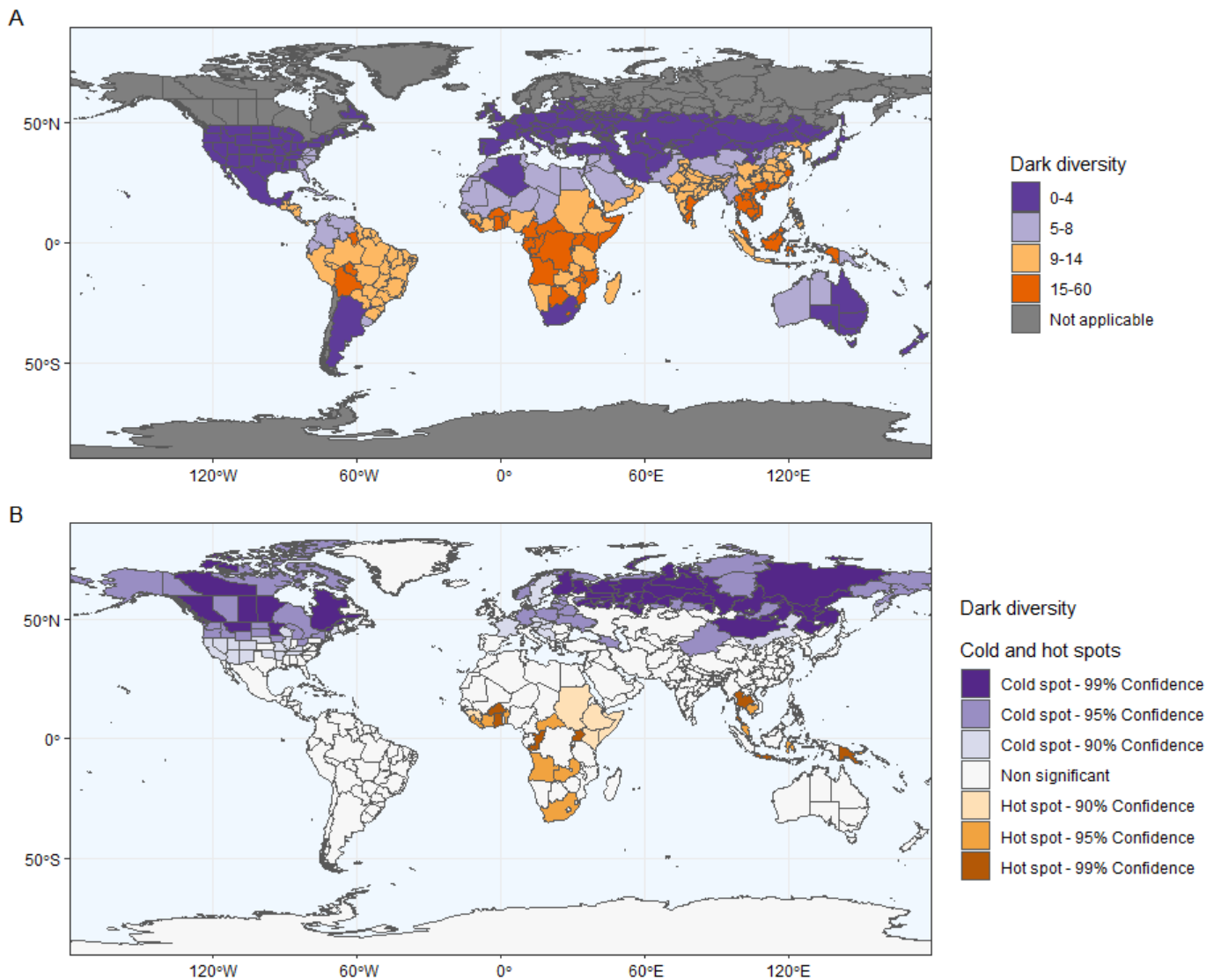


**Fig. 3.** **A.** Species accumulation (i.e.: species richness) obtained by overlapping rectangular polygon maps. The higher the levels of overlapping, the higher the values of species accumulation in such area and the darker the tone of orange; and the darker the tone of purple, the lower the values of species accumulation, which translates into less diversity of fig wasps. **B.** Accumulations of synonyms obtained by overlapping polygons. The higher the levels of overlapping, the higher the accumulation values in such area and the deeper orange; whereas the lower the values of accumulation, the darker purple. **C.** Mean of number of authors obtained by overlapping polygons according to where fig wasps species have been described from. The darker the orange, the higher the accumulation; while the darker the purple, the lower the accumulation values. **D.** Mean of years when a species was first described by overlapping polygons. The higher the overlapping the darker the orange, meaning that in this area species have been described more recently; whereas the darker the purple, more years have passed since the last species description in the area.



**Fig. 4. A.** Worldwide distribution of Agaonidae dark diversity.

Results were represented in quartiles. **B.** Hot spot analysis of Agaonidae dark diversity.

Purple: cold spots (clusters of countries where dark diversity values were significantly lower than in the rest of the world). Orange: hot spots (clusters of countries where the dark diversity values were significantly higher than in the rest of the world).