

A SHORT REVIEW ON THE GENUS *PARACLYTUS* BATES, 1884 (COL.: CERAMBYCIDAE: CERAMBYCINAE)

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ABSTRACT: All taxa of the genus *Paraclytus* Bates, 1884 in the whole world are evaluated. The genus is also discussed in detail. The main aim of this catalogic work is to clarify current status of the genus in the world.

KEY WORDS: *Paraclytus*, Cerambycinae, Anaglyptini, Cerambycidae.

Subfamily CERAMBYCINAE Latreille, 1802

Tribe ANAGLYPTINI Lacordaire, 1869

= Anaglypti LeConte, 1873

The tribe includes currently at least 12 genera as *Anaglyptus* Mulsant, 1839; *Aphysotes* Bates, 1885; *Clytoderus* Linsley, 1935; *Cyrtophorus* LeConte, 1850; *Diphyrama* Bates, 1872; *Hirticlytus* K.Ohbayashi, 1960; *Microclytus* LeConte, 1873; *Miroclytus* Aurivillius, 1910; *Oligoenoplus* Chevrolat, 1863; *Paraclytus* Bates, 1884; *Pempteuryx* Bates, 1885 and *Tilloclytus* Bates, 1885. The genus name *Miroclytus* Aurivillius, 1910 has been given by some authors (e.g. Bisby et al., 2008) as *Microclytus* erroneously. However, the genus *Microclytus* LeConte, 1873 is a neotropical genus and *Miroclytus* Aurivillius, 1910 (original spelling) that was also given by Aurivillius (1912) is a Madagascarian genus. The monotypic genus *Microclytus* Aurivillius, 1910 has only the species *Miroclytus brunneipennis* Aurivillius, 1910 as the type. But *Microclytus* LeConte, 1873 (type species *Clytus gazellula* Haldeman, 1847) includes two species as *Microclytus compressicollis* (Laporte & Gory, 1835) and *Microclytus gazellula* (Haldeman, 1847) from NE North America: Canada and United States (Monné & Hovore, 2005). So, these genera are not homonyms.

Genus *PARACLYTUS* Bates, 1884

Type species: *Paraclytus excultus* Bates, 1884

Body length is approximately between 10 and 20 mm.

Shortly, the genus *Paraclytus* is characterized by a comparatively long 4th antennal segment (barely shorter than 3rd), convex and compactly punctate pronotum, narrow and long episternum of metathorax, short hind tarsi, and other characters.

Adults differ from other genera of the tribe in relatively long antennae, and structure and pattern of elytra. Pronotum is barely oblong, broadly rounded laterally. Scutellum is generally elongate, triangular, pointed anteriorly. Elytra

with paralel sides, convex, depressed on inner side humeri and on suture behind scutellum.

Larval and pupal developments are in deciduous trees (e.g. *Fagus*, *Crateagus*, *Quercus*, *Morus*, *Sorbus*, *Alnus* etc.) in forests.

The main aim of this catalogic work is to clarify the current status of the relict genus in the world. As commonly accepted that this chiefly Eastern Palaearctic species *Paraclytus* Bates, 1884 [except the western Palaearctic species *P. luteofasciatus* (Pic, 1905); *P. raddei* (Ganglbauer, 1881); *P. reitteri* (Ganglbauer, 1881) and *P. sexguttatus* (Adams, 1817) which have SW Asiatic chorotype] is represented by 9 species (without subspecies) in the whole world. According to the data on range of these species, distributionally this genus is limited by Bulgaria and Greece in the West (Bulgaria, Greece, Turkey, Iran, Azerbaijan, Armenia) and Japan and Sakhalin Island in the East (China, Japan, Sakhalin Island) (e.g. Kraatz, 1864; Bates, 1884; Winkler, 1924-1932; Villiers, 1967; Demelt, 1972 and 1982; Cherepanov, 1990; Niisato, 2001; Mirosnikov, 2001; Sama, 2002; Holzschuh, 2003; Özdikmen & Demir, 2006; Özdikmen, 2007; Georgiev, 2008; Danilevsky, 2009a,b,c,d).

The most widely distributed species is *Paraclytus sexguttatus* (Adams, 1817) that is given as *P. sexmaculatus* by some authors (e.g. Sama, 2002). *P. raddei* (Ganglbauer, 1881) and *P. reitteri* (Ganglbauer, 1881) are following it. *Paraclytus excultus* Bates, 1884 that is the type species of the genus is only distributed in Far East (Sakhalin Island and Japan). The remaining are endemic taxa. Although *Paraclytus luteofasciatus* (Pic, 1905) is endemic to Greece, 4 species as *Paraclytus apicicornis* (Gressitt, 1937); *Paraclytus emili* Holzschuh, 2003; *Paraclytus primus* Holzschuh, 1992 and *Paraclytus shaanxiensis* Holzschuh, 2003 are endemic to China. The genus is represented only by two species as *Paraclytus luteofasciatus* (Pic, 1905) and *Paraclytus sexguttatus* (Adams, 1817) in Europe. The later was recorded as a first record for Europe by Georgiev & Stojanova (2003). Very recently, a work on distribution, biology and ecology of *Paraclytus sexguttatus* (Adams, 1817) has been published by Georgiev (2008). *Paraclytus sexguttatus* (Adams, 1817) is only species of this genus in Turkey.

In addition to this, Casey (1912) gave three species as *Paraclytus brevitarsis*; *Paraclytus crucialis* and *Paraclytus lanifer* in the genus *Paraclytus* from California (USA), but all taxa are synonyms of the species *Triodoclytus lanifer* (LeConte, 1873) in the tribe Clytini. Aurivillius (1912) mentioned the species *Oligoenoplus rosti* (Pic, 1911) in the genus *Paraclytus* mistakenly. Also Winkler (1924-1932) placed the species *Anaglyptus thibetanus* Pic, 1914 in the genus *Paraclytus*.

All taxa of this genus in the world are presented as follows:

apicicornis Gressitt, 1937

Original combination: *Aglaophis apicicornis* Gressitt, 1937

It is Eastern Palaearctic species.

DISTRIBUTION: China
CHOROTYPE: Chinese endemic

emili Holzschuh, 2003

Original combination: *Paraclytus emili* Holzschuh, 2003

It is Eastern Palaearctic species.

DISTRIBUTION: China
CHOROTYPE: Chinese endemic

excultus Bates, 1884

Original combination: *Paraclytus excultus* Bates, 1884

It is Eastern Palaearctic species.

DISTRIBUTION: Sakhalin Island, Japan
CHOROTYPE: Eastern Palaearctic

luteofasciatus Pic, 1905

Original combination: *Anaglyptus luteofasciatus* Pic, 1905

Other names: *moreanus* Demelt, 1972

It is Western Palaearctic species.

DISTRIBUTION: Greece
CHOROTYPE: Greek endemic

primus Holzschuh, 1992

Original combination: *Paraclytus primus* Holzschuh, 1992

It is Eastern Palaearctic species.

DISTRIBUTION: China
CHOROTYPE: Chinese endemic

raddei Ganglbauer, 1881

Original combination: *Anaglyptus raddei* Ganglbauer, 1881

It is Western Palaearctic species.

DISTRIBUTION: Caucasus (Azerbaijan), Iran
CHOROTYPE: SW-Asiatic (Irano-Caucasian)

reitteri Ganglbauer, 1881

Original combination: *Anaglyptus reitteri* Ganglbauer, 1881

It is Western Palaearctic species.

DISTRIBUTION: Caucasus (Azerbaijan), Iran

CHOROTYPE: SW-Asiatic (Irano-Caucasian)

sexguttatus Adams, 1817

Original combination: *Clytus sexguttatus* Adams, 1817

Other names: *caucasicus* Motschulsky, 1839; *bruckii* Kraatz, 1864; *disjunctus* Pic, 1909

It is Western Palaearctic species.

MATERIAL EXAMINED: Bolu province: Near Abant Lake, 2007, 1 specimen.

RECORDS IN TURKEY: Northern Turkey (Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985);

Artvin prov.: Saçinka (Alkan, 2000); Kırklareli prov.: Demirköy, Bolu prov.:

Abant lake (Akçaalan) (Özdikmen & Demir, 2006).

DISTRIBUTION: Europe (Bulgaria), Caucasus (Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan), Turkey, Iran

CHOROTYPE: SW-Asiatic (Anatolo-Caucasian + Irano-Caucasian + Irano-Anatolian) + Turano-Mediterranean (Balkano-Anatolian)

shaanxiensis Holzschuh, 2003

Original combination: *Paraclytus shaanxiensis* Holzschuh, 2003

It is Eastern Palaearctic species.

DISTRIBUTION: China

CHOROTYPE: Chinese endemic

An important output: As this work also revealed that apparently the distributional areas of almost all species of this genus are much narrower than the past. So, these relict and rare forest species of the genus *Paraclytus* must be taken under protection for the future.

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