

## LONGHORN BEETLES (COLEOPTERA: CERAMBYCIDAE) OF KALININGRAD REGION

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70 species of family *Cerambycidae* are reported for the territory of Kaliningrad region as result of faunistical researches carried in years 1989-2006. The literature data for the fauna and distribution of longhorn beetles in Baltic States, Poland and West Byelorussia are analyzed. The revised check list of cerambycid fauna for region (including potential inhabited taxa) was composed and contains 112 species. For each species abundance and frequency, geographical distribution in South-eastern Baltic region and also the host plants are given. The analysis of zoogeographical and phenological peculiarities of *Cerambycidae* of Kaliningrad region is presented.

Key words: *Cerambycidae*, fauna, distribution, occurrence, check-list, Kaliningrad region, Russia

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### Introduction

Longhorn beetles (*Cerambycidae*) are among the most species-rich families of the ordo Coleoptera: this taxa contains about 35000 worldwide recorded species (Klausnitzer, 2003), about 2800 in the Palaearctic region and about 580 – in Russia. 120 species are known from Lithuania (Monsevičius, Tamutis, unpubl.), 109 - from Latvia (Telnov et al., 1997), 151 species of this family have been reported from Belarus (Alexandrovich et al, 1996), 181 – from all territory of Poland and 106 – from Masurian Lake Region (Gutowski, 2004), which is nearest to Kaliningrad region. These beetles are mostly associated with forests, where the larvae usually live in wood or under

bark of arboreal and shrubby plants. Larvae of less numerous group of species is associated with herbaceous plants or develops in the soil. Kaliningrad region is characterized by small area of forest cover – it occupies only 18,5% of total territory. The great part (40%) of the regional forests is artificial, the biggest and the few transformed by human activity forestlands are situated in south-eastern and north-eastern of region. The averaged composition of Kaliningrad forests is described as: 2 common spruces, 2 common pines, 2 birches, 2 black alder, 1 oak, 1 ash+asp+linden (Current status of environment of Kaliningrad region in 2000 year). Investigation and inventory of cerambycids fauna and its tendency to change and development in anthro-

pogenic environment are of importance not only for coleopterology but also for biomonitoring and ecology of man-made ecosystems.

The most complete faunistic data dealing with cerambycid beetles of our region (as well as all groups of Coleoptera) is the monograph Bercio and Folwaczny (1979), found on prewar collections of German scientists and amateurs. According to this faunistic catalog family *Cerambycidae* in a number of 95 species was identified in our region. For the whole of East Prussia are listed 111 species and moreover 35 “questionable” species. The single paper on the matter is the concise list contained 63 species of recent fauna (Alekseev, Sakhnov, 2002). In present paper a revision of regional fauna and specified checklist with distribution of species are considered; information on places, frequency of occurrence, host plants of larvae and preferred biocenoses are given too.

### Material and methods

The material was collected during March-September 1989-2006 in all administrative districts and landscapes of Kaliningrad region, but central and western parts of region are more investigated at the moment. Beetles were captured with entomological net according to the standard methods (sweeping, beating) or by hand from flowers, leaves, bark of trees, stumps, trunks and others wood. In addition to collections of adult beetles, were collected larvae and pupae, which was raised in laboratory environment. The growing was made for under-bark-living larvae (*Plagionotus*, *Rhagium*, *Saperda*, *Molorchus*, *Tetropium*, *Leiopus*), for under-bark-and-in-wood-living (*Xylotrechus*) and for in-wood-living larvae (some *Lepturini*).

For the purpose of beetle identification there were used the following scientific works: Harde (1966) and Plavilshchikov (1965).

At last decades the taxonomy of cerambycids beetles was revised repeatedly. This process is

not finished today and is far from universally accepted consensus. Different standpoints exist concurrently for synonymy and systematical position of taxa, more valid specific or generic name of any beetles (especially is it insteady for the subfamily *Lepturinae*). In our paper we follow in total the contemporary system Althoff, Danilevsky (1997) and Danilevsky, Severtsov (2005), any synonyms are given according to Silfverberg (2004). The system of zoogeographical subdivision to groups is agreed with Gutowski (1995).

### Results

In the course of work we compiled the list of species including, along with taxons mentioned earlier, species that are know to inhabit the region from the data contained in literature (Bercio, Folwaczny, 1979), and species that inhabit the adjacent territories. Identification numbers of species that were not collected during the 1989-2006 period but that we believe are expected to be found in the region, are enclosed in round brackets. Species indicated without the round braces were truly registered during the research period and are included in the author's collection. Species marked with (-) are considered by the author as unlikely or improbable to be found within our territory at the present time, but they were registered in nearby regions or in old data.

The annotation to each specie includes data divided into 3 sections:

a) In section [**Distribution**] – by type of natural habitat and distribution of the species in the middle and southern Baltic states. The number of capital letters (FKSNDEAI) – distribution according to Silfverberg (2004): Finland, Karelia (Fennoscandian part of Russia), Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania correspondingly. The following abbreviations are used in some other literature sources: Lithuania – Lit., Poland – PL., West Byelorussia – (Alexandrovich et al., 1996) – WB. Notes of a specie discovered in Lithuania are dealing only

with the locations nearest to our region and do not describe the entire distribution of the species in this republic. The following abbreviations of zoogeographical elements are used (shown in square brackets): Sc – Subcosmopolitan, H – Holarctic, P – Palearctic, ES – Euro-Siberian, EC – Euro-Caucasian, E – European, SE – South-European, MP – Mediterranean-Pontical, Po – Pontical, Me – Mediterranean, SA – Subatlantical, B – Boreal, BM – Boreomontan, M – Montan.

b) In section [**Kaliningrad region**] – by place of discovery (from literature and own discoveries) in the Kaliningrad region. For the purposes of compactness the main source of literature data (Bercio, Folwaczny, 1979) is referred to as (B., F.). Since the biotype common for most species of the family is forest, the places of collection of species are mainly given according to the plan of the major woodlands in the region and numbered using Roman numerals according to the map (Illustration 1).

c) In section [**Biology and quantity**] – by features of the biology, quantity, possible places of habitation in the region, and by comparative subjective estimation of the quantity.

### Check-list of longhorn beetles for the territory of Kaliningrad region

Superfamily CHRYSOMELOIDEA Latreille, 1802  
 Family Cerambycidae Latreille, 1802  
 Subfamily Prioninae Latreille, 1802  
 Genus Ergates Audinet-Serville, 1832

#### (1.) *E. faber* (Linnaeus, 1761)

**Distribution:** [MP] —S-d-AI, WB., West and Central Lit. (Monsevičius, Tamutis, unpubl.), Masurian Lake region in PL. (B., F.; Gutowski, 1995).

**Kaliningrad region:** this species was not found on the territory of our region.

**Biology and quantity:** primeval forest relict distributes sporadic in Baltic States, everywhere rare

and not numerous. Larvae feed on *Pinus sylvestris* (Gutowski, 1995; 2004).

Genus *Prionus* Geoffroy, 1762

#### 2. *P. coriarius* (Linnaeus, 1758)

**Distribution:** [P] FKSND EAI, WB., West and Central Lit. (Monsevičius, Tamutis, unpubl.), PL. (B., F.; Gutowski, 2004).

**Kaliningrad region:** IV (B., F.); 2 specimens from IV (16.08.1998).

**Biology and quantity:** primeval forest relict, not numerous and local, larvae feed in butt parts of *Quercus*, *Betula*, *Picea*. Generation is 4-years.

Genus *Tragosoma* Audinet-Serville, 1832

#### (-) *T. depsarium* (Linnaeus, 1767)

**Distribution:** [BM] FKS N-EAI, WB., South and East Lit. (Monsevičius, Tamutis, unpubl.); PL.: Elbling (B., F.); PL. (Gutowski, 2004).

**Kaliningrad region:** not found and new findings are very doubtful.

**Biology and quantity:** vulnerable primeval forest relict with everywhere low frequency; it most likely disappearance in East Poland and Kaliningrad region. The species inhabits overmature coniferous forests, which are practically absent in Kaliningrad region. Larvae feed on *Picea*, *Pinus* (Filimonov, Udalov, 2002).

Subfamily Spondylidinae Audinet-Serville, 1832  
 Genus *Spondylis* Fabricius, 1775

#### 3. *S. buprestoides* (Linnaeus, 1758)

**Distribution:** [P] FKSND EAI, WB., West and Central Lit. (Monsevičius, Tamutis, unpubl.), PL. (Gutowski, 2004).

**Kaliningrad region:** everywhere common (B., F.); XV, III, I.

**Biology and quantity:** frequent and numerous everywhere in forests with *Pinus*. Development cycle is equals to 3 years.

Subfamily Aseminae J. Thomson, 1860

Genus *Nothorhina* Redtenbacher, 1845

(4.) *N. muricata* (Dalman, 1817) [= *N. punctata* auct. nec Fabricius, 1798]

**Distribution:** [P] FKS-N-EAI, WB., West Lit. (Monsevičius, Tamutis, unpubl.), Curonian Split (Jodkrantė - 07.1864) (B., F.), Masurian Lake region (Gutowski, 1995).

**Kaliningrad region:** in research time was not found, but can occur in south parts of Kaliningrad region on Baltic coast.

**Biology and quantity:** primeval forest relict, larvae live in thick bark of old impaired *Pinus sylvestris* (B., F.).

Genus *Arhopalus* Audinet-Serville, 1834 [= *Criocephalus* Dejean, 1835]

5. *A. rusticus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

**Distribution:** [H] FKS-N-DEAI, WB., West and Central Lit. (Monsevičius, Tamutis, unpubl.), PL. (Gutowski, 2004).

**Kaliningrad region:** everywhere in coniferous forests common (B., F.); III, XIV, XVIII.

**Biology and quantity:** wide distributed in region, numerous in forests with *Pinus sylvestris*. Development cycle is equals to 2-3 years.

(6.) *A. tristis* (Fabricius, 1787) [= *A. ferus* (Mulsant, 1839)]

**Distribution:** [Sc] FKS-DEAI, WB., West and Central Lit. (Pileckis, 1963; Monsevičius, Tamutis, unpubl.), PL. (Gutowski, 2004).

**Kaliningrad region:** «findings from all region, but more rare as *A. rusticus*» (B., F.). In research time was not found.

**Biology and quantity:** in coniferous forests, larvae feed in boot parts of old *Pinus*.

Genus *Asemum* Eschscholtz, 1830

7. *A. striatum* (Linnaeus, 1758)

**Distribution:** [H] FKS-N-DEAI, WB., West and Central Lit. (Monsevičius, Tamutis, unpubl.), PL. (B., F.; Gutowski, 2004).

**Kaliningrad region:** V (B., F.); XIV (5.06.1995).

**Biology and quantity:** in coniferous forests (we are found only on *Picea abies*); frequent, but not numerous; generation - 2 years.

Genus *Tetropium* Kirby, 1837 [= *Isarthron* Dejean, 1835]

8. *T. castaneum* (Linnaeus, 1758)

**Distribution:** [P] FKS-N-DEAI, WB, West and Central parts of Lit. (Monsevičius, Tamutis, unpubl.), PL. (B., F.; Gutowski, 1995; 2004).

**Kaliningrad region:** V, XIV, XVI, XVII, XVIII (B., F.); III, IV, XIV, XVIII.

**Biology and quantity:** in region frequent and numerous, on *Picea*, *Pinus*, generation - 2 years.

9. *T. fuscum* (Fabricius, 1787)

**Distribution:** [ES] FKS-N-DEAI, WB, West and Central parts of Lit. (Pileckis, 1963; Monsevičius, Tamutis, unpubl.), PL. (Gutowski, 1995; 2004).

**Kaliningrad region:** VI, XIV, XVII (B., F.); VI, X (beetles in captivity - 5.04.2001).

**Biology and quantity:** local, but numerous; larvae on *Picea*.

(10.) *T. gabrieli* J. Weise, 1905

**Distribution:** [E] f-s-D—, WB., PL. and also Masurian Lake region (Gutowski, 1995).

**Kaliningrad region:** earlier (B., F.) and in research time was not found, but findings are possible.

**Biology and quantity:** larvae feed on *Larix decidua*. This Carpathian species had expansion to North in conjunction with planting of host trees; succeed Baltic coast and frontier of Kaliningrad region and Poland in 70-80 years of XX century (Gutowski, 1995).

Subfamily *Lepturinae* Latreille, 1802

Tribus Oxymirini Danilevsky, 1997

Genus *Oxymirus* Mulsant, 1863 [= *Toxotus* auct.]

11. *O. cursor* (Linnaeus, 1758)

**Distribution:** [EC] FKS-N-DEAI, WB., West and Central parts of Lit. (Monsevičius, Tamutis, unpubl.), PL. and also Masurian Lake region (B., F.; Gutowski, 1995).

**Kaliningrad region:** IV, X, XIV (B., F.); VI (Tsydenov M.A., 05.1996), XI.

**Biology and quantity:** local and rare; larvae live in lying trunks of *Pinus*, *Picea* (Filimonov, Udalov, 2002) and also on *Quercus robur*, *Salix caprea*, *Populus tremula* (Gutowski, 1995).

Tribus Rhamnusiini Danilevsky, 1997

Genus *Rhamnusium* Latreille, 1829

(12.) ***R. bicolor* (Schranck, 1781) [=R. gracilicorne Thery, 1895 =R. virgo (Voet, 1778)]**

**Distribution:** [Å] F—dEAI, WB., West and Central parts of Lit.(Monsevičius, Tamutis, unpubl.), PL. and also Masurian Lake region (B., F.; Gutowski, 1995).

**Kaliningrad region:** VI, XIV (B., F.); in research time was not found.

**Biology and quantity:** possibly occurs very local; larvae in wood of *Ulmus* (Filimonov, Udalov, 2002), *Salix*, *Populus* (Nikitsky et al., 1996), *Acer*, *Aesculum*, *Tilia*, *Fraxinus*, *Quercus*, *Betula pendula* (Gutowski, 1995). Generation -3 years.

Tribus Rhagiini Kirby, 1837 [=Stenocorini J.Thomson, 1860]

Genus *Rhagium* Fabricius, 1775

(-) ***R. (Hagrium) bifasciatum* Fabricius, 1775**

**Distribution:** [H] —NDE-I, not noted for Lit. (Monsevičius, Tamutis, unpubl.), and WB. Only in south parts of PL (Gutowski, 1995).

**Kaliningrad region:** XVII (B., F.); in research time was not found.

**Biology and quantity:** new findings of species on our territory are doubtful; the limit of distribution area extends southward of Kaliningrad region.

(13.) ***R. (Megarhagium) sycophanta* (Schranck, 1781)**

**Distribution:** [P] —S-D-AI, WB., West and Central parts of Lit.(Monsevičius, Tamutis, unpubl.), PL. and also Masurian Lake region (Gutowski, 1995).

**Kaliningrad region:** II, XIV (B., F.); in research time was not found.

**Biology and quantity:** possibly very local; larvae feed on *Quercus*.

14. ***R. (Megarhagium) mordax* (DeGeer, 1775)**

**Distribution:** [ES] FKSND EAI, WB., West and Central parts of Lit.(Monsevičius, Tamutis, unpubl.), PL. and also Masurian Lake region (Gutowski, 1995).

**Kaliningrad region:** V, XIV, XVI, XVII (B., F.); everywhere in region.

**Biology and quantity:** frequent and occurs in all mixed and deciduous forests. Larvae feed under bark of *Quercus*, *Betula*, *Tilia*, *Alnus*, *Carpinus*, *Populus*, once were found in *Picea*. Generation – 2 years.

15. ***R. (s.str.) inquisitor* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

**Distribution:** [H] FKSND EAI, WB., West and Central parts of Lit.(Monsevičius, Tamutis, unpubl.), PL. and also Masurian Lake region (Gutowski, 1995).

**Kaliningrad region:** everywhere common earlier (B., F.) and now also in all region.

**Biology and quantity:** frequent and numerous in all forests with *Pinus sylvestris*. Larvae feed under bark of *Pinus*, more seldom – *Picea*. Generation – 2 years.

Genus *Stenocorus* Geoffroy, 1762 [=Toxotus Dejean, 1821]

16. ***S. (s.str.) meridianus* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

**Distribution:** [ES] F-SND EAI, WB., West and Central parts of Lit.(Monsevičius, Tamutis, unpubl.), PL. and also Masurian Lake region (Gutowski, 1995).

**Kaliningrad region:** XVI, XVIII (B., F.); VII, IX.

**Biology and quantity:** rare and local; larvae feed on *Betula*, *Ulmus*, *Quercus*.

Genus *Pachyta* Dejean, 1821

17. ***P. quadrimaculata* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

**Distribution:** [BM] FK—DEAI, WB., West and Central parts of Lit.(Monsevičius, Tamutis,

unpubl.), PL. and also Masurian Lake region (B., F.; Gutowski, 1995).

**Kaliningrad region:** VI, X, XII, XIV, XVI, XVIII (B., F.); everywhere.

**Biology and quantity:** frequent, but not numerous; adult on the flowers, larvae under bark and in dead wood of *Picea*, *Pinus*; generation – 3 years.

(18.) *P. lamed* (Linnaeus, 1758)

**Distribution:** [BM] FKSNDEAI, West and Central parts of Lit. (Monsevičius, Tamutis, unpubl.), PL. and also Masurian Lake region (B., F.; Gutowski, 1995).

**Kaliningrad region:** IV, X (B., F.); in research time was not found.

**Biology and quantity:** rare and local in all inhabiting territories; larvae under bark and in wood of *Picea abies*.

Genus *Brachyta* Fairmaire, 1864

(-) *B. interrogationis* (Linnaeus, 1758)

**Distribution:** [BM] FKSNdEAI, South-east part of Lit. (Monsevičius, Tamutis, unpubl.), PL. (B., F.), South-east of PL. (Gutowski, 1995).

**Kaliningrad region:** Königsberg-1788 (B., F.); in research time was not found.

**Biology and quantity:** this boreomontan species was not found since XVIII century, possibly extinct in Kaliningrad region; larva in ground, on roots of grasses (Filimonov, Udalov, 2002).

Genus *Evodinellus* Plavilstshikov, 1915 [= *Evodinus* LeConte, 1850]

(19.) *E. borealis* (Gyllenhal, 1827)

**Distribution:** [BM] FKSN-EAI, WB., West and Central parts of Lit. (Monsevičius, Tamutis, unpubl.), only Masurian Lake region in PL. (B., F.; Gutowski, 1995; 2004).

**Kaliningrad region:** no data for the territory of Kaliningrad region.

**Biology and quantity:** should be very local and rare; larvae in twigs and thin trunks of coniferous (Filimonov, Udalov, 2002). By Gutowski

(1995), the range limits demonstrably correlate with January isotherm of -5°C.

Genus *Carilia* Mulsant, 1863 [= *Gaurotes* LeConte, 1850]

20. *C. virginea* (Linnaeus, 1758)

**Distribution:** [BM] FKSN-EAI, WB., West and Central parts of Lit. (Monsevičius, Tamutis, unpubl.), PL. and also Masurian Lake region (B., F.; Gutowski, 1995).

**Kaliningrad region:** XIV, XVII, XVIII (B., F.); everywhere in region.

**Biology and quantity:** numerous and frequent in mixed and coniferous forests; larvae under bark of twigs and thin trunks of *Picea abies*, more seldom – *Pinus sylvestris*.

Genus *Acmaeops* LeConte, 1850

(-) *A. septentrionis* (Thomson, 1866)

**Distribution:** [BM] FKSN-E—, WB., eastern PL. (Gutowski, 1995).

**Kaliningrad region:** no data for the territory of Kaliningrad region.

**Biology and quantity:** primeval forest relict, larvae in wood of *Picea abies*.

(21.) *A. marginatus* (Fabricius, 1781)

**Distribution:** [P] FKSN-EAI, WB., Klajpeda (Lit.) (B., F.), eastern Lit. (Monsevičius, Tamutis, unpubl.), PL. and also Masurian Lake region (B., F.; Gutowski, 1995).

**Kaliningrad region:** findings from the territory of Kaliningrad region are absent.

**Biology and quantity:** on *Pinus sylvestris* (Gutowski, 2004), larvae feed under bark of lying trees.

(-) *A. smaragdulus* (Fabricius, 1792)

**Distribution:** [BM] FKSN—I, WB., south-east of Lit. (Monsevičius, Tamutis, unpubl.).

**Kaliningrad region:** findings from the territory of Kaliningrad region are absent; the southwest-

ern limit of distribution is in Lithuania and Byelorussia.

**Biology and quantity:** on coniferous.

Genus *Gnathacmaeops* Linsley & Chemsak, 1972

(-) *G. pratensis* (Laicharting, 1784)

**Distribution:** [BM] FKSNEAI, eastern and south Lit. (Monsevičius, Tamutis, unpubl.), PL. (Gutowski, 2004).

**Kaliningrad region:** findings from the territory of Kaliningrad region are absent. The species is occurring in more continental climate or in mountains (disjunction of distribution area).

**Biology and quantity:** larvae under bark of *Picea abies*.

Genus *Dinoptera* Mulsant, 1863

22. *D. collaris* (Linnaeus, 1758)

**Distribution:** [P]—SNDEAI, WB., West and Central parts of Lit. (Monsevičius, Tamutis, unpubl.), PL. and also Masurian Lake region (B., F.; Gutowski, 1995).

**Kaliningrad region:** X, XIV, XVII, XVIII (B., F.); everywhere.

**Biology and quantity:** numerous and frequent, larvae feed in thin twigs of deciduous (*Populus tremula*, *Quercus robur*), adult – on the flowers.

Genus *Pidonia* Mulsant, 1863

(-) *P. lurida* (Fabricius, 1787)

**Distribution:** [H]———AI, Central Lit. (Tamutis, 2003; Monsevičius, Tamutis, unpubl.), Sopot in PL. (B., F.), southeastern PL. (Gutowski, 1995).

**Kaliningrad region:** it was not found.

**Biology and quantity:** findings in region are doubtful.

Genus *Cortodera* Mulsant, 1863

23. *C. femorata* (Fabricius, 1787)

**Distribution:** [E] FKSNEAI, WB, West and Central Lit. (Monsevičius, Tamutis, unpubl.), PL. (B., F.; Gutowski, 2004).

**Kaliningrad region:** X (B., F.); 1 km O Tchernyakhovsk (1 spec.–25.05.1994)

**Biology and quantity:** very rare and local; larvae feed in wood of *Picea* (Filimonov, Udalov, 2002).

Genus *Grammoptera* Audinet-Serville, 1835

(-) *G. ustulata* (Schaller, 1783)

**Distribution:** [EC] —SND—, Central and Southeast PL (Gutowski, 1995)

**Kaliningrad region:** it was not found. Findings are improbable.

**Biology and quantity:** primeval forest relict; develops in rotten branches of *Quercus* and other deciduous trees (Hoskovec, Rejzek, 2005).

24. *G. ruficornis* (Fabricius, 1781) [= *G. atra* (Fabricius, 1775) = *G. holomelina* Pool, 1905 = *G. laevis* Herbst, 1784]

**Distribution:** [EC] —SNDEAI, WB, West and Central Lit. (Monsevičius, Tamutis, unpubl.), PL. (B., F.; Gutowski, 2004).

**Kaliningrad region:** IV (1899) (B., F.); IV (2 spec. - 4.07.2005), X (3 spec. - 27.05.1996).

**Biology and quantity:** rare (not numerous and only 2 localities on Sambian peninsula); larvae feed under bark of thin twigs of deciduous: *Carpinus*, *Quercus*, *Ulmus*, *Frangula alnus*, *Evonymus europaeus* (Gutowski, 1995), adult – anthophilous.

(25.) *G. abdominalis* (Stephens, 1831) [= *G. variegata* Germar, 1824]

**Distribution:** [EC] —S-D—, PL (B., F.; Gutowski, 2004)

**Kaliningrad region:** XIV (B., F.); for the new finding should wait.

**Biology and quantity:** larvae feed on *Quercus robur* (Gutowski, 1995), primeval forest relict.

Tribus Lepturini Latreille, 1802

Genus *Alosterna* Mulsant, 1863

26. *A. tabacicolor* (DeGeer, 1775)

**Distribution:** [P] FKSNEAI, WB, West and Central Lit. (Monsevičius, Tamutis, unpubl.), PL. (B., F.; Gutowski, 2004).

**Kaliningrad region:** X, XIV (B., F.); everywhere.  
**Biology and quantity:** numerous and frequent; one of the most synanthropic species of the family. Imago feed on flowers, larvae inhabits wood of coniferous and deciduous.

(-) *A. erythropus* (Gebler, 1841) ssp. *ingrica* (Baekmann, 1902)

**Distribution:** [ES] —E-I, Central and South-eastern Lit. (Monsevičius, Tamutis, unpubl.), Central and Eastern PL. (Gutowski, 1995).

**Kaliningrad region:** it was not found. Findings are doubtful.

**Biology and quantity:** vulnerable primeval forest relict; larvae on *Quercus* (Nikitsky et al., 1996).

Genus *Nivellia* Mulsant, 1863

(27) *N. sanguinosa* (Gyllenhal, 1827)

**Distribution:** [BM] FKS—, WB, PL. and also Masurian Lake region (B., F.; Gutowski, 1995).

**Kaliningrad region:** it was not found, but findings on our territory are possible.

**Biology and quantity:** larvae live in wood of *Salix*, *Padus*, *Alnus* (Nikitsky et al., 1996).

Genus *Pseudovadonia* Lobanov, Danilevsky et Murzin, 1981

28. *P. livida* (Fabricius, 1776)

**Distribution:** [P] -K—DEAI, WB, West and Central Lit. (Monsevičius, Tamutis, unpubl.), PL. (B., F.; Gutowski, 2004).

**Kaliningrad region:** XIV (B., F.); I, III, IV, IX.

**Biology and quantity:** numerous and frequent. Synanthropic. Imago feed on flowers of *Scabiosa canescens*, *Achillea millefolium*, *Gallium* sp., larvae - in ground of arid meadows (Filimonov, Udalov, 2002).

Genus *Anoplodera* Mulsant, 1839

29. *A. rufipes* ssp. *rufipes* (Schaller, 1783)

**Distribution:** [SA] —S—A-, WB, Central Lit. (Ferenca, 2003), PL. and also Masurian Lake region (B., F.; Gutowski, 1995).

**Kaliningrad region:** XII, XIV (B., F.); 1 spec. - 1 km NO Tchernyakhovsk (1.06.1994).

**Biology and quantity:** in region rare and local. Primeval forest relict. Larvae feed in wood of *Quercus* (Filimonov, Udalov, 2002), *Aesculum hippocastanum* (Gutowski, 1995).

30. *A. sexguttata* (Fabricius, 1775)

**Distribution:** [Sc] F-SNDEAI, WB, South-eastern Lit. (Monsevičius, Tamutis, unpubl.), PL. and also Masurian Lake region (B., F.; Gutowski, 1995).

**Kaliningrad region:** IV (B., F.); IV, XIII, XIV.

**Biology and quantity:** primeval forest relict, imago on flowers, larvae in wood of *Quercus*. Local and not numerous (3-5 specimens).

Genus *Stictoleptura* Casey 1924

31. *S. (Corymbia) rubra* ssp. *rubra* (Linnaeus, 1758)

**Distribution:** [P] FKS—DEAI, WB, West and Central Lit. (Monsevičius, Tamutis, unpubl.), PL. (B., F.; Gutowski, 2004).

**Kaliningrad region:** everywhere often in pineries (B., F.); everywhere.

**Biology and quantity:** numerous and frequent in region, imago feed on flowers, larvae - in wood of *Pinus sylvestris*.

(32.) *S. (Paracorymbia) variicornis* (Dalman, 1817)

**Distribution:** [B] -K—EAI, WB, South-eastern Lit. (Monsevičius, Tamutis, unpubl.), in PL. only in Nord-eastern parts (Gutowski, 1995; 2004).

**Kaliningrad region:** VIII, XVI, XVIII (B., F.); it was not found in research time.

**Biology and quantity:** primeval forest relict, in region quantity possible is very low. Larvae lives in wood of *Pinus sylvestris* and *Picea abies* (Gutowski, 1995)



33. *S. (Paracorymbia) maculicornis* (DeGeer, 1775)

**Distribution:** [EC] FKSND EAI, WB, Lit. (Monsevičius, Tamutis, unpubl.), PL. (Gutowski, 1995; 2004).

**Kaliningrad region:** VI, XIV, XVIII (B., F.); everywhere.

**Biology and quantity:** numerous and frequent in all mixed and coniferous forests. Imago on flowers, larvae – in wood of *Picea* and *Pinus*.

(-) *S. (Paracorymbia) fulva* (DeGeer, 1775)

**Distribution:** [M] ———I, only south parts of PL. (Gutowski, 1995, 2004).

**Kaliningrad region:** not found and findings are very improbable. The note of the species for region by Alekseev & Sakhnov (2001) caused by false determination.

**Biology and quantity:** larvae feed on *Fagus*, *Quercus*, imago - on flowers.

(-) *S. (Paracorymbia) scutellata* (Fabricius, 1781)

**Distribution:** [EC] —S-D-A-, WB, West and south parts of PL (B., F.; Gutowski, 2004).

**Kaliningrad region:** not found and findings are very doubtful.

**Biology and quantity:** larvae feed on *Fagus* (Gutowski, 1995; 2004), primeval forest relict.

Genus *Anastrangalia* Casey, 1924

34. *A. sanguinolenta* (Linnaeus, 1761) [= *A. sandoeensis* Palm, 1953]

**Distribution:** [E] FKSND EAI, WB, West and Central Lit. (Monsevičius, Tamutis, unpubl.), PL. (B., F.; Gutowski, 2004).

**Kaliningrad region:** XVIII (B., F.); IV, XIII, XIV.

**Biology and quantity:** local, but not rare; larvae feed in wood of *Picea*, imago - on flowers.

(-) *A. dubia* (Scopoli, 1763)

**Distribution:** [E] ———I, unfilled in new checklist of Lit. (Monsevičius, Tamutis, unpubl.), only south parts of PL (Gutowski, 1995; 2004).

**Kaliningrad region:** not found for certain (B., F.) and new findings are improbable.

**Biology and quantity:** larvae on *Abies alba* (Gutowski, 1995).

\*35. *A. reyi* (Heyden, 1889) [= *A. inexpectata* (Jansson & Sjöberg, 1928)]

**Distribution:** [BM] FKSND EAI, WB, West and Central Lit. (Monsevičius, Tamutis, unpubl.), PL. (B., F.; Gutowski, 2004).

**Kaliningrad region:** not found for certain (B., F.); everywhere.

**Biology and quantity:** numerous and frequent species of all mixed forests. Larvae live in wood of coniferous (mostly *Picea abies*), imago – anthophilous.

Genus *Lepturobosca* Reitter, 1913

(-) *L. virens* (Linnaeus, 1758)

**Distribution:** [BM] FKSND EAI, WB, South-eastern Lit. (Monsevičius, Tamutis, unpubl.), PL (Gutowski, 2004)

**Kaliningrad region:** not found. The species is occurring in more continental climate.

**Biology and quantity:** primeval forest relict, larvae under bark and in dead wood of coniferous (Filimonov, Udalov, 2002), mainly on dead-wood *Pinus* (Nikitsky et al., 1996).

Genus *Judolia* Mulsant, 1863

\*36. *J. sexmaculata* (Linnaeus, 1758)

**Distribution:** [BM] FKSND EAI, WB, West and Central Lit. (Pileckis, 1963; Monsevičius, Tamutis, unpubl.), PL. (B., F.; Gutowski, 2004).

**Kaliningrad region:** not found for certain (B., F.); XIV (11.06.1994), XIII (26.06.2006).

**Biology and quantity:** rare and local, larvae feed on *Picea*, generation – 2 years.

Genus *Pachytodes* Pic, 1891

37. *P. cerambyciformis* (Schrank, 1781)

**Distribution:** [EC] —D?AI, WB, West and Central Lit. (Pileckis, 1963; Monsevičius, Tamutis, unpubl.), PL. (B., F.; Gutowski, 2004).

**Kaliningrad region:** IV (B., F.); everywhere.

**Biology and quantity:** wide distributed in region in all types of deciduous forests, not numerous. Larvae feed in dead wood of *Picea abies*, adult – on flowers.

Genus *Leptura* Linnaeus, 1758 [= *Pedostrangalia* Sokolow, 1897]

(38.) *L. (Macroleptura) thoracica* Creutzer, 1799

**Distribution:** [P] FK—EAI, WB, South-eastern Lit. (Monsevičius, Tamutis, unpubl.), PL and also Masurian Lake region (Gutowski, 1995).

**Kaliningrad region:** not found, but very possible in forests in south administrative districts.

**Biology and quantity:** larvae feed in trunks and stumps of *Betula*, *Populus tremula* (Nikitsky et al., 1996), *Tilia cordata* (Gutowski, 1995). The species are on western limit of distribution area.

39. *L. (s.str.) quadrifasciata* Linnaeus, 1758

**Distribution:** [P] FKSND EAI, WB, West and Central Lit. (Pileckis, 1963; Monsevičius, Tamutis, unpubl.), PL. (B., F.; Gutowski, 2004).

**Kaliningrad region:** everywhere often (B., F.); everywhere often.

**Biology and quantity:** numerous and frequent, larvae live in trunks and stumps of *Betula*, *Quercus*, *Alnus*, *Populus tremula* (Nikitsky et al., 1996), *Acer platanoides* (Gutowski, 1995).

(-) *L. (s.str.) aurulenta* Fabricius, 1792

**Distribution:** [SA] ———I, Central Lit. (Monsevičius, Tamutis, unpubl.), local in south PL. (Gutowski, 2004).

**Kaliningrad region:** it was not found before 1945 (B., F.) and in research time too.

**Biology and quantity:** findings are doubtful, locality in Lithuania is possible isolated and unique for the south-east Baltic region.

40. *L. (s. str.) annularis* Fabricius, 1801. [= *L. mimica* Bates, 1884 = *L. arcuata* Panzer, 1793, nec Linnaeus, 1758]

**Distribution:** [BM] ———EAI, WB, western Lit. (Monsevičius, Tamutis, unpubl.), PL and also Masurian Lake region (B., F.; Gutowski, 1995).

**Kaliningrad region:** X, XIV (B., F.); VI, XIII, XIV.

**Biology and quantity:** not numerous in quantity of specimens and localities. Larvae inhabited dead wood of *Betula*, *Salix* and coniferous (Nikitsky et al., 1996). Primeval forest relict.

41. *L. (s. str.) aethiops* Poda, 1761

**Distribution:** [P] ———DEAI, WB, West and Central Lit. (Monsevičius, Tamutis, unpubl.), PL. and also Masurian Lake region (Gutowski, 1995).

**Kaliningrad region:** XIV (B., F.); XIV (1 specimen - 19.06.2006).

**Biology and quantity:** larvae in wood of thin trunks of deciduous and coniferous trees (Filimonov, Udalov, 2002), mainly on *Betula*, *Alnus*, *Quercus* (Nikitsky et al., 1996), *Coryllus avellana* (Gutowski, 1995). Rare and local.

Genus *Lepturalia* Reitter, 1913

(-) *L. nigripes* DeGeer, 1775

**Distribution:** [BM] FKSND EAI, WB, south-east Lit. (Monsevičius, Tamutis, unpubl.), East PL. (Gutowski, 1995)

**Kaliningrad region:** not found. The species is occurring in more continental climate.

**Biology and quantity:** larvae in dead wood of *Betula* and *Alnus*. Primeval forest relict.

Genus *Strangalia* Audinet-Serville, 1835 [= *Strangalina* Aurivillius, 1912]

42. *S. attenuata* (Linnaeus, 1758)

**Distribution:** [P] FKSND EAI, WB, West and Central Lit. (Monsevičius, Tamutis, unpubl.), PL (B., F.; Gutowski, 2004)

**Kaliningrad region:** X, XIV, XVII (B., F.); IV, XIII, XIV.

**Biology and quantity:** not numerous in quantity of specimens but occurs in all territory of region. Larvae inhabited dead wood of *Betula*, *Tilia*, *Quercus*; imago on flowers.

Genus *Etorufus* Matsushita, 1933

(-) *E. pubescens* (Fabricius, 1787)

**Distribution:** [EC] FKSNEAI, WB, south-east Lit. (Ferenca, 2003; Monsevičius, Tamutis, unpubl.), local in eastern PL. (Gutowski, 1995)

**Kaliningrad region:** it was not found. The species had possible more continental distribution.

**Biology and quantity:** primeval forest relict; larvae – on *Picea*, *Pinus* (Gutowski, 1995).

Genus *Rutpela* Nakane et Ohbayashi, 1957

43. *R. maculata* (Poda, 1761)

**Distribution:** [EC] F-SNDEAI, WB, Central Lit. (Monsevičius, Tamutis, unpubl.), PL (B., F.; Gutowski, 2004)

**Kaliningrad region:** IV (1842) (B., F.); IV (3 spec. - 5.08.1996; 5 spec. - 30.06.-3.07.2006).

**Biology and quantity:** rare and very local (all specimens were found in one locality only), primeval forest relict, larvae on *Quercus*, *Carpinus*, *Fagus*, *Coryllus*, *Populus tremula*, *Sorbus aucuparia* (Gutowski, 1995).

Genus *Stenurella* Villiers, 1974

44. *S. melanura* (Linnaeus, 1758)

**Distribution:** [P] FKSNEAI, WB, Lit. (Pileckis, 1963; Monsevičius, Tamutis, unpubl.), PL. (B., F.; Gutowski, 2004).

**Kaliningrad region:** everywhere common (B., F.); everywhere often.

**Biology and quantity:** numerous and wide distributed in region, adult on flowers, larvae in butt wood of *Betula*, *Salix*, *Quercus*, *Populus tremulae*.

\*45. *S. bifasciata* (Müller, 1776)

**Distribution:** [P] —EAI, WB, Central Lit. (Monsevičius, Tamutis, unpubl.), PL (B., F.; Gutowski, 2004)

**Kaliningrad region:** not found for certain (B., F.); 1 km O Tchernyakhovsk (2 specimens – 1.07.1997; 2 specimens - 25.06.2006).

**Biology and quantity:** rare (known only from one locality), not numerous. Adult on flowers, larvae in butt wood of *Pinus sylvestris*. Sandy places on banks.

46. *S. nigra* (Linnaeus, 1758)

**Distribution:** [EC] —SNDEAI, WB, Central Lit. (Monsevičius, Tamutis, unpubl.), PL (B., F.; Gutowski, 2004)

**Kaliningrad region:** everywhere common (B., F.); VI, XIII, XIV, XVIII.

**Biology and quantity:** in different parts of region, not rare. Larvae feed in dead wood of deciduous (on *Quercus* by Gutowski, 1995), imago is anthophil.

Subfamily *Necydalinae* Latreille, 1825

Tribus *Necydalini* Latreille, 1825

Genus *Necydalis* Linnaeus, 1758

47. *N. major* Linnaeus, 1758

**Distribution:** [P] FKSNEAI, WB, West and Central Lit. (Monsevičius, Tamutis, unpubl.), PL (B., F.; Gutowski, 2004)

**Kaliningrad region:** X, XVIII (B., F.); VII.

**Biology and quantity:** local and not numerous species with hidden mode of living (imago); larvae lives in most of all dead wood of *Alnus* as well as *Quercus*, *Carpinus*, *Salix*, *Ulmus*, *Populus tremula* (Gutowski, 1995; Hoskovec, Rejzek, 2005).

(-) *N. ulmi* Chevrolat, 1836

**Distribution:** [EC] —AI, WB, inhabiting of PL. is questionable (Gutowski, 2004).

**Kaliningrad region:** in East Prussia was not found, contemporaneous findings in region are doubtful.

**Biology and quantity:** vulnerable species, everywhere rarer as *N. major*. Larvae live in dead wood of *Fagus*, *Quercus*, *Aesculum*.

Subfamily *Cerambycinae* Latreille, 1802

Tribus Cerambycini Latreille, 1802

Genus *Cerambyx* Linnaeus, 1758

(48.) *C. (Cerambyx) cerdo* Linnaeus, 1758

**Distribution:** [E] —S-d-AI, WB, western and south-eastern Lit. (Monsevičius, Tamutis, unpubl.), PL and also in Puszcza Rominska (Gutowski, 1995)

**Kaliningrad region:** noted for East Prussia without places of found (B., F.).

**Biology and quantity:** primeval forest relict; new findings in Krasny Les (XVIII) are very possible (frontier between Russia and Poland divides former “Romintenheide” in two parts – Russian “Krasny les” and Polish “Puszcza Rominska”). Local and rare (northern part of distribution area), larvae feed in wood of *Quercus robur*.

(49.) *C. (Microcerambyx) scopoli* Füsslins, 1775

**Distribution:** [MP] —SND?-I, Central Lit. (Monsevičius, Tamutis, unpubl.), South-eastern parts of PL (Gutowski, 1995).

**Kaliningrad region:** XVIII (B., F.); it was not found in research time.

**Biology and quantity:** primeval forest relict, should be very local and rare.

Tribus Graciliini Mulsant, 1839

Genus *Gracilia* Audinet-Serville, 1834

(50.) *G. minuta* (Fabricius, 1781)

**Distribution:** [H] f-snd-AI, south-eastern parts of Lit. (Monsevičius, Tamutis, unpubl.), PL (B., F.; Gutowski, 2004).

**Kaliningrad region:** XIV, XVII (B., F.); it was not found in research time.

**Biology and quantity:** local, introduced. Polyphagous in deciduous trees and shrubs (Hoskovec, Rejzek, 2005).

Tribus Callidiopini Lacordaire, 1869

Genus *Axinopalpis* Duponchel & Chevrolat, 1842

(-) *A. gracilis* (Krynicky, 1832)

**Distribution:** [Po] ———I, south-eastern parts of Lit. (Monsevičius, Tamutis, unpubl.), PL. (Gutowski, 2004).

**Kaliningrad region:** it was not found on our territory and possibility of finding is low.

**Biology and quantity:** larvae develop in tiny terminal dead twigs of various deciduous trees (Hoskovec, Rejzek, 2005).

Tribus Oabriini Mulsant, 1839

Genus *Obrium* Dejean, 1821

\*51. *O. cantharinum* (Linnaeus, 1767)

**Distribution:** [P] FKS—EAI, WB, West and Central Lit. (Monsevičius, Tamutis, unpubl.), eastern PL. (Gutowski, 1995).

**Kaliningrad region:** questionable (B., F.); park in Tchernyakhovsk (1 specimen - 7.06.1993).

**Biology and quantity:** rare and local. Imago had a hidden mode of living, feed on flower or on flowing sap; larvae on *Populus tremulae* (Gutowski, 1995) and other deciduous trees. Generation – 2 years.

52. *O. brunneum* (Fabricius, 1792)

**Distribution:** [EC] -KS-DEAI, WB, PL (B., F.; Gutowski, 2004)

**Kaliningrad region:** XII (B., F.); IV (12 spec. - 30.06-3.07.2006).

**Biology and quantity:** rare and local; larvae under bark of *Picea abies* (Nikitski et al., 1996). Adult is anthophagous.

Tribus Molorchini Mulsant, 1862

Genus *Molorchus* Fabricius, 1792

53. *M. (s.str.) minor* (Linnaeus, 1758)

**Distribution:** [P] FKSND-DEAI, WB, Central Lit. (Monsevičius, Tamutis, unpubl.), PL (B., F.; Gutowski, 2004)

**Kaliningrad region:** XII, XIV (B., F.); everywhere.

**Biology and quantity:** wide distributed in region, but not numerous in specimens; larvae under bark of *Picea abies*, imago – on flowers (*Umbelliferae, Rosaceae*).

54. *M. (Glaphyra) umbellatarum* (Schreber, 1759)

**Distribution:** [EC] –SNDEAI, WB, Central Lit. (Monsevičius, Tamutis, unpubl.), PL (B., F.; Gutowski, 2004)

**Kaliningrad region:** IV, X (B., F.); 1 spec. – Tchernykhovsk, 31.05.1993, on leaf of pear-tree.

**Biology and quantity:** very rare and local; larvae under bark of deciduous trees: *Malus, Frangula alnus, Rhamnus catharticus, Cornus sanguinea* (Gutowski, 1995).

Tribus Purpuricenini J. Thomson, 1864

Genus *Purpuricenus* Dejean, 1821

(-) *P. kaehleri* (Linnaeus, 1758)

**Distribution:** [MP] Byelorussia (Danilewski, Severtsov, 2005), south-eastern parts of PL. (Gutowski, 1995).

**Kaliningrad region:** not found and findings are possible only in case of introduction from south.

**Biology and quantity:** polyphagous in deciduous trees – *Quercus, Pyrus, Ulmus, Salix, Castanea* (Hoskovec, Rejzek, 2005).

Tribus Callichromatini Blanchard, 1845

Genus *Aromia* Audinet-Serville, 1833

55. *A. moschata ssp. moschata* (Linnaeus, 1758)

**Distribution:** [P] FKSND EAI, WB, Lit. (Monsevičius, Tamutis, unpubl.), PL (B., F.; Gutowski, 2004)

**Kaliningrad region:** everywhere common (B., F.); everywhere in river basins on *Salix alba*.

**Biology and quantity:** frequent, but not numerous in specimens; larvae feed on *Salix*; its generation lasts 3 years.

Tribus Hylotruperini (Zagaikievich, 1991)

Genus *Hylotruper* Audinet-Serville, 1834

56. *H. bajulus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

**Distribution:** [Sc] F-SNDEAI, WB, Lit. (Monsevičius, Tamutis, unpubl.), PL (B., F.; Gutowski, 2004)

**Kaliningrad region:** everywhere often (B., F.); IV (1 spec. - 07.1985), VII (1 spec. - 20.06.1989).

**Biology and quantity:** rare and local, larvae feed in dried wood of coniferous. Since monograph of Bercio & Folwaczny (1979) that analyzed the material collected before 1945, this species has evidently decreased in its number. This resulted mainly from a decrease in the number of wooden buildings in the region and the use of chemical treatment of construction timber.

Tribus Callidiini Kirby, 1837

Genus *Ropalopus* Mulsant, 1839

(57.) *R. femoratus* (Linnaeus, 1758) [= *R. punctatum* (Fabricius, 1798)]

**Distribution:** [SE] —S—AI, PL. and also Masurian Lake Region (B., F., Gutowski, 1995)

**Kaliningrad region:** X, XII (B., F.); it was not found in research time.

**Biology and quantity:** in research time was not found, but new findings are possible. Polyphagous in deciduous trees and shrubs – *Quercus, Corylus, Malus* (Hoskovec, Rejzek, 2005)

(-) *R. macropus* (Germar, 1824)

**Distribution:** [EC] —S—I, WB, Central Lit. (Tamutis, 2003; Наго́нчн, ақлајє.), East PL. (Gutowski, 1995).

**Kaliningrad region:** not found, new findings are doubtful.

**Biology and quantity:** larvae feed on *Quercus robur* (Nikitsky, 1996), *Acer platanoides* (Gutowski, 1995).

\*58. *R. clavipes* (Fabricius, 1775) [= *R. nigroplanus* (Degeer, 1775)]

**Distribution:** [EC] —D-AI, WB, West and Central Lit. (Monsevičius, Tamutis, unpubl.), PL. (B., F.; Gutowski, 1995; 2004).

**Kaliningrad region:** not found (B., F.). In collection of N.I. Sakhnov is one specimen without label, highly probable collected in Kaliningrad region.

**Biology and quantity:** very rare and local; larvae develop on deciduous trees (Nikitsky, 1996).

Genus *Leioderes* Redtenbacher, 1849

(59.) *L. kollari* Redtenbacher, 1849

**Distribution:** [Po] —SN—AI, WB, Central Lit. (Plieckis, 1969; Monsevičius, Tamutis, unpubl.), eastern PL (Gutowski, 1995)

**Kaliningrad region:** findings are unknown (B., F.); it was not found in research time.

**Biology and quantity:** larvae feed in *Acer platanoides* (Gutowski, 1995).

Genus *Semanotus* Mulsant, 1839

(60.) *S. undatus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

**Distribution:** [BM] FKSNdEAI, WB, Central Lit. (Monsevičius, Tamutis, unpubl.), PL. – Elbing (B., F.), eastern and south-eastern PL. (Gutowski, 1995).

**Kaliningrad region:** X, XII (B., F.); it was not found in research time.

**Biology and quantity:** larvae feed under bark and in wood of *Picea abies* (Filimonov, Udalov, 2002). Genus *Callidium* Fabricius, 1775

61. *C. (Callidium) violaceum* (Linnaeus, 1758)

**Distribution:** [H] FKSNDEAI, WB, West and Central Lit. (Monsevičius, Tamutis, unpubl.), PL. (B., F.; Gutowski, 1995; 2004).

**Kaliningrad region:** everywhere common (B., F.); everywhere.

**Biology and quantity:** frequent, but not numerous in specimens; under bark of *Picea abies*, including wood buildings and fences.

(62.) *C. (Palaeocallidium) coriaceum* Paykull, 1800

**Distribution:** [BM] FKSN-EAI, WB, rare in south-eastern Lit. (Monsevičius, Tamutis, unpubl.), PL. including Masurian Lake Region (B., F.; Gutowski, 2004)

**Kaliningrad region:** X (B., F.); in research time is not found.

**Biology and quantity:** new findings in south administrative districts of Kaliningrad region are very possible; primeval forest relict; larvae feed on *Picea* (Nikitsky et al., 1996). By Gutowski (1995), the range limits demonstrably correlate with January isotherm of  $-4,5^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

63. *C. (Callidostola) aeneum* (DeGeer, 1775)

**Distribution:** [P] FKSN-EAI, WB, West and Central Lit. (Monsevičius, Tamutis, unpubl.), PL. (B., F.; Gutowski, 1995; 2004).

**Kaliningrad region:** X, XVI (B., F.); IV (1 spec. - 1.06.1996).

**Biology and quantity:** rare and local; larvae feed under bark of *Pinus*, *Picea*, *Abies* (Gutowski, 1995) and also deciduous (Nikitsky et al., 1996).

Genus *Pyrrhidium* Fairmaire, 1864

(64.) *P. sanguineum* (Linnaeus, 1758)

**Distribution:** [Me] F-SND-AI, rare in south-eastern Lit. (Monsevičius, Tamutis, unpubl.), PL. including Masurian Lake Region (Gutowski, 1995)

**Kaliningrad region:** very rare in II, XVI (B., F.); not found since 1945 year.

**Biology and quantity:** new findings are possible, but species should be rare and local, because region lies in northern part of distribution area; larvae feed on *Quercus robur* (Gutowski, 1995). Genus *Phymatodes* Mulsant, 1839

65. *Ph. (s. str.) testaceus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

**Distribution:** [H] F-SNDEAI, Lit. (Monsevičius, Tamutis, unpubl.), WB, PL. (B., F.; Gutowski, 2004)

**Kaliningrad region:** XIV, XVII (B., F.); XIV.

**Biology and quantity:** rare and local; larva feeds in wood of *Quercus*, including lumber.

(66.) *Ph. (Poecilium) alni* (Linnaeus, 1767)

**Distribution:** [EC] F-SNDEAI, Lit., Lat., PL. (Danilewski, Sevetsov, 2005), WB, West and Central Lit. (Monsevičius, Tamutis, unpubl.), PL. including Masurian Lake Region (B., F.; Gutowski, 1995; 2004)

**Kaliningrad region:** not found, but findings are very possible.

**Biology and quantity:** larvae feed in twigs of *Quercus*, *Alnus* (Nikitsky et al., 1996).

Tribus Clytini Mulsant, 1839

Genus *Xylotrechus* Chevrolat, 1860  
[=*Rusticoclytus* Vives, 1977]

67. *X. (s.str.) rusticus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

**Distribution:** [P] FKSNDDEAI, WB, West and Central Lit. (Monsevičius, Tamutis, unpubl.), PL. including Masurian Lake Region (B., F.; Gutowski, 1995; 2004)

**Kaliningrad region:** II, X (B., F.); IV, XI, XIV, XVI, XVIII.

**Biology and quantity:** in region frequent and numerous on *Populus tremulae*, larvae feed also on *Betula*, *Salix*, *Tilia* and other deciduous trees (Nikitsky et al., 1996).

(68.) *X. (s.str.) pantherinus* (Savenius, 1825)

**Distribution:** [BM] FKSND—, WB, Pl. incl. Masurian Lake Region (B., F.; Gutowski, 1995)

**Kaliningrad region:** not found, but supposed (B., F.).

**Biology and quantity:** twig of *Salix* with thin bark (B., F.); not found in research time.

(-) *X. (s.str.) ibex* (Gebler, 1825)

**Distribution:** [ES] F———I, WB, rare in south-eastern Lit. (Monsevičius, Tamutis, unpubl.), the nearest to our region locality in PL – Białowieża Primeval Forest (Gutowski, 1995).

**Kaliningrad region:** not found and findings in future are doubtful.

**Biology and quantity:** larvae under bark of *Betula* trunks (Nikitsky et al., 1996).

(-) *X. (s.str.) arvicola* (Olivier, 1795)

**Distribution:** [MP] ——EAI, WB, rare in south-eastern Lit. (Monsevičius, Tamutis, unpubl.), southern and south-eastern parts of PL. (Gutowski, 1995).

**Kaliningrad region:** not found and findings in future are doubtful.

**Biology and quantity:** it is broadly polyphagous in deciduous trees (*Quercus*, *Carpinus*, *Fagus*, *Ulmus*, *Populus*). Larvae feed in dead wood of the hosts (Hoskovec, Rejzek, 2005).

(69.) *X. (s.str.) antilope ssp. antilope* (Schönherr, 1817)

**Distribution:** [MP] —SN——, WB, Masurian Lake Region (Gutowski, 1995).

**Kaliningrad region:** not found, but findings could be made in southern-western part of region.

**Biology and quantity:** should be rare and local; larvae under bark and in wood of *Quercus* (Gutowski, 1995).

Genus *Clytus* Laicharting, 1784

70. *C. arietis* (Linnaeus, 1758)

**Distribution:** [EC] F-SNDEAI, WB, Lit. (Monsevičius, Tamutis, unpubl.), PL. (B., F.; Gutowski, 2004)

**Kaliningrad region:** IV, VI (B., F.); IV, VI, X, XIII, XIV, XV.

**Biology and quantity:** wide distributed in region, but not numerous; larvae feed on *Quercus robur*, *Acer platanoides* (Gutowski, 1995), imago – on flowers.

(-) *C. rhamni* Germar, 1817

**Distribution:** [MP] ———I, WB, but by Monsevičius & Tamutis (unpubl.) don't noted for Lit. and by Gutowski (1995) don't noted for PL.

**Kaliningrad region:** not found, species is distributed more south-eastern.

**Biology and quantity:** larvae feed in the dead wood of branches and twigs of small diameter:

*Quercus, Ulmus, Castanea, Pyrus, Prunus* (Hoskovec, Rejzek, 2005).

Genus *Cyrtoclytus* Ganglbauer, 1881

(-) *C. capra* (Germar, 1824)

**Distribution:** [BM] —EAI, WB, rare in south-eastern Lit. (Monsevičius, Tamutis, unpubl.), PL. (Gutowski, 2004)

**Kaliningrad region:** findings are unknown, presence in region is doubtful.

**Biology and quantity:** primeval forest relict. By Gutowski (1995), the range limits demonstrably correlate with January isotherm of  $-4,5^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

Genus *Plagionotus* Mulsant, 1842

71. *P. detritus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

**Distribution:** [EC] —S-DEAI, WB, Central Lit. (Monsevičius, Tamutis, unpubl.), PL. (B., F.; Gutowski, 2004)

**Kaliningrad region:** seldom (B., F.); XIV (3 spec. - 29.05.1995).

**Biology and quantity:** local and not numerous; on *Quercus robur*.

72. *P. arcuatus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

**Distribution:** [MP] F-SND?AI, WB, Central Lit. (Monsevičius, Tamutis, unpubl.), PL. (B., F.; Gutowski, 2004)

**Kaliningrad region:** V, XII, XIV (B., F.); VI, XIV.

**Biology and quantity:** wider distributed and not so rare as *P. detritus*, but also local and not numerous; larvae on *Quercus robur*, *Acer platanoides*, *Carpinus betulus*.

Genus *Paraplagionotus* Kasatkin, 2005 [= *Echinocerus* Mulsant, 1863]

(-) *P. floralis* (Pallas, 1773)

**Distribution:** [Po] —AI, absent in WB., absent in Lit. (Monsevičius, Tamutis, unpubl.), south parts of PL. (Gutowski, 2004).

**Kaliningrad region:** species was not found and findings in future are very doubtful.

**Biology and quantity:** polyphagous in roots of herbaceous plants – *Euphorbia*, *Medicago*, *Achillea* (Hoskovec, Rejzek, 2005).

Genus *Chlorophorus* Chevrolat, 1863

(73.) *Ch. varius* (Müller, 1766)

**Distribution:** [ES] —S—I, WB, Central Lit. (Monsevičius, Tamutis, unpubl.), PL. (B., F.; Gutowski, 2004)

**Kaliningrad region:** findings from region are unknown, but possible.

**Biology and quantity:** should be rare and local; on *Cytisus scoparius* (Gutowski, 1995).

\*74. *Ch. herbstii* (Brahm, 1790)

**Distribution:** [ES] F-S—EAI, WB, south-eastern Lit. (Monsevičius, Tamutis, unpubl.), PL. (B., F.; Gutowski, 2004)

**Kaliningrad region:** species was not found before 1945 (B., F.); VII (1 specimen - 26.06.1989).

**Biology and quantity:** rare and very local; primeval forest relict; larvae feed under bark of deciduous trees (by Gutowski, 1995 – on *Acer platanoides*), generation lasts 2 years.

(-) *Ch. figuratus* (Scopoli, 1763)

**Distribution:** [Po] —AI, absent in Lit. (Monsevičius, Tamutis, unpubl.), PL. (B., F.), now in PL. this species is extinct or on border of disappearance (Gutowski, 2004)

**Kaliningrad region:** IV, X (B., F.); in research time was not found.

**Biology and quantity:** possible extinct species, finding on the territory were not noted since XIX century. Polyphagous in deciduous trees (Hoskovec, Rejzek, 2005).

Tribus Anaglyptini Lacordaire, 1869

Genus *Anaglyptus* Mulsant, 1839

(75.) *A. mysticus* (Linnaeus, 1758)



**Distribution:** [Me] –SNDEAI, WB, absent in Lit. (Monsevičius, Tamutis, unpubl.), PL. (B., F.; Gutowski, 2004).

**Kaliningrad region:** VI, X (B., F.); it was not found in research time.

**Biology and quantity:** should be very rare and local, but findings are possible. The species feed on *Fagus*, *Carpinus* (Gutowski, 1995).

Subfamily *Lamiinae* Latreille, 1825

Tribus Mesosini Mulsant, 1839

Genus *Mesosa* Latreille, 1829

(76.) *M. (Mesosa) curculionoides* (Linnaeus, 1761)

**Distribution:** [MP] —SNd—I, WB, rare in north-eastern Lit. (Monsevičius, Tamutis, unpubl.), Masurian Lake Region in PL. (B., F.), east and south-east PL. (Gutowski, 1995).

**Kaliningrad region:** not found, but findings are possible.

**Biology and quantity:** should be very rare and local; larvae on *Quercus* (Gutowski, 1995).

\*77. *M. (Aphelocnemia) myops* (Dalman, 1817)

**Distribution:** [ES] F-S—A-, WB, species is absent in Lit. (Monsevičius, Tamutis, unpubl.), eastern and south-eastern Poland (Gutowski, 1995).

**Kaliningrad region:** not found, but supposed (B., F.); VII (1989).

**Biology and quantity:** local and very rare; larvae feed in trunks of *Quercus*, *Salix*, *Ulmus*; generation – 2 years, imago hibernates in mulch (Nikitsky et al., 1996).

Tribus Monochamini Lacordaire, 1869

Genus *Monochamus* Dejean, 1821

(-) *M. sartor* (Fabricius, 1787) [= *M. rosenmuelleri* Cederhjelm, 1798]

**Distribution:** [BM] —d—I, WB, northern Lit. (Monsevičius, Tamutis, unpubl.), south-eastern of PL. (Gutowski, 1995).

**Kaliningrad region:** not found and new findings are very doubtful.

**Biology and quantity:** on *Abies* (Gutowski, 1995).

\*78. *M. urussovii* (Fischer-Waldheim, 1806)

**Distribution:** [B] FKSND EAI, WB, Lit. (Monsevičius, Tamutis, unpubl.), north-eastern PL. (Gutowski, 1995).

**Kaliningrad region:** before 1945 don't noted for region; IX (20.07.1998), X (17.07.1996), XIV (08.1998).

**Biology and quantity:** local and not numerous; on *Picea abies* and also in lumber; in region lie the south-western limit of distribution area. By Gutowski (1995), the range limits demonstrably correlate with January isotherm of -5°C.

79. *M. sutor* (Linnaeus, 1758)

**Distribution:** [BM] FKSND EAI, WB, Lit. (Monsevičius, Tamutis, unpubl.), PL. (B., F.; Gutowski, 1995; 2004)

**Kaliningrad region:** XIV, XVIII (B., F.); XIV (3 specimens - 29.5.1989).

**Biology and quantity:** on *Picea abies*; not frequent, but numerous in mixed forests in central part of Kaliningrad region.

80. *M. galloprovincialis* ssp. *pistor* (Olivier, 1795)

**Distribution:** [P] FKSND EAI, WB, Lit. (Monsevičius, Tamutis, unpubl.), PL. (B., F.; Gutowski, 1995; 2004)

**Kaliningrad region:** without localities (B., F.); I, XV.

**Biology and quantity:** on *Pinus sylvestris*; not frequent, but numerous in pine forests in western (Curonian Split) and northern parts of Kaliningrad region.

(-) *M. saltuarius* Gebler, 1830

**Distribution:** [BM] ———I, WB, western Lit. (Monsevičius, Tamutis, unpubl.), north-eastern parts of PL. including Masurian Lake Region, but only single localities (Gutowski, 1995).

**Kaliningrad region:** certain findings are unknown (B., F.). It was not found in research time.

**Biology and quantity:** rare and local; on *Picea abies* (Gutowski, 1995).

Tribus Lamiini Latreille, 1825

Genus *Lamia* Fabricius, 1775

81. *L. textor* (Linnaeus, 1758)

**Distribution:** [P] FKSND EAI, WB, western and central parts of Lit. (Monsevičius, Tamutis, unpubl.), PL. (B., F.; Gutowski, 1995; 2004).

**Kaliningrad region:** everywhere not rare (B., F.); III, XIII, XIV.

**Biology and quantity:** wide distributed in region, but not numerous; larvae on *Salix*, *Populus tremulae*; generation lasts 3 years.

Tribus Pogonocherini Mulsant, 1839

Genus *Pogonocherus* Dejean, 1821  
[=*Eupogonocherus* Linsley, 1935]

82. *P. (s.str.) hispidulus* (Piller & Mitterpacher, 1781)

**Distribution:** [MP]—SNDEAI, WB, Central Lit. (Monsevičius, Tamutis, unpubl.), PL. (B., F.; Gutowski, 1995; 2004).

**Kaliningrad region:** IV, XV (B., F.); VI (1 specimens - 11.05.2003).

**Biology and quantity:** rare and local; primeval forest relict. Larvae feed on *Tilia cordata*, *Juglans regia* (Gutowski, 1995).

(83.). *P. (s. str.) hispidus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

**Distribution:** [MP] F-SNDEAI, WB, Central Lit. (Monsevičius, Tamutis, unpubl.), PL. (B., F.; Gutowski, 1995; 2004).

**Kaliningrad region:** XV (B., F.); it was not found in research time.

**Biology and quantity:** larvae are polyphage and live under bark of *Prunus padus*, *Frangula alnus*, *Tilia*, *Cornus sericea*, *Evonymus europaeus*, *Viscum album* (Gutowski, 1995).

84. *P. (Pityphilus) fasciculatus* (DeGeer, 1775)

**Distribution:** [P] FKSND EAI, WB, Central and western Lit. (Monsevičius, Tamutis, unpubl.), PL. (B., F.; Gutowski, 1995; 2004).

**Kaliningrad region:** V, XII, IV (B., F.); 1 km O Tchernyakhovsk - 18.04.1998.

**Biology and quantity:** rare and local; larvae in debilitated branches of *Picea abies* (Nikitsky et al., 1996), in region was noted on *Pinus sylvestris*.

(85.) *P. (Pityphilus) decoratus* Fairmaire, 1855

**Distribution:** [E] FKSND EAI, WB, Western Lit. (Monsevičius, Tamutis, unpubl.), PL. (B., F.; Gutowski, 1995; 2004).

**Kaliningrad region:** XIV (B., F.); it was not found in research time.

**Biology and quantity:** should be rare and local; larvae in dried branches of *Pinus* and *Picea* (Nikitsky et al., 1996).

(-) *P. (Pityphilus) ovatus* (Goeze, 1777) [= *P. ovalis* (Gmelin, 1790)]

**Distribution:** [E] ———AI, Central Lit. (Monsevičius, Tamutis, unpubl.), PL. (B., F.), south PL. (Gutowski, 1995; 2004).

**Kaliningrad region:** X (B., F.); it was not found in research time and new findings are doubtful.

**Biology and quantity:** on *Abies*, primeval forest relict (Gutowski, 2004).

Tribus Apodasyini Lacordaire, 1872 [=Rhodopini Lacordaire, 1872]

Genus *Anaesthetis* Dejean, 1835

(86.) *A. testacea* (Fabricius, 1781)

**Distribution:** [MP] —S—EA-, WB, PL. including Masurian Lake Region (B., F.; Gutowski, 1995).

**Kaliningrad region:** it was not found, but findings are possible.

**Biology and quantity:** by Gutowski (1995), the range limits demonstrably correlate with 220 days vegetation season.

Tribus Acanthocinini J.Thomson, 1860

Genus *Acanthocinus* Dejean, 1821

87. *A. aedilis* (Linnaeus, 1758)

**Distribution:** [P] FKSND EAI, WB, Central and western Lit. (Monsevičius, Tamutis, unpubl.), PL. (B., F.; Gutowski, 1995; 2004).

**Kaliningrad region:** often in pine forests (B., F.); X (1 specimen, 08.1990, N.I. Sakhnov).

**Biology and quantity:** rare and local; on *Pinus sylvestris*.

88. *A. griseus* ssp. *griseus* (Fabricius, 1792)

**Distribution:** [ES] FKSND EAI, WB, Central and western Lit. (Monsevičius, Tamutis, unpubl.), PL. (B., F.; Gutowski, 1995; 2004).

**Kaliningrad region:** X, XIV (B., F.); XIV (1 specimen - 16.06.1995).

**Biology and quantity:** rare and local; on *Picea abies* in mixed forests.

(-) *A. reticulatus* (Razoumowsky, 1789)

**Distribution:** [M] PL. (Gutowski, 1995; 2004).

**Kaliningrad region:** X – 1843 (B., F.); it was not found in research time and new findings are doubtful.

**Biology and quantity:** species is distributed more southern, larvae on *Abies* (Gutowski, 1995).

Genus *Leiopus* Audinet-Serville, 1835

89. *L. nebulosus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

**Distribution:** [E] F-SNDEAI, WB, Central Lit. (Monsevičius, Tamutis, unpubl.), PL. (B., F.; Gutowski, 1995; 2004).

**Kaliningrad region:** X, XIV (B., F.); VI (20.02.2002, 18.08.2006), XIV (20.06.2001).

**Biology and quantity:** local, but not rare; larvae under bark of dead-wood *Quercus* (20-30 years old).

90. *L. punctulatus* (Paykull, 1800)

**Distribution:** [E] FKS—EAI, WB, eastern and north-eastern PL. (B., F.; Gutowski, 1995).

**Kaliningrad region:** VI, X, XIV (B., F.); park in Tchernyakhovsk (1 specimen - 23.05.1998).

**Biology and quantity:** local and rare; larva feeds under bark of deciduous and, especially, of *Betula* (Nikitsky et al., 1996).

Genus *Exocentrus* Dejean, 1835

91. *E. lusitanus* (Linnaeus, 1767)

**Distribution:** [EC] FKSND EAI, WB, Central Lit. (Monsevičius, Tamutis, unpubl.), PL. (B., F.; Gutowski, 1995; 2004).

**Kaliningrad region:** XII, XIV (B., F.); XIII (5.07.1999, I. N. Alekseev)

**Biology and quantity:** local and rare; larvae feed in wood and under bark of *Tilia cordata* (Nikitsky et al., 1996).

Tribus Acanthoderini J.Thomson, 1860

Genus *Oplisia* Mulsant, 1863

(92.) *O. cinerea* (Mulsant, 1839) [= *O. fennica* (Paykull, 1800)]

**Distribution:** [P] F-SNDEAI, WB, Central and western Lit. (Monsevičius, Tamutis, unpubl.), PL. including Masurian Lake Region (B., F.; Gutowski, 1995).

**Kaliningrad region:** IV (29.06.1927), VI, XII, XIV (B., F.); it was not found in research time.

**Biology and quantity:** larvae feed under bark of deciduous trees, prefer *Tilia cordata* (Nikitsky et al., 1996), also on *Fraxinus excelsior* and *Salix caprea* (Gutowski, 1995).

Genus *Aegomorphus* Haldeman, 1847

[= *Acanthoderes* auct., nec Audinet-Serville, 1835]

\*93. *A. clavipes* (Schrank, 1781) [= *A. varius* (Fabricius, 1787)]

**Distribution:** [ES] FKSND EAI, WB, Central and western Lit. (Monsevičius, Tamutis, unpubl.), PL. including Masurian Lake Region (B., F.; Gutowski, 1995).

**Kaliningrad region:** was not found before 1945 (B., F.); VIII (1988, N.I. Sakhnov).

**Biology and quantity:** larvae in bark of *Populus tremulae* (Nikitsky et al., 1996), *Acer platanoides*, *Betula pendula* (Gutowski, 1995).

Tribus Saperdini Mulsant, 1839  
Genus *Saperda* Fabricius, 1775

94. *S. (Anaerea) carcharias* (Linnaeus, 1758)

**Distribution:** [P] FKSND EAI, WB, Central and western Lit. (Monsevičius, Tamutis, unpubl.), PL. including Masurian Lake Region (B., F.; Gutowski, 1995; 2004).

**Kaliningrad region:** II, X, XIV, XVII (B., F.); V (1 specimen - 3.08.1996).

**Biology and quantity:** rare and local, larvae feed on *Populus* and *Salix*.

(95.) *S. (Anaerea) similis* Laicharting, 1784

**Distribution:** [ES] FKSND EAI, WB, eastern Lit. (Monsevičius, Tamutis, unpubl.), PL. including Masurian Lake Region (B., F.; Gutowski, 1995

**Kaliningrad region:** IV, XII (B., F.); it was not found in research time.

**Biology and quantity:** should be very rare and local; larvae feed on *Salix*.

96. *S. (s.str.) scalaris ssp. scalaris* (Linnaeus, 1758)

**Distribution:** [P] FKSND EAI, WB, Central and western Lit. (Monsevičius, Tamutis, unpubl.), PL. (B., F.; Gutowski, 2004).

**Kaliningrad region:** X, XIV, XVI (B., F.); XIV.

**Biology and quantity:** rare and not numerous; larva feeds on all species of *Populus*.

97. *S. (s. str.) perforata* (Pallas, 1773)

**Distribution:** [P] FKSND EAI, WB, Central and western Lit. (Pileckis, 1963; Monsevičius, Tamutis, unpubl.), PL. (B., F.; Gutowski, 2004).

**Kaliningrad region:** VI, X, XIV, XVIII (B., F.); XIV (16.06.1995, 20.06.2005).

**Biology and quantity:** local and not numerous; larvae feed on *Populus tremulae*, *Salix* sp.

98. *S. (Compsidia) populnea* (Linnaeus, 1758)

**Distribution:** [H] FKSND EAI, WB, Central and western Lit. (Pileckis, 1963; Monsevičius, Tamutis, unpubl.), PL. (B., F.; Gutowski, 2004).

**Kaliningrad region:** X, XIV, XVII (B., F.); VI (25.05.2002), XIV (11.07.1993).

**Biology and quantity:** local and not numerous; larvae feed in life wood of young sprouts of *Populus tremulae*.

(99.) *S. (Lopezcolonia) octopunctata* (Scopoli, 1772)

**Distribution:** [MP] —S— I, WB, Northern Lit. (Pileckis, 1963; Monsevičius, Tamutis, unpubl.), eastern PL. (Gutowski, 1995).

**Kaliningrad region:** XII (1820); in research time was not found, but new findings remains to be made.

**Biology and quantity:** should be very rare and local; on *Tilia cordata*, primeval forest relict.

Genus *Menesia* Mulsant, 1856

(100.) *M. bipunctata* (Zoubkoff, 1829)

**Distribution:** [E] —EAI, WB, Central and western Lit. (Šablevičius, 2003), eastern PL. including Masurian Lake Region (Gutowski, 1995).

**Kaliningrad region:** X (B., F.); it was not found in research time.

**Biology and quantity:** larvae feed in bark of *Salix*, *Populus tremulae* (Nikitsky et al., 1996), *Frangula alnus* (Gutowski, 1995).

Genus *Stenostola* Dejean, 1835

101. *S. ferrea* (Schrank, 1776)

**Distribution:** [EC] —SNDEAI, WB, Central and western Lit. (Monsevičius, Tamutis, unpubl.), PL and also Masurian Lake Region (Gutowski, 1995).

**Kaliningrad region:** IV, X, XII, XIV (B., F.); IV (6.06.2004), VI (22.05.2002).

**Biology and quantity:** local and not numerous, larva feeds on *Tilia cordata*.

Tribus Phytoeciini Mulsant, 1839

Genus *Oberea* Dejean, 1835

(102.) *O. (s. str.) pupillata* (Gyllenhal, 1817)

**Distribution:** [BM] —EAI, Central and eastern Lit. (Pileckis, 1963; Monsevičius, Tamutis, unpubl.), PL. and also Masurian Lake Region (B., F.; Gutowski, 2004).

**Kaliningrad region:** findings from region until now are unknown, but occur in south administrative districts is very possible.

**Biology and quantity:** larvae feed in life branches of honeysuckle: *Lonicera xylosteum* and *L. nigra* (Gutowski, 1995).

103. *O. (s. str.) oculata* (Linnaeus, 1758)

**Distribution:** [P] FKSND EAI, WB, Central and western Lit. (Monsevičius, Tamutis, unpubl.), PL. and also Masurian Lake Region (B., F.; Gutowski, 1995).

**Kaliningrad region:** everywhere, but not often (B., F.); I, X, XIV.

**Biology and quantity:** in region is wide distributed, but rare; on living sproutes of *Salix* and *Populus tremulae*.

(104.) *O. (s.str.) linearis* (Linnaeus, 1761)

**Distribution:** [EC] —SND-A-, WB, PL. and also Masurian Lake Region (B., F.; Gutowski, 1995).

**Kaliningrad region:** XV (B., F.); refinding is possible.

**Biology and quantity:** should be rare and very local; on sproutes of *Coryllus avellana*.

(105.) *O. (Amaurostoma) erythrocephala* (Schrank, 1776)

**Distribution:** [MP] —I, Central and western Lit. (Monsevičius, Tamutis, unpubl.), PL. and also Masurian Lake Region (Gutowski, 1995).

**Kaliningrad region:** findings in region until now are unknown, but occur is very possible.

**Biology and quantity:** on *Euphorbia cyparissias*, *E. amygdaloides* (Gutowski, 1995).

Genus *Phytoecia* Dejean, 1835

(-) *Ph. (Musaria) affinis* (Harrer, 1784) [= *Ph. nigripes* (Voet, 1778)]

**Distribution:** [MP] —I, WB, south-eastern Lit. (Monsevičius, Tamutis, unpubl.), eastern PL. (Gutowski, 1995).

**Kaliningrad region:** findings of species in region until now are unknown and occur are doubtful.

**Biology and quantity:** on herbaceous plants.

\*106. *Ph. (s. str.) nigricornis* (Fabricius, 1781) [= *Ph. julii* Mulsant, 1863]

**Distribution:** [Po] FKS—EAI, Central and western Lit. (Monsevičius, Tamutis, unpubl.), eastern PL. (Gutowski, 1995).

**Kaliningrad region:** rare in Baltic States (B., F.); IV(1.06.1996), XV.

**Biology and quantity:** by Gutowski (1995), the range limits of the species demonstrably correlate with 220 days vegetation season. The species was found only on Baltic seaside. Oligophagous in *Asteracea* plants (*Tanacetum*, *Artemisia*).

(107.) *Ph. (s.str.) cylindrica* (Linnaeus, 1758)

**Distribution:** [P] FKSND EAI, northern Lit. (Monsevičius, Tamutis, unpubl.), Elbing (B., F.), southern PL. (Gutowski, 1995).

**Kaliningrad region:** samplings in region until now are unknown, but its occur is very possible.

**Biology and quantity:** should be rare and local. Polyphagous in herbaceous plants (Hoskovec, Rejzek, 2005), feed on *Umbelliferae* (Filimonov, Udalov, 2002).

(108.) *Ph. (s. str.) pustulata* (Schrank, 1776)

**Distribution:** [MP] —I, south-eastern Lit. (Monsevičius, Tamutis, unpubl.), PL and also Masurian Lake Region (B., F.; Gutowski, 1995).

**Kaliningrad region:** V (B., F.); it was not found in research time.

**Biology and quantity:** should be rare and local.

(109.) *Ph. (s.str.) virgula* (Charpentier, 1825)

**Distribution:** [MP] —AI, WB, south-eastern Lit. (Monsevičius, Tamutis, unpubl.), PL and

also Masurian Lake Region (B., F.; Gutowski, 1995).

**Kaliningrad region:** samplings in region until now are unknown, but occur is very possible

**Biology and quantity:** should be rare and local, by Hoskovec & Rejzek (2005) this species is polyphagous in herbaceous plants (*Achillea*, *Artemisia*, *Daucus*, *Inula*).

(110.) *Ph. (Opsilia) coeruleascens* (Scopoli, 1763)

**Distribution:** [MP] ———I, Belorussia (Danilewsky, Severtsov, 2005), Lit.: Curonian Split (Lentz, 1879), Valley of the Nemunas (Šablevičius, 2003), south-eastern PL. (Gutowski, 1995).

**Kaliningrad region:** samplings in region until now are unknown, but occur is very possible

**Biology and quantity:** should be rare and local, feed on *Boraginaceae* (*Echium* and other).

Tribus Tetroptini J.Thomson, 1860

Genus *Tetrops* Stephens, 1829 (not Kirby, 1826 = *Tetraopes* Dalman, 1917)

111. *T. praeusta* (Linnaeus, 1758)

**Distribution:** [MP] FKSND EAI, WB, Central and western Lit. (Monsevičius, Tamutis, unpubl.), PL. (Gutowski, 1995; 2004).

**Kaliningrad region:** everywhere common (B., F.); everywhere.

**Biology and quantity:** frequent but not numerous, larvae under bark of *Salix caprea*.

Tribus Agapanthiini Mulsant, 1839

Genus *Agapanthia* Audinet-Serville, 1835

112. *A. (Agapanthiella) villosoviridescens* (DeGeer, 1775)

**Distribution:** [Me] FKSND EAI, WB, Central and western Lit. (Monsevičius, Tamutis, unpubl.), PL. (Gutowski, 1995; 2004).

**Kaliningrad region:** everywhere common (B., F.); everywhere.

**Biology and quantity:** frequent and numerous in all region; on meadows, larvae feed in roots and stems of *Cirsium arvense*.

During the collection 70 species from 51 gender of long-horn beetles were found and registered. Overall, the species list of the fauna of *Cerambycidae* can include (based on fairly strict analysis of literature) no more than 112 species. Since there aren't that many aged forests in the region, the role of refuge is mainly served by parks and forest park areas. Interesting species of xylophilic Coleoptera can maintain a stable population in these types of woodlands, especially if there isn't much intervention from man. A good example of such reach with specie territory in the Kaliningrad region is the seashore of Donskoye-Svetlogorsk-Zelenogradsk (forest area "IV"). Starting with the XIX century (Lentz, 1879) this locality had a unique stable population of *Prionis coriarius*, some uncommon for the region representatives of *Cerambycidae* have also been found, such as *Rutpela maculata*, *Callidium aenea*, *Grammoptera ruficornis*, *Obrium brunneum* and some other interesting beetles from other families.

Some phenological observations were done in parallel with the collection, mainly involving flight of adult insects of certain species. The sequence of appearance of long-horn beetles (imago) in the center of the region (town of Chernyakhovsk) is as follows:

1. First small long-horn beetles from the *Lepturini* tribe (*Pseudovadonia*, *Alosterna*) and *Molorchus minor* appear (from the end of April to the middle of May). The earliest appearance was registered for the specie *M. minor* (26.04.1989).

2. Imago from genres *Stenurella*, *Carilia*, *Judolia*, *Paschytodes*, *Dinoptera* come out before the middle of June (on average – June 9-12).

3. Main flight of *Cerambycidae* takes place from the middle of June till the beginning of July, latest appearances are species *Stictoleptura rubra* (Chernyakhovsk, 15.08.1999), *Rutpela maculata* (Svetlogorsk, 9.08.1998), *Monochamus galloprovincialis pistor* (Zehlau, 9.09.1998). Bigger Capricorn imagoes (within one genus or the

entire family) appear later, and, therefore, their number reaches the maximum later as well. Dark colored crepuscular species reach high population at the end of June – July, while smaller diurnal brightly colored (and often anthophilous) species prevail in the middle of June. As was expected, there are some calendar deviations of the imago appearance time based on the humidity and number of sunny days (April – May are most important in this sense), as well as the region's district and biotype. The most sensible thing to do (and most often applied) is to relate appearance of a certain specie to specific phases of vegetation of common plants – such marker of the first anthophilous *Cerambycidae* in the Kaliningrad region should be beginning of blossoming of hawthorn (*Crataegus sanguinea*). Unfortunately, the time when long-horn beetles species with hibernating imago (*Mesosa myops*, *Acanthocinus aedilis*) appear was never recorded.

Zoogeographic analysis of the region's *Cerambycidae* in comparison to that of Masurian Lake Region (Gutowski, 1995) is shown in Table 1.

The cerambycid fauna of the Kaliningrad region is not easily comparable with any other territories studied, and it's impossible to draw a conclusion on the general richness or poorness of species. It is not recommended to compare administrative territory with zoogeographic regions; it is impossible to mark any borders within the region's territory due to insufficient data available. So any comments and conclusions would be premature. We can presume that due to significant transformation of the nature by man during the XIX-XX centuries and small quantity of modern forests the species diversity of long-horn beetles in the region is lacking behind that of central regions of Lithuania that have identical latitude and many ecological factors. On the other hand, our fauna of Coleoptera is not fully discovered yet, and small size of the region makes the comparison to the fauna of neighboring countries as a whole pointless, since they have a greater diversity of various biocenoses a priori. Comparison to pre-war data (Bercio, Folwaczny, 1979) is possible, but also not entirely valid. For the greater number of species this monograph provides only the collection locations and the fauna analysis can be carried out only on the

Table 1. Percentage share of zoogeographical elements within *Cerambycidae* of the south-eastern Baltic territory.

Zoogeographical elements	Masurian Lake Region, %	Potential fauna of Kaliningrad region, %	Kaliningrad region (1989-2006), %
Subcosmopolitan	1,9	2,7	2,9
Holarctic	5,7	6,3	8,6
Palaearctic	28,3	29,5	37,1
Euro-Siberian	7,5	8,0	10,0
Euro-Caucasian	16,1	14,3	17,1
European	8,5	7,1	5,7
South-European	1,9	0,9	0,0
Mediterranean-Pontikal	9,4	12,5	4,3
Pontical	0,9	1,8	1,4
Mediterranean	2,8	2,7	1,4
Subatlantical	0,9	0,9	1,4
Boreomontan	12,3	11,6	8,6
Boreal	1,9	1,8	1,4
Montan	1,9	0,0	0,0

availability basis. You can not be completely sure that a certain species is not present. Some species have naturally low numbers in all their habitats (such as *Pachyta lamed*, *Oberea pupillata*, *Obrium ssp.*, species from subfamily *Prioninae*). The methods of lumber harvesting, storage and use are changing, and that leads to decrease in the population of some “harmfull” and numerous species (*Hylotrupes bajulus*, *Acanthocinus aedilis*) and their reclassification to the “rare” class. Due to modern economic relations there is no export of lumber in the north-south direction (that was common in the XIX – beginning of the XX century); this makes it practically impossible to repeat even random finds of such species as *Acanthocinus reticulatus*, *Paraplagionotus floralis*, *Purpuricenus kaehlerii*, *Axinopalpis gracilis*, that could have been found in the past. The area of woodlands and their composition is changing – modern distribution of a number of xylophages with low migrating ability should be explained by biotic environmental factors and, mainly, availability of stable locations of forage plants in a suitable physiological condition and age. Main damage to the species diversity of xylophages (and *Cerambycidae* in particular) is caused by all-around rejuvenation of the forests. Aged forests with the whole diversity of microhabitats and variations of sort, type and degree of mortifying wood are replaced by young or “attended” and “groomed” forests, or, which is the worst option, by forests containing trees of the same type and age (monoculture forests). Moreover, regardless of the man’s activity, there are highly probable cyclic climatic fluctuations (with period of 70-80 years) that change temperatures and humidity of territories and shift the borders of habitats north or south. At the present time it is impossible to take into consideration all factors affecting the fauna and single out the main ones – therefore this article mainly describes the situation in place at the end of the XX – beginning of the XXI century.

We would like to make the following assumption based on the distribution of a number of xylophagous species in the Baltic states. It appears that the Pileckis hypothesis (1970) does not

only have another side, but it has to be systematically worked through to have a forecasting meaning. It is not only the southern species that reach higher latitudes along the Baltic Sea due to the mild Baltic climate, but there is also the reverse tendency: some times with Boreal and Boreomontane habitats travel down south only in the continental part of the East-European flatlands. These species’ habitats span pretty wide strip along the Baltic Sea (western and central Latvia, western Lithuania and the entire Kaliningrad region), and are used to more continental climate (eastern and southeastern Lithuania, northern and northwestern Byelorussia). It looks like these species include *Brachyta interrogationis*, *Acmaeops septemtrionis*, *Gnathacmaeops pratensis*, *Lepturobosca virens*, *Lepturalia nigries*, *Etorufus pubescens*. Coastal climate is not only reach with certain species, but it is also poor with others (for cerambycid beetles this mainly involves the species from *Lepturinae* subfamily). Mean annual and minimum winter temperatures do not limit distribution of these species, the decisive factor is, possible, the humidity level (including precipitation) and the maximum summer temperatures correlated to a territory’s index of continentality. The peculiarities of distribution of the *Cerambycidae* and other Coleoptera in Baltic states and other coastal territories can be in part explained by an analysis of not only certain isotherms, but of the entire complex of climate factors (temperature + humidity gradient + vegetation) reviewed in maximum details.

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