of Rig-e Yalan. However, we were surprised by the high abundance of insect fauna. The predominant insect groups encountered were beetles, bugs, grasshoppers, moths, and a species of wind spider (not treated in this study). Blattodea, Orthoptera, Coleoptera Carabidae and Coccinellidae were studied by P. Ponel;

Coleoptera Hydraenidae by M. Jäch; Coleoptera Elateridae by G. Platia; Coleoptera Scarabaeidae by D. Keith; Coleoptera Aphodiidae by P. Bordat; Heteroptera by P. Magnien and A. Matocq; the insect material collected is preserved in their respective collections.

Table 1 summarizes the description of the five stations from which insects were collected. A more detailed description of each locality is given here: K1. This site is located in the northwestern corner of the Kalut formation in the floor of a NWN-SES directed valley bordered by ~40 m high crests (Fig. 3). The valley floor is covered by coarse aeolian sands. K1 is located at only 1400 m to the Shahdad to Nehbandan road and the nearest habitations are located at about 25 km to the south. A halogen light was also installed in the camp site to attract insects at night.

R1. This station was located at the northwestern limit of Rig-e Yalan, inside the sand dunes (Fig. 4).

R2. Situated at the transitional zone between Rig-e Yalan erg and Central Hammada, the R2 collection site was a relatively vast hamada surface bordered by low to medium-sized (<50 m high) sand dunes.

R3. This station (Fig. 6) is probably the most interesting collection site because it represents one of the supposedly hottest spots on Earth according to Mildrexler et al. (2006, 2011). Air temperatures at our arrival time (21:30 p.m. on 20/04/2014) were around 36°C. They increased to about 50° at 10:30 a.m in 21/04/2014. A data logger was installed in this site to record temperature and relative humidity over a year. The results are reported in Pourkhorsandi et al. (2019).

CH1. In the southwestern corner of the Central Hammada, the topographic difference between the surface of hamada and a vast depression covered with extensive mud flats and playas (“Hamoun-e Shūrgaz”) has caused the development of relatively deep gullies draining into the depression. A permanent spring with low discharge has emerged in one of these gullies harboring a remarkable small oasis-like ecosystem dominated by a healthy population of *Tamarix* sp. grown along the stream (Fig. 5). A water sample from the spring in CH1 was taken for measuring its chemical characteristics. Measurement of this sample in INIOAS analytical chemistry lab, gave a pH of 7.683, an EC of 53.1 mS/cm, and a salinity of 35.2 ppt at 28.7°C.

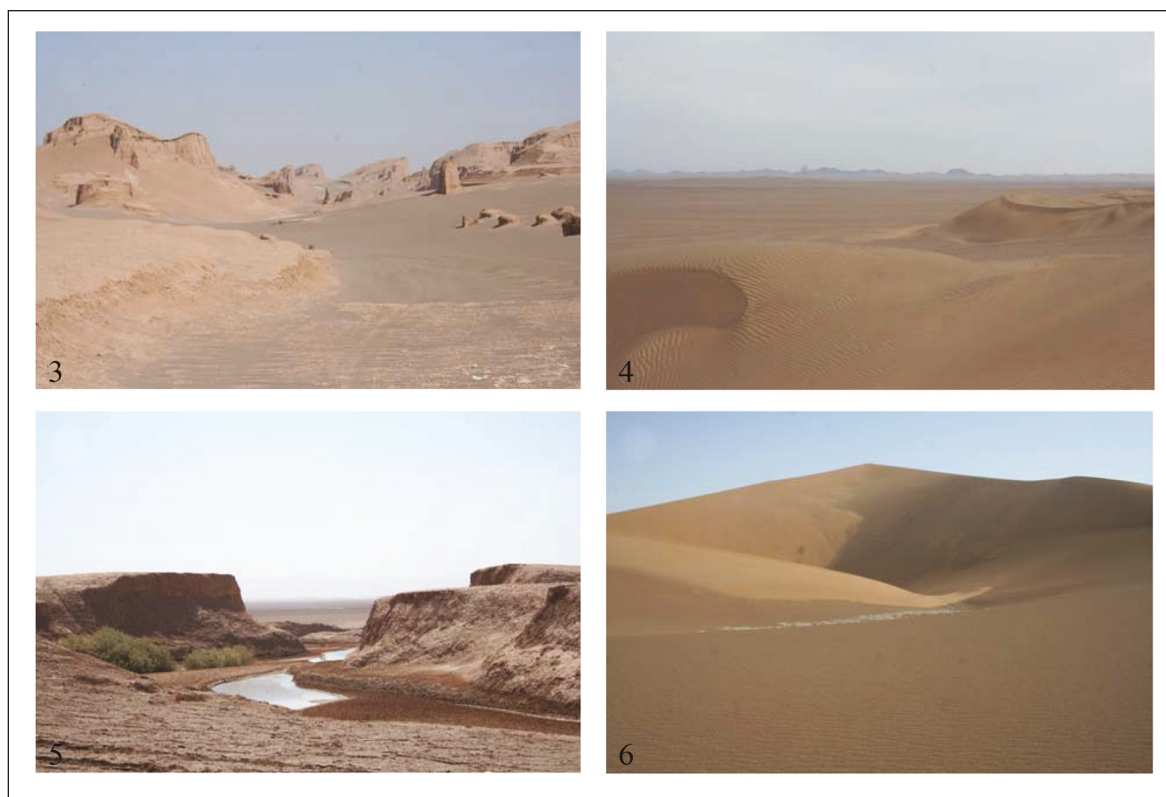


Figure 3. K1 site in northwestern border of Kalut. Figure 4. R1 site at the limit of the Rig-e Yalan and Central Hammada. Figure 5. CH1 site, Cheshmeh Shūrgaz in the transition between Kalut and the playas located in the south of Central Hammada. Figure 6. R3 site located in the supposedly hottest zone on Earth.

## RESULTS

Ordo BLATTODEA Wattenwyl, 1882  
Familia CORYDIIDAE Saussure, 1864

*Leiopteroblatta monodi* Chopard, 1969

One sand swimming cockroach specimen was collected in station R1 in the evening an hour after the sunset. This specimen corresponds to *Leiopteroblatta monodi*, an endemic species from the Lut desert, collected by Monod then described by Chopard (1969) and reported by Pierre (1970). As in most desert dweller cockroaches the body of *L. monodi* is covered with dense erected hairs creating a microclimate and protecting the animal from heat and dessication (Bell et al., 2007).

Ordo ORTHOPTERA Latreille, 1793  
Familia ACRIDIDAE MacLeay, 1819

*Sphingonotus* sp.

Huge quantities of this grasshopper were observed in stations R2, R3, and CH1. In station CH1 we estimate the number of individuals of the grasshoppers as 10/m<sup>2</sup>.

During the 1969 field trip, *Sphingonotus* (*Sphingonotus*) *theodori iranicus* (Mistshenko, 1936) was the only *Sphingonotus* species collected by the Franco-Iranian expedition in Lut desert, and it is possible that our grasshopper corresponds to the same species.

Ordo COLEOPTERA Linnaeus, 1758  
Familia CARABIDAE Latreille, 1802

*Megacephala* (*Grammognatha*) *euphratica*  
Dejean, 1822

In station CH1 one specimen was collected at light near the halogen lamp. This is a widespread

species, distributed from southern Spain and North Africa to Iran and Oman, and the only member of the genus in the Palaearctic region (Puchkov & Matalin, 2003). This Tiger-beetle is a nocturnal predatory species, frequently attracted by light, and lives in flat regions of salt-encrusted desert near to permanent water (Gillett, 1995).

***Calosoma (Caminara) olivieri* Dejean, 1831**

In station R3 three specimens were collected at night near the halogen light. This is also a widespread predatory species, occurring from the Atlantic archipelagos (Azores, Canary, Cabo Verde) to India through North Africa. As noted by Jeannel (1940), it can live in humid climates in the West of its distribution (Atlantic Morocco, Atlantic archipelagos) but is restricted to semi-desertic and desertic climates to the East.

***Syntomus fuscomaculatus* (Motschulsky, 1844)**

One specimen was collected in station R3. This is another ground beetle with a very wide distribution area, found in most of the southern countries of the West Palaearctic, reaching the Oriental region (Kabak, 2003). The life habits of this species and that of other *Syntomus* is poorly known but they are usually found in open environments and dry habitats.

**Familia HYDRAENIDAE Mulsant, 1844**

***Ochthebius* spp.**

In station CH1, 4 specimens were collected from inside the stream. Three of the specimens seem to belong to *Ochthebius andraei* Breit 1920. Jäch (1992) synonymized *andraei* and *longitarsis* by Ferro 1982, which was described from SE Iran. However, there are slight differences between the type material of *andraei* (from Iraq) and the specimens recently collected from Lut. So maybe *O. longitarsis* could be in fact the true species, but at the moment the problem cannot be solved because it is necessary to collect and study more materials from different localities and populations. Another specimen from station CH1 is an immature female, which belongs to another species, but cannot be identified in the absence of males.

**Familia ELATERIDAE Leach, 1815**

***Aeoloides grisescens* (Germar, 1844)**

One specimen was collected at light in station K1. This click-beetle of the tribe Oophorini is a species widely distributed in Europe, North Africa and Asia, in the desertic and subdesertic areas of the Palaearctic and Afrotropical regions (Cate, 2007; Platia, 2007, 2011). In Saudi Arabia, *Aeoloides grisescens* was collected under canopies of *Acacia ehrenbergiana*, *Lycium shawii*, *Rhazya stricta* and *Ziziphus nummularia* (Abdel-Dayem et al., 2017).

**Familia COCCINELLIDAE Latreille, 1807**

***Coccinella septempunctata* Linnaeus, 1758**

One specimen was collected in station R2. This ladybird has an extremely large distribution and occupies the whole Palaearctic region, extending into the Afrotropical, Nearctic and Oriental regions (Kovář, 2007). In Iran it is reported from almost every province but there is no data from Lut desert according to Borumand (2000).

**Familia SCARABAEIDAE Latreille, 1802**

***Clipadoretus* cf. *persicus* Ohaus, 1941 (Fig. 7)**

Two specimens were collected at light at station R3. Machatschke (1965) described *dentatus* from Nermashir. Later, Petrovitz (1967) described *quadridentatus* from Pakistan, Quetta, which differs at least by male genitalia, 10-jointed antennae and the presence of a fronto-clypeal suture and was tentatively placed in this genus. In fact, an acute identification is postponed to a modern revision.

**Familia APHODIIDAE Leach, 1815**

***Mendidius beluchistanicus* (Petrovitz, 1962)**

One specimen was collected at light at station R3. This is a deserticolous species described from Iran (Belouchistan). It seems that no other observations were made in Iran or elsewhere before its discovery in the eastern provinces of Saudi Arabia (Pittino, 1984). This species is also reported





Figure 7. *Clipadoretus* cf. *persicus*  
Ohaus, 1941, from site R3.

from Iraq by Dellacasa & Dellacasa (2006). Its distribution area is possibly much wider because it can be confused with a very similar species, *Mendidius laevicollis* (Harold, 1866)

Ordo HETEROPTERA Latreille, 1810  
Familia PENTATOMIDAE Leach, 1815

***Brachynema germarii* (Kolenati, 1846)**

One specimen was found at station R3. It is attracted by light and has already been reported from Iran (Ribes & Pagola-Carte, 2013). In France it is a very rare species occurring only in the South, more abundant in North Africa, Egypt, Israël, Jordan, Syria, and reaches Mongolia and China to the East. This halophytic species is often found in xeric localities, on various plants growing on salty soils: *Zygophyllum*, *Anabasis*, *Alhagi*, *Artemisia*, *Suaeda*, *Beta*.

***Chroantha ornatula* (Herrich-Schaeffer, 1842)**

One specimen was found at station R3. Widespread in North Africa, Arabian Peninsula and already reported from Iran (Ribes & Pagola-Carte, 2013). This species lives mainly on *Suaeda* but also on *Salsola* and *Zygophyllum*.

Familia LYGAEIDAE Schilling, 1829

***Cosmopleurus fulvipes* (Dallas, 1852)**

One specimen was found at station R3. This species is widespread in the desertic regions of North Africa, and in the Saharo-Sindian deserts, eastwards to Pakistan. It is already reported from Iran (Péricart, 1998a). *Cosmopleurus fulvipes* is a xerophilous and deserticolous species. Its biology is poorly known but this Lygaeidae is probably polyphagous, with a predilection for Asclepiadiaceae such as *Pergularia tomentosa*.

***Emblethis gracilicornis* Puton, 1883**

One specimen was found at station R3. As with the previous species, *Emblethis gracilicornis* is an Eremian element that occupies the North African and Middle Eastern deserts in the East, present in Iran (Péricart, 1998b) and reaching tropical Africa to the south. This is a polyphagous, granivorous and terricolous species.

Familia CYDNIDAE Billberg, 1820

*Byrsinus nigroscutellatus* (Montandon, 1900). One specimen was found at station R3. This species is reported from Algeria, Chad, Egypt, Lybia, Mauritania (Lis, 2003), and was also recently reported from Iran (Ghahari et al., 2009). Many cydnids are burrowing Heteroptera, living on soft soils, and are certainly phytophagous and radicicolous. The biology of *Byrsinus nigroscutellatus* seems not known.

## DISCUSSION: BIOGEOGRAPHICAL AND ECOLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS

### *An unexpectedly diverse arthropod fauna*

The most outstanding finding of this study is that there is very few common taxa between the recently collected assemblage and the assemblage collected during the Franco-Iranian mission in the late 1960's by Théodore Monod (Pierre, 1974). The following species were collected during both expeditions: *Leiopteroblatta monodi*, the endemic sand dweller cockroach, was collected by Monod at

Rig-é-Lut (Rig-e Yalan); *Sphingonotus* sp. could correspond to *Sphingonotus* (*Sphingonotus*) *theodori iranicus* (Mistshenko, 1936), the sole *Sphingonotus* species reported from Lut by Pierre (1970); *Calosoma* (*Caminara*) *olivieri* was reported from many localities by Pierre (1970); *Aeoloides griseus* collected in 2014 may corresponds to *Aeoloides* sp. reported by Pierre (1970) from Baloutchab and Shahdad river; concerning the *Heteroptera* *Cosmopleurus fulvipes* was already reported by Pierre (1970) from “Dunes au N.E. de Baloutchab”. The total absence of Tenebrionidae in our material from 2014 is really unexpected since this family is the dominant beetle group in desertic regions (Dajoz, 2002).

Pierre (1970) reports about 60 taxa from the Lut Desert, later Pierre (1974) provides a more complete list concerning the groups Tenebrionidae and Scarabaeoidea only, including 26 taxa in total. The latter collection studied and published by Franklin Pierre dates to March 1970 (Pierre, 1974). Although the insect collection presented in this study was not performed in a systematic way and postdated, by about one month, the Monod's collection date, it yielded 15 taxa belonging to 4 insect orders. This taxonomic difference can be explained in several different ways. It can be due to the one-month difference in collection dates and a reflection of the different timing of the life cycles of taxa belonging to the two assemblages. However, it can also be due to different weather conditions in 1970 and 2014 winter-spring transition. The other possibility is that the taxonomic diversity of insect fauna of Lut is much more significant than expected from a subtropical hyperdesertic area. Pierre (1970) considers that the ca. 60 taxa collected during the Franco-Iranian mission of 1969 corresponds to the 2/3 of the total insect fauna of the Lut region. Our results suggest that these figures may be clearly underestimated. All the above facts highlight the necessity for well-organized entomological expeditions to unravel the cryptic insect biodiversity of Lut Desert.

#### **“Aphytic” but not “abiotic”**

By far the richest arthropod assemblage was encountered at station R3, mainly around the halogen lights: in total 9 species were observed, including 4 species of *Coleoptera* and 5 species of *Het-*

*eroptera*. This is especially interesting because this region is thought to represent the hottest spots on Earth, and is totally devoid of phanerogamic vegetation.

The high diversity of insect fauna of Rig-e Yalan and Central Hammada raises the question of the nature of food web in this extremely hot and dry desert. In the absence of any plant life in central Lut Desert especially in Kalut and Central Hammada, it is not clear what the source of primary production is. Grasshoppers constitute the most abundant herbivorous insects that consume foliage in most semi-arid and arid environments of the world and commonly prefer feeding on annual rather than perennial shrubs. However, in severe climatic conditions they may shift their feeding strategy to perennials with higher quantities of deterrents and toxins in order to keep their water balance (Otte & Joern, 1977). We did not observe any source of primary production in the central and eastern Lut Desert. However, grasshoppers (*Sphingonotus* sp.) were observed feeding on dead bodies of migrating gulls, probably *Larus cachinnans* which is widespread in the Middle East (Porter & Aspinall, 2010) (Fig. 8). Ants form the dominant surface-active arthropod faunas of the arid and semi-arid regions. Their colonies have been observed even in areas with sparse or practically no vegetation (Whitford & Wade, 2002). However, no species of ant was observed during our expeditions to Lut. Ground-dwelling beetles and particularly the detritivorous Tenebrionidae are the next most abundant groups of arthropods in these environments. According to Crawford (1988) their abundance in sand dunes has been attributed to the specific characteristics of sand dunes. The high porosity of sands permits water infiltration and accumulation in a shallow depth below surface and the low heat conductivity causes rapid temperature gradients creating survivable habitats for these insects. Abundance of these detritivorous insects can also be explained partly by trapping of wind-blown organic detritus from other areas. It is possible that the wind-blown detritus from peripheric vegetation-bearing mountain and desert steppes surrounding the Lut Desert provide the required primary biomass for the survival of the Lut insects and vertebrate fauna. Part of these organic detritus can also come from the very sparse vegetation found in the interior parts





Figure 8. *SpHINGONOTUS* sp. feeding on the dead body of a migrating bird, *Larus* cf. *cachinnans*.

of Rig-e Yalan.

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the precursors to later intensive ecological expeditions organized by Prof. H. Akhane in 2015 (see Stone, 2016).

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