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Table 1S. Updates to the catalogue of the alien flora of Algeria. Life form: Ph = phanerophyte, G= geophyte, Th= therophyte, H= hemicryptophyte, Ch= chamaephyte; Status: N= naturalized, I/N= in the process of naturalization, C= casual; Distribution in Algeria: Li= littoral, TA= Tellian Atlas, St= steppe, Sah= Sahara; Habitat: S= semi-natural, N= natural, H=human-made

Taxa (accepted names according to IPNI 2024)	Families (APG IV 2016)	Life form	Origin	Status	Distribution in Algeria				Habitat	Introduction pathway
					Li	TA	St	Sah		
<i>Aeonium arboreum</i> (L.) Webb & Berthel.	<i>Crassulaceae</i>	Ph	Macaronesia	N	x				S	ornamental
<i>Aeonium haworthii</i> Webb & Berthel.	<i>Crassulaceae</i>	Ph	Macaronesia	N	x				S	ornamental
<i>Allium neapolitanum</i> Cirillo	<i>Amaryllidaceae</i>	G	Mediterranean	N	x				H	ornamental
<i>Allium cyrilli</i> Ten.	<i>Amaryllidaceae</i>	G	Mediterranean	N		x	x		H	unintentional
<i>Aloe arborescens</i> Mill.	<i>Asphodelaceae</i>	Ph	S Africa	N	x				H	ornamental
<i>Aloe maculata</i> All.	<i>Asphodelaceae</i>	Ch	S Africa	N	x				S	ornamental
<i>Amaranthus albus</i> L.	<i>Amaranthaceae</i>	Th	N America	N	x				H	unintentional
<i>Amaranthus cruentus</i> L.	<i>Amaranthaceae</i>	Th	N to C America	N	x				H	ornamental
<i>Amaranthus deflexus</i> L.	<i>Amaranthaceae</i>	H	S America	N	x				H	unintentional
<i>Amaranthus hypochondriacus</i> L.	<i>Amaranthaceae</i>	Th	N America	N	x				H	ornamental
<i>Amaranthus powellii</i> S. Watson	<i>Amaranthaceae</i>	Th	N America	N	x				H	unintentional
<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i> L.	<i>Amaranthaceae</i>	Th	N America	N	x				H	unintentional
<i>Amaryllis belladonna</i> L.	<i>Amaryllidaceae</i>	G	S Africa	N	x				N	ornamental
<i>Anredera cordifolia</i> (Ten.) Steenis	<i>Basellaceae</i>	G	S America	N	x				S	ornamental
<i>Arctotheca calendula</i> (L.) Levyns	<i>Asteraceae</i>	H	S Africa	N	x				N	unintentional
<i>Atriplex canescens</i> (Pursh) Nutt.	<i>Amaranthaceae</i>	Ph	N to C America	N			x		N	restoration of steppe pastures
<i>Austrocylindropuntia cylindrica</i> (Lam.) Backeb.	<i>Cactaceae</i>	Ph	S America	I/N	x				S	ornamental
<i>Austrocylindropuntia subulata</i> (Muehlenpf.) Backeb.	<i>Cactaceae</i>	Ph	S America	N	x	x ?			N+S+H	ornamental
<i>Bidens aurea</i> (Aiton) Sherff	<i>Asteraceae</i>	H	N America	I/N	x				H+S	ornamental
<i>Campsis radicans</i> (L.) Bureau	<i>Bignoniaceae</i>	Ph	N America	N	x				H+S	ornamental
<i>Canna indica</i> L.	<i>Cannaceae</i>	G	T America	I/N	x				H+S	ornamental
<i>Cereus hildmannianus</i> K. Schum.	<i>Cactaceae</i>	Ph	S America	C	x				H	ornamental
<i>Chlorophytum comosum</i> (Thunb.) Jacques	<i>Asparagaceae</i>	G	T & S Africa	C	x				H	ornamental

<i>Commelina forskoolii</i> Vahl	<i>Commelinaceae</i>	Ch	Africa to S Asia	N	x?				U	ornamental
<i>Consolida ajacis</i> (L.) Schur	<i>Ranunculaceae</i>	Th	S Europe to C Asia	N	x?				U	ornamental
<i>Crassula ovata</i> (Mill.) Druce	<i>Crassulaceae</i>	Ph	S Africa	C	x				H	ornamental
<i>Cyperus alternifolius</i> subsp. <i>flabelliformis</i> Kük.	<i>Cyperaceae</i>	G	T Africa	N	x				H+S	ornamental
<i>Cyperus eragrostis</i> Lam.	<i>Cyperaceae</i>	G	S America	N	x				N	unintentional
<i>Drosanthemum floribundum</i> (Haw.) Schwantes	<i>Aizoaceae</i>	Ch	S Africa	N	x				S	ornamental
<i>Duranta erecta</i> L.	<i>Verbenaceae</i>	Ph	T America	C	x				H	ornamental
<i>Eclipta prostrata</i> (L.) L.	<i>Asteraceae</i>	Th	N to S America	N	x				N	unintentional
<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i> (Thunb.) Lindl.	<i>Rosaceae</i>	Ph	E Asia	C	x				H	food
<i>Eschscholzia californica</i> Cham.	<i>Papaveraceae</i>	Th	N America	N		x			U	ornamental
<i>Ficus microcarpa</i> L. f.	<i>Moraceae</i>	Ph	T Asia to Australia	I/N	x				H+S	ornamental
<i>Gazania</i> × <i>splendens</i> Hend. & Andr. Hend.	<i>Asteraceae</i>	H	Hybrid	I/N	x				H	ornamental
<i>Helianthus annuus</i> L.	<i>Asteraceae</i>	Th	N America	C	x				H	ornamental and other uses
<i>Heliotropium amplexicaule</i> Vahl	<i>Boraginaceae</i>	H	S America	N	x				H+S	ornamental
<i>Justicia adhatoda</i> L.	<i>Acanthaceae</i>	Ph	S Asia	C	x				S	ornamental
<i>Kalanchoe laxiflora</i> Baker	<i>Crassulaceae</i>	Ch	S Africa	C	x				H	ornamental
<i>Kalanchoe</i> × <i>houghtonii</i> D.B. Ward	<i>Crassulaceae</i>	Ch	Hybrid	I/N	x	x			H+S	ornamental
<i>Melia azedarach</i> L.	<i>Meliaceae</i>	Ph	T Asia to Australia	N	x				H+S	ornamental
<i>Morus alba</i> L.	<i>Moraceae</i>	Ph	E Asia	N	x				S	sericultural industry
<i>Nothoscordum</i> × <i>borbonicum</i> Kunth	<i>Amaryllidaceae</i>	G	S America	N	x				H	ornamental
<i>Oenothera stricta</i> Link	<i>Onagraceae</i>	Th	S America	N	x	x		x	N	ornamental
<i>Opuntia dejecta</i> Salm-Dyck	<i>Cactaceae</i>	Ph	C America	I/N	x				H+S	ornamental
<i>Opuntia microdasys</i> (Lehm.) Pfeiff.	<i>Cactaceae</i>	Ph	C America	N	x				S	ornamental
<i>Opuntia monacanthos</i> (Willd.) Haw.	<i>Cactaceae</i>	Ph	S America	N	x				H+S+N	ornamental
<i>Opuntia robusta</i> H.L. Wendl. ex Pfeiff.	<i>Cactaceae</i>	Ph	C America	N		x			N	ornamental
<i>Opuntia stricta</i> (Haw.) Haw.	<i>Cactaceae</i>	Ph	N & C America	N	x	x?			H+S+N	ornamental
<i>Opuntia tomentosa</i> Salm-Dyck	<i>Cactaceae</i>	Ph	C America	I/N	x				H+S	ornamental
<i>Paspalum vaginatum</i> Sw.	<i>Poaceae</i>	G	N & S America	N		x			N	ornamental

<i>Pelargonium zonale</i> (H.) L'Hér.	<i>Geraniaceae</i>	Ph	S Africa	C	x					H+S	ornamental
<i>Phoenix canariensis</i> H. Wildpret	<i>Arecaceae</i>	Ph	Macaronesia	N	x	x				H+S+N	ornamental
<i>Prunus armeniaca</i> L.	<i>Rosaceae</i>	Ph	C & E Asia	C	x					H	food
<i>Prunus domestica</i> L.	<i>Rosaceae</i>	Ph	Eurasia	C	x					H	food
<i>Prunus persica</i> (L.) Batsch	<i>Rosaceae</i>	Ph	E Asia	C	x					H	food
<i>Salvia hispanica</i> L.	<i>Lamiaceae</i>	Th	N & C America	C	x					H	food for birds
<i>Scilla hyacinthoides</i> L.	<i>Asparagaceae</i>	G	S Europe to W Asia	N	x					U	ornamental
<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L.	<i>Solanaceae</i>	Th	S America	I/N	x					H	food
<i>Solanum rostratum</i> Dunal	<i>Solanaceae</i>	Th	N & C America	N		x	x			H	unintentional
<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L.	<i>Solanaceae</i>	G	S America	C	x					H	food
<i>Sapindus mukorossi</i> Gaertn.	<i>Sapindaceae</i>	Ph	S & E Asia	C	x					H	ornamental and other uses
<i>Tagetes minuta</i> L.	<i>Asteraceae</i>	Th	S America	N	x					U	ornamental
<i>Tecomaria capensis</i> (Thunb.) Spach	<i>Bignoniaceae</i>	Ph	C, E & S Africa	N	x					H+S	ornamental
<i>Tetragonia tetragonoides</i> (Pall.) Kuntze	<i>Aizoaceae</i>	Th	E Asia to Oceania	I/N	x					H+S	food
<i>Tipuana tipu</i> (Benth.) Kuntze	<i>Fabaceae</i>	Ph	S America	I/N	x					N	ornamental
<i>Tradescantia fluminensis</i> Vell.	<i>Commelinaceae</i>	H	S America	C	x					H	ornamental
<i>Tradescantia pallida</i> (Rose) D.R. Hunt	<i>Commelinaceae</i>	H	N America	C	x					H	ornamental
<i>Triadica sebifera</i> (L.) Small	<i>Euphorbiaceae</i>	Ph	E Asia	C	x					H	ornamental
<i>Trifolium alexandrinum</i> L.	<i>Fabaceae</i>	Th	Mediterranean to W Asia	C	x ?					U	fodder ?
<i>Verbena bonariensis</i> L.	<i>Verbenaceae</i>	Ch	S America	C	x ?					U	ornamental
<i>Washingtonia robusta</i> H. Wendl.	<i>Arecaceae</i>	Ph	N America	N	x					H	ornamental
<i>Zea mays</i> L.	<i>Poaceae</i>	Th	N & C America	C	x					H	food
<i>Zinnia elegans</i> Jacq.	<i>Asteraceae</i>	Th	N & C America	C	x					H	ornamental

Alien species reported for the first time for Algeria

Chlorophytum comosum (Thunb.) Jacques (Fig. S1) (*Asparagaceae*)

Locality: Larbi Ben M'Hidi (city of Skikda), two non-flowering individuals in roadside gutter, 36° 52' 50.1600"N, 6° 58' 54.5160"E, 57m, 29/5/2022 and 5/7/2023. The native range of this species is West Tropical Africa to Cameroon, Ethiopia to South Africa (POWO 2024).

This species has been reported in a few European countries on the northern shore of the Mediterranean. It is considered casual in Spain (Aymerich & Sáez 2019) and naturalized in Italy. (Galasso & al. 2024). In North West Africa, it has been cited as casual in the Canary Islands (Verloove & al. 2020), in continental North Africa, the species is cited as introduced without specifying its area of presence by the African Plant Database (APD 2024). It seems that to date, its escape from cultivation is confirmed only for Tunisia where it has been reported as casual (El Mokni 2018). Our report for Algeria, as a casual, is therefore the second for continental North Africa. The species seems to have escaped from gardens where it is widely cultivated as an ornamental, whether indoor or outdoor.



Fig. S1. *Chlorophytum comosum* in roadside gutter at Larbi Ben M'Hidi (Skikda, northeastern Algeria), 5/7/2023. Photo by N. Sakhraoui.

Helianthus annuus L. (*Asteraceae*)

Locality: Larbi Ben M'Hidi (city of Skikda), five young individuals growing amidst native species at the edge of an alley, 36°52'43.3200"N, 6°58'53.8320"E, 58m, 13/04/2020; city of Skikda, two flowering individuals next to a roadside dump, 36°52'32"N 6°54'05"E, 78m, 21/06/2022. The native range of this species is South West USA to Mexico (POWO 2024).

This species is cultivated throughout the world for its flowers and seeds. Its escape from cultivation has been recorded in several countries in the northern part of the Mediterranean area such as Albania (Barina & al. 2014), Greece (Arianoutsou & al. 2010), Italy (Galasso & al. 2018), France (Puddu & al. 2016) and Spain (Aymerich & Sáez 2019). In North Africa, it has been reported as naturalized in Morocco, as casual in Libya and Tunisia (Euro+Med PlantBase 2024) but it has not been reported in Algeria (APD 2024; Euro+Med PlantBase 2024). Our record is therefore the first for the country where it is considered casual. *Helianthus annuus* is widely cultivated in Algeria, mainly as an ornamental plant. However, in recent years, large-scale experimental cultivation of this oilseed plant for the agro-food industry has begun, which could lead to its escape in other regions of the country.

***Salvia hispanica* L. (Fig. S2) (Lamiaceae)**

Locality: University of Skikda (city of Skikda), two flowering plants at the edge of the sidewalk along with native species such as *Urtica membranacea* and *Fumaria* sp. 36° 50' 51.7200"N, 6° 53' 47.9400"E, 25m, 26/11/2021. The native range of this species is Mexico to Guatemala (POWO 2024).

This species has been reported as casual in some countries in the northern part of the Mediterranean such as Spain (Aymerich & Sáez 2019) and Bosnia-Herzegovina (Maslo & Šarić 2020) and has recently been reported as naturalized in Italy (Galasso & al. 2024). It had not been reported from the southern part of the Mediterranean (APD 2024; Euro+Med PlantBase 2024). This record in Algeria, as a casual, is the first for continental North Africa. This species was not reported in a recent inventory of the horticultural flora of the Skikda region (Sakhraoui 2021). In Algeria, its appearance seems linked to the use of its seeds as food for cage birds, in contrast to Europe where the species is rather associated with modern human diets and ends up on riverbanks via wastewater (Maslo & Šarić 2020). There are three confirmed Algerian occurrences on iNaturalist (<https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/80251209>; <https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/80141671>; <https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/80140462>), dating respectively from 25/05/2021 and 24/05/2021 (the same date for the last two occurrences) and observed in the town of Skikda, not far from the observation site recorded by the first author of this article, where it grows on the edge of sidewalks and near houses.



Fig. S2. *Salvia hispanica* at the edge of the sidewalk at Skikda University (northeastern Algeria), 26/11/2021. Photo by N. Sakhraoui.

Sapindus mukorossi Gaertn. (Fig. S3) (*Sapindaceae*)

Locality: Ramdan Djamel (Skikda), eight non-flowering plants, two of which 2m high, in a temporary dump at the side of the road. 36°45'14"N, 6°53'58"E, 36m, between 14/7/2021 and 29/10/2023. The native range of this species is North India to Temperate East Asia and Indo-China (POWO 2024).

Reported as introduced only in the USA (POWO 2024) and as cultivated in Pakistan (Flora of Pakistan 2024; POWO 2024). In the Mediterranean basin, the species is reported as cultivated only in Cyprus; there are no reports of its escape for Mediterranean Europe or North Africa (Euro+Med PlantBase 2024). This record in Algeria is therefore the first for the region.

The observed individuals appear to result from the germination of seeds produced by an adult tree growing near the road. The species should be considered casual.



Fig. S3. Young individuals of *Sapindus mukorossi* in a temporary dump at Ramdan Djamel (Skikda, northeastern Algeria), 14/07/2021. Photo by N. Sakhraoui.

Tradescantia pallida (Rose) D.R. Hunt (Fig. S4) (*Commelinaceae*)

Locality: Town of Skikda, a large flowering population on a concrete slab at the entrance to a building, 36° 52' 9.8400"N, 6° 54' 43.0560"E, 22m, between 9/3/2019 and 15/5/2023. The native range of this species is Mexico (POWO 2024).

This species has been reported as casual in some countries in the northern part of the Mediterranean such as Italy (Galasso & al. 2018; Galasso et al. 2024), Spain (Aymerich & Sáez 2019) and Turkey (Uludağ & al. 2017). In continental North Africa, the species is cited only as cultivated by the African Plant Database (APD 2024). However, its escape was reported in Tunisia where a single population, considered casual, was found on the side of the road in the Ain Draham region (El Mokni 2018). The present record is therefore the first for Algeria and the second for North Africa, as a casual alien. The observed population appears to be the result of pruning waste thrown by residents who grow the species on balconies and terraces.



Fig. S4. *Tradescantia pallida* on a concrete slab at the entrance to a building (Skikda, northeastern Algeria), 15/5/2023. Photo by N. Sakhraoui.

Triadica sebifera (L.) Small (Fig. S5) (*Euphorbiaceae*)

Locality: University of Skikda (city of Skikda), dozens of young individuals varying in size between 10 cm and 1 m, at the edge of roads and sidewalks. 36° 50' 57.1200"N, 6° 53' 30.7320"E, 20m, between 7/6/2019 and 21/9/2023. The native range of this species is Central and South China to Vietnam and Temperate East Asia (POWO 2024).

The species is introduced in USA and India (POWO 2024), but no records seem to exist for the Mediterranean basin (Euro+Med PlantBase 2024) or Africa where it is only cited as cultivated in tropical Africa (APD 2024). This recording in Algeria is therefore the first for the entire African continent.

Every year, new self-sown individuals are recorded on the site, resulting from the germination of seeds, which apparently happens very easily. However, these are constantly weeded during maintenance work,

which is why the species is considered merely casual. The seeds come from mature, fruit-bearing trees from the university's green spaces.



Fig. S5. Young individuals of *Triadica sebifera* at the edge of sidewalk at Skikda University (northeastern Algeria), 21/09/2023. Photo by N. Sakhraoui.

***Zinnia elegans* Jacq. (Asteraceae)**

Locality: Larbi Ben M'Hidi (city of Skikda), a small population of five spontaneously germinated flowering individuals observed in a landfill, 36°52'53.0400"N, 6°59'7.9800"E, 58m, 30/12/2019. The native range of this species is Mexico to Nicaragua (POWO 2024).

In the northern Mediterranean, it has been known from Italy where it has been reported as casual (Galasso & al. 2024) and from Bosnia-Herzegovina and France where it has been recorded as introduced (Euro+Med PlantBase 2024). In North Africa, the species was not cited by Dobignard & Chatelain (2010-2013) and does not appear to have been previously reported (APD 2024; Euro+Med PlantBase 2024). Our record from Algeria, as a casual species, thus is the first for the region. The species is widely cultivated in public green areas of the region, from where it probably escaped.

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