A SHORT REVIEW ON THE GENUS *PLAGIONOTUS* MULSANT, 1842 (COLEOPTERA: CERAMBYCIDAE: CERAMBYCINAE)

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ABSTRACT: All taxa of the genus *Plagionotus* Mulsant, 1842 in Turkey and the whole world are evaluated. The genus are also discussed in detail. The main aim of this work is to clarify the current status of the genus in Turkey and the whole world. New faunistical data from Turkey are given in the text. A key for Turkish species is also given.

KEY WORDS: *Plagionotus,* Cerambycinae, Clytini, Cerambycidae.

Subfamily CERAMBYCINAE Latreille, 1802

Tribe CLYTINI Mulsant, 1839

This group was recently divided by Kasatkin (2005) into three genera as *Plagionotus* Mulsant, 1842 (type species: *Leptura detrita* Linnaeus, 1758); *Neoplagionotus* Kasatkin, 2005 (type species: *Clytus bobelayei* Brullé, 1832) and *Paraplagionotus* Kasatkin, 2005 (type species: *Cerambyx floralis* Pallas, 1773) on the base of endofallic characters.

Burakowski et al. (1990) stated that *Echinocerus* Mulsant, 1863 is a junior homonym of *Echinocerus* White, 1848 (Crustacea). According to Sama (1994), *Echinocerus* Mulsant, 1863 is synonym of *Plagionotus* Mulsant, 1842. However, according to Kasatkin (2005) *Echinocerus* Mulsant, 1863 and *Plagionotus* Mulsant, 1842 are separate genera on the base of endofallic characters. So, the generic name *Paraplagionotus* was proposed by Kasatkin (2005) as a replacement name for *Echinocerus* Mulsant, 1863.

Consequently, according to Alonso-Zarazaga (2007) *Echinocerus* White, 1848 (Crustacea) is unavailable name, as it is just a wrong spelling of *Echidnocerus* White, 1842. So *Echinocerus* Mulsant, 1863 is a valid generic name, not a homonym. Finally, according to Sama (2008), *Echinocerus* Mulsant, 1863, *Paraplagionotus* Kasatkin, 2005 is synonym of *Plagionotus* Mulsant, 1842.

The genus *Neoplagionotus* (type species: *Clytus bobelayei* Brulle, 1832) was described by Kasatkin (2005) on the base of endophallic characters.

As the best solution for this problematic group, now we accept the genus *Plagionotus* Mulsant, 1842 has three subgenera as *Echinocerus* Mulsant, 1863; *Neoplagionotus* Kasatkin, 2005 and the nominotypical *Plagionotus* Mulsant, 1842. Since the Kasatkin's work on the base of endofallic characters is important and valuable for us in terms of to showing diversities in this group. Furthermore, also diversities of known larval host plants of the species supported the approach of Kasatkin (2005). In such a way that the larvae of subgenus *Echinocerus* Mulsant, 1863 is polyphogous in roots of herbs (*Euphorbia, Medicago, Achillea*), the larvae of subgenus *Neoplagionotus* Kasatkin, 2005 feed in roots of Malvaceae

(*Malva, Lavatera*) and the larvae of subgenus *Plagionotus* Mulsant, 1842 is polyphagous in deciduous trees (*Quercus, Betula, Castanea, Fagus, Carpinus, Salix, Acer, Tilia, Prunus, Robinia* etc.).

Genus *PLAGIONOTUS* Mulsant, 1842

[A replacement name for *Platynotus* Mulsant, 1839.
Type sp.: *Leptura detrita* Linnaeus, 1758]
= *Platynotus* Mulsant, 1839
= *Plagyonotus* Thomson, 1860 (misspelling)
= *Plagiogonus* Fairmaire, 1864 (misspelling)
= *Echinocerus* Mulsant, 1863 (Subgenus)
= *Neoplagionotus* Kasatkin, 2005 (Subgenus)
= *Paraplagionotus* Kasatkin, 2005 (Subgenus)

Body length is medium size (approximately 8-25 mm).

Body robust, subcylindirical. Frons feebly grooved medially. Antennal knolls small, dentiform. Antennae relatively long, reaching posterior third of elytra in male and middle of elytra in female. Pronotum transverse, finely margined both anteriorly and posteriorly, with very rounded lateral margins. Elytra slightly tapering posteriorly and separately rounded apically. Front legs short, hind tibiae slightly bent in male (Bily & Mehl, 1989).

The principal characters defining the genus are: frons longitudinally carinate, prothorax strongly transverse, excavated at base, and at anterior margin, elytra distinctly wider than the base of prothorax, and metathoracic episterna subparallel (Villiers, 1978).

Larval development is in roots of herbs (e.g. *Euphorbia, Medicago, Achillea*), in roots of Malvaceae (*Malva, Lavatera*) and in deciduous trees (*Quercus, Betula, Castanea, Fagus, Carpinus, Salix, Acer, Tilia, Prunus, Robinia* etc.) (Bily & Mehl, 1989; Sama, 2002; Verdugo, 2004 and 2005; Hoskovec & Rejzek, 2009).

In some species, pupation takes place in a pupal cell in the outer sapwood or in the bark (Bily & Mehl, 1989).

Life cycle is 1-2 years (Bily & Mehl, 1989; Sama, 2002; Hoskovec & Rejzek, 2009).

The genus has Holarctic chorotype. 12 species are known in the world fauna as *Plagionotus* (*Neoplagionotus*) *andreui* (Fuente, 1908); *P.* (s.str.) *arcuatus* (Linnaeus, 1758); *P.* (s.str.) *astecus* (Chevrolat, 1860); *P.* (s.str.) *bartholomei* (Motschulsky, 1859); *P.* (s.str.) *bisbifasciatus* Pic, 1915; *P.* (*Neoplagionotus*) *bobelayei* (Brullé, 1832); *P.* (s.str.) *christophi* (Kraatz, 1879); *P.* (s.str.) *detritus* (Linnaeus, 1758); *P.* (*Echinocerus*) *floralis* (Pallas, 1773); *P.* (s.str.) *lugubris* (Ménétriés, 1832); *P.* (s.str.) *pulcher* Blessig, 1872 and *P.* (*Neoplagionotus*) *scalaris* (Brullé, 1832).

Clytus latreillei was described by Laporte & Gory (1836), and transferred to *Plagionotus* Mulsant, 1842 by Aurivillius (1912). Then it was transfered by Iorio (1998) to *Megacyllene* (*Megacyllene*) Casey, 1912. According to Monné & Bezark (2009), the species distributes in South America (S Brasil, Uruguay and Argentina). Therefore, the genus *Plagionotus* is excluded from the South American fauna.

Plagionotus is represented only by one species as *P. astecus* (Chevrolat, 1860) in North America. According to Monné & Bezark (2009), the species distributes only in Mexico. So only one species, *P.* (s.str.) *astecus* (Chevrolat, 1860), occurs in Nearctic region. Others occur in Palaearctic region. *P.* (s.str.) *arcuatus* (Linnaeus,

1758); *P.* (s.str.) *detritus* (Linnaeus, 1758) and *P.* (*Echinocerus*) *floralis* (Pallas, 1773) are wide spread species. *P.* (*Neoplagionotus*) *bobelayei* (Brullé, 1832) and *P.* (*Neoplagionotus*) *scalaris* (Brullé, 1832) are rather widely distributed in this area. *P.* (s.str.) *bartholomei* (Motschulsky, 1859) and *P.* (s.str.) *lugubris* (Ménétriés, 1832) occur only in Caucasus and Iran. They have SW-Asiatic (Irano-Caucasian) chorotype. *P.* (s.str.) *christophi* (Kraatz, 1879) and *P.* (s.str.) *pulcher* Blessig, 1872 occur only in Russia, Japan and China. They have E-Palearctic chorotype. The remaining species, *P.* (s.str.) *astecus* (Chevrolat, 1860) is Mexican endemic, *P.* (s.str.) *bisbifasciatus* Pic, 1915 is Chineese endemic and *Plagionotus* (*Neoplagionotus*) *andreui* (Fuente, 1908) is Spanish endemic.

So the genus is represented by 11 species in the Palaearctic region (except *P.* (s.str.) *astecus* (Chevrolat, 1860)).

5 species as *P.* (s.str.) *arcuatus* (Linnaeus, 1758); *P.* (*Neoplagionotus*) *bobelayei* (Brullé, 1832); *P.* (s.str.) *detritus* (Linnaeus, 1758); *P.* (*Echinocerus*) *floralis* (Pallas, 1773); *P.* (*Neoplagionotus*) *scalaris* (Brullé, 1832) are known from Europe and Turkey. The number of species in Europe is 6 together with the species *Plagionotus* (*Neoplagionotus*) *andreui* (Fuente, 1908).

The present zoogeographical characterization is based on the chorotype classification of Anatolian fauna, recently proposed by Vigna Taglianti et al. (1999). In the text, as far as possible as one chorotype description can be identificated for each taxon.

In the present text, Sama (2002), Özdikmen (2007) and Danilevsky (2009a,b) are used for the information of general distribution of the species.

Subgenus *ECHINOCERUS* Mulsant, 1863

[Type sp.: *Cerambyx floralis* Pallas, 1773]
= *Paraplagionotus* Kasatkin, 2005
[A replacement name for *Echinocerus* Mulsant, 1863]

The monotypic subgenus has Sibero-European or European chorotype. It is wide spread in W-Palaearctic region. So the subgenus is represented by 1 species in the Palaearctic region, Europe and Turkey.

floralis Pallas, 1773

Original combination: *Cerambyx floralis* Pallas, 1773

Other names: *arcuatus* Scopoli, 1772 (preocc.); *nigrofasciatus* Vort, 1778; *fasciatus* Herbst, 1784; *aulicus* Laicharting, 1784; *indicus* Gmelin, 1790; *controversus* Schrank, 1798; *zebra* Dalman, 1817; *zebra* Castelnau & Gory, 1841; *variabilis* Motschulsky, 1859; *abruptus* Kraatz, 1870; *pruinosus* Kraatz, 1870; *basicornis* Reitter, 1890; *pilifer* Reitter, 1890; *armeniacus* Reitter, 1890; *araratensis* Pic, 1901; *clermonti* Pic, 1927; *biinterruptus* Pic, 1938; *duodecimguttatus* Plavilstshikov, 1940; *hofferi* Heyrovsky, 1955; *delici* Adamovic, 1965; *miksici* Adamovic, 1965; *muelleri* Adamovic, 1965; *heyrovskyi* Adamovic, 1965; *bobici* Adamovic, 1965; *podanyi* Adamovic, 1965.

Material examined: Antalya prov.: exit of İbradı, Gevenli beli pass, 1288 m, N 36 09 E 31 32, 11.06.2007, 2 specimens; Alanya, Dikmetaş plateau, 1142 m, N 36 35 E 32 26, 14.06.2007, 3 specimens; Alanya, Sarımut-Çayarası, 1108 m, N

36 38 E 32 23, 14.06.2007, 1 specimen; Konya prov.: İbradı-Derebucak road, 12 km to Derebucak, 1213 m, N 37 18 E 31 27, 11.06.2007, 4 specimens; Bozkır: Yalnızca env., 1445 m, N 37 09 E 32 15, 12.06.2007, 4 specimens, 1437 m, N 37 09 E 32 15, 13.06.2007, 5 specimens, 1490 m, N 37 09 E 32 15, 12.06.2008, 1 specimen; Bozkır, 1229 m, N 37 10 E 32 14, 10.07.2007, 1 specimen; Hadim: Korualan env., 1648 m, N 36 58 E 32 24, 12.06.2008, 54 specimens; Ahırlı: Aliçerçi village env., 1213 m, N 37 14 E 32 09, 12.06.2008, 7 specimens.

Records in Turkey: Niğde prov.: Çamardı, Antalya prov.: Toros Mountains (Bodemeyer, 1900); Turkey (Winkler, 1924-1932; İyriboz, 1938; Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Lodos, 1998; Sama, 2002); Asia Minor as *P. floralis* a. *pilifer* Reitter, 1890 (Winkler, 1924-1932); Amasya prov., Between Erzurum prov. and Ağrı prov.: Mirgemir Mountain, Between Bayburt prov. and Erzurum prov.: Kop Mountain (entry Bayburt and Erzurum) (Villiers, 1959); İzmir prov.: Bornova (Demelt & Alkan, 1962); İzmir prov.: Bornova, Afyon prov., Isparta prov.: Eğirdir, İçel prov.: Namrun (Demelt, 1963); Yozgat prov., Ankara prov.: Kavaklıdere (Villiers, 1967); Ankara prov. (Özer & Duran, 1968); Erzincan prov.: Central, Tunceli prov., Tokat prov.: Niksar, Elazığ prov.: Hazar lake (Fuchs et Breuning, 1971); Isparta prov.: Eğirdir (Tuatay et al., 1972); İzmir prov.: Karşıyaka / Turgutlu (Gül-Zümreoğlu, 1972); Manisa prov.: Turgutlu - N. İyriboz (Ex. Gül-Zümreoğlu, 1975); Isparta prov.: Uluborlu, İzmir prov.: Karşıyaka / Kemalpaşa / Bergama (Kınık) / Foça, Manisa prov.: Turgutlu (Gül-Zümreoğlu, 1975); Erzurum prov. and near (Özbek, 1978); İzmir prov., Manisa prov.: Akhisar, Çorum prov.: Mecitözü, Ardahan prov. (Sama, 1982); Ankara prov.: Ayaş / Beynam Forest, Kayseri prov.: Sultanhanı (Öymen, 1987); Çanakkale prov.: Ayvacık (Adlbauer, 1988); European Turkey (Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997); Adıyaman prov.: Karadut village env. (Rejzek & Hoskovec, 1999); Trabzon prov.: Uzungöl (Alkan, 2000); Adana prov.: Kozan (Savruk), Antalya prov.: Central (Karain cave), Artvin prov.: Hopa / Sarp / Sugören / Yusufeli, Bilecik prov.: Central, Erzincan prov.: Central / Bahçeli / Bahçe / Ballıköy / Üzümlü / Bayırbağ / Pişkidağ, Erzurum prov.: University Campus / Dumlu (Köşk) / Karagöbek Mts. / Kargapazarı Mts. / Palandöken / Aşkale / Hınıs / Ilıca / Atlıkonak / İspir / Madenköprübaşı / Oltu / Başaklı / Çamlıbel / Karakaban / Sarısaz / Sütkans / Pasinler / Çalıyazı / Pazarroad (Akbulut) / Şenkaya (Turnalı) / Tortum / Kaledibi / Pehlivanlı / Uzundere (Dikyar), Giresun prov.: Central, Iğdır prov.: Melekli, Kars prov.: Sarıkamış / Akkurt / Karakurt / Şeytangeçmez, Konya prov.: Çayırova / Beyşehir (Gökçimen) / Güneysınır (Gürağaç), Sivas prov.: Ümranlı (Kızıldağ) (Tozlu et al., 2002); Zonguldak prov.: Çaycuma-Safranbolu road (Ahmet Usta pass), Karabük prov.: Cumayanı, Sinop prov.: Boyabat (Çukurca village), Denizli prov.: Çivril (Sarılar village), Isparta prov.: Keçiborlu (Özbahçe village / Yenitepe) / Eğirdir (between Eğirdir and Gelendost) / Yalvaç (Sultan Mountains), Uşak prov.: Ulubey (Ovacık village, Gökgöz hill), Konya: Akşehir (Çimendere village, Sultan Mountains) / Taşkent (Beyreli village, Gevne valey), Antalya prov.: Alanya (Gökbel plateau), Burdur prov.: Gölhisar (Çameli road), Yozgat prov.: exit of Sarayköy / Saraykent (Arpalık village) / Çiğdemli (Gökiniş village), Çorum prov.: Alaca (Kıcıllı), Gümüşhane prov.: Kelkit (Güllüce village / Günyurdu village), Erzincan prov.: Tercan (Rızabey village) / Aşkale (Çatalbayır village) / Nenehatun village, Sivas prov.: Hafik (Akpınar village) / Ulaş (Özdikmen & Çağlar, 2004); Isparta prov.: Eğirdir, İzmir prov.:

Karşıyaka / Kınık, Kayseri prov.: Develi, Ankara prov.: Polatlı / Ayaş (Ilıca) / Bala, Yozgat prov., Erzurum prov.: Tufanç village, Niğde prov.: Altunhisar-Altınova, Eskişehir prov.: Kaymaz / Seyitgazi (Özdikmen et al., 2005); Kocaeli prov.: İzmit (Ballıkayalar Natural Park), Osmaniye prov.: entry of Yarpuz (Cebel, turn of Oruçgazi road) / Bahçe (Yaylalar village), Niğde prov.: Azatlı (Azatlı dam, Çiftlik), Kırşehir prov.: Mucur road (entry of Mucur) (Özdikmen & Demirel, 2005); Amasya prov.: Aydınca (İnegöl Mt.), Antalya prov.: Irmasan pass, Bilecik prov.: İnegöl-Bozüyük, Bolu prov.: Gerede / Mudurnu, Bursa prov.: Uludağ, Çankırı prov.: Çerkeş, Erzurum prov.: from Pazar road to Gölyurt pass, Kars prov.: Çam pass / Karakurt, Kırklareli prov.: Demirköy, Kırşehir prov., İçel prov.: from Erdemli to Güzeloluk, Malatya prov.: Reşadiye pass / Yesilyurt, Muş prov.: Buğlan pass, Samsun prov.: Kavak (Hacılar pass) (Malmusi & Saltini, 2005); Ankara prov.: Çal Mountain / Azap Deresi / Kızılcahamam (Güvem / Bel Pınarı / Işık Mountain / Yukarı Çanlı) (Özdikmen & Demir, 2006); Ankara prov.: Kızılcahamam (Işık Mountain / Yenimahalle village / Yukarı Çanlı / Güvem / Yasin village / the peak of Bel), Adana prov.: Pozantı (entry of Fındıklı), Niğde prov.: Niğde-Bor road (Derbent place) / near Ulukışla / Çamardı (Yelatan village / Bademdere-Elmalı / Bulduruş pass) / exit of Ulukışla-Adana / Bor-Altunhisar / between Araplı-Höyük / Tepeköy, Kayseri prov.: Yahyalı (Senirköy) / Güzelöz (Yeşilhisar), İçel prov.: between Mut-Karaman / Mut-Karaman road (Gökçeören pine grove / Değirmenbaşı), Karaman prov.: Karaman-Ereğli road (entry of Ayrancı) / Ayrancı-Ereğli road (Özdikmen, 2006); Kahramanmaraş prov.: Göksun (Andırın-Göksun road / Göksun-Çardak / Kamışcık village / Mehmetbey / Meyremçil plateau) / Ekinözü (Türkeli / Alpınar village) / Pazarcık (Sakarkaya-Çağlayancerit road / Sakarkaya village (Göynük env.) / Başkonuş forest / Andırın-Çokak road (Akifiye / Parmaksız plateau) / Andırın (Çokak-Geben road / Geben (Ardıççalısı) (Özdikmen & Okutaner, 2006); Erzincan prov.: Kemaliye, Ankara prov.: Beytepe, Kastamonu prov.: Ilgaz Mountains, exit of Tosya (Zincirli Kuyu), Devrekani–Çatalzeytin road, Hanönü env., Karabük prov.: Safranbolu, Bartın–Safranbolu road (Soğuksu place) (Özdikmen, 2007); Ankara prov.: Beytepe, İncek, Bağlum (Özdikmen et al., 2009).

Range: Europe (Spain, France, Italy, Albania, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Macedonia, Greece, Bulgaria, European Turkey, Romania, Hungary, Austria, Switzerland, Germany, Czechia, Slovakia, Poland, Latvia, Lithuania, Ukraine, Crimea, Moldavia, European Russia, European Kazakhstan), Siberia, Central Asia, Caucasus, Armenia, Transcaucasia, Turkey, Iran, Jordan.

Chorotype: Sibero-European or European

Remarks: It distributes widely in Turkey.

Subgenus *NEOPLAGIONOTUS* Kasatkin, 2005

[A replacement name for *Echinocerus* Mulsant, 1863.
Type sp.: *Clytus bobelayei* Brullé, 1832]

The subgenus has W-Palaearctic chorotype. 3 species are known in the world fauna as *Plagionotus andreui* (Fuente, 1908); *P. bobelayei* (Brullé, 1832) and *P. scalaris* (Brullé, 1832). The last two species are rather widely distributed in this area. *P. andreui* (Fuente, 1908) is endemic to Spain. According to Verdugo

(2005), *P. andreui* (Fuente, 1908) is a separate species and *P. marcorum* López-Colón, 1997 that has a synonym name, *P. marcae* López-Colón, 1997 (incorrect original spelling) is a synonym of *P. andreui* (Fuente, 1908). *P. andreui* was described as a subspecies of *P. bobelayei* (Brullé, 1832). In addition to this, according to Sama (2008) *P. siculus* (Castelnau & Gory, 1841) is a synonym of *P. scalaris* (Brullé, 1832).

So the subgenus is represented by 3 species in the Palaearctic region and Europe.

In Turkey, the subgenus is represented by two species as *P. bobelayei* (Brullé, 1832) and *P. scalaris* (Brullé, 1832).

bobelayei Brullé, 1832

Original combination: *Clytus bobelayei* Brullé, 1832

Other names: *speciosus* Adams, 1817 (preocc.); *mouzafferi* Pic, 1905; *luristanicus* Pic, 1911.

Material examined: Antalya prov.: Alanya, Sarımut-Çayarası, 1108 m, N 36 38 E 32 23, 14.06.2007, 1 specimen; Konya prov.: Seydişehir-Antalya road, 1224 m, N 37 22 E 31 52, 10.06.2007, 2 specimens.

Records in Turkey: Malatya prov. (Heyden,1888); Isparta prov.: Eğirdir as *Plagionotus speciosus* (Demelt & Alkan, 1962); Isparta prov.: Eğirdir (Demelt, 1963); Yozgat prov. as *Plagionotus speciosus* (Villiers, 1967); İzmir prov. as *Plagionotus speciosus* (Sama, 1982); Turkey as *Plagionotus speciosus* (Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Lodos, 1998); Muş prov.: Buğlan pass as *Plagionotus speciosus* (Adlbauer, 1988); European Turkey (Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997); Turkey (Lodos, 1998; Sama & Rapuzzi, 2000); Artvin prov.: Yusufeli, Gümüşhane prov., Tunceli prov.: Pülümür (Tauzin, 2000); Ağrı prov.: Hamur, Artvin prov.: Yusufeli / Sebzeciler, Bingöl prov.: Solhan (Buğlan pass), Erzurum prov.: University Campus / İspir (Madenköprübaşı) / Oltu (Sütkans) / Olur (Coşkunlar), Kars prov.: Sarıkamış (Akkurt) (Tozlu et al., 2002); Adıyaman prov.: Nemrut Mt., Erzurum prov.: İspir / İspir-Çamlıkaya, İçel prov.: Erdemli-Güzeloluk, Hatay prov.: Yayladağı, Samsun prov.: Kavak (Hacılar pass) (Malmusi & Saltini, 2005); Kırıkkale prov.: Kılınçlar (Özdikmen & Demir, 2006).

Range: Europe (Spain, Macedonia, Greece, Bulgaria, European Turkey, Romania, Ukraine, Crimea, European Russia), Turkmenistan, Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Turkey, Iran, Jordan, Syria.

Chorotype: Turano-European (Turano-Sarmato-Pannonian)

Remarks: It distributes rather widely in Turkey. The present materials are the first record for Antalya and Konya provinces.

scalaris Brullé, 1832

ssp. ***scalaris*** Brullé, 1832
ssp. ***vivesi*** López-Colón, 1997

Original combination: *Clytus scalaris* Brullé, 1832

Other names: *siculus* Castelnau & Gory, 1841, *validus* Rungs, 1952.

Records in Turkey: Turkey (Winkler, 1924-1932; Lodos, 1998); Amasya prov. as *Plagionotus scalaris* (Gfeller, 1972).

Range: Europe (Italy, Sicily, Sardinia, Albania, Macedonia, Greece, Bulgaria), North Africa (Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia), Turkey.

Chorotype: E-Mediterranean plus N-Africa.

Remarks: In Turkey, the species has been known only from N Turkey. It is represented by the nominotypical subspecies in Turkey. Other subspecies *P. scalaris vivesi* López-Colón, 1997 occurs in N Africa. According to Sama (2008), *P. scalaris vivesi* López-Colón, 1997 is a synonym of *P. scalaris,* but he did not examine the type materials.

Subgenus *PLAGIONOTUS* Mulsant, 1842

[A replacement name for *Platynotus* Mulsant, 1839.
Type sp.: *Leptura detrita* Linnaeus, 1758]

The subgenus has Holarctic chorotype. 8 species are known in the world fauna as *Plagionotus arcuatus* (Linnaeus, 1758); *P. astecus* (Chevrolat, 1860); *P. bartholomei* (Motschulsky, 1859); *P. bisbifasciatus* Pic, 1915; *P. christophi* (Kraatz, 1879); *P. detritus* (Linnaeus, 1758); *P. lugubris* (Ménétriés, 1832) and *P. pulcher* Blessig, 1872. Only one species, *P. astecus* (Chevrolat, 1860), occurs in Neotropical region. Others occur in Palaearctic region. *P. arcuatus* (Linnaeus, 1758) and *P. detritus* (Linnaeus, 1758) are wide spread species. *P. bartholomei* (Motschulsky, 1859) and *P. lugubris* (Ménétriés, 1832) occur only in Caucasus and Iran. They have SW-Asiatic (Irano-Caucasian) chorotype. *P. christophi* (Kraatz, 1879) and *P. pulcher* Blessig, 1872 occur only in Russia, Japan and China. They have E-Palearctic chorotype. The remaining species, *P. astecus* (Chevrolat, 1860) is Mexican endemic and *P. bisbifasciatus* Pic, 1915 is Chineese endemic.

So the subgenus is represented by 7 species in the Palaearctic region.

In Europe and Turkey, the subgenus is represented only by two wide spread species as *P. arcuatus* (Linnaeus, 1758) and *P. detritus* (Linnaeus, 1758).

arcuatus Linnaeus, 1758

Original combination: *Leptura arcuata* Linnaeus, 1758

Other names: *detritus* Voet, 1778; *lunatus* Fabricius, 1781; *salicis* Schrank, 1798; *buyssoni* Dauphin, 1825; *lugubris* Ménétries, 1832; *reichei* Thomson, 1860; *connatus* Mors, 1863; *apicalis* Hampe, 1863; *interruptus* Morse, 1863; *colbeaui* Morse, 1863; *interruptus* Morse, 1863; *stauropolicus* Plavilstshikov, 1913; *rufescens* Pic, 1913; *martialis* Pic, 1918; *disjunctus* Plavilstshikov, 1924; *pagnioni* Pic, 1925; *multiinterruptus* Pic, 1925; *henoni* Pic, 1925; *algericus* Pic, 1925; *milliati* Pic, 1925; *lenkoranus* Pic, 1928; *inbasalis* Plavilstshikov, 1927; *prozhigai* Plavilstshikov, 1927; *subarcuatus* Plavilstshikov, 1927; *humeralis* Marcu, 1932; *bidisjunctus* Plavilstshikov, 1940; *substauropolicus* Plavilstshikov, 1940; *posticedivisus* Plavilstshikov, 1940; *semiconfluens* Plavilstshikov, 1940; *mediodisjunctus* Sekera, 1947; *podanyi* Sekera, 1947; *apicepunctatus* Sekera, 1947; *albosignatus* Sekera, 1947; *puncticollis* Sekera,

1947; *fasciicollis* Sekera, 1947; *tridivisus* Heyrovsky, 1955; *interrupteconnatus* Schmidt, 1958; *pici* Podany, 1960; *apiceniger* Podany, 1960; *niedli* Podany, 1960; *sekerai* Podany, 1960; *pseudoreichi* Villiers, 1978; *stupidus* Villiers, 1978; *descarpentriesi* Villiers, 1978.

Records in Turkey: İstanbul prov.: Belgrad Forest (Acatay, 1943); İstanbul prov.: Bosphorus region / Belgrad Forest (Schimitschek, 1944); Turkey (Acatay, 1948, 1961, 1968; Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Önder et al., 1987; Lodos, 1998; Sama, 2002); İstanbul prov.: Alem Mt. (Demelt, 1967); Isparta prov.: Eğirdir (Tuatay et al., 1972); İstanbul prov.: Belgrad Forest, Artvin prov. (Erdem & Çanakçıoğlu, 1977; Çanakçıoğlu, 1983); Artvin prov.: Saçinka Forests (Sekendiz, 1981); Düzce prov.: Central, İstanbul prov.: Bahçeköy (Öymen, 1987); Tokat prov.: Topçam Mountain, Kastamonu prov.: Masruf pass (Küre) (Adlbauer, 1992); European Turkey (Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997); Muş prov.: Central, Osmaniye prov.: Central (Tozlu et al., 2002); Isparta prov.: Eğirdir (Özdikmen et al., 2005); Bilecik prov.: İnegöl-Bozüyük, Çanakkale prov.: Kirazlı (Malmusi & Saltini, 2005); Samsun prov.: Alaçam (Doyran) (Özdikmen, 2007).

Range: Europe (Portugal, Spain, France, Italy, Sicily, Sardinia, Albania, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Greece, Crete, Bulgaria, European Turkey, Romania, Hungary, Austria, Switzerland, Belgium, Netherlands, Denmark, Germany, Luxembourg, ?Great Britain, Czechia, Slovakia, Norway, Poland, Sweden, Finland, ?Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Belorussia, Ukraine, Crimea, Moldavia, European Russia, European Kazakhstan), North Africa (Algeria, Morocco), Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Turkey, Iran, Syria.

Chorotype: European + N-Africa or W-Palaearctic

Remarks: It distributes mostly in North and West Turkey.

***detritus* Linnaeus, 1758**

ssp. ***detritus*** Linnaeus, 1758
ssp. ***caucasicola*** Plavilstshikov, 1940

Original combination: *Leptura detrita* Linnaeus, 1758

Other names: *brabantinus* Voet, 1804; *convertinii* Petagna1819; *rufescens* Pic, 1891; *theresae* Pic, 1913; *roubali* Jesatko, 1935; *transversefasciatus* Plavilstshikov, 1940; *inbasalis* Plavilstshikov, 1940; *kanabei* Plavilstshikov, 1940; *spaceki* Plavilstshikov, 1940; *obscurebasalis* Pic, 1942; *curvatofasciatus* Tippmann, 1952; *freyi* Tippmann, 1952; *kulzeri* Tippmann, 1952; *reitthofferi* Tippmann, 1952; *abnormis* Niedl, 1953; *podanyi* Heyrovsky, 1955; *apicebimaculatus* Schmidt, 1958; *anticereductus* Schmidt, 1958; *ornatus* Podany, 1960; *niedli* Podany, 1960; *flavoextensus* Slama, 1963; *villosus* Slama, 1963; *equestris* Villiers, 1978.

Records in Turkey: İstanbul prov.: Belgrad Forest (Acatay, 1943); Turkey (Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985); İstanbul prov.: Alem Mountain, Sinop prov.: Ayancık (Schimitschek, 1944); Erzurum prov.: Tercan (Öymen, 1987); European Turkey (Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997); Adana prov., Hatay prov.,

Antalya prov. (Lodos, 1998); Kahramanmaraş prov.: Central (Tozlu et al., 2002); Manisa prov.: Muradiye (Tezcan & Rejzek, 2002); Manisa (Kırkağaç-Gelenbe) (Tezcan & Can, 2009).

Range: Europe (Portugal, Spain, France, Corsica, Italy, Albania, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Greece, Crete, Bulgaria, European Turkey, Romania, Hungary, Austria, Switzerland, Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Czechia, Slovakia, Poland, Sweden, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Belorussia, Ukraine, Crimea, Moldavia, European Russia, European Kazakhstan), ?Siberia, Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Turkey, Iran, Syria.

Chorotype: European. According to Sama (2002), it is not present in North Africa.

Remarks: It probably distributes rather widely in Turkey. It is represented only by the nominotypical subspecies in Turkey. Other subspecies, *P. detritus caucasicola* Plavilstshikov, 1940 occurs only in North and West Caucasus.

A short identification key for Turkish *Plagionotus* species

1 Elytral apex truncate or incurved, outer angle spined.....
.....***detritus*** Linnaeus, 1758
- Elytra rounded apically.....**2**

2 Elytra black with over 5 color spots or bands of yellow hairs.....
.....***arcuatus*** Linnaeus, 1758
- Elytra black with 5 color bands of yellow hairs.....**3**

3 Scutellum glabrous and brilliant.....***scalaris*** Brullé, 1832
- Scutellum covered with yellow pubescence.....**4**

4 Bands of yellow hairs on elytra (especially second tranverse band) undulating, second tranverse band clearly run to near scutellum on the sutur.....
.....***bobelayei*** Brullé, 1832
- Bands of yellow hairs on elytra (especially second tranverse band) more or less smooth, second tranverse band not run to near scutellum on the suture.....
.....***floralis*** Pallas, 1773

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