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A TURKISH ENDEMIC SPECIES, ITS FEEDING PREFERENCES KNOWN BUT OVERLOOKED: *CARLANDREA SYRIACA* (PIC, 1891) (COLEOPTERA: CERAMBYCIDAE: LEPTURINAE)

| Hüseyin Özdikmen* |

* Department of Biology, Faculty of Science, Gazi University, 06500 Ankara, TURKEY. E-mail: ozdikmen@gazi.edu.tr, ORCID ID: 0000-0001-9568-0093

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ABSTRACT: The detection of cerambycids and their feeding preferences within the natural ecosystems is of great ecological and economic importance. Accordingly, the paper presents food plants of *Carlandrea syriaca* (Pic) with known data on its feeding preference and distribution pattern for the first time collectively. The available specimens were collected from Isparta and Mersin provinces in Turkey. Known but overlooked host plants of *Carlandrea syriaca* (Pic) are determined and presented as Cistaceae (*Cistus* sp.), Cornaceae (*Cornus* sp.), and Rhamnaceae (*Paliurus spina-christi* Miller). In addition, the distribution range of the species is also expanded by determining a new provincial record. The species is recorded for the first time from Isparta province in Turkey.

KEY WORDS: Host plants, feeding preferences, distribution, *Carlandrea syriaca*, Lepturini, Cerambycinae, Cerambycidae, Turkey

The monotypic genus *Carlandrea* was erected by Sama & Rapuzzi (1999) with the type species *Leptura* (*Strangalia*) *syriaca* Pic, 1891. The genus is a member of the tribe Lepturini Latreille, 1802 in the subfamily Cerambycinae Latreille, 1802 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae). The type species was described by Pic (1891) from "Syrie" but should be Turkey (Hatay province) very likely. Already, after its description, it was also reported by Pic (1892, 1893) from Hassa district (Akbez = Yolçatı) of Hatay province.

Some host plants of *Carlandrea syriaca* (Pic) has been given in some literatures until now. However, these hosts are overlooked by the related authors. For this reason, I prepared this work as a result of an accumulation of knowledge on longhorn beetles of Turkey. The principal aim of the present study is to determine host plants of the species and thus to reveal and interpret its feeding preference for the first time collectively. Hereby, updating the distribution patterns in Turkey of the species is another output aimed by the present study.

MATERIAL AND METHOD

The specimens collected from Isparta province of Turkey and preserving at Gazi University (Ankara, Turkey). The data on feeding preferences, distributions etc. presented in the study for the species were firstly obtained from reviewing cited references in the text. Then, data based on observations made during the

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field study of the material were added to these data. The combined results obtained, thus, were given in the text.

The following text, synonyms, type information, host plants and records in Turkey and Palaearctic region for the species were included under the scientific name based on personal data and available references. Available synonyms citing mainly from Danilevsky (2024), Özdikmen (2021) and Tavakilian (2023). The type information were derived from Tavakilian (2023). Mainly Tavakilian (2023), Hoskovec et al. (2024), and cited references in the related part and also data obtained from available specimens and Cerambycidae database of the author were used to determine of the host plants of the species. The range of the species was derived from Danilevsky (2024) and Özdikmen (2021). I used the following map for provincial and regional distribution patterns in Turkey of the species (Fig. 1). New provincial record is marked in red color on figure given in the text.



Figure 1. Provinces and regions in Turkey, 1) Marmara region, 2) Black Sea region, 3) Aegean region, 4) Central Anatolian region, 5) Eastern Anatolian region, 6) Mediterranean region, 7) South-Eastern Anatolian region.

RESULTS

Tribe **Lepturini** Latreille, 1802
Lepturetae Latreille, 1802. Type gen.: *Leptura* Linnaeus, 1758

Genus ***Carlandrea*** Sama & Rapuzzi, 1999
Carlandrea Sama & Rapuzzi, 1999. Type sp.: *Leptura* (*Strangalia*) *syriaca* Pic, 1891

Carlandrea syriaca (Pic, 1891)
Leptura (*Strangalia*) *syriaca* Pic, 1891

Type information. *Leptura* (*Strangalia*) *syriaca* Pic. Syntypes: Ex collection M. Pic, Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France [type loc. "Syrie" (not Syria, should be Turkey, Hatay prov.)].

Material: Isparta: Eğirdir, 22.VI.2012, *Paliurus spina-christi*, 3 specimens; Mersin: Erdemli, 10.VI.2015, *Paliurus spina-christi*, 4 specimens.

The Turkish endemic species seems to be polyphagous in deciduous trees and shrubs. It develops in the plant families Cistaceae, Cornaceae and Rhamnaceae as seen below. Larval development is still unknown.

It has been reported by Demelt & Alkan (1962) and Demelt (1963) from *Paliurus* sp., by Adlbauer (1988) from *Cistus* sp., *Cornus* sp. and *Paliurus* sp., and by Hoskovec et al. (2024) from *Paliurus spina-christi* until now.

Apart from these, according to the present study, the specimens from Isparta and Mersin provinces were collected also from Rhamnaceae (*Paliurus spina-christi*) as host plant of this species.

As a result, a total of three plant species of three plant families, of which all are deciduous, are preferred by this beetle (Table 1).

Table 4. All known host plants of *Carlandrea syriaca* (Pic).

HOST PLANTS	
Families	**Species**
Deciduous	
Cistaceae	*Cistus* sp.
Cornaceae	*Cornus* sp.
Rhamnaceae	*Paliurus spina-christi* Miller

The Anatolian endemic species is rather widely distributed in S Anatolia.

The species was described by Pic (1891) from “Syrie” but should be Turkey (Hatay province) very likely. Already, after its description, it was also reported by Pic (1892, 1893) from Hassa district (Akbez = Yolçatı) of Hatay province. Then, it was recorded by Demelt & Alkan (1962) and Demelt (1963) from Bey Mts. of Antalya province. Also, it was reported by Fuchs & Breuning (1971) from Ovacık district of Tunceli province, and by Adlbauer (1988) and Malmusi & Saltini (2005) from Erdemli district of Mersin province. In addition, it was also recorded by Sama et al. (2012) from Buğlan pass of Muş province and Central district of Bingöl province. It was lastly reported by Cihan et al. (2013) from Ulukışla district (Alihoca village) of Niğde province, and by Hoskovec et al. (2024) from Erdemli district of Mersin province.

According to materials in collection of the author, this species is known from Mersin province, and also from Isparta province (Eğirdir district). Thus, it is newly recorded from Isparta province.

As a result, according to present study, it is known from eight provinces of three regions of Turkey [Central Anatolian region (Niğde), Eastern Anatolian region (Bingöl, Muş, Tunceli), and Mediterranean region (Antalya, Hatay, Isparta, Mersin)] (Pic, 1891, 1892, 1893; Demelt & Alkan, 1962; Demelt, 1963; Fuchs et Breuning, 1971; Adlbauer, 1988; Malmusi & Saltini, 2005; Sama et al., 2012; Cihan et al., 2013; Özdikmen, 2022; Hoskovec et al., 2024; the present study) (Fig. 2).

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Figure 2. Provincial and regional distribution patterns of *Carlandrea syriaca* (Pic) in Turkey.

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