
TAXONOMIC NOTES ON PALAEARCTIC LONGHORNED BEETLES (COLEOPTERA: CERAMBYCIDAE).

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ABSTRACT: Some taxonomical remarks are given on Palearctic longhorned beetles (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae).

KEY WORDS: Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, taxonomy

As known, it is quite natural for scientists to have different taxonomic approaches to any taxon. However, no matter what, authors need to properly justify the scientific reasons for their taxonomic approaches. Otherwise their taxonomic approaches will be unfounded and entirely artificial. In particular, approaches regarding the invalidity of described taxa need to be proven scientifically. Otherwise, at least the efforts of the author or authors who describe that taxon will be completely artificially ignored. Such procedures, lacking any basis, are arbitrary and cannot be validated. Therefore, approaches like "I did it and that's it" are never acceptable and should never be acceptable. At least the basic justifications for published taxonomic works should be presented in the publication, so that they can form a basis for current and future acceptance by other scientists.

Similarly, the following new subgenera for some genera of longhorned beetles proposed by Özdikmen (2025) were recently synonymized by Lazarev (2025) without any available and valid reason. So, these approaches represent only personal acceptance of Lazarev (2025) and are artificial. Therefore, these subgenera must be accepted as valid. These are:

Lazarev (2025) stated that,

1. *Mesoprionus* Jakovlev, 1887: 323 = *Trispinicollis* Özdikmen, 2025a: 3001 type species *Prionus besikanus* Fairmaire, 1855, syn. nov.

Taxonomical Remarks: No other information on this matter is presented in Lazarev (2025). This approach, which lacks any basis for accepting the invalidity of the relevant taxon, merely represents Lazarev's (2025) personal acceptance and it is completely artificial. Therefore, the subgenus must be accepted as valid.

Lazarev (2025) stated that,

7. *Rosalia* Audinet-Serville, 1834 = *Rosaliaoides* Özdikmen, 2025b: 3308 type species *Rosalia batesi* Harold, 1877, syn. nov.

Taxonomical Remarks: No other information on this matter is presented in Lazarev (2025). This approach, which lacks any basis for accepting the invalidity of the relevant taxon, merely represents Lazarev's (2025) personal acceptance and it is completely artificial. Therefore, the subgenus must be accepted as valid.

Lazarev (2025) stated that,

8. *Purpuricenus* (*Basiatropansexus* Özdikmen, 2025c: 2789 type species *Cerambyx kaehleri* Linnaeus, 1758) was proposed for 22 very different species from Europe, Asia, Africa and North America. The type species designation was just a misprint. Correct designation was shown on page 2782 in the subscription to Fig. 4: "*Purpuricenus barbarous* Lucas, 1842 as type species and an example of the species group A of the new subgenus *Purpuricenus* (*Basiatropansexus*) subgen. nov.". The separation of two subgenera *P.* (s. str.) and *P.* (*Basiatropansexus* Özdikmen, 2025c) was based on the color of elytral humeral area only, and so was quite artificial: *Purpuricenus* Dejean, 1821 = *Basiatropansexus* Özdikmen, 2025g, syn. nov.

Taxonomical Remarks: The type species designation in Özdikmen (2025: 2789) was just a misprint undoubtedly. Since, Özdikmen (2025: 2782) stated that "*Purpuricenus barbarus* Lucas, 1842 as type species and an example of the species group A of the new subgenus *Purpuricenus* (*Basiatropansexus*) subgen. nov.". So, the type species of *Purpuricenus* (*Basiatropansexus*) Özdikmen, 2025 is *Purpuricenus barbarus* Lucas, 1842. The approach on synonymy of above mentioned subgenera represents only the acceptance of Lazarev (2025). Therefore, the subgenus must be accepted as valid.

Lazarev (2025) stated that,

10. *Anubis* J. Thomson, 1864: 177 = *Divinus* Özdikmen, 2025d: 2721 type species *Anubis rostratus* Bates, 1879, syn. nov.

Taxonomical Remarks: No other information on this matter is presented in Lazarev (2025). This approach, which lacks any basis for accepting the invalidity of the relevant taxon, merely represents Lazarev's (2025) personal acceptance and it is completely artificial. Therefore, the subgenus must be accepted as valid.

Lazarev (2025) stated that,

13. *Stenopterus* Illiger, 1804 = *Stenopterus* (*Bicallosocollus* Özdikmen, 2025e: 2766 type species *Stenopterus flavicornis* Küster, 1846), syn. nov.

Taxonomical Remarks: No other information on this matter is presented in Lazarev (2025). This approach, which lacks any basis for accepting the invalidity of the relevant taxon, merely represents Lazarev's (2025) personal acceptance and it is completely artificial. Therefore, the subgenus must be accepted as valid.

Lazarev (2025) stated that,

14. *Anaglyptus* Mulsant, 1839: 91 = *Aglaophisoides* Özdikmen, 2025f: 2699 type species *Anaglyptus graphellus* Holzschuh, 2011 = *Maculiglyptus* Özdikmen, 2025f: 2700 type species *Oligoenoplus annulicornis* Pic, 1933 = *Variiglyptus* Özdikmen, 2025f: 2701 type species *Anaglyptus niponensis* Bates, 1884, syn. nn.

Taxonomical Remarks: No other information on this matter is presented in Lazarev (2025). These approaches, which lack any basis for accepting the invalidity of the relevant taxa, merely represent Lazarev's (2025) personal acceptance and they are completely artificial. Therefore, the subgenus must be accepted as valid.

Lazarev (2025) stated that,

16. *Dorcadion obtusum kostali* Özdikmen & Skoupý, 2025: 3172 is unavailable name - the collection of the holotype preservation was not published. Another description must be proposed.

Taxonomical Remarks: The above approach of Lazarev (2025), "the collection of the holotype preservation was not published", seems to stem from a simple misunderstanding in my opinion. Since, as know, **the type specimens** include both holotype and paratypes. Therefore, there is no need to another description of this taxon. Already, Özdikmen & Skoupý (2025) stated that,

Type series.

Holotype ♂: Turkey, Kahramanmaraş prov.: Türkoğlu district, 21.IV.2002, 700 m, leg. D. Bernhauer (Figs. 1).

Paratypes 64♂♂ and 9♀♀: Turkey, Kahramanmaraş prov.: Türkoğlu district, 21.IV.2002, 700 m, leg. D. Bernhauer (Figs. 2-5). **The type specimens** are conserved in collections of Vladimír Skoupý (Czech Republic) and Alex Kreis (Alzenau, Germany).

Therefore, the holotype is preserved in collection of Vladimír Skoupý (Czech Republic).

However, based on the opinion that a new description is still required, also a new description of this subspecies is presented below in terms of the complete solution of the problem.

***Dorcadion obtusum kostali* Özdikmen & Skoupý, ssp. nov.**

Type series.

Holotype ♂: Turkey, Kahramanmaraş prov.: Türkoğlu district, 21.IV.2002, 700 m, leg. D. Bernhauer (Fig. 1). The holotype is conserved in collection of Vladimír Skoupý (Czech Republic).

Paratypes 64♂♂ and 9♀♀: Turkey, Kahramanmaraş prov.: Türkoğlu district, 21.IV.2002, 700 m, leg. D. Bernhauer (Figs. 2-5). The paratypes are conserved in collections of Vladimír Skoupý (Czech Republic) and Alex Kreis (Alzenau, Germany).

Description.

Body length: 9-10.5 mm. Body width: 4.5-5 mm.

Body black, covered with rather dense, recumbent, short white pubescence.

Head with finer punctuation, with recognizable 2 triangular dark parts on vertex. First antennomere reddish-brown, the remaining part of antennae totally dark brown or blackish-brown.

Pronotum with two wide lateral and one median longitudinal white hairy bands but these bands usually reduced. Median band not complete, interrupted largely and reduced, so usually represented two parts near anterior margin and posterior margin. Punctuation of pronotum coarser on the disc, and larger and much coarser on the sides. Lateral projections of pronotum obtuse or slightly pointed, but shortly.

Scutellum small and triangular.

Elytra with grayish-brown or reddish-brown ground pubescence, each elytron with a complete, wide and unmottled lateral band and a humeral band, and a widish dorsal band which is interrupted largely with black velvety hairs in basal half or mottled with black velvety hairs, and a distinct, rather wide sutural band. Also, wide but interrupted longitudinal spots into a row of black velvety hairs next the sutural band. The dorsal band reaches the humeral band in slightly beyond the middle of elytron. Presutural band absent or present. Elytral apex sometimes narrowly reddish. Pygidium can see above.

Legs almost completely dark reddish or reddish.

Female. Androchromal. Female differs from males: The dorsal band does not join the humeral band apically. Body length varies 10-10.5 mm. Body width about 5 mm.

Discussion. In fact this taxon was firstly described by Breuning (1948: 60) as a morpha of *Dorcadion obtusum* from Kahramanmaraş province (Turkey) under the name m. *dorsointerruptum* nov. Unfortunately, the name of Breuning (1948) is an infrasubspecific name that is unavailable and invalid for today as it is excluded from the provisions of the code under articles 45.5 and 45.6 (ICZN,1999). For this reason, a new name "*Dorcadion obtusum kostali*" is proposed for the new taxon.

Note: Please see the publication of Özdikmen & Skoupý (2025) for all figures.

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