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MEMBERS OF THE SUBFAMILY STENOPTERINAE GISTEL (COLEOPTERA: CERAMBYCIDAE) IN TURKEY WITH NEW HOST PLANTS AND DISTRIBUTIONAL RECORDS

| **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

[Özdikmen, H. 2024. Members of the subfamily Stenopterinae Gistel (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) in Turkey with new host plants and distributional records. Munis Entomology & Zoology, 16 (2): 2761-2810**]**

ABSTRACT: The paper is presented all taxa of Turkish Stenopterinae Gistel with new data and new records. Accordingly, it is determined Turkish Stenopterinae comprise of 27 species-group taxa belonging to 7 genera of 4 tribes. Among them, 8 species-group taxa are endemics to Turkey as *Caenoptera abieticola* (Holzschuh), *Caenoptera akbesiana* (Rapuzzi & Sama), *Molorchus malmusii* (Sama), *Molorchus marmottani frischi* (Sama), *Molorchus tenuitarsis* Holzschuh, *Callimus akbesianus* Pic, *Stenoterus adlbaueri* Sama, and *Stenopterus kraatzi* Pic. Also, a total of 13 species-group taxa including 8 endemic species-group taxa were originally described from Turkey as *Dolocerus holtzi* (Pic), *Caenoptera juglandis* (Sama), *Callimus egregius* Mulsant & Rey, *Stenoterus atricornis* Pic, *Stenopterus rufus syriacus* Pic, and the endemic taxa mentioned above. According to feeding preferences of Turkish Stenopterinae taxa, new host plants of *Stenopterus rufus geniculatus* Kraatz of which host plants were never known previously, are determined for the first time as Fagaceae (*Quercus cerris* and *Quercus ilex*). In addition, the host range of 7 species-group taxa is expanded by determining some new hosts for them as Pinaceae (*Abies cilicica*) for *Caenoptera abieticola* (Holzschuh), Caesalpinaceae (*Cercis siliquastrum*) and Corylaceae (*Ostrya carpinifolia*) for *Caenoptera juglandis* (Sama), Pinaceae (*Pinus nigra*) for *Molorchus marmottani frischi* (Sama), Rosaceae (*Crataegus monogyna*) for *Callimus akbesianus* Pic, Corylaceae (*Carpinus orientalis*) for *Callimus angulatus angulatus* (Schrank) and *Callimus femoratus* (Germar), Fagaceae (*Quercus cerris, Quercus infectoria, Quercus petraea*) for *Stenopterus rufus syriacus* Pic. According to distributional data of Turkish Stenopterinae taxa, *Callimoxys gracilis* (Brullé) is recorded for the first time from European Turkey. On the other hand, *Dolocerus holtzi* (Pic) for Aegean region, *Callimus angulatus angulatus* (Schrank) for Aegean and Eastern Anatolian regions, *Callimoxys gracilis* (Brullé) for Black Sea and Marmara regions, *Molorchus tenuitarsis* Holzschuh and *Callimus akbesianus* Pic for Central Anatolian region, *Molorchus umbellatarum umbellatarum* (Schreber) for Eastern Anatolian and South-Eastern Anatolian regions are new records. Moreover, the distribution range of 13 species-group taxa is expanded by determining many new provincial records for them.

KEY WORDS: Cerambycidae, Stenopterinae, new records, new data, feeding preferences, new host plants, Turkey

Recently, subfamilies of Cerambycidae family were reorganized by Özdikmen (2012a). In this manner, the subfamily Spondylidinae in traditional sense was divided by him into 3 separate subfamilies as Aseminae Thomson, 1861: 139, Saphaninae Gistel, 1848: [1] and Spondylidinae Audinet-Serville, 1832: 123. Likewise, each of the subfamilies Cerambycinae and Lamiinae in traditional sense was divided into 2 separate subfamilies: Cerambycinae Latreille, 1802: 211 and

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Stenopterinae Gistel, 1848: [9] (unnumbered section) for Cerambycinae in traditional sense, and Lamiinae Latreille, 1825: 401 and Dorcadioninae Swainson, 1840: 290 for Lamiinae in traditional sense. Moreover, subfamily Agapanthiinae Mulsant, 1839 was also accepted by Lazarev (2024) for Lamiinae in traditional sense.

In fact, these subfamily admissions proposals in Özdikmen (2012a) are not the first. Because these taxa were used by previous authors in previous times. However, later on, with the traditional acceptances between the authors, each of them was accepted and evaluated as separate tribes, not as a separate subfamily. This situation continued uninterruptedly until the proposals of Özdikmen (2012a). Although many recent molecular studies have shown results in line with these proposals, however, these results are not evaluated in this respect, and traditional acceptances are still taken as basis for subfamilies within the Cerambycidae family and unfortunately evaluations commonly continue to be made accordingly.

As seen above, Özdikmen (2012a) proposed Stenopterinae Gistel, 1848 as a valid separate subfamily with 10 tribes: Tribe Brachypteromatini Sama, 2008; Tribe Hesthesini Pascoe, 1867; Tribe Hyboderini Linsley, 1940; Tribe Macronini Lacordaire, 1868; Tribe Molorchini Gistel, 1848; Tribe Oxycoleini Martins and Galileo, 2003; Tribe Psebiini Lacordaire, 1868; Tribe Rhinotragini Thomson, 1861; Tribe Stenopterini Gistel, 1848; Tribe Thraniini Gahan, 1906 on the base of their reduced elytra, elevations on pronotum and other characters of pronotum and elytra in general. Among them, 5 tribes are represented in Turkey as Brachypteromatini, Hyboderini, Molorchini, Psebiini and Stenopterini.

Although most taxa of Cerambycidae in Turkey are known through catalogical data, information on their feeding preferences and detailed distribution data in the country are still insufficient. Therefore, we prepared this work as a result of an accumulation of knowledge on longhorn beetles of Turkey. The aim of the present study is to determine host plants of all members of the subfamily Stenopterinae of Turkey and thus to reveal and interpret their feeding preferences for the first time collectively. Hereby, updating the distribution patterns in Turkey of these taxa is another output aimed by the present study.

MATERIAL AND METHOD

The specimens collecting from various localities in many provinces of Turkey between April and September in 1989-2023 and preserving at Gazi University (Ankara, Turkey) contain the main study material. In our collection, there are many examples published from many provinces in Turkey in various previous studies that are also among cited references in the text. The data on feeding preferences, distributions etc. presented in the study for each taxon of known Turkish taxa were firstly obtained from reviewing cited references in the text. Then, data based on observations made during the field studies of the materials were added to these data. The combined results obtained, thus, were given in the text.

The following text, synonyms, type information, body length, adult period, host plants, records in Turkey and Palaearctic region, and remarks for each different species-group taxon were included under the scientific name based on personal data and available references. Available synonyms for each taxon, citing

mainly from Danilevsky (2024), Özdikmen (2021a) and Tavakilian (2023). The type information were derived from Tavakilian (2023), and especially taxa that were originally described from Turkey and/or endemic to Turkey so that they can be clearly determined, were presented in the text. Mainly Svacha & Danilevsky (1987), Cherepanov (1990), Bense (1995), 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 each species-group taxon. The range of each different species-group taxon was derived from Danilevsky (2024) and Özdikmen (2021a). The following map is used for provincial and regional distribution pattern in Turkey of the species-group taxa determined in the present study (Fig. 1). New host plants are marked with the sign (*) and in red color on tables and new provincial records are marked in red color on figures given in the text. In the text, the abbreviations "TR-E" for European Turkey (Thracia) and "TR-A" for Asian Turkey (Anatolia) were used.



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 AND DISCUSSION

With the present study, all species-group taxa of Turkish Stenopterinae Gistel were determined as twenty-seven species-group taxa of seven genera in four tribes. The combined data obtained from both the available specimens and cited references on Turkish Stenopterinae Gistel species-group taxa are presented below.

Subfamily **STENOPTERINAE** Gistel, 1848: [9]
Stenopteridae Gistel, 1848: [9] [stem: *Stenopter-*]. [Type gen.: *Stenopterus* Illiger, 1804. Type sp.: *Necydalis rufa* Linnaeus, 1767 by monotypy]

Tribe **DOLOCERINI** Özdikmen, 2016: 665
Dolocerini Özdikmen, 2016: 665. [Type gen.: *Dolocerus* Mulsant, 1862]

Genus ***DOLOCERUS*** Mulsant, 1862: 230
Dolocerus Mulsant, 1862: 230. Type sp.: *Dolocerus reichii* Mulsant, 1862

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Brachypteroma Heyden, 1863: 128. Type sp.: *Brachypteroma ottomanum* Heyden, 1863

Dolocerus holtzi (Pic, 1905: 114)
Brachypteroma holtzi Pic, 1905: 114

Type information. *Brachypteroma holtzi* Pic. Syntypes (male and female): Ex collection Martin Holtz > M. Pic, Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France [Type loc.: "Efrenk" (Turkey: Mersin prov.)]

Body length. 5-7 mm.
Adult period. March-June.
Hosts. Unknown in general. Since, reported host plants of the species have been overlooked until now. However, polyphagous in deciduous trees and shrubs. In Turkey, this species has been reported on *Acacia* sp., *Crataegus* sp., *Cornus* sp. by Demelt (1967) and Sama et al. (2012). Accordingly, it develops in the plant families Cornaceae, Mimosaceae and Rosaceae. As a result, a total of three plant species of three plant families, of which all are deciduous, are preferred by this species (Table 1).

Table 1. All known host plants of *Dolocerus holtzi* (Pic).

HOST PLANTS	
Families	**Species**
Deciduous	
Cornaceae	*Cornus* sp.
Mimosaceae	*Acacia* sp.
Rosaceae	*Crataegus* sp.

Records in Turkey. TR-A: Antalya, Aydın, Hatay, Isparta, Mersin, Osmaniye provinces (Pic, 1905; Demelt, 1967; Adlbauer, 1988; Malmusi & Saltini, 2005; Sama et al., 2012; Özdikmen, 2014; the present study).
Range. A: LE SY TR
Remarks. The species has E-Mediterranean chorotype. In Turkey, it is known only from S Anatolia (=Asian Turkey). It has been recorded only from two provinces in one of seven Turkish regions as Mediterranean region. I also know the species from Antalya, Aydın, Hatay and Isparta provinces. So, it is the first record for these provinces, and therefore to Aegean region of Turkey.
As a result, the species is known from six provinces in two of seven Turkish regions [Aegean region (Aydın), and Mediterranean region (Antalya, Hatay, Isparta, Mersin, Osmaniye)] (Fig. 2).



Figure 2. Provincial and regional distribution patterns of *Dolocerus holtzi* (Pic) in Turkey.

Dolocerus reichii Mulsant, 1862: 231
Dolocerus reichii Mulsant, 1862: 231
Brachypteroma ottomanum Heyden, 1863: 128
Molorchus mulsanti Stierlin, 1866: 30

Type information. *Dolocerus reichii* Mulsant. Holotype (female): Ex collection E. Mulsant, Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France [Type loc.: "Etrurie" (Italy)]

Body length. 4.5-7 mm.
Adult period. April-June.
Hosts. Probably polyphagous in deciduous trees and shrubs (*Crataegus*), and also ivy (*Hedera helix*). In Turkey, it has been reported by Demelt (1963) also from *Salix* sp. As a result, a total of four plant species of three plant families, of which all are deciduous, are preferred by this species (Table 2).

Table 2. All known host plants of *Dolocerus reichii* Mulsant.

HOST PLANTS	
Families	**Species**
Deciduous	
Araliaceae	*Hedera helix* Linnaeus
Rosaceae	*Crataegus monogyna* Jacquin *Crataegus* sp.
Salicaceae	*Salix* sp.

Records in Turkey. TR-A: Aydın, Balıkesir, Bursa, İzmir, İstanbul, Mersin provinces; TR-E: İstanbul province (Heyden, 1863; Kraatz, 1866; Demelt, 1963; Villiers, 1967; Öymen, 1987; Özdikmen, 2014, 2023b; Albayati et al., 2016; the present study).
Range. E: AL BH BU CR FR GR IT ME SZ TR A: AB AR GG TR
Remarks. The species has SE-European or Turano-Apenninian chorotype. In Turkey, it is distributed both in Anatolia (=Asian Turkey) and European Turkey (Thracia). It has been recorded from six provinces in three of seven Turkish

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regions [Aegean region (Aydın, İzmir), Marmara region (Balıkesir, Bursa, İstanbul), and Mediterranean region (Mersin)] (Fig. 3).



Figure 3. Provincial and regional distribution patterns of *Dolocerus reichii* Mulsant in Turkey.

Tribe **MOLORCHINI** Gistel, 1848
Molorchidae Gistel, 1848: [9] [stem: Molorch-]. [Type gen.: *Molorchus* Fabricius, 1793]

Genus ***CAENOPTERA*** C. G. Thomson, 1859: 150
Caenoptera C. G. Thomson, 1859: 150. Type sp.: *Necydalis minor* Linnaeus, 1758

Caenoptera abieticola (Holzschuh, 2007: 218)
Molorchus abieticola Holzschuh, 2007: 218

Type information. *Molorchus abieticola* Holzschuh. Holotype (male): Collection Carolus Holzschuh, Villach, Austria [Type loc.: "Çamlıyayla (Namrun)" (Turkey: Mersin prov.)]

Body length. 9-14 mm.
Adult period. May-July.
Hosts. Monophagous in coniferous trees. It develops in the plant family Pinaceae. It seems a specialist on fir (*Abies*) now. According to the present study, it develops also in the plant family Pinaceae (*Abies cilicica*) that is the first detection as host plant for this species (Table 3).

Table 3. All known host plants of *Caenoptera abieticola* (Holzschuh).

HOST PLANTS	
Families	**Species**
Coniferous	
Pinaceae	**Abies cilicica* Antoine & Kotschy *Abies* sp.

Records in Turkey. TR-A: İçel province (Holzschuh, 2007; Özdikmen, 2012b, 2014, 2022a,b; the present study).

Range. A: TR

Remarks. The endemic species has Anatolian chorotype. It is known only from S Anatolia (=Asian Turkey). It has been recorded only from one province in one of seven Turkish regions [Mediterranean region (Mersin prov.)] (Fig. 4).



Figure 4. Provincial and regional distribution patterns of *Caenoptera abieticola* (Holzschuh) in Turkey.

Caenoptera akbesiana (Rapuzzi & Sama, 2018: 9)
Molorchus (*Caenoptera*) *akbesianus* Rapuzzi & Sama, 2018: 9

Type information. *Molorchus* (*Caenoptera*) *akbesianus* Rapuzzi & Sama. Holotype (male): Collection Pierpaolo Rapuzzi, Prepotto, Italy [Type loc.: "Dörtyol area, Topaktaş env." (Turkey: Hatay prov.)]

Body length. 8.2-11 mm.

Adult period. April-June.

Hosts. Monophagous in deciduous trees. It develops in the plant family Juglandaceae. It seems a specialist on walnut (*Juglans*) now (Table 4).

Table 4. All known host plants of *Caenoptera akbesiana* (Rapuzzi & Sama).

HOST PLANTS	
Families	**Species**
Deciduous	
Juglandaceae	*Juglans regia* Linnaeus

Records in Turkey. TR-A: Hatay province (Rapuzzi & Sama, 2018; Özdikmen, 2022b).

Range. A: TR

Remarks. The endemic species has Anatolian chorotype. It is known only from the type locality in S Anatolia (=Asian Turkey) now. It has been recorded only from one province in one of seven Turkish regions [Mediterranean region (Hatay prov.)] (Fig. 5).



Figure 5. Provincial and regional distribution patterns of *Caenoptera akbesiana* (Rapuzzi & Sama) in Turkey.

Caenoptera juglandis (Sama, 1982: 219)
Molorchus juglandis Sama, 1982: 219

Type information. *Molorchus juglandis* Sama. Holotype (male): Collection Gianfranco Sama, Cesena, Italy [Type loc.: "Alanya" (Turkey: Antalya prov.)]

Body length. 8-15 mm.

Adult period. March-September.

Hosts. Polyphagous in deciduous trees. It develops in the plant families Cornaceae, Fagaceae, Juglandaceae, Moraceae and Rosaceae. In Turkey, it has been reported by Sama (1982), Adlbauer (1988), Malmusi & Saltini (2005), Özbek et al. (2015) from Juglandaceae (*Juglans regia*), Özbek et al. (2015) from Cornaceae (*Cornus sanguinea*), and Sama et al. (2011) from Fagaceae (*Quercus* sp.). According to the present study, it also develops in the plant families Caesalpinaceae (*Cercis siliquastrum*) and Corylaceae (*Ostrya carpinifolia*) that are the first detection as host plants for this species. A total of eight plant species of seven plant families, of which all are deciduous, are preferred by this species (Table 5).

Table 5. All known host plants of *Caenoptera juglandis* (Sama).

HOST PLANTS	
Families	**Species**
Deciduous	
*Caesalpinaceae	**Cercis siliquastrum* Linnaeus
Cornaceae	*Cornus sanguinea* Linnaeus
*Corylaceae	**Ostrya carpinifolia* Scopoli
Fagaceae	*Quercus* sp.
Juglandaceae	*Juglans regia* Linnaeus
Moraceae	*Morus nigra* Linnaeus
Rosaceae	*Prunus dulcis* (Miller) D. A. Webb *Prunus ursina* Kotschy ex Boissier

Records in Turkey. TR-A: Adana, Antalya, Kahramanmaraş, Konya, Mersin, Niğde provinces (Sama, 1982; Adlbauer, 1988; Malmusi & Saltini, 2005; Sama et al., 2011, 2012; Özdikmen, 2012b, 2014; Özbek et al., 2015; Hoskovec et al., 2024).

Range. A: IS LE SY TR

Remarks. The species has E-Mediterranean (Palestino-Taurian) chorotype. It is known only from S Anatolia (=Asian Turkey). It has been recorded from six provinces in two of seven Turkish regions [Central Anatolian region (Konya, Niğde), and Mediterranean region (Adana, Antalya, Kahramanmaraş, Mersin)] (Fig. 6).



Figure 6. Provincial and regional distribution patterns of *Caenoptera juglandis* (Sama) in Turkey.

Caenoptera minor (Linnaeus, 1758: 421)

The species includes three subspecies as the nominate subspecies known from Europe (almost all Europe), Asia (China, Far East Russia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Korea, Mongolia, West and East Siberia, Turkey), and introduced Neotropical region (Brazil), *Caenoptera minor fuscus* (Hayashi, 1955: 164) known only from Asia (Far East Russia and Japan), and Japanese endemic subspecies *Caenoptera minor ikedai* (Takakuwa, 1984: 10). Therefore, the Asiatic-European + Neotropical species is represented only by the nominate subspecies in Turkey as seen above.

Caenoptera minor minor (Linnaeus, 1758: 421)
Necydalis minor Linnaeus, 1758: 421
Necydalis ceramboides DeGeer, 1775: 151
Leptura dimidiata Fabricius, 1775: 199
Gymnopterion medium Schrank, 1798: 688
Molorchus rufescens Kiesenwetter, 1879a: 316 [1879b: 60]

Type information. *Necydalis minor* Linnaeus. Syntypes: Ex collection C. Linnaeus [Type loc.: “Europa” (Europe)]

Body length. 6-16 mm.
Adult period. April-August.

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Hosts. Polyphagous in coniferous trees, and also in deciduous trees and shrubs. It develops in the plant families Cupressaceae, Pinaceae strongly preferred, and also Betulaceae, Corylaceae, Fagaceae, Juglandaceae, Rhamnaceae, and Rosaceae. In Turkey, this subspecies has been reported by Demelt (1967) from Juglandaceae (*Juglans regia*), Tosun (1975) from Pinaceae (*Abies cilicica, Cedrus libani*), Adlbauer (1992) from Pinaceae (*Abies* sp.), Rosaceae (*Crataegus* sp.), Corylaceae (*Corylus* sp.), Yüksel (1996) from Pinaceae (*Picea orientalis*), and Sama et al. (2011) from Fagaceae (*Quercus* sp.). According to the present study, it was collected also from Pinaceae (*Abies cilicica*).

As a result, a total of twenty-eight plant species of nine plant families, of which seven are deciduous and two coniferous, are preferred by this subspecies (Table 6).

Table 6. All known host plants of *Caenoptera minor minor* (Linnaeus).

HOST PLANTS	
Families	**Species**
Deciduous	
Betulaceae	*Betula* sp.
Corylaceae	*Carpinus* sp. *Corylus* sp.
Fagaceae	*Quercus* sp. *Shiia* sp.
Juglandaceae	*Juglans* sp. *Juglans regia* Linnaeus
Rhamnaceae	*Frangula* sp.
Rosaceae	*Crataegus* sp.
Ulmaceae	*Ulmus* sp.
Coniferous	
Cupressaceae	*Cupressus* sp.
Pinaceae	*Abies alba* Michaux *Abies cephalonica* Loudon *Abies cilicica* Antoine & Kotschy *Abies sachalinensis* Masters *Abies* sp. *Cedrus atlantica* Manetti (= *libani* Barrel.) *Cedrus libani* A. Rich *Larix* sp. *Picea abies* Linnaeus *Picea excelsa* Link *Picea jezoensis* Carrière *Picea orientalis* Carrière *Picea pungens* Engelmann *Picea* sp. *Pinus* sp. *Pinus sylvestris* Linnaeus *Pseudotsuga menziesii* (Mirbel) Franco

Records in Turkey. TR-A: Antalya, Ardahan, Bilecik, Bolu, Burdur, Bursa, Çankırı, Düzce, Giresun, Kahramanmaraş, Kars, Kastamonu, Mersin, Sinop provinces (Bodemeyer, 1900; Acatay, 1948, 1961, 1968; Demelt, 1967; Tosun, 1975; Sama, 1982; Öymen, 1987; Adlbauer, 1992; Yüksel, 1996; Lodos, 1998; Alkan, 2000; Malmusi & Saltini, 2005; Özdikmen, 2007, 2014; Özdikmen et al., 2012; Şabanoğlu, 2020; present study).

Range. E: AL AU BE BH BU BY CR CT CZ DE EN FI FR GB GE GR HU IR IT LA LS LT LU MD ME NL NR NT PL RO SB SK SL SP ST SV SZ UK A: BEI ES FE GAN GG HEI LIA KZ MG NC QIN SC SHA TR WS XIN NTRi

Remarks. The species has Asiatic-European + Neotropical chorotype. It is known only from Anatolia (=Asian Turkey) now. It has been recorded from nine provinces in three of seven Turkish regions as Black Sea region, Marmara region and Mediterranean region. I also know the species from Ardahan, Çankırı, Kahramanmaraş, Kars and Sinop provinces. It is the first record for these provinces, and therefore Central Anatolian region and Eastern Anatolian region.

As a result, the species is known from fourteen provinces in five of seven Turkish regions [Black Sea region (Bolu, Düzce, Giresun, Kastamonu, Sinop), Central Anatolian region (Çankırı), Eastern Anatolian region (Ardahan, Kars), Marmara region (Bilecik, Bursa) and Mediterranean region (Antalya, Burdur, Kahramanmaraş, Mersin)] (Fig. 7).



Figure 7. Provincial and regional distribution patterns of *Caenoptera minor minor* (Linnaeus) in Turkey.

Genus ***MOLORCHUS*** Fabricius, 1793: 356
Molorchus Fabricius, 1793: 356. Type sp.: *Necydalis umbellatarum* Schreber, 1759

Subgenus ***MOLORCHUS*** Fabricius, 1793: 356
Molorchus Fabricius, 1793: 356. Type sp.: *Necydalis umbellatarum* Schreber, 1759
Conchopterus Fairmaire, 1864: 153. Type sp.: *Necydalis umbellatarum* Schreber, 1759
Epanioglaphyra Niisato, 1986: 304. Type sp.: *Glaphyra kurosawai* Niisato, 1986
Glaphyra Newman, 1840: 19. Type sp.: *Glaphyra semiusta* Newman, 1840
Laphyra Newman, 1842: 418 [RN]. Type sp.: *Glaphyra semiusta* Newman, 1840
Linomius Mulsant, 1862: 226. Type sp.: *Necydalis umbellatarum* Schreber, 1759
Sinolus Mulsant, 1862: 228. Type sp.: *Molorchus kiesenwetteri* Mulsant & Rey, 1861

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Molorchus baiocchii (Rapuzzi & Sama, 2012: 667)
Glaphyra baiocchii Rapuzzi & Sama, 2012: 667

Type information. *Glaphyra baiocchii* Rapuzzi & Sama. Holotype (male): Collection Pierpaolo Rapuzzi, Prepotto, Italy [Type loc.: "SW Sorkhed Dizaj" (Iran: Zanjan prov.)]

Body length. 6-8 mm.
Adult period. April-May, October.
Hosts. Olygophagous in deciduous trees and shrubs. It develops in the plant family Rosaceae. A total of three plant species of one plant family which is deciduous, are preferred by this species (Table 7).

Table 7. All known host plants of *Molorchus baiocchii* (Rapuzzi & Sama).

HOST PLANTS	
Families	**Species**
Deciduous	
Rosaceae	*Cotoneaster* sp. *Crataegus* sp. *Rosa* sp.

Records in Turkey. TR-A: Hakkari province (Rapuzzi et al., 2019).
Range. A: IN PA TR
Remarks. The species has Turanian chorotype. It is known only from Anatolia (=Asian Turkey) in Turkey. It has been recently recorded only from one province in one of seven Turkish regions as Eastern Anatolian region (Hakkari province) (Fig. 8).



Figure 8. Provincial and regional distribution patterns of *Molorchus baiocchii* (Rapuzzi & Sama) in Turkey.

Molorchus kiesenwetteri Mulsant & Rey, 1861: 189

The species includes two subspecies as the nominate subspecies known from Europe (C- and E-Europe), and *Molorchus kiesenwetteri hircus* Abeille de Perrin,

1881: 133 known from Europe (European Russia, European Turkey) and Asia (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Iran, Israel, Lebanon, Syria, Turkey). Therefore, the Europeo-E-Mediterranean species is represented only by the subspecies *Molorchus kiesenwetteri hircus* Abeille de Perrin in Turkey as seen above.

Molorchus kiesenwetteri hircus Abeille de Perrin, 1881: 133
Molorchus hircus Abeille de Perrin, 1881: 133
Molorchus kiesenwetteri anatolicus Adlbauer, 1988: 275
Caenoptera kiesenwetteri v. *angorensis* Pic, 1912: 3

Type information. *Molorchus hircus* Abeille de Perrin. Syntypes (4): Ex collection Abeille de Perrin, Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France [Type loc.: "Rif Dimashq (Anti-Liban): Bloudan" (Syria)]

Body length. 4-8.5 mm.
Adult period: April-August.
Hosts. Polyphagous in deciduous trees and shrubs. It develops in the plant families Anacardiaceae, Juglandaceae, and Rosaceae. In Turkey, this subspecies has been reported by Adlbauer (1988) from Rosaceae (*Prunus* sp.), Özbek et al. (2015) from Juglandaceae (*Juglans regia*), and Tezcan & Rejzek (2002) from Rosaceae (*Prunus* sp., *Rosa* sp., *Amygdalus* sp.). According to the present study, it was collected also from Rosaceae (*Prunus* sp.).
As a result, a total of eight plant species of three plant families, of which all are deciduous, are preferred by this subspecies (Table 8).

Table 8. All known host plants of *Molorchus kiesenwetteri hircus* Abeille de Perrin.

HOST PLANTS	
Families	**Species**
Deciduous	
Anacardiaceae	*Rhus* sp.
Juglandaceae	*Juglans regia* Linnaeus
Rosaceae	*Amygdalus* sp. *Prunus avium* (Linnaeus) Linnaeus *Prunus dulcis* (Miller) D. A. Webb *Prunus* sp. *Prunus ursina* Kotschy ex Boissier *Rosa* sp.

Records in Turkey. TR-A: Amasya, Ankara, Antalya, Bilecik, Bolu, Bursa, Çankırı, Gümüşhane, İzmir, Kahramanmaraş, Karaman, Kastamonu, Konya, Mersin, Niğde, Samsun provinces; TR-E: ?Edirne province (Bodemeyer, 1900; Pic, 1912; Reitter, 1912; Villiers, 1967; Adlbauer, 1988, 1992; Lodos, 1998; Alkan, 2000; Sama, 1995b; Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997; Tauzin, 2000; Sama & Rapuzzi, 2000; Tezcan & Rejzek, 2002; Turgut & Özdikmen, 2010; Özdikmen, 2007, 2014; Özbek et al., 2015; Özdikmen & Tezcan, 2020; Özdikmen & Koçak, 2022; Hoskovec et al., 2024; the present study).
Range. E: ST TR A: AB AR GG IN IS LE SY TR
Remarks. The subspecies has SW-Asiatic + E-Mediterranean chorotype. It is known both from Anatolia (=Asian Turkey) and European Turkey (=Thracia) in

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Turkey. It has been recorded from eleven provinces in five of seven Turkish regions except for Eastern Anatolian region and South-Eastern Anatolian region. I also know the subspecies from Bolu, Bursa, Çankırı, Gümüşhane and Samsun provinces. It is the first record for these provinces.

As a result, the subspecies is known from sixteen provinces in five of seven Turkish regions [Aegean region (İzmir), Black Sea region (Amasya, Bolu, Gümüşhane, Kastamonu, Samsun), Central Anatolian region (Ankara, Çankırı, Konya, Niğde), Marmara region (Bilecik, Bursa, ?Edirne), and Mediterranean region (Antalya, Kahramanmaraş, Mersin)] (Fig. 9).

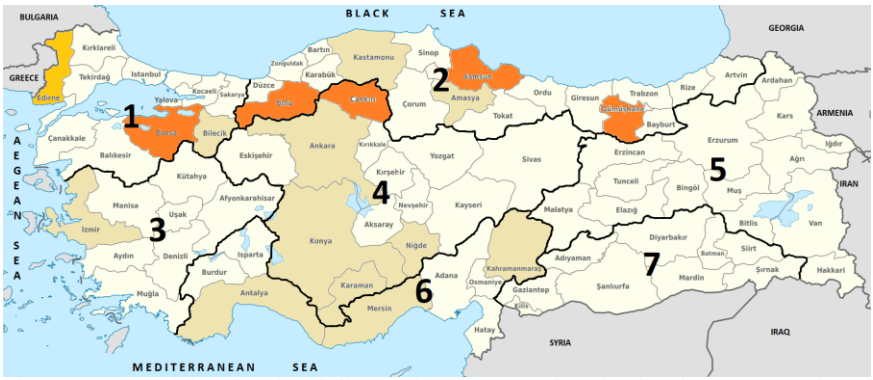


Figure 9. Provincial and regional distribution patterns of *Molorchus kiesenwetteri hircus* Abeille de Perrin in Turkey.

Molorchus malmusii (Sama, 1995: 370)
Glaphyra malmusii Sama, 1995: 370

Type information. *Glaphyra malmusii* Sama. Holotype (male): Collection Gianfranco Sama, Cesena, Italy [Type loc.: "Abant" (Turkey: Bolu prov.)]

Body length. 5-8 mm.
Adult period. June-July.
Hosts. Unknown but probably deciduous trees (e.g. *Crataegus* sp.).
Records in Turkey. TR-A: Bolu, Kastamonu provinces (Sama, 1995b; Tauzin, 2000; Özdikmen, 2007, 2012b, 2014, 2022b; Hoskovec et al., 2024; the present study).
Range. A: TR
Remarks. The endemic species has Anatolian chorotype. It is known only from NW Anatolia (=Asian Turkey). It has been recorded only from one province in one of seven Turkish regions as Black Sea region. I also know the species from Kastamonu province. It is the first record for this province.

As a result, the species is known from two provinces in one of seven Turkish regions [Black Sea region (Bolu and Kastamonu)] (Fig. 10).



Figure 10. Provincial and regional distribution patterns of *Molorchus malmusii* (Sama) in Turkey.

Molorchus marmottani Brisout de Barneville, 1863: 118

The species includes four subspecies as the nominate subspecies known from Europe (C-, S- and E-Europe), Asia (Turkey), the Spanian endemic subspecies *Molorchus marmottani andalusica* (Sláma, 2015: 1118), the Italian endemic subspecies *Molorchus marmottani crovatoi* (Sama, 1995: 373), and the Turkish endemic subspecies *Molorchus marmottani frischi* (Sama, 1995: 373). Therefore, the European species is represented by two subspecies as the nominate subspecies and *Molorchus marmottani frischi* (Sama) in Turkey as seen above.

Molorchus marmottani frischi (Sama, 1995: 373)
Glaphyra marmottani frischi Sama, 1995: 373

Type information. *Glaphyra marmottani frischi* Sama. Holotype (male): Collection Gianfranco Sama, Cesena, Italy [Type loc.: "Zorbun Yayla (Zorkun plateau)" (Turkey: Osmaniye prov.)]...

Body length. 6-7 mm.
Adult period. May-July.
Hosts. Monophagous in coniferous trees. It develops in the plant family Pinaceae. This subspecies has been reported by Adlbauer (1992) as nominate taxon and Sama (1995) from Pinaceae (*Pinus* sp.) in the original description. According to the present study, it was collected also from Pinaceae (*Pinus nigra*) that is the first detection as host plant of this subspecies.
As a result, a total of two plant species of one plant family which is coniferous, are preferred by this subspecies (Table 9).

Table 9. All known host plants of *Molorchus marmottani frischi* (Sama).

HOST PLANTS	
Families	**Species**
Coniferous	
Pinaceae	*Pinus* sp. **Pinus nigra* Linnaeus

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Records in Turkey. TR-A: Hatay, Osmaniye provinces (Adlbauer, 1992; Sama, 1995b; Tauzin, 2000; Özdikmen, 2007, 2012b, 2014, 2022b; the present study).

Range. A: TR

Remarks. The endemic subspecies has Anatolian chorotype. It is known only from S Anatolia (=Asian Turkey). It has been recorded only from one province in one of seven Turkish regions as Mediterranean region. I also know the subspecies from Hatay province. It is the first record for this province.

As a result, the subspecies is known from two provinces in one of seven Turkish regions [Mediterranean region (Hatay and Osmaniye)] (Fig. 11).



Figure 11. Provincial and regional distribution patterns of *Molorchus marmottani frischi* (Sama) in Turkey.

Molorchus marmottani marmottani Brisout de Barneville, 1863: 118
Molorchus marmottani Brisout de Barneville, 1863: 118
Molorchus discicollis Heyden, 1876: 383

Type information. *Molorchus marmottani* Brisout de Barneville. Lectotype (female): Ex collection Marmottan, Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France [Type loc.: "Vernet les Bains" (France)]

Body length. 5-9 mm.

Adult period. April-July.

Hosts. Polyphagous in coniferous trees. It develops in the plant family Pinaceae. In Turkey, this subspecies has been reported only by Sama (2002) from Pinaceae (*Pinus* sp.).

As a result, a total of seven plant species of one plant family which is coniferous, are preferred by this subspecies (Table 10).

Table 10. All known host plants of *Molorchus marmottani marmottani* Brisout de Barneville.

HOST PLANTS	
Families	**Species**
Coniferous	
Pinaceae	*Abies alba* Michaux

	Picea sp. *Pinus halepensis* Miller *Pinus nigra* Arnold *Pinus nigra* subsp. *laricio* (Poiret) Maire *Pinus* sp. *Pinus sylvestris* Linnaeus

Records in Turkey. TR-A: Kars province (Sama, 2002; Özdikmen, 2014, 2022a).

Range. E: AU BU CT CZ FR GE IT PL SK SP ST SZ A: TR

Remarks. The subspecies has C-, S- and E-European chorotype. It is known only from NE Anatolia (=Asian Turkey) in Turkey now. It has been recorded only from one province in one of seven Turkish regions as Eastern Anatolian region (Kars province) (Fig. 12).



Figure 12. Provincial and regional distribution patterns of *Molorchus marmottani marmottani* Brisout de Barneville in Turkey.

Molorchus tenuitarsis Holzschuh, 1981: 97
Molorchus tenuitarsis Holzschuh, 1981: 97

Type information. *Molorchus tenuitarsis* Holzschuh. Holotype (male): Collection Carolus Holzschuh, Villach, Austria [Type loc.: "Çamlıyayla (Namrun)" (Turkey: İçel prov.)]

Body length. 5.8 mm.

Adult period. April, June-July.

Hosts. Monophagous in coniferous trees. It develops in the plant family Pinaceae. This species has been reported by Adlbauer (1988) from Pinaceae (*Cedrus* sp.), and Sama (1995) and Malmusi & Saltini (2005) from Pinaceae (*Cedrus libani*). According to the present study, it was collected also from Pinaceae (*Cedrus libani*).

As a result, a total of two plant species of one plant family which is coniferous, are preferred by this subspecies (Table 10).

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Table 10. All known host plants of *Molorchus tenuitarsis* Holzschuh.

HOST PLANTS	
Families	**Species**
Coniferous	
Pinaceae	*Cedrus* sp. *Cedrus libani* A. Richard

Records in Turkey. TR-A: Antalya, Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, Karaman, Konya Mersin provinces (Holzschuh, 1981; Adlbauer, 1988; Sama, 1995b; Tauzin, 2000; Malmusi & Saltini, 2005; Özdikmen, 2012b, 2014, 2022a,b; the present study).

Range. A: TR

Remarks. The endemic species has Anatolian chorotype. It is known only from S Anatolia (=Asian Turkey). It has been recorded only from two provinces in one of seven Turkish regions as Mediterranean region. I also know the species from Antalya, Hatay, Karaman and Konya provinces. It is the first record for these provinces, and therefore Central Anatolian region.

As a result, the species is known from six provinces in two of seven Turkish regions [Central Anatolian region (Karaman, Konya), and Mediterranean region (Antalya, Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, and Mersin)] (Fig. 13).



Figure 13. Provincial and regional distribution patterns of *Molorchus tenuitarsis* Holzschuh in Turkey.

Molorchus umbellatarum (Schreber, 1759: 9)

The species includes two subspecies as the nominate subspecies known from Europe (almost all Europe including European Turkey), and Asia (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Iran, Turkey, Turkmenistan), and the Italian endemic subspecies *Molorchus umbellatarum obscuripes* (G. Müller, 1948: 66). Therefore, the Turano-European species is represented by the nominate subspecies in Turkey as seen above.

Molorchus umbellatarum umbellatarum (Schreber, 1759: 9)
Necydalis umbellatarum Schreber, 1759: 9
Necydalis minima Scopoli, 1763: 57

Molorchus depressus Motschulsky, 1845: 85
Molorchus umbellatarum v. *diversipes* Pic, 1897: 31

Type information. *Necydalis umbellatarum* Schreber. Holotype: Ex collection Schreber > J. C. Fabricius, Zoologisk Museum, Copenhagen, Denmark [Type loc.: "Germania" (Germany)]

Body length. 5-9 mm.
Adult period. April-July.
Hosts. Polyphagous in deciduous trees and shrubs. It develops in the plant families Aceraceae, Anacardiaceae, Caprifoliaceae, Cornaceae, Fagaceae, Grossulariaceae, Rhamnaceae, Rosaceae and Ulmaceae. In Turkey, this subspecies has been reported by Demelt (1967) from Rosaceae (*Crataegus* sp.), and Sama (1995b) from Rosaceae (*Crataegus* sp.) and Pinaceae (*Abies nordmanniana*). According to the present study, it was collected also from Rosaceae (*Crataegus* sp. and *Prunus* sp.).
As a result, a total of nineteen plant species of ten plant families, of which nine are deciduous and only one coniferous, are preferred by this subspecies (Table 11).

Table 11. All known host plants of *Molorchus umbellatarum umbellatarum* (Schreber).

HOST PLANTS	
Families	**Species**
Deciduous	
Aceraceae	*Acer tataricum* Linnaeus
Anacardiaceae	*Pistacia terebinthus* Linnaeus
Caprifoliaceae	*Viburnum opulus* Linnaeus
Cornaceae	*Cornus sanguinea* Linnaeus
Fagaceae	*Castanea sativa* Miller
Grossulariaceae	*Ribes* sp.
Rhamnaceae	*Frangula alnus* Miller
Rosaceae	*Amelanchier ovalis* Medikus *Crataegus* sp. *Cydonia* sp. *Malus sylvestris* Miller *Prunus serotina* Ehrhart *Prunus* sp. *Rosa canina* Linnaeus *Rosa* sp. *Rubus* sp. *Sorbus* sp.
Ulmaceae	*Ulmus minor* Miller
Coniferous	
Pinaceae	*Abies nordmanniana* (Steven) Spach

Records in Turkey. TR-A: Adıyaman, Ankara, Ardahan, Artvin, Bolu, Erzurum, İzmir, Ordu, Trabzon, Zonguldak provinces; TR-E: ?Edirne provinces (Pic, 1897; Plavilstshikov, 1932; Villiers, 1967; Demelt, 1967; Öymen, 1987; Adlbauer, 1992; Sama, 1995b; Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997; Lodos, 1998; Alkan,

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2000; Malmusi & Saltini, 2005; Özdikmen, 2007, 2014; the present study).

Range. E: AL AU BE BH BU BY CR CT CZ DE EN FR GB GE GR HU IR IT LA LS LT LU MC MD ME NL NR NT PL RO SB SK SL SP ST SV SZ TR UK A: AB AR GG IN TM TR

Remarks. The subspecies has Turano-European chorotype. It is known from both Anatolia (=Asian Turkey) and European Turkey (Thracia) in Turkey. It has been recorded from five provinces in four of seven Turkish regions as Aegean region, Black Sea region, Central Anatolian region, and Marmara region. I also know the subspecies from Adıyaman, Ardahan, Artvin, Erzurum, Ordu and Zonguldak provinces. It is the first record for these provinces, and therefore Eastern Anatolian region and South-Eastern Anatolian region.

As a result, the subspecies is known from eleven provinces in five of seven Turkish regions [Aegean region (İzmir), Black Sea region (Artvin, Bolu, Ordu, Trabzon, Zonguldak), Central Anatolian region (Ankara), Eastern Anatolian region (Ardahan, Erzurum), and Marmara region (?Edirne)] (Fig. 14).

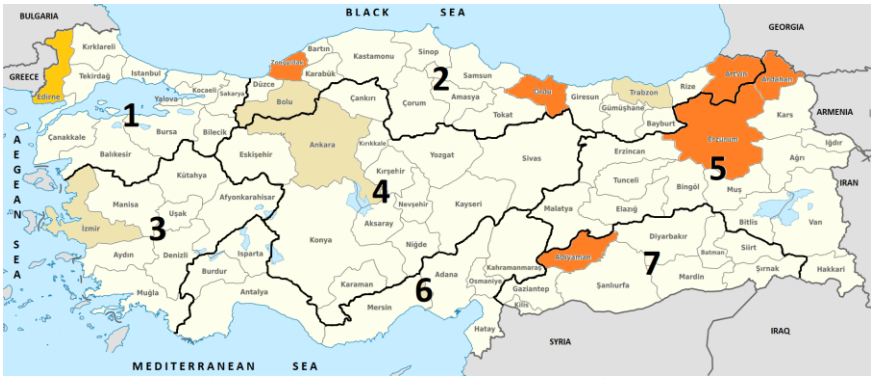


Figure 14. Provincial and regional distribution patterns of *Molorchus umbellatarum umbellatarum* (Schreber) in Turkey.

Tribe **PSEBIINI** Lacordaire, 1868
Psebides Lacordaire, 1868 [Type gen.: *Psebium* Pascoe, 1864]

Genus ***NATHRIUS*** Bréthes, 1916: 76
Nathrius Bréthes, 1916: 76. Type sp.: *Nathrius porteri* Bréthes, 1916 (= *Leptidea brevipennis* Mulsant, 1839)

Nathrius brevipennis (Mulsant, 1839: 105)
Leptidea brevipennis Mulsant, 1839: 105
Leptidea minuta Motschulsky, 1845: 84
Gracilia manca LeConte, 1851: 24
Gracilia rufipennis Dufour, 1851: 351
Nathrius porteri Bréthes, 1916: 77

Type information. *Leptidea brevipennis* Mulsant. Syntypes (male and females): Ex collection E. Mulsant, Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France [Type loc.: “France”]

Body length. 2.7-7 mm.

Adult period. January, March-September, November-December.

Hosts. Polyphagous in deciduous trees and shrubs strongly preferred, and also coniferous trees. It develops in the plant families Aceraceae, Anacardiaceae, Araliaceae, Araucariaceae, Betulaceae, Caesalpiniaceae, Caprifoliaceae, Cornaceae, Corylaceae, Fabaceae, Fagaceae, Juglandaceae, Lauraceae, Moraceae, Oleaceae, Passifloraceae, Poaceae, Rhamnaceae, Rosaceae, Salicaceae, Tiliaceae and Ulmaceae. In Turkey, this species has been reported by Acatay (1943) from Pinaceae (*Abies concolor*, *Abies pinsapo*), Schimitschek (1944, 1953) from Araliaceae (*Hedera helix*) and Salicaceae (*Salix* sp.), Demelt & Alkan (1962) and Demelt (1963) from Fagaceae (*Quercus* sp.), Adlbauer (1988) from Caesalpiniaceae (*Ceratonia* sp.) and Juglandaceae (*Juglans* sp.), Malmusi & Saltini (2005) from Caesalpiniaceae (*Ceratonia siliqua*), Juglandaceae (*Juglans regia*) and Moraceae (*Ficus carica*), and Özbek et al. (2015) and Sama et al. (2012) from Juglandaceae (*Juglans regia*). According to the present study, it was collected also from Caesalpiniaceae (*Ceratonia siliqua*), Juglandaceae (*Juglans regia*) and Moraceae (*Ficus carica*).

As a result, a total of seventy-four plant species of twenty-four plant families, of which twenty-two are deciduous and only two coniferous, are preferred by this subspecies (Table 11).

Table 11. All known host plants of *Nathrius brevipennis* (Mulsant).

HOST PLANTS	
Families	**Species**
Deciduous	
Aceraceae	*Acer* sp.
Anacardiaceae	*Pistacia lentiscus* Linnaeus *Pistacia terebinthus* Linnaeus
Araliaceae	*Hedera helix* Linnaeus
Araucariaceae	*Araucaria angustifolia* (Bertoloni) Kuntze
Betulaceae	*Alnus* sp.
Caesalpiniaceae	*Ceratonia siliqua* Linnaeus
Caprifoliaceae	*Viburnum opulus* Linnaeus
Cornaceae	*Cornus sanguinea* Linnaeus
Corylaceae	*Corylus avellana* Linnaeus *Ostrya* sp.
Fabaceae	*Robinia* sp. *Spartium junceum* Linnaeus *Wisteria chinensis* (Sims) de Candolle *Wisteria sinensis* (Sims) Sweet
Fagaceae	*Castanea sativa* Miller *Quercus agrifolia* Née *Quercus canariensis* Willdenow *Quercus coccifera* Linnaeus *Quercus faginea* Lamarck *Quercus ilex* Linnaeus *Quercus mirbeckii* Durand *Quercus palustris* Du Roi

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	Quercus robur Linnaeus *Quercus rubra* Linnaeus *Quercus* sp. *Quercus wislizenii* A. de Candolle
Juglandaceae	*Juglans californica* S. Watson *Juglans regia* Linnaeus
Lauraceae	*Laurus nobilis* Linnaeus *Persea americana* P. Miller
Moraceae	*Ficus carica* Linnaeus *Maclura aurantiaca* Nuttall *Maclura pomifera* (Rafinesque) C. Schneider *Morus alba* Linnaeus *Morus nigra* Linnaeus
Oleaceae	*Fraxinus excelsior* Linnaeus *Ligustrum japonicum* Thunberg *Olea europaea* Linnaeus
Passifloraceae	*Passiflora caerulea* Linnaeus
Poaceae	*Zea mays* Linnaeus
Rhamnaceae	*Ziziphus lotus* Lamarck
Rosaceae	*Cotoneaster francheti* Bois *Crataegus* sp. *Cydonia oblonga* Miller *Eriobotrya* sp. *Heteromeles arbutifolia* (Aiton) M. Roemer *Photinia arbutifolia* Lindley *Prunus amygdalus* Stokes *Prunus domestica* Linnaeus *Prunus dulcis* (Miller) D. A. Webb *Prunus persica* (Linnaeus) Batsch *Pyrus communis* Linnaeus *Rhaphiolepis bibas* (Loureiro) Galasso & Banfi *Rosa canina* Linnaeus *Rosa centifolia* Linnaeus
Salicaceae	*Populus* sp. *Salix alba* Linnaeus *Salix babylonica* Linnaeus *Salix purpurea* Linnaeus *Salix viminalis* Linnaeus *Salix vitellina* Linnaeus
Tiliaceae	*Tilia cordata* Miller *Tilia platyphyllos* Scopoli
Ulmaceae	*Celtis* sp. *Ulmus pumila* Linnaeus
Coniferous	
Cupressaceae	*Cupressus sempervirens* Linnaeus
Pinaceae	*Abies concolor* Gordon & Glen *Abies pinsapo* Boissier *Abies* sp.

	Cedrus atlantica Manetti (= *libani* Barrel.) *Picea abies* Linnaeus *Pinus halepensis* Miller *Pinus sylvestris* Linnaeus

Records in Turkey. TR-A: Adana, Antalya, Hatay, İstanbul, İzmir, Kahramanmaraş, Mersin, Muğla, Niğde provinces; TR-E: İstanbul province (Acatay, 1943; Schimitschek, 1944; Demelt & Alkan, 1962; Demelt, 1963; Öymen, 1987; Adlbauer, 1988; Lodos, 1998; Alkan, 2000; Malmusi & Saltini, 2005; Sama et al., 2012; Özdikmen, 2014; Özbek et al., 2015; the present study).

Range. E: AU AZ BE BH BU CR CZ DEi FIi FR GB GE GR HU IR IT KZ MA MC MD ME NL NRi PL PT RO SB SK ST SL SP SVi ?SZ TR UK N: AG CI EG LB MO TU A: AB AR GG IN IS KZ LE SHX SY TR NARi NTRi

Remarks. The species has Holarctic + Neotropical chorotype. It is known from both Anatolia (=Asian Turkey) and European Turkey (Thracia) in Turkey. It has been recorded from eight provinces in four of seven Turkish regions as Aegean region, Central Anatolian region, Marmara region and Mediterranean region. I also know the species from Muğla province. It is the first record for this province.

As a result, the species is known from nine provinces in four of seven Turkish regions [Aegean region (İzmir, Muğla), Central Anatolian region (Niğde), Marmara region (İstanbul), and Mediterranean region (Adana, Antalya, Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, Mersin)] (Fig. 15).



Figure 15. Provincial and regional distribution patterns of *Nathrius brevipennis* (Mulsant) in Turkey.

Tribe **STENOPTERINI** Gistel, 1848: [9]
Stenopteridae Gistel, 1848: [9] [stem: *Stenopter*-]. [Type gen.: *Stenopterus* Illiger, 1804]

Genus ***CALLIMOXYS*** Kraatz, 1863: 105
Callimoxys Kraatz, 1863: 105. Type sp.: *Stenopterus gracilis* Brullé, 1832

Callimoxys gracilis (Brullé, 1832: 257)
Stenopterus gracilis Brullé, 1832: 257

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Type information. *Stenopterus gracilis* Brullé. Syntypes (male and female): Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France [Type loc.: "Morea: Koubeh forest" (S Greece)]

Body length: 7-13 mm.
Adult period: April-July.
Hosts. Polyphagous in deciduous trees and shrubs. It develops in the plant families Aceraceae, Fagaceae, Rhamnaceae and Rosaceae. A total of five plant species of four plant families, of which all are deciduous, are preferred by this subspecies (Table 12).

Table 12. All known host plants of *Callimoxys gracilis* (Brullé).

HOST PLANTS	
Families	**Species**
Deciduous	
Aceraceae	*Acer* sp.
Fagaceae	*Quercus* sp.
Rhamnaceae	*Paliurus* sp.
Rosaceae	*Crataegus* sp. *Prunus* sp.

Records in Turkey. TR-A: Gümüşhane, İzmir, Konya provinces, TR-E: Tekirdağ province (Bodemeyer, 1906; Adlbauer, 1988; Özdikmen, 2014; the present study).

Range. E: AL BH BU CR GR HU MC ME RO SB SK SL ST UK A: AB AR GG IN TM TR

Remarks. The species has Turano-European chorotype. In Turkey, it has been reported only from Anatolia (=Asian Turkey) with the records only from two provinces in two of seven Turkish regions as Aegean region and Central Anatolian region. I also know the species from Gümüşhane province in Asian part of Turkey, and Tekirdağ province in European Turkey. So, it is the first record for these provinces, and therefore for Black Sea region and European part of Marmara region of Turkey respectively.



Figure 16. Provincial and regional distribution patterns of *Callimoxys gracilis* (Brullé) in Turkey.

As a result, the species is known only from four provinces in four of seven Turkish regions [Aegean region (İzmir), Black Sea region (Gümüşhane), Central Anatolian region (Konya), and Marmara region (Tekirdağ)] (Fig. 16).

Genus ***CALLIMUS*** Mulsant, 1846: [5]
Callimus Mulsant, 1846: [5]. Type sp.: *Callimus bourdini* Mulsant, 1846 (= *Saperda angulata* Schrank, 1789)

Subgenus ***CALLIMUS*** Mulsant, 1846: [5]
Callimus Mulsant, 1846: [5]. Type sp.: *Callimus bourdini* Mulsant, 1846 (= *Saperda angulata* Schrank, 1789)
Callimellum Strand, 1928: 2 [unnecessary substitute name]

Callimus akbesianus Pic, 1892: cxi [= 1893: 416]
Callimus akbesianus Pic, 1892: cxi [= 1893: 416]

Type information. *Callimus akbesianus* Pic. Holotype: Ex collection C. Delagrange > M. Pic, Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France [Type loc.: "Akbés (Akbez = Yolçatı) env." (Turkey: Hatay prov.)]

Body length. 8-12 mm.
Adult period. April-June.
Hosts. Polyphagous in deciduous trees. It develops in the plant families Fagaceae and Rosaceae. This species has been reported by Özdikmen (2021b) from Fagaceae (*Quercus* sp.) and Hoskovec et al. (2024) from Rosaceae (*Crataegus* sp.). According to the present study, it was collected also from Fagaceae (*Quercus* sp.) and Rosaceae (*Crataegus monogyna*) that is the first detection as host plant for this species.
As a result, a total of three plant species of two plant families, of which all are deciduous, are preferred by this species (Table 13).

Table 13. All known host plants of *Callimus akbesianus* Pic.

HOST PLANTS	
Families	**Species**
Deciduous	
Fagaceae	*Quercus* sp.
Rosaceae	**Crataegus monogyna* Jacquin *Crataegus* sp.

Records in Turkey. TR-A: Antalya, Hatay, Konya, Mersin provinces (Pic, 1892a; Adlbauer, 1988; Malmusi & Saltini, 2005; Özdikmen, 2012b, 2014, 2022b; Hoskovec et al., 2024; the present study).
Range. A: TR
Remarks. The endemic species has Anatolian chorotype. It is known only from S Anatolia (=Asian Turkey). It has been recorded only from two province in one of seven Turkish regions as Mediterranean region. I also know the species from Antalya and Konya provinces. So, it is the first record for these provinces, and therefore Central Anatolian region.
As a result, the species is known only from four provinces in two of seven

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Turkish regions [Central Anatolian region (Konya), and Mediterranean region (Antalya, Hatay, Mersin)] (Fig. 17).



Figure 17. Provincial and regional distribution patterns of *Callimus akbesianus* Pic in Turkey.

Callimus angulatus (Schrank, 1789: 77)

The species includes two subspecies as the nominate subspecies known from Europe (most of European territory), North Africa (Algeria, Morocco), and Asia (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Iran, Syria, Turkey, Turkmenistan), and *Callimus angulatus glabrescens* Holzschuh, 1989: 164 known only from SE Europe (Albania and Greece). Therefore, the Turano- Europeo-Mediterranean species is represented by the nominate subspecies in Turkey as seen above.

Callimus angulatus angulatus (Schrank, 1789: 77)
Saperda angulata Schrank, 1789: 77
Callidium cyaneum Fabricius, 1793: 330
Necydalis variabilis Bonelli, 1812: 181
Stenopterus laetus Motschulsky, 1845: 85
Callimus bourdini Mulsant, 1846: [7]
Callimellum angustatum v. *gallicus* Pic, 1932: 25

Type information. *Saperda angulata* Schrank. Syntypes: Aus eben denselben Museum, Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien, Austria [Type loc.: "Vaterland" (Austria)]

Body length. 7-10 mm.
Adult period. March-July.
Hosts. Polyphagous in deciduous trees. It develops in the plant families Corylaceae, Fagaceae, Loranthaceae, Moraceae, Oleaceae, Rosaceae, and Ulmaceae. In Turkey, this subspecies has been reported by Acatay (1943) from Fagaceae (*Quercus conferta*), Demelt & Alkan (1962) and Demelt (1963) from Rosaceae (*Crataegus* sp.), and Adlbauer (1988), Özbek et al. (2015) and Sama et al. (2011, 2012) from Fagaceae (*Quercus* sp.). According to the present study, it was collected also from Fagaceae (*Quercus* sp.) and Corylaceae (*Carpinus orientalis*) that is the first detection as host plant for this subspecies.

As a result, a total of sixteen plant species of seven plant families, of which all are deciduous, are preferred by this subspecies (Table 14).

Table 14. All known host plants of *Callimus angulatus angulatus* (Schrank).

HOST PLANTS	
Families	**Species**
Deciduous	
Corylaceae	**Carpinus orientalis* Miller
	Ostrya carpinifolia Scopoli
Fagaceae	*Castanea sativa* Miller
	Fagus sylvatica Linnaeus
	Quercus coccifera Linnaeus
	Quercus conferta Kit.
	Quercus humilis Walter
	Quercus ilex Linnaeus
	Quercus pyrenaica Willdenow
	Quercus robur Linnaeus
	Quercus sp.
Loranthaceae	*Loranthus europaeus* Jacquin
Moraceae	*Ficus carica* Linnaeus
Oleaceae	*Fraxinus excelsior* Linnaeus
Rosaceae	*Crataegus* sp.
Ulmaceae	*Zelkova* sp.

Records in Turkey. TR-A: Adana, Adıyaman, Amasya, Ankara, Antalya, Bilecik, Bolu, Çankırı, Gümüşhane, Hatay, Isparta, İstanbul, Mersin, Muğla, Niğde, Ordu, Samsun, Sivas, Tokat, Tunceli provinces; TR-E: İstanbul, Kırklareli provinces (Pic, 1892a; Acatay, 1943; Demelt & Alkan, 1962; Demelt, 1963; Villiers, 1967; Öymen, 1987; Adlbauer, 1988; Malmusi & Saltini, 2005; Özdikmen, 2007, 2014; Sama et al., 2011, 2012; Özbek et al., 2015; Tezcan et al., 2020; the present study).

Range. E: AL AU BH BU CR CZ FR GE GR HU IT MC MD ME PL RO SB SK SL SP SZ TR UK N: AG MO A: AB AR GG IN SY TR TM

Remarks. The subspecies has Turano-Europeo-Mediterranean chorotype. It is known from both Anatolia (=Asian Turkey) and European Turkey (Thracia) in Turkey. It has been recorded from fourteen provinces in five of seven Turkish regions except for Aegean region and Eastern Anatolian region. I also know the species from Amasya, Ankara, Çankırı, Gümüşhane, Muğla, Sivas and Tunceli provinces. So, it is the first record for these provinces, and therefore Aegean region and Eastern Anatolian region.

As a result, the species is known from twenty-one provinces in all Turkish regions [Aegean region (Muğla), Black Sea region (Amasya, Bolu, Gümüşhane, Ordu, Samsun, Tokat), Central Anatolian region (Ankara, Çankırı, Niğde, Sivas), Eastern Anatolian region (Tunceli), Marmara region (Bilecik, İstanbul, Kırklareli), Mediterranean region (Adana, Antalya, Hatay, Isparta, Mersin), and South-Eastern Anatolian region (Adıyaman)] (Fig. 18).

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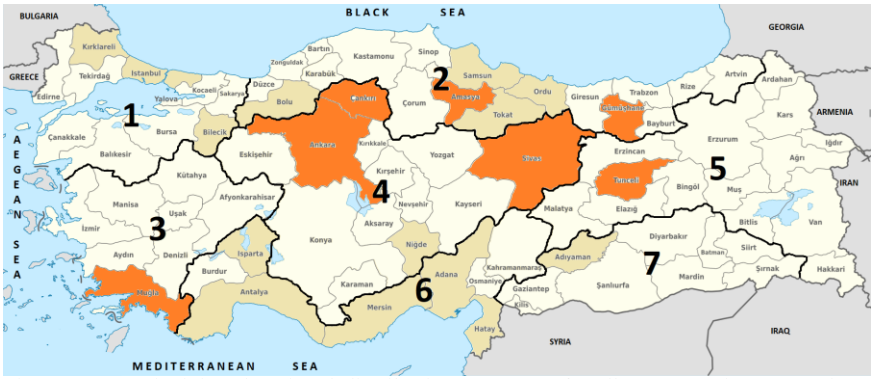


Figure 18. Provincial and regional distribution patterns of *Callimus angulatus angulatus* (Schrank) in Turkey.

Subgenus ***LAMPROPTERUS*** Mulsant, 1862: 214
Callimus (*Lampropterus*) Mulsant, 1862: 214. Type sp.: *Necydalis femoratus* Germar, 1824 by monotypy]
Callimomimus Ieniştea, 1952: 719. Type sp.: *Callimomimus distinctus* Ieniştea, 1952 (= *Necydalis femoratus* Germar, 1824)

Callimus femoratus (Germar, 1824: 519)
Necydalis femoratus Germar, 1824: 519
Callimus narcissus Abeille de Perrin, 1881: 138
Callimus adonis Abeille de Perrin, 1881: 139
Callimoxys thoracicus Chevrolat, 1882: 57
Callimus rumelicus Apfelbeck, 1899: 292
Callimomimus distinctus Ieniştea, 1952: 719

Type information. *Necydalis femoratus* Germar. Holotype: Ex collection Germar, Museum für Naturkunde-Leibniz Institute for Evolution and Biodiversity Science, Berlin, Germany [Type loc.: "Rossia meridionali" (Russia)]

Body length. 5-10 mm.
Adult period. May-August.
Hosts. Polyphagous in deciduous trees and shrubs. It develops in the plant families Aceraceae, Corylaceae and Fagaceae. In Turkey, this subspecies has been reported by Bodemeyer (1900), Öymen (1987) and Adlbauer (1988) from Fagaceae (*Quercus* sp.), Gül-Zümreoğlu (1975) from Anacardiaceae (*Pistacia vera*), Sama et al. (2012) from Fagaceae (*Quercus* sp.) and Rosaceae (*Prunus* sp.), Özbek et al. (2015) from Fagaceae (*Quercus cerris* and *Quercus infectoria*), and Hoskovec et al. (2024) from Rhamnaceae (*Paliurus spina-christi*). According to the present study, it was collected also from Fagaceae (*Quercus* sp.) and Corylaceae (*Carpinus orientalis*) that is the first detection as host plant for this species.
As a result, a total of nine plant species of six plant families, of which all are deciduous, are preferred by this species (Table 15).

Table 15. All known host plants of *Callimus femoratus* (Germar).

HOST PLANTS	
Families	**Species**
Deciduous	
Aceraceae	*Acer* sp.
Anacardiaceae	*Pistacia vera* Linnaeus
Corylaceae	**Carpinus orientalis* Miller *Carpinus* sp.
Fagaceae	*Quercus cerris* Linnaeus *Quercus infectoria* Oliver *Quercus* sp.
Rhamnaceae	*Paliurus spina-christi* Miller
Rosaceae	*Prunus* sp.

Records in Turkey. TR-A: Adana, Adıyaman, Amasya, Ankara, Antalya, Artvin, Balıkesir, Bingöl, Bitlis, Burdur, Bursa, Çanakkale, Çankırı, Diyarbakır, Elazığ, Erzurum, Gaziantep, Giresun, Hakkari, Hatay, Isparta, İstanbul, İzmir, Kahramanmaraş, Karaman, Kırıkkale, Konya, Malatya, Manisa, Mardin, Mersin, Muğla, Muş, Niğde, Osmaniye, Sinop, Sivas, Tokat, Tunceli, Yozgat provinces; TR-E: Edirne, Kırklareli provinces (Abeille de Perrin, 1881; Fairmaire, 1884; Pic, 1892a; Bodemeyer, 1900; Villiers, 1959; Demelt & Alkan, 1962; Demelt, 1963; Villiers, 1967; Fuchs & Breuning, 1971; Gfeller, 1972; Gül-Zümreoğlu, 1975; Sama, 1982; Öymen, 1987; Adlbauer, 1988; Lodos, 1998; Rejzek & Hoskovec, 1999; Tozlu et al., 2002; Özdikmen & Çağlar, 2004; Malmusi & Saltini, 2005; Özdikmen, et al., 2005, 2010, 2012; Özdikmen & Demirel, 2005; Özdikmen & Okutaner, 2006; Özdikmen, 2006, 2007, 2014, 2019; Sama et al., 2012; Küçükkaykı et al., 2013; Özbek et al., 2015; Georgiev et al., 2015; Tezcan et al., 2020; Özdikmen & Tezcan, 2020; Özdikmen & Koçak, 2022; Hoskovec et al., 2024; the present study).

Range. E: AL BU GR MC MD ME RO SB ST TR UK A: AB AR GG IN IS CY LE SY TR

Remarks. The species has Europeo-E-Mediterranean or Turano-Balkano-E-Mediterranean chorotype. It is known from both Anatolia (=Asian Turkey) and European Turkey (Thracia) in Turkey. It has been recorded from thirty-eight provinces in all Turkish regions. I also know the species from Giresun, Niğde, Sinop and Sivas provinces. So, it is the first record for these provinces.

As a result, the species is known from fourty-two provinces in all Turkish regions [Aegean region (İzmir, Manisa, Muğla), Black Sea region (Amasya, Artvin, Giresun, Sinop, Tokat), Central Anatolian region (Ankara, Çankırı, Karaman, Kırıkkale, Konya, Niğde, Sivas, Yozgat), Eastern Anatolian region (Bingöl, Bitlis, Elazığ, Erzurum, Hakkari, Malatya, Muş, Tunceli), Marmara region (Balıkesir, Bursa, Çanakkale, Edirne, İstanbul, Kırklareli), Mediterranean region (Adana, Antalya, Burdur, Hatay, Isparta, Kahramanmaraş, Mersin, Osmaniye), and South-Eastern Anatolian region (Adıyaman, Diyarbakır, Gaziantep, Mardin)] (Fig. 19).

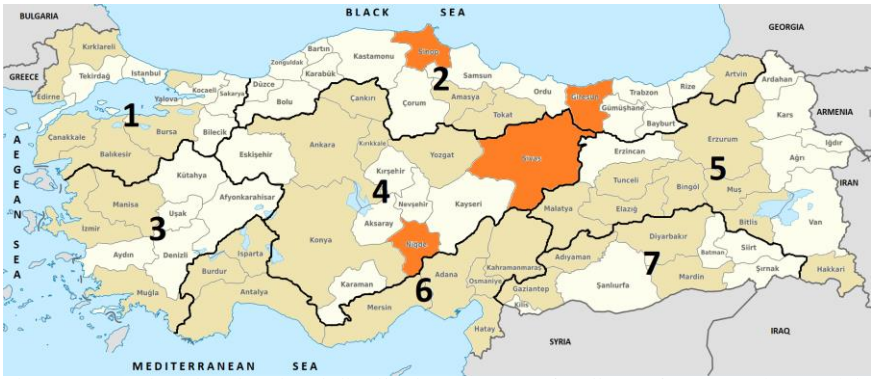


Figure 19. Provincial and regional distribution patterns of *Callimus femoratus* (Germar) in Turkey.

Subgenus ***PROCALLIMUS*** Pic, 1907: 7
Callimus (*Procallimus*) Pic, 1907: 7. Type sp.: *Callimus egregius* Mulsant & Rey, 1863

Callimus egregius Mulsant & Rey, 1863: 146
Callimus egregius Mulsant & Rey, 1863: 146
Callimus egregius v. *obscurithorax* Pic, 1907: 154

Type information. *Callimus egregius* Mulsant & Rey. Neotype (male): Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France [Type loc.: "Caramanie, Tarsous (Tarsus)" (Turkey: Mersin prov.)]

Body length. 7-12 mm.
Adult period. May-July.
Hosts. Unknown but very probably deciduous trees of Fagaceae (*Quercus* sp.) (Table 16).

Table 16. Probable host plant of *Callimus egregius* Mulsant & Rey.

HOST PLANTS	
Families	**Species**
Deciduous	
Fagaceae	*?Quercus* sp.

Records in Turkey. TR-A: Adana, Antalya, Hatay, Karaman, Mersin provinces (Mulsant & Rey, 1863; Abeille de Perrin, 1881; Pic, 1907b; Demelt, 1963; Villiers, 1967; Adlbauer, 1988; Malmusi & Saltini, 2005; Tauzin (personal comm. 25.02.2007); Özdikmen, 2012, 2014, 2021b,c, 2023b).
Range. E: GR ST UK A: GG LE SY TR
Remarks. The species has E-Mediterranean + SW-Asiatic chorotype. It is known only from S Anatolia (=Asian Turkey) in Turkey. It has been recorded only from five provinces in two of seven Turkish regions [Central Anatolian region (Karaman), and Mediterranean region (Adana, Antalya, Hatay, Mersin)] (Fig. 20).



Figure 20. Provincial and regional distribution patterns of *Callimus egregius* Mulsant & Rey in Turkey.

Callimus semicyaneus Pic, 1905: 187
Callimus semicyaneus Pic, 1905: 187

Type information. *Callimus semicyaneus* Pic. Holotype (female): Ex collection M. Pic, Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France [Type loc.: "Taygetos" (Greece)]

Body length. 9-10 mm.
Adult period. May-July.
Hosts. Unknown but very probably deciduous trees of Fagaceae (*Quercus* sp.) (Table 17).

Table 17. Probable host plant of *Callimus semicyaneus* Pic.

HOST PLANTS	
Families	**Species**
Deciduous	
Fagaceae	*?Quercus* sp.

Records in Turkey. TR-A: Ankara, Antalya, İçel provinces (Adlbauer, 1988; Tauzin (personal comm. 25.07.2007); Özdikmen, 2014, 2021c; Hoskovec et al., 2024).
Range. E: GR MC A: TR
Remarks. The species has Balkano-Anatolian chorotype. It is known only from Anatolia (=Asian Turkey) in Turkey. It has been recorded only from three provinces in two of seven Turkish regions [Central Anatolian region (Ankara), and Mediterranean region (Antalya, Mersin)] (Fig. 21).

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Figure 21. Provincial and regional distribution patterns of *Callimus semicyaneus* Pic in Turkey.

Genus ***STENOPTERUS*** Illiger, 1804: 120
Stenopterus Illiger, 1804: 120. Type sp.: *Necydalis rufa* Linnaeus, 1767

Stenoterus adlbaueri Sama, 1995: 408
Stenoterus adlbaueri Sama, 1995: 408

Type information. *Stenoterus adlbaueri* Sama. Holotype (male): Collection Gianfranco Sama, Cesena, Italy [Type loc.: "Çığlısuyu Tal, Aşağı Dereli" (Turkey: Hakkari prov.)]

Body length. 10-15.5 mm.
Adult period. June-August.
Hosts. Unknown. Some specimens are Apiaceae visitors.
Records in Turkey. TR-A: Bingöl, Hakkari, Tunceli provinces (Sama, 1995a; Tauzin, 2000; Sama et al., 2012; Özdikmen, 2012b, 2014, 2022b).
Range. A: TR
Remarks. The endemic species has Anatolian chorotype. It is distributed only in Anatolia (=Asian Turkey). It has been recorded from three provinces in one of seven Turkish regions as Eastern Anatolian region (Fig. 22).



Figure 22. Provincial and regional distribution patterns of *Stenoterus adlbaueri* Sama in Turkey.

Stenoterus atricornis Pic, 1891: 102
Stenoterus rufus v. *atricornis* Pic, 1891: 102

Type information. *Stenopterus rufus* v. *atricornis* Pic. Holotype: Ex collection M. Pic, Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France [Type loc.: "Akbés (Akbez = Yolçatı)" (Turkey: Hatay prov.)]

Body length. 7-16 mm.
Adult period. April-July.
Hosts. Unknown but very probably polyphagous in deciduous trees. Some specimens are Apiaceae visitors.
Records in Turkey. TR-A: Adana, Amasya, Antalya, Gümüşhane, Hatay, Kastamonu, Konya, Mersin, Tokat, Tunceli provinces (Pic, 1892a; Adlbauer, 1988; Sama et al., 2012; Özdikmen, 2014; the present study).
Range. E: AL GR A: SY TR
Remarks. The species has NE-Mediterranean or Balkano-Anatolian + Syro-Anatolian chorotype. In Turkey, it is known only from Anatolia (=Asian Turkey) in Turkey now. It has been recorded from six provinces in four of seven Turkish regions as Black Sea region, Central Anatolian region, Eastern Anatolian region and Mediterranean region. I also know the species from Adana, Amasya, Gümüşhane and Tokat provinces. It is the first record for these provinces.
As a result, the species is known from ten provinces in four of seven Turkish regions [Black Sea region (Amasya, Gümüşhane, Kastamonu, Tokat), Central Anatolian region (Konya), Eastern Anatolian region (Tunceli), and Mediterranean region (Adana, Antalya, Hatay, Mersin)] (Fig. 23).



Figure 23. Provincial and regional distribution patterns of *Stenoterus atricornis* Pic in Turkey.

Stenoterus flavicornis Küster, 1846: 75
Stenoterus flavicornis Küster, 1846: 75

Type information. *Stenoterus flavicornis* Küster. Syntypes: Ex collection Heinrich Carl Küster > Johann Ménzel, Naturhistorisches Museum, Nürnberg, Germany [Type loc.: "Trau, Spalato (Split), Ragusa (Dubrovnik) and Cattero" (Croatia)]

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Body length. 10-15 mm.

Adult period. May-August.

Hosts. Polyphagous in deciduous trees and shrubs. It develops in the plant families Anacardiaceae, Caesalpinaceae, Fabaceae, Fagaceae, Rosaceae, Rutaceae and Ulmaceae. A total of eight plant species of seven plant families, of which all are deciduous, are preferred by this species (Table 18).

Table 18. All known host plants of *Stenoterus flavicornis* Küster.

HOST PLANTS	
Families	**Species**
Deciduous	
Anacardiaceae	*Pistacia atlantica* Desfontaines
Caesalpiniaceae	*Cercis siliquastrum* Linnaeus *Gleditschia triacanthos* Linnaeus
Fabaceae	*Robinia pseudoacacia* Linnaeus
Fagaceae	*Quercus* sp.
Rosaceae	*Cotoneaster francheti* Bois
Rutaceae	*Citrus sinensis* (Linnaeus) Osbeck
Ulmaceae	*Celtis australis* Linnaeus

Records in Turkey. TR-A: Antalya, Düzce, Hakkari, Hatay, İzmir, Konya provinces; TR-E: ?Edirne province (Fairmaire, 1884; Demelt, 1963; Adlbauer, 1992; Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997; Malmusi & Saltini, 2005; Özdikmen et al., 2012; Özdikmen, 2014; Danilevsky, 2024).

Range. E: AL AU BH BU CR CZ GR HU IT MC ME RO SB SK SL TR UK A: IS JO LE SY

Remarks. The species has C- and E-European + E-Mediterranean chorotype. It is distributed both in Anatolia (=Asian Turkey) and European Turkey (=Thracia). It has been recorded from seven provinces in six of seven Turkish regions except for South-Eastern Anatolian region [Aegean region (İzmir), Black Sea region (Düzce), Central Anatolian region (Konya), Eastern Anatolian region (Hakkari), Marmara region (?Edirne), and Mediterranean region (Antalya, Hatay)] (Fig. 24).



Figure 24. Provincial and regional distribution patterns of *Stenoterus flavicornis* Küster in Turkey.

Stenopterus kraatzi Pic, 1892: 21
Stenopterus kraatzi Pic, 1892: 21

Type information. *Stenopterus kraatzi* Pic. Syntypes: Ex collection M. Pic, Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France [Type loc.: "İzmir (Smyrne)" (Turkey, İzmir prov.)]

Body length. 9-16 mm.
Adult period. May-July.
Hosts. Monophagous in deciduous trees. It develops in the plant family Moraceae (*Ficus carica*) that was recently determined by Özdikmen (2023a) (Table 19).

Table 19. All known host plants of *Stenopterus kraatzi* Pic.

HOST PLANTS	
Families	**Species**
Deciduous	
Moraceae	*Ficus carica* Linnaeus

Records in Turkey. TR-A: Adana, Adıyaman, Afyonkarahisar, Antalya, Aydın, Balıkesir, Çanakkale, Hakkari, Hatay, İzmir, Kahramanmaraş, Kastamonu, Mersin, Muğla, Osmaniye, Sinop provinces (Pic, 1892b; Demelt, 1963; Sama, 1982; Adlbauer, 1992; Rejzek & Hoskovec, 1999; Tauzin, 2000; Malmusi & Saltini, 2005; Özdikmen, 2012b, 2014; Küçükkaykı et al., 2013; Özdikmen & Tezcan, 2020; Özdikmen, 2022b, 2023a; Hoskovec et al., 2024).
Range. A: TR
Remarks. The endemic species has Anatolian chorotype. It is distributed only in Anatolia (=Asian Turkey) of Turkey now. It has been recorded from sixteen provinces in six of seven Turkish regions except for Central Anatolian region [Aegean region (Afyonkarahisar, Aydın, İzmir, Muğla), Black Sea region (Kastamonu, Sinop), Eastern Anatolian region (Hakkari), Marmara region (Balıkesir, Çanakkale), Mediterranean region (Adana, Antalya, Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, Mersin, Osmaniye), and South Eastern Anatolian region (Adıyaman)] (Fig. 25).



Figure 25. Provincial and regional distribution patterns of *Stenopterus kraatzi* Pic in Turkey.

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Stenopterus rufus (Linnaeus, 1767: 642)

The species includes four subspecies as the nominate subspecies known from Europe (almost all Europe including European Turkey), North Africa (Gran Canaria) and Asia (Georgia, Turkey), *Stenopterus rufus geniculatus* Kraatz, 1863 known from Europe (C- and E-Europe including European Turkey) and Asia (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Iran, Turkey), *Stenopterus rufus syriacus* Pic, 1892 known from Asia (Israel, Lebanon, Iraq, Syria, Turkey), and *Stenopterus rufus transcaspicus* Lazarev, 2008 known from Asia (Iran, Turkmenistan).

Therefore, the species has Turano-Europeo-Mediterranean chorotype. It is distributed both in Anatolia (=Asian Turkey) and European Turkey (=Thracia). It has been recorded from all Turkish regions. It is represented by three subspecies in Turkey as seen above. The nominate subspecies known only from European Turkey (=Thracia), *S. rufus geniculatus* Kraatz known mostly from Northern parts of Anatolia and *S. rufus syriacus* Pic, 1892 known mostly from Southern parts of Anatolia.

Stenopterus rufus geniculatus Kraatz, 1863: 104
Stenopterus rufus v. *geniculatus* Kraatz, 1863: 104

Type information. *Stenopterus rufus* v. *geniculatus* Kraatz. Syntypes (males and females): Ex collection G. Kraatz, Senckenberg Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Müncheberg, Germany [Type loc.: "sudlichen Russland" (Russia)]

Body length. 8-15 mm.

Adult period. May-July.

Hosts. Unknown. According to the present study, it seems monophagous in deciduous trees. It develops in the plant family Fagaceae (*Quercus cerris, Quercus ilex*) that are the first detection as host plants for this subspecies (Table 20).

Table 20. All known host plants of *Stenopterus rufus geniculatus* Kraatz.

HOST PLANTS	
Families	**Species**
Deciduous	
*Fagaceae	**Quercus cerris* Linnaeus **Quercus ilex* Linnaeus

Records in Turkey. TR-A: Amasya, Ankara, Artvin, Bartın, Bilecik, Bolu, Bursa, Çanakkale, Çankırı, Çorum, Düzce, Erzurum, Gümüşhane, İstanbul, İzmir, Karabük, Kastamonu, Kırıkkale, Kocaeli, Manisa, Muş, Ordu, Rize, Samsun, Sinop, Tokat, Trabzon, Tunceli, Yalova, Yozgat, Zonguldak provinces; TR-E: İstanbul province (Villiers, 1967; Fuchs et Breuning, 1971; Gfeller, 1972; Gül-Zümreoğlu, 1975; Öymen, 1987; Tauzin, 2000; Alkan, 2000; Tozlu et al., 2002; Özdikmen & Çağlar, 2004; Malmusi & Saltini, 2005; Özdikmen & Demirel, 2005; Özdikmen et al., 2005; Özdikmen, 2006, 2007, 2011, 2014, 2019; Al-Hamadani & Özdikmen, 2014; Tekin & Özdikmen, 2015; Albayati et al., 2016; Özdikmen & Özdikmen, 2016; Şabanoğlu, 2020; Özdikmen & Tezcan, 2020; the present study).

Range. E: AL AU BH BU CR GR HU MC ME RO SB SL ST TR A: AB AR GG IN TR

Remarks. The subspecies has C- and E-European + SW-Asiatic chorotype. In Turkey, it is known both from European Turkey (=Thracia) and Anatolia (=Asian Turkey) in Turkey. It has been recorded from thirty provinces in five of seven Turkish regions as Aegean region, Black Sea region, Central Anatolian region, Eastern Anatolian region and Marmara region. I also know the species from Zonguldak province. So, it is the first record for this province.

As a result, the species is known from thirty-one provinces in five of seven Turkish regions [Aegean region (İzmir, Manisa), Black Sea region (Amasya, Artvin, Bartın, Bolu, Çorum, Düzce, Gümüşhane, Karabük, Kastamonu, Ordu, Rize, Samsun, Sinop, Tokat, Trabzon, Zonguldak), Central Anatolian region (Ankara, Çankırı, Kırıkkale, Yozgat), Eastern Anatolian region (Erzurum, Muş, Tunceli), and Marmara region (Bilecik, Bursa, Çanakkale, İstanbul, Kocaeli, Yalova)] (Fig. 26).



Figure 26. Provincial and regional distribution patterns of *Stenopterus rufus geniculatus* Kraatz in Turkey.

Stenopterus rufus rufus (Linnaeus, 1767: 642)
Necydalis rufa Linnaeus, 1767: 642
Leptura attenuata Geoffroy, 1785: 84

Type information. *Necydalis rufa* Linnaeus. Type: Ex collection C. Linnaeus [Type loc.: "Europa Australi" (Europe)]

Body length. 7-16 mm.

Adult period. May-August.

Hosts. Polyphagous in deciduous trees and shrubs. It develops in the plant families Anacardiaceae, Corylaceae, Fabaceae, Fagaceae, Juglandaceae, Moraceae, Rhamnaceae, Rosaceae, Salicaceae and Ulmaceae. A total of thirteen plant species of ten plant families, of which all are deciduous, are preferred by this subspecies (Table 21).

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Table 21. All known host plants of *Stenopterus rufus rufus* (Linnaeus).

HOST PLANTS	
Families	**Species**
Deciduous	
Anacardiaceae	*Pistacia atlantica* Desfontaines
Corylaceae	*Ostrya carpinifolia* Scopoli
Fabaceae	*Robinia pseudoacacia* Linnaeus
Fagaceae	*Castanea sativa* Miller *Quercus coccifera* Linnaeus *Quercus ilex* Linnaeus *Quercus* sp.
Juglandaceae	*Juglans regia* Linnaeus
Moraceae	*Ficus carica* Linnaeus
Rhamnaceae	*Paliurus aculeatus* Lamarck
Rosaceae	*Prunus* sp.
Salicaceae	*Salix* sp.
Ulmaceae	*Ulmus* sp.

Records in Turkey. TR-E: İstanbul, Kırklareli provinces (Malmusi & Saltini, 2005; Albayati et al., 2016; the present study).

Range. E: AU BE BH BU CR CZ FR GE HU IT LU MA MD NL PL RO SK SL SP ST SZ UK N: CI (Gran Canaria) A: GG TR

Remarks. The subspecies has European or Europeo-Mediterranean chorotype. In Turkey, it is known only from European Turkey (=Thracia) in Turkey. It has been recorded only from two provinces in one of seven Turkish regions [Marmara region (İstanbul and Kırklareli)]. I also know the subspecies from İstanbul province (Fig. 27).



Figure 27. Provincial and regional distribution patterns of *Stenopterus rufus rufus* (Linnaeus) in Turkey.

Stenopterus rufus syriacus Pic, 1892: 22
Stenopterus rufus v. *syriacus* Pic, 1892: 22

Type information. *Stenopterus rufus* v. *syriacus* Pic. Syntypes: Ex collection M. Pic, Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France [Type loc.: "Akbés (Akbez = Yolçatı)" (Turkey: Hatay prov.)]

Body length. 7-15 mm.
Adult period. April-August.
Hosts. Polyphagous in deciduous trees. It develops in the plant families Anacardiaceae, Rosaceae and Rutaceae. According to the present study, it also develops in the plant family Fagaceae (*Quercus cerris, Quercus infectoria, Quercus petraea*) that are the first detection as host plants for this subspecies. A total of six plant species of four plant families, of which all are deciduous, are preferred by this subspecies (Table 22).

Table 22. All known host plants of *Stenopterus rufus syriacus* Pic.

HOST PLANTS	
Families	**Species**
Deciduous	
Anacardiaceae	*Pistacia* sp.
*Fagaceae	**Quercus cerris* Linnaeus **Quercus infectoria* Oliver **Quercus petraea* (Mattuschka) Lieblein
Rosaceae	*Cotoneaster francheti* Bois
Rutaceae	*Citrus sinensis* (Linnaeus) Osbeck

Records in Turkey. TR-A: Adana, Adıyaman, Antalya, Gaziantep, Hatay, Isparta, Kahramanmaraş, Konya, Mersin, Muğla, Niğde, Osmaniye provinces (Pic, 1892b; Demelt & Alkan, 1962; Demelt, 1963; Sama, 1982; Adlbauer, 1988; Rejzek & Hoskovec, 1999; Tauzin, 2000; Özdikmen & Çağlar, 2004; Malmusi & Saltini, 2005; Özdikmen & Demirel, 2005; Özdikmen & Okutaner, 2006; Bahadıroğlu et al., 2009; Özdikmen, et al., 2010; Turgut & Özdikmen, 2010; Özbek et al., 2015; Özdikmen & Tezcan, 2020; the present study).
Range. A: IS LE IQ SY TR
Remarks. The subspecies has E-Mediterranean (Palestino-Taurian) chorotype. In Turkey, it is known only from S Anatolia (=Asian Turkey) in Turkey. It has been recorded from twelve provinces in four of seven Turkish regions [Aegean region (Muğla), Central Anatolian region (Konya, Niğde), Mediterranean region (Adana, Antalya, Hatay, Isparta, Kahramanmaraş, Mersin, Osmaniye), and South-Eastern Anatolian region (Adıyaman, Gaziantep)] (Fig. 28).



Figure 28. Provincial and regional distribution patterns of *Stenopterus rufus syriacus* Pic in Turkey.

CONCLUSIONS

Some host plants were reported for twenty-one species-group taxa of Turkish Stenopterinae in the previous studies. Host plants of the remaining six species-group taxa had not been known until the present study. Among them, host plants for *Stenopterus rufus geniculatus* Kraatz are determined for the first time with the present study as Fagaceae (*Quercus cerris* and *Quercus ilex*). Also, the host range of seven of the twenty-one species-group taxa mentioned above has also been expanded by determining some new hosts for them. Pinaceae (*Abies cilicica*) for *Caenoptera abieticola* (Holzschuh), Caesalpinaceae (*Cercis siliquastrum*) and Corylaceae (*Ostrya carpinifolia*) for *Caenoptera juglandis* (Sama), Pinaceae (*Pinus nigra*) for *Molorchus marmottani frischi* (Sama), Rosaceae (*Crataegus monogyna*) for *Callimus akbesianus* Pic, Corylaceae (*Carpinus orientalis*) for *Callimus angulatus angulatus* (Schrank) and *Callimus femoratus* (Germar), Fagaceae (*Quercus cerris, Quercus infectoria, Quercus petraea*) for *Stenopterus rufus syriacus* Pic are determined as new host plants. Consequently, host plants for twenty-two species-group taxa of Turkish Stenopterinae are presented with this study. Host plants of five species-group taxa of Turkish Stenopterinae as *Molorchus malmusii* (Sama), *Callimus egregius* Mulsant & Rey, *Callimus semicyaneus* Pic, *Stenoterus adlbaueri* Sama, and *Stenoterus atricornis* Pic are still unknown (Table 23).

According to the present data, most taxa (thirteen species-group taxa) of Turkish Stenopterinae are polyphagous in deciduous trees and shrubs. These are *Dolocerus holtzi* (Pic), *Dolocerus reichii* Mulsant, *Caenoptera juglandis* (Sama), *Molorchus kiesenwetteri hircus* Abeille de Perrin, *Molorchus umbellatarum umbellatarum* (Schreber), *Nathrius brevipennis* (Mulsant), *Callimoxys gracilis* (Brullé), *Callimus akbesianus* Pic, *Callimus angulatus angulatus* (Schrank), *Callimus femoratus* (Germar), *Stenoterus flavicornis* Küster, *Stenopterus rufus rufus* (Linnaeus), and *Stenopterus rufus syriacus* Pic. Then, three species-group taxa that are monophagous in deciduous trees as *Caenoptera akbesiana* (Rapuzzi & Sama), *Stenopterus kraatzi* Pic, *Stenopterus rufus geniculatus* Kraatz, and three species-group taxa that are monophagous in coniferous trees as *Caenoptera abieticola* (Holzschuh), *Molorchus marmottani frischi* (Sama), *Molorchus*

tenuitarsis Holzschuh follow them. On the other hand, two species-group taxa are polyphagous in coniferous trees as *Molorchus marmottani marmottani* Brisout de Barneville and *Caenoptera minor minor* (Linnaeus), while only one species-group taxon is olygophagous in deciduous trees and shrubs as *Molorchus baiocchii* (Rapuzzi & Sama). Host plants of the remaining five species-group taxa are unknown (Table 24).

Nathrius brevipennis (Mulsant) has the largest host range with seventy-four host species, followed by *Caenoptera minor minor* (Linnaeus) with twenty-eight host species, *Molorchus umbellatarum umbellatarum* (Schreber) with nineteen host species, *Callimus angulatus angulatus* (Schrank) with sixteen host species, and *Stenopterus rufus rufus* (Linnaeus) with thirteen host species. Similarly, *Nathrius brevipennis* (Mulsant) has also the largest host range with twenty-four host families, followed by *Molorchus umbellatarum umbellatarum* (Schreber) and *Stenopterus rufus rufus* (Linnaeus) each with ten host families, *Caenoptera minor minor* (Linnaeus) with nine host families, and *Callimus angulatus angulatus* (Schrank), *Caenoptera juglandis* (Sama) and *Stenoterus flavicornis* Küster each with seven host families (Table 23).

Among deciduous trees, the members of Rosaceae with fifteen species-group taxa is the most preferred plant family as host, followed by Fagaceae with twelve species-group taxa, Anacardiaceae with seven species-group taxa, Corylaceae, Juglandaceae and Rhamnaceae each with six species-group taxa, Moraceae and Ulmaceae each with five species-group taxa, Aceraceae and Cornaceae each with four species-group taxa, Caesalpinaceae, Cornaceae, Fabaceae and Salicaceae each with three species-group taxa, and Araliaceae, Betulaceae, Caprifoliaceae, Oleaceae and Rutaceae each with two species-group taxa. The remaining deciduous plant families as Araucariaceae, Grossulariaceae, Lauraceae, Mimosaceae, Passifloraceae, Poaceae and Tiliaceae each are preferred only one species-group taxon. On the oyher hand, among coniferous trees, the members of Pinaceae are preferred seven species-group taxa, while Cupressaceae are preferred only two species-group taxa (Table 23).

In addition, a total of thirteen species-group taxa [*Dolocerus holtzi* (Pic), *Caenoptera abieticola* (Holzschuh), *Caenoptera akbesiana* (Rapuzzi & Sama), *Caenoptera juglandis* (Sama), *Molorchus malmusii* (Sama), *Molorchus marmottani frischi* (Sama), *Molorchus tenuitarsis* Holzschuh, *Callimus akbesianus* Pic, *Callimus egregius* Mulsant & Rey, *Stenoterus adlbaueri* Sama, *Stenoterus atricornis* Pic, *Stenopterus kraatzi* Pic, and *Stenopterus rufus syriacus* Pic] were originally described from Turkey. Among them, eight species-group taxa are still endemics to Turkey as *Caenoptera abieticola* (Holzschuh), *Caenoptera akbesiana* (Rapuzzi & Sama), *Molorchus malmusii* (Sama), *Molorchus marmottani frischi* (Sama), *Molorchus tenuitarsis* Holzschuh, *Callimus akbesianus* Pic, *Stenoterus adlbaueri* Sama, and *Stenopterus kraatzi* Pic. Therefore, endemism ratio of Turkish Stenopterinae species-group taxa is 29.63%.

Among the members of Turkish Stenopterinae, the most widespread species in Turkey is *Callimus femoratus* (Germar) with fourty-two provinces in all Turkish regions, followed by *Stenopterus rufus geniculatus* Kraatz with thirty-one provinces in five of seven Turkish regions and *Callimus angulatus angulatus* (Schrank) with twenty-one provinces in all Turkish regions. Then, *Stenopterus kraatzi* Pic with sixteen provinces in six of seven Turkish regions, *Molorchus*

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kiesenwetteri hircus Abeille de Perrin with sixteen provinces in five of seven Turkish regions, *Caenoptera minor minor* (Linnaeus) with fourteen provinces in five of seven Turkish regions, *Stenopterus rufus syriacus* Pic with twelve provinces in four of seven Turkish regions, *Molorchus umbellatarum umbellatarum* (Schreber) with eleven provinces in five of seven Turkish regions, *Stenoterus atricornis* Pic with ten provinces in four of seven Turkish regions, and *Nathrius brevipennis* (Mulsant) with nine provinces in four of seven Turkish regions are rather widely distributed. *Stenoterus flavicornis* Küster with seven provinces in six of seven Turkish regions, *Dolocerus reichii* Mulsant with six provinces in three of seven Turkish regions, *Dolocerus holtzi* (Pic) with six provinces in two of seven Turkish regions, *Caenoptera juglandis* (Sama) with six provinces in two of seven Turkish regions, *Molorchus tenuitarsis* Holzschuh with six provinces in two of seven Turkish regions, *Callimus egregius* Mulsant & Rey with five provinces in two of seven Turkish regions, *Callimoxys gracilis* (Brullé) with four provinces in four of seven Turkish regions, *Callimus akbesianus* Pic with four provinces in two of seven Turkish regions, *Callimus semicyaneus* Pic with three provinces in two of seven Turkish regions, and *Stenoterus adlbaueri* Sama with three provinces in one of seven Turkish regions are a little-known taxa. In addition, *Molorchus malmusii* (Sama), *Molorchus marmottani frischi* (Sama) and *Stenopterus rufus rufus* (Linnaeus) are recorded only from two provinces in one of seven Turkish regions. The remaining four species-group taxa as *Caenoptera abieticola* (Holzschuh), *Caenoptera akbesiana* (Rapuzzi & Sama), *Molorchus baiocchii* (Rapuzzi & Sama) and *Molorchus marmottani marmottani* Brisout de Barneville are rare known only from one province. Moreover, according to the present study, the distribution range of thirteen species-group taxa is expanded by determining many new provincial records for them.

Table 23. Turkish Stenopterinae species-group taxa and their preferred host plant families.

TAXA	HOST PLANT FAMILIES
Dolocerus holtzi (Pic, 1905)	**Deciduous** (Cornaceae, Mimosaceae, Rosaceae)
Dolocerus reichii Mulsant, 1862	**Deciduous** (Araliaceae, Rosaceae, Salicaceae)
Caenoptera abieticola (Holzschuh, 2007)	**Coniferous** (Pinaceae)
Caenoptera akbesiana (Rapuzzi & Sama, 2018)	**Deciduous** (Juglandaceae)
Caenoptera juglandis (Sama, 1982)	**Deciduous** (Caesalpinaceae, Cornaceae, Corylaceae, Fagaceae, Juglandaceae, Moraceae, Rosaceae)

Caenoptera minor minor (Linnaeus, 1758)	**Deciduous** (Betulaceae, Corylaceae, Fagaceae, Juglandaceae, Rhamnaceae, Rosaceae) **Coniferous** (Cupressaceae, Pinaceae)
Molorchus baiocchii (Rapuzzi & Sama, 2012)	**Deciduous** (Rosaceae)
Molorchus kiesenwetteri hircus Abeille de Perrin, 1881	**Deciduous** (Anacardiaceae, Juglandaceae, Rosaceae)
Molorchus malmusii (Sama, 1995)	Unknown
Molorchus marmottani frischi (Sama, 1995)	**Coniferous** (Pinaceae)
Molorchus marmottani marmottani Brisout de Barneville, 1863	**Coniferous** (Pinaceae)
Molorchus tenuitarsis Holzschuh, 1981	**Coniferous** (Pinaceae)
Molorchus umbellatarum umbellatarum (Schreber, 1759)	**Deciduous** (Aceraceae, Anacardiaceae, Caprifoliaceae, Cornaceae, Fagaceae, Grossulariaceae, Rhamnaceae, Rosaceae, Ulmaceae) **Coniferous** (Pinaceae)
Nathrius brevipennis (Mulsant, 1839)	**Deciduous** (Aceraceae, Anacardiaceae, Araliaceae, Araucariaceae, Betulaceae, Caesalpiniaceae, Caprifoliaceae, Cornaceae, Corylaceae, Fabaceae, Fagaceae, Juglandaceae, Lauraceae, Moraceae, Oleaceae, Passifloraceae, Poaceae, Rhamnaceae, Rosaceae, Salicaceae, Tiliaceae, Ulmaceae) **Coniferous** (Cupressaceae, Pinaceae)
Callimoxys gracilis (Brullé, 1832)	**Deciduous** (Aceraceae, Fagaceae, Rhamnaceae, Rosaceae)
Callimus akbesianus Pic, 1892 [= 1893]	**Deciduous** (Fagaceae, Rosaceae)
Callimus angulatus angulatus (Schrank, 1789)	**Deciduous** (Corylaceae, Fagaceae, Loranthaceae, Moraceae, Oleaceae,

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	Rosaceae, Ulmaceae)
Callimus femoratus (Germar, 1824)	**Deciduous** (Aceraceae, Anacardiaceae, Corylaceae, Fagaceae, Rhamnaceae, Rosaceae)
Callimus egregius Mulsant & Rey, 1863	Unknown
Callimus semicyaneus Pic, 1905	Unknown
Stenoterus adlbaueri Sama, 1995	Unknown
Stenoterus atricornis Pic, 1891	Unknown
Stenoterus flavicornis Küster, 1846	**Deciduous** (Anacardiaceae, Caesalpinaceae, Fabaceae, Fagaceae, Rosaceae, Rutaceae, Ulmaceae)
Stenopterus kraatzi Pic, 1892	**Deciduous** (Moraceae)
Stenopterus rufus geniculatus Kraatz, 1863	**Deciduous** (Fagaceae)
Stenopterus rufus rufus (Linnaeus, 1767)	**Deciduous** (Anacardiaceae, Corylaceae, Fabaceae, Fagaceae, Juglandaceae, Moraceae, Rhamnaceae, Rosaceae, Salicaceae, Ulmaceae)
Stenopterus rufus syriacus Pic, 1892	**Deciduous** (Anacardiaceae, Fagaceae, Rosaceae, Rutaceae)

Table 24. Feeding preferences of Turkish Stenopterinae species-group taxa.

FEEDING PREFERENCES	TAXA
Polyphagous in deciduous trees and shrubs	*Dolocerus holtzi* (Pic) *Dolocerus reichii* Mulsant *Molorchus kiesenwetteri hircus* Abeille de Perrin *Molorchus umbellatarum umbellatarum* (Schreber) *Callimoxys gracilis* (Brullé) *Callimus femoratus* (Germar) *Stenoterus flavicornis* Küster *Stenopterus rufus rufus* (Linnaeus)
Polyphagous in deciduous trees	*Caenoptera juglandis* (Sama) *Callimus akbesianus* Pic *Callimus angulatus angulatus* (Schrank) *Stenopterus rufus syriacus* Pic
Polyphagous in deciduous trees and shrubs strongly preferred, and also coniferous trees	*Nathrius brevipennis* (Mulsant)
Polyphagous in coniferous trees	*Molorchus marmottani marmottani* Brisout de Barneville
Polyphagous in coniferous trees, and also in deciduous trees	*Caenoptera minor minor* (Linnaeus)
Olygophagous in deciduous trees and shrubs	*Molorchus baiocchii* (Rapuzzi & Sama)
Monophagous in deciduous trees	*Caenoptera akbesiana* (Rapuzzi & Sama) *Stenopterus kraatzi* Pic *Stenopterus rufus geniculatus* Kraatz
Monophagous in coniferous trees	*Caenoptera abieticola* (Holzschuh) *Molorchus marmottani frischi* (Sama) *Molorchus tenuitarsis* Holzschuh
Unknown	*Molorchus malmusii* (Sama) *Callimus egregius* Mulsant & Rey *Callimus semicyaneus* Pic *Stenoterus adlbaueri* Sama *Stenoterus atricornis* Pic

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Finally, chorotypes of Turkish Stenopterinae species-group taxa are presented in table 25.

Table 25. Turkish Stenopterinae species-group taxa and their chorotypes.

CHOROTYPE	TAXA
Anatolian (endemic)	*Caenoptera abieticola* (Holzschuh) *Caenoptera akbesiana* (Rapuzzi & Sama) *Molorchus malmusii* (Sama) *Molorchus marmottani frischi* (Sama) *Molorchus tenuitarsis* Holzschuh *Callimus akbesianus* Pic *Stenoterus adlbaueri* Sama *Stenopterus kraatzi* Pic
Asiatic-European + Neotropical	*Caenoptera minor minor* (Linnaeus)
Balkano-Anatolian	*Callimus semicyaneus* Pic
C-, S- and E-European	*Molorchus marmottani marmottani* Brisout de Barneville
C- and E-European + E-Mediterranean	*Stenoterus flavicornis* Küster
C- and E-European + SW-Asiatic	*Stenopterus rufus geniculatus* Kraatz
E-Mediterranean	*Dolocerus holtzi* (Pic) *Caenoptera juglandis* (Sama) *Stenopterus rufus syriacus* Pic
E-Mediterranean + SW-Asiatic	*Callimus egregius* Mulsant & Rey
European or Europeo-Mediterranean	*Stenopterus rufus rufus* (Linnaeus)
Europeo-E-Mediterranean or Turano-Balkano-E-Mediterranean	*Callimus femoratus* (Germar)
Holarctic + Neotropical	*Nathrius brevipennis* (Mulsant)
NE-Mediterranean or Balkano-Anatolian + Syro-Anatolian	*Stenoterus atricornis* Pic
SE-European	*Dolocerus reichii* Mulsant
SW-Asiatic + E-Mediterranean	*Molorchus kiesenwetteri hircus* Abeille de Perrin
Turanian	*Molorchus baiocchii* (Rapuzzi & Sama)
Turano-European	*Molorchus umbellatarum umbellatarum* (Schreber) *Callimoxys gracilis* (Brullé)
Turano-Europeo-Mediterranean	*Callimus angulatus angulatus* (Schrank)

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APPENDIX. A list of the members of Turkish Stenopterinae Gistel.

Subfamily **STENOPTERINAE** Gistel, 1848: [9]

Tribe **DOLOCERINI** Özdikmen, 2016: 665
- Genus ***DOLOCERUS*** Mulsant, 1862: 230
  - ***Dolocerus holtzi*** (Pic, 1905: 114)
  - ***Dolocerus reichii*** Mulsant, 1862: 231

Tribe **MOLORCHINI** Gistel, 1848
- Genus ***CAENOPTERA*** C. G. Thomson, 1859: 150
  - ***Caenoptera abieticola*** (Holzschuh, 2007: 218) (ENDEMIC)
  - ***Caenoptera akbesiana*** (Rapuzzi & Sama, 2018: 9) (ENDEMIC)
  - ***Caenoptera juglandis*** (Sama, 1982: 219)
  - ***Caenoptera minor*** (Linnaeus, 1758: 421)
    - ***Caenoptera minor minor*** (Linnaeus, 1758: 421)
- Genus ***MOLORCHUS*** Fabricius, 1793: 356
  - Subgenus ***MOLORCHUS*** Fabricius, 1793: 356
    - ***Molorchus baiocchii*** (Rapuzzi & Sama, 2012: 667)
    - ***Molorchus kiesenwetteri*** Mulsant & Rey, 1861: 189
      - ***Molorchus kiesenwetteri hircus*** Abeille de Perrin, 1881: 133
    - ***Molorchus malmusii*** (Sama, 1995: 370) (ENDEMIC)
    - ***Molorchus marmottani*** Brisout de Barneville, 1863: 118
      - ***Molorchus marmottani frischi*** (Sama, 1995: 373) (ENDEMIC)
      - ***Molorchus marmottani marmottani*** Bris. de Barn., 1863: 118
    - ***Molorchus tenuitarsis*** Holzschuh, 1981: 97 (ENDEMIC)
    - ***Molorchus umbellatarum*** (Schreber, 1759: 9)
      - ***Molorchus umbellatarum umbellatarum*** (Schreber, 1759: 9)

Tribe **PSEBIINI** Lacordaire, 1868
- Genus ***NATHRIUS*** Bréthes, 1916: 76
  - ***Nathrius brevipennis*** (Mulsant, 1839: 105)

Tribe **STENOPTERINI** Gistel, 1848: [9]
- Genus ***CALLIMOXYS*** Kraatz, 1863: 105
  - ***Callimoxys gracilis*** (Brullé, 1832: 257)
- Genus ***CALLIMUS*** Mulsant, 1846: [5]
  - Subgenus ***CALLIMUS*** Mulsant, 1846: [5]
    - ***Callimus akbesianus*** Pic, 1892: cxi [= 1893: 416] (ENDEMIC)
    - ***Callimus angulatus*** (Schrank, 1789: 77)
      - ***Callimus angulatus angulatus*** (Schrank, 1789: 77)
  - Subgenus ***LAMPROPTERUS*** Mulsant, 1862: 214
    - ***Callimus femoratus*** (Germar, 1824: 519)
  - Subgenus ***PROCALLIMUS*** Pic, 1907: 7
    - ***Callimus egregius*** Mulsant & Rey, 1863: 146
    - ***Callimus semicyaneus*** Pic, 1905: 187
- Genus ***STENOPTERUS*** Illiger, 1804: 120
  - ***Stenoterus adlbaueri*** Sama, 1995: 408 (ENDEMIC)
  - ***Stenoterus atricornis*** Pic, 1891: 102
  - ***Stenoterus flavicornis*** Küster, 1846: 75
  - ***Stenopterus kraatzi*** Pic, 1892: 21 (ENDEMIC)
  - ***Stenopterus rufus*** (Linnaeus, 1767: 642)
    - ***Stenopterus rufus geniculatus*** Kraatz, 1863: 104
    - ***Stenopterus rufus rufus*** (Linnaeus, 1767: 642)
    - ***Stenopterus rufus syriacus*** Pic, 1892: 22