

ZOOLOGIA CABOVERDIANA

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Zoologia Caboverdiana é uma revista científica com arbitragem científica (*peer-review*) e de acesso livre. Nela são publicados artigos de investigação original, artigos de síntese e notas breves sobre Zoologia, Paleontologia, Biogeografia, Etnozoologia e Conservação nas ilhas de Cabo Verde. Também publicamos artigos originais ou de revisão de uma área geográfica mais ampla desde que debruçados sobre espécies que ocorrem no arquipélago de Cabo Verde.

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Nota editorial

O legado dos tubarões azuis

Os tubarões azuis sempre souberam que Cabo Verde era especial. Dizem que, depois da última Copa do Mundo, em que a selecção de Cabo Verde — os nossos tubarões azuis — surpreendeu meio planeta com a garra demonstrada, só falta mesmo a FIFA admitir uma equipa verdadeiramente pelágica em campo. Em vez de chuteiras, barbatana caudal; em vez de VAR, um cardume de abróteas a rever as jogadas em tempo real. Nesse campeonato imaginário, os tubarões azuis fariam marcação cerrada às nossas faltas para com a biodiversidade: não perdoariam golos falhados na identificação de espécies, nem passes errados na gestão de pragas agrícolas, muito menos cartões vermelhos na qualidade das figuras dos nossos artigos. Até lá, continuamos nós, em terra firme, a tentar estar à altura desse rigor pelágico, jogando em todas as posições — da biogeografia à genética, da taxonomia às ferramentas digitais de apoio à ciência.

É aproveitando esse legado de sucesso dos tubarões azuis que apresentamos uma edição da *Zoologia Caboverdiana* que traz contributos inéditos para o conhecimento da fauna do arquipélago e para a melhoria das condições de produção científica na região. O primeiro artigo é uma nota breve que assinala o primeiro registo de um louva-a-deus *Empusa pennata* (Thunberg, 1815) para Cabo Verde, expandindo a distribuição conhecida desta espécie, tradicionalmente associada ao Mediterrâneo ocidental, desde o sudoeste de Marrocos ao sul da Europa. Ao documentar a espécie em Cabo Verde, os autores também reabrem a discussão sobre os padrões de dispersão e ocorrência desta e de outras espécies pouco estudadas em arquipélagos atlânticos.

A segunda contribuição é uma nota breve intitulada “Primeiros dados genéticos relativos à espécie *Bandeirenica caboverda* (Pierrard, 1987) (Diplopoda: Odontopygidae) de Cabo Verde”, que nos conduz ao intrigante universo dos “milpés” e à interface entre taxonomia, genética e agricultura. A espécie foi enquadrada no género *Bandeirenica* com base em análises morfológicas, mas até agora não havia dados genéticos que a sustentassem, agora apresentados pela primeira vez para Cabo Verde a partir de uma amostragem na ilha de Santo Antão. A nova informação abre perspectivas para uma melhor compreensão da origem e estrutura populacional de *B. caboverda*, bem como para o desenvolvimento de estratégias mais informadas de monitorização e gestão do impacto desta praga agrícola.

Esta edição inclui ainda uma comunicação especial de natureza eminentemente informativa e transversal à comunidade científica. O texto, numa mudança de paradigma da revista, revê tópicos fundamentais relacionados com o acesso e a qualidade dos recursos visuais usados em publicações de base científica e apresenta uma plataforma on-line, de acesso livre, que disponibiliza ficheiros digitais de elevada qualidade em sistemas de informação geográfica padronizados. Esta ferramenta procura mitigar constrangimentos técnicos frequentes em contextos com recursos limitados, facilitando e democratizando o acesso a materiais gráficos adequados para a preparação de figuras com maior qualidade, esquemas e outros elementos essenciais à comunicação científica contemporânea em ciências da vida e da terra relacionados com o arquipélago de Cabo Verde produzidas por

investigadores, naturalistas, estudantes e gestores ambientais.

Tomados em conjunto, estes trabalhos ilustram o tipo de “selecção” que a *Zoologia Caboverdiana* procura convocar para o campo da ciência: artigos que marcam golos claros no avanço do conhecimento sobre a fauna do arquipélago, estudos que reforçam a articulação entre taxonomia clássica e genética molecular e iniciativas que melhoram as condições de jogo para quem produz e comunica ciência em Cabo Verde.

Enquanto os tubarões azuis continuam a disputar o campeonato da sobrevivência nos nossos mares, reforçamos o compromisso de documentar, compreender e partilhar a extraordinária diversidade zoológica do país, com o rigor técnico e a criatividade que a ciência e o planeta nos exigem.

Dito tudo isso, em nome do Comité Editorial, desejo-vos boa leitura e que apreciem este número.

Evandro Lopes
Editor-chefe interino da
Zoologia Caboverdiana

Editorial note

The blue sharks legacy

The blue sharks have always known that Cabo Verde is special. It is said that, after the last World Cup — in which the Cabo Verde national team, our “blue sharks”, surprised half the planet with their tenacity — all that remains is for FIFA to admit a truly pelagic team onto the pitch. Instead of football boots, a caudal fin; instead of VAR, a school of Forkbeard reviewing plays in real time. In this imaginary championship, the blue sharks would tightly mark our fouls against biodiversity: they would not miss a goal in species identification, nor tolerate misplaced passes in agricultural pest management, let alone red cards for the quality of figures in our scientific articles. Until then, we remain on solid ground, striving to match that pelagic rigour, playing in every position — from biogeography to genetics, from taxonomy to digital tools supporting scientific research.

Building on this legacy of success by the blue sharks, we present an edition of *Zoologia Caboverdiana* featuring original contributions to the knowledge of the archipelago’s fauna and to the improvement of scientific production conditions in the region. The first article is a short note recording the first occurrence of the praying mantis *Empusa pennata* (Thunberg, 1815) in Cabo Verde, expanding the known distribution of this species, traditionally associated with the western Mediterranean, from southwestern Morocco to southern Europe. By documenting the species in Cabo Verde, the authors also reopen the discussion on dispersal patterns and occurrence of this and other understudied species in Atlantic archipelagos.

The second contribution is a brief note entitled “First genetic data for *Bandeirenica caboverda* (Pierrard, 1987) (Diplopoda: Odontopygidae) from Cabo Verde”, which leads us into the intriguing world of millipedes

and the interface between taxonomy, genetics, and agriculture. The species was assigned to the genus *Bandeirenica* based on morphological analyses, but until now no genetic data supported this classification. These data are now presented for the first time for Cabo Verde, based on sampling from the island of Santo Antão. This new information opens perspectives for a better understanding of the origin and population structure of *B. caboverda*, as well as for the development of more informed strategies for monitoring and managing the impact of this agricultural pest.

This edition also includes a special communication of an essentially informative nature, relevant across the scientific community. Reflecting a paradigm shift for the journal, the text reviews fundamental topics related to the access and quality of visual resources used in scientific publications and presents a free-access online platform providing high-quality digital files in standardised Geographic Information Systems (GIS) formats. This tool seeks to mitigate frequent technical constraints in resource-limited contexts, facilitating and democratising access to appropriate graphical materials for producing higher-quality figures, diagrams, and other essential elements of contemporary scientific communication in the life and earth sciences related to the Cabo Verde archipelago, produced by researchers, naturalists, students, and environmental managers.

Together, these works illustrate the kind of “national team” that *Zoologia Caboverdiana* seeks to bring onto the field of science: articles that score clear goals in advancing knowledge of the archipelago’s fauna, studies that strengthen the articulation between classical taxonomy and molecular genetics, and initiatives that improve the playing conditions

for those producing and communicating science in Cabo Verde.

While the blue sharks continue to compete in the championship of survival in our seas, we reaffirm our commitment to documenting, understanding, and sharing the country's

extraordinary zoological diversity, with the technical rigour and creativity that science and the planet demand.

With that, on behalf of the Editorial Committee, I wish you an enjoyable read and hope you appreciate this issue.

Evandro Lopes
Interim Editor-in-Chief of
Zoologia Caboverdiana



Nota breve | Short note

**First mention of the conehead mantis *Empusa pennata*
(Thunberg, 1815) (Mantodea, Empusidae) in Cabo Verde**

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Keywords: biodiversity, new distribution record, Macaronesia, small island

In Cabo Verde, 42 orthopteroid taxa are known (Veiga 1967; Buzzetti *et al.* 2005; Martín & Oromí 2005). During a survey on Sal Rei Islet in March 2026, F.M. & S.P. observed an adult and a juvenile mantid Mantodea within a patchy annual sward, on stony flatland near the south-western coast. Sal Rei Islet (89 ha) has a gently sloping topography (maximum 27 m a.s.l.) and diverse vegetation, including 21 plant communities (Médail & Pasta 2026).

P.P. & R.O. identified the species as *Empusa pennata* (Thunberg, 1815) (Fig. 1) by its clearly prolonged vertex, acuminate and apically lobed, long pronotum, and hind lobed femora (Battiston *et al.* 2010; Ouni 2018). The adult was a female, recognisable by its filiform antennae (males have pectinate antennae).

Our observation represents the first mention of the species and genus in Cabo Verde

(Ehrmann 2002). *Empusa pennata* has a Western Mediterranean distribution (Fig. 1C), from south-western Morocco to southern Europe, including the Iberian Peninsula, France, Italy, and Istria (Harz & Kaltenbach 1976). In Macaronesia, its presence has long been debated. Although reported from the Canaries, Wieland *et al.* (2014) conclude that “it is evident that this species has never actually been found on any of the islands”.

The female's empty abdomen suggests egg-laying had already occurred. Since egg-laying generally occurs in April–May in the Mediterranean, it may occur earlier in Cabo Verde due to marked different climate (Rivas-Martínez *et al.* 2017). This individual was, in full sunlight, perched on dry *Zygophyllum simplex* branches, a typical behaviour in winter and during the larval stage (Ouni 2018).

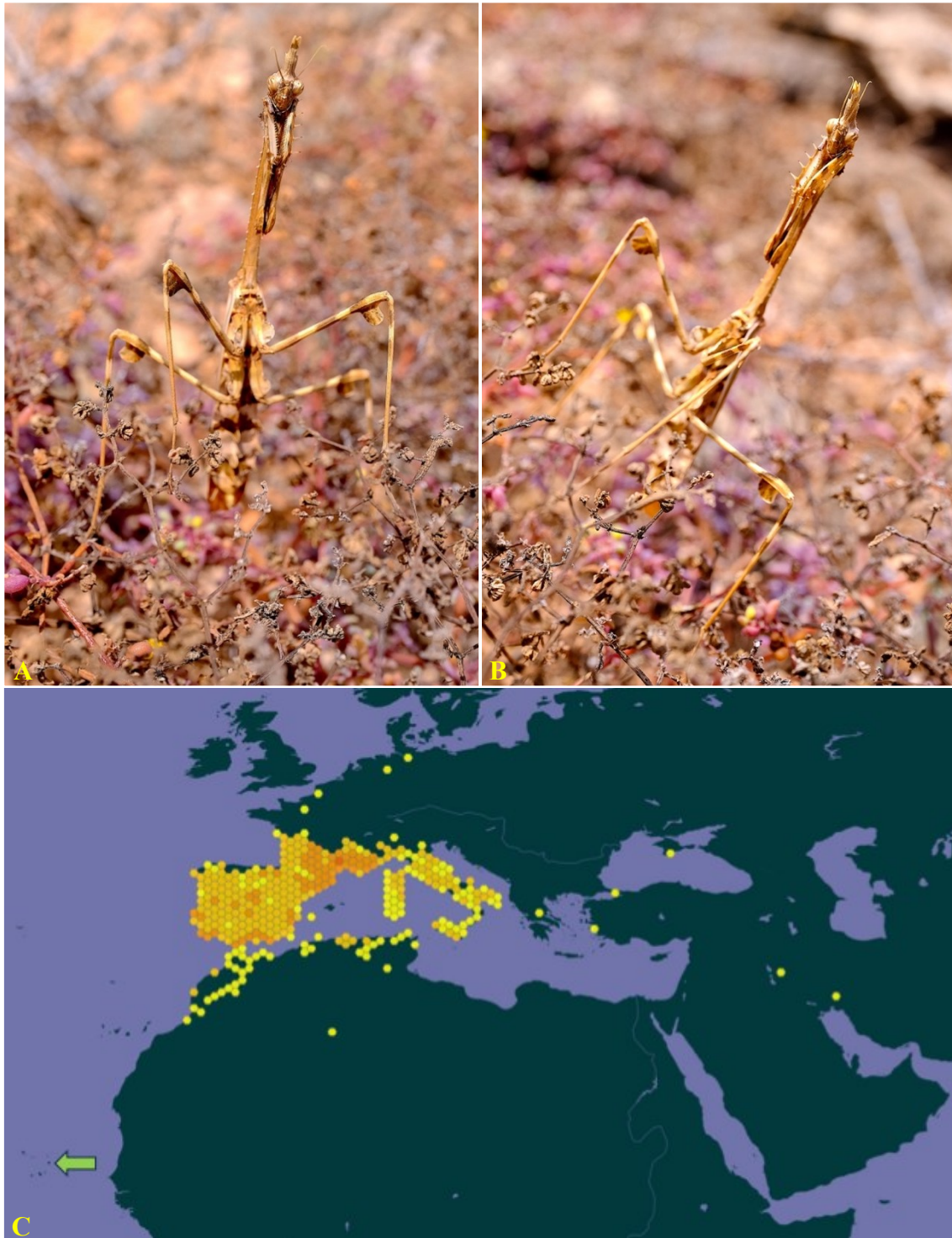


Fig. 1. Study species and its current distribution area. **A) & B)** Female of *Empusa pennata* photographed on Sal Rei islet (Boavista), 15th of March 2026, laying on dry branches of *Zygophyllum simplex* (photos by F. Médail). **C)** World distribution of *Empusa pennata* according to the GBIF database (<https://www.gbif.org>, accessed 22 April 2026); the new population discovered in Cabo Verde (Boavista, Sal Rei Island) is indicated by the green arrow.

The colonization pathway of this populations is uncertain. The nearest native populations occur along the coast of Western Sahara, 1850 km away (Fig. 1C). To explain its highly disjunct occurrence, several non-

mutually exclusive scenarios exist. Natural long-distance dispersal seems unlikely. Females, despite well-developed wings, are flightless, while males travel only 200–500 m (R. Ouni, pers. obs.). Rafting of oothecae on

plant material from Saharan coasts is possible. Oceanic dispersal is strongly underestimated to explain disjunct distributions, although essential for oceanic islands colonization (Queiroz 2005). However, an accidental introduction via importation of plants or building materials carrying oothecae seems most plausible, as the small island lies only 700 m from the port of Boavista Island, and restauration works of its fort are commencing.

Increased tourist traffic may also have facilitated its accidental arrival on Boavista, where it has not yet been documented so far.

Future phylogeographic research should therefore seek to clarify the origin and age of these individuals. In addition, a search for the species in mainland Boavista and other Cabo Verde islands may help to clarify the status of the two animals found on Sal Rei Islet.

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Nota breve | Short note

First genetic data for *Bandeirenica caboverda* (Pierrard, 1987) (Diplopoda: Odontopygidae) from Cabo Verde

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Keywords: COI sequences, Millipede, Santo Antão Island

The species *Bandeirenica caboverda* (Pierrard, 1987) (Diplopoda: Odontopygidae) represents a unique case of a diplopod adapted to agricultural ecosystems in Cabo Verde (Decker 2026, Pierrard 1987, Nascimento 2005). The presence of this species in the archipelago remained unknown until 1982 (Harten 1993). Even though it was originally described as *Spinotarsus caboverdus*, Enghoff (1982) temporarily assigned it as *Tibiomus* sp. based on similarities to mainland African species (Enghoff 1993). Reported as a common agricultural pest from a small collection of millipedes from Santo Antão Island, the species was transferred to the Angolan genus *Bandeirenica* following detailed morphological analyses, particularly the absence of dorsal paraproctal spines – a trait distinguishing this taxon from other Odontopygidae groups (Enghoff 1993, Hoffman 2000).

Studies on *B. caboverda* remain scarce, and its origin remains a mystery, with some authors even considering it an exotic species. Available literature focuses predominantly on morphological description, ecology in cropping systems (Neves & Viereck 1987, Faria *et al.* 1990) and biological control trials (Brito 1994). To date, there is no genetic data available for the *B. caboverda* populations from Cabo Verde, and online databases (<https://portal.boldsystems.org/>) contain only three sequences from Kenya (USNM ENT 00980560–62), which raises some doubts because its distribution is known only at Cabo Verde (Enghoff 1993).

The scarce molecular data available hinder understanding of its evolutionary history and systematics within the family Odontopygidae. The present study aims at addressing this knowledge gap by providing the first genetic data for *B. caboverda* from Cabo Verde.

Four samples were collected in agricultural fields from Vila das Pombas, Santo Antão (Fig. 1A). Total DNA extraction was performed from fresh specimens using the E.Z.N.A. Mollusc & Insect DNA Kit (Omega Bio-Tek). Amplification of a ~641 bp fragment of the cytochrome *c* oxidase subunit I region was performed using the universal primers pair LCO1490/ HCO2198 (Folmer *et al.* 1994) via PCR conducted following Lopes *et al.* (2025). The PCR products were submitted for Sanger sequencing in both forward and reverse sense by StabVida (Portugal). Raw outputs were

validated via BoldSystems portal (www.boldsystems.org), edited, manually aligned in MEGA X and employed for similarity analyses against others *B. caboverda* sequences on 05 March 2026. A maximum likelihood phylogenetic tree (GTR+I model) was performed using the PhyML software (Guindon *et al.* 2010), including *Prionopetalum krapelini* and *Chaleponcus netus* as outgroups. All *B. caboverda* COI sequences obtained were deposited in GenBank under accession numbers PZ412605–PZ412608.

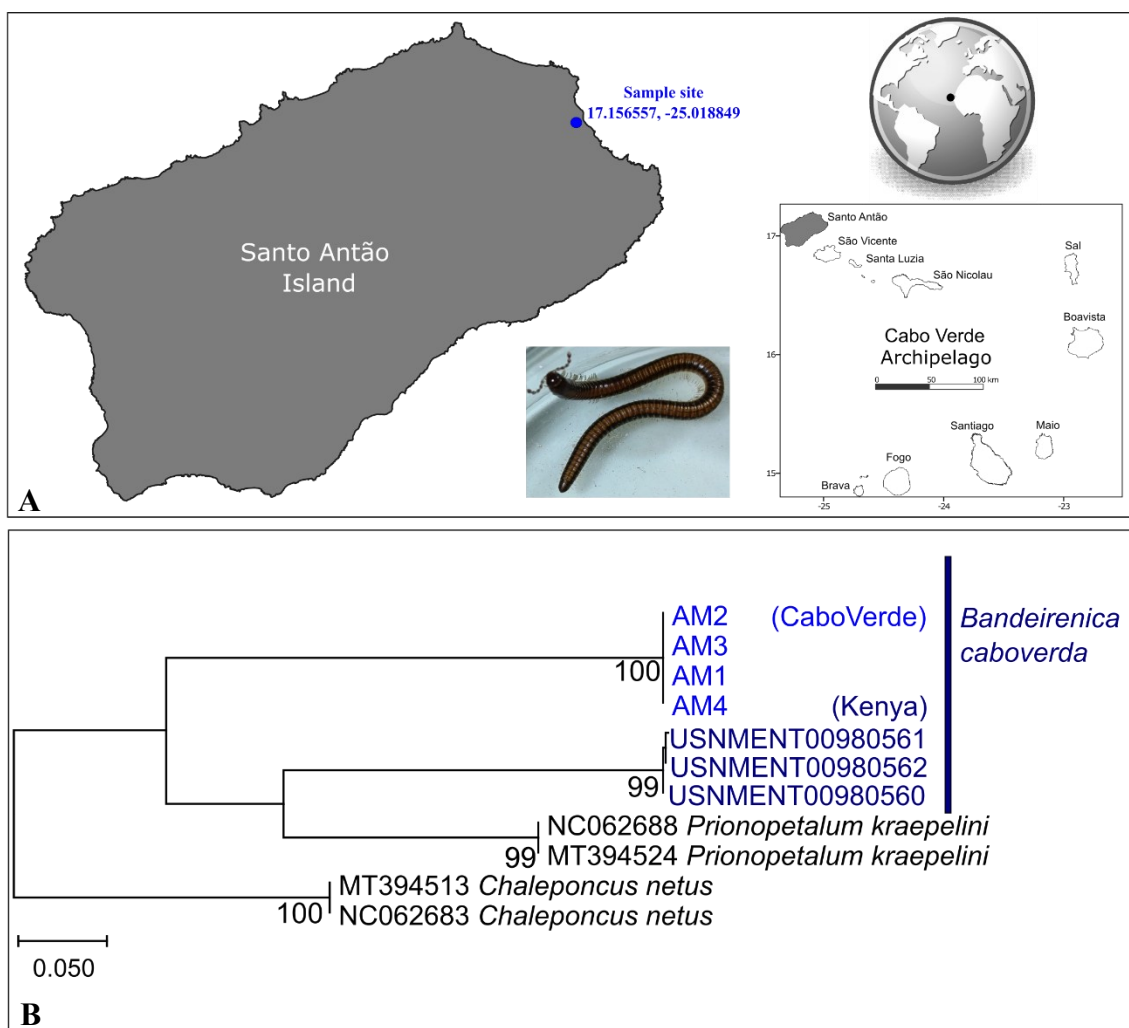


Fig. 1. Sampling site and phylogenetic relationships between the sequences obtained in this study and those retrieved from GenBank/ BOLD databases. **A)** Geographical location of the *B. caboverda* specimen collection site on Santo Antão Island in February 2026 (point in blue), of the sampled island in the Cabo Verde Archipelago (in grey), and of the country (black point). A photograph of one of the sampled specimens (AM4) is also provided (photo by E. Lopes). **B)** Maximum likelihood (ML) consensus tree for the 641 bp COI sequences of *B. caboverda* shows two clades and high divergence between the Cabo Verdean samples and the tree samples from the African continent (Kenya). Numbers at nodes represent statistical support values (ML bootstrap). GenBank/BOLD Systems accession codes are provided for all sequences from other studies. Scale bar indicates substitutions per site.

The Cabo Verde sequences formed a distinct clade well-separated from Kenya samples (Fig. 1B), exhibiting >20% genetic divergence (BS = 100). These results have not enabled identification of the ancestral mainland population, reinforcing the need for

more genetic studies in Africa. This study provides the first molecular data for *B. caboverda* from Cabo Verde, a reference baseline for future studies on interspecific genetic diversity, population structure and evolutionary dynamics in an insular context.

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GISCV.ORG: an independent open-access geospatial data repository for biologists and ecologists studying species and the environment in Cabo Verde

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Geographical Information Systems (GIS) have become increasingly important tools in recent decades for biologists and ecologists studying species, biodiversity, and ecology in Cabo Verde. They have also facilitated the dissemination of research findings to the scientific community, policymakers, the general public, and other stakeholders (Longley *et al.* 2015). However, researchers frequently encounter difficulties in accessing fundamental baseline datasets and understanding key concepts and methodological aspects. To help address these challenges, a wide range of governmental, institutional, and independent online platforms now provide access to diverse geospatial datasets. Many of these resources are freely available, requiring only prior registration, and have greatly expanded access to geospatial data and technologies. However, for Cabo Verde specifically, the availability of online platforms offering such resources remains limited. The platform presented here is intended to help address this gap. This open-access geospatial

data repository, available at giscv.org, is an independent initiative designed to evolve over time. It adopts an open and collaborative approach, welcoming contributions from both the scientific community engaged in research in the Cabo Verde archipelago and the broader geospatial community involved in the production, management, and use of geospatial data.

At launch, giscv.org is organised into eight main sections: 1) Coordinate Reference Systems (CRS), 2) Mapping Grid Systems, 3) Geographical Boundaries of the Islands and Islets, 4) Digital Elevation and Bathymetric Models, 5) Climate Data, 6) Satellite Imagery Sources and Scene Mosaics, 7) Cartographic Aerial Photography: Dates, Scales, and Mosaics and 8) Historical Cartography.

Through giscv.org, users can access and download both Key Concept Sheets and geospatial datasets in vector and raster formats that are fully compatible with GIS software such as QGIS and ArcGIS Pro. The accompanying metadata identify the original

data source and specify the licence governing the reuse of all information made available through the repository. The following sections provide a brief overview of each component of the portal, highlighting the main characteristics of the information and datasets available.

Coordinate Reference Systems (CRS) - Three CRS are particularly suitable for use in Cabo Verde and can be classified according to two main criteria: the reference surface on which they are based and their spatial extent.

Table 1- CRS, Landsat WRS-2 Path / Row and Sentinel-2 Relative Orbit / Tile combinations most appropriate for Cabo Verde. **A)** Summary of the main Coordinate Reference Systems (CRS) recommended for use in Cabo Verde, including their classification (geographic or projected), spatial extent (global, regional, or national), EPSG codes, and typical applications in field data collection, spatial data storage and analysis, and GIS-based cartographic production. **B)** The scenes, i.e., the WRS-2 Path / Row combinations for the Landsat program, that fully or partially cover each of the islands and islets of the Cabo Verde archipelago; **C)** The scenes, i.e., the Relative Orbit / Tile combinations for the Sentinel-2 mission, that fully or partially cover each of the islands and islets of the Cabo Verde archipelago.

A)		CRS for Cabo Verde	
Geographic/projected	Spatial extent		
Geographic Coordinate System (unit: degree)	global	EPSG:4326 - WGS 84 - World Geodetic System 1984 (<i>main uses: field data collection and small-scale mapping</i>)	
Projected Coordinate System (unit: metre)	regional	EPSG:32626 - WGS 84 / UTM Zone 26N (for Santo Antão, São Vicente, Santa Luzia, Branco, Raso, São Nicolau, Fogo, Brava and Rombo, islands and islets located west of the 24°W Meridian) EPSG:32627 - WGS 84 / UTM Zone 27N (for Sal, Boa Vista, Maio and Santiago, islands and islets located east of the 24°W Meridian) (<i>main uses: detailed / island scale data analysis and mapping, and field data collection</i>)	
	national	EPSG:4826 - WGS 84 / Cabo Verde National (for the archipelago as a whole) (<i>main use: nationwide geospatial analysis and mapping; mandated as the official national CRS by the Decree-Law No. 35/2011, which establishes the legal framework for geodesy in Cabo Verde</i>)	

B)			Landsat WRS-2 Path / Row
Islands	Island fully covered	Island partially covered	
Santo Antão	211 / 048		
São Vicente	211 / 048		
Santa Luzia	211 / 048	210 / 048 & 210 / 049	
Branco	210 / 048 & 210 / 049 & 211 / 048		
Raso	210 / 049 & 211 / 048	210 / 048	
São Nicolau	210 / 049	210 / 048	
Sal	209 / 048 & 209 / 049	210 / 048	
Boa Vista	209 / 049		
Maio	209 / 050	209 / 049	
Santiago	210 / 049	210 / 050 & 209 / 050	
Fogo	210 / 050		
Rombo	210 / 050		
Brava	210 / 050		

C) Sentinel-2 Relative Orbit / Tile		
Islands	Island fully covered	Island partially covered
Santo Antão		066 / 26QPD & 066 / 26QPE & 066 / 26QQD & 066 / 26QQE & 109 / 26QPD & 109 / 26QPE 066 / 26QPD
São Vicente	066 / 26QQD	
Santa Luzia	066 / 26QQD	
Branco	066 / 26QQD	
Raso	066 / 26QQD	
São Nicolau		066 / 26QQD & 066 / 26QRD
Sal	023 / 27QTU & 066 / 27QTU	023 / 27QUU
Boavista		023 / 27PTT & 023 / 27PUT & 023 / 27QTU & 023 / 27QUU & 066 / 27PTT & 066 / 27QTU
Maio	023 / 27PTS	023 / 27PTT & 066 / 26PRB & 066 / 26PRC & 066 / 27PTS & 066 / 27PTT
Santiago	066 / 26PRB & 066 / 27PTS	023 / 27PTS & 066 / 26PRC & 066 / 27PTT
Fogo	066 / 26PQB	
Rombo	066 / 26PQB	
Brava	066 / 26PQB	

Mapping Grid Systems - Given the limited extent of the archipelago's land area, a grid composed of 5×5 km square cells (25 km² per cell) provides an appropriate spatial resolution for representing species distributions and environmental patterns. The number of grid

cells required to cover each island or islet varies according to the selected CRS, with the entire archipelago comprising 294 cells (Fig 1) when represented in EPSG:4826 and 296 cells when represented in EPSG:32626/32627.

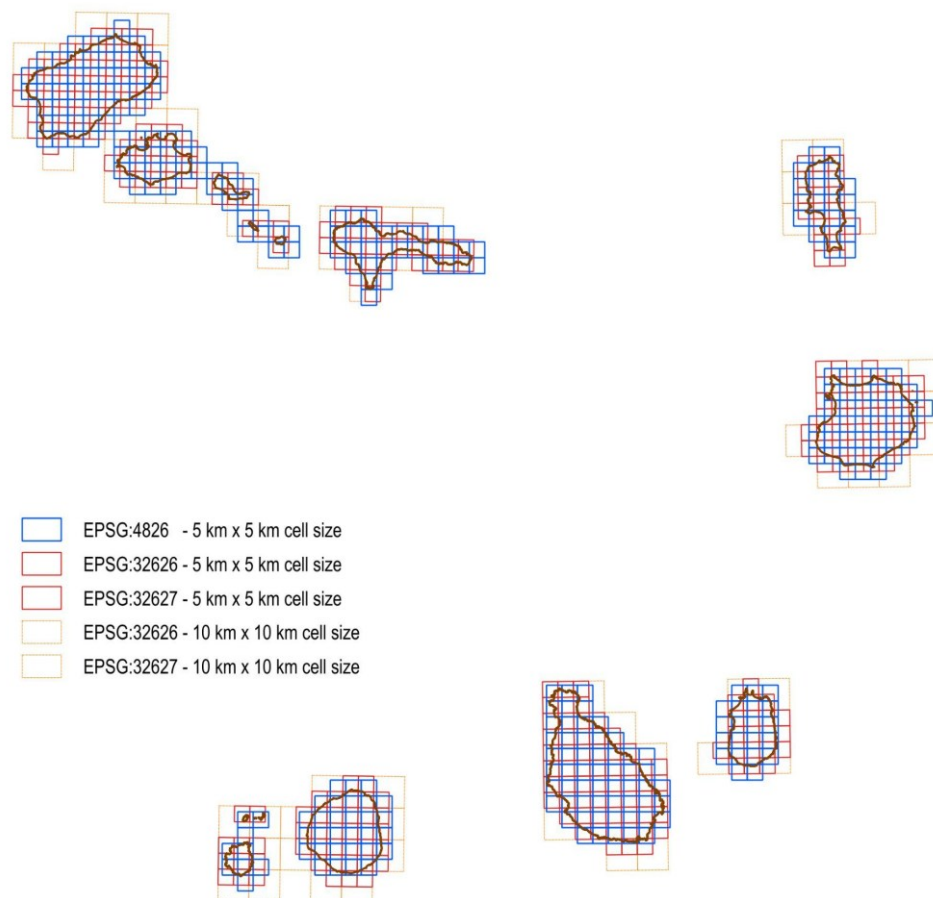


Fig. 1. Boundaries of the islands and islets of Cabo Verde and the spatial distribution of grids with different configurations, defined according to the selected EPSG codes and grid-cell size

Geographical boundaries of the Islands and Islets - The National Institute for Land Management / Instituto Nacional de Gestão do Território (INGT, ingt.gov.cv) is the official government authority responsible for the production, maintenance, and dissemination of this geospatial information. Consequently, it constitutes the original data source and is expected to ensure the highest levels of accuracy and reliability. They also currently provide two versions of the Spatial Data Infrastructure of Cabo Verde, a proprietary-based [visor](#) and an open-source [visor](#), which follows the standards defined by the Open Geospatial Consortium (OGC), alongside open-source platforms for [geoservices](#) and [metadata](#).

Digital Elevation and Bathymetric Models - The Copernicus Global Digital Elevation Model, released in 2019 at 30 and 90 m spatial resolutions, provides a high-quality digital surface model (DSM). The SRTM15+ V2.5.5 dataset (SRTM15+), with a spatial resolution of 5 arc-seconds, is a comprehensive open-access source of global bathymetric data. Copernicus GLO-30 represents one of the most suitable open-access elevation datasets for representing the terrestrial surface of Cabo Verde and combined with SRTM15+ enables the generation of a seamless topobathymetric model suitable for digital cartography and spatial analysis.

Climate Data - In the absence of official national climate datasets, derived datasets from the WorldClim database and the GloH2O Köppen–Geiger dataset were adopted. Although this approach inevitably reduces the precision and accuracy of the underlying data, it enables the climatic characterisation of Cabo Verde within a globally consistent classification framework.

Satellite Imagery - Numerous satellite missions currently provide Earth Observation (EO) data. Among these, Landsat and Sentinel-2 are particularly relevant due to their extensive spatial coverage, long-term data availability, open-data policies, and

widespread use in environmental studies. Tables 2A and 2B summarise the Landsat WRS-2 Path / Row and Sentinel-2 Relative Orbit / Tile combinations required for complete and partial coverage of the Cabo Verde islands and islets.

Other EO data sources that may be worth considering include Planet Labs and Pléiades, the latter providing imagery with a spatial resolution of 50 cm. Unlike the Landsat and the Sentinel-2, access to these sources is commercial. However, members of the academic community may apply for research programmes, under which a limited amount of data can be downloaded free of charge.

Cartographic Aerial Photography - Historical photogrammetric aerial surveys of Cabo Verde are known to have been conducted since the 1960s. The oldest products resulting from these surveys consist of medium-scale black-and-white imagery, while more recent acquisitions are available in colour.

Historical Cartography - Cabo Verde has a rich historical cartographic heritage, including topographic, agro-ecological, vegetation, geological, and soil maps. Among the most significant are the Topographic Map of Cabo Verde (Carta de Cabo Verde or Carta Militar de Portugal - Província de Cabo Verde) at a scale of 1:25,000, published between 1968 and 1979, and the Agro-Ecological Zoning and Vegetation Map of Cabo Verde (Carta de Zonagem Agro-Ecológica e da Vegetação de Cabo Verde) at a scale of 1:50,000 (1:25,000 for Brava), published between 1986 and 1999. Both remain valuable resources for spatial and environmental analyses. Another historical cartographic source that may be useful for biologists and ecologists is the Agricultural Map of Cape Verde, produced during the 1950s. Published by the IICT as the Carta Agrícola da Província de Cabo Verde on an island-by-island basis, generally at a scale of 1:100,000 (except for São Vicente, Santa Luzia, and Brava), it provides valuable evidence for reconstructing historical land-use patterns across the archipelago.

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**SOCIEDADE
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- b) publicação dum boletim científico disponível na internet, *A Cagarra*, com notícias zoológicas, resumo de artigos e outras publicações relacionadas com Cabo Verde;
- c) publicação em papel e divulgação de material técnico-científicos relacionado com a História Natural de Cabo Verde em forma de panfletos, livros, actas, listas bibliográficas, entre outros;
- d) promoção da investigação científica em Cabo Verde através da atribuição de bolsas de estudo e apoio logístico;
- e) organização de encontros científicos (ex: palestras, fóruns, ateliers, congressos) em Cabo Verde dentro das temáticas da Sociedade;
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Uma fêmea de *Empusa pennata* fotografada no ilhéu de Sal Rei (Boavista) em Março de 2026 |
Female of *Empusa pennata* photographed on Sal Rei islet (Boavista) in March 2026 (fotografia
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