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PROVINCIAL AND REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE MEMBERS OF TRIBE CERAMBYCINI LATREILLE (CERAMBYCIDAE: CERAMBYCINAE) IN TURKEY WITH NEW RECORDS, AND KNOWN AND NEW HOST PLANTS

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ABSTRACT: The paper presents updated provincial and regional distributions in Turkey of the members of Cerambycini tribe with their host plants. As a result, a total of 12 species-group taxa (10 species and 2 non-nominal subspecies) of two subgenera belonging to one genus of Cerambycini tribe were determined, evaluated and updated with their distributions in Turkey and their all host plants. In terms of range of provincial and modern regional distribution in Turkey, *C. cerdo acuminatus* with 37 provinces and 7 regions and *C. dux* with 33 provinces and 7 regions are strikingly prevailing. Similarly, in terms of number of recorded classical regions in Turkey, *C. cerdo acuminatus* and *C. dux* each with 18 concepts are strikingly prevailing. Moreover, according to the present study, the distribution range of 7 species-group taxa is expanded by determining new provincial and regional records for them. Among them, *C. welensii centurio* is new to Turkey, and therefore Gaziantep and Hatay provinces. Also, *C. heinzianus* is recorded for the first time from Erzurum, Osmaniye and Tunceli provinces, and therefore Mediterranean region of Turkey. In addition, *C. carinatus* for Muğla province, *C. cerdo acuminatus* for Bitlis, Çorum and Mardin provinces, *C. nodulosus nodulosus* for Amasya, Hatay and Tunceli provinces, *C. welensii welensii* for Afyonkarahisar and Sakarya provinces, and *C. scopolii nitidus* for Adana province are new records. With the present study, host plants of a total of 10 of 12 species-group taxa are determined. Among them, 9 of 12 species-group taxa are polyphagous in deciduous trees, while only *C. heinzianus* seems to be monophagous in deciduous trees of Fagaceae (*Quercus* spp.) now. Host plants of the remaining two species-group taxa as *C. kodymi* and *C. welensii centurio* are still unknown. In addition, the host range of four species-group taxa is expanded by determining new host plants for them. Corylaceae (*Ostrya carpinifolia*), Fagaceae (*Quercus conferta*), and Platanaceae (*Platanus orientalis*) for *C. cerdo acuminatus* Motschulsky; Corylaceae (*Corylus avellana*), Punicaceae (*Punica granatum*), and Rosaceae (*Prunus amygdaloides* and *Cerasus avium*) for *C. dux*; Rosaceae (*Cerasus avium*) for *C. miles*, and also Fagaceae (*Quercus cerris*) and Rosaceae (*Malus sylvestris*) for *C. nodulosus nodulosus* are detected for the first time as host plants of these taxa. Moreover, in terms of the number of host plant families and species, *C. scopolii scopolii* with 29 plant species-group taxa of 11 different plant families, *C. cerdo acuminatus* with 28 plant species-group taxa of 9 different plant families, and *C. cerdo cerdo* with 24 plant species-group taxa of 7 different plant families are strikingly prevailing. Among the 12 species-group taxa of Turkish Cerambycini, only *C. heinzianus* is endemic to Turkey. Thus, the endemism ratio of Turkish Cerambycini is low with 8.33 percent.

KEY WORDS: Cerambycidae, Cerambycini, *Cerambyx,* fauna, provincial and regional records, host plants, Turkey

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The accumulated data on the members of Cerambycini tribe in Turkey from past to present, through the studies of various authors, were evaluated for the first time by Özdikmen & Turgut (2009). Afterwards, until today, many new publications were carried out by various authors, in which information about the members of the tribe in Turkey were presented. With this study, it is aimed to evaluate all mentioned information collectively, especially based on new data in new publications and author's collection, and to update the distribution of the members of Cerambycini tribe in Turkey with their known and new host plants on the basis of provinces and regions.

MATERIAL AND METHOD

The specimens collecting from various localities in many provinces of Turkey between April and September in 1989-2023 and preserving at Gazi University (Ankara, Turkey) contain the main study material. In our collection, there are many examples published from many provinces in Turkey in various previous studies that are also among cited references in the text. The data on distributions, feeding preferences, etc. presented in the study for each taxon of known Turkish taxa were firstly obtained from reviewing cited references in the text. Then, data based on observations made during the field studies of the materials were added to these data. The combined results obtained, thus, were given in the text.

The following text includes synonyms, type information, body length, adult period, chorology (provincial distribution in Turkey, modern regional distribution in Turkey, classical regional distribution in Turkey), range (distribution in Palaearctic region), host plants, and remarks based on available materials in author's collection, and related references. Available synonyms are derived from related references (Danilevsky, 2020, 2024; Özdikmen, 2021a; Tavakilian, 2023). The type information were derived from Tavakilian (2023). Cited references in the relevant part of the text and also Cerambycidae database of the author were used to determine of all provincial and, accordingly, modern regional distributions of the taxa. The following map for showing provincial and modern regional distributions in Turkey of the taxa was used (Fig. 1).



Figure 1. The provinces and regions of Turkey [**1** Marmara region, **2** Black Sea region, **3** Aegean region, **4** Central Anatolian region, **5** Eastern Anatolian region, **6** Mediterranean region, **7** South-Eastern Anatolian region].

The classical regions and their main settlements, circa 200 BC in Turkey given by Özdikmen (2022) were used to determine classical regional distributions of taxa (Fig. 2). Mainly the works of Svacha & Danilevsky (1988), Tavakilian (2023), and Hoskovec et al. (2022) and cited references in the related part of the text and also data obtained from available specimens and Cerambycidae database of the author were used to determine of all known host plants of the taxa. The ranges of the taxa were derived from the related references (Danilevsky, 2020, 2024; Özdikmen, 2021a).



Figure 2. The classical regions in Turkey and their main settlements (taken from Özdikmen, 2022).

The abbreviations used in the text are presented below.

G E N E R A L	
TR	Turkey
TR-A	Asian Turkey (= Anatolia)
TR-E	European Turkey (= Thrace)
R E G I O N S	
AER	Aegean regipn
BSR	Black Sea region
CAR	Central Anatolian region
EAR	Eastern Anatolian region
MAR	Marmara region
MER	Mediterranean region
SEAR	South-Eastern Anatolian region

P R O V I N C E S					
ADA	Adana	EDI	Edirne	MAL	Malatya
ADY	Adıyaman	ELA	Elazığ	MAN	Manisa
AFY	Afyonkarahisar	ERZ	Erzincan	MAR	Mardin
AGR	Ağrı	ESK	Eskişehir	MER	Mersin
AMY	Amasya	EZU	Erzurum	MUG	Muğla
AKS	Aksaray	GAN	Gaziantep	MUS	Muş
ANK	Ankara	GIR	Giresun	NEV	Nevşehir

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ANT	Antalya	GUM	Gümüşhane	NIG	Niğde
ARD	Ardahan	HAK	Hakkâri	ORD	Ordu
ART	Artvin	HAT	Hatay	OSM	Osmaniye
AYD	Aydın	IGD	Iğdır	RIZ	Rize
BAL	Balıkesir	ISP	Isparta	SAK	Sakarya
BAR	Bartın	IST	İstanbul	SAM	Samsun
BAT	Batman	IZM	İzmir	SII	Siirt
BAY	Bayburt	KAH	Kahramanmaraş	SIN	Sinop
BIL	Bilecik	KAR	Karaman	SIR	Şırnak
BIN	Bingöl	KAS	Kastamonu	SIV	Sivas
BIT	Bitlis	KAY	Kayseri	SUR	Şanlıurfa
BOL	Bolu	KIL	Kilis	TEK	Tekirdağ
BRS	Bursa	KIR	Kırıkkale	TOK	Tokat
BUR	Burdur	KOC	Kocaeli	TRA	Trabzon
CAN	Çanakkale	KON	Konya	TUN	Tunceli
CNK	Çankırı	KRB	Karabük	USA	Uşak
COR	Çorum	KRK	Kırklareli	VAN	Van
DEN	Denizli	KRS	Kars	YAL	Yalova
DIY	Diyarbakır	KSH	Kırşehir	YOZ	Yozgat
DUZ	Düzce	KUT	Kütahya	ZON	Zonguldak

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The members of Cerambycini tribe in Turkey were listed and presented by Özdikmen (2021a) in his catological work. According to him, Cerambycini is represented with a total of 11 species-group taxa (9 species and 2 non-nominal subspecies) of two subgenus belonging to one genus. As seen below, these are also confirmed by the present study with added a newly reported subspecies. Provincial and, accordingly, regional distributions of the members of Cerambycini in Turkey have been determined and presented using both old and above mentioned new references given in the relevant section of the text, and new data based on the materials of author's collection.

Subfamily **CERAMBYCINAE** Latreille, 1802

Tribe **Cerambycini** Latreille, 1802
Cerambycini Latreille, 1802. Type gen. *Cerambyx* Linnaeus, 1758

The size is large in general. It has brown reddish coloration, slightly brilliant. Head is more or less salient. It is projecting, with very pronounced furrows. Antennae are variable length and long in general, the segments are either smoothed and hornlike or flattened or streamlined. The eyes are large, strongly cut away. They present strong necklines and very rude facets. The maxillary palpus has triangular last segment; tongue membranous, strongly bilobed. The protorax is rugulose, in general it has conspicuous teeth laterally. It is wrinkled or pleated from side to side. The elytra are long, subparallel or cuneiform and they are covered with a thin hairiness. Front femora globulose, angled or not outside. Intermadiate coxal cavity opened. The claws are long and robust. The tribe is wide

in distribution, almost cosmopolitan or subcosmopolitan, more abundant in the tropical regions (Villiers, 1978; Vives, 2000).

According to Tavakilian (2023), the tribe includes a total of 701 species of 89 genera belonging to two subtribes worldwide, while according to Danilevsky (2024), the tribe includes a total of 155 species-group taxa (134 species + 21 non-nominal subspecies) of 32 genera belonging to one subtribe in the Palaearctic region. On the other side, the tribe is represented by 11 species-group taxa (9 species + 2 non-nominal subspecies) of one genus belonging to one subtribe in Turkey (Özdikmen, 2021a), while 10 species-group taxa (9 species + 1 non-nominal subspecies) of one genus belonging to one subtribe in Turkey (Danilevsky, 2024). According to the present study, the tribe is represented by 12 species-group taxa (10 species + 2 non-nominal subspecies) of one genus belonging to one subtribe in Turkey.

Subtribe **Cerambycina** Latreille, 1802
Cerambycini Latreille, 1802. Type gen. *Cerambyx* Linnaeus, 1758

Genus ***Cerambyx*** Linnaeus, 1758
Cerambyx Linnaeus, 1758. Type sp.: *Cerambyx cerdo* Linnaeus, 1758

Body length is large generally. It is approximately between 17 and 65 mm. Head is large, robust, elongated and deeply grooved medially. Eyes very distant from mandibules, into rude facets, deeply incurved. Antennae are long to very long, basal antennal segments swollen apically, distal segments somewhat flattened laterally with a feeble carina. Pronotum is transverse with lateral tooth, transversely wrinkled or ridged on disc, anteriorly narrower than the base. The prosternum expands to the apex. Elytra are long, slightly tapering posteriorly, with or without sutural spines. Femora are long, flattened laterally. First segment of hind tarsi is almost so long as following two segments (Villiers, 1978; Bily & Mell, 1989; Vives, 2000).

Larval and pupal developments are in broadleaf trees (e.g. *Prunus, Crateagus, Quercus, Juglans, Ceratonia, Platanus, Fagus, Castanea, Carpinus, Betula, Ulmus, Salix, Populus, Syringa, Tilia, Corylus, Malus, Amygdalus, Pyrus, Vitis, Acer* etc.) (Bense, 1995; Sama, 2002; Tavakilian, 2023; Hoskovec et al., 2024).

Larva characterized by large body, inconspicuous hairy cover on abdominal pleura, large spiracles laterally on abdominal segment I, which are not smaller than on mesothorax (Cherepanov, 1990). Pupation is in wood. Life cycle is 2-4 years (Bense, 1995; Sama, 2002; Hoskovec et al., 2024).

According to Tavakilian (2023), the genus includes a total of 39 species of two subgenera worldwide, while according to Danilevsky (2024), the genus includes a total of 25 species-group taxa (14 species + 11 non-nominal subspecies) of two subgenera in the Palaearctic region. On the other side, the genus is represented by 11 species-group taxa (9 species + 2 non-nominal subspecies) of two subgenera in Turkey (Özdikmen, 2021a), while 10 species-group taxa (9 species + 1 non-nominal subspecies) of two subgenera in Turkey (Danilevsky, 2024). According to the present study, the genus is represented by 12 species-group taxa (10 species + 2 non-nominal subspecies) of two subgenera in Turkey.

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Subgenus ***Cerambyx*** Linnaeus, 1758
Cerambyx Linnaeus, 1758. Type sp.: *Cerambyx cerdo* Linnaeus, 1758
Hamaticherus Dejean, 1821. Type sp.: *Cerambyx heros* Scopoli, 1763 (= *Cerambyx cerdo* Linnaeus, 1758)
Hammatocerus Gistel, 1848 [unjustified emendation] [HN]

Cerambyx carinatus (Küster, 1845)
Hammaticherus carinatus Küster, 1845
Cerambyx velutinus v. *minor* Pic, 1926
Cerambyx carinatus v. *landrieui* Pic, 1927

Type information. *Hammaticherus carinatus* Küster. Holotype: Ex collection Heinrich Carl Küster > Johann Menzel, Naturhistorisches Museum, Nürnberg, Germany [type loc. "Dalmatie" (Croatia)].

Body length. 28 – 46 mm.

Adult period. April-August.

Chorology. TR. [TR-A: AER. AYD DEN IZM KUT MAN MUG **CAR.** ANK **MER.** MER **SEAR.** DIY**]**

Provincial distribution in Turkey.

The species has been recorded from 9 of 81 provinces in Turkey up to now. **TR-A:** Ankara, Aydın, Denizli, Diyarbakır, İzmir, Kütahya, Manisa, Mersin, Muğla provinces (Schimitschek, 1944; Demelt, 1963; Gül-Zümreoğlu, 1972, 1975; Lodos, 1998; Alkan & Eroğlu, 2001; Tezcan & Rejzek, 2002; Özdikmen et al., 2005; Özdikmen & Turgut, 2009; Şenyüz & Özdikmen, 2013; Özbek et al., 2015; Balbakan et al., 2019; Tezcan et al., 2020; Özdikmen, 2021a,b; Özdikmen et al., 2021; Tavakilian, 2023; Hoskovec et al., 2024; the present study) (Fig. 3).



Figure 3. The provincial and regional distribution of *C. carinatus* (Küster) in Turkey.

Modern regional distribution in Turkey.

Accordingly, this longicorn is known only from Anatolian part of Turkey and has been recorded from 4 of 7 regions of Turkey. It has not been recorded from

Black Sea, Eastern Anatolian and Marmara regions of Turkey yet until now (Fig. 3).

Classical regional distribution in Turkey.

Carian, Cilician, Galatian, Mesopotamian, Ionian, Lydian, Phrygian element.

Range.

Europe (Albania, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Greece, Italy, Malta, Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia) and Asia (Turkey)

Host plants.

So far, 11 plant species of 3 different plant families have been determined as the host plants of this species. It apparently is polyphagous in deciduous trees. These are as shown in the table 1. According to cited references above, the specimens that were collected from Turkey were found on or in deciduous trees (*Amygdalus communis, Cerasus vulgaris, Prunus* sp., *Cerasus avium, Quercus ithaburensis*) as adults or larvae.

Table 1. All known host plants of *C. carinatus* (Küster).

Family	Species
CAESALPINIACEAE	*Ceratonia* sp.
FAGACEAE	*Castanea sativa* Miller
	Quercus ithaburensis Decaisne (= *aegilops*)
	Quercus sp.
ROSACEAE	*Amygdalus communis* Linnaeus
	Cerasus avium (Linnaeus) Moench
	Cerasus vulgaris Miller
	Malus sp.
	Prunus persica (Linnaeus) Batsch
	Prunus sp.
	Pyrus amygdaliformis Villars

Remarks.

The species has SC- and SE-European chorotype. The species is recorded from Muğla province for the first time with the present study.

Cerambyx cerdo Linnaeus, 1758

The species has 9 subspecies as the nominate subspecies known from Europe (almost all Europe including European Turkey) and Asia (Turkey), *Cerambyx cerdo acuminatus* Motschulsky, 1853 known from Caucasus and Middle-East

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including Asian Turkey and Iran, the Cyprian endemic subspecies *Cerambyx cerdo cyprius* Vartanis, 2023, the Iranian endemic subspecies *Cerambyx cerdo iranicus* Heyrovský, 1951, *Cerambyx cerdo manderstjernae* Mulsant & Godart, 1855 [= 1855] known only from Europe (European Russia and Ukraine), the Bulgarian endemic subspecies *Cerambyx cerdo masaryki* Vartanis, 2018, *Cerambyx cerdo mirbeckii* (P. H. Lucas, 1842) known from Europe (Portugal and Spain) and North Africa (Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia), *Cerambyx cerdo nikolaevi* Danilevsky, 2024 known only from Europe (European Russia and Ukraine), and *Cerambyx cerdo pfisteri* (Stierlin, 1864) known only from Europe (Greece and Italy). Thus, the species is represented only with the nominate subspecies and *Cerambyx cerdo acuminatus* Motschulsky, 1853 in Turkey.

However, the distribution of these subspecies in Turkey is still under discussion. Since, relatively old records from Turkey were given by various authors as *C. cerdo*. As a solution to this problem, in this study, the records from European Turkey are considered as belonging to the nominate subspecies only, and all records from Anatolia are considered as belonging to the subspecies *Cerambyx cerdo acuminatus* Motschulsky, 1853 now. For real distribution information, especially old records need to be confirmed. In my opinion, in fact that different populations in different geographical areas of *C. cerdo* do not show distinct differentiations on subspecies level in real. Since the species, *C. cerdo,* has a large variability in the size, body shape and body coloration etc.

Cerambyx cerdo acuminatus Motschulsky, 1853
Cerambyx acuminatus Motschulsky, 1853

Type information. *Cerambyx acuminatus* Motschulsky. Lectotype (male): Ex collection V. I. Motschulsky, Zoological Museum, University of Moscow, Moscow, Russia [type loc. (Georgia)].

Body length. 18 – 30 mm.

Adult period. April-August.

Chorology. TR. [TR-A: AER. DEN IZM MAN MUG **BSR.** ART BAR COR DUZ KAS SAM SIN **CAR.** ANK KAR KAY KON NIG **EAR.** BIN BIT MUS TUN **MAR.** BAL BIL BRS CAN IST KOC SAK **MER.** ADA ANT HAT KAH MER OSM **SEAR.** ADY DIY MAR SIR**]**

Provincial distribution in Turkey.

The subspecies has been recorded from 37 of 81 provinces in Turkey up to now. **TR-A:** Adana, Adıyaman, Ankara, Antalya, Artvin, Balıkesir, Bartın, Bilecik, Bingöl, Bitlis, Bursa, Çanakkale, Çorum, Denizli, Diyarbakır, Düzce, Hatay, İstanbul, İzmir, Kahramanmaraş, Karaman, Kastamonu, Kayseri, Kocaeli, Konya, Manisa, Mardin, Mersin, Muğla, Muş, Niğde, Osmaniye, Sakarya, Samsun, Sinop, Şırnak, Tunceli provinces (Fairmaire, 1884; Pic, 1892a; Bodemeyer, 1906; Schimitschek, 1944; Alkan, 1946; Acatay, 1948, 1961, 1963, 1968; Çanakçıoğlu, 1956; Nizamlıoğlu, 1957; Demelt & Alkan, 1962; Demelt, 1963; Villiers, 1967; Erdem, 1968; Gül-Zümreoğlu, 1972, 1975; İren & Ahmed, 1973; Sama, 1982, 2002; Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Önder et al., 1987; Adlbauer, 1988; Kanat, 1998; Lodos, 1998; Ulusoy et al., 1999; Rejzek & Hoskovec, 1999; Tauzin, 2000; Alkan & Eroğlu, 2001; Tezcan & Rejzek, 2002; Özdikmen & Çağlar, 2004;

Özdikmen et al., 2005; Malmusi & Saltini, 2005; Özdikmen & Demir, 2006; Özdikmen & Okutaner, 2006; Özdikmen & Şahin, 2006; Özdikmen, 2006, 2007, 2021a,b; Tezcan & Can, 2009; Özdikmen et al., 2009; Özdikmen & Turgut, 2009; Turgut & Özdikmen, 2010; Özdikmen, Güven & Gören, 2010; Sama et al., 2011, 2012; Özdikmen, Mercan & Tunç, 2012; Şenyüz & Özdikmen, 2013; Özbek et al., 2015; Varlı et al., 2019; Balbakan et al., 2019; Şabanoğlu, 2020; Özdikmen & Tezcan, 2020; Danilevsky, 2020, 2024; Özdikmen et al., 2021; Özdikmen & Koçak, 2022; Tavakilian, 2023; Hoskovec et al., 2024; the present study) (Fig. 4).

Modern regional distribution in Turkey.

Accordingly, this longicorn is known only from Anatolian part of Turkey and has been recorded from all regions of Turkey (Fig. 4).

Classical regional distribution in Turkey.

Antiochian, Armenian, Bithynian, Carian, Cappadocian, Cilician, Commagenian, Cordugenian, Galatian, Icanian (= Lycaonian), Ionian, Lycian, Lydian, Mesopotamian, Mysian, Pamphylian, Paphlagonian, Pontic element

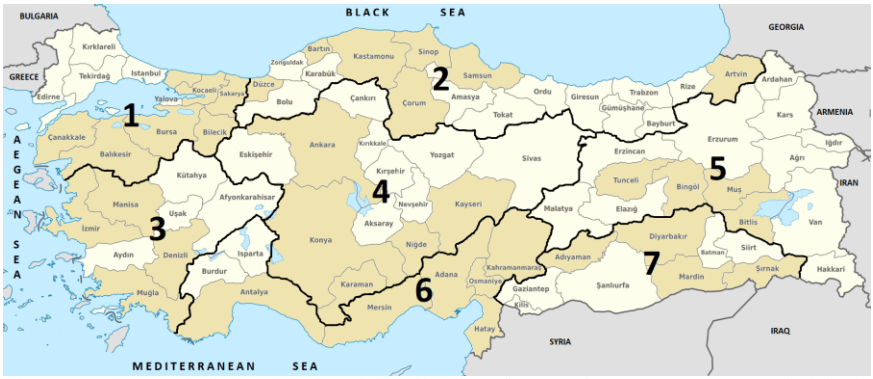

Figure 4. The provincial and regional distribution of *C. cerdo acuminatus* Motschulsky in Turkey.

Range.

Europe (Albania, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Greece, Italy, Malta, Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia) and Asia (Turkey)

Host plants.

So far, 28 plant species of 9 different plant families have been determined as the host plants of this species. It apparently is polyphagous in deciduous trees. These are as shown in the table 2. According to cited references above, the specimens that were collected from Turkey were found on or in deciduous trees (*Ostrya carpinifolia, Quercus conferta, Quercus ithaburensis, Quercus* sp., *Platanus orientalis, Prunus persica*) as adults or larvae.

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Table 2. All known host plants of *C. cerdo acuminatus* Motschulsky.

Family	Species
CAESALPINIACEAE	*Ceratonia* sp.
	Ceratonia siliqua Linnaeus
CORYLACEAE	*Ostrya carpinifolia* Scopoli
FAGACEAE	*Castanea sativa* Miller
	Quercus afares (Pomel) Maire
	Quercus cerris Linnaeus
	Quercus coccinea Münchhausen
	Quercus conferta Kit.
	Quercus faginea Lamarck
	Quercus humilis Walter
	Quercus ilex Linnaeus
	Quercus ithaburensis Decaisne (= *aegilops*)
	Quercus mirbeckii Durand
	Quercus palustris Du Roi
	Quercus petraea (Mattuschka) Lieblein
	Quercus pubescens Willdenow
	Quercus robur Linnaeus
	Quercus rubra Linnaeus
	Quercus sp.
	Quercus suber Linnaeus
JUGLANDACEAE	*Juglans regia* Linnaeus
OLEACEAE	*Fraxinus excelsior* Linnaeus
PLATANACEAE	*Platanus orientalis* Linnaeus
ROSACEAE	*Prunus armeniaca* Linnaeus
	Prunus avium (Linnaeus) Linnaeus
	Pyrus communis Linnaeus
SALICACEAE	*Salix* sp.
ULMACEAE	*Ulmus* sp.

Remarks.

The subspecies has SW-Asiatic (Anatolo-Caucasian + Irano-Anatolian) + E-

Mediterranean (Palaestino-Taurian) chorotype. The species is recorded from Bitlis, Çorum and Mardin provinces for the first time with the present study. Moreover, Corylaceae (*Ostrya carpinifolia* Scopoli), Fagaceae (*Quercus conferta* Kit.), and Platanaceae (*Platanus orientalis* Linnaeus) are detected for the first time as host plants of this subspecies.

Cerambyx cerdo cerdo Linnaeus, 1758

Cerambyx cerdo Linnaeus, 1758
Cerambyx heros Scopoli, 1763: 51

Type information. *Cerambyx cerdo* Linnaeus. Syntypes (males and females): Ex collection Kaehler (Italy) & Pehr Forskåhl (Germany), Zoologisk Museum, Copenhagen, Denmark [type loc. "Italia & Germania" (Italy & Germany)].

Body length. 24 – 60 mm.

Adult period. May-August.

Chorology. TR. [TR-E: MAR. IST KRK**]**

Provincial distribution in Turkey.

The subspecies has been recorded only from 2 of 81 provinces in Turkey up to now. **TR-E:** İstanbul and Kırklareli provinces (Acatay, 1943; Schimitschek, 1944; Erdem & Çanakçıoğlu, 1977; Çanakçıoğlu, 1983; Öymen, 1987; Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997; Lodos, 1998; Özdikmen & Çağlar, 2004; Malmusi & Saltini, 2005; Albayati et al., 2016; Danilevsky, 2020, 2024; Özdikmen, 2021a; Tavakilian, 2023; the present study) (Fig. 5).

Modern regional distribution in Turkey.

Accordingly, this longicorn is known only from European part of Turkey and has been recorded only from one of 7 regions of Turkey as Marmara region (Fig. 5).

Classical regional distribution in Turkey.

Thracian element.



Figure 5. The provincial and regional distribution of *C. cerdo cerdo* Linnaeus in Turkey.

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Range.

Europe (Almost all Europe including European Turkey)

Host plants.

So far, 24 plant species of 7 different plant families have been determined as the host plants of this species. It apparently is polyphagous in deciduous trees. These are as shown in the table 3. According to cited references above, the specimens that were collected from Turkey were found on or in deciduous trees (*Quercus* sp.) as adults or larvae.

Table 3. All known host plants of *C. cerdo cerdo* Linnaeus.

Family	Species
CAESALPINIACEAE	*Ceratonia* sp.
FAGACEAE	*Castanea sativa* Miller
	Quercus afares (Pomel) Maire
	Quercus cerris Linnaeus
	Quercus coccinea Münchhausen
	Quercus faginea Lamarck
	Quercus humilis Walter
	Quercus ilex Linnaeus
	Quercus ithaburensis Decaisne (= *aegilops*)
	Quercus mirbeckii Durand
	Quercus palustris Du Roi
	Quercus petraea (Mattuschka) Lieblein
	Quercus pubescens Willdenow
	Quercus robur Linnaeus
	Quercus rubra Linnaeus
	Quercus sp.
	Quercus suber Linnaeus
JUGLANDACEAE	*Juglans regia* Linnaeus
OLEACEAE	*Fraxinus excelsior* Linnaeus
ROSACEAE	*Prunus armeniaca* Linnaeus
	Prunus avium (Linnaeus) Linnaeus
	Pyrus communis Linnaeus
SALICACEAE	*Salix* sp.
ULMACEAE	*Ulmus* sp.

Remarks.
The subspecies has European chorotype.

Cerambyx dux (Faldermann, 1837)
Hammaticherus dux Faldermann, 1837
Hammaticherus orientalis Küster, 1845 [Bursa prov.]
Hammaticherus thirkii Küster, 1845 [Bursa prov.]
Hammaticherus intricatus Fairmaire, 1848
Cerambyx nodosus Mulsant & Rey, 1863

Type information. *Hammaticherus dux* Faldermann. Syntypes (males and females): Ex collection Faldermann, Collection of Zoological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Saint Petersburg, Russia [type loc. "Transcaucasie" (Transcaucasia)].

Body length. 25 – 45 mm.

Adult period. May-July.

Chorology. TR. [TR-A: AER. DEN IZM MUG **BSR.** KAS KRB TOK **CAR.** ANK KAY KON NIG **EAR.** BIN BIT ELA ERZ EZU KRS MAL MUS TUN **MAR.** BIL BRS **MER.** ADA ANT BUR HAT ISP KAH MER OSM **SEAR.** ADY GAN **TR-E: MAR.** IST KRK**]**

Provincial distribution in Turkey.
The species has been recorded from 33 of 81 provinces in Turkey up to now. **TR-A:** Adana, Adıyaman, Ankara, Antalya, Bilecik, Bingöl, Bitlis, Burdur, Bursa, Denizli, Elazığ, Erzincan, Erzurum, Gaziantep, Hatay, Isparta, İzmir, Kahramanmaraş, Karabük, Kars, Kastamonu, Kayseri, Konya, Malatya, Mersin, Muğla, Muş, Niğde, Osmaniye, Tokat, Tunceli provinces, and **TR-E:** İstanbul, Kırklareli provinces (Fairmaire, 1884; Pic, 1892a; Bodemeyer, 1900, 1906; Acatay, 1943; Alkan, 1946; Bodenheimer, 1958; Demelt, 1963; Nizamlıoğlu & Gökmen, 1964; Erdem, 1968; Avidov & Harpaz, 1969; Tuatay et al., 1972; Gül-Zümreoğlu, 1972, 1975; İren & Ahmed, 1973; Çanakçıoğlu, 1983; Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Önder et al., 1987; Adlbauer, 1988; Lodos, 1998; Ulusoy et al., 1999; Rejzek & Hoskovec, 1999; Sama & Rapuzzi, 2000; Tauzin, 2001; Tozlu et al., 2002; Özdikmen et al., 2005; Özdikmen & Demirel, 2005; Özdikmen & Şahin, 2006; Özdikmen & Okutaner, 2006; Özdikmen & Demir, 2006; Özdikmen, 2006, 2007; Özdikmen & Turgut, 2009; Bahadıroğlu et al., 2009; Özdikmen, Güven & Gören, 2010; Sama et al., 2012; Atay et al., 2012; Yardibi & Tozlu, 2013; Şabanoğlu & Şen, 2016; Albayati et al., 2016; Danilevsky, 2020, 2024; Özdikmen, 2021a,b; Tavakilian, 2023; Hoskovec et al., 2024; the present study) (Fig. 6).

Modern regional distribution in Turkey.
Accordingly, this longicorn is known both from Asian and European parts of Turkey and has been recorded from all regions of Turkey (Fig. 6).

Classical regional distribution in Turkey.
Antiochian, Armenian, Bithynian, Cappadocian, Carian, Cilician, Commagenian, Galatian, Iconian (= Lycaonian), Ionian, Lycian, Melitenian, Mesopotamian, Pamphylian, Paphlagonian, Pisidian, Pontic, Thracian element.

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Figure 6. The provincial and regional distribution of *C. dux* (Faldermann) in Turkey.

Range.

Europe (Bulgaria, European Russia, European Turkey, Macedonia, Greece, Ukraine), Asia (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Turkey)

Host plants.

So far, 19 plant species of 5 different plant families have been determined as the host plants of this species. It apparently is polyphagous in deciduous trees. These are as shown in the table 4. According to cited references above, the specimens that were collected from Turkey were found on or in deciduous trees (*Prunus amygdaloides, Amygdalus communis, Armeniaca vulgaris, Prunus amygdalus, Prunus armeniaca, Prunus avium*, *Prunus communis, Prunus sp., Cerasus avium, Eleagnus angustifolia, Punica granatum, Corylus avellana, Quercus* sp.) as adults or larvae.

Table 4. All known host plants of *C. dux* (Faldermann).

Family	Species
CORYLACEAE	*Corylus avellana* Linnaeus
ELEAGNACEAE	*Eleagnus angustifolia* Linnaeus
FAGACEAE	*Quercus* sp.
PUNICACEAE	*Punica granatum* Linnaeus
ROSACEAE	*Amygdalus communis* Linnaeus
	Armeniaca vulgaris Lamarck
	Cerasus avium (Linnaeus) Moench
	Cotoneaster sp.
	Crataegus sp.
	Malus domestica Baumgarten

	Prunus amygdaloides Schlecter
	Prunus amygdalus Stokes
	Prunus armeniaca Linnaeus
	Prunus avium (Linnaeus) Linnaeus
	Prunus communis Hudson
	Prunus dulcis (Miller) D. A. Webb
	Prunus persica (Linnaeus) Batsch
	Prunus sp.
	Pyracantha crenato-serrata (Hance) Rehder

Remarks.
The species has Balkano-Anatolian + SW-Asiatic (Anatolo-Caucasian + Irano-Anatolian) + E-Mediterranean (Palaestino-Taurian) chorotype. With the present study, Corylaceae (*Corylus avellana* Linnaeus), Punicaceae (*Punica granatum* Linnaeus), and Rosaceae (*Prunus amygdaloides* Schlecter and *Cerasus avium* (Linnaeus) Moench) are detected for the first time as host plants of this species.

Cerambyx heinzianus Demelt, 1976
Cerambyx heinzianus Demelt, 1976

Type information. *Cerambyx heinzianus* Demelt. Holotype (male): Ex collection W. Heinz > Herbert Schmid, Collection Herbert Schmid, Vienna, Austria [type loc. “Solhan env.” (Turkey, Bingöl prov.)].

Body length. 20 – 40 mm.

Adult period. May-July.

Chorology. TR. [TR-A: EAR. BIN BIT EZU MUS TUN **MER.** OSM**]**

Provincial distribution in Turkey.
The species has been recorded only from 3 of 81 provinces in Turkey up to now. **TR-A:** Bingöl, Bitlis, Erzurum, Muş, Osmaniye, Tunceli provinces (Demelt, 1976; Adlbauer, 1988; Tauzin, 2001; Malmusi & Saltini, 2005; Özdikmen & Turgut, 2009; Sama et al., 2012; Özdikmen, 2014, 2021a,b; Danilevsky, 2020, 2024; Tavakilian, 2023; Hoskovec et al., 2024; the present study) (Fig. 7).

Modern regional distribution in Turkey.
Accordingly, this longicorn is known only from Asian part of Turkey and has been recorded only from 2 of 7 regions of Turkey as Eastern Anatolian and Mediterranean regions (Fig. 7).

Classical regional distribution in Turkey.
Antiochian, Armenian element.

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Figure 7. The provincial and regional distribution of *C. heinzianus* Demelt in Turkey.

Range.
Asia (Turkey)

Host plants.
So far, only one plant species of one plant family has been determined as the host plant of this species. It apparently is monophagous in deciduous trees now. This is as shown in the table 5. According to cited references above, the specimens that were collected from Turkey were found on or in deciduous trees (*Quercus* sp.) as adults or larvae.

Table 5. All known host plants of *C. heinzianus* Demelt.

Family	Species
FAGACEAE	*Quercus* sp.

Remarks.
The endemic species has Anatolian chorotype. The species is recorded from Erzurum, Osmaniye and Tunceli provinces, and therefore Mediterranean region of Turkey for the first time with the present study.

Cerambyx kodymi Sláma, 2015

Cerambyx kodymi Sláma, 2015

Type information. *Cerambyx kodymi* Sláma. Holotype (male): Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde Karlsruhe, Germany [type loc. "Latakia" (Syria)].

Body length. 35 – 43 mm.

Adult period. June-July.

Chorology. TR. [TR-A: MER. HAT**]**

Provincial distribution in Turkey.

The species has been recorded only from one of 81 provinces in Turkey up to now. **TR-A:** Hatay province (Sláma, 2015; Özdikmen, 2021a; Danilevsky, 2020, 2024; Tavakilian, 2023; Hoskovec et al., 2024) (Fig. 8).

Modern regional distribution in Turkey.

Accordingly, this longicorn is known only from Asian part of Turkey and has been recorded only from one of 7 regions of Turkey as Mediterranean region (Fig. 8).

Classical regional distribution in Turkey.

Antiochian element.



Figure 8. The provincial and regional distribution of *C. kodymi* Sláma in Turkey.

Range.

Asia (Syria and Turkey)

Host plants.

Unknown but probably similar to *C. carinatus*. Özdikmen (2021b) mentioned Fagaceae (*Quercus* sp.) as a probable host plant of this species.

Remarks.

The species has E-Mediterranean (Syro-Anatolian) chorotype.

Cerambyx miles Bonelli, 1812

Cerambyx miles Bonelli, 1812
Hamaticherus militaris Latreille, 1829
Cerambyx miles v. *rufescens* Pic, 1891

Type information. *Cerambyx miles* Bonelli. Syntypes (males and females): Ex collection Franco Andrea Bonelli, Museo Regionale di Scienze Naturali di Torino, Italy [type loc. “Piedmont” (Italy)].

Body length. 26 – 46 mm.

Adult period. May-August.

Chorology. TR. [TR-A: AER. AFY DEN USA **CAR.** KON NIG **EAR.** BIT **MER.** ADA ANT KAH MER OSM **SEAR.** ADY DIY **TR-E: MAR.** EDI IST**]**

Provincial distribution in Turkey.

The species has been recorded from 15 of 81 provinces in Turkey up to now. **TR-A:** Adana, Adıyaman, Afyonkarahisar, Antalya, Bitlis, Denizli, Diyarbakır, Kahramanmaraş, Konya, Mersin, Niğde, Osmaniye, Uşak provinces, and **TR-E:** Edirne, İstanbul provinces (Bodemeyer, 1906; Gül-Zümreoğlu, 1975; Sama, 1982, 2002; Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Öymen, 1987; Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997; Lodos, 1998; Ulusoy et al., 1999; Rejzek & Hoskovec, 1999; Özdikmen & Çağlar, 2004; Malmusi & Saltini, 2005; Özdikmen & Okutaner, 2006; Özdikmen, 2006; Özdikmen & Demir, 2006; Özdikmen & Turgut, 2009; Turgut & Özdikmen, 2010; Özdikmen, Güven & Gören, 2010; Danilevsky, 2020, 2024; Özdikmen, 2021a,b; Tavakilian, 2023; Hoskovec et al., 2024; the present study) (Fig. 9).

Modern regional distribution in Turkey.

Accordingly, this longicorn is known both from Asian and European parts of Turkey and has been recorded from 6 of 7 regions of Turkey. It has not been recorded only from Black Sea region of Turkey yet (Fig. 9).

Classical regional distribution in Turkey.

Antiochian, Armenian, Cappadocian, Carian, Cilician, Commagenian, Iconian (= Lycaonian), Lydian, Mesopotamian, Phrygian, Thracian element.



Figure 9. The provincial and regional distribution of *C. miles* Bonelli in Turkey.

Range.

Europe (almost all Europe), North Africa (Morocco) and Asia (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Iran, Lebanon, Syria, Turkey)

Host plants.

So far, only 16 plant species of 6 different plant families have been determined as the host plants of this species. It apparently is polyphagous in deciduous trees. These are as shown in the table 6. According to cited references above, the

specimens that were collected from Turkey were found on or in deciduous trees (*Quercus* sp., *Cerasus avium*) as adults or larvae.

Table 6. All known host plants of *C. miles* Bonelli.

Family	Species
CORYLACEAE	*Carpinus betulus* Linnaeus
FAGACEAE	*Castanea* sp.
	Quercus ilex Linnaeus
	Quercus pubescens Willdenow
	Quercus pyrenaica Willdenow
	Quercus sp.
JUGLANDACEAE	*Juglans* sp.
OLEACEAE	*Fraxinus* sp.
ROSACEAE	*Amygdalus* sp.
	Cerasus avium (Linnaeus) Moench
	Crataegus sp.
	Malus sp.
	Prunus avium (Linnaeus) Linnaeus
	Prunus dulcis (Miller) D. A. Webb
	Pyrus sp.
VITACEAE	*Vitis vinifera* Linnaeus

Remarks.

The species has Europeo-Mediterranean chorotype. With the present study, Rosaceae (*Cerasus avium*) is detected for the first time as host plant of this species.

Cerambyx nodulosus Bonelli, 1812

The species has two subspecies as the nominate subspecies and the Syrian endemic subspecies *Cerambyx nodulosus hermoniacus* Sláma, 2015. Thus, the species is represented only with the nominate subspecies in Turkey.

Cerambyx nodulosus nodulosus Germar, 1817

Cerambyx nodulosus Germar, 1817
Hammaticherus nodicornis Küster, 1845
Type information. *Cerambyx nodulosus* Germar. Syntypes (males): Ex collection Germar, Museum für Natrkunde – Leibniz Institute for Evolution and Biodiversity Science, Berlin, Germany [type loc. “Krain” (Ukraine)].

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Body length. 26 – 46 mm.

Adult period. May-September.

Chorology. TR. [TR-A: AER. DEN IZM MAN MUG USA **BSR.** AMY ART **CAR.** KAR KON **EAR.** BIN BIT EZU TUN **MAR.** BRS IST **MER.** ADA ANT HAT ISP KAH MER OSM **SEAR.** ADY MAR **TR-E: MAR.** IST**]**

Provincial distribution in Turkey.

The species has been recorded from 24 of 81 provinces in Turkey up to now. **TR-A:** Adana, Adıyaman, Amasya, Antalya, Artvin, Bingöl, Bitlis, Bursa, Denizli, Erzurum, Hatay, Isparta, İstanbul, İzmir, Kahramanmaraş, Karaman, Konya, Manisa, Mardin, Mersin, Muğla, Osmaniye, Tunceli, Uşak provinces, and **TR-E:** İstanbul province (Acatay, 1943; Schimitschek, 1944; Acatay, 1948, 1961, 1968; Çanakçıoğlu, 1956; Villiers, 1967; Demelt, 1967; Erdem, 1968; Gül-Zümreoğlu, 1972, 1975; Özbek, 1978; Çanakçıoğlu, 1983; Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Adlbauer, 1992; Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997; Lodos, 1998; Rejzek & Hoskovec, 1999; Tauzin, 2000; Tozlu et al., 2002; Tezcan & Rejzek, 2002; Özdikmen & Çağlar, 2004; Malmusi & Saltini, 2005; Özdikmen & Okutaner, 2006; Özdikmen, 2007, 2021a,b; Özbek et al., 2015; Tezcan et al., 2020; Danilevsky, 2020, 2024; Özdikmen & Koçak, 2022; Tavakilian, 2023; Hoskovec et al., 2024; the present study) (Fig. 10).

Modern regional distribution in Turkey.

Accordingly, this longicorn is known both from Asian and European parts of Turkey and has been recorded from all regions of Turkey (Fig. 10).

Classical regional distribution in Turkey.

Antiochian, Armenian, Bithynian, Carian, Cilician, Commagenian, Iconian (= Lycaonian), Ionian, Lycian, Lydian, Mesopotamian, Pamphylian, Pisidian, Pontic, Thracian element.



Figure 10. The provincial and regional distribution of *C. nodulosus nodulosus* Germar in Turkey.

Range.

Europe (SC- and SE Europe) and Asia (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Cyprus, Georgia, Lebanon, Syria, Turkey)

Host plants.

So far, only 10 plant species of 3 different plant families have been determined as the host plants of this subspecies. It apparently is polyphagous in deciduous trees. These are as shown in the table 7. According to cited references above, the specimens that were collected from Turkey were found on or in deciduous trees (*Quercus cerris, Quercus* sp., *Cerasus vulgaris, Crataegus* sp., *Malus sylvestris, Prunus armeniaca, Cerasus avium*) as adults or larvae.

Table 7. All known host plants of *C. nodulosus nodulosus* Germar.

Family	Species
ACERACEAE	*Acer* sp.
FAGACEAE	*Quercus cerris* Linnaeus
	Quercus sp.
ROSACEAE	*Crataegus* sp.
	Malus sylvestris Miller
	Malus sp.
	Prunus armeniaca Linnaeus
	Prunus avium (Linnaeus) Linnaeus
	Prunus cerasus Linnaeus
	Pyrus sp.

Remarks.

The species has SC- and SE European + E-Mediterranean chorotype. The subspecies is recorded from Amasya, Hatay and Tunceli provinces for the first time with the present study. Also, Fagaceae (*Quercus cerris*) and Rosaceae (*Malus sylvestris*) are detected for the first time as host plants of this subspecies.

Cerambyx welensii (Küster, 1845)

The species has two subspecies as the nominate subspecies and *Cerambyx welensii centurio* Czwalina, 1891 known from E-mediterranean area. Thus, the species is represented with both subspecies in Turkey.

Cerambyx welensii centurio Czwalina, 1891

Cerambyx centurio Czwalina, 1891

Type information. *Cerambyx centurio* Czwalina. Holotype (male): Ex collection G. Czwalina, Zoologische Museum Königsberg i. pr., Germany [type loc. “Syrien (Aintab)” (Turkey, Gaziantep prov. (not Syria))] (see remarks).

Body length. 30 – 65 mm.

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Adult period. June.

Chorology. TR. [TR-A: SEAR. GAN**]**

Provincial distribution in Turkey.

The subspecies has been recorded only from 2 of 81 provinces in Turkey up to now. **TR-A:** Gaziantep and Hatay provinces (Czwalina, 1891; Pic, 1897 as *C. velutinus;* the present study) (Fig. 11).

Modern regional distribution in Turkey.

Accordingly, this longicorn is known only from Asian part of Turkey and has been recorded only from 2 of 7 regions of Turkey as Mediterranean and South-Eastern Anatolian regions (Fig. 11).

Classical regional distribution in Turkey.

Antiochian element.



Figure 11. The provincial and regional distribution of *C. welensii centurio* Czwalina in Turkey.

Range.

Asia (Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Turkey)

Host plants.

Unknown but probably polyphagous in deciduous trees.

Remarks.

The subspecies has E-Mediterranean (Palaestino-Taurian) chorotype. It is reported for the first time from Gaziantep province (Nizip district) and Hatay province (Hassa district), and therefore Turkey with the present study. Apparently, the subspecies is distributed in Amanos Mountains environs (Central Taurus Mountains) of Southern Turkey.

Moreover, this taxon was described by Czwalina (1891) as *Cerambyx centurio* n. sp. from “Syrien (Aintab)”. Then, it was regarded as a subspecies of *C. welensii*. The type locality “Syrien (Aintab)” of this taxon has been wrongly accepted as Syria by the authors up to now, and so even according to Tavakilian (2023) and

Danilevsky (2024), this subspecies does not occur in Turkey. However, the type locality "Syrien (Aintab)" is definitely Gaziantep province in Southern Anatolia near Syria. Since, "Aintab" or "Ain-tab" is an old name of Gaziantep (= Antep) province. Accordingly, in fact this subspecies was originally described from Turkey. In this case, it occurs also in Turkey inevitably.

Accordingly, the type information is "Type information. *Cerambyx centurio* Czwalina. Holotype (male): Ex collection G. Czwalina, Zoologische Museum Königsberg i. pr., Germany [type loc. "Syrien (Aintab)" (Turkey, Gaziantep prov.)]".

Cerambyx welensii welensii (Küster, 1845)
Cerambyx velutinus Brullé, 1832 [HN]
Hammaticherus welensii Küster, 1845

Type information. *Cerambyx velutinus* Brullé. Holotype: Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France [type loc. "Morea" (Greece)].

Body length. 25 – 65 mm.

Adult period. May-August.

Chorology. TR. [TR-A: AER. DEN IZM MAN MUG USA **BSR.** AMY ART **CAR.** KAR KON **EAR.** BIN BIT EZU TUN **MAR.** BRS IST **MER.** ADA ANT HAT ISP KAH MER OSM **SEAR.** ADY MAR **TR-E: MAR.** IST**]**

Provincial distribution in Turkey.

The subspecies has been recorded from 23 of 81 provinces in Turkey up to now. **TR-A:** Adana, Adıyaman, Afyonkarahisar, Antalya, Balıkesir, Burdur, Bursa, Denizli, Giresun, Isparta, İstanbul, İzmir, Kahramanmaraş, Karaman, Konya, Manisa, Mersin, Muğla, Niğde, Osmaniye, Sakarya, Sinop, Sivas provinces and **TR-E:** İstanbul province (Bodemeyer, 1906; Acatay, 1943; Demelt, 1963; Erdem, 1968; Çanakçıoğlu, 1983; Öymen, 1987; Lodos, 1998; Rejzek & Hoskovec, 1999; Sama & Rapuzzi, 2000; Sama, 2002; Tozlu et al., 2002; Özdikmen & Çağlar, 2004; Malmusi & Saltini, 2005; Özdikmen & Demir, 2006; Tezcan & Can, 2009; Özdikmen & Turgut, 2009; Turgut & Özdikmen, 2010; Özdikmen, Güven & Gören, 2010; Sama et al., 2011; Özbek et al., 2015; Abacıgil et al., 2019; Varlı et al., 2019; Balbakan et al., 2019; Özdikmen & Tezcan, 2020; Danilevsky, 2020, 2024; Özdikmen, 2021a,b; Özdikmen & Koçak, 2022; Laz & Özdikmen, 2022; Tavakilian, 2023; Hoskovec et al., 2024; the present study) (Fig. 12).

Modern regional distribution in Turkey.

Accordingly, this longicorn is known both from Asian and European parts of Turkey and has been recorded from 6 of 7 regions of Turkey. It has not been reported only from Eastern Anatolian region of Turkey yet (Fig. 12).

Classical regional distribution in Turkey.

Antiochian, Bithynian, Cappadocian, Carian, Cilician, Commagenian, Iconian (= Lycaonian), Ionian, Lycian, Lydian, Mysian, Pamphylian, Phrygian, Pisidian, Pontic, Thracian element.

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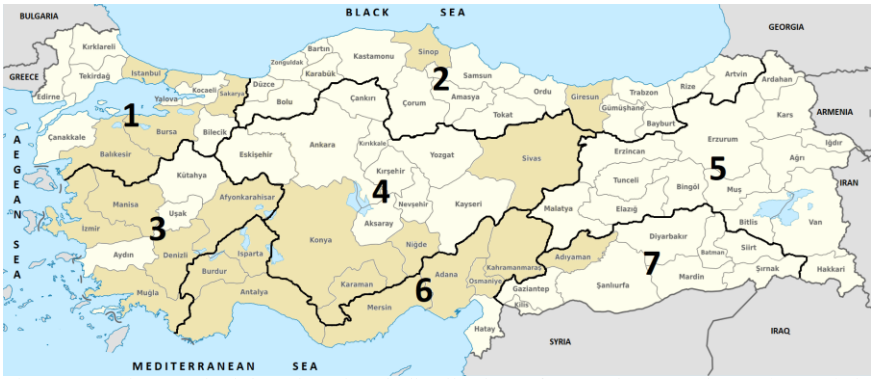

Figure 12. The provincial and regional distribution of *C. welensii welensii* (Küster) in Turkey.

Range.

Europe (S-Europe mostly) and Asia (Azerbaijan, Cyprus, Georgia, Iran, Iraq, Turkey)

Host plants.

So far, only 19 plant species of 7 different plant families have been determined as the host plants of this subspecies. It apparently is polyphagous in deciduous trees. These are as shown in the table 8. According to cited references above, the specimens that were collected from Turkey were found on or in deciduous trees (*Quercus cerris, Quercus ithaburensis, Quercus* sp., *Prunus armeniaca, Prunus dulcis, Purunus persica*) as adults or larvae.

Table 8. All known host plants of *C. welensii welensii* (Küster).

Family	Species
CAESALPINIACEAE	*Ceratonia* sp.
ELAEAGNACEAE	*Elaeagnus angustifolia* Linnaeus
FAGACEAE	*Castanea sativa* Miller
	Quercus cerris Linnaeus
	Quercus faginea Lamarck
	Quercus ilex Linnaeus
	Quercus ithaburensis Decaisne (= *aegilops*)
	Quercus pyrenaica Willdenow
	Quercus sp.
	Quercus suber Linnaeus
JUGLANDACEAE	*Juglans regia* Linnaeus

PLATANACEAE	*Platanus* sp.
PUNICACEAE	*Punica granatum* Linnaeus
ROSACEAE	*Malus domestica* Baumgarten
	Prunus armeniaca Linnaeus
	Prunus avium (Linnaeus) Linnaeus
	Prunus cerasus Linnaeus
	Prunus dulcis (Miller) D. A. Webb
	Prunus persica (Linnaeus) Batsch

Remarks.
The species has S-European + E-Mediterranean chorotype. The subspecies is recorded from Afyonkarahisar and Sakarya provinces for the first time with the present study.

Subgenus ***Microcerambyx*** Mikšić & Georgijevic, 1973
Microcerambyx Mikšić & Georgijevic, 1973. Type sp.: *Cerambyx scopolii* Fuessly, 1775
Mesocerambyx Zagaikevich, 1991. Type sp.: *Cerambyx scopolii* Fuessly, 1775

Cerambyx scopolii Fuessly, 1775

The species has three subspecies as the nominate subspecies, the Italian endemic subspecies *Cerambyx scopolii siculus* Rapuzzi & Sama, 2010, and the Syro-Anatolian subspecies *Cerambyx scopolii nitidus* Pic, 1892a [= 1892b]. Thus, the species is represented with two subspecies as the nominate subspecies and *Cerambyx scopolii nitidus* Pic, 1892a [= 1892b] in Turkey.

Cerambyx scopolii nitidus Pic, 1892a [= 1892b]
Cerambyx scopolii v. *nitidus* Pic, 1892a [= 1892b]

Type information. *Cerambyx scopolii* v. *nitidus* Pic. Holotype: Ex collection M. Pic, Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France [type loc. "Nord de la Syrie: Akbés (Akbez = Yolçatı)" (Turkey, Hatay prov. (not Syria))].

Body length. 17 – 28 mm.

Adult period. May-August.

Chorology. TR. [TR-A: MER. ADA HAT KAH MER OSM**]**

Provincial distribution in Turkey.
The subspecies has been recorded only from 5 of 81 provinces in Turkey up to now. **TR-A:** Adana, Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, Mersin and Osmaniye provinces (Pic, 1892a,b; Adlbauer, 1988; Malmusi & Saltini, 2005; Özdikmen & Turgut, 2009; Özdikmen, Güven & Gören, 2010; Sama et al., 2012; Özdikmen, Mercan & Tunç, 2012; Özbek et al., 2015; Özdikmen, 2021a; the present study) (Fig. 13).

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Modern regional distribution in Turkey.

Accordingly, this longicorn is known only from Asian part of Turkey and has been recorded only from one of 7 regions of Turkey as Mediterranean region (Fig. 13).

Classical regional distribution in Turkey.

Antiochian, Cilician element.



Figure 13. The provincial and regional distribution of *C. scopolii nitidus* Pic in Turkey.

Range.

Asia (Syria and Turkey)

Host plants.

So far, only 2 plant species of one plant family have been determined as the host plants of this subspecies now. It apparently is polyphagous in deciduous trees. These are as shown in the table 9. According to cited references above, the specimens that were collected from Turkey were found on or in deciduous trees (*Quercus* sp., *Fagus orientalis*) as adults or larvae.

Table 9. All known host plants of *C. scopolii nitidus* Pic.

Family	Species
FAGACEAE	*Fagus orientalis* Lipsky
	Quercus sp.

Remarks.

The subspecies has E-Mediterranean (Syro-Anatolian) chorotype. It is recorded for the first time from Adana province with the present study. Apparently, the subspecies is distributed in Taurus Mountains environs for South Turkey.

This taxon was described by Pic (1892a [= 1892b]) from Akbés (Akbez = Yolçatı) in Hatay province of Turkey. Then, it was upgraded to the subspecies level by Adlbauer (1988). However, it is regarded as a synonym of *C. scopolii* by

Danilevsky (2020, 2024). In this case, I agree with the opinion of Adlbauer (1988). The differences given in the original description of the taxon seem sufficient for this subspecies. Thus, it should be regarded as a separate subspecies from Syria and SC Turkey.

The original description of Pic, 1892a

"*Cerambyx scopolii Füssl., var. nitidus. — Moins fortement granuleux et plus brillant que les exemplaires européens, prothorax à plis moins embrouillés que C. scopolii, moins réguliers que C. multiplicatus*".

Cerambyx scopolii scopolii Fuessly, 1775
Cerambyx scopolii Fuessly, 1775
Cerambyx piceus Geoffroy, 1785
Cerambyx scopolii v. *helveticus* Stierlin, 1878

Type information. *Cerambyx scopolii* Fuessly. Holotype: Ex collection C. J. Fuessly, unknown [type loc. "Schweiz)" (Switzerland)].

Body length. 17 – 29 mm.

Adult period. April-August.

Chorology. TR. [TR-A: BSR. ART BOL DUZ RIZ SAM SIN TOK TRA **CAR.** ANK NIG **EAR.** BIN KRS **MAR.** IST SAK **MER.** ANT MER **TR-E: MAR.** EDI IST KRK**]**

Provincial distribution in Turkey.

The subspecies has been recorded from 18 of 81 provinces in Turkey up to now. **TR-A:** Ankara, Antalya, Artvin, Bingöl, Bolu, Düzce, İstanbul, Kars, Mersin, Niğde, Rize, Sakarya, Samsun, Sinop, Tokat, Trabzon provinces, and **TR-E:** Edirne, İstanbul, Kırklareli provinces (Bodemeyer, 1900; Acatay, 1943; Schimitschek, 1944; Acatay, 1948, 1961, 1968; Demelt & Alkan, 1962; Demelt, 1963; Villiers, 1967; Erdem, 1968; İren & Ahmed, 1973; Sekendiz, 1981; Çanakçıoğlu, 1983; Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Öymen, 1987; Adlbauer, 1992; Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997; Lodos, 1998; Tozlu, 2001; Sama, 2002; Tozlu et al., 2002; Özdikmen & Çağlar, 2004; Malmusi & Saltini, 2005; Özdikmen & Demir, 2006; Özdikmen & Şahin, 2006; Özdikmen, 2006, 2021a,b; Georgiev et al., 2015; Albayati et al., 2016; Şabanoğlu, 2020; Danilevsky, 2020, 2024; Özdikmen & Tezcan, 2020; Tavakilian, 2023; the present study) (Fig. 14).

Modern regional distribution in Turkey.

Accordingly, this longicorn is known both from Asian and European parts of Turkey and has been recorded from 5 of 7 regions of Turkey. It has not been recorded only from Aegean and South-Eastern Anatolian regions yet (Fig. 14).

Classical regional distribution in Turkey.

Armenian, Bithynian, Cappadocian, Cilician, Galatian, Lycian, Pamphylian, Paphlagonian, Pontic, Thracian element.

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Figure 14. The provincial and regional distribution of *C. scopolii scopolii* Fuessly in Turkey.

Range.

Europe (almost all Europe including European Turkey) and Asia (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Iran, Syria, Turkey)

Host plants.

So far, 29 plant species of 11 different plant families have been determined as the host plants of this subspecies. It apparently is polyphagous in deciduous trees. These are as shown in the table 10. According to cited references above, the specimens that were collected from Turkey were found on or in deciduous trees (*Acer platanoides, Castanea sativa, Fagus orientalis, Quercus* sp.) as adults or larvae.

Table 10. All known host plants of *C. scopolii scopolii* Fuessly.

Family	Species
ACERACEAE	*Acer* sp.
	Acer platanoides Linnaeus
BETULACEAE	*Betula* sp.
CORYLACEAE	*Carpinus betulus* Linnaeus
	Carpinus orientalis Miller
	Corylus avellana Linnaeus
	Ostrya sp.
FAGACEAE	*Castanea sativa* Miller
	Fagus orientalis Lipsky
	Fagus sp.
	Fagus sylvatica Linnaeus
	Quercus dalechampii Tenore

	Quercus robur Linnaeus
	Quercus sp.
	Quercus suber Linnaeus
GROSSULARIACEAE	*Ribes* sp.
JUGLANDACEAE	*Juglans regia* Linnaeus
OLEACEAE	*Syringa* sp.
ROSACEAE	*Malus domestica* Baumgarten
	Malus sylvestris Miller
	Prunus avium (Linnaeus) Linnaeus
	Prunus cerasus Linnaeus
	Prunus domestica Linnaeus
	Pyrus malus Linnaeus
	Sorbus sp.
SALICACEAE	*Populus* sp.
	Salix sp.
TILIACEAE	*Tilia* sp.
ULMACEAE	*Ulmus* sp.

Remarks.
The subspecies has European or Turano-European chorotype.

CONCLUSIONS

With the present study, a total of 12 species-group taxa (10 species + 2 non-nominal subspecies) of two subgenera belonging to one genus are determined for Turkish Cerambycini Latreille.

In terms of range of provincial and modern regional distribution in Turkey, *Cerambyx cerdo acuminatus* Motschulsky with 37 provinces and 7 regions and *Cerambyx dux* (Faldermann) with 33 provinces and 7 regions are strikingly prevailing. Then, *Cerambyx nodulosus nodulosus* Germar with 24 provinces and 7 regions and *Cerambyx welensii welensii* (Küster) with 23 provinces and 6 regions follow them. Also, *Cerambyx scopolii scopolii* Fuessly with 18 provinces and 5 regions, *Cerambyx miles* Bonelli with 15 provinces and 6 regions, and *Cerambyx carinatus* (Küster) with 9 provinces and 4 regions follow them. On the contrary of this, *Cerambyx heinzianus* Demelt with 3 provinces and 2 regions, *Cerambyx welensii centurio* Czwalina with 2 provinces and 2 regions, *Cerambyx scopolii nitidus* Pic with 5 provinces and 1 regions, *Cerambyx cerdo cerdo* Linnaeus with 2 provinces and 1 regions, and *Cerambyx kodymi* Sláma with 1 provinces and 1 regions are apparently the most rare species-group taxa for Turkey (Table 11).

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Table 11. Number of recorded provinces and modern regions for each taxon of Cerambycini tribe in Turkey.

Taxa	Number of recorded provinces	Number of recorded modern regions
Cerambyx carinatus (Küster, 1845)	9	4
Cerambyx cerdo acuminatus Motschulsky, 1853	37	7
Cerambyx cerdo cerdo Linnaeus, 1758	2	1
Cerambyx dux (Faldermann, 1837)	33	7
Cerambyx heinzianus Demelt, 1976	3	2
Cerambyx kodymi Sláma, 2015	1	1
Cerambyx miles Bonelli, 1812	15	6
Cerambyx nodulosus nodulosus Germar, 1817	24	7
Cerambyx welensii centurio Czwalina, 1891	2	2
Cerambyx welensii welensii (Küster, 1845)	23	6
Cerambyx scopolii nitidus Pic, 1892a [= 1892b]	5	1
Cerambyx scopolii scopolii Fuessly, 1775	18	5

Similarly, in terms of number of recorded classical regions in Turkey, *Cerambyx cerdo acuminatus* Motschulsky and *Cerambyx dux* (Faldermann) each with 18 concepts are strikingly prevailing. Then, *Cerambyx welensii welensii* (Küster) with 16 concepts and *Cerambyx nodulosus nodulosus* Germar with 15 concepts follow them. Also, *Cerambyx miles* Bonelli with 11 concepts, *Cerambyx scopolii scopolii* Fuessly with 10 concepts, and *Cerambyx carinatus* (Küster) with 7 concepts follow them. On the contrary of this, *Cerambyx heinzianus* Demelt and *Cerambyx scopolii nitidus* Pic each with 2 concepts, and *Cerambyx cerdo cerdo* Linnaeus, *Cerambyx kodymi* Sláma, and *Cerambyx welensii centurio* Czwalina each with one concept show the narrowest distribution in Turkey (Table 12).

Table 12. Number of recorded classical regions for each taxon of Cerambycini tribe in Turkey.

Taxa	Number of recorded classical regions
Cerambyx carinatus (Küster, 1845)	7
Cerambyx cerdo acuminatus Motschulsky, 1853	18
Cerambyx cerdo cerdo Linnaeus, 1758	1
Cerambyx dux (Faldermann, 1837)	18
Cerambyx heinzianus Demelt, 1976	2
Cerambyx kodymi Sláma, 2015	1
Cerambyx miles Bonelli, 1812	11
Cerambyx nodulosus nodulosus Germar, 1817	15
Cerambyx welensii centurio Czwalina, 1891	1
Cerambyx welensii welensii (Küster, 1845)	16
Cerambyx scopolii nitidus Pic, 1892a [= 1892b]	2
Cerambyx scopolii scopolii Fuessly, 1775	10

With the present study, host plants of a total of 10 of 12 species-group taxa are determined. Among them, 9 of 12 species-group taxa are polyphagous in deciduous trees, while only *Cerambyx heinzianus* Demelt is monophagous in deciduous trees of Fagaceae (*Quercus* spp.). Host plants of the remaining two species-group taxa as *Cerambyx kodymi* Sláma and *Cerambyx welensii centurio* Czwalina are still unknown.

In addition, according to the present study, the host range of four species-group taxa is expanded by determining new host plants for them. Corylaceae (*Ostrya carpinifolia* Scopoli), Fagaceae (*Quercus conferta* Kit.), and Platanaceae (*Platanus orientalis* Linnaeus) for *Cerambyx cerdo acuminatus* Motschulsky; Corylaceae (*Corylus avellana* Linnaeus), Punicaceae (*Punica granatum* Linnaeus), and Rosaceae (*Prunus amygdaloides* Schlecter and *Cerasus avium* (Linnaeus) Moench) for *Cerambyx dux* (Faldermann); Rosaceae (*Cerasus avium*) for *Cerambyx miles* Bonelli, and also Fagaceae (*Quercus cerris*) and Rosaceae (*Malus sylvestris*) for *Cerambyx nodulosus nodulosus* Germar are detected for the first time as host plants of these taxa.

In terms of the number of host plant families and species, *Cerambyx scopolii scopolii* Fuessly with 29 plant species-group taxa of 11 different plant families, *Cerambyx cerdo acuminatus* Motschulsky with 28 plant species-group taxa of 9 different plant families, and *Cerambyx cerdo cerdo* Linnaeus with 24 plant species-group taxa of 7 different plant families are strikingly prevailing. Then, *Cerambyx welensii welensii* (Küster) with 19 plant species-group taxa of 7 different plant families, *Cerambyx dux* (Faldermann) with 19 plant species-group taxa of 5 different plant families, and *Cerambyx miles* Bonelli with 16 plant species-group taxa of 6 different plant families follow them. Also, *Cerambyx carinatus* (Küster) with 11 plant species-group taxa of 3 different plant families and *Cerambyx nodulosus nodulosus* Germar with 10 plant species-group taxa of 3 different plant families follow them. On the contrary of this, *Cerambyx scopolii nitidus* Pic with 2 plant species-group taxa of one plant family and *Cerambyx heinzianus* Demelt with one plant species-group taxa of one plant family are a little-known taxa. Host plants of the remaining two species-group taxa as *Cerambyx kodymi* Sláma and *Cerambyx welensii centurio* Czwalina are still unknown (Table 13).

Table 13. Number of host plant species and families for each taxon of Cerambycini tribe in Turkey.

Taxa	Number of host plant species-group taxa	Number of host plant families
Cerambyx carinatus (Küster, 1845)	11	3
Cerambyx cerdo acuminatus Motschulsky, 1853	28	9
Cerambyx cerdo cerdo Linnaeus, 1758	24	7
Cerambyx dux (Faldermann, 1837)	19	5
Cerambyx heinzianus Demelt, 1976	1	1
Cerambyx kodymi Sláma, 2015	?	?
Cerambyx miles Bonelli, 1812	16	6
Cerambyx nodulosus nodulosus Germar, 1817	10	3
Cerambyx welensii centurio Czwalina, 1891	?	?

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Cerambyx welensii welensii (Küster, 1845)	19	7
Cerambyx scopolii nitidus Pic, 1892a [= 1892b]	2	1
Cerambyx scopolii scopolii Fuessly, 1775	29	11

Moreover, according to the present study, the distribution range of seven species-group taxa is expanded by determining new provincial and regional records for them. Among them, *Cerambyx welensii centurio* Czwalina is recorded for the first time from Turkey, and therefore Gaziantep and Hatay provinces with the present study. Also, *Cerambyx heinzianus* Demelt is recorded for the first time from Erzurum, Osmaniye and Tunceli provinces, and therefore Mediterranean region of Turkey. In addition, *Cerambyx carinatus* (Küster) for Muğla province, *Cerambyx cerdo acuminatus* Motschulsky for Bitlis, Çorum and Mardin provinces, *Cerambyx nodulosus nodulosus* Germar for Amasya, Hatay and Tunceli provinces, *Cerambyx welensii welensii* (Küster) for Afyonkarahisar and Sakarya provinces, and *Cerambyx scopolii nitidus* Pic for Adana province are new records.

Among the 12 species-group taxa of Turkish Cerambycini, only *Cerambyx heinzianus* Demelt is endemic to Turkey. Thus, the endemism ratio of Turkish Cerambycini is low with 8.33 percent.

Finally, chorotypes of Turkish Cerambycini species-group taxa are collectively presented in table 14.

Table 14. Turkish Cerambycini species-group taxa and their chorotypes.

Chorotype	Taxa
Anatolian chorotype	*Cerambyx heinzianus* Demelt, 1976
Balkano-Anatolian + SW-Asiatic (Anatolo-Caucasian + Irano-Anatolian) + E-Mediterranean (Palaestino-Taurian)	*Cerambyx dux* (Faldermann, 1837)
E-Mediterranean (Palaestino-Taurian)	*Cerambyx welensii centurio* Czwalina, 1891
E-Mediterranean (Syro-Anatolian)	*Cerambyx kodymi* Sláma, 2015
	Cerambyx scopolii nitidus Pic, 1892a [= 1892b]
European	*Cerambyx cerdo cerdo* Linnaeus, 1758
	Cerambyx scopolii scopolii Fuessly, 1775
Europeo-Mediterranean	*Cerambyx miles* Bonelli, 1812
SC- and SE-European	*Cerambyx carinatus* (Küster, 1845)
SC- and SE European + E-Mediterranean	*Cerambyx nodulosus nodulosus* Germar, 1817
S-European + E-Mediterranean	*Cerambyx welensii welensii* (Küster, 1845)
SW-Asiatic (Anatolo-Caucasian + Irano-Anatolian) + E-Mediterranean (Palaestino-Taurian)	*Cerambyx cerdo acuminatus* Motschulsky, 1853

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APPENDIX. A list of the members of Turkish Cerambycini Latreille.

Subfamily **CERAMBYCINAE** Latreille, 1802

Tribe **Cerambycini** Latreille, 1802

Subtribe **Cerambycina** Latreille, 1802

Genus ***Cerambyx*** Linnaeus, 1758

Subgenus ***Cerambyx*** Linnaeus, 1758

Cerambyx carinatus (Küster, 1845)
Cerambyx cerdo Linnaeus, 1758
Cerambyx cerdo acuminatus Motschulsky, 1853
Cerambyx cerdo cerdo Linnaeus, 1758
Cerambyx dux (Faldermann, 1837)
Cerambyx heinzianus Demelt, 1976
Cerambyx kodymi Sláma, 2015
Cerambyx miles Bonelli, 1812
Cerambyx nodulosus Bonelli, 1812
Cerambyx nodulosus nodulosus Germar, 1817
Cerambyx welensii (Küster, 1845)
Cerambyx welensii centurio Czwalina, 1891
Cerambyx welensii welensii (Küster, 1845)

Subgenus ***Microcerambyx*** Mikšić & Georgijevic, 1973

Cerambyx scopolii Fuessly, 1775
Cerambyx scopolii nitidus Pic, 1892 [= 1893]
Cerambyx scopolii scopolii Fuessly, 1775