

**A SYNOPSIS OF TURKISH VESPERINAE MULSANT,
1839 AND PRIONINAE LATREILLE, 1802
(COLEOPTERA: CERAMBYCIDAE)**

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ABSTRACT: All taxa of the subfamilies Vesperinae Mulsant, 1839 and Prioninae Latreille, 1802 in Turkey are evaluated with zoogeographical remarks. The main aim of this work is to clarify current status of these subfamilies in Turkey. This work is the first attempt for this purpose. Some new faunistical data are given in the text. A key for Turkish Prioninae species is also given.

KEY WORDS: Vesperinae, Prioninae, Cerambycidae, Coleoptera, Turkey.

Turkish Vesperinae and Prioninae

Subfamily VESPERINAE Mulsant, 1839

Tribe VESPERINI Mulsant, 1839

Genus *VESPERUS* Dejean, 1821

Vesperus ocularis Mulsant & Rey, 1863

Subfamily PRIONINAE Latreille, 1802

Tribe ERGATINI Fairmaire, 1864

Genus *ERGATES* Serville, 1832

Ergates faber (Linnaeus, 1761)

Genus *CALLERGATES* Lameere, 1906

Callergates akbesianus (Pic, 1900)

Callergates gaillardoti (Chevrolat, 1854)

Tribe MACROTOMINI Thomson, 1860

Genus *PRINOBIUS* Mulsant, 1842

Prinobius myardi Mulsant, 1842

Tribe RHAPHIPODINI Lameere, 1912

Genus *RHAESUS* Motschulsky, 1875

Rhaesus serricollis (Motschulsky, 1838)

Tribe AEGOSOMATINI Thomson, 1860

Genus *AEGOSOMA* Serville, 1832

Aegosoma scabricorne (Scopoli, 1763)

Tribe PRIONINI Latreille, 1804

Genus *PRIONUS* Geoffroy, 1762

Prionus coriarius (Linnaeus, 1758)

Prionus komiyai Lorenc, 1999

Genus *MESOPRIONUS* Jakovlev, 1887

Mesoprionus batelkai (Sláma, 1996)

Mesoprionus besicanus (Fairmaire, 1855)

Mesoprionus lefebvrei (Marseul, 1856)

Mesoprionus schaufussi (Jakovlev, 1887)

The main aim of this work is to clarify current status of the subfamilies Vesperinae Mulsant, 1839 and Prioninae Latreille, 1802 in Turkey with zoogeographical remarks. The present zoogeographical characterization is based on the chorotype classification of Anatolian fauna, recently proposed by Vigna Taglianti et al. (1999). As far as possible one chorotype description can be determined for each taxon in the text.

Subfamily VESPERINAE Mulsant, 1839

This taxon was regarded as a subfamily by Vives (2004). According to some authors, however, it is a separate family (e.g. Svacha & Danilevsky, 1986).

Tribe VESPERINI Mulsant, 1839

Genus *VESPERUS* Dejean, 1821

[Type sp.: *Stenocorus strepens* Fabricius 1792 (subsequent designation by Thomson, 1860)]

The Mediterranean genus *Vesperus* Dejean, 1821 has seventeen species as *Vesperus aragonicus* Baraud, 1964 [Spain, France]; *V. bolivari* Oliveira, 1893 [Portugal, Spain]; *V. brevicollis* Graells, 1858 [Portugal, Spain]; *V. conicicollis* Fairmaire & Coquerel, 1866 (*V. conicicollis conicicollis* Fairmaire & Coquerel, 1866 [Portugal, Spain, Morocco, Sardinia]; *V. conicicollis hispalensis* Fuente, 1901 [Spain]; *V. conicicollis macropterus* Sama, 1999 [Sardinia]); *V. creticus* Ganglbauer, 1886 [Greece]; *V. flaveolus* Mulsant & Rey, 1863 [Tunisia, Algeria]; *V. fuentei* Pic, 1905 [Spain, Balearic Islands, Morocco]; *V. jertensis* Bercedo & Bahillo, 1999 [Spain]; *V. joanivivesi* Vives, 1998 [Spain]; *V. ligusticus* Vitali, 2001 that was regarded as a subspecies of *V. Strepens* by Vives (2004) [Italy]; *V. luridus* (Rossi, 1794) [France, Italy, Corsica, Sardinia, Sicily, Serbia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina]; *V. nigellus* Compte, 1963 [Spain, Balearic Islands]; *V. ocellaris* Mulsant & Rey, 1863 [Turkey]; *V. sanzi* Reitter, 1895 [Portugal, Spain]; *V. serranoi* Zuzarte, 1985 [Portugal, Spain]; *V. strepens* (Fabricius, 1792) (*V. strepens litigiosus* Mulsant, 1863 [France]; *V. strepens strepens* (Fabricius, 1792) [France, Italy]) and *V. xatarti* Mulsant, 1839 [Spain, France].

Until now, 4 species of this genus as *V. luridus* (Rossi, 1794); *V. ocellaris* Mulsant & Rey, 1863; *V. strepens* (Fabricius, 1792) and *V. xatarti* Mulsant, 1839 has been reported by some authors from Turkey without any exact locality label except the species *V. ocellaris* Mulsant & Rey, 1863.

V. luridus (Rossi, 1794) and *V. strepens* (Fabricius, 1792) have been reported only by Lodos (1998) for Turkey in his mostly unrealistic list. However these species have been recorded only from Europe [*V. luridus* (Rossi, 1794) from France, Italy, Corsica, Sardinia, Sicily, Serbia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina and *V. strepens* (Fabricius, 1792) from France, Italy] until now. So, the doubtful records of Lodos (1998) are not confirmed. They are impossible for Turkey.

V. xatarti Mulsant, 1839 has been reported by Heyden et al., (1906), Winkler (1924-1932), İyriboz (1938), Alkan (1946), Nizamlıoğlu (1957), Bodenheimer (1958), İren & Ahmed (1973) and Lodos (1998) for Turkey. However this species has been recorded only from Europe (France, Italy) until now. So, these doubtful records are not confirmed. It is impossible for Turkey.

In Turkey, the genus is represented only by the species *V. ocellaris* Mulsant & Rey, 1863 in real.

***Vesperus ocularis* Mulsant & Rey, 1863**

Records in Turkey: Type loc.: "Smyrne" = İzmir prov. (Mulsant & Rey, 1863); Anatolia (Winkler, 1924-1932); Turkey (Lodos, 1998). As *V. xatarti* Mulsant, 1839: Turkey (Heyden et al., 1906; Winkler, 1924-1932; İyriboz, 1938; Alkan, 1946; Nizamhoğlu, 1957; Bodenheimer, 1958; İren & Ahmed, 1973; Lodos, 1998).

Range: Turkey.

Chorotype: Anatolian

Remarks: The species is endemic to Turkey. It distributes in W Anatolia. It described on the base of male specimen (16-18 mm). According to Vives (2004), the habitus of this species reminds *V. xatarti* Mulsant, 1839. It differs chiefly from *V. xatarti* Mulsant, 1839 by the round edge of the fifth sternite. Therefore, probably old records of *V. xatarti* Mulsant, 1839 for Turkey should belong to this species.

In addition to this, Vives (2004) mentioned that "the habitus of this species is so close to *V. creticus* Ganglbauer, 1886 (from Greece). They could think that *V. ocularis* Mulsant & Rey, 1863 is an extreme form of *V. creticus* Ganglbauer, 1886. It would therefore be necessary for more study of the material of the Eastern Mediterranean Basin, notably of Anatolia, and to discover the female, to clarify the question. Since, the morphological characters of female are more stable than the male". However, the male genitalia of *V. ocularis* Mulsant & Rey, 1863 is more close to *V. xatarti* Mulsant, 1839 than that of *V. creticus* Ganglbauer, 1886 on the base of the figures of Vives (2004) (Figures 1-6).

Subfamily PRIONINAE Latreille, 1802

The family is represented by 5 tribes, 7 genera and 12 species in Turkey as follows:

Tribe ERGATINI Fairmaire, 1864

Genus *ERGATES* Serville, 1832

[Type sp.: *Prionus serrarius* Panzer, 1793 = *Cerambyx faber* Linnaeus, 1761]

The genus *Ergates* Serville, 1832 has two subgenera as *Trichocnemis* LeConte, 1851 which includes 2 species from Nearctic region as *E. papuer* Linsley, 1957 [America] and *E. spiculatus* (LeConte, 1851) [America and Mexico] and the nominotypical subgenus *Ergates* Serville, 1832 that includes only one species, *E. faber* (Linnaeus, 1761) from Palaearctic region. So, the genus has Holarctic chorotype.

It is represented by the species, *E. faber* (Linnaeus, 1761), in Turkey.

Subgenus *ERGATES* Serville, 1832

[Type sp.: *Prionus serrarius* Panzer, 1793 = *Cerambyx faber* Linnaeus, 1761]

Ergates faber* (Linnaeus, 1761)**ssp. ***faber Linnaeus, 1761ssp. ***opifex*** Mulsant, 1851**Original combination:** *Cerambyx faber* Linnaeus, 1761**Other names:** *ferox* Voet, 1778; *portior* Schrank, 1781; *bulzanensis* Laicharting, 1784; *serrarius* Panzer, 1793; *obscurus* Olivier, 1795; *crenatus* Fabricius, 1801; *grandiceps* Tournier, 1872; *hartigi* Demelt, 1952; *alkani* Demelt, 1968.**Records in Turkey:** Turkey (Bodenheimer, 1958; Acatay, 1948, 1961, 1963, 1968; Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Svacha & Danilevsky, 1986; Önder et al., 1987); Düzce prov.: Çiçekli plateau, Sinop prov.: Ayancık (Kepez forests), Bolu prov.: Abant (Sakarca plateau), Bursa prov., Western Black Sea Region (Defne, 1954); Bursa prov.: Orhaneli (Karıncalı forest) (Çanakçıoğlu, 1956); Bursa prov., Western Black Sea Region, Antalya prov.: Sarısu Forest / Kaş (Sütleğen) / Central (Tosun, 1975); Western Black Sea Region, Mediterranean Region, Bursa prov. (Erdem & Çanakçıoğlu, 1977); Bursa prov., Western Black Sea Region, Mediterranean region (Çanakçıoğlu, 1983, 1993); Kocaeli prov.: İzmit (Işıktepe) (Öymen, 1987); Kastamonu prov.: Yaralıgöz pass as *Ergates faber alkani* Demelt, 1968 (Adlbauer, 1992); Trabzon prov.: Maçka (Meryemana, Aksu), Artvin prov.: Şavşat (Veliköy, Karagöl Forests) (Yüksel, 1996); European Turkey (Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997); Western Black Sea Region, Mediterranean Region, Bursa prov., Kahramanmaraş prov.: Başkonuş (Kanat, 1998); Artvin prov.: Şavşat / Ardanuç (Tosunlu), Trabzon prov.: Maçka, Sinop prov.: Ayancık, Bolu prov.: Abant, Düzce prov.: Central, Bursa prov.: Orhaneli, Antalya prov.: Central / Kaş, Kocaeli prov.: İzmit (Alkan, 2000); Sinop prov. (Malmusi & Saltini, 2005); Ankara prov.: Kızılcahamam (Çamkoru) (Özdikmen & Şahin, 2006).**Range:** Europe (Portugal, Spain, France, Corsica, Italy, Sicily, Albania, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Greece, Bulgaria, ?European Turkey, Hungary, Austria, Switzerland, Netherlands, Germany, Czechia, Slovakia, Poland, Sweden, Latvia, Lithuania, Belorussia, Ukraine, Crimea, European Russia), North Africa (Algeria, Morocco), Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Near East, Turkey, Syria.**Chorotype:** W-Palaeartic or Turano-Europeo-Mediterranean**Remarks:** The species distributes mostly in North Turkey. It is represented by the nominative subspecies in Turkey. The other known subspecies, *E. faber opifex* Mulsant, 1851 occurs in North Africa (Morocco and Algeria), Italy and Sicily. *Ergates faber hartigi* Demelt, 1952 and *Ergates faber alkani* Demelt, 1968 were regarded by Villiers (1978) as aberrations of females. Also according to Sama (2002), *Ergates faber alkani* Demelt, 1968 is synonym of *Ergates faber faber* (Linnaeus, 1761).**Genus CALLERGATES Lameere, 1906**[Type sp.: *Ergates gaillardoti* Chevrolat, 1854]The genus *Callergates* Lameere, 1906 regarded as a subgenus of *Ergates* Serville, 1832 by some authors. It has two species from Palaeartic region in the world

fauna as *C. gaillardoti* (Chevrolat, 1854) and *C. akbesianus* (Pic, 1900). So, the genus has W-Palaeartic chorotype.

It is represented by both species in Turkey.

***Callergates akbesianus* (Pic, 1900)**

Original combination: *Ergates akbesianus* Pic, 1900

Material examined: Konya prov.: Beyreli, 1467 m, N 36 50 E 32 23, 17.07.2006, 1 female; Antalya prov.: Çayarası-Alanya Sarımut bridge env., 1114 m, N 36 38 E 32 23, 24.08.2006, 1 female.

Records in Turkey: Type loc.: Hatay prov.: Akbez (Pic, 1897 and 1900).

Range: Turkey.

Chorotype: Anatolian

Remarks: The species distributes only in S Turkey. Pic (1897) gave the species with a description as the first attempt under the name *Ergates (Rhesus) gaillardoti* Chev.? from Akbez env. (Turkey: Hatay prov.). According to some authors, it is a synonym of *C. gaillardoti* (Chevrolat, 1854). The present materials are the first record for Antalya and Konya provinces and Central Anatolian Region of Turkey.

***Callergates gaillardoti* (Chevrolat, 1854)**

Original combination: *Ergates gaillardoti* Chevrolat, 1854

Material examined: Osmaniye prov.: Zorkun, Mitisin plateau, 07.07.2007, 1 female.

Records in Turkey: Antalya prov.: Bey Dağları, Kumköy, Adana prov.: Karataş (Demelt, 1963); İçel prov.: Namrun (Svacha & Danilevsky, 1986); Antalya prov., Adana prov. (Öymen, 1987); Antalya prov.: Alanya (Güzelbağ), Adana prov.: Kozan (Feke) (Adlbauer, 1988); Turkey (Lodos, 1998; Sama & Rapuzzi, 2000); Antalya prov.: Alanya (Cırlasun bridge, Çayarası plateau-Sarımut bridge) (Özdikmen & Çağlar, 2004); Aydın prov.: Yenihisar, Adana prov.: (Çukurova Üniv. Campus of Balcalı), Muğla prov.: Köyceğiz (Özdikmen, 2006); Antalya prov.: Manavgat (Demirciler village) (Özdikmen & Demir, 2006).

Range: Europe (Rhodes and Samos islands), Turkey, Syria, Cyprus, Lebanon.

Chorotype: E-Mediterranean (Palestino-Taurian)

Remarks: The species distributes only in S and SW Turkey. This species was recently recorded as the first time for Europe by Welnicki & Przewozny (2007) from Greek islands (Rhodes and Samos) in the genus *Ergates*. The present material is the first record for Osmaniye province.

Tribe MACROTOMINI Thomson, 1860**Genus *PRINOBIUS* Mulsant, 1842**[Type sp.: *Prinobius myardi* Mulsant, 1842]

The genus *Prinobius* Mulsant, 1842 is monotypic. It has W-Palaeartic chorotype. It is represented in Turkey too.

Prinobius myardi* Mulsant, 1842**ssp. ***myardi Mulsant, 1842ssp. ***proksi*** Slama, 1982

Other names: *scutellaris* Germar, 1817 (? type missing); *germari* Dejean, 1837 (nomen nudum); *germari* Chevrolat, 1850; *atropos* Chevrolat, 1854; *cedri* Marseul, 1856; *lethifer* Fairmaire, 1859; *goudoti* Chevrolat, 1859; *gaubili* Chevrolat, 1859; *abscisa* Gilmour, 1954.

Records in Turkey: Adana prov.: Dörtyol as *Macrotoma scutellaris* (Bodenheimer, 1958); İstanbul prov.: Polonez village as *Macrotoma scutellaris* (Demelt & Alkan, 1962); İzmir prov.: Kuşadası, İstanbul prov.: Polonez village as *Macrotoma scutellaris* (Demelt, 1963); Turkey (Villiers, 1967; Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Sama & Rapuzzi, 2000; Sama, 2002); İzmir prov.: Bornova, Aydın prov.: Kuşadası as *Macrotoma scutellaris* (Gül-Zümreoğlu, 1972); İzmir prov.: Kuşadası / Bornova as *Macrotoma scutellaris* (Gül-Zümreoğlu, 1975); Adana prov., İstanbul prov., İzmir prov., Aegean Region (Gül-Zümreoğlu, 1975); Kastamonu as *Macrotoma scutellaris* (Sama, 1982); ? Çanakkale prov.: İn-Dağı (Sama, 1982); İstanbul prov.: Alem Mountain / Şile (Öymen, 1987); Adana prov., İzmir prov., İstanbul prov. As *Macrotoma scutellaris* (Öymen, 1987); Muğla prov.: Marmaris, Adana prov.: Karataş as *Prinobius scutellaris* (Adlbauer, 1992); İstanbul prov., Adana prov., İzmir prov. (Lodos, 1998); Artvin prov.: Şavşat, Trabzon prov.: Maçka, Burdur prov.: Bucak, Antalya prov.: Kemer / Kaş-Gürsu / Çakırlar, Aydın prov.: Dilek - Ekici, 1971; Öymen, 1987; Tosun, 1975; Yüksel, 1996 (Ex. Alkan, 2000); Antalya prov.: Beldibi / Manavgat / Serik, İçel prov.: Erdemli, Muğla prov.: Central, Tokat prov.: Central (Tozlu et al., 2002); Antalya prov.: Alanya (Çayarası plateau-Sarımüt bridge) (Özdikmen & Çağlar, 2004); Muğla prov.: Marmaris / Aktur, Kahramanmaraş prov.: Türkoğlu (Malmusi & Saltini, 2005); Çanakkale prov.: Gökçeada (Özdikmen & Demir, 2006).

Range: Europe (Portugal, Spain, France, Corsica, Italy, Sardinia, Sicily, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Greece, Crete, Crimea), North Africa (Algeria, Morocco, Libya, Tunisia), Caucasus, Near East, Turkey, Iran, Syria, Lebanon, Jordan.

Chorotype: W-Palaeartic or Turano-Europeo-Mediterranean.

Remarks: The species distributes rather widely in Turkey. It is represented by the nominative subspecies in Turkey. The other known subspecies, *P. myardi proksi* (Slama, 1982) occurs only in Crete. It was described as *Prinobius scutellaris myardi* originally. According to Slama & Slamova (1996), *Macrotoma scutellaris* Germar, 1817 has 5 subspecies: first *M. scutellaris myardi* (Mulsant,

1842) for Spain and France, second *M. scutellaris scutellaris* Germar, 1817 for Italy and Balcan, third for north Africa [according to Danilevsky (2009) it probably must be named *P. myardi gaubili* Chevrolat, 1959], forth *M. scutellaris proksi* (Slama, 1982) for Crete and fifth *M. scutellaris atropos* Chevrolat, 1854 for Near East. In addition to this system, Danilevsky (2009) rightly mentioned *P. myardi germari* (Chevrolat, 1850) must be occur in Crimea and Caucasus. Also in Turkey, according to this system, this species is represented by two subspecies as *P. myardi atropos* (Chevrolat, 1854) in S Turkey and the nominative subspecies in other parts of Turkey. However, Sama (2002) does not accept any subspecies of *Prinobius myardi*. He accepted all taxa related with *P. myardi* within the variability of this species. As more commonly accepted that *P. myardi proksi* (Slama, 1982) is a subspecies of this species now (e.g. Komiya & Lorenc, 2006).

Tribe RHAPHIOPINI Lameere, 1912

Genus *RHAESUS* Motschulsky, 1875

[Type sp.: *Rhaesus persicus* Motschulsky, 1875 = *Prionus serricollis* Motschulsky, 1838]

According to some authors, the genus is in the tribe Prionini. *Rhaesus* Motschulsky, 1875 has only 2 species as *R. serricollis* (Motschulsky, 1838) [Serbia to Caucasus] and *R. caesariensis* (Pic, 1918) [from Syria]. It has W-Palaearctic chorotype. It is represented only by the species *R. serricollis* (Motschulsky, 1838) in Turkey.

Rhaesus serricollis (Motschulsky, 1838)

Original combination: *Prionus serricollis* Motschulsky, 1838

Other names: *serraticollis* Motschulsky, 1838 (unjustified emendation); *robustus* Heyden, 1844; *persicus* Motschulsky, 1875.

Material examined: Osmaniye prov.: Bahçe road, Çona village, N 37 07 E 36 19, 126 m, 28.06.2006, 1 male, 3 females.

Records in Turkey: Bilecik prov. (Bodemeyer, 1906); İstanbul prov.: Polonez village, Antalya prov. : Alanya (Demelt, 1963); Antalya prov.: Toros Mountains (Elmah) (Villiers, 1967); Muğla prov.: Fethiye (Acatay, 1971); İzmir prov.: Bornova (Gül-Zümreoğlu, 1972); İzmir prov.: Bornova / Kemalpaşa, Denizli prov.: Tavas (Gül-Zümreoğlu, 1975); Bilecik prov., İstanbul prov., Antalya prov.: Alanya, İzmir prov., Denizli prov., Muğla prov. (Erdem & Çanakçıoğlu, 1977; Çanakçıoğlu, 1983; Çanakçıoğlu & Mol, 1998); Turkey (Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Önder et al., 1987; Miroshnikov, 1998a); Antalya prov.: Alanya (Svacha & Danilevsky, 1986); Muğla prov.: Marmaris (Öymen, 1987); Antalya prov.: Alanya / Bambus Camp (Adlbauer, 1988); European Turkey (Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997); Kahramanmaraş prov. (Kanat, 1998); İstanbul prov.: Polonez village, Muğla prov., Antalya prov.: Alanya (Lodos, 1998); Adana prov.: Balcalı / Karataş, Antalya prov.: Central / Çaltıcak / Finike (Turunçova) / Serik, Burdur prov.: Central, Hatay prov.: Central / İskenderun (Cırtıman), İçel prov.: Erdemli / Tarsus, Konya prov.: Akşehir, Osmaniye prov.: Kadirli (Kabayar) (Tozlu et al.,

2002); İçel prov.: Erdemli (Karahasanlı village) (Özdikmen, 2006); Düzce prov., Antalya prov.: Manavgat (Özdikmen, 2007).

Range: Europe (Albania, Serbia, Macedonia, Greece, Bulgaria, European Turkey), Caucasus, Georgia, Transcaucasia, Near East, Turkey, Iran, Syria.

Chorotype: Turano-Mediterranean (Irano-Mediterranean + Balkano-Anatolian).

Remarks: The species distributes rather widely in Turkey.

Tribe AEGOSOMATINI Thomson, 1860

Genus AEGOSOMA Serville, 1832

[Type sp.: *Cerambyx scabricornis* Scopoli, 1763]

The genus *Aegosoma* Serville, 1832 has two subgenera as *Spinimegopsis* Matsushita, 1933 which includes 5 species from E-Palaeartic and Oriental regions as *A. buckleyi* Gahan, 1894 [India]; *A. flavipenne* (Demelt, 1989) [Malaysia]; *A. formosanum* Matsushita, 1933 [Formosa, Japan]; *A. nepalense* Hayashi, 1979 [Nepal, Sikkim, Tibet] and *A. tibiale* White, 1853 [Nepal, India] and the nominotypical subgenus *Aegosoma* Serville, 1832 that includes 15 species from Palaeartic region and Oriental regions as *A. annamense* (Pic, 1930) [Vietnam]; *A. annulicorne* (Komiya, 2001) [Malaysia, Borneo]; *A. cuneicorne* (Komiya, 2000) [Thailand]; *A. giganteum* Lansberge, 1884 [Borneo, Indonesia, Malaysia, Sumatra]; *A. guerryi* (Lameere, 1915) [China]; *A. hainanense* Gahan, 1900 [China]; *A. katurai* (Komiya, 2000) [Vietnam, Thailand]; *A. kusamai* (Komiya, 1999) [Myanmar, Thailand]; *A. lividipenne* (Lameere, 1920) [China]; *A. ornaticolle* (White, 1853) [Tibet, Nepal, India, Taiwan, SE Asia]; *A. ossea* Aurivillius, 1897 [Malaysia, Borneo]; *A. perroti* (Fuchs, 1966) [Vietnam]; *A. pici* (Lameere, 1915) [China]; *A. scabricorne* (Scopoli, 1763) [Spain to Near East] and *A. sinica* White, 1853 [China, Taiwan, Myanmar, Japan, Laos, Vietnam, Asian Russia, Korea, India]. So, the genus has Palaeartic and Oeriental chorotypes.

In Turkey, it is represented only by the species *A. scabricorne* (Scopoli, 1763) which is the widest spread species of the genus.

***Aegosoma scabricorne* (Scopoli, 1763)**

Original combination: *Cerambyx scabricornis* Scopoli, 1763

Other names: *eques* Voet, 1778.

Material examined: Antalya prov.: Taşkent-Alanya road, exit of Karapınar, 1210 m, N 36 35 E 32 22, 18-20. 07. 2006, 1 female; Konya prov.: Taşkent-Alanya road, 80 km to Alanya, 1482 m, N 36 46 E 32 27, 19-28.07.2006, 2 females; Taşkent, Afşar, Kayadibi Akçapınar place, 1680 m, N 37 28 E 31 38, 25.07.2006, 1 male; Osmaniye prov.: Zorkun road, Fenk plateau, N 36 59 E 36 20, 05.08.2007, 1 male, 1015 m, 10.07.2007, 1 female, 1049 m, 22.07.2006, 2 males and 1 female, 1049 m, 11.08.2006, 3 females.

Records in Turkey: Turkey (Winkler, 1924-1932; Lobanov et al., 1981; Danilevsky & Miroschnikov, 1985; Svacha & Danilevsky, 1986; Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997; Lodos, 1998; Sama, 2002; Özdikmen, 2006); Konya prov.: Beyşehir (Sekendiz, 1974); İstanbul prov.: Belgrad Forest (Öymen, 1987); Kahramanmaraş prov.: Andırın as *Megopis scabricornis* (Adlbauer, 1992); Antalya prov.: Central, Gümüşhane prov.: Torul, Isparta prov.: Eğirdir (Ağıl) (Tozlu et al., 2002); Antalya prov.: Alanya (Çayarası plateau-Sarımut bridge) (Özdikmen & Çağlar, 2004); Balıkesir prov.: Manyas Kuş Cenneti (Özdikmen & Şahin, 2006); Samsun prov.: Çarşamba, Turkey (Özdikmen & Demir, 2006); Van prov.: Tatvan, Bartın prov.: İnkum, Antalya prov.: Termessos National Park, Karabük prov.: Safranbolu (Bulak village) (Özdikmen, 2007); Ankara prov.: Kayaş (Bayındır dam env.) (Özdikmen et al., 2009).

Range: Europe (Spain, France, Corsica, Italy, Sardinia, Sicily, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Macedonia, Albania, Greece, Bulgaria, European Turkey, Romania, Hungary, Austria, Switzerland, Germany, Czechia, Slovakia, Belorussia, Ukraine, Crimea, ?Moldavia, European Russia), ?China, Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Near East, Turkey, Iran.

Chorotype: Turano-European.

Remarks: According to the distribution in Turkey of host plants, probably the species distributes widely in Turkey. The present materials are the first record of Osmaniye province.

Tribe PRIONINI Latreille, 1804

Genus *PRIONUS* Geoffroy, 1762

[Type sp.: *Cerambyx coriarius* Linnaeus, 1758]

The genus *Prionus* Geoffroy, 1762 has five subgenera as subgenus *Antennalia* Casey, 1912 which includes only one species from Nearctic region as *P. fissicornis* Haldeman, 1848 [America]; subgenus *Homaesthesis* LeConte, 1873 which includes 8 species from Nearctic region [all from America] as *P. arenarius* Hovore, 1981; *P. emarginatus* Say, 1824; *P. integer* LeConte, 1851; *P. linsleyi* Hovore, 1981; *P. palparis* Say, 1824; *P. rhodocerus* Linsley, 1957; *P. simplex* (Casey, 1912) and *P. spinipennis* Hovore & Turnbow, 1984; subgenus *Neopolyarthron* Semenov, 1899 which includes 6 species from Nearctic region as *P. aztecus* Casey, 1912 [Mexico]; *P. batesi* Lameere, 1920 [Mexico]; *P. curticollis* Casey, 1912 [Mexico]; *P. debilis* Casey, 1891 [America]; *P. imbricornis* Linnaeus, 1767 [America] and *P. townsendi* Casey, 1912 [Mexico]; subgenus *Trichoprionus* Fragoso & Monné, 1982 which includes only one species from Nearctic region as *P. aureopilosus* Fragoso & Monné, 1982 [Republic of Dominicana] and the nominotypical subgenus *Prionus* Geoffroy, 1762 that includes 37 species from Nearctic, Palaearctic and Oriental regions as *P. boppei* Lameere, 1912 [China]; *P. burdajewiezi* Bodemeyer, 1930 [Iran]; *P. californicus* Motschulsky, 1845 [Canada, Alaska, Mexico, America]; *P. coriarius* (Linnaeus, 1758) [W-Palaearctic species, distributed from Spain to Kazakhstan]; *P. corpulentus* Bates, 1878 [Kashmir, Pakistan]; *P. dacatrai* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 1997 [Pakistan]; *P. delavayi* Fairmaire, 1887 [China]; *P. elegans* Demelt, 1972 [Pakistan]; *P. evae* Demelt, 1972 [Pakistan]; *P. flohri* Bates, 1884 [Mexico]; *P. gahani* Lameere, 1912

[China]; *P. galantiorum* Drumont & Komiya, 2006 [China]; *P. heroicus* Semenov, 1908 [America]; *P. hintoni* Linsley, 1935 [Mexico]; *P. howdeni* Chemsak, 1979 [Mexico]; *P. insularis* Motschulsky, 1857 [Japan, Korea, China, Russia]; *P. komiyai* Lorenc, 1999 [Syria, Turkey]; *P. kucerai* Drumont & Komiya, 2006 [China]; *P. lameerei* Semenov, 1927 [China]; *P. lamincornis* Fairmaire, 1897 [China]; *P. laticollis* (Drury, 1773) [Canada, America]; *P. lecontei* Lameere, 1912 [Canada, America, Mexico]; *P. mexicanus* Bates, 1884 [Mexico]; *P. murzini* Drumont & Komiya, 2006 [China]; *P. nakamurai* Ohbayashi N. & Makihara, 1985 [Taiwan]; *P. plumicornis* Pu, 1987 [China]; *P. pocularis* Dalman, 1817 [Canada, America]; *P. potaninei* Lameere, 1912 [China]; *P. poultoni* Lameere, 1912 [Mexico]; *P. puae* Drumont & Komiya, 2006 [China]; *P. scabripunctatus* Hayashi, 1971 [Taiwan]; *P. sejunctus* Hayashi, 1959 [Japan]; *P. sifanicus* Plavilstshikov, 1934 [China]; *P. siskai* Drumont & Komiya, 2006 [China, Myanmar]; *P. sterbai* Heyrovsky, 1950 [Iran]; *P. tangerianus* Sláma, 1996 [Morocco] and *P. unilamellatus* Pu, 1987 [China]. So, the genus has Holarctic and Oriental chorotypes.

In Turkey, it is represented only by two species as *P. coriarius* (Linnaeus, 1758) and *P. komiyai* Lorenc, 1999.

***Prionus coriarius* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

Original combination: *Cerambyx coriarius* Linnaeus, 1758

Other names: *tridentatus* Linnaeus, 1758; *prionus* DeGeer, 1775; *ballista* Voet, 1778; *germanicus* Voet, 1778; *hussarus* Voet, 1778; *vicinus* Jakovlev, 1887.

Material examined: Antalya prov.: Akseki, Yarpuz env., 1615 m, N 37 13 E 31 55, 10.07.2007, 4 males; Konya prov.: Çayarası-Alanya, Kozarası place, 1133 m, N 36 39 E 32 25, 18.07.2006, 1 male; Osmaniye prov.: Çiftmazı, Kent Forest, N 37 01 E 36 17, 778 m, 24.06.2006, 1 male; Zorkun road, Fenk plateau, N 36 59 E 36 20, 1049 m, 11.08.2006, 1 female, 1015 m, 05.08.2007, 1 male; Mitisin plateau, N 36 58 E 36 21, 1402 m, 08.2006, 3 males and 2 females, 1398 m, 14.07.2007, 1 male, 15.06.2007, 1 female, 07.07.2007, 6 males.

Records in Turkey: Turkey (Semenov, 1900; Acatay, 1948, 1961, 1968; Lobanov et al., 1981; Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Svacha & Danilevsky, 1986; Önder et al., 1987; Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997; Lodos, 1998; Sama, 2002); Sinop prov.: Ayancık (Schimitschek, 1944); Burdur prov.: Bucak (Ekici, 1971); Antalya prov.: Kemer (Beldibi) / Kaş (Gürsu) / Çakırlar forest (Tosun, 1975); Sinop prov.: Ayancık, Trabzon prov., Antalya prov. (Erdem & Çanakçıoğlu, 1977; Çanakçıoğlu, 1983); Trabzon prov.: Campus of Karadeniz Technical University (Sekendiz, 1981); Aydın prov.: Dilek Peninsula National Forest (Öymen, 1987); Trabzon prov.: Maçka (Meryemana Forests), Artvin prov.: Şavşat (Yayla, Kocabey place) / Şavşat (Veliköy, Karagöl Forests) (Yüksel, 1996); Kahramanmaraş prov. (Kanat, 1998); Antalya prov., Aydın prov., Trabzon prov., Sinop prov. (Çanakçıoğlu & Mol, 1998); Artvin prov.: Hopa, Rize prov.: Central / Fındıklı / Pazar, Trabzon prov.: Yeşilova (Tozlu et al., 2002); Antalya prov.: Kaş (Sinekçi village, Sinekçi Beli), Turkey, Kırklareli prov.: İğneada-Saka lake (Sivriler village) / Demirköy (Özdikmen & Çağlar, 2004); Hatay prov.: Hassa (Söğütler) (Özdikmen & Demirel, 2005); Artvin prov.: Hopa, Trabzon prov. (Malmusi & Saltini, 2005); Kahramanmaraş prov.: Pazarcık (Bağdımışağır Mahallesi)

(Özdikmen & Okutaner, 2006); Ankara prov.: Kızılcahamam (Çamkoru), Balıkesir prov.: Erdek, Kocaeli prov.: Kerpe / İzmit (Özdikmen & Şahin, 2006); Bolu prov.: Abant, Kırıkkale prov.: Sulakyurt (Özdere) (Özdikmen & Demir, 2006); Kastamonu prov.: Küre–Ağılı road, Artvin prov. (Özdikmen, 2007).

Range: Europe (Portugal, Spain, France, Corsica, Italy, Sicily, Albania, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Greece, Bulgaria, European Turkey, Romania, Hungary, Austria, Switzerland, Belgium, Netherlands, Denmark, Germany, Luxembourg, Great Britain, Czechia, Slovakia, Norway, Poland, Sweden, Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Belorussia, Ukraine, Crimea, Moldavia, European Russia, European Kazakhstan), North Africa (Tunisia, Algeria), Siberia, Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Near East, Turkey, Iran.

Chorotype: Sibero-European + Turano-Europeo-Mediterranean.

Remarks: According to the distribution in Turkey of host plants, probably the species distributes widely in Turkey. The present materials are the first record for Konya and Osmaniye provinces.

***Prionus komiyai* Lorenc, 1999**

Records in Turkey: Turkey (Lorenc, 2006).

Range: Syria, Turkey.

Chorotype: SW-Asiatic (Syro-Anatolian)

Remarks: The species was recently described from Syria by Lorenc (1999). It distributes only in S Turkey.

Genus *MESOPRIONUS* Jakovlev, 1887

[Type sp.: *Mesoprionus angustatus* Jakovlev, 1887]

The genus *Mesoprionus* Jakovlev, 1887 is a problematic group. Some authors regarded it as a subgenus of *Prionus* Geoffroy, 1762. Also according to some authors, some species of this genus are synonyms or in another genus. We regard it as a separate genus. The genus has twelve species from Palaearctic region as *M. angustatus* (Jakovlev, 1887) [Uzbekistan, Turkestan, Tadjikistan, Turkmenia]; *M. asiaticus* Faldermann, 1837 [Transcaucasia, China, Kazakhstan, Kirgizia, Armenia, Iran, Russia]; *M. batelkai* (Sláma, 1996) [Crete, S Greece, ?SW Turkey]; *M. besicanus* (Fairmaire, 1855) [Serbia and Croatia to Turkey and Middle east]; *M. consimilis* (Holzschuh, 1981) [Iran]; *M. henkei* (Schaufuss, 1879) [N Iraq]; *M. lefebvrei* (Marseul, 1856) [CE Turkey]; *M. lesnei* (Semenov, 1933) [SW Iran]; *M. persicus* (Redtenbacher, 1850) [Iran]; *M. petrovitzi* (Holzschuh, 1981) [SE Iran]; *M. schaufussi* (Jakovlev, 1887) [NW Iran, NE Turkey] and *M. zarudnii* Semenov, 1933 [E Tadjikistan]. So, the genus has Palaearctic chorotype.

In Turkey, it probably is represented by four species as *M. batelkai* (Sláma, 1996); *M. besicanus* (Fairmaire, 1855); *M. lefebvrei* (Marseul, 1856) and *M. schaufussi* (Jakovlev, 1887). Moreover, *M. asiaticus* Faldermann, 1837 (distributes in Transcaucasia, China, Kazakhstan, Kirgizia, Armenia, Iran, Russia) and *M.*

persicus (Redtenbacher, 1850) (distributes only in S and W Iran) have also been reported only by Lodos (1998) for Turkey in his mostly unrealistic list. So, the doubtful records of Lodos (1998) are not confirmed.

***Mesoprionus batelkai* (Sláma, 1996)**

Original combination: *Prionus batelkai* (Sláma, 1996)

Records in Turkey: ?Turkey (Lorenc, 2006).

Range: Crete, S Greece, ?Turkey.

Chorotype: E-Mediterranean (Aegean)

Remarks: The species has not been recorded from any exact locality in Turkey until now. So the status is not clear. If present, it probably occurs only in SW Anatolia. It was regarded by some authors as a subspecies or a synonym of *M. besicanus*.

***Mesoprionus besicanus* (Fairmaire, 1855)**

Original combination: *Prionus besicanus* Fairmaire, 1855

Material examined: Antalya prov.: Alanya, Sarımut env., 1113 m, N 36 37 E 32 23, 09.07.2007, 3 males; Konya prov.: Taşkent, Afşar, Kayadibi Akçapınar place, 1680 m, N 37 28 E 31 38, 25.07.2006, 1 male; Osmaniye prov.: Hasanbeyli, Kalecik, 05.08.2007, 1 male.

Records in Turkey: Hatay prov.: Akbez as *Prionus besicanus* (Pic, 1897); Asia Minor as *Prionus besicanus* (Semenov, 1900); European Turkey and Asia Minor (Winkler, 1924-1932); Turkey (İyriboz, 1938, 1940; Bodenheimer, 1958; Svacha & Danilevsky, 1986; Sama & Rapuzzi, 2000); İstanbul prov.: Polonez village, İzmir prov.: Dikili, Makaron, Uşak prov., Antalya prov.: Kaş (Demelt, 1963); İzmir prov.: Ödemiş (Bozdağ), Bornova, Dikili (Gül-Zümreoğlu, 1972); Western Anatolia (İren & Ahmed, 1973); İzmir prov.: Bergama, Dikili, Makaron, Urla, Bornova, Çeşme, Denizli prov.: Çal, Hançalar (Gül-Zümreoğlu, 1975); Kütahya prov.: Simav, Çanakkale prov.: İntepe (Sama, 1982); Nevşehir prov.: Göreme as *Prionus besicanus* (Adlbauer, 1988); European Turkey (Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997); İstanbul prov.: Polonez village, Aegean Region (Lodos, 1998); Adana prov., Antalya prov., Bilecik prov., Burdur prov., Çanakkale prov., Erzurum prov., İçel prov., Kayseri prov., Kilis prov., Konya prov., Muğla prov., İstanbul prov., İzmir prov., Kütahya prov., Nevşehir prov. (Tozlu et al., 2002); Burdur prov.: Bucak (Özdikmen & Şahin, 2005); Bursa prov. : Uludağ (Malmusi & Saltini, 2005); Erzincan prov.: Kemaliye, Bursa prov.: Çalı village (Özdikmen, 2006); Kırıkkale prov.: Sulakyurt (Özder), Antalya prov.: Manavgat (Demirciler village), Ankara prov.: Kalecik (Yeşildere) (Özdikmen & Demir, 2006).

Range: Europe (Albania, ?Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Macedonia, Greece, Bulgaria, European Turkey), Cyprus, Middle east (Syria, Lebanon, Jordan), Turkey.

Chorotype: Turano-Mediterranean (Balkano-Anatolian) or E-Mediterranean (NE-Mediterranean + Palestino-Taurian).

Remarks: The species distributes mostly in West half of Turkey. The present material is the first record for Osmaniye province.

***Mesoprionus lefebvrei* (Marseul, 1856)**

Original combination: *Prionus lefebvrei* Marseul, 1856

Material examined: Kahramanmaraş prov.: Pazarcık, Bağdınısağır district, 2005, 1 male.

Records in Turkey: Anatolia (Lorenc, 2006).

Range: Turkey.

Chorotype: Anatolian

Remarks: The species is endemic to Turkey. It probably occurs mostly in CE Anatolia. It was regarded by some authors as a synonym of *M. besicanus*.

***Mesoprionus schaufussi* (Jakovlev, 1887)**

Original combination: *Prionus schaufussi* (Jakovlev, 1887)

Records in Turkey: ?SW Turkey (Lorenc, 2006).

Range: NW Iran, ?E Turkey, ?N Iraq.

Chorotype: SW-Asiatic (Irano-Anatolian)

Remarks: The species has not been recorded from any exact locality in Turkey until now. So the status is not clear. If present, it probably occurs only in NE or E Anatolia. It was regarded by some authors as a synonym of *M. besicanus*.

An important note:

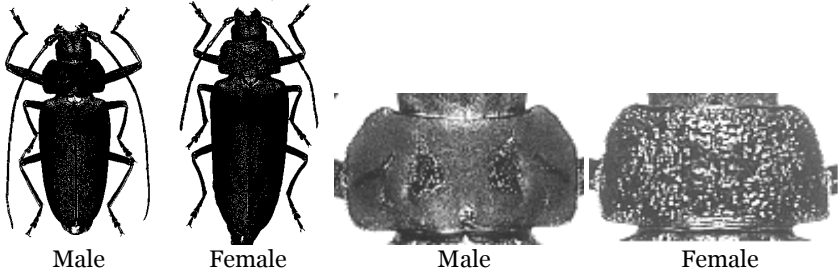
For the subfamily Prioninae Latreille, 1802, *Pogonarthron semenovi* (Lameere, 1912) [Iraq]; *Monocladum aegyptiacum* (Guérin-Ménéville, 1844) [Libya, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Jordan, Israel] and *Tragosoma depsarium* (Linnaeus, 1767) [N America (America), Europe (incl. Balcans), N Asia] have been reported only by Lodos (1998) for Turkey in his mostly unrealistic list until now. So, the doubtful records of Lodos (1998) are not confirmed.

Furthermore, **the subfamily Parandrinae Blanchard, 1845** is not represented in Turkey. However, *Archandra caspia* (Ménétriés, 1832) which occurs in Caucasus, Iran, Turkmenia has also been reported by Lodos (1998) for Turkey in his mostly unrealistic list without any exact locality. So, the doubtful record of Lodos (1998) is not confirmed.

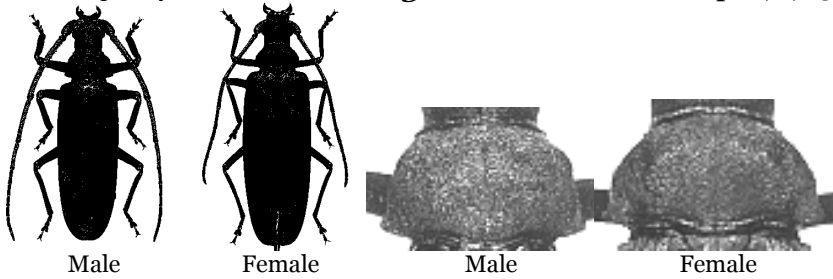
**A key of Turkish Prioninae species
on the base of pronotal and antennal characters**

- 1** Pronotum with spines or spinules on lateral margins.....**3**
- Pronotum without spines or spinules on lateral margins.....**2**

- 2** Pronotum like a plate, flat, lateral margins visible completely.....
-***Ergates faber* (Linnaeus, 1761)**

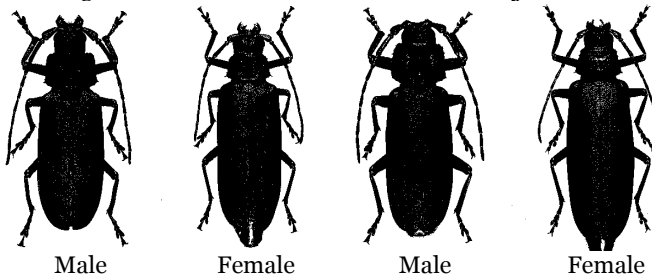


- Pronotum not like a plate, not flat, more or less convex, lateral margins not visible completely.....***Aegosoma scabricorne* (Scopoli, 1763)**



- 3** Pronotum with spines or spinules on lateral margins.....**4**
- Pronotum with thorn like spines on lateral margins.....**7**

- 4** Pronotum with spinules on lateral margins (at least as one apiece almost in the each posterior angle).....***Prinobius myardi* Mulsant, 1842**





Male

Female

Male

Female

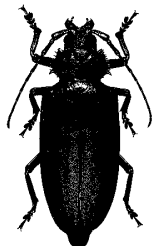
- Pronotum with spines on lateral margins.....5

5 Pronotum with over 10 spines on each lateral margin, spines larger in females....

.....*Rhaesus serricollis* (Motschulsky, 1838)



Male



Female



Male



Female

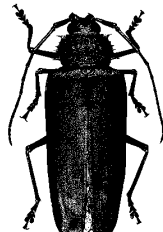
- Pronotum with 4 or 5 spines on each lateral margin, spines larger in females....6

6 Pronotum with more or less clear spines; 4 spines on each lateral margin in males and 5 spines on each lateral margin in females, spines larger in females.....

.....*Callergates akbesianus* (Pic, 1900)



Male



Female



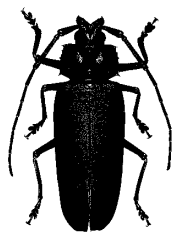
Male



Female

- Except the spines on angles, spines of pronotum more reduced (especially in males) but spines larger in females.....

.....*Callergates gaillardoti* (Chevrolat, 1854)



Male



Female



Male

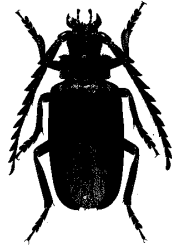


Female

- 7 Pronotum with 2 spines, posterior corner without spine.....8
- Pronotum with 3 spines, posterior corner with spine.....9

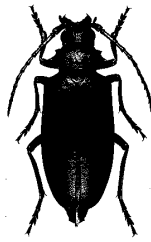
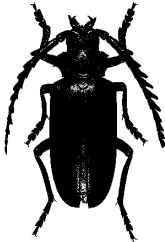
8 Pronotum with 2 distinct spines, someone just at the anterior corner and the other one on anterior half of pronotum (the top of this spine at level of anterior half of pronotum); In males: 3- antennal sements on the outside distinctly serrated at the distal end and antennae reaching beyond the middle of elytra, pronotum transverse, almost rectangular, width on the posterior margin of pronotum 2 times of median pronotal length.....

.....*Prionus komiyai* Lorenc, 1999



Male

- Pronotum with 2 distinct spines, someone just at the anterior corner and the other one almost on the middle of pronotum (the top of this spine at level of the middle of pronotum); In males: 3- antennal sements on the outside distinctly serrated at the distal end and antennae reaching just about in the middle of elytra, pronotum less transverse, width on the posterior margin of pronotum less than 2 times of median pronotal length.....*Mesoprionus lefebvrei* (Marseul, 1856)



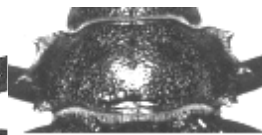
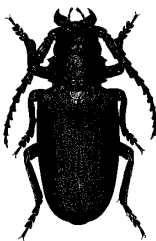
Male

Female

Male

Female

9 Posterior spine (third spine) of pronotum clear and almost at the posterior corner; In females, antennae with 11 segments, reaching only the basal quarter of elytra; In males, antennae with 12 segment, relatively shorter, almost reaching the middle of elytra.....*Prionus coriarius* (Linnaeus, 1758)



Male

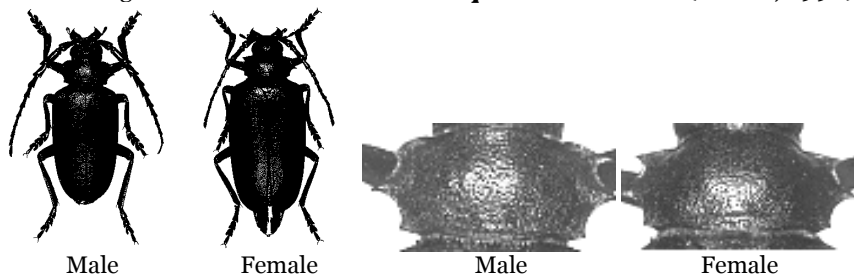
Female

Male

Female

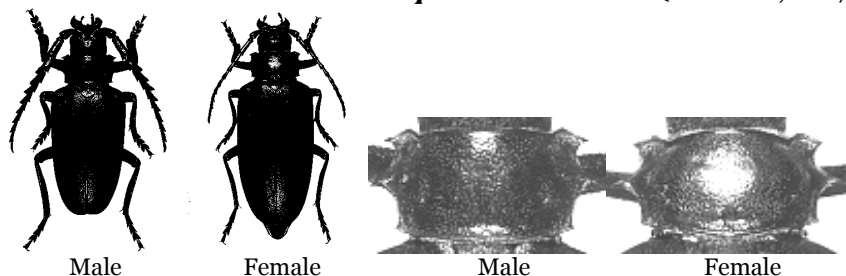
- Posterior spine (third spine) of pronotum less clear and just at the posterior corner; In females, antennae with 12 segments, reaching beyond the basal quarter of elytra; In males, antennae with 12 segments, relatively longer, reaching at least the middle of elytra; median length of pronotum relatively longer.....**10**

10 Width on the posterior margin of pronotum 2 times (in both sexes) of median pronotal length.....*Mesoprionus batelkai* (Sláma, 1996)



- Width on the posterior margin of pronotum less than 2 times (1.6 in males - 1.8 in females) of median pronotal length.....**11**

11 In males, 3- antennal segments on the outside more or less serrated at the distal end.....*Mesoprionus schaufussi* (Jakovlev, 1887)



- In males, antennal segments on the outside not serrated.....
.....*Mesoprionus besicanus* (Fairmaire, 1855)



* This work supported by the projects by TÜBİTAK (project number TBAG-105T329) and GAZİ UNIVERSITY (project number BAP-06/32). For the preparations of the figures used in the key are based on Lorenc (2006).

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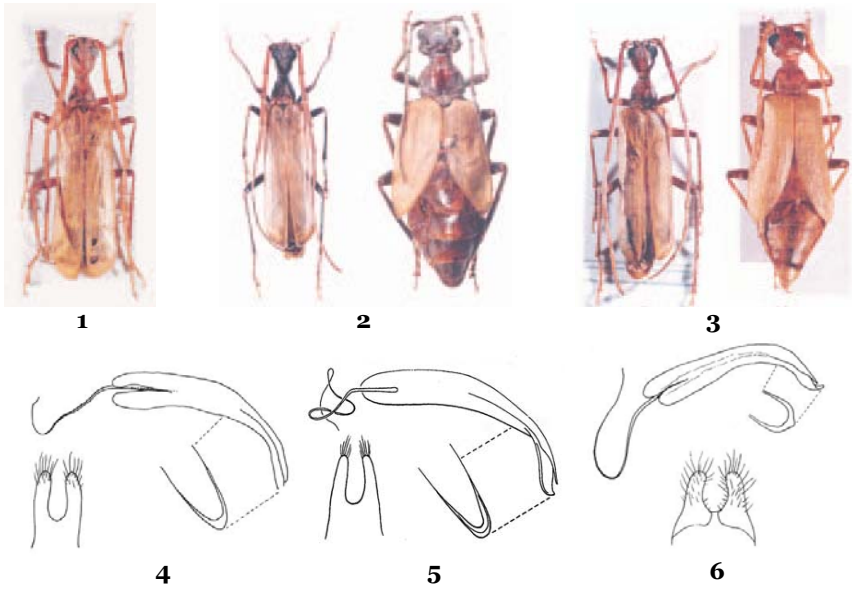


Figure 1-6. 1- *V. ocellaris* Mulsant & Rey, 1863 (male) 2- *V. xatarti* Mulsant, 1839 (male and female) 3- *V. creticus* Ganglbauer, 1886 (male and female) 4- Male genitalia of *V. ocellaris* Mulsant & Rey, 1863 5- Male genitalia of *V. xatarti* Mulsant, 1839 6- Male genitalia of *V. creticus* Ganglbauer, 1886 [from Vives (2004)].