

A NEW CATALOGUE OF THE CERAMBYCIDAE (COLEOPTERA) OF ISRAEL WITH NOTES ON THEIR DISTRIBUTION AND HOST PLANTS

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[Sama, G., Buse, J., Orbach, E., Friedman, A. L. L., Rittner, O. & Chikatunov, V. 2010. A new catalogue of the Cerambycidae (Coleoptera) of Israel with notes on their distribution and host plants. Munis Entomology & Zoology, 5 (1): 1-51]

ABSTRACT: A new Catalogue of the Cerambycidae from Israel is proposed with details on their distribution and host plants. A total of 104 species representing 65 genera and 5 subfamilies are recorded. All taxa mentioned by previous authors are quoted and discussed; a list of species to be excluded from the Israeli Cerambycid fauna is provided. Seven species are regarded as new records for Israel.

KEY WORDS: Invertebrates, Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Catalogue, Israel, east Mediterranean, new records.

Longhorn beetles (Cerambycidae) are a group of insects belonging to the most attractive taxa for collectors all over the world. To date more than 25,000 species of Cerambycidae have been described worldwide, and there are possibly many more. The Mediterranean region is known for its huge diversity (Cowling et al., 1996; Medail & Quezel, 1999) in particular in terms of species richness and rates of endemism in European longhorn beetles (Baselga, 2008; Bense, 1995). While Mediterranean Europe is relatively well studied with respect to the composition of insect fauna, the eastern Mediterranean area, particularly the Near East, has been less well studied, but is now increasingly attracting attention because of its diversity in a wide variety of habitats (e.g. Buse et al., 2008). Preliminary catalogues of the longhorn beetles of Jordan (Sama et al., 2002) and Lebanon (Sama & Rapuzzi, 2000; Sama & Rapuzzi, in print) have recently been presented. The first Cerambycidae from Israel were recorded by Reiche (1854), who listed 5 species collected by F. de Saulcy in "Syria", a term which included the current territory of Israel. A few years later, Reiche & Saulcy (1858) recorded 6 taxa collected during the same trip, among which *Phytoecia jezebel* [= *Musaria wachanrui* Mulsant, 1851], *Phytoecia orbicollis* (now in *Helladia* Fairmaire, 1864), *Phytoecia bethseba* (= *Phytoecia caerulea* ssp. *bethseba*, *P. croceipes* (replacement name for *P. puncticollis* Mulsant & Wachanru, 1852) and *Agapanthia lais*) were regarded as new. Sahlberg & Saalas (1913) published a report of a trip to the western Mediterranean in which they included 20 Cerambycidae taxa collected in Israel. Early attempts to record the longhorn beetle fauna from Israel and the former Palestine were made by Bodenheimer (1937), who listed 49 taxa in addition to 24 further species which now have to be deleted from the catalogue of the Israeli fauna, and by Heyrovský (1948; 1950; 1954). A first catalogue of the Cerambycidae of Israel was published by Bytynski-Salz (1956) who listed 84

species occurring in Israel, but noted that several of these species stemmed from doubtful records of earlier collectors. In fact, 68 of the 84 species listed in Bytinski-Salz's catalogue are now known to belong to the Israeli Cerambycid fauna. A further important contribution was provided by Halperin & Holzschuh (1993) who recorded the host plants of 54 species and added 13 species recorded for the first time from Israel, two of which, however [*Crossotus subocellatus* (Fairmaire, 1886) and *Lygrus longicornis* Pic, 1895], were recorded by misidentification. Since this first checklist was published 50 years ago, the regions of Israel have been studied by a number of collectors both for taxonomic and faunistic purposes (e.g. Sama, 1993a, 1993b; Sama, 1996; Chikatunov et al., 1999; Sama, 2000a, 2000b; Finkel et al. 2002; Sama & Orbach 2003; Chikatunov et al., 2006; Friedman et al., 2008; Buse et al., 2008). These studies have enhanced our knowledge of species distribution and host plants used in Israel. In recent years more and more ecological research focusing on the patterns of biodiversity in different habitats and under different management conditions has been carried out; this has also resulted in new distribution data for longhorn beetle species in Israel. In the current paper, we present a new catalogue of the Cerambycidae of Israel that includes checked previous records, synonymies, updated nomenclature, details on distribution and host plants. Complete scientific names of host plants are given with author and family only when quoted for the first time.

SOURCES OF DATA AND PRESENT STATUS OF RESEARCH

In this paper we have used previously published data as well as material from museum collections and private collections. Localities in previously published works are not repeated when related specimens are found and checked in Bytinski's collection and listed among the "material examined" (e.g., the material, sent by Bytinski to Heyrovský and published by him later). If not stated otherwise, notes on distribution, host plants and biology are taken from authors' archives or personal observations.

Despite the growing knowledge of Cerambycidae in the Near East, regional or local surveys of the insect fauna are needed to establish nature reserves which are based not only on bird and mammal data. So far, spatial distribution and population trends are not known for most of the insects in this region. We suggest to initiate monitoring studies in selected areas for some important ecological groups. Monitoring of longhorn beetles would be of interest particularly with respect to climate change and altered forest management practices as these beetles represent a group of insects which are responsible for changes in woodland structure and composition. In general, monitoring would be beneficial in the construction of a red list of threatened species, as no such list has been compiled for any insect group in Israel to date.

CHECKLIST OF THE CERAMBYCIDAE FROM ISRAEL

New records to the Israeli Cerambycid fauna are marked with (*); endemic species are marked with (E).

Subfamily PRIONINAE

- 1) *Prinobius myardi atropos* Chevrolat, 1854
- 2) *Rhaesus serricollis* (Motschulsky, 1838)
- 3) *Anthracocentrus arabicus* (Thomson, 1877)
- 4) *Mesoprionus besikanus* (Fairmaire, 1855)

5) *Monocladum aegyptiacum aegyptiacum* (Guérin-Ménéville, 1844)

Subfamily LEPTURINAE

- 6) *Cortodera kochi* Pic, 1935 (E)
- 7) *Grammoptera baudii pistacivora* Sama, 1996
- 8) *Pseudovadonia livida* (Fabricius, 1777)
- 9) *Pedostrangalia riccardoi carmelita* Sama, 1996 (E)
- 10) *Paracorymbia benjamini benjamini* (Sama, 1993) (E)
- 11) *Stictoleptura cordigera cordigera* (Fuesslins, 1775)
- 12) *Stictoleptura heydeni* (Ganglbauer, 1889)

Subfamily SPONDYLIDINAE

- 13) *Alocerus moesiacus* (Frivaldszky, 1838)
- 14) *Arhopalus ferus* (Mulsant, 1839)
- 15) *Arhopalus syriacus* (Reitter, 1895)

Subfamily CERAMBYCINAE

- 16) *Xystrocera globosa* (Olivier, 1795)
- 17) *Icosium tomentosum atticum* Ganglbauer, 1882
- 18) *Cerambyx cerdo* Linnaeus, 1758
- 19) *Cerambyx dux* (Falderman, 1837)
- 20) *Cerambyx welensii* (Küster, 1846)
- [*Jebusaea hammerschmidti* Reiche, 1877]
- 21) *Axinopalpis gracilis* (Krynicky, 1832)
- 22) *Stromatium unicolor* (Olivier, 1795)
- 23) *Hesperophanes sericeus* (Fabricius, 1787)
- 24) *Trichoferus griseus* (Fabricius, 1792)
- 25) *Trichoferus fasciculatus fasciculatus* (Falderman, 1837)
- 26) *Penichroa fasciata* (Stephens, 1831)
- 27) *Hylotruperus bajulus* (Linnaeus, 1758)
- 28) *Pseudobolivarita negevensis* Sama & Orbach, 2003 (E)
- 29) *Molorchus juglandis* Sama, 1982
- 30) *Glaphyra kiesenwetteri hircus* Abeille, 1881 (*)
- 31) *Stenopterus flavicornis* Küster, 1846
- 32) *Stenopterus rufus syriacus* Pic, 1892
- 33) *Lampropterus femoratus* (Germar, 1824)
- 34) *Procallimus distinctipes* (Pic, 1906) (*)
- 35) *Certallum ebulinum* (Linnaeus, 1767)
- 36) *Certallum thoracicum* (Sharp, 1880) (*)
- 37) *Deilus fugax* (Olivier, 1790)
- 38) *Aromia moschata ambrosiaca* (Stevens, 1809)
- 39) *Ropalopus ledereri ledereri* Fairmaire, 1866
- 40) *Poecilium lividum* (Rossi, 1794) (*)
- 41) *Poecilium fasciatum* (Villers, 1789) (*)
- 42) *Poecilium rufipes syriacum* (Pic, 1891)
- 43) *Phymatodes testaceus* (Linnaeus, 1758)
- 44) *Nathrius brevipennis* (Mulsant, 1839)
- 45) *Stenhomalus (Obriopsis) bicolor* (Kraatz, 1862)
- 46) *Lygrus becvari* Sama, 1999
- 47) *Turanoclytus raghidae* (Sama & Rapuzzi, 2000)
- 48) *Xylotrechus stebbingi* Gahan, 1906
- 49) *Clytus taurusiensis* (Pic, 1903)

- 50) *Clytus rhamni* (Germar, 1817)
 51) *Clytus madoni* (Pic, 1890)
 52) *Plagionotus bobelayei* (Brullé, 1832)
 53) *Plagionotus floralis* (Pallas, 1773)
 54) *Chlorophorus yachovi* Sama, 1996
 55) *Chlorophorus gratiosus gratiosus* (Marseul, 1868)
 56) *Chlorophorus sartor* (Müller, 1766)
 57) *Chlorophorus trifasciatus* (Fabricius, 1781)
 58) *Chlorophorus varius damascenus* (Chevrolat, 1854)
 59) *Purpuricenens dalmatinus* Sturm, 1843
 60) *Purpuricenens budensis* (Goeze, 1883)
 61) *Purpuricenens interscapillatus interscapillatus* Plavilstshikov, 1937
 62) *Purpuricenens desfontainii inhumeralis* Pic, 1891
 63) *Phoracantha semipunctata* (Fabricius, 1775)
 64) *Phoracantha recurva* Newman, 1842

Subfamily LAMIINAE

- 65) *Pedestredorcadion drusum* (Chevrolat, 1870)
 66) *Batocera rufomaculata* (DeGeer, 1775)
 67) *Crossotus katbeh* Sama, 2000
 68) *Crossotus strigifrons* (Fairmaire, 1886)
 69) *Crossotus xanthoneurus* Sama, 2000
 70) *Niphona picticornis* Mulsant, 1839
 71) *Deroplia genei genei* (Aragona, 1830)
 72) *Apomecyna lameerei* (Pic, 1895)
 73) *Anaesthetis anatolica* Holzschuh, 1990
 74) *Pogonocherus perroudi perroudi* (Mulsant, 1839)
 75) *Leiopus syriacus syriacus* (Ganglbauer, 1884)
 76) *Calamobius filum* (Rossi, 1790)
 77) *Agapanthia (Agapanthia) suturalis* (Fabricius, 1787) (*)
 78) *Agapanthia (Agapanthia) frivaldszkyi* Ganglbauer, 1884
 79) *Agapanthia (Agapanthia) lais* Reiche & Saulcy, 1858
 80) *Agapanthia (Agapanthia) orbachi* Sama, 1993 (E)
 81) *Agapanthia (Epopetes) kirbyi* (Gyllenhal, 1817)
 82) *Agapanthia (Epopetes) pustulifera* Pic, 1905
 83) *Agapanthia (Epopetes) sp. [villosoviridescens]* (DeGeer, 1775) group]
 84) *Saperda quercus ocellata* Abeille de Perrin, 1895
 85) *Oxyilia argentata languida* (Ménétriés, 1838)
 86) *Coptosia ganglbaueri* Pic, 1891
 87) *Coptosia compacta sancta* (Reiche, 1877)
 88) *Pilemia hirsutula hirsutula* (Frölich, 1893)
 89) *Pilemia halperini* (Holzschuh, 1999) (E)
 90) *Helladia armeniaca armeniaca* (Frivaldszky, 1878) (*)
 91) *Helladia ferrugata* (Ganglbauer, 1884)
 92) *Helladia insignata* (Chevrolat, 1854)
 93) *Helladia alziari* Sama, 1992
 94) *Helladia pontica* (Ganglbauer, 1884)
 [*Helladia orbicollis orbicollis* (Reiche & Saulcy, 1857)]
 95) *Musaria wachanrui* (Mulsant, 1851)
 [*Musaria astarte perrini* (Pic, 1891)]
 96) *Neomusaria waltli* Sama, 1991
 97) *Opsilia coerulescens* (Scopoli, 1763)

98) *Phytoecia caerulea bethseba* Reiche & Saulcy, 1858

99) *Phytoecia croceipes* Reiche & Saulcy, 1858

100) *Phytoecia geniculata* Mulsant, 1862

101) *Phytoecia manicata* Reiche & Saulcy, 1858

102) *Phytoecia pubescens* Pic, 1895

103) *Phytoecia virgula* (Charpentier, 1825)

104) *Blepisanis vittipennis vittipennis* (Reiche, 1877)

ANALYSIS

The present checklist comprises 104 species of Cerambycidae excluding the doubtful records which are displayed in parentheses and includes the following 7 species regarded as new records from Israel: *Glaphyra kiesenwetteri hircus*, *Procallimus distinctipes*, *Certallum thoracicum*, *Poecilium lividum*, *P. fasciatum*, *Agapanthia* (s.str.) *suturalis*, *Helladia armeniaca armeniaca*.

Almost 50 % of recorded species have an east-Mediterranean distribution (Fig. 1). Species distributed throughout the Mediterranean in general represent almost 75 % of the longhorn beetle fauna of Israel. Six longhorn beetle taxa are so far considered to be endemic to Israel, five of which have been described in the last 20 years: *Cortodera kochi* Pic, 1935, *Pedostrangalia riccardoi carmelita* Sama, 1996, *Paracorymbia benjamini benjamini* (Sama, 1993), *Pseudobolivaria negevensis* Sama & Orbach, 2003, *Agapanthia* (s.str.) *orbachi* Sama, 1993, *Pilemia halperini* (Holzschuh, 1999). Two species (*Pedostrangalia riccardoi* Holzschuh, 1984 and *Paracorymbia benjamini* Sama, 1993) are represented by one subspecies in Jordan and Lebanon respectively.

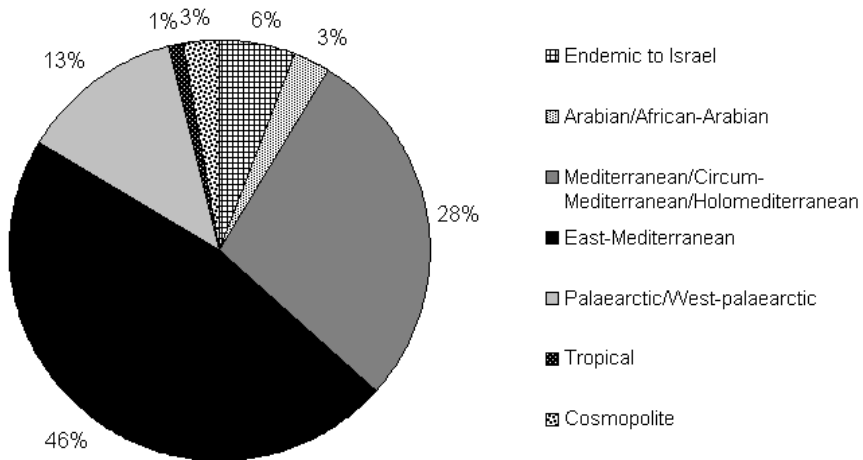


Fig. 1. Biogeographical composition of the longhorn beetle fauna of Israel. When particular subspecies are recorded for Israel, then the distribution of the subspecies is considered.

Recent surveys of the Cerambycidae from neighbouring countries, Jordan (Sama et al., 2002); Sama, in preparation) and Lebanon (Sama & Rapuzzi, in preparation), recorded the occurrence in those areas of 64 (1 endemic) and 109

(11 endemic) species respectively. It should be noted that 51 species (79,6 %) of Jordan also occur in Israel while only 30 species (27,5%) found in Lebanon are known to occur in Israel; 38 species are currently known in these three countries.

The most important host plants for the listed species are known, but in many cases the full spectrum of host plants is not very well studied. However, there are only 9 longhorn beetle species for which no host plant is recorded. The majority of Israel's longhorn beetle species develop in broadleaved trees or shrubs, among them at least 5 species exclusively in oaks, whereas the larvae of only 5 species feed on coniferous trees (4 exclusively on *Pinus*, 1 on *Cupressus*). A further 2 species live on *Eucalyptus* and were introduced with those trees in the past, 40 species (33 belonging to the subfamily Lamiinae) develop in herbs or herbaceous plants, 2 are ecologically associated with various species of *Acacia* in desert areas. The remaining species develop in broadleaved trees, often using a relatively broad spectrum of host plants.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We are grateful to all the people who sent material for this study; the first author wishes to thank Yaachov Dorchin (Kfar Hachoresh) for providing very important distributional data and for his valuable support during entomological trips in Israel, Gianluca Magnani (Cesena, Italy) and Domenico Gianasso (Castelnuovo Don Bosco, Italy) for their help during field trips to the country.

For access to collections and loans of material, we wish to thank Sharon Shute and Maxwell Barclay, Department of Entomology, British Museum of Natural History (London, England), Thierry Deuve and Gérard Tavakilian, Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle (Paris, France), Jiří Hájek (Narodni Muzeum, Prague), Wolfgang Schawaller, Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde (Stuttgart, Germany), Luca Bartolozzi, Museo della Specola (Florence, Italy).

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

References

Frequently used references are abbreviated as follows.

- B56 = Bytinski-Salz, 1956
- H48 = Heyrovský, 1948
- H54 = Heyrovský, 1954
- HH93 = Halperin & Holzschuh, 1993
- S13 = Sahlberg, 1913

Collections examined

- BMNH = British Museum of Natural History, London, England
- BO = Benjamin Orbach private collection (Haifa, Israel)
- CPS = Coll. Peter Schurmann (now in coll. G. Sama)
- CRP = Coll. Roger Pettersson (Umea, Sweden) det. by G. Sama
- ET = Eylon Orbach private collection (Kiryat Tiv'on, Israel)
- GS = Gianfranco Sama private collection (Cesena, Italy)
- JB = Jörn Buse private collection (Mainz, Germany)
- MSF = Museo della Specola, Firenze (Italy)
- NMP = Narodni Museum, Praha (Natural History) (Coll. L. Heyrovský)
- NMS = Naturkunde Museum Stuttgart (Germany) det. by G. Sama
- OR = Oz Rittner private collection (Rishon-Lezion, Israel)
- TAU = Tel Aviv University Entomological collection, Israel

Collectors

The name of collectors, when repeated in the text more than two times, are abbreviated as follows. If not stated otherwise (see below under "Collections examined"), specimens collected by these peoples are preserved by the Tel Aviv University Collections.

AF = leg. A. Freidberg
 AM = leg. A. Maklakov
 AS = leg. A. Schwartz
 ASH = leg. A. Schlagman
 Asw = leg. A. Swirski
 BO = leg. B. Orbach
 BS = leg. H. Bytinski-Salz
 CB = leg. C. Blondheim
 CH = leg. V. Chikatunov
 CL = leg. Ch. Lewinsohn
 DF = leg. D. Furth
 DG = leg. D. Gerling
 DS = leg. D. Simon
 ESH = leg. E. Shney-Dor
 EY = leg. E. Orbach
 FK = leg. F. Kaplan
 FN = F. Nachbar
 GI = leg. G. Ilani
 GS = leg. G. Sama
 GT = leg. G. Tsabar
 JK = J. Krystal
 IY = Y. Yarom
 JB = leg. J. Buse

JH = leg. J. Halperin
 JM = leg. J. Margalit
 JK = leg. J. Kugler
 JW = leg. J. Wahrman
 KY = leg. K. Yefenof
 LEW = leg. Ch. Lewinsohn
 LF = leg. L. Friedman
 LFH = leg. L. Fishelsohn
 MC = leg. M. Costa
 MK = leg. M. Kaplan
 MP = leg. M. Pener
 MR = leg. M. Rapilly
 OR = leg. O. Rittner
 OT = leg. O. Theodor
 PA = leg. P. Amitai
 PC = leg. T. Pavlicek and V. Chikatunov
 RH = R. Hoffman
 TO = T. Osten (NMS)
 TP = leg. T. Pavlicek
 YD = Y. Dorchin
 VK = V. Kravchenko
 YW = J. Werner

Subfamily PRIONINAE

Prinobius myardi atropos Chevrolat, 1854

Prinobius atropos Chevrolat, 1854, Rev. Mag. Zool., (2) 6: 482. Type locality: "env. de Beyrouth".
 = *Prionus scutellaris* Germar, 1817 (nec Olivier, 1795, *Pyrodes*)

Prinobius cedri Marseul, 1856, Rev. Mag. Zool., (2) 8: 48. Type locality: "La Syrie" [probably Lebanon].

Macrotoma scutellaris: Bodenheimer, 1937: 145; Heyrovský, 1954: 394; Bytinski-Salz, 1956: 210; Bytinski-Salz & Sternlicht, 1967: 134; Halperin & Holzschuh, 1993: 23; Chikatunov et al., 2006: 317.

Distribution: The true taxonomical value of populations related to *Prinobius myardi* Mulsant, 1842 still constitutes an unsolved question. According to Sama (2002) all described taxa fall within the variability of *P. myardi*. According to Drumont (pers. comm.), genetical analysis would prove that some of them belong in fact to distinct subspecies [such as *P. atropos* (Chevrolat, 1854), described from Lebanon and *P. proksi* Sláma, 1982, from Crete] or even to distinct species (*P. samai* Drumont & Rejzek, 2008, from Western Iran). *P. myardi atropos* is known from the Near orient: Cyprus, Syria, Lebanon, Jordan and Israel (A. Drumont, pers. comm.).

ISRAEL: Mt. Hermon: 1700m, 16.VI.1993 (CH); idem, 2000m, 6.VII.1987 (AF); **Golan Heights:** Panyas, 11.VI.1993 (CH); **Carmel Ridge:** Haifa, 7.VII.1946 (BS); **Upper Galilee:** Dan, (B56); Dafna, 13.VIII.1945, 20.X.1975 (BS); Nahal Admonit, 17.VII.1967 (DG); Elon, 24.VII.1946 (BS); **Lower Galilee:** Qiryat Tiv'on, 15.IX.1948 (BS); 18.VI.1988, 19.VIII.1993 (EY); Kefar haHoresh, 19.VII.1971 (AS); **Northern Coastal Plain:** 'Akko (B56); Qiryat Mozkin (B56); 'Atlit, 20.VII.1946 (BS); 17.VII.1996 (EY); Hadera (B56); **Central Coastal Plain:** Pardes Hanna, 14.VII.1936, 15.V.1943 (BS); Kefar Saba [Kfar Sava] (B56); Tel Aviv, 15.VI.1970 (BS); 4 miles N of Jaffa, 9.VIII.1918 "in tent at night", Major E.E. Austen (NHML); Yafu [Jaffa] (B56); Southern Coastal Plain: Miqwe Israel (B56); Rishon leZiyyon, 19.VII.1970 (DG); Neta'Im,

11.VII.1972 (CL); Lod [Lydda] (B56); Rehovot, 21.VIII.1946 (BS); 12.IX.1978 (DF); **Jordan Valley**: Ginnosar, 16.VII.1967 (AB); Tirat Zevi, 25.VIII.1989, leg. D. Shahak; **Judean Foothills**: Ben Shemen, 13.III.1953 (CL); **Judean Hills**: Yerushalayim [Jerusalem], 5.VII.1964 (GT); Bet Lehem, 26.VII.1955 (JW); Hevron (B56), **Northern Negev**: common everywhere north of Be'er Sheva (HH93); ? Magra (B56).

Host plants: Polyphagous on many deciduous trees, chiefly recorded from *Quercus* (Fagaceae), *Fraxinus* (Oleaceae), fruits trees; *Acacia* (Fabaceae), *Ceratonia siliqua* L., (Fabaceae), *Fraxinus syriaca* Boiss., *Populus* (Salicaceae), *Eucalyptus* (Myrtaceae), *Citrus* (Rutaceae), *Casuarina* (Casuarinaceae), *Quercus calliprinos* Webb, *Q. ithaburensis* Decne., *Morus alba* (Moraceae) L. (Bytinski - Salz, 1956; Bytinski - Salz & Sternlicht, 1967; Avidov and Harpaz, 1969; Halperin & Holzschuh, 1993).

Rhaesus serricollis (Motschulsky, 1838)

Prionus serricollis Motschulsky, 1838, Bull. Soc. Nat. Mosc., 9, 2: 187. Type locality: Georgia.

Rhesus serricollis: Bodenheimer, 1937: 145; Bytinski-Salz, 1956: 210; Bytinski-Salz & Sternlicht, 1967: 134; Halperin & Holzschuh, 1993: 25; Chikatunov et al., 2006: 317.

Remark: *Rhesus caesariensis* (Pic, 1918), previously regarded as a synonym of *R. serricollis*, has recently been associated with *Eurynassa australis* (Boisduval, 1835) from Australia (Tavakilian et al. (2007)). The type locality mentioned by Pic ("Syrie: Caesarée") is therefore regarded as wrong.

Distribution: Balkan peninsula from Dalmatia to the Southern Greece, Bulgaria Turkey, Caucasus, Iran, Syria, Israel, Cyprus (Heyrovský, 1940; Sama, 1994a; Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997).

ISRAEL: Golan Heights: Merom Golan, 8.XII.1982, leg. Y. Zvik; Panyas, 3.VIII.1978 (DS); **Upper Galilee**: Dan (B56), Dan, 12.II.1971 (BS); Dafna, 6.IX.1942 (BS); Kefar Szold, 5.V.1998, R. Ortal; Sede Nehemya, VII.1979 (JH); Hula Valley (HH93).

Host plants: Polyphagous on deciduous trees like *Platanus* (Platanaceae), *Ficus* (Moraceae), *Quercus ithaburensis* (Bytinski - Salz, 1956: 210); *Q. calliprinos* (Bytinski-Salz & Sternlicht, 1967); *Platanus orientalis* L., *Populus* (Halperin & Holzschuh, 1993).

Anthracocentrus arabicus (Thomson, 1877)

Acanthophorus arabicus Thomson, Rev. Mag. Zool.: 266. Type locality: Djeddah.

= *Acanthophorus vicarius* Lameere, 1912, Mém. Soc. ent. Belg., 21: 173. Type locality: Egypte.

= *Nothophysis rugosiceps* Pic, 1924, Bull. Soc. r. ent. Egypte: 404. Type locality: Abou Simbel (Egypt).

Notophysis rugosiceps: Bytinski-Salz, 1956: 210.

Acanthophorus arabicus: Halperin & Holzschuh, 1993: 25; Chikatunov et al., 2006 : 317

Distribution: Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Sudan, Djibouti, Yemen, Somalia, Ethiopia, Sahara (Mateu, 1972; Quentin & Villiers, 1983; Holzschuh, 1979), South Eastern Iran (Heyrovský, 1959, ssp. *hardei*); Israel (Bytinski-Salz, 1956).

ISRAEL: Dead Sea Area: Ne'ot HaKikkar, 5.XII.1986, leg. A. Ysnir; **Arava Valley**: 'En Hazeva [Ein Hazeva], 12.X ((B56); Hazeva, 26.VI.1997, 9.IX.1997 (AM); 'En Yahav, 1.IX.1993, leg. E. Hanani; 20.VIII.1981 (DG); Sappir, 15.VIII.1984 (GI); Nahal Qetura, 5.VIII.1970, leg. H. Kohan; Gerofit, 22.XII.1975 (GI); Samar, 4.VIII.1989, leg. I. Shimoni.

Host plants: *Acacia* spp.; *Tamarix articulata* Wahl (Tamaricaceae), *T. aphylla* (L.) H. Karst (Kocher & Reymond, 1954; Mateu, 1972).

Mesoprionus besikanus (Fairmaire, 1855)

Prionus besikanus Fairmaire, 1855, Ann. Soc. ent. Fr., 3 (3): 319. Type locality: "Baie de Besika dans le Bosphore".

= *Prionus lefeburei* Marseul, 1856, Rev. Mag. Zool., (2), 8: 47. Type locality: "Syrie".

Prionus besicanus + *P. lefeburei* + *P. angustatus*: Bodenheimer, 1937: 145.

Prionus besicanus + *P. lefeburei*: Bytinski-Salz, 1956: 210; Halperin & Holzschuh, 1993: 25.

Prionus besicanus: Chikatunov et al., 1999: 104; Chikatunov et al., 2006: 317.

Prionus lefeburei: Heyrovský, 1948: 19; 1954: 394; 1963: 258; Bytinski-Salz & Sternlicht, 1967: 134.

Distribution: East Mediterranean from Balkans to Turkey, Crete, Cyprus and the Middle East: Syria, Israel, Egypt (Sinai) (Alfieri 1976).

ISRAEL: Mt. Hermon: Har Hermon, 1800m, 3.VIII.1995 (CH); Newe Ativ, 7.VI.1993 (CH); **Golan Heights**: Senir, 9.VII.1987, leg. Y. Zvik; 26.V.1999 (AF); Panyas, 5.VI.1993 (CH); Merom Golan, 17.VI.1972 (FN); Senir, 15.VI.1993, leg. R. Kasher, **Upper Galilee**: Dan, 14.VI.1978 (DF); Dafna [Daphne Oak] (B56); Kefar Blum [Kfar Blum] (B56); Hula, 23.VI.1954, leg. H. Shoham; Malkiyya, 6.VI.1985, leg. Z. Feler; Elon, 25.V.1948 (BS); **Lower Galilee** Qiryat Tiv'on,

12.VI.1984, 30.VI.2000 (EY); Tiv'on (B56); Nazerat, 4.V.1993 (CH); Kefar haHoresh [Kfar Hachoresch], 15.VI (YD); **Carmel Ridge** Haifa, 23.IV.1953 (Asw); Haifa, 1.V.1924 (OT); Har Karmel, 4.VI.1940, leg. T. Kushnir; Carmel (B56); Nahal Oren, 15.V.1995 (TP); 27.V.1997, 15.VII.1997 (PC); **Samaria** Me`Ammi, 30.V.1984, Y. Rosental; **Yizre`el Valley**: Zomet ha'Amaqim (Jalame), 22.V.1993 (AF); Mizra', 12.V.1954 (CL); **Northern Coastal Plain**: Giv'at Ada (B56); Hadera (B56); **Central Coastal Plain**: Coastal Plain (HH93); Hadera, 3.VI.1943 (BS); Pardes Hanna, 23.V.1946 (BS) [Pardess Channh] (H54); Pardes Hanna (B56); Karkur, 4.IV.1944 (BS), 4.IV.47 (H54); Karkur (B56), Herzliyya, 5.VI.1997 (AF); Ramat haSharon, 27.V.1986, leg. D. Wool; Giv'at ha Shelosha, 3.V.1942 (BS); Rosh ha`Ayin, 15.X.1994 (CH); Tel Aviv, 5.VI.1938 (BS); 8.VI.1960 (LFH), 12.VI.1971 (BS); 2.IX.1974 (AF); 5.VI.1978 (DS); **Judean Foothills**: Latrun, 15.VII.1976, leg. G. Oren; Hulda, 31.III.1996 (CH); **Judean Hills**: Yerushalayim [Jerusalem], 27.V-19.VI.1946 (H48), 5.XII.1947 (BS); 16.VI.1957(MP), 17.VI.1957 (YW), 19.VI.1958 (PA); 26.VI.1962, leg. A. Katznelson; Zur Hadassa, 10.VII.1948, (BS); Hevron [Hebron] (B56); **Southern Coastal Plain**: Miqwe Yisra'El, 18.VI.1940 (BS); Ramat Gan, 19.V.1970 (BS); Neta'Im, 28.III.1963 (LEW); 26.VI.1972 (JK); Ramla, 12.V.1998, leg. N. Meltzer; Ben Zakkay, 20.V.1970 (GT); Nizzanim, 17.VI.1986 (AF); 7.VI.2007 (JB); Nirim, 25.IV.1984, leg. E. Raz.

Host plants: Polyphagous on deciduous plants; in Israel on *Acacia mollissima* Willd. (Fabaceae), *Ligustrum ovalifolium* Hassk. (Oleaceae) (Halperin & Holzschuh, 1993); *Quercus ithaburensis* (Bytinski - Salz & Sternlicht, 1967).

Monocladum aegyptiacum aegyptiacum (Guérin-Ménéville, 1844)

Polyarthron aegyptiacum Guérin-Ménéville, 1844, Icon. Règne Anim. Ins.: 214. Type loc. "Egypte". = *Polyarthron unipectinatum* White, 1853, Cat. Long. Brit. Mus., 1: 21. Type locality: "West Africa".

Prionus unipectinatus: Bytinski-Salz, 1956: 211.

Monocladum unipectinatus: Chikatunov et al., 2006: 317 (lapsus).

Distribution: Libya (Schatzmayr, 1938); Egypt (Sinai, Alfieri, 1976); Jordan: Aqaba; Israel (B56).

ISRAEL: **Northern Negev**: Revivim, 11.IX.1947, leg. I. Joel; **Arava Valley**: 'Iddan, 12.IX.1999 (IY, VK); Nahal Shezaf, 9.IX.1997 (AM); 7.IX.1999, 10.X.1999 (IY, VK); Yotvata, 16.VIII.1999 (IY, VK); 3.IX.1991, leg. A. Eitam; Samar, 10.VII.1991, leg. A. Eitam; Hazeva, 2.IX.1976 (DS); 'En Yahav, 14.IX.1977 (DS); 'En 'Avrona, 24.XI.1992 (RH); Hai Bar natural reserve, 1.VIII.1997 (EY).

Host plants: It was recorded as a pest of *Phoenix dactilifera* L. (Arecaceae), but it was collected in biotopes, like the Hai Bar Natural Reserve, where this palm is totally lacking. Larvae probably attack roots parts of different trees (such as *Acacia* sp.), tunneling in the soil.

Subfamily LEPTURINAE

Cortodera kochi Pic, 1935 (Fig. 2, 3)

Cortodera kochi Pic 1935, Echange, 51 n°459: 4. Type locality: "Jerusalem: Kiryath Anauim".

Cortodera kochi: Bodenheimer, 1937: 145; Sama & Orbach, 2003: 64.

Distribution: Apparently endemic in Israel.

ISRAEL: **Mt. Hermon**: 1800m, 25.V.1998 (CH); 1600m, 26.V.2007 (JB); Biq'at Man, 1450m, 10.V.1996 (GS, BO) (Sama & Orbach, 2003); **Upper Galilee** Har Meron, 920m, 3./4.V.2007 (JB); Mt. Kefir, 850m, 29.IV.1996, 11.V.1996 (EY); Kefir, Meron, 850m, 10/17.V.1996 (GS) (Sama & Orbach, 2003); **Judean Hills**: Qiryat 'Anavim (type loc.), idem, 5.IV.1941 (BS) (Sama & Orbach, 2003).

Host plants: Not recorded. Adults are usually found on flowers of Compositae.

Grammoptera baudii pistacivora Sama, 1996

Grammoptera baudii ssp. *pistacivora* Sama, 1996, Biocosme mésogéen, 12 (1995), 4: 94. Type locality: Upper Galilee: Har Meron, Sasa.

Distribution: The nominative subspecies was described from Cyprus; the ssp. *pistacivora* in Israel, Lebanon, southern Turkey, Syria (Sama & Rapuzzi, 1999) and Jordan (Ajloun nat. res., leg. G. Sama) (**A new record to Jordan**).

ISRAEL: **Mt. Hermon**: Har Hermon, 750/1000, *ex larva* from *Pistacia palaestina*, emergence 29.III/14.IV.1995 (GS); **Golan Heights**: Nimrod, 1200m (GS); **Upper Galilee**: Har Meron-Sasa, 28.III.1995 (GS); Nahal Ziv'on, 30.III.1995, 15.IV.1995 (EY); Nahal HaAri, 800m (dead adult in pupal cell) (GS).

Host plants: Monophagous on *Pistacia palaestina* Boiss. (Anacardiaceae)(Sama, 1996).

Pseudovadonia livida (Fabricius, 1777)

Leptura livida Fabricius, 1777, Gen. Ins.: 233. Type locality: "In floribus Chilonii" (Kiel, Germany)

Leptura (Vadonia) livida: Sahlberg & Saalas, 1913: 232.

Pseudovadonia livida: Chikatunov et al., 1999: 105.

Distribution: Europe (except Fennoscandia), Asia Minor, Middle East (Syria, Lebanon, Israel), Transcaucasia, Siberia (Sama, 2002).

ISRAEL: Golan Heights: Mezudat Nimrod, 10.VI.1976 (DS); **Upper Galilee:** Mt. Kefir: Nahal HaAri, 800m, 26.V/2.VI/95 (EY), Har Meron: Shefer, 750m, 25.V.91 (EY); Harashim, 31.V.1998 (EY); Mt. Kefir, 31.V.1998 (EY); Har Meron, 26.V.1999 (AF); 10.V.2007 (JB); Ziv'on, 23.V.2007 (JB); **Carmel Ridge:** Mt. Carmel: Beit Oren, 18.V.93 (EY); Nahal Oren, 16.V.1997 (PC).

Host plants: Larvae tunnel freely in the soil feeding externally between dead or dying roots and root stalks of grasses and among white micelium of the fungus *Marasmius oreades* (Bolton) Fr., which seems an indispensable component of his food (Burakovsky, 1979).

Pedostrangalia riccardoi carmelita Sama, 1996

Pedostrangalia riccardoi ssp. *carmelita* Sama, 1996, Biocosme Mésogéen, 12 (1995), 4: 94. Type locality: Carmel Ridge: Daliyat el Karmil (Israel).

Pedostrangalia riccardoi carmelita: Chikatunov et al., 1999: 105; Finkel et al., 2002: 213.

Distribution: The nominative subspecies was described from Jordan, the ssp. *carmelita* is endemic to Israel.

ISRAEL: Mt. Hermon: Har Hermon, 1000m, 15.VI.2007 (JB); Har Hermon, 1300m, 9.VI.1976 (AF); 1800m, 12.VI.1996 (AF); **Golan Heights:** Mezudat Nimrod, 5.VI.1976 (AF); **Upper Galilee:** Elqosh, Matat reserve, 10./21.V.2007 (JB); 2 km W Ga'ton, 6.VI.1990 (EY); Har Meron, 30.V.1972 (JK); 5.V.1974 (DF); 26.V.1999, 16.VI.1999 (LF); 22.V.1998, 26.V.1999 (AF); 27.V.1999 (CH); Meron, 18.V.1996 (GS); Har Kefir, 21.V.1995, 23.V.1996, 12.V.1998, 22.V.1999 (EY); Har Kefir, Nahal HaAri, 800/900m, 26.V-2.VI.1995 (EY); **Lower Galilee:** Basmat Tab'un, 14.IV.1999 (LF); Yodefat, 18.V.2000 (EY); Kefar haHoresh [Kfar Hahoresch] (YD); **Carmel Ridge:** Daliyat 1,5 km NW Galed, 8.IV.1994, on *Quercus* (EY); el Karmil, ex larva from *Q. calliprinos*, IV.1995 (GS); Lower Nahal Oren (Chikatunov et al., 1999); 1,5 km NW Zomet Elyaqim, 13.V.1995 (EY); Nahal Oren, 11.V.1995 (AF); **Samaria:** 2 km SW Umm el Fahm, 9.V.1995 (EY); **Jordan Valley:** Nahal Yarmoukh, 12.V.1971 (BS); 31.V.1961 (JK).

Host plants: reared from *Quercus calliprinos* (leg. G. Sama).

Paracorymbia benjamini benjamini (Sama, 1993)

Corymbia benjamini Sama, 1993b, Lambillionea, 93, 4: 470. Type locality: Meron: Har Kefir (Israel).

Distribution: The nominotypical subspecies in Israel, the ssp. *ehdenensis* Sama & Rapuzzi, 2000 in Lebanon.

ISRAEL: Upper Galilee: Har Meron, 28.V.1991 (EY); 20-23.V.2007 (JB); 11-13.VI.2007 (JB); Har Kefir, 26.V.1995, 23.V.1996, 13.VI.1997, 31.V.1998, 22.V.1999 (EY); idem, 10/16.V.1996 (GS); Har Meron, Nahal HaAri, (EY, GS), Nahal Keziv, near 'Avdon, 30.V.1997 (BO).

Host plants: Not recorded, probably *Quercus*; adults on flowers (chiefly *Cistus* and *Rubus*).

Stictoleptura cordigera cordigera (Fuesslins, 1775)

Leptura cordigera Fuesslins, 1775, Verz. Schweiz. Ins.: 14. Type locality: "Luggaris" (Locarno, Switzerland).

Leptura cordigera: Bodenheimer, 1937: 145; Heyrovský, 1954: 394; Bytinski - Salz, 1956: 214; Bytinski-Salz & Sternlicht, 1967: 134.

Stictoleptura cordigera: Halperin & Holzschuh, 1993: 25.

Corymbia cordigera: Chikatunov et al., 1999: 104; Finkel et al., 2002: 213.

Distribution: Europe, Turkey, Caucasus, Transcaucasia, northern Iran, Syria, Lebanon, Iraq, Israel, Libya; replaced in Crete and SW Turkey by *S. cordigera anojaensis* Sláma, 1982.

ISRAEL: Mt. Hermon: Har Dov, 16.VI.1999, leg. H. Ackerman; **Golan Heights:** Majdal Shams, 3.VIII.1995 (CH); Panyas, 24.V.1978 (AF); Qazrin, 8.VI.1992 (JK); **Upper Galilee:** Tel Dan, 11.VI.1946, 17.VI.1971 (BS); Tel Dan [Tel el Kadi], 11.VI.1946 (H54); Bet Ushishkin, 28.V.2007 (JB); Hula Valley (HH93); HaGosherim, 16.VI.1971 (JK); Elon, 25.V.1948 (BS); Hanita, 14.V.1944 (BS); Har Meron, 11.VI.2007 (JB); Har Kefir, 31.V.1998 (EY); **Lower Galilee:** Alonim, 20.V.1987 (EY); **Jordan Valley:** Kapernaum, Jordanmündg, 20.V.2000 (TO) (NMS); Biq'at Bet Zayda [Betecha], 3.V.1973 (DF); **Carmel Ridge:** Lower Nahal Oren

(Chikatunov et al., 1999); Nahal Oren, 11.V.1996 (PC); Zikhron Ya'aqov, 22.V.1957 (CL); 10.III.1960 (LFH); Yagur, 7.VI.1946 (BS); **Yizre'el Valley**: Zomet ha'Amagim (Jalame), 27.V.1993 (AF); **North Coastal Plain**: Ma'agan Mikha'el, 3.VI.1990 (EY); Hadera, 25.V.1924 (OT); 17.V.1946 (BS); 24.V.1980 (FK); **Central Coastal Plain**: Pardes Hanna, 6.V.1946 (BS).

Host plants: Development in dead wood of stumps and trunks usually of broadleaf trees, mostly on *Quercus*; in Israel reared from *Pinus* (Bytinsky-Salz, 1956), *Quercus ithaburensis* and *Q. calliprinos* (Bytinsky-Salz and Sternlicht, 1967).

Stictoleptura heydeni (Ganglbauer, 1889)

Leptura heydeni Ganglbauer, 1889, in Marseul, Cat. Col.: 469, new name for *Leptura ustulata* Heyden, 1877 (nec Ménétré, 1832). Type locality: "Caramanien" (southern Turkey).

? *Leptura ustulata*: Bodenheimer, 1937: 145.

Leptura rufa: Heyrovský, 1954: 394; Bytinsky-Salz, 1956: 214 (misidentification).

Stictoleptura heydeni: Sama & Orbach, 2003: 64.

Distribution: Southern Turkey, Syria, Lebanon, Israel.

ISRAEL: Central Coastal Plain: "Pardes Channah, 7.IV.1946" (B56).

Host plants: Not recorded; development probably in dead parts of living trees of *Quercus*.

Subfamily SPONDYLIDINAE

Alocerus moesiacus (Frivaldszky, 1838)

Callidium moesiacus Frivaldszky, 1838, Magyar Turd.Tars.Euk., 3, 3: 177. Type locality: Macedonia.

Alocerus moesiacus: Chikatunov et al., 2006: 317.

Distribution: Mediterranean, recorded from North Africa and Iberian Peninsula to the Near East and Iran. **A new record to Israel.**

ISRAEL: Carmel Ridge: Daliyat el Karmel, *ex larva* from *Quercus calliprinos*, 14.V.1996, leg. G. Magnani (GS); Nahal Oren, 19.VI.1998 (PC).

Host plants: Larvae feed in dead wood of decayed parts of living deciduous trees: *Quercus*, *Populus*, *Ficus*, *Platanus*, *Ulmus*; in Israel, one specimen emerged from *Quercus calliprinos* together with *Pedostrangalia riccardoi carmelita*. Adults are often attracted to light.

Arhopalus ferus (Mulsant, 1839)

Criocephalus rusticus var. *ferus* Mulsant, 1839, Hist. nat. Coléopt. France, Longic.: 64. Type locality: "Bordeaux, M.de Marsan" (France).

= *Callidium triste* Fabricius, 1787, Mant. Ins., 1: 154. Type locality: "Europa".

Criocephalus tristis: Bytinsky-Salz, 1956: 211.

Arhopalus tristis: Halperin & Holzschuh, 1993: 25.

Arhopalus rusticus: Chikatunov et al., 1999: 106; Chikatunov et al., 2006: 317 (misidentification).

Arhopalus ferus: Buse et al., 2008: 61.

Distribution: Europe, Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Siberia, China, North Africa, Turkey, Syria, Jordan, Israel.

ISRAEL: Upper Galilee: Zefat, under stone, V.1996 (GS); Meron, m.450, *ex pupa* in *Pinus nigra*, V.1996 (GS); Tel Hay, 17.V.1976 (AF); Yehi'am, 8.X.1999, leg. E. & T. Orbach; **Lower Galilee**: Qiryat 'Amal, 7.X.1946 (BS); Qiryat Tiv'on, 8.IX.1985, 24.X.1988, 15.XI.1999, 5.VII.2000 (EY); **Carmel Ridge**: Haifa, 15.VIII.1948, 6.X.1948 (BS); 11.IX.1963 (JH); Nahal Oren, 16.IV.1996 (PC); Ramat haShofet, 12.VIII.1954 (LFH); Horeshat haArba'im [The Fourties], 29.VI.2007 (JB) (Buse et al., 2008); Neshet, V.1994 (EY); **Yizre'el Valley**: Genigar [Ginegar], (B56); Mishmar Ha'emeq, (B56); Geva', (B56); Bet haShitta, 30.VII.1956 (LFH), [Beit Hashita] (B56); **Central Coastal Plain**: Tel Aviv, 7.VI.1962 (BS); 2.VIII.1977 (AF); Ramat Gan, 10.II.1960 (LFH); **Judean Hills**: Yerushalayim [Jerusalem], 18.VIII.1957 (YW).

Host plants: *Pinus* spp.

Arhopalus syriacus (Reitter, 1895)

Criocephalus syriacus Reitter, 1895, Wien. entomol. Zeit., 14(3): 86. Type locality: "Haifa; Akbes" (Israel; southern Turkey).

Criocephalus syriacus: Heyrovský, 1950: 14; Bytinsky-Salz, 1956: 211; Chikatunov et al., 2006: 317.

Distribution: Widespread in the whole Mediterranean area from Portugal to Near East; Canary Islands, Madeira.

ISRAEL: Golan Heights: Qazrin, 14.V.1996 (CH); **Upper Galilee**: Har Meron, 450m, *ex pupa* in *Pinus nigra*, V.1996 (GS); **Lower Galilee**: Qiryat Tiv'on, 23.X.1988, 13.V.1990, 15.XI.1999 (EY); **Carmel Ridge**: Haifa (Reitter, 1895, type loc.); Haifa, 11.IX.1963, 1.X.1963

(JH); Daliyya, 27.V.1960 (JH); **Yizre'el Valley** (Mishmar Ha'Emeq, 5.X.1945 (MC); **Central Coastal Plain**: Ra'anana, Ahuza [Ahuza], 7.VIII.1945 (BS); **Judean Hills**: Yerushalayim [Jerusalem], 3.IV.1956(MP).

Host plants: *Pinus halepensis* Miller, *Pinus nigra* J.F.Arnold.

Subfamily CERAMBYCINAE

Xystrocera globosa (Olivier, 1795)

Cerambyx globosus Olivier, 1795, Ent., 4, n°67: 27. Type locality: "env. de Batavia" (Jakarta, Indonesia).

Xystrocera sp.: Sama, 1996: 96.

Xystrocera globosa: Chikatunov et al., 2006: 318; Friedman et al., 2008: 243.

Distribution: A sub-cosmopolite species; originally from the Southeast Asia, introduced and established in many countries including Neotropical Region. Recorded since a long time from Egypt, where was regarded as a pest (Alfieri, 1916), it was discovered by Y. Dorchin (Sama, 1996, sub *Xystrocera* sp.) in Israel, where it seems to be established (Chikatunov et al., 2006; Friedman et al., 2008).

ISRAEL: Southern Coastal Plain: Rishon leZiyyon, 14.XII.2008 (OR); Gedera, 8.III.2006 (OR); Sederot [Shderot], V.1993; V.1994, two females attracted to light (YD) (Sama, 1996); idem, some specimens hatched from *Acacia* sp., 21.IX.1995 and VI.1996 (YD, GS); Nizzanim, 15.VI.2002, light trap (VK).

Host plants: Polyphagous in dead wood of several deciduous trees; in Egypt it attacks *Albizia lebbek* L. (Benth) (Alfieri, 1916; Clainpanain, 1917); for detailed biology and larval morphology see Duffy (1968).

Icosium tomentosum atticum Ganglbauer, 1882

Icosium tomentosum var. *atticum* Ganglbauer, 1882, Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, 31 (1881). Type locality: "Attica" (Greece).

Icosium tomentosum ssp. (?) *atticum*: Bytinski-Salz, 1956: 212.

Icosium tomentosum: Halperin & Holzschuh, 1993: 26; Chikatunov et al., 1999: 10; Chikatunov et al., 2006: 317.

Distribution: Mediterranean; the nominative subspecies occurs from North Africa and Iberian Peninsula to western Italy; *I. tomentosum atticum* is rather widespread throughout the Eastern Mediterranean, from eastern Italy and Malta to Syria, Jordan and Israel. One isolated population, is known from southern France.

ISRAEL: Golan Heights: Shamir, 25.V.1962 (BS); Mevo Hamma, 1.VI.1996 (GS); **Upper Galilee**: Bat Ya'ar Farm, VII.1995 (EY); **Carmel Ridge**: Haifa, 21.VI.1945 (BS); Carmel (B56: 211); Nahal Oren, 16.IV.1996 (PC); Zikhron Ya'aqov, 26.IV.1965 (KY); Dalya/Gal'ed (GS); **Central Coastal Plain**: Ilanot, (HH93); Herzliyya, 17.VIII.1987 (AF); Tel Aviv, (B56); Tel Aviv, 16.VI.1946, 1.VIII.1948 (BS); 28.VI.1961 (JW); 5.VIII.1986 (ASH); **Judean Hills**: Yerushalayim [Jerusalem], 29.V.1954, 2.VI.1961 (JW); 15.VI.1961, leg D. Leston; **Southern Coastal Plain**: Miqwe Yisrael, (HH93); Rishon leZiyyon, 15.VII.1946 (BS) [Rishon le Zion], (B56); Gevar'am, 10.V.1966 (JH); **Dead Sea Area**: Yeriho [Jericho], 200m, 1.7.56, leg. Klapperich (LE63).

Host plants: Development in Cupressaceae: *Cupressus* sp. (Bytinski-Salz, 1956); *Callitris propinqua* R.T.Baker, *Tetraclinis articulata* (Wahl) Masters (Halperin & Holzschuh, 1993); *Juniperus oxycedrus* L. (GS); in Israel usually in *Cupressus sempervirens* L. (GS).

Cerambyx cerdo Linnaeus, 1758

Cerambyx cerdo Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., 10 (1): 392. Type locality: "Italia, Germania".

Cerambyx cerdo var. *acuminatus*: Bodenheimer, 1937: 145; Bytinski-Salz & Sternlicht, 1967: 134.

Cerambyx cerdo ssp. *acuminatus*: Bytinski-Salz, 1956: 211.

Cerambyx cerdo: Buse et al., 2008: 61.

Distribution: Europe, North Africa, Caucasus, Turkey, Iran, Syria, Jordan, Lebanon, Israel.

ISRAEL: Golan Heights: Mas'ada, 19.VII.1967 (JW); Quneitra, 14.VII.1967(MP); **Upper Galilee**: Dan (B56); Elon, 10.VII.1945 (BS) **Lower Galilee**: Alonim, 5.VI.1942 (BS); Alonim (B56); Tiv'on, (B56); Qiryat Tiv'on, 29.V.1995 (EY); Bet Qeshet [Beit Haqueshet] (B56); **Carmel Ridge**: Carmel (B56); Bet Oren, 17.VI.1944 (BS); 2 km N. Zomet Elyaqim, 16.VI.2001 (EY); Horeshat haArba'im [The Fourties], 29.VI.2007 (JB) (Buse et al., 2008); **Northern Coastal Plain**: Giv'at Ada, 17.V.1942 (BS); **Judean Foothills**: Kefar Uriyya, 12.VII.1958(MP);

Judean Hills: Yerushalayim [Jerusalem], 6.VI.1942 (BS); Qiryat 'Anavim, 17.VII.1957, leg. F. Gruber; Zur Hadassa, 10.VII.1946 (BS); Zakariya (Hebron) (B56).

Host plants: Ecologically associated to old trees of *Quercus*; it is reported, probably by occasional adaptation, for other broadleaf trees like *Fraxinus*, *Castanea*, *Ulmus*. Recorded in Israel on *Quercus ithaburensis* and *Q. calliprinos* (Bytinski - Salz, 1956; Bytinski - Salz & Sternlicht, 1967).

Cerambyx dux (Falderman, 1837)

Hammaticherus dux Faldermann, 1837, Fauna Transc., Col., 2: 263, Tav.7, Figg.5, 6. Type locality: Transcaucasia.

Cerambyx dux: Bodenheimer, 1937: 145; Bytinski-Salz, 1956: 212; Heyrovský, 1948: 19; 1963: 258; Halperin & Holzschuh, 1993: 24.

Distribution: East Mediterranean: Macedonia, Bulgaria, Ukraine, Central and South East Turkey, Syria, Lebanon, Jordan, Israel.

ISRAEL: Mt. Hermon: Har Hermon, 1400m, 4.VI.1974 (DF); 1500m, 6.VI.1975 (JK); 1600m, 16.VI.1971 (BS); 10.VII.1975 (AF); 1900m, 18.VII.1968 (DG); 2000m, 21.VI.1974, Y. Hadar; **Golan Heights:** Majdal Shams, 3.VI.1987 (EY); Mas'ada, 25.VI.1973 (GT); **Upper Galilee:** Dan, (B56); Amir, 9.VI.1945 (BS); Hula Valley (HH93); Malkiyya, 6.VI.1975, leg. Z. Feler; Har Meron, 30.VII.1977, leg. R. Kopan; Har Kefir, 22.V.1999 (EY); Zefat [Jami el Ahmar (Safed)], (B56); Rosh Pina, 26.V.1946 (BS); **Lower Galilee:** Allonim, 5.VI.1942 (BS); Qiryat Tiv'on, 18.VI.1988, 30.V.1991; **Carmel Ridge:** Haifa, (B56); Fureidis [Faradiye] (B56); **Northern Coastal Plain:** Nahariyya, 10.VI.1943 (BS) **Central Coastal Plain:** Bassa (B56); (Note: the name of this locality literary means "swamp"; several localities with this name were known throughout the Coastal Plain (e.i. Herzliyya, Ramle); **Southern Coastal Plain:** Miqwe Yisra'el, 3.VI.1948 (BS); Be'eri, 23.IV.1981 (BS) Ramle, (B56: 211); **Judean Hills:** Yerushalayim [Jerusalem], 1948: 19 (H48); 4.VI.1943 (BS); 18.VI.1950 (JW); 26.V.1953 (PA); Qiryat 'Anavim, 17.VI.1945 (BS); 17.VII.1957, leg. F. Gruber; Artas, (B56: 211); Hevron [Hebron], (B56: 211); Lavia, (B56: 211) = Qibbutz Lavi ?

Host plants: Usually on Rosaceae; "noxious to fruit of the genus *Prunus*" (Bytinski-Salz, 1956); *Cotoneaster*, *Crataegus*, *Pyracantha crenatoserrata* (Hance) Rehder (Halperin & Holzschuh, 1993).

Cerambyx welensii (Küster, 1846)

Hammaticherus welensii Küster, 1846, Käfer Eur., 2: 44. Type locality: "Illyrie, bei Triest (Italy)".

Cerambyx velutinus Brullé, 1832, Exped. Sci. Morée, Ins., 3: 252. Type locality: "env. de Marathonisi, Golfe de Laconie" (Greece) (nec *Cerambyx velutinus* Fabricius, 1775, now in Callichromatini).

Cerambyx velutinus var. *centurio*: Bytinski-Salz, 1956: 211; Bytinski-Salz & Sternlicht, 1967: 134.

Cerambyx velutinus: Chikatunov et al., 2006: 317.

Cerambyx welensii: Buse et al., 2008: 61.

Distribution: Europe, southern Turkey, Near East (Syria, Jordan, Lebanon, Israel).

ISRAEL: Mt. Hermon: 1600m, 7.VI.1993 (CH); **Golan Heights:** Senir, 17.V.1994, leg. I. Avino'am; 15.VI.1994, leg. R. Kasher; Panyas, 1.VIII.2008, pair in baits trap (OR); **Upper Galilee:** Dafna [Daphne Oaks] (B56); Har Meron, 18.VII.2007 (JB); Ya'ar Bar'am, 22.VII.2007 (JB) (Buse et al., 2008); **Lower Galilee:** Qiryat Tiv'on, 20.V.1985, VI.1994 (EY); **Carmel Ridge:** Khreibe Oaks (Carmel), (B56); Horeshat haArba'im [The Fourties], 29.VI.2007 (JB); **Central Coastal Plain:** Pardes Hanna, 17.V.1946 (BS); Ramot haShavim, 22.VII.1943 (BS).

Host plants: Development mostly on *Quercus ilex* L.; in Near East collected on *Q. ithaburensis* and *Q. Q. calliprinos* (Bytinski-Salz & Sternlicht, 1967).

[*Jebusaea hammerschmidti* Reiche, 1877]

Jebusaea hammerschmidti Reiche, 1877, Ann. Soc. ent. Fr., (5), 7 (Bulletin): 154. Type locality: "Habitat in Palestina, in vicinis Jaffa, a Dom. Hammerschmidt (Abdullah Bey) capta".

= *Bagdatocerambyx drurei* Pic, 1901, Echange 18 (194): 11. Type locality: "Bagdad".

= *Jebusaea persica* Reitter 1907, Wien. Ent. Zeit., 26: 217. Type locality: "Persien, Buschir" (southern Iran).

Jebusaea hammerschmidti: Bodenheimer, 1937: 145.

Distribution: It was described from "Palestina" based on one specimen probably mislabelled or introduced and "after its original description not found again" (Bytinski-Salz, 1956). It is known from southern Iran, southern Iraq and Arabian Peninsula (Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Oman).

ISRAEL: Central Coastal Plain: Yafa [Palestine, Jaffa] (type locality); **Southern Negev:** Eilat, 2.V.1962, leg. I. Kehat (two specimens, examined).

Remark: Specimens from Eilat constitute the first specimens apparently collected in Israel after Reiche's description. Determination is correct, but, lacking of any information about collecting circumstances, this single record must be regarded as wrong or casual (mislabelling or introduction) and the occurrence of this noxious species in Israel not proved. *Jebusaea hamerschmidtii* is a large species (26-40 mm long), easily attracted to light, whose presence and damages would, therefore, unlikely escape the farmers attention.

Host plants: Monophagous on date palms (*Phoenix dactylifera*) it is regarded a serious destructive pest for plantations of this tree in most countries (Al-Azawi A.F., 1986; Howard & al (2001).

Axinopalpis gracilis (Krynicky, 1832)

Obrium gracile Krynicky, 1832, Bull. Soc. imp. Nat. Moscou, 5: 162. Type locality: "Ross. mer.: Charkov".

Axinopalpis gracilis: Chikatunov et al., 2006 : 317; Buse et al., 2008: 61.

Distribution: Europe, Asia Minor, Caucasus, Syria, Lebanon, Israel.

Israel: Carmel Ridge: Mt. Carmel (HH93); Horeshat haArba'im [The Fourties], 29.VI.2007 (JB) (Buse et al., 2008); Nahal Oren, 19.VI.1998; one female, attracted to light trap (PC).

Host plants: Relatively polyphagous on deciduous trees: it prefers *Prunus* spp., *Juglans*, *Quercus* spp., *Rosa*, *Castanea*, *Acer*, *Ceratonia*, *Pistacia*, but also *Paliurus*, *Cydonia oblonga* Miller (Rosaceae); in Greece it develops in *Abies cephalonica* Loudon (Pinaceae).

Stromatium unicolor (Olivier, 1795)

Callidium unicolor Olivier, 1795, Entomologie, 4, 70: 58, Tav. 7, Fig. 84. Type locality: "Barbarie, Asie Mineure, Mésopotamie".

Cerambyx fulvus Villers, 1789, Linn. Entomol., 1: 256. Type locality : "Circa Nemausum" (Nîmes, France) (nec Scopoli, 1763).

Hesperophanes platyffemur Chevrolat, 1882, Ann. Soc. entomol. France (6), 2: 57. Type locality: "Syria".

Stromatium fulvum: Bodenheimer, 1937: 145; Bytynski-Salz, 1956: 213; Bytynski-Salz & Sternlicht, 1967: 134; Halperin & Holzschuh, 1993: 27; Chikatunov et al., 2006: 317.

Hesperophanes platyffemur: Chikatunov et al., 1999: 109.

Stromatium unicolor: Buse et al., 2008: 61.

Distribution: Mediterranean: Europe, North Africa, Caucasus, northern Iran, Middle East (Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Israel), Cyprus, Middle Asia; imported in U.S.A., Cuba, Brazil, Jamaica.

ISRAEL: Common everywhere (HH93); **Upper Galilee:** road to Qiryat Shemona (B56);

Lower Galilee: Qiryat Tiv'on, 6.VII.1978 (DS); 7.VIII.1989 (EY); Sha'ar ha'Amaqim,

9.VIII.2000 (EY); **Carmel Ridge:** Haifa, 7.VIII.1946 (BS); 29.VII.1957 (JW); 8.VIII.1984 (EY);

Horeshat haArba'im [The Fourties], 20.VII.2007 (JB) (Buse et al., 2008); Nahal Oren,

25.II.1997, 5.VII.1999 (PC); **Northern Coastal Plain:** Binyamina, 15.VI.1942 (BS); Qesarya,

13.IV.1988 (EY); **Central Coastal Plain:** Iltanot, 20.VII.1971 (JH); Herzliyya, 15.VIII.1977,

13.VII.1987, 15.VIII.1993 (AF); Ra'ananna, 6.IX.1978, leg. Y. Hadar; Tel Aviv, 2.X.1947 (BS);

28.VI.1961 (JW); 4.VII.1972 (MK); 11.VII.1980, leg. R. Mopan; Ramat Gan, 3.VIII.1985 (DG);

Bene Beraq, 6.VII.1980 (MK); **Southern Coastal Plain:** Yafo [Jaffa] (B56); Zafriyya,

3.VIII.1985 (DG); Rishon leZiyyon, 30.VI.1957 (JW); Giv'at Brenner, 6.VII.1971 (AS); Rehovot,

6.VII.1946 (BS); 26.VIII.1968 (DG); **Jordan Valley:** Teverya, 17.VII.1949 (BS); HaOn,

6.VIII.1956 (JW); Tirat Zevi, VI.1989, D. Shahak; **Judean Hills:** Yerushalayim [Jerusalem]

(B56); Ramat Rahel, 15.VII.1971 (KY).

Host plants: Polyphagous, mostly on deciduous trees, but also on conifers; development in old dry wood of also seasoned timber, furniture, wooden structures such as roof timbers, fences; in Israel reported on *Acacia mollissima*, *Citrus*, *Morus alba*, *Cercis* sp., *Pistacia* spp., *Quercus ithaburensis* (Bytynski-Salz, 1956; Bytynski-Salz & Sternlicht, 1967) and *Quercus calliprinos*.

Hesperophanes sericeus (Fabricius, 1787)

Callidium sericeum Fabricius, 1787, Mant. Ins., 1: 152. Type locality: "Barbaria" (North Africa).

Hesperophanes sericeus: Bodenheimer, 1937: 145; Bytynski-Salz, 1956: 212; Halperin & Holzschuh, 1993: 26;

Chikatunov et al., 1999: 109; Chikatunov et al., 2006: 317.

Distribution: Mediterranean area from North Africa (including Egypt) and Iberian Peninsula to southern France, Caucasus, Iran, southern Turkey, Iraq, Jordan, Israel, Cyprus.

ISRAEL: Upper Galilee: Ne'ot Mordekhai, 11.IX.1969, leg. Z. Shoham; Gonen, 18.VIII.1977

(JH); Gonen (Hula Valley) (HH93); Elon, 11.VI.1948 (BS); **Lower Galilee:** Kefar haHoresh,

14.VII.1970 (MK); **Carmel Ridge:** Carmel (B56: 212); Haifa, 6.VII.1948 (BS); Nahal Oren,

22.III.1997 (PC); **Yizre'el Valley:** Mishmar ha'Emeq, 1.IV.1945 (BS); 15.X.1945 (MC);

Northern Coastal Plain: Binyamina, 15.V.1940 (BS); **Central Coastal Plain:** Kefar Saba, 25.IX.1978 (KY); Tel Aviv; **Judean Hills:** Yerushalayim [Jerusalem], 9.VIII.1959, leg. R. Lotan. **Host plants:** Polyphagous, usually on deciduous trees; larvae in dead dry wood of many trees often at ground level or underground; also recorded for conifer trees: *Cupressus*, *Pinus* (Danilevsky & Mirosnikov, 1985); In Israel on apple twig (Bytinski-Salz, 1956; Halperin & Holzschuh, 1993) and *Ficus carica* (Bodenheimer, 1930).

Trichoferus griseus (Fabricius, 1792)

Callidium griseum Fabricius, 1792, Entomol. Syst., 1(2): 325. Type locality: "Barbaria" (North Africa).

Trichoferus griseus: Bytinski-Salz, 1956: 212 (partim); Halperin & Holzschuh, 1993: 27 (partim).

Distribution: Circum-Mediterranean species: southern Europe, North Africa, Egypt, Cyprus, southern Turkey, Iraq, Jordan, Israel.

ISRAEL: Golan Heights: Nimrod (CRP); **Upper Galilee:** Metulla (B56); **Lower Galilee:** Zippori, 13.VII.2000 (EY); Qiryat Tiv'on, 16.VI.1984, V.1990, 1.IX.1990 (EY); Kadoorie School (Tabor) (B56); **Carmel Ridge:** Carmel (Haifa), Haifa, 16.V.1948 (BS); Nahal Oren, 24.VI.1997, 25.VI.1999 (PC); Zikhron Ya'aqov, 10.VI.1948 (BS); **Samaria:** Jenin, 600m, 26.VI.57, leg. Klapperich (LE63); Tira, 16.VI.1941 (BS); **Northern Coastal Plain:** Haifa Bay, 23.IX.1999, leg. S. Reicher; Binyamina, 3.III.1945 (BS); **Central Coastal Plain:** Herzliyya, 1.VII.1978 (AF); Tel Aviv, 10.VII.1977 (DS); **Southern Coastal Plain:** Miqwe Israel (B56); Giv'ar Brenner, 6.VII.1971, leg. A. Schwartz; Holot Nizzanim, 4.VI.1009, light trap (EY); **Judean Hills:** Yerushalayim [Jerusalem]; **Judean Desert:** Nahal Perat [Wadi Qelt] (B56); **North Negev:** Hazerim, 21.V.1994, 29.VI.1994 (EY); **Central Negev:** 'En Avedat, 10.VI.1994 (CH). Birwa (B56) = Biryá ?

Host plants: Usually monophagous on *Ficus carica*; records regarding different host plants (*Ceratonia siliqua*, *Populus euramericana* (Halperin & Holzschuh, 1993; Chikatunov et al., 1999) must be regarded as incorrect (probably referring to the following species) or casual.

Trichoferus fasciculatus (Falderman, 1837)

Hesperophanes fasciculatus Faldermann, 1837, Fauna Transcauc., 2: 266, Tav.8, Fig.1. Type locality: "Transcaucasia".

Trichoferus fasciculatus (partim): Bytinski-Salz, 1956: 212.

Trichoferus griseus: Chikatunov et al., 1999: 114 (misidentification).

Distribution: Circum-Mediterranean species, distribution similar to *T. griseus*, but more widespread in the east as far as Azerbaidzhan and northern Iran; also occurring in Canary Islands and Madeira.

ISRAEL: Carmel Ridge: Nahal Oren, 25.VI.1999 (PC); Horeshat haArba'im [The Fourties], 29.VI.2007 (JB); **Central Coastal Plain:** Coastal plain, Shefela, (HH93); Binyamina (B56, as *T. griseus*); Herzliyya, 1.VII.1979, 21.VI.1986 (AF); Tel Aviv, 15.III.1995 (CH); **Southern Coastal Plain:** 9.VI.1998 (LF); **Northern Negev:** Hazerim, *ex larva* from *Acacia* sp., 2.VII.94 (EY).

Host plants: Conspicuously polyphagous on nearly all deciduous trees, often on conifers: *Cedrus libani* A. Rich (Pinaceae), *Pinus pinea* L. (GS). Attacks dead and dry wood mostly of twigs and branches as well as living twigs. In Israel it is recorded on *Cedrus*, *Ceratonia siliqua*, *Dalbergia sissoo* Roxb ex DC. (Fabaceae), *Nerium oleander* L. (Apocynaceae), *Pistacia lentiscus* L. (Anacardiaceae), *Ulmus* spp., (Halperin & Holzschuh, 1993); also reported on *Ficus carica*, but the most part of records for this tree proved to refer to *T. griseus*.

Penichroa fasciata (Stephens, 1831)

Callidium fasciatum Stephens, 1831, Ill. Brit.entomol., Mand., 4: 250. Type locality: "Norwich" (nec Herbst, 1784, *Plagionotus floralis*) (maintained according to the I.C.Z.N, 1999, art. 23.9.5).

Penichroa fasciata: Bodenheimer, 1937: 145; Heyrovský, 1948: 19; Bytinski-Salz, 1956: 213; Heyrovský, 1963: 258; Halperin & Holzschuh, 1993: 26; Chikatunov et al., 1999: 112; Buse et al., 2008: 61; Chikatunov et al., 2006: 317.

Phymatodes testaceus: Bytinsky-Salz, 1956: 213 (misidentification).

Distribution: Europe, Caucasus, Azerbaidzhan, northern Iran, Asia Minor, Near East including Cyprus and Israel; North Africa, occasionally imported in North America.

ISRAEL: Common everywhere north of Be'er Sheva (HH93); **Mt. Hermon:** 1800m, 3.VIII.1995 (CH); **Golan Heights:** Nimrod (R. Pettersson in litt.); **Upper Galilee:** Elon, 23.V.1948 (BS) (Bytinski-Salz, 1956, as *Phymatodes fasciatus*); Elon, 15.V.1960 (LFH); **Lower Galilee:** Qiryat Tiv'on, 20.V.1987 (EY); **Carmel Ridge:** Haifa, leg. E. Reitter; 6.V.1940 (BS),

VI-VII.96, leg. Innocenti (MSF); Carmel (Haifa) (B56); Horeshat haArba'im [The Fourties] 08.VI.2007 (JB) (Buse et al., 2008); Nahal Oren, 22.VI.1997, 16.V.1999, 10.V.1999 (PC); Neshet, 18.V.1990 (EY); Nahal Siah, 19.V.2000 (EY); **Jordan Valley**: Nahal Yarmouk, 20.V.1959 (LFH); Gesher, 5.VI.90 (EY, GS); **Northern Coastal Plain**: Binyamina, 5.VI.1942 (BS); Qesarya, 24.V.1984, 14.X.1987 (EY); **Central Coastal Plain**: Pardes Hanna, 16.V.1948 (BS); Netanya (R. Pettersson in litt.); Herzliyya, 23.VI.1991 (AF); Ramat haSharon, 4.XI.1972 (DG); Tel Aviv, 5.VII.1941 (BS); 25.V.1974 (DF); Bene Beraq, 7.V.1976 (MK); **Judean Hills**: Ramallah, 19.6.57 (LH63); Yerushalayim [Jerusalem], 14.VI.1965, leg. E. Krasil; **Southern Coastal Plain**: Bat Yam, 2.VII.1980, leg. C. Oren; Miqwe Yisrael, 26.VI.1948 (BS); Miqwe Israel (B56); Rehovot (B56); Rehovot, 16.V.1946 (BS); 26.V.1979 (DF); Nizzanim, 3.VI.1997 (LF); **Northern Negev**: Be'er Sheva (HH93).

Host plants: Extremely polyphagous mostly on deciduous trees, sometimes on conifers (*Pinus halepensis* and *Thuja*); in Israel on *Cercis siliquastrum* L. (Fabaceae) (Heyrovský, 1948), *Morus* sp., *Poinciana regia* Bojer ex Hook. (Fabaceae) (Bytinski-Salz, 1956), *Acacia* spp., *Acer negundo* L. (Aceraceae), *Ceratonia siliqua*, *Crataegus aronia* (L.) Bosc. (Rosaceae), *Dalbergia sissoo*, *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* Dehnh. (Myrtaceae), *Melia azedarach* L. (Meliaceae), *Pistacia* spp., *Populus euphratica* Olivier (Salicaceae), *Pyrus* spp., *Quercus* spp., *Rhamnus alaternus* L. (Rhamnaceae), *Robinia pseudoacacia* L. (Fabaceae), *Ulmus* sp., *Ziziphus spina-christi* (L.) Desf. (Rhamnaceae) (Halperin and Holzschuh, 1993).

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

Cerambyx bajulus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., 10(1): 396. Type locality: "Europa, America septentrionali".

Hylotrupes bajulus: Bodenheimer, 1937: 145; Bytinski-Salz, 1956: 215; Halperin & Holzschuh, 1993: 26; Chikatanov et al., 1999: 110.

Distribution: Europe, North Africa, Canary Islands, Madeira, Asia Minor, Middle East (Syria, Lebanon, Israel), Caucasus, Siberia, China. Introduced in several countries in the world such as North America, South Africa, Madagascar and Japan.

ISRAEL: Golan Heights: 'Aleiq, 6.II.1967 (JH); **Upper Galilee**: Kefar Gil'adi (BS56); Har Meron, 14.VI.2007 (JB); **Lower Galilee**: Qiryat Tiv'on, 27.V.1986, 1.VI.1990 (EY); 'Afula, Kfar Yeladim (B56); **Carmel Ridge**: Haifa, 19.V.1944 (BS); Haifa, Carmeliyya, 31.V.1999, 23.IV.2001 (BO); Daliyya, 27.V.1960 (JH); **Samaria**: (HH93); **Northern Coastal Plain**: Nahariyya, 19.VI.1942 (BS); Binyamina, 7.VI.1944 (BS); **Central Coastal Plain**: Netanya, 3.VII.1979, leg. H. Oren; Tel Aviv; 5.X.1945, 24.VI.1962 (BS); 6.VI.1986, leg. G. Perry; Ramat Gan, 7.VII.1955 (LFH); Holon, 15.V.1979, leg. R. Gairon; **Judean Hills**: Yerushalayim [Jerusalem], 18.V.1942 (BS); 19.VI.1956 (PA).

Host plants: Development in dead stumps and fallen trunks of conifer trees (*Picea*, *Abies*, *Pinus*), but also in old dry wood of seasoned timber, furniture, wooden structures as roofs, fences. In Israel found on *Pinus halepensis* (Mt. Carmel, Har Meron) and *Pinus brutia* Ten. (Pinaceae) (Golan Heights); according to Halperin & Holzschuh (1993) also in *Populus*.

***Pseudobolivarita negevensis* Sama & Orbach, 2003**

Pseudobolivarita negevensis Sama & Orbach, 2003, Quad. Studi Nat. Romagna, 17, suppl.: 66. Type locality: Israel, Negev: Hazeva.

Distribution: Only known from southern Israel. The female is unknown.

ISRAEL: Dead Sea Area: 'En Gedi, 16.VIII.1957, Hebr. Univ. (JW); **Central Negev**: 'En Zin, 27.II.2001 (CH); **Arava Valley**: Ne'ot haKikkar, light traps, 29.IX.2002 (YD); Hazeva, 3.IX.2000 (IY, VK).

Host plants: Host plants and morphology of immature stages are unknown; adults were collected by night, attracted to light traps.

***Molorchus juglandis* Sama, 1982**

Molorchus juglandis Sama, 1982, Fragm. Entomol., 16(2): 219. Type locality: Alanya (Southern Turkey).

Molorchus juglandis Sama & Orbach, 2003: 66.

Distribution: Southern Turkey, Syria, Lebanon, Israel.

ISRAEL: Upper Galilee: Nahal Keziv, 5.III.1978 (MK); **Carmel Ridge**: Haifa, Nahal Siah, 19.III.2000, leg. E. & B. Orbach (Sama & Orbach, 2003).

Host plants: Larvae on dead small branches of deciduous trees, reared from *Juglans regia* (preferred) and *Cornus* sp. (Turkey), *Prunus ursina* Kotschy (Rosaceae) and *Juglans regia* (Lebanon); in Israel emerged from *Morus nigra* L. (EY).

* *Glaphyra kiesenwetteri hircus* (Abeille de Perrin, 1881)

Molorchus hircus Abeille de Perrin, 1881, Nouv. Faits de l'Abeille, 2(34): 133. Type locality: "Bloudan (Anti Liban)" (southern Syria).

Distribution: Turkey, Armenia, Azerbajdzhan, North Iran, Israel, Syria, Lebanon (Sama, 1995b).

ISRAEL: Mt. Hermon: Biq'at Man, 1450m, 14.V.1996, an adult running on a small branch of *Crataegus* sp. (GS); idem, *ex larva* from *Crataegus* sp. (GS); Nahal 'Ar'ar, 1600m, 28.V.2001 (EY).

Host plants: Development on dead twigs chiefly of Rosaceae such as *Crataegus* and *Prunus*.

Stenopterus flavicornis Küster, 1846

Stenopterus flavicornis Küster, 1846, Käf. Eur., 6: 75. Type locality: "Dalmatien".

Stenopterus flavicornis: Bytinski-Salz, 1956: 214; Heyrovský, 1963: 258; Bytinski-Salz & Sternlicht, 1967: 134; Halperin & Holzschuh, 1993: 26.

Distribution: Italy, South East Europe, Syria, Lebanon, Israel (Sama, 1995a).

ISRAEL: Mt. Hermon: Har Dov, 10.VI.1997 (EY); **Golan Heights:** Mezudat Nimrod, 8.VI.1975 (JK); 9.VI.1976 (DS); Hammat Gader, 8.V.1997 (LF); **Upper Galilee:** Kefar Shammay, 27.V.1980, leg. R. Kopan; Dafna [Daphne Oaks] (B56); Dafna, 17.VI.1971 (BS); Hula Valley (HH93); Dishon, 17.V.1973 (JK); 15.V.1979 (FN); Ramot Naftali, 17.V.1995 (AF); Avivim, 28.V.2007 (JB); Elon, 9.V.1971 (BS); Har Meron; 13.V.1973 (MK); Har Kefir, 19.V.1995, 7.VI.1996 (EY); Mizpe Harashim, 31.V.1998 (EY); **Lower Galilee:** Allonim, 20.V.1946 (BS); **Carmel Ridge:** Yagur, 10.VI.1991 (EY); Nahal Oren, 5.III.1996 (PC); **Northern Coastal Plain:** Nahariyya, 20.V.1962 (BS); **Yizre'el Valley:** (HH93); **Jordan Valley:** Deganya, 19.IV.1941 (BS); Afiqim [NW Galilee, 3km S sea Genezareth: Afiqim], 5.V.2000 (TO) (NMS); Gesher, 8.V.1996 (GS); **Judean Hills:** Park Canada [Kubebeh b. Jerusalem], 13.6.58 (LH63); Ma'ale haHamisha, 28.V.1947 (BS); Yerushalayim [Jerusalem], 25.VI.1948 (BS); 26.VI.1983 (AF); Qiryat Anavim, 5.IV.1944 (BS).

Host plants: Polyphagous on deciduous plants; in Israel recorded on *Ceratonia siliqua*, *Cercis siliquastrum*, *Citrus sinensis* (L.) Osbeck (Rutaceae), *Cotoneaster franchetii* Bois. (Rosaceae), *Pistacia atlantica* Desf. (Anacardiaceae) (Halperin & Holzschuh 1993); *Quercus ithaburensis*, *Q. calliprinos* (Bytinski-Salz 1956; Bytinski - Salz & Sternlicht 1967). Adults on flowers in spring.

Stenopterus rufus syriacus Pic, 1892

Stenopterus rufus v. syriacus Pic, 1892, Echange, 8: 22. Type locality: "Akbes" (Turkey).

Stenopterus rufus a. syriacus: Heyrovský, 1948: 19.

Stenopterus rufus ssp. syriacus: Bytinski-Salz, 1956: 214; Bytinski-Salz & Sternlicht, 1967: 134; Chikatunov et al., 1999: 114; Finkel et al., 2002: 214.

Stenopterus rufus: Halperin & Holzschuh, 1993: 27.

Stenopterus rufus syriacus: Chikatunov et al., 1999: 114 (lapsus).

Distribution: Eastern Mediterranean: Turkey, Syria, Lebanon, Israel, Cyprus (Sama, 1995a).

ISRAEL: Mt. Hermon: 1400m, 16.VI.1971 (BS); 3.IV.1985, leg. I. Nussbaum; **Golan Heights:** Mezudat Nimrod, 8.VI.1975 (JK); **Upper Galilee:** (HH93); Tel Dan, 8.V.1972 (JK); 15 km E. Qiryat Shemona, Hermon, Foothill, 16.V.1996, Hauser (NMS); NW Galilee, 4km E Küste, Shelomi, 3.V.2000 (TO) (NMS); Elon, 21.V.1962 (BS); Montfort, Nahal Keziv [NW Galilee, Wadi Keziv (Montfort)], 16.V.2000 (TO) (NMS); Har Meron [Jebel Jermak] 900m. (B56); Har Meron, 11.VI.1974 (FN); 29.V.1979 (JK); 27.V.1999 (CH); 16.VI.1999 (LF); 4./10.V.2007, 11.VI.2007 (JB); Har Kefir, 12.V.1995, 27.VI.1997 (EY); **Lower Galilee:** Allonim, 17.V.1940, 10.V.1948 (BS), [Alonim (Carmel)], 17.V.1942 (H48); Qiryat Tiv'on, 23.IV.1982 (EY); **Carmel Ridge:** Mt. Carmel, (HH93); Khreibe Oaks, 16.IV.1946 (BS); Nahal Oren, 16.IV.1996, 9.VI.1997, 18.V.1998 (PC); 24.V.1995 (AF); Oranim, 20.IV.1959 (LFH); Zikhron Ya'aqov, 11.V.1954 (LFH); 10.V.1973 (JK); 10.V.1973 (DF); **Yizre'el Valley:** (HH93); Zomet ha'Amaqim (Jalame), 22.V.1993 (AF); **Samaria:** (HH93); 2 km SW Umm el Fahm, 9.V.1995 (EY); **Jordan Valley:** Nahal Yarmouk, 12.V.1944 (BS); Panyas, 6.VI.1984 (AF); **Northern Coastal Plain:** 12 km NE Haifa, Kfar Masaryik, 15.V.1996, leg. M. Hauser (NMS); Ma'agan Mikha'el, 4.V.1998 (AF); Binyamina, 15.V.1940, 7.IV.1946 (BS); **Central Coastal Plain:** Hadera, 24.V.1980 (FK); Yarqon river (B56).

Host plants: *Citrus sinensis*, *Cotoneaster franchetii*, *Pistacia* spp., *Quercus ithaburensis*, *Q. calliprinos* (Bytinski-Salz 1956; Bytinski - Salz & Sternlicht 1967). Adults on flowers in springtime.

Lampropterus femoratus (Germar, 1824)

Necydalis femoratus Germar, 1824, Col. Spec. Nov.: 519. Type locality: "Rossia merid."

= *Callimus adonis* Abeille, 1881, Nouv. et Faits de l'Abeille, 2(35): 139. Type locality: "Caiffa".

= *Callimus narcissus* Abeille, 1881, Nouv. et Faits de l'Abeille, 2(35): 138. Type locality: Turkey.

Callimellum adonis: Bytinski-Salz, 1956: 214; Bytinski-Salz & Sternlicht, 1967: 134.

Lampropterus femoratus: Halperin & Holzschuh, 1993: 26; Chikatunov et al., 1999: 111; Chikatunov et al., 2006: 317.

Distribution: Eastern Mediterranean from southern Balkans to Bulgaria, Caucasus, Cyprus, Lebanon, Israel.

ISRAEL: **Mt. Hermon:** Har Hermon, *ex larva* from *Quercus*, VI.1995 (GS); **Upper Galilee:** Elon, 15.V.1948, 26.V.1962 (BS); Nahal Keziv, 5.V.1978 (DF); Mt. Meron, Sasa, *ex larva* from *Quercus* sp., 28.V.93 (GS); Har Meron, 11.VI.2007 (JB); Har Kefir, 28.V.1994, 3.VI.1994 (EY); Har Kefir [Mt. Kfir], Nahal HaAri, 26.V/2.VI.1995 (GS). **Carmel Ridge:** Haifa, 7.V. (BS); Nahal Oren, 9.VI.1997 (PC); Ben Dor, 9.VI.1988 (EY); Zomet Elyaqim, 16.V.1995 (EY); **Yizre'el Valley:** Zomet ha'Amaqim (Jalame), 26.V.1993 (AF); **Central Coastal Plain:** Tel Aviv, 2.V.1966 (BS).

Host plants: Development in dead branches of deciduous trees: *Quercus ithaburensis*, *Q. calliprinos* (Bytinski-Salz & Sternlicht, 1967); *Delonyx regia*, *Ulmus* spp. (Halperin & Holzschuh, 1993).

*** *Procallimus distinctipes*** (Pic, 1906)

Callimus distinctipes Pic, 1906, Echange, 22, n° 254: 11. Type locality: "Bichfaya" (Lebanon).

Distribution: Jordan, Lebanon, Israel.

ISRAEL: **Upper Galilee:** Har Meron, 17.VI.2007, 01.VII.2007 (JB); Har Kefir, 8oom, 3.VI.1994, 23.VI.1995 (BO); VII.1995 (GS); **Lower Galilee:** Yodefat, 9.VI.1998 (EY); **Carmel Ridge:** 2 km N. Zomet Elyaqim, *ex larva* from *Rhamnus palaestina*, 20/25.VI.1998 (GS).

Host plants: Development in living stems of *Rhamnus punctata* Boiss. (Lebanon) and *R. palaestina* Boiss. (Israel) (GS); adults on flowers of Apiaceae.

Certallum ebulinum (Linnaeus, 1767)

Cerambyx ebulinus Linnaeus, 1767, Syst.Nat., 12: 637. Type locality: "Gallia" (France).

Certallum ebulinum: Baudi, 1894: 11; Sahlberg, 1913: 233; Bodenheimer, 1937: 145; Bytinsky, 1956: 214; Heyrovský, 1963: 258.

Certallum ebulinum ruficolle: Heyrovský, 1948: 19; Chikatunov et al., 1999: 106.

Distribution: Europe, North Africa, Caucasus, Transcaucasia, northern Iran, Near East. Widespread everywhere in Israel and Palestine southwards to Central Negev.

ISRAEL: **Mt. Hermon:** Har Hermon, 1500m, 15.V.1980 (MR); Har Hermon, 10/17.V.1996 (GS); Biq'at Man, 1450m, 4.V.1990, 7.V.1991 (EY); Nahal Guvta, 1250m, 28.IV.1995 (EY); Neue Ativ, 26.IV.1978 (DF); **Golan Heights:** Mezudat Nimrod, 26.IV.1978 (DF); 24.IV.1982 (FK); Ya'ar Odem Reserve, 23.V.1998, Bartolozzi & Sforzi (MLSF); **Upper Galilee:** (B56); Dan, 3.VI.1993 (CH); Dafna, 8.III.1941 (BS); Hula, 7.IV.1978 (DF); Hanita, 27.III.1976 (DG); NW Galilee, 4km E Küste, Shelomi, 3.V.2000 (TO) (NMS); Monfort, IV.82, leg. M. Tedeschi (GS); 'En Zetim, 13.V.1998 (CH); Har Meron, 26.V.1999 (AF); Rosh Pina, 14.III.1941 (BS); **Lower Galilee:** Allonim, 27.III.1942 (BS); 17.IV.1950 (JW); Zippori, 1.V.1985 (EY); Kefar haHoresh [Kfar Hakoresh], 1.IV.1995 (GS); Nahal Tavor, 25.III.2001 (CH); HaSolelim, 16.III.1990 (EY); **Carmel Ridge:** Haifa, leg. E. Reitter; 25.III.1989 (JK); Nahal Oren, 18.III.1996, 1.IV.1997, 23.II.1998, 23.III.1998, 27.III.2000 (PC); Zikhron Ya' aqov, 29.III.1955 (LEW); 17.III.1958 (LFH); 1.5 km NW Gal'ed, 3.IV.1993 (EY); Zomet Elyaqim, III.1998 (EY); **Samaria:** NW Shekhem [NW Nablus], 6.IV.87, leg. W. Heinz (CPS); Upper part of Nahal Tirza [Upper part of Wadi Fari`a], 3.III.1973 (DF); Qedumim, 2.IV.1999 (LF); **Northern Coastal Plain:** 'Akko, 17.III.1952 (Asw); Binyamina, 25.III.1942 (BS); **Jordan Valley:** "ad oppidum Hierichuntem et prope lacum Generazeth, 27.III" (S13); Teverya, 16.IV.1945 (BS); 14.V.1979 (DF); Teverya [Tiberias] (B56), [Tiberias] (CRP); En Gev, 25.III.1995 (GS); Hammat Gader [El Hamma], 18.IV.1941 (BS); 2.III.1978 (AF); 8.V.1997 (CH); Gesher, 10.II.1990 (BO); Bet She'an, [Beisan] (B56), 20.III.1974 (DF); Gilgal, 11.III.1973 (DF); Massu`a, 11.III.1985, leg. A. Hefetz, Massu`a [Messua] (CRP); Yeriho [Jericho], 28/40 Km N., 21.III.1995 (GS); **Central Coastal Plain:** Netanya, 31.III.1959 (JK); Netanya (CRP); Tel Aviv, 6.III.1955 (LFH); 19.III.1997 (LF); 9.III.2001 (CH); Ramat Gan, 3.III/30.IV; 27.V.1941 (H48); **Southern Coastal Plain:** Holon, 28.III.1948 (BS); Miqwe Israel (B56); Rehovot (B56); Be`eri, 2.III.1973 (DF); Segula, 9.III.1973 (DF); **Judean Hills:** Yerushalayim [Jerusalem], 25.III.1940, 18.IV.1940 (BS), (H48); Zomet

HaEla, 4.IV.1999 (CH); **Judean Desert:** Ma`ale Adummim, 25.II.1979 (MK); Nahal Perat [Wadi Qelt], 26.II.1941 (BS), [Vadi et Kelt] (H48); **Dead Sea Area:** Mar-Saba (Baudi, 1894); Yeriho [Gerico] (Baudi, 1894); Yeriho [Jericho] (B56); Yeriho, 1.I.1942, 23.II.1942 (BS); 14.II.1974 (DF); 8.III.1976 (AF); Qalya, 8.III.1976 (MK); Nahal Qumeran, 24.III.1986, leg. G. Eldar; Nahal Qidron, 25.III.1987 (ASH); Mezoqe Deragot [Um Daraj], 16.III.1978 (DF); 'En Gedi, 25.III.1960 (LFH); 9.III.1967 (JM); **Northern Negev:** (B56); Be`er Sheva, 14.III.1948 (BS); Hazerim, 17.II.1987 (EY); Gevulot, 14.III.1987 (ESH); Ze`elim, 12.III.1974 (DF); Nir Yizhaq, 2.III.1973 (DF); Park Eshkol, 25.III.1991 (EY); **Central Negev:** Nahal Ye`elim (CH); 'Arad, 29.II.1956 (LFH); 12.IV.1963(MP); Mas`abbe Sade, 19.III.1978 (DF); Yeroham [Bir Rekhme], 13.III.1948 (BS); Yeroham, 28.III.1957 (JK); Sede Boqer, 12.III.1974 (DF); 'En Avedat, 16.IV.1997 (AF); Mizpe Ramon, 17.III.1995 (AF); **'Arava Valley:** Timna', 3.IV.1997 (CH).

Host plants: Larvae in living roots and stems of several herbaceous plants, chiefly Brassicaceae like *Psychine stylosa* Desf., *Erysimum grandiflorum* Desf., *Sisymbrium*, *Raphanus*, *Raphanistrum*. Adults on the host plants very early in the spring.

* *Certallum thoracicum* (Sharp, 1880)

Cartallum thoracicum Sharp, 1880, Ent. Month. Mag., 16: 247. Type locality: "Jeddah" (wrong locality).

Distribution: South-eastern Turkey, Iran, Syria, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Israel.

ISRAEL: Galilea, Tel Abu Hamsir, 18.IV.1982, leg. H. Muhle (G.Sama collection).

Deilus fugax (Olivier, 1790)

Callidium fugax Olivier, 1790, Encycl. Méthod. Entom, 5 (Ins.): 253. Type locality: "Provence" (southern France).

Deilus fugax: Bytynski-Salz, 1956; Heyrovský, 1963: 258; Bytynski-Salz & Sternlicht, 1967: 134; Halperin & Holzschuh, 1993: 25; Chikatunov et al., 1999: 108; Finkel et al., 2002: 215; Chikatunov et al., 2006: 317.

Distribution: Europe eastward to the Urals and Ukraine, North Africa, Asia Minor, Caucasus, Cyprus, Near East.

ISRAEL: Golan Heights: Mezudat Nimrod, 23.IV.1975 (BS); Panyas [Banyas], Nahal Sa'ar, 28.IV.1995 (EY); **Upper Galilee:** Montfort, Nahal Keziv [Wadi Keziv (Montfort)], 16.V.2000 (TO) (NMS); Har Meron, Sasa, 29.III.1995 (GS); idem, *ex larva* from *Spartium junceum*, IV.1996 (GS), 10.V.2007 (JB); Shefer, 750m, 25.V.1991 (EY); **Lower Galilee:** Nahal Arbel, 17.III.2000 (EY); Yavne`el, 7.IV.2000 (EY); Basmat Tab`un, 14.IV.1999 (LF); Kefar haHoresh [Kfar Hakoresh], 1.IV.1995 (GS); **Carmel Ridge:** Khreibbe Oaks (Carmel) (B56); Neshet, 9.V.1987 (EY); Bet Oren, 18.V.1993 (EY); Nahal Oren, 14.III.1973 (DF); 15.IV.1995, 29.III.1996, 1.IV.1997, 6.IV.1998 (PC); 26.IV.1999 (AF); Zikhron Ya`aqov, 1.V.1998 (AF); Dalya/Galed, 19-30.III.1995 (GS); 'En haShofet, 21.IV.1974 (DF); Nahal Si`an, 16.IV.2000 (EY); 1.5 km NW Gal`ed, 9.IV.1994 (EY); 3 km NW Zomet Elyaqim, 30 III.1995 (EY); **Yizre`el Valley:** Zomet ha'Amaqim (Jalame), 22.V.1993 (AF); **Northern Coastal Plain:** Binyamina, 13.IV.1947 (BS); **Southern Coastal Plain:** Shefela, (HH93); **Judean Hills:** Ramat Razi`el, 12.III.2001 (CH); **Dead Sea Area:** Qalya, 6.II.1978 (AF).

Host plants: Ecologically associated with Fabaceae; it attacks dying or recently dead twigs, small branches or shoots of *Spartium*, *Cytisus*, *Sarothamnus*, *Calycotome*, *Genista*. Records regarding *Quercus ithaburensis* and *Q. calliprinos* (Bytynski-Salz & Sternlicht, 1967) are uncorrect.

Aromia moschata ambrosiaca (Stevens, 1809)

Cerambyx ambrosiacus Steven, 1809, Mem. Soc. Nat. Mosc., 2: 40. Type locality: Russia.

= *Cerambyx thoracicus* Fischer, 1824, Ent. Ross., 2: 236. Type locality: Russia.

Aromia moschata var. *ambrosiaca*: Bodenheimer, 1937: 145.

Aromia moschata ssp. *thoracica*: Bytynski-Salz, 1956: 215.

Distribution: Southern and Eastern Mediterranean from Portugal and North Africa to Iran, eastwards to the Turkestan.

ISRAEL: Golan Heights: Panyas, 3.VI.1946 (BS); Aniam, 18.V.1983 (FK); **Upper Galilee:** Banyas river above Dan (B56); Dan (B56); Dafna, 17.VI.1945 (BS), [Daphne Oaks] (B56); HaGosherim, 20.VI.1961 (JW); Hula, 24.V.1922, leg. P.A. Buxton; 2.VII.1947 (BS); 23.VI.1952 (JW); Hulata (B56); **Samaria:** Mansura (B56); **Central Coastal Plain:** Tel Aviv, 30.II.1957.

Host plants: Ecologically strictly associated with willow (*Salix* spp.), occasionally on other broadleaf trees such as *Populus nigra*, *Sorbus*, *Alnus*, *Acer*. Larvae feed in living trunks and branches which they often seriously damage or kill.

Ropalopus ledereri ledereri Fairmaire, 1866 (Fig. 4)

Rhopalopus ledereri, Fairmaire, 1866, Ann. Soc. entomol. France, (4),6: 269. Type locality: "Bosz.Dagh (south-western Turkey).

Ropalopus ledereri: Halperin & Holzschuh, 1993:26.

Distribution: East-Mediterranean from western and southern Turkey to Jordan and Israel; replaced in northern Syria by *R. lederi* ssp. *wittmeri* Demelt, 1970 and in Lebanon by *R. eleonorae* Sama & Rapuzzi, 2002.

ISRAEL: Mt. Hermon: Har Hermon, 1450m, 12.VI.1992, on *Eriolobus trilobatus* (Halperin & Holzschuh, 1993); Biq'at Man, 1450m, 14.V.1996, adult in pupal cell in *Crataegus* sp. (GS); **Upper Galilee:** Har Meron, 5.VI.1973 (FN); [Miron], 450m, ex pupae from *Malus sylvestris*, 1.V.1995 (GS), 22.V.1999 (EY); Near Meron, 5.V.1997 (EY); Har Kefir, 850m, V.1995 (GS); Kefar Meron [Kfir Meron], 1000m, ex larva from *Crataegus* sp., emergence 7.V.1995, 20-26.IV.1996; 24.IV.1998 (GS); idem, adults in pupal cells, 15.V.1996 (GS).

Host plants: *Eriolobus trilobatus* (Labill. ex Poiret) Roem. (Rosaceae) (Halperin and Holzshuh, 1993); *Malus* sp., *Crataegus* sp., *Quercus calliprinos* (G. Sama). Larvae feeding in thin terminal twigs of living trees. Adults can be found by beating from the host plants (sometimes on flowering *Crataegus*) in spring.

Poecilium lividum (Rossi, 1794)

Callidium lividum Rossi, 1794, Mant. Ins., 2, Append.: 98. Type locality: "Etruria" (Tuscany, Italy).

Distribution: Europe, North Africa, Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Turkey, Syria, Lebanon, Israel.

ISRAEL: Golan Heights: Odem, 10.V.1995 (GS); **Upper Galilee:** Har Meron, Sasa, 700m, ex larva from *Quercus calliprinos*, 15-30.IV.95 (GS) (Sama 1996); Nahal Ziv`on, 19.IV.1995, 28.IV.1996, 25.IV.1997 (EY); Har Kefir, 23.V.1996 (EY).

Host plants: Usually on *Quercus*; found in Israel on *Quercus calliprinos* (Sama, 1996).

Poecilium fasciatum (Villers, 1789)

Cerambyx fasciatus Villers, 1789, Linn. Entomol., 1: 257. Type locality: not stated [probably France].

Distribution: Central and southern Europe, southern Turkey, Cyprus (Sama, 2002).

ISRAEL: Upper Galilee: Tel Dan, 19.III.2002 (PC).

Host plants: Larvae in dead twigs and shoots chiefly of *Vitis vinifera* L. (Vitaceae), but also reared from *Parthenocissus quinquefolia* (L.) Planch.(Vitaceae), *Clematis*, *Populus alba* L., *Quercus robur* L. and *Salix alba* L. (Sama, 2002).

Poecilium rufipes syriacum (Pic, 1891)

Callidium (Poecilium) rufipes v. *syriacum* Pic, 1891, Echange, 7, n° 83: 118. Type locality: "Akbes" (south – eastern Turkey).

Poecilium rufipes syriacum: Sama & Orbach, 2003: 67.

Distribution: The nominotypical subspecies is distributed from Europe to northern Turkey; *P. r. syriacum* in known in south-eastern Turkey, Syria, Lebanon and Israel.

ISRAEL: Mt. Hermon: Mt. Hermon, 1800m; idem, 1600m, 20.VI.1993 (CH); Biq'at Man, 1450m, 14.V.1996, adult in pupal cell in *Crataegus* sp. (GS), 25.V.1999 (LF); Nahal `Ar'ar, 1450m, 25.V.2001 (BO); Mt. Hermon, June 2002 (EY).

Host plants: Larvae of nominative form develop in dead apical twigs of several broadleaf trees; the ssp. *syriacum* apparently prefers Rosaceae such as *Prunus* and *Crataegus*. Adults on flowering bushes (*Crataegus*) or flying in the evening around the host plants, mostly in May – June.

Phymatodes testaceus (Linnaeus, 1758)

Cerambyx testaceus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., 10(1): 396.47. Type locality: "Europa".

Phymatodes testaceus: Bodenheimer, 1937: 145; Bytinski-Salz & Sternlicht, 1967: 134; Chikatunov et al., 1999: 113; Chikatunov et al., 2006: 317.

Phymatodes testaceus ab. *fulvipilis*: Heyrovský, 1948: 19.

Distribution: Europe, North Africa, Turkey, Caucasus, Middle East (Syria, Israel), Siberia, Japan, introduced in North America.

ISRAEL: Mt. Hermon: 1600m, 26.VI.1997 (AF); **Upper Galilee:** Nahal Ziv`on, 28.IV.1996 (EY); Ziv'on, 26.VI.2007 (JB); Har Meron, 06.VI.2007 (JB); **Judean Hills:** Yerushalayim [Jerusalem], 27.V.1941 (H48); **Carmel ridge:** Carmel, 6.IV (BS56).

Remarks: The specimen from Upper Galilee: Elon, 23.V.1948 (BS), recorded by Bytinski-Salz (1956) belongs, in fact, to *Penichroa fasciata* (Stephens, 1831). Distribution of *P. testaceus* in Israel needs verification.

Host plants: Polyphagous in deciduous plants, but *Quercus* is preferred; in Israel recorded on *Quercus ithaburensis* and *Q. calliprinos* (Bytinski-Salz & Sternlicht, 1967).

Nathrius brevipennis (Mulsant, 1839)

Leptidea brevipennis Mulsant, 1839, Hist. nat. Coléopt. France, Longic.: 105. Type locality: "Midi de la France".

Nathrius brevipennis: Halperin, 1986; Halperin & Holzschuh, 1993: 26; Chikatunov et al., 1999: 111.

Distribution: Holomediterranean, subcosmopolitan. Europe, Asia Minor, Near East (including Cyprus, Lebanon and Israel), Caucasus, Transcaucasia, northern Iran, North Africa; introduced in China, North and South America.

ISRAEL: Common everywhere north of Be'er Sheva (HH93); **Golan Heights:** Banyas, 500m, *ex larva* from *Salix* sp., 29.V.1995 (GS); **Upper Galilee:** Nahal Ziv'on, 1.VII.1995 (EY); Nahal Amnud, 25.IV.1974 (DF); **Lower Galilee:** Qiryat Tiv'on, 10-17.V.1994, *ex larva* from *Quercus* (EY); Qiryat Tiv'on, *ex larva* from *Quercus*, 10/17.V.94 (EY); **Carmel Ridge:** Nahal Oren, 16.IV.1996, 30.V.1996, 10.V.1999, 17.VI.1999 (PC); Daliyat el Karmil, *ex larva* from *Pistacia palaestina*, VI.1995; 22.VII.1995 (GS); Zikhron Ya'aqov, 14.VII.1969 (JH); Horeshat haArba'im [The Fourties], 08.VI.2007 (JB); **Yizre'el Valley:** Bet Alfa, 15.IX.1995 (CH); **Central Coastal Plain:** Ilanot, 14.VIII.1968 (JH); Herzliyya, 29.VI.1996 (AF); Tel Aviv, 24.VI.1961 (BS); **Judean Hills:** Yerushalayim [Jerusalem], 15.IV.58, Linnavuori (CPS); Bet Shemesh, 12.IV.1993 (CH).

Host plants: *Celtis* spp., *Ceratonia siliqua*, *Ulmus*, *Quercus robur* (Halperin & Holzschuh, 1993); *Q. calliprinos* (Chikatunov et al., 1999); *Pistacia lentiscus*, *P. palaestina* (GS).

Stenhomalus (Obriopsis) bicolor (Kraatz, 1862)

Obrium bicolor Kraatz, 1862, Berl. entomol. Zeits., 6: 126. Type locality: "Griechenland" (Greece).

Stenhomalus bicolor: Halperin & Holzschuh, 1993: 26.

Distribution: South-eastern Mediterranean; from central and south-eastern Europe to Asia Minor and Near East, including Cyprus, Syria and Israel.

ISRAEL: **Mt. Hermon:** Nahal 'Ar'ar, 1 km NNE Biq'at Man, 1450m, 18/28.V.2001 (EY); **Upper Galilee:** Hula Valley, Lower Galilee, Jordan Valley, Yizre'el Valley, Judean Hills (HH93).

Host plants: Development in dead twigs of deciduous trees: *Ficus carica*, *Euonymus europaeus* L. (Celastraceae), *Morus*, *Juglans*, *Cercis*; in Near East often on *Styrax officinalis* L. (Styracaceae). Life cycle of one year; adults, which overwinter in pupal cell, emerge next spring and can be found, from April to June, on flowers (*Crataegus*, *Cornus*, *Philadelphus*, *Styrax*).

Lygrus becvari Sama, 1999

Lygrus becvari Sama, 1999, Biocosme Mésogéen, 15 (2) (1998): 178. Type locality: Jordan: 50 km South of Maan.

Lygrus longicornis Pic, 1895: Halperin & Holzschuh, 1993: 26 (misidentification).

Lygrus becvari: Sama & Rapuzzi, 2006: 181.

Distribution: south-eastern Jordan, Egypt (Sinai) (Sama & Rapuzzi, 2006).

ISRAEL: **Southern Negev:** (HH93).

Host plants: *Ficus pseudosycomorus* Decne (Moraceae) (Halperin & Holzschuh 1993); *Acacia gerrardii* Benth. (Sama, 1999).

****Turanoclytus raghidae*** (Sama & Rapuzzi, 2000)

Xylotrechus raghidae Sama & Rapuzzi, 2000, Lambillionea, 100(1): 14. Type locality: Liban, Kesrouane: Aayoun es Simaane.

Distribution: Only known from Lebanon and the Mt. Hermon. A new record to Israel.

ISRAEL: **Mt. Hermon:** Har Hermon, 1600m, 7.VI.1993 (CH).

Host plants: Development in dead stems of *Astragalus* sp. (very likely *Astracantha gummifera* (Labill.) Podl.).

Xylotrechus stebbingi Gahan, 1906

Xylotrechus stebbingi Gahan, 1906, Fauna Brit. Ind., Col., 1: 244. Type locality: "North West Himalayas: Bashahr State; Tibet".

Xylotrechus stebbingi: Pavlicek et al., 1998: 73; Sama, 1999: 50; Chikatunov et al., 1999: 114; Buse et al.,

2008: 61.

Xylotrechus smei: Chikatunov et al., 2006: 317; Friedman et al., 2008: 242 (misidentification).

Distribution: Recently introduced from Asia (India, Tibet) in Europe and Middle East. It is recorded from southern France, Switzerland, northern and central Italy, Greece (including Crete), Israel, North Africa: Tunisia (Cocquempot, pers. comm.)

ISRAEL: Lower Galilee: Qiryat Tiv'on, 8.VIII.1997, 2.V.2000, 20.V.2000 (EY); **Carmel Ridge:** Haifa, Nahal Si'ah, 4.V.2000 (EY); 30.V.2000 (BO); Haifa, Nahal Ezov, 13.VII.2000 (BO); Horeshat haArba'im [The Fourties], 29.VI.2007 (JB) (Buse et al., 2008); Nahal Oren, 15.V.1997, 21.V.1998, 27.V.1999, 4.VI.1999 (PC) (Pavlicek et al. 1998); 5-31.VIII.1995, 11/16.VI.1996 (EY); **Samaria:** 'Ez Efrayim, 15.VIII.1998 (LF); **Northern Coastal Plain:** 4 km NE Atlit, Zomet Oren, *ex larva* from *Ficus carica*, 25.VIII.95 (EY) (Sama, 1999); Atlit, 25.VIII.1995, 6.VI.1996 (EY); **Central Coastal Plain:** Bet Herut, 2.V.1998, leg. O. Ovadia; Tel Aviv, 1.V.2001 (CH).

Host plants: Polyphagous on deciduous trees; in India on *Quercus* spp., in Europe on *Populus* sp., *Morus alba*, *Alnus* sp., *Ficus carica*, *Koelreuteria paniculata* Lxm. (Sapindaceae), *Celtis australis* L. (Ulmaceae), *Ulmus* sp., *Ceratonia siliqua* and others. Larvae feed firstly under bark and then deep in the wood. Lyfe cycle of two years, adults on the host plants, nocturnal, frequently attracted to light, from May to November.

Clytus taurusiensis (Pic, 1903)

Chlorophorus taurusiensis Pic 1903, Exchange, 19, n° 223: 139. Type locality: "M.Taurus" (Turkey).

= *Clytus bytinskii* Heyrovský, 1954, Ent. Arb. Mus. Frey, 5: 395. Type locality: Rehovot.

Clytus bytinskii: Bytinski-Salz, 1956: 216.

Clytus taurusiensis: Holzschuh, 1975: 103 (synonymy); Halperin & Holzschuh, 1993: 25.

Distribution: South-eastern Turkey, Israel.

ISRAEL: Upper Galilee: Nahal Ziv'on, 4.V.2000 (EY); **Southern Coastal Plain:** Shefela (HH93); Rehovot, 21.V.1948, (BS) (Heyrovský, 1954, type locality); **Judean Foothills:** Hulda, 10.IV.1947 (BS).

Host plants: "From dead apple branch", *Acacia saligna* (Labill.) H.L. Wendl. (Fabaceae) (Bytinski-Salz, 1956 as *A. cyanophylla*); *Celtis* spp., *Delonix regia* (Halperin & Holzschuh, 1993).

Clytus rhamni (Germar, 1817)

Clytus rhamni Germar, 1817, Reise Dalm.: 223, tav. 9, fig. 5. Type locality: "Bei Fiume" (Rijeka, Croatia).

Clytus rhamni: Sahlberg, 1913: 233; Bodenheimer, 1937: 145; Bytinski-Salz, 1956: 216; Halperin & Holzschuh,

1993: 26; Chikatunov et al., 1999: 108; Finkel et al., 2002: 215; Buse et al., 2008: 61; Chikatunov et al.,

2006: 317.

Clytus rhamni ab. *temesiensis*: Heyrovský, 1948: 19.

Distribution: Central and Southern Europe, Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Asia Minor, Cyprus, Syria, Lebanon, Israel.

ISRAEL: Golan Heights: (HH93); Mezudat Nimrod, 14.VI.1978 (DF); Panyas, 4.VI.1993 (CH); 3.VI.1987 (EY); Odem, *ex larva* from *Quercus calliprinos*, 1/10.VI.96 (GS); **Upper Galilee:** (HH93); Ramot Naftali, 14.V.1998 (CH); Nahal Keziv, 21.V.1991, leg. M. Altaratz;

Montfort Fortress, 27.V.2007 (JB); Elon, 25.V.1948 (BS); Har Meron, 15.VI.1971 (JK); 16.VI.1971, 13.VII.1971 (BS); 05.VI.2007 (JB); Har Kefir, 3.VI.1994 (EY); Har Kefir, Nahal HaAri, 26.V/2.VI.95 (EY, GS); **Lower Galilee:** (HH93); Qiryat Tiv'on, 19.V.1984 (EY);

Allonim, 16.V.1948, 13.VI.1948 (BS); [Alonim (Carmel)], 17.V.1942 (H48); **Carmel Ridge:** Horeshat haArba'im [The Fourties], 08.VI.2007 (JB) (Buse et al., 2008); Bet Oren, 12.V.1991,

leg. Y. Zvik; Nahal Oren, 9.V.1979 (DF); 15.IV.1996, 30.V.1996, 18.V.1998 (PC); Daliyat el Karmil, *ex larva* from *Quercus ithaburensis*, 28.V.95 (GS); **Northern Coastal Plain:** Binyamina, 13.V.1940 (BS).

Host plants: Polyphagous on deciduous trees; in Israel emerged from dead wood of *Quercus calliprinos* and *Q. ithaburensis* (GS).

Clytus madoni (Pic, 1890)

Clytus (Clytanthus) madoni Pic, 1890, Bull. Soc. entomol. France: 211. Type locality: "Palestina".

Clytus (Clytanthus) madoni: Sahlberg, 1913: 233.

Chlorophorus madoni: Bodenheimer, 1937: 145; Bytinski-Salz, 1956: 217; Finkel et al., 2002: 216.

Distribution: South-eastern Turkey, Lebanon, Israel.

ISRAEL: Upper Galilee: NW Galilee, 4km E Küste, Shelomi, 3.V.2000 (TO) (NMS); Montfort, IV.82, leg. M. Tedeschi (GS); Nahal Keziv, 1 km S. Goren, 21.IV.1988 (EY); Har

Meron; Sasa, 700m, V.1996 (GS); Har Meron, 3./4./10.V.2007 (JB); Kefar Meron [Kfir Meron], 700m, 10-17.V.1996 (GS); Har Kefir, Nahal HaAri, 27.VI.1997 (EY); **Lower Galilee:** Yodefāt, 17.IV.1999 (EY); Kefar haHoresh [Kfar Hahoresh], 1.IV.1995 (GS); **Carmel Ridge:** Haifa, 22.IV.1973 (AF); Nahal Oren, 1.VI.1998 (AF); Daliyat el Karmil, ex larva from *Rhamnus palaestina*, 20.IV.1998 (GS); **Yizre'el Valley:** Qishon River ["in valle fluminis Kison"], 31.III (S13), Nahalal, 17.IV.1941 (BS); Zomet ha'Amaqim (Jalame), 30.V.1993 (AF); **Samaria:** Rehan-Qazir [Shomeron, Rehan/Gazir (SW Megiddo)], 25.IV.87 (CPS); **Judean Foothills:** Neve Shalom, 26.IV.1997 (CH); **Judean Hills:** Zomet HaEla, 4.IV.1999 (CH); Bet Shemesh, 29.III-26.IV.77 (NMS); 5.IV.1996 (YD).

Host plants: Development in *Rhamnus palaestina* Boiss.; some adults emerged from living branches previously cut by larvae of *Purpuricenus interscapillatus* Plavilstshikov, 1937 and *Procallimus distinctipes* (leg. G. Sama); adults on flowers (chiefly Apiaceae) from the end of March to May.

***Plagionotus bobelayei* (Brullé, 1832)**

Clytus bobelayei Brullé, 1832, Exp. Morée, Ins.: 253, Tav. 43, fig. 12, Type locality: Morée (South Greece).

= *Callidium speciosum* Adams, 1817, Mem. Soc. Imp. Nat. Moscou, 5: 309. Type locality: "in hortis circa Tiflin" (Caucasus) (nec Schneider, 1787, *Isotomus*).

Plagionotus bobelayi: Bodenheimer, 1937: 145 (lapsus).

Plagionotus speciosus: Heyrovský, 1954: 394; Bytinski-Salz, 1956: 216; Chikatunov et al., 1999: 113.

Distribution: East Mediterranean from Balkans to Armenia and Iran; Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, Israel.

ISRAEL: **Mt. Hermon:** Har Hermon, 1300m, 9.VI.1987 (JK); 1700m, 7.VII.1987 (AF); 26.V.1997 (LF); **Golan Heights:** Nahal Senir, 7.V.2007 (JB); Qazrin, 8.VI.1992, leg. E. Paz; 21.V.1993 (EY); 17 km E. Qiryat Shemona, Golan, 2 km SE Zomet, 16.V.96 (NMS); **Upper Galilee:** Dan, 11.V.1940 (BS); HaGosherim, 16.VI.1971 (JK); Ayyelet haShahar (B56); Manara, 2.VI.1946 (BS); Kabri, 31.VIII.1971 (DG); Kelil, 28.IV.1991 (EY); Hazor haGelilit, 16.V.1945 (BS); Hazor, 16.V.45 (H54); **Lower Galilee:** Qiryat Tiv'on, 3.IV.1973 (FN); 23.V.1998 (EY); Allonim, 26.IV.1945, 7.V.1948 (BS); Dabburiyya, 17.V.1969 (BS); **Carmel Ridge:** Haifa, 2.IV.1948 (BS); Haifa (B56); Nahal Oren, 16.IV.1996 (PC); Bat Shelomo, 13.V.1975 (JK); 19.V.1987 (EY); Zikhron Ya'aqov, 6.IV.1948 (BS); 3.IX.1955 (CL); 20.V.1973 (JK); **Jordan Valley:** Nahal Yarmouk, 20.V.1959 (LFH); **Samaria:** Nahal 'Iron [Ara], 2.V.1979 (DF); Shekhem [Nablus], 12.V.1972 (GT); **Northern Coastal Plain:** Ramat Yohanan (B56); **Central Coastal Plain:** Hadera (B56); Yarqon river (B56); **Judean Foothills:** Zor'a, 5.V.1961, leg. Kugler; **Judean Hills:** Biddu, 31.V.1974 (DF); Yerushalayim [Jerusalem], 30.IV.1942 (BS); 27.V.1950 (JW); 11.VI.1958 (PA); Yerushalayim [Jerusalem] (B56); Qiryat 'Anavim (B56).

Host plants: Ecologically associated with Malvaceae: *Alcea*, *Malva* (Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Katbeh-Bader, 1996).

***Plagionotus floralis* (Pallas, 1773)**

Cerambyx floralis Pallas, 1773, Reisen Russ., 2: Type locality: "Russia mer."

Plagionotus floralis: Bodenheimer, 1937: 145; Bytinski-Salz, 1956: 216.

Distribution: Europe, Asia Minor, Caucasus, Transcaucasia, northern Iran, Siberia, Near East; Syria, Jordan, Israel.

ISRAEL: **Golan Heights:** Qazrin, 21.V.1993 (EY); **Upper Galilee:** Tel Dan, 18.V.1948 (BS); Hula (B56); Elon, 18.V.1944 (BS); Har Meron, 27.V.1980 (JK); **Lower Galilee:** Allonim, 26.IV.1945 (BS); **Carmel Ridge:** Zikhron Ya'aqov, 20.V.1973 (BS); 20.V.1975 (MK); **Yizre'el Valley:** Zomet ha'Amaqim [Jalame], 5.VI.1989 (EY); **Jordan Valley:** Migdal (B56); Teverya [Tiberias] (B56); Deganya (B56); **Northern Coastal Plain:** Ramat Yohanan, 11.IV.1944 (BS); Binyamina, 7.V.1945 (BS); **Central Coastal Plain:** Hadera, 16.V.1943 (BS); Na'an, 21.V.1945 (BS); **Judean Hills:** Bet Shemesh, 25.V.1977 (DS); Ma'ale haHamisha, 28.V.1947 (BS).

Host plants: Development on roots and stems of living herbaceous plants: *Medicago sativa* L. (Fabaceae), *Onobrychis*, *Amaranthus*, *Camelia*, *Melilotus* and others; *Euphorbia gerardiana* Jacq. (Euphorbiaceae) and *Achillea millefolium* L. (Asteraceae) are also reported. Biology in Cherepanov (1982, 1988).

***Chlorophorus yachovi* Sama, 1996**

Chlorophorus yachovi Sama, 1996, Biocosme Mésogéen, 12 (4) (1995): 97. Type locality: Israel: Upper Galilee: Mt. Meron, Kfir Meron.

Chlorophorus nivipictus: Bytinski-Salz, 1956: 217; Bytinski-Salz & Sternlicht, 1967: 135; Halperin &

Holzschuh, 1993: 25.

Chlorophorus yachovi: Buse et al., 2008: 61.

Distribution: Israel, Lebanon.

ISRAEL: Golan Heights: Mas`ada, 20.VI.1972 (JH); Odem, 700m, *ex larva* (and *ex ovo*) from *Quercus calliprinos*, 1/18.VI.1997; 7.VII.1998; 2/15.VI.1999 (GS); **Upper Galilee:** Har Meron, Sasa, m.700, *ex larva* from *Quercus calliprinos*, 15.V/12.VI.1995 (GS); Sasa, 17.VI.1948 (BS); 16.III.1959 (JH); Nahal Ziv`on, 28.III.1995, 6.VI.1996, 10.V.2000, 17.VI.2000 (EY); Har Meron [M.Meron: Kfir Meron], m.1000, *ex larva* from *Quercus calliprinos*, 29.V.1995 (GS); Har Meron, 8.VI.1995 (GS), 18.VII.2007 (JB) (Buse et al., 2008).

Host plants: Larvae in dead branches of deciduous trees: *Quercus ithaburensis* (Bytinski-Salz, 1956; Bytinski-Salz & Sternlicht, 1967); *Q. calliprinos*, *Q. boissieri* Reut. (Sama, 1996), *Crataegus monogyna* Jacq. (Rosaceae), *Pistacia* spp. (Halperin & Holzschuh, 1993). Adults (do not frequent flowers) on the host plants in June - July.

Chlorophorus graciosus graciosus (Marseul, 1868)

Clytus graciosus Marseul, 1868, Abeille: 203. Type loc.: Beyrouth env. (Lebanon)

Chlorophorus graciosus: Buse et al., 2008: 61.

Distribution: Lebanon, Israel, Turkey (here represented by *C. graciosus* ssp. *sparsus* Reitter, 1886).

ISRAEL: Carmel Ridge: Horeshat haArba'im [The Fourties], window trap on *Quercus calliprinos*, 18.V-8.VI.2007 (JB) (Buse et al., 2008).

Host plants: *Quercus* sp. (Lebanon), *Paliurus* sp. (Turkey), both leg. G.Sama.

Chlorophorus sartor (Müller, 1766)

Leptura sartor Müller, 1766, Mél. Philos. Math. Soc. r. Turin, 3: 188. Type locality not stated, but Europe.

Clytus (Clytanthus) massiliensis: Sahlberg, 1913: 233.

Chlorophorus sartor: Bodenheimer, 1937: 145; Heyrovský, 1948: 19; Bytinski-Salz, 1956: 217; Bytinski-Salz & Sternlicht, 1967: 135; Halperin & Holzschuh, 1993: 25; Chikatunov et al., 1999: 107; Finkel et al., 2002: 213; Chikatunov et al., 2006: 317.

Distribution: Europe, Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Asia Minor, northern Iran, Middle East.

ISRAEL: Mt. Hermon: Har Hermon, 1600m, 25.VI.1997 (CH); **Golan Heights:** Mezudat Nimrod, 8.VI.1975 (JK); Panyas [Banyas], 3.VI.1987 (EY); Odem, 800m, *ex larva* from *Quercus calliprinos*, 1/10.VI.1996 (GS); 9.VI.1976 (DS); 27.V.1999 (LF); **Upper Galilee:** 15 km E. Qiryat Shemona, Hermon, Foothill, 16.V.1996 (NMS); Montfort, Nahal Keziv [NW Galilee, Wadi Keziv (Montfort)], 16.V.2000 (TO) (NMS); Har Meron, Sasa, *ex larva* from *Quercus calliprinos*, VI.1995 (GS); Har Kefir, Nahal HaAri, 26.V-2.VI.1995, Orbach (GS); Har Meron, Kfir Meron, 700m, 10/17.V.1996; also emerged *ex larva* in *Quercus calliprinos*, 24.V.1995, 4/8.VI.1996 and 23.VI.1998 (GS); Har Meron, 15.V.1971 (JK); 16.VI.1971 (BS); 10.V.2007 (JB); 11.VI.2007 (JB); Elkosh, 21.V.2007 (JB); Montfort Fortress, 27.V.2007 (JB); Mt. Adir, 5.VII.1980 (ESH); Elon, 25.V.1948, 21.V.1962 (BS); Har Kefir, 2.VI.1995 (EY); Kefar Weradim, VI.1993 (EY); Meghar [Mrar], 14.V.1974 (AF); **Lower Galilee:** Qiryat Tiv`on, 10.II.1955, leg. M. Sternlicht; 25.III.1955 (LFH); Allonim, 10.V.1948 (BS); Kfar haHoresh, 16.V.1996 (GS); **Carmel Ridge:** Carmel, 27.IV-27.VI (H48); Carmel (Haifa), Haifa, 13.V.1944 (BS); Yagur, 7.VI.1946 (BS); Yagur (Qishon river) (B56); Nahal Oren, 5.IV.1996, 10.VI.1996, 13.V.1997, 9.VI.1997, 18.V.1998 (PC); 30.V.1998 (AF); Oranim, 21.IV.1959 (JK); Bat Shelomo, 20.V.1975 (MK); Zikhron Ya'akov, 6.V.1948 (BS); 10.V.1973 (JK); 20.V.1975 (MK); **Jordan Valley:** Sea of Galilee, 17.V.1996, Teverya, 10.V.1943 (BS); En Gev, 5-7.V.1996 (GS), 17.V.1996 (NMS); **Yizre'el Valley:** Zomet ha'Amaqim (Jalame), 22.V.1993 (AF); **Northern Coastal Plain:** Nahariyya, 20.V.1962 (BS); 12 km NE.Haifa, Kefar Masaryk, 15.V.1996 (NMS); Ma'agan Mikha`el (10 km N. of Cesarea), 22.V.1998; Binyamina, 15.V.1940, 2.VI.1942 (BS); **Central Coastal Plain:** Herzliyya, 20.VI.1982 (JH); Tel Aviv, 7.VI.1967 (BS); Yarqon river (H63), (B56); **Southern Coastal Plain:** Miqwe Yisrael, 1931, leg. F. S. Bodenheimer; Beeri (B56); **Judean Foothills:** Nahshon, 9.V.1991, leg. Y. Zvik; Bar Giyyora, 31.V.1978(MP); Zomet HaEla, 4.IV.1999 (CH); **Judean Hills:** Park Canada [Kubebah b.Jerusalem], 13.6.58 (H63); Qiryat Ye'arim [Kiryat Ye'arin], 22.V.98, Bartolozzi e Sforzi (MSF); Ma'ale haHamisha, 28.V.1942 (BS); Qiryat 'Anavim, 5.VI.1931, leg. F. S. Bodenheimer; 18.VI.1942 (BS), [Kiriath Anavim] (H63); **Southern Coastal Plain:** Be`eri, 1.VI.1947 (BS); **Central Negev:** Sede Boqer, 12.VIII.1952 (JW).

Host plants: Polyphagous on deciduous plants; in Israel it was reared from *Celtis australis*, *Cercis siliquastrum*, *Pistacia atlantica*, *Populus angulata* Aiton, *Ulmus minor* Miller, *Ziziphus*

spina-christi (Halperin & Holzschuh, 1993), *Quercus ithaburensis* (Bytinski-Salz & Sternlicht, 1967); *Quercus calliprinos* (GS), *Pistacia palaestina* (GS).

Chlorophorus trifasciatus (Fabricius, 1781)

Callidium trifasciatum Fabricius, 1781, Spec. Ins., 1: 244. Type locality: "Lusitania" (Portugal).

Chlorophorus trifasciatus: Heyrovský, 1948: 19; Bytinski-Salz, 1956: 216; Halperin & Holzschuh, 1993: 25; Finkel et al., 2002: 217.

Distribution: Europe, North Africa, Turkey, Syria, Israel.

ISRAEL: Upper Galilee: Sasa, 22.VI.1996 (BO); Har Meron, 26.VI.2007 (JB); Har Kefir, Nahal HaAri, 27.VI.1997, 28.V.1998 (EY); **Lower Galilee:** Allonim, 10.V.1948 (BS); **Carmel Ridge:** Nahal Oren, 24.V.1995 (AF); Ben Dor, 9.VI.1988 (EY); Zikhron Ya'aqov, 11.VI.1968 (JK); **Yizre'el Valley:** Zomet ha'Amaqim [Jalami], 10.VI.1989 (EY); **Judean Hills:** Ma'ale haHamisha, 28.V.1947 (BS); Qiryat 'Anavim, 18.VI.1943 (H48); 21.VI.1946 (BS).

Host plants: Development in living roots of Fabaceae such as *Dorycnium hirsutum* (L.) Ser. and *Ononis natrix* L. (GS). Adults on flowers of the host plants, or on Apiaceae in May - August.

Chlorophorus varius damascenus (Chevrolat, 1854)

Clytus damascenus Chevrolat, 1854, Rev. Mag. Zool, 7:8: 20. Localité-type: "env. de Damas" (Syrie).

Chlorophorus varius + var. *damascenus*: Bodenheimer, 1937: 145.

Chlorophorus varius + var. *damascenus* + ab. *paulojunctus*: Heyrovský, 1948: 19.

Chlorophorus varius ssp. *damascenus*: Heyrovský, 1950: 14; Bytinski-Salz, 1956: 216; Heyrovský, 1963: 259.

Chlorophorus varius: Halperin & Holzschuh, 1993: 25; Buse et al., 2008: 61.

Chlorophorus varius damascenus: Chikatunov et al., 1999: 107.

Distribution: Europe, south-western Siberia (Urals), Asia Minor, Caucasus, Transcaucasia, northern Iran, Middle East (Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Israel), western part of North Africa (Egypt), Cyprus.

ISRAEL: Golan Heights: Panyas, 9.VI.1976 (DS); 11.VI.1993 (CH); Mas'ada, 20.VI.1993 (CH); **Upper Galilee:** Metulla (B56); 1 km SE Ma'yan Barukh, Nahal Senir, 14.VI.1997 (EY); Dafna, 16.VI.1971 (BS); Qiryat Shemona (B56); Amir, 10.VI.1953 (LFH); Hula, 23.VI.1952 (JW); 4.VII.1974 (MK); 15.VI.1978 (DF); 11.VI.1981 (IY); Lahavot haBashan, 7.VI.1958 (LFH); Gadot, 18.VI.1973 (DF); Elon, 7.IV.1947 (BS); Har Meron, 1./4./18.VII.2007 (JB); **Lower Galilee:** Almagor, 30.IV.1988 (EY); Sha'ar Ha'Amaqim, 13.VI.1986 (EY); **Carmel Ridge:** Haifa, 19.VIII.1957, leg. O. Yarkoni; Yagur, 7.VI.1946 (BS); Bet Oren, 18.VI.1981 (ESH); Nahal Oren, 22.V.1996, 10.VI.1996, 15.VI.1998 (PC); Zikhron Ya'aqov, 28.IV.1958 (YW); **Jordan Valley:** Biq'at Bet Zayda [Betecha], 19.VI.1971 (DG); Migdal (B56); Teverya [Tiberias] (B56); Deganya (B56); En Gev, 5/7.V.1996 (GS); **Northern Coastal Plain:** Rosh haNiqra, 9.VII.1948 (BS); Rosh haNiqra (B56); 'Akko [Acre] (B56); Ramat Yohanan (B56); Ma'agan Mikha'el, 3.VI.1990 (EY); Binyamina, 2.VI.1942, 29.V.1948 (BS); **Central Coastal Plain:** Hadera, 26.VI.58, leg. Linnavuori (Mus. Helsinki), 17.VI.1973, det. D. Furth; Ma'barot, 1.VII.1948 (BS); Netanya, 2.VIII.1953 (LFH); Tel Aviv, Ramat Gan, 12.VI.1942 (BS); **Judean Foothills:** Hulda, 14.VI.1975 (DS); **Judean Hills:** Ma'ale haHamisha, 2.VII.1946 (BS); Qiryat 'Anavim, 18.II.1943 (BS); Yerushalayim [Jerusalem] (H48, B56); **Judean Desert:** Nahal Perat [Vadi el Kelt] (H48, B56); **Southern Coastal Plain:** Miqwe Israel, Rehovot, 1.VI.1946 (BS); Ramla, 2.VI.1947 (BS), [Ramle] (B56); Nizzanim, 8.VI.1998 (CH), 7.VI.2007 (JB); **Dead Sea Area:** Yeriho, 26.IV.1942 (BS); [Jericho], 11.5.1959, 4.7.1958 (H63); 'En Gedi, 2.V.1943 (BS); **Northern Negev:** Ruhama (B56).

Host plants: Polyphagous on deciduous trees: In Israel reared from *Cercis siliquastrum*, *Pistacia atlantica*, *Populus angulata*, *Quercus boissieri*, *Robinia pseudacacia*, *Ziziphus spina-christi*, *Ulmus*, *Prunus* (Halperin & Holzschuh, 1993), grape orchards (Avidov and Harpaz, 1969; El Minshawy, 1976).

Purpuricenus dalmatinus Sturm, 1843

Purpuricenus dalmatinus Sturm, 1843, Catalog Kaefer-Sammlung: 353. Type locality: "Dalmatien".

Purpuricenus dalmatinus: Bodenheimer, 1937: 145.

Purpuricenus dalmatinus ssp. *hirsutus*: Bytinski-Salz, 1956: 217; Bytinski-Salz & Sternlicht, 1967: 135.

Purpuricenus dalmatinus m. *hirsutus*: Heyrovský, 1963: 259.

Distribution: Eastern Mediterranean from Balkans to the Near East, Syria, Jordan, Lebanon, Israel.

ISRAEL: Upper Galilee: Elon, 15.IV.1948 (BS); Elon (on flowering *Quercus infectoria*) (B56); Har Kefir, 850m, 26.V.1995 (EY); **Carmel Ridge:** Carmel (Haifa), Haifa, 2.IV.1939 (BS);

Jordan Valley: Nahal Yarmouk, 13.V.1953 (LFH); 9.V.1954 (MC); **Yizre'el Valley:** Nahalal (B56); **Samaria:** Sanniriya, 4.IV.1981 (DF); Upper Nahal Tirza [Upper part of Wadi Fari`a], 11.III.1973 (DF); **Judean Hills:** Sho'eva, 18.IV.1992, leg. A. Bear.

Host plants: "Bred from *Quercus calliprinos*" (Bytinski-Salz, 1956); ecologically associated with *Quercus*; larvae develop in living stems and branches; Bytinski-Salz & Sternlicht (1967) record *Q. calliprinos* and *Q. ithaburensis*. Adults from April to June sitting on leaves and branches of host plants or flying around them.

***Purpuricenus budensis* (Götz, 1783)**

Cerambyx budensis Götz, 1783, Naturf., 19: 70. Localité-type: Hungaria, Osen (?) env.

Purpuricenus budensis: Bodenheimer, 1937: 146; Bytinski-Salz, 1956: 217; Bytinski-Salz & Sternlicht, 1967: 135; Finkel et al., 2002: 217.

Distribution: Europe, Turkey, Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Middle East, Cyprus, Syria, Lebanon, Israel.

ISRAEL: Mt. Hermon: Har Hermon, 2000m, 2.VII.1987 (AF); **Upper Galilee:** Senir River [Banyas river above Dan] (B56); Manara (B56); Lower Nahal Keziv (Finkel et al., 2002); Elon, 15.V.1948, (BS); 'En Zetim, 21.V.1997, leg. L. Turner; Har Meron, 16.VI.1971 (BS); 11.VI.1974 (JK); 1.VII.2007 (JB); Har Kefir, 3.VI.1994, 26.V.1996, 27.VI.1997 (EY); Har Kefir, Nahal haAri, 26.V/2.VI.1995, (EY, GS); 2 km N Ga'ton, 9.VI.1990 (EY); **Lower Galilee:** Bet haQeshet [Beit Haqeshet (Tabor)], **Jordan Valley:** Nahal Yarmouk, 20.V.1959 (JK); 27.V.1962 (BS); **Northern Coastal Plain:** Binyamina, 14.V.1940, 25.VI.1942 (BS); **Central Coastal Plain:** Pardes Hanna, 2.IV.1946 (BS).

Host plants: Polyphagous on deciduous trees; development in dead dry twigs and branches of *Quercus*, *Prunus*, *Salix*, *Pistacia*, *Ulmus*, *Paliurus spina-christi* Mill. (Rhamnaceae), *Cercis siliquastrum* and maybe others. Adults on flowers, often on *Paliurus*, *Spartium*, Asteraceae and Apiaceae, in May-July.

***Purpuricenus interscapillatus interscapillatus* Pavilstshikov, 1937 (Fig. 5)**

Purpuricenus budensis var. *interscapillatus* Pavilstshikov 1937, Folia Zool. Hydrob., 3: 247 [replacement name for *Purpuricenus budensis* var. *humeralis* Pic, 1891, nec *P. humeralis* (Fabricius, 1798)].

Purpuricenus budensis v. *humeralis* Pic, 1891, Mat. Long., 1: 23. Type locality: Asie Mineure.

Purpuricenus humeralis: Heyrovský, 1937: 7.

Purpuricenus budensis subsp. *longevittatus* Pic, 1941, Op. Mart., 2: 2. Type locality: Liban.

Purpuricenus budensis m. *interscapillatus*: Heyrovský, 1948: 19; Bytinski-Salz, 1956: 217.

Distribution: Southern Turkey, Cyprus, Syria, Lebanon, Israel: replaced in SW Turkey by *P. i. nudicollis* Demelt, 1965 and in Iran by *P. i. sasanus* Kadlec, 2006.

ISRAEL: Golan Heights: Panyas, 3.VI.1946 (BS); Odem, *ex larva* from from *Quercus calliprinos*, 11.VI.1997; 9.13.VI.1998, idem, *ex larva* from *Prunus* sp., 7/19.VI.1998 (GS); **Lower Galilee:** Bet Qeshet, 28.VI.1948 (BS); **Carmel Ridge:** Carmel, 27.IV.1936 (H48); Daliyat el Karmil, 600m, *ex larva* from *Rhamnus palaestina* and *Prunus* sp., 11/23.VI.1998, 3/15.VI.1999 (GS); Elyaqim, 5.V.1998, 15.VI.2000 (EY).

Host plants: Development in living branches of *Quercus calliprinos*, *Rhamnus palaestina*, *Prunus* and maybe others deciduous trees.

***Purpuricenus desfontainii inhumeralis* Pic, 1891**

Purpuricenus desfontainesi v. *inhumeralis* Pic, 1891, Mat. Long., 1: 24. Type locality: "Asie Mineure".

Purpuricenus desfontainei: Bodenheimer, 1937: 146.

Purpuricenus desfontainei ab. *inhumeralis*: Heyrovský, 1950: 14.

Purpuricenus desfontainesi ssp. *inhumeralis*: Bytinski-Salz, 1956: 217; Bytinski-Salz & Sternlicht, 1967: 135.

Distribution: The nominative subspecies occurs in North Africa (from Libya to Morocco) and Crete; the ssp. *inhumeralis* in the eastern Mediterranean from continental Greece to Syria and Israel.

ISRAEL: Upper Galilee: Shamir, 17.V.1960 (LFH); Har Kefir, 850m, 26.V.1993, 26.V.1995, 7.V.1998 (EY); Har Kefir, Nahal HaAri, 26.V/2.VI.92 (EY, GS); Elon, 8.V.1948, 13.V.1952 (BS); 12.V.1953 (LFH); **Jordan Valley:** Nahal Yarmouk, 13.V.1953 (LFH); 22.V.1962 (BS); Ma`oz Hayyim, 1.IX.1958 (BS); **Carmel Ridge:** 10 km S Haifa, Har Karmel, Bet Oren, 14.V.1996 (NMS); Zikhron Ya'aqov, 10.V.1952 (LFH); Daliyya [Dalia] (B56), 11.V.1980 (MR); **Northern Coastal Plain:** Rosh haNiqra, 1V.1964 (JM); Binyamina, 30.V.1940 (BS); **Judean Hills:** Yerushalayim [Jerusalem], 4.VII.1976 (BS).

Host plants: Development in deciduous plants such as *Quercus calliprinos* (Bytinski-Salz & Sternlicht 1967), *Quercus ilex*, *Pistacia*, *Ziziphus*. Adults on flowers from April to - July.

Phoracantha semipunctata (Fabricius, 1775)

Phoracantha semipunctata Fabricius, 1775, Syst. Entomol.: 180. Type locality: "Nova Hollandia" (Australia).
Phoracantha semipunctata: Heyrovský, 1948: 394; 1954; Bytinski-Salz, 1956: 213; Chikatunov et al., 2006: 317.

Phoracantha semipunctata: Chikatunov et al., 1999: 112 (lapsus).

Distribution: Originally from Australia, imported everywhere the host plants grows; known throughout the Mediterranean area from Portugal and France to Turkey, Jordan and Israel.

ISRAEL: Extremely common from Dan to Beersheba and also at Ein Hatseva (B56); **Upper Galilee:** Kefar Gil'adi, 10.XI.1948 (BS); Julis, 10.VII.1983 (ESH); **Lower Galilee:** Qiryat Tiv'on, 9.X.1987, 5.VI.1998 (EY); Nahal Tavor, 25.III.2001 (CH); **Carmel Ridge:** Haifa, 3.XII.1961 (JW); Nahal Oren, 17.XI.1997, 25.VI.1999 (PC); **Northern Coastal Plain:** Dor, 26.VI.1961, leg. A. Akstein; **Yizre'el Valley:** Bet haShitta, 24.V.1949 (BS), [Beth ha Schitta] (H54); **Jordan Valley:** Teverya, 25.VI.1960 (JH); Ginnosar, 6.III.1965 (BS); Kefar Ruppim, 10.III.1954 (JW); **Central Coastal Plain:** Hadera, 14.VII.1957 (JW); Ilanot, 10.VI.1959 (JH); Herzliyya, 25.VI.1983 (AF); Tel Aviv, 18.I.1948 (BS); 20.IV.1976 (DS); 15.VIII.1972 (DF); 27.XI.1988, leg. T. Feler; 10.VI.1994 (CH); **Southern Coastal Plain:** Giv'at Brenner, 25.VII.1970 (DG); Rehovot, 1.XII.1947, 17.IV.1948, 24.XII.1948 (BS); Nir Eliyyahu, 21.V.1969 (KY); **Judean Hills:** Yerushalayim [Jerusalem], 24.VI.1957 (YW); 21.VI.1968 (GT); **Northern Negev:** Ze'elim, 22.III.1977 (AF); Gevulot, 14.VI.1986 (ESH); Hazerim, 19.V.1987, 12.V.1990, 16 IX.1990 (EY).

Host plants: *Eucalyptus* spp. A pest for plantations of *Eucalyptus*; larvae feed under bark of dying or suffering trees. Adults crepuscular and nocturnal, flying or running on the host plant from March to December (in southern Europe mostly in June).

Phoracantha recurva Newman, 1842

Phoracantha recurva Newman, 1840, The Entomologist, 1: 4. Type locality: Australie.

Phoracantha recurva: Friedman et al., 2008: 243.

Distribution: Native to Australia. Its distribution expanded greatly in the last 20 years to Southern Africa (Malawi, South Africa, Zambia), South America (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Uruguay), North America (California, USA) and most Mediterranean countries.

Lower Galilee: Nahal Tavor, 25.III.2001 (CH); **Samaria:** Qedumim, 13.IX.2007 (LF); Hod haSharon, 21.V.2008 (OR); **Central Coastal Plain:** Hadera, 20.VI.2006 (OR).

Host plants: *Eucalyptus* spp.

Subfamily LAMIINAE

Pedestredorcadion drusum (Chevrolat, 1870)

Dorcadion drusum Chevrolat, 1870, Ann. Soc. entomol. France, (4), 10 (Bull): LXXXIV. Type locality: "Syrie, dans les montagnes habitées par les Druses".

= *Dorcadion libanoticum* Kraatz, 1873, in Küster, Käf. Eur., 29: 100. Localité type: "Libanon" (synonymy in Sama & Rapuzzi, in print).

? *Dorcadion forcipiferum*: Bodenheimer, 1937: 146; Bytinski-Salz, 1956: 218.

Distribution: Lebanon, Israel.

ISRAEL: Mt. Hermon: Har Hermon, 1800m, 18.VII.1995 (CH); 1450m, 10.IV.85 (HH93); 1400m, 18.V.1981 (DF); 1200m, 12.IV.1978 (DF); Biq'at Man, 1430m, 4.V.1991, 23.V.1992, 12.V.1995, 1.V.1996, 1.V.1998 (EY); 10-15.V.1996 (GS); **Golan Heights:** Har Shipon, 18.VI.1993 (CH); Odem Forest V.2007 (LR).

Host plants: Not recorded. As usually in *Dorcadion*, larvae develop underground feeding externally and internally on culm of herbaceous plants (chiefly Poaceae).

Batocera rufomaculata (DeGeer, 1775)

Lamia rufomaculata De Geer, 1775, Mem. Ins., 5: 107. Type locality: "India".

Batocera rufomaculata: Heyrovský, 1954: 394; Chikatunov et al., 1999: 118; Chikatunov et al., 2006: 318.

Distribution: Tropical Africa and India, West Indies, Madagascar, Mauritius, Réunion, Antilles; introduced and established in Near East, chiefly along the coastal plains, from south-eastern Turkey to Israel and Egypt (Sinai).

ISRAEL: Coastal plain from Tel Aviv to Rosh Haniqra, Carmel Range east to Megiddo, 'Lower Galilee north of Nazareth (B56); **Mt. Hermon:** Har Hermon, 1600m, 20.VI.1993 (CH); 1400m, 21.VI.1993 (CH); **Golan Heights:** Mas`ada, 20.VI.1993 (CH); **Lower Galilee:** Qiryat Tiv'on, 19.VIII.1993, VI.1997, 15.X.1999 (EY); **Carmel Ridge:** Haifa, 9.VII.1958, leg. A. Yarkoni; Bet Oren, 24.V.1995 (CH); Nahal Oren, 10.VI.1996 (PC); 30.VIII.1995, 16.VI.1996 (EY); **Yizre'el Valley:** Mishmar ha'Emeq, 30.VIII.1952 (MC); **Jordan Valley:** Teverya, 2.VII.1959 (JH); **Northern Coastal Plain:** Rosh haNiqra (B56); Benjamina, VI.1953 (H54); Qesarya, 10.IX.1952 (JW); **Samaria:** Zur Natan, 10.IX.1971, leg. A. Shoob; **Central Coastal Plain:** Herzliyya, 3.X.1982 (DS); Tel Aviv, 21.IX.1958 (JK); 30.VI.1960 (BS); Ramat Gan, 20.IX.1952 (LFH); **Southern Coastal Plain:** Bat Yam, 31.VII.1957 (JK); Ramla, 27.XII.1958 (YW); Palmahim, 20.VIII.1959 (CL); **Judean Hills:** Zur Hadassa, 10.VII.1948 (BS).
Host plants: *Ficus rubiginosa* Desf. (Moraceae), *Morus alba* (Bytinski-Salz, 1956), *Avocado* (Avidov and Harpaz, 1969); Chikatunov et al. (1999) also give *Ceratonia siliqua*. Chiefly common and noxious to fig trees.

Crossotus katbeh Sama, 2000 (Fig. 6)

Crossotus katbeh Sama, 2000, Quad. Studi Nat. Romagna, 13, suppl.: 107. Type locality: Israel, Arava Valley.: 'En Tamar.

Crossotus arabicus: Bytinski-Salz, 1956: 218 (misidentification).

Crossotus subocellatus: Halperin & Holzschuh, 1993: 27; Sama, 2000b: 109.

Crossotus katbeh: Chikatunov et al., 2006: 318.

Distribution: Jordan, Israel, Saudi Arabia. Not in Sinai where it is replaced by *C. subocellatus* (Fairmaire, 1886).

ISRAEL: Dead Sea Area: 'En Tamar, *ex larva* from *Acacia tortilis* (Forssk.) Hayne, 5/16.V.1996, 10/14.VI.96, VII.96, 31.VII.1998; 9.IX.1998; 25.IX.1998; 10/14.IX.1999 (GS); 'En Tamar, VII.1998; 15.VIII.1998 (EY, BO); **Central Negev:** 4 km N. fork to Dimona, *ex larva* from *Acacia tortilis*, I.1998 (GS); Mizpe Ramon, *ex larva* from *Acacia tortilis*, 13.X.95 (GS); **Southern Negev:** Elat, 24.VII.1970 (BS); Elat, Municipal garden, *A. cyanophylla*, 24.VII (B56); **'Arava Valley:** Zomet ha'Arava, 31.V.1994, 25.VII.1995, 29.IX.1995, VIII.1997; 1.VII.1999 (EY); Hazeva [Hazewa], *ex larva* from *Acacia* sp., 6.II.1998, leg. O. Niehuis (coll. Adlbauer, Graz); Nahal HaShitta, 16.V.1999 (IY, VK).

Host plants: Development on twigs and small branches of *Acacia* spp.

Crossotus strigifrons (Fairmaire, 1886)

Dichostathes strigifrons Fairmaire, 1886, Ann. Soc. ent. France (6), 5: 457 (foot note). Type locality: Sudan.

Crossotus arabicus: Heyrovský, 1954: 394; Bytinski-Salz, 1954: 289; Bytinski-Salz, 1956: 218 (misidentification).

Crossotus strigifrons: Halperin & Holzschuh, 1993: 27; Sama, 2000b: 109; Chikatunov et al., 2006: 318.

Distribution: Ethiopia, Somalia, Sudan (Holzschuh & Teocchi, 1991), Saudi Arabia, Egypt (Sinai), Israel, Jordan.

ISRAEL: Dead Sea Area: 'Enot Qane ['En Turaba], 26.VI.1959 (JK); 'En Gedi, 2.II.1948 (BS); 24.VI.1957, leg. I. Guterman; 'En Tamar, 5-7.V.1996 (GS); 5.VII.1998 (BO), 5-20.V.1996 (GS); *idem ex larva* from *A. tortilis*, V.96; 14/30.VI.96; 1/10.VII.96, 12.VIII.98; VIII.99 (GS), **Arava Valley:** Arava Valley, *A. tortilis*, VII-VIII, (HH93); 'En Hazeva [Ein 'Hatseva], VI-VII, from dead wood of *Acacia*; Hazeva, 15.IX.1976, leg. Ester, [Hazewa], *ex larva* from *Acacia* sp., 25.V.98, leg. O. Niehuis (Coll. K. Adlbauer, Graz); Nahal HaShitta, 12.VI.1999 (IY, VK); Nahal Shezaf, 20.V.1998 (IY) 22.VI.1999 (IY, VK); Nahal Zin [Wadi Fukra], 1.VIII.1950 (BS), [Wadi Fukra], VIII, *A. raddiana* (B56); Nahal 'Omer, *ex larva* from *A. raddiana*, one dead adult in pupal cell, VI.97 (GS); **Southern Negev:** Elat, 18.X.1963, leg. ?; Elat, 20.XI.1978, D. Shalmon (type series of *Crossotus palaestinensis* Breuning, in litt.). [?]Weget eja Divest, 22.VI.1940 (H54).

Host plants: Development on *Acacia* spp., together with the preceding species.

Crossotus xanthoneurus Sama, 2000 (Fig. 7)

Crossotus xanthoneurus Sama, 2000, Quad. St. nat. Romagna, 13, suppl.: 92. Type locality: Jordan: Aqaba: Wadi Rum; Petra.

= *Crossotus palaestinensis* Breuning, in litteris: Sama & Orbach, 2003: 67.

Distribution. Southern Jordan, southern Israel. The type series of *C. palaestinensis*, includes a single female labelled "Sinai: Nugra, 2.V.1979" (coll. Bytinski-Salz, TAU). Occurrence of this species in the fauna of Sinai needs confirmation.

ISRAEL: Central Negev: Mamshit [Kurnub], 14.VI. leg. Bytinski-Salz (TAU, type series of *C. palaestinis* Breuning, in litt.).

Host plants: Development in living twigs and branches of *Retama raetam* (Forssk.) Webb & Berthel. (Fabaceae).

***Niphona picticornis* Mulsant, 1839**

Niphona picticornis Mulsant, 1839, Long. Fr., 1: 169. Tav. 3, Fig. 6. Type locality: "Draguignan" (France).

Niphona picticornis: Bodenheimer, 1937: 146; Bytinski-Salz, 1956: 219; Heyrovský, 1963: 259; Bytinski-Salz & Sternlicht, 1967: 135; Halperin & Holzschuh, 1993: 27; Chikatunov et al., 1999: 119; Chikatunov et al., 2006: 318; Buse et al., 2008: 61.

Distribution: Circum-Mediterranean; known from North Africa and Iberian Peninsula to the Middle East.

ISRAEL: Mt. Hermon: Har Hermon, 22.III.1996, *Salix* sp. (GS); 1600m, 13.VI.1996 (AF); **Golan Heights:** Odem; 19.X.1995, *Salix* sp. (GS); 06.IV.2000, *Quercus calliprinos* (GS); **Upper Galilee:** Hula, 10.V.1946 (BS); Zefat, 02.V.1997, *Cedrus* sp. (GS); Shelomi, 7.III.1969 (DG); Lower Nahal Keziv, 3.IV.2000 (EY); Elqosh, 19.V.2007 (JB); 21.VI.2007 (JB); Har Meron, 17.VI.2007 (JB) (Buse et al., 2008); Yagur, 3.II.1998 (EY); **Lower Galilee:** Qiryat Tiv'on, 13.VI.1987, 8.V.1991, 1.VI.1993, 15.VII.2000 (EY); Har Tavor, 11.VI.1948 (BS); 12.V.1951 (PA); 9.V.1978 (DF); Yavne`el, 31.III.1973 (DF); **Carmel Ridge:** Carmel (B56); Mt. Carmel, 15.III.1999, *Pistacia terebinthus* (GS); Haifa, 30.III.1969 (JH); Horeshat haArba'im [The Fourties], 20.VII.2007 (JB) (Buse et al., 2008); Yagur, 24.III.1942 (BS); Nahal Oren, 4.VI.1997 (PC); 3 km NW Zomet Elyaqim, 31.III.1995 (EY); **Yizre`el Valley:** Gevat (B56); **Northern Coastal Plain:** Rosh haNiqra, 2.II.1960; Nahariyya, 4.VII.1947 (BS); Nahariya (B56); Kefar Masaryk (B56); Qiryat Ata, 7.VI.1946 (BS); East to Qiryat Ata [Kfar Ata] (B56); Ma'agan Mikha`el, 1.II.1960, leg. I. Sela; Binyamina, 5.VII.1926 (OT); **Central Coastal Plain:** Hadera (B56); Hadera, 16.IV.1978 (DS); Pardes Hanna, 10.VI.1938 (BS); Pardes Hanna (B56); Tel Aviv, 15.V.1947 (BS); 13.XI.1962 (JK); 15.VII.1982, leg. Z. Sever; 25.IV.1999 (AF); 4.IX.1988, leg. G. Tchetchik; Petah-Tiqwa, 10.V.1991, leg. D. Rauscher; **Southern Coastal Plain:** Rehovot (B56); **Foothills of Judea:** Park Canada [Qubeibe (near Rehovot)] (B56); **Central Negev:** Dimona, 04.IV.1996 (GS); Mamshit [Kurnub], 14.VI (BS); Bor Mashash, 4.IV.2007, leg. A. Laforge (GS).

Host plants: Polyphagous, ecologically associated with deciduous trees and shrubs of the Mediterranean maquis; development on *Ficus*, *Pistacia*, *Ceratonia*, *Cercis*, *Robinia*, *Spartium junceum* L. (Fabaceae) *Calicotome spinosa* (L.) Link. (Fabaceae), *Ulmus*, *Quercus*, *Euphorbia dendroides* L. (Euphorbiaceae), *Cotoneaster*, *Elaeagnus*, *Malus sylvestris* Mill. (Rosaceae), *Morus alba* and many others. In Israel previously recorded in *Q. ithaburensis* and *Q. calliprinos* (Bytinski-Salz & Sternlicht, 1967); occasionally on conifers: *Pinus*, *Cedrus*.

***Deroplia genei* (Aragona, 1830)**

Saperda genei Aragona, 1830, De quibusdam Col.: 25. Type locality: "Turbigo" (northern Italy).

Stenidea genei: Halperin & Holzschuh, 1993: 28; Chikatunov et al., 2006: 318.

Distribution: Europe, Asia Minor, Cyprus, northern Iran (ssp. *naviauxi* Villiers, 1970), Middle East: Israel, Jordan.

ISRAEL: Carmel Ridge: Nahal Oren, 15.V.1997, 28.X.1998 (PC); **Jordan Valley:** Biq'at Bet Zajda (HH93).

Host plants: *D. genei* usually develops in twigs and branches of many species of *Quercus* previously killed by *Coraebus florentinus* (Herbst, 1801) (Coleoptera, Buprestidae). In Israel it was found on *Quercus calliprinos* (Halperin & Holzschuh, 1993); in Jordan some adults emerged from *Pyrus* (GS). Adults can be found by beating from dead branches of the host trees in springtime and in autumn.

***Apomecyna lameerei* (Pic, 1895)**

Pseudalbana lameerei Pic 1895, Echange, 11, n° 127: 77, Type locality: "Arabie".

= *Apomecyna arabica* Breuning, 1938, Novit. Entomol., 8: 50. Type locality: "Arabie: La Mecque".

Apomecyna arabica: Bytinski-Salz, 1956: 219.

Apomecyna lameerei: Chikatunov et al., 2006: 318.

Distribution: Desert regions from Pakistan westward to Mauritania and Western Sahara. Egypt (Sinai), Israel.

ISRAEL: Northern Negev: Urim, Revivim, 12.VI (at light) (B56); **'Arava Valley:** Gerofit, 12.VI.2002, 5.VIII.2002, 5.X.2002, 15.XI.2002, light trap (PC); **Southern Negev:** Ne'ot Semadar [Shizzafon], 5.VIII.2002, light trap (PC).

Host plants: Development in living stems of *Citrullus colocynthis* (L.) Schrad.; adults are often attracted to light traps.

Anaesthetis anatolica Holzschuh, 1969

Anaesthetis anatolica Holzschuh, 1969, Zeits. Arb. Österr. Ent., 21: 77. Type locality: Alanya (southern Turkey).

Anaesthetis testacea: Bodenheimer, 1937: 146; Bytinski-Salz, 1956: 219.

Anaesthetis anatolica: Halperin & Holzschuh, 1993: 27; Chikatunov et al., 2006: 317.

Distribution: Only known from southern Turkey, Syria and Israel where it replaces the European species *A. testacea* (Fabricius, 1781).

ISRAEL: Golan Heights: Panyas (HH93); **Carmel Ridge:** Haifa, Nahal Ezov, 13.VII.2000 (BO); **Southern Coastal Plain:** Holot Nizzanim, nat. res., 4.VI.2009, light trap (EY).

Host plants: In Turkey it was found *ex larvae* feeding in *Rosa* sp. and by beating from *Cerantonia siliqua* and *Quercus* sp; in Israel "on *Salix alba*" (Halperin & Holzschuh, 1993).

Pogonocherus perroudi (Mulsant, 1839)

Pogonocherus perroudi Mulsant, 1839, Hist. nat. Coléopt. France, Longic.: 158. Type locality: "Bordeaux; Draguignan" (France).

Pogonocherus perroudi: Halperin & Holzschuh, 1993: 28.

Distribution: Europe, Circum-Mediterranean: North Africa, Asia Minor, Near East including Cyprus; unknown in Syria, uncommon in Lebanon and Israel.

ISRAEL: Golan Heights: Qazrin, 14.V.1996 (CH); Panyas, 23.V.1979 (DF); **Upper Galilee:** 'En Zetim, *ex larva* from *Pinus brutia*, emergence 14.VIII-6.IX.1977, leg. Halperin (BMNH); Kfir Meron, 18.V.1996 (GS); Meron, 15.V.1996, both from *P. brutia* (GS); Biriyya, 21.VII.1978 (JH), 5.II.79 *ex larva* from *P. brutia* (JH), 23.VIII.1982, leg. Z. Mendel; **Carmel Ridge:** Haifa, Carmeliyya, 31.X.1999 (BO).

Host plants: Ecologically strictly associated with pine trees; in Israel it develops in *Pinus brutia*.

Liopus syriacus (Ganglbauer, 1884)

Liopus syriacus Ganglbauer, 1884, Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, 33 (1883): 532. Type locality: "Bei Beirut in Syrien" (Lebanon).

Liopus syriacus: Chikatunov et al., 2006: 318.

Distribution – Southeastern Turkey, Syria, Lebanon, Israel.

ISRAEL: Golan Heights: Panyas, 20.IV.2002, light trap (VK); **Upper Galilee:** Tel Dan, 23.VIII.2002, light trap (PC).

Host plants: Development in dead branches and trunks of deciduous plants such as *Prunus ursina*, *Juglans regia*, *Acer syriacum* Boiss. and Gaill. (Aceraceae), *Ficus carica*, *Cotoneaster*, *Quercus*.

Calamobius filum (Rossi, 1790)

Saperda filum Rossi, 1790, Fauna Etrusca, 1: 152, Tav. 5, Fig. 10. Loc.: "Etruria" (Italy, Tuscany).

Calamobius filum: Bodenheimer, 1937: 146; Heyrovský, 1948: 19; Bytinski-Salz, 1956: 219; Heyrovský, 1963: 259; Chikatunov et al., 1999: 118; Finkel et al., 2002: 218.

Distribution: Europe, North Africa, Asia Minor, Caucasus, Transcaucasia, northern Iran; common and widespread everywhere throughout the Mediterranean area.

ISRAEL: Mt. Hermon: Har Hermon, 1900m, 22.V.1973 (DF); 1500m, 15.V.1980 (MR); 16.VI.1993 (CH); Bi'at Man, 1450m, 1.V.1998 (EY); Neue Ativ, 26.IV.1978, 3.V.1979 (DF);

Golan Heights: Majdal Shams, 13.V.1998 (CH); Mezudat Nimrod, 23.IV.1998 (CH); Qusbiya, 17.IV.1973 (DF); Nahal Mezar, 2.V.1997 (EY); **Upper Galilee:** HaTanur, 26.IV.1974 (DF); Hula, 1.VII.1993 (CH); Shelomi, 19.IV.1997 (CH); Elon, 8.V.1948 (BS); Hurfeish, 8.V.1973 (DF); NW Galilee, Hurfeish, Mt. Adir, 02.V.2000 (TO) (NMS); Yehi'am, 30.IV.1974 (DF); Har Meron, 18.IV.1973, 8.V.1973 (DF); 19.V.1998 (LF); Har Kefir, 850m, 24.IV.1998 (EY); **Lower Galilee:** Nahal Tavor, 25.III.2001 (CH); Kokhav haYarden, 26.III.2001 (CH); Mt. Yavne'el, 14.IV.2000 (EY); **Carmel Ridge:** Haifa, 8.IV. (BS); Khreibe Oaks (Carmel) (B56); Nahal Oren, 16.VI.1995, 16.IV.1996, 1.IV.1997, 27.III.2000 (PC); Nahal HaZore'a, 22.IV.1997 (EY); Zikhron Ya'aqov, 1.IV.1998 (AF); **Samaria:** Ma'ale Gilboa, 10.III.1997 (LF); Sabastiya, 24.III.1973 (DF);

Yizre'el Valley: Sha'ar ha'Amaqim (B56); **Jordan Valley:** Capernaum (CRP); Teverya, 6.IV. (BS); 14.V.1980 (MR); 'En Gev, 2.IV.1998 (LF); Park haYarden, 8.V.1997 (LF); Gesher, 10.II.1996 (EY); **Central Coastal Plain:** Kefar Vitkin, 29.IV.1997 (CH); Nahal Poleg, 2.V.1980 (MR); 13.IV.1997 (RH); Netanya, 24.IV.1974 (DF); Tel Aviv, 15.III.1995 (CH); Rosh ha'Ayin, 16.IV.1993 (AF); **Judean Foothills:** Nahshon, 29.III.1973 (DF); Zomet HaEla, 4.IV.1999 (CH); Bet Guvrin, 31.III.1981 (AF); **Judean Hills:** Qiryat Ye'arim [Kiryat Ye'arin], 22.V.98, Bartolozzi e Sforzi (MSF); Yerushalayim [Jerusalem], 2.V.1940 (JW); 1.V.1941, 16.IV.1943, 15.V.1947 (BS); Qiryat Anavim, 17.IV.1974 (DF); **Southern Coastal Plain:** Be'eri, 23.IV.1981 (BS); Qiryat Gat, 22.IV.1962, leg. A. Katznelson; **Northern Negev:** Nahal Besor, 31.III.1975 (AF); Gevulot, 4.IV.1981 (ESH); Lehavim, 7.IV.1998 (LF); Bor Mashash, 25.III.1987 (FK); Hazerim, IV.1995 (EY); **Central Negev:** 'Arad, 16.IV.1997 (AF); Dimona, 29.IV.1997 (CH); Yeroham, 7.IV.1998 (AF); Har Horesha, 18.IV.1998 (AF); Sede Boqer, 16.IV.1997 (AM); 7.IV.1998, leg. N. Meltzer; 14.IV.1998, leg. T. Pavlicek.

Host plants: Development in living stems of Poaceae: *Arrhenaterum*, *Calamogrostis*, *Dactylis*, and others; adults on the host plants in springtime. Records regarding *Ceratonia siliqua* and *Pistacia* spp. (Chikatunov et al., 1999) are obviously wrong.

***Agapanthia (Agapanthia) suturalis** (Fabricius, 1787)

Saperda suturalis Fabricius, 1787, Mant. Ins., 1: 149. Type locality: "Habitat in Africae plantis" (North Africa).

Agapanthia cardui: Baudi, 1894: 11; Sahlberg, 1913: 234; Bodenheimer, 1937: 146; Chikatunov et al., 1999: 116; Finkel et al., 2002: 218.

Agapanthia cardui + ab. *consobrina*: Heyrovský, 1948: 20; Heyrovský, 1950: 14.

Remark. *A. suturalis*, previously regarded as a form of *A. cardui* (Linnaeus, 1767) has recently been recognized as a distinct species (Sama, 2002). A new record to Israel.

Distribution: Southern Europe, Canary Islands, Mediterranean area from North Africa to Cyprus and the Middle East.

ISRAEL: Mt. Hermon: Har Hermon, 2200m, 2.VI.1993 (CH); 1400m, 11.VI.1976 (DS); Neue Ativ, 3.VI.1973, 26.IV.1974 (DF); **Golan Heights:** Mas'ada, 28.III.1974, leg. D. Furth; Nahal Zavitam, 7.V.1987 (ASH); Qazrin, 20.V.1997, leg. Y. Nadler; Qusbiya, 3.V.1980 (MR); Nahal Mezar, 2.V.1997 (EY); **Upper Galilee:** NW Galilee, 4 km E Küste, Shelomi, 3.V.2000 (TO) (NMS); Monfort (GS); Nahal Keziv, 20.V.1999 (CH); Dishon, 18.IV.1973 (DF); NW Galilee, Hurfeish, Mt. Adir, 02.V.2000 (TO) (NMS); Har Meron, 8.V.1973 (DF); 20.V.1999 (LF); Har Kefir, 800m, 7.V.1998 (EY); Nahal Ammud, 8.V.1973 (DF); Rosh Pina, 9.V.1940 (BS); Almagor, 30.IV.1988 (EY); Meghar [Mrar] (B56); **Lower Galilee:** Qiryat Tiv'on, 25.III.1955 (LFH); Allonei Aba, 4.IV.1983 (EY); Kefar haHoresh, 1.IV.1995 (GS); Nahal Tavor, 26.III.2001 (CH); **Carmel Ridge:** Carmel (H48; B56); Haifa, 16.IV.1927 (OT); Khreibeh (B56); 10 km S Haifa, Har Karmel, Bet Oren, 14.V.96 (NMS); Nahal Oren, 1.II.1996, 18.III.1996; 16.IV.1996, 1.IV.1997, 6.IV.1998, 27.III.2000 (PC); Daliyat el Karmil (GS); Oranim, 20.IV.1959 (JK); Zikhron Ya'aqov, 6.IV. (BS); 5.IV.1955 (LFH); Dalya, Gal'ed, 19-30.III (GS); **Samaria:** Nahal 'Iron [Wadi Ara], 23.III.1973 (DF); Ma'ale Gilboa', 17.III.1978 (DS); Upper Nahal Tirza [Upper part of Wadi Fari'a], 17.II.1973 (DF); Oranit, 23.IV.1984 (ESH); **Yizre'el Valley:** Nahalal (B56); **Northern Coastal Plain:** Binyamina, 13.IV.1941, 25.III.1942, 12.IV.1947 (BS); Binyamina (B56); **Jordan Valley:** Kefar Nahum [Capernaum] (CRP); Teverya, 3.V.1980 (MR); Teverya [Tiberias] (B56); Teverya [Tiberias] (CRP); Deganya, 10.III.1941 (BS); Deganya (B56); 'En Gev (B56); 'En Gev (GS); Hammat Gader [El Hamma], 20.IV.1941 (BS); Gesher, 16.III.1973 (DF); 25.III (GS); Bet She'an; 20.II.1974 (DF); Massu'a (CRP); Yarden River [Jordan] (H48); **Central Coastal Plain:** Hadera (B56); Pardes Hanna, 8.IV.1946 (JW); Elyashiv, 23.III.1973 (DF); Nahal Poleg, 2.V.1980 (MR); 13.IV.1997 (RH); Ra'anana, 25.III.1948 (BS); Ra'anana (B56); Herzliyya, 22.III.1942 (BS); Herzliyya (B56); Tel Aviv, 9.III.2001 (CH); Yarqon River (B56); Ramat Gan, 20.III.1942 (BS); Ramat Gan (H48); Migdal Afeq [Migdal Zedek], 13.V.1999 (LF); **Judean Foothills:** Neue Shalom, 26.IV.1997 (CH); Modi'in, 14.IV.1991, leg. M. Shemesh; Bet Guvrin, 31.III.1975 (AF); **Judean Hills:** Shoresht, 20.V.1973 (DF); 'En Hemed [Aqua Bella], 14.V.1951 (JW); Qiryat Ye'arim [Kiryat Ye'arin], 22.V.98, Bartolozzi e Sforzi (MSF); Yerushalayim [Jerusalem] (H48); Yerushalayim [Jerusalem], 5.IV.1941, 16.IV.1943, 14.IV.1947 (BS); 15.V.1959, leg. O. Freund; **Southern Coastal Plain:** Palmahim, 8.III.1975 (MK); Ramla, 18.IV.1955 (JW); Nir'am, 21.III.1946 (BS); Be'eri, 22.IV.1981 (JK); Kerem Shalom, 5.IV.1965 (JK); **Judean Desert:** Mar Saba (Baudi, 1894); 'En Perat [Wadi Qelt] (H48); **Dead Sea Area:** Yitav [Auja], 20.II.1972 (MK); Yeriho [Jericho] (CRP); Yeriho,

28.II.1941 (BS); 11.III.1973, 14.II.1974 (DF); **Northern Negev:** Nir'am (B56); Urim (B56); Zomet Lehavim, 4.IV.1998, 29.IV.2000 (CH); Nahal Besor, 31.III.1975 (AF); 7.IV.1985 (JK); Be'er Sheva, 1.IV.1948 (BS); Be'er Sheva' (B56); Hazerim, 31.III.1989, 10.IV.1994, 23.IV.1997 (EY); Gevulot, 19.IV.1981, 14.III.1987 (ESH); Ze'elim, 18.IV.1967 (JK); 11.III.1974 (DF); Bor Mashash, 17.IV.1972 (FN); Haluza, 30.III.1965 (BS); **Central Negev:** Har Horesha, 17.IV.1998 (AF); Upper Nahal Zin [Wadi Nafha], 10.IV.1961 (BS).

Host plants: Polyphagous on herbaceous plants: *Valeriana officinalis* L. (Valerianaceae), *Salvia pratensis* L. (Lamiaceae), *Knautia arvensis* (L.) Coult. (Dipsacaceae), *Jasione montana* L. (Campanulaceae), *Cirsium*, *Carduus*, *Melilotus* and many others; adults on the host plants mostly in springtime.

Agapanthia (Agapanthia) frivaldszkyi Ganglbauer, 1884

Agapanthia frivaldszkyi Ganglbauer, 1884, Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, 31 (1883): 112. Type locality: "Kleinasien" (Turkey).

Agapanthia frivaldszkyi: Halperin & Holzschuh, 1993: 27.

Phytoecia cylindrica: Finkel et al., 2002: 219 (misidentification).

Distribution: East Mediterranean: Bulgaria, Turkey, North Iran, Syria, Israel. In Israel apparently an uncommon species.

ISRAEL: Golan Heights: Banyas, 24.IV.1968 (KY); **Upper Galilee: Lower** Nahal Keziv, 6.IV.2001, leg. M. Finkel (Finkel et al., 2002, as *Phytoecia cylindrica*); **Lower Galilee:** Har Yavne'el, W. Mizpe Elot, 100-350m, 19.III.1999, leg. E. Orbach (GS); **Judean Foothills:** Neue Shalom, 19.IV.1997 (RH); **Carmel Ridge:** Mt. Carmel, 5.IV.1954 (HH93); M.Carmel, Dalya, Gal'ed, 19/30.3.1995; 19.II.1998, ex larva and ex pupa from *Cephalaria* sp., adults emerged III.1998, 9.IV.1998 (GS); **Jordan Valley:** Teverya [Tiberias], leg. Rydh (CRP).

Host plants: This species is very likely oligophagous on Dipsacaceae; in Turkey it was collected on *Cephalaria speciosa* Boiss. et Kotschy in Boiss. and *Cephalaria microcephala* Boiss. (Reyzek et al., 2003); in Israel some specimens emerged from *Cephalaria* sp. (GS).

Agapanthia (Agapanthia) lais Reiche & Saulcy, 1858 (Fig. 8)

Agapanthia lais Reiche & Saulcy, 1858, Ann. Soc. Ent. France, 6: 21. Type locality: "Peloponnèse" (southern Greece) (a wrong locality).

Agapanthia Lois: Sahlberg, 1913: 234 (lapsus).

Agapanthia violacea + *A. lais*: Bodenheimer, 1937: 146; Heyrovský, 1948: 20; Bytynski-Salz, 1956: 220.

Agapanthia osmanlis: Bytynski-Salz, 1956: 221; Chikatunov et al., 1999: 117 (misidentification).

Agapanthia lais: Finkel et al., 2002: 219.

Distribution: East Mediterranean: Syria, Jordan, Israel.

Remarks – *Agapanthia* (s.str.) *osmanlis* Reiche & Saulcy, 1858 does not occur in Israel as well as *A. violacea* (Fabricius, 1775); all specimens recorded under these names must be referred to *A.* (s.str.) *lais* or to *A.* (s.str.) *frivaldszkyi*.

ISRAEL: Mt. Hermon: Har Dov, 17.VII.1995 (CH); **Golan Heights:** Nahal Nimrod, 950m, 7.V.1993 (EY); 17 km E. Qiryat Shemona, Golan, 2 km SE Zomet, 16.V.1996 (NMS); Mas'ada, 4.V.1972 (MP), 28.IV.1974 (DF); Merom Golan, 7.V.1973 (DF); Qazrin, 9.V.1983 (ESH); 12.V.1998 (CH); Qusbiya, 6.V.1973 (DF), 3.V.1980 (MR); Nahal Zawitan, 'En Gev, 16.III.1973 (DF); 'El Al, 17.V.1969 (BS); Ramat Magshimim, 6.IV.1981 (IY); **Upper Galilee:** Metulla, 29.III.1942 (BS); Dan (B56); NW Galilee, 4 km E Küste, Shelomi, 3.V.2000 (TO) (NMS); Elon, 5.IV (BS); Sasa, 15.V.1973 (DF); Mishmar haYarden (B56); Har Meron, 13.V.1998, 10.X.1998 (CH); Almagor, 30.IV.1989 (EY); **Lower Galilee:** Qiryat Tiv'on, 23.III.1985 (EY); Allonim, 24.III.1942 (BS); 30.III.1991 (EY); Kefar haHoresh [Kfar Hakoresh], 15.IV.95 (GS); Nazerat (B56); Dabburiyya, 17.V.1969 (BS); **Carmel Ridge:** 10 km S Haifa, Har Karmel, Bet Oren, 14.V.1996 (NMS); Nahal Oren, 18.III.1996, 16.IV.1996, 1.IV.1997, 6.IV.1998, 27.III.2000 (PC); Zikhron Ya'aqov, 3.V.1954 (CL); 1.5 km NW Gal'ed, 3.IV.1993 (EY), 19.III.1995 (EY), 31.III.2001 (EY); Bat Shelomo, 17.IV.1987 (EY); **Yizre'el Valley:** "inter flumen Kison et oppidum Nazareth" (S13); Qishon valley (B56); Nahalal (B56); Sarid (B56); Sarid, 15.IV.1985 (EY); 'Afula (B56); **Samaria:** Nahal 'Iron [Wadi Ara], 23.III.1973 (DF); Bet Lid (B56); Qedumim, 2.IV.1999, leg. L. Friedman; **Jordan Valley:** Biq'at Bet Zayda [Betecha], 16.III.1973 (DF); Teverya, 20.IV.1941 (BS); **Northern Coastal Plain:** Haifa Bay, 'Ir Ganim, 13.IV.1997 (EY); Nahsholim, 20.III.1984 (FK); Binyamina, 25.III.1942, 16.IV.1946 (BS); 26.IV.1954 (LFH); **Central Coastal Plain:** Kefar Vitkin, 29.IV.1997 (CH); Bet Herut, 16.V.1981, leg E. Shnei-Dor; Elyashiv, 23.III.1973 (DF); Netanya, 31.III.1959 (JK); 3.IV.1978 (DF); Ra'anana (B56); Tel Aviv, 19.III.1997 (LF); Bene 'Atarot [Wilhelma] (B56); **Southern Coastal Plain:** Miqwe Yisra'el,

20.III.1946 (BS); Holon (B56); Ashqelon, 15.V.1996 (CH); Gat (B56); Nir'am (B56); **Judean Foothills:** Nahshon, 29.III.1973, 29.II.1973 (DF); Latrun, 29.III.1973 (DF); 12.IV.1981 (ESH); Bet Shemesh, 8.IV.1979 (MK); 'Emeq Ha'ela, 4.IV.1999, leg. D. Givoni; Bet Guvrin, 31.III.1984 (ESH); **Judean Hills:** 'En Hemed [Aqua Bella], 10.V.1950 (JW), 3.V.1953 (JW); Yerushalayim [Jerusalem], 18.III.1969 (BS); Yerushalayim [Jerusalem], 16.IV.1943, 4.IV.1947 (BS), 29.IV.1954 (Asw); **Northern Negev:** Simcha station near Qibbutz Dorot, 29.III.1999, leg. Dorchin (NHML); Netivot, 31.III.1989 (EY); Zomet Lehavim, 7.IV.1998 (LF); Lahav, 19.III.1975 (AF).

Host plants: In Israel it is a rather common and widespread species; adults are frequently observed during spring, together with *A. pustulifera* Pic, sitting on stems and leaves of several Asteraceae, which also serve as host for larvae. In Syria adults were collected on *Onopordon macrocephalum* Eig. (Rejzek et al., 2001).

***Agapanthia (Agapanthia) orbachi* Sama, 1993 (Fig. 9)**

Agapanthia orbachi Sama. 1993b, Lambillionea, 93(4): 471. Type locality: Dalya/Galed (Israel).

Agapanthia orbachi: Chikatunov et al., 1999: 117.

Distribution: Apparently an endemic species from Israel.

ISRAEL: Upper Galilee: Har Meron, W. Zefat (Sama. 1993b); **Carmel Ridge:** Daliyya, 6.IV.1993 (EY), [Mt. Carmel, Dalia res.] (Sama. 1993b); Mt. Carmel: 1.5 km NW Galed, 3-16.IV (GS), 19-30.V (GS); 120m, Gal'ed, 15.IV.1989, 9.IV.1994, 8.IV.2001 (EY).

Remark: The collecting locality "Lower Nahal Oren, leg. Y. Dorchin, 6.IV.1993" reported by Chikatunov et al. (1999) is a mistake and refers, in reality, to the type series collected in Daliyya.

Host plants: Monophagous on *Tragopogon coelesyriacus* Boiss.

***Agapanthia (Epopetes) kirbyi* (Gyllenhal, 1817)**

Saperda kirbyi Gyllenhal 1817 in: Schönherr, Syn. Ins., 1 (3), App: 186. Type locality: "Lusitania" (probably a wrong locality).

Agapanthia kirbyi: ?Sahlberg, 1913: 234; Bodenheimer, 1937: 146; Bytinski-Salz, 1956: 219.

Distribution: Europe, Turkey, Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Iran, Middle East. In Israel an apparently uncommon species.

ISRAEL: Upper Galilee: Dafna [Dafne] (B56); **Jordan Valley:** Teverya, 25.IV.1943, 17.III.1946 (BS); **Northern Coastal Plain:** Binyamina, 12.IV.1947 (BS); **Central Coastal Plain:** Mikhmoret, 17.IV.1965 (JW); Tel Aviv, 17.IV.1976 (DS); 14.VI.1995 (CH); **Southern Coastal Plain:** Rehovot, 5.III.1955, leg. J. Halperin.

Host plants: Monophagous on *Verbascum*. Adults from March to June on the host plants.

***Agapanthia (Epopetes) pustulifera* Pic, 1905 (Fig. 10)**

Agapanthia pustulifera Pic, 1905, Mat. Long., 5(2): 12. Type locality: "Jerusalem".

Agapanthia lateralis + *A. dahli* + ? *A. kirbyi* (partim ?): Sahlberg, 1913: 234 (misidentification).

?*Agapanthia asphodeli* + *A. lateralis* + *A. pustulifera* + *A. dahli* + *A. mullneri* + *A. boeberi*: Bodenheimer, 1937: 146 (misidentification).

Agapanthia dahli: Heyrovský, 1948: 20 (misidentification).

Agapanthia asphodeli + (?) *A. lateralis* var. *pustulifera* + *A. dahli* + *A. mullneri* + *A. cynarae*: Bytinski-Salz, 1956: 219-220 (misidentification).

Agapanthia dahli: Heyrovský, 1948: 19.

Agapanthia pustulifera: Halperin & Holzschuh, 1993: 29, 31; Finkel et al., 2002: 219.

?*Agapanthia dahli* + *A. lateralis*: Chikatunov et al., 1999: 115-116 (misidentification).

Distribution: Near East: Syria, Jordan, Israel.

Remarks: *Agapanthia (Epopetes) lateralis* Ganglbauer, 1884, *A. (E.) asphodeli* (Latreille, 1804), *A. (E.) dahli* (Richter, 1820) and *A. (E.) muellneri* (Reitter, 1898), do not occur in Israel; all records regarding these taxa are probably to be referred to *A. (Epopetes) pustulifera*, very common and widespread in Israel. *A. (Epopetes) nicosiensis* Pic, 1927 is a distinct species, endemic from Cyprus, not a synonym of *A. dahli* as stated by Chikatunov et al. (1999); *A. (Epopetes) muellneri* Reitter, 1899 is a distinct species from Central Asia (described from Uzbekistan), not a synonym of *A. lateralis* Ganglbauer, 1884 (from Turkey) as stated by Chikatunov et al. (1999).

ISRAEL: Mt. Hermon: Har Hermon, 1650m, 8.V.1979 (DF); 1400m, 3.V.1994, leg. I. Herold; Biq'at Man, 1400m, 17.IV.1991 (EY); **Golan Heights:** Panyas, 8.IV.1968, leg. P. Creisler; Har Avital [Abu Nida], 28.V.1969, leg. D. Gerling; Qazrin, 12.V.1998 (CH); 7.V.2007 (JB); Susita, 19.IV.1976 (MK); **Upper Galilee:** Tel Hay, Qiryat Shemona, 15.IV (CPS); Dafna [Daphne Oaks] (B56); Hanita, 17.IV.1946 (BS); 27.III.1976 (DG); NW Galilee, 4 km E Küste, Shelomi, 3.V.2000

(TO) (NMS); Ramot Naftali, 18.V.1981 (JK); 8.V.2007 (JB); Geranot haGalil, 4.IV.1998 (EY); 19.III.1986 (ESH); Sasa (B56); Sasa, 15.V.1973 (DF); 'En Zetim, 8.V.2007 (JB); Zefat [Safed], 6.V.2007 (JB); Mishmar haYarden (Bytynski-Salz (B56); Rosh Pina, 15.IV.1941 (BS); Huqoq, 17.III.1981 (MK); **Lower Galilee:** "Juxta oppidum Canam", 29.III; "valle flumen Kison", 31.III; "locis diversis in Galilea", 28/29.III (S13); Qiryat Tiv'on, 2.IV.1975 (MK); Kefar haHoresh [Khar Hahoresh], 12.IV (CPS); idem, 12.III (GS); Kfar Hanna (Canae) (B56); Zippori, 11.IV.1988 (EY); Har Yavne`el, 14.IV.2000 (EY); Har Yavne`el, W Mizpe Elot, 100-350m, 19.III.99 (EY); Nahal Tavor, 25.III.2001 (CH); Kokhav haYarden, 27.III.2001 (CH); **Carmel Ridge:** Carmel (B56); Haifa, 15.IV.1927 (OT); Khreibe Oaks (Carmel) (B56); Oranim, 21.IV.1959 (JK); Nahal Oren, 27.III.2000 (PC), Dalya/Galed, 19-30.III (GS); Gal'ed, 19.III.1995 (EY); **Yizre'el Valley:** Qishon valley (B56); Mishmar haEmeq, 3.IV.1946 (MC); Bet Alfa, 15.IV.1995 (CH); Gilboa', 23.IV.1981 (IY); **Samaria:** Nahal 'Iron [Wadi Ara], 23.III.1973, leg. D. Furth; **Northern Coastal Plain:** Nahariyya, 2.IV.1944 (BS); Akko, 7.IV.1995 (CH); Binyamina, 13.IV.1941, 12.IV.1947 (BS); **Jordan Valley:** Kefar Nahum [Kapernaum] (CRP); Kefar Nahum, 17.III.1981 (MK); Teverya, 14.IV.1942, 28.III.1946 (BS); 'En Gev, 25.III (GS); Gesher, 16.III.1973 (DF); Gesher, 25.III (GS); Deganya, 18.III.1941 (BS); Bet She'an, 12.III.2008 (JB); Nahal Tirza Spill, Jiftlik [Vadi Fara-Ciflik], 8.III-19.V (H48); **Central Coastal Plain:** Netanya (CRP); Giv'at Shemu`el, 16.III.1973 (DF); **Judean Foothills:** Nahshon, 29.III.1973 (DF); Latrun, 17.IV.1941 (ESH); 27.III.1999, T. Pavlicek; Zor'a, 11.III.1975 (GT); Hulda, 3.V.1946 (BS); Avi'ezer, Bet Shemeh, 4.IV (CPS); **Judean Hills:** Shilo (B56); Bet Lehem [Bethléem] (MNHNP, ex. coll. Sedillot); 'En Hemed [Aqua Bella], 10.V.1950 (JW); Qiryat Anavim, 12.IV.1957 (JW); Yerushalayim [Jerusalem] (type locality); Yerushalayim [Jerusalem], 28.II.1940, 5.IV.1941, 25.III.1961 (BS); 21.II.1955, leg. A. Bresler; Yerushalayim, Neue Ya'aqov [Kefar 'Ivri] (B56); **Judean Desert:** Nahal Perat [Wadi Fara], 19.IV.42, leg. Houska (NMP, coll. Heyrovský, as *A. kindermanni*); **Southern Coastal Plain:** Miqwe Yisra'el, 20.II.1946 (BS); Holon, 27.II.1956 (CL); Rishon leZiyyon (B56); Lakhish, 13.IV.1946 (BS); Ashqelon, 5.IV.1991, leg. I. Herold; Negba, 29.III.1977 (DS); Nir'am, 14.III (BS); Be`eri, 23.IV.1981 (BS); Urim, 18.IV.1968 (DG); **Northern Negev:** Lahav, 7.IV.1998 (CH); Be`er Sheva, 14.III.1946 (BS); Hazerim, 20.III.1991 (EY); Gevulot, 7.III.1981, 7.III.1981 (ESH); Bor Mashash, 25.III.1987 (ASH); **Central Negev:** Dimona, 11.IV.1986 (ESH); Mash`abbe Sade, 14.V.1979 (JK); Yeroham [Bir Rekhme], 6.IV.1954 (LFH), 9.IV.1957 (LEW); Sede Boqer, 19.IV.1980 (JK); 14.II.1987, 13.IV.1987 (ESH); 'En Avedat, 16.IV.1997 (AM); 16.IV.1997 (LF); Nahal Zin [Wadi Fukra] (B56). **Host plants:** Development in stems and stalks of herbaceous plants; recorded on *Asphodelus* sp., *Carduus*, *Carthamus*, *Eremostachys laciniata* (L.) Bunge (Bytynski-Salz, 1956; Halperin & Holzschuh, 1993), *Centaurea (Calcitrapa) iberica* Trev. ex Sprengl (Rejzek et al., 2003).

Agapanthia (Eoptes) sp.

Agapanthia villosoviridescens group: Halperin & Holzschuh, 1993: 27.

Israel - Carmel 3.VI.61 (HH93).

Host plants: Not recorded.

Remarks - Specimen not at our disposal; determination to check. *A. (Eoptes) villosoviridescens* (De Geer, 1775) is an hygrophile, chiefly montane species, common in Europe, western Caucasus, Siberia eastward to Ussuri, unknown in Asia Minor and in other countries of Near East. Its occurrence in Israel appears unlikely. This record probably refers to *A. (Eoptes) subsimplicicornis* Sama, Rapuzzi & Kairouz, in description, from Lebanon.

***Saperda quercus ocellata* Abeille de Perrin, 1895**

Saperda (Compsidia) ocellata Abeille, 1895, Bull. Soc. entomol. France: 229. Type locality: "Akbes" (southern Turkey).

Saperda quercus ocellata: Sama & Orbach, 2003: 68.

Distribution: East Mediterranean; nominotypical subspecies from Balkans ("Dalmatia", type locality), southward to Greece, eastward to Bulgaria and European Turkey; the ssp. *ocellata* from southern Turkey to Syria, Jordan, Israel.

ISRAEL: Golan Heights: Nimrod, 11.V.1996, one larva in *Quercus* sp., adult not emerged (GS); **Upper Galilee:** Elqosh, 21.V.2007 (JB); Har Meron, 19.V.1973 (MK); 4.V.1998 (CH); 26.V.1999 (AF); 11./19.V.2007 (JB); Har Meron [Miron], 11.V.1996 (GS); Har Kefir, 800m, 11/14.V.1996, by beating from *Quercus* sp. (GS, EY) (Sama & Orbach, 2003), 16.V.1998, 22.V.1999, 27.IV.2001 (EY).

Host plants: Ecologically associated with *Quercus* spp. (deciduous); larvae feed in living branches.

***Oxylyia argentata languida* (Ménétriés, 1838)**

Phytoecia languida (sic!) Ménétriés, 1838, Mém. Acad. St. Petersb., (6), 5: 42. Type loc.: "entre Constantinople et le Balkan; Syrie" (Turkey) (lapsus).

Oxylyia duponcheli: Sahlberg, 1913: 234; Bodenheimer, 1937: 146.

Oxylyia duponcheli var. *languida*: Bytinski-Salz, 1956: 221.

Distribution: Turkey, Syria, Lebanon, Israel.

ISRAEL: Golan Heights: Qusbiya, 17.IV.1972 (DF); southern part of GH, 16.V.2007 (JB);

Lower Galilee: "in Galilea inter oppida Canam et Nazareth, 29.III" (S13); HaSolelim,

27.3.1985, Orbach (GS); Qiryat Tiv'on, 19.III.1990 (EY); Mt. Yavne`el, Mizpe Elot, 19.III.2000,

7.IV.2000, 16.III.2001 (EY); **Yizre`el Valley:** Sede Ya'aqov, 3.III.1979 (DF); Nahalal,

17.IV.1941 (BS); Jalami, 28.III.1998, 5.IV.1993 (EY); **Carmel Ridge:** Nahal Tut, 2.III.1974

(DF); **Samaria:** Shekhem [Nablus], 18.IV.1974 (DF); **Jordan Valley:** 5 km W Hammat Gader,

19.III.1995 (EY); **Central Coastal Plain:** Rishon leZiyyon, 22.III.1948 (BS), **Southern**

Coastal Plain: Beror Hayil, 14.IV.1947 (BS); **Judean Hills:** Yerushalayim [Jerusalem],

1.V.1941 (BS).

Host plants: Larvae in roots and stalks of Boraginaceae such as *Anchusa italica* Retz. and *Echium* spp.

***Coptosia ganglbaueri* Pic, 1891**

Coptosia ganglbaueri Pic, 1936, L'Echange, 51, n° 463: 3 (hors texte). Type locality: "Jerusalem".

Coptosia Ganglbaueri: Heyrovský, 1950: 14.

Distribution: East Mediterranean: eastern Turkey, Syria, Lebanon, Israel, Cyprus.

ISRAEL: Golan Heights: 17 km E Qiryat Shemona, Golan, 2 km SE Zomet, 16.V.1996 (NMS);

Lower Galilee: Kefar haHoresh [Kfar Hahoresch], 28.III.1981; 5.III.1982, leg. Y. Dorchin

(CPS); **Carmel Ridge:** 2 km N. Zomet Elyaqim, 9.IV.1999 (EY); **North Coastal Plain:** Haifa

Bay, 'Ir Ganim, 12.IV.1994, 1/13.IV.1997, 9.IV.1998 (EY); **Central Coastal Plain:** Ra'ananna,

25.III.1948 (BS); **Southern Coastal Plain:** Giv'at Brenner (B56); **Judean Hills:**

Yerushalayim [Jerusalem], 10.III.1942, 4.IV.1947 (BS).

Host plants: Development in roots and stalks of Boraginaceae such as *Echium glomeratum* Poiret, *Anchusa strigosa* Labill., *Anchusa* cfr. *barellieri* (All.) Vitman.

***Coptosia compacta sancta* (Reiche, 1877)**

Phytoecia sancta Reiche, 1877, Ann. Soc. Entomol. France, (5), 7 (Bull.): CXXXVI. Type locality: "Nazareth in Palaestina".

Coptosia sancta: Bodenheimer, 1937: 146; Heyrovský, 1948: 20.

Coptosia ganglbaueri ab. *nigrosuturata* Heyrovský, 1950, Cas. čs. Spol. Ent., 47(1-2): 14. Type locality: Israel:

Dahlia (leg. coll. Bytinski-Salz) (Holotypus examined).

Coptosia compacta + *nigrosuturata*: Bytinski-Salz, 1956: 221.

Distribution: Near East from southern Syria to Jordan and Israel.

ISRAEL: Golan Heights: Mas'ada, 28.IV.1974 (DF); **Upper Galilee:** Dalton, 25.IV.1974

(DF); Nahal 'Ammud, 13.III.1979 (MK); **Lower Galilee:** HaSolelim, 9.IV.1997 (EY); Alonim,

15.V.92 (EY); Allonei Aba, 20.IV.1987 (EY); Nazerat, 2.III.1979 (DF); Mt. Yavne`el, Mizpe Elot,

100-350m, 19.III.99, Orbach (GS); 7.IV.2000, 16.III.2001 (EY); **Carmel Ridge:** Haifa,

9.IV.1998 (EY); Daliyya, 1946 (BS); Nahal Tut, 2.III.1979 (DF); **Judean Hills:** Yerushalayim

[Jerusalem], 1.V.1941 (BS); 1946 (Heyrovský, 1950).

Host plants: Larvae on Boraginaceae such as *Anchusa italica* Retz.

***Pilemia hirsutula* (Frölich, 1893)**

Saperda hirsutula Frölich, 1793, Nat. F., 27: 141. Type locality: Austria.

Pilemia hirsutula: Heyrovský, 1950: 14.

Distribution: Europe, Turkey, Caucasus, Transcaucasia, northern Iran, Syria, Lebanon, Israel.

ISRAEL: Mt. Hermon: Har Hermon, 2000m, 12.VI.1996 (AF); 1800m, 9.VI.1976 (AF);

1600m, 13.VI.1998 (AF); 1400m, 10.VI.1993 (CH); **Golan Heights:** Majdal Shams, 3.VIII.1995

(CH); **Upper Galilee:** Mahanayim, 5.IV.1978 (DF); Nahal 'Ammud, 7.IV.1978 (DF); Rosh

Pinna, 7.III.1995 (EY); **Lower Galilee:** Yavne`el, 7.IV.2000 (EY); **Yizre`el Valley:** Jalami,

30.III (EY); **Samaria:** Upper Nahal Tirza [Upper part of Wadi Fari`a], 15.II.1979 (DF); **Jordan**

Valley: Deganya, 18.III.1941, 3.IV.1942 (BS); Nahal Yarmoukh, 15.IV.1961 (BS); **Judean Hills:**

Yerushalayim [Jerusalem], 1.V (BS); **Southern Coastal Plain:** Shefela (HH93); **North**

Negev: Hazerim, 9.IV.1989 (EY); **Central Negev:** Yeroham, 28.III.1957 (JK); 'En Avedat, 29-30.III (D. Baiocchi leg.); 16.IV.1997 (AF).

Host plants: Development in stalks and roots of Lamiaceae such as *Eremostachys laciniata* (L.) Bunge; *Salvia dominica* L., *Phlomis* sp.; adults on the host plants chiefly in March-May.

Pilemia halperini (Holzschuh, 1999) (Fig. 11)

Phytoecia (*Pilemia*) *halperini* Holzschuh, 1999, Forst. Bund., 110: 51. Type locality: Israel, Qusbiye.

Distribution: Endemic species from Israel.

Israel: Golan Heights: Qusbiya, 23.IV.1979, leg. Halperin (Holschuh, 1999, type locality);

Lower Galilee: Har Yavne`el, Mizpe Elot, 19.III.1999 (EY, BO); 3.III.2001 (BO).

Host plants: Found on *Anchusa strigosa* Labill. (Boraginaceae) (EY).

****Helladia armeniaca armeniaca*** (Frivaldszky, 1878)

Phytoecia armeniaca Frivaldszky, 1878, Term. Füzet, 2: 10. Type locality: Diarbekir (Turkey).

Distribution: Eastern Turkey, Transcaucasia, Syria, Iran. A new record to Israel.

Israel: Mt. Hermon: Biq'at Man, 1450m, 4.V.1991, 23.V.1992, 21.IV.1995, 1.V.1998, 20.IV.2001 (EY); 11/18.V.1996 (GS)

Host plants: All specimens from Mt. Hermon were collected on or near *Scorzonera subintegra* (Boiss.) (Asteraceae), which is the host plant of this rare species in Israel (GS).

Helladia ferrugata (Ganglbauer, 1884)

Phytoecia ferrugata Ganglbauer, 1884, Best.Tab., 8: 574. Type locality "Syrien (Chaifa)".

Phytoecia ferrugata: Bodenheimer, 1937: 146; Bytinski-Salz, 1956: 222.

Phytoecia ferrugata + ab. *houskai* Heyrovský, 1948, Cas. čs. Spol. Ent., 45: 20.

Helladia ferrugata + *dilaticollis*: Pic, 1952, Entom. Arb. Mus. Frey, 3: 691-692.

Helladia ferrugata: Finkel et al., 2002: 220.

Distribution: East Mediterranean: Syria, Lebanon, Israel, Jordan.

ISRAEL: Mt. Hermon: Har Hermon, 23.V.1998, Bartolozzi e Sforzi (MSF); Biq'at Man,

1430m, 4.V.1990 (EY); 10/17.V.1996 (GS); 1600m, 26.V.2007 (JB); Nahal Guvta, 1250m,

28.IV.1995 (EY); **Golan Heights:** Nahal Nimrod, 950m, 7.V.1993 (EY); Merom Golan,

7.V.2007 (JB); **Upper Galilee:** Dan, 6.VII. (BS); Mezaad Abbirim, 7.IV.1988 (EY); 'En Zetim,

8.V.2007 (JB); Har Meron [Jebel Jermak] m.900 (B56); Har Meron, 28.III.1995 (GS); 4.V.2007

(JB); Har Kefir, 850m, 29.IV.1998 (EY); **Lower Galilee:** Qiryat Tiv'on, 23.III.1993 (EY);

Allonei Aba, 4.IV.1994 (EY); Kefar haHoresh [Kfar Hakoresh], 1.IV.1995 (GS); **Carmel Ridge:**

Carmel (B56); Har Sumaq, 25.III.1989 (JK); Daliyat el Karmil, 19/30.3.1995 (GS); **Northern**

Coastal Plain: Haifa Bay, 'Ir Ganim, 'Ir Ganim, 20.III (EY), 13.IV.1993 (EY); Binyamina,

25.III.1942 (BS); **Yizre'el Valley:** Mishmar haEmeq, 12.IV.1946 (MC); **Jordan Valley:**

Deganya (B56); Nahal Yarmoukh, 12.V.1947 (BS); **Central coastal Plain:** Netanya (B56);

Southern Coastal Plain: Holon (B56); Palmahim (Tel Aviv), IV, leg. D. Baiocchi (GS);

Judean Foothills: Bet Guvrin, 31.III.1984 (ESH); **Judean Hills:** Bet Lehem [Bethlem], IV

(Pic, 1952); Yerushalayim [Jerusalem], Houska (CPS), [Gerusalemme], 10.III.33, leg. A.

Schatzmayr (GS), 16.IV.1940, 4.IV.1941, 12.III.1943, 4.IV.1947 (BS), 30.III-3.V (H48); **Judean**

Desert: Marsaba, IV (Pic, 1952); **Dead Sea Area:** Ne`ot haKikkar, 1965 (KY).

Host plants: Adults are usually collected on *Centaurea* (Asteraceae) (GS).

Helladia insignata (Chevrolat, 1854)

Phytoecia insignata Chevrolat, 1854, Rev. Zool., 2: 485. Type locality: "Saida" (Lebanon).

? *Phytoecia humeralis scapulata*: Baudi, 1894: 11; Bodenheimer, 1937: 146.

= *Phytoecia* (*Helladia*) *humeralis* v. *bethaniensis* T. Pic, 1900, Ent. Nachr., 26: 67. Type locality: "Palaestina: Bethania".

Phytoecia (*Helladia*) *insignata*: Pic, 1903, Mat. Long., 4(2): 14.

Phytoecia humeralis + *bethaniensis*: Sahlberg, 1913: 235.

Phytoecia humeralis ab. *bethaniensis* + ab. *insignata* + ab. *bytinskii*: Heyrovský, 1948: 20.

Phytoecia humeralis ab. *bethaniensis*: Heyrovský, 1950: 14.

Phytoecia humeralis m. *insignata*: Breuning, 1951, Ent. Arb. Mus. Frey, 2: 57 (lapsus).

Helladia humeralis m. *insignata* + *bethaniensis*: Pic, 1952, Ent. Arb. Mus. Frey, 3: 692.

Phytoecia humeralis ssp. *frontalis* + *humeralis* ab. *insignata* + ab. *bytinskii*: Bytinski-Salz, 1956: 222.

Helladia insignata: Sama, 1999: 293; Finkel et al., 2002: 220.

Distribution: Southern Syria, Lebanon, Jordan, Israel.

ISRAEL: Mt. Hermon: Har Hermon, 1800m, 25.V.1999 (LF); **Golan Heights:** Mas'ada,

19.V.1972 (MP); **Upper Galilee:** 'Evron, 2.III.1946 (BS); 'En Zetim, 5.V.1999 (LF); 6.V.1999

(AF); **Lower Galilee:** Qiryat Tiv`on, 25.III.1955, leg. L. Fishelson; Allonim, 27.III. (BS); Kefar haHoresh [Kfar Hachohesh], 16.III.1991 (EY); 1.IV.1995 (GS); Zippori, 16.IV.1986 (EY); Nahal Tavor, 25.III.2001 (CH); **Carmel Ridge:** "in convalli promontorii Carmelis, 26.III" (S13); Haifa, 20.III. (BS); Gal'ed, 16.IV.1993 (EY); Zikhron Ya`aqov, 1.IV.1997 (RH); **Samaria:** Upper part of Wadi Fari`a, 11.III.1973 (DF); **Northern Coastal Plain:** Binyamina, 25.III.1942 (BS); **Yizre`el Valley:** Ramat Yishay, 26.III.1988 (EY); HaZorea, 2.III.1979 (DF); Zomet ha'Amaqim, 31.III.1991 (EY); Jalami, 9-16.III.1990 (EY); 'En Harod, 5.III.1948 (BS); **Jordan Valley:** Kare Deshe, 22.III.1973 (DF); Deganya (B56), Hammat Gader [El Hamme] (B56); Bet She`an [Beisan] (B56), 24 km S Mehola, 24.II.1998 (GS); Adam Bridge [Damiya], 26.II.1967 (DG); Al Maghtas, 24.II.1942 (BS); **Central Coastal Plain:** Bene 'Atarot [Wilhelma] (B56), **Southern Coastal Plain:** Miqwe Yisra`el, 20.III.1945 (BS); 'Eqron (B56); **Judean Foothills:** Latrun, 29.III.1973 (DF); **Judean Hills:** Yerushalayim [Jerusalem] (Pic, 1952); Yerushalayim [Jerusalem], 5.IV.1943 (BS); 23.V.1965 (JW); **Judean Desert:** Nahal Perat [Wadi el Kelt Police Station] (B56); [Wadi el Kelt] (B56), Ma'ale Adumim, 26.III.1970 (BS); 24.II.1981 (DF); Khan Khatrura (The Good Samaritan) (B56), Hevron Desert, 26.III.1974 (DF); **Northern Negev:** Hazerim, 17.II.1987, 28.III.1991 (EY); **Dead Sea Area:** Yeriho, 10.III.1931, leg. F. S. Bodenheimer, 26.II.1941 (BS), 17.II.1945 (JW); 'Enot Zuqim, 27.II.1968 (JK). **Host plants:** Reared from *Silybum marianum* (L.) Gaertn (Asteraceae) and *Centaurea hyalolepis* Boiss. (Asteraceae) (leg. G. Sama); adults on the host plants very early in springtime (February - April).

Helladia alziari Sama, 1992

Helladia millefolii ssp. *alziari* Sama, 1992, Lambillionea, 92: 306. Type locality: Cyprus.

Phytoecia millefolii: Bodenheimer, 1937: 146; Heyrovský, 1954: 395; Bytinski-Salz, 1956: 223.

Helladia alziari: Sama, 2003: 73.

Distribution: East Mediterranean, from south-eastern Turkey and Cyprus to Syria, Lebanon, Jordan, Israel.

ISRAEL: Golan Heights: Majdal Shams, 3.VIII.1995 (CH); Ramat Magshimim, 6.IV.1981 (IY); **Upper Galilee:** Amir, 5.IV.1978 (DF); Ramot Naftali, 13.V.1998, leg. H. Ackerman;

Lower Galilee: Kefar HaHoresh, 30.III.1990 (EY), 12.III.1995 (YD); Nazerat, 2.III (YD); Yavne`el, 21.III.1973 (DF); Kokhav haYarden, 26.III.2001 (CH); **Carmel Ridge:** Ben Dor,

20.IV.1990 (EY); Nahal Tut, 9.V.1979 (DF); Dalya/Galed, 19/30.III.1995 (GS); Gal'ed, 15.III.1989, 19.III.1995 (EY); **Samaria:** Qedumim, 2.IV.1999 (LF); **Northern Coastal Plain:**

Haifa Bay, 5.IV (EY); **Yizre`el Valley:** Zomet Ha'Amaqim, 25.III.1989 (EY); **Central Coastal Plain:** Kefar Vitkin, 5.III.1940 (BS); Bet haLewi, 27.III.1947 (BS); Tel Aviv, 8.V.1948 (H54),

11.IV.1961 (BS); **Southern Coastal Plain:** Miqwe Yisra`el (B56); **Judean Foothills:** Nahshon, 21.III.1998 (CH); **Judean Desert:** 'En Perat ["in vicinate fontium Ain Fara in Judea"],

18.III (S13), [Ein Fara (near Jerusalem)] (B56); **Dead Sea Area:** 'Enot Zuqim, 1.II.1994 (CH).

Host plants: Development in stalks and root complex of *Dittrichia viscosa* (L.) Aiton (Asteraceae).

Helladia pontica (Ganglbauer, 1884)

Phytoecia pontica Ganglbauer, 1884, Best. Tab., 8: 574. Type locality: "Pontus, Caucasus".

Phytoecia humeralis var. *pontica*: Heyrovský, 1948: 20.

Phytoecia pontica: Heyrovský, 1954: 395; Bytinski-Salz, 1956: 223.

Distribution: Turkey, Syria, Jordan, Israel.

ISRAEL: Golan Heights: Majdal Shams, 3.VIII.1995 (CH); **Upper Galilee:** Dishon, 2.IV.1984 (ESH); 'En Zetim, 6.V.1999 (AF); 8.V.2007 (JB); Har Meron, Sasa, 28.III.1995 (GS);

Rosh Pina, 29.III.1952, leg. J. Verechsohn; Meghar [Mrar], 4.IV.1953 (BS); **Lower Galilee:** Zippori, 12.IV.1997 (EY), Kefar HaHoresh, 12.III.1995 (YD), 29.III.1997 (EY); Nazerat, 24.III

(YD); 'En Dor, 14.III.1981 (ESH); **Carmel Ridge:** Haifa (B56); **Yizre`el Valley:** Megiddo, 27.II.1988 (EY); Moledet, 4.IV (EY); **Jordan Valley:** Teverya, 20.IV. (BS); Kinneret (B56); 20-

40 km N Jericho, 21.III.1995 (GS); **Judean Foothills:** Latrun, 22.III.1998 (CH); Bet Guvrin, 31.III.1984 (ESH); **Judean Desert:** Nahal Perat [Vadi el Kelt] (H48); Hevron Desert, 26.III.1974 (DF).

Host plants: In Jordan reared from *Onopordum macrocephalum* Eig (Asteraceae) (leg. G.Sama)

[*Helladia orbicollis orbicollis* (Reiche & Saulcy, 1857)]

Phytoecia orbicollis Reiche & Saulcy, Ann. Soc. Ent. France (3), 6: 15. Type locality: "Naplouse" (Nablus, Palestina) (very likely a wrong locality).

Phytoecia flavescens: Bodenheimer, 1937: 146.

Distribution: Although described from Nablus (= Shekhem), this species, currently only known from northern and central Lebanon, southern Syria and Jordan, has never been recorded again from Israel or Palestine. We therefore think it does not live in Israel. Specimens stored under this name by the Tel Aviv University Collections [Mt. Hermon: Newe Ativ, 7.VI.1993 (CH) and Upper Galilee: 'En Zetim, 21.V.1997 (AM)] belongs to *Helladia insignata*; one specimen from Golan: Majdel Shams, 3.VIII.1895 (VC) belongs to *Phytoecia virgula* Charpentier, 1825).

Host plants: Development in stalks and root complex of *Centaurea* sp. (probably *C. calcitrapa* L.) (GS).

Musaria wachanrui (Mulsant, 1851) (Fig. 13)

Phytoecia wachanrui Mulsant, 1851, Mem. Acad. Sci. Lyon, 1: 127. Type locality: "Turquie".

Phytoecia jezabel Reiche & Saulcy, 1858, Ann. Soc. entomol. France (3), 6: 13 Pl. 1, fig. 5. Type locality: "env. de Jerusalem".

Phytoecia wachanrui: Sahlberg, 1913: 235 (lapsus).

Phytoecia rubropunctata: Bodenheimer, 1937: 146 (misidentification).

Phytoecia wachanrui: Bodenheimer, 1937: 146; Heyrovský, 1948: 20; Bytinski-Salz, 1956: 223.

Phytoecia wachanrui + ab. *jezabel*: Bytinski-Salz, 1956: 223.

Musaria astarte perrini: Finkel et al., 2002: 221 (misidentification).

Distribution: South-eastern Turkey, Syria, Jordan, Lebanon, Israel.

ISRAEL: Mt. Hermon: Har Hermon, 1800m, 6.V.1975 (JK); 3.VIII.1995 (CH); 1600m, 26.V.2007 (JB); Biq'at Man, 1450m, 4.V.1991, 11.V.1996, 1.V.1998 (EY); **Lower Galilee:** Allonim, 24.III.1989 (EY); Mt. Yavne'el, Mizpe Elot, 18.III.1999, 14.IV.2000 (EY); **Carmel Ridge:** Nahal Oren, 27.III.2000 (CH); **Samaria:** Bet Lid, 1.IV. (BS); **Jordan Valley:** Nahal Yarmouk, 20.V.1959 (JK); **Northern Coastal Plain:** Binyamina, 11.II.1946 (BS); **Yizre'el Valley:** Jalami, 9.III.1990 (EY); **Central Coastal Plain:** Tel Aviv, 13.IV.1961 (BS); **Judean Hills:** Yerushalayim [Jerusalem], 21.II.1940, 11.III.1943, 4.IV.1947 (BS); **Judean Desert:** Ma'ale Adummim, 1.IV.1975 (BS); **Northern Negev:** Be'er Sheva', 1950 (JW); Hazerim, 13.IV.1992 (EY).

Host plants: adults are usually found on *Eryngium* sp. (Apiaceae), likely the host plant of larvae.

[*Musaria astarte perrini* (Pic, 1891)]

Distribution: This species is usually divided into three populations: *M. astarte astarte* Ganglbauer, 1884 occurring in southern Turkey and north-eastern Syria; *M. a. lederi* Pic, 1889 in north-eastern Turkey, Caucasus, Armenia and northern Iran; *M. a. perrini* from Lebanon and southern Syria. The latter was recorded from Yerushalayim [Jerusalem] (Heyrovský (1948) and Lower Nahal Keziv (Finkel & al., 2002). All specimens stored under this name by TAU collections [Samaria: Har 'Eval, 4.IV.1999 (LF) and Upper Galilee: Lower Nahal Keziv, 13.IV.2000, leg. Finkel], belong to *M. wachanrui*. We regard these records due to misidentification and occurrence in Israel of this species not proved.

Neomusaria waltli Sama, 1991

Neomusaria waltli Sama, 1991, Boll. Soc. ent. Ital., 123(2): 127 (new name for *Saperda modesta* Waltl).

Saperda modesta Waltl, 1838, Isis, 6: 471 (nec Fabricius, 1781). Type locality: Liban, Beirouth.

Phytoecia modesta: Sahlberg, 1913: 236.

? *Phytoecia merkli*: Heyrovský, 1948: 20; Bytinski-Salz, 1956: 223.

Neomusaria waltli Sama, 1993a: 293.

Distribution: South-eastern Turkey, Syria, Lebanon, Jordan, Israel.

Israel: Golan Heights: Panyas, 26.IV.1974 (DF); **Upper Galilee:** Hula, 20.III.1946 (BS); Huliot (B56); Nahal Bezet, 27.IV.1992, leg. Y. Zvik; 1 km N Jish, 6.IV.2001 (EY); **Lower Galilee:** "prope flumen Kison in Galilea" (S13); Kefar haHoresh, 10.III.86, Dorchin (CPS), 31.III.1990 (EY), 1.IV.1995 (GS); Allonim, 2.IV.1994 (EY), 30.III (EY); Nazareth, 12.IV.88, on *Salvia* (YD); **Carmel Ridge:** Bet Oren, 9.IV.1993, 17.IV.1996 (BO); Nahal Oren, 18.III.1973, 3.IV.1978 (DF); Dalayat el Karmil, 19-30.III.1995 (GS); Dalya/Galed, 19/30.III.1995 (GS); Dalya (leg. O. Mehl); **Samaria:** Nahal 'Iron [Wadi Ara], 19.III.1974 (DF); **Jordan Valley:** 'En Gev, 5.IV.1942 (BS); **Northern Coastal Plain:** Binyamina, 13.IV.1941 (BS); **North Negev:** Hazerim, 21.III.1983 (EY).

Host plants: Adults are usually found on *Salvia* sp., very likely the host plant of larvae.

[*Neomusaria merkli* (Ganglbauer, 1884)]

Distribution: Turkey, Syria.

Remark: Recorded by Heyrovský (1948) and by Bytinski-Salz (1956) from Jerusalem. We think that this species does not occur in Israel where it is replaced by *N. waltli* Sama, 1991.

Opsilia coerulescens (Scopoli, 1763)

Leptura coerulescens Scopoli, 1763, Ent. Carn.: 49. 160. Type locality: Carniola" (Slovenia).

Phytoecia virescens: Sahlberg, 1913: 236.

Phytoecia coerulescens: Bodenheimer, 1937: 146; Heyrovský, 1948: 20; Bytinski-Salz, 1956: 223; Chikatunov et al., 1999: 120.

Distribution: Europe, North Africa, Asia Minor, Caucasus, Transcaucasia, northern Iran, Turkestan, Kazakhstan, western Siberia, northern Mongolia, Northern China; common everywhere in the Near East.

ISRAEL: Mt. Hermon: Har Hermon [M.Hermon], 2300m, IV.82, leg. M. Tedeschi (GS); **Golan Heights:** Nahal Nimrod, Mt. Katah, 1100m, 18.V.1991 (EY); **Upper Galilee:** HaTanur, 6.V.1987 (ASH); Monfort, 18.III.1973 (DF); Ramot Naftali, 16.V.1968 (DG); Amir, 31.III.1945, leg. E. Rivnay; **Lower Galilee:** Allonim, 27.III.1942 (BS); Mt. Yavne`el, Mizpe ELOT, 19.III.1999, 9.IV.1999 (EY); Lower Galilee: Kfar Hakoresh, 12.III.1995 (GS); **Jordan Valley:** Nahal Yarmouk, 13.V.1953 (LFH); **Carmel Ridge:** Nahal Oren, 3.IV.1978 (DF); Dalyat el Karmil, 20-28.III.1998 (GS); **Samaria:** Upper Nahal Tirza [Upper part of Wadi Fari`a], 1.III.1973 (DF); **Northern Coastal Plain:** Qiryat Atta, 18.III.1973 (DF); Ma`agan Mikha`el, 23.III.1975, leg. Z. Berkowitz; Binyamina, 25.III.1942 (BS); **Yizre`el Valley:** Jalami, 13.IV.1994 (EY); **Central Coastal Plain:** Hadera, 5.IV.1944 (BS); **Judean Foothills:** Rogelit, 18.III.1948 (DF); Neve Shalom, 26.IV.1997 (CH); **Judean Hills:** Yerushalayim [Jerusalem], 23.III.1941, 1.V.1941, 16.IV.1943 (BS); **Judean Desert:** Nahal Perat [Wadi Qelt], 21.II.1941, 25.III.1941 (BS); **Dead Sea Area:** Yeriho ["Hierichuntem"] (S13); Qalya, 8.III.1976 (MK); **Northern Negev:** Be`er Sheva', 15.III.1956 (JW); Ze`elim, 11.III.1969 (GT); Hazerim, 9.III.1987, 9.IV.1989, 10. IV.1994 (EY).

Host plants: Development mostly on Boraginaceae: *Anchusa*, *Echium*, *Cerinth*, *Cynoglossum*, *Lycopsis*, *Lithospermum*, *Symphytum*.

Phytoecia caerulea bethseba Reiche & Saulcy, 1858

Phytoecia bethseba Reiche & Saulcy, 1858, Ann. Soc. ent. Fr., (3), 6: 17, Tab. 1, Fig. 6. Type locality: Palestine.

Phytoecia rufimana + ssp. *Bethseba*: Sahlberg, 1913: 236.

Phytoecia bethseba: Bodenheimer, 1937: 146; Heyrovský, 1948: 20.

Phytoecia caerulea var. *bethseba*: Pic, 1952: 700.

Phytoecia caerulea ssp. *bethseba*: Bytinski-Salz, 1956: 223.

Phytoecia caerulea: Chikatunov et al., 1999: 119; Finkel et al. 2002: 221.

Phytoecia caerulea: Finkel et al. 2002: 221.

Distribution: The nominotypical subspecies, known from Europe, Asia Minor, Caucasus and Transcaucasia, is totally replaced by *P. c. bethseba* in the Near East from Syria to Lebanon, Jordan and Israel.

ISRAEL: Golan Heights: Mas`ada, 17.IV.1973 (DF); Merom Golan, 6.V.1973 (DF); Qazrin, 4.V.1998 (LF); Qusbiya, 18.III.1973 (MK); **Upper Galilee:** HaTanur; 26.IV.1974 (DF); Dafna, 4.III.1942 (BS); Shelomi, 19.IV.1997 (CH); Monfort, 18.IV.1973 (DF); Dalton, 25.IV.1974 (DF); 'En Zetim, 21.V.1997 (AM); **Lower Galilee:** Qiryat Tiv'on, 2.IV.1975 (MK); 23.III.1985 (EY); Basmat Tab'un, 14.IV.1999 (LF); Allonim, 30.III.1991 (EY); Kefar haHoresh [Kfar Hachoresh], 12.III.1995, Dorchin (GS); Yavne`el, 31.III.1973 (DF); Nahal Tavor, 26.III.2001 (CH); **Carmel Ridge:** Haifa, 20.III.1942 (BS); Nahal Oren, 18.III.1996, 27.III.2000 (PC); Dalyat el Karmil, 19/30.III.1995 (GS); Gal`ed, 10.IV.1993 (EY); **Samaria:** Shekhem, 1.III.1973 (MK); Upper Nahal Tirza [Upper part of Wadi Fari`a], 1.III.1973 (MK); Qedumim, 2.IV.1999 (LF); **Jordan Valley:** Park haYarden, 2.IV.1998 (AF); Biq'at Bet Zayda [Betecha], 16.III.1973 (DF); Kinneret ["lacum Genezareth"] (S13); Teverya, 4.III.1968 (BS); Teverya [Tiberias] (CRP); Ginnosar, 6.III.1965 (BS); Reshafim, 17.II.1973 (DF); 24/15 km sud Mehola, 24.II.1998 (GS); Lower Nahal Tirza [Lower part of Wadi Fari`a], 19.II.1974 (DF); Al Maghtas, 24.II.1942 (BS); **Central Coastal Plain:** Netanya, 13.III.1944 (BS); Netanya (CRP); Herzliyya, 17.III.1942 (BS); Tel Aviv, 6.III.1955 (LFH); 2.IV.1973 (BS); Ramat Gan (H48); Migdal Afeq [Migdal Zedek], 13.IV.1999 (AF); **Judean Foothills:** Neve Shalom, 26.IV.1997 (CH); Latrun, 29.III.1973, 18.III.1978 (DF);

Bet Guvrin, 31.III.1975 (AF); **Judean Hills**: Bet Shemesh, 17.IV.1974 (DF); Ramallah, 28.IV.1969 (BS); Yerushalayim [Hierosolyma] (S13), [Jerusalem], V (Pic, 1952); 3.IV.1941, 1.V.1941, 1.IV.1943, 20.III.1968 (BS); Qiryat 'Anavim (B56); **Southern Coastal Plain**: Holon, 28.III. (BS); Miqwe Yisra'el (B56); Sederot, 27.II.1974 (DF); Be`eri, 2.III.1973 (DF); **Judean Desert**: Nahal Perat [Wadi el Kelt] (B56); 'En Perat [Ain Fara] (S13), ['Ein Fara] (B56); Ma`ale Adummim, 26.III.1970 (BS); Mar Saba Convent (B56); **Dead Sea Area**: Yeriho ["Hierichuntum"] (S13); [Jericho], 3.IV.1943 (BS); 8.III.1976 (MK); Mezoqe Deragot [Um Daraj], 16.III.1979 (DF); **Northern Negev**: Sharsheret, 1.IV.1982 (DF); Lahav, 7.IV.1996 (YD); Gevulot, 12.III.1974 (DF); 7.III.1981 (ESH); Nahal haBesor, Park Eshkol, 25.III.1991 (EY); Be`er Sheva', 15.IV.1970 (BS); Hazerim, 17.II.1987 (EY); Bor Mashash, 29.III.1970 (MP); 25.IV.1997 (CH).

Host plants: Development in living stems of Brassicaceae such as *Sinapis*, *Sisymbrium*, *Rapistrum*; adults can be found on the host plants very early in spring, from February to May.

***Phytoecia croceipes* Reiche & Saulcy, 1858**

Phytoecia croceipes Reiche & Saulcy, 1858, Ann. Soc. ent. France (3) 6: 17. Type locality: "Palestine".

Phytoecia longicollis A. Costa, 1878, Atti Acad. Sc. fis. nat. 7: 27, foot note. Type locality: "Palestina: dint. Gerusalemme".

Phytoecia croceipes v. *annulifer* Th. Pic, 1900, Ent. Nachr., 26: 67. Type locality: "Palaestina: Jericho".

Phytoecia croceipes: Bodenheimer, 1937: 146; Heyrovský, 1954: 395; Finkel et al. 2002: 222.

Phytoecia croceipes var. *annulipes*: Sahlberg, 1913: 235 (lapsus).

Distribution: East Mediterranean from Turkey to Syria, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Cyprus.

ISRAEL: Golan Heights: Qazrin, 4.V.1999 (LF); 2.IV.1988 (EY); **Lower Galilee**: "in valle fluminis Kison" (S13); Qishon River [Qison valley] (B56); Allonim, 23.III. (BS); "prope oppidum Nazareth" (S13); Nazerat [Nazareth] (B56); **Northern Coastal Plain**: Binyamina, 25.III.1942 (BS); **Judean Foothills**: Nahshon, 19.IV.1997 (RH); Newe Shalom, 14.IV.1997 (RH).

Host plants: host plants and larval biology poorly known; adults can be found sitting on stems of herbaceous plants, mostly Apiaceae.

***Phytoecia cylindrica* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

Species known from Europe, Asia Minor, Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Iran, Middle Asia, Siberia, northern China; records from Israel: Jericho (Bytinski-Salz, 1956) and Lower Nahal Keziv (Finkel et al., 2002) are due to misidentification. All specimens stored under this name in TAU collection belong to *Agapanthia frivaldszkyi*.

***Phytoecia geniculata* Mulsant, 1862**

Phytoecia geniculata Mulsant, 1862, Long. France, 2: 420. Type locality: "Grèce, Constantinople".

Phytoecia nazarena Reiche, 1877, Ann. Soc. entomol. France, (5) 7, Bull.: CXXXVI. Type locality: "Nazareth in Palaestina".

Phytoecia geniculata + v. *nazarena*: Pic, 1895, Echange, 11, n° 126: 66; Pic, 1952, Entom. Arb. Mus. Frey, 3: 699.

Phytoecia geniculata var. *nazarena*: Sahlberg, 1913: 235.

Phytoecia geniculata: Bodenheimer, 1937: 146.

Phytoecia geniculata v. *palaestina* Pic, 1930, Echange, 46, n° 439: 3. Type locality: "Jerusalem".

Phytoecia geniculata ab. *nazarena*: Heyrovský, 1948: 20; 1950: 14.

Distribution: Greece, Turkey, Syria, Jordan, Iraq, Israel, Cyprus; also recorded from Bulgaria and Romania (Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997).

ISRAEL: Mt. Hermon: Har Hermon, 29.III.1995 (GS); **Upper Galilee**: Qiryat Shemona, 20.II.1962 (BS); Elon, 5.IV. (BS); **Lower Galilee**: Qiryat Tiv'on, 26.III. (BS); Allonim, 29.III.1942 (BS); 16.III.1990 (EY); Kefar HaHoresh, 2.II.87 (YD); 16.III.1991 (EY); Zippori, 23.III.1985; 12.IV.1997 (EY); 'Afula, 28.III.1942 (BS); **Carmel Ridge**: Har Carmel ["M. Carmelis"], 11-26.III (S13); Haifa, 2.III.1942, 11.III.1944 (BS); Kibbutz Dalya, 14.III.75, leg. O. Mehl (GS); **Samaria**: Shekhem, 1.III.1973 (MK); Upper Nahal Tirza [Upper part of Wadi Fari`a], 11.III.1973 (DF); **Yizre'el Valley**: Ramat Yishai, 26.III.1988 (EY); Mishmar ha'Emeq, 14.IV.1946 (MC); Merhavva [Merhavia], (B56); 'En Harod [Ejn Charod], 5.III.1948 (BS); Nurit, 20.II.1974 (DF); **Northern Coastal Plain**: Haifa Bay, 'Ir Ganim, 2.III.2001 (EY); Binyamina, 12.IV.1947 (BS); **Jordan Valley**: Teverya, 2.IV.1942 (BS); Teverya [Tiberias] (CRP); Deganya, 4.II.1944 (BS); Reshafim, 17.II.1973 (DF); 24 km S Mehola, 24.II.1998 (GS); Massua (CRP); **Central Coastal Plain**: Tel Aviv, 2.III.1954 (LFH); **Southern Coastal Plain**: Miqwe Yisra'el, 20.III.1946 (BS); Holon, 15.II.1946 (BS); **Judean Hills**: Yerushalayim [Jerusalem]; 6.IV.1941, 11.III.1943, (BS); Yerushalayim [Jerusalem], IV (Pic, 1952); Yerushalayim

[Jerusalem], 5.IV.1941 (H50); Yerushalayim [Jerusalem] (B56); Zur Hadassa, 8.IV.1953 (LFH); **Judean Desert:** Nahal Perat [Wadi Qelt] (H48), [Wadi el Kelt] (B56); Good Samaritan [Chan Hatrura] (B56); **Dead Sea Area:** Yeriho ["*Hierichuntem*"] (S13), [Jericho] (CRP); 'Enot Zuqim, 27.XII.1992 (CH); **Northern Negev:** Zomet Lehavim, 4.IV.1999 (CH).

Host plants: Adults were found in pupal cells in roots of Asteraceae: *Cirsium* sp., in southern Turkey, *Notobasis syriaca* (L.) Cass. and *Silybum marianum* (L.) Gaertn in northern Jordan (all leg. G. Sama).

***Phytoecia manicata* Reiche & Saulcy, 1858**

Phytoecia manicata Reiche & Saulcy, 1858, Ann. Soc. ent. France (3) 6: 17. Type locality: "Syria".

Phytoecia manicata: Bodenheimer, 1937: 146; Heyrovský, 1950: 14; Chikatunov et al., 1999: 120.

Distribution: Bulgaria, south-eastern Turkey, Syria, Lebanon, Jordan, Israel.

ISRAEL: Upper Galilee: Metulla, 13.V.1973 (DF); Amir, 31.III.1945 (BS); Shelomi, 19.IV.1997 (CH); Almagor, 10.V.1988 (EY); Huqoq, 3.III.1984 (ESH); **Lower Galilee:** Ramat Yishai, 26.III.1988 (EY); Allonim, 3.III.1942 (BS); Kefar haHoresh [Kfar Hakoresh], 30.III.1990 (EY); 1.IV.1995 (GS); Yavne'el, 21.II.1973 (DF); Nahalal, 17.IV.1941 (BS); Nahal Tavor, 26.III.2001 (CH); Kokhav haYarden, 26.III.2001 (CH); **Carmel Ridge:** Bet Oren, 23.III.1973 (AF); Nahal Oren, 18.III.1996 (PC); Nahal Tut, 2.III.1979 (DF); Gal'ed, 3.IV.1993 (EY); **Yizre'el Valley:** Sha'ar ha'Amaqim, 7.III.1948 (BS); 5.IV.1993 (EY); **Samaria:** Upper Nahal Tirza [Upper part of Wadi Fari' a], 3.III.1973 (DF); **Jordan Valley:** Kefar Nahum, 17.III.1981 (MK), [Capernaum] (CRP); Teverya, 4.III.1968 (BS), [Tiberias] (CRP); Ginnosar, 6.III.1965 (BS); Gesher, 16.III.1973 (DF); **Central Coastal Plain:** Nahal Poleg, 10.V.1997 (CH); **Southern Coastal Plain:** Miqwe Yisra'el, 20.III.1945 (Heyrovský, 1950); **Judean Foothills:** Ben Shemen, 22.III.1942 (BS); **Judean Hills:** Yerushalayim [Jerusalem], 10.IV.1942 (BS) **Judean Desert:** 'En Perat [Wadi Qelt], 28.II.1942 (BS).

Host plants: Host plants and larval biology poorly known; Danilevsky & Miroschnikov (1985) list *Prangos*. Adults are usually observed on Apiaceae.

***Phytoecia pubescens* Pic, 1895**

Phytoecia manicata v. *pubescens* Pic, 1895, L'Echange, 11, n. 126: 64. Type locality: "Syrie".

Phytoecia glaphyra Daniel, 1906, Münchn. Kol. Zeit., 3: 177. Type locality: "Dalmatia, Graecia, Asia Minor, Syria".?

Phytoecia glaphyrus: Sahlberg, 1913: 234 (lapsus).

? *Phytoecia cylindrica*: Bodenheimer, 1937: 146.

Phytoecia manicata v. *pubescens*: Bytinski-Salz, 1956: 223.

Distribution: East Mediterranean from Balkans to Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Syria, Lebanon, Israel.

ISRAEL: Upper Galilee: Amir, 31.III.1945, (BS); **Lower Galilee:** Allonim, 27.III.1942, (BS); Kefar haHoresh [Kfar hakoresh], 12.III.1995; 1.IV.1995 (GS); 'Afula [Afulah], 28.III.1942 (BS); **Carmel Ridge:** Dalya/Galed, 19.III.1995 (GS); **Jordan Valley:** Kefar Nahum [Capernaum] (CRP); Teverya [Tiberias] (CRP); **Northern Coastal Plain:** Benjamina, 25.III.1942 (BS).

Host plants: not recorded.

***Phytoecia virgula* (Charpentier, 1825)**

Saperda virgula Charpentier, 1825, Hor. Soc. entomol. Ross.: 225. Type locality: "Dalmatia".

Phytoecia virgula: Bodenheimer, 1937: 146; Chikatunov, 1999: 121; Finkel et al., 2002: 223.

Phytoecia virgula ab. *major*: Heyrovský, 1948: 20; 1950: 14.

Distribution: Europe, Asia Minor, Caucasus, Transcaucasia, northern Iran, Middle East to Israel, Kazakhstan, southern Urals.

Israel: Mt. Hermon: Har Hermon, 1800m, 3.VIII.1995 (CH); 1600m, 9.VI.1975 (MK); 13.VI.1996 (AF); 20.V.1997 (CH); 26.V.2007 (JB); 1500m, 23.V.1978 (AF); 1400m, 20.V.1997 (LF); 1300m, 29.III.1995 (GS); Biq'at Man, 1430m, 10.V.1996 (EY); **Golan Heights:** Panyas [Banyas], 7.V.1993 (EY); Mt. Katah, 1100m, 25.V.1990 (EY); Mas'ada, 20.VI.1993 (CH); Qusbiya, 6.V.1973 (DF); 3.V.1980 (MR); Mevo Hamma, 10.III.1946 (BS); Majdel Shams, 3.VIII.1895 (VC); **Upper Galilee:** Ramot Naftali, 2.V.1994, leg. M. Levin; Jish, 6.IV.2001 (EY); Har Meron, 25.V.2007 (JB); 20 km NE Qiryat Shemona, Cableway, 16.V.1996 (NMS); **Lower Galilee:** Qiryat Tiv'on, 25.III.1955 (LFH); Kefar HaHoresh, 31.III.1990 (EY); 12.III.1995, Dorchin (GS); Mt. Yavne'el, Mizpe Elot, 3.IV.1999 (EY); Nahal Tavor, 25.III.2001 (CH); **Carmel Ridge:** Haifa, 28.III.1942 (BS); Nahal Oren, 16.III.1996, 6.IV.1998 (PC); Elyaqim,

15.IV.2000 (EY); Dalya/Galed, 19.III.1995 (GS); Gal'ed, 31.III.2001 (EY); **Samaria:** Nahal 'Iron [Wadi Ara], 19.III.1974 (DF); 'Ez Efrayim, 23.III.1998 (LF);

Central Coastal Plain: Netanya, 13.III.1944 (BS); Ra'ananna, 25.III.1948 (BS); **Judean Hills:** Bethléem (Pic, 1952); Bet Shemesh, 12.IV.1993 (CH); Yerushalayim [Jerusalem] (Pic, 1952), Yerushalayim [Jerusalem], 3.XI.1929, leg. F. S. Bodenheimer; 4.IV.1947 (BS); **Northern Negev:** Ze`elim, 12.III.1974 (DF).

Host plants: Polyphagous on several herbaceous plants: *Chrysanthemum*, *Artemisia*, *Daucus*, *Hieracium*, *Tanacetum*, *Inula*, *Anthemis*, *Onopordon*, *Echinops*.

***Blepisanis vittipennis* (Reiche, 1877)**

Phytoecia vittipennis Reiche, 1877, Ann. Soc. entomol. France (5) 7, Bull.: 146. Type locality: "Bulgaria in montibus Balkan dictis".

Phytoecia vittipennis: Bodenheimer, 1937: 146

Distribution: Balkans, Turkey, Armenia, Syria, Lebanon, Israel.

Israel: Mt. Hermon: Har Hermon, m.1700, 3.VI (YD); **Upper Galilee:** Upper Galilee, 9.V.26, leg. Hucklesby (BMNH).

Host plants: In Lebanon and in Syria several adults were found on *Achillea* sp. (Asteraceae) (GS); Rejzek et al. (2003) record *Achillea biebersteinii* Afan. (Asteraceae) as the possible host.

SPECIES TO BE DELETED FROM THE ISRAELI CERAMBYCID FAUNA

Species listed by Bodenheimer (1937)

Prionus asiaticus (Faldermann, 1837) - misidentification [= *M. besikanus* (Fairmaire, 1855)]

Prionus angustatus (Jakovlev, 1887) - misidentification [= *M. besikanus* (Fairmaire, 1855)]

Rhaesus caesariensis (Pic, 1918) - misidentification [*Eurymassa australis* (Boisduval, 1835)]

Rhamnusium graecum Schaufuss, 1862

Cortodera discolor Fairmaire, 1866

Stenopterus ater (Linnaeus, 1758)

Ropalopus lederi Ganglbauer, 1882

Dorcadion forcipiferum Kraatz, 1873 [= *P. drusum* Chevrolat, 1870]

Dorcadion caucasicum Küster, 1847

Anaesthetis testacea (Fabricius, 1781) (= *Anaesthetis anatolica* Holzschuh, 1979)

Agapanthia asphodeli (Latreille, 1804) (= *Agapanthia (Epopetes) pustulifera* Pic, 1905)

Agapanthia irrorata (Fabricius, 1787)

Agapanthia lateralis Ganglbauer, 1884 (= *Agapanthia (Epopetes) pustulifera* Pic, 1905)

Agapanthia dahli (Richter, 1820) (= *Agapanthia (Epopetes) pustulifera* Pic, 1905)

Agapanthia muellneri Reitter, 1898

Agapanthia boeberi (Fischer, 1806)

Agapanthia cardui (Linnaeus, 1767 [= *Agapanthia* (s. str.) *suturalis* (Fabricius, 1787))

Agapanthia violacea (Fabricius, 1775) (= *Agapanthia* (s. str.) *lais* Reiche & Saulcy, 1858)

Oxyilia duponcheli (Brullé, 1832) [= *Oxyilia argentata languida* (Ménétriés, 1839)]

Phytoecia rubropunctata (Goeze, 1777) [? = *Musaria wachanrui* (Mulsant, 1851)]

Phytoecia nigripes Voet, 1778 (not available), currently *Musaria affinis* (Harrer, 1784)

Phytoecia flavescens Brullé, 1832 [= *Helladia orbicollis* (Reiche & Saulcy, 1858)]

Helladia orbicollis (Reiche & Saulcy, 1857) [= *Helladia insignata* (Chevrolat, 1854)]

Musaria astarte (Ganglbauer, 1886) [= *Musaria wachanrui* (Mulsant, 1851)]

Phytoecia cylindrica (Linnaeus, 1758)

Phytoecia longicollis A. Costa, 1878 = *P. croceipes* Reiche & Saulcy, 1858

Species mentioned by different authors

Vadonia unipunctata (Fabricius, 1789) - "Palestine" (Plavilstshikov, 1936, as *Leptura unipunctata*)

Stenurella septempunctata (Fabricius, 1792) - "Palestine" (Plavilstshikov, 1936, as *Strangalia septempunctata*)

Arhopalus rusticus (Linnaeus, 1758) - Lower Nahal Oren (Chikatunov et al., 1999), misidentification [= *Arhopalus ferus* (Mulsant, 1839)]

Rosalia alpina syriaca Pic, 1894 - "Palästina" (Plavilstshikov, 1940)

Agapanthia cardui (Linnaeus, 1767) – Haifa (Sahlberg, 1913); Lower Nahal Keziv; Lower Nahal Oren (Finkel et al., 2002), misidentification [= *Agapanthia* (s. str.) *suturalis* (Fabricius, 1787)]
Agapanthia osmanlis Reiche & Saulcy, 1858 – Several localities (Chikatunov et al., 1999), misidentification [= *Agapanthia* (s. str.) *lais* (Reiche & Saulcy, 1858)]
Agapanthia lateralis Ganglbauer, 1884 - Lower Nahal Oren (Chikatunov et al., 1999), misidentification [= *Agapanthia* (*Epopetes*) *pustulifera* Pic, 1905]
Agapanthia dahli (Richter, 1820) - Several localities (Chikatunov et al., 1999), misidentification (= *Agapanthia* (*Epopetes*) *pustulifera* Pic, 1905 ?)
Oxyilia duponcheli (Brullé, 1832) – Galilea (Sahlberg, 1913) [= *Oxyilia argentata languida* (Ménétriés, 1839)]
Phytoecia cylindrica (Linnaeus, 1758) - Lower Nahal Keziv (Finkel et al., 2002), misidentification (= *Agapanthia frivaldszkyi* Ganglbauer, 1884)
Musaria astarte perrini (Pic, 1891) - Lower Nahal Keziv (Finkel et al., 2002), misidentification [= *Musaria wachanrui* (Mulsant, 1851)]
Neomusaria merkli (Ganglbauer, 1884) – Jerusalem (Heyrovský, 1948; Bytinski-Salz, 1956), misidentification [= *Neomusaria waltli* Sama, 1991]

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Fig. 2-3. *Cortodera kochi* Pic, 1935 ♂♂



Fig. 4. *Ropalopus ledereri ledereri* (Fairmaire, 1866)



Fig. 5. *Purpuricenus interscapillatus interscapillatus* Plavilstshikov, 1937



Fig. 6. *Crossotus katbeh* Sama, 2000



Fig. 7. *Crossotus xanthoneurus* Sama, 2000



Fig. 8. *Agapanthia (Agapanthia) lais* Reiche & Saulcy, 1858



Fig. 9. *Agapanthia (Agapanthia) orbachi* Sama, 1993



Fig. 10. *Agapanthia (Epopetes) pustulifera* Pic, 1905



Fig. 11. *Pilemia halperini* (Holzschuh, 1999)



Fig. 12. *Helladia insignata* (Chevrolat, 1854) from Qartaba (Syria)



Fig. 13. *Musaria wachanrui* (Mulsant, 1851)