

CERAMBYCIDAE (COLEOPTERA) OF THE ZASAVICA SPECIAL NATURE RESERVE (SERBIA)

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ABSTRACT: In material collected on fieldtrips in the Zasavica Special Nature Reserve during 2000-2004, 30 longhorn species (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) were registered.

KEY WORDS: Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Zasavica, Serbia.

INTRODUCTION

The Zasavica Special Nature Reserve (BRANKOVIĆ *et al.*, 1996) is located in southern Vojvodina and northern Mačva east of the Drina River and south of the Sava, near the city of Sremska Mitrovica. It occupies an area of 670.9989 ha (Fig. 1).

From the mouth of the Drina, the reserve extends for 33.1 km along the winding course of the Sava River between the villages of Crna Bara, Banovo Polje, Ravnje, Radenković, Zasavica, Salaš Noćajski, Noćaj, and Mačvanska Mitrovica.

In the center of the reserve are the Jovača and Prekopac canals, the channelized and natural course of the Batar stream, and the Zasavica itself, with its channelized and natural course.

The wider area of the Zasavica Reserve consists of Quaternary sand and other deposits of the Sava and Drina Rivers. The main geomorphological form is the alluvial plain of the Sava. It lies in a region with a moderately continental climate.

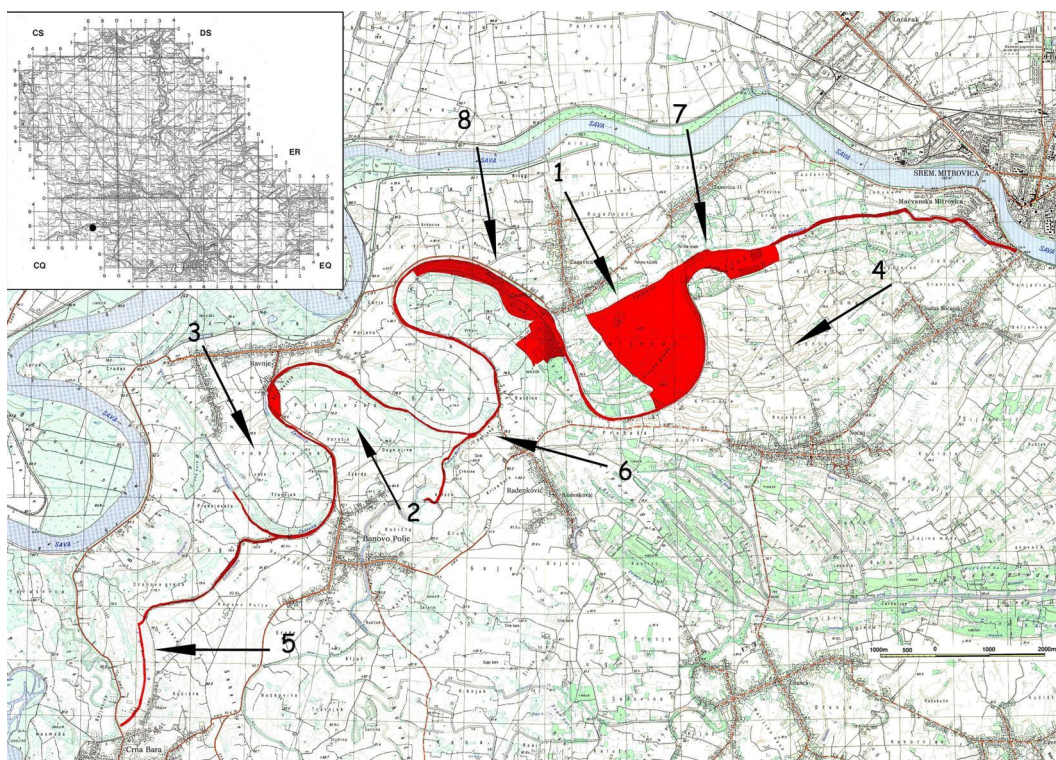


Figure 1. Position of Special nature reserve "Zasavica" with investigated localities (1-Valjevac, 2-Ravnje, 3-Banovo polje, 4-Nočaj, 5-Crna bara, 6-Radenković, 7-Turske livade, 8-Šumareva Čuprija).

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The material presented in this paper was collected during the period of 2000-2004 in the wider vicinity of Crna bara, Valjevac, Banovo polje, Šumareva Čuprija, Radenković, Turske Livade, Nočaj, and Ravnje in the Zasavica Special Nature Reserve. Determinations were made according to BENSE (1995) and MIKŠIĆ et al. (1985). For bionomic and faunistic analysis and details of species distribution, we consulted relevant previous works of ADAMOVIĆ (1950, 1965), ALTHOFF & DANILEVSKI (1997), BENSE (1995), KOVÁCS (1997), KOVÁCS *et al.* (1999, 2000), and KOVÁCS & HEGYESSY (2003).

RESULTS

Altogether, 30 species of longhorn beetles (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) from four subfamilies and 13 tribes were registered.

Subfam. PRIONINAE

Tribe MEGOPIDINI

***Megopis scabricorne* (Scopoli, 1763)**

New data: Zasavica: Crna Bara, 28.08.2001, one male; Valjevac, 20.08.2001, one female; Banovo Polje, 23.07.2003, one female.

Serbian records: Vicinity of Majdanpek (ŽIVOJINOVIĆ, 1950); Belgrade, Majdanpek, Obedska Bara, Deliblato Sands, Kragujevac, Kruševac, Niš, Kikinda, Fruška Gora, Avala, Valjevo, Vrnjci, Goč, Jošanička Banja, Mt. Kopaonik, Šar Mts. (ADAMOVIĆ, 1965); Tara, Svilajnac, Kozjak, Obedska Bara, Zemun (ILIĆ, 2005); Fruška Gora (PIL, 2004/2005).

Distribution: Central and Southern Europe, Asia Minor, Iran.

Subfam. LEPTURINAE

Tribe RHAGIINI

***Dinoptera collaris* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

New data: Zasavica: Šumareva Čuprija, 10.06.2002, one specimen.

Serbian records: Vicinity of Majdanpek (ŽIVOJINOVIĆ, 1950); Fruška Gora, Priboj, Požarevac, Suva Planina Mts., Bela Palanka, Belgrade, Čačak (ADAMOVIĆ, 1965); Vršачke Planine Mts., Fruška Gora, Zlatibor, Tara, Rtanj, Soko Banja, Kučaj, Homoljske Planine Mts., Belgrade, Tekija, Blace, Ljig, Ovčar Banja (ILIĆ, 2005); Fruška Gora (PIL, 2004/2005).

Distribution: Eastern Mediterranean.

***Rhagium (Megarhagium) sycophanta* (Schrank, 1781)**

New data: Zasavica: Radenković, 03.04.2002, one specimen.

Serbian records: Vicinity of Majdanpek (ŽIVOJINOVIĆ, 1950); Kopaonik, Avala, Goč, Golija, Kozjak, Tara (ADAMOVIĆ, 1965); Tekija, Majdan Kučajna (ILIĆ, 2005); Fruška gora (PIL, 2004/2005).

Distribution: Europe, Western and Central Siberia, Asia Minor.

Tribe LEPTURINI

***Pachytodes erraticus* (Dalman, 1817)**

New data: Zasavica: Zasavica: Banovo Polje, 16.06.2002, one female.

Serbian records: Vicinity of Majdanpek (ŽIVOJINOVIĆ, 1950); Platičevo, Požarevac, Kragujevac, Kruševac, Niš, Suva Mts., Bela Palanka, Rogot, Golija, Belgrade, Novi Pazar (ADAMOVIĆ, 1965); Vršачke Planine Mts., Kučaj, Babina glava, Svilajnac, Tekija (ILIĆ, 2005); Fruška gora (PIL, 2004/2005).

Distribution: Europe, Central and Southern Russia, Caucasus, Armenia, Syria, Asia Minor.

***Rutpela maculata* (Poda, 1761)**

New data: Zasavica: Banovo Polje, 07.05.2003, one female; Crna Bara, 09.05.2003, one male.

Serbian records: Vicinity of Majdanpek (ŽIVOJINOVIĆ, 1950); Crepuljnik, Ribarska Banja, Požarevac, Kruševac, Bela Palanka, Šar Planina Mts., Kozjak (ADAMOVIĆ, 1965); Kučaj, Svilajnac, Tara, Fruška gora, Vršачke Planine Mts., Avala, Tekija, Soko Banja, Ozren, Miroč, Belgrade, Koceljevo, Blace, Kopaonik, Ovčar Banja, Murtenica, Zlatibor, Šar Planina Mts., Homoljske Planine Mts., Ceremošnja (ILIĆ, 2005); Fruška gora (PIL, 2004/2005).

Distribution: Europe, Caucasus, Armenia, Syria, Asia Minor, Northern Iran.

***Stenurella melanura* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

New data: Zasavica: Crna Bara, 11.06.2002, one male.

Serbian records: Vicinity of Majdanpek (ŽIVOJINOVIĆ, 1950); Čačak, Požarevac, Kruševac, Suva Planina Mts., Bela Palanka, and Zlatibor (ADAMOVIĆ, 1965); Kučaj, Svilajnac, Tara, Soko Banja, Ozren, Belgrade, Fruška Gora, Vršачke Planine Mts., Avala, Tekija, Miroč, Koceljevo,

Blace, Kopaonik, Ovčar Banja, Murtenica, Zlatibor, Šar Planina Mts., Homoljske Planine Mts. (ILIĆ, 2005); Fruška Gora (PIL, 2004/2005).

Distribution: Euro-Siberian.

***Stenurella nigra* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

New data: Zasavica: Šumareva Čuprija, 10.06.2002, one male; Banovo Polje, 14.06.2002, two males; Noćaj, 20.06.2002, one male.

Serbian records: Vicinity of Majdanpek (ŽIVOJNOVIĆ, 1950); Platičevo, Kruševac, Niš, Belgrade, Rogot, Jagodina, Avala, Kosmaj (ADAMOVIĆ, 1965); Fruška Gora, Vršacke Planine Mts., Svilajnac, Beljanica, Belgrade, Ozren, Kučaj, Tekija, Zlatibor, Tara, Murtenica, Homoljske Planine Mts., Rtanj, Deliblato Sands (ILIĆ, 2005); Fruška Gora (PIL, 2004/2005).

Distribution: Europe, Caucasus, Armenia, Northern Iran.

***Stenurella septempunctata* (Fabricius, 1792)**

New data: Zasavica: Crna Bara, 11.06.2002, one female; Banovo Polje, 15.08.2002, one male; Noćaj, 20.06.2002, one male; Valjevac, 22.07.2003, one male.

Serbian records: Vicinity of Majdanpek (ŽIVOJNOVIĆ, 1950); Belgrade, Bela Palanka, Kragujevac, Kruševac, Požarevac, Suva Planina Mts. (ADAMOVIĆ, 1965); Kučaj, Svilajnac, Tara, Fruška Gora, Vršacke Planine Mts., Avala, Tekija, Soko Banja, Ozren, Miroč, Belgrade, Koceljevo, Blace, Kopaonik, Ovčar Banja, Murtenica, Zlatibor, Šar Planina Mts., Homoljske Planine Mts. (ILIĆ, 2005); Fruška Gora (PIL, 2004/2005).

Distribution: Southern and Central Europe, Asia Minor.

Subfam. CERAMBYCINAE

Tribe STENOPTERINI

***Callimus angulatus* (Schrank, 1789)**

New data: Zasavica: Crna Bara, 16.07.2001, one male; 06.07.2002, one female.

Serbian records: Vicinity of Majdanpek (ŽIVOJNOVIĆ, 1950); Aleksinac, Niš, Homoljske Planine Mts. (ADAMOVIĆ, 1965); Belgrade, Vršacke Planine Mts., Kučaj, Soko Banja, Tekija, Rtanj, Homoljske Planine Mts., Tara (ILIĆ, 2005).

Distribution: Southern and Central Europe, Mediterranean, Northern Iran.

***Lampropterus femoratus* (Germar, 1824)**

New data: Zasavica: Noćaj, 17.07.2001, one male.

Serbian records: Bela Palanka (ADAMOVIĆ, 1965).

Distribution: Eastern Mediterranean, Southern Russia.

***Stenopterus ater* (Linnaeus, 1767)**

New data: Zasavica: Crna Bara, 06.07.2002, one specimen.

Serbian records: Fruška Gora (PIL, 2004/2005; PIL & STOJANOVIĆ, 2005a).

Distribution: Southern Europe, Mediterranean, Crimea, Canary Islands.

Tribe CALLICHROMINI

***Aromia moschata moschata* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

New data: Zasavica: Noćaj, 09.07.2002, one female; Ravnje, 02.08.2004, one female.

Serbian records: Kruševac, Belgrade, Golubac, Obedska Bara, Fruška Gora, Apatin, Obrenovac, Alibunar, Rogot, Veliko Gradište, Suva Planina Mts., Vranje, Beljanica, Ristovac, Homoljske Planine Mts., Niš, Tara, Kozjak (ADAMOVIĆ, 1965); Belgrade, Svilajnac, Tekija, Vlasina

Lake, Homoljske Planine Mts., Rtanj, Tara, Goč (ILIĆ, 2005); Fruška Gora (PIL, 2004/2005).

Distribution: Palaearctic.

Tribe HYLOTRUPINI

***Hylotrupes bajulus* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

New data: Zasavica: Radenković, 01.05.2003, one specimen.

Serbian records: Belgrade, Čačak, Obedska Bara, Deliblato Sands, Petrovaradin, Kruševac, Zlatibor, Zrenjanin, Obrenovac, Rogot, Jošanička Banja, Priboj, Vranje, Avala, Tara, Goč, Šar Planina Mts., Kopaonik (ADAMOVIĆ, 1965); Tara, Tekija, Blace (ILIĆ, 2005).

Distribution: Palaearctic.

Tribe CALLIDIINI

***Ropalopus clavipes* (Fabricius, 1775)**

New data: Zasavica: Radenković, 13.04.2003, one specimen.

Serbian records: Niš, Platičevo, Majdanpek, Rogot (ADAMOVIĆ, 1965); Avala, Belgrade, Koceljevo, Tekija, Rtanj (ILIĆ, 2005); Fruška Gora (PIL, 2004/2005).

Distribution: Europe, Caucasus, Asia Minor, Armenia, Syria, Northern Iran.

Tribe CERAMBYCINI

***Cerambyx (Mesocerambyx) scopolii* (Füsslins, 1775)**

New data: Zasavica: Ravnje, 06.04.2002, one male; Banovo Polje, 24.07.2003, one female; Valjevac, 05.05.2004, one male; Radenković, 07.07.2004, one female.

Serbian records: Kruševac, Belgrade, Majdanpek, Deliblato Sands, Platičevo, Požarevac, Niš, Bela Palanka, Apatin, Fruška Gora, Obedska Bara, Obrenovac, Avala, Povlen, Cer, Tara, Zlatibor, Jastrebac, Goč, Suva Planina, Priboj, Jagodina, Vranje (ADAMOVIĆ, 1965); Vršacke Planine Mts., Kučaj, Beljanica, Tekija, Miroč, Belgrade, Svilajnac, Rtanj, Homoljske Planine Mts., Ceremošnja (ILIĆ, 2005); Fruška Gora (PIL, 2004/2005).

Distribution: Central and South Europe, Algire, Caucasus, Asia Minor, Siberia.

***Cerambyx cerdo cerdo* Linnaeus, 1758**

New data: Zasavica: Turske Livade, 25.08.2002, one female; Banovo Polje, 24.07.2003, one female; Radenković, 07.07.2004, one female.

Serbian records: Vicinity of Majdanpek (ŽIVOJINOVIĆ, 1950); Kruševac, Avala, Fruška Gora, Platičevo, Apatin, Obedska Bara, Belgrade, Obrenovac, Kosmaj, Donji Milanovac, Rogot, Medvednik, Povlen, Maljen, Rudnik, Cer, Negotin, Ovčar, Ivanjica, Jastrebac, Goč, Zaječar, Pirot, Stara Planina Mts. (ADAMOVIĆ, 1965); Tekija, Miroč, Kozjak, Obedska Bara, Goč (ILIĆ, 2005); Fruška Gora (PIL, 2004/2005).

Distribution: Europe, Caucasus, Asia Minor, North America.

Tribe CLYTINI

***Chlorophorus varius* (Müller, 1766)**

New data: Zasavica: Ravnje, 22.07.2003, one male.

Serbian records: Belgrade, Aleksinac, Čačak, Vranje, Apatin, Senta, Majdanpek, Deliblato Sands, Požarevac, Kragujevac, Kruševac, Niš, Bela Palanka, Priboj, Fruška Gora, Avala, Veliko Gradište, Golubac, Ljig, Rogot, Kučaj, Jagodina, Jastrebac, Goč, Stara Planina Mts. (ADAMOVIĆ, 1965); Beljanica, Kučaj, Svilajnac, Grocka, Fruška Gora, Vršacke Planine Mts., Belgrade, Deliblato Sands (ILIĆ, 2005); Fruška Gora (PIL, 2004/2005).

Distribution: Central and Southern Europe, Southwest Siberia, Northern Iran, Armenia, Asia

Minor, Iraq, Syria, Palestine.

***Clytus arietis* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

New data: Zasavica: Crna bara, 16.07.2001, one female.

Serbian records: Belgrade, Golubac, Kruševac, Niš, Bela Palanka, Apatin, Rogot, Avala, Homoljske Planine Mts., Kosmaj, Goč, Vlasina, Mt. Kopaonik, Kozjak (ADAMOVIĆ, 1965); Kučaj, Avala, Vršacke Planine Mts., Deliblato Sands, Svilajnac, Belgrade, Fruška Gora, Ovčar Banja, Tekija, Zlatibor, Tara (ILIĆ, 2005); Fruška Gora (PIL, 2004/2005).

Distribution: Europe, Caucasus, Siberia, Algeria.

***Cyrtoclytus capra* (Germar, 1824)**

New data: Zasavica: Crna Bara, 11.06.2002, one female.

Serbian records: Platičevo (ADAMOVIĆ, 1965).

Distribution: Euro-Siberian.

***Pligionotus detritus* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

New data: Zasavica: Ravnje, 20.07.2003, one female.

Serbian records: Belgrade, Platičevo, Požarevac, Fruška Gora, Senta (ADAMOVIĆ, 1965); Beljanica, Vršacke Planine Mt., Tekija, Tara, Kaluđerske Bare, Fruška Gora, Obedska Bara, Goč, Subotica (ILIĆ, 2005); Fruška gora (PIL, 2004/2005).

Distribution: Europe, Caucasus, Northern Iran, Armenia, Asia Minor, Syria.

***Echinocerus floralis* (Pallas, 1773)**

New data: Zasavica: Nočaj, 20.06.2002, one male; Banovo Polje, 16.06.2002, one female.

Serbian records: Vicinity of Majdanpek (ŽIVOJINOVIĆ, 1950); Vranje, Deliblato Sands, Vršac, Požarevac, Kragujevac, Kruševac, Niš, Bela Palanka, Obedska Bara, Senta, Kikinda, Bečej (ADAMOVIĆ, 1965); Beljanica, Fruška Gora, Svilajnac, Deliblato Sands, Subotica (ILIĆ, 2005); Fruška Gora (PIL, 2004/2005).

Distribution: Southern and Central Europe, Caucasus, Asia Minor, Western and Central Siberia, Syria.

Subfam. LAMIINAE

Tribe LAMIINI

***Morinus funereus* (Mulsant, 1863)**

New data: Zasavica: Banovo polje, 14.08.2000, one male, one female; 09.04.2002, one female; Crna Bara, 27.04.2002, two males.

Serbian records: Vicinity of Majdanpek (ŽIVOJINOVIĆ, 1950); Kruševac, Belgrade, Pirot, Vranje, Deliblato Sands, Fruška Gora, Platičevo, Požarevac, Kragujevac, Zlatibor, Bela Palanka, Apatin, Kosmaj, Majdanpek, Rudnik, Rogot, Maljen, Cer, Krupanj, Tara, Goč, Rtanj, Jastrebac, Zaječar, Stara Planina Mts., Pirot, Bela Palanka, Suva Planina, Kopaonik, Vranje, Peć (ADAMOVIĆ, 1965); Vršacke Planine Mts., Ivanjica, Svilajnac, Beljanica, Kučaj, Belgrade, Avala, Tekija, Kopaonik, Ovčar Banja, Zlatibor, Homoljske Planine Mts., Fruška Gora, Tara, Murtenica, Cer, Kozjak (ILIĆ, 2005); Fruška Gora (PIL, 2004/2005).

Distribution: Southeast Europe.

Tribe DORCADIONINI

***Neodorcadion bilineatum* (Germar, 1824)**

New data: Zasavica: Salaš Nočajski, 29.03.2003, one male; 24.04.2004, one male; Valjevac, 04.05.2004, one female.

Serbian records: Grebenac, Bela Crkva, Vladičin Han, Vranje, Deliblato Sands, Ruma, Požarevac, Kladovo, Niš, Fruška Gora, Zrenjanin, Avala, Belgrade, Obrenovac, Rogot, Golubac, Negotin, Crni Vrh, Knjaževac, Pirot, Suva Planina, Vranje (ADAMOVIĆ, 1965); Belgrade, Kučaj, Svilajnac, Vršачke Planine Mts., Soko Banja, Tekija, Deliblato Sands, Homoljske Planine Mts. (ILIĆ, 2005); Fruška Gora (PIL, 2004/2005).

Distribution: Hungary, former Yugoslavia, Romania, Bulgaria, Northern and Central Greece.

***Carinatodorcadion aethiops* (Scopoli, 1763)**

New data: Zasavica: Turske Livade, 02.04.2001, one female; 18.05.2004, one male; Noćaj, 07.04.2002, one female; 01.06.2002, two females; Banovo Polje, 22.04.2002, one female; 20.04.2004, one male; Crna Bara, 14.04.2002, one male.

Serbian records: Kruševac, Belgrade, Vranje, Ruma, Požarevac, Smederevo, Bela Palanka, Fruška Gora, Avala, Kosmaj, Suva Planina, Vrbas, Priština (ADAMOVIĆ, 1965); Vršачke Planine Mts., Belgrade (ILIĆ, 2005); Fruška Gora (PIL, 2004/2005).

Distribution: From Eastern Austria to Romania, Bulgaria, Macedonia, Albania.

***Carinatodorcadion fulvum canaliculatum* (Fischer – Waldheim, 1823)**

New data: Zasavica: Banovo Polje, 22.08.2001, one female; Šumareva Čuprija, 12.05.2002, one male; Turske Livade, 11.06.2002, one male; Radenković, 13.05.2002, one male; Crna Bara, 14.04.2002, one female; Ravnje, 11.04.2004, one male.

Serbian records: Belgrade, Vranje, Kruševac, Obedska Bara, Požarevac, Veliko Gradište, Kladovo, Zaječar, Niš, Kuršumljija, Padej, Deliblato Sands, Avala, Jastrebac, Suva Planina, Bor, Rogot, Knjaževac (ADAMOVIĆ, 1965); Svilajnac, Belgrade, Soko Banja, Obedska Bara (ILIĆ, 2005); Fruška Gora (PIL, 2004/2005).

Distribution: Bulgaria, former Yugoslavia, Romania, Ukraine.

***Pedestredorcadion pedestre pedestre* (Poda, 1761)**

New data: Zasavica: Crna Bara, 17.07.2001, three males; 14.04.2002, one male; Banovo Polje, 15.08.2000, one male; Turske Livade, 02.04.2000, one male; Šumareva Čuprija, 12.05.2002, one male; Radenković, 13.04.2002, one male; 13.05.2002, one female.

Serbian records: Vicinity of Majdanpek (ŽIVOJINOVIĆ, 1950); Belgrade, Vranje, Deliblato Sands, Smederevo, Irig, Golubac, Kladovo, Niš, Kuršumljija, Peć, Fruška Gora, Zlatibor (ADAMOVIĆ, 1965); Belgrade, Kučaj, Beljanica, Vršачke Planine Mts., Soko Banja, Tekija, Rtanj, Šar Planina Mts., Homoljske Planine Mts. (ILIĆ, 2005); Fruška Gora (PIL, 2004/2005).

Distribution: Eastern Austria, Moravia, Hungary, Bulgaria, former Yugoslavia, Romania, Ukraine.

Tribe ACANTHOCININI

***Exocentrus adspersus* Mulsant, 1846**

New data: Zasavica: Banovo Polje, 14.06.2002, one specimens.

Serbian records: Vicinity of Majdanpek (ŽIVOJINOVIĆ, 1950); Fruška Gora, Požarevac, Negotin, Zlatibor (ADAMOVIĆ, 1965); Fruška Gora (PIL, 2004/2005).

Distribution: Central and Southern Europe, Caucasus.

Tribe PHYTOECIINI

***Pilemia tigrina* Mulsant, 1851**

New data: Zasavica: Ravnje, 22.05.2001, one female.

Serbian records: Uljma, Bačka Palanka, Kopaonik, Belgrade (ADAMOVIĆ, 1965); Belgrade (ILIĆ, 2005).

Distribution: Balkan Peninsula, Hungary, Asia Minor.

Tribe AGAPANTHINI

***Agapanthia villosoviridescens* (Degeer, 1775)**

New data: Zasavica: Radenković, 18-30.05.2003, three males; Ravnje, 20.04.2003, one male.

Serbian records: Vicinity of Majdanpek (ŽIVOJINOVIĆ, 1950); Uljma, Ruma, Požarevac, Kragujevac, Kruševac, Zaječar, Bela Palanka, Šar Planina Mts., Belgrade, Apatin, Bečej, Kikinda, Knjaževac, Avala, Deliblato Sands, Fruška Gora, Zlatibor, Mt. Zlatar, Goč (ADAMOVIĆ, 1965); Belgrade, Svilajnac, Avala, Fruška Gora, Grocka, Vršacke Planine Mts., Tara, Tekija, Ovčar Banja, Jastrebac, Homoljske Planine Mts. (ILIĆ, 2005); Fruška Gora (PIL, 2004/2005).

Distribution: Euro-Siberian.

***Agapanthiola leucaspis* (Steven, 1817)**

New data: Zasavica: Radenković, 19.05.2003, three specimens.

Serbian records: Uljma (ADAMOVIĆ, 1965).

Distribution: Southeast Europe, Southwest Siberia.

Faunistic analysis showed Euro-Mediterranean elements were present with the greatest number of Euro-Siberian elements with a somewhat smaller number of species (13), and Pontic and widely distributed Palaearctic elements with only a few species (three and two, respectively).

Six species found during our investigations are rare. Among them *Lampropterus femoratus* (Germar, 1824) is a widely distributed species from the Balkans, Asia Minor, the Near East, and Trans-Caucasia. This is the second record for Serbia and Montenegro.

Cyrtoclytus capra (Germar, 1824) represents Euro-Siberian species whose southern range border runs through our country, which accounts for its rarity here. It was earlier recorded from Platičevo (ADAMOVIĆ, 1965), a locality that is very close to Zasavica. According to TELNOV *et al.* (2003), the flooded woods and wet meadows characteristic of this region are typical localities of this species.

Agapanthiola leucaspis (Steven, 1817) was recorded only once until now. This Ponto-Mediterranean species was registered in our country only from Uljma (ADAMOVIĆ, 1965) which makes it rare, too.

Two species protected internationally and in Serbia are present in the reserve: *Cerambyx cerdo cerdo* Linnaeus, 1758 and *Morinus funereus* (Mulsant, 1863).

Another species with narrow distribution is *Pilemia tigrina* Mulsant, 1851. It is present in Hungary, on the Balkan Peninsula, and in Asia Minor. According to ILIĆ (2005), this species is rare in Europe deemed by Natura 2000 to be an animal species of community interest in need of strict protection (Directive 92/43/EEC, Annex IV).

CONCLUSION

Field research during the period of 2000-2004 on the Zasavica Special Nature Reserve yielded 30 species of longhorn beetles (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) from four subfamilies and 13 tribes.

Until now, 258 species of longhorn beetles were recorded in Serbia. The Zasavica Reserve occupies an area of only cca 670 ha, so 30 species is no small number.

Faunistic analysis showed that Euro-Siberian elements were present with the greatest number of species (13), Euro-Mediterranean elements with a somewhat smaller number of species (12), and Pontic and widely distributed Palearctic elements with only a few species (three and two, respectively).

On the territory of reserve, *Cerambyx cerdo cerdo* Linnaeus, 1758 and *Morinus funereus* (Mulsant, 1863) are present as species protected nationally (Decree on Protection of Natural Rarities, 1993) and internationally (IUCN, 1991).

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**CERAMBYCIDAE (COLEOPTERA) СПЕЦИЈАЛНОГ РЕЗЕРВАТА
ПРИРОДЕ „ЗАСАВИЦА“ (СРБИЈА)**

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ИЗВОД

На основу теренских истраживања током 2000.-2004. године спроведеним у Специјалном резервату природе „Засавица“ утврђен је број од 30 врста стрижибуба (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) из четири подфамилије и 13 трибуса.

Анализом фаунистичке припадности утврђена је доминација еуросибирских (13) и еуромедитеранских врста (12), мали број понтијских (3), као и широко распрострањених палеарктичких врста (2).

Четири врсте се ретко срећу у Србији: *Lampropterus femoratus* (Germar, 1824), *Cyrtoclytus capra* (Germar, 1824), *Pilemia tigrina* Mulsant, 1851 и *Agapanthiola leucaspis* (Steven, 1817).

Cerambyx cerdo cerdo Linnaeus, 1758 и *Morinus funereus* (Mulsant, 1863) су врсте означене као природне реткости Србије, а заштићене су и на међународном нивоу.

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