

THE LONGICORN BEETLES OF TURKEY (COLEOPTERA: CERAMBYCIDAE) PART I - BLACK SEA REGION

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ABSTRACT: The paper gives faunistical, nomenclatural, taxonomical and zoogeographical review with new faunistical records of the longicorn beetles of Black Sea Region in Turkey.

KEY WORDS: Cerambycidae, Fauna, Nomenclature, Zoogeography, Taxonomy, Black Sea Region, Turkey.

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INTRODUCTION

Works on Turkish longicorn beetles began in late 19th century. Especially since the last century, they were increased as chiefly faunistic and taxonomic works. Recently, they continue with an increased speed.

Knowledge about Turkish longicorn beetles, however, is far from satisfaction. The planned work on this subject is also absent. Nevertheless, it can be mentioned as a planned work that Gianfranco Sama (Italy) stated considering to prepare a series study titled "Atlas of the Cerambycidae of Europe and the Mediterranean Area" into five volumes. First volume included Northern, Western, Central and Eastern Europe and published by Sama in 2002. Sama (2002) said that he had planned to evaluate Southern Europe including also European Turkey in fourth volume and East Mediterranean including also Asian Turkey (= Anatolia) in fifth volume. Unfortunately, even second volume has not been published yet. On the other hand, Lodos (1998) gave a simple list of Turkish Cerambycidae species in his editorial book titled "Türkiye Entomolojisi VI". However, this list includes numerous mistakes and far from being a representative work of Turkish Cerambycidae fauna.

In any work, the recorded information has not also been reviewed yet. Besides even information related faunistic composition of Turkey has not been determined yet. This scattered information can be obtained from cited references.

Clearly, there is no work on Turkish Cerambycidae related the whole territories of Turkey or regions of Turkey (see below for regions in Turkey) at the present. Previous works were either short notes on short-lived expeditions or about at most a province and its environment. Also, works including description of new taxa are sometimes encountered. As opposed to this, European fauna has almost been investigated entirely as mentioned in Sama (2002) and Russian fauna has also been given mainly in Danilevsky (2005a).

As known, Turkey that has continental properties, is origin of many taxa and is a refugium (an area where conditions have enabled a species or a community of species to survive after extinction in surrounding areas) for effected living creatures from geological and climatic changes has more biological importance than any land in the World. As seen the whole World, an incredible variations have also been seen among the insects which are the most influenced living creatures from these changes occurred in the past in Turkey. For the present, fauna of Turkey completely has not been investigated yet. Since Turkey appears a continental property changeable in very short distances in terms of climatic features and field structures, besides the number of studies are not enough.

Hence, a series work is planned that is aim to expose to Turkish Cerambycidae fauna as possible as detailed and entirely by beginning from Black Sea Region. The present study is attempted as the first step of this aim. Black Sea Region will be evaluated into three parts as Western

Black Sea, Central Black Sea and Eastern Black Sea Parts with regard to some interesting properties.

Distribution of species in Turkey has not been determined yet. Therefore, understanding of zoogeography of Turkey is seen far from any evaluation now. According to Refugial Theory that is supported by improving of Reining (1968), Northern species in the glacial period were placed refugial areas in South. In this period, two extensive arboreal refugiums were present. The first one was North-West Anatolia that called "Paphlagonicus Refugium" (= Western Black Sea Region) and the latter one was Irano-Tranian depression in South of Caspian Sea. The terrestrial connection between them interrupted except a narrow land near Sinop province due to Central Anatolia covered with a large lake.

Finally, with the wishes to useful for entomologists studying on Turkish fauna, longicorn beetles of Black Sea Region are evaluated and interpreted with respect to nomenclatural, taxonomical, faunistical and zoogeographical with new faunistical records at this first work.

COVERED GEOLOGICAL AREA OF THE PRESENT WORK

The research area of the present work covers Black Sea Region. As see below, the Black Sea Region has three parts. 1. Western Black Sea Region including seven provinces as Düzce, Bolu, Zonguldak, Bartın, Karabük, Kastamonu and Sinop bordered by Marmara Region in the West, Central Black Sea Part in the East, Black Sea in the North and Central Anatolian Region in the South. 2. Central Black Sea Region including five provinces as Samsun, Çorum, Amasya, Tokat and Ordu bordered by Western Black Sea Part in the West, Eastern Black Sea Region in the East, Black Sea in the North and Central Anatolian Region in the South. 3. Eastern Black Sea Region including six provinces as Giresun, Trabzon, Gümüşhane, Bayburt, Rize and Artvin bordered by Central Black Sea Part in the West, Armenia and Georgia in the East, Black Sea in the North and Eastern Anatolian Region in the South.

Turkey is divided into seven regional parts commonly. These are;

Marmara Region (North-West Turkey)

A. European Turkey (=Thracia)

1. Ergene Part (including Edirne and Tekirdağ provinces)
2. Istanca Part (including Kırklareli province)
3. Çatalca Part (including İstanbul province)

B. Asian Turkey (=North-West Anatolia)

1. Kocaeli Part (including Kocaeli and Sakarya provinces)
2. South Marmara Part (including Bilecik, Yalova, Bursa, Balıkesir and Çanakkale provinces)

Aegean Region (West Turkey)

1. Aegean Part (including Manisa, İzmir, Aydın, Muğla and Denizli provinces)

2. Central-West Anatolia Part (including Kütahya, Uşak and Afyon provinces)

Mediterranean Region (South and Sout-West Anatolia)

1. Antalya Part [= Western Mediterranean] (including Burdur, Isparta and Antalya provinces)
2. Adana Part [=Eastern Mediterranean] (including İçel, Adana, Osmaniye, Hatay, Kahramanmaraş and Kilis)

Central Anatolian Region

1. Upper Sakarya Part (including Eskişehir and Ankara provinces)
2. Konya Part (including Konya, Aksaray and Karaman provinces)
3. Central Kızılırmak Part (including Çankırı, Kırıkkale, Yozgat, Kırşehir, Nevşehir, Niğde, Kayseri and Sivas provinces)

Black Sea Region (North Anatolia)

1. Western Black Sea Part (including Düzce, Bolu, Karabük, Zonguldak, Bartın, Kastamonu and Sinop provinces)
2. Central Black Sea Part (including Samsun, Çorum, Amasya, Tokat and Ordu provinces)
3. Eastern Black Sea Part (including Giresun, Trabzon, Gümüşhane, Bayburt, Rize and Artvin provinces)

Eastern Anatolian Region

1. Erzurum-Kars Part (including Ardahan, Kars, Erzurum and Iğdır provinces)
2. Upper Fırat Part (including Erzincan, Tunceli, Elazığ, Malatya, Bingöl and Bitlis provinces)
3. Upper Murat-Van Part (including Ağrı, Muş and Van provinces)
4. Hakkari Part (including Şırnak and Hakkari provinces)

South-Eastern Anatolian Region

1. Central Fırat Part (including Gaziantep, Adıyaman and Şanlıurfa provinces)
2. Dicle Part (including Diyarbakır, Mardin, Batman and Siirt provinces)

ARRANGEMENT OF INFORMATION

Information in the present text is given in following order:

The subfamily and the tribe names are given simply.

For the genus and subgenus names, the type species are provided under the taxon names.

For each species, reported Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work using the symbols (* **W**), (* **C**), (***E**), (***W**, **C**), (***W**, **E**), (***E**, **D**) or (***W**, **C**, **E**) are given just under the taxon names.

For each species, the whole subspecies are provided under the taxon names.

The data, **Other names**, **Material examined**, **Records in Turkey**, **Distribution**, **Remarks** and **Chorotype** under the title for each taxon is given.

Other names. In these parts, as possible as the whole other names including all infraspecific names (synonym, variety, morpha, form, aberration etc.) are provided.

Material examined. Material examined that is provided for only some taxons covers the original records for Turkey including especially research area. The most materials were collected by author from various localities in Western Black Sea Region in 2003-2004. They are given without legit in the text and are deposited in Gazi University (Ankara). This work was supported by a project of Scientifical Research Project Unit of Gazi University of which code is FEF.05/2003-35. The other specimens with legit in the text were collected by different collectors from different localities of Turkey and are deposited in Hacettepe University (Ankara).

The data under the title of Material examined are given according to the following outline as possible as:

Ankara(1): Kızılcahamam(2), Güvem(3), 1200 m(4), 14.05.1997(5), 2 specimens(6), leg. H. Özdikmen(7) ((1) Administrative district (Province); (2) Town; (3) Village; (4) Altitude; (5) Collecting date (day/month/year); (6) Number of specimens; (7) The name of collector).

Records in Turkey. On the first line are given in paranthesis abbreviations of the provinces and lands in Turkey. These parts include previous records that have been given by various authors in different literatures. The whole records are evaluated as only concerning province and locality in related reference. Each record is accompanied by the author's name and publication date of related reference.

Distribution. In these parts, the whole distribution areas in the world are provided for each taxon.

Remarks. In these parts, taxonomical and nomenclatural problems are discussed for some taxons and are given regional and general distribution range in Turkey chiefly.

Chorotype. 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 possible as one chorotype description can be identified for each taxon. But this kind of description can not be possible for some taxons, so two or more chorotypes are used for them.

Maps. The maps are given in appendix. For each taxon, a map showing distribution patterns in Turkey is used. On the maps, black colored parts are represented the European Turkey records in Althoff & Danilevsky (1997). So Edirne province is stained black color representatively. Also striped parts are represented new records. The other distribution patterns in Turkey are shown another kind of mark as seen on maps.

CLASSIFICATION

In this paper, classification and nomenclature of the longhorn beetles suggested by Althoff & Danilevsky (1997), Sama (2002) and Danilevsky (2005a,b) are followed chiefly. Within the subfamilies all genera are listed in the same order in Danilevsky (2005a). Within the genera the species are listed alphabetically. Each name of a species or subspecies is accompanied by the author's name and description date.

ABBREVIATIONS OF THE PROVINCES AND LANDS IN TURKEY

ADANA (AD)	KAHRAMANMARAŞ (KA)
ADIYAMAN (ADY)	KARABÜK (KR)
AFYON (AF)	KARAMAN (KM)
AĞRI (AG)	KARS (KAR)
AKSARAY (AK)	KASTAMONU (KS)
AMASYA (AM)	KAYSERİ (KY)
ANKARA (AN)	KIRIKKALE (KI)
ANTALYA (ANT)	KIRKLARELİ (KK)
ARDAHAN (AR)	KIRŞEHİR (KIR)
ARTVİN (ART)	KİLİS (KL)
AYDIN (AY)	KOCAELİ (KO)
BALIKESİR (BL)	KONYA (KN)
BARTIN (BR)	KÜTAHYA (KU)
BATMAN (BA)	MALATYA (MA)
BAYBURT (BY)	MANİSA (MN)
BİLECİK (BI)	MARDİN (MR)
BİNGÖL (BN)	MUĞLA (MG)
BİTLİS (BT)	MUŞ (MU)
BOLU (BO)	NEVŞEHİR (NE)
BURDUR (BU)	NİĞDE (NI)
BURSA (BS)	ORDU (OR)
ÇANAKKALE (CA)	OSMANİYE (OS)
ÇANKIRI (CN)	RİZE (RI)
ÇORUM (CO)	SAKARYA (SA)
DENİZLİ (DE)	SAMSUN (SM)
DİYARBAKIR (DI)	SİİRT (SI)
DÜZCE (DU)	SİNOP (SN)
EDİRNE (ED)	SİVAS (SV)
ELAZIĞ (EL)	ŞANLIURFA (SU)
ERZİNCAN (ER)	ŞIRNAK (SK)
ERZURUM (EZ)	TEKİRDAĞ (TE)
ESKİŞEHİR (ES)	TOKAT (TO)
GAZİANTEP (GA)	TRABZON (TB)
GİRESUN (GI)	TUNCELİ (TU)
GÜMÜŞHANE (GU)	UŞAK (US)
HAKKARİ (HA)	VAN (VA)
HATAY (HT)	YALOVA (YA)
İĞDIR (IG)	YOZGAT (YO)
İSPARTA (IP)	ZONGULDAK (ZO)
İÇEL (IC)	THRACIA (EUROPEAN TUR.) (TRA)
İSTANBUL (IS)	TURKEY (TUR)
İZMİR (IZ)	

Family **CERAMBYCIDAE**Subfamily **PRIONINAE**Tribe **ERGATINI****Ergates Serville, 1832**

[Type sp.: *Prionus serrarius* Panzer, 1793
= *Cerambyx faber* Linnaeus, 1767]

Ergates faber (Linnaeus, 1761)
(*W, E)

= ssp. *faber* Linnaeus, 1767

= ssp. *opifex* Mulsant, 1851

Other names: *ferox* Voet; *portior* Schrank; *bulzanensis* Laicharting; *serrarius* Panzer; *obscurus* Olivier; *grandiceps* Tournier; *hartigi* Demelt; *alkani* Demelt.

Records in Turkey: (AN-ANT-ART-BO-BS-DU-KA-KS-KO-SN-TB-TRA-TUR)

Turkey (Bodenheimer, 1958; Acatay, 1948, 1961, 1963, 1968; Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Svacha & Danilevsky, 1986; Önder et al., 1987); Düzce prov.: Çiçekli plateau, Sinop prov.: Ayancık (Kepez forests), Bolu prov.: Abant (Sakarca plateau), Bursa prov., Western Black Sea Region (Defne, 1954); Bursa prov.: Orhaneli (Karıncalı forest) (Çanakçıoğlu, 1956); Bursa prov., Western Black Sea Region, Antalya prov.: Sarısu Forest / Kaş (Sütleğen) / Central (Tosun, 1975); Western Black Sea Region, Mediterranean Region, Bursa prov. (Erdem & Çanakçıoğlu, 1977); Bursa prov., Western Black Sea Region, Mediterranean Region (Çanakçıoğlu, 1983, 1993); Kocaeli prov.: İzmit (Işıktepe) (Öymen, 1987); Kastamonu prov.: Yaralıgöz pass as *Ergates faber alkani* Demelt, 1968 (Adlbauer, 1992); Trabzon prov.: Maçka (Meryemana, Aksu), Artvin prov.: Şavşat (Veliköy, Karagöl Forests) (Yüksel, 1996); European Turkey (Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997); Western Black Sea Region, Mediterranean Region, Bursa prov., Kahramanmaraş prov.: Başkonuş (Kanat, 1998); Artvin prov.: Şavşat / Ardanuç (Tosunlu), Trabzon prov.: Maçka, Sinop prov.: Ayancık, Bolu prov.: Abant, Düzce prov.: Central, Bursa prov.: Orhaneli, Antalya prov.: Central / Kaş, Kocaeli prov.: İzmit (Alkan, 2000); Sinop prov. (Malmusi & Saltini, 2005); Ankara prov.: Kızılcahamam (Çamkoru) (Özdikmen & Şahin, 2006).

Distribution: Europe (Portugal, Spain, France, Corsica, Italy, Sicily, Albania, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Greece, Bulgaria, ?European Turkey, Hungary, Austria, Switzerland, Netherlands, Germany, Czechia, Slovakia, Poland, Sweden, Latvia, Lithuania, Belorussia, Ukraine, Crimea, European Russia), North Africa (Algeria, Morocco), Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Near East, Turkey, Syria.

Remarks: It has been reported from Western and Eastern Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes mostly in North Turkey. It is represented by the nominative subspecies in Turkey. The other known subspecies, *E. faber opifex* Mulsant, 1851 occurring in North Africa (Morocco and Algeria), Italy and Sicily. According to Danilevsky (2005), *Ergates faber hartigi* Demelt, 1952 and *Ergates faber alkani* Demelt, 1968 were regarded by Villiers (1978) as aberrations of females. Also according to Sama (2002), *Ergates faber alkani* Demelt, 1968 is synonym of *Ergates faber faber* (Linnaeus, 1761).

Chorotype: Turano-Europeo-Mediterranean.

Tribe **MACROTOMINI****Prinobius Mulsant, 1842**

[Type sp.: *Prinobius myardi* Mulsant, 1842]

Prinobius myardi Mulsant, 1842
(*W, C, E)

= ssp. *myardi* Mulsant, 1842

= ssp. *proksi* Slama, 1982

Other names: *scutellaris* Germar (? type missing); *germari* Dejean (nomen nudum); *atropos* Chevrolat; *cedri* Marseul; *germari* Chevrolat; *lethifer* Fairmaire; *goudoti* Chevrolat; *gaubili* Chevrolat; *abscisa* Gilmour.

Records in Turkey: (AD-ANT-ART-AY-BU-CA-IC-IS-IZ-KA-KS-MG-TO-TB)

Adana prov.: Dörtöl as *Macrotoma scutellaris* (Bodenheimer, 1958); İstanbul prov.: Polonez village as *Macrotoma scutellaris* (Demelt & Alkan, 1962); İzmir prov.: Kuşadası, İstanbul prov.: Polonez village as *Macrotoma scutellaris* (Demelt, 1963); Turkey (Villiers, 1967; Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Sama & Rapuzzi, 2000; Sama, 2002); İzmir prov.: Bornova, Aydın prov.: Kuşadası as *Macrotoma scutellaris* (Gül-Zümreoğlu, 1972); İzmir prov.: Kuşadası / Bornova as *Macrotoma scutellaris* (Gül-Zümreoğlu, 1975); Adana prov., İstanbul prov., İzmir prov., Aegean Region (Gül-Zümreoğlu, 1975); Kastamonu as *Macrotoma scutellaris* (Sama, 1982); ? Çanakkale prov.: İn-Dağı (Sama, 1982); İstanbul prov.: Alem Mountain / Şile (Öymen, 1987); Adana prov., İzmir prov., İstanbul prov. as *Macrotoma scutellaris* (Öymen, 1987); Muğla prov.: Marmaris, Adana prov.: Karataş as *Prinobius scutellaris* (Aldbauer, 1992); İstanbul prov., Adana prov., İzmir prov. (Lodos, 1998); Artvin prov.: Şavşat, Trabzon prov.: Maçka, Burdur prov.: Bucak, Antalya prov.: Kemer / Kaş-Gürsu / Çakırlar, Aydın prov.: Dilek - Ekici, 1971; Öymen, 1987; Tosun, 1975; Yüksel, 1996 (Ex. Alkan, 2000); Antalya prov.: Beldibi / Manavgat / Serik, İçel prov.: Erdemli, Muğla prov.: Central, Tokat prov.: Central (Tozlu et al., 2002); Antalya prov.: Alanya (Çayarası plateau-Sarımut bridge) (Özdikmen & Çağlar, 2004); Muğla prov.: Marmaris / Aktur, Kahramanmaraş prov.: Türkoğlu (Malmusi & Saltini, 2005); Çanakkale prov.: Gökçeada (Özdikmen & Demir, 2006).

Distribution: Europe (Portugal, Spain, France, Corsica, Italy, Sardinia, Sicily, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Greece, Crete, Crimea), North Africa (Algeria, Morocco, Libya, Tunisia), Caucasus, Near East, Turkey, Iran, Syria, Lebanon, Jordan.

Remarks: It has been reported from Western, Central and Eastern Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes rather widely in Turkey. It is represented by the nominative subspecies in Turkey. The other known subspecies, *P. myardi proksi* Slama, 1982 occurring only in Crete. Vives (2000) stated *Macrotoma Serville*, 1832 was a junior homonym of *Macrotoma Laporte*, 1832 (Diptera). Also, according to Vives (2000), *Macrotoma germari* Dejean, 1835 is a valid name as a replacement name for *P. scutellaris*, but according to Sama (2002) it is nomen nudum (catalogus name). Sama (2002) does not accept any subspecies in *Prinobius myardi*. He accepted all taxa related with *P. myardi* within the variability of this species. Besides, according to Sama (1994a) *Prionus scutellaris* Germar, 1817 nec Olivier, 1795 (*Pyrodes*) is a synonym of *Prinobius myardi* Mulsant, 1842.

Chorotype: Turano-Europeo-Mediterranean.

Rhaesus Motschulsky, 1875

[Type sp.: *Rhaesus persicus* Motschulsky, 1875
= *Prionus serricollis* Motschulsky, 1838]

***Rhaesus serricollis* (Motschulsky, 1838)**

(*W)

Other names: *serraticollis* Motschulsky (unjustified emendation); *robustus* Heyden; *persicus* Motschulsky.

Material examined: Düzce prov.: 1 specimen, leg. A. Acar; Antalya prov.: Manavgat, Demirciler village, 15.08.1996, 1 specimen, leg. E. Demir.

Records in Turkey: (AD-ANT-BI-BU-DE-DU-HT-IC-IS-IZ-KA-KN-MG-OS-TRA-TUR)

Bilecik prov. (Bodemeyer, 1906); İstanbul prov.: Polonez village, Antalya prov.: Alanya (Demelt, 1963); Antalya prov.: Toros Mountains (Elmalı) (Villiers, 1967); Muğla prov.: Fethiye (Acatay, 1971); İzmir prov.: Bornova (Gül-Zümreoğlu, 1972); İzmir prov.: Bornova / Kemalpaşa, Denizli prov.: Tavas (Gül-Zümreoğlu, 1975); Bilecik prov., İstanbul prov., Antalya prov.: Alanya, İzmir prov., Denizli prov., Muğla prov. (Erdem & Çanakçıoğlu, 1977; Çanakçıoğlu, 1983; Çanakçıoğlu & Mol, 1998); Turkey (Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Önder et al., 1987; Miroshnikov, 1998a); Antalya prov.: Alanya (Svacha & Danilevsky, 1986); Muğla prov.: Marmaris (Öymen, 1987); Antalya prov.: Alanya / Bambus Camp (Aldbauer, 1988); European Turkey (Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997); Kahramanmaraş prov. (Kanat, 1998);

İstanbul prov.: Polonez village, Muğla prov., Antalya prov.: Alanya (Lodos, 1998); Adana prov.: Balcalı / Karataş, Antalya prov.: Central / Çaltıcak / Finike (Turunçova) / Serik, Burdur prov.: Central, Hatay prov.: Central / İskenderun (Cırtman), İçel prov.: Erdemli / Tarsus, Konya prov.: Akşehir, Osmaniye prov.: Kadirli (Kabayar) (Tozlu et al., 2002); İçel prov.: Erdemli (Karahasanlı village) (Özdikmen, 2006).

Distribution: Europe (Albania, Serbia, Macedonia, Greece, Bulgaria, European Turkey), Caucasus, Georgia, Transcaucasia, Near East, Turkey, Iran, Syria.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Western Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). New for Western Black Sea Region (Düzce province) and it distributes rather widely in Turkey. The materials in the present work were given as *Ergates gaillardoti* Chevrolat, 1854 in Özdikmen & Demir (2006) wrongly. According to Miroshnikov (1998a) mentioned that *Rhesus* was described as a valid generic name by Thomson 1860 (non Lesson, 1840). Miroshnikov replaced to *Rhaesus* Motschulsky, 1875 for the preoccupied generic name *Rhesus* Thomson, 1860. Also he declared that *Rhesus* was Thomson, 1860 as indicated in Lacordaire (1869) and not Motschulsky, 1838 as cited in some later publications. *Rhaesus* Motschulsky, 1875 was introduced for *Rhaesus persicus* Motschulsky, 1875, which is a synonym of *Prionus serricollis* Motschulsky, 1838.

Chorotype: Turano-Mediterranean (Irano-Mediterranean + Balkano-Anatolian).

Tribe AEGOSOMATINI

Aegosoma Serville, 1832

[Type sp.: *Cerambyx scabricornis* Scopoli, 1763]

Aegosoma scabricorne (Scopoli, 1763)

(*W, C, E)

Other names: *equus* Voet.

Material examined: Van prov.: Tatvan, 23.07.1979, 3 specimens, leg. A. Demirsoy; Bartın prov.: İnkum, 09.08.1986 and 10.08.1990, 2 specimens, leg. A. Demirsoy; Antalya prov.: Termessos National Park, 10.08.2000, 1 specimen, leg. Y. Durmuş; Karabük prov.: Safranbolu, Bulak village, 22.07.2003, 1 specimen.

Records in Turkey: (ANT-BL-BR-GU-IP-IS-KA-KN-KR-SM-VA-TRA-TUR)

Turkey (Winkler, 1924-1932; Lobanov et al., 1981; Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Svacha & Danilevsky, 1986; Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997; Lodos, 1998; Sama, 2002; Özdikmen, 2006); Konya prov.: Beyşehir (Sekendiz, 1974); İstanbul prov.: Belgrad Forest (Öymen, 1987); Kahramanmaraş prov.: Andırın as *Megopis scabricornis* (Adlbauer, 1992); Antalya prov.: Central, Gümüşhane prov.: Torul, Isparta prov.: Eğirdir (Ağıl) (Tozlu et al., 2002); Antalya prov.: Alanya (Çayarası plateau-Sarımut bridge) (Özdikmen & Çağlar, 2004); Balıkesir prov.: Manyas Kuş Cenneti (Özdikmen & Şahin, 2006); Samsun prov.: Çarşamba, Turkey (Özdikmen & Demir, 2006).

Distribution: Europe (Spain, France, Corsica, Italy, Sardinia, Sicily, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Macedonia, Albania, Greece, Bulgaria, European Turkey, Romania, Hungary, Austria, Switzerland, Germany, Czechia, Slovakia, Belorussia, Ukraine, Crimea, ?Moldavia, European Russia), ?China, Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Near East, Turkey, Iran.

Remarks: It has been reported from Western, Central and Eastern Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). It is new for Western Black Sea Region (Karabük and Bartın provinces) and Van provinces. According to distribution in Turkey of host plants, probably the species distributes widely in Turkey.

Chorotype: Turano-European.

Tribe PRIONINI

Prionus Geoffroy, 1762

[Type sp.: *Cerambyx coriarius* Linnaeus, 1758]

***Prionus coriarius* (Linnaeus, 1758)**
(*W, E)

Other names: *tridentatus* Linnaeus; *prionus* DeGeer; *ballista* Voet; *germanicus* Voet; *bicinus* Jakovlev; *schaufussi* Jakovlev; *burdajewiezi* Bodemeyer.

Material examined: Kastamonu prov.: Küre-Ağılı road, 1220 m, 18.06.2003, 1 specimen; Artvin prov.: 18.09.2004, 1 specimen, leg. O. Sert.

Records in Turkey: (AN-ANT-ART-AY-BL-BO-BU-HT-KA-KK-KO-KS-RI-SN-TB-TRA-TUR)

Turkey (Semenov, 1900; Acatay, 1948, 1961, 1968; Lobanov et al., 1981; Danilevsky & Miroschnikov, 1985; Svacha & Danilevsky, 1986; Önder et al., 1987; Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997; Lodos, 1998; Sama, 2002); Sinop prov.: Ayancık (Schimitschek, 1944); Burdur prov.: Bucak (Ekici, 1971); Antalya prov.: Kemer (Beldibi) / Kaş (Gürsu) / Çakırlar forest (Tosun, 1975); Sinop prov.: Ayancık, Trabzon prov., Antalya prov. (Erdem & Çanakçıoğlu, 1977; Çanakçıoğlu, 1983); Trabzon prov.: Campus of Karadeniz Technical University (Sekendiz, 1981); Aydın prov.: Dilek Peninsula National Forest (Öymen, 1987); Trabzon prov.: Maçka (Meryemana Forests), Artvin prov.: Şavşat (Yayla, Kocabey place) / Şavşat (Veliköy, Karagöl Forests) (Yüksel, 1996); Kahramanmaraş prov. (Kanat, 1998); Antalya prov., Aydın prov., Trabzon prov., Sinop prov. (Çanakçıoğlu & Mol, 1998); Artvin prov.: Hopa, Rize prov.: Central / Fındıklı / Pazar, Trabzon prov.: Yeşilova (Tozlu et al., 2002); Antalya prov.: Kaş (Sinekçi village, Sinekçi Beli), Turkey, Kırklareli prov.: İğneada-Saka lake (Sivriler village) / Demirköy (Özdikmen & Çağlar, 2004); Hatay prov.: Hassa (Söğütler) (Özdikmen & Demirel, 2005); Artvin prov.: Hopa, Trabzon prov. (Malmusi & Saltini, 2005); Kahramanmaraş prov.: Pazarcık (Bağdımsağır Mahallesi) (Özdikmen & Okutaner, 2006); Ankara prov.: Kızılcahamam (Çamkoru), Balıkesir prov.: Erdek, Kocaeli prov.: Kerpe / İzmit (Özdikmen & Şahin, 2006); Bolu prov.: Abant, Kırıkkale prov.: Sulakyurt (Özdere) (Özdikmen & Demir, 2006).

Distribution: Europe (Portugal, Spain, France, Corsica, Italy, Sicily, Albania, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Greece, 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 (Tunisia, Algeria), Siberia, Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Near East, Turkey, Iran.

Remarks: It has been reported from Western and Eastern Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). It is new for Kastamonu province. According to distribution in Turkey of host plants, probably the species distributes rather widely in Turkey.

Chorotype: Sibero-European + Turano-Europeo-Mediterranean.

Subfamily LEPTURINAE

Tribe XYLOSTEINI

***Xylosteus* Plavilstshikov, 1936**

[Type sp.: *Xylosteus spinolae* Frivaldszky, 1838]

***Xylosteus caucasicola* Plavilstshikov, 1936**

(*W)

Other names: Absent.

Records in Turkey: (BO-KK)

Bolu prov.: Abant, Kırklareli prov.: Yıldız Mountains (from Demirköy to İğneada) as *Xylosteus spinolae caucasicola* (Sama & Rapuzzi, 1999; Sama, 2002); Bolu prov.: Abant as *X. spinolae caucasicola* (Malmusi & Saltini, 2005).

Distribution: Caucasus, Turkey.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Western Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes only in North Turkey. Sama (1993) given that *Xylosteus caucasicola* is a subspecies of *X. spinolae*.

However, according to Miroshnikov (1998b) such as taxonomic transformation is unsuccessful. He regarded *X. caucasicola* as a distinct species. The populations from European Turkey can belong to a new taxon. As an indication of this consideration, Miroshnikov (2000a) described *Xylosteus kadleci* from Bolu prov as a new species.

Chorotype: SW-Asiatic (Anatolo-Caucasian).

***Xylosteus kadleci* Miroshnikov, 2000**

(*W)

Other names: Absent.

Records in Turkey: (BO)

Holotype and paratypes: Bolu prov.: Abant lake (Miroshnikov, 2000a).

Distribution: Turkey.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Western Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes only in North Turkey. It has been known only from Turkey. According to some authors, *X. kadleci* might only be a subspecies of *X. caucasicola*.

Chorotype: NW-Anatolian.

***Leptorhabdium* Kraatz, 1879**

[Type sp.: *Leptorhabdium caucasicum* Kraatz, 1879]

***Leptorhabdium caucasicum* Kraatz, 1879**

(*W, E)

Other names: Absent.

Records in Turkey: (GU-SN-TUR)

Sinop prov.: Boyabat (Demelt, 1963); Gümüşhane prov.: Torul (Gfeller, 1972); Turkey (Svacha & Danilevsky, 1988); Gümüşhane prov.: Özkürtün (Alkan, 2000).

Distribution: Caucasus, Turkey, Iran.

Remarks: It has been reported from Western and Eastern Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes only in North Turkey. According to Danilevsky (2005), Sama (1993) was declared that oldest name *Psilorhabdium* is not valid because the youngest name *Leptorhabdium* was chosen by Ganglbauer (1882: 38), as first reviser (Article 24 ICZN). In the original description: "*Leptorhabdium*". "*Leptorrhabdium*" was introduced by Ganglbauer, 1881 (Best. Tab.).

Chorotype: SW-Asiatic (Anatolo-Caucasian + Irano-Caucasian + Irano-Anatolian).

Tribe OXYMIRINI

***Oxymirus* Mulsant, 1862**

[Type sp.: *Cerambyx cursor* Linnaeus, 1758]

***Oxymirus mirabilis* (Motschulsky, 1898)**

(*C)

Other names: Absent.

Records in Turkey: (OR-TUR)

Ordu prov.: Mesudiye as *Toxotus mirabilis* (Sama, 1982); Turkey (Lodos, 1998).

Distribution: Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Turkey, Iran.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Central Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes in North Turkey.

Chorotype: SW-Asiatic (Anatolo-Caucasian + Irano-Caucasian + Irano-Anatolian).

Tribe **RHAMNUSIINI*****Rhamnusium* Latreille, 1829**

[Type sp.: *Callidium salicis* Fabricius, 1787
= *Cerambyx bicolor* Schrank, 1781]

***Rhamnusium graecum* Schaufuss, 1862**

= ssp. *graecum* Schaufuss, 1862

= ssp. *italicum* Müller, 1966

Other names: Absent.

Records in Turkey: (AN-IS-TRA-TUR)

İstanbul prov.: Büyükada (Demelt, 1963); Turkey (Lobanov et al., 1981; Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Lodos, 1998); Ankara prov.: Kızılcahamam, İstanbul prov.: Büyükada (Svacha & Danilevsky, 1988); European Turkey (Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997).

Distribution: Europe (Italy, Greece, European Turkey), Transcaucasia, Near East, Turkey, Iran.

Remarks: The species which has no any exact record from covered geological area of the present work may be represented very likely in the Black Sea Region.

Kızılcahamam in Ankara province is on the South border of Western Black Sea Part. Probably the species distributes from İstanbul prov. to Kızılcahamam. Therefore at least it may be occur very likely in Western Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work. The species is represented by the nominotypical subspecies in Turkey. Known other subspecies *R. graecum italicum* Müller, 1966 occur only in Italy.

Chorotype: Turano-Mediterranean (Turano-Apeninian).

***Rhamnusium testaceipenne* Pic, 1897**

Other names: Absent.

Records in Turkey: (AN-TUR)

Turkey (Lobanov et al., 1981; Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Lodos, 1998; Svacha & Danilevsky, 1988); Ankara prov.: Çubuk (Demelt, 1963);

Distribution: Europe (Crimea), Caucasia, Transcaucasia, Near East, Turkey, Syria, Iran.

Remarks: The species which has no any exact record from covered geological area of the present work may be represented very likely in the Black Sea Region.

Çubuk in Ankara province is near the South border of Western Black Sea Part. Therefore at least it may be occur very likely in Western Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work.

Chorotype: Turanian (Ponto-Caspian).

Tribe **RHAGIINI*****Rhagium* Fabricius, 1775**

[Type sp.: *Cerambyx inquisitor* Linnaeus, 1758]

Subgenus *Hagrium* Villiers, 1978

[Type sp.: *Rhagium bifasciatum* Fabricius, 1775]

***Rhagium bifasciatum* Fabricius, 1775**

(*W, C, E)

Other names: *maculatum* Goeze; *bicolor* Olivier; *ornatum* Fabricius; *parisanum* Geoffroy; *elegans* Herbst; *anglicum* Gmelin; *varium* Voet; *unifasciatum* Mulsant; *ecoffeti* Mulsant; *litturatum* Fügner; *latefasciatum* Pic; *fasciatum* Pic; *infasciatum* Pic; *nigrolineatum* Donovan; *bimaculatum* Marsham; *gravei* Hubenthal; *rufum* Prell; *deyrollei* Pic; *dentatofasciatum* Pic; *apicepallidum* Pic; *multilineatum* Pic; *medionotatum* Pic; *mediofasciatum* Pic; *bistrinotatum* Pic; *connexum* Everts; *lelisi* Dayrem; *ictericum* Schleicher; *rufum* Prell; *simoni* Blair; *blairi* Kaufmann; *virgatum* Kaufmann; *dvoraki* Niedl; *apicepunctatum* Podany; *klinzingi* Podany; *montanum* Nüssler; *andreae* Villiers.

Records in Turkey: (AM-ANT-ART-BO-BU-DU-EZ-GI-GU-IP-IS-KR-KAR-KS-KK-KO-NI-OR-RI-SA-SN-TB-ZO-TRA-TUR)

Sinop prov.: Ayancık (Forest area around Baba stream), Kastamonu prov.: Daday / Ilgaz Mountain, as *R. bifasciatum*, *R. bifasciatum* var. *unifasciatum* and *R. bifasciatum* var. *infasciatum* (Schimitschek, 1944); Turkey (Acatay, 1948, 1961, 1968; Lobanov et al., 1981; Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Önder et al., 1987; Svacha & Danilevsky, 1988; Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997; Sama, 2002); Bolu prov.: Abant (Küçükalan and Küçüksu places and Öküzovası forest env.), Düzce prov.: Çiçekli forest (Defne, 1954); Artvin prov. (Villiers, 1967); Karabük prov.: Büyükdüz Research Forest (Beşceli, 1969); Düzce prov.: Bahklı forest (Sekendiz, 1974); Burdur prov.: Bucak (Soby, Kızılgöl place) / Bucak (Kavacık forest), Antalya prov.: Akseki (Zomana place) / Akseki (Emirhasan forest) (Tosun, 1975); Kastamonu prov.: Ilgaz Mountain (Sama, 1982); Kırklareli prov.: İğneada, Kocaeli prov.: İzmit, Düzce prov., Sinop prov.: Ayancık, Kastamonu prov.: Daday / Ilgaz Mountain, Isparta prov.: Eğirdir (Çanakçıoğlu, 1983); Bolu prov.: Aladağ road (Öymen, 1987); Trabzon prov.: Maçka (Meryemana forest) (Sekendiz, 1981); Amasya prov.: Merzifon, Kastamonu prov.: Ilgaz pass, Sinop prov.: Ayancık (Adlbauer, 1992); Ordu prov.: Çambaşı (Central and Tekmezar), Giresun prov.: Kemerköprü Forests, Trabzon prov.: Sürmene (Asrin, Santa Forests) / Maçka (Meryemana forest) / Maçka (Çatak, Yenioba plateau) / Maçka (Yeşiltepe, Güzelyayla Forests), Artvin prov.: Şavşat (Karagöl) / Borçka (Karagöl Forests) / Atila Forests, Rize prov.: Pazar (Fındıklı, Gürcüdüzü region) (Yüksel, 1996); Antalya prov.: Akseki, Bolu prov.: Aladağ, Burdur prov.: Bucak, Düzce prov., Isparta prov.: Eğirdir, İstanbul prov., Kocaeli prov.: İzmit, Karabük prov., Kastamonu prov.: Daday, Kırklareli prov.: İğneada, Niğde prov., Sakarya prov., Sinop prov.: Ayancık, Zonguldak prov. (Çanakçıoğlu, 1993; Çanakçıoğlu & Mol, 1998; Lodos, 1998); Trabzon prov.: Zigana, Uzungöl, Sürmene (Yeniay, Yataklar place), Artvin prov.: Ardanuç (Tepedüzü), Giresun prov.: Espiye (wood store of Karadoğa), Gümüşhane prov.: Özkürtün (Alkan, 2000); Kars prov.: Sarıkamış (Tozlu, 2001a,b); Artvin prov.: Central / Borçka (Karagöl), Gümüşhane prov.: Mescitli, Kars prov.: Sarıkamış (Tozlu et al., 2002); Erzurum prov.: Oltu / Şenkaya (Yıldırım et al., 1998 (Ex. Tozlu et al., 2002); Karabük prov.: Büyükdüz Research forest, Trabzon prov.: Meryemana, Turkey (Özdikmen & Şahin, 2006).

Distribution: Europe (Portugal, Spain, France, Italy, Sicily, Albania, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Macedonia, Greece, Bulgaria, European Turkey, Romania, Hungary, Austria, Switzerland, Belgium, Netherlands, Denmark, Germany, Luxembourg, Great Britain, Ireland, Czechia, Slovakia, Norway, Poland, Estonia, ?Latvia, Lithuania, Ukraine, ?Crimea, Moldavia, European Russia), North Africa (erroneous), Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Near East, Turkey.

Remarks: It has been reported from Western, Central and Eastern Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes mostly in North Turkey.

Chorotype: European or Turano-European-Mediterranean. According to Sama (2002), the record of Plavilstshikov (1936) from North Africa is erroneous.

Subgenus *Megarhagium* Reitter, 1912

[Type sp.: *Cerambyx sycophanta* Schrank, 1781]

***Rhagium caucasicum* Reitter, 1889**

(*E)

= ssp. *caucasicum* Reitter, 1889

= ssp. *semicorne* Holzschuh, 1974

Other names: Absent.

Records in Turkey: (TUR)

Turkey (Lobanov et al., 1981; Svacha & Danilevsky, 1988); Northern Turkey (Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985).

Distribution: Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Turkey, Iran.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Eastern Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes only in North Turkey. It is represented by the nominative subspecies in Turkey. Known other subspecies, *R. caucasicum semicorne* Holzschuh, 1974 occur in Caucasus (Azerbaijan) and Iran.

Chorotype: SW-Asiatic (Anatolo-Caucasian + Irano-Caucasian + Irano-Anatolian).

***Rhagium fasciculatum* Faldermann, 1837**
(*W, C, E)

Other names: *rufipes* Motschulsky.

Material examined: Rize prov.: Çamlıhemşin, Çat village env., 09.07.1990, 1 specimen, leg. S. Çağlar.

Records in Turkey: (ART-BO-GI-RI-SN-TB-TUR)

Sinop prov.: Ayancık (Çangal-Duduncuk env.), Bolu prov.: Abant (Küçüksu place) (Defne, 1954); Giresun prov.: Kulakkaya (Demelt, 1967); Trabzon prov.: Zigana Mountains (Villiers, 1967); Turkey (Lobanov et al., 1981; Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Svacha & Danilevsky, 1988; Lodos, 1998; Sama, 2002); Artvin prov.: Kafkasör (Tauzin, 2000); Artvin prov.: Central, Giresun prov.: Central (Tozlu et al., 2002); Bolu prov.: Abant, Rize prov.: İkizdere (Malmusi & Saltini, 2005); Trabzon prov.: Meryemana (Özdikmen & Şahin, 2006).

Distribution: Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Turkey, Iran.

Remarks: It has been reported from Western, Central and Eastern Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes only in North Turkey.

Chorotype: SW-Asiatic (Anatolo-Caucasian + Irano-Caucasian + Irano-Anatolian).

***Rhagium mordax* (De Geer, 1775)**
(*W, C, E)

Other names: *inquisitor* Stroem (preocc.); *bifasciatum* Schrank; *linnei* Laicharting; *vulgare* Samouelle; *klenkai* Heyrovsky; ? *altaiese* Plavilstshikov; *bimaculatum* Jacobson; *morvandicum* Pic.

Records in Turkey: (ART-GI-KR-OR-RI-TB-TRA-TUR)

Turkey (Acatay, 1948, 1961, 1968; Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997; Lodos, 1998); Karabük prov.: Büyükdüz Research Forest (Beşçeli, 1969); Ordu prov.: Çambaşı (Yundalanceniği), Giresun prov.: Kulakkaya / Kemerköprü (Keçilik) / Bulancak (Paşakonağı), Trabzon prov.: Maçka (Meryemana) / Sürmene (Santa), Rize prov.: Pazar (Central and Fındıklı), Artvin prov.: Atila (Soçidibi) / Borçka (Karşıköy, Karagöl) / Borçka (Camili, Cankurtaran, Düzenli village and Georgia border), Rize prov.: Pazar (wood store of Central), Pazar (Fındıklı, Gürcüdüzü) (Yüksel, 1996); Trabzon prov.: Maçka (Alkan, 2000).

Distribution: Europe (Spain, France, Italy, Albania, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Macedonia, Bulgaria, ?European Turkey, Romania, Hungary, Austria, Switzerland, Belgium, Netherlands, Denmark, Germany, Luxembourg, Great Britain, Ireland, Czechia, Slovakia, Norway, Poland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Ukraine, ?Crimea, Moldavia, European Russia), Siberia, Kazakhstan, Turkey.

Remarks: It has been reported from Western, Central and Eastern Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes only in North Turkey. However, Sama (2002) stated that *R. mordax* replaced by *R. fasciculatum* Faldermann, *R. caucasicum* Reitter and related species in Turkey, Caucasus and Transcaucasia.

Chorotype: Sibero-European.

***Rhagium sycophanta* (Schrank, 1781)**
(*E)

Other names: *mordax* Herbst; *inquisitor* Olivier; *scrutator* Olivier; *cephalotes* Voet; *grandiceps* Thomson; *latefasciatum* Müller; *syriacum* Pic; *apicefasciatum* Heyrovsky.

Records in Turkey: (TB-TRA-TUR)

Turkey (Lobanov et al., 1981; Svacha & Danilevsky, 1988; Lodos, 1998); European Turkey (Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997); Trabzon prov.: Akçaabat (Hıdırnebi plateau) (Alkan, 2000).

Distribution: Europe (Spain, France, Italy, Albania, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Bulgaria, European Turkey, Romania, Hungary, Austria, Switzerland, Belgium, Netherlands, Denmark, Germany, Luxembourg, Czechia, Slovakia, Poland,

Sweden, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Belorussia, Ukraine, ?Crimea, Moldavia, European Russia), Siberia, Turkey.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Eastern Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes only in North Turkey. According to Sama (2002), Plavilstshikov (1936) erroneously listed Asia Minor.

Chorotype: Sibero-European.

Subgenus *Rhagium* Fabricius, 1775

[Type sp.: *Cerambyx inquisitor* Linnaeus, 1758]

***Rhagium inquisitor* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

(*W, C, E)

= ssp. *inquisitor* Linnaeus, 1758

= ssp. *stshukini* Semenov, 1897

= ssp. *rugipenne* Reitter, 1898

= ssp. *fortipes* Reitter, 1898

= ssp. *cedri* Reymond, 1953

Other names: *nubecula* Bergstran; *minutum* Fabricius; *indagator* Fabricius; *indagator* Gmelin; *exile* Gmelin; *lineatum* Olivier; *indagatrix* Latreille; *minor* Voet; *investigator* Mulsant; *californicum* Casey; *crassipes* Casey; *parvicorne* Casey; *boreale* Casey; *cariniventre* Casey; *thoracicum* Casey; *montanum* Casey; *mexicanum* Casey; *iberonis* Erichson; *sudeticum* Plavilstshikov; *cedri* Reymond; *interruptilineata* Krahmer; *mediofasciata* Krahmer; *brunnea* Krahmer; *canadense* Podany; *americanum* Podany; *quadricostatum* Podany; *papağanum* Podany; *nigra* Podany.

Material examined: Artvin prov.: Karagöl, 15.05.2004, 1 specimen, leg. O. Sert.

Records in Turkey: (AM-AN-ANT-ART-BO-BS-BU-DU-EZ-GI-GU-IS-KR-KAR-KS-OR-RI-SA-SN-TB-TRA-TUR)

Bolu prov.: Abant, Ankara prov.: Kızılcahamam (Alkan, 1946); Sinop prov.: Ayancık, Kastamonu prov.: Daday, Trabzon prov.: Meryemana Forest / Hamsiköy (Schimitschek, 1944); Turkey (Acatay, 1948, 1961, 1963, 1968; Lobanov et al., 1981; Önder et al., 1987; Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997); Sinop prov.: Ayancık (Duduncuk-Yemişli road), Kastamonu prov.: Küre / Araç / Daday, Bolu prov.: Abant (Karakuz forest, Demircikırığı place) / Abant (Küçükalan and Küçüksu forests), Gerede / Mudurnu, Sakarya prov.: Karasu, Düzce prov.: Sakarca plateau env. / Gökçeadaçsuyu place / Çiçekli (Gölekdüz place) / Samandere (Kapanca place) / Öküzovası (Karaküner forest env.) (Defne, 1954); Bursa prov.: Uludağ (Kırazlıyayla place) (Çanakçıoğlu, 1956); Ankara prov.: Kızılcahamam (Demelt, 1967); Burdur prov.: Bucak (Sobyay and Karlık forest), Antalya prov.: Akseki (Emirhasanbeli) / Elmalı (Avlanbeli forests) (Tosun, 1975); Rize prov.: İkizdere Forests, Trabzon prov.: Of Forests (Sekendiz, 1981); ?Turkey as *R. inquisitor stshukini* Semenov, 1897 (Lobanov et al., 1981); Kastamonu prov.: Ilgaz Mountain (Sama, 1982); Trabzon prov.: Of / Meryemana / Hamsiköy, Sinop prov.: Central / Ayancık, Rize prov.: Central, Kastamonu prov.: Central / Daday / Küre / Araç, Bolu prov.: Central / Gerede / Mudurnu, Düzce: Central, Sakarya prov.: Karasu, Bursa prov.: Uludağ, Antalya prov.: Akseki / Elmalı, Burdur prov.: Bucak (Çanakçıoğlu, 1983); İstanbul prov.: Bahçeköy, Bursa prov.: İnegöl (Öymen, 1987); Rize prov.: İkizdere, Trabzon prov.: Of / Maçka (Meryemana Research forest) (Sekendiz, 1981); Antalya prov.: North of Akseki (Central and Irmasan pass), Amasya prov.: Taşova (Borabay lake), Kastamonu prov.: Ballıdağ pass, Daday (Adlbauer, 1992); Artvin prov.: Şavşat, (Meydancık, Papart / Veliköy, Karagöl / Akdamla, Çarlıpınar / Central, wood store of Carat and wood store of Çiftahanlar / Veliköy, Çilgölü), Ardahan (Tepedüzü and wood store of Meydanlar), Borçka (Camili, Cankurtaran and Camili, Düzenli village and Georgia border), Taşlıca, Ordu prov.: Çambaşı (Tekmezar and İkidere), Giresun prov.: Kemerköprü (Keçilik) / Bulancak (Paşakonağı) / Espiye (Ekidere), Gümüşhane prov.: Karanlıkdere, (Yüksel, 1996); İstanbul prov., Kastamonu prov., Sinop prov., Trabzon prov., Rize prov., Bursa prov., Antalya prov. (Lodos, 1998); Rize prov.: İkizdere, Artvin: Ardahan (Tepedüzü / Karlı / Urut) (Alkan, 2000); Kars prov.: Sarıkamış (Tozlu, 2001a); Erzurum prov.: University Campus, Kars prov.: Sarıkamış (Tozlu et al., 2002); Erzurum prov.: Oltu / Şenkaya (Yıldırım et al., 1998 (Ex. Tozlu et al., 2002); Artvin prov.: Central, Şavşat, Yusufeli as *R. inquisitor stshukini* Semenov, 1897 (Tozlu et al., 2002); South-Eastern Turkey as *R. inquisitor fortipes*

(Sama, 2002); Bursa prov.: Uludağ (Malmusi & Saltini, 2005); Karabük prov.: Büyükdüz Research Forest (Özdikmen & Şahin, 2006).

Distribution: Europe (Portugal, Spain, France, Italy, Sicily, Albania, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Greece, Bulgaria, European Turkey, Romania, Hungary, Austria, Switzerland, Belgium, Netherlands, Denmark, Germany, Luxembourg, Great Britain, ?Ireland, Czechia, Slovakia, Norway, Poland, Sweden, Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Belorussia, Ukraine, Crimea, Moldavia, European Russia, European Kazakhstan), North Africa (Algeria, Morocco), Siberia, Far East Russia, Mongolia, China, Japan, Caucasus, Turkey, North America (Canada, America, Mexico).

Remarks: It has been reported from Western, Central and Eastern Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). There are five distinct subspecies in the World. In Turkey, it is represented by three subspecies. *R. inquisitor stshukini* Semenov, 1897 occurring only in North-Eastern Turkey, *R. inquisitor fortipes* Reitter, 1898 occurring only in South-Eastern Turkey and the nominative *R. inquisitor inquisitor* (Linnaeus, 1758) occurring in other parts of Turkey. Known other subspecies *R. inquisitor cedri* Raymond & Reid, 1953 occurring in North Africa (Morocco and Algeria), *R. inquisitor rugipenne* Reitter, 1898 occurring in European Russia, Siberia, China and Mongolia. According to Sama (2002), *R. japonicum* Bates, 1884 occurring in Kunashir Island to Japan is a subspecies of *R. inquisitor*. According to Danilevsky & Miroshnikov (1985), *Rhagium minimum* Podaný, 1964 is a junior synonym of *Rhagium inquisitor stshukini* Semenov, 1897.

Chorotype: Holarctic.

Stenocorus Geoffroy, 1762

[Type sp.: *Leptura meridiana* Linnaeus, 1758]

***Stenocorus insitivus* (Germar, 1824)**

(*W, C)

Other names: *persicus* Faldermann; *latus* Pic; *obscuripennis* Pic; *obscurior* Pic; *rubriventris* Reitter; *bicoloratus* Reitter.

Records in Turkey: (BO-EZ-TO-TUR)

Turkey (Lobanov et al., 1981; Lodos, 1998; Sama, 2002); Tokat prov.: Topçam Mountain (Adlbauer, 1992); Erzurum prov.: İspir (Tauzin, 2000); Bolu prov.: Abant, Erzurum prov.: İspir (Malmusi & Saltini, 2005).

Distribution: Europe (Ukraine, Crimea), Caucasus, Armenia, Transcaucasia, Near East, Turkey, Iran.

Remarks: It has been reported from Western and Central Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes only in North Turkey.

Chorotype: Turanian (Ponto-Caspian).

***Stenocorus meridianus* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

(*W)

Other names: *grandis* Poda; *rubra* Sulzer; *ruficrus* Scopoli; *chrysogaster* Schrank; *splendens* Laicharting; *cantharinus* Herbst; *geniculatus* Geoffroy; *laevis* Olivier; *lacordairei* Pascoe; *rufiventris* Marsham; *bilineatus* Pic; *postsignatus* Pic; *brevesignatus* Pic; *brevelineatus* Pic; *rubripes* Podany.

Records in Turkey: (SN-TRA-TUR)

Sinop prov.: Ayancık (Schimitschek, 1944); Turkey (Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997; Lodos, 1998).

Distribution: Europe (Spain, France, Italy, Albania, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Greece, 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, Moldavia, European Russia), Siberia, Kazakhstan, Caucasus, Turkey.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Western Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes only in North

Turkey. However, Sama (2002) stated that *S. meridianus* replaced by *S. insitivus* in Northern Turkey and Caucasus.

Chorotype: Sibero-European.

***Stenocorus vittidorsum* (Reitter, 1890)**

(*E)

Other names: *persicus* Reitter.

Records in Turkey: (BY-EZ-TUR)

Turkey (Lobanov et al., 1981; Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Sama, 2002); Bayburt prov.: Maden, Erzurum prov.: Aşkale (Kop Mt.) / Tortum (Pehlivanlı) / Uzundere (Dikyar) (Tozlu et al., 2002).

Distribution: Caucasus, Turkey, Iran.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Eastern Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes only in North Turkey.

Chorotype: SW-Asiatic (Anatolo-Caucasian + Irano-Caucasian + Irano-Anatolian).

Anisorus Mulsant, 1862

[Type sp.: *Cerambyx quercus* Götz, 1783]

Remarks: Danilevsky (2005a,b) regarded as a subgenus of *Stenocorus* Geoffroy, 1762. According to Sama (2002), *Anisorus* Mulsant, 1862 is a separate genus.

***Anisorus quercus* (Götz, 1783)**

(*E)

= ssp. *quercus* Götz, 1783

= ? ssp. *punctipennis* Reitter, 1914

Other names: *humeralis* Fabricius; *dispar* Panzer; *baja* Schrank; *unicolor* Fleischer; *discolor* Fleischer (err.); *marginatus* Kraatz; *scutellaris* Kraatz; *discoideus* Reitter; *subvittatus* Reitter; *subapicalis* Reitter; *magdalenae* Pic; *aureopubescens* Pic; *aureopubens* Pic; *bistriatus* Plavilstshikov; *panini* Podany; *savulesci* Podany.

Records in Turkey: (AN-BN-EZ-RI-TRA-TUR)

Between Erzurum prov. and Rize prov.: 20 km İspir-İkizdere (Villiers, 1967); Ankara prov.: Kızılcahamam as *Stenochorus quercus* m. *magdalenae* Pic u. *discoideus* Reitter (Demelt, 1967); Turkey (Lobanov et al., 1981; Lodos, 1998; Jenis, 2001; Sama, 2002); Rize prov.: near İkizdere (Öymen, 1987); European Turkey (Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997); Bingöl prov.: Central (Tozlu et al., 2002); Erzurum prov.: Pazaryolu-Gölyurt pass (Malmusi & Saltini, 2005).

Distribution: Europe (Spain, France, Italy, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Greece, Bulgaria, ?European Turkey, Romania, Hungary, Austria, Switzerland, Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Luxembourg, Czechia, Slovakia, Poland, Belorussia, Ukraine, Moldavia, European Russia), Siberia, Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Azerbaijan, Turkey, ?Iran.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Eastern Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes in North Turkey. It is represented by the nominative subspecies in Turkey. Known other subspecies, *A. quercus punctipennis* Reitter, 1914 occurring only in Peloponnese. Nevertheless, according to Sama (2002), specimens from the Peloponnese do not differ significantly from Central European populations.

Chorotype: Sibero-European.

Brachyta* Fairmaire, 1864**[Type sp.: *Leptura interrogationis* Linnaeus, 1758]Brachyta balcanica* Hampe, 1870**

(*E)

Other names: Absent.**Records in Turkey:** (GU)

Gümüşhane prov. (Adlbauer, 1988); Turkey (Lodos, 1998).

Distribution: Europe (Albania, Serbia, Bulgaria, Romania), Turkey.**Remarks:** It has been reported only from Eastern Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes in North Turkey.**Chorotype:** Turano-Mediterranean (Balkano-Anatolian).***Acmaeops* LeConte, 1850**[Type sp.: *Leptura proteus* Kirby, 1837]***Acmaeops marginatus* (Fabricius, 1781)**

(*C)

Other names: *spadiceus* Schilsky; *bicoloripes* Pic; *seminiger* Schaefer; *totusniger* Demelt.**Records in Turkey:** (AM-AN)Ankara prov.: Kızılcahamam as *A. marginata* m. *spadicea* (Demelt, 1967); Turkey (Lodos, 1998); Northern Turkey: Amasya prov., Ankara prov.: Kızılcahamam (Sama, 2002).**Distribution:** Europe (Spain, France, Italy, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Greece, Austria, Switzerland, Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Czechia, Slovakia, Norway, Poland, Sweden, Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Belorussia, Ukraine, European Russia), Siberia, Mongolia, China, Sakhalin, Turkey.**Remarks:** It has been reported only from Central Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes in North Turkey.**Chorotype:** Sibero-European.***Dinoptera* Mulsant, 1863**[Original designation as subgenus of *Acmeops* LeConte, 1850.Type sp.: *Leptura collaris* Linnaeus, 1758]***Dinoptera collaris* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

(*W, C, E)

Other names: *ruficollis* DeGeer; *sylvestris* Geoffroy; *morio* Fabricius; *carneola* Schrank; *nigricollis* Mulsant; *marginicollis* Tippmann; *fulvohirsuta* Heyrovsky; *slamai* Podany.**Material examined:** Karabük prov.: Safranbolu, Mencilis Cave env., Bulak village, 760 m, 14.06.2003, 1 specimen; Karabük prov.: Safranbolu, Bulak village, Bağ Evleri place, 670 m, 15.06.2003, 31 specimens; Kastamonu prov.: S of Küre Mountains, Yaylagözü pass, 1320 m, 17.06.2003, 143 specimens; Kastamonu prov.: Küre-Ağılı road, 1220 m, 18.06.2003, 1 specimen; Karabük prov.: Safranbolu, Bulak village, 21.05.2004, 5 specimens.**Records in Turkey:** (AM-AN-ART-BO-BS-CN-EZ-IC-IP-IS-KS-KO-RI-SM-TRA-TUR)Isparta prov.: Eğirdir, İstanbul prov.: Polonez village as *Acmeops collaris* (Demelt & Alkan, 1962); Isparta prov.: Eğirdir, İstanbul prov.: Polonez village, Ankara prov.: Işık Mountain, İçel prov.: Namrun (Demelt, 1963); Rize prov.: Sivrikaya as *D. collaris nigricollis* Muls. (Villiers, 1967); Amasya prov. (Gfeller, 1972); Çankırı prov.: Işık Mountain (Tuatay et al., 1972); Turkey (Lobanov et al., 1981; Svacha & Danilevsky, 1988; Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997; Lodos, 1998; Sama, 2002); Rize prov.: İlca (Ayder) as *D. collaris nigricollis* Muls. (Sama, 1982); Rize prov.: Gündoğdu, Erzurum prov.: around Aşkale (Öymen, 1987); İçel prov.: Çamlıyayla, Kastamonu prov.: Masruf pass / Yaralıgöz (Devrekani) / Ballıdağ pass (Daday) (Adlbauer, 1992); Artvin prov.: Yusufeli (Altıparmak), Erzurum prov.: İspir (Madenköprübaşı) / Oltu (Sütkans) / Uzundere (Dikyar) / Şelale (Tozlu et al., 2002); Kocaeli prov.: İzmit (Yuvacık, Servetiye Camii village, Cami district, Beşkayalar Natural Park) (Özdikmen & Demirel, 2005); Çankırı prov.: Işık Mountain, İçel prov.: Bolkar

Mountain (Namrun) (Özdikmen et al., 2005); Artvin prov.: Şavşat, Bolu prov.: Abant, Bursa prov.: Uludağ, Erzurum prov.: İspir, Samsun prov.: Kavak (Hacılar pass) (Malmusi & Saltini, 2005); Ankara prov.: Kızılcahamam (Aköz village) (Özdikmen, 2006).

Distribution: Europe (Portugal, Spain, France, Italy, Sicily, Albania, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Macedonia, Greece, Bulgaria, European Turkey, Romania, Hungary, Austria, Switzerland, Belgium, Netherlands, Denmark, Germany, Luxembourg, Great Britain, ?Ireland, Czechia, Slovakia, Norway, Poland, Sweden, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Belorussia, Ukraine, Crimea, Moldavia, European Russia, European Kazakhstan), Siberia, China, Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Turkey, Iran.

Remarks: It has been reported from Western, Central and Eastern Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). New for Karabük province and it distributes rather widely in Turkey.

Chorotype: Sibero-European.

Cortodera Mulsant, 1863

[Type sp.: *Grammoptera spinosula* Mulsant, 1839.

= *Leptura humeralis* Schaller, 1783]

***Cortodera alpina* Hampe, 1870**

(*E)

= ssp. *alpina* Hampe, 1870

= ssp. *starcki* Reitter, 1888

= ssp. *umbripennis* Reitter, 1890

= ssp. *rosti* Pic, 1892

= ssp. *fischtenis* Starck, 1894

= ssp. *xanthoptera* Pic, 1898

Other names: *beckeri* Desbrochers; *confusa* Reitter; *armeniaca* Pic.

Records in Turkey: (AN-ANT-AR-ART-EZ-IC-KAR-KN-MU-NI-VA-TUR)

İçel prov.: Burna, Antalya prov.: Toros Mountains, Niğde prov.: Çamardı, Konya prov. as *C. xanthoptera* (Bodemeyer, 1900); Asia Minor as *C. umbripennis* ssp. *xanthoptera* Pic, 1898 (Winkler, 1924-1932); Ankara prov.: Çubuk dam, İçel prov.: Namrun as *Cortodera umbripennis* (Demelt, 1963); Erzurum prov.: Ovacık (Villiers, 1967); Muş prov.: Buğlan as *Cortodera umbripennis* (Fuchs et Breuning, 1971); Turkey as *Cortodera umbripennis* (Lobanov et al., 1981; Lodos, 1998; Svacha & Danilevsky, 1988); Turkey (Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985); Erzurum prov.: İspir (Kırık) as *Acmeops alpina* (Öymen, 1987); Van prov.: Erciş (Patnos) as *Cortodera umbripennis* (Adlbauer, 1992); Artvin prov.: Şavşat, Van prov., Kars prov.: Sarıkamış, Ardahan prov. as *Cortodera umbripennis* (Sama & Rapuzzi, 1999); Kars prov.: Çam pass / Sarıkamış as *Cortodera umbripennis armeniaca* Reitter, 1890 (Malmusi & Saltini, 2005).

Distribution: Europe (?Bulgaria, European Russia), Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Armenia, Turkey, ?Iran.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Eastern Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes rather widely in Turkey. It is represented by two subspecies in Turkey. These are *C. alpina xanthoptera* Pic, 1898 occurring in South Turkey and *C. alpina umbripennis* Reitter, 1890 occurring in other parts of Turkey. The nominotypical subspecies (*C. alpina alpina* Hampe, 1870) and known other subspecies (*C. alpina starcki* Reitter, 1888; *C. alpina rosti* Pic, 1892 and *C. alpina fischtenis* Starck, 1894) occur only in Caucasus. According to Danilevsky (2005a), *C. fischtenis* Starck, 1894 is a subspecies of *C. alpina*. Danilevsky (2005a) also stated "Cortodera alpina seems to be described from Dagestan. There are several males from Shahdag with Menetrie's labels (cotypes?) in collections of Moscow Zoological Museum and in collection of M. Danilevsky. According to these specimens *C. alpina* and *C. umbripennis* differ as subspecies of one species. According to type materials (preserved in Budapest), *C. starki* is a black parthenogenetic subspecies of *C. alpina* from West Caucasus." and "According to Miroshnikov (personal communication, 2003) the original spellings are - *Dorcadion talyschense*, *Purpuricenus talyschensis* and *Cortodera starcki*. The original spelling: "Dorcadion talyschensis" was used by Breuning (1962) - so must be accepted, but the necessity to return to original spelling of *Purpuricenus talyschensis* and

Cortodera starki is not evident because of the Article 33.3.1 (ICZN)". On the other hand, Danilevsky (2005b) stated that "I prefer now to regard *C. umbripennis* as a subspecies of *C. alpina* (described from Daghestan). It is very probable, that the record of *C. umbripennis* for Bulgaria was connected with very close *Cortodera khatchikovi* Danilevsky, 2001".

Chorotype: SW-Asiatic (Anatolo-Caucasian + ? Irano-Caucasian + ? Irano-Anatolian) + Turano-Mediterranean (Balkano-Anatolian).

Cortodera colchica Reitter, 1890

(*E)

- = ssp. *colchica* Reitter, 1890
- = ssp. *rutilipes* Reitter, 1890
- = ssp. *danczenkoi* Danilevsky, 1985
- = ssp. *kalashiani* Danilevsky, 2000

Other names: *ordubadensis* Reitter; *pygidialis* Reitter; *deyrollei* Pic.

Records in Turkey: (AD-ADY-AK-AN-ANT-ART-BN-BU-BY-EZ-HA-IC-KAR-KY-KN-SV-TUR)

Turkey (Winkler, 1924-1932; Lobanov et al., 1981; Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Lodos, 1998); Erzurum prov. and near as *C. colchica rutilipes* Reitter, 1890 (Özbek, 1978); Adana prov.: Misis as *C. discolor*, Hakkari prov.: Yüksekova / Şemdinli, Bingöl prov.: Central / Kuruca as *C. discolor differens* Pic - Fuchs et Breuning, 1971 (Ex. Holzschuh, 1980); Artvin prov.: Yalnızçam pass (Sama, 1982); Burdur prov.: Sagalassos, Kayseri prov.: Pınarbaşı, Antalya prov.: Akseki (Bademli), ?Konya prov.: Bakaran (Adlbauer, 1992); Kars prov.: Sarıkamış (Sama & Rapuzzi, 1999); Adıyaman prov.: plateaus under the peak region of Nemrut Mountain (Rejzek & Hoskovec, 1999); Adıyaman prov.: Nemrut Mountain (Karadut village env. (Rejzek et al., 2001); Artvin prov.: Ardanuç, Bayburt prov.: Maden, Bingöl prov.: Central, Erzurum prov.: University Campus / Gölet / Çat / Nenehatun / Ilıca (Athlonak) / Narman (Beyler) / Kireçli pass / Pasinler / Pazaryolu (Gölyurt pass) / Şenkaya / Soğanlı Mt. / Turnalı, Kars prov.: Sarıkamış, Sivas prov.: Ümranlı (Kızıldağ) (Tozlu et al., 2002); Ankara prov.: Kızılcahamam (Yukarı Çanlı), Aksaray prov.: Central (Özdikmen, 2003); Kars prov.: Sarıkamış, Konya prov.: Üstünler to Beyşehir, İçel prov.: from Erdemli to Güzeloluk (Malmusi & Saltini, 2005); Aksaray prov.: entry of Nevşehir-Aksaray, Ankara prov.: Kızılcahamam (Yukarı Çanlı) (Özdikmen, 2006).

Distribution: Caucasus, Turkey.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Eastern Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes rather widely in Turkey. It is represented by two subspecies in Turkey. These are *C. colchica rutilipes* Reitter, 1890 occurring in North-East Turkey (Erzurum prov. env.) and the nominotypical subspecies *C. colchica colchica* Reitter, 1890 occurring in other parts of Turkey. Known other subspecies *C. colchica danczenkoi* Danilevsky, 1985 and *C. colchica kalashiani* Danilevsky, 2000 occur only in Caucasus.

Chorotype: SW-Asiatic (Anatolo-Caucasian).

Cortodera flavimana (Waltl, 1838)

(*W, C, E)

- = ssp. *flavimana* Waltl, 1838
- = ssp. *brachialis* Ganglbauer, 1897

Other names: *rufipes* Kraatz; *fulvipes* Reitter; *limbata* Ganglbauer.

Material examined: Karabük prov.: Safranbolu, Hızar Yanı place, 740 m, 14.05.2003, 5 specimens; Karabük prov.: Eflani, entry of Safranbolu, 920 m, 15.05.2003, 1 specimen; Karabük prov.: Eflani, Yağlıca village, 975 m, 15.05.2003, 53 specimens; Karabük prov.: Eflani, exit of Çalıkahvesi, 910 m, 15.05.2003, 1 specimen; Karabük prov.: Eflani-Daday, Gökören village, 1020 m, 15.05.2003, 2 specimens; Bolu prov.: Yeniçağa Lake - Deliler village, 970 m, 17.05.2003, 77 specimens; Bolu prov.: between Yeniçağa-Gerede, exit of Yeniçağa, 1045 m, 17.05.2003, 11 specimens; Bolu prov.: between Gerede-Kızılcahamam, 1405 m, 17.05.2003, 99 specimens; Kastamonu prov.: between Kastamonu-Tosya, Darbükü village, 880 m, 15.06.2003, 1 specimen; Kastamonu prov.: Kastamonu-Tosya

road, Tosya–İlgaz pass, 1650 m, 16.06.2003, 2 specimens; Kastamonu prov.: Küre, 1030 m, 18.06.2003, 2 specimens; Kastamonu prov.: Küre, Seydiler, Masruf pass, 1250 m, 18.06.2003, 263 specimens; Kastamonu prov.: Küre–Ağılı road, 1220 m, 18.06.2003, 23 specimens; Kastamonu prov.: Azdavay, 785 m, 18.06.2003, 4 specimens; Bolu prov.: Mengen, Devrek–Mengen, entry of Mengen, 650 m, 19.06.2003, 1 specimen; Karabük prov.: Safranbolu, Bulak village, 21.05.2004, 14 specimens; Kastamonu prov.: Şenpazar–Azdavay road, Yumacık village, 874 m, 18.06.2004, 3 specimens.

Records in Turkey: (AD-AF-AK-AN-ANT-ART-BO-BS-BY-CN-EZ-GU-IC-IP-IS-IZ-KA-KAR-KS-KY-KO-KN-NI-RI-SM-SN-SV-TO-YO-TRA-TUR)

İçel prov.: Burna, Antalya prov.: Toros Mountains, Niğde prov.: Çamardı (Bodemeyer, 1900); Afyon prov.: Sultan Mountain (Bodemeyer, 1906); Turkey (Winkler, 1924-1932; Lobanov et al., 1981; Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997; Lodos, 1998; Jenis, 2001); İstanbul prov.: Alem Mountain / Polonez village, İzmir prov.: Kemalpaşa, Isparta prov.: Eğirdir (Demelt & Alkan, 1962); İstanbul prov.: Alem Mountain / Beykoz, İzmir prov.: Kemalpaşa, Isparta prov.: Eğirdir (Demelt, 1963); Samsun prov.: Bafra (Villiers, 1967); Bursa prov.: Uludağ as *C. flavimana limbata* Gangl. (Villiers, 1967); Ankara prov.: Kızılcahamam (Gfeller, 1972); Erzurum prov. and near (Özbek, 1978); Sinop prov.: Dranaz Mountain, Bolu prov.: Abant, Kastamonu prov.: Central / Ilgaz Mountain (Sama, 1982); Ankara prov.: Kızılcahamam (Sama, 1996b); Konya prov.: Cıvcan Mountain / Madenşehir (Adlbauer, 1988); Kastamonu prov.: Ilgaz Mountain, Bolu prov.: Abant (Tauzin, 2000); Artvin prov.: Şavşat, Bayburt prov.: Çaldıre, Erzurum prov.: University Campus / Dumlı (Köşk) / Narman (Beyler) / Ilıca (Atlıkonak) / Pasinler / Pazarroad (Gölyurt Pass) / Şenkaya (Ormanlı) / Soğanlı Mt., Kars prov.: Sarıkamış / Karakurt, Rize prov.: Çamlıhemşin (Ayder), Sivas prov.: Central (Türkeşlik) / Ümrani (Kızıldağ) (Tozlu et al., 2002); Tokat prov.: Yaylacık – Orman (Fuchs & Breuning, 1971); Ankara prov.: Kızılcahamam / Güvem / Yukarı Çanlı, Aksaray prov.: Ortaköy (Hocaveli) / Sivrihisar / Ağaören (Yenişabanlı), Kayseri prov.: Yahyalı (Derebağı), Ankara prov.: Kızılcahamam (Soğuksu National Park) (Özdikmen, 2003); Antalya prov.: Kalkan, Konya prov.: Taşkent (Belpınarı pass and Beyreli village), Adana prov.: Tufanbeyli (Güzelim village env.), Yozgat prov.: Akdağmağdeni (Yukarı Çulhalı village), Sivas prov.: Tahtıkement village / Karayün village, Gümüşhane prov.: Kelkit (Koçyatağı village), Erzurum prov.: Aşkale (Çatalbayır village) (Özdikmen & Çağlar, 2004); Kocaeli prov.: İzmit (Ballıkayalar Natural Park) (Özdikmen & Demirel, 2005); Bolu prov.: Abant / Bolu Mountain, Çankırı prov.: Ilgaz Mountain, Erzurum prov.: İspir, Kars prov.: Sarıkamış (Malmusi & Saltini, 2005); Kahramanmaraş prov.: Nurhak (Alçıçek / Tatlar), Ekinözü, Afşin (Tanır, Yeşiloba, Farta place and Karasalgan place), Afşin (Emirli, Gerger), Göksun (Göksun–Çardak road / Fındık village / Küçüksoy village (Göçük yaylası), Saraycık village, Göksun (Mehmetbey / SE Acelma village / Kireçköy / Pürin pass / Değirmendere / Saçkoca place / Küçüksoy plateau / Korkmaz, Central (NE Çağlayan village / Kavaklı) Pazarcık (Büyüknacar), Kahramanmaraş–Andırın road (Körsülü bridge env.) (Özdikmen & Okutaner, 2006); Çankırı prov.: Işık Mountain, Ankara prov.: Çubuk (Karagöl), Kastamonu prov.: Ilgaz (Kadınçayırı) (Özdikmen et al., 2005); Bolu prov.: Abant, Ankara prov.: Kızılcahamam (Işık Mountain) (Özdikmen & Demir, 2006); Ankara prov.: Kızılcahamam (Soğuksu National Park / Güvem / Yukarı Çanlı, Aksaray prov.: Sivrihisar / Ortaköy (Hocaveli village), Kayseri prov.: Yahyalı (Derebağı Şelale place) (Özdikmen, 2006).

Distribution: Europe (Serbia, Macedonia, Greece, Bulgaria, European Turkey, Romania, Hungary, Austria, ?Slovakia, Moldavia), Turkey, Syria.

Remarks: It has been reported from Western, Central and Eastern Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). New for Karabük province. The species distributes widely in Turkey due to the host plant, *Ranunculus*, is a cosmopolit genus of plants. It has variability in elytral coloration. So, it is possible represented by several subspecies (presumably some of them in local areas) in Turkey. But distribution patterns of the potential subspecies need to be clarified. For example, there are two distinct subspecies of *C. flavimana* (*C. flavimana flavimana* (Waltl, 1838) and *C. flavimana brachialis* Ganglbauer, 1897 (Greece and West Turkey) in Europe. Up to now, both two subspecies (*C. flavimana flavimana* and *C. flavimana brachialis* Ganglbauer, 1897) of the species has been known in Turkey.

Chorotype: Turano-Mediterranean (Balkano-Anatolian).

***Cortodera humeralis* (Schaller, 1783)**
(*W, E)

= ssp. *humeralis* Schaller, 1783

= ssp. *orientalis* Adlbauer, 1988

Other names: *suturalis* Fabricius; *quadriguttata* Herbst; *quadriguttata* Fabricius; *quadrinotata* Gmelin; *schalleri* Gmelin; *spinosula* Mulsant; *inhumeralis* Pic; *discoidalis* Pic; *nicolasi* Bedel; *taeniata* Heyrovsky; *lekeschi* Krupka.

Records in Turkey: (AN-ANT-ART-BO-OS-TRA)

Osmaniye prov.: Nurdağı pass as the locality of holotype of *C. humeralis orientalis* Adlbauer, 1988 (Adlbauer, 1988); Ankara-Bolu provinces: Kızılcahamam (Köroğlu Mountains), Antalya prov.: Akseki (Cevizli) as *C. humeralis orientalis* Adlbauer, 1988 (Adlbauer, 1992); ?Turkey (Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997); Ankara prov.: Kızılcahamam (Soğuksu National Park / Güvem (Özdikmen, 2003); Bolu prov.: Abant (Malmusi & Saltini, 2005); Artvin prov.: Marsivan (Özdikmen et al., 2005); Ankara prov.: Kızılcahamam (Soğuksu National Park / Güvem (Özdikmen, 2006).

Distribution: Europe (Spain, France, Italy, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Macedonia, ?Greece, Bulgaria, ?European Turkey, Romania, Hungary, Austria, Switzerland, Belgium, Germany, Netherlands, Czechia, Slovakia, Poland, Ukraine, Belorussia, European Russia), Turkey.

Remarks: It has been reported from Western and Eastern Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes in North Turkey. It is represented by two subspecies in Turkey. *C. humeralis orientalis* Adlbauer, 1988 (in South Turkey) and the nominative *C. humeralis humeralis* (Schaller, 1783) (in North Turkey). But, According to Sama (2002), *C. humeralis orientalis* Adlbauer, 1988 that described as a subspecies of *C. humeralis*, is a distinct species. I can share this opinion. Nevertheless, I here treated as a subspecies. *C. orientalis* Adlbauer, 1988 has been known only from Turkey.

Chorotype: S-European.

***Cortodera pumila* Ganglbauer, 1881**
(*W, C, E)

= ssp. *pumila* Ganglbauer, 1881

= ssp. *crataegi* Holzschuh, 1986

Other names: *tournieri* Pic; *caucasica* Pic; *nigripennis* Pic.

Records in Turkey: (ART-BI-BO-KAR-KS-TO-TUR)

Artvin prov.: Şavşat (Holzschuh, 1975); Turkey (Lobanov et al., 1981; Danilevsky & Miroschnikov, 1985; Lodos, 1998); Kars prov.: Sarıkamış (Sama, 1982); Tokat prov.: Topçam Mountain, Kastamonu prov.: Masruf pass (Küre) / Yarılgöz (Devrekani) (Adlbauer, 1992); Bilecik prov.: İnegöl-Bozüyük, Bolu prov.: Abant (Malmusi & Saltini, 2005).

Distribution: Europe (European Russia, European Kazakhstan), Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Turkey, ?Iran.

Remarks: It has been reported from Western, Central and Eastern Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes only in North Turkey. It is represented by the nominative subspecies in Turkey. Known other subspecies, *C. pumila crataegi* Holzschuh, 1986 occurring only in Iran.

Chorotype: Turanian (Ponto-Caspian).

***Cortodera simulatrix* Holzschuh, 1975**
(*E)

Other names: Absent.

Records in Turkey: (ART)

Holotype and paratypes: Artvin prov.: Şavşat (Holzschuh, 1975); Turkey (Lodos, 1998).

Distribution: Turkey.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Eastern Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes only in North-Eastern Turkey. It has been known only from Turkey.

Chorotype: NE-Anatolian.

***Cortodera uniformis* Ganglbauer, 1881**
(*E)

Other names: Absent.

Records in Turkey: (ART-EZ-GU-TUR)

Holotype: Gümüşhane prov.: 40 km SE of Gümüşhane, Paratypes: Gümüşhane prov.: 40 km SE of Gümüşhane, Artvin prov.: Şavşat (Holzschuh, 1975); Turkey (Lodos, 1998); Erzurum prov.: İspir (Malmusi & Saltini, 2005).

Distribution: Turkey.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Eastern Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes only in North-Eastern Turkey. It has been known only from Turkey.

Chorotype: NE-Anatolian.

***Grammoptera* Serville, 1835**

[Type sp.: *Leptura praeusta* Fabricius, 1787
= *Leptura ustulata* Schaller, 1783]

***Grammoptera abdominalis* (Stephens, 1831)**
(*W, E)

Other names: *variegata* Germar (non Fabricius, 1775); *analisis* Herrich-Schaeffer; *femorata* Mulsant; *nigrescens* Weise; *griseipes* Pic.

Records in Turkey: (AN-BO-GU-TUR)

Ankara prov.: Kızılcahamam as *G. variegata* (Germ.)(Demelt, 1967); Gümüşhane prov.: Torul as *G. variegata* (Germ.) (Gfeller, 1972); Turkey (Lodos, 1998; Sama, 2002); Bolu prov.: Abant (Malmusi & Saltini, 2005).

Distribution: Europe (Portugal, Spain, France, Italy, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Macedonia, Greece, Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary, Austria, Switzerland, Belgium, Netherlands, Denmark, Germany, Luxembourg, Great Britain, Ireland, Czechia, Slovakia, Poland, ?Latvia, Belorussia, Ukraine, European Russia), Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Turkey.

Remarks: It has been reported from Western and Eastern Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes in North Turkey.

Chorotype: European.

***Grammoptera ruficornis* (Fabricius, 1781)**
(*W)

= ssp. *ruficornis* Fabricius, 1781

= ssp. *obscuricornis* Kraatz, 1886

= ssp. *flavipes* Pic, 1892

Other names: *atra* Fabricius, 1775 (nomen oblitum); *rufipes* Goeze (preoc.); *pumila* Schaller; *parisina* Thunberg; *laevis* Herbst; *clavipes* Geoffroy; *femorata* Olivier; *pallipes* Stephens; *homomelina* Pool.

Records in Turkey: (AD-BO-BS-EZ-IC-IS-TUR)

İstanbul prov.: Belgrad Forest (Acatay, 1943); İstanbul prov.: Bosphorus region (Schimitschek, 1944); İstanbul prov.: Alem Mountain (Demelt, 1967); Erzurum prov. (Gfeller, 1972); Bursa prov.: Uludağ (Öymen, 1987); Turkey (Svacha & Danilevsky, 1988; Lodos, 1998; Sama, 2002); Adana prov.: Saimbeyli, Bolu prov.: Abant, İçel prov.: Erdemli-Güzeloluk (Malmusi & Saltini, 2005).

Distribution: Europe (Portugal, Spain, France, Italy, Sicily, Albania, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Greece, Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary, Austria, Switzerland, Belgium, Netherlands, Denmark, Germany, Luxembourg, Great Britain, Ireland, Czechia, Slovakia, Norway, Poland, Sweden, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Belorussia, Ukraine, ?Crimea, Moldavia, European Russia), Caucasus, Azerbaijan, Transcaucasia, Turkey, Iran.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Western Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species probably distributes rather widely in Turkey. It has three subspecies. *G. ruficornis obscuricornis* Kraatz, 1886 occurring in Azerbaijan, Iran, *G. ruficornis flavipes* Pic, 1892 occurring in Sicily and the nominative *G. ruficornis ruficornis* occurring in other parts including Turkey. Vives (2000) proposed *Grammoptera atra* (Fabricius, 1775) for *Grammoptera ruficornis* (Fabricius, 1781). The change can not be accepted according to the Article 23.9.2 of ICZN (1999). Moreover, Sama (2002) stated that “*Leptura atra* must be regarded as a nomen oblitum since it has not been used as a valid name after 1899. The true identity of *L. atra* is uncertain because its type material apparently missing”.

Chorotype: European.

***Grammoptera ustulata* (Schaller, 1783)**

(*W, C, E)

Other names: *splendida* Herbst; *praeusta* Fabricius; *adusta* Gmelin; *tibialis* Kraatz; *geniculata* Kraatz; *barrosi* Pic.

Records in Turkey: (AN-BO-GU-TO-TUR)

Ankara prov.: Kızılcahamam (Demelt, 1967); Gümüşhane prov.: Torul (Gfeller, 1972); Turkey (Svacha & Danilevsky, 1988; Lodos, 1998; Sama, 2002); Tokat prov.: Topçam Mountain (Adlbauer, 1992); Bolu prov.: Abant (Malmusi & Saltini, 2005); Ankara prov.: Kızılcahamam (Soğuksu National Park) (Özdikmen, 2006).

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

Remarks: It has been reported from Western, Central and Eastern Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes in North Turkey.

Chorotype: European.

Fallacia Mulsant et Rey, 1863

[Type sp.: *Fallacia elegans* Faldermann, 1837]

***Fallacia elegans* Faldermann, 1837**

(*W, E)

Other names: *longicollis* Mulsant; *lederi* Kraatz; *mingrelia* Kraatz; *subnotata* Pic; *inapicalis* Pic.

Records in Turkey: (ART-BO-RI-SN-TB-TUR)

Sinop prov.: Boyabat (Demelt, 1963); Trabzon prov.: Hamsiköy (Villiers, 1967); Trabzon prov.: Zigana pass, Rize prov.: Ilica (Ayder) (Sama, 1982); Bolu prov.: Abant, Artvin prov.: Cankurtaran pass (entry Borçka and Hopa) (Sama, 1996a); Turkey (Lodos, 1998); Artvin prov.: Kafkasör (Tauzin, 2000); Bolu prov.: Abant (Malmusi & Saltini, 2005).

Distribution: Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Turkey, Iran.

Remarks: It has been reported from Western and Eastern Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes only in North Turkey.

Chorotype: SW-Asiatic (Anatolo-Caucasian + Irano-Caucasian + Irano-Anatolian).

Tribe **LEPTURINI*****Alosterna* Mulsant, 1863**[Type sp.: *Leptura tabacicolor* De Geer, 1775]***Alosterna tabacicolor* (De Geer, 1775)**

(*E)

= ssp. *tabacicolor* De Geer, 1775= ssp. *erythropus* Gebler, 1841= ssp. *caucasica* Plavilstshikov, 1936

Other names: *chrysomeloides* Schrank; *solstitialis* Herbst; *genii* Gmelin; *laevis* Fabricius; *bivittis* Motschulsky; *testacea* Motschulsky; *dispar* Pic; *subvittata* Reitter; *clopi* Chobaut; *tokatensis* Pic; *savulesci* Podany; *unicolor* Podany; *bicolorata* Podany; *nigricornis* Podany; *variticornis* Podany; *intermedia* Podany; *plavilstshikovi* Podany; *elegantula* Cherepanov.

Records in Turkey: (ANT-ART-TB-TRA-TUR)

Zigana Mountains (?Trabzon prov.), North-East Turkey as *A. tabacicolor caucasica* (Villiers, 1959); Artvin prov. as *A. tabacicolor caucasica* (Villiers, 1967); Turkey (Lobanov et al., 1981; Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Svacha & Danilevsky, 1988; Lodos, 1998; Alkan, 2000; Sama, 2002); Turkey as *A. tabacicolor caucasica* (Lobanov et al., 1981); Trabzon prov.: Mačka (Sımela) as *A. tabacicolor caucasica* (Sama, 1982); Artvin prov.: around Central (Öymen, 1987); Antalya prov.: Akseki (Yarpuz) (Adlbauer, 1992); European Turkey (Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997); Artvin prov.: Kafkasör as *A. tabacicolor caucasica* (Tauzin, 2000).

Distribution: Europe (Spain, France, Italy, Albania, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Macedonia, Greece, Bulgaria, European Turkey, Romania, Hungary, Austria, Switzerland, Belgium, Netherlands, Denmark, Germany, Luxembourg, Great Britain, Ireland, Czechia, Slovakia, Norway, Poland, Sweden, Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Belorussia, Ukraine, ?Crimea, Moldavia, European Russia, European Kazakhstan), Siberia, Far East Russia, Mongolia, Korea, China, Japan, Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Turkey, Iran.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Eastern Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes in North Turkey. It is represented by two subspecies in Turkey. *A. tabacicolor caucasica* Plavilstshikov, 1936 occurring only in North-Eastern Turkey and Caucasus, Near East, Iran and the nominative *A. tabacicolor tabacicolor* (De Geer, 1775) occurring in other parts of North Turkey for Turkey. Known other subspecies *A. tabacicolor erythropus* (Gebler, 1841) occurring in Far East (Siberia, Far East Russia, Japan, Mongolia). Danilevsky (2005a) stated "According to Hayashi (1980: 14) - *A. t. bivittis* = *A. t. ab. nigra* Mats. et Tam., 1940 = *A. t. b. ab. plavilstshikovi* Podany, 1963. I've checked the paratypes of *A. t. b. ab. plavilstshikovi* in Bratislava - it was dark forms of *A. t. bivittis* from Tuva". Also he mentioned "*A. ingrifica* (described from Luga) is a species (Karpinsky, 1948 and others), which is not known eastwards Orenburg. It is not connected with *Leptura erythropus*, described from Altai. The original description of the latter totally fits to *A. tabacicolor* from Altai. Local *A. tabacicolor* is now regarded as *A. t. bivittis*, which was described from the area eastwards Baikal, so *A. tabacicolor erythropus* (Gebler, 1841) = *A. t. bivittis* (Motsch., 1860), or represents a separate subspecies from Altai, as well as *A. t. plavilstshikovi* can be a separate subspecies from Tuva". On the other hand, according to Danilevsky (2005b), "*Alosterna bicoloripes* Pic, 1914 was described from Rhodos on the base of a male with black femora ('les cuisses plus or moins noires'). The taxon was recorded for Turkey (Lodos, 1998), for 'İstanbul' (Demelt, 1962) as a species, then for 'İzmir / Efes' (Demelt, 1963), as *A. tabacicolor* ssp. *bicoloripes*. If the corresponding populations are really characterized by dark femora, then they must be regarded at least as a subspecies. So, until new data I can not accept the position of G. Sama (2002): *A. tabacicolor* = *A. bicoloripes*. *A. bicoloripes* was regarded as a species by C. Pesarini and A. Sabbadini (2004)". So, I can share approach of Danilevsky. The Antalya prov. record of Adlbauer (1992) should be belonging to *A. bicoloripes* Pic, 1914.

Chorotype: Sibero-European.

Vadonia Mulsant, 1863[Type sp.: *Leptura unipunctata* Fabricius, 1787]**Vadonia bicolor (Redtenbacher, 1850)****Other names:** *tuerki* Heyden.**Records in Turkey:** (TUR)

Turkey (Lobanov et al., 1981); Northern Turkey (Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985).

Distribution: Caucasus, Turkey, Iran.**Remarks:** The species which has no any exact record from covered geological area of the present work may be represented very likely in the Black Sea Region.**Chorotype:** SW-Asiatic (Anatolo-Caucasian + Irano-Caucasian + Irano-Anatolian).**Vadonia bisignata (Brullé, 1832)**

(*E)

= ssp. *bisignata* Brullé 1832= ssp. *mahri* Holzschuh, 1986**Other names:** *grandicollis* Mulsant; *inapicalis* Pic; *parnassensis* Pic.**Records in Turkey:** (ANT-ART-IP-TRA-TUR)

Turkey (Winkler, 1924-1932; Lodos, 1998); Antalya prov.: Antitoros Mountains (Bey Mountains) (Demelt & Alkan, 1962); Antalya prov.: Bey Mountain / Alanya, Isparta prov. (Demelt, 1963); European Turkey (Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997); Artvin prov.: Yusufeli (Tauzin, 2000).

Distribution: Europe (Greece, Bulgaria, ?European Turkey, ?Ukraine, ?Moldavia), Turkey.**Remarks:** It has been reported only from Eastern Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). Probably the species distributes rather widely in Turkey. It is represented by the nominative subspecies in Turkey. Known other subspecies, *V. bisignata mahri* Holzschuh, 1986 occur only in Greece.**Chorotype:** Turano-Mediterranean (Balkano-Anatolian).**Vadonia bitlisiensis (Chevrolat, 1882)**

(*E)

Other names: *bistigmata* Pic; *cribricollis* Pic; *armeniaca* Pic.**Records in Turkey:** (BI-ER-EZ-GU-TU-VA-TUR)

Van prov.: Çatak road (Görentaş village), North-East Turkey, East Anatolian Region (Villiers, 1959); Tunceli prov.: Seleptür (Demelt, 1967); Turkey (Lobanov et al., 1981; Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Lodos, 1998; Erzurum prov.: Pasinler (Adlbauer, 1988); Gümüşhane prov.: Köse (Tauzin, 2000); Bilecik prov.: Central, Erzincan prov.: Kemaliye, Erzurum prov.: Dumlü (Köşk) / Güngörmez / Kargapazarı Mts. / Aşkale / Hacıhamza / Ilıca / Sorkunlu / İspir (Madenköprübaşı) / Oltu (Sütkans) / Pasinler (Çahyazı) / Tortum / Aksu / Uzundere (Dikyar) (Tozlu et al., 2002).

Distribution: Caucasus, Armenia, Turkey.**Remarks:** It has been reported only from Eastern Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes in North-East and East Turkey.**Chorotype:** SW-Asiatic (Anatolo-Caucasian).**Vadonia bolognai Sama, 1982**

(*W, C)

Other names: Absent.**Records in Turkey:** (AM-KS-SM)

Holotype: Samsun prov.: Kavak (Sama, 1982); Amasya prov.: Aydınca (İnegöl Mountain), Samsun prov.: Kavak (Hacılar pass), Kastamonu prov.: Yaralıgöz (Malmusi & Saltini, 2005).

Distribution: Turkey.

Remarks: It has been reported from Western and Central Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes only in North Turkey. It has been known only from Turkey until now.

Chorotype: N-Anatolian.

***Vadonia moesiaca* (Daniel, 1891)**
(*W)

Other names: Absent.

Records in Turkey: (ANT-CN-KK-TUR)

Turkey (Winkler, 1924-1932; Lodos, 1998); Antalya prov.: Taşağıl (Adlbauer, 1988); Çankırı prov.: Çerkeş, Kırklareli prov.: Demirköy (Malmusi & Saltini, 2005).

Distribution: Europe (Serbia, Macedonia, Greece, Bulgaria), Turkey.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Western Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). Probably the species distributes rather widely in Turkey.

Chorotype: Turano-Mediterranean (Balkano-Anatolian).

***Vadonia monostigma* Ganglbauer, 1881**
(*W, C)

Other names: Absent.

Records in Turkey: (AM-ANT-BO-KS-SM-TUR)

Turkey (Winkler, 1924-1932; Lodos, 1998); Antalya prov.: Bey Mountains (Antitoros) (Demelt & Alkan, 1962; Demelt, 1963); Amasya prov. (Gfeller, 1972); Amasya prov.: Central / Merzifon, Samsun prov.: Çakallı (Kavak), Kastamonu prov.: Yarılgöz (Devrekani) / Akkaya (Adlbauer, 1992); Bolu prov.: Abant, Samsun prov.: Kavak (Hacılar pass) (Malmusi & Saltini, 2005).

Distribution: Europe (Greece), Turkey.

Remarks: It has been reported from Western and Central Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). Probably the species distributes rather widely in Turkey.

Chorotype: Turano-Mediterranean (Balkano-Anatolian).

***Vadonia unipunctata* (Fabricius, 1787)**
(*W, C, E)

= ssp. *unipunctata* Fabricius, 1787

= ssp. *dalmatina* Müller, 1906

= ssp. *ohridensis* Holzschuh, 1989

= ssp. *makedonica* Holzschuh, 1989

= ssp. *syricola* Holzschuh, 1993

Other names: *unistigmata* Pic; *occidentalis* Daniel & Daniel; *obscuripilosa* Pic; *jacqueti* Pic; *xambeui* Pic.

Material examined: Osmaniye prov.: Central, 06.05.2001, 1 specimen, leg. H. Ekiz; Kastamonu prov.: Kastamonu-Tosya road, Tosya-İlgaz pass, 1650 m, 16.06.2003, 3 specimens; Kastamonu prov.: Ağılı-Azdavay road, Yumacık village, 825 m, 18.06.2003, 1 specimen; Kastamonu prov.: between Azdavay-Pınarbaşı, 885 m, 18.06.2003, 1 specimen; Bolu prov.: Devrek-Mengen road, 560 m, 18.06.2003, 1 specimen; Bolu prov.: Mengen, Devrek-Mengen, 770 m, 19.06.2003, 1 specimen; Bolu prov.: Yeniçağa, 1025 m, 19.06.2003, 1 specimen; Karabük prov.: between Eflani-Pınarbaşı, 22.07.2003, 1 specimen; Kastamonu prov.: Pınarbaşı-Azdavay road, Karafasil village, 23.07.2003, 4 specimens; Kastamonu prov.: Azdavay, Ballıdağ Wild Life Protection District, 23.07.2003, 2 specimens; Kastamonu prov.: Küre, Masruf pass env., 1200 m, 24.07.2003, 1 specimen; Kastamonu prov.: Devrekani-Çatalzeytin road, 3.km, 24.07.2003, 5 specimens; Kastamonu prov.: Yarılgöz pass, 1450 m, 24.07.2003, 30 specimens; Kastamonu prov.: Tosya-İlgaz pass, 1650 m, 25.07.2003, 1 specimen; Kastamonu prov.: Tosya-Kastamonu road, Tosya-İlgaz pass, 1500 m, 25.07.2003, 7 specimens; Kastamonu prov.: Yarılgöz, 1800 m, 15.08.2003,

8 specimens; Afyon prov.: Erkmén valley, 04.06.2004, 2 specimens, leg. O. Sert; Artvin prov.: Karagöl, Okurlar district, 25.07.2004, 1 specimen, leg. O. Sert.

Records in Turkey: (AF-AK-AM-AN-ANT-ART-BI-BN-BO-BT-BU-BY-CN-EL-EZ-IP-IZ-KA-KAR-KIR-KO-KR-KS-KY-MA-NE-NI-OS-RI-SV-TO-US-TRA-TUR)

Antalya prov.: Toros Mountains, Niğde prov.: Çamardı (Bodemeyer, 1900); Isparta prov.: Eğirdir, Ankara prov.: Gölbaşı, Afyon prov. (Demelt & Alkan, 1962; Demelt, 1963); Amasya prov. (Villiers, 1967); Bingöl prov., Elazığ prov.: Harput, Nevşehir [Kayseri] prov.: Ürgüp (Göreme), Malatya prov.: Darende (Fuchs & Breuning, 1971); Isparta prov. (Tuatay et al., 1972); İzmir prov.: Kemalpaşa (Gül-Zümreoglu, 1975); Erzurum prov. and near (Özbek, 1978); Turkey (Lobanov et al., 1981; Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Svacha & Danilevsky, 1988; Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997; Lodos, 1998; Sama, 2002); Ankara prov.: Kavaklıdere, Amasya prov.: Ezinepazarı (Öymen, 1987); Uşak prov.: Banaz, Nevşehir prov.: Göreme, Aksaray prov.: Sultanhanı, Afyon prov.: Dinar, Burdur prov.: Bucak, Niğde prov.: Çiftahan (Adlbauer, 1988); Artvin prov.: Şavşat (Karagöl), Bilecik prov.: Central, Bayburt prov.: Aydıntepe, Erzurum prov.: 4. Kuyu / University Campus / Kargapazarı Mts. / Horasan (Okçular) / İspir (Madenköprübaşı) / Oltu (Başaklı) / Çamlıbel / Sarısaz / Sütkans / Olur (Coşkunlar) / Pazarroad (Kartal Plateau) / Tortum (Çiftlik) / Pehlivanlı / Uzundere (Dikyar) / Öşvank / Şelale, Kars prov.: Sarıkamış, Sivas prov.: Central, Tokat prov.: Central (Tozlu et al., 2002); Isparta prov.: Yalvaç (Eleği village) (Özdikmen & Çağlar, 2004); Isparta prov. (Özdikmen et al., 2005); Kocaeli prov.: İzmit (Ballıkayalar Natural Park), Osmaniye prov.: Yarpuz road (Karataş place) / Yeşil village (Hasanbeyli) (Özdikmen & Demirel, 2005); Artvin prov.: Şavşat / from Şavşat to Çam pass, Bitlis prov.: Güroymak, Çankırı prov.: Çerkeş, Erzurum prov.: İspir / İspir-Çamlıkaya / from Pazarroad to Gölyurt pass, Kayseri prov., Kars prov.: Sarıkamış / Karakurt, Kırşehir prov.: Mucur, Kastamonu prov.: Yaralığöz, Rize prov.: Şavşat-Çam pass (Malmusi & Saltini, 2005); Kahramanmaraş prov.: Afşin (Kabaagaç / Emirli (Gergel) / Göksun (Göksun-Çardak road, Gücük plateau / Mehmetbey (Özdikmen & Okutaner, 2006).

Distribution: Europe (Spain, France, Italy, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Macedonia, Greece, Bulgaria, European Turkey, Romania, Hungary, Austria, Czechia, Slovakia, Poland, ?Latvia, Ukraine, Crimea, Moldavia, European Russia, European Kazakhstan), ?North Africa (Algeria, Morocco), Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Near East, Turkey, Iran, Syria, Lebanon.

Remarks: It has been reported from Western, Central and Eastern Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). New for Bolu, Karabük provinces and it distributes widely in Turkey. The species is represented by the nominative subspecies in Turkey. The other known subspecies, *V. unipunctata dalmatina* Müller, 1906 occurring in Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, ? Greece, *V. unipunctata ohridensis* Holzschuh, 1989 occurring in Macedonia, *V. unipunctata makedonica* Holzschuh, 1989 occurring in Greece and *V. unipunctata syricola* Holzschuh, 1993 occurring in Syria.

Chorotype: Turano-European or Turano-Europeo-Mediterranean. According to Sama (2002), the records from North Africa are erroneous.

Pseudovadonia Lobanov, Danilevsky et Murzin, 1981

[Type sp.: *Leptura livida* Fabricius, 1776]

***Pseudovadonia livida* (Fabricius, 1776)**

(*W, C, E)

= ssp. *livida* Fabricius, 1776

= ssp. *pecta* Daniel & Daniel, 1891

= ssp. *desbrochersi* Pic, 1891

Other names: *pastinacea* Panzer; *bicarinata* Arn.; *caucasica* Daniel & Daniel (nomen nudum); *corallipes* Reitter; *bicarinatoides* Plavilstshikov; *steigerwaldi* Heyrovsky.

Material examined: Karabük prov.: Safranbolu, Bulak village, in front of Mencilis Cave, 720 m, 14.05.2003, 6 specimens; Karabük prov.: Safranbolu, Mencilis Cave env., Bulak village, 760 m, 14.06.2003, 1 specimen; Karabük prov.: Safranbolu, Bulak village, Bağ Evleri place, 670 m, 15.06.2003, 2 specimens; Kastamonu prov.: Küre, 1030 m, 18.06.2003, 8 specimens; Kastamonu prov.: Ağılı-Azdavay road, Yumacık village, 825 m, 18.06.2003, 3 specimens; Kastamonu prov.: Azdavay, 785 m, 18.06.2003, 1 specimen; Kastamonu prov.:

between Azdavay–Pınarbaşı, 885 m, 18.06.2003, 48 specimens; Bolu prov.: Mengen, Devrek–Mengen, 770 m, 19.06.2003, 89 specimens; Bartın prov.: Kalecik village, 21.07.2003, 1 specimen; Karabük prov.: Safranbolu, Gürleyik National Park, 21.07.2003, 33 specimens; Karabük prov.: Safranbolu, Gürleyik National Park, 22.07.2003, 22 specimens; Karabük prov.: between Eflani–Pınarbaşı, 22.07.2003, 5 specimens; Kastamonu prov.: Pınarbaşı–Azdavay road, Karafasil village, 23.07.2003, 18 specimens; Kastamonu prov.: Azdavay, Ballıdağ Wild Life Protection District, 23.07.2003, 47 specimens; Kastamonu prov.: Küre, Masruf pass env., 1200 m, 24.07.2003, 1 specimen; Kastamonu prov.: Küre–Seydiler road, Masruf pass, 1250 m, 24.07.2003, 1 specimen; Kastamonu prov.: Pınarözü, 24.07.2003, 4 specimens; Kastamonu prov.: Yaralıgöz pass, 1450 m, 24.07.2003, 17 specimens; Kastamonu prov.: Dipsiz Göl National Park, 25.07.2003, 28 specimens; Kastamonu prov.: Ilgaz–Kastamonu road, Kadın Çayırı village, 25.07.2003, 1 specimen; Kastamonu prov.: Yaralıgöz, 1800 m, 15.08.2003, 6 specimens; Kastamonu prov.: Tosya, Ilgaz, 1845 m, 16.08.2003, 3 specimens; Artvin prov.: Karagöl, 26.06.2004, 1 specimen, leg. O. Sert; Kastamonu prov.: Hanönü env., 387 m, 17.06.2004, 3 specimens; Kastamonu prov.: Şenpazar–Azdavay road, Yumacık village, 874 m, 18.06.2004, 12 specimens; Kastamonu prov.: Doğanıyurt–Şenpazar road, 687 m, 18.06.2004, 6 specimens; Kastamonu prov.: between Daday–Araç, 1107 m, 19.06.2004, 1 specimen; Kastamonu prov.: between Araç–Kuşunlu, Boyalı, 720 m, 19.06.2004, 4 specimens.

Records in Turkey: (ADY-AM-AN-ANT-ART-BI-BO-BR-BS-BT-BY-CN-ER-EZ-GA-GI-GU-HT-IC-IP-IS-IZ-KAR-KK-KO-KR-KS-MN-NI-OS-RI-SM-US-TRA-TUR)

İstanbul prov.: Alem Mountain (Bodemeyer, 1906); Amasya prov.: Gümüşhane prov.: Torul, Bayburt prov. and Erzurum prov.: Kop Mountain as *Leptura livida pecta* (Villiers, 1959); İstanbul prov.: Polonez village / Alem Mountain / Beykoz / Anadoluhisarı / Çengelköy, İzmir prov.: near Central / Kemalpaşa / Efes / Bergama, Antalya prov.: near Central / Belkis (Aspendos, Cumali) / Antitoros Mountains (Bey Mountains / Korkuteli) / Alanya and near, Isparta prov.: Eğirdir and near as *Leptura livida m. pecta* (Demelt & Alkan, 1962); Ankara prov. (Villiers, 1967); Ankara prov. (Tuatay et al., 1972); Turkey (Demelt, 1963; Lobanov et al., 1981; Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Svacha & Danilevsky, 1988; Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997; Lodos, 1998; Sama & Rapuzzi, 2000; Sama, 2002); Turkey as *P. livida pecta* (Daniel, 1891) (Demelt, 1963; Lobanov et al., 1981; Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985); Giresun prov.: Kümbet (Sama, 1982); Ankara prov.: Kalecik (Öymen, 1987); Antalya prov.: Kemer / Kumluca (Yeniceköy) / Termessos / Manavgat-Sorgun, İçel prov.: Erdemli (Aslanlı), Osmaniye prov.: Nurdağı pass as *Pseudovadonia livida pecta* (Adlbauer, 1988); Antalya prov.: Arapsuyu, Artvin prov.: Ardanuç (Akarsu) / Şavşat (Çayağzı) / Çalmasıur (Karagöl) / Yusufeli (Sarigöl), Bayburt prov.: Maden, Bilecik prov.: Central, Erzinçan prov.: Ballıköy / Kemaliye, Erzurum prov.: Central (Palandöken) / Ilca (Atlıkonak) / İspir / Oltu (Sütkans) / Pazarroad (Gölyurt pass) / Şenkaya (Turnah) / Tortum (Aşağı Meydanlar), Kars prov.: Sarıkamış (Akkurt) / Karakurt (Şeytangeçmez) (Tozlu et al., 2002); Isparta prov.: Yalvaç (Bağkonak, Sultan mountains), Uşak prov.: Ulubey (Ovacık village, Gökgöz hill), Gümüşhane prov.: Kelkit (Günyurdu village) (Özdikmen & Çağlar, 2004); Ankara prov.: Central / Çubuk (Karagöl), Kars prov.: Sarıkamış, Isparta prov.: Gölcük (Çakıören) (Özdikmen et al., 2005); Manisa prov.: Turgutlu Çardağı (Aysekisi hill / Domunludeve valley), İzmir prov.: Menderes (Efem çukuru village), Kocaeli prov.: İzmit (Ballıkayalar Natural Park / Beşkayalar Natural Park), Osmaniye prov.: Zorkun plateau road (Olukbaşı place) / Yarpuz road (Karataş place) / Bahçe (Yaylalar village), Gaziantep prov.: Nurdağı (plateau of Kazdere village) / Kuşçubeli pass, Hatay prov.: Hassa (Zeytinoba village, Aktepe) (Özdikmen & Demirel, 2005); Antalya prov.: Irmasan pass, Artvin prov.: from Şavşat to Çam pass, Bolu prov.: Abant, Bursa prov.: Uludağ / Central, Çankırı prov.: Çerkeş, Kırklareli prov.: Demirköy, Hatay prov.: Yayladağı, İçel prov.: Erdemli-Güzeloluk / Güzeloluk / Silifke (Ortagören to Mut), Rize prov.: İkizdere, Samsun prov.: Kavak (Hacılar pass) (Malmusi & Saltini, 2005); Adıyaman prov.: Nemrut Mountain, Artvin prov.: from Şavşat to Çam pass, Bitlis prov.: Güroymak, Erzurum prov.: İspir-Çamlıkaya / İspir, Kars prov.: Sarıkamış, Rize prov.: Artvin-Şavşat / Şavşat-Çam pass as *P. livida desbrochersi* (Pic, 1891) (Malmusi & Saltini, 2005); Ankara prov.: Beytepe (Özdikmen & Demir, 2006); Ankara prov.: Kızılcahamam (Güvem / Yenimahalle village / the peak of Bel), Niğde prov.: Altunhisar-Çiftlik road (entry of Çiftlik) (Özdikmen, 2006).

Distribution: Europe (Portugal, Spain, France, Italy, Sicily, Albania, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Macedonia, Greece, Bulgaria, European Turkey, Romania,

Hungary, Austria, Switzerland, Belgium, Netherlands, Denmark, Germany, Luxembourg, Great Britain, Ireland, Czechia, Slovakia, Poland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Belorussia, Ukraine, Crimea, Moldavia, European Russia, European Kazakhstan), Siberia, China, Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Armenia, Turkey, Iran, Lebanon, Syria, Israel.

Remarks: It has been reported from Western, Central and Eastern Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). New for Karabük, Kastamonu, Bartın provinces and it distributes widely in Turkey. The species is represented by three subspecies in Turkey. *P. livida desbrochersi* (Pic, 1891) occurring in East or North-East Turkey, *P. livida pecta* (Adlbauer, 1988) occurring in South and West Turkey and the nominative *P. livida livida* occurring in other parts of Turkey. I think that the real status of distribution patterns of these subspecies needs to be clarified. Also, according to Sama (2002), the taxonomy of this species needs revision. In Danilevsky (2005) stated that “according to J. Voříšek (personal communication, 1992), *Pseudovadonia livida livida* does not occur eastwards France; in Italy - *Pseudovadonia livida pecta*; in Greece, Black sea coast of Bulgaria, Transcaucasia and Turkey - *Pseudovadonia livida desbrochersi* Pic; but near Sochi - *Pseudovadonia livida pecta*”. Also, “*Pseudovadonia livida caucasica* Daniel was recorded for Mashuk and Zheleznovodsk. The taxon was never described, so *Pseudovadonia livida caucasica* Runich, Kasatkin, Lantzov, 2000 must be regarded as *nomen nudum*”.

Chorotype: Sibero-European + E-Mediterranean (Palaestino-Taurian).

Anoplodera Mulsant, 1839

[Type sp.: *Leptura sexguttata* Fabricius, 1775]

Anoplodera rufipes (Schaller, 1783)

(*W, C, E)

= ssp. *rufipes* Schaller, 1783

= ssp. *lucidipes* Sama, 1999

= ssp. *izzilloi* Sama, 1999

Other names: *atrata* Paykul; *fuscipes* Mulsant; *rufiventris* Tournier; *krueperi* Ganglbauer (unavailable name); *ventralis* Heyden; *astrabadensis* Pic; *media* Pic.

Material examined: Kastamonu prov.: S of Küre Mountains, Yaylagözü pass, 1320 m, 17.06.2003, 1 specimen.

Records in Turkey: (AN-BN-BO-BU-EZ-GU-IC-KS-OR-RI-TB-TUR)

Ankara prov.: Kızılcahamam (Demelt, 1963, 1967); Between Erzurum and Rize prov.: İspir-İkizdere (Villiers, 1967); Gümüşhane prov.: Torul (Gfeller, 1972); Turkey (Lobanov et al., 1981; Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Lodos, 1998; Alkan, 2000; Sama, 2002); Rize prov.: İlica (Ayder), Ordu prov.: Mesudiye (Gölköy) (Sama, 1982); Trabzon prov.: Maçka env. (Öymen, 1987); İçel prov.: Erdemli (Adlbauer, 1988); Bursa prov.: Uludağ (Tauzin, 2000); Southern Turkey as *A. rufipes lucidipes* Sama, 1999 (Sama, 2002); Bingöl prov.: Kuruku pass, Bolu prov.: Abant (Malmusi & Saltini, 2005); İçel prov.: Erdemli- Güzeloluk, Erzurum prov.: İspir as *A. rufipes lucidipes* (Malmusi & Saltini, 2005).

Distribution: Europe (Spain, France, Italy, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Greece, Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary, Austria, Switzerland, Germany, Czechia, Slovakia, Poland, ?Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Belorussia, Ukraine, Moldavia, European Russia, European Kazakhstan), Siberia, Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Near East, Turkey, Iran.

Remarks: It has been reported from Western, Central and Eastern Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). New for Kastamonu province and it distributes rather widely in Turkey. The species is represented by two subspecies in Turkey. *A. rufipes lucidipes* Sama, 1999 occurring only in South Turkey and the nominative *A. rufipes rufipes* occurring mostly in North Turkey. Therefore, I do not confirmed record by Adlbauer, 1988 in İçel. The record of Adlbauer, 1988 is very likely *A. rufipes lucidipes* Sama, 1999 due to the nominative subspecies distributes in North Turkey. The other known subspecies, *A. rufipes izzilloi* Sama, 1999 occurring in Southern Italy. Vives (2000) proposed as a replacement name *L. krueperi* Ganglbauer, 1882 for *L. rufipes* Schaller, 1783. He mentioned that the name must be regarded as an unavailable name with infrasubspecific rank (ICZN, 1999, Article 45.6.4).

Chorotype: Sibero-European.

***Anoplodera sexguttata* (Fabricius, 1775)**

(*E)

Other names: *uddmanniana* Harrer; *semicolon* Schrank; *punctatamaculata* Marsham; *exclamationis* Fabricius; *cincta* Panzer; *biguttata* Mulsant; *atrata* Schilsky; *guttata* Pic; *landoisi* Pic; *bipustulata* Rothenburg; *vastatarum* Pic; *pyrenaica* Pic; *sylvestris* Pic; *inclusemaculata* Heyrovsky; *bessaci* Bosc et Villiers; *rabili* Bosc et Villiers.

Records in Turkey: (GU-HT-KO-TUR)

Hatay prov.: Akbez as *Anoplodera 6-guttata* (Fairmaire, 1884); Turkey (Lodos, 1998); Gümüşhane prov.: Torul (Alkan, 2000); Kocaeli prov.: İzmit (Bahçecik, Hasbahçe env., Beşkayalar Natural Park) (Özdikmen & Demirel, 2005).

Distribution: Europe (Spain, France, Italy, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Macedonia, Greece, Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary, Austria, Switzerland, Belgium, Netherlands, Denmark, Germany, Luxembourg, Great Britain, Ireland, Czechia, Slovakia, Norway, Poland, Sweden, Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Belorussia, Ukraine, Moldavia, European Russia), North Africa (Algeria), Caucasus, Turkey.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Eastern Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). Probably the species distributes rather widely in Turkey (especially North Turkey).

Chorotype: European + Europeo-Mediterranean.

***Stictoleptura* Casey, 1924**[Type sp.: *Leptura cribripennis* LeConte, 1859]

Remarks: Miroshnikov (1998) stated that *Stictoleptura* Casey, 1924 was a junior synonym of *Corymbia* Des Gozis, 1886. On the other side, according to E.Vives (2000) *Corymbia* Des Gozis, 1886 is a junior homonym of *Corymbia* Walker, 1865 (Lepidoptera, not nomen oblitum) and must be replaced by *Aredolpona* Nakane et Hayashi, 1957. Moreover, in Sama (2002), he regarded *Stictoleptura* Casey, 1924 identical with *Corymbia* Des Gozis, 1886. Under this circumstances, *Stictoleptura* Casey, 1924 must be regarded as a valid generic name according to Principle of Priority (ICZN). Finally, I accept Sama's proposal for this group. Also Danilevsky (2005) accept Sama's proposal on a large scale. But he still prefer the name *Aredolpona* Nakane et Hayashi, 1957 for the species *rubra* Linnaeus, 1758 and *dichroa* Blanchard, 1871 as a subgenus.

***Stictoleptura cordigera* (Füsslins, 1775)**

(*W, E)

= ssp. *cordigera* Füsslins, 1775

= ssp. *illyrica* Müller, 1948

= ssp. *romanica* Podany, 1964

= ssp. *anojaensis* Slama, 1982

Other names: *hastata* Sulzer; *lamed* Geoffroy; *immaculata* Ragusa; *inhastata* Pic; *auricollis* Chobaut; *epipleuralis* Schaefer.

Material examined: Niğde prov.: Akdağ, Çomarlı, Çukurbağ village, Emni valley, 18.05.1986, 1 specimen, leg. A. Demirsoy; Bursa prov.: Çalı village, 110 m, 15.08.1993, 1 specimen, leg. N. Dalkıran; Edirne prov.: Sirpsındığı, Bahçedere place, 30.06.2001, 1 specimen, leg. Y. Durmuş & H. Sevgili.

Records in Turkey: (ADY-AK-AN-ANT-ART-BL-BN-BO-BT-BU-CA-DE-ED-EZ-GA-GU-HT-IC-IS-IZ-KA-KK-KN-KO-MG-MN-MU-NE-NI-OS-TE-TU-YA-TRA-TUR)

Turkey (Winkler, 1924-1932; Lobanov et al., 1981; Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Svacha & Danilevsky, 1988; Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997; Sama & Rapuzzi, 2000; Sama, 2002); Gümüşhane prov.: Torul (Villiers, 1959); İzmir prov.: Efes, İstanbul prov.: Polonez village, Antalya prov.: Alanya (Demelt & Alkan, 1962; Demelt, 1963); İstanbul prov.: Tekirdağ prov.: 24 km Malkara-İncecik, Hatay prov.: Amanos Mountains (Nurdağı pass), İçel prov.: Alata (Villiers, 1967); Tunceli prov.: Central / Ovacık (Fuchs et Breuning, 1971); İzmir prov.: Gümüldür, Denizli prov. (Tuatay et al., 1972); Denizli prov.: Buldan, Muğla prov.: Milas, İzmir prov.: Kemalpaşa (Gül-Zümreoğlu, 1972); İzmir prov.: Karaburun (Balıkova) / Kemalpaşa / Bergama (Şakran) / Tire, Denizli prov.: Buldan (Gül-Zümreoğlu, 1975);

İstanbul prov.: Alemdağ (Reşadiye) (Sama, 1982); İstanbul prov.: Belgrad Forest, İzmir prov.: around Selçuk, Osmaniye prov.: Cetnral (Öymen, 1987); Antalya prov.: Alanya, İçel prov.: Anamur / Erdemli (Adlbauer, 1988); İstanbul prov., Manisa prov., İzmir prov., Denizli prov., İçel prov., Antalya prov. (Lodos, 1998); Adıyaman prov. (Rejzek & Hoskovec, 1999); Antalya prov.: Elmalı (Tauzin, 2000); Artvin prov.: Yusufeli, Balıkesir prov.: Erdek / Central, Bingöl prov.: Solhan (Buğlan pass), Erzurum prov.: Uzundere (Dikyar), Kocaeli prov.: İzmit (Gölcük), Konya prov.: Güneysınır (Gürağaç), Yalova prov.: Central (Tozlu et al., 2002); South-Western Turkey as *S. cordigera anojaensis* Slama, 1982 (Sama, 2002); Antalya prov.: Kemer (Olimpos mountain) / Kaş (Gömbe, Sinekçi village, Sinekçibeli) (Özdikmen & Çağlar, 2004); Denizli prov., Adıyaman prov.: Besni (Şambayat), Bingöl prov.: Solhan (Şerefmejdani) (Özdikmen et al., 2005); Kocaeli prov.: İzmit (Balıkayalar Natural Park / Beşkayalar Natural Park, Osmaniye prov.: Zorkun plateau road (Olukbaşı place) / Yarpuz / Yarpuz road (Karataş place), Kahramanmaraş prov.: Türkoğlu (Kaledibi village), Gaziantep prov.: Kuşçubeli pass, Hatay prov.: Hassa (Akbez, Geneluşağı village) (Özdikmen & Demirel, 2005); Bitlis prov.: Güroymak, Bolu prov.: Gerede, Bursa prov.: Uludağ, Çanakkale prov.: Curu Mountain, Denizli prov.: Kazıkbeli pass, Kırklareli prov.: Demirköy / İslambeyli, İçel prov.: from Ortadoğren to Mut, İzmir prov.: Selçuk (Mereyemana), Muş prov.: Buğlan pass (Malmusi & Saltini, 2005); Nevşehir prov.: Avanos, Aksaray prov.: Ortaköy (Hocaveli village) (Özdikmen, 2006); Ankara prov.: Beytepe (Özdikmen & Demir, 2006); Kahramanmaraş prov.: Nurhak (Nurhak-Malatya road, Tatlar) / Pazarcık (Aksu bridge / Sakarkaya village (Kısık env. / Göynük env.) / Sakarkaya-Çağlayancerit road) / Göksun (Mehmetbey) / Çağlayancerit (Ç.Cerit-Bozlar road, Aksu) (Özdikmen & Okutaner, 2006); Balıkesir prov.: Susurluk (Özdikmen & Şahin, 2006).

Distribution: Europe (Spain, France, Corsica, Italy, Sicily, Sardinia, Albania, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Macedonia, Greece, Crete, Bulgaria, European Turkey, Romania, Switzerland, Belgium, Czechia, Crimea), Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Near East, Turkey, Iran, Syria, Lebanon, Iraq, Israel.

Remarks: It has been reported from Western and Eastern Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). New for Niğde and Edirne provinces and it distributes widely in Turkey. According to Sama (2002), the species really is represented by two subspecies in Turkey. *S. cordigera anojaensis* Slama, 1982 that was described from Crete occurring also in South-Western Turkey (Sama, 2002) and the nominative *S. cordigera cordigera* occurring in other parts of Turkey. The other known subspecies, *S. cordigera illyrica* (Müller, 1948) occurring in Western Balkans (Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Albania and Greece) and *S. cordigera romanica* Podany, 1964 occurring in Eastern Balkans (Romania and Bulgaria) and ? European Turkey.

Chorotype: Turano-European.

Stictoleptura deyrollei (Pic, 1895)

(*E)

Other names: Absent.

Material examined: Rize prov.: Çamlıhemşin, Çat village env., 20.07.1989 and 09.07.1990, 4 specimens, leg. A. Demirsoy and S. Çağlar; Rize prov.: Çamlıhemşin, entry of Verçenik Atmeydanı, 09.07.1990, 2 specimens, leg. A. Demirsoy and S. Çağlar; Rize prov.: Çamlıhemşin, Çat-Elevit road, 09.07.1990, 1 specimen, leg. S. Çağlar; Rize prov.: Vangsi plateau, 2150 m, 11.07.1991, 1 specimen, leg. A. Demirsoy; Rize prov.: Verçenik env., 14.07.1991, 1 specimen, leg. A. Demirsoy; Rize prov.: Çamlıhemşin, Elevit plateau, 2400 m, 17.07.1991, 2 specimens, leg. A. Demirsoy.

Records in Turkey: (RI-TB-TUR)

Turkey (Winkler, 1924-1932; Lobanov et al., 1981; Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985); Zigana Mountains (?Trabzon prov.): Pontic Alps (Villiers, 1959, 1967); Rize prov.: İkizdere (Turkey-Armenia pass) (Demelt, 1967); Rize prov.: Ilıca (Ayder) (Sama, 1982); Rize prov.: Ardeşen, Trabzon prov. (Adlbauer, 1988); Rize prov.: Ilıca village, Trabzon prov.: Zigana (Tauzin, 2000); Rize prov.: Çamlıhemşin (Ayder) / İkizdere (Ovitdağı pass) (Tozlu et al., 2002); Rize prov.: İkizdere (Malmusi & Saltini, 2005).

Distribution: Caucasus, Turkey.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Eastern Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes in North-Eastern Turkey.

Chorotype: SW-Asiatic (Anatolo-Caucasian).

***Stictoleptura erythroptera* (Hagenbach, 1822)**
(*W)

Other names: *rufipennis* Mulsant.

Records in Turkey: (W-TUR)

Western Black Sea Region (Defne, 1954); Turkey (Lobanov et al., 1981; Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Svacha & Danilevsky, 1988).

Distribution: Europe (Spain, France, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Greece, Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary, Austria, Switzerland, Germany, Czechia, Slovakia), Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Turkey, Iran.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Western Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*).

Chorotype: Turano-European.

***Stictoleptura rubra* (Linnaeus, 1758)**
(*W)

= ssp. *rubra* Linnaeus, 1758

= ssp. *dichroa* Blanchard, 1871

= ssp. *numidica* Peyerimhoff, 1917

Other names: *testacea* Linnaeus; *melanura* Houttuyn; *umbellatarum* Laicharting; *dispar* Preyßler; *flava* Voet; *rubrotestacea* Illiger; *dufour* Lecomte; *occipitalis* Mulsant; *coccinea* LeConte; *sattleri* Bickhardt; *salzmanni* Hubenthal; *maculiceps* Gabriel; *semimarginata* Pic; *bessartae* Bessart; *combinata* Roubal; *mediomaculata* Roubal; *morvandica* Villiers; *suzelae* Villiers; *malaisei* Tippmann; *coronata* Heyrovsky; *bechynei* Heyrovsky; *marani* Podany; *notaticeps* Podany; *bytiziensis* Podany; *semicirculata* Schmidt; *denigrata* Schmidt; *schmidt* Demelt.

Records in Turkey: (ANT-ART-BO-BU-DU-IS-KO-SA-SN-TUR)

Turkey (Acatay, 1948, 1961, 1963, 1968); Sakarya prov.: Karasu (Çam mountain-Mollahasan source place), Bolu prov.: Abant (Tavak plateau / Öküzovası / Sakarca plateau env. / Abant forests), Düzce prov.: Gökçeada stream env. (Defne, 1954); Antalya prov.: Serik (Belek forest), Burdur prov.: Bucak (Eğrice place / Karlık forest) (Tosun, 1975); Düzce prov., Antalya prov., Sakarya prov.: Karasu (Erdem & Çanakçıoğlu, 1977); Sinop prov.: Ayancık, Düzce prov., Sakarya prov.: Karasu, Burdur prov.: Bucak, Western Black Sea Region, Mediterranean Region (Çanakçıoğlu, 1983); İstanbul prov.: Belgrad Forest (Öymen, 1987); Artvin prov.: Şavşat (Yayla, Kocabey place / Veliköy, Karagöl) (Yüksel, 1996); İstanbul prov., Kocaeli prov., Bolu prov., Sinop prov., Antalya prov. (Lodos, 1998); East Black Sea Region (Alkan, 2000).

Distribution: Europe (Portugal, Spain, France, Corsica, Italy, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Greece, Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary, Austria, Switzerland, Belgium, Netherlands, Denmark, Germany, Luxembourg, Great Britain, Czechia, Slovakia, Norway, Poland, Sweden, Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Belorussia, Ukraine, Moldavia, European Russia, European Kazakhstan), North Africa (Algeria), Siberia, China, Turkey.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Western Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). It distributes rather widely in Turkey. The species is represented by the nominative subspecies in Turkey. The other known subspecies, *S. rubra numidica* (Peyerimhoff, 1917) occurring only in North Africa (Algeria) and *S. rubra dichroa* (Blanchard, 1871) occurring in China.

Chorotype: Palearctic (Sibero-European + N-Africa as *S. rubra numidica* (Peyerimhoff, 1917)).

***Stictoleptura rufa* (Brullé, 1832)**
(*E)

= ssp. *rufa* Brullé, 1832

= ssp. *dimidiata* Daniel, 1891

= ? ssp. *attaliensis* Daniel, 1891

Other names: *excelsa* Costa; *silbermanni* Lefevre.

Records in Turkey: (ANT-BI-BY-ER-EZ-GU-IC-TU-TUR)

Asia Minor as *Leptura rufa* v. *silbermanni* Lef., 1835 and *L. r. v. attaliensis* Daniel, 1891 (Winkler, 1924-1932); Gümüşhane prov.: Torul, Bayburt prov. and Erzurum prov.: Kop Mountain entry Bayburt and Erzurum (Villiers, 1959); Antalya prov.: Antitoros (Demelt & Alkan, 1962); Antalya prov.: Alanya (Demelt, 1963); Tunceli prov. as *Leptura rufa dimidiata* (Fuchs et Breuning, 1971); Turkey (Lobanov et al., 1981; Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Jenis, 2001; Sama, 2002); İçel prov.: Silifke (Gülner) (Adlbauer, 1988); Tunceli prov.: Pülümür (Tauzin, 2000); Bilecik prov.: Central (Tozlu et al., 2002); Erzincan prov.: Üzümlü (Pişkidağ) as *Leptura rufa dimidiata* (Tozlu et al., 2002).

Distribution: Europe (Italy, Albania, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Macedonia, Greece, Bulgaria), Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Near East, Turkey, Iran.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Eastern Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). Probably the species distributes rather widely in Turkey. Danilevsky (2005a) stated "According to J. Vorisek (personal communication, 1992), *S. rufa* is represented in Caucasus and Turkey by *S. r. dimidiata* (Daniel, 1891). But according to the original description, "*dimidiata*" is characterized by black elytral half (or 2/3); such form is unknown in Caucasus. The specimens, similar to Caucasian variations, were identified in Paris Museum as var. *attaliensis* Dan.". In this case, the species is probably represented by three subspecies in Turkey. The nominative subspecies *S. rufa rufa* (Brullé, 1832) occurring in European Turkey and North-West Anatolia near European Turkey, *S. rufa attaliensis* (Daniel, 1891) occurring only in North-Eastern Turkey and *S. rufa dimidiata* (Daniel, 1891) occurring in the other parts of Turkey.

Chorotype: Turano-Mediterranean (Turano-Apeninian).

***Stictoleptura scutellata* (Fabricius, 1781)**

= ssp. *scutellata* Fabricius, 1781

= ssp. *melas* Lucas, 1846

Other names: *funerea* Geoffroy; *nigra* Petagna; *niger* Gmelin; *chrysothyreos* Schrank; *ochracea* Faust; *ochraceipennis* Pic; *melaena* Lucas; *brunneiventris* Heyrovsky; *stichai* Heyrovsky; *rufescens* Leseigneur.

Records in Turkey: (BL-CA-IS-IZ-KAR-KK-MG-TUR)

İstanbul prov.: Polonez village (Demelt & Alkan, 1962; Demelt, 1963; İren & Ahmed, 1973); Balıkesir prov.: Gönen, Çanakkale prov.: Biga (Gfeller, 1972); İzmir prov.: Kemalpaşa (Gül-Ziimreoğlu, 1975); Turkey (Lobanov et al., 1981; Svacha & Danilevsky, 1988; Sama, 2002); Northern Turkey (Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985); İstanbul prov.: Belgrad Forest (Öymen, 1987); İstanbul prov., Kars prov., Muğla prov., İzmir prov. (Lodos, 1998); Kırklareli prov.: Demirköy (Malmusi & Saltini, 2005).

Distribution: Europe (Portugal, Spain, France, Corsica, Italy, Sicily, Sardinia, Albania, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Macedonia, Greece, Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary, Austria, Switzerland, Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Luxembourg, Great Britain, Ireland, Czechia, Slovakia, Poland, Sweden, Belorussia, Ukraine, Crimea, Moldavia, European Russia), North Africa (Tunisia, Algeria, ?Morocco), Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Turkey, Iran.

Remarks: The species which has no any exact record from covered geological area of the present work may be represented very likely in the Black Sea Region.

The species is represented by the nominative subspecies in Turkey. According to Sama (2002), known other subspecies *S. scutellata melas* (Lucas, 1846) occur in Sicily and North Africa (Algeria, Tunisia). He also stated the records from Spain given by Vives (2000) belong to *S. scutellata scutellata*.

Chorotype: European + Europeo-Mediterranean.

***Stictoleptura tesserula* (Charpentier, 1825)**
(*W, E)

Other names: *impunctata* Heyden; *dejeani* Ganglbauer; *abchasica* Rost.

Material examined: Karabük prov.: Safranbolu, Bulak village, Bağ Evleri place, 670 m, 15.06.2003, 1 specimen; Kastamonu prov.: between Azdavay–Pınarbaşı, 885 m, 18.06.2003, 1 specimen.

Records in Turkey: (EZ-KN-KR-KS-RI-TUR)

Western Black Sea Region (Defne, 1954); Turkey (Lobanov et al., 1981; Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Lodos, 1998; Sama, 2002); Erzurum prov.: Tortum (Tozlu et al., 2002); Konya prov.: Taşkent (Beyreli village) (Özdikmen & Çağlar, 2004); Erzurum prov.: İspir, Rize prov.: İkizdere (Malmusi & Saltini, 2005).

Distribution: Europe (Albania, Serbia, Greece, Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary, ?Germany, Czechia, Slovakia, Poland, Ukraine), Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Turkey, Iran.

Remarks: It has been reported from Western and Eastern Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). New for Western Black Sea Region (Karabük and Kastamonu provinces) with real localities and it distributes mostly in North Turkey.

Chorotype: Turano-European (Turano-Sarmato-Pannonian + Ponto-Pannonian).

***Stictoleptura tripartita* (Heyden, 1889)**
(*E)

Other names: *morgani* Pic.

Material examined: Rize prov.: Çamlıhemşin, Çat village env., 09.07.1990, 1 specimen, leg. S. Çağlar; Rize prov.: Çamlıhemşin, Çat-Elevit road, 09.07.1990, 1 specimen, leg. S. Çağlar; Rize prov.: Çamlıhemşin, entry of Verçenik Atmeydanı, 09.07.1990, 1 specimen, leg. A. Demirsoy.

Records in Turkey: (ADY-ER-EZ-HA-KA-KAR-KY-MA-RI-TU-YO)

Tunceli prov.: Selepür (Fırat river) as *Leptura tripartita* a. *morgani* Pic (Demelt, 1967); Hakkari prov.: Habur-Deresi valley (Beytüşşebap) / Çiğlısuyu valley, Malatya prov.: Kapıkaya, Tunceli prov.: Pülümür, Erzurum prov.: İspir (Adlbauer, 1992); Erzincan prov.: Tercan (Sama, 1994); Adıyaman prov.: Arsameia (old Kahta) (Rejzek & Hoskovec, 1999); Erzurum prov.: Karakurt, Erzincan prov.: Tercan (Tauzin, 2000); Erzurum prov.: İspir, Kars prov.: Sarıkamış (Karakurt) (Tozlu et al., 2002); Erzincan (Fırat River - Selepür) (as *Leptura tripartita* Heyd. a. *morgani* Pic) - DEMELT, 1967 (Ex. Tozlu et al., 2002); Yozgat prov.: Akdağmadeni (Oluközü plateau / Akçakışla road / Yukarı Çulhalı village) (Özdikmen & Çağlar, 2004); Kayseri prov. (Özdikmen et al., 2005); Kahramanmaraş prov.: Göksun (Mehmetbey) (Özdikmen & Okutaner, 2006).

Distribution: Turkey, Syria, Iran.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Eastern Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). It is new for Rize province. The species distributes rather widely in East half of Turkey.

Chorotype: SW-Asiatic (Irano-Anatolian + Irano-Palaestinian + Mesopotamian + Syro-Anatolian).

Paracorymbia Miroshnikov, 1998
[Type sp.: *Leptura fulva* De Geer, 1775]

Remarks: I accept Sama's proposal for this group which including *L. fulva* and related species.

***Paracorymbia fulva* (DeGeer, 1775)**
(*W, E)

Other names: *lutescens* Geoffroy; *tomentosa* Fabricius; *affinis* Marsham; *menetriesi* Ganglbauer; *corsica* Pic; *fulvoapicalis* Plavilstshikov; *basimaculata* Demelt.

Material examined: Bartın prov.: Kalecik village, 21.07.2003, 1 specimen; Karabük prov.: Safranbolu, Gürleyik National Park, 21.07.2003, 1 specimen; Kastamonu prov.: Azdavay,

Ballıdağ Wild Life Protection District, 23.07.2003, 1 specimen; Kastamonu prov.: Yarahöz pass, 1450 m, 24.07.2003, 1 specimen; Kastamonu prov.: Dipsiz Göl National Park, 25.07.2003, 10 specimens.

Records in Turkey: (AD-ANT-ART-BO-BR-BU-HT-IC-IP-IS-IZ-KA-KK-KN-KO-KR-KS-MN-OS-ZO-TRA-TUR)

İstanbul prov.: Polonez village, İçel prov.: Namrun (Demelt & Alkan, 1962; Demelt, 1963); İstanbul prov. (Villiers, 1967); İzmir prov.: Kemalpaşa / Agamemnun (Gül-Zümreoğlu, 1975); Bolu prov.: Akçakoca (Konuralp), Kastamonu prov.: Tosya (İlgaz), Manisa prov.: Akçakertik (Sama, 1982); Hatay prov.: around Dörtöl, Manisa prov.: around Demirci (Öymen, 1987); Turkey (Svacha & Danilevsky, 1988; Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997; Sama, 2002); İzmir prov.: Samsun Mountain (Adlbauer, 1988); İstanbul prov., Kocaeli prov., Bursa prov., İzmir prov. (Lodos, 1998); İzmir prov.: Kemalpaşa (Armuthu) (Tezcan & Rejzek, 2002); Isparta prov.: Eğirdir (Aşağı Gökdere), Antalya prov.: Alanya (Gökbel plateau), Konya prov.: Taşkent (Beyreli village, Gevne valey) (Özdikmen & Çağlar, 2004); İzmir prov.: Menderes (Efem çukuru village), Artvin prov.: Yusufeli (Yeşiltepe env.), Osmaniye prov.: Yarpuz road (Karataş place) / entry of Yarpuz (Cebel, turn of Oruçgazi road) / Çulhalı village, Hatay prov.: Hassa (Akbez, Geneluşağı village / Zeytinoba village (Aktepe), Kocaeli: İzmit (Ballıkayalar Natural Park / Beşkayalar Natural Park) (Özdikmen & Demirel, 2005); Artvin prov.: Artvin-Yusufeli, Bolu prov.: Abant / Gerede, Bursa prov.: Uludağ, İzmir prov.: Selçuk (Meryemana), Kırklareli prov.: Demirköy, Kocaeli prov., Zoguldak prov.: from Karadere to Eğerci (Malmusi & Saltini, 2005); Adana prov.: Pozantı (Karataş) (Özdikmen & Demir, 2006); Kahramanmaraş prov.: Kahramanmaraş-Andırın road (Başkonuş forest) (Özdikmen & Okutaner, 2006).

Distribution: Europe (Portugal, Spain, France, Corsica, Italy, Sicily, Albania, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Macedonia, Greece, Bulgaria, European Turkey, Romania, Hungary, Austria, Switzerland, Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Luxembourg, Great Britain, Ireland, Czechia, Slovakia, ?Latvia, ?Belorussia, Ukraine, ?European Russia), Turkey.

Remarks: It has been reported from Western Eastern Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). New for Karabük, Bartın provinces and it distributes rather widely in Turkey.

Chorotype: European.

Paracorymbia pallidipennis (Tournier, 1872)

(*E)

Other names: *circassica* Daniel.

Records in Turkey: (ANT-ART-BT-EZ-GI-IS-RI-TUR)

Antalya prov.: Antitoros Mountains, İstanbul prov.: Polonez village (Demelt & Alkan, 1962; Demelt, 1963); Rize prov.: İkizdere (Villiers, 1967); Turkey (Svacha & Danilevsky, 1988; Lodos, 1998); Giresun prov.: Kümbet, Bitlis prov.: Reşadiye, Erzurum prov.: İspir (Tauzin, 2000); Artvin prov.: from Şavşat to Çam pass, Rize prov.: İkizdere (Malmusi & Saltini, 2005).

Distribution: Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Turkey.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Eastern Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). Probably the species distributes in North-Eastern Turkey. So, the records of Demelt & Alkan, 1962 and Demelt, 1963 should be very likely a different taxon. According to Danilevsky (2005a), it is rather possible, that *S. pallidipennis* is just a colour form of *S. tonsa*.

Chorotype: SW-Asiatic (Anatolo-Caucasian).

Paracorymbia tonsa (J.Daniel et K.Daniel, 1891)

(*W, C, E)

Other names: Absent.

Records in Turkey: (AM-ART-BR-ER-EZ-GU-KAR-KO-OS-TB-YA-TUR)

Turkey (Winkler, 1924-1932; Lobanov et al., 1981; Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Lodos, 1998); Gümüşhane prov.: Torul, Amasya prov. (Villiers, 1959); Kocaeli prov., Yalova prov. (Gfeller, 1972); Trabzon prov.: Zigana Mountain (Hamsiköy) (Adlbauer, 1988); Artvin prov.:

Şavşat (Çayağzı) / Yusufeli / Altıparmak / Sarıgöl / İşhan, Bartın prov.: Ulus, Erzincan prov.: Ballıköy, Erzurum prov.: İspir (Madenköprübaşı) / Oltu (Sütkans) / Tortum / Pehlivanlı / Uzundere (Dikyar) / Öşvank, Kars prov.: Sarıkamış, Osmaniye prov.: Central, Trabzon prov.: Central (Tozlu et al., 2002).

Distribution: Europe (Crimea), Caucasus, Transcausia, Near East, Turkey, Iran.

Remarks: It has been reported from Western, Central and Eastern Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes mostly in North Turkey.

Chorotype: SW-Asiatic (Anatolo-Caucasian + Irano-Caucasian + Irano-Anatolian).

Anastrangalia Casey, 1924

[Type sp.: *Leptura sanguinea* LeConte, 1859]

Anastrangalia dubia (Scopoli, 1763)

(*W, C, E)

= ssp. *dubia* Scopoli, 1763

= ssp. *distincta* Tournier, 1872

= ssp. *moreana* Pic, 1906

Other names: *limbata* Laicharting; *notata* Olivier; *chamomillae* Fabricius; *cincta* Fabricius; *luctuosa* Mulsant; *melanota* Faldermann; *ochracea* Rey; *dubia* Ganglbauer; *starcki* Schilsky; *dubia* Reitter; *melanota* Auct.; *triangulifera* Reitter; *ratchaensis* Pic; *greaca* Pic; *curtelineata* Pic; *curierensis* Pic; *circascutellaris* Pic; *birubronotata* Pic; *planeti* Pic; *basinotata* Pic; *brevesubapicalis* Pic; *quadriflammulata* Roubal; *atrovittata* Pic; *lineata* Simon; *vittata* Simon; *nigrofasciata* Simon; *obscurata* Boos; *nigroapicalis* Boos; *hornigi* Boos; *interrupta* Boos; *diffusa* Boos; *lubochensis* Podany; *basisignata* Demelt; *exgraeica* Milliat & Schaeffer; *exochracea* Milliat & Schaeffer; *subvittata* Milliat & Schaeffer; *ochrodubia* Milliat & Schaeffer; *subnotata* Milliat & Schaeffer; *subinterrupta* Milliat & Schaeffer; *subdiffusa* Milliat & Schaeffer; *cordata* Milliat & Schaeffer; *quadrilineata* Milliat & Schaeffer; *reitteri* Milliat & Schaeffer; *subcordata* Milliat & Schaeffer; *subtypica* Milliat & Schaeffer; *incondita* Villiers; *milliati* Villiers.

Material examined: Rize: Çamlıhemşin, Çat village env., 09.07.1990, 1 specimen, leg. S. Çağlar; Rize: Çamlıhemşin, Çat-Elevit road, 09.07.1990, 2 specimens, leg. S. Çağlar; Rize: Çamlıhemşin, entry of Verçenik Atmeydanı, 09.07.1990, 1 specimen, leg. S. Çağlar; Rize: Çamlıhemşin, between Çat-Meydan villages, 09.07.1990, 1 specimen, leg. S. Çağlar; Rize: Çamlıhemşin, Çatdüzü, 13.07.1991, 1 specimen, leg. A. Demirsoy; Rize: Çamlıhemşin, Elevit plateau, 2400 m, 17.07.1991, 1 specimen, leg. A. Demirsoy; Karabük prov.: Safranbolu, Bulak village, in front of Mencilis Cave, 720 m, 14.05.2003, 1 specimen; Karabük prov.: Safranbolu, Mencilis Cave env., Bulak village, 760 m, 14.06.2003, 1 specimen; Çorum prov.: Kargı, Göletdere, Karagöl village, 1120 m, 16.06.2003, 1 specimen; Kastamonu prov.: Küre, 1030 m, 18.06.2003, 1 specimen; Karabük prov.: Safranbolu, Gürleyik National Park, 21.07.2003, 20 specimens; Karabük prov.: Safranbolu, Gürleyik National Park, 22.07.2003, 5 specimens; Karabük prov.: Safranbolu-Eflani road, Örencik village, 22.07.2003, 2 specimens; Karabük prov.: between Eflani-Pınarbaşı, 22.07.2003, 5 specimens; Kastamonu prov.: Pınarbaşı-Azdavay road, Karafasil village, 23.07.2003, 1 specimen; Kastamonu prov.: Azdavay, Ballıdağ Wild Life Protection District, 23.07.2003, 32 specimens; Kastamonu prov.: Küre-Seydiler road, Masruf pass, 1250 m, 24.07.2003, 1 specimen; Kastamonu prov.: Yarahöz pass, 1450 m, 24.07.2003, 19 specimens; Kastamonu prov.: Tosya-Kastamonu road, 1500 m, 25.07.2003, 2 specimens; Kastamonu prov.: Ilgaz pass, 1875m, 25.07.2003, 1 specimen; Kastamonu prov.: Ilgaz-Kastamonu road, Kadın Çayırı village, 25.07.2003, 3 specimens; Bartın prov.: Gürleyik, 13.08.2003, 2 specimens; Artvin: Karagöl, Guretb lake, 25.07.2004, 2 specimens, leg. O. Sert; Afyon: Akdağ, Oktur plateau, 08.08.2004, 1 specimen, leg. O. Sert.

Records in Turkey: (AF-ART-BI-BO-BR-CN-CO-GI-GU-KAR-KIR-KR-KS-MG-NE-OS-RI-SN-TB-TO-ZO-YO-TUR)

Bolu prov.: Abant-Sakarca plateau env. (Sinekli plateau) as *Leptura dubia* a. *chamomillae* F. and *Leptura dubia* a. *limbata* Laich. (Defne, 1954); Zigana Mountains (?Trabzon prov.): Pontic Alpes, Gümüşhane prov.: Torul, NE Turkey (Villiers, 1959); Zigana Mountains (? Trabzon prov. or ? Gümüşhane prov.), Zonguldak prov.: Safranbolu (Villiers, 1967); Turkey

(Lobanov et al., 1981; Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Svacha & Danilevsky, 1988; Jenis, 2001; Sama, 2002; Özdikmen & Şahin, 2006); Rize prov.: İkizdere Forests / Pazar (İlica Forests) (Sekendiz, 1981); Artvin prov.: Şavşat, Rize prov.: İlica (Ayder), Sinop prov.: Dranaz Mountain (Sama, 1982); Kastamonu-Çankırı prov. road as *Leptura dubia* (Öymen, 1987); Tokat prov.: Topçam Mountain, Kastamonu prov.: Masruf pass (Küre) / Ballıdağ pass (Daday), Rize prov.: Ovitdağı pass (İkizdere) (Adlbauer, 1992); Trabzon prov.: Maçka (Meryemana), Artvin prov.: Atıla (Soçidibi) / Borçka (Camili, Düzenli village Forests) / Şavşat (wood store of Carat), Rize prov.: Dereköy, Giresun prov.: wood store of Kulakkaya / Espiye (wood store of Ekindere) (Yüksel, 1996); Kars prov., East Anatolian Region (Lodos, 1998); Gümüşhane prov.: N Şiran (Tauzin, 2000); Artvin prov.: Kafkasör (Alkan, 2000); Artvin prov.: Central / Yusufeli, Muğla prov.: Fethiye (Yassica Ada), Rize prov.: Çamlıhemşin (Ayder) (Tozlu et al., 2002); Turkey as *A. dubia distincta* (Tournier, 1872) (Sama, 2002); Yozgat prov.: Akdağmağdeni (Yukarı Çulhalı village) (Özdikmen & Çağlar, 2004); Kırşehir prov.: Mucur, Nevşehir prov.: Avanos (Özdikmen et al., 2005); Osmaniye prov.: Yarpuz road (Karataş place) (Özdikmen & Demirel, 2005); Artvin prov.: Şavşat, Bilecik prov.: İnegöl-Bozüyük, Bolu prov.: Abant, Rize prov.: İkizdere as *A. dubia distincta* (Tournier, 1872) (Malmusi & Saltini, 2005).

Distribution: Europe (Spain, France, Italy, Albania, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Macedonia, Greece, Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary, Austria, Switzerland, Germany, Czechia, Slovakia, Poland, Latvia, ?Lithuania, ?Belorussia, Ukraine, ?Moldavia, ?European Russia), North Africa (Algeria), Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Turkey, Iran.

Remarks: It has been reported from Western, Central and Eastern Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). It is new for Karabük, Çorum, Bartın and Afyon provinces. It distributes mostly in North Turkey but probably distributes rather widely in Turkey. The species is represented by two subspecies in Turkey. *A. dubia distincta* (Tournier, 1872) occurring only in Northern Turkey and the nominative *A. dubia dubia* occurring in other parts of Turkey. However, the real status of distribution patterns of these subspecies needs to be clarified. The other known subspecies, *A. dubia moreana* (Pic, 1906), occurring only in Greece.

Chorotype: Turano-European-Mediterranean.

Anastrangalia sanguinolenta (Linnaeus, 1761)

(*W, C, E)

Other names: *melanura* Ström; *variabilis* DeGeer; *ignita* Geoffroy; *bonaeriensis* Burmeister; *sandoensis* Palm.

Material examined: Kastamonu prov.: Küre, Seydiler, Masruf pass, 1250 m, 18.06.2003, 2 specimens; Karabük prov.: Safranbolu, Gürleyik National Park, 21.07.2003, 4 specimens; Karabük prov.: Safranbolu, Gürleyik National Park, 22.07.2003, 1 specimen; Kastamonu prov.: Küre Mountains National Park, Kerte village, 22.07.2003, 1 specimen; Kastamonu prov.: Pınarbaşı-Azdavay road, exit of Karafasil village, 23.07.2003, 1 specimen; Kastamonu prov.: Pınarbaşı-Azdavay road, Karafasil village, 23.07.2003, 1 specimen; Kastamonu prov.: Azdavay, Ballıdağ Wild Life Protection District, 23.07.2003, 29 specimens; Kastamonu prov.: Küre-Seydiler road, Masruf pass, 1250 m, 24.07.2003, 1 specimen; Kastamonu prov.: Pınarözü, 24.07.2003, 1 specimen; Kastamonu prov.: Yaralıgöz pass, 1450 m, 24.07.2003, 24 specimens; Kastamonu prov.: Dipsiz Göl National Park, 25.07.2003, 1 specimen.

Records in Turkey: (AM-AN-ART-BO-BS-EZ-GI-GU-KAR-KR-KS-KY-SM-SN-TB-TO-YO-TUR)

Western Black Sea Region (Defne, 1954); Samsun prov.: Çakıralan, Trabzon prov.: Zigana Mountains (Villiers, 1967); Kars prov.: Göle (Değirmenlidere), Giresun prov.: Kulakkaya (cut Forest), Giresun prov.: Kümbet, Sinop prov.: Dranaz Mountain (Sama, 1982); Gümüşhane prov.: Torul (Öymen, 1987); Turkey (Svacha & Danilevsky, 1988; Lodos, 1998; Sama, 2002); Tokat prov.: Yıldız Mountain (Almus, Tekneçik), Amasya prov.: Merzifon (Ortaköy, Suluova), Kastamonu prov.: Ballıdağ pass (Daday) / Akkaya (Adlbauer, 1992); Trabzon prov.: Maçka (Meryemana, Mars), Artvin prov.: Şavşat (Veliköy, Karagöl) / Atıla (Soçidibi), Giresun prov.: wood store of Kulakkaya Forest (Yüksel, 1996); Trabzon prov.: Akçaabat, Artvin prov.: Ardanuç (Alkan, 2000); Kars prov.: Sarıkamış (Tozlu, 2001a);

Erzurum prov.: Oltu (Sütkans) / Şenkaya (Turnah), Kars prov.: Sarıkamış (Tozlu et al., 2002); Ankara prov.: Beynam Forest, Kayseri prov., Bolu prov.: Mengen (Çorak, Kadirler) / Bolu Mountain (Özdikmen et al., 2005); Yozgat prov.: Akdağmağdeni (Akçakışla road) (Özdikmen & Demirel, 2005); Bolu prov.: Abant / Gerede, Bursa prov.: Uludağ, Sinop prov. (Malmusi & Saltini, 2005); Ankara prov.: Kızılcahamam (Çamkoru) (Özdikmen & Şahin, 2006).

Distribution: Europe (Spain, France, Italy, Albania, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Macedonia, Greece, Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary, Austria, Switzerland, Netherlands, Germany, Great Britain, Czechia, Slovakia, Norway, Poland, Sweden, Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Belorussia, Ukraine, ?Moldavia, European Russia), Siberia, Kazakhstan, China, Caucasus, Turkey.

Remarks: It has been reported from Western, Central and Eastern Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). New for Karabük province and it distributes in North Turkey.

Chorotype: Sibero-European or European. According to Sama (2002) records from Siberia not confirmed by Cherepanov (1990).

***Pedostrangalia* Sokolov, 1896**

[Type sp.: *Pedostrangalia kassjanovi* Sokolov, 1896.
= *Leptura imberbis* Menetries, 1832]

Subgenus *Pedostrangalia* Sokolov, 1896

[Type sp.: *Pedostrangalia kassjanovi* Sokolov, 1896.
= *Leptura imberbis* Menetries, 1832]

***Pedostrangalia revestita* (Linnaeus, 1767)**

(*E)

Other names: *villica* Fabricius; *rubra* Geoffroy; *fuscicornis* Marsham; *ferruginea* Mulsant; *rufomarginata* Mulsant; *fulvilabris* Mulsant; *labiata* Mulsant; *vitticollis* Mulsant; *discicollis* Scriba; *diversipennis* Daniel; *ottoi* Pic; *gabilloti* Pic; *bicoloraticeps* Pic; *brevenoticollis* Pic; *barbanti* Pic; *rufonotata* Pic; *marsolanensis* Dayrem; *lectorica* Dayrem; *schleicheri* Heyrovsky; *schaeferi* Villiers.

Records in Turkey: (ANT-GU)

Antalya prov.: Manavgat / Alanya (Demelt & Alkan, 1962); Gümüşhane prov.: Torul (Gfeller, 1972); Antalya prov.: Alanya (Kargıcak) Özdikmen & Demir, 2006).

Distribution: Europe (Portugal, Spain, France, Corsica, Italy, Sicily, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Greece, Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary, Austria, Switzerland, Belgium, Netherlands, Denmark, Germany, Luxembourg, Great Britain, Czechia, Slovakia, Poland, Sweden, Ukraine, ?Moldavia), Transcaucasia, Turkey.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Eastern Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). Probably the species distributes rather widely in Turkey. However, Danilevsky (2005a) stated "All records of *Pedostrangalia revestita* for Caucasus (Lobanov et al., 1981; Danilevsky, Miroshnikov, 1985) were based on same data as N. N. Plavilstshikov's (1916, 1930, 1936) records of *P. revestita* for Georgia (Borzhomi, Batumi), which were regarded as doubtful by G. Sama (2002). The records of *P. revestita* for Turkey (ignored by Sama, 2002) by Demelt and Alkan, (1962) and Gfeller (1972) look also doubtful. The next Demelt's publication (1963) did not include *P. revestita*, but all its locality data were attributed to *P. emmipoda*, so first identification was wrong. According to Miroshnikov (personal message, 2005) some records of *P. revestita* for the region could be connected with *P. tokatensis* Sama, 1996".

Chorotype: European.

***Pedostrangalia tokatensis* Sama, 1996**

(*C)

Other names: Absent.

Records in Turkey: (TO)

Turkey: Tokat prov.: Almus (Alanköy) as typr loc. of *P. tokatensis* (Sama, 1996).

Distribution: Turkey.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Central Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species has been known only in North Turkey (Tokat province).

Chorotype: N-Anatolian.

Subgenus *Sphenalia* Daniel, 1904

[Type sp.: *Leptura verticalis* Germar, 1822]

***Pedostrangalia verticalis* (Germar, 1822)**

(*C, E)

Other names: *verticalis* Germar; *graeca* Pic; *taygetana* Daniel.

Records in Turkey: (EZ-GU-IZ-TUR)

Turkey (Winkler, 1924-1932; Lodos, 1998); Gümüşhane prov.: Torul (Villiers, 1959); Erzurum prov.: İspir (Villiers, 1967); İzmir prov.: Samsun Mountain (Adlbauer, 1992).

Distribution: Europe (Italy, Albania, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Greece, Bulgaria, Romania), ?Caucasus, Turkey, ?Iran.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Eastern Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes mostly in North Turkey.

Chorotype: Turano-Mediterranean (Turano-Apenninian).

***Pedostrangalia verticenigra* (Pic, 1892)**

(*E)

Other names: Absent.

Records in Turkey: (ART-EZ-RI-TUR)

Asia Minor (Winkler, 1924-1932); Artvin prov.: Central / Yusufeli (Sarığöl), Erzurum prov.: Tortum (Pehlivanlı) / Uzundere (Dikyar) / Şelale, Rize prov.: Çamlıhemşin (Ayder) (Tozlu et al., 2002); Artvin prov.: Yusufeli (Irmakyanı district env. / Yesiltepe env. / Barhal road) / Central (Özdikmen & Demirel, 2005); Artvin prov.: Artvin-Yusufeli, Erzurum prov.: İspir, Rize prov.: Artvin-Şavşat (Malmusi & Saltini, 2005).

Distribution: Europe (Greece), Turkey.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Eastern Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes in North Turkey. Danilevsky (2005a) mentioned "A. Miroshnikov (*personal message*, 2005) supposed that certain records of *P. verticalis* could be connected with *P. verticenigra* (Pic, 1892)". The species was known only from Turkey. On the other hand, *Pedostrangalia verticenigra* was recorded from Samos Island (Greece) as new for Europe by Dauber (2004). However, Samos Island is very close to West Anatolia. So, distribution patterns of this species need to be clarified.

Chorotype: Turano-Mediterranean (Balkano-Anatolian).

***Etorufus Matsushita*, 1933**

[Type sp.: *Etorufus varicornis* Matsushita, 1933 (nec Dalman, 1817).

= *Pedostrangalia circaocularis* (Pic, 1934)]

***Etorufus pubescens* (Fabricius, 1787)**

(*W)

Other names: *nigra* DeGeer (preocc.); *obscura* Thunberg; *atra* Panzer; *obscura* Panzer; *holosericea* Fabricius; *nigra* Voet; *auriflua* Redtenbacher; *perobscura* Reitter; *nigroapicalis* Pic; *basipunctata* Fleischer; *maculifera* Heyrovsky; *perobscura* Reitter; *carinthiaca* Heyrovsky; *basipuncta* Fleischer; *bifida* Demelt; *unimaculata* Demelt; *karawankensis* Demelt.

Records in Turkey: (BU-KU-US-YO-ZO-TUR)

Turkey (Winkler, 1924-1932; Lobanov et al., 1981; Svacha & Danilevsky, 1988; Lodos, 1998; Sama, 2002); Uşak-Kütahya prov.: Murat Mountain (Villiers, 1967); Uşak prov.: around

Banaz as *Leptura pubescens* (Öymen, 1987); Burdur prov.: Yeşilova (Çaltepe), Zonguldak prov.: Safranbolu (Araç road), Yozgat prov.: Yozgat National Park (Özdikmen & Çağlar, 2004).

Distribution: Europe (Spain, France, Italy, Albania, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Greece, Bulgaria, Romania, Austria, Switzerland, Germany, Czechia, Slovakia, Norway, Poland, Sweden, Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Belorussia, Ukraine, European Russia), Kazakhstan, Caucasus, Turkey.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Western Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes in North and South-West Turkey.

Chorotype: European.

Judolia Mulsant, 1863

[Type sp.: *Leptura sexmaculata* Linnaeus, 1758]

***Judolia sexmaculata* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

(*W)

Other names: *testaceofasciata* DeGeer; *trifasciata* Fabricius; *dentatofasciata* Mannerheim; *nigra* Csiki; *rostiana* Pic; *rybinskii* Reitter; *tyrolensis* Reineck; *helvetica* Pic; *alpestris* Pic; *multidisjuncta* Pic; *diversesignata* Pic; *rufimembris* Pic; *submaculata* Plavilstshikov; *obscurata* Plavilstshikov; *reducta* Plavilstshikov; *libidinosa* Plavilstshikov; *decemsignata* Plavilstshikov; *sexnotata* Plavilstshikov; *fenestrata* Plavilstshikov; *quadrisignata* Plavilstshikov; *semifasciata* Plavilstshikov; *bipunctata* Plavilstshikov; *sajanensis* Heyrovsky; *cepelaki* Roubal; *x-flavum* Roubal; *mathiarenensis* Sekera; *keyrovskyana* Sekera; *roubali* Sekera; *tatrica* Cepelak; *abrupta* Cepelak; *multisignata* Cepelak; *wadasi* Heyrovsky; *infrequens* Heyrovsky; *carpathica* Heyrovsky; *conjunctomaculata* Heyrovsky; *anticeconjuncta* Heyrovsky; *sekerai* Heyrovsky.

Records in Turkey: (SN-TUR)

Sinop prov.: Ayancık (Schimitschek, 1944); Turkey (Lodos, 1998; Alkan, 2000).

Distribution: Europe (?Spain, France, Italy, Romania, Hungary, Austria, Switzerland, Germany, Czechia, Slovakia, Norway, Poland, Sweden, Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Belorussia, Ukraine, European Russia), ?Turkey, ?Kazakhstan, ?North America.

Remarks: The occurrence of this species in Turkey is very dubious. But, it has been reported only from Western Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*).

Chorotype: European. According to Sama (2002), records from North America are dubious.

***Pachytodes* Pic, 1891**

[Type sp.: *Leptura cerambyciformes* Schrank, 1781]

***Pachytodes cerambyciformis* (Schrank, 1781)**

(*E)

Other names: *quadrimaculata* Scopoli (ab.); *4-maculata* Scopoli (preocc.); *octomaculata* Schaller; *decempunctata* Olivier; *parvapunctata* Voet; *sexpunctata* Mulsant; *falsionotatus* Pic; *efasciata* Csiki; *transsylvanica* Csiki; *bisbistigma* Pic; *salbachi* Reitter; *quadrimaculata* Reitter; *bescidica* Reitter; *sexpunctata* Reitter; *humorifera* Reitter; *urbisensis* Pic; *digoniensis* Pic; *bisquadristigma* Pic; *anticeundulata* Pic; *valesiaca* Pic; *multiinterrupta* Pic; *opulenta* Roubal; *hoverlana* Roubal; *martialis* Pic; *fauconeti* Pic; *punctata* Ev.; *externenotata* Pic; *notatus* Plavilstshikov; *inmaculatus* Kanabe; *inovecensis* Podany; *caubeti* Podany; *matejkai* Heyrovsky; *subbistigmus* Heyrovsky; *slovenicus* Podany; *pseudohoverlanus* Milliat.

Records in Turkey: (ART-BL-BN-BS-ER-EZ-TB-TU-TUR)

Turkey (Winkler, 1924-1932; Svacha & Danilevsky, 1988; Lodos, 1998); Trabzon prov.: Meryemana Forests (Sekendiz, 1981); Artvin prov.: Yusufeli / Altıparmak, Balıkesir prov.: Erdek, Bingöl prov.: Solhan (Buğlan pass), Bursa prov.: Uludağ (Kadiyayla), Erzincan prov.:

Cevizli, Erzurum prov.: Aşkale / Pasinler, Trabzon prov.: Beşikdüzü (Türkelli), Tunceli prov.: Ovacık (Karaoğlu) (Tozlu et al., 2002).

Distribution: Europe (Spain, France, Italy, Albania, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Macedonia, Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary, Austria, Switzerland, Belgium, Netherlands, Denmark, Germany, Luxembourg, Great Britain, Czechia, Slovakia, Poland, ?Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Belorussia, Ukraine, Moldavia, European Russia), Caucasus, Turkey.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Eastern Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes mostly in North Turkey.

Chorotype: European.

***Pachytodes erraticus* (Dalman, 1817)**

(*W, C, E)

= ssp. *erraticus* Dalman, 1817

= ssp. *erythrura* Küster, 1848

= ssp. *bottcheri* Pic, 1911

Other names: *sexmaculata* Fabricius; *septemsignata* Küster; *akbesiana* Pic; ? *rossica* Pic; *rosinae* Pic; *quinquepunctata* Reitter; *kalavritana* Pic; *anticedivisa* Pic; *hungarica* Pic; *atroapicalis* Pic; *subapicalis* Pic; *eibesana* Pic; *anticonotata* Pic; *unijuncta* Pic; *testaceofasciata* Pic; *rufopicalis* Pic; *rufonotata* Pic; *italica* Pic; *sicula* Pic; *ragusai* Pic; *heyrovskyi* Pic; *panini* Plavilstshikov; *parumsignatus* Plavilstshikov; *volgensis* Plavilstshikov; *pici* Plavilstshikov; *bessarabica* Plavilstshikov; *volgensis* Plavilstshikov; *trimaculatus* Vitale; *triflavus* Vitale; *aterrimus* Plavilstshikov; *parumpunctatus* Plavilstshikov; *quinquenotatus* Plavilstshikov; *kulti* Heyrovsky; *obsoletus* Niedl; *olexai* Niedl; *kalavritanus* Podany (preocc.); *atanassovi* Podany; *separatus* Podany; *nova* Podany; *niedli* Podany; *incertus* Podany; *trinotatus* Heyrovsky; *proksi* Heyrovsky; *anticebimaculatus* Heyrovsky; *bohemicus* Heyrovsky; *discalis* Heyrovsky; *parumnotatus* Heyrovsky; *vicinus* Heyrovsky; *pragensis* Heyrovsky; *macedonicus* Heyrovsky; *lateronotatus* Heyrovsky; *serbicus* Podany; *conjunctus* Podany; *quasiinquenotata* Podany; *roosevelti* Podany; *panini* Podany (preocc.); *pflegeri* Podany; *elisae* Podany; *komarcki* Podany; *pseudokalavritanus* Villiers; *lessei* Villiers; *anomalous* Villiers.

Material examined: Karabük prov.: Safranbolu, Mencilis Cave env., Bulak village, 760 m, 14.06.2003, 5 specimens; Karabük prov.: Bulak village, Bağ Evleri, 670 m, 15.06.2003, 1 specimen; Çorum prov.: Kargı, Göletdere, Karagöl village, 1120 m, 16.06.2003, 1 specimen; Bolu prov.: Devrek, Dorukhan pass, 750 m, 20.07.2003, 1 specimen; Bartın prov.: Kalecik village, exit of Orta quarter, 21.07.2003, 7 specimens; Karabük prov.: Safranbolu, Gürleyik National Park, 21.07.2003, 119 specimens; Karabük prov.: Safranbolu, Gürleyik National Park, 22.07.2003, 28 specimens; Karabük prov.: Safranbolu–Eflani road, Örencik village, 22.07.2003, 13 specimens; Kastamonu prov.: Küre Mountains National Park, Kerte village, 22.07.2003, 1 specimen; Karabük prov.: between Eflani–Pınarbaşı, 22.07.2003, 57 specimens; Kastamonu prov.: Pınarbaşı–Azdavay road, exit of Karafasıl village, 23.07.2003, 9 specimens; Kastamonu prov.: Pınarbaşı–Azdavay road, Karafasıl village, 23.07.2003, 8 specimens; Kastamonu prov.: Pınarbaşı–Azdavay road, Suğla plateau, 23.07.2003, 3 specimens; Kastamonu prov.: Azdavay, Ballıdağ Wild Life Protection District, 23.07.2003, 40 specimens; Kastamonu prov.: Küre–Seydiler road, Masruf pass, 1250 m, 24.07.2003, 21 specimens; Kastamonu prov.: Yarılgöz pass, 1450 m, 24.07.2003, 6 specimens; Kastamonu prov.: Tosya–Kastamonu road, exit of Tosya, 25.07.2003, 3 specimens; Kastamonu prov.: Dipsiz Göl National Park, 25.07.2003, 9 specimens; Bartın prov.: Gürleyik, 13.08.2003, 1 specimen; Karabük prov.: Akçakese–Pınarbaşı road, 1160 m, 14.08.2003, 49 specimens; Kastamonu prov.: Yarılgöz, 1800 m, 15.08.2003, 1 specimen; Afyon prov.: Akdağ, Boztepe, 13.06.2004, 1 specimen, leg. O. Sert; Kastamonu prov.: Şenpazar–Azdavay road, Yumacık village, 874 m, 18.06.2004, 1 specimen.

Records in Turkey: (AF-AM-AN-ANT-ART-BI-BO-BR-BS-BT-CN-CO-EL-ER-EZ-GA-GU-HAT-IP-IS-IZ-KAR-KK-KO-KN-KR-KS-MN-MU-RI-SM-SN-SV-TB-TO-TU-YO-ZO-TRA-TUR)

Hatay prov.: Akbez as *Judolia erratica* (Fairmaire, 1884); Bilecik prov. as *Judolia erratica* var. *erythrura* and *Judolia erratica* var. *rosinae* (Bodemeyer, 1906); Asia Minor (Winkler,

1924-1932; Sama, 2002); Asia Minor as *Pachytodes erraticus* ssp. *rosinae* Pic, 1901 (Winkler, 1924-1932); Gümüşhane prov.: Torul, Zigana Mountains (?Trabzon prov.): Pontic Alps, Amasya prov. (Villiers, 1959); İstanbul prov.: Polonez village, Isparta prov. as *Judolia erraticus* (Demelt & Alkan, 1962; Demelt, 1963); Zonguldak prov.: Safranbolu (Villiers, 1967); Elazığ prov.: Hazar lake as *Judolia erraticus* (Fuchs & Breuning, 1971); Tunceli prov.: Ovacık as *P. erraticus antedivisa* Pic (Fuchs & Breuning, 1971); Isparta prov. (Tuatay et al., 1972); İzmir prov.: Agamemnun as *Judolia erraticus* (Gül-Zümreoğlu, 1975); Erzurum and near as *Judolia erraticus* (Özbek, 1978); Turkey (Lobanov et al., 1981; Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Svacha & Danilevsky, 1988; Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997; Jenis, 2001); Sinop prov.: Dranaz Mountain, Tokat prov.: Almus, Artvin prov.: Ardanuç, İstanbul prov.: Alemdağ (Reşadiye), Çorum prov.: Boğazkale, Bolu prov.: from Konuralp to Akçakoca, Trabzon prov.: Maçka (Sümela), Kastamonu prov. (Sama, 1982); Hatay prov.: Dörtöyl env. (Öymen, 1987); Tokat prov.: Mezra / Topçam Mountain / Yakacık (Gökdere), Amasya prov.: Merzifon, Kastamonu prov.: Central / Yaralıgöz (Devrekani) / Ballıdağ pass (Daday) / Ilgaz pass (Tosya), Erzurum prov.: Aşkale, Sivas prov.: Yıldızeli, Tunceli prov.: Pülümür, Antalya prov.: Akseki (Adlbauer, 1992); İstanbul prov.: Bilecik prov., İzmir prov., Isparta prov., Gaziantep prov., Artvin prov. (Lodos, 1998); Samsun prov.: Ladik, Bitlis prov.: Reşadiye, Gümüşhane prov., Kastamonu prov.: Yaralıgöz (Tauzin, 2000); Erzincan prov.: Ballıköy, Erzurum prov.: Aşkale / Hacıhamza / Oltu (Başaklı) / Şenkaya (Turalı), Kars prov.: Sarıkamış (Akkurt), Konya prov.: Güneysınır (Gürağaç) (Tozlu et al., 2002); Antalya prov.: Finike (Alakır dam), Sivas prov.: Yıldızeli (Cumhuriyet village), Gümüşhane prov.: Kelkit (Günyurdu), Kırklareli prov.: İğneada (Saka lake, Sivrilir village), Yozgat prov.: Yozgat National Park / Akdağmağdeni (Oluközü plateau) (Özdikmen & Çağlar, 2004); Isparta prov., Çankırı prov., Kastamonu prov.: Central / İnebolu, Zonguldak prov., European Turkey: Istranca Mountains (Verica valley), Ankara prov.: Kızılcahamam (Soğuksu National Park) (Özdikmen et al., 2005); Kocaeli prov.: İzmit (Beşkayalar Natural Park / Ballıkayalar Natural Park), Manisa prov.: Turgutlu Çardağı (Aysekisi hill / Domunludene valley), İzmir prov.: Menderes (Efemçukuru village), Yozgat prov.: Akdağmadeni (Oluközü plateau / Akçakışla) (Özdikmen & Demirel, 2005); Amasya prov.: Aydınca (İnegöl Mountain), Artvin: from Şavşat to Çam pass / Artvin-Yusufeli, Bolu prov.: Abant, Bursa prov.: Uludağ, Erzurum prov.: İspir, Kırklareli prov.: Demirköy, Kocaeli prov., Muş prov.: Buğlan Mountain, Rize: İkizdere, Samsun: Kavak (Hacılar pass) (Malmusi & Saltini, 2005); Ankara prov.: Kızılcahamam (Işık Mountain, Yukarı Çanlı village) (Özdikmen & Demir, 2006); Ankara prov.: Kızılcahamam (Işık Mountain / Güvem / Yenimahalle village / Yasin village / Yukarı Çanlı (Özdikmen, 2006).

Distribution: Europe (Spain, France, Italy, Sicily, Albania, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Macedonia, Greece, Bulgaria, European Turkey, Romania, Hungary, Austria, Switzerland, Germany, Czechia, Slovakia, Poland, Belorussia, Ukraine, Crimea, Moldavia, European Russia), Siberia, Russia, China, Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Near East, Turkey, Iran, Syria.

Remarks: It has been reported from Western, Central and Eastern Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). New for Karabük, Bartın and Afyon provinces and it distributes widely in Turkey. It has been widely accepted that the species has three subspecies. The Eastern Palaearctic subspecies, *P. erraticus bottcheri* Pic, 1911 occurring in Siberia, Kazakhstan and China, *P. erraticus erythrura* Küster, 1848 occurring in Southern parts of the distribution area of the nominative subspecies and the nominative *P. erraticus erraticus* Dalman, 1817 occurring in other parts of Palaearctic Region including Turkey. Namely, the species is represented by two subspecies in Turkey: *P. erraticus erythrura* Küster, 1848 in South Turkey and *P. erraticus erraticus* Dalman, 1817 in other parts of Turkey.

Chorotype: Sibero-European.

Leptura* Linnaeus, 1758**[Type sp.: *Leptura quadrifasciata* Linnaeus, 1758]Leptura aethiops* Poda, 1761**

(*E)

Other names: *atra* Scopoli; *melanaria* Herbst; *unicolor* Olivier; *nigra* Voet; *aterrima* Motschulsky; *adustipennis* Solsky; *letzneri* Gabriel; *beckeri* Gerhard; *semibicolor* Pic; *doi* Matsushita.

Records in Turkey: (RI-TB-TUR)

Turkey (Lobanov et al., 1981; Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Svacha & Danilevsky, 1988; Lodos, 1998); Rize prov.: Ilıcaköy, Trabzon prov.: Soğanlı (Tauzin, 2000).

Distribution: Europe (Spain, France, Italy, Albania, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Greece, Romania, Hungary, Austria, Switzerland, Belgium, Netherlands, Denmark, Germany, Luxembourg, Czechia, Slovakia, Poland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Belorussia, Ukraine, ?Crimea, Moldavia, European Russia), Siberia, Far East Russia, Mongolia, China, Korea, Japan, ?Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Turkey, ?Iran.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Eastern Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes in North-Eastern Turkey. Also Danilevsky (2005a) stated "According to Hayashi (1979) *Leptura doi* was described from "Etorofu, S.Kurile Is." and is a synonym of *L. aethiops*. *L. doi* was recorded as a species for Iturup Is. by Krivolutzkaia 1973 and then based on this record for USSR by Lobanov et al. (1981). The taxon was restored by Kusama and Takakuwa (1984) with larger data on type locality: "Is. Etorofu, Kurile Isls., Hokkaido". The restoration was not supported by Ohbayashi et al. (1992)". According to Danilevsky (2005a), "*Leptura dimorpha* described from Japan was recoded for Russia as a species by Plavilstshikov, 1936. I've not seen such specimens from the continent or from Russian Islands (in Japan it is common). It was also recorded for Korea as an aberration of *L. aethiops* (with red prothorax) by Lee (1982) and for Russia (without any geographical comments) as a subspecies by Tsherepanov (1979: 370). According to Hayashi (1979) it is a subspecies, but with impossible area including East Siberea (so sympatric with *L. a. aethiops*). According to Gressitt (1951), *L. aethiops* = *L. dimorpha*. According to Lobanov et al. (1981), Kusama and Takakuwa (1985) and Ohbayashi et al. (1992), *L. dimorpha* is a species. I believe that *L. dimorpha* is just a form of *L. aethiops* with red prothorax, which is very numerous in Japan and rather rare on the continent. The number of such specimens in Japan populations allows to regard a part of Japan *L. aethiops* (or all) as *L. a. dimorpha*. The presense of specimens with red thorax in Russia is not proven, but even if they exist here, their rarity does not allow to join Russian populations to *L. a. dimorpha*. The situation in Korea is unclear".

Chorotype: Sibero-European.

***Leptura quadrifasciata* Linnaeus, 1758**

(*W, E)

= ssp. *quadrifasciata* Linnaeus, 1758

= ssp. *caucasica* Plavilstshikov, 1924

Other names: *octomaculata* DeGeer; *quadripustulata* Fabricius; *calcarata* Panzer; *apicalis* Curtis; *apicata* Stephens; *interrupta* Heyden; *lederi* Ganglbauer; *melgunovi* Jacobson; *guillemoti* Desbrochers; *notatipennis* Pic; *benedicta* Pic; *tixieri* Pic; *martialis* Pic; *morvandica* Pic; *erbesensis* Pic; *lugubris* Sahlberg; *abbreviata* Gabriel; *mosquensis* Plavilstshikov; *suramensis* Plavilstshikov; *divisa* Plavilstshikov; *biinterrupta* Plavilstshikov; *recurvata* Plavilstshikov; *disjuncta* Plavilstshikov; *plavilstshikovi* Kolosov; *kolosovi* Plavilstshikov; *latifasciata* Tenenb.; *inscripta* Plavilstshikov; *jesatkoi* Heyrovsky; *tridivisa* Plavilstshikov; *posticeplagiata* Plavilstshikov; *decemsignata* Plavilstshikov; *sempustulata* Plavilstshikov; *rhutena* Roubal; *multidivisa* Kudla; *moravica* Kudla; *infrequens* Kudla; *sekerai* Kudla; *abrupta* Kudla; *posticeconfluens* Kudla; *heyrovskyana* Jesatko; *dichroa* Jesatko; *hlavkai* Jesatko; *pseudomultidivisa* Sekera; *pflegeri* Niedl; *carpathica* Heyrovsky; *posticemaculata* Heyrovsky; *lekesi* Heyrovsky; *podanyi* Heyrovsky; *smetanai* Heyrovsky; *brachysticta* Heyrovsky; *balthasari* Heyrovsky; *cejakai* Heyrovsky; *brunneonotata*

Heyrovsky; *niedli* Podany; *nova* Podany; *bielawskii* Podany; *roubali* Podany; *kanabei* Podany; *multiabrupta* Podany; *linnei* Podany.

Material examined: Ankara prov.: Beytepe, 850 m, 15.05.2002, 1 specimen, leg. G. S. Bağışlar; Karabük: Akçakese–Pınarbaşı road, 1160 m, 14.08.2003, 1 specimen.

Records in Turkey: (AN-ART-BO-GI-IS-KAR-KR-KS-RI-SV-TB-TRA-TUR)

Turkey (Acatay, 1948, 1961, 1968; Lobanov et al., 1981; Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Svacha & Danilevsky, 1988; Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997; Lodos, 1998; Sama, 2002); İstanbul prov. (Villiers, 1967); Trabzon prov.: Yeşilbük village (Yenikapı place) (Sekendiz, 1981); Turkey as *L. quadrifasciata caucasica* Plavilstshikov, 1924 (Lobanov et al., 1981); Trabzon prov.: Maçka (Sümela), Kastamonu prov.: Sivas prov.: Çamlıbel pass (Sama, 1982); İstanbul prov.: Şile (Öymen, 1987); Kars: Sankamış (Tozlu, 2001b); Artvin prov.: Borçka (Karagöl) / Yusufeli (Sarigöl), Giresun prov.: Central, Kars prov.: Sankamış, Rize prov.: Çamlıhemşin (Ayder) (Tozlu et al., 2002); Bolu prov.: Akçakoca Mountain, Rize prov.: İkizdere as *L. quadrifasciata caucasica* Plavilstshikov, 1924 (Malmusi & Saltini, 2005).

Distribution: Europe (Spain, France, Italy, Albania, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Macedonia, Bulgaria, European Turkey, Romania, Hungary, Austria, Switzerland, Belgium, Netherlands, Denmark, Germany, Luxembourg, Great Britain, Ireland, Czechia, Slovakia, Norway, Poland, Sweden, Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Belorussia, Ukraine, Crimea, Moldavia, European Russia, European Kazakhstan), Siberia, Far East Russia, Mongolia, China, Japan, Caucasus, Turkey, Iran.

Remarks: It has been reported from Western and Eastern Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). New for Karabük and Ankara provinces. The species is represented by two subspecies in Turkey. These are *L. quadrifasciata caucasica* Plavilstshikov, 1924 (Caucasus, Iran, Turkey) and the nominative *L. quadrifasciata quadrifasciata*. Both subspecies distribute in North Turkey.

Chorotype: Sibero-European.

***Solaia* Sama, 2003**

[Type sp.: *Solaia antonellae* Sama, 2003]

***Solaia antonellae* Sama, 2003**

(*W)

Other names: Absent.

Records in Turkey: (BO)

Bolu prov.: Abant (type loc.) (Sama, 2003; Malmusi & Saltini, 2005).

Distribution: Turkey.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Western Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes only in North Turkey. Also it has been known only from Turkey until now.

Chorotype: NW-Anatolian.

***Strangalia* Serville, 1835**

[Type sp.: *Leptura luteicornis* Fabricius, 1775]

***Strangalia attenuata* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

(*W, E)

Other names: *quadrifasciata* Bechstein; *brunnescens* Balbi; *obscuriventris* Pic; *maculicollis* Gabriel; *imperfecta* Gerhardt; *grenieri* Pic; *tyrolensis* Reitter; *balcanica* Pic; *kubanica* Bogdanov; *shushenicae* Plavilstshikov; *mediosignata* Plavilstshikov; *epsylon* Plavilstshikov; *intermixa* Plavilstshikov; *octosignata* Plavilstshikov; *bidivisa* Plavilstshikov; *semifasciata* Plavilstshikov; *reductissima* Plavilstshikov; *sexsignata* Plavilstshikov; *decempunctata* Plavilstshikov; *multireducta* Plavilstshikov; *signatofasciata* Plavilstshikov; *semireducta* Plavilstshikov; *jota* Plavilstshikov; *bireducta* Plavilstshikov; *theta* Plavilstshikov; *kappa* Plavilstshikov; *intermedia* Plavilstshikov; *pi* Plavilstshikov; *anticereducta* Plavilstshikov; *lamda* Plavilstshikov; *mi* Plavilstshikov; *posticejuncta* Plavilstshikov; *ksi* Plavilstshikov; *omicron* Plavilstshikov; *ny* Plavilstshikov; *mediodisjuncta* Plavilstshikov; *sigma* Plavilstshikov; *tau* Plavilstshikov; *baumerti* Heyrovsky; *sulphuricollis*

Jesatko; *anticereducta* Kudla; *fulvopilosa* Schmidt; *anticebrunneofasciata* Schmidt; *multimaculata* Schmidt; *anticesexmaculata* Schmidt; *thurnheri* Heyrovsky; *kodymi* Heyrovsky; *subcarpathica* Heyrovsky; *rambouseki* Heyrovsky; *madialis* Podany; *bielauskii* Podany; *leseigneuri* Podany; *polonica* Podany; *kapuscinskii* Podany; *bialowiecka* Podany; *nigricans* Podany.

Material examined: Kastamonu prov.: Daday, Daday–Araç road, 1250 m, 15.08.2003, 4 specimens; Kastamonu prov.: Küre, Masruf pass env., 1200 m, 16.08.2003, 3 specimens.

Records in Turkey: (ART-EZ-IS-KK-TU-TRA-TUR)

İstanbul prov. (Villiers, 1967); Tunceli prov.: Ovacık (Fuchs & Breuning, 1971); Turkey (Lobanov et al., 1981; Danilevsky & Miroschnikov, 1985; Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997; Lodos, 1998; Sama, 2002); İstanbul prov.: Alem Mountain as *Leptura attenuata* (Öymen, 1987); Tunceli prov.: Pülümür (Adlbauer, 1992); Artvin prov.: Yusufeli / Altıparmak, Erzurum prov.: Pasinler (Çalyazı) / Uzundere (Dikyar) (Tozlu et al., 2002); Kırklareli prov.: İğneada (between Hamam dam-Pedina dam) (Özdikmen & Çağlar, 2004); Artvin prov. (Özdikmen & Demirel, 2005); Kırklareli prov.: Demirköy (Malmusi & Saltini, 2005).

Distribution: Europe (Spain, France, Corsica, Italy, Albania, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Macedonia, 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), Siberia, Far East Russia, Mongolia, China, Korea, Japan, Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Turkey, Iran.

Remarks: It has been reported from Western and Eastern Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). New for Western Black Sea Region (Kastamonu province) and it probably distributes rather widely in Turkey.

Chorotype: Sibero-European.

Rutpela Nakane et Ohbayashi, 1959

[Type sp.: *Leptura maculata* Poda, 1761]

Rutpela maculata (Poda, 1761)

(*W, C, E)

= ssp. *maculata* Poda, 1761

= ssp. *irmasanica* Sama, 1996

Other names: *fasciata* Scopoli; *elongata* DeGeer; *rubea* Geoffroy; *nigra* Petagna; *elongata* Thomson; *quinquemaculata* Gmelin; *calcarata* Olivier; *subspinosus* Fabricius; *sinuata* Fabricius; *armata* Preysler; *scopoliana* Laicharting; *externepunctata* Mulsant; *binotata* Mulsant; *punctatofasciata* Mulsant; *impunctata* Mulsant; *undulata* Mulsant; *calcarata* Boheman; *manca* Schaufus; *nigricornis* Stierlin; *macgillavryi* Everts; *disconotata* Pic; *escudei* Lauffer; *alsatica* Pic; *dayremi* Pic; *maculata* Pic; *subsinuata* Depoli; *subundulata* Depoli; *goidanichi* Depoli; *pignetensis* Pic; *macgillavryi* Evans; *kricheldorffi* Wagner; *extrema* Wagner; *buressi* Jurecek; *praescutellaris* Plavilstshikov; *nyilasi* Roubal; *wuenschi* Roubal; *supranotata* Roubal; *pannonica* Kanabe; *separata* Kaufmann; *seminotata* Kaufmann; *sylvestris* Kaufmann; *suturalis* Kaufmann; *dentatosuturalis* Kaufmann; *apicalis* Kaufmann; *conjuncta* Kaufmann; *nicodi* Pic; *trinitatithorax* Pic; *laterufonotata* Pic; *dromensis* Pic; *discoininterrupta* Pic; *pacifica* Pic; *discobininterrupta* Pic; *mimoseparata* Pic; *kaufmanni* Pic; *depolii* Pic; *pseudalsatica* Pic; *flavoinclusa* Pic; *perroudi* Pic; *inclusopunctata* Pic; *fallaciola* Pic; *luteobimaculata* Pic; *prebifenestrata* Pic; *bifenestrata* Pic; *maculipes* Podany; *caubeti* Podany; *tranciensis* Podany; *pisarskii* Podany; *subexternepunctata* Podany; *subanticeparumpunctata* Podany; *subbinotata* Podany; *parumnotata* Podany; *heyrovskyana* Podany; *bohemia* Podany; *subelongata* Podany; *problematica* Podany; *subdisconotata* Podany; *liberecensis* Podany; *klinzingi* Podany; *flavofemoralis* Heyrovsky; *veselyi* Heyrovsky; *machulkai* Heyrovsky; *inovecensis* Heyrovsky; *richteri* Heyrovsky; *reducta* Schmidt; *boosi* Demelt.

Material examined: Rize prov.: Çamlıhemşin, Çat village env., 09.07.1990, 7 specimens, leg. S. Çağlar. Rize prov.: Çamlıhemşin, entry of Verçenik Atameydani, 09.07.1990, 4 specimens, leg. A. Demirsoy; Rize prov.: Elevit plateau, 2400 m, 17.07.1991, 1 specimen, leg. A. Demirsoy; Rize prov.: Meydan village, 1100 m, 18.07.1991, 1 specimen, leg. A. Demirsoy; Kastamonu prov.: between Azdavay–Pınarbaşı, 885 m, 18.06.2003, 1 specimen; Karabük

prov.: Safranbolu, Gürleyik National Park, 21.07.2003, 1 specimen; Karabük prov.: Safranbolu, Gürleyik National Park, 22.07.2003, 1 specimen; Kastamonu prov.: Pınarbaşı–Azdavay road, Karafasil village, 23.07.2003, 1 specimen; Kastamonu prov.: Pınarbaşı–Azdavay road, Suğla plateau, 23.07.2003, 1 specimen; Kastamonu prov.: Azdavay, Ballıdağ Wild Life Protection District, 23.07.2003, 115 specimens; Kastamonu prov.: Küre–Seydiler road, Masruf pass, 1250 m, 24.07.2003, 1 specimen; Kastamonu prov.: Yarahıgöz pass, 1450 m, 24.07.2003, 4 specimens; Karabük prov.: Akçakese–Pınarbaşı road, 1160 m, 14.08.2003, 1 specimen; Kastamonu prov.: Daday, Daday–Araç road, 1250 m, 15.08.2003, 20 specimens.

Records in Turkey: (AD-AM-ANT-ART-BL-BN-BO-BS-CA-CN-HT-IC-IS-KK-KO-KR-KS-MA-MU-OS-RI-SM-SN-SV-TB-TO-TU-VA-TUR)

Sinop prov.: around Ayancık (Schimitschek, 1944); Zigana Mountains (?Trabzon prov.) (Villiers, 1959); İstanbul prov.: Polonez village as *Strangalia maculata* (Demelt & Alkan, 1962; Demelt, 1963); Balıkesir prov.: Gönen, Çanakkale prov.: Biga (Gfeller, 1972); Turkey (Lobanov et al., 1981; Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Svacha & Danilevsky, 1988; Sama, 2002); Trabzon prov.: Maçka (Sümela), Kastamonu prov., Sivas prov.: Çamlıbel pass (Sama, 1982); İstanbul prov.: Bahçeköy as *Strangalia maculata* (Öymen, 1987); Tokat prov.: Mezra, Amasya prov.: Merzifon (Ortaköy, Suluova), Kastamonu prov.: Masruf pass (Küre), Tunceli prov.: Pülümür, Rize prov.: Ovitdağı pass (İkizdere) (Adlbauer, 1992); Holotype: Antalya prov.: Irmasan pass as type locality of *R. maculata irmasanica* Sama, 1996 and Akseki (Sama, 1996a); Hatay prov.: Akbez, İçel prov.: Namrun (Bolkar Mountains) (Sama, 1996a); İstanbul prov., Artvin prov., North parts of Van prov., East Anatolian Region (Lodos, 1998); Trabzon prov.: Maçka (Alkan, 2000); Artvin prov.: Şavşat (Karagöl) / Yusufeli, Balıkesir prov.: Erdek, Bingöl prov.: Central, Trabzon prov.: Beşikdüzü (Türkelli) (Tozlu et al., 2002); Artvin prov.: Şavşat, Bolu prov.: Abant, Bursa prov.: Uludağ, Çanakkale prov.: Kirazlı, Kırklareli prov.: Demirköy, Malatya prov.: Reşadiye pass, Muş prov.: Buğlan pass, Rize prov.: İkizdere / Şavşat–Çam pass, Samsun prov.: Kavak (Hacılar pass) (Malmusi & Saltini, 2005); Çankırı prov., Kastamonu prov. (Özdikmen et al., 2005); Artvin prov.: Yusufeli (Barhal road), Kocaeli prov.: İzmit (Beşkayalar Natural Park), Osmaniye prov.: Zorkun plateau road (Olukbaşı place) / Yarpuz road (Karataş place), Hatay prov.: Dörtöl (Topaktaş plateau) (Özdikmen & Demirel, 2005); Kocaeli prov.: İzmit (Özdikmen & Şahin, 2006); Adana prov.: Pozantı (Karataş), Rize prov.: Central (Özdikmen & Demir, 2006).

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

Remarks: It has been reported from Western, Central and Eastern Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). New for Karabük province and it distributes widely in Turkey. The species is represented by two subspecies in Turkey. These are; *R. maculata irmasanica* Sama, 1996 occurring only in South Turkey and the nominative *R. maculata maculata* occurring in other parts of Turkey.

Chorotype: European + SW-Asiatic.

Stenurella Villiers, 1974

[Type sp.: *Leptura melanura* Linnaeus, 1758]

Stenurella bifasciata (Müller, 1776)

(*W, C, E)

= ssp. *bifasciata* Müller, 1776

= ssp. *nigrosuturalis* Reitter, 1895

= ssp. *limbiventris* Reitter, 1898

Other names: *quadrifasciata* Poda; *melanura* Herbst (preocc.); *ustulata* Laicharting; *cruciata* Olivier; *sedakovi* Mannerheim; *lanceolata* Mulsant; *immaculata* Pic; *nigriiventris* Pic; *ferruginipes* Pic; *albarracina* Wagner.

***Stenurella bifasciata bifasciata* (Müller, 1776)**

Material examined: Bolu prov.: between Gerede–Kızılcahamam, 1405 m, 17.05.2003, 5 specimens; Karabük prov.: Safranbolu, Mencilis Cave env., Bulak village, 760 m, 14.06.2003, 6 specimens; Karabük prov.: Safranbolu, Bulak village, Bağ Evleri place, 670 m, 15.06.2003, 1 specimen; Karabük prov.: Bağ Evleri, Bağ Evleri place, 670 m, 15.06.2003, 1 specimen; Çorum prov.: Tosya–Kargı road, 655 m, 16.06.2003, 1 specimen; Kastamonu prov.: Ağlı–Azdavay road, Yumacık village, 825 m, 18.06.2003, 1 specimen; Kastamonu prov.: between Azdavay–Pınarbaşı, 885 m, 18.06.2003, 12 specimens; Bolu prov.: Mengen, Devrek–Mengen, 770 m, 19.06.2003, 3 specimens; Bartın prov.: Kalecik village, exit of Orta quarter, 21.07.2003, 3 specimens; Karabük prov.: Bartın–Safranbolu road, Soğuksu place, 21.07.2003, 7 specimens; Karabük prov.: Bartın–Safranbolu road, Soğuksu place, 21.07.2003, 1 specimen; Karabük prov.: Safranbolu, Gürleyik National Park, 21.07.2003, 99 specimens; Karabük prov.: Safranbolu, Gürleyik National Park, 22.07.2003, 25 specimens; Karabük prov.: Safranbolu–Eflani road, Örencik village, 22.07.2003, 57 specimens; Kastamonu prov.: Küre Mountains National Park, 22.07.2003, 9 specimens; Kastamonu prov.: Küre Mountains National Park, Kerte village, 22.07.2003, 77 specimens; Karabük prov.: between Eflani–Pınarbaşı, 22.07.2003, 10 specimens; Kastamonu prov.: Pınarbaşı–Azdavay road, exit of Karafasil village, 23.07.2003, 5 specimens; Kastamonu prov.: Pınarbaşı–Azdavay road, Karafasil village, 23.07.2003, 62 specimens; Kastamonu prov.: Pınarbaşı–Azdavay road, Suğla plateau, 23.07.2003, 13 specimens; Kastamonu prov.: Azdavay, Ballıdağ Wild Life Protection District, 23.07.2003, 1335 specimens; Kastamonu prov.: Küre, 23.07.2003, 17 specimens; Kastamonu prov.: Küre, Masruf pass env., 1200 m, 24.07.2003, 2 specimens; Kastamonu prov.: Küre–Seydiler road, Masruf pass, 1250 m, 24.07.2003, 70 specimens; Kastamonu prov.: Pınarözü, 24.07.2003, 69 specimens; Kastamonu prov.: Yarılgöz pass, 1450 m, 24.07.2003, 403 specimens; Kastamonu prov.: Kastamonu–Devrekani road, Oyrak pass, 1210 m, 24.07.2003, 54 specimens; Kastamonu prov.: Tosya–Kastamonu road, exit of Tosya, 25.07.2003, 22 specimens; Kastamonu prov.: Tosya–Kastamonu road, 1500 m, 25.07.2003, 137 specimens; Kastamonu prov.: Tosya–İlgaz pass, 1650 m, 25.07.2003, 3 specimens; Kastamonu prov.: Tosya–Kastamonu road, Tosya–İlgaz pass, 1500 m, 25.07.2003, 29 specimens; Kastamonu prov.: Dipsiz Göl National Park, 25.07.2003, 312 specimens; Kastamonu prov.: İlgaz pass, 1875m, 25.07.2003, 2 specimens; Kastamonu prov.: İlgaz, İlgaz–Kastamonu road, 25.07.2003, 31 specimens; Kastamonu prov.: İlgaz–Kastamonu road, Kadın Çayırı village, 25.07.2003, 146 specimens; Karabük prov.: Boduroğlu plateau, 1470 m, 13.07.2003, 38 specimens; Bartın prov.: Bartın–Karabük road, Dereköy, 14.08.2003, 1 specimen; Kastamonu prov.: entry of Ballıdağ, Daday, 1570 m, 14.08.2003, 23 specimens; Kastamonu prov.: Daday, Daday–Araç road, 1250 m, 15.08.2003, 6 specimens; Kastamonu prov.: Yarılgöz, 1800 m, 15.08.2003, 29 specimens; Kastamonu prov.: Yarılgöz pass, 1300 m, 15.08.2003, 5 specimens; Kastamonu prov.: Küre road, Sipahiler village, 1150 m, 16.08.2003, 2 specimens; Kastamonu prov.: Küre, Masruf pass env., 1200 m, 16.08.2003, 10 specimens; Kastamonu prov.: Tosya road, Çatalçam, 16.08.2003, 14 specimens; Kastamonu prov.: Tosya, İlgaz, 1845 m, 16.08.2003, 29 specimens.

Records in Turkey: (AD-AF-AK-AM-AN-ANT-ART-BI-BN-BO-BR-BS-BT-BU-CA-CN-CO-ER-EZ-GA-GU-HT-IC-IZ-KA-KK-KN-KO-KR-KS-KY-MG-MN-NE-OS-RI-SM-TB-US-YA-YO-ZO-TUR)

Bursa prov.: İnegöl (Gürsu Forest, Samson place) (Çanakçıoğlu, 1956); Amasya prov., Gümüşhane prov.: Torul (Villiers, 1959); Antalya prov.: near Central (Demelt & Alkan, 1962); İzmir prov.: Kemalpaşa, Antalya prov.: Central / Alanya (Demelt, 1963); Erzurum prov.: Azort (Villiers, 1967); Kocaeli prov., Yalova prov. (Gfeller, 1972); İzmir prov.: Urla (Gül-Zümreoğlu, 1972); İzmir prov.: Urla / Bergama (Kozak / Şakran) / Kemalpaşa, Muğla prov.: Milas (Gölcük) (Gül-Zümreoğlu, 1975); Turkey (Lobanov et al., 1981; Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Svacha & Danilevsky, 1988; Lodos, 1998; Sama, 2002); Bolu prov.: from Konuralp to Akçakoca / Abant, Manisa prov.: Akçakertik, Kastamonu prov. (Sama, 1982); İzmir prov.: Efes (Öymen, 1987); Antalya prov.: Kemer / Manavgat, İçel prov.: Anamur (Adlbauer, 1988); Bitlis prov.: Reşadiye (Tauzin, 2000); Artvin prov.: Central / Ardıaç (Akarsu) / Şavşat (Çayağzı) / Yusufeli (Altıparmak) / Demirkent / Sarıgöl, Bilecik prov.: Central, Bingöl prov.: Solhan (Buğlan pass), Erzincan prov.: Central (Ballıköy) / Kemaliye (Sandıklı), Erzurum prov.: Oltu (Başaklı) / Çamlıbel / Sütkans / Şenkaya (Akşar) / Turnalı /

Uzundere (Öşvank), Konya prov.: Ereğli, Rize prov.: İkizdere (Ovitdağı pass), Trabzon prov.: Beşikdüzü (Türkelli) (Tozlu et al., 2002); Antalya prov.: Alanya (Mahmutlar) / Finike (Alakır dam) / Kaş (Gömbe, Sinekçi village, Sinekçibeli), Konya prov.: Akşehir (Engelli village) / Taşkent (Beyreli village, Gevne valey), Afyon prov.: Sultandağı (Sultan Mountains), Uşak: Ulubey (Ovacık village, Gökgöz hill), Yozgat prov.: Akdağmağdeni (Oluközü plateau / Akçakışla road) (Özdikmen & Çağlar, 2004); Kastamonu prov.: İnebolu / Central, Bolu prov.: Central / Mengen, İzmir prov.: Kemalpaşa, Artvin prov.: Suluböcükhane / Kafkasör, Nevşehir prov.: Gülşehir, Burdur prov.: Ağlasun, Ankara prov.: Kızılcahamam (Soguksu National Park) (Özdikmen et al., 2005); Kocaeli prov.: İzmit (Beşkayalar Natural Park), Manisa prov.: Turgutlu (Çardağı, Aysekisi hill) / Turgutlu Çardağı, Osmaniye prov.: Zorkun plateau / Zorkun plateau road (Ürün plateau / Olukbaşı place) / Yarpuz / Yarpuz road (Karataş place) / Bahçe (Buğdaycık village) / Ömerli village (Asar plateau) / turn of Düziçi road / Düziçi (Karasi village / Berka dam) / exit of Çotlu village, Kahramanmaraş prov.: Sumaklı village / Türkoğlu (Doluca village / Kaledibi village), Gaziantep prov.: Nurdagi (plateau of Kazdere village) / Kuşçubeli pass, Hatay prov.: Hassa (Akbez, Geneluşağı village / Zeytinoba village) / Kırkhan (plateau of Ceylanlı village) / Belen (Güzelyayla) / İskenderun (Kozaklı village) / Antakya (Seldiren village) / Dörtöl (Yahyalı plateau), Artvin prov.: Central, Aksaray prov.: Sarıyahşi (Sipahiler village) / Ağaçören, Nevşehir prov.: Ürgüp road (turn of Uçhisar road), Yozgat prov.: Akdağmağdeni (Oluközü plateau / Akçakışla / Başçatak village / between Yukarı Çulhalı-Başçatak / Tekkegüneyi village (Özdikmen & Demirel, 2005); Ankara prov., Bolu prov.: Abant, Bursa prov.: Uludağ, Çanakkale prov.: Kuru Mountain, Çankırı prov.: Eskipazar, Kırklareli prov.: Demirköy, Samsun prov.: Kavak (Hacılar pass), Zonguldak prov.: from Karadere to Eğerci (Malmusi & Saltini, 2005); Kahramanmaraş prov.: Kahramanmaraş-Andırın road (Körsülü bridge env./ Başkonuş forest) / Kahramanmaraş-Göksun road (entry of Tekir) / Andırın-Çokak road (Çınar district / Parmaksız plateau / Akifiye) / Andırın (Çokak-Geben road, İtoğlu place / Andırın-Geben road) / Göksun (Mehmetbey) / Pazarcık (Osmandede village) (Özdikmen & Okutaner, 2006); Ankara prov.: Kızılcahamam (Central / Işık Mountain / S of New dam / Güvem / Yasin village / the peak of Bel / Yukarı Çanlı), Nevşehir prov.: Avanos, Adana prov.: Pozantı (entry of Fındıklı / Pozantı, Tekir plateau), Kayseri prov.: Yahyalı (Derebağı, Şelale place) (Özdikmen, 2006).

Distribution: Europe (Portugal, Spain, France, Italy, Sicily, Sardinia, Albania, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Macedonia, Greece, Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary, Austria, Switzerland, Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Luxembourg, Czechia, Slovakia, Poland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Belorussia, Ukraine, Crimea, Moldavia, European Russia, European Kazakhstan), Siberia, China, Caucasus, Georgia, Transcaucasia, Near East, Turkey, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Syria.

Remarks: It has been reported from Western, Central and Eastern Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). New for Karabük, Bartın, Çorum provinces and it distributes widely in Turkey. The species is represented by three subspecies in Turkey. *S. bifasciata nigrosuturalis* (Reitter, 1895) occurring in South-Eastern Turkey (known records in Turkey: Niğde prov.: Çamardı, Adana prov.: Pozantı (Bodemeyer, 1900); İçel prov.: Erdemli / Kuzucubelen, Osmaniye prov.: Nurdagi pass, Adana prov.: Kozan, Niğde prov.: Çiftehan (Adlbauer, 1988); Adıyaman prov. (Rejzek & Hoskovec, 1999); South-East Anatolia (Sama & Rapuzzi, 2000; Sama, 2002); Konya prov.: Güneysınır (Gürağaç) (Tozlu et al., 2002); İçel prov.: Erdemli-Güzeloluk / Güzeloluk (Malmusi & Saltini, 2005)) and Lebanon and Syria, *S. bifasciata limbiventris* (Reitter, 1898) (see below distribution in Turkey) and the nominative *S. bifasciata bifasciata* (Müller, 1776) (see above for distribution in Turkey). According to Danilevsky (2005), *sedakovi* Mannerheim, 1852 is a synonym of *S. bifasciata bifasciata* (Müller, 1776).

Chorotype: The species *Stenurella bifasciata* (Müller, 1776) has the Sibero-European + SW-Asiatic chorotypes.

Stenurella bifasciata limbiventris (Reitter, 1898)

Material examined: Kastamonu: Azdavay, Balhdağ Yaban Hayatı Koruma Sahası, 23.07.2003, 1 specimen; Karabük: Akçakese-Pınarbaşı road, 1160 m, 14.08.2003, 1 specimen; Kastamonu: between Devrekani-Yaralığöz, 15.08.2003, 1 specimen.

Records in Turkey: (ART-GU-KR-KS-RI-SM-TUR)

Turkey (Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985); Gümüşhane prov.: Şiran, Artvin prov.: Yusufeli as *Stenurella limbiventris* (Tauzin, 2000); North-Eastern Turkey (Sama, 2002); Artvin prov.: Artvin-Yusufeli / Şavşat, Rize prov.: Şavşat-Çam pass, Samsun prov.: Kavak (Hacılar pass) (Malmusi & Saltini, 2005).

Remarks: New for Western Black Sea Region (Kastamonu and Karabük provinces) and it distributes only in North Turkey. According to Danilevsky (2005), Danilevsky & Dzhavelidze (1990) mentioned that *Stenurella bifasciata limbiventris* was regarded as a subspecies distributed in Adzharia (Georgia) and Turkey. *Strangalia limbiventris* Reitter, 1898 was described from Central Caucasus.

Stenurella jaegeri (Hummel, 1825)

(*E)

Other names: *mingrelica* Tournier; *fenestrata* Reitter; *jekeli* Pic.

Records in Turkey: (GU-HT-KA-RI-TB-TUR)

Hatay prov.: Akbeş (Fairmaire, 1884); Gümüşhane prov.: Torul, North-East Turkey (Villiers, 1959); Zigana Mountains (?Trabzon prov. or ?Gümüşhane prov.) (Villiers, 1967); Turkey (Lobanov et al., 1981; Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Lodos, 1998); Rize prov.: Ovitdağı (İkizdere) (Adlbauer, 1992); Kahramanmaraş prov.: Göksun (Tauzin, 2000).

Distribution: Europe (Ukraine, Crimea), Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Near East, Turkey, Iran, Syria.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Eastern Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). Probably the species distributes rather widely in East half of Turkey.

Chorotype: SW-Asiatic (Syro-Anatolian) + Turanian (Ponto-Caspian) .

Stenurella melanura (Linnaeus, 1758)

(*W, C, E)

Other names: *nigra* DeGeer; *suturanigra* DeGeer; *similis* Herbst; *tibialis* Frivaldszky; *diversiventris* Dufour; *georgiana* Pic; *latesuturata* Pic; *melanurella* Reitter; *semicrassa* Pic; *rubellata* Reitter; *tibialis* Csiki; *corvina* Plavilstshikov.

Material examined: Kastamonu prov.: Yarahgöz, 1800 m, 15.08.2003, 1 specimen.

Records in Turkey: (ANT-ART-BO-BS-CA-IS-IZ-KO-KS-OR-TUR)

İstanbul prov.: Polonez village (Demelt & Alkan, 1962); İstanbul prov.: Polonez village, Antalya prov.: Alanya (Demelt, 1963); Ordu prov. (Tuatay et al., 1972); İzmir prov.: Bergama (Kozak) / Agamemnun (İlica) (Gül-Zümreoğlu, 1975); Bolu prov.: from Konuralp to Akçakoca (Sama, 1982); Çanakkale prov.: Ayvacık (Öymen, 1987); Antalya prov.: Akseki (Çevizli) (Adlbauer, 1992); İstanbul prov., İzmir prov., Antalya prov. (Lodos, 1998); Turkey (Svacha & Danilevsky, 1988); North-Western Turkey (Sama, 2002); Bursa prov.: Uludağ (Malmusi & Saltini, 2005); Ordu prov., Artvin prov.: Marsivan (Özdikmen et al., 2005); Kocaeli prov.: İzmit (Beşkayalar Natural Park) (Özdikmen & Demirel, 2005).

Distribution: Europe (Portugal, Spain, France, Italy, Albania, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Macedonia, Greece, Bulgaria, 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), Siberia, ?Far East Russia, Mongolia, China, Japan, Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Turkey.

Remarks: It has been reported from Western, Central and Eastern Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). New for Kastamonu province and it distributes in North, West and South-West Turkey.

Chorotype: Sıbero-European.

Stenurella nigra (Linnaeus, 1758)

(*W, C, E)

Other names: *picea* Geoffroy; *giraudi* Pic; *fulvopilosa* Plavilstshikov; *varicollis* Schaefer.

Material examined: Zonguldak prov.: between Yedigöller-Devrek, 230 m, 13.05.2003, 1 specimen; Karabük prov.: Safranbolu, Mencilis Cave env., Bulak village, 760 m, 14.06.2003,

7 specimens; Karabük: Safranbolu, Bulak village, Bağ Evleri place, 670 m, 15.06.2003, 6 specimens; Karabük prov.: Bulak village, Bağ Evleri, 670 m, 15.06.2003, 2 specimens; Kastamonu prov.: S of Küre Mountains, Yaylagözü pass, 1320 m, 17.06.2003, 3 specimens; Kastamonu prov.: Küre, Seydiler, Masruf pass, 1250 m, 18.06.2003, 2 specimens; Bolu prov.: Mengen, Devrek–Mengen, 770 m, 19.06.2003, 1 specimen; Kastamonu prov.: Küre–Seydiler road, Masruf pass, 1250 m, 24.07.2003, 5 specimens.

Records in Turkey: (ART-BO-IS-KO-KR-KS-RI-SM-YA-ZO-TUR)

İstanbul prov.: Polonez village (Demelt & Alkan, 1962); İstanbul prov.: Polonez village (Demelt, 1963); Kocaeli prov., Yalova prov. (Gfeller, 1972); Turkey (Lobanov et al., 1981; Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Svacha & Danilevsky, 1988; Lodos, 1998; Sama, 2002); Kocaeli prov.: İzmit (Adlbauer, 1988); Bolu prov.: Kaynaşlı (Tauzin, 2000); Artvin prov.: Yusufeli (Altıparmak) / Sarıgöl (Tozlu et al., 2002); Kocaeli prov.: İzmit (Ballıkayalar Natural Park / Beşkayalar Natural Park) (Özdikmen & Demirel, 2005); Artvin prov.: Artvin-Şavşat, Bolu prov.: Abant, Rize prov.: İkizdere, Samsun prov.: Kavak (Hacılar pass) (Malmusi & Saltini, 2005).

Distribution: Europe (Portugal, Spain, France, Italy, Albania, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Macedonia, Greece, Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary, Austria, Switzerland, Belgium, Netherlands, Denmark, Germany, Luxembourg, Great Britain, Czechia, Slovakia, Norway, Poland, Sweden, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Belorussia, Ukraine, Crimea, Moldavia, European Russia, European Kazakhstan), Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Turkey, Iran.

Remarks: It has been reported from Western, Central and Eastern Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). New for Karabük, Zonguldak, Kastamonu provinces and it distributes only in North Turkey.

Chorotype: European.

***Stenurella novercalis* (Reitter, 1901)**

(*W, E)

Other names: *semilimbata* Pic.

Material examined: Kastamonu prov.: Pınarbaşı–Azdavay road, exit of Karafasıl village, 23.07.2003, 2 specimens; Kastamonu prov.: Azdavay, Ballıdağ Wild Life Protection District, 23.07.2003, 9 specimens.

Records in Turkey: (ART-GI-GU-KS-RI-TB-YO-TUR)

Zigana Mountains (?Trabzon prov.), Gümüşhane prov.: Torul, North-East Turkey (Villiers, 1959); Trabzon prov.: Zigana Mountains (Villiers, 1967); Turkey (Lobanov et al., 1981; Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985); Rize prov.: Ayder (plateau) / Yalnızçam pass / Şavşat, Trabzon prov.: Zigana pass, Giresun prov.: Kümbet (Sama, 1982); ?Gümüşhane prov. or ?Trabzon prov.: Zigana Mountains (Adlbauer, 1988); Rize prov.: İkizdere (Ovitdağı pass) (Tozlu et al., 2002); Yozgat prov.: Akdağmağdeni (Akçakışla road / Yukarı Çulhalı village) (Özdikmen & Çağlar, 2004); Artvin prov.: Şavşat–Çam pass, Rize prov.: İkizdere, Trabzon prov. (Malmusi & Saltini, 2005).

Distribution: Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Turkey.

Remarks: It has been reported from Western and Eastern Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). New for Western Black Sea Region (Kastamonu province) and it distributes only in North Turkey. According to Danilevsky & Miroshnikov (1985), adults are in July–August and rare.

Chorotype: SW-Asiatic (Anatolo-Caucasian).

***Stenurella septempunctata* (Fabricius, 1792)**

(*W, C, E)

= ssp. *septempunctata* Fabricius, 1792

= ssp. *anatolica* Heyrovský, 1961

Other names: *quinquesignata* Küster; *suturata* Reiche; *inconstans* Reitter; *atrosuturalis* Pic; *roberti* Pic; *gasturica* Pic; *dobiaschi* Pic; *velebitica* Pic; *rubronotata* Pic; *holtzi* Pic; *parnassica* Pic; *planini* Plavilstshikov; *nigrithorax* Plavilstshikov.

Material examined: Rize prov.: Çamlıhemşin, Çat village env., 09.07.1990, 1 specimen, leg. S. Çağlar; Rize prov.: Çamlıhemşin, entry of Verçenik Atmeydanı, 09.07.1990, 1 specimen, leg. S. Çağlar; Karabük prov.: Safranbolu, Bulak village, in front of Mencilis Cave,

720 m, 14.05.2003, 1 specimen; Karabük prov.: Safranbolu, Mencilis Cave env., Bulak village, 760 m, 14.06.2003, 30 specimens; Karabük prov.: Safranbolu, Bulak village, Bağ Evleri place, 670 m, 15.06.2003, 24 specimen; Karabük prov.: Bulak village, Bağ Evleri, 670 m, 15.06.2003, 4 specimens; Kastamonu prov.: Küre-Ağlı road, 1220 m, 18.06.2003, 1 specimen; Kastamonu prov.: between Azdavay-Pınarbaşı, 885 m, 18.06.2003, 13 specimens; Zonguldak prov.: Entry of Ulus, 600 m, 19.06.2003, 1 specimen; Bolu prov.: Devrek-Mengen road, 560 m, 18.06.2003, 1 specimen; Bolu prov.: Mengen, Devrek-Mengen, 770 m, 19.06.2003, 1 specimen; Karabük prov.: Safranbolu, Gürleyik National Park, 21.07.2003, 49 specimens; Karabük prov.: Safranbolu, Gürleyik National Park, 22.07.2003, 11 specimens; Karabük prov.: Safranbolu-Eflani road, Örencik village, 22.07.2003, 6 specimens; Kastamonu prov.: Küre Mountains National Park, Kerte village, 22.07.2003, 6 specimens; Karabük prov.: between Eflani-Pınarbaşı, 22.07.2003, 10 specimens; Kastamonu prov.: Pınarbaşı-Azdavay road, exit of Karafasıl village, 23.07.2003, 11 specimens; Kastamonu prov.: Pınarbaşı-Azdavay road, Karafasıl village, 23.07.2003, 73 specimens; Kastamonu prov.: Pınarbaşı-Azdavay road, Suğla plateau, 23.07.2003, 2 specimens; Kastamonu prov.: Azdavay, Ballıdağ Wild Life Protection District, 23.07.2003, 281 specimens; Kastamonu prov.: Küre-Seydiler road, Masruf pass, 1250 m, 24.07.2003, 10 specimens; Kastamonu prov.: Pınarözü, 24.07.2003, 4 specimens; Kastamonu prov.: Yaralgöz pass, 1450 m, 24.07.2003, 63 specimens; Kastamonu prov.: Tosya-Kastamonu road, exit of Tosya, 25.07.2003, 1 specimen; Kastamonu prov.: Tosya-Kastamonu road, 1500 m, 25.07.2003, 1 specimen; Kastamonu prov.: Tosya-Kastamonu road, Tosya-Ilgaz pass, 1500 m, 25.07.2003, 4 specimens; Kastamonu prov.: Dipsiz Göl National Park, 25.07.2003, 38 specimens; Kastamonu prov.: Ilgaz, Ilgaz-Kastamonu road, 25.07.2003, 1 specimen; Kastamonu prov.: Ilgaz-Kastamonu road, Kadın Çayırı village, 25.07.2003, 2 specimens; Kastamonu prov.: entry of Ballıdağ, Daday, 1570 m, 14.08.2003, 1 specimen; Kastamonu prov.: Daday, Daday-Araç road, 1250 m, 15.08.2003, 1 specimen; Afyon prov.: Kavaklıdere, Akdağ, 08.08.2004, 1 specimen, leg. O. Sert; Afyon prov.: Karakaya hill, Sarısu stream, 04.09.2004, 1 specimen, leg. O. Sert.

Records in Turkey: (AF-AM-AN-ART-BI-BO-BS-CA-EZ-GU-IS-IZ-KK-KO-KR-KS-RISM-TO-TB-YA-YO-ZO-TUR)

Asia Minor as *Strangalia septempunctata* ab. *suturata* Reiche, 1858 (Winkler, 1924-1932); İstanbul prov.: around Büyükdere (Belgrad Forest) as *Strangalia septempunctata* var. *inconstans* (Schimitschek, 1944); Gümüşhane prov.: Torul, Zigana Mountains (?Trabzon prov.): Pontic Alps, Amasya prov. (Villiers, 1959); İstanbul prov.: Polonez village as *Strangalia septempunctata anatolica* (Demelt & Alkan, 1962; Demelt, 1963); Amasya prov., Rize prov.: Fındıklı (Villiers, 1967); Kocaeli prov.: İzmit, Yalova prov. (Gfeller, 1972); İzmir prov.: Kemalpaşa (Ovacık) (Gül-Zümreoğlu, 1975); Turkey (Lobanov et al., 1981; Danilevsky & Miroschnikov, 1985; Svacha & Danilevsky, 1988; Lodos, 1998; Sama, 2002); Bolu prov.: from Konuralp to Akçakoca, Amasya prov.: Borabay lake, Artvin prov.: Şavşat (Sama, 1982); Tokat prov.: Mezra / Yakacık (Gökdere) (Adlbauer, 1992); Kastamonu prov.: Masruf pass (Küre) / Ballıdağ pass (Daday) / Akaya as *S. septempunctata anatolica* (Heyrovský, 1961) (Adlbauer, 1992); Gümüşhane prov., Artvin prov.: Yusufeli, Samsun prov.: Ladik (Tauzin, 2000); Artvin prov.: Yusufeli (Altıparmak), Bilecik prov.: Central, Erzurum prov.: Oltu (Sütkans) / Şenkaya (Turnalı) / Uzundere (Dikyar), Rize prov.: Çamlıhemşin (Ayder), Trabzon prov.: Beşikdüzü (Türkelli) (Tozlu et al., 2002); Yozgat prov.: Akdağmağdeni (Oluközü plateau) (Özdikmen & Çağlar, 2004); Kastamonu prov., Zonguldak prov., Artvin prov.: Kafkasör / Salledi (Özdikmen et al., 2005); Kocaeli prov.: İzmit (Ballıkayalar Natural Park / Beşkayalar Natural Park), Artvin prov. (Özdikmen & Demirel, 2005); Artvin prov.: Artvin-Şavşat, Bolu prov.: Abant, Bursa: Uludağ, Çanakkale prov.: Kirazlı, Erzurum prov.: İspir, Kırklareli prov.: Demirköy, Rize prov.: İkizdere, Samsun prov.: Kavak (Hacılar pass), Zonguldak: from Karadere to Eğerci as *S. septempunctata anatolica* (Heyrovský, 1961) (Malmusi & Saltini, 2005); Ankara prov.: Azapderesi (Özdikmen & Demir, 2006); Ankara prov.: Kızılcahamam (Central / Işık Mountain / Güvem) (Özdikmen, 2006).

Distribution: Europe (Italy, Albania, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Macedonia, Greece, Bulgaria, European Turkey, Romania, Hungary, Austria, Germany, Czechia, Slovakia, Poland, Ukraine, Crimea, Moldavia), Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Near East, Turkey, Iran, ?Palestine.

Remarks: It has been reported from Western, Central and Eastern Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). New for Karabük and Afyon

provinces and it distributes mostly in North Turkey and Northern Central Turkey. There are two distinct subspecies in the World. These are; the nominative *S. septempunctata septempunctata* (Fabricius, 1792) and *S. septempunctata anatolica* Heyrovský, 1961 occurring in Balkans (from Bulgaria), Transcaucasia and Turkey. According to Danilevsky (2005), Danilevsky & Dzhaveidze (1990) stated that *S. septempunctata anatolica* was also represented in Transcaucasia.

Chorotype: Turano-European (Ponto-Pannonian + Turano-Sarmato-Pannonian) + Turano-Mediterranean (Turano-Apenninian).

Subfamily **NECYDALINAE**

Tribe **NECYDALINI**

***Necydalis* Linnaeus, 1758**

[Type sp.: *Necydalis major* Linnaeus, 1758]

Subgenus *Necydalis* Linnaeus, 1758

[Type sp.: *Necydalis major* Linnaeus, 1758]

***Necydalis major* Linnaeus, 1758**

= ssp. *major* Linnaeus, 1758

= ssp. *aino* Kusama, 1975

Other names: *abbreviata* Fabricius; *ichneumonea* DeGeer; *populi* Büttner; *duponti* Mulsant; *salicis* Mulsant; ? *xantha* Semenov; *subnotata* Pic; *rufiventris* Pic; *obscurata* Plavilstshikov.

Records in Turkey: (TUR)

Turkey (Acatay, 1948, 1961, 1968; Lodos, 1998).

Distribution: Europe (Spain, France, Italy, Croatia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Serbia, Albania, Greece, Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary, Austria, Switzerland, Germany, Luxembourg, Belgium, Netherlands, Czechia, Slovakia, Poland, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Belorussia, Ukraine, Crimea, Moldova, European Russia, European Kazakhstan), Siberia, China, Korea, ? Mongolia, Kurile Islands, Sakhalin, Japan, the Black Sea coasts of Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Turkey.

Remarks: The species which has no any exact record from covered geological area of the present work may be represented very likely in the Black Sea Region. Özdikmen & Turgut (2006) stated that “*The species Necydalis major Linnaeus, 1758 has two subspecies in the world. These are the nominate Necydalis major major Linnaeus, 1758 and the other Necydalis major aino Kusama, 1975. This species is represented by nominative subspecies in Turkey. Unfortunately any record with exact locality in Turkey has not been given according to the literature. For this reason the real status in Turkey of this taxon need to be clarified. A general distribution of this taxon is given above. The other subspecies Necydalis major aino Kusama, 1975 occurs only in Japan, Sakhalin and Kurile Islands and ? Mongolia according to Kusama & Takakuwa (1984) and Danilevsky (2005)*”. On the other hand, Danilevsky (2005) said that “*Necydalis xanta Sem. was described as variation of N. major with yellow head, prothorax, legs and abdomen from near Novorossiisk. Later (Semenov, 1902) it was regarded as a species. According to Plavilstshikov (1936) it is a synonym of N. ulmi. Without study of the type I prefer to return the original position (I've got N. major from Gantiadi)*”.

Chorotype: Sibero-European.

***Necydalis sabatinelli* Sama, 1994**

(*W)

Other names: Absent.

Records in Turkey: (BO)

Holotype: Bolu prov.: Abant (Sama, 1994b); Bolu prov.: Abant (Tauzin, 2000); Bolu prov.: Yedigöller National Park (Malmusi & Saltini, 2005).

Distribution: Turkey.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Western Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). Endemic to Turkey.

Chorotype: NW-Anatolian.

Subfamily ASEMINAE

Remarks: Brustel et al. (2002) stated that «*Svácha* (in *Svácha & Danilevsky 1987*) évinçait la sous-famille des Aseminae au bénéfice des Spondylidinae et fut suivi par Ohbayashi et al. (1992) puis par Bense & Adlbauer (1998). Cette proposition était motivée par les résultats de l'étude comparative de la morphologie larvaire des deux groupes taxinomiques qui ne donnent pas de caractères suffisants pour contredire ceux de la morphologie imaginale et par la priorité du genre *Spondylis* (F., 1775). Nous nous référons à l'étude phylogénétique de Napp (1994) qui prend en compte la morphologie larvaire et la morphologie imaginale et conclut à la validité des deux sousfamilles Spondylidinae et Aseminae. Nous considérons que cette situation n'est pas complètement éclaircie". I agree with Napp (1994) and Brustel et al. (2002) too.

Tribe SAPHANINI

Drymochares Mulsant, 1847

[Type sp.: *Drymochares truquii* Mulsant, 1847]

Drymochares starcki Ganglbauer, 1888

(*W, C, E)

= ssp. *starcki* Ganglbauer, 1888

= ssp. *cavazzutii* Sama & Rapuzzi, 1993

= ssp. *ivani* Sama & Rapuzzi, 1993

Other names: Absent.

Remarks: It has been reported from Western, Central and Eastern Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species has three subspecies in the World. These are nominative *Drymochares starcki starcki* Ganglbauer, 1888; *Drymochares starcki cavazzutii* Sama & Rapuzzi, 1993 and *Drymochares starcki ivani* Sama & Rapuzzi, 1993. *Drymochares starcki starcki* Ganglbauer, 1888 occurs only in Caucasus. *Drymochares starcki cavazzutii* is known from Abchazia, Armenia and north-eastern Turkey. *Drymochares starcki ivani* is only known from northern part of Turkey (Sama & Rapuzzi, 1993). These taxa may be distinguished by the different pubescence of elytra. Tauzin (2000) mentioned that Ilgaz Mountains in Kastamonu province was the hybridization area for the two subspecies occurring in Turkey.

So this species is represented by two subspecies in Turkey. But the literature records include also several wrong records belonging to the nominative subspecies. These old records must be regarded as the subspecies *D. starcki cavazzutii* Sama & Rapuzzi, 1993.

Records in Turkey: (ART-BO-GI-GU-KS-OR-SM-SN-TO-ZO-TUR)

As *Drymochares starcki cavazzutii* Sama & Rapuzzi, 1993: Artvin prov.: pass between from Borçka and Hopa (type locality); Turkey (Lobanov et al., 1981); Artvin prov.: from Borçka to Hopa (Sama, 1982); Northern Turkey (Danilevsky & Miroschnikov, 1985); Eastern Black Sea Region (Svacha & Danilevsky, 1986); Artvin prov.: Çiftköprüler and Murgul (Petek forest); Gümüşhane prov.: Zigana Mts. (Adlbauer, 1988; Sama & Rapuzzi, 1993); Giresun prov.: Dereli; Ordu prov.: Harçbeli; Hasancık; Gököy; Gürgentepe; Mesudiye; Tokat prov.: Niksar; Samsun prov.: Yenigün, Alaçam; Sinop prov.: Dranaz Mt., Yenikonak; Kastamonu prov.: Çatalzeytin, between Azdavay and Pınarbaşı, Ilgaz Mts. (Sama & Rapuzzi, 1993); Samsun prov.: Ladik and ?Layvikent (=Yakakent); Gümüşhane prov.: Şiran; Artvin prov.: Murgul; Ordu prov.: Akkuş; Kastamonu prov.: Ilgaz Mts. (Tauzin, 2000); Samsun prov.: Kavak, Hacılar pass; Artvin prov.: Cankurtaran pass (Malmusi & Saltini, 2005). As *Drymochares starcki ivani* Sama & Rapuzzi, 1993: Bolu province: Abant (type locality); Bolu province (Tauzin, 2000); Bolu province: Abant; Zonguldak province: from Karadere to Eğerci (Malmusi & Saltini, 2005).

Distribution: Caucasus, Turkey.

Chorotype: SW-Asiatic (Anatolo-Caucasian).

Tribe ASEMINI

***Asemum* Eschscholtz, 1830**

[Type sp.: *Cerambyx striatus* Linnaeus, 1758]

***Asemum striatum* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

(*W, C, E)

Other names: *agreste* Fabricius; *dichrous* Gmelin; *buprestoides* Savenius; *atrum* Eschscholtz; *moestum* Haldeman; *obsoletum* Haldeman; *brunneum* Haldeman; *substriatum* Haldeman; *juvencum* Haldeman; *fuscum* Haldeman; *subsulcatum* Motschulsky; *amurense* Kraatz; *gracilicorne* Casey; *ebenum* Casey; *curtipenne* Casey; *amputatum* Casey; *parvicorne* Casey; *fulvipenne* Casey; *costulatum* Casey; *pugetanum* Casey; *brevicorne* Casey; *carolinum* Casey; *stocktonense* Casey; *fulvipenne* Casey; *limbatipenne* Pic; *theresae* Pic; *ebenum* Leonard; *japonicum* Matsushita; *neglegens* Slama.

Material examined: Kastamonu prov.: Kastamonu-Tosya road, Akkaya-Taşkoprü, 1415 m, 16.06.2003, 1 specimen.

Records in Turkey: (GU-KAR-KS-SN-TO-TUR)

Turkey (Acatay, 1948, 1961, 1968; Lodos, 1998; Alkan, 2000; Sama, 2002); Sinop prov.: Hassan (Villiers, 1967); Gümüşhane prov.: Torul Mountains (Gfeller, 1972); Gümüşhane prov. (Öymen, 1987); Tokat prov.: Topçam Mountain / Yıldız Mountain (Almus, Tekneçik) (Adlbauer, 1992); Kars prov.: Sarıkamış (Tozlu, 2001a); Kars prov.: Sarıkamış (Tozlu et al., 2002).

Distribution: Europe (Spain, France, Italy, Albania, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Greece, Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary, Austria, Switzerland, Belgium, Netherlands, Denmark, Germany, Luxembourg, Great Britain, Ireland, Czechia, Slovakia, Norway, Poland, Sweden, Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Belorussia, Ukraine, ?Crimea, Moldavia, European Russia, European Kazakhstan), Siberia, Far East Russia, Sakhalin, Mongolia, China, Korea, Japan, Caucasus, Turkey, North America (Canada, America, Honduras).

Remarks: It has been reported from Western, Central and Eastern Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). New for Kastamonu province and it distributes in North Turkey. According to Danilevsky (2005), *subsulcatum* Motschulsky, 1860 and *amurense* Kraatz, 1879 are the junior synonyms of this species. Also he stated that "according to J. Voříšek (personal communication, 1992), the east populations of *Asemum striatum* are characterized by rough elytral sculpture. So, the existence of the east subspecies can be accepted, but the name *Asemum striatum amurense* Kraatz is younger than *Asemum subsulcatum* Motschulsky, 1860: 152 ("Nord de la Sibérie")".

Chorotype: Sibero-European + Nearctic.

***Arhopalus* Serville, 1834**

[Type sp.: *Cerambyx rusticus* Linnaeus, 1758]

***Arhopalus rusticus* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

(*W, C, E)

= ssp. *rusticus* Linnaeus, 1758

= ssp. *nubilus* LeConte, 1850

= ssp. *montanus* LeConte, 1873

= ssp. *obsoletus* Randall, 1838

= ssp. *hesperus* Chemsak & Linsley, 1965

Other names: *lugubris* Gmelin; *fuscus* Voet; *pachymerus* Mulsant; *coriaceus* Motschulsky; *mexicanus* Thomson; *spissicornis* Casey; *longicornis* Casey; *gracilipes* Casey; *cavicolis* Casey; *coloradensis* Casey.

Material examined: Burdur prov.: Burdur lake, 27.05.1978, 1 specimen, leg. M. Bulgur; Ankara prov.: Çamlıdere, 02.08.2003, 1 specimen, leg. M. Özer; Samsun prov.: Bafra-

Alaçam road, 75 m, 16.06.2004, 1 specimen; Ankara prov.: Soğuksu National Park, 2004, 1 specimen, leg. O. Sert.

Records in Turkey: (AN-ANT-ART-BL-BO-BU-BY-DE-GU-IS-KAR-KR-KS-KU-MG-OR-RI-SM-SN-TB-TO-TUR)

Sinop prov.: Ayancık (Schimitschek, 1944); Turkey (Acatay, 1948, 1961, 1968; Danilevsky & Miroschnikov, 1985; Önder et al., 1987; Sama, 2002); Tokat prov.: Arguslu (Villiers, 1967); Bolu prov.: Bolu Mountains (Mengen) (Demelt, 1967); Karabük prov.: Büyükdüz Research Forest (Beşçeli, 1969); Denizli prov.: Buldan (Gül-Zümreoğlu, 1975); Antalya prov.: Manavgat (Karavca place) / Korkuteli (Yazır forests) / Serik (Belek forest) (Tosun, 1975); Bolu prov., Sinop prov.: Ayancık, Gümüşhane prov., Trabzon prov.: Akçaabat, Antalya prov.: Manavgat / Korkuteli / Serik, Denizli prov. (Erdem & Çanakçıoğlu, 1977; Çanakçıoğlu, 1983); Gümüşhane prov.: Torul (Örümcek Serisi Forests), Trabzon prov.: Akçaabat (around Düzköy) (Sekendiz, 1981); Artvin prov.: Atilla Forest, Muğla prov.: Central, Balıkesir prov.: Dursunbey (Alaçam), İstanbul prov.: Büyükkada / Belgrad Forest (Öymen, 1987); Kütahya prov., Kastamonu prov.: Yaratgöz pass, Sinop prov.: Boyabat (Dıranaz pass), Rize prov.: İkizdere (Adlbauer, 1992); Artvin prov.: Şavşat (Yayla, Kocabey place / Veliköy, Karagöl Forests), Gümüşhane prov.: Karanlıkdere Forests (Yüksel, 1996); Gümüşhane prov., Artvin prov., Kars prov., East Anatolian Region, Aegean Region, Western Black Sea Region, Mediterranean Region (Lodos, 1998); Artvin prov.: Ardanuç (Ovacık) (Alkan, 2000); Kars prov.: Sarıkamış (Tozlu, 2001a); Ankara prov.: Çamlıdere, Bayburt prov.: Central, Gümüşhane prov.: Central / Kürtün (Tamlıköy), Kars prov.: Sarıkamış (Tozlu et al., 2002); Ordu prov.: Perşembe (Çaytepe) (Özdikmen, 2006); Karabük prov.: Büyükdüz Research Forest (Özdikmen & Şahin, 2006).

Distribution: Europe (Spain, France, Corsica, Italy, Sicily, Albania, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Macedonia, Greece, Bulgaria, 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, Tunisia), Siberia, Far East Russia, Sakhalin, Mongolia, China, Korea, Japan, Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Turkey, Iran, North America (Canada, America, Mexico, Jamaica, Bahamas, Guatemala, Honduras).

Remarks: It has been reported from Western, Central and Eastern Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). New for Burdur and Samsun provinces and probably it distributes rather widely in Turkey. It is represented by the nominotypical subspecies in Palaearctic Region (incl. Turkey). Known other subspecies are distributed in Nearctic Region. These are; *A. rusticus montanus* (LeConte, 1873) occurring in United States, Mexico, *A. rusticus nubilus* (LeConte, 1850) occurring in United States, Mexico, Jamaica, Bahamas, *A. rusticus obsoletus* (Randall, 1838) occurring in United States, Guatemala, Honduras, Canada, Mexico and *A. rusticus hesperus* Chemsak & Linsley, 1965 occurring in United States.

Chorotype: Holarctic.

Arhopalus syriacus (Reitter, 1895)

(*E)

Other names: Absent.

Records in Turkey: (AD-ANT-ART-GA-IC-IZ-MG-NE-SU)

İzmir prov.: Kemalpaşa (Demelt & Alkan, 1962); İzmir prov.: Kemalpaşa, Antalya prov.: Bey Mountain (Demelt, 1963); Antalya prov.: Kepez forests (Tosun, 1975); Artvin prov.: Ardanuç Forests (Sekendiz, 1981); Muğla prov.: Yeşilyurt (Adlbauer, 1992); South parts of Gaziantep prov. and Şanlıurfa prov., İzmir prov.: Kemalpaşa, South-East Anatolia and ?Aegean Region (Lodos, 1998); Artvin prov.: Ardanuç, İzmir prov.: Central / Kuşadası, Antalya prov.: Kepez (Ex. Alkan, 2000); Adana prov.: Balcalı / Kozan / Bağtepe, Antalya prov.: Central (Tozlu et al., 2002); Cappadocia (? Nevşehir prov.) (Malmusi & Saltini, 2005); İçel prov.: Mut (Alahandüzü) (Özdikmen & Şahin, 2006).

Distribution: Europe (Portugal, Spain, France, Corsica, Italy, Sicily, Sardinia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Crete), Turkey, Jordan.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Eastern Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). Probably the species distributes rather

widely in South and South-West Turkey. So, the Eastern Black Sea record of Sekendiz (1981) not confirmed. It should be belonging to a different taxon.

Chorotype: S-European + E-Mediterranean (Palaestino-Cyprioto-Taurian).

***Arhopalus tristis* (Fabricius, 1787)**
(*W, C)

Other names: *ferus* Mulsant; *polonicum* Motschulsky; *epibata* Schiödte; *hispanicus* Sharp.

Records in Turkey: (AD-AM-AN-ANT-AY-BI-BO-CA-ES-HT-IZ-KK-KU-MG-TO-TUR)
Hatay prov.: Akbez as *Arhopalus ferus* (Fairmaire, 1884); Bolu prov.: Abant (Alkan, 1946); İzmir prov.: Central / Kuşadası as *Arhopalus ferus* (Demelt, 1963); Antalya prov.: Gebiz (Bozburan Mountain) (Villiers, 1967); İzmir: Bornova, Amasya: Turhal as *Arhopalus ferus* (Gül-Zümreoğlu, 1972); Tokat prov.: Turhal, İzmir prov.: Kuşadası as *Arhopalus ferus* (Ex. Gül-Zümreoğlu, 1975); İzmir prov.: Bornova as *Arhopalus ferus* (Gül-Zümreoğlu, 1975); Turkey (Lobanov et al., 1981); Eskişehir prov.: Bokuyak (?Bozüyük) (Sama, 1982); İzmir prov. (Demelt, 1963; Gül-Zümreoğlu, 1975) (Ex. Öymen, 1987); Çanakkale prov.: Gelibolu, Ankara prov.: Botanic Garden (Öymen, 1987); Çanakkale prov.: İntepe (Adlbauer, 1988); Tokat prov.: Turhal, Marmara Region, İzmir prov. as *Arhopalus ferus* (Lodos, 1998); Adana prov.: Balcalı / Kozan / Karataş, Antalya prov.: Central / Akseki / Serik / Alanya / Topçam, Bilecik prov.: Central, Kütahya prov.: Tavşanlı as *Arhopalus ferus* (Tozlu et al., 2002); Aydın prov.: Kuşadası, Kırklareli prov.: İslambeyli, Muğla prov.: Marmaris as *Arhopalus ferus* (Malmusi & Saltini, 2005); Turkey as *Arhopalus ferus* (Özdikmen & Şahin, 2006).

Distribution: Europe (Portugal, Spain, France, Corsica, Italy, Sicily, Sardinia, Malta, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Macedonia, Greece, Crete, Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary, Austria, Switzerland, Belgium, Netherlands, Denmark, Germany, Luxembourg, Great Britain, ?Ireland, Czechia, Slovakia, Poland, Sweden, Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Belorussia, Ukraine, Crimea, Moldavia, European Russia, European Kazakhstan), North Africa (Tunisia, Namibia, Algeria, Morocco), Canary Islands, Siberia, Far East Russia, China, Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Near East, Turkey, Syria, Jordan, Israel.

Remarks: It has been reported from Western and Central Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). Probably it distributes rather widely in Turkey. According to Silfverberg (1979), *Arhopalus tristis* is a synonym of *Arhopalus rusticus*. Also Sama (1991) agreed with Silfverberg's idea. However, according to Sama (2002), *Callidium triste* Fabricius, 1787 should not be conspecific with *A. rusticus*. Instead, it should agree with *A. ferus*. But as first, Lipp (1937) stated identity of *Callidium triste* Fabricius, 1787 and *A. ferus*. Under this circumstances, I accept Lipp's (1937) idea. Besides, Sama (2002) mentioned that the type material of *Callidium triste* Fabricius, 1787 could be mislabelled. So he does not accept as a doubtful name *Arhopalus tristis* for *A. ferus*. Also in Danilevsky (2005) said that "Evidently, different type specimens exist. Is it possible to except Lipp's opinion as first?".

Chorotype: Palearctic.

Tetropium Kirby, 1837

[Type sp.: *Tetropium cinnamopterum* Kirby, 1837]

***Tetropium castaneum* (Linnaeus, 1758)**
(*W, E)

Other names: *luridum* Linnaeus; *alicum* Fabricius; *ruficrus* Schrank; *fulcratum* Fabricius; *curiale* Panzer; *impressum* Paykull; *luridum* Gyllenhal; *rufomarginatum* Roubal; *vestitum* Plavilstshikov; *slamai* Podany.

Records in Turkey: (ART-BO-DU-ZO-TUR)

Turkey (Acatay, 1948, 1961, 1968; Önder et al., 1987); Düzce prov.: Çiçekli Forest, Zonguldak prov.: Devrek / Beldibi (Davulgu forest) / Karadere as *Tetropium luridum* (Defne, 1954); North Anatolia as *Tetropium luridum* (Erdem, 1968); Düzce prov., Zonguldak prov.: Devrek, Western Black Sea Region (Erdem & Çanakçıoğlu, 1977; Çanakçıoğlu, 1983); Bolu prov.: Seben (Öymen, 1987); Artvin prov.: Atila Forests (Yüksel,

1996); Zonguldak prov., Bolu prov., Western Black Sea Region (Lodos, 1998); Artvin prov.: Central (Alkan, 2000).

Distribution: Europe (Spain, France, Italy, Albania, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Greece, Bulgaria, 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), Siberia, Far East Russia, Sakhalin, Mongolia, China, Korea, Japan, Caucasus, Turkey.

Remarks: It has been reported from Western and Eastern Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes only in North Turkey.

Chorotype: Sibero-European.

Tetropium fuscum (Fabricius, 1787)

(*E)

Other names: *triste* Olivier; *ferruginipes* Pic; *obscuratum* Plavilstshikov; *uniforme* Heyrovsky; *nigripennis* Demelt; *velutinum* Demelt.

Records in Turkey: (ART-TUR)

Turkey (Acatay, 1948, 1961, 1968; Erdem, 1968; Lodos, 1998); Artvin prov.: Şavşat (Veliköy (Karagöl Forests) / Karagöl (Meşeli, Mukali district)) / Ardanuç (Tepedüzü (Şahinkaya)) (Yüksel, 1996); Artvin prov.: Şavşat (Karagöl) (Alkan, 2000).

Distribution: Europe (France, Italy, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary, Austria, Switzerland, Belgium, Netherlands, Denmark, Germany, Czechia, Slovakia, Norway, Poland, Sweden, Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Belorussia, Ukraine, ?Crimea, Moldavia, European Russia, European Kazakhstan), Siberia, Japan, Caucasus, Turkey.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Eastern Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes only in North-Eastern Turkey.

Chorotype: Sibero-European.

Subfamily SPONDYLIDINAE

Tribe SPONDYLIDINI

Spondylis Fabricius, 1775

[Type sp.: *Attelabus buprestoides* Linnaeus, 1758]

Spondylis buprestoides (Linnaeus, 1758)

(*W, E)

Other names: *maxillosus* DeGeer; *buprestoides* Laichating; *magnus* Voet; *elongatus* Latreille; *sinensis* Nonfreid; *zvergi* Bodemeyer.

Records in Turkey: (AN-ART-BS-IS-KAR-KR-SN-TB-TUR)

Sinop prov.: Ayancık (Schimitschek, 1944); Kars prov.: Sarıkamış (Erdem, 1947); Turkey (Acatay, 1948, 1961, 1963, 1968; Lobanov et al., 1981; Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Lodos, 1998; Sama, 2002); Bursa prov.: Keles (Kocayayla place) (Çanakçıoğlu, 1956); Trabzon prov.: Zigana Mountains (Villiers, 1967); Ankara prov.: Kızılcahamam (Demelt, 1967); Karabük prov.: Büyükdüz Research Forest (Besçeli, 1969); Trabzon prov.: Maçka (Öymen, 1987); Artvin prov.: Ardanuç (wood store of Meydanlar) (Yüksel, 1996); Artvin prov.: Ardanuç (Tosunlu) (Alkan, 2000); Kars prov.: Sarıkamış (Tozlu, 2001a); Kars prov.: Sarıkamış (Tozlu et al., 2002); İstanbul prov.: Şile (Malmusi & Saltini, 2005); Ankara prov.: Kızılcahamam (Çamkoru) (Özdikmen & Şahin, 2006).

Distribution: Europe (Portugal, Spain, France, Corsica, Italy, Sicily, Albania, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Macedonia, Greece, Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary, Austria, Switzerland, Belgium, Netherlands, Denmark, Germany, Luxembourg, Czechia, Slovakia, Norway, Poland, Sweden, Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Belorussia, Ukraine, Crimea, Moldavia, European Russia, European Kazakhstan), ?North Africa (Morocco),

Siberia, Far East Russia, Sakhalin, Mongolia, China, Korea, Japan, Transcaucasia, Caucasus, Turkey.

Remarks: It has been reported from Western and Eastern Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes only in North Turkey.

Chorotype: Sibero-European or Sibero-European + N-Africa. Because, according to Sama (2002), records from North Africa (Morocco) need confirmation.

Subfamily APATOPHYSEINAE

Tribe APATOPHYSEINI

Apatophysis Chevrolat, 1860

[Type sp.: *Leptura serricornis* Gebler, 1843]

Apatophysis caspica Semenov, 1901

Other names: Absent.

Records in Turkey: (IG-KAR-KN)

Konya prov.: Tuz Lake and Akşehir (Demelt, 1967); Iğdır prov.: Reynhanli and Kars prov.: S. E. slopes of Ararat (Villiers, 1967).

Distribution: Caucasus, Transcaspiya, Turkey, Central Asia (Turkmenia), Iran, Jordan.

Remarks: The species which has no exact record from covered geological area of the present work may be represented very likely in the Eastern Black Sea Region. Özdikmen & Turgut (2006) stated that “Two records are known from Turkey, both records must be corrected. Primarily, the records in Villiers (1967) are from Iğdır province which is near Armenian and Iranian borders too. Because S. E. slopes of Ararat is in Iğdır province of Turkey in the present day, we think that these records are unsuspecting according to known distributional patterns in the world. Unfortunately the record in Demelt (1967) seems to be suspicious because of the known distributional patterns of this species in the world. So it probably belongs to the other species *Apatophysis anatolica* Heyrovsky, 1938 known only from Central Anatolia”.

Chorotype: Turanian (or Turanian + SW-Asiatic).

Subfamily CERAMBYCINAE

Tribe HESPEROPHANINI

Trichoferus Wollaston, 1854

[Type sp.: *Trichoferus senex* Wollaston, 1854
= *Trichoferus fasciculatus senex* Wollaston, 1854]

Trichoferus fasciculatus (Faldermann, 1837)

(*W, E)

= ssp. *fasciculatus* Faldermann, 1837

= ssp. *senex* Wollaston, 1854

Other names: ?*bimaculatus* Billberg; *pulverulentum* Erichson; *affinis* Lucas; *elongatulus* Pic; *pubescens* Pic; *subnudus* Dayrem.

Records in Turkey: (AN-ANT-BR-BS-IZ-MG-MN-TB-TUR)

Mediterranean Region as *Hesperophanes fasciculatus* (Yiriboz, 1940); İzmir prov. (İren & Ahmed, 1973); Antalya prov.: Perge (Adlbauer, 1992); Trabzon prov.: Akçaabat (Alkan, 2000); Bartın prov.: Akgöz, Bursa prov.: Gündoğdu (Tozlu et al., 2002); Turkey (Sama, 2002); Manisa prov.: Muradiye, İzmir prov.: Kemalpaşa (Ören) (Tezcan & Rejzek, 2002); Muğla prov.: Marmaris / Aktur (Malmusi & Saltini, 2005); Ankara prov.: Kızılcahamam (Soğuksu National Park) (Özdikmen, 2006).

Distribution: Europe (Portugal, Spain, France, Corsica, Italy, Sicily, Sardinia, Malta, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Greece, Bulgaria, Romania, ?Ukraine, Crimea), North Africa (Algeria, Morocco, Libya), ?Canary Islands, ?Madeira, Caucasus, Turkey, ?Iran.

Remarks: It has been reported from Western and Eastern Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). Probably it distributes rather widely in Turkey. The species is represented by the nominative subspecies *T. fasciculatus fasciculatus* in Turkey. Other subspecies *T. fasciculatus senex* Wollaston, 1854 was described from local populations in Canary Islands and Madeira. According to Sama (2002), *T. spartii* (Müller, 1948) is a distinct species and not a synonym of *T. fasciculatus*.

Chorotype: Turano-Mediterranean.

***Trichoferus holosericeus* (Rossi, 1790)**

(*W)

Other names: *cinereus* Villers (preocc.); *nebulosum* Olivier; *gayi* Pavilstshikov.

Records in Turkey: (AY-DU-IS-IZ-TUR)

İstanbul prov.: Alem Mountain as *cinereus* Villers, 1789 (Bodemeyer, 1906; Schimitschek, 1944); Aydın prov. as *cinereus* Villers, 1789 (Tuatay et al., 1972); İzmir prov.: Bornova / Kuşadası as *cinereus* Villers, 1789 (Gül-Zümreoğlu, 1972); Turkey as *cinereus* Villers, 1789 (Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Lodos, 1998); İstanbul prov.: Belgrad Forest as *cinereus* Villers, 1789 (Öymen, 1987); Düzce prov.: Akçakoca as *cinereus* Villers, 1789 (Adlbauer, 1992); Turkey (Sama, 2002); Aydın prov. (Özdikmen et al., 2005).

Distribution: Europe (Spain, France, Corsica, Italy, Sicily, Sardinia, Malta, Albania, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Greece, Bulgaria, Crimea), North Africa (Algeria, Morocco, Libya), Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Turkey, Iran, ?Israel.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Western Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). Probably it distributes widely in Western parts of Turkey.

Chorotype: Turano-Mediterranean.

Stromatium Serville, 1834

[Type sp.: *Callidium barbatum* Fabricius, 1775]

***Stromatium unicolor* (Olivier, 1795)**

(*C, E)

Other names: *fulvum* Villers (preocc.); *strepens* Fabricius; *pallidum* Zoubkoff; *inermis* Tournier; *platytemur* Chevrolat.

Material examined: Erzincan prov.: Kemaliye, Dutluca village, 11.08.1999, 1 specimen, leg. A. Demirsoy and Y. Durmuş; Osmaniye prov.: Central, 06.05.2001, 1 specimen, leg. H. Ekiz.

Records in Turkey: (AD-AF-AM-AN-ANT-BL-BS-CA-DE-EL-ER-EZ-GA-GI-GU-HT-IC-IS-IZ-KA-KK-MA-MG-MN-OR-OS-SM-TB-TRA-TUR)

İstanbul prov.: Alem Mountain, Denizli prov. (Schimitschek, 1944); Manisa prov.: Salihli as *Stromatium fulvum* (Tuatay et al., 1972); Denizli prov.: Buldan, İzmir prov.: Bornova / Karşıyaka (Gül-Zümreoğlu, 1972); Denizli prov.: Buldan, Bursa prov.: Orhangazi, Balıkesir prov.: Manyas (Kızılköy), Muğla prov. as *Stromatium fulvum* (Ex. - Gül-Zümreoğlu, 1975); İzmir prov.: Karşıyaka / Güzelyalı / Bornova as *Stromatium fulvum* (Gül-Zümreoğlu, 1975); Denizli prov., Bursa prov., Muğla prov., İzmir prov. as *Stromatium fulvum* (Erdem & Çanakçıoğlu, 1977); Erzurum prov. and near as *Stromatium fulvum* (Özbek, 1978); Trabzon prov.: Akçaabat (Central) / Vakfikebir / Central, Ordu prov.: Central, Giresun prov.: Central as *Stromatium fulvum* (Sekendiz, 1981); Çanakkale prov.: Truva as *Stromatium fulvum* (Sama, 1982); Turkey (Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985); İstanbul prov.: Belgrad Forest as *Stromatium fulvum* (Öymen, 1987); Adana prov.: Karataş, Limasol prov.(KKTC) as *Stromatium fulvum* (Adlbauer, 1992); European Turkey (Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997); İstanbul prov., Bursa prov., İzmir prov., Muğla prov., Adana prov., İçel prov., Antalya prov. as *Stromatium fulvum* (Lodos, 1998); Trabzon prov.: Akçaabat, İstanbul prov.: Alem Mountain / Güzelyalı / Belgrad Forest, Denizli prov.: Central, İzmir prov.: Karşıyaka / Bornova (Ex. Alkan, 2000); Adana prov.: Central / Ceyhan, Afyon prov., Amasya prov.: Central, Antalya prov.: Central / Lara / Finike / Turunçova / Kumluca / Manavgat / Serik, Balıkesir prov.: Edremit, Denizli prov.: Central, Elazığ prov.: Central / Harput (Şimal Mezra), Erzurum prov.: University Campus, Gaziantep prov.: Central, Gümüşhane prov.:

Central, Hatay prov.: Central / Erzin / İskenderun (Denizciler), İçel prov.: Central / Kızılbağ / Erdemli / Dağlı / Silifke, İzmir prov.: Ödemiş, Malatya prov.: Central / Alişar, Osmaniye prov.: Central, Samsun prov.: Central, Trabzon prov.: Central (Tozlu et al., 2002); İçel prov.: Ataş road (Karaduvar), Kırklareli prov.: Demirköy (Özdikmen & Çağlar, 2004); Manisa prov.: Salihli, Antalya prov.: Özdikmen et al., 2005); Muğla prov.: Marmaris / Aktur, İçel prov.: Kızkalesi (Malmusi & Saltini, 2005); Antalya prov.: Manavgat (Demirciler village / Sülek village), Samsun prov.: Çarşamba (Özdikmen & Demir, 2006); Ankara prov. (Özdikmen & Şahin, 2006); Kahramanmaraş prov.: Pazarcık (Bağdınışağır) (Özdikmen & Okutaner, 2006).

Distribution: Europe (Portugal, Spain, France, Corsica, Italy, Sicily, Sardinia, Malta, Albania, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Macedonia, Greece, Crete, Bulgaria, European Turkey, Romania, Hungary, ?Latvia, Ukraine, Crimea, European Russia), North Africa (Egypt, Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco), Turkestan, Turkmenistan, Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Near East, Turkey, Iran, Syria, Cyprus, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq, North America (Cuba, America, Jamaica), South America (Uruguay, Brasil, Paraguay).

Remarks: It has been reported from Central and Eastern Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). New for Erzincan province and it distributes widely in Turkey.

Chorotype: Subcosmopolitan (Nearctic + Neotropic + Mediterranean + Centralasiatic).

Tribe CERAMBYCINI

Cerambyx Linnaeus, 1758

[Type sp.: *Cerambyx cerdo* Linnaeus, 1758]

Subgenus Cerambyx Linnaeus, 1758

[Type sp.: *Cerambyx cerdo* Linnaeus, 1758]

Cerambyx cerdo Linnaeus, 1758

(*W, C, E)

= ssp. *cerdo* Linnaeus, 1758

= ssp. *mirbecki* Lucas, 1842

= ssp. *acuminatus* Motschulsky, 1852

= ssp. *pfisteri* Stierlin, 1864

Other names: *heros* Scopoli; *luguber* Voet; *manderstjernae* Mulsant & Godart.

Material examined: Artvin prov.: Şavşat, Tepeköy, 1400 m, 06.08.1974, 1 specimen, leg. Z. Bahçeci; Şirnak prov.: Central, 19.06.2004, 1 specimen, leg. O. Sert.

Records in Turkey: (AD-ADY-AN-ANT-ART-BR-BS-CA-DE-HT-IC-IS-IZ-KA-KK-KO-KS-KY-MG-NI-OS-SA-SK-SM-SN-TU-TRA-TUR)

Hatay prov.: Akbez as *C. cerdo acuminatus* (Fairmaire, 1884); İçel prov.: Bolkar Mountains (Bodemeyer, 1906); İstanbul prov.: Belgrad forest (Acatay, 1943); İstanbul prov.: Bosphorus region (Belgrad Forest), Sinop prov.: Ayancık (Schimitschek, 1944); Turkey as *C. heros* (Alkan, 1946); Turkey (Acatay, 1948, 1961, 1963, 1968; Erdem, 1968; Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Önder et al., 1987; Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997; Sama, 2002); Bursa prov.: near Soğukpınar (Çanakçıoğlu, 1956); Sakarya prov.: Sapanca (Nizamioğlu, 1957); Antalya prov.: near Aspendos (Belkis) as *C. cerdo acuminatus* (Demelt & Alkan, 1962); Antalya prov.: Aspendos, İstanbul prov.: Polonez village as *C. cerdo acuminatus* (Demelt, 1963); İstanbul prov. as *C. cerdo acuminatus* (Villiers, 1967; Sama, 1982); Muğla prov.: Milas (Gül-Zümreoğlu, 1972); Kocaeli prov.: İzmit (Sapanca) (İren & Ahmed, 1973); Muğla prov.: Milas, İzmir prov.: Bergama / Bornova (Gül-Zümreoğlu, 1975); İstanbul prov.: Belgrad Forest, Sinop prov., Bursa prov., Muğla prov., İzmir prov. (Erdem & Çanakçıoğlu, 1977; Çanakçıoğlu, 1983); İstanbul prov.: Belgrad Forest (Öymen, 1987); Tunceli prov., İstanbul prov.: Üsküdar as *C. cerdo acuminatus* (Adlbauer, 1988); İstanbul prov., Kastamonu prov., Sinop prov., Bursa prov., Muğla prov., İzmir prov., Kahramanmaraş prov. (Kanat, 1998); İstanbul prov.: Belgrad Forest, Bursa prov., Kastamonu prov., Sinop prov.: Ayancık, İzmir prov.: various parts, Muğla prov.: Milas (Lodos, 1998); Niğde prov.: Ulukışla, Adana prov.: Pozantı (Ulusoy et al., 1999); Adıyaman prov.: Karadut village as *C. cerdo acuminatus* (Rejzek & Hoskovec, 1999); Tunceli prov. as *C. cerdo acuminatus* (Tauzin,

2000); Artvin prov.: Ardanuç (Tepedüzü village) (Alkan, 2000); İzmir prov.: Kemalpaşa (Armıtlı) as *C. cerdo acuminatus* (Tezcan & Rejzek, 2002); Antalya prov.: Alanya (Çayarası), Kırklareli prov.: İğneada-Saka lake (Sivrilir village) (Özdikmen & Çağlar, 2004); Ankara prov.: Hacıkadın, Kayseri prov. (Özdikmen et al., 2005); Kahramanmaraş prov.: Pazarcık, Kırklareli prov.: Demirköy / İslambeyli, İstanbul prov.: Şile, Sinop prov. as *C. cerdo acuminatus* (Malmusi & Saltini, 2005); Çanakkale prov.: Central (Kordonboyu), Sinop prov.: Türkeli as *C. cerdo acuminatus* (Özdikmen, 2006); Samsun prov.: Central (Çobanlı village), Ankara prov.: Kayaş (Bayındır dam env.), Osmaniye prov.: Mitis's plateau (Özdikmen & Demir, 2006); Kahramanmaraş prov.: Pazarcık (Bağdınısağır) (Özdikmen & Okutaner, 2006); Denizli prov., Bartın prov.: Gafhar district (Özdikmen & Şahin, 2006).

Distribution: Europe (Portugal, Spain, France, Corsica, Italy, Sicily, Sardinia, Malta, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Macedonia, Greece, Bulgaria, European Turkey, Romania, Hungary, Austria, Switzerland, Belgium, Netherlands, Denmark, Germany, Luxembourg, Czechia, Slovakia, Poland, Sweden, Latvia, Lithuania, Belarusia, Ukraine, Crimea, Moldavia), North Africa (Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia), Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Near East, Turkey, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Palestine, Syria, Lebanon, Jordan.

Remarks: It has been reported from Western, Central and Eastern Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). New for Şırnak province and it distributes widely in Turkey. There are four subspecies in the World. These are; *C. cerdo acuminatus* (Motschulsky, 1852) (in Crimea, Turkey, Lebanon, Syria), *C. cerdo pfisteri* Stierlin, 1864 (in Sicily, ?Italy, ?Malta, ?Greece), *C. cerdo mirbecki* Lucas, 1842 (Portugal, Spain, Algeria, Morocco) and the nominative *C. cerdo cerdo*. But, the species is represented by two subspecies, *C. cerdo cerdo* and *C. cerdo acuminatus* (Motschulsky, 1852), in Turkey. In Sama (2002), he did not accept as distinct subspecies *C. cerdo acuminatus* (Motschulsky, 1852) and *C. cerdo pfisteri* Stierlin, 1864 due to large variability of *C. cerdo* in the size and body shape. I share the same idea, as seen above because of the known data of *C. cerdo acuminatus* (Motschulsky, 1852) in Turkey is unavailable to the allopatric distribution rule of subspecies theoretically.

Chorotype: Turano-Europeo-Mediterranean.

***Cerambyx dux* (Faldermann, 1837)** (*W, C)

Other names: *orientalis* Küster; *thirki* Küster; *intricatus* Fairmaire; *nodosus* Mulsant.

Material examined: Erzincan prov.: Kemaliye, 07.04.1971, 1 specimen, leg. A. Demirsoy; Erzincan prov.: Kemaliye, Yuva village, 19.06.1974 and 03.07.1986, 2 specimens, leg. A. Demirsoy; Muğla prov.: Marmaris, 10.06.1998, 1 specimen, leg. Y. Durmuş; Muğla prov.: Fethiye, 05.05.2000, 1 specimen, leg. Y. Durmuş and S. Kaynaş.

Records in Turkey: (AD-ADY-AN-ANT-BI-BN-BS-BU-DE-EL-ER-EZ-GA-HT-IC-IP-IS-IZ-KA-KAR-KK-KN-KS-KY-MA-MG-NI-OS-TO-TU-VA-TUR)

Hatay prov.: Akbez (Fairmaire, 1884); Antalya prov.: Toros Mountains, Niğde prov.: Çamardı (Bodemeyer, 1900); İçel prov.: Bolkar Mountains (Bodemeyer, 1906); İstanbul prov.: Belgrad Forest (Acatay, 1943); Turkey (Alkan, 1946; Erdem, 1968; Avidov & Harpaz, 1969; Çanakçıoğlu, 1983; Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Önder et al., 1987; Sama & Rapuzzi, 2000 Özdikmen & Şahin, 2006); Central Anatolia, Hatay prov.: Dörtöl (Bodenheimer, 1958); İzmir prov.: Bornova, Kayseri prov. (Demelt, 1963); Kahramanmaraş prov., Hatay prov.: Dörtöl (Nizamlioğlu & Gökmen, 1964); Denizli prov.: Sarayköy (Tuatay et al., 1972); İzmir prov.: Bornova (Gül-Zümreoğlu, 1972); Southern Anatolia, Northern Anatolia, Marmara Region (İren & Ahmed, 1973); Denizli prov.: Sarayköy (Gül-Zümreoğlu, 1975); Van prov.: Tatvan, Bingöl prov.: Kuruca pass (Adlbauer, 1988); İzmir prov., Denizli prov., Kayseri prov., Mediterranean Region, Aegean Region (Lodos, 1998); Niğde prov.: Ulukışla, Adana prov.: Pozantı (Ulusoy et al., 1999); Adıyaman prov.: Karadut village (Rejzek & Hoskovec, 1999); Tunceli prov.: Pülümür, Hatay prov.: Antakya (Tauzin, 2001); Antalya prov.: Central / Gazipaşa, Bilecik prov.: Central, Bingöl prov.: Central / Solhan (Buğlan pass), Burdur prov.: Central, Bursa prov.: Central / Uludağ, Elazığ prov.: Central, Erzincan prov.: Kemaliye (Sandıklı), Erzurum prov.: İspir, Hatay prov.: Cırtıman / İskenderun (Denizciler), Isparta prov.: Eğirdir, İçel prov.: Anamur, İzmir prov.: Kemalpaşa, Kars prov.: Sarıkamış (Karakurt), Kastamonu prov.: Central, Konya prov.: Güneysınır (Gürağaç) / Seydişehir, Malatya prov.: Central, Niğde prov.: Bor, Osmaniye prov.: Çiftmazı /

Olukbaşı, Tokat prov.: Central (Tozlu et al., 2002); Adana prov., Ankara prov. (Özdikmen et al., 2005); Gaziantep prov.: Kuşçubeli pass / Islahiye (Kabaklar village / Köklü village), Hatay prov.: İskenderun (entry of Kurtbaşı village, Üçgüllük) (Özdikmen & Demirel, 2005); Kahramanmaraş prov.: Pazarcık (Bağdınısağır / Sakarkaya village, Kısık / Botaş) / Çağlayancerit (Bozlar) / Nurhak (Nurhak-Malatya road, Tatlar) (Özdikmen & Okutaner, 2006); Kırklareli prov.: İğneada (Özdikmen & Demir, 2006); Niğde prov.: between Balçıktaş villages (Özdikmen, 2006).

Distribution: Europe (Macedonia, Bulgaria, Crimea), Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Turkey, Iran, Syria, Lebanon, Jordan.

Remarks: It has been reported from Western and Central Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). New for Muğla province and it distributes widely in Turkey.

Chorotype: Turano-Mediterranean (Turano-Balkan).

Cerambyx nodulosus Germar, 1817

(*E)

Other names: *nodicornis* Küster.

Material examined: Bitlis: Nemrut Mountain, 24.07.1979, 1 specimen, leg. A. Demirsoy.

Records in Turkey: (AD-ADY-ANT-ART-BN-BS-BT-EZ-IC-IP-IS-IZ-KA-KN-MG-MN-MR-OS-US-TRA-TUR)

Asia Minor as *C. nodulosus nodicornis* Küster, 1846 (Winkler, 1924-1932); İstanbul prov.: Belgrad Forest as *Cerambyx nodicornis* (Acatay, 1943); İstanbul prov.: Bosphorus region (Bahçeköy) (Schimitschek, 1944); Turkey (Acatay, 1948, 1961, 1968; Erdem, 1968; Çanakçıoğlu, 1983; Danilevsky & Mirosnikov, 1985; Lodos, 1998); Bursa prov.: Gürsü Forest (Çanakçıoğlu, 1956); İstanbul prov. (Villiers, 1967); İçel prov.: Namrun, İstanbul prov.: Alem Mountain (Demelt, 1967); Manisa prov.: Demirci (Gül-Zümrüoğlu, 1972); İzmir prov.: Bornova (Gül-Zümrüoğlu, 1975); Erzurum prov. and near (Özbek, 1978); Bingöl prov.: Central, Osmaniye prov.: Nurdağı pass, Mardin prov.: Hop pass (Adlbauer, 1992); European Turkey (Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997); Adıyaman prov.: Karadut village env. (Rejzek & Hoskovec, 1999); Isparta prov.: Eğirdir (Tauzin, 2000); Adana prov.: Seyhan, Antalya prov.: Manavgat, Artvin prov.: Yusufeli, Erzurum prov.: Tortum (Kaledibi), İçel prov.: Tarsus (Bağlarbaşı) (Tozlu et al., 2002); Manisa prov.: Muradiye (Tezcan & Rejzek, 2002); Uşak prov.: Ulubey (Ovacık village, Gökgöz hill), Muğla prov.: Kemer (Ceylan village), Konya prov.: Taşkent (İshaklı village, Gevne valley), Antalya prov.: Alanya (Çayarası plateau-Sarımut bridge), İçel prov.: Gözne (Özdikmen & Çağlar, 2004); İçel prov.: from Tarsus to Çamlıyayla (Malmusi & Saltini, 2005); Kahramanmaraş prov.: Pazarcık (Botaş) (Özdikmen & Okutaner, 2006).

Distribution: Europe (Italy, Malta, Albania, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Macedonia, Greece, Bulgaria, European Turkey, Romania, Crimea), Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Turkey, Syria.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Eastern Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). It is new for Bitlis province. The species distributes rather widely in Turkey.

Chorotype: Turano-Mediterranean (Turano-Apenninian) + Turano-European (Turano-Sarmato-Pannonian).

Subgenus *Microcerambyx* Miksic et Georgijevic, 1973

[Type sp.: *Cerambyx scopolii* Füsslins, 1775]

Cerambyx scopolii Füsslins, 1775

(*W, C, E)

= ssp. *scopolii* Füsslins, 1775

= ssp. *nitidus* Pic, 1892

Other names:? *cerdo* Poda (preocc.); *heros* Bergstraesser; *gallicus* Voet; *piceus* Geoffroy; *heros* Küster; *helveticus* Stierlin.

Records in Turkey: (ANT-ART-BN-BO-ED-IC-IS-KAR-KK-NI-OS-RI-SA-SM-SN-TB-TO-TRA-TUR)

İçel prov.: Burna, Antalya prov.: Toros Mountains, Niğde prov.: Çamardı, Sakarya prov.: Sapanca (Gökdağ) (Bodemeyer, 1900); İstanbul prov.: Belgrad Forest (Acatay, 1943); İstanbul prov.: Bosphorus region (Belgrad Forest), Sinop prov.: Ayancık, Trabzon prov.: Meryemana Forest (Schimitschek, 1944); İstanbul prov.: Polonez village (Demelt & Alkan, 1962; Demelt, 1963); Samsun prov.: Bafra, Rize prov.: Fındıklı (Villiers, 1967); İstanbul prov.: Polonez village (İren & Ahmed, 1973); Artvin prov.: Saçinka (Sekendiz, 1981); İstanbul prov.: Belgrad Forest (Öymen, 1987); Tokat prov.: Topçam Mountain (Adlbauer, 1992); Osmaniye prov.: Nurdağı pass as *C. scopoli nitidus* (Pic, 1892) (Adlbauer, 1988); Kars prov.: Sarıkamış (Tozlu, 2001b); Artvin prov.: Arhavi (Kireçli), Bingöl prov.: Central, Kars prov.: Sarıkamış (Tozlu et al., 2002); Turkey (Acatay, 1948, 1961, 1968; Erdem, 1968; Çanakçıoğlu, 1983; Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997; Lodos, 1998; Alkan, 2000; Sama, 2002); Kırklareli prov.: İğneada-Saka lake (Sivriler village) / İğneada (Pedina lake) (Özdikmen & Çağlar, 2004); Kırklareli prov.: Demirköy, Bolu prov.: Abant (Malmusi & Saltini, 2005); Artvin prov.: Hopa, İçel prov.: Çamlıyayla as *C. scopoli nitidus* (Pic, 1892) (Malmusi & Saltini, 2005); Kırklareli prov.: İğneada (Özdikmen & Demir, 2006); Edirne prov. (Özdikmen & Şahin, 2006);

Distribution: Europe (Portugal, Spain, France, Corsica, Italy, Sicily, Sardinia, Malta, Albania, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Macedonia, Greece, Crete, Bulgaria, European Turkey, Romania, Hungary, Austria, Switzerland, Belgium, Netherlands, Denmark, Germany, Luxembourg, ?Great Britain, Czechia, Slovakia, Norway, Poland, Sweden, ?Estonia, Latvia, ?Lithuania, Belorussia, Ukraine, Crimea, Moldavia, European Russia), Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Near East, Turkey.

Remarks: It has been reported from Western, Central and Eastern Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). It distributes widely in Turkey. The species is represented by two subspecies in Turkey. *C. scopoli nitidus* (Pic, 1892) occurring only in South Turkey and the nominative *C. scopoli scopoli* occurring in other parts of Turkey. According to Sama (2002), *C. paludivagus* Lucas, 1846 is a distinct species in North Africa and not a form of *C. scopoli*.

Chorotype: European. According to Sama (2002), records from North Africa are belonging to *C. paludivagus* Lucas, 1846.

Tribe ROSALIINI

Rosalia Serville, 1833

[Type sp.: *Cerambyx alpinus* Linnaeus, 1758]

Rosalia alpina (Linnaeus, 1758)

(*W, E)

= ssp. *alpina* Linnaeus, 1758

= ssp. *syriaca* Pic, 1894

= ? ssp. *uzunkumensis* Podany, 1957

Other names: *pilosus* Poda; *alpina* Reiche; *croissandeau* Pic; *kautzi* Ganglbauer; *bifasciata* Reitter; *interrupta* Reitter; *prolongata* Reitter; *parvonotata* Reitter; *geminata* Reitter; *connexa* Reitter; *recurvata* Reitter; *biprolongata* Reitter; *obliterata* Pic; *multimaculata* Pic; *transsylvanica* Csiki; *pici* Csiki; *confluens* Csiki; *reitteri* Csiki; *quadripunctata* Reitter; *quadrimaculata* Ragusa; *gelineki* Zoufal; *kyselyi* Zoufal; *sexmaculata* Leoni; *v-notata* Pic; *latemaculata* Pic; *kocii* Fleischer; *brancsiki* Laco; *bipunctata* Laco; *pausa* Brancsik; *hamata* Brancsik; *sexmaculata* Leoni; *reichei* Aurivillius; *serrata* Brancsik; *fleischeri* Laco; *lineata* Laco; *csikii* Laco; *immaculithorax* Plavilstshikov; *unicolor* Plavilstshikov; *heyrovskyi* Jesatko; *masei* Jesatko; *separata* Testout; *quinquemaculata* Testout; *rieli* Testout; *laco*i Testout; *pulchra* Sekera; *obenbergeri* Sekera; *kudlai* Sekera; *stichai* Sekera; *roubali* Sekera; *ferruginicornis* Roubal; *denominata* Roubal; *triformis* Roubal; *wuenschiana* Roubal; *bystricensis* Roubal; *wuenchi* Roubal; *plavilstshikovi* Roubal; *korbeli* Roubal; *dreheri* Kardash; *tanzeri* Kardash; *nitschei* Kardash; *judeichi* Kardash; *pseudointerrupta* Plavilstshikov; *armeniaca* Plavilstshikov; *bigeminata* Plavilstshikov; *sexliturata* Cepelak; *incredibilis* Cepelak; *trimaculata* Cepelak; *quadrinotata* Cepelak; *anda* Cepelak; *hajnyi* Cepelak; *multiinterrupta* Cepelak; *multipunctata* Cepelak; *bella* Cepelak; *tranciensis* Cepelak; *inovecensis* Cepelak; *carpatica*

Cepelak; *montana* Cepelak; *proksi* Cepelak; *conlineata* Cepelak; *decorata* Cepelak; *slovenica* Cepelak; *combinata* Cepelak; *ornata* Cepelak; *albomaculata* Cepelak; *masaryki* Cepelak; *sekerai* Cepelak; *multisignata* Cepelak; *zdenkae* Kudla; *zoufali* Kudla; *bifenestrata* Kudla; *bodoni* Kanabe; *cepelaki* Pic; *fatraensis* Krupka; *kourili* Krupka; *nigrithorax* Tippmann; *jesatkoi* Heyrovsky; *vikorlatensis* Podany; *contracta* Demelt; *edeltrudi* Demelt.

Records in Turkey: (BL-BO-CA-GI-IS-KK-SN-TUR)

İstanbul prov.: Belgrad Forest (Acatay, 1943); Sinop prov.: Ayancık (Schimitschek, 1944); Turkey (Acatay, 1948, 1961, 1968; Lodos, 1998; Sama, 2002; Özdikmen et al., 2005); İstanbul prov.: Alem Mountain (Demelt, 1967); Balıkesir prov.: Gönen, Çanakkale prov.: Biga (Gfeller, 1972); Giresun prov. (Sekendiz, 1981); Kırklareli prov.: Central (Öymen, 1987); South-Eastern Turkey as *R. alpina syriaca* Pic, 1894 (Sama, 2002); Bolu prov. (Özdikmen & Çağlar, 2004); Kırklareli prov.: İğneada (Malmusi & Saltini, 2005).

Distribution: Europe (Spain, France, Corsica, Italy, Sicily, Albania, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Macedonia, Greece, Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary, Austria, Switzerland, Germany, Czechia, Slovakia, Poland, Belorussia, Ukraine, Crimea, European Russia), Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Turkey.

Remarks: It has been reported from Western and Eastern Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). It distributes rather widely in North-West Turkey. The species is represented by two subspecies in Turkey. These are; *R. alpina syriaca* Pic, 1894 occurring in South-Eastern Turkey and the nominative *R. alpina alpina* occurring in other parts of Turkey. According to Villiers (1978), *R. alpina* is represented by *R. alpina uzunkumensis* Podany, 1957 in Bulgaria. But Sama (2002) did not mention this taxon.

Chorotype: European.

Tribe PURPURICENINI

Purpuricen Dejean, 1821

[Type sp.: *Cerambyx kaehleri* Linnaeus, 1758]

Purpuricen *budensis* (Götz, 1783)

(*W, C, E)

= ssp. *budensis* Götz, 1783

= ? ssp. *bitlisiensis* Pic, 1902

= ? ssp. *caucasicus* Pic, 1902

= ssp. *interscapillatus* Plavilstshikov, 1937

= ssp. *productus* Plavilstshikov, 1940

Other names: *hungaricus* Herbst; *wredii* Fischer von Waldheim; *affinis* Brulle; *punctiger* Apfelbeck; *humeralis* Pic; *nigronotatus* Pic; *perversus* Plavilstshikov; *ganglbaueri* Plavilstshikov; *productus* Plavilstshikov; *novaki* Heyrovsky; *trinotatus* Heyrovsky; *karamani* Heyrovsky; *kantardjiewae* Adamovic; *sonjae* Adamovic; *milae* Adamovic.

Material examined: Edirne prov.: Sirpsindiği, Bahçedere place, 30.06.2001, 2 specimens, leg. Y. Durmuş and H. Sevgili; Çorum prov.: Kargı, Kargı plateau road, 940 m, 16.06.2003, 1 specimen; Sinop prov.: Durağan-Çerçiler road, Başağaç village, 270 m, 16.06.2004, 4 specimens; Afyon prov.: Beyçeşmesi, 17.07.2004, 1 specimen, leg. O. Sert.

Records in Turkey: (AD-ADY-AF-AM-AN-ANT-ART-AY-BL-BN-BO-BS-CA-CO-DE-ED-EZ-GA-GU-HT-IC-IP-IS-IZ-KA-KI-KN-KO-MG-MN-MU-NI-OS-RI-SI-SM-SN-TO-TU-YO-TUR)

Hatay prov.: Akbeş (Fairmaire, 1884); Niğde prov.: Çamardı, Adana prov.: Pozantı (Bodemeyer, 1900); Turkey (İyriboz, 1938; İren and Ahmed, 1973; Sama, 2002); Bursa prov.: Orhaneli (Kabaklar village, N Kocasu stream valley) (Çanakçıoğlu, 1956); Amasya prov., Gümüşhane prov.: Torul, İçel prov.: Bolkar Mountains (Villiers, 1959); Antalya prov.: Antitoros Mountains as *P. budensis interscapillatus* Plavilstshikov, 1937 (Demelt & Alkan, 1962); Antalya prov.: Toros Mountains, Isparta prov.: Eğirdir (Demelt, 1963); Tunceli prov.: Ovacık, Tokat prov.: Niksar (Fuchs et Breuning, 1971); Isparta prov.: Eğirdir (Tuatay et al., 1972); Muğla prov.: Milas (Gül-Zümreoğlu, 1972); İzmir prov.: Ödemiş (Bozdağ) – Fairmaire, 1886; Gaziantep prov., Isparta prov.: Eğirdir according to records of Institute İzmir/Bornova (Ex. Gül-Zümreoğlu, 1975); İzmir prov.: Torbalı (Ayrancı) / Karaburun

(Bahıklıova), Muğla prov.: Bodrum (Gümbet) / Milas, Denizli prov.: Central, Balıkesir prov.: Susurluk, Çanakkale prov.: Central (Gül-Zümreoğlu, 1975); İzmir prov.: Karaburun (Bahıklıova) as *P. budensis* m. *bitlisiensis* ab. *affinis* (Gül-Zümreoğlu, 1975); Erzurum prov. and near (Özbek, 1978); Gaziantep prov.: Fevzipaşa, Manisa prov.: Akhisar, İzmir prov. (Sama, 1982); Konya prov.: Beyşehir (Öymen, 1987); Antalya prov.: Yeni Karaman / Alanya (Akseki / Güzelbağ), İçel prov.: Anamur / Erdemli / Silifke / Kuzucubelen, Adana prov.: Kozan (Himmetli), Niğde prov.: Çiftahan (Adlbauer, 1988); Osmaniye prov.: Nurdağı pass as *P. budensis productus* Plavilstshikov, 1940 (Adlbauer, 1992); Bingöl prov.-Muş prov.: 36 km E Bingöl (Sabbadini & Pesarini, 1992); Erzurum prov. as *P. budensis caucasicus* Pic, 1902 (Sabbadini & Pesarini, 1992); İstanbul prov., Çanakkale prov., Kocaeli prov., Samsun prov., Ankara prov., Siirt prov., Afyon prov., Manisa prov., İzmir prov., Isparta prov. (Lodos, 1998); Adıyaman prov. (Rejzek & Hoskovec, 1999); Adana prov.: Bahçe (Tauzin, 2000); Adana prov.: Balcalı / Kozan, Antalya prov.: Central, Artvin prov.: Yusufeli / Işhan / Kınalıçam, Bingöl prov.: Solhan (Buğlan pass), Burdur prov.: Ağlasun / Bucak (Çamlık), Erzurum prov.: İspir / Olur (Coşkunlar), İçel prov.: Kızıldağ, Konya prov.: Güneysınır (Gürağaç), Osmaniye prov.: Çiftmazı (Tozlu et al., 2002); Ankara prov.: Kazan (Orhaniye village), Isparta prov.: Sütcüler (Kasımlı, İncidere), Antalya prov.: İbradı-plateau road / Kumluca (Gölcük village) / Akseki (Geylan plateau road) / Alanya (Mahmutlar) / Kemer (Olimpos Mountain), Afyon prov.: Sultandağı (Sultan Mountains), Konya prov.: Taşkent (Beyreli village, Gevne valey), İçel prov.: Kocavilayet (Emirler village), Yozgat prov.: Yozgat National Park (Özdikmen & Çağlar, 2004); Muğla prov.: Datça as *P. caucasicus* Pic, 1902 (Özdikmen & Çağlar, 2004); Isparta prov.: Eğridir, Ankara prov., Bingöl prov.: Solhan (Şerefmeydanı), Burdur prov.: Ağlasun (Özdikmen, et al., 2005); Artvin prov.: Yusufeli (Yesiltepe env.), Osmaniye prov.: Yarpuz road (Karataş place) / Çulhalı village / Yeşil village (Hasanbeyli) / Bahçe (Buğdaycık village) / turn of Düziçi road / Düziçi (Çamıçı village) / exit of Çotlu village, Kahramanmaraş prov.: Sumaklı village / Türkoğlu (Doluca village), Hatay prov.: Belen (Çerçikaya village, Madenli), Artvin prov. (Özdikmen & Demirel, 2005); Artvin prov.: Şavşat, Aydın prov.: Kuşadası, Bolu prov.: Mudurnu, Bingöl: Kuruku pass, İçel prov.: Çamlıyayla / Mersin / Güzeloluk / from Ortaören to Mut, İzmir prov.: Selçuk (Meryemana), Rize prov.: Artvin-Şavşat, Samsun prov.: Kavak (Hacılar pass) (Malmusi & Saltini, 2005); Muş prov.: Buğlan pass as *P. budensis bitlisiensis* Pic, 1899 (Malmusi & Saltini, 2005); Bolu prov.: Abant as *P. caucasicus* Pic, 1902 (Malmusi & Saltini, 2005); Kırıkkale prov.: Sulakyurt, Antalya prov.: Kemer / Manavgat (Bucak, Şeyhler village) (Özdikmen & Demir, 2006); Adana prov.: near Pozantı (Özdikmen, 2006); Samsun prov.: Terme (Bük), Kocaeli prov.: İzmit (Özdikmen & Şahin, 2006); Kahramanmaraş prov.: Central (Kavaklı) / Kahramanmaraş-Andırın road (Körsülü bridge env.) / Pazarcık (Sakarkaya-Çağlayancerit road / Sakarkaya village, Kısıklı) / Çağlayancerit (Bozlar) / Andırın (Kahramanmaraş-Andırın road, Çuhadırlı village) (Özdikmen & Okutaner, 2006).

Distribution: Europe (Spain, France, Italy, Albania, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Macedonia, Greece, Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary, Slovakia, Ukraine, Crimea, Moldavia, European Russia), Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Turkey, Iran, Middle East.

Remarks: It has been reported from Western, Central and Eastern Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). New for Çorum, Edirne, Sinop provinces and it distributes widely in Turkey. The species is represented by three (or four) subspecies in Turkey. *P. budensis productus* Plavilstshikov, 1940 occurring in South Turkey, *P. budensis intercapillatus* Plavilstshikov, 1937 occurring in South-West and South Turkey and the nominative *P. budensis budensis* (Götz, 1783) occurring in other parts of Turkey (? *P. budensis bitlisiensis* Pic, 1902 occurring in South-Eastern Turkey). According to Danilevsky & Miroshnikov (1985), *Purpuricenus caucasicus* Pic, 1902 that is distributed in Crimea, Caucasus and possibly in Europe is a distinct species. Later, Sabbadini & Pesarini (1992) stated that *P. caucasicus* Pic, 1902 was a subspecies of *Purpuricenus budensis* from Armenia and Turkey. However, Sama (2002) mentioned that many taxa described by Pic as varieties from Eastern Mediterranean were distinct species (*P. bitlisiensis* Pic, 1902; *P. caucasicus* Pic, 1902; *P. nigronotatus* Pic, 1907; *P. longevittatus* Pic, 1950). I share the same idea for *Purpuricenus caucasicus* Pic, 1902, as seen above because of the known data of this taxon in Turkey is unavailable to the allopatric distribution rule of subspecies theoretically. The real status of these taxa needs to be revised.

Chorotype: Turano-Europeo-Mediterranean.

***Purpuricenius caucasicus* Pic, 1902**
(*W)

Other names: Absent.

Records in Turkey: (BO-EZ-MG)

Erzurum prov. as *P. budensis caucasicus* Pic, 1902 (Sabbadini & Pesarini, 1992); Muğla prov.: Datça as *P. caucasicus* Pic, 1902 (Özdikmen & Çağlar, 2004); Bolu prov.: Abant as *P. caucasicus* Pic, 1902 (Malmusi & Saltini, 2005).

Distribution: Europe (Crimea), Caucasus, Turkey.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Western Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). It distributes mostly in North Turkey. See the remarks part of *P. budensis* for necessary explanations on this taxon.

Chorotype: SW-Asiatic (Anatolo-Caucasian).

***Purpuricenius desfontainei* (Fabricius, 1792)**
(*E)

= ssp. *desfontainei* Fabricius, 1792

= ssp. *inhumeralis* Pic, 1891

Other names: *nigricollis* Pic; *v-signatus* Pic.

Records in Turkey: (AD-ANT-ART-CA-DE-HT-IZ-MN-OS-TUR)

Denizli prov.: Menderes Valley (Schimitschek, 1944); Antalya prov.: Antitoros / Toros Mountain (Demelt & Alkan, 1962; Demelt, 1963); İzmir prov.: Ödemiş (Bozdağ) – Fairmaire, 1866 (Ex. Gül-Zümreoğlu, 1975); İzmir prov.: Karabağlar / Karaburun (Bahklhova) (Gül-Zümreoğlu, 1975); Manisa prov.: Akhisar, İzmir prov. (Sama, 1982); Antalya prov.: Yeni Karaman / Central, Osmaniye prov.: Nurdağı pass (Adlbauer, 1988); Turkey - Sama, 1987 as *P. desfontainei inhumeralis* (Ex. - Adlbauer, 1992); Turkey (Lodos, 1998); İzmir prov.: Yenisekran, Artvin prov.: Yusufeli, Adana prov.: Bahçe (Tauzin, 2000); Hatay prov.: Hassa (Zeytinoba village, Aktepe) as *P. desfontainei inhumeralis* (Özdikmen & Demirel, 2005); Çanakkale prov.: Kırazlı, İzmir prov.: Selçuk (Mereyemana) (Malmusi & Saltini, 2005); Antalya prov.: Kemer as *P. desfontainei inhumeralis* (Özdikmen & Demir, 2006).

Distribution: Europe (Greece, Crete, ?Bulgaria), North Africa (Algeria, Tunisia, Libya), Turkey, Syria.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Eastern Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes rather widely South and South-West Turkey. It has two subspecies. Sama (1987) regarded *Purpuricenius desfontainei inhumeralis* as a separate subspecies and mentioned the occurrence of *P. d. desfontainei* on Crete. In Turkey, all old records were given as *Purpuricenius desfontainei* except Adlbauer (1992). However, the nominative subspecies *Purpuricenius desfontainei desfontainei* (Fabricius, 1792) occurring in North Africa and Crete. The other subspecies *Purpuricenius desfontainei inhumeralis* Pic, 1891 occurring in Greece, ?Bulgaria, Syria and Turkey. For this reason until now, all records from Turkey must be *Purpuricenius desfontainei inhumeralis* Pic, 1891.

Chorotype: Turano-Mediterranean (Balkano-Anatolian) + N-Africa.

***Purpuricenius kaehleri* (Linnaeus, 1758)**
(*E)

Other names: *koehleri* Scopoli; *melanocephalus* Voet; *ruber* Geoffroy; *boryi* Brulle; *bipunctatus* Villa; *cinctus* Villa; *servillei* Serville; *aetnensis* Bassi; *bilineatus* Mulsant; *kaeleri* Castelnau; *menetriesi* Motschulsky; *köhleri* Ganglbauer; *carbonarius* Reitter; *apiceniger* Depoli; *nigricollis* Ragusa; *litoralis* Depoli; *ferraii* Pic; *mariae* Weingärt.; *krejcareki* Heyrovsky; *budensiformis* Heyrovsky; *plavilstshikovi* Podany; *heyrovskiji* Podany.

Records in Turkey: (ART-IS-KK-RI-TRA-TUR)

Turkey (Schimitschek, 1944; Acatay, 1948, 1961, 1968; Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Lodos, 1998; Sama, 2002); İstanbul prov.: Polonez village (Demelt & Alkan, 1962; Demelt, 1963; İren & Ahmed, 1973); Rize prov.: Pazar (Ilıca forest) (Sekendiz, 1981); İstanbul prov.: Çatalca (Öymen, 1987); European Turkey (Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997); Artvin prov.:

Yusufeli (Yesiltepe env.) (Özdikmen & Demirel, 2005); Kırklareli prov.: İslambeyli / Demirköy, Rize prov.: Artvin-Şavşat (Malmusi & Saltini, 2005); Artvin prov.: Şavşat (Tepeköy) (Özdikmen, 2006).

Distribution: Europe (Portugal, Spain, France, Corsica, Italy, Sicily, Albania, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Macedonia, Greece, Bulgaria, European Turkey, Romania, Hungary, Austria, Switzerland, Belgium, Germany, Czechia, Slovakia, Poland, Belorussia, Ukraine, Crimea, Moldavia, European Russia), Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Turkey, Iran.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Eastern Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes only in North Turkey.

Chorotype: European or S-European.

Calchaenesthes Kraatz, 1863

[Type sp.: *Purpuricenens oblongomaculatus* Guérin, 1844]

***Calchaenesthes oblongomaculatus* (Guérin, 1844)**

(*C)

Other names: Absent.

Records in Turkey: (ADY-AM-GA-IC-TUR)

Gaziantep prov.: İslahiye as *Purpuricenens oblongomaculatus* (Demelt, 1963); Turkey (Lodos, 1998); Adıyaman prov.: Karadut village env. (Rejzek & Hoskovec, 1999); Içel prov.: Erdemli - Güzeloluk, Amasya prov.: Aydıncı (İnegöl Mt. (Malmusi & Saltini, 2005).

Distribution: Europe (Greece, Bulgaria, Romania), Turkey, Syria, Iraq, Jordan.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Central Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). Probably the species distributes rather widely in Turkey. *C. oblongomaculatus diversicollis* Holzschuh, 1977 described from Iran: Luristan occurring in Sout-Eastern Turkey. According to Holzschuh (2003), *C. diversicollis* Holzschuh, 1977 is a distinct species.

Chorotype: Turano-Mediterranean (Balkano-Anatolian).

Tribe CALLICHRMATINI

***Aromia* Serville, 1833**

[Type sp.: *Cerambyx moschatus* Linnaeus, 1758]

***Aromia moschata* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

(*C, E)

= ssp. *moschata* Linnaeus, 1758

= ssp. *ambrosiaca* Stevens, 1809

= ssp. *vetusta* Jankowsky, 1934

= ssp. *cruenta* Bogatshev, 1962

Other names: *odorata* DeGeer; *citrina* Voet; *thoracica* Fischer; *chlorophana* Fischer; *rosarum* Lucas; *alata* Costa; *rosarum* Costa; *auctumnalis* Westwood; *nigra* Schilsky; *thea* Reitter; *melancholica* Reitter; *cuprata* Reitter; *nigrocyanea* Reitter; *picipes* Reitter; *binaeva* Reitter; *laevicollis* Reitter; *notaticollis* Pic; *cupricollis* Pic; *perroudi* Pic; *versicolora* Donisthorpe; *obscurata* Plavilstshikov; *nigrolaevigata* Plavilstshikov; *laevithorax* Plavilstshikov; *steinmanni* Tippmann; *semitestacea* Heyrovsky; *sekerai* Podany; *rumenica* Podany; *bicolor* Podany; *eximia* Slama; *pulchra* Podany; *combinata* Podany; *rossica* Podany; *klinzigi* Podany; *demelti* Podany; *unicolor* Podany.

Records in Turkey: (AD-ADY-AN-ANT-ART-AY-BI-BL-BN-BS-BU-CA-EZ-IC-IP-IS-IZ-KA-KO-MN-SM-TO-TU-YO-TRA-TUR)

Bilecik prov. as *A. moschata* var. *thoracica* (Bodemeyer, 1906); Turkey (Bodenheimer, 1941, 1958; Acatay, 1948, 1961, 1963, 1968; Önder et al., 1987); İstanbul prov.: Belgrad Forest (Acatay, 1943); Bursa prov.: near Soğukpınar / Baraklı village (bank of Nilüfer stream) (Çanakçıoğlu, 1956); Antalya prov.: Central as *A. moschata* var. *thoracica* (Demelt & Alkan, 1962; Demelt, 1963); Adana prov., Artvin prov. as *A. moschata ambrosiaca* (Villiers, 1967);

Tokat prov.: Arguslu (Niksar) (Villiers, 1967); İzmir prov.: Central / Kınık, Manisa prov.: Demirci as *A. moschata* var. *ambrosiaca* (Gül-Zümreoğlu, 1972); Adana prov. (Gül-Zümreoğlu, 1972); İzmir prov.: Bergama (Tuatay et al., 1972); Aydın prov.: Nazilli, İzmir prov.: Bergama (Kınık) as *A. moschata* ssp. *ambrosiaca* m. *thoracica* (Gül-Zümreoğlu, 1975); Antalya prov., Aydın prov., İzmir prov. (Erdem & Çanakçıoğlu, 1977; Çanakçıoğlu, 1983); Turkey as *A. moschata ambrosiaca* (Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985); İstanbul prov.: Belgrad Forest, Bursa prov.: Soğukpınar / Bayraklı village (Ex. Öymen, 1987); Balıkesir prov.: Kuşçenneti National Park (Öymen, 1987); İzmir prov.: Selçuk, Antalya prov.: Elmalı as *A. moschata ambrosiaca* (Adlbauer, 1992); Tunceli prov.: Pülümür (Adlbauer, 1992); European Turkey (Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997); İstanbul prov., Bursa prov.: Uludağ, Balıkesir prov., Antalya prov., Aydın prov., İzmir prov., Kahramanmaraş prov. (Kanat, 1998); İstanbul prov., Bursa prov., Balıkesir prov., Antalya prov., İzmir prov., Aydın prov., Aegean Region, Mediterranean Region (Lodos, 1998); Adıyaman prov.: Karadut village env. as *A. moschata* ssp. *ambrosiaca* (Rejzek & Hoskovec, 1999); Isparta prov. as *A. moschata thoracica* (Tauzin, 2000); South and East Turkey as *A. moschata ambrosiaca* (Jenis, 2001); Erzurum prov.: University Campus, Samsun prov.: Central (Tozlu et al., 2002); Antalya prov.: Central / Arapsuyu / Manavgat / Korkuteli / Serik, Bingöl prov.: Solhan (Buğlan pass), Burdur prov.: Bucak (Çamlık), Çanakkale prov.: Pazarköy, Kahramanmaraş prov.: Central as *A. moschata ambrosiaca* (Tozlu et al., 2002); Manisa prov.: Muradiye, İzmir prov.: Kemalpaşa (Ören) as *A. moschata ambrosiaca* (Tezcan & Rejzek, 2002); Turkey as *A. moschata ambrosiaca* (Sama, 2002); Antalya prov.: Elmalı (near Çalpınar), Yozgat prov.: Çamlık National Park (Özdikmen & Çağlar, 2004); Ankara prov. (Özdikmen, et al., 2005); İzmir prov.: Bergama as *A. moschata ambrosiaca* (Özdikmen, et al., 2005); Artvin prov.: Hopa (Malmusi & Saltini, 2005); İçel prov.: Mersin as *A. moschata thoracica* (Malmusi & Saltini, 2005); Antalya prov.: Manavgat as *A. moschata ambrosiaca* – Özdikmen & Demir, 2006); Kocaeli prov.: İzmit (Özdikmen & Şahin, 2006); Artvin prov. as *A. moschata ambrosiaca* – Özdikmen & Şahin, 2006); Kahramanmaraş prov.: Pazarcık (Bağdınışağır) / Başkonuş forest area / Andırın (Haştırın village) / Nurhak (Tatlar) as *A. moschata ambrosiaca* (Özdikmen & Okutaner, 2006).

Distribution: Europe (Portugal, Spain, France, Corsica, Italy, Sicily, Albania, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Macedonia, Greece, Bulgaria, European Turkey, Romania, Hungary, Austria, Switzerland, Belgium, Netherlands, Denmark, Germany, Luxembourg, Great Britain, Ireland, Czechia, Slovakia, Norway, Poland, Sweden, Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Belorussia, Ukraine, Crimea, Moldavia, European Russia, European Kazakhstan), North Africa (Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco), Siberia, Central Asia, China, Caucasus, Turkey, Iran, Palestina, Syria, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq.

Remarks: It has been reported from Central and Eastern Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes widely in Turkey. According to Sama (2002), three subspecies are recognized. The nominative *Aromia moschata moschata* occurs from the great part of Europe to Baikal Lake, *Aromia moschata ambrosiaca* (Steven, 1809) occurs from Mediterranean Region and North Africa to Central Asia including Turkey, Middle East and Caucasus and *Aromia moschata orientalis* Plavilstshikov, 1932 occurs from Baikal Lake to Japan. However, according to Danilevsky (2005), the species has four subspecies as the nominative *A. moschata moschata* (Linnaeus, 1758) occurring from Central and Northern Europe including Balkans to East Siberia and Central Asia, *A. moschata ambrosiaca* (Steven, 1809) occurring in North Africa, Southern Europe, Near East and Iran, *A. moschata vetusta* Jankowsky, 1934 occurring in Kazakhstan and *A. moschata cruenta* Bogatshev, 1962 occurring in Central Asia. Besides, he regarded *Aromia orientalis* Plavilstshikov, 1932 as a distinct species. I agree with the approach of Danilevsky (2005a).

Apparently, *Aromia moschata* is represented by two subspecies in Turkey. The nominative *Aromia moschata moschata* (Linnaeus, 1758) and *Aromia moschata ambrosiaca* (Steven, 1809) (= *thoracica* Fischer, 1824). The subspecies status of *A. moschata ambrosiaca* populations depends on the percentage of red thorax specimens. My studies on Turkish specimens clearly confirm that both green thorax specimens and red thorax specimens are present in Turkey. But it is clear that the real status of systematics and distributional patterns of these subspecies need to be clarified. For this reason, especially old records from Turkey must be revised in subspecific level.

In Turkey, on the other hand, known distribution patterns of these subspecies are not available the rule of nonoverlapping ranges such as Antalya and Artvin provinces. This status must not be appreciated as rare specimens with green thorax of *A. moschata ambrosiaca*.

Chorotype: Palearctic.

Tribe GRACILIINI

***Penichroa* Stephens, 1839**

[Type sp.: *Callidium fasciatum* Stephens, 1831]

***Penichroa fasciata* (Stephens, 1831)**

(*C)

Other names: *timidum* Menetries; *bipunctatum* Zoubkoff; *fasciolatum* Krynicki; *fasciolata* White; *brunnea* Tournier; *lugubris* Ragusa; *apicalis* Ragusa; *prolongata* Plavilstshikov; *obscurus* Knull; *champlaini* Knull.

Records in Turkey: (AM-AN-ANT-IC-SM-TO-YO-TRA-TUR)

Antalya prov.: Manavgat (Portug forest) (Tosun, 1975); Turkey (Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Lodos, 1998; Aklan, 2000; Sama, 2002); İçel prov.: Erdemli, Antalya prov.: Alanya (Adlbauer, 1988); European Turkey (Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997); Amasya prov.: Central, Antalya prov.: Central / Finike (Turunçova), Samsun prov.: Central, Tokat prov.: Central, Yozgat prov.: Sorgun (Tozlu et al., 2002); İçel prov.: Kızkalesi as *P. timida* (Malmusi & Saltini, 2005); Ankara prov.: Ayaş (Başberek village), Samsun prov.: Havza (Kocapınar village) (Özdikmen, 2006); Ankara prov.: Mamak (Misket district) / Etimesgut (Park of Alparslan Türkes) (Özdikmen & Demir, 2006).

Distribution: Europe (Portugal, Spain, France, Corsica, Italy, Sicily, Sardinia, Malta, Albania, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Macedonia, Greece, Crete, Bulgaria, European Turkey, Crimea), North Africa (Libya, Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia), Turkmenistan, Cyprus, Caucasus, Azerbaijan, Transcaucasia, Turkey, Iran, Syria, North America (America). **Remarks:** It has been reported only from Central Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). It distributes rather widely in Turkey. *Penichroa* was placed in *Hesperophanini* by Villiers (1978). According to Vives (2000), *Penichroa fasciata* must be replaced with *P. timida* (Menetries, 1831).

Chorotype: Turano-Europeo-Mediterranean + Nearctic.

***Hybometopia* Ganglbauer, 1889**

[Type sp.: *Hybometopia starcki* Ganglbauer, 1889]

***Hybometopia starcki* Ganglbauer, 1889**

(*W, E)

= ssp. *starcki* Ganglbauer, 1889

= ssp. *ivani* Sama, 1996

Other names: Absent.

Records in Turkey: (ART-KS-RI-SN-TB)

Sinop prov.: Boyabat (Demelt, 1963); Artvin prov.: from Borçka to Hopa (Sama, 1982); Northern Turkey (Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985); Artvin prov.: Aralık (Sama, 1994c); Rize prov.: İkizdere, Trabzon prov.: Hamsiköy / Zigana pass, Artvin prov.: Aralık / Ardanuç / Cankurtaran pass (entry Borçka and Hopa) (Sama, 1996a); Kastamonu prov.: Yarılgöz as the type loc. of *H. starcki ivani* Sama, 1996 (Sama, 1996a); Artvin prov.: Borçka (Aralık) / Cankurtaran pass (Malmusi & Saltini, 2005).

Distribution: Caucasus, Turkey.

Remarks: It has been reported from Western and Eastern Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). It distributes in North Turkey. The species is represented by two subspecies in Turkey. The nominative *H. starcki starcki* Ganglbauer, 1889 occurring in North-Eastern Turkey (from Artvin prov. to Trabzon prov.) and *H. starcki ivani* Sama, 1996 occurring probably in other parts of Northern Turkey. According to Danilevsky (2005), "*Hybometopia* was usually regarded in *Saphanini*

(Aurivillius, 1912; Plavilstshikov, 1940). The taxonomic affinities of *Hybometopia* out of *Sapahanini* were shown by Mamaev and Danilevsky (1973)".

Chorotype: SW-Asiatic (Anatolo-Caucasian).

Tribe **OBRINI**

Obrium Dejean, 1821

[Type sp.: *Cerambyx cantharinus* Linnaeus, 1767]

Obrium brunneum (Fabricius, 1792)

(*W, E)

Other names: *pallidum* Say; *caucasicum* Tournier.

Material examined: Kastamonu prov.: Küre, Masruf pass env., 1250 m, 18.06.2003, 1 specimen.

Records in Turkey: (ART-BI-BO-GI-GU-KS-TB-TUR)

Northern Turkey (Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Sama, 2002); Gümüşhane prov.: Torul (Sarıçdağı region / Örumcek forests (Sekendiz, 1981); Kastamonu prov.: Masruf pass (Küre) / Yaralıgöz (Devrekani) (Adlbauer, 1992); Artvin prov.: Şavşat (Veliköy, Meşeli village), Giresun prov.: Kulakkaya Forests (Yüksel, 1996); Turkey (Lodos, 1998); Trabzon prov.: Akçaabat (Alkan, 2000); Artvin prov.: Borçka (Central / Aralık), Bilecik prov.: İnegöl-Bozüyük, Bolu prov.: Abant (Malmusi & Saltini, 2005).

Distribution: Europe (Spain, France, Italy, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Greece, Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary, Austria, Switzerland, Belgium, Netherlands, Denmark, Germany, Luxembourg, Great Britain, Czechia, Slovakia, Poland, Sweden, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Belorussia, Ukraine, Crimea, Moldavia, European Russia), Caucasus, Turkey, Iran.

Remarks: It has been reported from Western and Eastern Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). It distributes in North Turkey.

Chorotype: European.

Obrium cantharinum (Linnaeus, 1767)

(*W)

Other names: *ferrugineum* Fabricius; *fuscicornis* Gmelin; *fulvipes* Podany.

Records in Turkey: (ANT-BO-IP-TUR)

Antalya prov.: Elmalı (Avlanbeli), Isparta prov.: Şarkikaraağaç (Kızıldağ forest) (Tosun, 1975); Turkey (Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Lodos, 1998); Bolu prov.: Abant (Malmusi & Saltini, 2005).

Distribution: Europe (France, Italy, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary, Austria, Switzerland, Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Luxembourg, ?Great Britain, Czechia, Slovakia, Norway, Poland, Sweden, Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Belorussia, Ukraine, ?Crimea, Moldavia, European Russia, European Kazakhstan), Siberia, Far East Russia, Mongolia, Japan, Transcaucasia, Caucasus, Armenia, Turkey.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Western Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The real status of distributional patterns in Turkey of this species needs to be clarified.

Chorotype: Sibero-European.

Tribe **MOLORCHINI**

Molorchus Fabricius, 1792

[Type sp.: *Necydalis minor* Linnaeus, 1767]

Molorchus minor (Linnaeus, 1758)

(*W, E)

= ssp. *minor* Linnaeus, 1767

= ssp. *fuscus* Hayashi, 1955

= ssp. *ikedai* Takakuwa, 1984

Other names: *dimidiatus* Fabricius; *ceramboides* DeGeer; *medius* Schrank; *rufescens* Kiesenwetter; *incarinatus* Plavilstshikov; *apicalis* Plavilstshikov; *minimum* Podany.

Records in Turkey: (ANT-BI-BO-BS-BU-GI-IC-KS-NI-TUR)

Antalya prov.: Toros Mountains, Niğde prov.: Çamardı (Bodemeyer, 1900); Turkey (Acatay, 1948, 1961, 1968; Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Lodos, 1998; Sama, 2002); İçel prov.: Namrun (Demelt, 1967); Antalya prov.: Elmalı (Avlanbeli forest), Burdur prov.: Bucak (Kavacık / Kızılğöl forest) (Tosun, 1975); Kastamonu prov.: Dranaz Mountain (Sama, 1982); Antalya prov.: Akseki (Central / Yarpuz / Irmasan pass), Kastamonu prov.: Masruf pass (Küre) (Adlbauer, 1992); Giresun prov.: Kulakkaya Forest (Yüksel, 1996); Bilecik prov.: İnegöl-Bozüyük, Bolu prov.: Abant, Bursa prov.: from İnegöl to Bozüyük (Malmusi & Saltini, 2005).

Distribution: Europe (France, Italy, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Greece, Bulgaria, 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), Siberia, Far East Russia, Sakhalin, ?Central Asia, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, China, Korea, Japan, Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Turkey, Iran.

Remarks: It has been reported from Western and Eastern Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). It distributes rather widely in Turkey. The species has three subspecies in the World. The nominative *M. minor minor* (Linnaeus, 1758), *M. minor fuscus* Hayashi, 1955 occurring only in Hokkaido and Kunashir (Kusama & Takakuwa, 1984) and *M. minor ikedai* Takakuwa, 1984 occurring only in Japan (Sama, 2002). It is represented by the nominative subspecies in Turkey.

Chorotype: Sibero-European.

Glaphyra Newman, 1840

[Type sp.: *Glaphyra semiusta* Newman, 1840]

Remarks: Sama (2002) gave *Glaphyra* Newman, 1840 as a distinct genus.

Glaphyra kiesenwetteri (Mulsant et Rey, 1861)

(*W, C)

= ssp. *kiesenwetteri* Mulsant et Rey, 1861

= ssp. *hircus* Abeille de Perrin, 1881

Other names: *castanipennis* Reitter; *angorensis* Pic; *brunneipennis* Plavilstshikov; *anatolicus* Adlbauer.

Records in Turkey: (AM-AN-ANT-BI-IC-IZ-KN-KS-TRA-TUR)

Konya prov.: Meram (Bodemeyer, 1900); Asia Minor: East Anatolia as *M. kiesenwetteri castanipennis* Reitter, 1912 (Winkler, 1924-1932; Adlbauer, 1988); Asia Minor as *M. kiesenwetteri angorensis* Pic, 1912 (Winkler, 1924-1932); Amasya prov. (Villiers, 1967); Holotype: İçel prov.: Erdemli, Paratypes: Bilecik prov., İçel prov.: Namrun (Central / Çamlıyayla) as *M. kiesenwetteri anatolicus* Adlbauer, 1988 (Adlbauer, 1988); Ankara prov.: Kızılcahamam (Köroğlu Mountains), Antalya prov.: Akseki (Yarpuz / Cevizli), Kastamonu prov.: Yaralgöz (Devrekani) as *M. kiesenwetteri anatolicus* Adlbauer, 1988 (Adlbauer, 1992); European Turkey as *M. kiesenwetteri hircus* (Abeille de Perin, 1881) (Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997); Turkey (Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Lodos, 1998); İçel prov.: Namrun (Erdemli) as *M. kiesenwetteri hircus* (Abeille de Perin, 1881) (Tauzin, 2000); Turkey as *M. kiesenwetteri hircus* (Abeille de Perin, 1881) (Sama & Rapuzzi, 2000; Sama, 2002); İzmir prov.: Kemalpaşa (Armuthu) as *M. kiesenwetteri hircus* (Abeille de Perin, 1881) (Tezcan & Rejzek, 2002).

Distribution: Europe (France, Italy, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Bulgaria, European Turkey, Romania, Hungary, Austria, Switzerland, ?Germany, Crimea, European Russia), Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Turkey, Iran, Syria, Lebanon, Israel.

Remarks: It has been reported from Western and Central Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes rather widely in Turkey. It is represented by two subspecies in Turkey. *G. kiesenwetteri hircus* (Abeille de Perrin, 1881) occurring mostly in South and South-West Turkey and the nominative *G. kiesenwetteri kiesenwetteri* (Mulsant et Rey, 1861) occurring in other parts of Turkey. *G.*

kiesenwetteri castanipennis (Reitter, 1912) that described as “forma” from East Anatolia occurring in East Turkey, *G. kiesenuwetteri angorensis* (Pic, 1912) that described as “forma” from Central Anatolia occurring probably in a local area of Northern Central Anatolia.

According to Villiers (1978), *Molorchus plagiatus* Reiche, 1877 is a synonym of *M. kiesenuwetteri*. But according to Sama (2002), *Glaphyra plagiata* (Reiche, 1877) is a distinct species. Also according to Sama (1995), *M. kiesenuwetteri anatolicus* Adlbauer, 1988 is a junior synonym of *G. kiesenuwetteri hircus* (Abeille de Perin, 1881). On the other side, according to Adlbauer (1988), *G. kiesenuwetteri sterbai* Heyrovsky, 1936 is a distinct species as *G. sterbai* Heyrovsky, 1936 that was described as “morpha” from Lebanon. Also he gave *G. tenuitarsis* Holzschuh, 1981 as a syn. nov. of *G. sterbai* Heyrovsky, 1936 in the same article. But Sama (2002) gave *G. tenuitarsis* Holzschuh, 1981 as a distinct species. I think that Adlbauer’s proposal is more reasonable for this question than Sama’s. Finally, *M. minimus* Scopoli, 1763 is not a synonym of *M. kiesenuwetteri*. Some literatures include *M. kiesenuwetteri schmidtii* Ganglbauer, 1883 wrongly. According to Adlbauer (1988), *schmidtii* Ganglbauer, 1883 described as “variety” from Lemberg, Galicia (*M. minimus* var. *schmidtii* Ganglbauer, 1883). But this error originated from Winkler’s Catalogue (1924-1932). The name “*schmidtii* Ganglbauer, 1883” was given by Winkler under the name *M. kiesenuwetteri* wrongly. Anyway, *G. schmidtii* (Ganglbauer, 1883) was given by Sama (2002) as a distinct species. Tsherepanov (1985) regarded *G. semenovi* (Plavilstshikov, 1940) that described from Kazakhstan and Kirgizia as a subspecies of *G. kiesenuwetteri* (Mulsant et Rey, 1861). According to Danilevsky (2005a), *G. semenovi* (Plavilstshikov, 1940) is a synonym of *G. schmidtii* (Ganglbauer, 1883).

Chorotype: Turano-Mediterranean (Turano-E-Mediterranean + Turano-Apeninian) + Turano-European (Turano-Sarmato-Pannonian + Ponto-Pannonian).

Glaphyra malmusii Sama, 1994 (*W)

Other names: Absent.

Records in Turkey: (BO)

Type loc.: Bolu prov.: Abant Lake; Bolu prov.: Abant (Tauzin, 2000); Bolu prov.: Abant lake (Sama, 2002); Bolu prov.: Abant (Malmusi & Saltini, 2005).

Distribution: Turkey.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Western Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). Endemic to Turkey. It has been known only in Bolu province of Turkey.

Chorotype: NW-Anatolian.

Glaphyra umbellatarum (Schreber, 1759) (*W, E)

= ssp. *umbellatarum* Schreber, 1759

= ssp. *diversipes* Pic, 1897

= ssp. *obscuripes* Müller, 1948

Other names: *minimus* Scopoli; *umbellatarum* Mulsant; ? *depressus* Motschulsky.

Records in Turkey: (AN-BO-IZ-TB-TRA-TUR)

Trabzon prov.: Hamsiköy (Villiers, 1967); Ankara prov.: Kızılcahamam (Demelt, 1967); Turkey (Danilevsky & Miroschnikov, 1985; Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997; Lodos, 1998; Sama, 2002); Trabzon prov.: Maçka (Öymen, 1987); İzmir prov.: Çamlık pass (Adlbauer, 1992); North-Eastern Turkey: Trabzon prov. (lectotype) as *G. umbellatarum diversipes* Pic, 1897 (Sama, 2002); Bolu prov.: Abant (Malmusi & Saltini, 2005).

Distribution: Europe (Spain, France, Italy, Sicily, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Macedonia, Greece, Bulgaria, European Turkey, Romania, Hungary, Austria, Switzerland, Belgium, Netherlands, Denmark, Germany, Luxembourg, Great Britain, Czechia, Slovakia, Norway, Poland, Sweden, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Belorussia, Ukraine, Crimea, Moldavia, European Russia), ?Siberia, Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Turkey, Iran.

Remarks: It has been reported from Western and Eastern Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes mostly in North Turkey. It is represented by two subspecies in Turkey. *G. umbellatarum diversipes* (Pic,

1897) occurring in North-Eastern Turkey and the nominative *G. umbellatarum umbellatarum* (Schreber, 1759) occurring in other parts of Turkey. Known other subspecies, *G. umbellatarum obscuripes* Müller, 1948 occurring only in Italy.

According to Sama (2002), *G. umbellatarum obscuripes* Müller, 1948 is not a subspecies. It is junior synonym of *Necydalis minima* Scopoli, 1763. See also the remarks part of *G. kiesewetteri* for the status of *M. minimus schmidtii* Ganglbauer, 1883.

Chorotype: European.

Tribe STENOPTERINI

Stenopterus Illiger, 1804

[Type sp.: *Necydalis rufa* Linnaeus, 1767]

Stenopterus kraatzi (Pic, 1892)

(*W)

Other names: Absent.

Records in Turkey: (AD-ADY-ANT-BL-HT-IC-IZ-KS-TUR)

Turkey (Winkler, 1924-1932; Lodos, 1998; Sama, 2002); Antalya prov.: Bey Mountain / Alanya as *Stenopterus flavicornis* morpho *kraatzi* Pic, 1892 (Demelt, 1963); Kastamonu prov.: Dranaz Mountain as *Stenopterus flavicornis kraatzi* (Sama, 1982); Adıyaman prov.: Karadut village (Rejzek & Hoskovec, 1999); İzmir prov., İçel prov.: Tarsus, Bahkiesir prov., Kastamonu prov.: Ilgaz, Adana prov. (Tauzin, 2000); Hatay prov.: Yayladağı (Malmusi & Saltini, 2005).

Distribution: Turkey, Syria.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Western Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes rather widely in Turkey.

Chorotype: SW-Asiatic (Syro-Anatolian).

Stenopterus rufus (Linnaeus, 1767)

(*W, C, E)

= ssp. *rufus* Linnaeus, 1767

= ssp. *geniculatus* Kraatz, 1863

= ssp. *syriacus* Pic, 1892

= ssp. *transcaspicus* Plavilstshikov, 1940

Other names: *attenuatus* Geoffroy; *dispar* Schönherr; *subhumeralis* Pic; *meridionalis* Ragusa; *cavallairensis* Jurecek; *nigrolineatus* Plavilstshikov; *caubeti* Podany; *miksici* Heyrovsky; *catalana* Villiers; *ruficornis* Villiers.

Material examined: Karabük prov.: Safranbolu (Mencilis Cave env., Bulak village), 760 m, 14.06.2003, 2 specimens; : Safranbolu, Bulak village, Bağ Evleri place, 670 m, 15.06.2003, 16 specimens; Karabük prov.: Bulak village, Bağ Evleri, 670 m, 15.06.2003, 5 specimens; Kastamonu prov.: between Kastamonu-Tosya, Daribükü village, 880 m, 15.06.2003, 1 specimen; Çorum prov.: Kargı-Boyabat road, Karagöl village, 700 m, 16.06.2003, 2 specimens; Kastamonu prov.: Küre, 1030 m, 18.06.2003, 1 specimen; Kastamonu prov.: between Azdavay-Pınarbaşı, 885 m, 18.06.2003, 3 specimens; Bolu prov.: Mengen, Devrek-Mengen, 770 m, 19.06.2003, 2 specimens; Bolu prov.: Mengen, Devrek-Mengen, entry of Mengen, 650 m, 19.06.2003, 1 specimen; Bartın prov.: Kalecik village, 21.07.2003, 1 specimen; Karabük prov.: Bartın-Safranbolu road, Soğuksu place, 21.07.2003, 2 specimens; Karabük prov.: Safranbolu, Gürleyik National Park, 21.07.2003, 1 specimen; Karabük prov.: Safranbolu-Eflani road, Örencik village, 22.07.2003, 3 specimens; Kastamonu prov.: Pınarbaşı-Azdavay road, Suğla Plateau, 23.07.2003, 1 specimen; Kastamonu prov.: Pınarözü, 24.07.2003, 1 specimen; Kastamonu prov.: Dipsiz Göl National Park, 25.07.2003, 1 specimen; Sinop prov.: Saraydüzü env., 16.05.2004, 1 specimen; Bartın prov.: Bartın-Çaycuma road, 19.05.2004, 1 specimen; Kastamonu prov.: Hanönü env., 387 m, 17.06.2004, 7 specimens; Kastamonu prov.: Doğanyurt-Dağyurdu, 950 m, 18.06.2004, 1 specimen.

Records in Turkey: (ADY-AM-AN-ANT-ART-BI-BO-BR-BS-CA-CN-CO-EZ-GA-GU-HT-IC-IS-IZ-KA-KK-KN-KO-KR-KS-KY-MN-NI-OS-RI-SM-SN-TB-TO-TU-YA-YO-TRA-TUR)

Antalya prov.: Antitoros (Demelt & Alkan, 1962); İçel prov.: Namrun (Demelt, 1963); Artvin prov.: Yusufeli, Samsun prov.: Ladik, İçel prov.: Alata as *Stenopterus rufus syriacus* (Villiers, 1967); Tunceli prov.: Ovacık (Fuchs et Breuning, 1971); Kocaeli prov., Yalova prov. (Gfeller, 1972); İzmit prov.: Kemalpaşa / Bergama (Şakran, Kozak) (Gül-Zümreoğlu, 1975); Gaziantep prov.: Fevzipaşa, Sinop prov.: Dranaz Mountain (Sama, 1982); Turkey (Danilevsky & Miroschnikov, 1985; Lodos, 1998); Samsun prov.: Vezirköprü (Öymen, 1987); Antalya prov.: Taşagıl / Alanya (Central / Güzelbağ), İçel prov.: Anamur / Silifke (Gülner) / Kuzucubelen / Erdemli, Osmaniye prov.: Nurdağı pass, Niğde prov.: Çiftelhan (Adlbauer, 1988); European Turkey as *S. rufus geniculatus* Kraatz, 1863 (Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997); Adıyaman prov.: Karadut village as *S. rufus syriacus* Pic, 1892 (Rejzek & Hoskovec, 1999); Tokat prov.: Almus; Kastamonu prov.: Ilgaz Mountain (Devrekani) as *Stenopterus rufus geniculatus* (Tauzin, 2000); Antalya prov. as *Stenopterus rufus syriacus* (Tauzin, 2000); Asia Minor as *Stenopterus rufus syriacus* (Sama & Rapuzzi, 2000); Trabzon prov.: Akçaabat (Alkan, 2000); Artvin prov.: Yusufeli / Altıparmak / Demirkent / İşhan / Kınalıçam, Bilecik prov.: Central, Erzurum prov.: Aşkale / Hacıhamza / Tortum (Pehlivanlı) / Uzundere (Çamlıyamacı) / Dikyar / Öşvank / Şelale, Gümüşhane prov.: Vauk Mt., Rize prov.: Çamlıhemşin (Anzer) (Tozlu et al., 2002); North-Eastern Turkey as *S. rufus geniculatus* Kraatz, 1863 (Sama, 2002); South-Western Turkey as *Stenopterus rufus syriacus* (Sama, 2002); Antalya prov.: Alanya (between Çayarası and Cırlasun / Mahmutlar) / Kalkan / Kemer (Olimpos Mt.), Konya prov.: Akşehir (Çimendere village, Sultan Mts.), Gümüşhane prov.: Kelkit (Günyurdu village) (Özdikmen & Çağlar, 2004); İstanbul prov.: Kadıköy (Özdikmen, et al., 2005); Manisa prov.: Turgutlu Çardağı (Domunludede valley), Kocaeli prov.: İzmit (Beşkayalar Natural Park / Balıkcayalar Natural Park), Osmaniye prov.: Zorkun plateau road (Ürün plateau) / Yarpuz road (Karataş place) / Düziçi (Karasi village), Kahramanmaraş prov.: Türkoğlu (Doluca village / Kaledibi village), Hatay prov.: Hassa (Akbez, Geneluşağı village) / Antakya (Seldiren village), Artvin prov., Yozgat prov.: Akdağmadeni (Oluközü plateau) (Özdikmen & Demirel, 2005); Amasya prov.: Aydıncı (İnegöl Mt.), Artvin prov.: Artvin-Şavşat / Hopa / Artvin-Yusufeli / Şavşat / Şavşat-Çam pass, Bolu prov.: Abant, Bursa prov.: Uludağ, Çanakkale prov.: Kırazlı, Çankırı prov.: Eskipazar, Kırklareli prov.: Demirköy, Samsun prov.: Kavak (Hacılar pass) (Malmusi & Saltini, 2005); Hatay prov.: Yayladağı, İçel prov.: Erdemli-Güzeloluk / Güzeloluk as *Stenopterus rufus syriacus* (Malmusi & Saltini, 2005); Kayseri prov.: Kapuzbaşı (Büyükçayır-Yeşilköy), Ankara prov.: Kızılcahamam (Yukarı Çanlı) (Özdikmen, 2006); Kahramanmaraş prov.: Andırın (Andırın-Geben road) (Özdikmen & Okutaner, 2006).

Distribution: Europe (Spain, France, Corsica, Italy, Sicily, Sardinia, Malta, Albania, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Macedonia, Greece, Bulgaria, European Turkey, Romania, Austria, Hungary, Switzerland, Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Luxembourg, Czechia, Slovakia, Poland, Ukraine, Crimea, Moldavia, European Russia), ?North Africa, Sakhalin, Turkmenistan, Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Turkey, Iran, Israel, Syria.

Remarks: It has been reported from Western, Central and Eastern Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). New for Karabük, Çorum, Bartın provinces and it distributes widely in Turkey. The species is represented by three subspecies in Turkey. *S. rufus geniculatus* Kraatz, 1863 occurs mostly in North Turkey, *S. rufus syriacus* Pic, 1892 occurs in South Turkey (Southern coastal region and Amanos Mts.) (Sama, 1995) and the nominative *S. rufus rufus* (Linnaeus, 1767) occurring in other parts of Turkey. The other known subspecies *S. rufus transcaspicus* Pavilstshikov, 1940 distributes in Turkmenia, Sakhalin Island and Iran.

Chorotype: Turano-European. According to Sama (2002), this species is not in North Africa.

Callimellum Strand, 1928

[Type sp.: *Callimus bourdini* Mulsant, 1846.

= *Saperda angulata* Schrank, 1789]

Remarks: Brustel et al. (2002) stated that "*Callimus* Mulsant, 1846 – *Nous réhabiliteons Callimus Mulsant, 1846 au lieu de Callimellum Strand, 1928 comme le proposent Althoff & Danilevsky (1997) et Sama (comm. pers.). L'homonymie entre Callimus Mulsant, 1846 et*

Callimus Fischer-Waldheim, 1833 (Orthoptera), dénoncée par Villiers (1978) et confirmée par Sama (2002) n'est pas applicable du fait de la validité de Callimenus Fischer-Waldheim, 1830 (Orthoptera) selon l'article 33.3 du C.I.N.Z. (1999). Callimus Mulsant, 1846 redevient donc disponible". According to Brustel et al. (2002), *Callimus* Mulsant, 1846 becomes again therefore available. But I do not share the same idea. Since taxon names must be unique according to ICZN (1999).

***Callimellum angulatum* (Schrank, 1789)
(*W, C)**

= ssp. *angulatum* Schrank, 1789

= ssp. *glabrescens* Holzschuh, 1989

Other names: *cyaneum* Fabricius; *variabilis* Bonelli; *laetus* Motschulsky; *bourdini* Mulsant; *cupreomicans* Heyrovsky.

Records in Turkey: (ADY-ANT-BO-IC-IS-OR-SM-TRA-TUR)

İstanbul prov.: Belgrad Forest (Acatay, 1943); İstanbul prov.: Polonez village (Demelt & Alkan, 1962; Demelt, 1963); Samsun prov. (Villiers, 1967); Turkey (Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Lodos, 1998; Sama, 2002); Ordu prov.: Fatsa (Öymen, 1987); Antalya prov.: Termessos, İçel prov.: Erdemli (Adlbauer, 1988); European Turkey (Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997); Adiyaman prov.: Nemrut Mt., Bolu prov.: Abant, İçel prov.: Güzeloluk (Malmusi & Saltini, 2005).

Distribution: Europe (Spain, France, Italy, Sicily, Albania, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Macedonia, Greece, Crete, Bulgaria, European Turkey, Romania, Hungary, Austria, Switzerland, Germany, Czechia, Slovakia, Poland, Ukraine), North Africa, Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Turkey, Iran, Syria.

Remarks: It has been reported from Western and Central Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). It distributes rather widely in Turkey. The species is represented by the nominative subspecies in Turkey. *C. angulatum glabrescens* (Holzschuh, 1989) occurring only in Crete and ? Greece. Moreover, Sama (2002) stated that third subspecies could be recognized from Apennines (Italy) and North Africa. But such as subspecies has not been described yet.

Chorotype: Turano-Europeo-Mediterranean.

***Lampropterus* Mulsant, 1863**

[Type sp.: *Necydalis femoratus* Germar, 1824]

Remarks: According to Danilevsky (2005a,b), *Lampropterus* Mulsant, 1863 and *Procallimus* Pic, 1907 regarded as subgenera of *Callimus* Mulsant, 1846 (= *Callimellum* Strand, 1928).

***Lampropterus femoratus* (Germar, 1824)
(*C, E)**

Other names: *narcissus* Abeille de Perrin; *adonis* Abeille de Perrin; *thoracicus* Chevrolat; *distinctus* Jenisteia; *hofferi* Heyrovsky et Lekes; *notaticolle* Heyrovsky et Lekes.

Records in Turkey: (AD-ADY-AM-AN-ANT-ART-BL-BN-BS-BU-CA-DI-ED-EZ-GA-HA-HT-IC-IS-IZ-KA-KI-KK-KN-MA-MG-MN-MU-NI-OS-YO-TRA-TUR)

Hatay prov.: Akbezi (Fairmaire, 1884); İçel prov.: Burna, Antalya prov.: Toros Mts., Niğde prov.: Çamardı (Bodemeyer, 1900); Asia Minor as *C. adonis* a. *rumelicus* Apf., 1899 (Winkler, 1924-1932); İçel prov.: Toros Mts. (Bolkar Mts.) as *Callimus adonis* (Villiers, 1959); Antalya prov.: Central as *Callimellum adonis* (Demelt & Alkan, 1962; Demelt, 1963); Adana prov. as *Callimellum narcissus* (Demelt, 1963); Hatay prov.: Amanos Mts. (Nurdağı pass), Amasya prov., İçel prov.: Alata (Villiers, 1967); Bursa prov.: Uludağ as *Callimellum narcissus* (Villiers, 1967); Hakkari prov.: Yüksekova / Şemdinli, Muş prov., Bingöl prov.: Karlıova as *Callimellum femoratum* (Fuchs et Breuning, 1971); Balıkesir prov.: Gönen, Çanakkale prov.: Biga (Gfeller, 1972); Çanakkale prov.: Ahmetler (Ayvacık), Balıkesir prov.: Ayvalık (Bağyüzün), Muğla prov.: Ula (Ex. Gül-Zümreoğlu, 1975); İzmir prov.: Agamemnon / Bergama (Kozak) / Kemalpaşa, Balıkesir prov.: Susurluk (Gül-Zümreoğlu, 1975); Kırıkkale prov., Manisa prov.: Akhisar, İzmir prov. as *Callimellum adonis* (Sama, 1982); Turkey

(Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Lodos, 1998; Sama & Rapuzzi, 2000); Adana prov.: Nur Mt., İçel prov.: Erdemli (Öymen, 1987); Edirne prov., Antalya prov.: Kemer / Yeni Karaman / Termessos / Alanya (Güzelbağ), Çanakkale prov., Burdur prov.: Sagalassos, İzmir prov.: Samsun Mt., İçel prov.: Anamur / Silifke (Gülınar) / Erdemli / Kuzucubelen / Tarsus (Çamlıyayla), Osmaniye prov.: Nurdağı pass, Kahramanmaraş prov., Adana prov.: Kozan (Adlbauer, 1988); European Turkey (Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997); Çanakkale prov., Balıkesir prov., Muğla prov., Antalya prov., Marmara Region, Aegean Region as *Callimellum adonis* (Lodos, 1998); Adıyaman prov.: Karadut village env. (Rejzek & Hoskovec, 1999); Antalya prov.: Arapsuyu, Artvin prov.: Yusufeli (Altıparmak), Bingöl prov.: Solhan (Buğlan pass), Diyarbakır prov.: Silvan, Erzurum prov.: Uzundere (Şelale) (Tozlu et al., 2002); Antalya prov.: Kalkan / Alanya (Çayarası village), Konya prov.: Taşkent (Beyreli village), Burdur prov.: Bucak (Çamlık village), Yozgat prov.: Çiğdemli (Gökiniş village) (Özdikmen & Çağlar, 2004); Adana prov., İstanbul prov.: Kadıköy, Muğla prov.: Marmaris, Ankara prov.: Kızılcahamam (Güvem) (Özdikmen, et al., 2005); Hatay prov.: Iskenderun (Güzelyayla road / entry of Kurtbağı village / Kozaklı village) / Hassa (Akbez / Zeytinoba village), Manisa prov.: Turgutlu Çardağı (Domunludeve valley), Osmaniye prov.: Zorkun plateau road (Ürün plateau) / Düziçi (Çamiçi village / Kurtlar village), Kahramanmaraş prov.: Sumaklı village / Türkoğlu (Doluca village / Kaledibi village), Gaziantep prov.: Nurdağı (plateau of Kazdere village) (Özdikmen & Demirel, 2005); Artvin prov.: Hopa, Bingöl prov.: Kuruku pass, Bursa prov.: Uludağ, Çanakkale prov.: Kirazlı, Kırklareli prov.: İslambeyli, İçel prov.: Erdemli-Güzeloluk / Güzeloluk / from Tarsus to Çamlıyayla / Meşelik / from Ortagören to Mut, Hatay prov.: from Harbiye to Yayladağı, İzmir prov.: Selçuk (Meryemana), Malatya prov.: Reşadiye pass, Muş prov.: Buğlan pass (Malmusi & Saltini, 2005); Kahramanmaraş prov.: Pazarcık (Büyük Nacar / Kocalar village / Sakarkaya village (Pekmez stream district / Kısık env.) / Central / Bağdınışağır) / Kahramanmaraş-Andırın road (Karbasan village env. / Yenicekele env.) / Andırın (Çınar pass / Andırın-Geben road) (Özdikmen & Okutaner, 2006).

Distribution: Europe (Albania, Serbia, Macedonia, Greece, Bulgaria, European Turkey, Romania, Ukraine, Crimea), North Africa, Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Turkey, Iran, Syria.

Remarks: It has been reported from Central and Eastern Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes widely in Turkey.

Chorotype: Turano-Mediterranean (Turano-E-Mediterranean).

Callimoxys Kraatz, 1863

[Type sp.: *Stenopterus gracilis* Brullé, 1832]

***Callimoxys gracilis* (Brullé, 1832)**

Other names: Absent.

Records in Turkey: (IZ-KN-TUR)

Konya prov.: Karapınar (Bodemeyer, 1906); Northern Turkey (Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985); İzmir prov.: Çamlık pass (Adlbauer, 1988); Turkey (Lodos, 1998; Sama, 2002).

Distribution: Europe (Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Macedonia, Greece, Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary, Slovakia, Crimea), Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Turkey, Iran.

Remarks: The species which has no any exact record from covered geological area of the present work may be represented very likely in the Black Sea Region.

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

Tribe CERTALLINI

Certallum Dejean, 1821

[Type sp.: *Saperda ruficollis* Fabricius, 1787.
= *Cerambyx ebulinus* Linnaeus, 1767]

***Certallum ebulinum* (Linnaeus, 1767)**

(*W, C, E)

= ssp. *ebulinum* Linnaeus, 1767

= ssp. *ruficollis* Fabricius, 1787

Other names: *ebulinum* Bach; *monspeliensis* Gmelin; *italicus* Gmelin; *tricolor* Chevrolat; *nigricolle* Pic; *opulentum* Normand; *brunnipes* Podany; *martini* Sama; *nigricorne* Holzschuh.

Records in Turkey: (AD-ADY-AK-AM-AN-ANT-AY-BI-BL-BS-CA-CN-DE-DI-ER-GA-HT-IC-IP-IS-IZ-KA-KN-KY-MG-MN-MR-NE-NI-OS-SN-SU-TB-?YO-TRA-TUR)

Turkey (Bodemeyer, 1900; Demelt, 1963; Danilevsky & Miroschnikov, 1985); Adana prov.: Toros Mountains (Pozantı, Bolkar Mountains) (Villiers, 1959); İstanbul prov.: Polonez village / Alem Mountain / Beykoz / Anadoluhisarı / Çengelköy, İzmir prov.: near Central / Kemalpaşa / Efes / Bergama, Antalya prov.: near Central / Belkis (Aspendos, Cumali) / Antituros Mountains (Bey Mountains, Korkuteli) / Alanya and near, Isparta prov.: Eğirdir and near (Demelt & Alkan, 1962); Bursa prov.: İznik, Amasya prov.: ?Yozgat prov.: Sırıklı, Ankara prov.: Çubuk (Villiers, 1967); Osmaniye prov.: Central / Toprakkale, Hatay prov.: Arsuz / Yenışehir / Antakya (Reyhanlı), Osmaniye prov.: Bahçe, Adana prov.: Ceyhan (Yumurtaşlık, Misis), Erzincan prov.: Central as *Certallum ebulinum ruficolle* (Fuchs et Breuning, 1971); Amasya prov., Balıkesir prov.: Gönen, Çanakkale prov.: Biga (Gfeller, 1972); Adana prov.: Pozantı, İçel prov.: Bolkar Mountains (Namrun, Çamlıyayla) / Tarsus, Ankara prov., Konya prov.: Akşehir (Tuatay et al., 1972); İzmir prov.: Bornova (Gül-Zümreoğlu, 1972); İçel prov.: Bolkar Mountains, Adana prov., Ankara prov.: Beynam, Isparta prov. (Ex. - Gül-Zümreoğlu, 1975); İzmir prov.: Çeşme / Menemen (Central) / Bornova / Kemalpaşa / Karabağlar, Aydın prov.: Kuyucak / Kızıldere / Germencik, İzmir prov.: Balıkesir prov., Denizli prov.: Sarayköy, Manisa prov.: Keçiliköy / Alaşehir (Gül-Zümreoğlu, 1975); Sinop prov.: Dranaz Mountain (Sama, 1982); Konya prov., Osmaniye prov.: Nurdağı pass (Adlbauer, 1988); European Turkey (Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997; Sama, 2002); Bilecik prov., Bursa prov., Adana prov., Ankara prov., Hatay prov.: Antakya, Antalya prov., Manisa prov., İzmir prov., Aydın prov., Denizli prov., Isparta prov. (Lodos, 1998); Adıyaman prov.: Karadut village and adjacent urban areas as *Certallum ebulinum ruficolle* (Rejzek & Hoskovec, 1999); Adana prov.: Balcalı, Antalya prov.: Side, Diyarbakır prov.: Silvan, Hatay prov.: Dörtöy (İcadiye) / Kuzuculu / Erzin / İskenderun (Sarımazı), İçel prov.: Tarsus (Çamlıyayla), İzmir prov.: Selçuk (Efes), Muğla prov.: Gökova (Tozlu et al., 2002); İzmir prov.: Kemalpaşa (Armutlu) (Tezcan & Rejzek, 2002); İçel prov.: Bulgar Mountain (Namrun), Adana prov.: Taurus (Pozantı), Konya prov.: Akşehir / Gözli, Ankara prov.: Central / Elmadağ / Polatlı / Yenimahalle / Ayaş (Central / İlhan), Şanlıurfa prov.: Ceylanpınar, Gaziantep prov.: Nizip / İslahiye, İçel prov.: Silifke, Trabzon prov.: Meryemana, Manisa prov.: Salihli, Aydın prov., Osmaniye prov., İzmir prov.: Menemen, Nevşehir prov.: Avanos, Çankırı prov.: Eldivan (Özdikmen, et al., 2005); Aksaray prov.: Hasan Mountain (Aşağı Dikmen) / Ağzıkarahan / entry of Nevşehir-Aksaray / exit of Ankara (Ekecik stream) / entry of Nevşehir / Belisırma, Nevşehir prov.: Göre, Ankara prov.: Şereflikoçhisar / Şereflikoçhisar-Ankara road, Niğde prov.: Bor-Altunhisar / exit of Ulukışla-Adana / entry of Kayseri-Niğde, İçel prov.: Mut-Karaman road (Karabağ place, Hatıra Forest), Konya prov.: Ereğli-Ulukışla road (Özdikmen, 2006); Adıyaman prov.: Kahta / Siverek, Çanakkale prov.: Kırazlı, Hatay prov.: Yayladağı / Kırkhan / from Harbiye to Yayladağı, Kayseri prov., Kahramanmaraş prov.: Pazarcık, İçel prov.: Tarsus-Çamlıyayla / Çamlıyayla / Tarsus / from Tarsus to Çamlıyayla (Meşelik), Isparta prov.: Senirkent, Mardin prov.: Hop pass (Pınardere) (Malmusi & Saltini, 2005); Kahramanmaraş prov.: Kahramanmaraş-Andırın road (Körsülü bridge env. / Karbasan village env.) / Türkoğlu (Şekeroba env.) / Pazarcık (Osmandede village / Evri-Karahöyük road) (Özdikmen & Okutaner, 2006).

Distribution: Europe (Portugal, Spain, France, Italy, Sicily, Malta, Greece, Crete, European Turkey, Ukraine, Crimea, European Russia), North Africa (Libya, Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco), Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Turkey, Iran, Syria, Lebanon, Jordan.

Remarks: It has been reported from Western, Central and Eastern Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). It distributes widely in Turkey. The species is represented by two subspecies in Turkey. *C. ebulinum ruficolle* (Fabricius, 1787) that distributed in Mediterranean Region (from Iberian peninsula to Iran including North Africa) occurring mostly in South Turkey and the nominative *C. ebulinum ebulinum* (Linnaeus, 1767) occurring in other parts of Turkey. According to Sama (2002), *Certallum martini* Sama, 1990 and *Cartallum nigricorne* Holzschuh, 1991 are junior synonyms. But he mentioned that "*Certallum martini* Sama, 1990 has been widely accepted as synonym but never formally published".

According to Sama (1988), *C. ruficollis* is a subspecies of *C. ebulinum*. But according to Danilevsky (2005), *C. ruficollis* is synonym of *C. ebulinum*. Because he stated that “*G. Sama* (1988: 83) supposed the real locality of type specimen in North Africa and accepted *Certallum ebulinum* ssp. *ruficollis* (described from Italy) distributed from Iberian Peninsula to Caucasus and Iran. But I do not see the base for such supposition. The type specimen could really be collected in Europe and then *C. ebulinum* = *C. ruficollis*”.

Chorotype: Turano-Europeo-Mediterranean.

Tribe DEILINI

Deilus Serville, 1834

[Type sp.: *Callidium fugax* Olivier, 1790]

Deilus fugax (Olivier, 1790)

(*W)

Other names: *ceramboides* Rossi; *obscuratus* Plavilstshikov; *nigripes* Plavilstshikov; *nigrinus* Plavilstshikov.

Records in Turkey: (ANT-BO-DE-HT-IZ-MN-TUR)

İzmir prov.: Kemalpaşa (Demelt & Alkan, 1962); Turkey (Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Lodos, 1998; Jenis, 2001; Sama, 2002); Denizli prov.: Pamukkale, İzmir prov.: Efes, Antalya prov.: Termessos (Adlbauer, 1992); Manisa prov.: Turgutlu Çardağı (Domunludeve valley) (Özdikmen & Demirel, 2005); Hatay prov.: Kırıkhan, Bolu prov.: Abant (Malmusi & Saltini, 2005).

Distribution: Europe (Portugal, Spain, France, Corsica, Italy, Sicily, Sardinia, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Greece, Crete, Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary, Austria, Switzerland, Belgium, Luxembourg, Czechia, Slovakia, Poland, Belorussia, Ukraine, ?Crimea, Moldavia, European Russia, European Kazakhstan), North Africa (Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco), Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Turkey, Iran, Palestine, Lebanon, Syria, Jordan.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Western Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes mostly in South and South-West Turkey.

Chorotype: Turano-Europeo-Mediterranean.

Tribe HYLOTRUPINI

Hylotrupes Serville, 1834

[Type sp.: *Cerambyx bajulus* Linnaeus, 1758]

Hylotrupes bajulus (Linnaeus, 1758)

(*W, C, E)

Other names: *scutifer* Voet; *caudatus* DeGeer; *linneianum* Laicharting; *quadripunctata* Geoffroy; *similis* Marsham; *affine* Savenius; *puellus* Villa; *lividus* Mulsant; *bullatus* Haldeman; *kozirowiczii* Desbrochers; *syriacus* Théry; *theresae* Pic; *inequalis* Casey; *latus* Casey; *nematocerus* Casey; *puncticollis* Casey; *incertus* Casey; *pedicellatus* Casey; *minutus* Casey; *demelti* Podany.

Material examined: Rize prov.: Çamlıhemşin, Elevit plateau, 2400 m, 17.07.1991, 1 specimen, leg. A. Demirsoy.

Records in Turkey: (AD-AM-AN-ANT-ART-AY-BI-BO-BR-BS-CA-DE-DU-ER-EZ-GI-GU-HT-IC-IP-IS-IZ-KA-KAR-KN-KR-KS-KU-KY-RI-SN-SV-TB-US-ZO-TRA-TUR)

Hatay prov.: Akbeş (Fairmaire, 1884); Bilecik prov. as *H. bajulus* var. *puellus* (Bodemeyer, 1906); Turkey (Bodenheimer, 1958; Alkan, 1946; Acatay, 1948, 1961, 1963, 1968; Erdem, 1968; Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Lodos, 1998; Sama & Rapuzzi, 2000; Sama, 2002); İstanbul prov., İzmir prov., Denizli prov., Uşak prov., Bursa prov., Kastamonu prov., Kayseri prov., İstanbul prov.: Belgrad Forest (Acatay, 1943); İstanbul prov.: Bosphorus region (Bahçeköy) / Büyükdere / Büyükdere, Bursa prov., Sinop prov.: Ayancık as *H. bajulus* ab. *puellus*; Trabzon prov., Denizli prov.: Menderes valley (Schimitschek, 1944); Zonguldak

prov.: Devrek (Beldibi), Kastamonu prov.: Karadere forest, Bolu prov.: Abant env. / Samat village / Çepni village, Artvin prov.: Atilla forests, İstanbul prov.: Kurtuluş, Düzce prov.: Nüfren wood store, Zonguldak prov., Sinop prov., Bolu prov., Kastamonu prov. (Defne, 1954); Bursa prov.: wood store of Enterprise of Bursa Forest (from Hamamlıkazık village) as *H. bajulus* / Orhanlı (Karıncalı Forest) as *H. bajulus* a. *syriacus* (Çanakçıoğlu, 1956); Amasya prov. (Villiers, 1959); Antalya prov.: Antitoros Mountains (Demelt & Alkan, 1962); Antalya prov.: Toros Mountains / on beach, İçel prov.: Silifke (Demelt, 1963); Trabzon prov.: Hamsiköy, Ankara prov.: Elmadağ, Sivas prov.: Şerefiye (Villiers, 1967); Karabük prov.: Büyükdüz Research Forest (Besçeli, 1969); İçel prov.: Silifke (Tuatay et al., 1972); İzmir prov.: Bornova / Karşıyaka, Denizli prov. (Gül-Zümreoğlu, 1972); Denizli prov., İzmir prov.: Bornova – İyriboz, 1931; Uşak prov.: Mollamusa village, İzmir prov.: Söke (Ex. Gül-Zümreoğlu, 1975); İzmir prov.: Karşıyaka (Yamanlar) / Bornova / Bergama, Aydın prov.: Ortaklar, Çanakkale prov.: Lapseki, Denizli prov.: Central (Gül-Zümreoğlu, 1975); Antalya prov.: Central / Sarısu place, Isparta prov., Denizli prov.: Çamlık forest (Tosun, 1975); Denizli prov., İzmir prov., Aydın prov., İstanbul prov., Uşak prov., Bursa prov., Bolu prov., Kastamonu prov., Kayseri prov., Trabzon prov., Rize prov., Artvin prov., Antalya prov., Bilecik prov. (Erdem & Çanakçıoğlu, 1977; Çanakçıoğlu, 1983); Erzurum prov.: Central / Oltu-Başaklı village / Çayırtepe village / Soğucak village (Özbek, 1978); Trabzon prov.: Hamsiköy / Akçaabat / Santa, Rize prov.: İkizdere / Pazar (İlca, Artvin prov.: Şavşat (İlca village) / Karagöl, Giresun prov.: Tirebolu (Karadua), Gümüşhane prov.: Torul, İstanbul prov.: Kartal (Maltepe) (Sekendiz, 1981); Gümüşhane prov.: Torul (Kürtün Forests) as *H. bajulus* var. *scutifer* (Sekendiz, 1981); Bolu prov.: Mudurnu, Düzce prov.: Çiçekli, Ankara prov.: Elmadağ (Öymen, 1987); İstanbul prov., Antalya prov.: Alanya (Adlbauer, 1988); Trabzon prov.: Santa forest (Sekendiz, 1981); Artvin prov.: Şavşat (Yayla, Kocabey place / Tepebaşı, Yanıklı village) / Borçka (Balıcı Forests) / Yusufeli (Öğdem, Yarbaşı village) / Çiftehaneler and Şartul, Giresun prov.: Bulancak (Paşakonağı) / Kulakkaya / Espiye (Erdem, 1996); Trabzon prov.: Maçka (Teraziler / Çatak, Ormanistü village) (Yüksel, 1996); European Turkey (Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997); Ankara prov.: Elmadağ, Kayseri prov., Kahramanmaraş prov., Black Sea Region, Mediterranean Region, Aegean Region, Marmara Region (Kanat, 1998); Trabzon prov.: Maçka (Sındıran / Mataracı), Artvin prov.: Ardanuç (Tepedüzü / Urut) (Alkan, 2000); Kars prov.: Sankamış (Tozlu, 2001a, b); Adana prov.: Kozan (Bağtepe) / Yumurtalık, Amasya prov.: Central, Ankara prov.: Çamlıdere, Antalya prov.: Kumluca / Serik, Artvin prov.: Yusufeli, Bilecik prov.: Central, Bolu prov.: Abant, Erzincan prov.: Refahiye, Erzurum prov.: University Campus / Oltu (Başaklı) / Şenkaya (Turnalı), Giresun prov.: Central, Gümüşhane prov.: Kürtün (Kadırga plateau), Hatay prov.: Central, Isparta prov.: Central / Senirkent / Sütçüler, İçel prov.: Erdemli / Tarsus, Kars prov.: Central / Sankamış, Konya prov.: Beyşehir (Gökçimen) / Güneysınır (Gürağaç), Kütahya prov.: Tavşanlı, Rize prov.: Çamlıhemşin (Ayder), Trabzon prov.: Maçka (Tozlu et al., 2002); İçel prov.: Silifke / Fındıklı, Aydın prov., Adana prov., Bolu prov.: Mengen (Elemenler), Isparta prov., Ankara prov. (Özdikmen, et al., 2005); İçel prov.: Güzeloluk / from Tarsus to Çamlıyayla (Malmusi & Saltini, 2005); Ankara prov.: Kızılcahamam (Çileklitepe) (Özdikmen, 2006); Karabük prov.: Büyükdüz Research Forest, Bartın prov. (Özdikmen & Şahin, 2006); Kahramanmaraş prov.: Pazarcık (Bağdımışağır) (Özdikmen & Okutaner, 2006).

Distribution: Europe (Portugal, Spain, France, Corsica, Italy, Sicily, Sardinia, Malta, Albania, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Macedonia, Greece, Crete, Bulgaria, European Turkey, Romania, Hungary, Austria, Switzerland, Belgium, Netherlands, Denmark, Germany, Luxembourg, Great Britain, Ireland, Czechia, Slovakia, Norway, Poland, Sweden, Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Belorussia, Ukraine, Crimea, Moldavia, European Russia), North Africa (Morocco), Canary Islands, Madeira, South Africa, Madagascar, Siberia, China, Japan, Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Turkey, Iran, Syria, Lebanon, Israel, North America (Canada, Mexico), South America (Uruguay, Argentina, Chile, Brasil).

Remarks: It has been reported from Western, Central and Eastern Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes widely in Turkey.

Chorotype: Subcosmopolitan.

Tribe **CALLIDIINI****Ropalopus Mulsant, 1839**[Type sp.: *Callidium insubricum* Germar, 1824]**Ropalopus clavipes (Fabricius, 1775)**

(*W)

Other names: *nigroplanus* DeGeer (nomen oblitum); *nigrophanus* DeGeer; *viduus* Geoffroy; *nigricans* Gmelin; *morio* Voet; *causicus* Desbrochers.

Records in Turkey: (AD-ADY-AN-BL-BO-CN-CO-DE-ED-ER-HT-IC-IS-IZ-KO-KU-MN-MU-NI-OS-US-TRA-TUR)

İstanbul prov.: Alem Mt. (Bodemeyer, 1906); İstanbul prov.: Belgrad Forest (Acatay, 1943); İstanbul prov.: Belgrad Forest / Marmara Region (Schimitschek, 1944); İstanbul prov.: Polonez village (Demelt & Alkan, 1962; Demelt, 1963; İren & Ahmed, 1973); İzmir prov.: Gümüşsu (Gül-Zümreoğlu, 1972); Kocaeli prov.: İzmit (Ex. Gül-Zümreoğlu, 1975); İzmir prov.: Bornova, Denizli prov.: Buldan (Gül-Zümreoğlu, 1975); İstanbul prov.: Belgrad Forest, İzmir prov., Denizli prov. (Erdem & Çanakcıoğlu, 1977); Turkey (Danilevsky & Miroschnikov, 1985; Sama, 2002; Özdikmen, 2006); Çankırı prov.: Eskipazar, İstanbul prov.: Belgrad Forest (Öymen, 1987); Osmaniye prov.: Nurdağı pass, Adana prov.: Kozan (Himmetli) (Adlbauer, 1988); European Turkey (Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997); İstanbul prov., Kocaeli prov., Kütahya prov., Uşak prov., Manisa prov., İzmir prov., Denizli prov., Hatay prov.: Antakya (Lodos, 1998); Niğde prov.: Ulukışla, Adana prov.: Pozanti (Ulusoy et al., 1999); Adıyaman prov.: Karadut village (Rejzek & Hoskovec, 1999); Erzincan prov.: Kemaliye (Tozlu et al., 2002); İzmir prov.: Kemalpaşa (Ören / Armutlu) (Tezcan & Rejzek, 2002); Ankara prov. (Özdikmen, et al., 2005); Bolu prov.: Mudurnu, Çorum prov.: Boğazkale, İçel prov.: from Tarsus to Çamlıyayla, Muş prov.: Buğlan pass (Malmusi & Saltini, 2005); Edirne prov., Balıkesir prov.: Manyas (Özdikmen & Şahin, 2006).

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

Remarks: It has been reported only from Western Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes widely in Turkey. Vives (2000) proposed the oldest name *R. nigroplanus* (De Geer, 1775) for *R. clavipes* (Fabricius, 1775). But Vives's proposal can not be accepted under the Article 23.9 of ICZN (1999). Because this name is nomen oblitum as also stated in Sama (2002).

Chorotype: European or Sibero-European. Sama (2002) reported that this species distributed in Siberia too.

Ropalopus lederi Ganglbauer, 1881

(*C)

Other names: *nigripes* Pic.

Records in Turkey: (AM-TUR)

Turkey (Danilevsky & Miroschnikov, 1985; Lodos, 1998); Amasya prov.: Merzifon (Adlbauer, 1992); Amasya prov.: Merzifon (SW Samsun) (Sama, 1996).

Distribution: Europe (Crimea), Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Near East, Turkey, Iran.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Central Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes only in North Turkey.

Chorotype: Turanian (Ponto-Caspian).

Ropalopus macropus (Germar, 1824)

(*C, E)

Other names: Absent.

Material examined: Artvin: Karagöl, 15.05.2004, 1 specimen, leg. O. Sert.

Records in Turkey: (ART-EZ-GU-IS-KO-RI-SM-TB-TUR)

İstanbul prov.: Belgrad Forest (Acatay, 1943; Schimitschek, 1944); İstanbul prov.: Polonez village (Demelt & Alkan, 1962; Demelt, 1963); Rize prov.: Sivrikaya (Villiers, 1967); Kocaeli prov.: İzmit, Trabzon prov.: Central / Campus of Karadeniz Technical University (Sekendiz, 1981); Turkey (Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Lodos, 1998; Sama, 2002); Samsun prov.: Ladik, Gümüşhane prov.: Şiran (Tauzin, 2000); Erzurum prov.: Tortum (Tozlu et al., 2002). **Distribution:** Europe (Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary, Austria, Switzerland, Germany, Czechia, Slovakia, Poland, ?Latvia, Belorussia, Ukraine, Crimea, Moldavia, European Russia), Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Near East, Turkey, Iran, Syria.

Remarks: It has been reported from Central and Eastern Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). It is new for Artvin province. The species distributes only in North Turkey.

Chorotype: E-European.

***Ropalopus sculpturatus* Pic, 1931**
(*C)

Other names: Absent.

Material examined: Artvin: Karagöl, 15.05.2004, 1 specimen, leg. O. Sert.

Records in Turkey: (ART-EZ-TO)

Turkey: Tokat prov. as the type loc. of *R. sculpturatus* Pic, 1931 (Ex. Sama, 1992); Erzurum prov.: İspir (Sama, 1992).

Distribution: Turkey.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Central Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes only in North Turkey. It has been known only from Turkey. The status of this taxon was known as *R. clavipes* v. *sculpturatus* was changed by Sama (1992) as species.

Chorotype: N-Anatolian.

***Leioderes* Redtenbacher, 1849**
[Type sp.: *Leioderes kollari* Redtenbacher, 1849]

Remarks: According to Sama (2002), *Leioderes* Redtenbacher, 1845 must be regarded as a nomen nudum.

***Leioderes tuerki* Ganglbauer, 1885**
(*C)

Other names: *bodemeyeri* Reitter; *karsantianus* Pic; *nigripes* Pic.

Records in Turkey: (AD-AM-HT-IC-IZ-MN-TUR)

İçel prov.: Burna (?=Çamlıyayla) as *Leioderes türki* (Bodemeyer, 1900); Asia Minor as *Phymatodes bodemeyeri* Reitter, 1903 (Winkler, 1924-1932); Taurus as *Leioderes türki* (Winkler, 1924-1932); İçel prov.: Namrun as *Leioderes türki* (Demelt, 1963); İçel prov.: Erdemli as *Leioderes türki* (Adlbauer, 1988); Turkey: Hatay prov.: Akbez as the type loc. of *Leioderes tuerki* v. *nigripes*; İçel prov.: Bolkar Mts. (Cilicischen Taurus) as *Leioderes bodemeyeri* (Sama, 1992); Turkey (Lodos, 1998); Turkey as *Leioderes türki* (Lodos, 1998); Adana prov.: Ceyhan, Amasya prov.: Central (Tozlu et al., 2002); Manisa prov.: Muradiye, İzmir prov.: Kemalpaşa (Armutlu) as *Leioderes türki* (Tezcan & Rejzek, 2002); İçel prov.: Erdemli-Güzeloluk (Malmusi & Saltini, 2005).

Distribution: Turkey, Syria.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Central Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). Endemic to Turkey. The species distributes mostly in South Turkey (especially Central Taurus Mts.). According to this respect, especially Amasya province record from North Turkey may be belong to different infraspecific taxon.

Chorotype: SW-Asiatic (Syro-Anatolian).

Semanotus Mulsant, 1839[Type sp.: *Cerambyx undatus* Linnaeus, 1758]***Semanotus ruscicus* (Fabricius, 1776)**= ssp. *ruscicus* Fabricius, 1776= ssp. *persicus* Solsky, 1876**Other names:** *magnifica* Bedel; *kocheri* Villiers; *rungsii* Villiers; *confluens* Villiers; *triangularis* Villiers.**Records in Turkey:** (ANT-TUR)

Northern Turkey (Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985); Antalya prov.: Elmalı (Adlbauer, 1992); Turkey (Lodos, 1998; Sama & Rapuzzi, 2000; Sama, 2002).

Distribution: Europe (Italy, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Greece, Romania, Hungary, Austria, Slovakia, Ukraine, Crimea), Central Asia, Transcaucasia, Turkey, Iran.**Remarks:** The species which has no any exact record from covered geological area of the present work may be represented very likely in the Black Sea Region.The species is represented by the nominative subspecies in Turkey. Known other subspecies *S. ruscicus persicus* Solsky, 1876 occur in Iran and Central Asia. According to Sama (2002), *S. algericus* Pic, 1905 is a distinct species that occur in North Africa (Morocco, Algeria).**Chorotype:** Turano-European (Turano-Sarmato-Pannonian) + Turano-Mediterranean (Turano-Apenninian + Turano-E-Mediterranean).***Callidium Fabricius, 1775***[Type sp.: *Cerambyx violaceus* Linnaeus, 1758]**Remarks:** Sama (2002) regarded the characters separating the subgenera *Paleocallidium* Plavilstshikov, 1940 and *Callidostola* Reitter, 1913 from *Callidium* Fabricius, 1775 as only being of specific value.**Subgenus *Callidostola* Reitter, 1913**[Type sp.: *Cerambyx aeneus* De Geer, 1775]***Callidium aeneum* (DeGeer, 1775)**

(*E)

= ssp. *aeneum* DeGeer, 1775= ssp. *longipenne* Plavilstshikov, 1940**Other names:** *variabile* Fabricius; *cognatum* Laicharting; *aurichalcium* Gmelin; *viridans* Gmelin; *dilatatum* Paykull; *viride* Schönherr; *venosum* Eschscherschich; *lilacina* Plavilstshikov; *semitestacea* Pic; *brunnea* Sekera.**Records in Turkey:** (ART-GI-GU-RI-TB-TUR)

Turkey (Acatay, 1948, 1961, 1968; Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Lodos, 1998; Sama, 2002); Rize prov.: İkizdere, Gümüşhane prov.: Torul (around of wood store of Çamlıca / Kürtün), Trabzon prov.: Akçaabat (Yukarı Uluköy) / Maçka (Yazlık village), Artvin prov.: Saçinka, Giresun prov.: Tirebolu (Karadua) (Sekendiz, 1981); Eastern Black Sea Region: Rize prov.: İkizdere, Artvin prov.: Saçinka, Giresun prov.: Tirebolu (Karadua), Gümüşhane prov.: Torul (Kürtün / Central), Trabzon prov.: Akçaabat (Y. Uluköy / Yeşiltepe) / Sürmene (Çaykara-Murtul) (Sekendiz, 1991); Artvin prov.: Ardanuç (Ovacık, Kuşaklar) (Yüksel, 1996); Rize prov. (Alkan, 2000).

Distribution: Europe (France, Italy, Albania, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Greece, Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary, Austria, Switzerland, Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Czechia, Slovakia, Norway, Poland, Sweden, Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Belorussia, Ukraine, European Russia), Siberia, Far East Russia, Mongolia, Japan, Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Turkey.**Remarks:** It has been reported only from Eastern Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes only in North-

Eastern Turkey. It is represented by the nominative subspecies in Turkey. Known other subspecies *C. aeneum longipenne* Plavilstshikov, 1940 occurring in Caucasus.

Chorotype: Sibero-European.

Subgenus *Callidium* Fabricius, 1775

[Type sp.: *Cerambyx violaceus* Linnaeus, 1758]

***Callidium violaceum* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

(*W)

Other names: *episcopus* Voet; *janthinum* LeConte; *virescens* Stierlin; *subvirens* Reitter; *salessei* Pic.

Records in Turkey: (KR-TUR)

Turkey (Acatay, 1948, 1961, 1968; Lodos, 1998); Karabük prov.: Büyükdüz Research Forest (Beşçeli, 1969).

Distribution: Europe (France, Italy, Albania, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary, Austria, Switzerland, Belgium, Netherlands, Denmark, Germany, Luxembourg, Great Britain, Ireland, Czechia, Slovakia, Norway, Poland, Sweden, Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Belorussia, Ukraine, Crimea, Moldavia, European Russia), Siberia, Far East Russia, Sakhalin, Mongolia, China, Korea, Japan, Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Turkey, North America (Canada, America).

Remarks: It has been reported only from Western Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The real status of distribution patterns in Turkey of this species needs to be clarified.

Chorotype: Sibero-European + Nearctic.

Pyrhidium Fairmaire, 1864

[Type sp.: *Cerambyx sanguineus* Linnaeus, 1758]

***Pyrhidium sanguineum* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

(*E)

Other names: *cardinalis* Voet; *auripubens* Madar.

Records in Turkey: (?GU-IS-?TB-TRA-TUR)

Istanbul prov.: Belgrad Forest / Belgrad village / around Belgrad Bendi (Acatay, 1943); Turkey (Acatay, 1948, 1961, 1968; Danilevsky & Mirosnikov, 1985; Lodos, 1998; İstanbul prov.: Belgrad Forest (Öymen, 1987); European Turkey (Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997); ?Trabzon prov. or ?Gümüşhane prov.: Zigana (Alkan, 2000).

Distribution: 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), North Africa (Algeria, Morocco), Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Turkey, Iran, Syria.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Eastern Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes in North Turkey.

Chorotype: European + N-Africa.

Phymatodes Mulsant, 1839

[Type sp.: *Cerambyx variabilis* Linnaeus, 1761.

= *Cerambyx testaceus* Linnaeus, 1758]

***Phymatodes testaceus* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

(*W, E)

Other names: *fennicus* Linnaeus; *variabilis* Linnaeus; *fennicus* Fabricius; *crassipes* Goeze; *ruficollis* Fabricius; *praeustus* Fabricius; *müllerii* Fabricius; *femorata* Geoffroy; *fallax* Villers; *italicum* Gmelin; *deustus* Gmelin; *carniolicus* Gmelin; *violaceum* Rossi; *luridus* Paykul; *melanocephalus* Ponz; *nigrinus* Mulsant; *nigricollis* Mulsant; *ventralis*

Haldeman; *similaris* Küster; *analís* Redtenbacher; *infuscatum* LeConte; *rufipes* Costa; *sellae* Kraatz; *dimidiatipennis* Chevrolat; *fulvipennis* Reitter; *semiflavus* Fleischer; *marginicollis* Fleischer; *cameranoi* Daniel & Daniel; *similaris* Reitter; *nigricollis* Reitter; *barbarorum* Pic; *parnassicus* Pic; *atriventris* Ragusa; *praeustum* Planet; *fennicum* Planet; *nigricolle* Planet; *fulvipilis* Müller; *plavilstshikovi* Kanabe; *trenkai* Kanabe; *fulvolateralis* Kanabe; *lichtneckeri* Kanabe; *violaceoniger* Kanabe; *combinatus* Roubal; *subtestaceus* Plavilstshikov; *kanabei* Plavilstshikov; *csikii* Depoli; *heyrovskyi* Depoli; *fulvotectus* Heyrovsky; *depolii* Podany; *cameroni* Beffa.

Records in Turkey: (ADY-ANT-ART-BO-CA-GU-HT-IC-IS-NI-OS-TRA-TUR)

İçel prov.: Bolkar Mts. as *P. testaceus* var. *analís* (Bodemeyer, 1906); İstanbul prov.: Belgrad Forest (Acatay, 1943); İstanbul prov.: Alem Mt. (Schimitschek, 1944); Turkey (Acatay, 1948, 1961, 1968; Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Lodos, 1998; Sama, 2002; Özdikmen & Şahin, 2006); İstanbul prov.: Polonez village (Demelt & Alkan, 1962; Demelt, 1963); İstanbul prov.: Belgrad Forest, Hatay prov.: Dörtöl (Öymen, 1987); Osmaniye prov.: Nurdağı pass, Niğde prov.: Çiftehan (Adlbauer, 1988); European Turkey (Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997); Adıyaman prov.: Karadut village (Rejzek & Hoskovec, 1999); Artvin prov.: Saçınka (Alkan, 2000); Antalya prov.: Central, Gümüşhane prov. (Tozlu et al., 2002); Bolu prov.: Abant, Çanakkale prov.: Kırazlı, İçel prov.: from Tarsus to Çamlıyayla (Malmusi & Saltini, 2005).

Distribution: Europe (Portugal, Spain, France, Corsica, Italy, Sicily, Sardinia, Albania, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Macedonia, 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, Tunisia, Morocco), Madeira, Siberia, Japan, Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Turkey, Iran, Syria, Lebanon, North America (Canada, America).

Remarks: It has been reported from Western and Eastern Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes rather widely in Turkey.

Chorotype: Holarctic.

***Melasmetus* Reitter, 1913**

[Type sp.: *Phymatodes femoralis* Menetries, 1832]

Remarks: Danilevsky (2005a) regarded as a subgenus of *Phymatodes* Mulsant, 1839.

***Melasmetus femoralis* (Menetries, 1832)**

= ssp. *femoralis* Menetries, 1832

= ssp. *demelti* Heyrovsky, 1961

Other names: *utschderensis* Starck.

Records in Turkey: (BS-IS-TUR)

İstanbul prov.: Belgrad Forest (Acatay, 1943); İstanbul prov.: Polonez village as *P. femoralis* Heyrovsky, 1961 (Demelt & Alkan, 1962; Demelt, 1963; İren & Ahmed, 1973); Turkey (Lodos, 1998); Bursa prov.: Uludağ (Malmusi & Saltini, 2005).

Distribution: Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Turkey, Iran.

Remarks: The species which has no any exact record from covered geological area of the present work may be represented very likely in the Black Sea Region.

Probably the species is represented by two subspecies in Turkey. These are the nominotypical subspecies *M. femoralis femoralis* that described from Caucasus may be occur North-Eastern Turkey and *M. femoralis demelti* Heyrovsky, 1961 occur in North-Western Turkey.

Chorotype: SW-Asiatic (Anatolo-Caucasian + Irano-Caucasian + Irano-Anatolian).

Poecilium Fairmaire, 1864[Type sp.: *Leptura alni* Linnaeus, 1767]

Remarks: Danilevsky (2005a,b) regarded as a subgenus of *Phymatodes* Mulsant, 1839. According to Sama (2002), *Poecilium* = *Phymatoderus* = *Phymatodellus* = *Pseudopoecilium* = *Paraphymatodes* = *Reitterodorus*.

***Poecilium alni* (Linnaeus, 1767)**

(*W)

= ssp. *alni* Linnaeus, 1767= ssp. *alnoides* Reitter, 1913= ssp. *elburzense* Holzschuh, 1977

Other names: *globifer* Voet; *biarcuatus* Piller et Mitterpacher; *turcicus* Geoffroy; *pedisequa* Voet; *infuscatus* Chevrolat; *nitidus* Chevrolat; *turcicus* Pic; *notaticollis* Pic; *apicale* Pic; *fauconneti* Pic; *pici* Aurivillius; *brunnipes* Plavilstshikov; *biinterruptum* Plavilstshikov; *anticerecurvatum* Plavilstshikov; *solci* Jesatko; *bielawskii* Podany; *slovenicum* Podany.

Records in Turkey: (BO-IS-OS-SA-TRA-TUR)

Sakarya prov.: Sapanca (Gök-dağ) (Bodemeyer, 1900); Turkey as *P. alni alnoides* (Reitter, 1912; Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985); İstanbul prov.: Belgrad Forest (Acatay, 1943); İstanbul prov.: around Büyükdere / Belgrad Forest (Schimitschek, 1944); İstanbul prov.: around Büyükdere / Belgrad Forest as *P. alni* var. *infuscatum* Chevrolat (Schimitschek, 1944); İstanbul prov.: Polonez village (Demelt & Alkan, 1962; Demelt, 1963); İren & Ahmed, 1973); Osmaniye prov.: Nurdağı pass (Adlbauer, 1988); European Turkey (Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997); Turkey (Lodos, 1998; Sama, 2002); Bolu prov.: Abant (Malmusi & Saltini, 2005).

Distribution: Europe (Portugal, Spain, France, Italy, Sicily, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Greece, 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, Caucasus, Azerbaijan, Transcaucasia, Turkey, Iran.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Western Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). It distributes mostly in North Turkey. The species has three subspecies in the World. *P. alni alnoides* (Reitter, 1913) occurring in South of European Russia, North Anatolia, Caucasus, *P. alni elburzense* Holzschuh, 1977 occurring in Caucasus, Northern Iran and the nominative *P. alni alni* (Linnaeus, 1767) occurring in Europe-European Kazakhstan (from Spain to European Russia and European Kazakhstan) including European Turkey. Namely, it is represented by two subspecies, *P. alni alnoides* (Reitter, 1913) and *P. alni alni* (Linnaeus, 1767) in Turkey.

Chorotype: European + N-Africa.

***Poecilium rufipes* (Fabricius, 1776)**

(*W)

= ssp. *rufipes* Fabricius, 1776= ssp. *syriacum* Pic, 1891

Other names: *coeruleus* Goeze; *spinosa* Schrank; *cyaneus* Geoffroy; *cyanochrysos* Gmelin; *erythropus* Gmelin; *gallicus* Gmelin; *amethystinus* Fabricius.

Records in Turkey: (ANT-BO-HT-IC-NI-OS-SA-TUR)

Hatay prov.: Akbeş as type loc. of *P. rufipes syriacum*; Sakarya prov.: Sapanca (Gök-dağ), Antalya prov.: Toros Mountains, Niğde prov.: Çamardı (Bodemeyer, 1900); Osmaniye prov.: Nurdağı pass as *P. rufipes syriacum* (Adlbauer, 1988); Turkey (Lodos, 1998; Sama, 2002); İçel prov.: Çamlıyayla, Hatay prov.: Yayladağı as *P. rufipes syriacum* (Sama & Rapuzzi, 1999); Asia Minor as *P. rufipes syriacum* (Sama & Rapuzzi, 2000); South-Eastern Turkey as *P. rufipes syriacum* (Sama, 2002); Bolu prov.: Abant (Malmusi & Saltini, 2005).

Distribution: Europe (Spain, France, Italy, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary, Austria, Switzerland, Germany, Czechia, Slovakia, Poland, Ukraine, Crimea, ?Moldavia, European Russia), Turkey, Syria.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Western Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). Probably the species distributes rather widely in Turkey. It is represented by two subspecies in Turkey. *P. rufipes syriacum* (Pic, 1891) occurring in South and South-Eastern Turkey and the nominative *P. rufipes rufipes* (Fabricius, 1776) occurring mostly in Northern Turkey. According to Sama (2002), *Phymatodellus* Reitter, 1912 is a synonym of *Poecilium* Fairmaire, 1864.

Chorotype: Turano-European.

Tribe ANAGLYPTINI

Paraclytus Bates, 1884

[Type sp.: *Paraclytus excultus* Bates, 1884]

Paraclytus sexguttatus (Adams, 1817)

(*W, E)

Other names: *caucasicus* Motschulsky; *bruckii* Kraatz; *disjunctus* Pic.

Records in Turkey: (ART-BO-KK-TUR)

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, Transcaucasia, Turkey, Iran.

Remarks: It has been reported from Western and Eastern Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes only in North Turkey. Georgiev & Stojanova (2003) gave *P. sexguttatus* as the first record for Europe.

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

Anaglyptus Mulsant, 1839

[Type sp.: *Callidium gibbosum* Fabricius, 1767]

Anaglyptus arabicus (Küster, 1847)

(*W, E)

Other names: *deyrollei* Tournier; *indefricatus* Plavilstshikov; *mediomaculatus* Plavilstshikov; *nigrofemoratus* Plavilstshikov.

Material examined: Erzurum prov.: Hasankale, 09.05.1976, 1 specimen, leg. A. Demirsoy.

Records in Turkey: (ART-CN-EZ-IS-TRA-TUR)

Type loc.: Turkey as *Clytus arabicus*; İstanbul prov.: Alem Mt. (Bodemeyer, 1906); Turkey (Winkler, 1924-1932; Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Lodos, 1998); European Turkey (Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997); North-East Turkey (Miroshnikov, 2000b); Artvin prov.: Yusufeli (Tozlu et al., 2002); Artvin prov.: Şavşat, Çankırı prov.: Ilgaz Mt. (Malmusi & Saltini, 2005).

Distribution: Europe (European Turkey), Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Turkey, Iran.

Remarks: It has been reported from Western and Eastern Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). New for Erzurum province and it distributes in North Turkey.

Chorotype: SW-Asiatic (Anatolo-Caucasian + Irano-Caucasian + Irano-Anatolian).

Anaglyptus danilevskii Miroshnikov, 2000

Other names: Absent.

Records in Turkey: (TUR)

Turkey (Miroshnikov, 2000).

Distribution: Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Turkey, Iran.

Remarks: The species which has no any exact record from covered geological area of the present work may be represented very likely in the Black Sea Region.

The species described from Caucasus. It distributes in Caucasus (Azerbaijan, Armenia), Iran and Turkey and ? Georgia.

Chorotype: SW-Asiatic (Anatolo-Caucasian).

***Anaglyptus ganglbaueri* Reitter, 1886**

(*C)

Other names: *persicus* Pic; *persicus* Reitter; *tenebratus* Plavilstshikov; *natae* Lobanov.

Records in Turkey: (TO-TUR)

Turkey as *A. persicus* (Svacha & Danilevsky, 1989; Miroshnikov, 2000); Tokat prov.: Topçam Mountain as *A. persicus* (Adlbauer, 1992).

Distribution: Caucasus, Azerbaijan, Turkey, ?Iran.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Central Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes in North Turkey.

Chorotype: SW-Asiatic (Anatolo-Caucasian + ? Irano-Caucasian + ? Irano-Anatolian).

***Anaglyptus mysticoides* (Reitter, 1894)**

(*W, C, E)

Other names: *amasinus* Pic; *anatolicus* Demelt; *subimpressus* Pic; *obscurissimus* Pic.

Records in Turkey: (AF-AM-BO-EZ-SM-TB-TO-TUR)

Asia Minor as *A. mysticoides* a. *amasinus* Pic, 1910 (Winkler, 1924-1932); Asia Minor as *A. obscurissimus* Pic, 1901 (Winkler, 1924-1932); Asia Minor as *A. subimpressum* Pic, 1901 (Winkler, 1924-1932); Erzurum prov. (Villiers, 1967); Samsun prov.: Kavak as type loc. of *A. mysticus anatolicus* Demelt, 1970 (Ex. Adlbauer, 1992 and Miroshnikov, 2000b); Turkey (Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Lodos, 1998); Turkey as *A. obscurissimus* Pic, 1901 (Lodos, 1998); Turkey as *A. subimpressum* Pic, 1901 (Lodos, 1998); Tokat prov. as type loc. of *A. obscurissimus* Pic, 1901; Trabzon prov. as type loc. of *A. subimpressus* Pic, 1901; Amasya prov. as type loc. of *A. mysticoides* var. *amasinus* Pic, 1910 (Miroshnikov, 2000b); Afyon prov.: S of Şuhut (Başören), Bolu prov. (Miroshnikov, 2000b); Erzurum prov.: İspir (Malmusi & Saltini, 2005).

Distribution: Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Turkey.

Remarks: It has been reported from Western, Central and Eastern Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes mostly in North Turkey.

Chorotype: SW-Asiatic (Anatolo-Caucasian).

***Anaglyptus mysticus* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

(*C, E)

Other names: *quadricolor* Scopoli; *albofasciatus* DeGeer; *rusticum* Linnaeus; *hieroglyphicus* Herbst; *litteratus* Gmelin; *germaniae* Voet; *monacus* Dalla Torre; *subapicalis* Pic; *inscriptus* Pic; *ruficornis* Pic; *bequaerti* Roubal; *moravicus* Heyrovsky; *pragensis* Podany; *bipartitus* Podany; *plavilstshikovi* Podany.

Records in Turkey: (AM-GU-TRA-TUR)

Turkey (Acatay, 1948, 1961, 1968; Lodos, 1998); Gümüşhane prov. (Gfeller, 1972); Amasya prov.: Merzifon (Adlbauer, 1992); European Turkey (Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997; Sama, 2002); Gümüşhane prov.: N Şiran (Tauzin, 2000).

Distribution: Europe (Spain, France, Italy, Albania, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Macedonia, Greece, Bulgaria, European Turkey, Romania, Hungary, Austria, Switzerland, Belgium, Netherlands, Denmark, Germany, Luxembourg, Great Britain, Czechia, Slovakia, Norway, Poland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Belorussia, Ukraine, Crimea, Moldavia), Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Turkey.

Remarks: It has been reported from Central and Eastern Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes in North Turkey.

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

***Anaglyptus simplicicornis* Reitter, 1886**
(C, E)

Other names: *subapicalis* Pic; *prolongatus* Pic; *abschasicus* Pic; *perobscurus* Plavilstshikov.

Records in Turkey: (TUR)

Northern Turkey (Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985); North-East Turkey (Miroshnikov, 2000).

Distribution: Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Turkey, Iran.

Remarks: It has been reported from Central and Eastern Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes in North Turkey.

Chorotype: SW-Asiatic (Anatolo-Caucasian + Irano-Caucasian + Irano-Anatolian).

Tribe CLYTINI

***Plagionotus* Mulsant, 1842**

[A replacement name for *Platynotus* Mulsant, 1839.

Type sp.: *Leptura detrita* Linnaeus, 1758]

***Plagionotus arcuatus* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

(*W, C, E)

Other names: *detritus* Voet; *lunatus* Fabricius; *salicis* Schrank; *buyssoni* Dauphin; *reichei* Thomson; *connatus* Mors; *apicalis* Hampe; *interruptus* Mors; *colbeaui* Mors; *interruptus* Severin; *stauropolicus* Plavilstshikov; *rufescens* Pic; *martialis* Pic; *disjunctus* Plavilstshikov; *pagnioni* Pic; *multiinterruptus* Pic; *henoni* Pic; *algericus* Pic; *milliati* Pic; *multiinterruptus* Pic; *inbasalis* Plavilstshikov; *prozhigai* Plavilstshikov; *humeralis* Marcu; *bidisjunctus* Plavilstshikov; *substauropolicus* Plavilstshikov; *posticedivisus* Plavilstshikov; *semiconfluens* Plavilstshikov; *plavilscikovi* Hemm; *mediodisjunctus* Sekera; *podanyi* Sekera; *apicepunctatus* Sekera; *albosignatus* Sekera; *puncticollis* Sekera; *fasciicollis* Sekera; *tridivisus* Heyrovsky; *interrupteconnatus* Schmidt; *pici* Podany; *apiceniger* Podany; *niedli* Podany; *sekerai* Podany; *pseudoreichi* Villiers; *stupidus* Villiers; *descarpentriesi* Villiers.

Material examined: Samsun prov.: Alaçam, Doyran, 27.08.1997, 1 specimen, leg. Y. Durmuş.

Records in Turkey: (ART-BI-CA-DU-IP-IS-KS-MU-OS-SM-TO-TRA-TUR)

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, Çanakale prov.: Kirazlı (Malmusi & Saltini, 2005).

Distribution: 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.

Remarks: It has been reported from Western, Central and Eastern Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). New for Samsun province and it distributes mostly in North and West Turkey.

Chorotype: European + N-Africa.

***Plagionotus detritus* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

(*W)

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

Other names: *brabantinus* Voet; *convertinii* Petagna; *rufescens* Pic; *theresae* Pic; *obscuribasalis* Pic; *quadrinaculatus* Kanabe; *heyrovskiyi* Kanabe; *sezkeleyi* Kanabe; *millekeri* Kanabe; *transversefasciatus* Plavilstshikov; *inbasalis* Plavilstshikov; *kanabei* Plavilstshikov; *spaceki* Plavilstshikov; *roubali* Jesatko; *curvatofasciatus* Tippmann; *freyi* Tippmann; *kulzeri* Tippmann; *reitthofferi* Tippmann; *abnormis* Niedl; *podanyi* Heyrovsky; *apicebimaculatus* Schmidt; *anticereductus* Schmidt; *ornatus* Podany; *niedli* Podany; *flavoextensus* Slama; *villosus* Slama; *equestris* Villiers.

Records in Turkey: (AD-ANT-EZ-HT-IS-KA-MN-SN-TRA-TUR)

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).

Distribution: 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.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Western Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes rather widely in Turkey. It is represented only by the nominative subspecies in Turkey. However, this species has two subspecies in the World. *P. detritus caucasicola* Plavilstshikov, 1940 is occurring only in North and West Caucasus and the nominative *P. detritus detritus* (Linnaeus, 1758).

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

Neoplacionotus Kasatkin, 2005[A replacement name for *Echinocerus* Mulsant, 1863.Type sp.: *Clytus bobelayei* Brullé, 1832]***Neoplacionotus bobelayei* (Brullé, 1832)**

(*C, E)

= ssp. *bobelayei* Brullé, 1832= ssp. *andreui* Fuente, 1908

Other names: *speciosus* Adams (preocc.); *mouzafferi* Pic; *luristanicus* Pic.

Records in Turkey: (ADY-AG-ART-BN-EZ-GU-HT-IC-IP-IZ-KAR-KI-MA-MU-SM-TU-YO-TRA-TUR)

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).

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

Remarks: It has been reported from Central and Eastern Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes rather widely in

Turkey. It is represented by the nominative subspecies in Turkey. Known other subspecies *N. bobelayei andreui* (Fuente, 1908) occurring only in Spain.

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

***Neoplacionotus scalaris* (Brullé, 1832)**

(*C)

Other names: Absent.

Records in Turkey: (AM-TUR)

Turkey (Winkler, 1924-1932; Lodos, 1998); Amasya prov. as *Placionotus scalaris* (Gfeller, 1972).

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

Remarks: It has been reported only from Central Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). In Turkey, the species has been known only from North Turkey.

Chorotype: E-Mediterranean (NE-Mediterranean) + N-Africa.

***Paraplacionotus Kasatkin*, 2005**

[A replacement name for *Echinocerus* Mulsant, 1863.

Type sp.: *Cerambyx floralis* Palas, 1773]

Remarks: Burakowski et al (1990) mentioned that *Echinocerus* Mulsant, 1863 was a junior homonym of *Echinocerus* White, 1848 (Crustacea). According to Sama (1994a), *Echinocerus* Mulsant, 1863 is synonym of *Placionotus* Mulsant, 1842. But according to Kasatkin (2005), *Echinocerus* Mulsant, 1863 and *Placionotus* Mulsant, 1842 are separate genera. So, the generic name *Paraplacionotus* was proposed by Kasatkin (2005) as a replacement name for *Echinocerus* Mulsant, 1863.

***Paraplacionotus floralis* (Pallas, 1773)**

(*W, C, E)

Other names: *arcuatus* Scopoli (preocc.); *nigrofasciatus* Vort; *fasciatus* Herbst; *indicus* Gmelin; *controversus* Schrank; *aulicus* Laicharting; *zebra* Dalman; *zebra* Castelnau; *variabilis* Motschulsky; *abruptus* Kraatz; *pruinosis* Kraatz; *basicornis* Reitter; *pilifer* Reitter; *armeniaceus* Reitter; *araratensis* Pic; *clermonti* Pic; *biinterruptus* Pic; *duodecimguttatus* Plavilstshikov; *hofferi* Heyrovsky; *delici* Adamovic; *miksici* Adamovic; *muelleri* Adamovic; *heyrovskyi* Adamovic; *bobici* Adamovic; *podanyi* Adamovic.

Material examined: Erzincan prov.: Kemaliye, Yuva village, 19.06.1974, 1 specimen, leg. A. Demirsoy; Ankara prov.: Beytepe, Maslak valley, 09.07.1997, 1 specimen, leg. Y. Durmuş; Kastamonu prov.: Ilgaz Mountains, 04.08.2000, 1 specimen, leg. H. Sevgili; Karabük prov.: Safranbolu, Bulak village, in front of Mencilis Cave, 720 m, 14.05.2003, 3 specimens; Karabük: exit of Safranbolu, Kastamonu road, 520 m, 15.06.2003, 2 specimens; Kastamonu: exit of Tosya, Zincirli Kuyu, 650 m, 16.06.2003, 2 specimens; Karabük: Bartın-Safranbolu road, Soğuksu place, 21.07.2003, 1 specimen; Karabük: Safranbolu, Gürleyik National Park, 21.07.2003, 8 specimens and 22.07.2003, 1 specimen; Kastamonu: Devrekani-Çatalzeytin road, 3.km, 24.07.2003, 10 specimens; Kastamonu prov.: Hanönü env., 387 m, 17.06.2004, 7 specimens.

Records in Turkey: (AD-ADY-AF-AG-AM-AN-ANT-AR-ART-BI-BO-BS-BU-BY-CA-CN-CO-DE-EL-ER-ES-EZ-GI-GU-IG-IP-IZ-KA-KAR-KIR-KK-KM-KN-KO-KR-KS-KY-MA-MN-MU-NI-OS-SM-SN-SV-TB-TO-TU-US-YO-ZO-TRA-TUR)

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.: Ayvacı (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, Erzinçan prov.: Central / Bahçeli / Bahçe / Ballıköy / Üzümlü / Bayırbağ / Pişkidag, Erzurum prov.: University Campus / Dumlu (Köşk) / Karagöbek Mts. / Kargapazarı Mts. / Palandöken / Aşkale / Hınıs / Ilıca / Atlikonak / 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.: Çayrova / Beyşehir (Gökçimen) / Güneysınır (Gürağaç), Sivas prov.: Ümrani (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 (Gökbek plateau), Burdur prov.: Gölhisar (Çameli road), Yozgat prov.: exit of Sarayköy / Saraykent (Arpalık village) / Çiğdemli (Gökiniş village), Çorum prov.: Alaca (Kıcılı), Gümüşhane prov.: Kelkit (Güllüce village / Günyurdu village), Erzinçan 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 Pazarroad 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 / Camardı (Yelatan village / Bademdere-Elmalı / Bulduruş pass) / exit of Ulukışla-Adana / Bor-Altunhisar / between Araph-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 / Kamışık village / Mehmetbey / Meyremçil plateau) / Ekinözü (Türkeli / Alpınar village) / Pazarçık (Sakarkaya-Çağlayancerit road / Sakarkaya village (Göynük env.) / Başkonuş forest / Andırın-Çokak road (Akifiye / Parmaksız plateau) / Andırın (Çokak-Geben road / Geben (Ardıççalısı) (Özdikmen & Okutaner, 2006).

Distribution: 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.

Remarks: It has been reported from Western, Central and Eastern Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). New for Kastamonu province and it distributes widely in Turkey.

Chorotype: Sibero-European.

Isotomus Mulsant, 1862

[Type sp.: *Callidium semipunctatum* Fabricius, 1798=*Callidium speciosum* Schneider, 1787]

***Isotomus comptus* (Mannerheim, 1825)**

(*C, E)

= ssp. *comptus* Mannerheim, 1825

= ssp. *maculicollis* Holzschuh, 1989

Other names: *perspicillus* Fischer; *perspicillaris* Fischer; *insularis* Castelnau et Gory; *pubicollis* Castelnau & Gory; *gilanus* Pic.

Records in Turkey: (ART-GI-GU-OR-RI-TB-TUR)

North-eastern Turkey (Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985); Turkey (Lodos, 1998); Artvin prov.: Central / Arhavi / Şavşat, Giresun prov.: Central, Gümüşhane prov.: Kürtün (Kadirga plateau), Ordu prov.: Central, Rize prov.: Çamlıhemşin (Anzer), Trabzon prov.: Central / Serpil / Yeşilova (Tozlu et al., 2002); Artvin prov.: Hopa (Özdikmen & Demir, 2006).

Distribution: Europe (Crimea, European Russia), Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Turkey, Iran, North America (Dominican, Haiti).

Remarks: It has been reported from Central and Eastern Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes in North-Eastern Turkey. It is represented by the nominative subspecies in Turkey. Known other subspecies, *I. comptus maculicollis* Holzschuh, 1989 occurring only in Northern Iran.

Chorotype: Turanian (Ponto-Caspian) + Nearctic.

***Isotomus speciosus* (Schneider, 1787)**

(*C, E)

Other names: *semipunctatum* Fabricius; *stierlinii* Tournier; *gangelbaueri* Pic.

Records in Turkey: (GI-SM-TB-TO-TUR)

Giresun prov.: Harşit stream as *I. semipunctatus* (Sekendiz, 1981); Tokat prov.: Mezra (Adlbauer, 1992); Turkey (Lodos, 1998; Sama, 2002; Özdikmen, 2006); Trabzon prov.: Maçka as *I. semipunctatus* (Alkan, 2000); Samsun prov.: Havza (Kocapınar village) (Özdikmen, 2006).

Distribution: Europe (?France, Italy, Albania, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Macedonia, Greece, Bulgaria, European Turkey, Romania, Hungary, Austria, ?Switzerland, Czechia, Slovakia, Poland, Latvia, Ukraine, Moldavia, European Russia), Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Turkey.

Remarks: It has been reported from Central and Eastern Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes mostly in North-East Turkey.

Chorotype: Turano-European (Turano-Sarmato-Pannonian) + Turano-Mediterranean (Turano-Apeninian).

Chlorophorus Chevrolat, 1863

[Type sp.: *Callidium annularis* Fabricius, 1787]

***Chlorophorus aegyptiacus* (Fabricius, 1775)**

(*W, C)

Other names: *nigripes* Brullé; *magdalenae* Théry; *perfidus* Breit.

Records in Turkey: (AM-AN-BL-BO-BS-CA-DE-HT-IS-IZ-MG-MN-TUR)

Hatay prov.: Akbez (Fairmaire, 1884); İstanbul prov.: Alem Mt. (Bodemeyer, 1906); Ankara prov.: around Central (Bodenheimer, 1958); Amasya prov. as *C. nigripes* Brullé, 1832 (Villiers, 1959); Çanakkale prov. as *C. nigripes* Brullé, 1832 (Demelt, 1963); Denizli prov.: Buldan (Gül-Zümreoğlu, 1972); Denizli prov.: Buldan, Çanakkale prov., İzmir prov.: Bornova as *C. nigripes* Brullé, 1832 (Ex. Gül-Zümreoğlu, 1975); Denizli prov.: Buldan, Muğla prov.: Bodrum (Gümbet), Çanakkale prov.: Lapseki, İzmir prov.: Çeşmealtı, Manisa prov.: Beydere as *C. nigripes* Brullé, 1832 (Gül-Zümreoğlu, 1975); İzmir prov. as *C. nigripes*

Brullé, 1832 (Sama, 1982); Muğla prov.: Marmaris as *C. nigripes* Brullé, 1832 (Adlbauer, 1992); Turkey (Lodos, 1998); Turkey as *C. nigripes* Brullé, 1832 (Lodos, 1998); Muğla prov.: Central (Tozlu et al., 2002); Bolu prov.: Abant, Bursa prov.: from İnegöl to Bozüyük, Çanakkale prov.: Kuru Mt., Balıkesir prov.: Edremit (Malmusi & Saltini, 2005).

Distribution: Europe (Macedonia, Greece, Crete, Bulgaria), Turkey.

Remarks: It has been reported from Western and Central Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes rather widely in western half of Turkey.

Chorotype: Turano-Mediterranean (Balkano-Anatolian).

Chlorophorus cursor Rapuzzi & Sama, 1999

(*W)

Other names: Absent.

Records in Turkey: (BO)

Holotype and paratypes: Bolu prov.: Abant lake (Rapuzzi & Sama, 1999).

Distribution: Turkey.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Western Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species has been known only in North Turkey.

Chorotype: NW-Anatolian.

Chlorophorus dominici Sama, 1996

(*W, C, E)

Other names: Absent.

Records in Turkey: (EZ-GI-GU-KS-SN-TO)

Holotype: Kastamonu prov.: Devrekani; Paratypes: Kastamonu prov.: Devrekani / Yaralıgöz, Sinop prov.: Çatalzeytin, Tokat prov., Gümüşhane prov.: Köse, Giresun prov.: Kümbet, Erzurum prov.: İspir (Sama, 1996a).

Distribution: Turkey.

Remarks: It has been reported from Western, Central and Eastern Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species has been known only in North Turkey.

Chorotype: N-Anatolian.

Chlorophorus figuratus (Scopoli, 1763)

(*W, C, E)

Other names: *rusticus* Müller; *lambda* Schrank; *arietis* Voet; *plebejus* Fabricius; *funebri* Laicharting; *leucozonias* Gmelin; *cordiger* Aragona; *conglobatus* Fügner; *tapaensis* Pic; *latefasciatus* Fischer; *lateroreductus* Plavilstshikov; *humeralateralis* Plavilstshikov; *biinterruptus* Kudla; *persicus* Podany.

Records in Turkey: (ANT-GU-IC-IS-KN-KO-KS-SM-TB-TO-TRA-TUR)

İstanbul prov.: Polonez village (Demelt & Alkan, 1962; Demelt, 1963); Zigana Mountains (?Trabzon prov. or ?Gümüşhane prov.) (Villiers, 1967); Gümüşhane prov.: Torul (Gfeller, 1972); Turkey (Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Lodos, 1998); Trabzon prov.: Maçka (Öymen, 1987); Tokat prov.: Yakacık (Gökdere), Kastamonu prov.: Masruf pass (Adlbauer, 1992); European Turkey (Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997; Sama, 2002); Antalya prov.: Alanya (Kuşkayası place), Konya prov.: Taşkent (Beyreli village, Gevne valey), İçel prov.: Gözne, Gümüşhane prov.: Kelkit (Günyurdu village) (Özdikmen & Çağlar, 2004); Kocaeli prov.: İzmit (Beşkayalar Natural Park) (Özdikmen & Demirel, 2005); Samsun prov.: Kavak (Hacılar pass) (Malmusi & Saltini, 2005).

Distribution: Europe (Portugal, Spain, France, Italy, Sardinia, Albania, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Macedonia, Greece, Bulgaria, European Turkey, Romania, Hungary, Austria, Switzerland, Germany, Luxembourg, Czechia, Slovakia, Poland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Belorussia, Ukraine, Crimea, Moldavia, European Russia, European Kazakhstan), Siberia, Caucasus, Azerbaijan, Transcaucasia, Turkey, Iran.

Remarks: It has been reported from Western, Central and Eastern Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes rather widely in Turkey.

Chorotype: Sibero-European.

***Chlorophorus herbstii* (Brahm, 1790)**
(*W)

Other names: *verbasci* Fabricius; *faldermanni* Faldermann; *quinguemaculatus* Gebler; *sulfureus* Mulsant; *sulphureus* Schaum; *punctomaculatus* Pic; *caucasicus* Pic; *bistrisignatus* Klapalek; *olivithorax* Leiler; *duplex* Heyrovsky; *plavilscikovi* Podany; *nigroconjunctus* Slama.

Records in Turkey: (BL-BO-CA-IS-TUR)

İstanbul prov.: Alem Mt. (Bodemeyer, 1906); İstanbul prov.: Polonez village (Demelt & Alkan, 1962; Demelt, 1963); Balıkesir prov.: Gönen, Çanakkale prov.: Biga (Gfeller, 1972); Turkey (Lodos, 1998; Sama, 2002); Bolu prov.: Abant (Malmusi & Saltini, 2005).

Distribution: Europe (Spain, France, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary, Austria, Switzerland, Germany, Czechia, Slovakia, Norway, Poland, Sweden, Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Belorussia, Ukraine, ?Crimea, Moldavia, European Russia), Siberia, Kazakhstan, Caucasus, Turkey.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Western Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes mostly in European Turkey (=Thracia) and neighbouring areas of European Turkey in Asian Turkey (=Anatolia).

Chorotype: Sibero-European.

***Chlorophorus hungaricus* (Seidlitz, 1891)**
(*W)

Other names: *nigripes* Küster.

Material examined: Karabük prov.: Safranbolu, Mencilis Cave env., Bulak village, 760 m, 14.06.2003, 3 specimens; Kastamonu prov.: S of Küre Mountains, Yaylagöz pass, 1320 m, 17.06.2003, 1 specimen; Kastamonu prov.: Küre, 1030 m, 18.06.2003, 1 specimen; Bartın prov.: Kalecik village, exit of Orta quarter, 21.07.2003, 2 specimens; Karabük prov.: Safranbolu, Gürleyik National Park, 21.07.2003, 1 specimen; Kastamonu prov.: Şenpazar-Azdavay road, Yumacık village, 874 m, 18.06.2004, 2 specimens.

Records in Turkey: (AD-AN-BO-BR-GA-IC-KA-KO-KR-KS-NI-OS-SV-TUR)

Adana prov.: Nurdağı pass (Sama, 1982); Osmaniye prov.: Nurdağı pass, İçel prov.: Erdemli / Silifke (Mut) (Adlbauer, 1988); Turkey (Lodos, 1998; Sama, 2002); Kastamonu prov.: Araç (Central / Diphan village), Sivas prov.: Yıldızeli (Cumhuriyet village) (Özdikmen & Çağlar, 2004); Bolu prov.: Bolu Mountain, Bartın prov.: between Bartın-Amasra (Özdikmen et al., 2005); Kocaeli prov.: İzmit (Beşkayalar Natural Park), Gaziantep prov.: Kuşçubeli pass (Özdikmen & Demirel, 2005); İçel prov.: from Erdemli to Güzeloluk (Malmusi & Saltini, 2005); Ankara prov.: Kızılcahamam (Işık Mountain), Adana prov.: Pozantı (entry of Fındıklı), Niğde prov.: Geberce dam, İçel prov.: between Gözne-Mersin / entry of Çukurbağ / Mut-Karaman road (Değirmenbaşı) (Özdikmen, 2006); Kahramanmaraş prov.: Central (Tekir) / Kahramanmaraş-Andırın road (Başkonuş forest) / Andırın-Geben road (Özdikmen & Okutaner, 2006).

Distribution: Europe (Albania, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Macedonia, Greece, Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary, Austria, Czechia, Slovakia), Turkey.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Western Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). New for Karabük province and it distributes rather widely in Turkey.

Chorotype: Turano-European (Ponto-Pannonian).

***Chlorophorus niehuisi* Adlbauer, 1992**
(*W)

Other names: Absent.

Records in Turkey: (BO-MU)

Holotypus: Muş prov.: Buğlan pass (Adlbauer, 1992); Bolu prov.: Abant (Malmusi & Saltini, 2005).

Distribution: Turkey.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Western Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). According to known records, probably the species distributes rather widely in Turkey. It has been known only in Turkey.

Chorotype: Anatolian.

Chlorophorus robustior Pic, 1900

(*W, C, E)

Other names: Absent.

Records in Turkey: (AG-AM-BI-EZ-GU-KN-SN-TO-TUR)

Asia Minor as *C. trifasciatus* a. *robustior* Pic, 1900 (Winkler, 1924-1932); Tokat (Niksar) as the corrected record of *C. nigripes* in Fuchs et Breuning, 1971 (Holzschuh, 1980); Tokat prov.: Akbelen (Adlbauer, 1992); Erzurum prov.: Campus of Atatürk University (Tozlu & Hayat, 2000); Ağrı prov.: Balıklıgöl, Bilecik prov.: Central, Erzurum prov.: University Campus / Fourth Kuyu / Aşkale (Hacıhamza) / Kop Mt. / İspir (Madenköprübaşı), Gümüşhane prov.: Vauk Mt., Konya prov.: Güneysınır (Gürağaç) (Tozlu et al., 2002); Amasya prov.: İnegöl Mt. / Aydınca, Erzurum prov.: İspir, Sinop prov. (Malmusi & Saltini, 2005).

Distribution: Turkey.

Remarks: It has been reported from Western, Central and Eastern Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes mostly in North Turkey. It has been known only from Turkey.

Chorotype: Anatolian.

Chlorophorus sartor (Müller, 1766)

(*W, C, E)

Other names: *massiliensis* Linnaeus; *rusticus* Geoffroy; *lineola* Scopoli; *achilleae* Brahm; *angusticollis* Mulsant; *fulvicollis* Mulsant; *spinosulus* Mulsant; *corsicus* Chevrolat; *ruficollis* Bedel; *griseus* Gabriel; *ruficeps* Pic; *gabrielii* Pic; *infensus* Plavilstshikov; *progressivus* Plavilstshikov; *slovenicus* Podany; *straussi* Podany.

Material examined: Bursa prov.: Karacabey, 24.06.1974, 1 specimen, leg. N. Şişli; Bartın prov.: Kalecik village, exit of Orta quarter, 21.07.2003, 1 specimen; Karabük prov.: Bartın-Safranbolu road, Soğuksu place, 21.07.2003, 14 specimens and 21.07.2003, 4 specimens; Kastamonu prov.: between Taşköprü-Hanönü, 24.07.2003, 3 specimens; Kastamonu prov.: Tosya-Kastamonu road, exit of Tosya, 25.07.2003, 14 specimens; Karabük prov.: between İsmet Paşa-Ovacık, 1017 m, 13.08.2003, 14 specimens; Sinop prov.: Durağan-Çerçiler road, Başağaç village, 270 m, 16.06.2004, 14 specimens.

Records in Turkey: (AD-AM-AN-ANT-ART-AY-BI-BL-BR-BS-BU-CA-CN-DE-EL-ES-EZ-GA-GU-HT-IC-IP-IS-IZ-KA-KK-KN-KR-KS-KY-MG-MN-OS-RI-SM-SN-TE-YO-TRA-TUR) İstanbul prov.: Alem Mt. (Bodemeyer, 1906); Gümüşhane prov.: Torul, Amasya prov. (Villiers, 1959); Antalya prov., Isparta prov.: Eğirdir (Demelt & Alkan, 1962; Demelt, 1963); Amasya prov., Samsun prov.: Köprübaşı (Havza), İçel prov.: Alata, Artvin prov.: Yusufeli, Tekirdağ prov. (Villiers, 1967); İçel prov.: Silifke (Tuatay et al., 1972); Isparta prov.: Atabey (İslamköy), Muğla prov.: Bodrum (Gümbet), İzmir prov.: Kemalpaşa / Tire / Çeşmealtı (Gül-Zümreoglu, 1975); Gaziantep prov.: Fevzipaşa (Sama, 1982); Turkey (Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Sama & Rapuzzi, 2000; Sama, 2002); Tekirdağ prov.: Malkara, Bursa prov.: Uludağ road, Samsun prov.: Vezirköprü (Öymen, 1987); Antalya prov.: Yeni Karaman / Alanya (Güzelbağ), Çanakkale prov.: Ayvacık, İzmir prov.: Şeşuk, İçel prov.: Anamur, Osmaniye prov.: Nurdağı pass (Adlbauer, 1988); European Turkey (Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997); Tekirdağ prov., İstanbul prov., Balıkesir prov., Manisa prov., İzmir prov., Aydın prov., Muğla prov., Denizli prov., Isparta prov., Hatay prov.: Antakya (Lodos, 1998); Antalya prov.: Arapsuyu, Artvin prov.: Central / Ardanuç (Akarsu) / Şavşat (Çayağzı) / Yusufeli (Civnar) / Kınalıçam / Sarıgöl, Bilecik prov.: Central, Çankırı prov.: Eskipazar, Elazığ prov.: Halıvillage, Erzurum prov.: University Campus / Palandöken / Aşkale / Oltu (Sütkans) / Tortum (Pehlivanlı) / Uzundere / Dikyar / Gölbaşı, Gümüşhane prov.: Kale, Konya prov.:

Güneysınır (Gürağaç) (Tozlu et al., 2002); Isparta prov.: Yenişarbademli-Gedikli (near Beyşehir lake), Antalya prov.: Alanya (Gökbek plateau) (Özdikmen & Çağlar, 2004); İçel prov.: Silifke, Artvin prov.: Seyitler, Burdur prov.: Ağlasun / İnsuyu, Eskişehir prov.: Mihalgaç, Ankara prov.: Kızılcahamam (Soğuksu National Park) (Özdikmen et al., 2005); Osmaniye prov.: Zorkun plateau road (Ürün plateau / Olukbaşı place) / Çulhalı village / Düziçi (Çamıçı village), Kahramanmaraş prov.: Türkoğlu (Doluca village), Gaziantep prov.: Nurdağı (plateau of Kazdere village), Hatay prov.: Hassa (Akbez, Geneluşağı village / Zeytinoba village, Aktepe) / Kırkhan (Taşoluk village) / Belen (Güzelyayla road), Artvin prov., Yozgat prov.: Akdağmağdeni (Oluközü plateau road) (Özdikmen & Demirel, 2005); Adana prov., Amasya prov.: İnegöl Mt., Artvin prov.: Yusufeli / Şavşat / Artvin-Yusufeli, Bursa prov., Çanakkale prov.: Kuru Mt., Kırklareli prov.: İslambeyli, İçel prov.: Mersin / Güzeloluk, Rize prov.: Şavşat-Çam pass, Samsun prov.: Kavak (Hacılar pass) (Malmusi & Saltini, 2005); Antalya prov.: Manavgat (Demirciler village) (Özdikmen & Demir, 2006); Ankara prov.: Kızılcahamam, Kayseri prov.: Yahyalı (Büyükçayır-Yeşilköy, Kapuzbaşı place), Samsun prov.: Havza (Kocapınar village), İçel prov.: exit of Fındıklı (Özdikmen, 2006); Kahramanmaraş prov.: Pazarcık (Bağdınısağır / Sakarkaya village (Kısık env.) / Kahramanmaraş-Göksun road (entry of Tekir) / Andırın (Kahramanmaraş-Andırın road, Çuhadrılı village) (Özdikmen & Okutaner, 2006).

Distribution: Europe (Portugal, Spain, France, Corsica, Italy, Sicily, Sardinia, Albania, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Macedonia, Greece, Crete, Bulgaria, European Turkey, Romania, Hungary, Austria, Switzerland, Germany, Luxembourg, Czechia, Slovakia, Poland, ?Lithuania, Belorussia, Ukraine, Crimea, Moldavia, European Russia, ?European Kazakhstan), ?Siberia, ?Far East Russia, Central Asia, Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Turkey, Iran, Palestina, Jordan, Syria, Lebanon.

Remarks: It has been reported from Western, Central and Eastern Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). New for Western Black Sea Region (Bartın, Karabük, Kastamonu, Sinop provinces) and it distributes widely in Turkey.

Chorotype: Turano-European. According to Sama (2002), the records from Siberia not confirmed.

Chlorophorus trifasciatus (Fabricius, 1781)

(*W)

Other names: *aegyptiacus* Fabricius (nec Fabricius, 1775); *portugallus* Gmelin; *balearicus* Pic; *paradoxus* Dayrem; *intrifasciatus* Pic; *ferrugineus* Mulsant; *dispar* Pic; *chopardi* Lamontellerie.

Material examined: Kastamonu prov.: Pınarbaşı-Azdavay road, Karafasıl village, 23.07.2003, 1 specimen; Kastamonu prov.: Küre-Seydiler road, Masruf pass, 1250 m, 24.07.2003, 3 specimens; Kastamonu prov.: Devrekani-Çatalzeytin road, 3. km, 24.07.2003, 1 specimen; Karabük prov.: Boduroğlu plateau, 1470 m, 13.07.2003, 1 specimen; Kastamonu prov.: Doğanyurt-Şenpazar road, 687 m, 18.06.2004, 11 specimens; Kastamonu prov.: Doğanyurt-Dağyurdu, 727 m, 18.06.2004, 1 specimen; Kastamonu prov.: Araç-Kurşunlu road, Sümenler, 1300 m, 19.06.2004, 2 specimens.

Records in Turkey: (ANT-BI-IC-IS-KN-KO-KR-KS-KU-TUR)

İstanbul prov.: Polonez village, İçel prov.: Namrun (Demelt & Alkan, 1962; Demelt, 1963); Kütahya prov.: near Simav (Öymen, 1987); Turkey (Lodos, 1998; Sama, 2002); Kastamonu prov.: Araç (Diphan village), Konya prov.: Taşkent (Beyreli village, Gevne valley), Antalya prov.: Kemer (Olimpos Mt.) (Özdikmen & Çağlar, 2004); Kocaeli prov.: İzmit (Beşköyler Natural Park) (Özdikmen & Demirel, 2005); Bilecik prov.: İnegöl-Bozüyük (Malmusi & Saltini, 2005).

Distribution: Europe (Portugal, Spain, France, Corsica, Italy, Sicily, Sardinia, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Greece, Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary, ?Austria, Switzerland), North Africa (Tunisia, Algeria), Turkey, Syria, Israel.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Western, Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). New for Karabük province and it distributes rather widely in western half of Turkey.

Chorotype: Mediterranean.

***Chlorophorus varius* (Müller, 1766)**

(*W, C, E)

= ssp. *varius* Müller, 1766= ssp. *damascenus* Chevrolat, 1854= ssp. *pieli* Pic, 1924

Other names: *verbasci* Linnaeus; *nigrofasciatus* Goeze; *ornatus* Herbst; *gammoides* Geoffroy; *c-duplex* Scopoli; *strigosus* Gmelin; *venustus* Gmelin; *viridicollis* Kraatz; *clermonti* Pic; *pauojunctus* Pic; *fontanae* Hubenthal; *incanus* Plavilstshikov; *bigeminatus* Roubal; *cejakai* Roubal; *kanabei* Roubal; *supertomentosus* Plavilstshikov; *vavrai* Jesatko; *ocellatus* Vet; *vosykai* Niedl; *kanabei* Heyrovsky; *scutellaris* Podany; *combinatus* Podany; *conjunctus* Podany; *dragicevici* Adamovic; *espanoli* Villiers.

Material examined: Hakkari prov.: Şemdinli, 21.07.1979, 1 specimen, leg. A. Demirsoy; İstanbul prov.: Çatalca, Gökçeali, 28.06.2001, 1 specimen, leg. Y. Durmuş and H. Sevgili; Bartın prov.: Kalecik village, 21.07.2003, 4 specimens; Bartın prov.: Kalecik village, exit of Orta quarter, 21.07.2003, 8 specimens; Bartın prov.: Kalecik village, 21.07.2003, 1 specimen; Karabük prov.: Bartın-Safranbolu road, Soğuksu place, 21.07.2003, 3 specimens; Kastamonu prov.: Küre Mountains National Park, 22.07.2003, 2 specimens; Kastamonu prov.: between Taşköprü-Hanönü, 24.07.2003, 1 specimen; Kastamonu prov.: Ilgaz-Kastamonu road, Kadın Çayırı village, 25.07.2003, 2 specimens; Karabük prov.: between İsmet Paşa-Ovacık, 1017 m, 13.08.2003, 1 specimen.

Records in Turkey: (AD-ADY-AK-AM-AN-ANT-ART-AY-BI-BL-BO-BR-BU-CA-CN-DE-ER-ES-EZ-GU-HA-HT-IC-IG-IP-IS-IZ-KA-KI-KIR-KK-KM-KN-KO-KR-KS-KY-MA-MG-MN-MR-MU-NE-NI-OS-SU-TB-TO-US-ZO-VA-TRA-TUR)

Bilecik prov. (Bodemeyer, 1906); Denizli prov.: Menderes Valley (Schimitschek, 1944); Amasya prov., Gümüşhane prov.: Torul (Villiers, 1959); İzmir prov.: Bornova, Antalya prov.: Alanya as *C. varius damascenus* Chevrolat, 1854 (Demelt & Alkan, 1962; Demelt, 1963); Amasya prov. (Villiers, 1967); İzmir prov.: Torbalı (Tuatay et al., 1972); İzmir prov.: Bornova / Turgutlu, Manisa prov.: Demirci (Gül-Zümreoğlu, 1972); Ankara prov., İzmir prov. (İren & Ahmed, 1973); İzmir prov.: Bornova, Antalya prov.: Alanya (Ex. Gül-Zümreoğlu, 1975); Isparta prov.: Atabey (İslamköy), Muğla prov.: Köyceğiz / Fethiye (Kesikkapı) / Dalaman (Karaçalı) / Marmaris (Gökova), İzmir prov.: Kemalpaşa / Urla (Çitlik village) / Bornova / Menemen / Çeşmealtı, Manisa prov.: Demirci / Turgutlu, Çanakkale prov.: Lapseki, Denizli prov.: Sarayköy / Central / Çivril, Balıkesir prov.: Manyas, Aydın prov.: Çine (Gül-Zümreoğlu, 1975); Erzurum prov. and near (Özbek, 1978); Trabzon prov.: Meryemana Forests (Sekendiz, 1981); Kırıkkale prov. (Sama, 1982); Turkey (Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Önder et al., 1987; Sama & Rapuzzi, 2000; Sama, 2002; Özdikmen & Şahin, 2006); İstanbul prov.: Bahçeköy (Öymen, 1987); Antalya prov.: Alanya, İzmir prov.: Selçuk / Samsun Mountain (Adlbauer, 1988); European Turkey (Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997); Kırklareli prov., İstanbul prov., Çanakkale prov., Adana prov., Antalya prov., Şanlıurfa prov., Mardin prov., Aegean Region (Lodos, 1998); Adıyaman prov.: Karadut village env. (Rejzek & Hoskovec, 1999); Adana prov.: Balcalı, Ankara prov.: Central, Antalya prov.: Kumluca / Manavgat / Serik, Artvin prov.: Yusufeli / Cıvna / Demirkent / Işhan / Kınalıçam / Sarıgöl / Zeytinlik, Bilecik prov.: Central, Burdur prov.: Bucak (Çamlık), Erzincan prov.: Bahçe / Üzümlü / Karakaya, Erzurum prov.: University Campus / Palandöken / Oltu / Karakaban / Olur (Coşkunlar) / Tortum / Uzundere (Gölbaşı), Hatay prov.: İskenderun (Denizciler), Iğdır prov.: Central, Isparta prov.: Senirkent, İçel prov.: Tarsus, İstanbul prov.: Beykoz / Erenköy, Konya prov.: Central / Akşehir / Güneysınır (Gürağaç), Malatya prov.: Central / Akçadağ / Alışar, Muğla prov.: Central, Muş prov.: Central, Osmaniye prov.: Central / Kadirli (Kabayar), Tokat prov. (Tozlu et al., 2002); Manisa prov.: Muradiye, İzmir prov.: Kemalpaşa (Ören) (Tezcan & Rejzek, 2002); Zonguldak prov.: Safranbolu (Araç road), Bolu prov.: Yeniçağ (Avşar village), Van prov.: Edremit, Muğla prov.: Köyceğiz (Karaböğürtlen village, bank of Tahliye stream), Antalya prov.: Kaş (Gömbe, Sinekçi village, Sinekçibeli), Uşak prov.: Ulubey (Ovacık village, Gökğöz hill) (Özdikmen & Çağlar, 2004); İzmir prov.: Torbalı / Bornova / Kemalpaşa, Kocaeli prov.: İzmit, Muğla prov.: Köyceğiz / Fethiye / Dalaman (Karaçalı), Ankara prov.: Gölbaşı / Şereflikoçhisar / Çubuk, Şanlıurfa prov.: Ceylanpınar, Artvin prov., İstanbul prov., Kırşehir prov., Nevşehir prov.: Hacıbektaş / Gülşehir, Eskişehir prov.: Sarıcakaya (Mayıslar Farm) (Özdikmen et al., 2005); Kocaeli prov.: İzmit (Ballıkayalar Natural Park / Beşkayalar Natural Park), Osmaniye prov.: turn of

Düziçi road, Gaziantep prov.: Nurdağı (plateau of Kazdere village) / İslahiye (Esenli village), Hatay prov.: Belen (Güzelyayla road), Artvin prov.: Aksaray prov.: Sarıyahşi (Sipahiler village) / Ağaçören / Yaprakhisar (İhlara valley), Niğde prov.: Tatlıca village / Halaç village / exit of Halaç village (turn of Karacaören road) / exit of Kürkçü village / between Çiftköy-Çanakçı villages / Mehmetli village, Nevşehir prov.: Alacaasar village / Ürgüp road (turn of Uçhisar road) / Avanos (turn of Özkaynak road), Kayseri prov.: Kırşehir road (turn of Boğazlayan road, Düğer village) (Özdikmen & Demirel, 2005); İzmir prov.: Selçuk (Meryemana), Antalya prov.: Lara, Çanakkale prov.: Koru Mt., Çankırı prov.: Çerkeş, İçel prov.: Uzuncaburç / from Erdemli to Güzeloluk, Adıyaman prov.: Nemrut Mt., Zoguldak prov.: from Karadere to Eğerci (Malmusi & Saltini, 2005); Niğde prov.: Ulukışla, Antalya prov.: Manavgat (Central / Demirciler village) (Özdikmen & Demir, 2006); Nevşehir prov.: Avanos, Niğde prov.: between Bor-Altınova / Bor (Balçı village), Adana prov.: Pozanti-İçel road, Karaman prov.: Karaman-Mut road, İçel prov.: exit of Atakent / Mut-Silifke road / Erdemli-Güzeloluk road / Mersin-Gözne road (Çukurkeklik) / Silifke-Mut road (Göksu bridge) (Özdikmen, 2006); Kahramanmaraş prov.: Pazarcık (Bağdınısağır / Aksu bridge / Sakarkaya village (Kısıklı) / Çağlayancerit (Bozlar) / Kahramanmaraş-Andırın road (Körsülü bridge env.) / Afşin (Çardak-Afşin road) / Nurhak (Nurhak-Malatya road, Tatlar) / Andırın (Andırın-Çokak road, Çınar place / Parmaksız plateau) / Çağlayancerit (Ç.cerit-Düzbay road / Ç.cerit-Bozlar road) (Özdikmen & Okutaner, 2006).

Distribution: Europe (Spain, France, Corsica, Italy, Sicily, Sardinia, Malta, Albania, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Macedonia, Greece, Bulgaria, European Turkey, Romania, Hungary, Austria, Switzerland, Germany, Czechia, Slovakia, Poland, Sweden, Latvia, Belorussia, Ukraine, Crimea, Moldavia, European Russia, European Kazakhstan), North Africa (Egypt), Siberia, China, Vietnam, Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Turkey, Iran, Jordan, Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Syria.

Remarks: It has been reported from Western, Central and Eastern Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). New for Bartın, Karabük, Kastamonu and Hakkari provinces and it distributes widely in Turkey. The species is represented by two subspecies in Turkey. *C. varius damascenus* Chevrolat, 1854 occurring in South Turkey and the nominative *C. varius varius* (Müller, 1766) occurring in other parts of Turkey. Known other subspecies *C. varius pيلي* (Pic, 1924) occurs in Vietnam and China.

Chorotype: Palearctic.

Xylotrechus Chevrolat, 1860

[Type sp.: *Clytus sartorii* Chevrolat, 1860]

Subgenus *Xylotrechus* Chevrolat, 1860

[Type sp.: *Clytus sartorii* Chevrolat, 1860]

Xylotrechus antilope (Schönherr, 1817)

= ssp. antilope Schönherr, 1817

= ssp. sekera Paulian, 1986

Other names: *hieroglyphicus* Drapiez; *obliquefasciatus* Pic; *anticeconjunctus* Sekera; *bipunctellus* Sekera; *fasciatus* Sekera; *apiceniger* Sekera; *pallidipes* Sekera; *celerrimus* Slama; *trepidatus* Slama; *agilis* Slama; *hantzliki* Heyrovsky; *lentoi* Paulian.

Records in Turkey: (BS-IS-KK-MN-TRA-TUR)

İstanbul prov.: Belgrad Forest (Acatay, 1943); İstanbul prov.: Alem Mountain (Schimitschek, 1944 and 1953); İstanbul prov.: Polonez village (Demelt & Alkan, 1962; Demelt, 1963); Turkey (Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Lodos, 1998; Sama, 2002); Bursa prov.: Uludağ (Adlbauer, 1992); European Turkey (Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997); Manisa prov.: Muradiye (Tezcan & Rejzek); Kırklareli prov.: Demirköy (Malmusi & Saltini, 2005).

Distribution: Europe (Portugal, Spain, France, Corsica, Italy, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Albania, Greece, Bulgaria, European Turkey, Romania, Hungary, Austria, Switzerland, Germany, Czechia, Slovakia, Norway, Poland, Sweden, Belorussia, Ukraine, Crimea, Moldavia, European Russia), Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Near East, Turkey, Northern Iran, North Africa.

Remarks: The species which has no any exact record from covered geological area of the present work may be represented very likely in the Black Sea Region. There are two distinct subspecies in the World. In Turkey, it is represented by nominotypical subspecies. Other subspecies, *Xylotrechus antilope sekerai* Paulian, 1986 occurs only in Corsica.

Chorotype: W-Palaearctic.

Xylotrechus arvicola (Olivier, 1795)

(*E)

Other names: *heydeni* Stierlin; *kraatzii* Lederer; *tridentatus* Bleuse; *bipunctatus* Dayrem; *inbasalis* Pic; *herzegovinus* Pic; *subangulosus* Pic; *basifasciatus* Plavilstshikov; *degradatus* Plavilstshikov; *abbreviatus* Schmidt; *layrei* Villiers.

Records in Turkey: (AD-GI-HT-KK-TB-TRA-TUR)

Giresun prov.: Tirebolu (Karadua Forests, Yağlıdere village) (Sekendiz, 1981); Turkey (Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Lodos, 1998; Sama, 2002); Hatay prov.: Iskenderun (Amanos Mountains) (Öymen, 1987); Adana prov.: Kozan (Feke) (Adlbauer, 1992); European Turkey (Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997); Trabzon prov.: Maçka (Alkan, 2000); Kırklareli prov.: Demirköy (Malmusi & Saltini, 2005).

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

Remarks: It has been reported only from Eastern Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). Probably the species distributes rather widely in Turkey.

Chorotype: W-Palearctic.

Xylotrechus rusticus (Linnaeus, 1758)

(*W, C)

Other names: *liciatus* Linnaeus; *hafniensis* Fabricius; *villosiflavomaculatus* Goeze; *oo* Schrank; *confusus* Herbst; *signatus* Geoffroy; *longipes* Villers; *omega* Rossi; *octonotatus* Gmelin; *maculata* Gmelin; *confusum* Herbst; *variegatus* Geoffroy; *atomarius* Fabricius; *liciatus* Mulsant; *heros* Ganglbauer; *kuwayamae* Mitsuhashi; *subuniformis* Pic; *basinotatus* Pic; *viturati* Pic; *fauconneti* Pic; *uniformis* Reitter; *heroicus* Plavilstshikov; *heyrovskyi* Jesatko; *rufomaculatus* Heyrovsky; *brunneus* Podany; *schimidti* Podany.

Records in Turkey: (AN-BO-BU-CN-DU-ES-IS-IZ-KAR-KK-KN-KO-KS-KY-MU-SA-SM-TO-TU-TUR)

Turkey (Acatay, 1948, 1961, 1968; Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Lodos, 1998; Sama, 2002); Konya prov.: Akşehir as *X. rusticus* morpha *heroicus* Plav. (Demelt, 1963); Tunceli prov.: 20-25 km SW (Fuchs et Breuning, 1971); Sakarya prov.: Adapazarı (Podbaşı), Kocaeli prov.: İzmit, İstanbul prov.: Çatalca, Kırklareli prov.: İğneada / Demirköy, Samsun prov.: Bafra, Eskişehir prov.: Konya prov.: Beyşehir (Sekendiz, 1974); Çankırı prov.: Eskipazar, Düzce prov.: Central (Öymen, 1987); İzmir prov.: Bergama (Dikili), Tokat prov.: Çamlıbel pass, Samsun prov.: Kavak, Kastamonu prov.: Masruf pass (Küre) / Devrekani (Adlbauer, 1992); Kars prov.: Sarıkamış (Tozlu, 2001b); Bolu prov.: Mudurnu, Burdur prov.: Tefenni, İstanbul prov.: Şile, Muş prov.: Buğlan pass (Malmusi & Saltini, 2005); Kayseri prov.: Yeşilhisar, Ankara prov.: Bağlum (Özdikmen & Demir, 2006).

Distribution: Europe (Portugal, Spain, France, Italy, Sardinia, Albania, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Macedonia, Greece, Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary, Austria, Switzerland, Denmark, Germany, Czechia, Slovakia, Poland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Belorussia, Ukraine, Crimea, Moldavia, European Russia, European Kazakhstan), North Africa (Morocco), Siberia, Far East Russia, Sakhalin, Mongolia, China, Korea, Japan, Caucasus, Armenia, Transcaucasia, Turkey, Iran.

Remarks: It has been reported from Western and Central Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes widely in Turkey.

Chorotype: Palearctic.

***Xylotrechus sieversi* (Ganglbauer, 1890)**

Other names: *deyrollei* Pic; *akbesianus* Pic.

Records in Turkey: (MU-TUR)

Turkey (Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Lodos, 1998); Muş prov.: Buğlan Mts. (Malmusi & Saltini, 2005).

Distribution: Caucasus, Turkey, ? Iran, Syria.

Remarks: The species which has no any exact record from covered geological area of the present work may be represented very likely in the Eastern Black Sea Region. Danilevsky (2005) stated "According to Sama and Rapuzzi (2002), *X. sieversi* absent in Iran, but present in the most western part of Azerbaidzhan, as well as in Armenia and Georgia".

Chorotype: SW-Asiatic.

Pseudosphegesthes Reitter, 1912

[Type sp.: *Clytus cinerea* Castelnau & Gory, 1836]

***Pseudosphegesthes brunescens* (Pic, 1897)
(*E)**

Other names: *circassicus* Pic.

Records in Turkey: (ART-TUR)

North-eastern Turkey (Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985); Artvin province (Danilevsky, 2005a).

Distribution: Caucasus, Georgia, Turkey, ?Iran.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Eastern Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). Danilevsky (2005a) stated "Pseudosphegesthes brunescens seems to be never recorded for Turkey. I've studied a female with the label: "Anatolien, prov. Artvin, 12.6.1973" from collection of C.Holzschuh".

Chorotype: SW-Asiatic (Anatolo-Caucasian + ? Irano-Caucasian + ? Irano-Anatolian).

***Pseudosphegesthes samai* Danilevsky, 1999
(*C, E)**

Other names: Absent.

Records in Turkey: (GI-OR-TO)

Holotype: Tokat prov.: Niksar, Paratypes: Tokat prov.: Niksar, Ordu prov.: Akkuş (South Çamiçi / South Akkuş), Giresun prov.: Fındıklı pass (Danilevsky, 1999).

Distribution: Turkey.

Remarks: It has been reported from Central and Eastern Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species has been known only from North Turkey.

Chorotype: N-Anatolian.

Clytus Laicharting, 1784

[Type sp.: *Cerambyx arietis* Linnaeus, 1758]

***Clytus arietis* (Linnaeus, 1758)
(*W, C, E)**

= ssp. *arietis* Linnaeus, 1758

= ? ssp. *gazella* Fabricius, 1792

= ssp. *lederi* Ganglbauer, 1881

= ssp. *oblitus* Roubal, 1932

Other names: *arcuatus* Sulzer; *quadrifasciatus* DeGeer; *dasypus* Voet; *bourdilloni* Mulsant; *clouti* Thery; *incontans* Kuhnt; *bickhardti* Pic; *heyrovskiyi* Pic; *chapmani* Pic; *koslovskiyi* Plavilstshikov; *triangulimaculus* Costa; *schepmani* Reclaire et Van Der Wiel; *carpelani* Heyrovsky; *quadripunctatus* Heyrovsky; *krupkai* Heyrovsky; *aliquoi* Tassi.

Material examined: Düzce prov.: Yiğilca, exit of Dutlar village, 170 m, 12.05.2003, 1 specimen; Kastamonu prov.: Küre, 1030 m, 18.06.2003, 1 specimen; Bolu prov.: Pazarköy env., 20.05.2004, 1 specimen.

Records in Turkey: (AM-AN-ART-BO-CA-CN-DU-EZ-GU-IS-KO-KS-SM-TB-ZO-TRA-TUR)

İstanbul prov.: Alem Mt. (Bodemeyer, 1906; Demelt, 1963); Turkey (Acatay, 1948, 1961, 1968; Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Lodos, 1998; Sama, 2002); Erzurum prov., Trabzon prov.: Hamsiköy, Zonguldak prov.: Safranbolu (Villiers, 1967); Gümüşhane prov.: Torul (Gfeller, 1972); Amasya prov.: Turhal (Gül-Zümreoğlu, 1972); Artvin prov.: Ardanuç as *C. arietis gazella* Fabricius, 1792 (Sama, 1982); Erzurum prov.: Tercan (Öymen, 1987); Kocaeli prov.: İzmit (Adlbauer, 1988); European Turkey (Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997); Artvin prov.: Ardanuç (Tosunlu) (Alkan, 2000); Kocaeli prov.: İzmit (Beşkayalar Natural Park) (Özdikmen & Demirel, 2005); Bolu prov.: Abant, Çanakkale prov.: Kirazlı, Çankırı prov.: Ilgaz Mt., Erzurum prov.: İspir, Samsun prov.: Kavak (Haclar pass) (Malmusi & Saltini, 2005); Ankara prov.: Kızılcahamam (Yenimahalle village) (Özdikmen, 2006).

Distribution: Europe (Portugal, Spain, France, Corsica, Italy, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Macedonia, Greece, Bulgaria, European Turkey, Romania, Hungary, Austria, Switzerland, Belgium, Netherlands, Denmark, Germany, Luxembourg, Great Britain, ?Ireland, Czechia, Slovakia, Norway, Poland, Sweden, Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Belorussia, Ukraine, Crimea, Moldavia, European Russia, ?European Kazakhstan), Central Asia, Turkmenistan, Caucasus, Azerbaijan, Transcaucasia, Turkey, Iran.

Remarks: It has been reported from Western, Central and Eastern Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). New for Düzce, Kastamonu provinces and it distributes in North and East Turkey. The species has three (or four) subspecies in the World. Danilevsky (2005) stated that "*Clytus arietis gazella Fabricius*" was recorded for Artvin (Turkey) by G.Sama (1982). According to personal communication by G. Sama (2004), the name was introduced by Fabricius for a colour form (black femurs) of *Clytus arietis* from "Kiliae = Kiel" and does not represent a separate taxon". So, the species is represented by two subspecies in Turkey. *C. arietis lederi* Ganglbauer, 1881 occurring in Caucasus (Talysh, Kopet-Dag and North Iran), East Turkey (Danilevsky, 2005) and the nominative *C. arietis arietis* (Linnaeus, 1758) occurring in other parts of North Turkey. Another subspecies is *C. arietis oblitus* Roubal, 1932 occurring only in Caucasus.

Chorotype: European.

Clytus rhamni Germar, 1817

(*W, C, E)

= ssp. *rhamni* Germar, 1817

= ssp. *temesiensis* Germar, 1824

= ssp. *bellieri* Gautier, 1862

Other names: *corsicus* Chevrolat; *ferruginipes* Pic; *bifasciatus* Nicolas; *longicollis* Reitter; *siculus* Wagner; *innormalis* Pic; *paliuri* Depoli; *latevittatus* Schaefer; *kaszabi* Heyrovsky; *anticedivisus* Podany.

Material examined: Karabük prov.: Safranbolu, Bulak village, Bağ Evleri place, 670 m, 15.06.2003, 4 specimens; Kastamonu prov.: Hanönü env., 387 m, 17.06.2004, 18 specimens; Kastamonu prov.: between Araç-Kurşunlu, Boyalı, 720 m, 19.06.2004, 5 specimens.

Records in Turkey: (AD-ADY-AM-AN-ANT-ART-BI-BS-BY-CA-CN-GA-GU-HT-IC-IP-IS-IZ-KA-KK-KN-KO-KR-KS-KY-MA-OS-RI-SM-SN-SV-TO-YA-YO-TRA-TUR)

İstanbul prov.: Alem Mt. (Bodemeyer, 1906); European Turkey as *C. rhamni* v. *ferruginipes* Pic, 1891 (Winkler, 1924-1932); Sinop prov.: Ayancık (Schimitschek, 1944); Amasya prov. (Villiers, 1959); İstanbul prov.: Polonez village / Alem Mountain / Beykoz / Anadoluhisarı / Çengelköy, İzmir prov.: near Central / Kemalpaşa / Efes / Bergama, Antalya prov.: near Central / Belkis (Aspendos, Cumali) / Antitoros Mountains (Bey Mountains / Korkuteli) / Alanya and near, Isparta prov.: Eğirdir and near (Demelt & Alkan, 1962); Turkey (Demelt, 1963; Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Lodos, 1998); Amasya prov., Artvin prov. (Villiers, 1967); Bayburt prov.: Central (Fuchs et Breuning, 1971); Amasya prov., Kocaeli prov., Yalova

prov. (Gfeller, 1972); İçel prov.: Silifke (Tuatay et al., 1972); Gaziantep prov.: Fevzipaşa as *C. rhamni temesiensis* (Sama, 1982); Hatay prov.: Amanos Mountains (near Dörtöl) (Öymen, 1987); İzmir prov.: Efes, Antalya prov.: Central / Kemer / Alanya (Güzelbağ) / Manavgat / Patara / Termessos / Yeni Karaman, İçel prov.: Anamur / Silifke (Central / Gülnar) / Kuzucubelen / Tarsus (Çamlıyayla) / Kanlıdivane, Çanakkale prov.: Ayvacık, Osmaniye prov.: Nurdağı pass, Kahramanmaraş prov.: Andırın, Adana prov.: Kozan as *C. rhamni temesiensis* (Adlbauer, 1988); European Turkey as *C. rhamni temesiensis* (Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997); Adıyaman prov.: Karadut village env. as *C. rhamni temesiensis* (Rejzek & Hoskovec, 1999); Antalya prov.: Arapsuyu, Artvin prov.: Yusufeli, Bilecik prov.: Central, Hatay prov.: Erzincan, Gümüşhane prov.: Kale, Tokat prov.: Central (Tozlu et al., 2002); Asia Minor as *C. rhamni temesiensis* (Sama, 2002); Antalya prov.: Alanya (Mahmutlar) / Kemer (Olimpos Mt.), Konya prov.: Akşehir (Cankurtaran village, Sultan Mts.), Sivas prov.: Yıldızeli (Cumhuriyet village), Yozgat prov.: Çiğdemli (Gökiniş village), Gümüşhane prov.: Kelkit (Günyurdu village) (Özdikmen & Çağlar, 2004); İçel prov.: Silifke, İstanbul prov.: Kadıköy (Özdikmen et al., 2005); Kocaeli prov.: İzmit (Ballıkayalar Natural Park / Beşkayalar Natural Park), Osmaniye prov.: Zorkun plateau / Zorkun plateau road (Ürün plateau / Olukbaşı place) / Yarpuz road (Karataş place) (Özdikmen & Demirel, 2005); Amasya prov.: Aydıncı (İnegöl Mt.), Artvin prov.: from Şavşat to Çam pass, Adana prov.: Bursa prov.: Uludağ, Çanakkale prov.: Kirazlı, Çankırı prov.: Çerkeş, Kırklareli prov.: Demirköy, İçel prov.: Erdemli- Güzeloluk / Güzeloluk / from Tarsus to Çamlıyayla / from Ortaköy to Mut, Malatya prov.: Reşadiye pass, Rize prov.: Artvin-Şavşat, Samsun prov.: Kavak (Hacılar pass) (Malmusi & Saltini, 2005); Ankara prov.: Kızılcahamam (Işık Mountain, Yukarı Çanlı) (Özdikmen & Demir, 2006); Ankara prov.: Kızılcahamam (S of Dam / Güvem / Yasin village / Yukarı Çanlı, İçel prov.: Uzuncaburç / Mersin-Gözne road (entry of Yeniköy), Kayseri prov.: Yahyalı (Büyükçayır-Yeşilköy, Kapuzbaşı place) (Özdikmen, 2006).

Distribution: Europe (Portugal, Spain, France, Corsica, Italy, Sicily, Sardinia, Albania, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Macedonia, Greece, Bulgaria, European Turkey, Romania, Hungary, Austria, Switzerland, Germany, Czechia, Slovakia, Poland, Latvia, Belorussia, Ukraine, Crimea, Moldavia, European Russia, European Kazakhstan), Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Turkey, Iran, Syria, Cyprus.

Remarks: It has been reported from Western, Central and Eastern Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). New for Karabük, Kastamonu provinces and it distributes widely in Turkey. The species is represented by two subspecies in Turkey. *C. rhamni temesiensis* Germar, 1824 occurring in South Turkey and the nominative *C. rhamni rhamni* Germar, 1817 occurring in other parts of Turkey. The other known subspecies, *C. rhamni bellieri* Gautier, 1862, occurring in Western Mediterranean, Central Europe, Sicily and Italy.

Chorotype: European.

Clytus schneideri Kiesenwetter, 1879

(*W, C, E)

= ssp. *schneideri* Kiesenwetter, 1879

= ssp. *inapicalis* Pic, 1895

Other names: *robertae* Mineau & Teocchi.

Records in Turkey: (ART-EZ-RI-TUR)

Turkey: Erzurum prov. as type loc. of *C. schneideri inapicalis* Pic, 1895; Turkey (Winkler, 1924-1932; Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985); Turkey as *C. inapicalis* Pic, 1895 (Winkler, 1924-1932; Lodos, 1998); Artvin prov.: Ardanuç (Sama, 1982); Artvin prov.: Ardanuç / 10 km SE Borçka / Şavşat (Central / Çam pass) / Yalnızçam pass (Sama, 1996a); Erzurum prov.: İspir, Artvin prov.: NW Yusufeli (Altıparmak) as *C. schneideri inapicalis* Pic, 1895 (Sama, 1996a); Erzurum prov.: İspir (Tauzin, 2000); Artvin prov.: Yusufeli (Yesiltepe env. / Barhal road / Central (Özdikmen & Demirel, 2005); Artvin prov.: Şavşat, Rize prov.: Artvin-Şavşat / Cankurtaran pass (Malmusi & Saltini, 2005); Artvin prov.: Yusufeli as *C. inapicalis* Pic, 1895 (Malmusi & Saltini, 2005).

Distribution: Europe (France), Transcaucasia, Turkey, Iran.

Remarks: It has been reported from Western, Central and Eastern Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes only

in North-Eastern Turkey. It is represented by two subspecies in Turkey. *C. schneideri inapicalis* Pic, 1895 occurring only in North-Eastern Turkey (eastwards Tokat prov. to Artvin prov.) according to Sama (1996) and the nominative *C. schneideri schneideri* Kiesenwetter, 1879 occurring in Artvin prov. of North-Eastern Turkey. The nominative subspecies is distributed mainly in Caucasus, Iran and Near East (Danilevsky, 2005). Some old records from Turkey of this species belong to the species *C. schurmanni* Sama, 1996. These records are given below. Sama (1996) recognized *Clytus schneideri inapicalis* Pic, 1895 (stat. n.) as subspecies.

Chorotype: SW-Asiatic (Anatolo-Caucasian + Irano-Caucasian + Irano-Anatolian). According to Sama (2002), *C. robertae* Mineau & Teocchi is nomen nudum and collecting label is wrong fairly probable.

***Clytus schurmanni* Sama, 1996**
(*W, C)

Other names: Absent.

Material examined: Karabük prov.: Safranbolu, Bulak village, Bağ Evleri place, 670 m, 15.06.2003, 5 specimens; Karabük prov.: Bulak village, Bağ Evleri, 670 m, 15.06.2003, 1 specimen; Çorum prov.: Tosya–Kargı road, 655 m, 16.06.2003, 1 specimen; Kastamonu prov.: between Azdavay–Pınarbaşı, 885 m, 18.06.2003, 19 specimens; Kastamonu prov.: Hanönü env., 387 m, 17.06.2004, 6 specimens.

Records in Turkey: (AM-AN-BO-CN-CO-IZ-KIR-KR-KS-TO-YO-TUR)

There are two types of the records from Turkey for this species. As *C. schurmanni* Sama, 1996: Holotype: Ankara prov.: Kızılcahamam, Paratypes: Ankara prov.: Kızılcahamam / Işık Mountain, Çankırı prov.: Çerkeş / Ilgaz, Çorum prov.: Boğazkale, Amasya prov., Tokat prov.: Central / Almus, Yozgat prov. (Sama, 1996a); Turkey (Johanides, 2001); Bolu prov.: Köroğlu Beli (Özdikmen et al., 2005); Kırşehir prov.: Boztepe road (Özdikmen & Demirel, 2005); Amasya prov.: Aydıncı, Çankırı prov.: Çerkeş / Korgun, Çorum prov.: Boğazkale (Malmusi & Saltini, 2005); Ankara prov.: Kızılcahamam (Soğuksu National Park) / Sincan (Mülk, Ayaş Mountain) (Özdikmen & Demir, 2006). As *C. schneideri* Kiesenwetter, 1879: Amasya prov. (Villiers, 1967); Ankara prov.: Işık Mountain (Demelt, 1967); Amasya prov. – Heyden, 1890 (Ex. Gül-Zümreoğlu, 1975); Ankara prov.: Çubuk dam, İzmir prov.: Kemalpaşa (Gül-Zümreoğlu, 1975); Tokat prov.: Almus (Sama, 1982); Ankara prov.: Kızılcahamam, Tokat prov.: Central / Akbelen / Mezra / Yakacık (Gökdere), Amasya prov.: Merzifon, Kastamonu prov.: Akaya / Central (Adlbauer, 1992); İzmir prov., Ankara prov., Amasya prov. (Lodos, 1998).

Distribution: Turkey.

Remarks: It has been reported from Western and Central Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). New for Karabük, Çorum provinces and it distributes mostly in central parts of North Turkey. The species has been known only in Turkey.

Chorotype: Anatolian.

***Clytus stepanovi* Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985**

Other names: Absent.

Records in Turkey: (TUR)

Northern Turkey (Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985); Turkey (Johanides, 2001).

Distribution: Caucasus, ? Turkey.

Remarks: The species which has no any exact record from covered geological area of the present work may be represented very likely in the Eastern Black Sea Region. This species was described as *Clytus vesparum stepanovi* Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985. According to Miroshnikov (1990) (stat. n.) is a species.

Chorotype: SW-Asiatic (Anatolo-Caucasian).

Subfamily LAMIINAE**Tribe PARMENINI*****Parmena* Dejean, 1821**[Type sp.: *Lamia unifasciata* Rossi, 1790]***Parmena aurora* Danilevsky, 1980****Other names:** Absent.**Records in Turkey:** (TUR)

Turkey (Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985).

Distribution: Caucasus, ? Turkey.**Remarks:** The species which has no any exact record from covered geological area of the present work may be represented very likely in the Eastern Black Sea Region. According to Danilevsky (2005) stated "*according to Danilevsky & Miroshnikov (1985) Parmena aurora must occur in Turkey*".**Chorotype:** SW-Asiatic (Anatolo-Caucasian).***Parmena pontocircassica* Danilevsky et Miroshnikov, 1985**

(*E)

Other names: Absent.**Records in Turkey:** (ART)

Artvin prov. : Cankurtaran pass (from Borçka to Hopa) / Aralık (Sama, 1994); Artvin prov. : Aralık / Cankurtaran pass / Ardanuç (Sama, 1996); Artvin prov.: Cankurtaran pass (Tauzin, 2000).

Distribution: Europe (Ukraine, Crimea, European Russia), Turkey.**Remarks:** It has been reported only from Eastern Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes only in North-Eastern Turkey.**Chorotype:** Turanian (Ponto-Caspian).***Parmena sericata* Sama, 1996**

(*E)

Other names: Absent.**Records in Turkey:** (ART)Artvin prov.: Borçka (Cankurtaran pass) as the type loc. of *P. sericata* Sama, 1996 (Sama, 1996).**Distribution:** Turkey.**Remarks:** It has been reported only from Eastern Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species has been known only from North-Eastern Turkey.**Chorotype:** NE-Anatolian.***Parmena striatopunctata* Sama, 1994**

(*E)

Other names: Absent.**Records in Turkey:** (ART-RI)Artvin prov.: Ardanuç as the type loc. of *P. striatopunctata* Sama, 1994 (Sama, 1994); Rize prov.: 20 km S İkizdere, Artvin prov.: Ardanuç (Sama, 1996); Artvin prov.: Ardanuç (Tauzin, 2000) .**Distribution:** Turkey.**Remarks:** It has been reported only from Eastern Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes only in North-Eastern Turkey.**Chorotype:** NE-Anatolian.

Parmenopsis* Ganglbauer, 1882**[Type sp.: *Parmena caucasica* Leder, 1879]Parmenopsis caucasica* (Leder, 1879)**

(*E)

Other names: Absent.**Records in Turkey:** (ART-TUR)

Artvin prov. : from Borçka to Hopa (Sama, 1982); Turkey (Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Lodos, 1998); Artvin prov. : Ardauç / Aralık (6 km N Borçka) / Cankurtaran pass (from Borçka to Hopa) (Sama, 1994); Artvin prov. : Ardauç / Aralık / Cankurtaran pass (Tauzin, 2000).

Distribution: Caucasus, Turkey.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Eastern Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes only in North-Eastern Turkey.

Chorotype: SW-Asiatic (Anatolo-Caucasian).**Tribe MESOSINI*****Mesosa* Latreille, 1829**[Type sp.: *Cerambyx curculionoides* Linnaeus, 1761]**Subgenus *Mesosa* Latreille, 1829**[Type sp.: *Cerambyx curculionoides* Linnaeus, 1761]***Mesosa curculionoides* (Linnaeus, 1761)**

(*C)

Other names: *argus* Voet; *oculata* Geoffroy; *curculionides* Xamheu; *bioculata* Nicolas; *tokatensis* Pic; *nigronotata* Pic; *anticefasciata* Plavilstshikov.

Records in Turkey: (ANT-TRA-TUR)

Turkey as *M. curculionoides* v. *nigronotata* Pic, 1906 and Tokat prov. as *M. curculionoides* a. *tokatensis* Pic, 1904 (Winkler, 1924-1932); Turkey (Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Lodos, 1998; Sama, 2002); Antalya prov.: Akseki (Adlbauer, 1992); European Turkey (Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997).

Distribution: Europe (Portugal, Spain, France, Corsica, Italy, Sicily, Sardinia, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Macedonia, Albania, Greece, Bulgaria, European Turkey, Romania, Hungary, Austria, Switzerland, Germany, Czechia, Slovakia, Norway, Poland, Sweden, ?Latvia, Lithuania, Belorussiya, Ukraine, Crimea, Moldavia, European Russia, European Kazakhstan), Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Near East, Turkey, Northern Iran.

Remarks: It has been reported from Central Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). This species may be widely distributed in Turkey.

Chorotype: European. According to Sama (2002) “records from Korea not confirmed by Lee (1987) and not in Africa”.

Subgenus *Aphelocnemis* Stephens, 1831

[Type sp.: *Cerambyx nubilus* Olivier, 1791
= *Lamia nebulosa* Fabricius, 1781]

***Mesosa nebulosa* (Fabricius, 1781)**= ssp. *nebulosa* Fabricius, 1781= ssp. *algerica* Pic, 1898

Other names: *brevis* Villers; *nubila* Gmelin; *nebulator* Turton; *lineatopunctata* Baudi; *sylvestrii* Tippmann.

Records in Turkey: (EZ-IS-TRA-TUR)

İstanbul prov.: Polonez village (Demelt, 1963); North-eastern Turkey (Danilevsky & Miroschnikov, 1985); European Turkey (Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997); Turkey (Lodos, 1998; Sama, 2002); Erzurum prov. (Tozlu et al., 2003).

Distribution: Europe (Portugal, Spain, France, Corsica, Italy, Sicily, Sardinia, Albania, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Greece, Bulgaria, European Turkey, Romania, Hungary, Austria, Switzerland, Belgium, Netherlands, Denmark, Germany, Great Britain, Czechia, Slovakia, Norway, Poland, Sweden, Belorussia, Ukraine, Crimea, Moldavia, European Russia), North Africa (Tunisia, Algeria), Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Turkey.

Remarks: The species which has no any exact record from covered geological area of the present work may be represented very likely in the Black Sea Region.

The species is represented by the nominotypical subspecies in Turkey. Known other subspecies *M. nebulosa algerica* Pic, 1898 occur in North Africa (Algeria, Tunisia).

Chorotype: European + N-Africa.

***Mesosa obscuricornis* Pic, 1894**

(*E)

Other names: Absent.

Records in Turkey: (ART)

Artvin prov. : Uğur-Maral valley (Özdikmen & Turgut, 2006).

Distribution: Caucasus, Turkey, Iran.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Eastern Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes only in North-Eastern Turkey.

Chorotype: SW-Asiatic (Anatolo-Caucasian + Irano-Caucasian + Irano-Anatolian).

Tribe MONOCHAMINI

***Monochamus* Dejean, 1821**

[Type sp.: *Cerambyx sutor* Linnaeus, 1758]

***Monochamus galloprovincialis* (Olivier, 1795)**

(*W, C, E)

= ssp. *galloprovincialis* Olivier, 1795

= ssp. *pistor* Germar, 1818

= ssp. *lignator* Krynicki, 1832

= ssp. *tauricola* Pic, 1912

= ssp. *cinerascens* Motschulsky, 1860

Other names: *sutor* Rossi; *nitidior* Abeille de Perrin; *subrufopubens* Pic; *parendeli* Théry; *sibiricus* Pic; *heinrothi* Solsky; *nitidior* Abeille de Perrin; *unifasciatus* Pic; *subrufopubens* Pic; *breuningi* Podany.

Material examined: Karabük prov.: Safranbolu, Gürleyik National Park, 21.07.2003, 1 specimen.

Records in Turkey: (AD-ANT-ART-AY-BO-BS-DE-IC-IP-KAR-KR-KS-MG-OR-SN-TB-TUR)

Asia Minor as *M. galloprovincialis* a. *tauricola* Pic, 1912 (Winkler, 1924-1932); Trabzon prov.: Meryemana Forest as *M. galloprovincialis* var. *tauricola* Pic, 1912 (Schimitschek, 1944); Kars prov.: Sarıkamış (Zigar dere) (Erdem, 1947); Turkey as *M. galloprovincialis pistor* (Germar, 1818) (Acatay, 1948, 1961, 1968); Antalya prov.: Central as *M. galloprovincialis* v. *tauricola* Pic, 1912 (Demelt & Alkan, 1962); Antalya prov.: Central / Bey Mountain as *M. galloprovincialis* ssp. *pistor* v. *tauricola* Pic, 1912 (Demelt, 1963); Turkey (Acatay, 1963; Erdem, 1968; Danilevsky & Miroschnikov, 1985; Önder et al., 1987; Özdikmen et al., 2005; Özdikmen & Demirel, 2005); Antalya prov.: Akseki-Cevizli (Urlupelit place) / Dağbucacı place, Isparta prov.: Eğirdir (Çamyol forest), Denizli prov.: Çameli (Karabayır place) (Tosun, 1975); Denizli prov.: Akseki, Isparta prov.: Eğirdir, Trabzon prov., Artvin prov., Mediterranean Region, Eastern Black Sea Region (Erdem & Çanakçıoğlu, 1977; Çanakçıoğlu, 1983); Artvin prov.: Saçinka (Sekendiz, 1981); Artvin prov.: Atilla Forest (Öymen, 1987); İçel prov.: Anamur, Antalya prov.: Kumluca, Artvin prov.:

Altıparmak (Adlbauer, 1992); Artvin prov.: Şavşat (Karagöl Forests / wood store of Carat / Veliköy (Çilgölü)) / Yusufeli (Dereçi Forests) / Ardanuç (wood store of Meydanlar) / wood store of Atila, Ordu prov.: Mesudiye (Topçam, wood store of Gebeme) as *M. galloprovincialis pistor* (Germar, 1818) (Yüksel, 1996); Kastamonu prov., Isparta prov., Denizli prov., Muğla prov., Adana prov., Antalya prov., Trabzon prov., Artvin prov. (Lodos, 1998); Artvin prov.: Şavşat (Karagöl) / Kafkasör / Ardanuç (Tosunlu) (Alkan, 2000); Kars prov.: Sarıkamış (Tozlu, 2001a); Southern Turkey as *M. galloprovincialis tauricola* Pic, 1912 (Hellrigl, 1971; Sama, 2002); Antalya prov.: Central, Artvin prov.: Central / Şavşat / Yusufeli (Altıparmak), Kars prov.: Sarıkamış, Sinop prov.: Dikmen as *M. galloprovincialis pistor* (Germar, 1818) (Tozlu et al., 2003); Aydın prov.: Söke (Davutlar), Bolu prov.: Mengen (Elemenler) (Özdikmen et al., 2005); Bursa prov.: Mustafa Kemal Paşa (Sarınc) (Özdikmen & Şahin, 2006).

Distribution: Europe (Portugal, Spain, France, Corsica, Italy, Albania, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Macedonia, Greece, Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary, Austria, Switzerland, Netherlands, Germany, Czechia, Slovakia, Poland, Sweden, Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Belorussia, Ukraine, Crimea, European Russia), North Africa (Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia), Siberia, ?Far East Russia, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Turkey, Jordan.

Remarks: It has been reported from Western, Central and Eastern Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). First of all, I must state that the real status of subspecific distribution patterns of the species needs to be revised. New for Karabük province and it distributes widely in Turkey. It seems that the species is represented by four subspecies in Turkey. *M. galloprovincialis tauricola* Pic, 1912 occurring in Southern Turkey, *M. galloprovincialis lignator* Krynicki, 1832 occurring probably in East Turkey, *M. galloprovincialis pistor* (Germar, 1818) occurring probably in North Turkey and the nominative *M. galloprovincialis galloprovincialis* (Olivier, 1795) occurring in other parts of Turkey (probably incl. European Turkey and west parts of Anatolia). But according to Sama (2002), the nominative subspecies distributes only in South-Western Europe and North Africa. I can share this point of view, which apparently confirms my studies on Turkish specimens then this species is really represented by three subspecies in Turkey. The other known subspecies, *M. galloprovincialis cinarescens* Motschulsky, 1860 occurring in East Siberia, ? Far East Russia and Mongolia.

Chorotype: Sibero-European.

Monochamus sator (Fabricius, 1787)

(*W, C, E)

Other names: *okenianus* Gistel; *mul santi* Seidlitz.

Records in Turkey: (ART-BL-GI-KR-OR-RI-TB-TUR)

Turkey (Acatay, 1948, 1961, 1968; Lodos, 1998); Karabük prov.: Büyükdüz Research Forest (Beşçeli, 1969); Balıkesir prov.: Dursunbey (Öymen, 1987); Trabzon prov.: Maçka (Meryemana (Mars / Aksu) / wood store of Teraziler / Çatak (Ormanüstü village / Yenioba plateau)) / Sürmene (Asrin Santa), Giresun prov.: Dereli (İkisu) / Bulancak (Paşakonağı) / Kemerköprü, Artvin prov.: Şavşat (Tepebaşı, Çukur region / wood store of Carat / Veliköy) / Ardanuç (Tepedüzü / wood store of Meydanlar) / Atila (Soçidibi) / Borçka (Karşıköy (Karagöl) / Camili (Düzenli village / Georgia border)) / Taşlıca, Rize prov.: Pazar (Fındıklı, Gürcüdüzü) / Dereköy, Ordu prov.: Mesudiye (Topçam, wood store of Gebeme) (Yüksel, 1996).

Distribution: Europe (France, Italy, Albania, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary, Austria, Switzerland, Germany, Czechia, Slovakia, Poland, ?Latvia, Lithuania, Belorussia, Ukraine).

Remarks: It has been reported from Western, Central and Eastern Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes in North Turkey. But, all records are hardly possible wrong identification. According to my personal communication with M. L. Danilevsky, this European species is impossible for Black Sea Region and also Turkey.

Chorotype: European.

Tribe **LAMIINI*****Lamia* Fabricius, 1775**[Type sp.: *Cerambyx textor* Linnaeus, 1758]***Lamia textor* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

(*E)

Other names: *noctis* Gronov; *nigrorugosus* DeGeer; *unicolor* Brown; *cephaloses* Voet; *lugubris* Fairmaire; *gennadii* Buquet; *tricarinata* Cornelius.

Records in Turkey: (TB-TRA-TUR)

Turkey (Acatay, 1948, 1961, 1963, 1968); Trabzon prov.: Meryemana Forests (Sekendiz, 1981); Trabzon prov.: Hamsiköy (Öymen, 1987); European Turkey (Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997).

Distribution: Europe (Spain, France, Italy, Albania, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Macedonia, Greece, Bulgaria, European Turkey, Romania, Hungary, Austria, Switzerland, Belgium, Netherlands, Denmark, Germany, Luxembourg, Great Britain, Ireland, Czechia, Slovakia, Norway, Poland, Sweden, Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Belorussia, Ukraine, ?Crimea, Moldavia, European Russia, European Kazakhstan), Siberia, Far East Russia, Sakhalin, Mongolia, China, Korea, Japan, Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Turkey.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Eastern Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes only in North Turkey.

Chorotype: Sibero-European.

***Morimus* Brullé, 1832**[Type sp.: *Lamia lugubris* Fabricius, 1832.= *Cerambyx asper* Sulzer, 1776]

Remarks: Danilevsky (2005) stated that "According to A. Miroshnikov (personal communication of 2003), Brullé (1832: 258) introduced: "*Lamia* (*Morinus* Serv. ined.) *lugubris* Fabr." and "*Lamia* (*Morinus* Serv. ined.) *funesta* Fabr.", but in same publication in "Errata": "*Morinus*, lisez *Morimus*". So the name *Morimus* Brullé, 1832 must be used and proposal of G.Sama (1991: 126): "*Morinus* Brullé, 1832 = *Morinus* Serville, 1835" can not be accepted".

In the present paper, three species of the genus *Morimus*, *M. asper* (Sulzer, 1776), *M. funereus* (Mulsant, 1863) and *M. verecundus* (Faldermann, 1836), are studied. First of all, I think that the genus *Morimus* needs to be revised.

According to Sama (1988 and 2002), *M. funereus* (Mulsant, 1863) and *M. verecundus* (Faldermann, 1836) are subspecies of *M. asper* (Sulzer, 1776). However, Sama's proposal does not seem useful to take into consideration both morphological differences and distribution areas of the taxons. On the other side, even point of view Sama's proposal, there is an interruption between distribution areas of *M. asper funereus* (in South-Eastern Europe from North-Eastern Italy to Balkans including Greece, estward to Bulgaria, Romania, Moldova and Ukraine according to Sama (2002)) and *M. asper verecundus* (from North-Eastern Turkey, Caucasus, Transcaucasia to Northern Iran and Turkmenia according to Sama (2002)). Namely, the hibridization areas are absent between both taxons. At least this point of view, *M. verecundus* (Faldermann, 1836) is a separate species. This proposal has also been supported by Danilevsky (2005). He mentioned that "According to G.Sama (2002), *M. verecundus* is a subspecies of *M. asper*. I do not see any constant differences between all West European *M. asper* and all Caucasian *M. verecundus*. Each local population can be peculiar enough including a population from South Crimea".

According to Simonetta (1989) and me, *M. funereus* (Mulsant, 1863) also is a separate species. First of all, the morphological differences seem significant enough between *M. asper* and *M. funereus*. As another evident for this proposal, the some distribution areas in Europe of *M. asper* and *M. funereus* are one within the other. This status does not agree allopatric distribution rule of subspecies theoretically. The range of *M. asper*: South Europe, Transcaspi (Winkler, 1924-1932); Spain, France, Corsica, Italy, Sicily, Sardinia, Albania,

Switzerland, Romania, Greece, European Turkey, ? Ukraine (Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997); Southern Europe from Northern Spain and Italy to Balkans (Sama, 2002); Spain, France, Corsica, Italy, Sicily, Sardinia, Albania, Switzerland, Romania, Greece (Danilevsky, 2005b); Europe (South, North and Middle Europe, Balkan peninsula) (Danilevsky, 2005). The range of *M. funereus*: Iberian peninsula, Gallia, Italy (Winkler, 1924-1932); Italy, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Macedonia, Albania, Greece, Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary, Switzerland, Austria, Czechia, Slovakia, ? Germany, Poland, Ukraine, Moldavia (Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997); South-Eastern Europe from North-Eastern Italy to Balkans including Greece, estward to Bulgaria, Romania, Moldova and Ukraine according to Sama (2002); Italy, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Macedonia, Albania, Greece, Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary, ? Switzerland, Austria, Czechia, Slovakia, ? Germany, ? Poland, Ukraine, Moldavia (Danilevsky, 2005b); Europe (South, North and Middle Europe, Balkan peninsula) (Danilevsky, 2005). The range of *M. verecundus*: Caucasus (Winkler, 1924-1932); Crimea, Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Turkey, Northern Iran (Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985); Crimea (Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997; Danilevsky, 2005b); Europe, Crimea, Caucasus, Turkmenia, Near East, Iran (Danilevsky, 2005).

Also according to Sama (2002), *Morimus* from European Turkey was accepted as *M. orientalis* (Reitter, 1894). I think that it is an insist opinion. This opinion does not confirm by my studies on Turkish specimens.

***Morimus asper* (Sulzer, 1776)**

(*W, E)

Other names: *lugubris* Fabricius; *textor* Olivier.

Material examined: Ankara prov.: Nallıhan, 06.03.2002, 1 specimen, leg. A. Demirsoy.

Records in Turkey: (AN-ART-GI-GU-IS-RI-SN-TB-TRA-TUR)

İstanbul prov.: Belgrad Forest / Alem Mountain, Sinop prov.: Ayancık (Çangal Forest region) (Schimitschek, 1944); Artvin prov.: Saçinka Forests, Giresun prov.: Tirebolu (Karadua Forests), Gümüşhane prov.: Torul (Kürtün) (Sekendiz, 1981); İstanbul prov.: Belgrad Forest, Trabzon prov.: Maçka (Öymen, 1987); European Turkey (Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997); Turkey (Lodos, 1998); Rize prov.: İkizdere / Pazar, Trabzon prov.: Akçaabat (Hidırnebi plateau) / Yorma (Oymalı Pınar plateau) / Maçka (Mataracı village) / Of, Artvin prov.: Ardanuç (Ovacık) / Borçka (Camili) (Alkan, 2000); Trabzon prov.: Meryemana, Ankara prov.: Kızılcahamam (Çamkoru) (Özdikmen & Şahin, 2006).

Distribution: Europe (Spain, France, Corsica, Italy, Sicily, Sardinia, Albania, Greece, Romania, Switzerland), Turkey.

Remarks: It has been reported from Western and Eastern Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes in North Turkey. See above for necessary explanations of this species. Therefore, at least the records from North-Eastern Turkey should be *M. verecundus*.

Chorotype: S-European.

***Morimus funereus* (Mulsant, 1863)**

(*W, C)

Other names: Absent.

Material examined: Bartın prov.: İnkum, 09.08.1986 and 08.08.1989, 2 specimens, leg. A. Demirsoy; Ankara prov.: Güdül, 15.06.2002, 1 specimen, leg. Ç. Demir; Eskişehir prov.: Karaçoban village, 15.06.2002, 1 specimen, leg. I. Akdoğan; Karabük prov.: Safranbolu, Gürleyik National Park, 21.07.2003, 1 specimen; Karabük prov.: Eflani, Örencik village, 22.07.2003, 1 specimen; Bolu prov.: Yeniçağa-Mengen road, Hızırbaşa Tekkesi village, 27.04.2004, 1 specimen; Karabük prov.: Safranbolu, Bulak village, Mencilis cave env., 27.04.2004, 1 specimen.

Records in Turkey: (AM-AN-ANT-BI-BO-BR-BS-BU-CA-DU-KK-KO-TO-TUR)

Kocaeli prov.: İzmit, Kırklareli prov.: İğneada / Demirköy (Sekendiz, 1974); Çanakkale prov.: Kırazlı, Antalya prov.: Akseki (Irmasan pass), Tokat prov.: Topçam Mountain, Amasya prov.: Merzifon, Düzce prov.: Akçakoca (Adlbauer, 1992); Turkey (Lodos, 1998); Bilecik prov.: Central, Bursa prov.: Uludağ (Tozlu et al., 2003); Bolu prov.: Mengen (Kadısusuz village, Ashi district), Kırklareli prov.: İğneada (between Hamam lake-Pedina

lake) as *M. asper funereus* (Özdikmen & Hasbenli, 2004); Ankara prov.: Central / Hacıkadın (Özdikmen et al., 2005); Kocaeli prov.: İzmit (Beşkayalar Natural Park) as *M. asper funereus* (Özdikmen & Demirel, 2005); Ankara prov.: Kızılcahamam (Soğuksu National Park) / Beypazarı (Akçalı village, İnözüderesi) (Özdikmen & Demir, 2006); Ankara prov.: Kızılcahamam (Çamkoru), Burdur prov.: Bucak, Bartın prov.: Campus of Forest Faculty (Özdikmen & Şahin, 2006).

Distribution: Europe (Italy, Albania, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Macedonia, Greece, Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary, Austria, ?Switzerland, ?Germany, Czechia, Slovakia, ?Poland, Ukraine, Moldavia), Turkey.

Remarks: It has been reported from Western and Central Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). New for Karabük and Eskişehir provinces and it distributes only in Northern West half of Turkey. See above for necessary explanations of this species.

Chorotype: Turano-European (Ponto-Pannonian).

Morimus ganglbaueri Reitter, 1894

(*W)

Other names: Absent.

Records in Turkey: (DE-IS-KA-SA-TUR)

İstanbul prov.: Belgrad Forest (Acatay, 1943); İstanbul prov.: Belgrad Forest / around Büyükdere / Alem Mt., Denizli prov.: Menderes valley, Marmara Region, Western Black Sea Region (Schimitschek, 1944); Turkey (Acatay, 1948, 1961, 1968; Önder et al., 1987); İstanbul prov.: Belgrad Forest / Elmadağ, Denizli prov. (Erdem & Çanakçıoğlu, 1977; Çanakçıoğlu, 1983); İstanbul prov.: Belgrad Forest / Alem Mt., Denizli prov., Kahramanmaraş prov. (Kanat, 1998); Sakarya prov.: Karasu (Özdikmen & Şahin, 2006).

Distribution: Europe (Italy, Albania, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, ?Macedonia, Greece), Turkey.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Western Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes mostly in North-West and West of Turkey. According to personal communication of M. L. Danilevsky, its occurrence in Turkey is dubious.

Chorotype: Turano-Mediterranean (Balkano-Anatolian).

Morimus verecundus (Faldermann, 1836)

(*W, C, E)

Other names: Absent.

Material examined: Rize prov.: İkizdere road 10th km, 28.07.1985, 1 specimen, leg. A. Demirsoy; Rize prov.: Çamlıhemşin, entry of Verçenik Atmeydanı, 09.07.1990, 1 specimen, leg. A. Demirsoy; Rize prov.: Çamlıhemşin, Çat village env., 09.07.1990, 1 specimen, leg. S. Çağlar; Rize prov.: Çamlıhemşin, Çatdüzü, 09.07.1990, 2 specimens, leg. A. Demirsoy and S. Çağlar; Rize prov.: Çamlıhemşin, Çat-Elevit road, 09.07.1990, 2 specimens, leg. A. Demirsoy and S. Çağlar; Rize prov.: Çamlıhemşin, between Hemşin-Ortaköy, 09.07.1990, 1 specimen, leg. A. Demirsoy; Rize prov.: Çamlıhemşin, Vanki plateau, 11.07.1991, 1 specimen, leg. A. Demirsoy; Rize prov.: Çamlıhemşin, Elevit road, 15.07.1991, 2 specimens, leg. A. Demirsoy; Rize prov.: Çamlıhemşin, Elevit plateau, 2400 m, 17.07.1991, 1 specimen, leg. A. Demirsoy; Rize prov.: Çamlıhemşin, Meydan village, 1100 m, 18.07.1991, 3 specimens, leg. A. Demirsoy; Artvin prov.: Şavşat, 750 m, 03.08.2001, 1 specimen, leg. Y. Durmuş; Rize prov.: Çamlıhemşin, Çatdüzü, 09.07.1990, 1 specimen, leg. S. Çağlar; Rize prov.: Çamlıhemşin, Çat village, Vanki plateau, 09.07.1990, 1 specimen, leg. S. Çağlar; Rize prov.: Çamlıhemşin, Elevit plateau, 2400 m, 17.07.1991, 1 specimen, leg. A. Demirsoy.

Records in Turkey: (ART-EZ-GI-GU-RI-SM-SN-TB-TUR)

Trabzon prov.: Meryemana Forest (Schimitschek, 1944); Zigana Mountains (?Trabzon prov.) (Villiers, 1959); Trabzon prov. (Demelt, 1963); Trabzon prov.: Hamsiköy (Breuning et Villiers, 1967); Gümüşhane prov.: Torul (Sarıçdağı Forests) (Sekendiz, 1981); Rize prov.: Ilıca (Ayder), Trabzon prov.: Maçka (Sümela) (Sama, 1982); Turkey (Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Sama, 2002); Gümüşhane prov.: Torul (Sarıçdağı / Örümecek forests) (Sekendiz, 1981); Artvin prov.: Central / Arhavi / Kireçli / Hopa / Şavşat, Erzurum prov.:

Pazar road, Giresun prov.: Central / Görele, Rize prov.: Central / Fındıklı / Pazar, Samsun prov.: Central, Trabzon prov.: Central / Serpil / Köprübaşı / Maçka (Esiroğlu) / Vakfıkebir (Tozlu et al., 2003); Sinop prov.: Türkeli (Özdikmen, 2006).

Distribution: Europe (Crimea), Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Turkey, Iran.

Remarks: It has been reported from Western, Central and Eastern Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes in North-Eastern Turkey. See above for necessary explanations of this species.

Chorotype: Turanian (Ponto-Caspian).

Tribe DORCADIINI

Dorcadiion Dalman, 1817

[Type sp.: *Cerambyx glycyrrhizae* Pallas, 1771]

Remarks: Sama (2002) stated that “the correct name of the tribe is *Dorcadiini* (Pessardini & Sabbadini, 1994) and not *Dorcadiionini* as previously used”.

According to S.Sama (2002), the subgenera *Pedestredorcadiion* Breuning, 1943 and *Carinatodorcadiion* Breuning, 1943 are distinct genera. He declared that *Neodorcadiion*, *Iberodorcadiion*, *Hispanodorcadiion* and *Baeticodorcadiion* are so close to *Pedestredorcadiion*. However, he was not proposed new synonyms until a complete revision.

On the other hand, according to Danilevsky (2005), this problematic group is divided into four genera as *Neodorcadiion*, *Eodorcadiion*, *Iberodorcadiion* and *Dorcadiion* of all subgenera. So, Danilevsky's proposal is used in the present paper. Moreover, as mentioned in Sama (2002), this group needs to be revised.

The synonyms in the text are given based on Breuning (1962) mainly.

Subgenus Carinatodorcadiion Breuning, 1943

[Type sp.: *Cerambyx carinatus* Pallas, 1771 (nomen protectum)]

Dorcadiion carinatum (Pallas, 1771)

(*C, E)

= ssp. *carinatum* Pallas, 1771

= ssp. *cylindraceum* Reitter, 1886

= ssp. *igrenum* Danilevsky, 1998

= ssp. *sunzhenum* Danilevsky, 1998

= ssp. *uralense* Danilevsky, 1998

Other names: *pigra* Schönherr; *morio* Fischer-Waldheim; *cinereopubens* Breuning; *oligochromium* Plavilstshikov; *rufinipenne* Breuning.

Material examined: Rize prov.: Çamlıhemşin, Çat village env., 09.07.1990, 1 specimen, leg. S. Çağlar; Rize prov.: Çamlıhemşin, Çatdüzü, 09.07.1990, 1 specimen, leg. A. Demirsoy.

Records in Turkey: (AM-AN-AR-KAR-RI)

Amasya prov. (Önalp, 1990); Kars prov., Ardahan prov., East parts of Central Anatolian Region (Lodos, 1998); Ankara prov.: Beynam (Özdikmen & Hasbenli, 2004).

Distribution: Europe (Ukraine, Crimea, European Russia, European Kazakhstan), Caucasus, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Turkey.

Remarks: It has been reported from Central and Eastern Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). It is new for Rize province. The species distributes in North Turkey. The subspecies structure of *D. carinatum* was revised by Danilevsky (1998). However, Danilevsky (1998) has never mentioned occurrence of *D. carinatum* in Turkey. Probably it represented by nominative subspecies in Turkey. The other known subspecies *D. carinatum cylindraceum* Reitter, 1886 occurring in East Caucasus (Dagestan: Derbent, Azerbaijan), *D. carinatum uralense* Danilevsky, 1998 occurring in Kazakhstan, *D. carinatum sunzhenum* Danilevsky, 1998 occurring in North Caucasus and *D. carinatum igrenum* Danilevsky, 1998 occurring in Ukraine, Southern half of European part of Russia. On the other hand, according to Danilevsky (1998) distribution patterns of the nominative subspecies *D. carinatum carinatum* never reach to Turkey in South. As seen above, *D. carinatum* is represented by three subspecies in Caucasus (two of

them in North Caucasus and the other one in East Caucasus). For this reason, the Turkish populations of *D. carinatum* may be belong to a different subspecies.

Chorotype: Turanian (Ponto-Caspian).

Subgenus *Cribridorcadion* Pic, 1901

[Type sp.: *Dorcadion mniszzechi* Kraatz, 1873]

***Dorcadion apicerufum* Breuning, 1943**

(*E)

Other names: *sanguinolentum* Thomson; *lineiferum* Breuning; *thomsonianum* Plavilstshikov.

Records in Turkey: (EZ-TB-TUR)

Trabzon prov.: Soğanlı pass, Erzurum prov.: Central (Breuning et Villiers, 1967); Northern Turkey (Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985).

Distribution: Caucasus, Armenia, Turkey, Iran.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Eastern Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes only in North-Eastern Turkey.

Chorotype: SW-Asiatic (Anatolo-Caucasian + Irano-Caucasian + Irano-Anatolian).

***Dorcadion arenarium* (Scopoli, 1763)**

(*W, C)

- = ssp. *arenarium* Scopoli, 1763
- = ssp. *abruptum* Germar, 1839
- = ssp. *lemniscatum* Küster, 1847
- = ssp. *subcarinatum* Müller, 1905
- = ssp. *dalmatium* Müller, 1905
- = ssp. *velebiticum* Müller, 1905
- = ssp. *brattiense* Müller, 1905
- = ssp. *hypsophilum* Müller, 1905
- = ssp. *muelleri* Depoli, 1912
- = ssp. *rubrimembre* Pic, 1917
- = ssp. *shkypetarum* Heyrovsky, 1937

Other names: *pedestris* Linnaeus; *pedestre* Fabricius; *vittigerum* Panzer; *cinerarium* Küster; *seductor* Kraatz; *neapolitanum* Kraatz; *kraatzi* Tournier; *rubripes* Müller; *fuscovestitum* Pic; *marsicanum* Fracassi; *istriatum* Depoli; *liburnicum* Depoli; *aemilianum* Depoli; *latiale* Depoli; *luigionii* Depoli; *cellesiae* Depoli; *volvulum* Aurivillius; *beszedesi* Depoli; *schatzmayri* Depoli; *meyeri* Depoli; *mostarense* Pic; *sabaudum* Pic; *albanense* Breuning; *fulvotomentosum* Breuning; *pseudosabaudum* Breuning; *subvittigerum* Breuning; *pseudoseductor* Breuning; *pseudovolvulum* Breuning; *pseudofulvotomentosum* Breuning; *subsabaudum* Breuning.

Records in Turkey: (AM-AN-KS-TUR)

Kastamonu prov.: Halkalıkar (Schimitschek, 1944); Turkey, Amasya prov., Ankara prov.: Çubuk dam (Önalp, 1990); Central Anatolian Region, Aegean Region, Eastern Black Sea Region (Lodos, 1998).

Distribution: Europe (France, Italy, Albania, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Romania, ?Hungary, ?Poland).

Remarks: It has been reported from Western and Central Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes mostly in North of Central Turkey. It is represented by the nominative subspecies in Turkey. The other known subspecies, *D. arenarium abruptum* Germar, 1839 occurring in Arbe Island, Hvar Island (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia), *D. arenarium lemniscatum* Küster, 1847 occurring in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, *D. arenarium subcarinatum* Müller, 1905 occurring in Northern Italy: Elba Island (Italy, France), *D. arenarium dalmatinum* Müller, 1905 occurring in Pago and Eso Islands (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia), *D. arenarium velebiticum* Müller, 1905 occurring in Velebit and Mossor Mts. (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia), *D. arenarium brattiense* Müller, 1905 occurring in Brazza and Solta Islands

(Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia), *D. arenarium hypsophylum* Müller, 1905 occurring in Dalmatia and Montenegro (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Yugoslavia, Croatia), *D. arenarium muelleri* Depoli, 1912 occurring in Quernero, Cherso Island, Ossero (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia), *D. arenarium rubrimembre* Pic, 1917 occurring in Southern Dalmatia, Montenegro, Northern Albania (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Albania, Yugoslavia, Croatia), *D. arenarium shkypetarum* Heyrovsky, 1937 occurring in Albania.

Chorotype: Turano-European (Ponto-Pannonian).

***Dorcadion bangi* Heyden, 1894**

(*W, C)

= ssp. *bangi* Heyden, 1894

= ssp. *heinzorum* Braun, 1975

= ssp. *roridum* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 1999

Other names: *sanguinimembre* Breuning; *substriatipenne* Breuning; *fuscovestitum* Breuning; *postconjunctum* Breuning; *rufofemorale* Breuning.

Material examined: Karabük prov.: Eflani–Daday road, Karlı village, 1040 m, 15.05.2003, 1 specimen; Kastamonu prov.: Araç road, Kastamonu Police Forest, 975 m, 16.05.2003, 1 specimen; Kastamonu prov.: Kastamonu–Araç road, 1000 m, 16.05.2003, 1 specimen; Kastamonu prov.: Kastamonu–Araç road, 960 m, 16.05.2003, 1 specimen.

Records in Turkey: (AN-BO-CO-KR-KS)

Turkey: Kastamonu prov. as type loc. of *D. bangi* Heyden, 1894; Turkey (Winkler, 1924-1932; Lodos, 1998); Kastamonu prov. as *D. bangi*, *D. bangi* m. *sanguinimembre*, *D. bangi* m. *substriatipenne*, *D. bangi* m. *fuscovestitum*, *D. bangi* m. *postconjunctum* and *D. bangi* m. *rufofemorale* (Breuning, 1962); Kastamonu prov.: Ilgaz Mountain (Demelt, 1967); Holotype and paratypes: Çorum prov.: İskilip as *D. bangi heinzorum* Braun, 1975 (Braun, 1975); Bolu prov.: Gerede, Kastamonu prov.: Central / Yukarıyuva / Devrekani / Ilgaz Mountain (Yılcı village) (Braun, 1978 and 1979); Çorum prov.: İskilip, Kastamonu prov.: Ilgaz Mountain (Bürnük, Tosya) as *D. bangi heinzorum* Braun, 1975 (Braun, 1978, 1979); Kastamonu prov.: Ilgaz Mountain (Sama, 1982); Kastamonu prov. (Önalp, 1990); Kastamonu prov.: Central / Yukarıyuva / Ilgaz pass (Tosya) / Tosya–İskilip (Domkayatepe pass) (Adlbauer, 1992); Ankara prov.: Elmadağ, Burdur prov. (Özdikmen et al., 2005); Kahramanmaraş prov.: Göksun (Mehmetbey bridge) as *D. bangi heinzorum* Braun, 1975 (Özdikmen & Okutaner, 2006).

Distribution: Turkey.

Remarks: It has been reported from Western and Central Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). It is new for Karabük province and endemic to Turkey. The species is represented by three subspecies in Turkey. The nominative *D. bangi bangi* Heyden, 1894 occurring only in West parts of Western Black Sea Region (Kastamonu and Bolu provinces) and *D. bangi roridum* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 1999 and *D. bangi heinzorum* Braun, 1975 occurring probably eastward from the distribution patterns of nominative subspecies. According to Braun (1978 and 1979), *D. heinzorum* Braun, 1975 is a subspecies of *D. bangi* Heyden, 1894. The records from Kahramanmaraş prov. and Burdur prov. are incorrect due to misidentification. These records are identified as *D. sinuatevittatum* by M. L. Danilevsky.

Chorotype: N-Anatolian.

***Dorcadion beckeri* Kraatz, 1873**

(*C)

= ssp. *beckeri* Kraatz, 1873

= ssp. *koenigi* Jakovlev, 1897

Other names: *impressipenne* Pic; *stramentosovittatum* Breuning; *invitticollae* Breuning; *intergriseum* Plavilstshikov; *subpubescens* Breuning.

Records in Turkey: (AM-YO-VA-TUR)

Amasya prov., Van prov. (Önalp, 1990); Turkey (Lodos, 1998); Yozgat prov.: Yozgat National Park (Özdikmen & Hasbenli, 2004).

Distribution: Caucasus, Turkey.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Central Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). In Turkey, the species distributes in North Turkey. It is represented by the nominative subspecies in Turkey. Known other subspecies, *D. beckeri koenigi* Jakovlev, 1897 occurring in Caucasus (Daghestan). According to personal communication of M. L. Danilevsky, it is impossible in Turkey.

Chorotype: SW-Asiatic (Anatolo-Caucasian).

***Dorcadion bisignatum* Jakovlev, 1900**

(*E)

Other names: *artvinicum* Plavilstshikov.

Records in Turkey: (ART)

Artvin prov. (Jakovlev, 1900); Artvin prov. (Breuning, 1962); Artvin prov. (Breuning et Villiers, 1967).

Distribution: Turkey.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Eastern Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes only in North-Eastern Turkey.

Chorotype: NE-Anatolian.

***Dorcadion bithyniense* Chevrolat, 1856**

(*W)

Other names: *serotinum* Thomson; *dorsoplagiatum* Breuning; *superserotinum* Breuning; *dorsosubplagiatum* Breuning; *dorsolateprolongatum* Breuning.

Records in Turkey: (BL-BS-IS-IZ-KN-KS-SA-TUR)

Turkey: Bursa prov.: Olymp. and Smyrna: ? İzmir prov. as the type loc. of *D. bithyniense* Chevrolat, 1856; Asia Minor (Winkler, 1924-1932); Asia Minor as *D. bithyniense* v. *serotinum* Thomson, 1865 (Winkler, 1924-1932); Balıkesir prov. as *D. bithyniense* m. *dorsolateprolongatum* and West Anatolia as *D. bithyniense* m. *superserotinum* (Breuning, 1962); İstanbul prov.: Alem Mt. (Demelt & Alkan, 1962; Demelt, 1963); Bursa prov.: Uludağ (Breuning et Villiers, 1967); İzmir prov.: Bergama (Kozak pass) (Adlbauer, 1988); Bursa prov.: Uludağ / Central, Konya prov.: Akşehir, Sakarya prov.: Sapanca, Kastamonu prov. (Önalp, 1990); Turkey (Lodos, 1998).

Distribution: Turkey.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Western Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). Endemic to Turkey and it distributes mainly in North-West Turkey.

Chorotype: Anatolian.

***Dorcadion bodemeyeri* Daniel, 1900**

(*C)

Other names: *rubricolle* Breuning.

Records in Turkey: (AF-AM-AN-ES-IZ-KN-TUR)

Turkey: Anatolia: İzmir prov.: Ödemiş, Bozdağ as the type loc. of *D. bodemeyeri* Daniel, 1900; Eskişehir prov.: Central / Kocakır, Konya prov.: Akşehir (Bodemeyer, 1900); Turkey: Asia Minor (Winkler, 1924-1932; Lodos, 1998); Eskişehir prov.: Bozdağ (Breuning, 1962); Ankara prov.: Gölbaşı (Demelt, 1963); Eskişehir prov.: Sultandere, Afyon prov.: Bayramgazi (Braun, 1978); Konya prov.: Sertavul pass (Sama, 1982); İzmir prov.: Gökdağ / Bozdağ, Eskişehir prov.: Central / Kocakır, Amasya prov., Ankara prov., Ankara prov.: Gölbaşı (Önalp, 1990).

Distribution: Turkey.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Central Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). Endemic to Turkey. The species distributes mostly in West half of Anatolia.

Chorotype: Anatolian.

***Dorcadion boluense* Breuning, 1962**

(*W)

= ssp. *boluense* Breuning, 1962= ssp. *imitator* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 1999= ssp. *corallinum* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 1999**Other names:** *nigrobasisipenne* Breuning.**Records in Turkey:** (AN-BO-TUR)

Ankara prov.: Işık Mountain (Güvem) / Çamlıdere / Çifçan Mountain / Akyarma pass (Braun, 1978); Ankara prov.: Kızılcahamam (Sama, 1982); Bolu prov.: Akyarma pass (Adlbauer, 1992); Turkey (Lodos, 1998); Ankara prov.: Çal Mountain (Özdikmen & Demir, 2006).

Distribution: Turkey.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Western Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). Endemic to Turkey and it distributes in North-West Turkey. It is represented by three subspecies in Turkey. These are the nominotypical subspecies *D. boluense boluense* Breuning, 1962, *D. boluense imitator* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 1999 and *D. boluense corallinum* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 1999.

Chorotype: NW-Anatolian.***Dorcadion carolisturanii* Breuning & Ruspoli, 1971**

(*C, E)

Other names: Absent.**Records in Turkey:** (GI-OR)

Ordu prov.: Mesudiye (Gölköy) (Braun, 1978); Giresun prov.: Kümbet - Breuning & Ruspoli, 1971 (Ex. Braun, 1979); Ordu prov.: from Mesudiye to Gölköy (Sama, 1982).

Distribution: Turkey.

Remarks: It has been reported from Central and Eastern Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). Endemic to Turkey. The species distributes only in North Turkey.

Chorotype: N-Anatolian.***Dorcadion cinerarium* (Fabricius, 1787)**

(*W, C, E)

= ssp. *cinerarium* Fabricius, 1787= ssp. *caucasicum* Küster, 1847= ? ssp. *susheriense* Breuning, 1970= ssp. *gorodinskii* Danilevsky, 1996

Other names: *tricolor* Fischer-Waldheim; *impressicorne* Tournier; *micans* Thomson; *macropus* Kraatz; *sericatum* Kraatz; *obscurans* Pic; *amasinum* Pic; *atripes* Reitter; *tokatensis* Pic; *corallicorne* Pic; *impressicolle* Pic; *sericatum* Jacobson; *macropoides* Plavilstshikov; *subobesum* Pic; *subreductum* Pic; *perroudi* Pic; *apicevittatum* Breuning; *subcinerarium* Breuning; *extremum* Breuning; *densevestitum* Breuning; *disconigromaculatum* Breuning; *densealbovestitum* Breuning; *tokatense* Podany; *rubricorne* Breuning; *sericeovestitum* Breuning; *paracinerarium* Breuning.

Records in Turkey: (AM-AN-ANT-BS-CA-CN-CO-ER-ES-EZ-GA-GU-IC-IS-IZ-KA-KI-KM-KS-KY-NI-OR-SM-SU-SV-TO-US-VA-YO-TUR)

Asia Minor as *D. caucasicum* a. *corallicorne* Pic, 1904, *D. caucasicum* a. *corallicorne* Pic, 1904, *D. caucasicum* v. *macropus* Kraatz, 1873 and *D. amasinum* Pic, 1898 (Winkler, 1924-1932); North Turkey as *D. c. m. caucasicum* / from North and East Anatolia, southward to Bolkar Mountains as *D. c. m. micans* / Amasya prov. and Ankara prov. as *D. c. m. corallicorne* / Ankara prov. and Bursa prov. as *D. c. m. sericatum* / Amasya prov. and Tokat prov. as *D. c. m. macropus* / North Turkey as *D. c. m. subobesum*, *D. c. m. apicevittatum* and *D. c. m. subreductum*, *D. c. m. perroudi*, *D. c. m. amasinum*, *D. c. m. subcinerarium* / West Anatolia as *D. c. m. extremum* (Breuning, 1962); Uşak prov. as *D. caucasicum* m. *bivittatum* (Demelt, 1963); Ankara prov.: Elmadağ as *D. c. micans* (Demelt, 1963); Ankara prov.: Gölbaşı as *D. cinerarium* m. *cinerarium* (Perissinotto & Luchini,

1966); Ankara prov.: Gölbaşı as *D. c. micans* (Perissinotto & Luchini, 1966); Çorum prov.: Boğazkale, Ankara prov.: Gölbaşı as *D. cinerarium* m. *caucasicum* (Perissinotto & Luchini, 1966); Çorum prov.: Boğazkale as *D. cinerarium* m. *amasinum* (Perissinotto & Luchini, 1966); Kastamonu prov.: Ilgaz Mountain as *D. cinerarium* m. *perroudi* (Demelt, 1967); Amasya as *D. c. micans* (Breuning et Villiers, 1967); Yozgat prov.: Central as *D. cinerarium perroudi* (Fuchs et Breuning, 1971); Van prov.: Kuzgunkıran, Yozgat prov.: Central as *D. cinerarium caucasicum* (Fuchs et Breuning, 1971); Yozgat prov.: Central as *D. cinerarium amasinum* (Fuchs et Breuning, 1971); Şanlıurfa prov. as *D. sericatum micans* (Gül & Zümreoğlu, 1972); İzmir prov.: Bornova as *D. caucasicum* m. *bivittatum* (Gül-Zümreoğlu, 1975); İzmir prov.: Bornova, Çanakkale prov.: Ezine as *D. cinerarium* m. *corallicorne* (Gül-Zümreoğlu, 1975); Ankara prov.: Gölbaşı / Central / Elmadag, Yozgat prov.: Central, Çorum prov.: Yazılıkaya / Mecitözü / Alaca, Kayseri prov.: Bakırdağı, Kastamonu prov.: Saraycık, Kırıkkale prov.: Keskin, Sivas prov.: Central / Gürün (Ziyaret pass) / Akarsu (Kızıldağ pass), Samsun prov.: Ladik (Aslantaş / Ak Mountain), Tokat prov.: Dumanlı-Karadere (Braun, 1978); İçel prov.: Sertavul pass, Karaman prov. as *D. cinerarium* m. *paracinerarium* (Braun, 1978 and 1979); Bursa prov., Eskişehir prov., Ankara prov., Çankırı prov., Yozgat prov., Tokat prov., Sivas prov., Kayseri prov., İçel prov. (from map in Braun, 1979); Turkey as *D. c. densevittatum*, *D. c. subobesum*, *D. c. micans* (Braun, 1979); Sivas prov. as *D. cinerarium susheriense* Breuning, 1970 (Ex. Braun, 1979); Yozgat prov.: Central – Fuchs et Breuning, 1971 as *D. c. micans* (Ex. Holzschuh, 1980); Turkey (Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985); Turkey as *D. cinerarium caucasicum* (Lodos, 1998); Turkey as *D. amasinum* (Lodos, 1998); Sivas prov. (Adlbauer, 1988); Gaziantep prov.: İslahiye (Özdikmen et al., 2005); Kahramanmaraş prov.: Göksun (Özdikmen & Okutaner, 2006); Ankara prov.: Keçiören (Bağlum) / Çal Mt., Ordu prov.: Perşembe (Çaytepe) (Özdikmen & Demir, 2006). Also, old records that were given as *D. sericatum* Krynicki, 1832 should be *D. cinerarium*. These are: Antalya prov.: Toros Mountains, Niğde prov.: Çamardı (Bodemeyer, 1900); Amasya prov., İstanbul prov., Bursa prov.: Uludağ, Tokat prov., Niğde prov.: Ulukışla / Bulgar Maden (Çamardı), Eskişehir prov., Van prov., Ankara prov.: Beynam / Elmadag / Hüseyin Gazi Mountain / Baraj I, Çankırı prov.: İsmet Paşa, Erzurum prov.: Ispir (Önalp, 1990); Ankara prov.: Beynam, Gümüşhane prov.: Kelkit (Kömürköy), Erzincan prov.: Çayırılı (Bahıklı village), Sivas prov.: Ulaş (Kurtlukaya village), Yozgat prov.: Yozgat National Park (Özdikmen & Hasbenli, 2004); Ankara prov.: Hüseyin Gazi Mountain, İçel prov.: Silifke (Özdikmen et al., 2005).

Distribution: Europe (Ukraine, Crimea, European Russia), Caucasus, Turkey, Iran.

Remarks: It has been reported from Western, Central and Eastern Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes rather widely in Turkey. It has many different populations that are placed mostly in local areas in Turkey. The real status of taxonomies and distribution patterns of the populations needs to be revised. For example, Braun (1979) stated *D. cinerarium susheriense* Breuning, 1970 that described from North Turkey as based on only two specimens could be just a variation of *D. cinerarium*. Also according to Braun (1979), *D. paracinerarium* Breuning, 1974 is a synonym of *D. cinerarium* (Fabricius, 1787) as morpho and *D. heinzi* Breuning, 1964 that described from Eğribel pass in Giresun province (North Turkey) as a subspecies of *D. cinerarium* is a separate species. Also *D. caucasicum* Küster, 1847 has been widely accepted as a subspecies of *D. cinerarium*. According to Danilevsky (2005), *D. cinerarium danczenkoi* Danilevsky, 1996 is a separate species. Danilevsky et al. (2005) proposed *D. caucasicum* as a subspecies of *D. cinerarium*. Known other subspecies, *D. cinerarium gorodinskii* Danilevsky, 1996 occurring in Ukraine.

Chorotype: SW-Asiatic (Anatolo-Caucasian + Irano-Caucasian + Irano-Anatolian) + Turanian (Ponto-Caspian).

Dorcadian condensatum Küster, 1852

(*W)

Other names: *adampolum* Pic; *punctatissimum* Ganglbauer; *inlineatum* Pic.

Records in Turkey: (IS-KO-TRA-TUR)

Type loc.: Turkey as type loc. of *D. condensatum* Küster, 1852; İstanbul prov.: Alem Mt. (Bodemeyer, 1906; Demelt & Alkan, 1962; Demelt, 1963; Önalp, 1990); European Turkey (Winkler, 1924-1932; Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997); European Turkey and North-West

Anatolia (Breuning, 1962); Kocaeli prov.: İzmit (Gebze) (Braun, 1978; Adlbauer, 1992); Turkey (Lodos, 1998).

Distribution: Europe (?Greece, Bulgaria, European Turkey), Turkey.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Western Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes in North-West Turkey.

Chorotype: Turano-Mediterranean (Balkano-Anatolian).

***Dorcadion dimidiatum* Motschulsky, 1838**

(*E)

= ssp. *dimidiatum* Motschulsky, 1838

= ssp. *kelkiticum* Özdikmen & Hasbenli, 2004

Other names: *erivanicum* Pic; *plavilstschikovi* Heyrovsky; *nigrovittelum* Breuning; *reductemaculatum* Breuning; *flavescens* Breuning; *nigrovittatum* Breuning; *nigroreductum* Breuning; *unimaculatum* Breuning; *degaullei* Pic; *venustatum* Plavilstshikov; *supravirgatum* Plavilstshikov; *sophisticum* Plavilstshikov; *arkazonicum* Plavilstshikov; *subsimplex* Breuning; *transitivum* Breuning.

Records in Turkey: (AG-ER-EZ-GU-MA-TUR)

Malatya prov.: Arguvan (Gfeller, 1972); Erzurum prov.: İspir / Ovacık (Braun, 1978); Erzurum prov. and near (Özbek, 1978); North-eastern Turkey (Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985); Ağrı prov.: N of Bayazit, Erzurum prov.: Çat, Ağrı prov.: Doğu Bayazit (Ağrı Mountain) (Önalp, 1990); Turkey (Lodos, 1998); Erzincan prov.: Refahiye (Kızılönü village), Erzurum prov.: Nenehatun (Özdikmen & Hasbenli, 2004b); Gümüşhane prov. as the type loc. of *D. dimidiatum kelkiticum*; Holotype: Gümüşhane prov.: Kelkit (Başköy village) and Paratypes: Gümüşhane prov.: Kelkit (Güzyurdu village) (Özdikmen & Hasbenli, 2004b).

Distribution: Caucasus, Armenia, Turkey, Iran.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Eastern Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes mostly in North-Eastern Turkey. It is represented by two subspecies in Turkey. *D. dimidiatum kelkiticum* Özdikmen & Hasbenli, 2004 (western subspecies) occurring in Gümüşhane province and the nominative *D. dimidiatum dimidiatum* Motschulsky, 1838 occurring in other parts of Turkey.

Chorotype: SW-Asiatic (Anatolo-Caucasian + Irano-Caucasian + Irano-Anatolian).

***Dorcadion enricisturanii* Breuning et Ruspoli, 1971**

(*W, C)

= ssp. *enricisturanii* Breuning et Ruspoli, 1971

= ssp. *densepunctatum* Braun, 1978

Other names: Absent.

Records in Turkey: (CO-KS-SM)

Çorum prov.: İskilip (Braun, 1978); Holotype and paratypes: Samsun prov.: Vezirköprü as *D. enricisturanii densepunctatum* Braun, 1978 (Braun, 1978); Kastamonu prov.: Between Tosya and İskilip / Domkayatepe pass (Adlbauer, 1992).

Distribution: Turkey.

Remarks: It has been reported from Western and Central Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). Endemic to Turkey and it is represented by two subspecies in Turkey. Both subspecies distribute in Central parts of North Turkey. The nominative *D. enricisturanii enricisturanii* Breuning et Ruspoli, 1971 and *D. enricisturanii densepunctatum* Braun, 1978 (Eastern subspecies) occurring probably eastward from the distribution patterns of nominative subspecies.

Chorotype: N-Anatolian.

***Dorcadion equestre* (Laxman, 1770)**

= ssp. *equestre* Laxman, 1770

= ssp. *transsilvanicum* Ganglbauer, 1883

= ssp. *nogelii* Fairmaire, 1866

= ssp. *ochridense* Heyrovsky, 1935

Other names: *crucifer* Lepechin; *cruciata* Fabricius; *pallasi* Fischer-Waldheim; *razumoffskii* Fischer-Waldheim; *exclamationis* Thomson; *reclinatum* Kraatz; *quadristrigatum* Kraatz; *immaculatum* Kraatz; *niveoconjunctum* Pic; *romaniense* Pic; *bisuturale* Jurecek; *bistrigatum* Breuning; *cheloniforme* Breuning; *dorsopunctatum* Breuning; *bisbimaculatum* Breuning; *gigantellum* Breuning; *subcheloniforme* Breuning; *bisbiplagiatum* Breuning; *pseudonogelii* Breuning; *punctereductum* Breuning; *albopunctatum* Breuning; *quasiochridense* Podany; *tippmanni* Podany; *transversum* Podany; *klinzigi* Podany; *kozlovi* Plavilstshikov; *lebedevi* Plavilstshikov; *apicetrijunctum* Plavilstshikov; *apicesubjunctum* Plavilstshikov.

Records in Turkey: (EZ-IZ-TRA-TUR)

Anatolia as *D. equestre* v. *nogelii* (Winkler, 1924-1932); İzmir prov.: Ödemiş (Bozdağ) as *D. equestre* m. *nogelii* (Breuning, 1962); Turkey (Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Lodos, 1998; Sama, 2002); Erzurum prov., İzmir prov.: Ödemiş (Bozdağ) (Önalp, 1990); European Turkey (Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997).

Distribution: Europe (Serbia, Macedonia, Albania, Greece, Bulgaria, European Turkey, Romania, Hungary, Poland, Ukraine, Crimea, Moldavia, European Russia), Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Turkey.

Remarks: The species which has no any exact record from covered geological area of the present work may be represented very likely in the Black Sea Region. There are four distinct subspecies in the World. In Turkey, it is represented only by *D. equestre nogelii* Fairmaire, 1866 which occurs in Greece, Bulgaria and Turkey. *D. equestre transsilvanicum* Ganglbauer, 1883 distributes in Hungary, Romania and Moldavia. *D. equestre ochridense* Heyrovsky, 1935 is in Serbia, Albania and Macedonia. The nominotypical subspecies, *D. equestre equestre* (Laxman, 1770), is in remaining parts of the distributional area of the species.

Chorotype: European.

***Dorcadion escherichi* Ganglbauer, 1897**

(*C)

Other names: *angorense* Ganglbauer; *egregium* Ganglbauer; *obliquesignatum* Pic; *posticedisjunctum* Pic; *cappadocium* Breuning.

Records in Turkey: (AM-AN-BI-KN-TO-TUR)

Turkey as *D. angorense* (Winkler, 1924-1932; Lodos, 1998); Turkey: Ankara prov. as the type loc. of *Dorcadion escherichi* Ganglbauer, 1897; Bilecik prov. (Bodemeyer, 1900); Turkey (Winkler, 1924-1932; Lodos, 1998); Ankara prov., Konya prov. (Breuning, 1962); Ankara prov.: Gölbaşı (Braun, 1978); Ankara prov.: Central / Hüseyin Gazi Mountain, Konya prov., Amasya prov., Tokat prov.: Turhal / Niksar (Önalp, 1990).

Distribution: Turkey.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Central Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). Endemic to Turkey. The species distributes in Central and Central parts of North Turkey. According to some authors, *D. angorense* Ganglbauer 1897 is a separate species.

Chorotype: Anatolian.

***Dorcadion formosum* Kraatz, 1870**

(*E)

= ssp. *formosum* Kraatz, 1870

= ssp. *ponticum* Breuning, 1970

Other names: *inincisum* Breuning; *concomitatum* Plavilstshikov.

Records in Turkey: (GA-GI-TO-TUR)

Tokat prov., Gaziantep prov. (Breuning, 1962); Giresun prov.: Eğribel pass as *D. formosum ponticum* (Braun, 1978); Turkey (Lodos, 1998).

Distribution: Turkey.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Eastern Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). Probably the species distributes mostly in

East half of Turkey. It is represented by two subspecies in Turkey. *D. formosum ponticum* Breuning, 1970 (North-western subspecies) occurring in North Turkey and the nominative *D. formosum formosum* Kraatz, 1870 occurring in other parts of Turkey.

Chorotype: Anatolian.

***Dorcadion haemorrhoidale* Hampe, 1852**

Other names: *sublineiferum* Breuning; *vittidorsum* Plavilstshikov.

Records in Turkey: (AG-AN-EZ-TUR)

Erzurum prov.: Aşkale (Gfeller, 1972); Ağrı prov.: Taşlıçay (Braun, 1978); Northern Turkey (Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985); Ağrı prov.: N of Bayazıt, Ankara prov. (Önalp, 1990); Turkey (Lodos, 1998).

Distribution: Caucasus, Turkey, Iran.

Remarks: The species which has no any exact record from covered geological area of the present work may be represented very likely in the Black Sea Region.

Chorotype: SW-Asiatic (Anatolo-Caucasian + Irano-Caucasian + Irano-Anatolian).

***Dorcadion heinzi* Breuning, 1964**

(*E)

Other names: Absent.

Records in Turkey: (GI)

Giresun prov.: Eğribel pass (Braun, 1978, 1979).

Distribution: Turkey.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Eastern Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes only in North-Eastern Turkey. According to Braun (1979), *D. heinzi* Breuning, 1964 that described from Eğribel pass in Giresun province (North Turkey) as a subspecies of *D. cinerarium* is a separate species.

Chorotype: N-Anatolian.

***Dorcadion iconiense* Daniel, 1901**

(*W, C)

Other names: *semisetosum* Jakovlev; *fulvestitum* Pic; *posticeapertum* Breuning; *muchi* Breuning; *subatritarse* Breuning.

Records in Turkey: (AK-CN-CO-KIR-KN-KS-KY-YO-TUR)

Turkey: Konya prov. as the type loc. of *D. iconiense* Daniel, 1901; Turkey (Winkler, 1924-1932; Lodos, 1998); Konya prov. (Breuning, 1962); Çorum prov.: Boğazkale as the type loc. of *D. subatritarse* Breuning, 1966 (Breuning, 1966); Çorum prov.: Boğazkale as *D. subatritarse* Breuning, 1966 (Perissinotto & Lucini, 1966); Kastamonu prov.: Ilgaz Mt. as *D. iconiense* m. *muchi* (Demelt, 1967); Aksaray prov.: Central, Kırşehir prov.: Mucur, Kayseri prov.: Çallıgedik pass, Yozgat prov.: Çiçekdağı (Braun, 1978); Çankırı prov.: Kızılırmak, Çorum prov.: Yazılıkaya as *D. iconiense* m. *muchi* (Braun, 1978); Çorum prov.: Boğazkale as the type loc. of *D. subatritarse* Breuning, 1966 (Braun, 1978); Çankırı prov.: Çandır (Kızılırmak), Çorum prov.: Yazılıkaya, Yozgat prov.: Çiçekdağı pass, Aksaray prov.: Kırşehir prov.: Mucur, Kayseri prov.: Çallıgedik pass, Konya prov. (from map in Braun, 1979); Yozgat prov.: Çandır, Çankırı prov. as *D. muchi* - Breuning, 1962 (Ex. Braun, 1979); Yozgat prov.: Central – Fuchs et Breuning, 1971 as *D. iconiense* m. *muchi* (Ex. Holzschuh, 1980).

Distribution: Turkey.

Remarks: It has been reported from Western and Central Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). Endemic to Turkey and it distributes in Central Anatolia and Central parts of North Turkey. Breuning (1962) stated *D. semisetosum* Jakovlev, 1901 that described from Konya province was a synonym of *D. iconiense* that also described from Konya province. According to Braun (1978), *D. subatritarse* Breuning, 1966 is a synonym of *D. iconiense*. Also according to Braun (1979), *D. muchi* Breuning, 1962 is a synonym of *D. iconiense* Daniel, 1901.

Chorotype: Anatolian.

***Dorcadion infernale* Mulsant et Rey, 1863**

(*C)

= ssp. *infernale* Mulsant et Rey, 1863= ssp. *asperatum* Breuning, 1947

Other names: *rugosum* Thomson; *revestitum* Daniel; *immutatum* Pic; *costidorsum* Heyrovsky; *subrevestitum* Breuning; *murinum* Breuning; *irrevestitum* Breuning; *albosuturatum* Breuning; *discoartevestitum* Breuning.

Records in Turkey: (AM-AN-ANT-BI-BU-CO-DI-ES-IC-IZ-KA-KN-NI-SV-US-TUR)

Turkey: Amasya prov. as the type loc. of *Dorcadion infernale* Mulsant et Rey, 1863; Bilecik prov., Eskişehir prov., Burdur prov.: Karakent, Konya prov.: Akşehir as *Dorcadion infernale*; Niğde prov.: Çamardı, Antalya prov.: Toros Mountains as *Dorcadion infernale* var. *revestitum* (Bodemeyer, 1900); Eskişehir prov.: Central / Boz Mountain as *Dorcadion infernale* var. *immutatum*; Eskişehir prov.: Boz Mountain as *Dorcadion infernale* var. *revestitum* (Bodemeyer, 1906); Asia Minor (Winkler, 1924-1932); Asia Minor as *D. infernale* v. *rugosum* (Winkler, 1924-1932); Bilecik prov., Eskişehir prov., Konya prov.: Akşehir, Niğde prov.: Bolkar-Mağden, Diyarbakır prov. (Breuning, 1962); Uşak prov. (Demelt, 1963); Bilecik prov., Çorum prov.: Central / Mecitözü, Eskişehir prov.: Sultandere (Braun, 1978); Eskişehir prov., İzmir prov.: Ödemiş (Bozdağ), Bilecik prov., Ankara prov., Amasya prov., Konya prov., Kahramanmaraş prov.: Ahrır Mountain (Önalp, 1990); İçel prov.: Tarsus (Çamlıyayla) (Adlbauer, 1992); Turkey (Lodos, 1998); Ankara prov.: Beynam, Sivas prov.: Karayün village (Özdikmen & Hasbenli, 2004).

Distribution: Turkey.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Central Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). Endemic to Turkey. The species distributes rather widely in Turkey. It represented by two subspecies in Turkey. *Dorcadion infernale asperatum* Breuning, 1947 occurring in South-Eastern Turkey (Diyarbakır province) and the nominative *D. infernale infernale* Mulsant et Rey, 1863 occurring in other parts of Turkey.

Chorotype: Anatolian.

***Dorcadion kasikoporanum* Pic, 1902**

Other names: Absent.

Records in Turkey: (IG-TUR)

Iğdır prov.: Kasikoporan (Breuning, 1962); Northern Turkey (Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985); Turkey (Lodos, 1998).

Distribution: Caucasus, Turkey, Iran.

Remarks: The species which has no any exact record from covered geological area of the present work may be represented very likely in the Eastern Black Sea Region. According to Danilevsky (2005), "*D. kasikoporanum* was described from "*Kazikoporan*" or *Kazkoporan* – a small village situated in NW Iğdır prov. about 20 km W Tuzluca and about 10 km S Aras river at Tendürek river. The holotype male (13 mm) is preserved in Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle (Paris) with the labels: "Russ Armenia, Kasikoporan, 1901, Korb." [printed] and "*kasikoporanum* Pic" by Pic's hand. I do not see any differences between holotype and two males (12.8-13.5 mm) from collection of C. Holzschuh: "TR. bor. or., G-LE env., 24.5.1992, J. Macek leg." [Göçle NW Kars?], as well as from Armenian specimens (m: 11.0-14.5 mm, f: 11.8- 14.6 mm)".

Chorotype: SW-Asiatic (Anatolo-Caucasian + Irano-Caucasian + Irano-Anatolian).

***Dorcadion kollari* Kraatz, 1873**

(*C)

Other names: *linderi* Tournier (as morpho); *henrici* Pic; *anticepunctatum* Breuning; *quadripunctatum* Breuning; *unipunctum* Breuning; *dorsoimmaculipenne* Breuning.

Records in Turkey: (AM-CO-TO-TUR)

Turkey: Amasya prov. as the type loc. of *D. kollari* Kraatz, 1873; Asia Minor (Winkler, 1924-1932); Amasya prov., Tokat prov. (Breuning, 1962); Çorum prov.: Boğazkale as the type loc. of *Dorcadion kollari* m. *dorsoimmaculipenne* (Breuning, 1966); Amasya prov., Tokat prov.

as *Dorcadion kollari*); Çorum prov.: Boğazkale as *Dorcadion kollari* m. *kollari*; Çorum prov.: Boğazkale as *Dorcadion kollari* m. *linderi*; Çorum prov.: Boğazkale as *Dorcadion kollari* m. *dorsoimmaculipenne* (Perissinotto & Luchini, 1966); Tokat prov.: Niksar (Ardıçlı) (Sama, 1982); Turkey (Lodos, 1998).

Distribution: Turkey.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Central Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). Endemic to Turkey. The species distributes only in Central parts of North Turkey.

Chorotype: N-Anatolian.

Dorcadion laeve Faldermann, 1837

(*E)

Other names: *laeve* Faldermann (as morpha); *persicum* Faldermann; *plasoni* Ganglbauer; *hyrcanum* Jakovlev; *pernudum* Pic; *rufofemoratum* Breuning; *assuetum* Plavilstshikov.

Records in Turkey: (GU)

Gümüşhane prov.: Kelkit (Günyurdu village) (Özdikmen & Hasbenli, 2004).

Distribution: Caucasus, Armenia, Turkey, Iran.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Eastern Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes only in North-Eastern Turkey.

Chorotype: SW-Asiatic (Anatolo-Caucasian + Irano-Caucasian + Irano-Anatolian).

Dorcadion lameeri Théry, 1896

(*W)

Other names: *nigrofemoratum* Breuning; *discoimmaculatum* Breuning; *posthumero vittatum* Breuning; *dorsodisjunctum* Breuning.

Records in Turkey: (KS-TUR)

Turkey: Kastamonu prov. as the type loc. of *D. lameeri* Thery, 1896; Turkey (Winkler, 1924-1932; Lodos, 1998); Kastamonu prov. as *D. l. m. nigrofemoratum*, *D. l. m. discoimmaculatum*, *D. l. m. posthumero vittatum*, *D. l. m. dorsodisjunctum* (Breuning, 1962); Kastamonu prov.: Ilgaz Mountain (Demelt, 1967); Kastamonu prov.: paratypes (Önalp, 1990); Gaziantep prov.: Islahiye (Özdikmen et al., 2005); Kahramanmaraş prov.: Göksun (Özdikmen & Okutaner, 2006).

Distribution: Turkey.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Western Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). Endemic to Turkey and it distributes mainly in North Turkey. The Gaziantep and Kahramanmaraş records are identified as belong to *D. cinerarium* by M. L. Danilevsky.

Chorotype: Anatolian.

Dorcadion lugubre Kraatz, 1873

(*C)

Other names: *sparsepilosum* Pic; *densepilosum* Breuning.

Records in Turkey: (AM-SV-TRA)

Amasya prov., European Turkey (Önalp, 1990); Sivas prov.: Karayün village (Özdikmen & Hasbenli, 2004).

Distribution: Europe (Albania, Macedonia, Greece, Bulgaria), Turkey.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Central Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes in North Turkey.

Chorotype: Turano-Mediterranean (Balkano-Anatolian).

Dorcadion mniszzechi Kraatz, 1873

= ssp. *mniszzechi* Kraatz, 1873

= ssp. *semibrunneum* Pic, 1903

= ssp. *anamasum* Pic, 1934

Other names: *rugulosum* Breuning; *shirvanicum* Bogatschew; *boszdaghanum* Breuning; *mediocreinpressum* Pic.

Records in Turkey: (IZ-?OS-SV-TUR)

İzmir prov.: Ödemiş (Bozdağ), Pisidischer Taurus: Amanos Mts. (?Osmaniye prov.) (Breuning, 1962); Turkey (Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Lodos, 1998); Sivas prov.: Karayün village (Özdikmen & Hasbenli, 2004).

Distribution: Caucasus, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Turkey, Iran.

Remarks: The species which has no any exact record from covered geological area of the present work may be represented very likely in the Black Sea Region.

The species is represented by three subspecies in Turkey. These are the nominotypical subspecies *D. mniszechi mniszechi* Kraatz, 1873 occur in North Turkey, *D. mniszechi semibrunneum* Pic, 1903 occur mostly in West Turkey and *D. mniszechi anamasum* Pic, 1934 occur in South Turkey.

Chorotype: SW-Asiatic (Anatolo-Caucasian + Irano-Caucasian + Irano-Anatolian).

Dorcadion nitidum Motschulsky, 1838

(*E)

Other names: *suturatum* Ferrer; *bifuscovittatum* Breuning; *trifuscovittatum* Breuning; *multialbovittatum* Breuning; *subillummatum* Plavilstshikov.

Records in Turkey: (ART-EZ-KAR-YO-TUR)

Kars prov. (Breuning, 1962); Erzurum prov. and near (Özbek, 1978); Northern Turkey (Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985); Artvin prov.: Yalnızçam (Adlbauer, 1988); Artvin prov.: Şavşat (Çengel plateau) (Önalp, 1990); Turkey (Lodos, 1998); Yozgat prov.: Yozgat National Park (Özdikmen & Hasbenli, 2004).

Distribution: Caucasia, Turkey.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Eastern Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes in North Turkey.

Chorotype: SW-Asiatic (Anatolo-Caucasian).

Dorcadion nobile Hampe, 1852

Other names: *bisbireductum* Breuning; *binigrovittatum* Breuning; *chrysescens* Breuning; *maculatum* Breuning; *adornatum* Plavilstshikov; *praelatum* Plavilstshikov; *semipullatum* Plavilstshikov.

Records in Turkey: (BT-EZ-VA-TUR)

Bitlis prov. (Breuning, 1962); Van prov.: Başkale (Braun, 1978); Bitlis prov.: Reşadiye (pass Tatvan) (Sama, 1982); North-eastern Turkey (Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Lodos, 1998); Toros Mountains, Van prov., Turkey, East Anatolian Region (Önalp, 1990); Erzurum prov.: Ilıca (Özdikmen & Hasbenli, 2004).

Distribution: ?Caucasus, Turkey, Iran.

Remarks: The species which has no any exact record from covered geological area of the present work may be represented very likely in the Eastern Black Sea Region.

Chorotype: SW-Asiatic (Anatolo-Caucasian + Irano-Caucasian + Irano-Anatolian).

Dorcadion parallelum Küster, 1847

(*C)

Other names: *rufinimembre* Breuning.

Records in Turkey: (AM-AN-CO-TO-YO-TUR)

Tokat prov. (Ganglbauer, 1884); Asia Minor (Winkler, 1924-1932); Çorum prov.: Alaca (Braun, 1978); Amasya prov., Ankara prov.: Central / Hüseyin Gazi Mountain / Lalabel (Önalp, 1990); Çorum prov.: Alaca (Adlbauer, 1992); Turkey (Lodos, 1998); Yozgat prov.: Yozgat National Park (Özdikmen & Hasbenli, 2004).

Distribution: Turkey, Palestine, Syria.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Central Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes in North Turkey.

Chorotype: SW-Asiatic (Syro-Anatolian).

***Dorcadion pararufipenne* Braun, 1976**

(*W)

= ssp. *pararufipenne* Braun, 1976

= ssp. *rassei* Braun, 1976

Other names: Absent.

Records in Turkey: (BO)

Bolu prov.: Abant Mountain (Braun, 1978); Bolu prov.: Gerede / Central as *D. pararufipenne rasei* (Braun, 1978); Bolu prov. as *D. pararufipenne rasei* (Adlbauer, 1992); Bolu prov.: Abant (Özdikmen & Demir, 2006).

Distribution: Turkey.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Western Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). Endemic to Turkey and it distributes in a local area of North Turkey. The species is represented by two subspecies in Turkey. Both subspecies distribute in Bolu province of North Turkey. The nominative *D. pararufipenne pararufipenne* Braun, 1976 and *D. pararufipenne rasei* Braun, 1976 occurring probably eastward from the distribution patterns of nominative subspecies.

Chorotype: NW-Anatolian.

***Dorcadion parescherichi* Breuning, 1966**

(*C)

Other names: Absent.

Records in Turkey: (CO-TUR)

Turkey: Çorum prov.: Boğazkale as the type loc. of *Dorcadion parescherichi* Breuning, 1966; Çorum prov.: Boğazkale (Perissinotto & Luchini, 1966); Turkey (Lodos, 1998).

Distribution: Turkey.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Central Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). Endemic to Turkey. The species distributes only in Central part of North Turkey.

Chorotype: N-Anatolian.

***Dorcadion piochardi* Kraatz, 1873**

(*W, C)

Other names: *elongatum* Pic; *roberti* Pic; *pelops* Jakovlev; *theophilei* Pic; *mauricei* Plavilstshikov; *varievittatum* Pic; *apicedisparatum* Breuning; *ladikense* Breuning et Villiers.

Records in Turkey: (AM-CO-SM-SN-YO)

Turkey: Samsun prov., Amasya prov.: Akdağ as the type loc. of *D. piochardi* Kraatz, 1873; Samsun prov., Amasya prov.: Akdağ (Breuning, 1962); Holotype and paratype: Samsun prov.: Ladik as *D. piochardi ladikense* Breuning et Villiers, 1967 (Breuning et Villiers, 1967); Samsun prov. as *D. piochardi apicedisparatum* Breuning (Breuning et Villiers, 1967); Turkey (Winkler, 1924-1932; Lodos, 1998); Samsun prov.: Havza / Central (Breuning et Villiers, 1967); Çorum prov.: Mecitözü / Central / Alaca / Yazılıkaya, Samsun: Ladik (Aslantaş / Ak Mountain) / Karadağ / Vezirköprü, Sinop prov.: Boyabat (Bektaş), Yozgat prov.: Central (Braun, 1978 and 1979); Sinop prov.: Boyabat, Samsun prov.: Vezirköprü / Ladik, Amasya prov.: Ak Mountain, Çorum prov.: Central / Mecitözü / Alaca / Yazılıkaya, Yozgat prov. (as *Dorcadion bangi heinzorum*) (from map in Braun, 1979); Samsun prov.: Ladik as *D. piochardi ladikense* Breuning et Villiers, 1967 (Braun, 1979); Amasya prov. (Önalp, 1990); Amasya prov.: Borabay lake (Taşova) / Merzifon, Samsun prov.: Çayırkent (Adlbauer, 1992).

Distribution: Turkey.

Remarks: It has been reported from Western and Central Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). Endemic to Turkey and it distributes in Central parts of North Turkey. According to Braun (1979), the subspecies *D. piochardi*

ladikense Breuning & Villiers, 1967 that described from Ladik in Samsun province (North Turkey) is a synonym of *D. piochardi piochardi* as a form.

Chorotype: N-Anatolian.

***Dorcadion pluto* Thomson, 1867**

(*C)

Other names: Absent.

Records in Turkey: (AM-ES-EZ-SA-SM-TUR)

Turkey: Amasya prov. as the type loc. of the *Dorcadion pluto* Thomson, 1867; Asia Minor (Winkler, 1924-1932); Amasya prov. (Breuning et Villiers, 1967); Amasya prov. (Gfeller, 1972); Samsun prov.: Ladik (Ak Mountain) (Braun, 1978); Amasya prov., Erzurum prov., Eskişehir prov., Sakarya prov.: Geyve (Önalp, 1990); Turkey (Lodos, 1998).

Distribution: Turkey.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Central Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). Endemic to Turkey. The species distributes mostly in North Turkey.

Chorotype: Anatolian.

***Dorcadion preissi* Heyden, 1894**

(*W)

Other names: *kastamuniense* Breuning.

Records in Turkey: (KS-TUR)

Turkey: Kastamonu prov. as the type loc. of *D. preissi* Heyden, 1894; Turkey (Winkler, 1924-1932; Lodos, 1998); Kastamonu prov. as *D. p. m. kastamuniense* (Breuning, 1962); Kastamonu prov.: Devrekani (Braun, 1978); Kastamonu prov. (Önalp, 1990).

Distribution: Turkey.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Western Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). Endemic to Turkey and it distributes in a local area of North Turkey.

Chorotype: NW-Anatolian.

***Dorcadion pseudoholosericeum* Breuning, 1962**

(*W)

Other names: *pseudorossicum* Breuning.

Records in Turkey: (SN)

Turkey: Sinop prov. as the type loc. of *D. pseudoholosericeum* Breuning, 1962; Sinop prov.: Dranaz Mountain (Braun, 1978).

Distribution: Turkey.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Western Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). Endemic to Turkey and it distributes in a local area of North Turkey.

Chorotype: N-Anatolian.

***Dorcadion pseudopreissi* Breuning, 1962**

(*C)

Other names: *pseudokastamuniense* Breuning.

Records in Turkey: (AM-SN)

Turkey: Sinop prov. as the type loc. of *Dorcadion pseudopreissi* Breuning, 1962; Amasya prov.: Merzifon (Adlbauer, 1992).

Distribution: Turkey.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Central Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). Endemic to Turkey. The species distributes only in Central part of North Turkey.

Chorotype: N-Anatolian.

***Dorcadion punctipenne* Küster, 1852**

(*W)

= ssp. *punctipenne* Küster, 1852= ssp. *gebzeense* Breuning, 1962**Other names:** *distinguendum* Pic; *tosyense* Breuning.**Records in Turkey:** (IS-KO-KS-TUR)

Turkey: İstanbul prov. as the type loc. of *D. punctipenne* Küster, 1852; Asia Minor as *D. condensatum* v. *punctipenne* Küster, 1852 (Winkler, 1924-1932); Kocaeli prov.: İzmit (Gebze) as *D. punctipenne gebzeense* (Braun, 1978); Kastamonu prov.: Ilgaz (Tosya) as *D. punctipenne gebzeense* (Sama, 1982).

Distribution: Turkey.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Western Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). Endemic to Turkey and it distributes in North-West Anatolia. The species is represented by two subspecies in Turkey. The nominative *D. punctipenne punctipenne* Küster, 1852 from İstanbul and Kocaeli prov. and *D. punctipenne gebzeense* Breuning, 1962 (Eastern subspecies) occurring eastward from the distribution patterns of nominative subspecies. Sama (1982) stated that *D. punctipenne tosyense* was synonym of *D. punctipenne gebzeense*. Also some authors regard - *gebzeense* Breuning, 1962 as a distinct species.

Chorotype: NW-Anatolian.***Dorcadion rigattii* Breuning, 1966**

(*C)

Other names: *atroampliatus* Breuning.**Records in Turkey:** (AM-CO-SV)

Turkey: Sivas prov.: Zara as the type loc. of *Dorcadion rigattii* Breuning, 1966; Sivas prov.: Zara (Perissinotto & Luchini, 1966); Çorum prov. (Braun, 1978); Amasya prov.: Merzifon (Adlbauer, 1992).

Distribution: Turkey.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Central Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). Endemic to Turkey. The species distributes only in Central part of North Turkey.

Chorotype: N-Anatolian.***Dorcadion rizeanum* Breuning et Villiers, 1967**

(*E)

Other names: *ikizderense* Breuning.

Material examined: Rize prov.: Çamlıhemşin, Elevit plateau, 2400 m, 17.07.1991, 1 specimen, leg. A. Demirsoy.

Records in Turkey: (RI)

Rize prov.: Sivrikaya as the type loc. of *D. rizeanum* Breuning et Villiers, 1967; Rize prov.: İkizdere (Braun, 1978); Turkey (Lodos, 1998).

Distribution: Turkey.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Eastern Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes only in North-Eastern Turkey. According to Braun (1975), *D. ikizderense* Breuning, 1970 is a synonym of *D. rizeanum*.

Chorotype: NE-Anatolian.***Dorcadion rosti* Pic, 1900**

(*E)

Other names: *kalinowskyi* Koenig.**Records in Turkey:** (ER-GU-TUR)

Northern Turkey (Danilevsky & Miroschnikov, 1985); Gümüşhane prov.: Kelkit (Kömürköy), Erzincan prov.: Çayırılı (Başköy) (Özdikmen & Hasbenli, 2004).

Distribution: Caucasus, Turkey.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Eastern Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes only in North-Eastern Turkey. Breuning (1962) gave *D. rosti* Pic, 1900 as a morha of *D. sodale* Hampe, 1852.

Chorotype: SW-Asiatic (Anatolo-Caucasian).

***Dorcadion rufipenne* Breuning, 1946**
(*W)

= ssp. *rufipenne* Breuning, 1946

= ssp. *major* Breuning, 1962

Other names: *univittatum* Breuning; *multivittipenne* Breuning.

Records in Turkey: (AN-KS-SN)

Turkey: Kastamonu prov.: Ilgaz Mt. as type loc. of *D. rufipenne* Breuning, 1946; Kastamonu prov.: Ilgaz Mt. as *D. rufipenne* m. *univittatum* and *D. rufipenne* m. *multivittipenne* / S. Sinop prov. as the type loc of *D. rufipenne major* (Breuning, 1962); Kastamonu prov.: Ilgaz Mountain (Demelt, 1967); Kastamonu prov.: Ilgaz Mountain / Ilgaz (İnköy) / Yukarıyuva, Ankara prov.: Kızılcahamam (Akdoğan) (Braun, 1978); Sinop prov.: Dranaz Mountain as *D. rufipenne major* (Braun, 1978); Kastamonu prov.: Ilgaz Mountain, Sinop prov.: Dranaz Mountain (Sama, 1982); Kastamonu prov.: Devrekani (Adlbauer, 1988); Turkey (Lodos, 1998).

Distribution: Turkey.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Western Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). Endemic to Turkey and it distributes in Central parts of North Turkey. The species is represented by two subspecies in Turkey. The nominative *D. rufipenne rufipenne* Breuning, 1946 occurs in Kastamonu prov. and *D. rufipenne major* Breuning, 1962 occurs in S Sinop prov. (Eastern subspecies). According to Braun (1978), *D. boluense* is a subspecies of *D. rufipenne* Breuning, 1946. According to Pesarini & Sabbadini (1999), *D. boluense* is a distinct species. On the other hand, some authors regard – *rufipenne* Breuning, 1962 as a subspecies of *D. subsericatum* Pic, 1901.

Chorotype: N-Anatolian.

***Dorcadion rufoapicale* Breuning, 1943**
(*E)

Other names: *rufoapicipenne* Breuning.

Records in Turkey: (BY-GI-RI-SV-TUR)

Bayburt prov. (Breuning, 1962); Rize prov.: İkizdere as *D. rufoapicipenne* Breuning, 1946 (Braun, 1978); Between Sivas prov.: Köse Mountain and Rize Mountains (North Turkey) as *D. rufoapicipenne* Breuning, 1946 (Braun, 1979); Giresun prov.: Kulakkaya / Eğribel as *D. rufoapicipenne* Breuning, 1946 (Sama, 1982); Turkey as *D. rufoapicipenne* Breuning, 1946 (Lodos, 1998).

Distribution: Turkey.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Eastern Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes in North-Eastern Turkey. Breuning (1962) stated “*Von mir nach Stücken aus Armenien: Baiburt unter dem Namen rufoapicale beschreiben, den ich dann selbst in rufoapicipenne umänderte*“. In this case, the senior name *D. rufoapicale* Breuning, 1943 must be valid.

Chorotype: NE-Anatolian.

***Dorcadion scabricolle* Dalman, 1817**
(*W, C, E)

= ssp. *scabricolle* Dalman, 1817

= ? ssp. *sevangense* Reitter, 1889

= ssp. *caramanicum* Daniel, 1903

= ssp. *paphlagonicum* Breuning, 1962

= ssp. *balikesirensense* Breuning, 1962

= ssp. *nakhiczewanum* Danilevsky, 1999

= ssp. *paiz* Danilevsky, 1999

Other names: *corpulentum* Ménétériés; *lutescens* Kraatz; *modestum* Tournier; *mesmini* Pic; *elisabetholicum* Suvorov; *dobrovoljanskii* Suvorov; *aeruginosum* Breuning; *bulghardaghense* Breuning; *basalireductum* Breuning; *latefasciatum* Breuning; *nubilosum* Breuning; *miceli* Pic; *posticeinterruptum* Breuning; *albithorax* Breuning; *solitaneum* Plavilstshikov; *consuetum* Plavilstshikov; *supermodestum* Plavilstshikov; *posticeparteinterruptum* Breuning; *subbasalireductum* Breuning; *humeralibivittatum* Breuning.

Records in Turkey: (AD-AF-AG-AN-ANT-AR-BI-BL-BS-CO-ER-EZ-GU-IC-IP-KA-KAR-KN-KS-KY-MA-NI-SV-US-VA-YO-TUR)

Malatya prov. (Heyden, 1888); Konya prov.: Akşehir (Sultan Mt.) (Bodemeyer, 1900); Antalya prov.: Toros Mts., Niğde prov.: Çamardı as *D. s. v. caramanicum* (Bodemeyer, 1900); Asia Minor as *D. scabricolle* v. *caramanicum* (Winkler, 1924-1932); Cilician Taurus as *D. s. caramanicum* Daniel, 1903 / Niğde prov.: Bolkar Dağları-Maden (=Çamardı) as *D. s. m. bulghardaghense* Breuning, 1946 / Kastamonu prov. as *D. s. paphlagonicum* Breuning, 1962, *D. s. m. subbasalireductum* Breuning, 1962, *D. s. m. humeralibivittatum* Breuning, 1962 / Balıkesir prov. *D. s. balikesirense* Breuning, 1962 (Breuning, 1962); Konya prov.: Akşehir (Demelt, 1963); Sivas prov.: Zara, Çorum prov.: Boğazkale (Perissinotto & Luchini, 1966); Erzurum prov. (Breuning et Villiers, 1967); Bursa prov.: Uludağ as *D. s. m. corpulentum* (Breuning et Villiers, 1967); Bursa prov.: Uludağ as *D. scabricolle balikesirense* (Breuning et Villiers, 1967); Van prov.: Özalp *D. s. m. corpulentum* (Fuchs et Breuning, 1971); Yozgat prov.: Central (Fuchs et Breuning, 1971); Van prov.: Kuzgunkran as *D. s. paphlagonicum* (Fuchs et Breuning, 1971); Malatya prov.: Arguvan (Gfeller, 1972); Konya prov.: Akşehir (Tuatay et al., 1972); Konya prov.: Akşehir (Cankurtaran), Kayseri prov.: Bakırdağı, Ankara prov.: Central / Kızılcahamam (Central / Güvem), Çorum prov.: Yazılıkaya, Yozgat prov., İçel prov.: Sertavul pass, Kahramanmaraş prov.: Göksun / Elbistan, Adana prov.: Saimbeyli / Tufanbeyli, Bilecik prov.: Söğüt (Braun, 1978); Balıkesir prov., Bursa prov., Uşak prov., Isparta prov., Ankara prov., Kastamonu prov., İçel prov., Kayseri prov., Kahramanmaraş prov., Erzurum prov., Van prov., Ağrı prov., Ardahan prov. (from map in Braun, 1978); Erzurum prov. and near (Özbek, 1978); Konya prov.: Sertavul pass, Gümüşhane prov.: Köse (Sama, 1982); Turkey (Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Özdikmen, 2006); Erzurum prov.: İspir, Ankara prov.: Güvem (Adlbauer, 1988); Konya prov.: Akşehir / Sultandağ, Ankara prov.: Central / Gölbaşı / Çal Mt. / Hüseyin Gazi Mt., Erzurum prov., Van prov., Kars prov.: Central / Kağızman, Niğde prov.: Bulgar-Maden (Çamardı), Afyon prov.: Emirdağ (Önalp, 1990); Yozgat prov.: Yozgat pine grove, Erzincan prov.: Çayırılı (Başköy), Sivas prov.: Tahtıkement village, Gümüşhane prov.: Kelkit (Akdağ), Yozgat prov.: Yozgat National Park (Özdikmen & Hasbenli, 2004); Konya prov.: Akşehir (Özdikmen et al., 2005); Ankara prov.: Çal Mountain (Özdikmen & Demir, 2006); Kahramanmaraş prov.: Göksun (Central / Küçüksu plateau / Korkmaz) (Özdikmen & Okutaner, 2006).

Distribution: Caucasus, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Transcaucasia, Turkey, Iran.

Remarks: It has been reported from Western, Central and Eastern Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes widely in Turkey. It is represented by four subspecies in Turkey. *D. scabricolle caramanicum* Daniel, 1903 (Southern subspecies) occurring in Cilician Taurus (South-East Turkey), *D. scabricolle paphlagonicum* Breuning, 1962 (Northern subspecies) occurring in Kastamonu province of North Turkey, *D. scabricolle balikesirense* Breuning, 1962 (Western subspecies) occurring in Balıkesir province of North-West Turkey and the nominative *D. scabricolle scabricolle* Dalman, 1817 that described from Georgia occurring in Transcaucasia and Armenia to Anatolia. The other known subspecies of this species are *D. scabricolle nakhiczevanum* Danilevsky, 1999 and *D. scabricolle paiz* Danilevsky, 1999 occur in Caucasus. According to Braun (1978), *D. sevangense* Reitter, 1889 that described from Transcaucasia as *D. scabricolle* v. *sevangensis* is a distinct species. He mentioned that it separated clearly from *D. scabricolle*. According to Danilevsky (2005a), - *sevangense* Reitter, 1889 is a subspecies of *D. scabricolle*. The records of Van prov.: Kuzgunkran and Özalp in Fuchs et Breuning (1971) are very likely belong to *D. scabricolle caramanicum*. Also the record of Bursa prov.: Uludağ as *D. s. m. corpulentum* in Breuning et Villiers, 1967 is very likely belong to *D. scabricolle balikesirense*.

Chorotype: SW-Asiatic (Anatolo-Caucasian + Irano-Caucasian + Irano-Anatolian).

***Dorcadion scrobicolle* Kraatz, 1873**
(*C)

= ssp. *scrobicolle* Kraatz, 1873
= ssp. *morulum* Holzschuh, 1995

Other names: *fuscusubrevestitum* Breuning.

Records in Turkey: (AM-TO-YO-TUR)

Turkey: Amasya prov., Tokat prov. as the type loc. of *Dorcadion scrobicolle* Kraatz, 1873; Asia Minor (Winkler, 1924-1932); Tokat prov.: Niksar as the type loc. of *D. scrobicolle* m. *fuscusubrevestitum* Breuning, 1962; Yozgat prov.: Central, Tokat prov.: Yaylacık-Orman (Fuchs et Breuning, 1971); Tokat prov.: Yaylacık-Orman as *D. scrobicolle fuscusubrevestitum* (Fuchs et Breuning, 1971); Yozgat prov. (Braun, 1978); Tokat prov.: Topçam Mountain / Yakacık (Gökdere) (Adlbauer, 1992); Turkey (Lodos, 1998).

Distribution: Turkey.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Central Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). Endemic to Turkey. The species distributes only in North Turkey. It is represented by two subspecies in Turkey. These are the nominotypical subspecies *D. scrobicolle scrobicolle* Kraatz, 1873 and *D. scrobicolle morulum* Holzschuh, 1995.

Chorotype: N-Anatolian.

***Dorcadion septemlineatum* Waltl, 1838**
(*W)

= ssp. *septemlineatum* Waltl, 1838
= ssp. *novemlineatum* Kraatz, 1873
= ssp. *octolineatum* Kraatz, 1873
= ssp. *abanti* Braun, 1976

Other names: *apicale* Thomson; *forcipiferum* Kraatz; *rufoapicale* Pic; *basilineatum* Breuning; *pseudoapiceconjunctum* Breuning; *dorsobasireductum* Breuning.

Material examined: Karabük prov.: Hanköy, Aşağıbağ place, 575 m, 16.05.2003, 1 specimen.

Records in Turkey: (AF-AN-BI-BL-BO-BS-BU-CA-ES-GA-IP-IS-KN-KO-KR-KU-SA-TRA-TUR)

Type loc.: Turkey – Waltl, 1838; Constantinopel (=İstanbul prov.) as *Dorcadion 7-lineatum* v. *8-lineatum* (Heyden, 1884); Bilecik prov., Burdur prov.: Karakent as *D. septemlineatum novemlineatum* (Bodemeyer, 1900); Turkey (Winkler, 1924-1932; Lodos, 1998; Özdikmen, 2006); European Turkey as *D. septemlineatum* a. *apicale* Thomson, 1865 (Winkler, 1924-1932); Sakarya prov.: Adapazarı (Sapanca lake) as *D. septemlineatum novemlineatum* (Fuchs et Breuning, 1971); Çanakkale prov.: Çan (Braun, 1978); Bolu prov.: Abant Mts. as *D. septemlineatum abanti* (Braun, 1978); Bilecik prov.: Söğüt / Bozüyük (Saraycık) / Central, Kütahya prov.: Central, Afyon prov.: Bayramgazi as *D. septemlineatum novemlineatum* (Braun, 1978); Sakarya prov.: Adapazarı (Esentepe) as *D. septemlineatum octolineatum* (Braun, 1978); Bolu prov.: Abant (Sama, 1982); Eskişehir prov.: Boz Mountain, Bursa prov., Kocaeli prov.: İzmit (Osmaneli) (Adlbauer, 1988); İstanbul prov.: Alem Mountain / Central, Eskişehir prov., Konya prov., Ankara prov.: Central / Soğuksu / Karagöl, Isparta prov.: Eğirdir, Balıkesir prov. (Önalp, 1990); Bolu prov.: Abant lake as *D. septemlineatum abanti* (Adlbauer, 1992); European Turkey (Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997); Bolu prov.: Gerede (Yeniçağ) as *D. septemlineatum abanti* (Özdikmen & Hasbenli, 2004); Gaziantep prov.: İslahiye (Özdikmen et al., 2005); Bolu prov.: Dörtdivan as *D. septemlineatum abanti* (Özdikmen et al., 2005).

Distribution: Europe (Greece, Bulgaria, European Turkey), Turkey.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Western Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). New for Karabük province and it distributes rather widely in Turkey (especially West half of Turkey). The species is represented by four subspecies in Turkey. *D. septemlineatum octolineatum* Kraatz, 1873 occurring in North-West Anatolia: Bursa prov. and Karaköy, *D. septemlineatum novemlineatum* Kraatz, 1873

occurring in Bilecik and Eskişehir provinces (North-West Anatolia), *D. septemlineatum abanti* Braun, 1976 occurring in Bolu province (North-West Anatolia) and the nominative *D. septemlineatum septemlineatum* Waltl, 1838 occurring mainly in European Turkey.

Chorotype: Turano-Mediterranean (Balkano-Anatolian).

***Dorcadion sinopense* Breuning, 1962**
(*W)

Other names: *reductevittipenne* Breuning; *drannadaghense* Breuning.

Records in Turkey: (SN)

Turkey: Sinop prov. as the type loc. of *D. sinopense* Breuning, 1962 (Breuning, 1962); Sinop prov.: Dranaz Mountain (Braun, 1978).

Distribution: Turkey.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Western Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). Endemic to Turkey and the species distributes in a local area of North Turkey.

Chorotype: N-Anatolian.

***Dorcadion sodale* Hampe, 1852**
(*E)

Other names: *trapesunticum* Breuning; *zekaricum* Plavilstshikov; *imereticum* Plavilstshikov; *georgicum* Plavilstshikov.

Records in Turkey: (BY-EZ-TB-TUR)

Type loc.: Turkey: Erzurum prov. as the type loc. of *D. sodale* Hampe, 1852; Zigana Mountains (?Trabzon Erzurum prov.) (Villiers, 1959); Turkey: Pontic Alps, Kolat Mt. (Breuning, 1962); Trabzon prov. as *D. sodale* m. *trapesunticum* Breuning, 1946 (Breuning, 1962); Trabzon prov.: Soğanlı pass (Breuning et Villiers, 1967); Bayburt prov.: Soğanlı pass (Demelt, 1967); Erzurum prov.: Aşkale (Gfeller, 1972); Erzurum prov.: İspir / Ovacık (Braun, 1978); Bayburt prov. (Adlbauer, 1988); Erzurum prov.: Central / İspir (Önalp, 1990); Turkey (Lodos, 1998).

Distribution: Turkey.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Eastern Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes only in North-Eastern Turkey.

Chorotype: N-Anatolian.

***Dorcadion steineri* Holzschuh, 1977**
(*E)

Other names: Absent.

Records in Turkey: (RI)

Rize prov.: Çamlıhemşin (Hacıvanak plateau) as the type loc. Of *D. steineri* Holzschuh, 1977.

Distribution: Turkey.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Eastern Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes only in North-Eastern Turkey.

Chorotype: NE-Anatolian.

***Dorcadion striolatum* Kraatz, 1873**

Other names: *obesum* Tournier; *suramense* Breuning; *distinctefasciatum* Breuning; *brunnescens* Breuning; *masculinum* Plavilstshikov.

Records in Turkey: (AG-TUR)

North-eastern Turkey (Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985); Ağrı prov.: N Bayazıt (Önalp, 1990).

Distribution: Caucasus, Turkey, Iran.

Remarks: The species which has no any exact record from covered geological area of the present work may be represented very likely in the Eastern Black Sea Region.

Chorotype: SW-Asiatic (Anatolo-Caucasian + Irano-Caucasian + Irano-Anatolian).

***Dorcadion subatritarse* Breuning, 1966
(*C)**

Other names: Absent.

Records in Turkey: (CO)

Turkey: Çorum prov.: Boğazkale as the type loc. of *D. subatritarse* Breuning, 1966; Çorum prov.: Boğazkale (Perissinotto & Luchini, 1966).

Distribution: Turkey.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Central Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). Endemic to Turkey. The species distributes only in Central part of North Turkey.

Chorotype: N-Anatolian.

***Dorcadion subsericatum* Pic, 1901
(*W)**

= ssp. *subsericatum* Pic, 1901

= ssp. *vulneratum* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 1999

Other names: *paphlagoniense* Breuning; *nigroapicale* Breuning; *rubroapicipenne* Breuning; *humerosubvittatum* Breuning; *suturamaculatum* Breuning; *disconigromaculipenne* Breuning; *subpaphlagoniense* Breuning; *sutureimmaculatum* Breuning; *junctum* Breuning; *nigroimmaculatum* Breuning.

Records in Turkey: (AN-CN-KN-KS)

Turkey: Kastamonu prov. as the type loc. of *D. subsericatum* Pic, 1901; Kastamonu prov. for all morphae (Breuning, 1962); Kastamonu prov.: Ilgaz Mountain (Demelt, 1967); Kastamonu prov.: Ilgaz Mountain (Yılancı village / Bü rnük) / Devrekani (Braun, 1978); Kastamonu prov.: 35 km. to Çankırı prov. (Sama, 1982); Kastamonu prov.: Ilgaz Mountain (Yılancı village) / Yalagöz (Devrekani), Çankırı prov., Ankara prov. (Adlbauer, 1992); Konya prov.: Kulu (between Beşkardeş-Zincirlikuyu villages) (Özdikmen & Hasbenli, 2004).

Distribution: Turkey.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Western Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). Endemic to Turkey and the species distributes rather widely in Turkey. It is represented by two subspecies in Turkey. These are the nominate *D. subsericatum subsericatum* Pic, 1901 and *D. subsericatum vulneratum* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 1999.

Chorotype: Anatolian.

***Dorcadion subvestitum* Daniel, 1900
(*C)**

Other names: Absent.

Records in Turkey: (AM-AN-ES-IZ-KN-MA-NI-TUR)

Turkey: İzmir prov.: Ödemiş (Bozdağ) as the type loc. of *D. subvestitum* Daniel, 1900; Asia Minor (Winkler, 1924-1932); Malatya prov.: Arguvan (Gfeller, 1972); İzmir prov., Eskişehir prov., Ankara prov., Niğde prov.: Bulgar-Maden (= Çamardı), Konya prov., Amasya prov. (Önalp, 1990); Turkey (Lodos, 1998).

Distribution: Turkey.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Central Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). Endemic to Turkey. Probably the species distributes rather widely in Turkey.

Chorotype: Anatolian.

***Dorcadion sulcipenne* Küster, 1847**

= ssp. *sulcipenne* Küster, 1847

= ssp. *goektshanum* Suvorov, 1915

= ssp. *impressicorne* Tournier, 1872

Other names: *basale* Kraatz; *maljushenkoi* Pic; *armenum* Suvorov; *subflavum* Breuning; *humero fasciatum* Breuning; *bisbifasciatum* Breuning; *tiflisense* Breuning; *nigroirroratum* Breuning; *meskischense* Breuning; *autotomentosum* Plavilstshikov; *exsertum* Plavilstshikov; *subopimum* Plavilstshikov; *affluentinum* Plavilstshikov; *suspectum* Plavilstshikov.

Records in Turkey: (TUR)

North-eastern Turkey (Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985); Turkey (Lodos, 1998).

Distribution: Caucasus, Turkey, Iran.

Remarks: The species which has no any exact record from covered geological area of the present work may be represented very likely in the Eastern Black Sea Region. There are three distinct subspecies in the World. In Turkey, it may be represented only by nominotypical subspecies. According to my personal communication of M. L. Danilevsky it is not in Turkey.

Chorotype: SW-Asiatic (Anatolo-Caucasian + Irano-Caucasian + Irano-Anatolian).

***Dorcadion theophilei* Pic, 1898 (*E)**

Other names: *costiferum* Pic.

Records in Turkey: (GU-TB-TUR)

Turkey (Winkler, 1924-1932; Lodos, 1998); Trabzon prov.: Kolat Mountain (Pontic Alpes) (Villiers, 1959); Trabzon prov., Gümüşhane prov. (Breuning, 1962).

Distribution: Turkey.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Eastern Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes only in North-Eastern Turkey.

Chorotype: N-Anatolian.

***Dorcadion wagneri* Küster, 1846**

Other names: *solyzinum* Pic; *disparetum* Breuning; *dorsobipartitum* Breuning; *disparatum* Breuning; *similigenum* Plavilstshikov; *pervulgatum* Plavilstshikov; *biramosum* Plavilstshikov; *zoricum* Plavilstshikov; *exvirgatum* Plavilstshikov; *grigorianum* Plavilstshikov.

Records in Turkey: (AG-EZ-KAR-TUR)

Type loc.: Turkey: Büyük Ağrı (Kuster, 1848); Northern Turkey (Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985); Kars prov., Erzurum prov.: Hasankale, Ağrı prov.: Doğu Beyazıt (Ağrı Mountain) (Önalp, 1990); Turkey (Lodos, 1998).

Distribution: Caucasus, Turkey, Iran.

Remarks: The species which has no any exact record from covered geological area of the present work may be represented very likely in the Eastern Black Sea Region.

Chorotype: SW-Asiatic (Anatolo-Caucasian + Irano-Caucasian + Irano-Anatolian).

Tribe APODASYINI

***Anaesthetis* Dejean, 1835**

[Type sp.: *Saperda testacea* Fabricius, 1781]

***Anaesthetis testacea* (Fabricius, 1781)**

(*C)

= ssp. *testacea* Fabricius, 1781

= ssp. *rufescens* Baeckmann, 1903

Other names: *livida* Herbst; *fusca* Geoffroy; *teutonicus* Gmelin.

Records in Turkey: (AM-CO-IS-KO-TRA-TUR)

Turkey (Winkler, 1924-1932; Lodos, 1998; Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Sama & Rapuzzi, 2000; Sama, 2002); İstanbul prov.: Bosphorus region / Belgrad Forest / around Bahçeköy (Schimitschek, 1944); İstanbul prov.: Polonez village (Demelt & Alkan, 1962;

Demelt, 1963); Amasya prov. (Breuning et Villiers, 1967); Çorum prov. (Gfeller, 1972); Kocaeli prov.: İzmit (Adlbauer, 1988); European Turkey (Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997).

Distribution: Europe (Spain, France, Italy, Sicily, Sardinia, Albania, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Bulgaria, European Turkey, Romania, Hungary, Austria, Switzerland, Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Luxembourg, Czechia, Slovakia, Poland, Sweden, Lithuania, Belorussia, Ukraine, Crimea, Moldavia, European Russia, European Kazakhstan), Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Turkey, Iran, Syria.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Central Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes in North Turkey. Probably, it is represented by two subspecies in Turkey. The nominative subspecies occurs in North-Western Turkey. According to Danilevsky (2005a) known other subspecies *A. testacea rufescens* Baeckmann, 1903 occurs in Caucasus, Turkey (North-Eastern) and Iran.

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

Tribe POGONOCHERINI

***Pogonocherus* Dejean, 1821**

[Type sp.: *Cerambyx hispidulus* Piller et Mitterpacher, 1783]

Remarks: Sama (2002) gave *Cerambyx hispidus* Fabricius, 1775 (nec Linnaeus, 1758) as the type species of this genus. But I accept the approach of Danilevsky (2005) on the type species of *Pogonocherus* Dejean, 1821. On the other hand, Sama (2002) stated the generic division for *Pogonocherus* was unfounded. As he also mentioned, Palaearctic *Pogonocherus* is a rather homogeneous group. I therefore can share Sama's idea on this question. However, I still use traditional generic division in the present paper.

Subgenus *Pogonocherus* Dejean, 1821

[Type sp.: *Cerambyx hispidulus* Piller et Mitterpacher, 1783]

***Pogonocerus caroli* Mulsant, 1862**

(*E)

Other names: *griseus* Pic; *rufus* Podany.

Records in Turkey: Rize prov.: Pazar (Ilca forests) (Sekendiz, 1991).

Distribution: Europe (Spain, France, Sweden).

Remarks: It has been reported erroneously from Eastern Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). Apparently, this record should be a different taxon, because *P. caroli* occurs only in West Europe (Spain to France and Sweden). According to Sama (1978), *P. caroli icosiensis* Peyerimhoff, 1917 is a synonym of *P. neuhausi* Müller, 1916.

Chorotype: W-European or European.

***Pogonocerus hispidulus* (Piller et Mitterpacher, 1783)**

(*C, E)

Other names: *hispidus* Fabricius (preocc.); *pilosus* Schuckard; *bidentatus* Thomson; *dentatus* Seriziat; *bickhardtii* Pic.

Records in Turkey: (ART-IS-OR-TB-TO-TUR)

İstanbul prov.: Belgrad Forests (Acatay, 1943); İstanbul prov.: Büyükkada (Ex. Öymen, 1987); Tokat prov.: Topçam Mountain (Adlbauer, 1992); Artvin prov.: Şavşat (Akdamlı, Çarlıpınar Forests / Veliköy (Karagöl / Çilgölü) / wood store of Carat, Ordu prov.: Çambaşı (Tekmezar), Trabzon prov.: Maçka (Meryemana, Mars) (Yüksel, 1996); Turkey (Lodos, 1998; Sama, 2002).

Distribution: Europe (Portugal, Spain, France, Corsica, Italy, Sicily, Albania, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Macedonia, Greece, Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary, Austria, Switzerland, Belgium, Netherlands, Denmark, Germany, Luxembourg, Great Britain, Ireland, Czechia, Slovakia, Norway, Poland, Sweden, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Belorussia, Ukraine, ?Crimea, Moldavia, European Russia), Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Turkey.

Remarks: It has been reported from Central and Eastern Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes in North Turkey.

Chorotype: European. According to Sama (2002) erroneously recorded from North-Africa.

***Pogonocerus hispidus* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

(*E)

Other names: *dentatus* Geoffroy; *pilosus* Fabricius; *rufescens* Pic.

Records in Turkey: (ART-TB-TUR)

Turkey (Acatay, 1948, 1961, 1968; Lodos, 1998); Artvin prov.: Ardanuç (Tepedüzü Forests) (Yüksel, 1996); Trabzon prov.: Akçaabat (Özdikmen et al., 2005).

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

Remarks: It has been reported only from Eastern Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes in North-Eastern Turkey.

Chorotype: European + N-Africa.

***Pogonocerus perroudi* Mulsant, 1839**

(*W)

= ssp. *perroudi* Mulsant, 1839

= ssp. *brevipilosus* Holzschuh, 1993

Other names: *vaulogeri* Pic.

Records in Turkey: (CA-HT-IC-IS-IZ-KAR-KR-TUR)

Hatay prov.: Akbez (Fairmaire, 1884); İstanbul prov.: around Halkalı (Schimitschek, 1944); İzmir prov.: Bornova (Gül-Zümreoğlu, 1975); Çanakkale prov.: Bayramiç (Öymen, 1987); İçel prov.: Anamur (Adlbauer, 1988); İzmir prov., İstanbul prov. (Lodos, 1998); Kars prov.: Sarıkamış (Tozlu, 2001a); Asia Minor (Sama, 2002); Kars prov.: Sarıkamış (Tozlu et al., 2003); Karabük prov.: Büyükdüz Research Forest (Özdikmen & Şahin, 2006).

Distribution: Europe (Spain, France, Corsica, Italy, Sicily, Sardinia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Greece, Crete, Crimea), North Africa (Tunisia, Algeria), Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Turkey, Cyprus, Israel.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Western Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). Probably the species distributes rather widely in Turkey. It is represented by the nominative subspecies in Turkey. The other known subspecies *P. perroudi brevipilosus* occurs in Crete and Greece.

Chorotype: Mediterranean.

***Pogonocerus sieversi* Ganglbauer, 1886**

(*E)

Other names: *caucasicus* Ganglbauer; *kuksa* Plavilstshikov.

Records in Turkey: (ART-?GU-?TB-TUR)

Turkey (Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985); ?Gümüşhane prov. or ?Trabzon prov.: Zigana Mts. (Adlbauer, 1988); Artvin prov.: Central / Yusufeli (Tozlu et al., 2003).

Distribution: Europe (Crimea), Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Turkey.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Eastern Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes in North-Eastern Turkey.

Chorotype: Turanian (Ponto-Caspian).

Subgenus *Pityphilus* Mulsant, 1862[Type sp.: *Cerambyx ovatus* Goeze, 1777]***Pogonocherus decoratus* Fairmaire, 1855**

(*W)

Other names: *ovalis* Gyllenhal; *ovatus* Jensen.**Records in Turkey:** (AN-BO-KS-TUR)

Ankara prov.: Kızılcahamam, Bolu prov.: Abant Mountains (Demelt, 1967); Kastamonu prov.: Ilgaz pass (Adlbauer, 1992); Turkey (Lodos, 1998; Sama, 2002).

Distribution: Europe (Spain, France, Italy, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Greece, Bulgaria, Hungary, Austria, Switzerland, Belgium, Netherlands, Denmark, Germany, Czechia, Slovakia, Norway, Poland, Sweden, Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Belorussia, Ukraine, Crimea, Moldavia, European Russia), Siberia, Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Turkey.**Remarks:** It has been reported only from Western Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes in North Turkey.**Chorotype:** European or Sibero-European.***Pogonocherus fasciculatus* (DeGeer, 1775)**

(*W, C, E)

= ssp. *fasciculatus* DeGeer, 1775= ssp. *hondoensis* Ohbayashi, 1963**Other names:** *setifer* Müller; *fascicularis* Panzer; *griseoalbidus* Voet; *costatus* Motschulsky; *pullus* Matsushita.**Material examined:** Kastamonu prov.: Tosya, Ilgaz, 1845 m, 16.08.2003, 1 specimen.**Records in Turkey:** (AM-KAR-KS-TB-TUR)

Asia Minor (Winkler, 1924-1932; Acatay, 1948, 1961, 1968; Lodos, 1998; Sama, 2002); Kars prov.: Sarıkamış (Erdem, 1947); Trabzon prov.: Meryemana forest (Öymen, 1987); Amasya prov.: Merzifon (Ortaköy, Suluova) (Adlbauer, 1992).

Distribution: Europe (Spain, France, Corsica, Italy, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Macedonia, Greece, Crete, Bulgaria, 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), Siberia, Far East Russia, Mongolia, China, Korea, Japan, Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Turkey.**Remarks:** It has been reported from Western, Central and Eastern Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). New for Western Black Sea Region (Kastamonu province) and it distributes in North Turkey. The species is represented by the nominative subspecies in Turkey. The other known subspecies *P. fasciculatus hondoensis* Ohbayashi, 1963 occurs in Far East (Japan). According to Danilevsky (1998 and 2005), *P. costatus* is a synonym of *P. fasciculatus*.**Chorotype:** Sibero-European.***Pogonocherus inermicollis* Reitter, 1894**

(*E)

Other names: Absent.**Records in Turkey:** (ART)

Artvin prov.: Şavşat (Çam pass) (Sama, 1994); Artvin prov.: Meydancık (Tauzin, 2000).

Distribution: Caucasus, Turkey.**Remarks:** It has been reported only from Eastern Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes only in North-Eastern Turkey.**Chorotype:** SW-Asiatic (Anatolo-Caucasian).

Tribe ACANTHODERINI***Aegomorphus* Haldeman, 1847**[Type sp.: *Aegomorphus decipiens* Haldemen, 1847= *A. decipiens* Dejean, 1837, nomen nudum (= *Lamia modesta* Gyllenhal, 1817)]***Aegomorphus clavipes* (Schränk, 1781)**

(*C)

Other names: *nebulosa* DeGeer; *varia* Fabricius; *griseus* Pic; *lucida* Stark; *obscurior* Pic.**Records in Turkey:** (AM-ED-HT-IS-IZ-KO-MN-TU-TRA-TUR)

Asia Minor as *Acanthoderes clavipes* v. *lucida* Starck, 1890 (Winkler, 1924-1932); İstanbul prov.: Belgrad Forest (Acatay, 1943); İstanbul prov.: Polonez village (Demelt & Alkan, 1962; Demelt, 1963); Tunceli prov. (Fuchs et Breuning, 1971); Hatay prov.: around Dörtöyl (Amanos Mts.) (Öymen, 1987); Amasya prov., Hatay prov.: Amanos Mountains / Akbez, İstanbul prov.: Alem Mountain / Bosphorus, European Turkey (Sama 1994d); European Turkey (Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997); Turkey (Lodos, 1998; Sama, 2002); Manisa prov.: Muradiye, İzmir prov.: Kemalpaşa (Ören / Armutlu) (Tezcan & Rejzek, 2002); Kocaeli prov.: İzmit (Ballıkayalar Natural Park) (Özdikmen & Demirel, 2005); Edirne prov.: Keşan (Özdikmen & Şahin, 2006).

Distribution: Europe (Spain, France, Corsica, Italy, Sicily, Sardinia, ?Albania, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Bulgaria, European Turkey, Romania, Hungary, Austria, Switzerland, Denmark, Germany, Czechia, Slovakia, Norway, Poland, Sweden, Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Belorussia, Ukraine, Crimea, Moldavia, European Russia, European Kazakhstan), North Africa (Algeria, Tunisia), Siberia, Far East Russia, Mongolia, China, Korea, Japan, Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Turkey.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Central Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes mostly in West half of Turkey. According to Vives (2000), *Cerambyx clavipes* Schränk, 1781 (not Forster, 1771) must be replaced to *Cerambyx varius* Fabricius, 1787. But, the change can not be accepted according to the Article 23.9. of ICZN (1999).

Chorotype: Palearctic.Tribe ACANTHOCININI***Acanthocinus* Dejean, 1821**[Type sp.: *Cerambyx aedilis* Linnaeus, 1758]***Acanthocinus aedilis* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

(*W, C, E)

Other names: *acernus* Voet; *marmoratus* Villers; *montanus* Serville; *obliteratus* Pic.

Material examined: Ankara prov.: Beytepe, 850 m, 28.08.1995, 1 specimen, leg. Y. Durmuş; Çanakkale: Campus of Çanakkale Univ., 06.05.2003, 2 specimens, leg. A. Demirsoy.

Records in Turkey: (AM-AN-ANT-ART-BI-BL-BO-BS-CA-DE-ES-EZ-GI-GU-IP-IZ-KAR-KR-KS-KU-MG-SN-TO-TRA-TUR)

Ankara prov.: Kızılcahamam, Bolu prov.: Abant (Alkan, 1946); Kastamonu prov.: Daday (Karkalmaz) (Schimitschek, 1944); Turkey (Acatay, 1948, 1961, 1963, 1968; Danilevsky & Miroschnikov, 1985; Önder et al., 1987; Sama, 2002; Özdikmen, 2006; Özdikmen & Şahin, 2006); Kastamonu prov.: Daday / Central, Eskişehir prov.: Balıkesir prov.: Dursunbey, Bursa prov.: Orhaneli (Karınca Forest) (Çanakçıoğlu, 1956); İzmir prov.: Bornova (Demelt, 1963); Kütahya prov.: Gediz (Breuning et Villiers, 1967); Kastamonu prov.: Daday, Eskişehir prov., Balıkesir prov.: Dursunbey (Erdem, 1968); Karabük prov.: Büyükdüz Research Forest (Beşçeli, 1969); İzmir prov.: Bornova (Gül-Zümreoğlu, 1975); Antalya prov.: Akseki-Cevizli (Urlupelit forest) / Nebiler forest / Korkuteli (Hacıbekar forest), Denizli prov.: Çameli (Karabayır place), Isparta prov.: Eğridir (Sarıdrisler forest) (Tosun, 1975); İzmir prov., Kastamonu prov., Bursa prov., Eskişehir prov., Denizli prov., Antalya prov.: Akseki, Isparta

prov.: Eğirdir, Gümüşhane prov., Balıkesir prov.: Dursunbey (Erdem & Çanakçıoğlu, 1977; Çanakçıoğlu, 1983); Erzurum prov. and near (Özbek, 1978); Gümüşhane prov.: Torul (Sekendiz, 1981); Balıkesir prov.: Dursunbey (Öymen, 1987); Tokat prov.: Yıldız Mountain (Almus, Tekneçik) / Topçam Mountain, Amasya prov.: Borabay lake (Taşova), Sinop prov.: Boyabat (Dıranaz pass (Adlbauer, 1992); Artvin prov.: Ardanuç (wood store of Meydanlar) / Şavşat (wood store of Carat) (Yüksel, 1996); European Turkey (Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997); Bursa prov., İzmir prov., Denizli prov., Muğla prov., Eskişehir prov., Kastamonu prov., Gümüşhane prov., Antalya prov. (Lodos, 1998); Giresun prov.: Espiye (wood store of Karadoğa) (Alkan, 2000); Kars prov.: Sankamış (Tozlu, 2001a); Bilecik prov.: Central, Bolu prov.: Abant, Çanakçale prov.: Pazarköy, Erzurum prov.: University Campus / Oltu, Kars prov.: Sankamış (Tozlu et al., 2003); Ankara prov.: Demetevler (Özdikmen & Demir, 2006). **Distribution:** Europe (Portugal, Spain, France, Italy, Albania, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Macedonia, Greece, Bulgaria, European Turkey, Romania, Hungary, Austria, Switzerland, Belgium, Netherlands, Denmark, Germany, Luxembourg, Great Britain, ?Ireland, Czechia, Slovakia, Norway, Poland, Sweden, Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Belorussia, Ukraine, Crimea, Moldavia, European Russia, European Kazakhstan), Siberia, Far East Russia, Mongolia, China, Korea, Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Turkey.

Remarks: It has been reported from Western, Central and Eastern Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes widely in Turkey.

Chorotype: Sibero-European.

Acanthocinus griseus (Fabricius, 1792)

(*E)

= ssp. *griseus* Fabricius, 1792

= ssp. *novaki* Tippmann, 1952

Other names: *nebulosus* Sulzer; *obscurus* Pic.

Records in Turkey: (AD-ANT-BS-DE-ED-EZ-HT-IC-IZ-KO-MG-MN-TB-TRA-TUR)

Bursa prov.: Orhanlı (Karıncalı Forest) (Çanakçıoğlu, 1956); İçel prov.: Namrun as *Acanthocinus griseus* ssp. *novaki* Tippm. (Demelt, 1967); İzmir prov.: Bornova, Denizli prov.: Kale (Gül-Zümreoğlu, 1975); Antalya prov.: Manavgat / Taşagıl / Kaş / Sütleğen (Sinekçibeli place) / Akseki (Murtiçi place) / Nebiler forest (Tosun, 1975); Trabzon prov.: Sürmene (Santa Forests) (Sekendiz, 1981); Adana prov., İzmir prov., Antalya prov., Trabzon prov., Bursa prov., Denizli prov. (Erdem & Çanakçıoğlu, 1977); Bursa prov.: Orhanlı (Çanakçıoğlu, 1956); Muğla prov.: Yılanlı (Öymen, 1987); İçel prov.: Anamur, Hatay prov.: Antakya (Tekkepinar) (Adlbauer, 1992); European Turkey (Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997); İzmir prov., Manisa prov., Denizli prov., Adana prov. (Lodos, 1998); Trabzon prov.: Akçaabat (Alkan, 2000); Asia Minor (Sama, 2002); Adana prov.: Kozan, Erzurum prov.: Oltu (Sütkans) (Tozlu et al., 2003); Bursa prov.: Karacabey, Edirne prov.: Enez, Bursa prov.: Mustafa Kemal Paşa / Sarnıç, Kocaeli prov.: İzmit / Gebze / Ovacık, Kocaeli prov.: İzmit / Karatepe, Kocaeli prov.: Kerpe, (Özdikmen & Şahin, 2005).

Distribution: Europe (Spain, France, Corsica, Italy, Albania, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Macedonia, Greece, Bulgaria, European Turkey, Romania, Hungary, Austria, Switzerland, Belgium, Germany, Czechia, Slovakia, Norway, Poland, Sweden, Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Belorussia, Ukraine, Crimea, Moldavia, European Russia, European Kazakhstan), Siberia, ?Mongolia, ?China, Caucasus, Armenia, Transcaucasia, Turkey, Cyprus.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Eastern Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes rather widely in Turkey. Probably, it represented only by the nominative subspecies in Turkey. Known other subspecies *P. griseus novaki* Tippmann, 1952 occurring in Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Macedonia, Greece. However, Demelt (1967) reported *Acanthocinus griseus novaki* from İçel province in South Turkey. Danilevsky (2005a) stated that according to Hasegawa (1996), *Acanthocinus griseus orientalis* is a species.

Chorotype: Sibero-European.

Leiopus Serville, 1835[Type sp.: *Cerambyx nebulosus* Linnaeus, 1758]***Leiopus femoratus* Fairmaire, 1859**

(*W, C, E)

Other names: *constellatus* Mulsant et Rey; *pachymerus* Ganglbauer; *caspius* Ganglbauer; *bonafonteyi* Berger.

Material examined: Kastamonu prov.: Ilgaz-Tosya road, entry of Tosya, 16.05.2004, 1 specimen; Ankara prov.: Soğuksu National Park, 2004, 1 specimen, leg. O. Sert.

Records in Turkey: (AM-AN-ART-BL-CA-IS-KS-TO-TRA-TUR)

Turkey (Winkler, 1924-1932; Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Lodos, 1998; Sama, 2002); Balıkesir prov.: Gönen, Çanakkale prov.: Biga as *L. pachymerus* (Gfeller, 1972); İstanbul prov.: Polonez village (Demelt & Alkan, 1962; Demelt, 1963; İren & Ahmed, 1973); Artvin prov. (Breuning et Villiers, 1967); Tokat prov.: Topçam Mountain / Yakacık (Gökdere), Amasya prov.: Merzifon (Adlbauer, 1992); European Turkey (Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997); Turkey as *L. pachymerus* (Lodos, 1998).

Distribution: Europe (France, Italy, Bulgaria, European Turkey, Crimea, European Russia), Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Turkey, Iran.

Remarks: It has been reported from Western, Central and Eastern Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). It is new for Western Black Sea Region (Kastamonu province) and Ankara province. The species distributes mostly in North Turkey. According to Breuning (1978), *L. pachymerus* is a synonym of *L. femoratus*.

Chorotype: Turano-European.

***Leiopus nebulosus* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

(*C, E)

= ssp. *nebulosus* Linnaeus, 1758

= ssp. *caucasicus* Ganglbauer, 1887

Other names: *bifasciatus* Goeze; *tigriformis* Voet; *monilis* Geoffroy; *fasciatus* Villers; *taeniatus* Gmelin; *dissimilis* Pic; *unifasciatus* Pic; *siculus* Pic.

Records in Turkey: (ART-IP-IS-KIR-TO-TRA-TUR)

İstanbul prov.: Belgrad Forest as *Leiopus nebulosus*; İstanbul prov.: Belgrad Forest as *Leiopus nebulosus* a. *dissimilis* (Acatay, 1943); İstanbul prov.: Belgrad Forest / around Bahçeköy (Schimitschek, 1944); Turkey (Acatay, 1948, 1961, 1968; Lodos, 1998; Sama, 2002); Artvin prov.: Saçinka Forests (Sekendiz, 1981); İstanbul prov.: Belgrad Forest (Öymen, 1987); Tokat prov.: Topçam Mountain (Adlbauer, 1992); European Turkey (Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997); Kırşehir prov., Isparta prov.: Gölcük (Özdikmen et al., 2005).

Distribution: Europe (Portugal, Spain, France, Corsica, Italy, Sicily, Albania, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Greece, Bulgaria, European Turkey, Romania, Hungary, Austria, Switzerland, Belgium, Netherlands, Denmark, Germany, Luxembourg, Great Britain, Ireland, Czechia, Slovakia, Norway, Poland, Sweden, Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Belorussia, Ukraine, Crimea, Moldavia, European Russia, European Kazakhstan), Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Turkey.

Remarks: It has been reported from Central and Eastern Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes mostly in North Turkey. It is represented by the nominative subspecies in Turkey. Known other subspecies *L. nebulosus caucasicus* Ganglbauer, 1887 occurring in Caucasus. On the other hand, Danilevsky (2005a) stated "According to J. Voříšek (personal communication of 1992), *Leiopus caucasicus* must be regarded as a species, which is closer to *Leiopus bedeli*, than to *Leiopus nebulosus*".

Chorotype: European.

Exocentrus Dejean, 1835

[Type sp.: *Callidium lusitanicum* Olivier, 1790
= *Cerambyx lusitanus* Linnaeus, 1767]

Subgenus *Exocentrus* Dejean, 1835

[Type sp.: *Callidium lusitanicum* Olivier, 1790
= *Cerambyx lusitanus* Linnaeus, 1767]

***Exocentrus adpersus* Mulsant, 1846**

Other names: *clarae* Mulsant; *revelierei* Mulsant et Rey; ? *hirsutulus* Faldermann; *alemdaghensis* Breuning.

Records in Turkey: (IS-KA-KO-TRA-TUR)

İstanbul prov.: Polonez village (Demelt & Alkan, 1962; Demelt, 1963; İren & Ahmed, 1973); Kahramanmaraş prov.: Andırın (Adlbauer, 1988); European Turkey (Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997); Turkey (Lodos, 1998; Sama, 2002); Kocaeli prov.: İzmit (Bahçecik, Beşkayalar Natural Park) (Özdikmen & Demirel, 2005).

Distribution: Europe (Spain, France, Corsica, Italy, Sicily, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Albania, Greece, Bulgaria, European Turkey, Romania, Hungary, Austria, Switzerland, Luxembourg, Belgium, Germany, Czechia, Slovakia, Poland, Sweden, Ukraine, Crimea, Moldavia, European Russia), Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Turkey, Middle East (Syria).

Remarks: The species which has no any exact record from covered geological area of the present work may be represented very likely in the Black Sea Region.

Chorotype: European.

***Exocentrus lusitanus* (Linnaeus, 1767)**

Other names: *subpilosus* Piller et Mitterpacher; *lusitanicus* Olivier; *pubicornis* Schrank; *quercus* Rossi; *crinitus* Panzer; *balteatus* Gyllenhal; *balteus* Schiödt.

Records in Turkey: (IS-TUR)

İstanbul prov.: Belgrad Forest (Acatay, 1943); İstanbul prov.: Belgrad Forest around Bahçeköy (Schimitschek, 1944 and 1953); İstanbul prov.: Polonez village (Demelt & Alkan, 1962; Demelt, 1963); Turkey (Lodos, 1998).

Distribution: Europe (Spain, France, Italy, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Albania, Greece, Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary, Austria, Switzerland, Germany, Czechia, Slovakia, Poland, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Belorussia, Ukraine, Crimea, Moldavia, European Russia, European Kazakhstan), ? West Siberia, Caucasus, Transcaucasia.

Remarks: The species which has no any exact record from covered geological area of the present work may be represented very likely in the Black Sea Region.

Chorotype: European.

***Exocentrus punctipennis* Mulsant et Guillebeau, 1856**

= ssp. *punctipennis* Mulsant et Guillebeau, 1856

= ssp. *signatus* Mulsant et Rey, 1863

Other names: *graeus* Pic.

Records in Turkey: (ANT-IS-TRA-TUR)

European Turkey as *Exocentrus punctipennis* v. *signatus* (Winkler, 1924-1932); İstanbul prov.: Belgrad Forest (Acatay, 1943); Turkey (Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Lodos, 1998; Sama, 2002); Antalya prov.: Manavgat (Adlbauer, 1992).

Distribution: Europe (Spain, France, Corsica, Italy, Sardinia, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Albania, Greece, Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary, Austria, Switzerland, Germany, Czechia, Slovakia, Poland, Belorussia, Ukraine, Crimea, Moldavia, European Russia), Caucasus, Turkey.

Remarks: The species which has no any exact record from covered geological area of the present work may be represented very likely in the Black Sea Region. There are two distinct

subspecies in the World. In Turkey, it is represented only by *E. punctipennis signatus* Mulsant et Rey, 1863 which occurs in Caucasus, Turkey and Greece. The nominotypical subspecies distributes in remaining parts of the distributional area of this species. Danilevsky (2005) stated "According to J. Vorisek (personal communication of 1992) *E. punctipennis* from Transcaucasia can be attributed to *E. punctipennis signatus*, described from Konstantinopol and recorded for Turkey and Greece (Breuning, 1958)".

Chorotype: European.

Tribe **TETROPINI**

Tetrops Stephens, 1829

[Type sp.: *Leptura praeusta* Linnaeus, 1758]

Remarks: The generic name *Tetraopes* was introduced by Dalman, 1817 without a type species and Thomson (1864) subsequently designated *Lamia tornator* Fabricius, 1775 as a type species of *Tetraopes* Dalman, 1817. Later, the genus *Tetrops* was erected by Kirby, 1826 with the type species *Lamia tornator* Fabricius, 1775 that is a junior synonym of *Cerambyx tetrophthalmus* Förster, 1771. At the present, *Tetraopes* Dalman, 1817 is used as a valid generic name in Cerambycidae (Lamiinae: Tetraopini) and *Tetrops* Kirby, 1826 is a junior objective synonym of *Tetraopes* Dalman, 1817. The generic name *Tetrops* Kirby, 1826 is still available name according to ICZN. On the other hand, the genus *Tetrops* was established by Stephens, 1829 with the type species *Leptura praeusta* Linnaeus, 1758. Apparently, *Tetrops* Stephens, 1829 has at least two synonyms as *Polyopsia* Mulsant, 1839 and *Oberopa* Haldeman, 1873. However, the name *Tetrops* must be conserved as being in prevailing usage - according to the article 23.9.1. of Zoological Code (ICZN, 1999).

Tetrops praeusta (Linnaeus, 1758)

(*W, C)

= ssp. *praeusta* Linnaeus, 1758

= ssp. *algorica* Chobaut, 1893

Other names: *iocustus* Voet; *pilosa* Geoffroy; *ustulata* Hagenbach; *praecesta* Dufour; *nigra* Kraatz; *inapicalis* Pic; *angorensis* Pic.

Records in Turkey: (AN-ANT-BI-CO-IS-NI-SA-SM-SN-TRA-TUR)

Sakarya prov.: Sapanca, Niğde prov.: Çamardı, Antalya prov.: Toros Mountains (Bodemeyer, 1900); Asia Minor: Ankara prov. as *T. praeustus* v. *angorensis* (Winkler, 1924-1932); İstanbul prov.: Polonez village (Demelt, 1963); Çorum prov.: İskilip as *Tetrops praeustus angorensis* (Breuning et Villiers, 1967); Ankara prov.: Kızılcahamam (Gfeller, 1972); Sinop prov.: Dranaz Mt. (Sama, 1982); Turkey (Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Lodos, 1998; Sama, 2002); Çorum prov.: İskilip (Öymen, 1987); Bilecik prov. (Adlbauer, 1988); European Turkey (Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997); Samsun prov., İçel prov. (Özdikmen et al., 2005); Ankara prov.: between Sereflikoçhisar-Evren (Özdikmen, 2006).

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

Remarks: It has been reported from Western and Central Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes rather widely in Turkey (especially West half of Turkey). According to Sama (2002), specimens from South Turkey (N Antalya to E Hatay) differ from European specimens. The other known subspecies, *T. praeusta algerica* (Chobaut, 1893) occurs in North Africa (Algeria). Also, according to Holzschuh (1981), *T. gilvipes* (Faldermann, 1837) must be regarded as a subspecies of *T. praeusta*. I do not agree with Holzschuh (1981).

Chorotype: Palearctic.

Tribe **SAPERDINI*****Saperda* Fabricius, 1775**[Type sp.: *Cerambyx scalaris* Linnaeus, 1758]

Remarks: Sama (2002) gave all species of the genus under the genus name *Saperda* without any subgeneric division. But, I prefer using traditional generic division in the present text.

Subgenus *Saperda* Fabricius, 1775[Type sp.: *Cerambyx scalaris* Linnaeus, 1758]***Saperda scalaris* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

(*C, E)

- = ssp. *scalaris* Linnaeus, 1758
- = ssp. *hieroglyphicus* Pallas, 1773
- = ssp. *algeriensis* Breuning, 1952
- = ssp. *xantha* Demelt, 1960

Other names: *variegata* Goeze; *varia* Gmelin; *estellae* Mulsant; *moravica* Pic; *apicalis* Podany; *apiceconjuncta* Podany; *atanassovi* Podany; *aterrima* Podany; *bicruciat*a Podany; *bidivisa* Podany; *breuningi* Podany; *cerepanovi* Podany; *chlumensis* Podany; *combinata* Podany; *conjuncta* Podany; *debatissei* Podany; *decadens* Podany; *digitalis* Podany; *divisa* Podany; *divisoconjuncta* Podany; *divisopunctata* Podany; *exclusiva* Podany; *falsiconjuncta* Podany; *falsisubconnexa* Podany; *gentiles* Podany; *humeralis* Podany; *incompleta* Podany; *irregularis* Podany; *jesatkoi* Podany; *klinzigi* Podany; *koenigi* Podany; *kurentzovi* Podany; *lineosa* Podany; *multipunctata* Podany; *niethammeri* Podany; *nigrina* Podany; *obenbergeri* Podany; *panini* Podany; *pardalis* Podany; *paupera* Podany; *pici* Podany; *plavilstshikovi* Podany; *proksi* Podany; *pseudoapicalis* Podany; *pulchra* Podany; *punctulata* Podany; *quasiapiceinclusa* Podany; *quasisubtypica* Podany; *ryskae* Podany; *schmidt*i Podany; *sekerai* Podany; *subconnexa* Podany; *subjesatkoi* Podany; *subpunctulata* Podany; *tripunctata* Podany; *winkleri* Podany; *confusa* Niedl; *roubali* Niedl; *apiceinclusa* Heyrovsky; *connexa* Heyrovsky; *pseudocombinata* Villiers; *pseudodecadens* Villiers; *pseudoincompleta* Villiers; *pseudoproksi* Villiers; *subtypica* Villiers.

Records in Turkey: (AM-ART-IS-TB-TRA-TUR)

İstanbul prov.: Belgrad Forest (Acatay, 1943); Amasya prov. (Breuning et Villiers, 1967); Artvin prov.: from Borçka to Hopa (Sama, 1982); Turkey (Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Toros, 1996; Lodos, 1998; Sama, 2002); Trabzon prov.: Sürmene (Öymen, 1987); Trabzon prov.: Maçka (Meryemana, Mars) (Yüksel, 1996); European Turkey (Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997); Trabzon prov.: Akçaabat (Alkan, 2000).

Distribution: Europe (Spain, France, Italy, Sicily, Albania, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Greece, 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), Siberia, Far East Russia, Sakhalin, Mongolia, Korea, China, Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Turkey, Iran.

Remarks: It has been reported from Central and Eastern Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes in North Turkey. It is represented by the nominative subspecies in Turkey. Known other subspecies *S. scalaris hieroglyphica* (Pallas, 1773) occurring in Siberia, Mongolia, China and Korea [Danilevsky (2005a) stated "*Cerambyx hieroglyphicus* Pallas, 1773 was described from 'Siberia'. The taxon was accepted as eastern subspecies by Breuning (1952: 177) and Gressitt (1951: 554). It is characterized by constantly blue colour of pale pubescence. It is agree with my specimens from Tuva and Russian Primorie Region. The subspecies was recorded for 'Lapland' by Breuning (1952), so can be distributed in North of the European part of Russia, as well as in Norway, Sweden and Finland; and for 'Nordeuropa' by Heyrovsky (1973)"], *S. scalaris xantha* Demelt, 1960 occurring only in Greece, *S. scalaris algeriensis* Breuning, 1952 occurring in North Africa. On the other hand,

Sama (2002) stated “*S. scalaris hieroglyphica*, *S. scalaris xantha* and *S. scalaris algeriensis* are probably synonyms of the nominotypical subspecies”.

Chorotype: Palearctic.

Subgenus *Lopezcolonia* Alonso-Zarazaga, 1998

[A replacement name for *Argalia* Mulsant, 1862.

Type sp.: *Saperda tremulae* Fabricius, 1775 = *Leptura octopunctata* Scopoli, 1772]

***Saperda octopunctata* (Scopoli, 1772)**

(*W, E)

Other names: *tremula* Fabricius; *tiliae* Schrank; *magnini* Deyrolle; *sexpunctata* Fleischer; *punctaticollis* Sekera; *anticepunctata* Sekera; *mediopunctata* Sekera; *incredibilis* Sekera; *interruptoides* Sekera; *laterolineata* Sekera; *aurata* Breuning; *sexnotata* Podany; *grisea* Podany; *gilmouri* Podany; *teppneri* Podany; *combinatoides* Podany; *slovenica* Podany.

Material examined: Bartin prov.: 17.04.2004, 1 specimen, leg. O. Sert.

Records in Turkey: (BR-IS-TB-TUR)

İstanbul prov.: Bosphorus region / Belgrad Forest around Bahçeköy (Schimitschek, 1944); Trabzon prov.: Yorma (Öymen, 1987); Turkey (Lodos, 1998);

Distribution: Europe (Spain, France, Italy, Albania, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Greece, Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary, Austria, Switzerland, Belgium, Germany, Czechia, Slovakia, Poland, Belorussia, Ukraine, Crimea, Moldavia, European Russia), Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Turkey.

Remarks: It has been reported from Western and Eastern Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). New for Western Black Sea Region (Bartin province) and it distributes in North Turkey.

Chorotype: European except Northern Europe.

***Saperda punctata* (Linnaeus, 1767)**

(*E)

Other names: *gallica* Pic; *preapicalis* Plavilstshikov; *kohoulskyi* Sekera; *podanyi* Sekera; *unipunctata* Sekera; *parumpunctata* Sekera; *anticepunctata* Sekera; *apiceunipunctata* Sekera; *apicepunctata* Sekera; *apicenua* Sekera; *apicebipunctata* Sekera; *anticedivisa* Sekera; *mediodivisa* Sekera; *anticeconjuncta* Sekera; *medioconjuncta* Sekera; *posticeconjuncta* Sekera; *biconjuncta* Sekera; *lineata* Sekera; *micans* Podany; *incompleteoides* Podany.

Records in Turkey: (ART-BY-GI-GU-IS-IZ-TB-TRA-TUR)

İstanbul prov.: Belgrad Forest (Acatay, 1943); İzmir prov.: Efes (Demelt & Alkan, 1962); Artvin prov.: Şavşat / Saçinka, Gümüşhane prov.: Torul (Örümcek / Zigana) / Central, Bayburt prov.: Central, Giresun prov.: Kulakkaya / Bıcık, Trabzon prov.: Akçaabat (Düzköy) (Sekendiz, 1981); Turkey (Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Lodos, 1998; Sama, 2002); İzmir prov.: Bayındır (Öymen, 1987); European Turkey (Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997).

Distribution: Europe (Spain, France, Corsica, Italy, Sicily, Sardinia, Malta, Albania, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Macedonia, Greece, Bulgaria, European Turkey, Romania, Hungary, Austria, Switzerland, Germany, Czechia, Slovakia, Poland, Lithuania, Belorussia, Ukraine, Crimea, Moldavia, European Russia), North Africa (Algeria), Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Turkey, ?Iran.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Eastern Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes in North Turkey.

Chorotype: European + N-Africa.

Subgenus *Compsidia* Mulsant, 1839

[Type sp.: *Cerambyx populneus* Linnaeus, 1758]

***Saperda populnea* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

(*W, C, E)

= ssp. *populnea* Linnaeus, 1758

= spp. *moesta* LeConte, 1850
= ssp. *tulari* Felt & Joutel, 1904

Other names: *decempunctata* DeGeer; *betulina* Geoffroy; *salicis* Zetter; *populi* Duméril; *bickhardti* Sattler.

Records in Turkey: (ART-BL-BO-BS-BT-BU-BY-CA-DE-DU-ED-ER-GI-GU-HT-IS-IZ-KA-KN-KO-KY-MN-MU-SA-SM-SN-TB-VA-YO-ZO-TUR)

Turkey (Winkler, 1924-1932; Bodenheimer, 1958; Turkey – Acatay, 1948, 1961, 1963, 1968; Bodenheimer, 1958; Erdem, 1968; Çanakçıoğlu, 1983; Önder et al., 1987; Toros, 1996); İstanbul prov.: Alem Mountain / Yeniköy /Belgrad Forest (Acatay, 1943); İstanbul prov.: Bosphorus region / Belgrad Forest around Bahçeköy, Sinop prov.: Ayancık (Schimitschek, 1944); Bursa prov.: Uludağ (Gölcük place) (Çanakçıoğlu, 1956); İstanbul prov.: Alem Mt. (Demelt, 1967); Manisa prov., İzmir prov.: Bornova (Gül-Zümreoğlu, 1972); İstanbul prov., Kocaeli prov.: İzmit, Bursa prov., Denizli prov., Konya prov.: Beyşehir, Manisa prov., Sinop prov.: Ayancık – Acatay, 1959; Samsun prov. and Marmara Region – Chararas, 1969 (Ex. Sekendiz, 1974); Sakarya prov.: Akyazı / Sapanca / around Adapazarı / Adapazarı (Podbaşı) / Hendek, Kocaeli prov.: İzmit (Fara hill), Bursa prov.: Yenişehir, Düzce prov., Bolu prov.: Central / Mengen, Zonguldak prov.: Çaycuma, Balıkesir prov.: Bandırma, Edirne prov., Erzinçan prov. (Sekendiz, 1974); Kocaeli prov., Bursa prov., Muş prov. – Karagöz (Ex. Gül-Zümreoğlu, 1975); İzmir prov.: Bornova, Manisa prov.: Central (Gül-Zümreoğlu, 1975); Artvin prov.: Şavşat (Papart forest), Gümüşhane prov., Giresun prov., Bayburt prov. (Sekendiz, 1981); İstanbul prov.: Belgrad Forest and Nursery, Hatay prov.: around İskenderun (Öymen, 1987); Burdur prov.: Gökçebağ (Adlbauer, 1992); Kahramanmaraş prov., Central Anatolian Region, Western Black Sea Region, Marmara Region, East Black Sea Region (Kanat, 1998); İstanbul prov., Çanakkale prov., Kocaeli prov., Bursa prov., Sinop prov., Manisa prov., İzmir prov., Kayseri prov., Bitlis prov., Van prov., Muş prov., Aegean Region (Lodos, 1998); Trabzon prov.: Akçaabat (Alkan, 2000); Yozgat prov.: Akdağmağdeni (Akçakışla) (Özdikmen & Hasbenli, 2004); Kocaeli prov.: İzmit (Beşkayalar Natural Park) (Özdikmen & Demirel, 2005); Kahramanmaraş prov.: Pazarcık (Aksu bridge) (Özdikmen & Okutaner, 2006).

Distribution: Europe (Portugal, Spain, France, Italy, Sicily, Albania, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Macedonia, Greece, Bulgaria, 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), Siberia, Far East Russia, Sakhalin, Mongolia, China, Korea, Japan, Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Turkey, Iran, North America (America, Canada).

Remarks: It has been reported from Western, Central and Eastern Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes widely in Turkey. It is represented by the nominotypical subspecies in Turkey. Known other subspecies *S. populnea moesta* LeConte, 1850 and *S. populnea tulari* Felt & Joutel, 1904 occurring only in Nearctic Region (United States and Canada).

Chorotype: Sibero-European + Nearctic. Sama (2002) stated that records from North Africa are clearly erroneous due to mislabellings.

Subgenus *Anaerea* Mulsant, 1839

[Type sp.: *Cerambyx carcharias* Linnaeus, 1758]

Saperda carcharias (Linnaeus, 1758)

(*E)

Other names: *punctata* DeGeer; *carchadelrias* Herbst; *villosa* Gmelin; *carcarias* Petagna; *griseus* Mulsant; *estellae* Mulsant; *barthei* Piton; *carinata* Podany.

Records in Turkey: (AN-BS-DE-EZ-IS-IZ-KAR-MN-TB-TRA-TUR)

İstanbul prov.: Belgrad Forest (Acatay, 1943); Turkey (Acatay, 1948, 1961, 1963, 1968; Erdem, 1968; Önder et al., 1987; Toros, 1996; Sama, 2002); İstanbul prov.: Belgrad Forest / around Bosphorus region, around Bursa prov. and Manisa prov. (Ex. Sekendiz, 1974); Manisa prov.: around Central (Sekendiz, 1974); İstanbul prov.: Belgrad Forest, Denizli prov., Bursa prov., Manisa prov. (Erdem & Çanakçıoğlu, 1977; Çanakçıoğlu, 1983); Bursa

prov.: Gürsu (Öymen, 1987); Trabzon prov. (Yüksel, 1996); European Turkey (Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997); İstanbul prov., Bursa prov., Manisa prov., İzmir prov., Denizli prov., Aegean Region (Lodos, 1998); Kars prov.: Sarıkamış (Tozlu, 2001b); Erzurum prov.: Pasinler (Çalıyazı), Kars prov.: Sarıkamış (Tozlu et al., 2003); Ankara prov.: Kızılcahamam (Çamkoru) (Özdikmen & Şahin, 2006).

Distribution: Europe (Spain, France, Italy, Albania, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Macedonia, Greece, 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), Siberia, Far East Russia, Sakhalin, Mongolia, China, Korea, Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Turkey.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Eastern Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes in North and West Turkey.

Chorotype: Sibero-European.

Stenostola Dejean, 1835

[Type sp.: *Saperda nigripes* Fabricius, 1792
= *Cerambyx ferreus* Schrank, 1776]

***Stenostola ferrea* (Schrank, 1776)**

(*E)

= ssp. *ferrea* Schrank, 1776

= ssp. *maculipennis* Holzschuh, 1982

Other names: *nigripes* Fabricius; *plumbea* Bonelli; *nigripes* Mulsant.

Records in Turkey: (RI-TUR)

Rize prov.: Sivrikaya (Breuning et Villiers, 1967); Turkey (Lodos, 1998).

Distribution: Europe (France, Italy, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary, Austria, Switzerland, Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Luxembourg, ?Great Britain, Czechia, Slovakia, Norway, Poland, Sweden, Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Belorussia, Ukraine, Crimea, Moldavia, European Russia), Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Turkey.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Eastern Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes in North Turkey. It is represented by the nominative subspecies in Turkey. Known other subspecies *S. ferrea maculipennis* Holzschuh, 1982 occurring in Caucasus and European Russia. According to Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985, *Stenostola maculipennis* is a subspecies of *Stenostola ferrea*.

Chorotype: European.

Tribe PHYTOECIINI

Oberea Dejean, 1835

[Type sp.: *Cerambyx oculatus* Linnaeus, 1758]

Subgenus *Oberea* Dejean, 1835

[Type sp.: *Cerambyx oculatus* Linnaeus, 1758]

***Oberea linearis* (Linnaeus, 1761)**

(*C, E)

Other names: *regularis* Poda; *parallela* Scopoli; *fulvipes* Geoffroy; *cylindricollis* Griffith; *limbata* Mulsant.

Records in Turkey: (ART-GI-HT-IS-OR-RI-TB-TUR)

Trabzon prov., Giresun prov., Rize prov., Ordu prov., Black Sea Region (Bodenheimer, 1941, 1958); Turkey (Alkan, 1946; Acatay, 1948, 1961, 1963, 1968; Erdem, 1968; Önder et al., 1987; Toros, 1996; Sama, 2002); Black Sea Region (Nizamlioğlu, 1957; Çanakçıoğlu, 1983); İstanbul prov.: Polonez village (Demelt & Alkan, 1962); Rize prov.: Fındıklı, Hatay prov.:

İskenderun (Breuning et Villiers, 1967); Trabzon prov., Giresun prov., İstanbul prov.: Polonez village, Black Sea Region (İren & Ahmed, 1973); Giresun prov.: Görele (Öymen, 1987); Between İstanbul prov. and Rize prov. (Lodos, 1998); Rize prov.: İkizdere, Trabzon prov.: Akçaabat, Artvin prov.: Kafkasör (Alkan, 2000).

Distribution: Europe (Portugal, Spain, France, Italy, Sicily, Sardinia, Albania, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Greece, Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary, Austria, Switzerland, Belgium, Netherlands, Denmark, Germany, Luxembourg, Czechia, Slovakia, Norway, Poland, Sweden, Lithuania, Belorussia, Ukraine, Crimea, Moldavia, European Russia), Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Turkey.

Remarks: It has been reported from Central and Eastern Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes mostly in North Turkey.

Chorotype: European.

***Oberea oculata* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

Other names: *melanocephala* Voet; *inoculata* Heyden; *borysthenica* Mokressevsky; *tomensis* Kissel.; *quadrimaculata* Donisthorpe; *nigroabdominalis* Breuning.

Records in Turkey: (AD-ADY-AN-ANT-DE-EZ-HT-IC-IP-IZ-KA-KN-KO-MG-NI-TU-TRA-TUR)

Denizli prov.: Menderes Valley (Schimitschek, 1944 and 1953; Acatay, 1963); Turkey (Acatay, 1948, 1961, 1968; Erdem, 1968; Çanakçıoğlu, 1983; Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Önder et al., 1987; Toros, 1996; Sama, 2002); Niğde prov.: Çiftelhan (Demelt, 1967); İzmir prov.: Bornova (Gül-Zümreoğlu, 1975); Antalya prov.: Manavgat (Öymen, 1987); Antalya prov.: Çukurbag, Tunceli prov.: Pülümür (Adlbauer, 1992); Adana prov., Antalya prov., Hatay prov., İçel prov.: Erdemli, Silifke and Tarsus, Muğla prov., Şanlıurfa prov. (Çanakçıoğlu, 1993; Çanakçıoğlu & Mol, 1998); European Turkey (Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997); Aegean Region and Çukurova (South Turkey) (Lodos, 1998); Adıyaman prov.: Karadut village env. (Rejzek & Hoskovec, 1999); Erzurum prov. (Tozlu et al., 2003); Kahramanmaraş prov.: Yenicekele (kayışlı), Isparta prov.: Yalvaç (Sultan Mts.), Konya prov.: Taşkent (Beyreli village) (Özdikmen & Hasbenli, 2004); Kocaeli prov.: İzmit (Özdikmen & Şahin, 2005); Ankara prov.: Kayaş (Bayındır dam env.) (Özdikmen & Demir, 2006).

Distribution: Europe (Portugal, Spain, France, Italy, Sicily, Sardinia, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Macedonia, Albania, Greece, Bulgaria, European Turkey, Romania, Hungary, Austria, Switzerland, Luxembourg, Belgium, Netherlands, Denmark, Germany, Czechia, Slovakia, Poland, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Belorussia, Ukraine, Crimea, Moldavia, European Russia, European Kazakhstan), North Africa (Morocco), Siberia, Caucasus, Transcaucasia, China, Japan, Korea, Northern Mongolia, Turkey, North Iran, Iraq.

Remarks: The species which has no any exact record from covered geological area of the present work may be represented very likely in the Black Sea Region as widely distributed in Turkey.

Chorotype: Palaearctic.

Subgenus *Amaurostoma* Müller, 1906

[Type sp.: *Cerambyx erythrocephalus* Schrank, 1776]

***Oberea erythrocephala* (Schrank, 1776)**

(*W, C, E)

= ssp. *erythrocephala* Schrank, 1776

= ssp. *taygetana* Pic, 1901

= ssp. *calvescens* Müller, 1948

= ssp. *schurmanni* Heyrovsky, 1962

= ssp. *amanica* Holzschuh, 1993

Other names: *cincta* Gebler; *luteicollis* Gebler; *rufipes* Fischer; *insidiosa* Mulsant; *nigriceps* Mulsant; *melitana* Reiche; *bicolor* Reiche; *semirufa* Kraatz; *richteri* Bau; *anatolica* Pic; *maroccana* Pic; *theophilei* Pic; *monthandoni* Pic; *planeti* Pic; *hungarica* Pic;

erivanica Pic; *mul santi* Pic; *reichei* Plavilstshikov; *pyretana* Marcu; *testaceicolor* Roubal; *macedonica* Breuning; *rufoscapa* Breuning; *discotrimaculata* Breuning; *brunneicornis* Podany; *bielawskii* Podany.

Material examined: Van prov.: Tatvan, 23.07.1979, 1 specimen, leg. A. Demirsoy; Kastamonu prov.: Kastamonu–Tosya road, Tosya–İlgaz pass, 1650 m, 16.06.2003, 3 specimens; Çorum prov.: Kargı, Gölet Plateau env., 1090m, 16.06.2003, 1 specimen.

Records in Turkey: (AF-AM-AN-ANT-ART-BY-CO-ER-EZ-GU-IS-KA-KAR-KO-KS-NI-OS-SV-VA-TRA-TUR)

Amasya prov. (Villiers, 1959); Antalya prov.: Alanya as *O. erythrocephala* var. *insidios* Muls. (Demelt & Alkan, 1962); Antalya prov.: Antitoros Mountains as *O. erythrocephala schurmanni* Heyr. (Demelt & Alkan, 1962); Amasya prov. (Gfeller, 1972); Kocaeli prov.: İzmit (Hereke) (Sama, 1982); Turkey (Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Lodos, 1998; Sama, 2002); İstanbul prov.: Polonez village, Antalya prov.: Alanya as *O. erythrocephala insidios*, Antalya prov.: Alanya / Thermessos as *O. erythrocephala schurmanni* – Demelt, 1961 and 1963 (Ex. Öymen, 1987); Afyon prov.: Dinar, Antalya prov.: Alanya (Adlbauer, 1988); Antalya prov.: Alanya (Dim stream) as *O. erythrocephala schurmanni* (Adlbauer, 1988); Osmaniye prov.: Nurdağı pass as *O. erythrocephala taygetana* (Adlbauer, 1988); European Turkey (Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997); Artvin prov.: Ardanuç (Akarsu), Bayburt prov.: Maden, Erzincan prov.: Central (Avclar) / Bahçe Bahçeli / Üzümlü / Bayırbağ, Erzurum prov.: University Campus / Kesdek (Alaybeyi) / Karagöbek Mts. / Palandöken / Aşkale / Hacıhamza / İlica (Athikonak) / Sorkunlu / İspir (Madenköprübaşı) / Oltu (Çamlıbel) / Başaklı / Sarısaz / Pasinler / Çalıyazı / Şenkaya (Turnalı) / Tortum / Pehlivanlı / Uzundere (Gölbasi), Güntüşane prov.: Kale / Vauk Mt., Kars prov.: Sarıkamış (Karakurt, Şeytangeçmez), Sivas prov.: Central as *O. erythrocephala schurmanni* (Tozlu et al., 2003); Kars prov.: Sarıkamış (Özdikmen et al., 2005); Kocaeli prov.: İzmit (Ballıkayalar Natural Park, Demirciler village) as *O. erythrocephala schurmanni* (Özdikmen & Demirel, 2005); Ankara prov.: Kızılcahamam (Soğuksu National Park), Niğde prov.: Tepeköy / Niğde-Bor road (Okçu village) / Altunhisar-Çiftlik road (Tepeköy plateau) as *O. erythrocephala schurmanni* (Özdikmen, 2006); Kahramanmaraş prov.: Göksun (Göksun-Çardak road, exit of Saraycık) as *O. erythrocephala schurmanni* (Özdikmen & Okutaner, 2006).

Distribution: Europe (Portugal, Spain, France, Italy, ?Malta, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Macedonia, Greece, Crete, Bulgaria, European Turkey, Romania, Hungary, Austria, Switzerland, Germany, Czechia, Slovakia, Poland, Latvia, Belorussia, Ukraine, Crimea, Moldavia, European Russia, European Kazakhstan), North Africa (Morocco), Siberia, Turkmenistan, Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Turkey, Iran, Middle East.

Remarks: It has been reported from Western, Central and Eastern Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). It is new for Western Black Sea Region (Kastamonu and Çorum provinces) and Van province (East Turkey). The examined specimens of this study belong to the subspecies *O. erythrocephala schurmanni* Heyrovsky, 1962. The species distributes widely in Turkey. It is represented by four subspecies in Turkey. *O. erythrocephala taygetana* Pic, 1901 occurring only in a local area of Central part of South Turkey, *O. erythrocephala amanica* Holzschuh, 1993 occurring in North-East Turkey, *O. erythrocephala schurmanni* Heyrovsky, 1962 occurring mainly in Central, South and East Turkey and *O. erythrocephala erythrocephala* (Schränk, 1776) occurring in the other parts of Turkey (especially European Turkey, North-West and West Anatolia). The other known subspecies, *O. erythrocephala canescens* Müller, 1948 occurring only in Italy. According to Adlbauer (1988), *O. taygetana* Pic, 1901 is a subspecies of *O. erythrocephala* (Schränk, 1776) based on the specimens from Nurdağı pass. Clearly, *Oberea taygetana* was described as a species. It was treated later, however, as a variation by *Oberea erythrocephala*. Recently, it has been mentioned again as a species. For example, *O. taygetana* Pic, 1901 in Althoff & Danilevsky (1997) and Danilevsky (2005b) gave as a separate species. Now I accept the approach in Adlbauer (1988). Because, Adlbauer (1988) stated that the specimens of Osmaniye province (Nurdağı pass) differed from typical specimens with very shining surface and a little smaller body. In any case, the specimens from Nurdağı pass are still different from those.

Chorotype: Palearctic.

***Oberea resslı* Demelt, 1963**

(*W)

= ssp. *resslı* Demelt, 1963= ssp. *taygetana* Demelt, 1963**Other names:** Absent.**Records in Turkey:** (AN-CN-MN-TUR)

Ankara prov.: Kızılcahamam as the type loc. of *O. resslı* (Demelt, 1963); Çankırı prov.: Işık Mountain (Tuatay et al., 1972); Manisa prov.: Akçakertik pass (Sama, 1982); Ankara prov.: Kızılcahamam (Adlbauer, 1988); Turkey (Lodos, 1998); Ankara prov.: Kızılcahamam (Rejzek et al., 2001); Çankırı prov.: Işık Mountain, Ankara prov.: Kızılcahamam (Central / Güvem) (Özdikmen et al., 2005).

Distribution: Turkey.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Western Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species is endemic to Turkey distributes in North parts of Central Anatolian Region and Western parts of Turkey. It is represented by two subspecies in Turkey. These are the nominotypical subspecies *O. resslı resslı* Demelt, 1963 and *O. resslı taygetana* Demelt, 1963 (Western subspecies).

Chorotype: Anatolian.***Oxyliia Mulsant, 1863***[Type sp.: *Oxyliia duponcheli* Brullé, 1832]***Oxyliia argentata* (Ménétries, 1832)**

(*W, C, E)

Other names: Absent.

Material examined: Kastamonu prov.: between Kastamonu–Tosya, Darıbükkü village, 880 m, 15.06.2003, 1 specimen; Kastamonu prov.: Hanönü–Kastamonu road, 16.05.2004, 1 specimen.

Records in Turkey: (ADY-AG-AN-ANT-ART-BT-BY-CO-DI-EL-ER-EZ-GU-HT-IC-IP-KAR-KI-KN-KS-NI-YO-TUR)

Turkey (Winkler, 1924-1932; Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Özdikmen, 2006); İçel prov.: Bolkar Mountains (Villiers, 1959); Ankara prov.: Elmadag, Yozgat prov. (Breuning et Villiers, 1967); Niğde prov.: Çiftahan, İçel prov.: Namrun (Bolkar Mt.) (Demelt, 1967); Elazığ prov.: Harput (Fuchs et Breuning, 1971); Çorum prov. (Gfeller, 1972); Erzurum prov. and near (Özbek, 1978); Kırıkkale prov., Konya prov.: Beyşehir (Adlbauer, 1988); Adıyaman prov.: Karadut village env. (Rejzek & Hoskovec, 1999); Antalya prov.: İrmasan pass (Rejzek et al., 2001); Ağrı prov.: Balıklıgöl, Artvin prov.: Ardauç (Akarsu) / Bayburt (Maden), Bitlis prov.: Central, Diyarbakır prov.: Silvan, Erzincan prov.: Üzümlü (Bayırbağ), Erzurum prov.: University Campus / Dutçu / Ocak / Aşkale (Kop Mt.) / Hınıs / Narman (Araköy) / Oltu (Başaklı) / Çamlıbel / Sütkans / Pasinler / Şenkaya (Penek) / Timurkışla / Turnalı / Tortum (Pehlivanlı) / Uzundere (Dikyar), Gümüşhane prov.: Central, Kars prov.: Sarıkamış (Karakurt, Şeytangeçmez), Konya prov.: Güneysınır (Gürağaç) (Tozlu et al., 2003); Kastamonu prov.: Araç (Central), Isparta prov.: Yalvaç (between Süciüllü–Yalvaç dam), Yozgat prov.: Akdağmağdeni (Akçakışla road / Yukarı Çulhalı village) (Özdikmen & Hasbenli, 2004); Hatay prov.: İskenderun (Güzelyayla road) (Özdikmen & Demirel, 2005); Niğde prov.: Bor–Altınhisar, Ankara prov.: Kızılcahamam (Aköz village) (Özdikmen, 2006).

Distribution: Europe (Crimea), Caucasus, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Near East, Turkey, Iran.

Remarks: It has been reported from Western, Central and Eastern Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes rather widely in Turkey. Some literatures included *O. languida* (Ménétries, 1838) as a subspecies of *O. argentata* (Ménétries, 1832). *O. languida* (Ménétries, 1838) has been recorded by Sama (1982) from Sinop prov.: Dranaz Mountain, Giresun prov.: Bulancak and Sama & Rapuzzi (2000) from Asia Minor as *O. argentata languida*, Özdikmen et al. (2005) from Siirt prov.: Central, Isparta prov.: Uluborlu as *O. languida* for Turkey. Briefly, these records are also supported being a separate species of *O. languida*.

Chorotype: SW-Asiatic (Anatolo-Caucasian + Irano-Caucasian + Irano-Anatolian) + Turanian (Ponto-Caspian).

***Oxyilia duponcheli* (Brullé, 1832)**
(*E)

Other names: Absent.

Records in Turkey: (AK-AN-ART-ES-IC-KA-KM-MA-MN-OS-TUR)

Malatya prov. (Heyden, 1888); Eskişehir prov., Manisa prov.: Demirci (Gül-Zümreoğlu, 1972); Turkey (Lodos, 1998); Ankara prov.: Bağlum / Kızılcahamam (Güvem) (Özdikmen et al., 2005); Artvin prov.: Yusufeli (Şahinkaya hill), Osmaniye prov.: Zorkun plateau road (Olukbaşı place) (Özdikmen & Demirel, 2005); Ankara prov.: Çal Mountain (Özdikmen & Demir, 2006); Aksaray prov.: Aksaray-Ulukişla road 8th km, İçel prov.: entry of Fındıkpinarı / Mut-Karaman road (Gökçeören pine grove), Karaman prov.: Ayrancı-Ereğli road 30th km (Özdikmen, 2006); Kahramanmaraş prov.: Göksun (Göksun-Çardak) (Özdikmen & Okutaner, 2006).

Distribution: Europe (Albania, Macedonia, Greece, Bulgaria), Turkey.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Eastern Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes rather widely in Turkey.

Chorotype: Turano-Mediterranean (Balkano-Anatolian).

***Oxyilia languida* Mulsant, 1863**
(*E)

Other names: Absent.

Records in Turkey: (GI-IP-IZ-SI-SN-TUR)

İzmir prov.: near Central / Bergama, Isparta prov.: Eğirdir as *Oxyilia languida* Muls. (Demelt & Alkan, 1962); Turkey (Demelt, 1963; Sama & Rapuzzi, 2000); Sinop prov.: Dranz Mountain, Giresun prov.: Bulancak as *O. argentata languida* (Sama, 1982); Siirt prov.: Central, Isparta prov.: Uluborlu (Özdikmen et al., 2005).

Distribution: Turkey, Syria.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Eastern Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes rather widely in Turkey.

Chorotype: SW-Asiatic (Syro-Anatolian).

***Mallosia* Mulsant, 1863**
[Type sp.: *Saperda graeca* Sturm, 1843]

Remarks: Danilevsky (2005) is used for classification of *Mallosia* Mulsant, 1863.

Subgenus *Semnasia* Daniel, 1904
[Type sp.: *Mallosia scovitzii* (Falderman, 1837)]

***Mallosia scovitzii* (Faldermann, 1837)**

= ssp. *scovitzii* Faldermann, 1837

= ssp. *interrupta* Pic, 1905

Other names: *semilimbata* Pic; *atricornis* Pic.

Records in Turkey: (BT-EZ-HA-KAR-MA-VA-TUR)

Malatya (Heyden, 1888); Turkey (Winkler, 1924-1932; Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Danilevsky, 1990; Lodos, 1998); Turkey as *M. scovitzii* a. *interrupta* (Winkler, 1924-1932); Van prov.: Kuzgunkiran, Hakkari prov.: Yüksekova, Şemdinli *M. scovitzii interrupta* (Fuchs et Breuning, 1971); Erzurum prov. and near (Özbek, 1978); Van prov.: Erciş (Adlbauer, 1988); Between Bitlis and Van provinces: Gevaş, Kuzgunkiran pass *M. scovitzii interrupta* (Adlbauer, 1992); Kars prov. (Tozlu et al., 2003).

Distribution: Caucasus, Turkey, Iran.

Remarks: The species which has no any exact record from covered geological area of the present work may be represented very likely in the Eastern Black Sea Region. There are two distinct subspecies in the World. In Turkey, it is represented by both subspecies.

Chorotype: SW-Asiatic (Anatolo-Caucasian + Irano-Caucasian + Irano-Anatolian).

***Mallosia tristis* Reitter, 1888**

Other names: *angelicae* Reitter.

Records in Turkey: (TUR)

Turkey (Winkler, 1924-1932; Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Lodos, 1998).

Distribution: Caucasus, Turkey, ? Iran.

Remarks: The species which has no any exact record from covered geological area of the present work may be represented very likely in the Eastern Black Sea Region.

Chorotype: SW-Asiatic (Anatolo-Caucasian + Irano-Caucasian + Irano-Anatolian).

Subgenus *Eumallosia* Danilevsky, 1990

[Type sp.: *Mallosia herminae* Reitter, 1890]

***Mallosia caucasica* Pic, 1898**

Other names: *cribrofasciata* Daniel.

Records in Turkey: (TUR)

Turkey (Danilevsky, 2005).

Distribution: Caucasus, Turkey.

Remarks: The species which has no any exact record from covered geological area of the present work may be represented very likely in the Eastern Black Sea Region.

Chorotype: SW-Asiatic (Anatolo-Caucasian).

***Mallosia herminae* Reitter, 1890**

(*E)

= ssp. *herminae* Reitter, 1890

= ssp. *gobustanica* Danilevsky, 1990

Other names: Absent.

Records in Turkey: (BN-EZ-GU-SK-VA-TUR)

Gümüşhane prov.: Soğanlı pass (Breuning et Villiers, 1967); Turkey (Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Danilevsky, 1990); Van prov., Şırnak prov., Bingöl prov. (Adlbauer, 1992); Van prov.: Kuzgunkiran pass (Rejzek et al., 2001); Erzurum prov.: Nenehatun (Özdikmen & Hasbenli, 2004).

Distribution: Caucasus, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Turkey, Iran.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Eastern Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes in North-Eastern and Eastern Turkey. It is represented by the nominative subspecies in Turkey. Known other subspecies *M. herminae gobustanica* Danilevsky, 1990 occurring in Caucasus.

Chorotype: SW-Asiatic (Anatolo-Caucasian + Irano-Caucasian + Irano-Anatolian).

Pilemia Fairmaire, 1864

[Type sp.: *Phytoecia tigrina* Mulsant, 1851]

(See the remarks under the genus name *Phytoecia* Dejean, 1821)

***Pilemia annulata* (Hampe, 1862)**

= ssp. *annulata* (Hampe, 1862)

= ssp. *wawerkana* Reitter, 1905

Other names: Absent.

Records in Turkey: (ADY-KAR-SV-TUR)

Turkey (Winkler, 1924-1932; Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Lodos, 1998); Adıyaman prov.: Nemrut Mt. as *P. annulata wawerkana* (Rejzek & Hoskovec, 1999); Kars prov.: Sarıkamış, Sivas prov.: Kurbağalıbeli pass (Rejzek et al., 2001).

Distribution: Caucasus, Turkey, Iran, Syria.

Remarks: The species which has no any exact record from covered geological area of the present work may be represented very likely in the Black Sea Region. There are two distinct subspecies in the World. In Turkey, it is represented by both subspecies. *P. annulata wawerkana* Reitter, 1905 occurs only in South parts of Turkey and Syria.

Chorotype: SW-Asiatic.

***Pilemia hirsutula* (Frölich, 1793)**

(*E)

= ssp. *hirsutula* Frölich, 1793

= ssp. *homoiesthes* Ganglbauer, 1915

Other names: *moreana* Breuning; *ciliciae* Breuning; *androsensis* Breuning.

Material examined: Afyon prov.: Ermen valley, 04.06.2004, 1 specimen, leg. O. Sert.

Records in Turkey: (ADY-AF-ANT-BI-BY-EZ-HA-IC-IP-IZ-KAR-KN-TUR)

Konya prov.: Meram (Bodemeyer, 1900); Bilecik prov. (Bodemeyer, 1906); Turkey (Winkler, 1924-1932; Lodos, 1998; Sama & Rapuzzi, 2000; Sama, 2002); İzmir prov.: Bergama (Demelt & Alkan, 1962); İzmir prov.: Pergamon, İçel prov.: Namrun (Demelt, 1963); Erzurum prov. (Breuning et Villiers, 1967); Erzurum prov. and near (Özbek, 1978); Antalya prov. – Demelt, 1961 (Ex. Öymen, 1987); İçel prov.: Erdemli (Adlbauer, 1988); Adiyaman prov.: plateaus under the peak region of Nemrut Mountain (Rejzek & Hoskovec, 1999); Hakkari prov. (Rejzek et al., 2001); Bayburt prov.: Maden, Erzurum prov.: Akdağ / Çat / Ilca (Atlikonak) / İspir (Madenköprübaşı) / Oltu / Pasinler (Çalıyazı) / Şenkaya (Hoşköy) / Turnalı / Tortum (Söğütlü), Kars prov.: Sarıkamış (Karakurt, Şeytangeçmez) (Tozlu et al., 2003); Isparta prov.: Yalvaç (Bağkonak, Sultan mountains) (Özdikmen & Hasbenli, 2004).

Distribution: Europe (Italy, Albania, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Macedonia, Greece, Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary, Slovakia, Ukraine, Crimea, European Russia, European Kazakhstan), Siberia, Turkmenistan, Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Turkey, Iran, Syria.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Eastern Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). It is new for Afyon province. The species distributes rather widely in Turkey. It is represented by the nominative subspecies in Turkey. Known other subspecies, *P. hirsutula homoiesthes* Ganglbauer, 1915 occurring mostly in Central Asia (Turkmenia, Kazakhstan). According to Sudre (2000), *Phytoecia moreana* Breuning, 1943, *Phytoecia ciliciae* Breuning, 1951 and *Oxylia androsensis* Breuning, 1963 are synonyms of *Pilemia hirsutula* (Frölich, 1793).

Chorotype: Turano-Mediterranean (Turano-E-Mediterranean).

Coptosia Fairmaire, 1864

[Type sp.: *Phytoecia compacta* Menetries, 1832]

(See the remarks under the genus name *Phytoecia* Dejean, 1821)

***Coptosia antoniae* Reitter, 1889**

Other names: Absent.

Records in Turkey: (TUR)

Northern Turkey (Danilevsky & Miroschnikov, 1985).

Distribution: Caucasus, Turkey, Iran, Turkmenia.

Remarks: The species which has no any exact record from covered geological area of the present work may be represented very likely in the Eastern Black Sea Region. Danilevsky (2005) stated that “According to personal information (2004) by S.Kadlec, *P. (Coptosia) antoniae* is distributed not only in Transcaucasia but also in Iran, Turkey and in Turkmenia (Kopet-Dag)”.

Chorotype: Turano-Mediterranean (Turano-Anatolian).

***Coptosia bithyniensis* Ganglbauer, 1884**

Other names: Absent.

Records in Turkey: (AD-ADY-BI-BS-DI-EL-EZ-IC-IP-IZ-MU-OS-TUR)

Type loc.: Turkey: Brussa (Bursa prov.) (Ganglbauer, 1884); Bilecik prov. (Bodemeyer, 1906); Turkey (Winkler, 1924-1932; Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Lodos, 1998); İzmir prov.: Bergama (Demelt & Alkan, 1962); Adana prov.: Kozan, Isparta prov.: Eğirdir, İçel prov.: Çamlıyayla, İzmir prov.: Bergama as *Conizonia bithynensis* Ganglbauer (Demelt, 1963); Osmaniye prov.: Nurdağı pass (Adlbauer, 1988); Adıyaman prov.: Karadut village env. (Rejzek & Hoskovec, 1999); Elazığ prov.: Gözeli, Adıyaman prov.: Nemrut Mt. (Karadut env.) (Rejzek et al., 2001); Diyarbakır prov., Erzurum prov., Muş prov. (Tozlu et al., 2003).

Distribution: Europe (Bulgaria, ? Romania), Caucasus, Turkey.

Remarks: The species which has no any exact record from covered geological area of the present work may be represented very likely in the Black Sea Region.

Chorotype: Turano-Mediterranean (Turano-Balkan).

***Coptosia compacta* (Menetries, 1832)**
(*C)

Other names: Absent.

Records in Turkey: (ADY-BT-EZ-KAR-MA-TO-TUR)

Malatya prov. (Heyden, 1888); Turkey (Winkler, 1924-1932; Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Lodos, 1998); Tokat prov.: Yakacık (Gökdere), Erzurum prov.: Central / Aşkale (Adlbauer, 1992); Adıyaman prov.: Plateaus under the peak region of Nemrut Mountain (Rejzek & Hoskovec, 1999); Kars prov.: Sarıkamış (80 km NE Horasan), Bitlis prov.: Tatvan env., Adıyaman prov.: Nemrut Mountain (Karadut env.) (Rejzek et al., 2001).

Distribution: Caucasus, Armenia, Transcaucasia, Turkey, Iran.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Central Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes mostly in East half of Turkey.

Chorotype: SW-Asiatic (Anatolo-Caucasian + Irano-Caucasian + Irano-Anatolian).

Cardoria Mulsant, 1862

[Type sp.: *Saperda scutellata* Fabricius, 1792]

(See the remarks under the genus name *Phytoecia* Dejean, 1821)

***Cardoria scutellata* (Fabricius, 1792)**

Other names: Absent.

Records in Turkey: (ADY-AR-ES-EZ-KAR-KN-TUR)

Eskişehir prov. (Bodemeyer, 1906); Turkey (Winkler, 1924-1932; Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Sama, 2002); Konya prov.: Akşehir (Demelt, 1963); Erzurum prov. and near (Özbek, 1978); Adıyaman prov.: Nemrut Mt. (Rejzek & Hoskovec, 1999); Ardahan prov., Erzurum prov., Kars prov. (Tozlu et al., 2003).

Distribution: Europe (Serbia, Romania, Hungary, Austria, Germany, Czechia, Slovakia, ? Moldova, Ukraine, Crimea, European Russia, European Kazakhstan), Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Turkey, Iran.

Remarks: The species which has no any exact record from covered geological area of the present work may be represented very likely in the Black Sea Region.

Chorotype: Turano-Mediterranean (Turano-E-Mediterranean).

Helladia Fairmaire, 1864

[Type sp.: *Saperda millefolii* Adams, 1817]

(See the remarks under the genus name *Phytoecia* Dejean, 1821)

***Helladia armeniaca* Frivaldsky, 1878**

= ssp. *armeniaca* Frivaldsky, 1878

= ssp. *iranica* Holzschuh, 1981

= ssp. *natali* Lobanov, 1994

Other names: Absent.

Records in Turkey: (ADY-ANT-DI-EZ-KA-KAR-KN-MA-NI-TUR)

Type loc.: Turkey: Diyarbakır prov. (Frivaldszky, 1878); Malatya prov. (Heyden, 1888); Antalya prov.: Toros Mts., Niğde prov.: Çamardı, Konya prov. (Bodemeyer, 1900); Turkey (Winkler, 1924-1932; Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Lodos, 1998); Niğde prov.: Çiftehan (Demelt, 1967; Adlbauer, 1988); Erzurum prov. and near (Özbek, 1978); Adıyaman prov.: Nemrut Mt. (Rejzek & Hoskovec, 1999); East Turkey (?Diyarbakır prov.) (Rejzek et al., 2001); Erzurum prov., Kars prov. (Tozlu et al., 2003); Kahramanmaraş prov.: Ekinözü (Özdikmen & Okutaner, 2005).

Distribution: Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Turkey, Iran.

Remarks: The species which has no any exact record from covered geological area of the present work may be represented very likely in the Black Sea Region. There are three distinct subspecies in the World. In Turkey, it is represented only by nominotypical subspecies. *H. armeniaca iranica* Holzschuh, 1981 is only in Iran and *H. armeniaca natali* Lobanov, 1994 is only in Azerbaijan.

Chorotype: SW-Asiatic (Anatolo-Caucasian + Irano-Caucasian + Irano-Anatolian).

Helladia humeralis (Waltl, 1838)

(*C)

Other names: *insignata* Chevrolat; *frontalis* Chevrolat; *bethaniensis* Pic.

Material examined: Konya prov.: Beyşehir, 16.05.2001, 1 specimen, leg. Y. Özdemir.

Records in Turkey: (AD-ADY-AK-AM-AN-ANT-AY-BU-DE-DI-ED-ES-HA-HT-IC-IP-IZ-KA-KN-MN-NI-OS-US-TUR)

Turkey as the type loc. of *Saperda humeralis* Waltl, 1838; Konya prov.: Meram (Bodemeyer, 1900); Turkey (Winkler, 1924-1932; Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Lodos, 1998; Sama & Rapuzzi, 2000); İzmir prov.: Bornova / Efes (Demelt & Alkan, 1962); Amasya prov., Edirne prov. (Breuning et Villiers, 1967); Hakkari prov.: Yüksekova, Hatay prov.: Yenışehir / Antakya (Reyhani) (Fuchs et Breuning, 1971); İzmir prov.: Bornova, Eskişehir prov. (Gül-Zümreoğlu, 1972); Eskişehir prov., İçel prov.: Anamur (Ex. Gül-Zümreoğlu, 1975); Ankara prov.: near Eymir lake, Isparta prov.: Kovada, İzmir prov.: Bornova (Doğanlar village) / Tire / Gümüşsu / Kuşadası / Menemen (Aliağa) / Torbalı (Pamukyazı) / Selçuk (Efes), Denizli prov.: Central / Buldan / Sarayköy, Manisa prov.: Salihli (Gökköy), Aydın prov.: Nazilli (Gül-Zümreoğlu, 1975); Konya prov.: Beyşehir, Adana prov.: Misis, Hatay prov.: Topboğazı, Osmaniye prov.: Fevzipaşa, Burdur prov.: Bucak, İçel prov.: Silifke (Mut) (Adlbauer, 1988); Adıyaman prov.: Karadut village env. (Rejzek & Hoskovec, 1999); Antalya prov.: Gündoğmuş / Perge env., İçel prov.: Namrunkale (Çamlıyayla, Sebil village) (Rejzek et al., 2001); Manisa prov.: Muradiye (Tezcan & Rejzek, 2002); Adana prov.: Central, Diyarbakır prov.: Silvan (Tozlu et al., 2003); Uşak prov.: Ulubey (Ovacık village, Gökgöz hill) (Özdikmen & Hasbenli, 2004); Hatay prov.: İskenderun (Topboğazı), İzmir prov.: Kuşadası / Bornova (Doğanlar) / Central / Torbalı, Manisa prov.: Salihli (Özdikmen et al., 2005); Niğde prov.: Çamardı (Dikilitaş), Kahramanmaraş prov.: Çakalçullu road (Özdikmen & Demirel, 2005); Ankara prov.: Şereflikoçhisar, Aksaray prov.: exit of Ankara (Ekecik stream), Niğde prov.: between Araph-Höyük (Özdikmen, 2006); Kahramanmaraş prov.: Göksun (Mehmetbey bridge env. / Küçüküsu village, Göcük plateau) / Elbistan (Elbistan-Taşburun road, Taşoluk / Karaelbistan, Cumhuriyet district) / Ekinözü / Afşin (Tanır, Yeşiloba, Karasalğan) / Pazarcık (Şahintepe village / Büyük Nacar / Armutlu village / Sakarkaya village / Evri-Karahöyük road / Evri (Küçükcennetpınarı)) / Central (Kavaklı) (Özdikmen & Okutaner, 2006).

Distribution: Europe (Greece), Caucasus, Turkey, Iran, Syria.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Central Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes widely in Turkey. Probably it may be represented by two subspecies in Turkey. One of them occurs mostly in North Turkey and the other ones occurs in South Turkey. Besides, according to Danilevsky (2005a), this species is represented by the nominotypical subspecies in Balkans, Caucasus, Near East and Iran.

Chorotype: E-Mediterranean (Palaestino-Cypriote-Taurian + NE-Mediterranean).

Helladia millefolii (Adams, 1817)

(*W)

= *ssp. millefolii* Adams, 1817

= ssp. *alziari* Sama, 1992

Other names: *azurea* Steven; *excelsa* Stierlin.

Material examined: Kastamonu prov.: Ilgaz-Toşya road, 16.05.2004, 2 specimens.

Records in Turkey: (ADY-EZ-HT-IS-KA-KAR-KN-KO-KS-OS-YA-TUR)

Turkey (Winkler, 1924-1932; Danilevsky & Miroschnikov, 1985; Lodos, 1998); Hatay prov.: Arsuz (Fuchs et Breuning, 1971); Kocaeli prov., Yalova prov. (Gfeller, 1972); Hatay prov.: İskenderun – Demelt, 1963 (Ex. Öymen, 1987); Osmaniye prov.: Nurdağı pass (Adlbauer, 1988); Adıyaman prov.: plateaus under the peak region of Nemrut Mountain (Rejzek & Hoskovec, 1999); South-East Anatolia as *H. millefolii alziari* (Sama & Rapuzzi, 2000); Erzurum prov.: Körsu 27 km N Hınıs, İstanbul prov.: Kumburgaz (Rejzek et al., 2001); Erzurum prov.: İlica (Athkonak), Kars prov.: Sarıkamış (Karakurt, Şeytangeçmez) (Tozlu et al., 2003); South-eastern Mediterranean Region as *H. millefolii alziari* (Tozlu et al., 2003); Konya prov.: Sultanhanı (Özdikmen, 2006); Kahramanmaraş prov.: Nurhak (Alçıçek village) / Ekinözü (Aşağıörten / 1st Source env.) / Göksun (Mehmetbey / Kireçköy / Göksun-Çardak yolu) / Pazarcık (Aksu bridge / Kocalar village) / Çağlayanerit / Andırın-Çokak road (Özdikmen & Okutaner, 2006).

Distribution: Europe (Crete, Bulgaria, Crimea, European Russia), Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Turkey, Iran, Syria, Cyprus, Jordan.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Western Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). New for Western Black Sea Region (Kastamonu province) and it distributes rather widely in Turkey. The species is represented by two subspecies in Turkey. *H. millefolii alziari* Sama, 1992 that described from Cyprus and Turkey occurring in South Turkey and the nominative *H. millefolii millefolii* (Adams, 1817) occurring in other parts of Turkey.

Chorotype: E-Mediterranean (Palaestino-Cyprioto-Taurian + NE-Mediterranean).

Helladia praetextata (Steven, 1817)

(*W, E)

= ssp. *praetextata* Steven, 1817

= ssp. *nigricollis* Pic, 1891

Other names: *implagiata* Reitter.

Material examined: Düzce prov.: Akçaören village, At road place, Hasanlar dam, 225 m, 11.05.2003, 1 specimen; Düzce prov.: Yiğilca, Aydın village–Dutlar village, 200 m, 12.05.2003, 11 specimens; Düzce prov.: Yiğilca, exit of Dutlar village, 170 m, 12.05.2003, 3 specimens; Düzce prov.: Yiğilca, Karakaş village, 390 m, 12.05.2003, 2 specimens; Zonguldak prov.: Devrek-Ereğli road, Sarıkaya village, 19.05.2004, 2 specimens; Kastamonu prov.: Şenpazar-Azdavay road, Yumacık village, 870 m, 18.06.2004, 1 specimen.

Records in Turkey: (AN-BY-DU-EZ-GU-HT-IC-KS-SV-ZO-TUR)

Turkey: Hatay prov.: Akbez as the type loc. of *H. praetextata nigricollis* Pic, 1891; Turkey (Danilevsky & Miroschnikov, 1985; Lodos, 1998); İçel prov. as *H. praetextata nigricollis* – Demelt, 1963 (Ex. Öymen, 1987); İçel prov.: Tarsus (Çamliyayla) (Adlbauer, 1988); İçel prov.: Namrunkale (Çamliyayla, Sebül village) as *H. praetextata nigricollis* (Rejzek et al., 2001); Bayburt prov.: Maden, Erzurum prov.: Karagöbek Mts. / Palandöken / Aşkale (Bozburun) / Kop Mt. / İlica (Rizelike) / Narman (Kireçli pass) / Oltu (Sütkans) / Pasinler / Çalıyazı / Uzundere (Gölbaşı) (Tozlu et al., 2003); Gümüşhane prov.: Kelkit (Günyurdu village), Sivas prov.: İmranlı (Kasaplı village) (Özdikmen & Hasbenli, 2004); Ankara prov.: Kızılcahamam (Soğuksu National Park) (Özdikmen & Demir, 2006; Özdikmen, 2006).

Distribution: Europe (Bulgaria, Romania, Ukraine, Crimea), Caucasus, Armenia, Transcaucasia, Turkey, Syria.

Remarks: It has been reported from Western and Eastern Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). New for Western Black Sea Region (Düzce, Zonguldak, Kastamonu provinces) and it distributes rather widely in Turkey. The species is represented by two subspecies in Turkey. *H. Praetextata nigricollis* Pic, 1891 occurring in South Turkey and the nominative *H. Praetextata praetextata* (Steven, 1817) occurring mostly in North Turkey. For this reason, I do not confirm the record of İçel (Çamliyayla) of Adlbauer, 1988. This record very likely belongs to *H. praetextata nigricollis* (Pic, 1891).

Chorotype: E-Mediterranean (NE-Mediterranean + Palaestino-Taurian).

***Helladia pretiosa* (Faldermann, 1837)**

= ssp. *pretiosa* Faldermann, 1837

= ssp. *ninives* Sama, 1994

Other names: Absent.

Records in Turkey: (EZ-TUR)

Turkey (Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Lodos, 1998); Turkey: Anatolia: Erzurum prov. – Breuning, 1951: 62 (Ex. Sama, 1994)

Distribution: Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Turkey, Iran, Iraq.

Remarks: The species which has no any exact record from covered geological area of the present work may be represented very likely in the Eastern Black Sea Region. There are two distinct subspecies in the World. In Turkey, it is represented only by nominotypical subspecies. *H. pretiosa ninives* Sama, 1994 was described from NE Iraq. *Helladia fatima* (Ganglbauer, 1884) was regarded as a subspecies of *H. pretiosa* Faldermann, 1837 by some authors (e.g. Sama, 1994). Danilevsky (2005) gave it as a distinct species. I accept the approach of M. L. Danilevsky (2005) in this subject.

Chorotype: SW-Asiatic.

Musaria Thomson, 1864

[Type sp.: *Saperda affinis* Panzer, 1795.

= *Leptura affinis* Harrer, 1784]

(See the remarks under the genus name *Phytoecia* Dejean, 1821)

***Musaria affinis* (Harrer, 1784)**

(*W)

= ssp. *affinis* Harrer, 1784

= ssp. *nigropubescens* Reitter, 1888

= ssp. *altaica* Suvorov, 1913

= ssp. *nigrohirta* Müller, 1948

Other names: *oculata* Scopoli (nomen oblitum); *affinis* Panzer; *nigripes* Voet (preocc.); *bipunctata* Piller et Mitterpacher (preocc.); *haemorrhoidalis* Fabricius; *janus* Frölich; *nigritarsis* Schönherr; *circassica* Reitter; *starcki* Reitter; *subaurata* Pic; *compacta* Pic; *nigrina* Pic; *mutata* Pic.

Records in Turkey: (BO-TUR)

Turkey (Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Lodos, 1998); Turkey as *P. nigripes* (Lodos, 1998); Bolu prov.: Yedigöller National Park (Özdikmen & Hasbenli, 2004).

Distribution: Europe (Spain, France, Italy, Albania, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Macedonia, Greece, Bulgaria, ?European Turkey, Romania, Hungary, Austria, Switzerland, Germany, Czechia, Slovakia, Poland, Belorussia, Ukraine, Crimea, Moldavia, European Russia, European Kazakhstan), Siberia, Caucasus, Turkey, Syria.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Western Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes in North Turkey. It is represented by nominative subspecies in Turkey. The other known subspecies *M. affinis nigropubescens* Reitter, 1888 occurring in Caucasus and Near East (so it may be occur in North-Eastern Turkey), *M. affinis nigrohirta* Müller, 1948 occurring only in Italy and *M. affinis altaica* Suvorov, 1913 occurring in Siberia and Kazakhstan. According to Danilevsky (2005a,b), *M. volgensis* Kraatz, 1883, *M. volgensis boeberi* Ganglbauer, 1884 and *M. tuerki* Ganglbauer, 1884 are accepted as subspecies of *M. affinis* (Harrer, 1784).

Chorotype: Sibero-European.

***Musaria boeberi* Ganglbauer, 1884**

(*E)

Other names: *flavipes* Gyllenhal; *persathensis* Pic; *melichari* Roubal.

Material examined: Rize prov.: Çamlıhemşin, Çatdüzü, 09.07.1990, 1 specimen, leg. S. Çağlar.

Records in Turkey: (ART-EZ-RI-TB-TRA-TUR)

Type loc.: Turkey and Caucasus – Ganglbauer, 1884; European Turkey (Winkler, 1924-1932); Trabzon prov.: Zigana Mountain (Breuning et Villiers, 1967); Turkey (Lodos, 1998); Trabzon prov.: 20 km S Maçka (Sumelas) (Rejzek et al., 2001); Artvin prov.: Yusufeli (Altıparmak), Erzurum prov.: Aşkale (Kop Mt. / Şenkaya (Soğanlı Mt.) / Turnalı / Tortum / Uzundere (Dikyar) (Tozlu et al., 2003).

Distribution: Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Turkey, ?Iran.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Eastern Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). New for Rize province. The species distributes in North Turkey. According to Danilevsky (2005a,b), *M. boeberi* Ganglbauer, 1884 regarded as subspecies of *M. affinis* (Harrer, 1784).

Chorotype: SW-Asiatic (Anatolo-Caucasian + ?Irano-Caucasian + ?Irano-Anatolian).

***Musaria puncticollis* (Faldermann, 1837)**

= ssp. *puncticollis* Faldermann, 1837

= ssp. *stygia* Ganglbauer, 1884

= ? ssp. *persica* Ganglbauer, 1884

Other names: *aladaghensis* Reitter; *gamborensis* Pic; *diversicollis* Pic; *trimaculata* Pic.

Records in Turkey: (BN-BT-DI-ER-EZ-HA-MA-VA-TU-TUR)

Malatya prov. as *Phytoecia puncticollis* Faldermann (Heyden, 1888); Turkey (Winkler, 1924-1932; Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Lodos, 1998); Taurus as *Musaria puncticollis* v. *trimaculata* Pic, 1917 (Winkler, 1924-1932); Van prov.: Özalp and Kuzgunkiran, Hakkari prov.: Yüksekova, Tunceli prov.: Central, Bingöl prov.: Kuruca as *M. puncticollis persica* (Fuchs et Breuning, 1971); Bitlis prov.: Reşadiye as *M. puncticollis persica* (Sama, 1982); Van prov.: Kuzgunkiran pass, Bitlis prov.: Tatvan env. (Rejzek et al., 2001); Erzincan prov., Erzurum prov., Diyarbakır prov. (Tozlu et al., 2003).

Distribution: Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Turkmenia, Near East, Turkey, Iran.

Remarks: The species which has no any exact record from covered geological area of the present work may be represented very likely in the Eastern Black Sea Region. There are three subspecies in the World. In Turkey, it is represented by nominotypical subspecies and *M. puncticollis persica* (Ganglbauer, 1884) which occurs in Iran and East and South-East Turkey. *M. puncticollis stygia* (Ganglbauer, 1884) is present in Iran and Central Asia (Turkmenia).

Chorotype: SW-Asiatic.

***Musaria tuerki* (Ganglbauer, 1884) (*C)**

Other names: Absent.

Records in Turkey: (TO-TRA-TUR)

Turkey (Winkler, 1924-1932; Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Lodos, 1998); Tokat prov.: Topçam Mountain (Adlbauer, 1992); European Turkey (Danilevsky, 2005b).

Distribution: Europe (Bulgaria, ?European Turkey), Turkey, Syria.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Central Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes in North Turkey. According to Danilevsky (2005a,b), *M. tuerki* Ganglbauer, 1884 regarded as subspecies of *M. affinis* (Harrer, 1784).

Chorotype: Turano-Mediterranean (Balkano-Anatolian).

Neomusaria* Plavilstshikov, 1928**[Type sp.: *Saperda balcanica* Frivaldsky, 1835](See the remarks under the genus name *Phytoecia* Dejean, 1821)Neomusaria balcanica* (Frivaldsky, 1835)**

(*W, C)

Other names: *subvitticollis* Breuning.**Material examined:** Karabük prov.: Safranbolu, Mencilis Cave env., Bulak village, 760 m, 14.06.2003, 1 specimen; Kastamonu prov.: Pınarbaşı env., 18.05.2004, 1 specimen.**Records in Turkey:** (AM-AN-HA-MR-KR-KS-TU-TRA-TUR)Asia Minor and European Turkey (Winkler, 1924-1932); Ankara prov.: Kızılcahamam / Işık Mt. (Demelt, 1967); Amasya as *P. balcanica subvitticollis* (Breuning et Villiers, 1967); Amasya prov. (Gfeller, 1972); Tunceli prov.: Pülümür (Adlbauer, 1992); Tunceli prov.: 20 km N Pülümür (Rejzek et al., 2001); Mardin prov., Hakkari prov. (Özdikmen et al., 2005).**Distribution:** Europe (Crete, Bulgaria), Turkey.**Remarks:** It has been reported from Western and Central Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). New for Western Black Sea Region (Karabük, Kastamonu provinces) and it distributes rather widely in Turkey (from European Turkey to Hakkari province). Probably *N. balcanica subvitticollis* occurs probably only in Central part of North Turkey. The real taxonomic status of - *subvitticollis* needs to be clarified.**Chorotype:** Turano-Mediterranean (Balkano-Anatolian).***Neomusaria suvorovi* (Pic, 1905)****Other names:** Absent.**Records in Turkey:** (BT-MU-TUR)

Turkey (Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985); Muş prov.: Buğlan pass, Bitlis prov.: 10 km. SE from Tatvan and 5 km. NW from Mutki (Rejzek et al., 2001).

Distribution: Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Turkey.**Remarks:** The species which has no any exact record from covered geological area of the present work may be represented very likely in the Eastern Black Sea Region. Danilevsky (2005) stated "According to Breuning (1951) the author of *P. (Neomusaria) suvorovi* is not Koenig, 1906 (Plavilstshikov, 1930, 1948), but Pic, 1905".**Chorotype:** SW-Asiatic (Anatolo-Caucasian).***Phytoecia* Dejean, 1835**[Type sp.: *Saperda cylindrica* Fabricius, 1775.= *Cerambyx cylindricus* Linnaeus, 1758]**Remarks:** *Pilemia* Fairmaire, 1864, *Coptosia* Fairmaire, 1864, *Cardoria* Mulsant, 1862, *Helladia* Fairmaire, 1864, *Musaria* Thomson, 1864, *Neomusaria* Plavilstshikov, 1928, *Opsilia* Mulsant, 1862 and *Blepisanis* Pascoe, 1866 which are given as separate genera in the text has been regarded by some authors as subgenera of *Phytoecia* Dejean, 1835.***Phytoecia achilleae* Holzschuh, 1971**= ssp. *achilleae* Holzschuh, 1971= ssp. *sublineata* Holzschuh, 1984**Other names:** Absent.**Records in Turkey:** (MU-TUR)

Type loc.: East Turkey (Holzschuh, 1971); Turkey (Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985); Muş prov.: Buğlan pass (Hoskovec & Rejzek, 2003).

Distribution: Caucasus, Turkey.**Remarks:** The species which has no any exact record from covered geological area of the present work may be represented very likely in the Eastern Black Sea Region. There are two distinct subspecies in the World. In Turkey, it is represented by both subspecies. *P. achilleae sublineata* Holzschuh, 1984 is also present in Caucasus (Armenia).

Chorotype: SW-Asiatic (Anatolo-Caucasian).

***Phytoecia caerulea* (Scopoli, 1772)**
(*W, C)

- = ssp. *caerulea* Scopoli, 1772
- = ssp. *baccueti* Brullé, 1832
- = ssp. *gilvimana* Ménetries, 1832
- = ssp. *bethseba* Reiche & Saulcy, 1858

Other names: *flavimana* Creutzer; *coelestis* Townson; *rufimana* Fabricius; *hispanica* Breuning.

Material examined: Düzce prov.: Yiğilca, Gavur Pınarı, between İğneler–Dibektaş, 435 m, 12.05.2003, 1 specimen; Düzce prov.: Yiğilca, Karakaş village, 390 m, 12.05.2003, 1 specimen; Kastamonu prov.: Araç road, Kastamonu Polis Ormanı, 975 m, 16.05.2003, 1 specimen; Karabük prov.: Hanköy, Aşağıbağ place, 575 m, 16.05.2003, 1 specimen; Bolu prov.: Gerede–Bolu road, 710 m, 17.05.2003, 1 specimen; Bolu prov.: Yeniçağa lake env., 27.04.2004, 1 specimen; Afyon prov.: Işıklı lake, 08.05.2004, 1 specimen, leg. O. Sert; Bolu prov.: Çamlık village, 20.05.2004, 1 specimen.

Records in Turkey: (AD-AF-AK-AN-ANT-AY-BI-BO-BU-DE-DU-ES-EZ-IC-IP-IS-IZ-KA-KM-KN-KR-KS-KU-KY-MG-MN-NE-NI-OS-SM-SV-YO-TRA-TUR)

Turkey as *Phytoecia rufimana* var. *baccueti* (Bodemeyer, 1900); Asia Minor as *P. caerulea* a. *baccueti* (Winkler, 1924-1932); İstanbul prov.: Polonez village / Alem Mountain / Beykoz / Anadoluhisarı / Çengelköy, İzmir prov.: near Central / Kemalpaşa / Efes / Bergama, Antalya prov.: near Central / Belkıs (Aspendos, Cumali) / Antitoros Mountains (Bey Mountains, Korkuteli) / Alanya and near, Isparta prov.: Eğirdir and near as *P. caerulea baccueti* (Demelt & Alkan, 1962); Kütahya prov.: Domaniç as *P. caerulea baccueti* (Breuning et Villiers, 1967); Samsun prov.: Havza as *P. caerulea gilvimana* (Breuning et Villiers, 1967); Osmaniye prov.: Toprakkale (Fuchs et Breuning, 1971); Konya prov.: Akşehir, İzmir prov.: Çeşme, Denizli prov.: Sarayköy as *P. caerulea baccueti* (Tuatay et al., 1972); İzmir prov.: Bornova / Kemalpaşa as *P. caerulea baccueti* (Gül-Zümreoğlu, 1972); Ankara prov.: Beynam, Isparta prov.: Central / Kovada, Burdur prov.: İzmir prov.: Gümüşsu / Çeşme / Bornova (Doğanlar village) / Kemalpaşa (Karabel) / Tire / Menemen (Eminalem / Aliağa) / Bayındır, Denizli prov.: Sarayköy / Buldan, Manisa prov.: Salihli (Gökköy) / Üçpınar / Keçiliköy / Alaşehir (Yeşilova) / Kırkağaç, Aydın prov.: İncirliova as *Phytoecia caerulea* var. *baccueti* (Gül-Zümreoğlu, 1975); Erzurum prov. and near (Özbek, 1978); Turkey (Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Lodos, 1998; Sama, 2002); European Turkey (Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997); Bilecik prov., Burdur prov.: Bucak as *P. caerulea baccueti* (Adlbauer, 1988); Aksaray prov. as *P. caerulea gilvimana* (Adlbauer, 1988); Bilecik prov.: Central, Denizli prov.: Pamukkale, İzmir prov.: Selçuk (Efes) as *P. caerulea baccueti* (Tozlu et al., 2003); Muğla prov.: Fethiye, Burdur prov.: Bucak (Çamlık village), Adana prov.: Feke (Musalar village), Sivas prov.: Ulaş (Central / Kurtlukaya village), Yozgat prov.: exit of Saraykent (Özdikmen & Hasbenli, 2004); Konya prov.: Gözülü / Akşehir / Central, Aydın prov., Kayseri prov., Ankara prov.: Çubuk / Elmadağ / Polatlı / Ayaş (Ilca) / Bağlum / Central / Kazan / Beynam, Nevşehir prov.: Central, Eskişehir prov.: Seyitgazi, Isparta prov.: Gölcük / Central, Manisa prov.: Salihli (Gökköy) (Özdikmen et al., 2005); Adana prov.: Pozantı (Özdikmen & Demir, 2006); Aksaray prov.: Hasan Mountain (Aşağı Dikmen village) / Ağzıkarahan / entry of Nevşehir-Aksaray / Eski (Eşmekaya) / Belisırma / Doğanstepe (Yalnızcağaç place) / entry of Nevşehir, Niğde prov.: Altınhisar (Central / Akçaören) / Bor (Fesleğen village) / near Ulukışla / exit of Ulukışla, Nevşehir prov.: Göre (Güvercinlik, Aşlık Mountain), Ankara prov.: Şereflikoçhisar-Ankara road / between Konya Makası-Şereflikoçhisar, Konya prov.: Kulu / Cihanbeyli (Central / Karatepe) / Güzelyazı road, İçel prov.: Mut-Karaman road (Gökçeören pine grove), Karaman prov.: Ayrancı-Ereğli road 25th km (Özdikmen, 2006); Kahramanmaraş prov.: Kahramanmaraş-Andırın road (Körsülü bridge env.) / Afşin (Tanır-Afşin road / Tanır) / Pazarcık (Aksu bridge) (Özdikmen & Okutaner, 2006).

Distribution: Europe (Portugal, Spain, Italy, Sicily, Albania, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Macedonia, Greece, Bulgaria, European Turkey, Romania, Hungary, Austria, Switzerland, Czechia, Slovakia, ?Lithuania, Belorussia, Ukraine, Crimea, Moldavia,

European Russia, European Kazakhstan), Central Asia, Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Turkey, Iran, Palestine, Jordan, Syria, Lebanon.

Remarks: It has been reported from Western and Central Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). New for Western Black Sea Region (Düzce, Kastamonu, Karabük, Bolu provinces) and Afyon province. The species distributes widely in Turkey. It is represented by three subspecies in Turkey. *P. caerulea baccueti* (Brullé, 1832) occurring in South and West Turkey, *P. caerulea gilvimana* Ménétries, 1832 occurring in Eastern Central Anatolia and Central parts of North Turkey and *P. caerulea caerulea* (Scopoli, 1772) occurring in other parts of Turkey (especially European Turkey and North-Eastern Turkey). Known other subspecies, *P. caerulea bethseba* Reiche & Saulcy, 1858 occurs in Palestine, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria.

Chorotype: Turano-European.

Phytoecia cylindrica (Linnaeus, 1758)

(*W)

Other names: *cinerea* DeGeer; *verna* Müller; *silphoides* Schrank; *fuliginosa* Scopoli; *simponica* Stierlin; *grandis* Pic; *kammereri* Schatzmayr; *pannonica* Heyrovsky.

Material examined: Kastamonu prov.: Hanönü env., 387 m, 17.06.2004, 2 specimens.

Records in Turkey: (AN-IS-IZ-KA-KO-KS-KY-NI-TRA-TUR)

Turkey (Winkler, 1924-1932; Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Sama, 2002); İstanbul prov.: Anadoluhisarı (Demelt & Alkan, 1962); İzmir prov.: Kemalpaşa (Gül-Zümreoğlu, 1975); İstanbul prov. – Demelt 1961 and 1963; İzmir prov. – Gül-Zümreoğlu, 1975 (Ex. Öymen, 1987); European Turkey (Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997); İstanbul prov., Aegean Region (Lodos, 1998); Kocaeli prov.: İzmit (Gebze, Köseler village, Ballıkayalar Natural Park) (Özdikmen & Demirel, 2005); Ankara prov.: Kızılcahamam (Salin village / Yukarı Çanlı / Yenimahalle village), Kayseri prov.: Yahyalı (Büyükcayır-Yeşilköy, Kapuzbaşı place), Niğde prov.: Niğde-Bor (Derbent place) (Özdikmen, 2006); Kahramanmaraş prov.: Pazarcık (Kocalar village) / Tekir (Ministry of Forest Tekir Nursery) (Özdikmen & Okutaner, 2006).

Distribution: Europe (Portugal, Spain, France, Italy, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Greece, 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), Siberia, Far East Russia, China, Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Near East, Turkey, Iran.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Western Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). New for Western Black Sea Region (Kastamonu province) and it probably distributes rather widely in Turkey.

Chorotype: Sibero-European.

Phytoecia erivanica Reitter, 1899

Other names: *nigritarsis* Pic; *rosinae* Pic; *nigripennis* Jacobs.

Records in Turkey: (TUR)

Northern Turkey (Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985).

Distribution: Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Turkey, Iran.

Remarks: The species which has no any exact record from covered geological area of the present work may be represented very likely in the Eastern Black Sea Region. Danilevsky (2005) stated that “*Semiangusta* was restored as a separate genus by Sama and Rejzek (2002) with the designation of *Conizonia delagrangi* Pic, 1891 as its type species. *Phytoecia pici* and *P. erivanica* were excluded from *Semiangusta*. Now both could be placed to *P. (s.str.)*, as it was done by Breunig (1951)”.

Chorotype: SW-Asiatic (Anatolo-Caucasian + Irano-Caucasian + Irano-Anatolian).

Phytoecia geniculata Mulsant, 1863

(*W)

Other names: *fuscicornis* Mulsant; *orientalis* Kraatz; *nazarena* Reiche; *asiatica* Pic; *palaestina* Pic.

Material examined: Kastamonu prov.: Kanlıabat village, 1125 m, 17.05.2004, 1 specimen.
Records in Turkey: (AD-AN-ANT-AY-BI-BS-BU-DE-ED-GA-HT-IC-IS-IZ-KA-KS-MN-OS-TRA-TUR)

Type loc.: Grece and Turkey: İstanbul prov. as the type loc. of *P. geniculata* Mulsant, 1863; Bilecik prov. (Bodemeyer, 1900); European Turkey (Winkler, 1924-1932); Asia Minor as *P. geniculata fuscicornis* Mulsant, 1863 (Winkler, 1924-1932); İstanbul prov.: Çengelköy (Demelt & Alkan, 1962); Edirne prov.: Karacabey (Breuning et Villiers, 1967); Hatay prov.: Antakya (Reyhanlı) (Fuchs et Breuning, 1971); İstanbul prov.: Çengelköy, Gaziantep prov. – Demelt, 1963 (Ex. Gül-Zümreoğlu, 1975); İzmir prov.: Selçuk / Menemen / Kemalpaşa / Tire, Aydın prov.: İncirliova, Denizli prov.: Sarayköy, Manisa prov.: Üçpınar (Gül-Zümreoğlu, 1975); Burdur prov.: Bucak, Osmaniye prov.: Nurdağı pass (Adlbauer, 1988); Turkey (Lodos, 1998); Antalya prov.: Perge env. (Rejzek et al., 2001); İçel prov.: Central (Tozlu et al., 2003); Adana prov., Adana prov., Manisa prov.: Salihli / Üçpınar, İzmir prov.: Menemen (Özdikmen et al., 2005); Hatay prov.: İskenderun (Güzelyayla road) / Samandağı (Büyükkaya stream, Fidanlı, Osmaniye prov.: Düziçi (Özdikmen & Demirel, 2005); Ankara prov.: Gölbaşı (Örencik village) (Özdikmen & demir, 2006); Kahramanmaraş prov.: Kahramanmaraş-Andırın road (Körsülü bridge env.) / Pazarcık (Evri-Karahöyük road / Evri, Küçükcennetpınarı village / Osmandede village) / Central (Karbasan village env.) / Başkonuş forest (Özdikmen & Okutaner, 2006).

Distribution: Europe (Greece, Bulgaria, Romania), Turkey, Palestine, Jordan, Syria, Lebanon.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Western Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). New for Western Black Sea Region (Kastamonu province) and it probably distributes rather widely in Turkey.

Chorotype: E-Mediterranean (Aegean + NE-Mediterranean + Palaestino-Cyprioto-Taurian).

Phytoecia icterica (Schaller, 1783) (*W, C, E)

= ssp. *icterica* Schaller, 1783

= ssp. *annulipes* Mulsant, 1863

Other names: *ephippium* Fabricius; *ragusana* Küster.

Material examined: Kastamonu prov.: between Kastamonu-Tosya, Darıbükkü village, 880 m, 15.06.2003, 1 specimen; Kastamonu prov.: Küre, 1030 m, 18.06.2003, 1 specimen; Kastamonu prov.: Küre-Ağılı road, 1220 m, 18.06.2003, 1 specimen; Kastamonu prov.: between Azdavay-Pınarbaşı, 885 m, 18.06.2003, 1 specimen; Bolu prov.: Yeniçağa-Mengen road, Çamlık village, 20.05.2004, 1 specimen.

Records in Turkey: (AF-AN-BO-BT-BY-CO-EZ-HT-IS-KA-KAR-KN-KS-KU-OS-YO-TRA-TUR)

Turkey (Winkler, 1924-1932; Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Lodos, 1998); Asia Minor and European Turkey as *P. annulipes* (Winkler, 1924-1932); İstanbul prov.: near Central (Demelt & Alkan, 1962); Bitlis prov.: Sarikonak, Kars prov.: Sarıkamış (Adlbauer, 1992); European Turkey (Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997); Turkey as *P. annulipes* (Lodos, 1998); Bayburt prov.: Maden, Erzurum prov.: University Campus / Ilıca (Atlıkonak) / Narman (Kireçli pass) / Pasinler / Çalıyazı / Şenkaya (Hoşköy) / İçmesuyu / Soğanlı Mts., Hatay prov.: Erzincan, Kars prov.: Sarıkamış (Şeytangeçmez), Konya prov.: Güneysınır (Gürağaç) (Tozlu et al., 2003); Afyon prov.: Sultan Dağı (Sultan Mts.), Yozgat prov.: Çiğdemli (Gökiniş village) (Özdikmen & Hasbenli, 2004); Çorum prov., Kütahya prov.: Dumlupınar (Özdikmen et al., 2005); Ankara prov.: Kızılcahamam (Soğuksu National Park) (Özdikmen & Demir, 2006); Osmaniye prov.: Zorkun, Aksaray prov.: Güzelyurt (Selime), Ankara prov.: Kızılcahamam (Yenimahalle village) as *P. icterica annulipes* (Özdikmen, 2006); Kahramanmaraş prov.: Kahramanmaraş-Andırın road (Körsülü bridge env. / Karbasan village env.) / Pazarcık (Aksu bridge / Kocalar village / Kısıkkı village / Osmandede village) / Central (Türkoğluaraplar village / Kavaklı) / Afşin (Tanır) / Elbistan-Ekinözü road (Ekinözü env.) (Özdikmen & Okutaner, 2006).

Distribution: Europe (Portugal, Spain, France, Italy, ?Albania, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Greece, Bulgaria, European Turkey, Romania, Hungary, Austria,

Switzerland, ?Belgium, Germany, Czechia, Slovakia, Poland, Ukraine, Crimea, Moldavia, European Russia, European Kazakhstan), Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Turkey.

Remarks: It has been reported from Western, Central and Eastern Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). New for Kastamonu, Bolu provinces and it probably distributes rather widely in Turkey. The species is represented by two subspecies in Turkey. *P. ictérica annulipes* Mulsant, 1863 and the nominative *P. ictérica ictérica* (Schaller, 1783). For the present, the exact distribution patterns of these subspecies in Turkey need to be clarified. However according to Danilevsky (2005a), *P. annulipes* Mulsant, 1863 is a synonym of *P. ictérica* (Schaller, 1783).

Chorotype: Turano-European.

Phytoecia pici Reitter, 1892

Other names: Absent.

Records in Turkey: (TUR)

Northern Turkey (Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985).

Distribution: Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Turkey, Iran.

Remarks: The species which has no any exact record from covered geological area of the present work may be represented very likely in the Eastern Black Sea Region. See *P. erivanica* for more remarks.

Chorotype: SW-Asiatic (Anatolo-Caucasian + Irano-Caucasian + Irano-Anatolian).

Phytoecia pubescens Pic, 1895 (*C)

Other names: *manicata* Auct. (nec Reiche et Saulcy, 1858); *glaphyra* Daniel.

Records in Turkey: (AM-AN-KO-TUR)

The species has been reported into two different types as *P. pubescens* Pic, 1895 and *P. manicata* Reiche et Saulcy, 1858 (old records from North Turkey) from Turkey. As *P. pubescens* Pic, 1895 : Amasya prov.: Merzifon (Sırlıklı) (Breuning et Villiers, 1967). As *P. manicata* Reiche et Saulcy, 1858: Kocaeli prov.: İzmit (Hereke) (Sama, 1982); Northern Turkey (Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Danilevsky, 1993); Ankara prov.: Kızılcahamam (Soğuksu National Park) (Özdikmen & Demir, 2006).

Distribution: Europe (Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Macedonia, Greece, Bulgaria), Caucasus, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Turkey, Iran, Syria.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Central Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes in North Turkey. Danilevsky (2005) stated "According to Danilevsky (1993), *Ph. pubescens* (= *Ph. glaphyra*) was usually mixed with *Ph. manicata*. *Ph. manicata* is known only from Syria and neighbour territories and differs by spines of posterior male coxae (so can be mixed with small *Ph. cylindrica*). That is why the record of *Ph. manicata* for Caucasus (Danilevsky, Miroshnikov, 1985) was wrong. *Ph. pubescens* is distributed in Balcan Peninsula, Near and Middle East and is rather common in Transcaucasia". I share Danilevsky's opinion. For this reason, reported records from Northern Turkey as *P. manicata* should be referred to *P. pubescens*.

Chorotype: Turano-Mediterranean (Turano-E-Mediterranean).

Phytoecia pustulata (Schrank, 1776) (*W, C)

= ssp. *pustulata* Schrank, 1776

= ssp. *murina* Marseul, 1869

= ssp. *pulla* Ganglbauer, 1886

Other names: *poseganus* Piller et Mitterpacher; *vulneratus* Schaller; *lineola* Fabricius; *abdominalis* Chevrolat; *adulta* Ganglbauer; *gibbicollis* Reitter; *pilipennis* Reitter; *vexans* Reitter; *intermedia* Pic; *obscuripes* Pic; *macedonica* Pic; *brevnotata* Pic; *parvimacula* Roubal; *coeruleata* Breuning; *parterufoabdominalis* Breuning; *kryzhanovskii* Kostin.

Material examined: Düzce prov.: Yiğilca, exit of Dutlar village, 170 m, 12.05.2003, 1 specimen; Bolu prov.: Bolu-Gerede road, Susuz Kınık village, 720 m, 17.05.2003, 1 specimen; Bolu prov.: between Gerede-Kızılcahamam, 1200 m, 17.05.2003, 1 specimen.

Records in Turkey: (AM-BI-BO-DU-KA-KN-OS-SM-TRA-TUR)

Bilecik prov. (Bodemeyer, 1900); Turkey (Winkler, 1924-1932; Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Lodos, 1998; Sama, 2002; Özdikmen, 2006); Amasya prov. (Breuning et Villiers, 1967); Konya prov.: Akşehir - Demelt, 1963 (Ex. Öymen, 1987); Samsun prov.: Karadağ (Öymen, 1987); Osmaniye prov.: Nurdağı pass (Adlbauer, 1988); European Turkey (Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997); Kahramanmaraş prov.: Nurhak (Nurhak-Malatya road, Tatlar) (Özdikmen & Okutaner, 2006).

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

Remarks: It has been reported from Western and Central Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). New for Western Black Sea Region (Düzce, Bolu provinces) and it probably distributes rather widely in Turkey. The species is represented by the nominative subspecies in Turkey. The other known subspecies *P. pustulata pulla* Ganglbauer, 1886 occurring in European Russia, European Kazakhstan, Caucasus, Central Asia and *P. pustulata murina* Marseul, 1869 occurring in Caucasus, Iran, Near East (it may be probably present in North-Eastern Turkey).

Chorotype: Turano-European. According to Sama (2002), records from North Africa belong to different species.

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

Other names: *punctum* Ménétries; *cyclops* Küster; *grisea* Pic; *bravardi* Pic; *major* Pic.

Material examined: Bolu prov.: Gerede-Bolu road, 710 m, 17.05.2003, 1 specimen; Bolu prov.: Bolu-Gerede road, Susuz Kınık village, 720 m, 17.05.2003, 1 specimen; Karabük prov.: Safranbolu, Konarı village, 485 m, 15.06.2003, 2 specimens; Bartın prov.: Bartın-Çaycuma road, Çiftlik village, 19.05.2004, 1 specimen; Kastamonu prov.: Daday env., 928 m, 19.06.2004, 1 specimen.

Records in Turkey: (ADY-AK-AM-AN-BI-BN-BO-BR-BU-DE-ER-ES-EZ-HT-IP-IS-IZ-KA-KAR-KN-KR-KS-MN-NI-TRA-TUR)

Konya prov.: Akşehir (Bodemeyer, 1900); İstanbul prov.: Çengelköy, İzmir prov.: Bornova, Isparta prov.: Eğirdir (Demelt & Alkan, 1962); Ankara prov.: Keçiören, Amasya prov.: Central / Merzifon (Sırıklı) as *P. virgula cyclops* (Breuning et Villiers, 1967); Bingöl prov.: Kuruca (Fuchs & Breuning, 1971); Konya prov.: Akşehir, Hatay prov.: İskenderun, Denizli prov. (Tuatay et al., 1972); İzmir prov.: Ödemiş (Bozdağ) - Fairmaire, 1866; Eskişehir prov. - İyriboz; Konya prov.: Akşehir - Petrovitz & Ressler (Ex. Gül-Zümreoğlu, 1975); Ankara prov.: Beynam / near Eymir lake, Manisa prov.: Keçiliköy, İzmir prov.: Bayındır (Gül-Zümreoğlu, 1975); Turkey (Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Lodos, 1998; Özdikmen & Demirel, 2005); Ankara prov.: Bala, Adıyaman prov.: Kahta (Öymen, 1987); Burdur prov.: Bucak (Adlbauer, 1988); European Turkey (Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997); Asia Minor (Sama & Rapuzzi, 2000; Sama, 2002); Bilecik prov.: Central, Erzincan prov.: Tercan (Yazıören), Erzurum prov.: Uzunahmet / Ilıca (Atlıkonak), Hatay prov.: Dörtöyl (İcadiye) / İskenderun (Sarımazı), Kars prov.: Sarıkamış (Tozlu et al., 2003); Isparta prov.: Yalvaç (Sultan Mts.), Erzurum prov.: Aşkale (Yeniköy) (Özdikmen & Hasbenli, 2004); Konya prov.: Akşehir / İçericişma, Denizli prov., Ankara prov.: Beynam / Çubuk dam / Kızılcahamam / Kazan (Orhaniye), Eskişehir prov.: Mahmudiye (Özdikmen et al., 2005); Ankara prov.: Kızılcahamam (Işık Mountain) / Şereflikoçhisar, Aksaray prov.: Eski (Eşmekaya) / entry of Nevşehir, Konya prov.: Kulu (Tavşançalı / Konya Makası) / Cihanbeyli (Karatepe), Niğde prov.: Bor-Altunhisar / Çamardı (Bademdere-Elmalı) / Araplı-Höyük (Özdikmen, 2006); Kahramanmaraş prov.: Gökşun (Alparslan Türkeş picnic area / Gökşun-Kayseri road, Mehmetbey bridge env. / Kireçköy) / Pazarcık (Aksu bridge / Central / Evri-Karahöyük road) (Özdikmen & Okutaner, 2006).

Distribution: Europe (Portugal, Spain, France, Italy, Sicily, Albania, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Macedonia, Greece, Bulgaria, European Turkey, Romania, Hungary, Austria, Switzerland, Germany, Czechia, Slovakia, Poland, Lithuania, Belorussia, Ukraine, Crimea, Moldavia, European Russia, European Kazakhstan), Central Asia, Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Turkey, Iran, Palestine, Syria, Jordan, Lebanon, Israel.

Remarks: It has been reported from Western and Central Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). New for Western Black Sea Region (Bolu, Karabük, Bartın, Kastamonu provinces) and it distributes rather widely in Turkey.

Chorotype: Turano-European.

Opsilia Mulsant, 1862

[Type sp.: *Opsilia flavicans* Mulsant, 1862.

= *Leptura coerulescens* Scopoli, 1763]

(See the remarks under the genus name *Phytoecia* Dejean, 1821)

***Opsilia coerulescens* (Scopoli, 1763)**

(*W, C, E)

= ssp. *coerulescens* Scopoli, 1763

= ssp. *cretensis* Breuning, 1947

Other names: *viridiuscula* Goeze; *virescens* Fabricius; *subcoerulea* Geoffroy; *aeruginosa* Mulsant; *flavescens* Mulsant; *flavicans* Mulsant; *chlorizans* Chevrolat; *griseescens* Chevrolat; *cobaltina* Chevrolat; *incerta* Mulsant; *obscura* Brisout; *viridescens* Ganglbauer; *chlorizans* Ganglbauer; *nigrita* Nedelkow; *dufourii* Aurivillius; *marthae* Breuning; ? *tienschanica* Fuchs.

Material examined: Zonguldak prov.: between Yedigöller–Devrek, 230 m, 13.05.2003, 2 specimens; Kastamonu prov.: Kastamonu–Araç road, 960 m, 16.05.2003, 1 specimen; Bolu prov.: Bolu–Gerede road, Susuz Kınık village, 720 m, 17.05.2003, 1 specimen; Bolu prov.: Entry of Gerede expressway, 1400 m, 14.06.2003, 1 specimen; Bolu prov.: Gerede–Karabük road, Dikmen and Sungur villages, 1450 m, 14.06.2003, 1 specimen; Kastamonu prov.: between Kastamonu–Tosya, Darbükü village, 880 m, 15.06.2003, 1 specimen; Kastamonu prov.: Kastamonu–Tosya road, Tosya–İlgaz pass, 1650 m, 16.06.2003, 1 specimen; Çorum prov.: Kargı, Gölet Plateau env., 1090m, 16.06.2003, 1 specimen; Kastamonu prov.: Ağlı–Azdavay road, Yumacık village, 825 m, 18.06.2003, 1 specimen; Kastamonu prov.: Pınarbaşı, Uzunçam village, 655 m, 18.06.2003, 1 specimen; Bolu prov.: Mengen, Devrek–Mengen, entry of Mengen, 650 m, 19.06.2003, 1 specimen; Kastamonu prov.: Şenpazar–Azdavay road, Yumacık village, 874 m, 18.06.2004, 1 specimen; Kastamonu prov.: İlgaz–Tosya road, 16.05.2004, 8 specimens; Kastamonu prov.: Kastamonu–İnebolu road, 17.05.2004, 2 specimens; Sinop prov.: Ayancık, Akgöl, 1170 m, 17.06.2004, 1 specimen; Kastamonu prov.: between Doğanıyurt–Dağyurdu, 950 m, 18.06.2004, 4 specimens; Kastamonu prov.: Şenpazar–Azdavay road, Yumacık village, 874 m, 18.06.2004, 5 specimens; Kastamonu prov.: Daday, 928 m, 19.06.2004, 1 specimen; Kastamonu prov.: Daday–Araç road, Akılçalmaz village, 958 m, 19.06.2004, 15 specimens; Kastamonu prov.: Araç env., 1010 m, 19.06.2004, 4 specimens; Çankırı prov.: between Boyalı–Kurşunlu, 1070 m, 19.06.2004, 1 specimen.

Records in Turkey: (AD-ADY-AK-AM-AN-ANT-AR-ART-AY-BO-BS-BU-BY-CN-CO-DE-DI-ER-ES-EZ-GA-GU-IC-IP-IS-IZ-KA-KAR-KIR-KK-KM-KN-KS-KY-MA-MG-MN-NE-NI-OS-SM-SN-SV-TB-YO-ZO-TRA-TUR)

Konya prov.: Zanağa (Bodemeyer, 1906); Turkey (Winkler, 1924-1932; Danilevsky & Miroschnikov, 1985; Lodos, 1998; Sama & Rapuzzi, 2000; Sama, 2002); Adana prov.: Toros Mountains (Pozianti, Bolkar Mts.) (Villiers, 1959); İstanbul prov.: Polonez village / Alem Mountain / Beykoz / Anadoluhisari / Çengelköy, İzmir prov.: near Central / Kemalpaşa / Efes / Bergama, Antalya prov.: near Central / Belkıs (Aspendos, Cumali) / Antitoros Mountains (Bey Mountains, Korkuteli) / Alanya and near, Isparta prov.: Eğirdir and near (Demelt & Alkan, 1962); Çorum prov.: İskilip, Ankara prov.: Çubuk, Samsun prov.: Havza, Amasya prov. (Breuning et Villiers, 1967); Adana prov.: Çalıdağı, Ankara prov.: Çubuk as *Opsilia coerulescens griseescens* (Breuning et Villiers, 1967); Malatya prov.: Arguvan, Çorum prov., Amasya prov., Bursa prov.: Karacabey, Erzurum prov. (Gfeller, 1972); Adana prov., Konya prov.: Akşehir, Karaman prov. (Tuatay et al., 1972); Isparta prov., Ankara prov.,

İzmir prov., Denizli prov., Muğla prov., Manisa prov. (Gül-Zümreoğlu, 1975); Erzurum prov. and near (Özbek, 1978); Erzurum prov. and near as *Opsilia coerulescens griseocens* (Özbek, 1978); Bolu prov.: Abant, Sinop prov.: Dranaz Mountain, Kastamonu prov. (Sama, 1982); Kırklareli prov.: Dereköy (Öymen, 1987); İzmir prov.: Efes, Nevşehir prov.: Göreme, Aydın prov.: Karacasu, Antalya prov.: Alanya, İçel prov.: Tarsus (Çamlıyayla) / Güzeloluk, Osmaniye prov.: Nurdağı pass, Niğde prov.: Çiftehan (Adlbauer, 1988); European Turkey (Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997); Adıyaman prov.: Karadut village env. (Rejzek & Hoskovec, 1999); İçel prov.: Arslanköy (Rejzek et al., 2001); Antalya prov.: Arapsuyu, Ardahan prov.: Central, Artvin prov.: Central (Ormanlı) / Ardanuç (Akarsu) / Şavşat, Bayburt prov.: Maden, Diyarbakır prov.: Silvan, Erzincan prov.: Central (Bahçe) / Üzümlü / Bayırbağ, Erzurum prov.: University Campus / Fourth Well / Aşkale (Sinanoğlu) / Ilıca (Kandilli) / İspir (Madenköprübaşı) / Oltu / Başaklı / Çamlıbel / Sarısaz / Olur (Coşkunlar) / Pasinler / Büyükdere / Çahyazı / Şenkaya (Turnalı) / Yayla / Tortum (Söğütü), Kars prov.: Sarıkamış / Akkurt / Karakurt (Şeytangeçmez), Konya prov.: Çumra / Güneysınır (Gürağaç), Sivas prov.: Türkeşlik, Trabzon prov.: Central (Tozlu et al., 2003); Isparta prov.: Sütçüler (Yeşildere place) / Eğirdir (Kovada National Park / between Eğirdir and Gelendost) / Yalvaç (Sultan Mts.), Antalya prov.: Alanya (between Çayarası and Cırlasun) / Kaş (Gömbe, Sinekçibeli), Konya prov.: Taşkent (Beyreli village), Burdur prov.: Bucak (Çamlık village), Yozgat prov.: Akdağmağdeni (Yukarı Çulhalı village), Gümüşhane prov.: Kelkit (Sarıyurdu village) (Özdikmen & Hasbenli, 2004); Gaziantep prov.: Islahiye (Yağızlar village, Altınızım) / Nurdağı (Belpınar village), Artvin prov.: Yusufeli (between Kılıçkaya-Yusufeli, Yeseli hill env. / Çevreli village), Aksaray prov.: Ağaçören / Gülağaç (Kızılkaya village), Kırşehir prov.: Mucur road (Maliye forest, turn of Yeşilyurt road), Nevşehir prov.: Avanos (turn of Özkaynak road) (Özdikmen & Demirel, 2005); Konya prov.: Akşehir / Central / Bozkır (Ulupınar), Adana prov., Ankara prov.: Central / Eymir / Çubuk / Ayaş (Ilıca / Sirkeli) / Kazan, Isparta prov.: Uluborlu, Karaman prov.: Dilheyran, Nevşehir prov.: Avanos / Hacibektaş, Bolu prov.: Mudurnu, Çankırı prov.: Eldivan, Eskişehir prov.: Sarıcakaya (Mayıslar Farm) (Özdikmen et al., 2005); Ankara prov.: Kızılcahamam (Soğuksu National Park / Salın village / Yenimahalle) (Özdikmen & Demir, 2006); Nevşehir prov.: Avanos, Ankara prov.: Kızılcahamam (Aköz village / Yukarı Çanlı / Güvem), Aksaray prov.: Hasan Mountain (Aşağı Dikmen village) / Doğanstepe (Yalınzağaç) / Gülağaç (Kızılkaya, Aşıklı Höyük) / Ağaçören (Yeşilşabanlı, Velipınarı) / Aksaray-Ulukışla road, Konya prov.: Cihanbeyli (Karatepe) / Kulu / exit of Ereğli 3rd km, Niğde prov.: Ulukışla-Altunhisar road / Bor-Altunhisar / Bor (Üstünkaya) / Ferteke / Sazlıca / Niğde-Bor road / near Ulukışla / entry of Kayseri-Niğde / Çamardı (Bademdere-Elmalı / Central) / exit of Ulukışla, Kayseri prov.: Yahyalı (İlyaslı / Derebağı, Şelale place / Senirköy), Adana prov.: Pozantı-Mersin road, İçel prov.: Mut-Karaman road (Değirmenbaşı / Gökçeören pine grove) (Özdikmen, 2006); Kahramanmaraş prov.: Ekinözü (Central / Alpinar village) / Afşin (Tanır-Afşin road / Tanır / Emirli, Gerger) / Göksun (Küçüksu village, Göçük plateau / Göksun-Çardak road, Kocaahmet village) / Tekir / Andırın-Çokak road 4. km (Özdikmen & Okutaner, 2006).

Distribution: Europe (Portugal, Spain, France, Corsica, Italy, Sicily, Sardinia, Albania, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Macedonia, Greece, Crete, Bulgaria, European Turkey, Romania, Hungary, Austria, Switzerland, Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Luxembourg, Czechia, Slovakia, Poland, ?Lithuania, ?Belorussia, Ukraine, Crimea, Moldavia, European Russia, European Kazakhstan), North Africa (Libya, Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco), Siberia, Central Asia, Turkestan, China, Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Turkey, Iran, Syria, Jordan, Palestine, Israel.

Remarks: It has been reported from Western, Central and Eastern Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). New for Zonguldak province and it distributes widely in Turkey. The species is represented by the nominotypical subspecies in Turkey. The other known subspecies *Opsilia coerulescens cretensis* Breuning, 1947 occurs only in Crete. *Opsilia* is attributed by Vives (2000) and Sama (2002) to Mulsant, 1862. According to Danilevsky (2005), *P. Opsilia tienschanica* may be a synonym of *Opsilia coerulescens*.

Chorotype: Sibero-European + Mediterranean.

Blepisanis Pascoe, 1866[Type sp.: *Phytoecia melanocephala* Fabricius, 1787](See the remarks under the genus name *Phytoecia* Dejean, 1821)***Blepisanis prawei* Plavilstshikov, 1926****Other names:** Absent.**Records in Turkey:** (TUR)

Turkey (Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985).

Distribution: Caucasus, Turkmenia, Turkey, Iran.**Remarks:** The species which has no any exact record from covered geological area of the present work may be represented very likely in the Eastern Black Sea Region. Danilevsky (2005) stated "After study of big series of Balcan *P. vittipennis* and Armenien *P. prawei* I see the distinct constant differences, so I cancel the synonymy published by Lobanov et al. (1981) and prefer now to return to Plavilstshikov's position on two different species. Breuning (1951) regarded both as subspecies".**Chorotype:** SW-Asiatic.***Blepisanis vittipennis* (Reiche, 1877)****Other names:** *leuthneri* Ganglbauer; *inhumeralis* Pic; *pallidior* Pic.**Records in Turkey:** (AD-ADY-AN-ANT-BU-DE-ER-EZ-IZ-KA-KN-MN-NI-OS-YO-TUR)Turkey (Winkler, 1924-1932; Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Lodos, 1998; Sama & Rapuzzi, 2000); Turkey as *Opsilia vittipennis* a. *pallidior* Pic, 1901 (Winkler, 1924-1932); İzmir prov.: Bergama (Demelt & Alkan, 1962; Demelt, 1963); Ankara prov. (Breuning et Villiers, 1967); Antalya prov. – Demelt, 1961 and 1963 (Ex. Öymen, 1987); Ankara prov.: Kızılcahamam, Erzurum prov.: Aşkale (Adlbauer, 1992); Adıyaman prov.: Karadut village env. (Rejzek & Hoskovec, 1999); Adana prov. (Rejzek et al., 2001); Erzincan prov., Erzurum prov. (Tozlu et al., 2003); Burdur prov.: Yeşilova (Eşeler Mt.), Yozgat prov.: Çiğdemli (Gökiniş village), Denizli prov.: Acıpayam (Köse village) (Özdikmen & Hasbenli, 2004); Manisa prov.: Turgutlu Çardağı (Aysekisi hill), Osmaniye prov.: Zorkun plateau road (Ürün plateau), Yarpuz road (Karataş place), entry of Yarpuz (Cebel), Çulhalı village and Yeşil village (Hasanbeyli), Kahramanmaraş prov.: Türkoğlu (Kaledibi village) (Özdikmen & Demirel, 2005); Ankara prov.: Sincan (Mülk, Ayaş Mt.) (Özdikmen & Demir, 2006); Ankara prov.: Kızılcahamam (Soğuksu National Park), Konya prov.: Kulu, Niğde prov.: Bor-Altunhisar and Bor (Üstünkaya) (Özdikmen, 2006).**Distribution:** Europe (Greece, Bulgaria), Caucasus, Turkey, Syria.**Remarks:** The species which has no any exact record from covered geological area of the present work may be represented very likely in the Black Sea Region.**Chorotype:** E-Mediterranean.**Tribe HIPPOPSINI****Remarks:** According to Danilevsky (2005), the tribe Hippopsini was included in Agapanthiini by Breuning (1962, 1966). The genera *Calamobius* and *Theophilea* were regarded in Agapanthiini (Breuning, 1966). This natural position was accepted by (Chemsak et al., 1982). But, Cherepanov (1991) for the genus *Pseudocalamobius* Kraatz, 1879 stated that the members of tribe Hippopsini differ significantly from members of tribe Agapanthiini in morphological characters of all developmental stages and in ecological characteristics.***Calamobius* Guérin, 1846**[Type sp.: *Cerambyx gracilis* Creutzer, 1799. = *Saperda filum* Rossi, 1790]***Calamobius filum* (Rossi, 1790)**

(*W)

Other names: *hirtus* Fabricius; *gracilis* Creutzer; *marginellus* Fabricius; *tenuis* Blanco; *magnini* Pic; *decoloripes* Pic.

Records in Turkey: (AD-AN-ANT-BO-BS-BU-CA-GA-HT-IC-IP-IS-IZ-KA-KO-MG-MN-OS-SA-TRA-TUR)

İstanbul prov.: Çengelköy (Demelt & Alkan, 1962; Demelt, 1963); Muğla prov.: Bodrum (Karatoprak) (Gül-Zümreoğlu, 1975); Kocaeli prov.: İzmit (Hereke) (Sama, 1982); Turkey (Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Sama & Rapuzzi, 2000; Sama, 2002); Osmaniye prov.: Nurdağı pass (Adlbauer, 1988); European Turkey (Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997); İstanbul prov., Bursa prov., Çanakkale prov.: Gökçeada, Muğla prov. (Lodos, 1998); Isparta prov.: Eğirdir (Akbelenli-Sütçüler / Aşağı Gökdere), Antalya prov.: Kemer (Olimpos Mt.), Burdur prov.: Bucak (Çamlık village) (Özdikmen & Hasbenli, 2004); Bolu prov.: Kaynaşlı, Sakarya prov.: Sapanca (Özdikmen et al., 2005); Hatay prov.: İskenderun (Gediksaray / Güzelyayla road) / Samandağı (Çevlik Rock Cemeteries / Büyükkaya stream (Fidanlı, Uzunbağ)) / İskenderun-Belen (Atik plateau) / Kırnkhan (Alabeyli village) / Hassa (Söğüt village road), Gaziantep prov.: Nurdağı (entry of Karaburçlu village), Manisa prov.: Turgutlu Çardağı (Aysekisi hill), İzmir prov.: Menderes (Efem çukuru village) (Özdikmen & Demirel, 2005); Ankara prov.: Kızılcahamam (Yenimahalle / Aköz village) (Özdikmen & Demir, 2006); Adana prov.: Pozantı-Mersin road, İçel prov.: Fındıkpınarı / Silifke-Uzuncaburç road (Özdikmen, 2006); Kahramanmaraş prov.: Göksun (Saraycık village / Kireçköy) / Püren pass / Kahramanmaraş-Andırın road (Körsülü bridge env. / Karbasan village env.) / Pazarcık (Kocalar village / Armutlu village) / Kahramanmaraş-Kavaklı road (entry of Kavaklı / Campus of Sütçü İmam University / Central (Türkoğluaraplar village) (Özdikmen & Okutaner, 2006).

Distribution: Europe (Portugal, Spain, France, Corsica, Italy, Sicily, Sardinia, Malta, Albania, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Macedonia, Greece, Crete, Bulgaria, European Turkey, Romania, Hungary, Austria, Switzerland, Belgium, Germany, Czechia, Slovakia, Ukraine, Crimea, ?Moldavia, European Russia), North Africa (Libya, Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco), Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Turkey, Iran, Syria, Jordan, Cyprus.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Western Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes rather widely in Turkey (especially West half of Turkey).

Chorotype: Turano-Europeo-Mediterranean.

Tribe AGAPANTHIINI

Remarks: Recently, the systematics of tribe Agapanthiini Mulsant, 1839 was revised by Pesarini & Sabbadini (2004) and divided into several new genera and subgenera. According to Danilevsky (2005), this kind of division of the tribe Agapanthiini even in first view has several mistakes. Then he regarded the whole divisions except *Agapanthiola* Ganglbauer, 1900 as subgenera of *Agapanthia* Serville, 1835. *Agapanthiola* Ganglbauer, 1900 was firstly separated by Sama (2002) as a distinct genus from *Agapanthia* Serville, 1835 that also was stated as stat. nov. by Pesarini & Sabbadini (2004) regardless Sama (2002) erroneously. Now I also prefer to regard as subgenera all divisions such as Danilevsky (2005).

***Theophilea* Pic, 1895**

[Type sp.: *Theophilea cylindricollis* Pic, 1895]

***Theophilea cylindricollis* Pic, 1895**

(*E)

Other names: *erzurumensis* Önalp.

Records in Turkey: (BN-BT-BY-EZ-GU-IZ-KAR-KO-TUR)

Turkey: Bitlis prov. as the type loc. of *T. cylindricollis* Pic, 1895; Erzurum prov. and near as *A. erzurumensis* (Özbek, 1978); Turkey (Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985); Erzurum prov.: Aşkale (Adlbauer, 1992); Turkey (Lodos, 1998; Sama, 2002); İzmir prov.: Bozdağ, Bitlis prov., Bingöl prov., Kars prov. (Rejzek et al., 2001); İzmir prov.: Bozdağ! (Sama, 2002); Bayburt prov.: Aydıntepe / Maden, Erzurum prov.: University Campus / Dumlu (Köşk) / Oltu (Başaklı), Gümüşhane prov.: Vauk Mt., Kars prov.: Sarıkamış (Akkurt) / Karakurt (Şeytangeçmez) (Tozlu et al., 2003); Kocaeli prov.: İzmit (Yuvacık, Soğukpınar, Beşkayalar Natural Park) (Özdikmen & Demirel, 2005).

Distribution: Caucasus, Armenia, Turkey.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Eastern Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes rather widely in Turkey. According to Sama (2004), the record of Özbek (1978) should be belong to a new species, closely related to *A. amitina* Holzschuh, 1989 from Iran.

Chorotype: SW-Asiatic (Anatolo-Caucasian).

***Agapanthia* Serville, 1835**

[Type sp.: *Saperda cardui* Fabricius, 1801.

= *Cerambyx cardui* Linnaeus, 1767]

Subgenus *Synthapsia* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2004

[Type sp.: *Saperda kirbyi* Gyllenhal, 1817]

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

(*W, C)

Other names: *latipennis* Mulsant; *zawadskyi* Fairmaire.

Material examined: Çorum prov.: Kargı, Göletdere, Karagöl village, 1120 m, 16.06.2003, 3 specimens.

Records in Turkey: (AD-AF-AK-AM-AN-ANT-BI-BS-BT-BU-CO-ED-ER-ES-EZ-IC-IP-IZ-KA-KAR-KIR-KN-KO-KY-MN-NI-OS-SI-TO-VA-TRA-TUR)

Bilecik prov. (Bodemeyer, 1906); Adana prov.: Toros Mountains (Pozanti, Bolkar Mts.) (Villiers, 1959); İzmir prov.: Efes (Demelt & Alkan, 1962; Demelt, 1963); İçel prov.: Alata (Breuning et Villiers, 1967); Konya prov.: Akşehir (Tuatay et al., 1972); Ankara prov.: Karagöl, İzmir prov.: Selçuk (Efes) (Gül-Zümreoğlu, 1975); Niğde prov.: Carayad pass (Sama, 1982); Turkey (Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Lodos, 1998; Sama, 2002); Bursa prov.: Karacabey, İçel prov.: Mersin (Kuzucubelen) (Öymen, 1987); Edirne prov., Bursa prov.: Uludağ, Bilecik prov., İzmir prov., Eskişehir prov., Ankara prov.: Kızılcahamam (Azapderesi) / Gölbaşı, Isparta prov.: Eğirdir, Konya prov.: Akşehir, Kayseri prov.: Central / Yeşilhisar, Amasya prov., Niğde prov.: Çamardı (Bulgar-Maden), İçel prov.: Çamalan, Toros Mountains, Adana prov.: Cilicia, Kahramanmaraş prov., Bitlis prov., Van prov. (Önalp, 1988); Burdur prov.: Sagalassos, İçel prov.: Erdemli, Osmaniye prov.: Nurdağı pass, Niğde prov.: Çiftahan (Adlbauer, 1988); European Turkey (Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997); Adana prov.: Balcalı, Bingöl prov.: Solhan (Buğlan pass), Bursa prov.: Uludağ (Kadıyayla), Erzincan prov.: Kemaliye (Sandıklı), Erzurum prov.: Palandöken / Oltu (Çamlıbel) / Uzundere (Dikyar), Kars prov.: Sarıkamış (Karakurt, Akkurt) / Karakurt (Şeytangeçmez), Tokat prov.: Central (Tozlu et al., 2003); Antalya prov.: Kemer (Olimpos Mt.) / Gömbe (Sütleğen / Sinekçibeli pass, Sinekçi village), Burdur prov.: Bucak (Çamlık village), Isparta prov.: Yalvaç (Sultan Mts. / Yarıkkaya village), Afyon prov.: Sultandağı (Özdikmen & Hasbenli, 2004); Niğde prov.: Şihlar, Ankara prov.: Kızılcahamam, Isparta prov., Siirt prov. (Özdikmen et al., 2005); Manisa prov.: Turgutlu Çardağı (Aysekisi hill), Kocaeli prov.: İzmit (Beşkayalar Natural Park), Kırşehir prov.: Boztepe road (Özdikmen & Demirel, 2005); Adana prov.: Pozanti, Ankara prov.: Çal Mountain (Özdikmen & Demir, 2006); Aksaray prov.: between Aşağı-Yukarı Dikmen, Niğde prov.: exit of Ulukışla-Pozanti, İçel prov.: Silifke-Kırobası road, Adana prov.: Pozanti-Mersin road (Özdikmen, 2006).

Distribution: Europe (Spain, France, Italy, Albania, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Macedonia, Greece, Bulgaria, European Turkey, Romania, Hungary, Ukraine, Crimea, Moldavia, European Russia), Central Asia, Kazakhstan, Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Turkey, Iran, Syria, Israel.

Remarks: It has been reported from Western and Central Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). New for Çorum province and it distributes widely in Turkey.

Chorotype: Turano-European.

Subgenus *Agapanthiella* Pessarini & Sabbadini, 2004[Type sp.: *Cerambyx villosoviridescens* De Geer, 1775]***Agapanthia asphodeli* (Latreille, 1804)****Other names:** *spencii* Gyllenhal; *insularis* Gauthier des Cottes; *reyi* Mulsant et Godard; *mimica* Pic.**Records in Turkey:** (AD-AN-ANT-AY-BI-CA-HT-IP-IZ-YO-TUR)

İzmir prov.: Bergama (Demelt & Alkan, 1962); Hatay prov.: İskenderun, İzmir prov.: Bergama (Pergamon) (Demelt, 1963); Turkey (Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Lodos, 1998; Sama & Rapuzzi, 2000; Jenis, 2001; Sama, 2002); Antalya prov. – Demelt, 1961 (Ex. Öymen, 1987); İzmir prov.: Çamlık pass (Adlbauer, 1988); Çanakkale prov., İzmir prov., Bilecik prov., Ankara prov., Antalya prov.: Alanya, Adana prov.: Pozantı, Hatay prov.: Amanos (Akbez) (Önalp, 1989); Isparta prov.: Isparta-Burdur road, Antalya prov.: near Manavgat waterfall and Kemer (Olimpos Mt.), Isparta prov.: Yalvaç (Sultan Mts.), Yozgat prov.: Çiğdemli (Gökiniş village) (Özdikmen & Hasbenli, 2004); Aydın prov., Ankara prov.: Gölbaşı (Özdikmen et al., 2005); Ankara prov.: Kızılcahamam (Işık Mt., Soğuksu National Park, Aköz village) (Özdikmen, 2006).

Distribution: Europe (Portugal, Spain, France, Corsica, Italy, Sicily, Sardinia, Malta, Croatia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Macedonia, Albania, Greece, Romania, Switzerland, ? Sweden, Ukraine, Crimea, ? Moldavia, European Russia), Kazakhstan, Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Central Asia, Turkey, ? Syria, ? Palestine, ? North Africa.**Remarks:** The species which has no any exact record from covered geological area of the present work may be represented very likely in the Black Sea Region. Danilevsky (2005) stated that “*Agapanthia reyi* was considered by some authors as a synonym of *A. annularis*, or by others as a synonym of *A. asphodeli* (Sama, 1992). I have accepted the last position after E. Vives (2000)”.**Chorotype:** European. According to Sama (2002) “records from Middle East need confirmation because of possible confusion with other related species (e. g. *A. pustilifera* Pic, 1905) and nearly all records from North Africa refer to *A. zappii* Sama, 1987”.***Agapanthia cynarae* (Germar, 1817)**

(*W, C)

= ssp. *cynarae* Germar, 1817= ssp. *michaeli* Slama, 1987**Other names:** *decora* Krynicki; *diversicornis* Pic.**Material examined:** Çorum prov.: Kargı, Kargı plateau road, 940 m, 16.06.2003, 1 specimen; Amasya prov.: Merzifon, Tavşan Mt., 1367 m, 14.06.2004, 1 specimen.**Records in Turkey:** (AM-BI-BS-CO-ED-EZ-IC-IS-KN-KO-TRA-TUR)Amasya prov. as *A. boeberi* (Villiers, 1959); Turkey (Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Lodos, 1998); Bilecik prov.: Central (Öymen, 1987); İçel prov.: Erdemli (Adlbauer, 1988); Edirne prov., İstanbul prov., Bursa prov.: Uludağ, Bilecik prov., Erzurum prov. as *A. boeberi* (Önalp, 1989); Turkey as *A. boeberi* (Lodos, 1998); European Turkey (Sama, 2002); Konya prov.: Akşehir (Engelli village) as *A. boeberi* (Özdikmen & Hasbenli, 2004); Kocaeli prov.: İzmit (Gebze, Köseler village, Balıkcayalar Natural Park) (Özdikmen & Demirel, 2005).**Distribution:** Europe (?France, Italy, Malta, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Macedonia, Greece, Crete, Bulgaria, European Turkey, Hungary, ?Austria, ?Germany, Czechia, Slovakia, Ukraine, Crimea, ?Moldavia, European Russia), ?North Africa (Algeria), ?Caucasus, ?Transcaucasia, Turkey.**Remarks:** It has been reported from Western and Central Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). New for Çorum province and it distributes rather widely in Turkey. The species is represented by the nominative subspecies in Turkey. The other known subspecies *A. cynarae michaeli* Slama, 1987 occurring only in Crete.**Chorotype:** E-Mediterranean (NE-Mediterranean) + Turano-European (Ponto-Pannonian). Since, according to Sama (2002) records from Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Algeria (North Africa), France, Austria and Germany are incorrect.

***Agapanthia dahli* (Richter, 1821)**

(*E)

Other names: *cardui* Herbst (preocc.); *nigricornis* Fabricius; *lineatocollis* Mulsant; *gyllenhali* Ganglbauer; *erevanica* Pic; *kindermannii* Pic; *theryi* Pic; *tristigma* Reitter; *heyrovskiyi* Roubal.

Records in Turkey: (AD-AN-BS-EZ-GA-GU-HT-OS-SI-TUR)

Erzurum prov. and near as *A. dahli erevanica* (Özbek, 1978); Hatay prov.: Yenişehir – Fuchs et Breuning, 1971 (Ex. Holzschuh, 1980); Turkey (Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Lodos, 1998; Sama, 2002); Adana prov.: Toprakkale / Kozan (Feke), Osmaniye prov.: Nurdagi pass (Adlbauer, 1988); Bursa prov.: Uludağ, Ankara prov. (Önalp, 1989); Gümüşhane prov.: Kelkit (Günyurdu village) (Özdikmen & Hasbenli, 2004); Siirt prov. (Özdikmen et al., 2005); Gaziantep prov.: Kuşçubeli pass (Özdikmen & Demirel, 2005).

Distribution: Europe (Spain, France, Corsica, Italy, Sicily, Sardinia, Albania, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Macedonia, Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary, Austria, Switzerland, ?Germany, Czechia, Slovakia, Poland, Belorussia, Ukraine, Crimea, Moldavia, European Russia, European Kazakhstan), Siberia, Central Asia, ?Mongolia, China, Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Near East, Turkey, Iran.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Eastern Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes rather widely in Turkey. *A. dahli nicosiensis* Pic, 1927 from Cyprus is a distinct species.

Chorotype: Turano-European or Sibero-European. Since, according to Sama (2002) most records from East Mediterranean and Central Asia of this species probably belong to different species.

***Agapanthia lateralis* Ganglbauer, 1884**

(*W, C)

= ssp. *lateralis* Ganglbauer, 1884

= ssp. *bilateralis* Pic, 1927

Other names: *orientalis* Pic.

Material examined: Muğla prov.: Dalyan, 23.04.2002, 3 specimens, leg. H. Batur; Manisa prov.: Gürdeş, Akhisar road 5th km, 24.05.2002, 1 specimen, leg. Y. Durmuş and H. Sevgili; Tekirdağ prov.: Malkara, Yenidibek village-Kalealtı, 24.06.2002, 1 specimen, leg. Y. Durmuş and H. Sevgili; Karabük prov.: Safranbolu, Hızar Yanı place, 740 m, 14.05.2003, 4 specimens; Bolu prov.: Entry of Gerede expressway, 1400 m, 14.06.2003, 2 specimens; Bolu prov.: Gerede–Karabük road, entry of Koçumlar village, 1400 m, 14.06.2003, 1 specimen; Karabük prov.: Safranbolu, Mencilis Cave env., Bulak village, 760 m, 14.06.2003, 1 specimen; Karabük prov.: Safranbolu, Konarı village, 485 m, 15.06.2003, 11 specimens; Kastamonu prov.: Entry of Tosya, 830 m, 16.06.2003, 7 specimens; Çorum prov.: Kargı, Gölet Plateau env., 1090m, 16.06.2003, 1 specimen; Kastamonu prov.: S of Küre Mountains, Yaylagözü pass, 1320 m, 17.06.2003, 1 specimen; Bolu prov.: Yeniçağa, 1030 m, 19.06.2003, 1 specimen; Karabük prov.: Safranbolu, Bulak village, 22.07.2003, 1 specimen; Afyon prov.: Selkisaray, 12.06.2004, 1 specimen, leg. O. Sert; Kastamonu prov.: Kastamonu-Ayancık road, 456 m, 17.06.2004, 1 specimen; Kastamonu prov.: Daday, 928 m, 19.06.2004, 1 specimen; Kastamonu prov.: Daday-Araç road, 1010 m, 19.06.2004, 3 specimens; Çankırı prov.: Kurşunlu-Boyalı road, 871 m, 19.06.2004, 6 specimens.

Records in Turkey: (AF-AG-AK-AM-AN-ANT-BI-BO-CA-CN-CO-ES-IC-IP-IS-IZ-KA-KIR-KM-KN-KR-KS-MG-MN-NE-NI-TE-TO-ZO-TRA-TUR)

Turkey: İstanbul as the type loc. of *A. lateralis* (Ganglbauer, 1884); Antalya prov.: Toros Mountains, Niğde prov.: Çamardı, Konya prov. (Bodemeyer, 1900); Turkey as *A. lateralis a. orientalis* Pic, 1901 (Winkler, 1924-1932); Ağrı prov.: NE Ararat, İçel prov.: Toros Mountains (Bolkar Mountains) (Villiers, 1959); İstanbul prov.: Polonez village / Beykoz / Anadoluhisarı / Çengelköy, İzmir prov.: near Central / Kemalpaşa / Efes / Bergama, Antalya prov.: near Central / Belkis (Aspendos, Cumali) / Antitoros Mountains (Bey Mountains, Korkuteli) / Alanya and near, Isparta prov.: Eğirdir and near (Demelt & Alkan, 1962); İstanbul prov. (Demelt, 1963); Turkey (Fuchs et Breuning, 1971; Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Lodos, 1998); Konya prov.: Akşehir (Tuatay et al., 1972); Amasya prov. (Gfeller, 1972); Konya prov.: Beyşehir, Ankara prov.: Kızılcahamam, Çanakkale prov.: İntepe, Antalya prov.:

Kemer / Patara, Afyon prov.: Dinar, İzmir prov.: Çamlık pass, Niğde prov.: Çiftehan, İçel prov.: Güzeloluk / Erdemli / Silifke (Adlbauer, 1988); Type loc.: Turkey: İstanbul prov., Bilecik prov., Isparta prov.: Eğirdir / Taurus / Central, Tokat prov., Amasya prov., Ankara prov.: Central / Gölbaşı / Dam / Ayaş Beli / Kızılcahamam (Kargasekmez) / Azapderesi / Elmadağ / Beynam Forest, Nevşehir prov., Konya prov.: Alaşehir, Antalya prov. (Önalp, 1989); European Turkey (Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997); Zonguldak prov.: Çaycuma-Safranbolu road (Ahmet Usta pass), Antalya prov.: Alanya (Demirtaş / Mahmutlar) / Kalkan, Isparta prov.: Başkonak (Yalvaç road) / Isparta-Burdur road / Eğirdir (Aşağı Gökdere) / Yalvaç (Kuyucak village) / Çetince small town / Sultan Mts. / Bağkonak) / Keçiborlu (Yeditepe), Afyon prov.: Sultandağı (Sultan Mts.) (Özdikmen & Hasbenli, 2004); Konya prov.: Akşehir / Ilgın, Kırşehir prov.: Arapzun, Ankara prov.: Elmadağ / Kızılcahamam / Central / Eymir lake / Akyurt, Çankırı prov.: Çerkeş / Central, Karaman prov., Isparta prov.: Central / Eğirdir, Eskişehir prov.: Sarıcakaya (Özdikmen et al., 2005); Manisa prov.: Turgutlu Çardağı (Aysekisi hill) (Özdikmen & Demirel, 2005); Antalya prov.: Kemer, Ankara: Çal Mountain / METU / Beştepe / Kızılcahamam (Soğuksu National Park) / Kayaş (Bayındır dam env.) / Beytepe (Özdikmen & Demir, 2006); Ankara prov.: Kızılcahamam (Işık Mountain / Güvem / Aköz village) / Şereflikoçhisar / Çal Mountain / Şereflikoçhisar-Evren road, Aksaray prov.: entry of Nevşehir-Aksaray / Eski (Eşmekaya), Konya prov.: Kulu (Central / Konya Makası), Niğde prov.: Çamardı (Bademdere-Elmalı) / exit of Ulukışla, İçel prov.: Silifke-Kırobası road (Özdikmen, 2006); Kahramanmaraş prov.: Afşin (Tanır, Yeşiloba) (Özdikmen & Okutaner, 2006).

Distribution: Europe (?Croatia, ?Bosnia & Herzegovina, ?Greece, European Turkey), North Africa (Egypt), ?Caucasus, Armenia, Turkey, Syria.

Remarks: It has been reported from Western and Central Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). New for Karabük, Bolu, Kastamonu, Çorum, Muğla and Tekirdağ provinces and it distributes widely in Turkey. The species is represented by the nominotypical subspecies in Turkey. Known other subspecies, *A. lateralis bilateralis* Pic, 1927 occurring in Syria.

Chorotype: E-Mediterranean.

Agapanthia subchalybaea (Reitter, 1898)

Other names: ? *subnigra* Pic.

Records in Turkey: (KN-TUR)

Turkey (Demelt, 1963); North-eastern Turkey (Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985); Konya prov.: Akşehir - Demelt, 1963 (Ex. Öymen, 1987).

Distribution: Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Turkey.

Remarks: The species which has no any exact record from covered geological area of the present work may be represented very likely in the Eastern Black Sea Region. According to Danilevsky (2005) "*A. villosoviridescens* var. *subchalybaea* Reitter, 1898 was described from "Kaukasus und Turkestan: Taschkend". So, the taxon was based on two different species, and designation of lectotype is necessary".

Chorotype: SW-Asiatic (Anatolo-Caucasian).

Agapanthia walteri Reitter, 1898

(*C)

Other names: Absent.

Records in Turkey: (AM-BN-EZ-HA-HT-KAR-MR-TU-TUR)

Turkey: Erzurum prov. and Mardin prov. as the type loc. of *A. walteri* Reitter, 1898; Turkey (Winkler, 1924-1932; Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Lodos, 1998); Hatay prov.: Yenışehir, Hakkari prov.: Yüksekova (Şemdinli), Tunceli prov.: Central (Fuchs & Breuning, 1971); Bingöl prov., Hakkari prov.: Yüksekova (Adlbauer, 1988); Type loc.: Turkey: Erzurum prov., Amasya prov., Tunceli prov.: Ovacık (Munzur), Kars prov.: Kağızman (Önalp, 1989); Erzurum prov.: Söylemez 50 km SE Erzurum (Rejzek et al., 2001).

Distribution: Caucasus, Armenia, Turkey, Iran.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Central Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes rather widely in East half of Turkey.

Chorotype: SW-Asiatic (Anatolo-Caucasian + Irano-Caucasian + Irano-Anatolian).

Subgenus *Homohlephara* Pesarini et Sabadini, 2004

[Type sp.: *Saperda maculicornis* Gyllenhal, 1817]

***Agapanthia korostelevi* Danilevsky, 1985**

Other names: Absent.

Records in Turkey: (TUR)

Turkey (Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985).

Distribution: Caucasus, ?Turkey.

Remarks: The species which has no any exact record from covered geological area of the present work may be represented very likely in the Eastern Black Sea Region.

Chorotype: SW-Asiatic (Anatolo-Caucasian).

Subgenus *Agapanthia* Serville, 1835

[Type sp.: *Saperda cardui* Fabricius, 1801.

= *Cerambyx cardui* Linnaeus, 1767]

***Agapanthia cardui* (Linnaeus, 1767)**

(*W, E)

= ? ssp. *cardui* Linnaeus, 1767

= ? ssp. *pannonica* Kratochvil, 1985

Other names: *coerulescens* Petagna; *suturalis* Fabricius; *annulata* Fabricius; *cardui* Fabricius; *trilineata* Schönherr; *marginalis* Mulsant; *nigroaenea* Mulsant; *consobrina* Chevrolat; *velox* Gistel; *peragalloi* Mulsant; *subacutalis* Chevrolat; *grossa* Pic; *ruficornis* Pic.

Material examined: Kastamonu prov.: Ilgaz-Tosya road, 16.05.2004, 11 specimens; Kastamonu prov.: Hanönü-Kastamonu road, 16.05.2004, 7 specimens.

Records in Turkey: (AD-AN-ANT-ART-AY-BI-BN-BS-BU-BY-CA-CN-DE-DI-ED-EL-ER-ES-EZ-GU-HT-IC-IS-IZ-KA-KAR-KIR-KK-KN-KO-KS-MG-MN-OS-RI-SI-SV-TRA-TUR)

İstanbul prov.: Alem Mt. (Bodemeyer, 1906); İstanbul prov.: Çengelköy, İzmir prov.: Efes (Demelt & Alkan, 1962); Ankara prov.: Çubuk (Breuning et Villiers, 1967); Hatay prov.: Arsuz (Yenişehir) / Antakya (Reyhanlı), Osmaniye prov.: Toprakkale, Adana prov.: Misis (Fuchs et Breuning, 1971); Aydın prov. (Tuatay et al., 1972); Bursa prov.: Karacabey (Gfeller, 1972); Osmaniye prov., Hatay prov.: Antakya, Siirt prov., İzmir prov.: Gümüşsu / Bergama (Central / Şakran) / Dikili / Menemen (Central / Aliğa) / Narlıdere / Urla / Kuşadası / Torbalı / Bornova, Denizli prov.: Central / Sarayköy, Çanakkale prov.: Lapseki, Aydın prov.: Kuyucak / Germencik (Gül-Zümrüoğlu, 1975); Turkey (Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Sama & Rapuzzi, 2000); Adana prov.: Misis, İçel prov.: Erdemli (Kızılkalesi), Antalya prov.: Manavgat (Şelale), Burdur prov.: Bucak (Adlbauer, 1988); İstanbul prov.: Central / Belgrad Forest / Alem Mountain, Bursa prov.: Uludağ, Kocaeli prov.: İzmit, Symra: ?İzmir prov., Ankara prov.: Çubuk Dam-I / Gölbaşı (Kepekli Boğazı) / Ayaş Belı, Konya prov., İçel prov.: Mut, Adana prov.: Cilicia, Kars prov.: Tuzluca (Önalp, 1989); European Turkey as *A. cardui* *pannonica* (Kratochvil, 1985) (Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997); Edirne prov., İstanbul prov., Kırklareli prov., Çanakkale prov.: Gökçeada, Manisa prov., İzmir prov., Denizli prov., Aydın prov., Adana prov., Hatay prov.: Antakya, Elazığ prov., Marmara Region, Aegean Region (Lodos, 1998); Adana prov.: Balcalı / Ceyhan, Antalya prov.: Kumluca, Artvin prov.: Central (Ormanlı) / Ardanuç (Akarsu) / Şavşat (Çayağzı), Bayburt prov.: Maden, Bilecik prov.: Central, Bingöl prov.: Solhan (Buğlan pass), Çanakkale prov.: Central, Diyarbakır prov.: Silvan, Erzincan prov.: Central (Bahçe) / Üzümlü / Bayırbağ, Erzurum prov.: Aşkale (Kop Mt.) / Ilıca (Eğerti) / İspir (Madenköprübaşı) / Narman (Beyler) / Oltu / Karakaban / Çamlıbel / Pasinler / Çalıyazı / Pazarroad / Kartal Plateau / Şenkaya (İçmesuyu) / Ormanlı, Hatay prov.: Erzincan / İskenderun (Sarımazı), Rize prov.: Çamlıhemşin (Ayder), Sivas prov.: Central / Türkeslik / Ümraniye (Kızıldağ) as *A. suturalis* (Fabricius, 1787) (Tozlu et al., 2003); Antalya prov.: Isparta road, Muğla prov.: Datça (Central / Kızılın village), Gümüşhane prov.: Kelkit (Güllüce village) (Özdikmen & Hasbenli, 2004); Aydın prov., Adana prov., Hatay prov.: İskenderun (Central / Esentepe), İzmir prov.: Kuşadası /

Menemen / Central / Torbalı, Osmaniye prov., Aydın prov.: Kuyucak, Eskişehir prov.: Central (Çavlum), Ankara prov.: Ayaş (İlhan / İlyakut / Ilıca) / Central / Bağlum / Beypazarı, Kırşehir prov.: Kaman, Çankırı prov.: Korgun / Eldivan (Özdikmen et al., 2005); Hatay prov.: İskenderun (Güzelyayla road / entry of Kurtbağı village) / Samandağı (Büyükkaya stream, Fidanlı, Uzunbağ) / İskenderun-Belen (Atık plateau) / Kırıkhan (Alabeyli village) / Hassa (Akbez / Zeytinoba village) / Belen (Müftüler village), Osmaniye prov.: entry of Nohutköy / Düziçi / Zorkun plateau road (Ürün plateau) (Özdikmen & Demirel, 2005); Adana prov.: Pozantı, Ankara prov.: Sincan (Mülk, Ayaş Mountain) (Özdikmen & Demir, 2006); Ankara prov.: Kızılcahamam (Güvem / Aköz village), Adana prov.: Pozantı-Mersin road (Özdikmen, 2006); Kahramanmaraş prov.: Afşin (Çardak-Afşin road) / Pazarcık (Aksu bridge / Şahintepe village / Armutlu village) / Kahramanmaraş-Kavaklı road (entry of Kavaklı) / Türkoğlu (Kılılı) / Göksun (Kamışcık village) / Central (Özdikmen & Okutaner, 2006).

Distribution: Europe (Portugal, Spain, France, Corsica, Italy, Sicily, Sardinia, Malta, Albania, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Macedonia, Greece, Crete, Bulgaria, European Turkey, Romania, Hungary, Austria, Switzerland, Belgium, Germany, Czechia, Slovakia, Poland, Ukraine, Crimea, European Russia, European Kazakhstan), North Africa (Egypt, Libya, Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco), Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Turkey, Iran, Syria, Jordan.

Remarks: It has been reported from Western and Eastern Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). New for Kastamonu province and it distributes widely in Turkey.

This species is very variable. According to Sama (2002), it has two main phenotypes as “northern phenotype” (elytra rounded at apex) and “southern phenotype” (elytra attenuate or even acuminate at apex). He regarded them into two species according to Carriere, 1998 and Svacha, 2001.

Kratochvil (1985) described “northern phenotype” as a new species *A. pannonica*. But according to Sama (2002), he did not see the type of *A. cardui*. He regarded the type of *A. cardui* as belonging to “southern phenotype”. However, Sama (2002) mentioned that the type specimen of *A. cardui* is clearly the broader phenotype with the rounded elytra. So, he regarded *A. cardui* = *A. pannonica*. Finally, he proposed to use *A. cardui* (Linnaeus, 1767) for “northern phenotype” and *A. suturalis* (Fabricius, 1787) for “southern phenotype” as the oldest available names.

Also, Danilevsky (2005) stated that “according to G. Sama (2002): *Agapanthia cardui* = *Agapanthia pannonica*, but he accepts two geographical morphology types of the species: “southern phenotype” and “northern phenotype”. So, according to his position, *Agapanthia pannonica* is a northern subspecies. All old names, which G. Sama mentioned for “northern phenotype” were described from the area of southern subspecies (which is very natural), so *Agapanthia pannonica* (or *Agapanthia cardui pannonica*) is a valid name”. I share the same idea. Therefore, “southern phenotype” must be regarded as another subspecies of *A. cardui* (Linnaeus, 1767). Sama (2002) proposed as the oldest available name *Saperda suturalis* Fabricius, 1787 for “southern phenotype”. This change is unnecessary under the priority rule of ICZN. So “southern phenotype” is the nominative subspecies *A. cardui cardui* (Linnaeus, 1767). In any case, *Cerambyx cardui* Linnaeus, 1767 described from Southern France according to Sama (2002).

On the other side, Tozlu et al. (2003) rightly mentioned that “there are two distinct taxa in specimens routinely determined as *A. cardui* (Linnaeus, 1767)”. But they regarded all old records from Turkey as *A. suturalis* (Fabricius, 1787) that has clearly attenuate (to acuminate) elytra. I do not accept their opinion. There are both phenotypes of *A. cardui* in Turkey, which apparently confirms my studies on Turkish specimens. Some specimens have clearly rounded elytra while some specimens have clearly attenuate elytra.

In conclusion, I suppose that “northern phenotype” (or *A. cardui pannonica* Kratochvil, 1985) occurring in North Turkey and “southern phenotype” (or *A. cardui cardui* (Linnaeus, 1767) occurring mostly in South and West Turkey).

Chorotype: European + Mediterranean.

Subgenus *Smaragdula* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2004[Type sp.: *Saperda violacea* Fabricius, 1775]***Agapanthia chalybaea* (Faldermann, 1837)****Other names:** Absent.**Records in Turkey:** (BI-IP-IS-KA-KN-TUR)

Bilecik prov. (Bodemeyer, 1906); Northern Turkey (Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985); İstanbul prov., Bilecik prov., Isparta prov.: Eğirdir, Konya prov.: Akşehir, Kahramanmaraş prov., Taurus (South Turkey), North-East Turkey (Önalp, 1988); Turkey (Lodos, 1998).

Distribution: Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Turkey, Iran.

Remarks: The species which has no any exact record from covered geological area of the present work may be represented very likely in the Black Sea Region. According to Danilevsky (2005) “*All big Agapanthia from Transcaucasia belong to A. chalybaea, also distributed in East and Central Anatolia (A. osmanlis, described from Stambul env., absent in Transcaucasia)*”.

Chorotype: SW-Asiatic (Anatolo-Caucasian + Irano-Caucasian + Irano-Anatolian).***Agapanthia frivaldszkyi* Ganglbauer, 1884**

(*C)

Other names: Absent.**Records in Turkey:** (AM-AN-BI-?DE-IC-IP-IS-MU-NI-SA-TUR)

Type loc.: Asia Minor – Ganglbauer, 1884; Bilecik prov. (Bodemeyer, 1906); Turkey (Winkler, 1924-1932; Lodos, 1998); Isparta prov.: Eğirdir (Demelt & Alkan, 1962); Amasya prov. (Breuning et Villiers, 1967); Isparta prov., İçel prov.: Namrun – Demelt, 1963 (Ex. Öymen, 1987); Type: Niğde prov.: Çamardı (Bulgar-Maden), İstanbul prov., Bilecik prov., Ankara prov.: Atatürk Orman Çiftliği, ?Denizli prov.: Akbaş village (Önalp, 1988); Sakarya prov.: Adapazarı (Doğançay) (Adlbauer, 1992); Muş prov.: Buğlan pass (Rejzek et al., 2001).

Distribution: Europe (Bulgaria, ?European Turkey), Turkey, Syria.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Central Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes rather widely in Turkey.

Chorotype: Turano-Mediterranean (Balkano-Anatolian).***Agapanthia osmanlis* Reiche et Saulcy, 1858**

(*C, E)

Other names: Absent.**Records in Turkey:** (ART-BI-BY-ER-EZ-GU-HT-IS-KAR-SM-SV-TUR)

Turkey: İstanbul prov. as the type loc. of *A. osmanlis* Reiche et Saulcy, 1858; Turkey (Winkler, 1924-1932; Lodos, 1998); Sivas prov.: Suşehri, Erzurum prov.: Kandilli, Samsun prov.: Havza (Breuning et Villiers, 1967); Type loc.: İstanbul prov. (Önalp, 1988); Gümüşhane prov.: Kelkit, Kars prov.: 14 km SE Sarıkamış / Sarıkamış (80 km NE Horasan), Erzincan prov.: Gemecik W Refahiye, Erzurum prov.: N İspir (Rejzek et al., 2001); Artvin prov.: Şavşat (Çayağzı), Bayburt prov.: Çalidere, Bilecik prov.: Central, Erzurum prov.: Aşkale (Kop Mt.) / Oltu (Başaklı) / Sütkans / Pasinler (Çalıyazı) / Uzundere (Gölbaşı), Hatay prov.: Erzincan (Tozlu et al., 2003).

Distribution: Europe (Bulgaria, European Turkey, Romania, Hungary), ?Caucasus, Turkey, Syria.

Remarks: It has been reported from Central and Eastern Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes rather widely in Turkey.

Chorotype: Turano-Mediterranean (Balkano-Anatolian).

***Agapanthia violacea* (Fabricius, 1775)**
(*W)

Other names: *micans* Fuessly; *cyanea* Herbst; *janthina* Gmelin; *coerulea* Schönherr; *smaragdina* Krynicki; *chalybea* Mulsant; *mulsanti* Plavilstshikov; *keili* Heyrovsky; *breuningii* Villiers; *alpina* Villiers.

Material examined: Düzce prov.: Yiğilca, Aydın village – Dutlar village, 200 m, 12.05.2003, 6 specimens; Düzce prov.: Yiğilca, exit of Dutlar village, 170 m, 12.05.2003, 5 specimens; Düzce prov.: Yiğilca, Karakaş village, 390 m, 12.05.2003, 3 specimens; Zonguldak prov.: between Yedigöller–Devrek, 230 m, 13.05.2003, 1 specimen; Zonguldak prov.: between Yedigöller–Devrek, 205 m, 13.05.2003, 2 specimens; Karabük prov.: Safranbolu, Balkuşu village, 275 m, 13.05.2003, 19 specimens; Karabük prov.: Safranbolu, Hızır Yanı place, 740 m, 14.05.2003, 4 specimens; Karabük prov.: Eflani–Daday, Karaağaç village, 1080 m, 15.05.2003, 1 specimen; Kastamonu prov.: Araç road, Kastamonu Police forest, 975 m, 16.05.2003, 2 specimens; Kastamonu prov.: Kastamonu–Araç road, 960 m, 16.05.2003, 1 specimen; Kastamonu prov.: between Araç–Karabük, Çıraklar village, 440 m, 16.05.2003, 5 specimens; Karabük prov.: Hanköy, Aşağıbağ place, 575 m, 16.05.2003, 9 specimens; Bolu prov.: Gerede–Bolu road, 710 m, 17.05.2003, 1 specimen; Bolu prov.: Bolu–Gerede road, Susuz Kınık village, 720 m, 17.05.2003, 6 specimens; Bolu prov.: between Gerede–Kızılcahamam, 1200 m, 17.05.2003, 1 specimen; Bolu prov.: between Gerede–Kızılcahamam, 1405 m, 17.05.2003, 1 specimen; Karabük prov.: exit of Safranbolu, Kastamonu road, 520 m, 15.06.2003, 1 specimen; Kastamonu prov.: Kanlıgöl, 1125 m, 15.06.2003, 1 specimen; Çorum prov.: Kargı–Boyabat road, Karagöl village, 700 m, 16.06.2003, 2 specimens; Kastamonu prov.: Ilgaz–Tosya road, 16.05.2004, 3 specimens; Kastamonu prov.: Taşköprü–Kastamonu road, 17.05.2004, 1 specimen; Kastamonu prov.: Kastamonu–İnebolu road, 17.05.2004, 12 specimens; Kastamonu prov.: Pınarbaşı env., 18.05.2004, 1 specimen; Bolu prov.: Yeniçağa–Mengen road, Çamlık village env., 20.05.2004, 12 specimens; Karabük prov.: Eflani env., 21.05.2004, 3 specimens; Afyon prov.: Erkmen valley, 04.06.2004, 2 specimens, leg. O. Sert; Kastamonu prov.: Seydiler–İnebolu road, 1070 m, 17.06.2004, 1 specimen; Kastamonu prov.: Daday, 928 m, 19.06.2004, 1 specimen; Kastamonu prov.: Araç env., 1010 m, 19.06.2004, 4 specimens; Kastamonu prov.: Boyalı, 720 m, 19.06.2004, 5 specimens.

Records in Turkey: (AD-AF-AK-AN-BI-BO-BS-CO-DE-DU-ED-EZ-HT-IC-IP-IS-IZ-KA-KIR-KK-KN-KO-KR-KS-KY-MG-MN-NE-NI-SA-ZO-TRA-TUR)
Bilecik prov. (Bodemeyer, 1900); Asia Minor as *A. violacea cyanea* Herbst, 1784 (Winkler, 1924-1932); İstanbul prov.: Anadoluhisarı (Demelt & Alkan, 1962); Edirne prov. (Breuning et Villiers, 1967); Konya prov.: Akşehir (Tuatay et al., 1972); Denizli prov.: Pamukkale, Muğla prov.: Milas (Yakaören village), Manisa prov.: Akhisar (Süleymanlı) (Gül-Zümreoğlu, 1975); Erzurum prov. and near (Özbek, 1978); Turkey (Danilevsky & Miroschnikov, 1985); Kırklareli prov.: Dereköy, İstanbul prov.: Bahçeköy (Öymen, 1987); Edirne prov., İstanbul prov., Bursa prov.: Uludağ, Bilecik prov., İzmir prov.: (Smyrna), Sakarya prov.: Hendek, Ankara prov.: Dam, Konya prov.: Akşehir (Sultan Mountain), Isparta prov.: Eğirdir, Kayseri prov., Adana prov. (Önalp, 1988); Turkey – Villiers, 1970 (Ex. Önalp, 1988); İzmir prov.: Çamlık pass (Adlbauer, 1988); European Turkey (Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997); İstanbul prov., Konya prov., Manisa prov., İzmir prov., Denizli prov., Aegean Region (Lodos, 1998); Asia Minor, European Turkey (Sama, 2002); Isparta prov.: Yalvaç (Eleği village / Sultan Mts.) (Özdikmen & Hasbenli, 2004); Konya prov.: Akşehir / Beyşehir, Ankara prov.: Bağlum, Niğde prov.: Kolsuz, Kırşehir prov.: Özbag, Isparta prov.: Gölcük, Nevşehir prov.: Hacıbektaş (Kurugöl), Bolu prov.: Seben (Özdikmen et al., 2005); Hatay prov.: İskenderun (Belen, Atik plateau), Kocaeli prov.: İzmit (Beşkayalar Natural Park) (Özdikmen & Demirel, 2005); Adana prov.: Pozantı (Özdikmen & Demir, 2006); Niğde prov.: Bor-Altunhisar / Bor (Altunova / Üstünkaya), Kayseri prov.: Yahyalı (Derebaşı, Şelale place), Aksaray prov.: Gülağaç (Kızılkaya, Aşıklı Höyük), Konya prov.: Kulu (Konya Makası), Adana prov.: Pozantı (entry of Fındıklı), İçel prov.: Uzuncaburç road / Mut-Karaman road (Değirmenbaşı) (Özdikmen, 2006); Kahramanmaraş prov.: Pazarcık (Armutlu village, Kartalkaya dam env.) (Özdikmen & Okutaner, 2006).

Distribution: Europe (Spain, France, Italy, Sicily, Albania, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Macedonia, Greece, Bulgaria, European Turkey, Romania, Hungary, Austria, Switzerland, Belgium, Germany, Luxembourg, Czechia, Slovakia, Poland, Lithuania,

Belorussia, Ukraine, Crimea, Moldavia, ?European Russia), Siberia, Kazakhstan, ?Central Asia, Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Turkey, Iran, ?Middle East.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Western Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). It is new for Western Black Sea Region (Düzce, Zonguldak, Karabük, Kastamonu, Çorum provinces) and Afyon province. It distributes widely in Turkey. In some previous works, *A. intermedia* Ganglbauer, 1884 was given as a synonym of *A. violacea*. But according to Svacha (2001), both are separate taxons with regard to morphologies of immature stages. This opinion was also accepted by Sama (2002). Moreover, Danilevsky (2005) shares it.

Chorotype: Turano-European or Sibero-European. Since, according to Sama (2002), records from Middle East and Central Asia need confirmation as they may refer to other closely related species.

Agapanthiola Ganglbauer, 1900

[Type sp.: *Saperda leucaspis* Steven, 1817]

***Agapanthiola leucaspis* (Steven, 1817)**

(*C)

Other names: *cyanella* Dalman; *pectoralis* Escholtz; *euterpe* Ganglbauer.

Records in Turkey: (CO-ED-IS-TRA-TUR)

Turkey (Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Lodos, 1998); Edirne prov., İstanbul prov.: Belgrad forest (Önalp, 1988); European Turkey (Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997; Sama, 2002); Çorum prov. (Tauzin, 2000).

Distribution: Europe (Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Macedonia, Greece, Bulgaria, European Turkey, Romania, Hungary, Austria, Czechia, Slovakia, Ukraine, Crimea, European Russia, European Kazakhstan), Siberia, Central Asia, Mongolia, China, Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Turkey, Iran.

Remarks: It has been reported only from Central Black Sea Part as connected with covered geological area of the present work (*). The species distributes in North Turkey.

Chorotype: Sibero-European.

ZOOGEOGRAPHICAL REMARKS

The present zoogeographical characterization is based on the chorotype classification of Anatolian fauna, recently proposed by Vigna Taglianti et al. (1999). In this part, the taxons which have same chorotype(s) are arranged into a single paragraph.

The species has the E-European chorotype is *Ropalopus macropus* (Germar, 1824).

The species have the E-Mediterranean chorotype are *Blepisanis vittipennis* (Reiche, 1877); *Agapanthia lateralis* Ganglbauer, 1884.

The species has the E-Mediterranean (Aegean + NE-Mediterranean + Palaestino-Cyprioto-Taurian) chorotype is *Phytoecia geniculata* Mulsant, 1863.

The species has the E-Mediterranean (NE-Mediterranean) + N-Africa chorotypes is *Neoplacionotus scalaris* (Brullé, 1832).

The species has the E-Mediterranean (NE-Mediterranean + Palaestino-Taurian) chorotype is *Helladia praetextata* (Steven, 1817).

The species has the E-Mediterranean (NE-Mediterranean) + Turano-European (Ponto-Pannonian) chorotypes is *Agapanthia cynarae* (Germar, 1817).

The species have the E-Mediterranean (Palaestino-Cyprioto-Taurian + NE-Mediterranean) chorotype are *Helladia humeralis* (Waltl, 1838); *Helladia millefolii* (Adams, 1817).

The species have the European chorotype are *Grammoptera abdominalis* (Stephens, 1831); *Grammoptera ruficornis* (Fabricius, 1781); *Grammoptera ustulata* (Schaller, 1783); *Paracorymbia fulva* (De Geer, 1775); *Pedostrangalia revestita* (Linnaeus, 1767); *Etorufus pubescens* (Fabricius, 1787); *Judolia sexmaculata* (Linnaeus, 1758); *Pachytodes cerambyciformis* (Schränk, 1781); *Stenurella nigra* (Linnaeus, 1758); *Cerambyx scopolii* Füsslin, 1775; *Rosalia alpina* (Linnaeus, 1758); *Obrium brunneum* (Fabricius, 1792); *Glaphyra umbellatarum* (Schreber, 1759); *Anaglyptus mysticus* (Linnaeus, 1758); *Plagionotus detritus* (Linnaeus, 1758); *Clytus arietis* (Linnaeus, 1758); *Clytus rhamni* Germar, 1817; *Mesosa curculionoides* (Linnaeus, 1761); *Monochamus sartor* (Fabricius, 1787); *Dorcadion equestre* (Laxman, 1770); *Anaesthetis testacea* (Fabricius, 1781); *Pogonocerus hispidulus* (Piller et Mitterpacher, 1783); *Leiopus nebulosus* (Linnaeus, 1758); *Exocentrus adpersus* Mulsant, 1846; *Exocentrus lusitanus* (Linnaeus, 1767); *Exocentrus punctipennis* Mulsant et Guillebeau, 1856; *Stenostola ferrea* (Schränk, 1776); *Oberea linearis* (Linnaeus, 1761); *Agapanthia asphodeli* (Latreille, 1804).

The species have the European + Europeo-Mediterranean chorotypes are *Anoplodera sexguttata* (Fabricius, 1775); *Stictoleptura scutellata* (Fabricius, 1781).

The species has the European except Northern Europe chorotype is *Saperda octopunctata* (Scopoli, 1772).

The species has the European + Mediterranean chorotypes is *Agapanthia cardui* (Linnaeus, 1767).

The species have the European + N-Africa chorotypes are *Pyrrhidium sanguineum* (Linnaeus, 1758); *Poecilium alni* (Linnaeus, 1767); *Plagionotus arcuatus* (Linnaeus, 1758); *Mesosa nebulosa* (Fabricius, 1781); *Pogonocerus hispidus* (Linnaeus, 1758); *Saperda punctata* (Linnaeus, 1767).

The species has the European or S-European chorotypes is *Purpuricenus kaehleri* (Linnaeus, 1758).

The species have the European or Sibero-European chorotypes are *Ropalopus clavipes* (Fabricius, 1775); *Pogonocherus decoratus* Fairmaire, 1855.

The species has the European + SW-Asiatic chorotypes is *Rutpela maculata* (Poda, 1761).

The species has the European or Turano-Europeo-Mediterranean chorotypes is *Rhagium bifasciatum* Fabricius, 1775.

The species have the Holarctic chorotype are *Rhagium inquisitor* (Linnaeus, 1758); *Arhopalus rusticus* (Linnaeus, 1758); *Phymatodes testaceus* (Linnaeus, 1758).

The species have the Mediterranean chorotype are *Chlorophorus trifasciatus* (Fabricius, 1781); *Pogonocerus perroudi* Mulsant, 1839.

The species have the Palearctic chorotype are *Arhopalus tristis* (Fabricius, 1787); *Aromia moschata* (Linnaeus, 1758); *Chlorophorus varius* (Müller, 1766); *Xylotrechus rusticus* (Linnaeus, 1758); *Aegomorphus clavipes* (Schränk, 1781); *Tetrops praeusta* (Linnaeus, 1758); *Saperda scalaris* (Linnaeus, 1758); *Oberea oculata* (Linnaeus, 1758); *Oberea erythrocephala* (Schränk, 1776).

The species has the Palearctic (Sibero-European + N-Africa) chorotype is *Stictoleptura rubra* (Linnaeus, 1758).

The species have the S-European chorotype are *Cortodera humeralis* (Schaller, 1783); *Morimus asper* (Sulzer, 1776).

The species has the S-European + E-Mediterranean (Palaestino-Cyprioto-Taurian) chorotypes is *Arhopalus syriacus* (Reitter, 1895).

The species have the Sibero-European chorotype are *Rhagium mordax* (De Geer, 1775); *Rhagium sycophanta* (Schränk, 1781); *Stenocorus meridianus* (Linnaeus, 1758); *Anisorus quercus* (Götz, 1783); *Acmaeops marginatus* (Fabricius, 1781); *Dinoptera collaris* (Linnaeus, 1758); *Alosterna tabacicolor* (De Geer, 1775); *Anoplodera rufipes* (Schaller, 1783); *Pachytodes erraticus* (Dalman, 1817); *Leptura aethiops* Poda, 1761; *Leptura quadrifasciata* Linnaeus, 1758; *Strangalia attenuata* (Linnaeus, 1758); *Stenurella melanura* (Linnaeus, 1758); *Necydalis major* Linnaeus, 1758; *Tetropium castaneum* (Linnaeus, 1758); *Tetropium fuscum* (Fabricius, 1787); *Obrium cantharinum* (Linnaeus, 1767); *Molorchus minor* (Linnaeus, 1758); *Callidium aeneum* (De Geer, 1775); *Paraplagionotus floralis* (Pallas, 1773); *Chlorophorus figuratus* (Scopoli, 1763); *Chlorophorus herbstii* (Brahm, 1790); *Monochamus galloprovincialis* (Olivier, 1795); *Lamia textor* (Linnaeus, 1758); *Pogonocherus fasciculatus* (De Geer, 1775); *Acanthocinus aedilis* (Linnaeus, 1758); *Acanthocinus griseus* (Fabricius, 1792); *Saperda carcharias* (Linnaeus, 1758); *Musaria affinis* (Harrer, 1784); *Phytoecia cylindrica* (Linnaeus, 1758); *Agapanthiola leucaspis* (Steven, 1817).

The species has the Sibero-European or European chorotypes is *Anastrangalia sanguinolenta* (Linnaeus, 1761).

The species has the Sibero-European + E-Mediterranean (Palaestino-Taurian) chorotypes is *Pseudovadonia livida* (Fabricius, 1776).

The species has the Sibero-European + Mediterranean chorotypes is *Opsilia coerulescens* (Scopoli, 1763).

The species have the Sibero-European + Nearctic chorotypes are *Asemum striatum* (Linnaeus, 1758); *Callidium violaceum* (Linnaeus, 1758); *Saperda populnea* (Linnaeus, 1758).

The species has the Sibero-European or Sibero-European + N-Africa chorotypes is *Spondylis buprestoides* (Linnaeus, 1758).

The species has the Sibero-European + SW-Asiatic chorotypes is *Stenurella bifasciata* (Müller, 1776).

The species has the Sibero-European + Turano-European-Mediterranean chorotypes is *Prionus coriarius* (Linnaeus, 1758).

The species have the Subcosmopolitan chorotype are *Stromatium unicolor* (Olivier, 1795); *Hylotrupes bajulus* (Linnaeus, 1758).

The species have the SW-Asiatic chorotype are *Xylotrechus sieversi* (Ganglbauer, 1890); *Pilemia annulata* (Hampe, 1862); *Blepisanis prawei* Plavilstshikov, 1926.

The species have the SW-Asiatic (Anatolo-Caucasian) chorotype are *Xylosteus caucasicola* Plavilstshikov, 1936; *Cortodera colchica* Reitter, 1890; *Vadonia bitlisiensis* (Chevrolat, 1882); *Stictoleptura deyrollei* (Pic, 1895); *Paracorymbia pallidipennis* (Tournier, 1872); *Stenurella novercalis* (Reitter, 1901); *Drymochares starcki* Ganglbauer, 1888; *Purpuricenusa caucasicus* Pic, 1902; *Hybometopia starcki* Ganglbauer, 1889; *Anaglyptus danilevskii* Miroshnikov, 2000; *Anaglyptus mysticoides* (Reitter, 1894); *Clytus stepanovi* Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; *Parmena aurora* Danilevsky, 1980; *Parmenopsis caucasica* (Leder, 1879); *Dorcadion beckeri* Kraatz, 1873; *Dorcadion nitidum* Motschulsky, 1838; *Dorcadion rosti* Pic, 1900; *Pogonocherus inermicollis* Reitter, 1894; *Mallosia caucasica* Pic, 1898; *Helladia pretiosa* (Faldermann, 1837); *Musaria puncticollis* (Faldermann, 1837); *Neomusaria suvorovi* (Pic, 1905); *Phytoecia achilleae* Holzschuh, 1971; *Agapanthia korostelevi* Danilevsky, 1985; *Agapanthia subchalybaea* (Reitter, 1898); *Theophilea cylindricollis* Pic, 1895.

The species have the SW-Asiatic (Anatolo-Caucasian + Irano-Caucasian + Irano-Anatolian) chorotype are *Leptorhabdium causicum* Kraatz, 1879; *Oxymirus mirabilis* (Motschulsky, 1898); *Rhagium causicum* Reitter, 1889; *Rhagium fasciculatum* Faldermann, 1837; *Stenocorus vittidorsum* (Reitter, 1890); *Fallacia elegans* Faldermann, 1837; *Vadonia bicolor* (Redtenbacher, 1850); *Paracorymbia tonsa* (J. Daniel et K. Daniel, 1891); *Melasmetus femoralis* (Menetries, 1832); *Anaglyptus arabicus* (Küster, 1847); *Anaglyptus simplicicornis* Reitter, 1886; *Clytus schneideri* Kiesenwetter, 1879; *Mesosa obscuricornis* Pic, 1894; *Dorcadion apicerufum* Breuning, 1943; *Dorcadion dimidiatum* Motschulsky, 1838; *Dorcadion haemorrhoidale* Hampe, 1852; *Dorcadion kasikoporanum* Pic, 1902; *Dorcadion laeve* Faldermann, 1837; *Dorcadion mnischevi* Kraatz, 1873; *Dorcadion nobile* Hampe, 1852; *Dorcadion scabricolle* Dalman, 1817; *Dorcadion striolatum* Kraatz, 1873; *Dorcadion sulcipenne* Küster, 1847; *Dorcadion wagneri* Küster, 1846; *Mallosia scovitzii* (Faldermann, 1837); *Mallosia tristis* Reitter, 1888; *Mallosia herminae* Reitter, 1890; *Coptosia compacta* (Menetries, 1832); *Helladia armeniaca* Frivaldsky, 1878; *Phytoecia erivanica* Reitter, 1899; *Phytoecia pici* Reitter, 1892; *Agapanthia chalybaea* (Faldermann, 1837); *Agapanthia walteri* Reitter, 1898.

The species have the SW-Asiatic (Anatolo-Caucasian + ? Irano-Caucasian + ? Irano-Anatolian) chorotype are *Anaglyptus ganglbaueri* Reitter, 1886; *Pseudosphegistes brunnescens* (Pic, 1897); *Musaria boeberi* Ganglbauer, 1884.

The species have the SW-Asiatic (Anatolo-Caucasian + Irano-Caucasian + Irano-Anatolian) + Turanian (Ponto-Caspian) chorotypes are *Dorcadion cinerarium* (Fabricius, 1787); *Oxyilia argentata* (Menetries, 1832).

The species has the SW-Asiatic (Anatolo-Caucasian + Irano-Caucasian + Irano-Anatolian) + Turano-Mediterranean (Balkano-Anatolian) chorotypes is *Paraclytus sexguttatus* (Adams, 1817).

The species has the SW-Asiatic (Anatolo-Caucasian + ?Irano-Caucasian + ?Irano-Anatolian) + Turano-Mediterranean (Balkano-Anatolian) chorotypes is *Cortodera alpina* Hampe, 1870.

The species has the SW-Asiatic (Irano-Anatolian + Irano-Palaestinian + Mesopotamian + Syro-Anatolian) chorotype is *Stictoleptura tripartita* (Heyden, 1889).

The species have the SW-Asiatic (Syro-Anatolian) chorotype are *Stenopterus kraatzi* (Pic, 1892); *Leioderes tuerki* Ganglbauer, 1885; *Dorcadion parallelum* Küster, 1847; *Oxyilia languida* Mulsant, 1863.

The species has the SW-Asiatic (Syro-Anatolian) + Turanian (Ponto-Caspian) chorotypes is *Stenurella jaegeri* (Hummel, 1825).

The species have the Turanian (Ponto-Caspian) chorotype are *Rhamnusium testaceipenne* Pic, 1897; *Stenocorus insitivus* (Germar, 1824); *Cortodera pumila* Ganglbauer, 1881; *Ropalopus lederi* Ganglbauer, 1881; *Parmena pontocircassica* Danilevsky et Miroshnikov, 1985; *Morimus verecundus* (Faldermann, 1836); *Dorcadion carinatum* (Pallas, 1771); *Pogonocerus sieversi* Ganglbauer, 1886.

The species has the Turanian (Ponto-Caspian) + Nearctic chorotypes is *Isotomus comptus* (Mannerheim, 1825).

The species has the Turanian (or Turanian + SW-Asiatic) chorotype is *Apatophysis caspica* Semenov, 1901.

The species have the Turano-European chorotype are *Stictoleptura cordigera* (Füsslin, 1775); *Stictoleptura erythroptera* (Hagenbach, 1822); *Aegosoma scabricorne* (Scopoli, 1763); *Stenopterus rufus* (Linnaeus, 1767); *Poecilium rufipes* (Fabricius, 1776); *Chlorophorus sartor* (Müller, 1766); *Leiopus femoratus* Fairmaire, 1859; *Phytoecia caerulea* (Scopoli, 1772); *Phytoecia icterica* (Schaller, 1783); *Phytoecia pustulata* (Schrank, 1776); *Phytoecia virgula* (Charpentier, 1825); *Agapanthia kirbyi* (Gyllenhal, 1817).

The species have the Turano-European (Ponto-Pannonian) chorotype are *Chlorophorus hungaricus* (Seidlitz, 1891); *Morimus funereus* (Mulsant, 1863); *Dorcadion arenarium* (Scopoli, 1763).

The species has the Turano-European (Ponto-Pannonian + Turano-Sarmato-Pannonian) + Turano-Mediterranean (Turano-Apenninian) chorotypes is *Stenurella septempunctata* (Fabricius, 1792).

The species have the Turano-European or Sibero-European chorotypes are *Agapanthia dahli* (Richter, 1821); *Agapanthia violacea* (Fabricius, 1775).

The species has the Turano-European or Turano-European-Mediterranean chorotypes is *Vadonia unipunctata* (Fabricius, 1787).

The species have the Turano-European (Turano-Sarmato-Pannonian) chorotype are *Callimoxys gracilis* (Brullé, 1832); *Neoplagonotus bobelayei* (Brullé, 1832).

The species has the Turano-European (Turano-Sarmato-Pannonian + Ponto-Pannonian) chorotype is *Stictoleptura tesserula* (Charpentier, 1825).

The species has the Turano-European (Turano-Sarmato-Pannonian) + Turano-Mediterranean (Turano-Apenninian) chorotypes is *Isotomus speciosus* (Schneider, 1787).

The species has the Turano-European (Turano-Sarmato-Pannonian) + Turano-Mediterranean (Turano-Apenninian + Turano-E-Mediterranean) chorotypes is *Semanotus ruscicus* (Fabricius, 1776).

The species have the Turano-Europeo-Mediterranean chorotype are *Anastrangalia dubia* (Scopoli, 1763); *Ergates faber* (Linnaeus, 1761); *Prinobius myardi* Mulsant, 1842; *Cerambyx cerdo* Linnaeus, 1758; *Purpuricenus budensis* (Götz, 1783); *Callimellum angulatum* (Schränk, 1789); *Certallum ebulinum* (Linnaeus, 1767); *Deilus fugax* (Olivier, 1790); *Calamobius filum* (Rossi, 1790).

The species has the Turano-Europeo-Mediterranean + Nearctic chorotypes is *Penichroa fasciata* (Stephens, 1831).

The species have the Turano-Mediterranean chorotype are *Trichoferus fasciculatus* (Faldermann, 1837); *Trichoferus holosericeus* (Rossi, 1790).

The species have the Turano-Mediterranean (Balkano-Anatolian) chorotype are *Brachyta balcanica* Hampe, 1870; *Cortodera flavimana* (Waltl, 1838); *Vadonia bisignata* (Brullé, 1832); *Vadonia moesiaca* (Daniel, 1891); *Vadonia monostigma* Ganglbauer, 1881; *Pedostrangalia verticenigra* (Pic, 1892); *Calchaenesthes oblongomaculatus* (Guérin, 1844); *Chlorophorus aegyptiacus* (Fabricius, 1775); *Morimus ganglbaueri* Reitter, 1894; *Dorcadion condensatum* Küster, 1852; *Dorcadion lugubre* Kraatz, 1873; *Dorcadion septemlineatum* Waltl, 1838; *Oxyilia duponcheli* (Brullé, 1832); *Musaria tuerki* (Ganglbauer, 1884); *Neomusaria balcanica* (Frivaldsky, 1835); *Agapanthia frivaldszkyi* Ganglbauer, 1884; *Agapanthia osmanlis* Reiche et Saulcy, 1858.

The species has the Turano-Mediterranean (Irano-Mediterranean + Balkano-Anatolian) chorotype is *Rhaesus serricollis* Motschulsky, 1838.

The species have the Turano-Mediterranean (Turano-Apenninian) chorotype are *Rhamnusium graecum* Schaufuss, 1862; *Stictoleptura rufa* (Brullé, 1832); *Pedostrangalia verticalis* (Germar, 1822).

The species have the Turano-Mediterranean (Turano-Balkan) chorotype are *Cerambyx dux* (Faldermann, 1837); *Coptosia bithyniensis* Ganglbauer, 1884.

The species has the Turano-Mediterranean (Balkano-Anatolian) + N-Africa chorotypes is *Purpuricenus desfontainei* (Fabricius, 1792).

The species has the Turano-Mediterranean (Turano-Anatolian) chorotype is *Coptosia antoniae* Reitter, 1889.

The species has the Turano-Mediterranean (Turano-Apenninian) + Turano-European (Turano-Sarmato-Pannonian) chorotypes is *Cerambyx nodulosus* Germar, 1817.

The species have the Turano-Mediterranean (Turano-E-Mediterranean) chorotype are *Lampropterus femoratus* (Germar, 1824); *Pilemia hirsutula* (Frölich, 1793); *Cardoria scutellata* (Fabricius, 1792); *Phytoecia pubescens* Pic, 1895.

The species has the Turano-Mediterranean (Turano-E-Mediterranean + Turano-Apenninian) + Turano-European Turano-Sarmato-Pannonian + Ponto-Pannonian) chorotypes is *Glaphyra kiesewetteri* (Mulsant et Rey, 1861).

The species has the W-European or European chorotypes is *Pogonocerus caroli* Mulsant, 1862.

The species have the W-Palearctic chorotype are *Xylotrechus antilope* (Schönherr, 1817); *Xylotrechus arvicola* (Olivier, 1795).

On the other hand, following 53 taxa are endemic to Turkey:

The species have the Anatolian chorotype are *Chlorophorus niehuisi* Adlbauer, 1992; *Chlorophorus robustior* Pic, 1900; *Clytus schurmanni* Sama, 1996; *Dorcadion bithyniense* Chevrolat, 1856; *Dorcadion bodemeyeri* Daniel, 1900; *Dorcadion escherichi* Ganglbauer, 1897; *Dorcadion formosum* Kraatz, 1870; *Dorcadion iconiense* Daniel, 1901; *Dorcadion infernale* Mulsant et Rey, 1863; *Dorcadion lameeri* Théry, 1896; *Dorcadion pluto* Thomson, 1867; *Dorcadion subsericatum* Pic, 1901; *Dorcadion subvestitum* Daniel, 1900; *Oberea resslis* Demelt, 1963.

The species have the N-Anatolian chorotype are *Vadonia bolognai* Sama, 1982; *Pedostrangalia tokatensis* Sama, 1996; *Ropalopus sculpturatus* Pic, 1931; *Chlorophorus dominici* Sama, 1996; *Pseudosphegesthes samai* Danilevsky, 1999; *Dorcadion bangi* Heyden, 1894; *Dorcadion enricisturanii* Breuning et Ruspoli, 1971; *Dorcadion heinzi* Breuning, 1964; *Dorcadion carolisturanii* Breuning & Ruspoli, 1971; *Dorcadion kollari* Kraatz, 1873; *Dorcadion parescherichi* Breuning, 1966; *Dorcadion piochardi* Kraatz, 1873; *Dorcadion pseudoholosericeum* Breuning, 1962; *Dorcadion pseudopreissi* Breuning, 1962; *Dorcadion rigattii* Breuning, 1966; *Dorcadion rufipenne* Breuning, 1946; *Dorcadion scrobicollis* Kraatz, 1873; *Dorcadion sinopense* Breuning, 1962; *Dorcadion sodale* Hampe, 1852; *Dorcadion subatritarse* Breuning, 1966; *Dorcadion theophilei* Pic, 1898.

The species have the NE-Anatolian chorotype are *Cortodera simulatrix* Holzschuh, 1975; *Cortodera uniformis* Ganglbauer, 1881; *Parmena sericata* Sama, 1996; *Parmena striatopunctata* Sama, 1994; *Dorcadion bisignatum* Jakovlev, 1900; *Dorcadion rizeanum* Breuning et Villiers, 1967; *Dorcadion rufoapicale* Breuning, 1943; *Dorcadion steineri* Holzschuh, 1977.

The species have the NW-Anatolian chorotype are *Xylosteus kadleci* Miroshnikov, 2000; *Solaia antonellae* Sama, 2003; *Necydalis sabatinelli* Sama, 1994; *Glaphyra malmusii* Sama, 1994; *Chlorophorus cursor* Rapuzzi & Sama, 1999; *Dorcadion boluense* Breuning, 1962; *Dorcadion*

pararufipenne Braun, 1976; *Dorcadion preissi* Heyden, 1894; *Dorcadion punctipenne* Küster, 1852.

CONCLUSIONS

Apparently, Turkey has continental properties. Turkey is origin of many taxons. It is a refugium for effected living creatures from geological and climatical changes have more biological importance than any land in the world. As seen the whole world, an incredible variations have also been seen among the insects which are the most influenced living creatures from these changes occurred in the past in Turkey. As a result of this, Turkey has a rich biodiversity. Resulted from this biodiversity faunistical richness can be virtually accepted same degree with Continental Europe. For example, Sama (2002) was given totally 311 species for North and Central Europe in the first volume of his book titled "Atlas of the Cerambycidae of Europe and the Mediterranean Area". As seen below, I gave totally 320 species only for Northern Anatolia (Black Sea Region) in the present study.

As a result of this study, totally 320 species of 109 genera of 8 subfamilies are determined in whole territories of the Black Sea Region (including eighteen provinces as Amasya, Artvin, Bartın, Bayburt, Bolu, Çorum, Düzce, Giresun, Gümüşhane, Karabük, Kastamonu, Ordu, Rize, Samsun, Sinop, Tokat, Trabzon and Zonguldak provinces). A simple faunistical list of determined species is given below.

A LIST OF LONGICORN BEETLES FROM BLACK SEA REGION IN TURKEY

PRIONINAE

1. *Ergates faber* (Linnaeus, 1761)
2. *Prinobius myardi* Mulsant, 1842
3. *Rhaesus serricollis* Motschulsky, 1838
4. *Aegosoma scabricorne* (Scopoli, 1763)
5. *Prionus coriarius* (Linnaeus, 1758)

LEPTURINAE

1. *Xylosteus caucasicola* Plavilstshikov, 1936
2. *Xylosteus kadleci* Miroshnikov, 2000
3. *Leptorhabdium caucasicum* Kraatz, 1879
4. *Oxymirus mirabilis* (Motschulsky, 1898)
5. *Rhamnusium graecum* Schaufuss, 1862
6. *Rhamnusium testaceipenne* Pic, 1897
7. *Rhagium bifasciatum* Fabricius, 1775
8. *Rhagium caucasicum* Reitter, 1889
9. *Rhagium fasciculatum* Faldermann, 1837
10. *Rhagium mordax* (De Geer, 1775)
11. *Rhagium sycophanta* (Schränk, 1781)
12. *Rhagium inquisitor* (Linnaeus, 1758)
13. *Stenocorus insitivus* (Germar, 1824)
14. *Stenocorus meridianus* (Linnaeus, 1758)
15. *Stenocorus vittidorsum* (Reitter, 1890)

16. *Anisorus quercus* (Götz, 1783)
17. *Brachyta balcanica* Hampe, 1870
18. *Acmaeops marginatus* (Fabricius, 1781)
19. *Dinoptera collaris* (Linnaeus, 1758)
20. *Cortodera alpina* Hampe, 1870
21. *Cortodera colchica* Reitter, 1890
22. *Cortodera flavimana* (Waltl, 1838)
23. *Cortodera humeralis* (Schaller, 1783)
24. *Cortodera pumila* Ganglbauer, 1881
25. *Cortodera simulatrix* Holzschuh, 1975
26. *Cortodera uniformis* anglbauer, 1881
27. *Grammoptera abdominalis* (Stephens, 1831)
28. *Grammoptera ruficornis* (Fabricius, 1781)
29. *Grammoptera ustulata* (Schaller, 1783)
30. *Fallacia elegans* Faldermann, 1837
31. *Alosterna tabacicolor* (De Geer, 1775)
32. *Vadonia bicolor* (Redtenbacher, 1850)
33. *Vadonia bisignata* (Brullé, 1832)
34. *Vadonia bitlisiensis* (Chevrolat, 1882)
35. *Vadonia bolognai* Sama, 1982
36. *Vadonia moesiaca* (Daniel, 1891)
37. *Vadonia monostigma* Ganglbauer, 1881
38. *Vadonia unipunctata* (Fabricius, 1787)
39. *Pseudovadonia livida* (Fabricius, 1776)
40. *Anoplodera rufipes* (Schaller, 1783)
41. *Anoplodera sexguttata* (Fabricius, 1775)
42. *Stictoleptura cordigera* (Füsslins, 1775)
43. *Stictoleptura deyrollei* (Pic, 1895)
44. *Stictoleptura erythroptera* (Hagenbach, 1822)
45. *Stictoleptura rubra* (Linnaeus, 1758)
46. *Stictoleptura rufa* (Brullé, 1832)
47. *Stictoleptura scutellata* (Fabricius, 1781)
48. *Stictoleptura tesserula* (Charpentier, 1825)
49. *Stictoleptura tripartita* (Heyden, 1889)
50. *Paracorymbia fulva* (De Geer, 1775)
51. *Paracorymbia pallidipennis* (Tournier, 1872)
52. *Paracorymbia tonsa* (J.Daniel et K.Daniel, 1891)
53. *Anastrangalia dubia* (Scopoli, 1763)
54. *Anastrangalia sanguinolenta* (Linnaeus, 1761)
55. *Pedostrangalia revestita* (Linnaeus, 1767)
56. *Pedostrangalia tokatensis* Sama, 1996
57. *Pedostrangalia verticalis* (Germar, 1822)
58. *Pedostrangalia verticenigra* (Pic, 1892)
59. *Etorufus pubescens* (Fabricius, 1787)
60. *Judolia sexmaculata* (Linnaeus, 1758)
61. *Pachytodes cerambyciformis* (Schrank, 1781)
62. *Pachytodes erraticus* (Dalman, 1817)
63. *Leptura aethiops* Poda, 1761
64. *Leptura quadrifasciata* Linnaeus, 1758
65. *Solaia antonellae* Sama, 2003
66. *Strangalia attenuata* (Linnaeus, 1758)
67. *Rutpela maculata* (Poda, 1761)
68. *Stenurella bifasciata* (Müller, 1776)
69. *Stenurella jaegeri* (Hummel, 1825)
70. *Stenurella melanura* (Linnaeus, 1758)
71. *Stenurella nigra* (Linnaeus, 1758)
72. *Stenurella novercalis* (Reitter, 1901)
73. *Stenurella septempunctata* (Fabricius, 1792)

NECYDALINAE

1. *Necydalis major* Linnaeus, 1758
2. *Necydalis sabatinelli* Sama, 1994

ASEMINAE

1. *Drymochares starcki* Ganglbauer, 1888
2. *Asemum striatum* (Linnaeus, 1758)
3. *Arhopalus rusticus* (Linnaeus, 1758)
4. *Arhopalus syriacus* (Reitter, 1895)
5. *Arhopalus tristis* (Fabricius, 1787)
6. *Tetropium castaneum* (Linnaeus, 1758)
7. *Tetropium fuscum* (Fabricius, 1787)

SPONDYLIDINAE

1. *Spondylis buprestoides* (Linnaeus, 1758)

APATOPHYSEINAE

1. *Apatophysis caspica* Semenov, 1901

CERAMBYCINAE

1. *Trichoferus fasciculatus* (Faldermann, 1837)
2. *Trichoferus holosericeus* (Rossi, 1790)
3. *Stromatium unicolor* (Olivier, 1795)
4. *Cerambyx cerdo* Linnaeus, 1758
5. *Cerambyx dux* (Faldermann, 1837)
6. *Cerambyx nodulosus* Germar, 1817
7. *Cerambyx scopolii* Fusslins, 1775
8. *Rosalia alpina* (Linnaeus, 1758)
9. *Purpuricenens budensis* (Götz, 1783)
10. *Purpuricenens caucasicus* Pic, 1902
11. *Purpuricenens desfontainei* (Fabricius, 1792)
12. *Purpuricenens kaehleri* (Linnaeus, 1758)
13. *Calchaenesthes oblongomaculatus* (Guérin, 1844)
14. *Aromia moschata* (Linnaeus, 1758)
15. *Penichroa fasciata* (Stephens, 1831)
16. *Hybometopia starcki* Ganglbauer, 1889
17. *Obrium brunneum* (Fabricius, 1792)
18. *Obrium cantharinum* (Linnaeus, 1767)
19. *Molorchus minor* (Linnaeus, 1758)
20. *Glaphyra kiesenwetteri* (Mulsant et Rey, 1861)
21. *Glaphyra malmusii* Sama, 1994
22. *Glaphyra umbellatarum* (Schreber, 1759)
23. *Stenopterus kraatzi* (Pic, 1892)
24. *Stenopterus rufus* (Linnaeus, 1767)
25. *Callimellum angulatum* (Schränk, 1789)
26. *Lampropterus femoratus* (Germar, 1824)
27. *Callimoxys gracilis* (Brullé, 1832)
28. *Certallum ebulinum* (Linnaeus, 1767)
29. *Deilus fugax* (Olivier, 1790)
30. *Hylotrupes bajulus* (Linnaeus, 1758)
31. *Ropalopus clavipes* (Fabricius, 1775)
32. *Ropalopus lederi* Ganglbauer, 1881
33. *Ropalopus macropus* (Germar, 1824)

34. *Ropalopus sculpturatus* Pic, 1931
35. *Leioderes tuerki* Ganglbauer, 1885
36. *Semanotus ruscicus* (Fabricius, 1776)
37. *Callidium aeneum* (De Geer, 1775)
38. *Callidium violaceum* (Linnaeus, 1758)
39. *Pyrrhidium sanguineum* (Linnaeus, 1758)
40. *Phymatodes testaceus* (Linnaeus, 1758)
41. *Melasmetus femoralis* (Menetries, 1832)
42. *Poecilium alni* (Linnaeus, 1767)
43. *Poecilium rufipes* (Fabricius, 1776)
44. *Paraclytus sexguttatus* (Adams, 1817)
45. *Anaglyptus arabicus* (Küster, 1847)
46. *Anaglyptus danilevskii* Miroshnikov, 2000
47. *Anaglyptus ganglbaueri* Reitter, 1886
48. *Anaglyptus mysticus* (Linnaeus, 1758)
49. *Anaglyptus mysticoides* (Reitter, 1894)
50. *Anaglyptus simplicicornis* Reitter, 1886
51. *Plagionotus arcuatus* (Linnaeus, 1758)
52. *Plagionotus detritus* (Linnaeus, 1758)
53. *Neoplacionotus bobelayei* (Brullé, 1832)
54. *Neoplacionotus scalaris* (Brullé, 1832)
55. *Paraplacionotus floralis* (Pallas, 1773)
56. *Isotomus comptus* (Mannerheim, 1825)
57. *Isotomus speciosus* (Schneider, 1787)
58. *Chlorophorus aegyptiacus* (Fabricius, 1775)
59. *Chlorophorus cursor* Rapuzzi & Sama, 1999
60. *Chlorophorus dominici* Sama, 1996
61. *Chlorophorus figuratus* (Scopoli, 1763)
62. *Chlorophorus herbstii* (Brahm, 1790)
63. *Chlorophorus hungaricus* (Seidlitz, 1891)
64. *Chlorophorus niehuisi* Adlbauer, 1992
65. *Chlorophorus robustior* Pic, 1900
66. *Chlorophorus sartor* (Müller, 1766)
67. *Chlorophorus trifasciatus* (Fabricius, 1781)
68. *Chlorophorus varius* (Müller, 1766)
69. *Xylotrechus antilope* (Schönherr, 1817)
70. *Xylotrechus arvicola* (Olivier, 1795)
71. *Xylotrechus rusticus* (Linnaeus, 1758)
72. *Xylotrechus sieversi* (Ganglbauer, 1890)
73. *Pseudosphegistes brunescens* (Pic, 1897)
74. *Pseudosphegistes samai* Danilevsky, 1999
75. *Clytus arietis* (Linnaeus, 1758)
76. *Clytus rhamni* Germar, 1817
77. *Clytus schneideri* Kiesenwetter, 1879
78. *Clytus schurmanni* Sama, 1996
79. *Clytus stepanovi* Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985

LAMIINAE

1. *Parmena aurora* Danilevsky, 1980
2. *Parmena pontocircassica* Danilevsky et Miroshnikov, 1985
3. *Parmena sericata* Sama, 1996
4. *Parmena striatopunctata* Sama, 1994
5. *Parmenopsis caucasica* (Leder, 1879)
6. *Mesosa curculionoides* (Linnaeus, 1761)
7. *Mesosa nebulosa* (Fabricius, 1781)
8. *Mesosa obscuricornis* Pic, 1894
9. *Monochamus galloprovincialis* (Olivier, 1795)
10. *Monochamus sartor* (Fabricius, 1787)

11. *Lamia textor* (Linnaeus, 1758)
12. *Morimus asper* (Sulzer, 1776)
13. *Morimus funereus* (Mulsant, 1863)
14. *Morimus ganglbaueri* Reitter, 1894
15. *Morimus verecundus* (Faldermann, 1836)
16. *Dorcadion carinatum* (Pallas, 1771)
17. *Dorcadion apicerufum* Breuning, 1943
18. *Dorcadion arenarium* (Scopoli, 1763)
19. *Dorcadion bangi* Heyden, 1894
20. *Dorcadion beckeri* Kraatz, 1873
21. *Dorcadion bisignatum* Jakovlev, 1900
22. *Dorcadion bithyniense* Chevrolat, 1856
23. *Dorcadion bodemeyeri* Daniel, 1900
24. *Dorcadion boluense* Breuning, 1962
25. *Dorcadion carolisturanii* Breuning & Ruspoli, 1971
26. *Dorcadion cinerarium* (Fabricius, 1787)
27. *Dorcadion condensatum* Küster, 1852
28. *Dorcadion dimidiatum* Motschulsky, 1838
29. *Dorcadion enricisturanii* Breuning et Ruspoli, 1971
30. *Dorcadion equestre* (Laxman, 1770)
31. *Dorcadion escherichi* Ganglbauer, 1897
32. *Dorcadion formosum* Kraatz, 1870
33. *Dorcadion haemorrhoidale* Hampe, 1852
34. *Dorcadion heinzi* Breuning, 1964
35. *Dorcadion iconiense* Daniel, 1901
36. *Dorcadion infernale* Mulsant et Rey, 1863
37. *Dorcadion kasikoporanum* Pic, 1902
38. *Dorcadion kollari* Kraatz, 1873
39. *Dorcadion laeve* Faldermann, 1837
40. *Dorcadion lameeri* Théry, 1896
41. *Dorcadion lugubre* Kraatz, 1873
42. *Dorcadion mniszewski* Kraatz, 1873
43. *Dorcadion nitidum* Motschulsky, 1838
44. *Dorcadion nobile* Hampe, 1852
45. *Dorcadion parallelum* Küster, 1847
46. *Dorcadion pararufipenne* Braun, 1976
47. *Dorcadion parescherichi* Breuning, 1966
48. *Dorcadion piochardi* Kraatz, 1873
49. *Dorcadion pluto* Thomson, 1867
50. *Dorcadion preissi* Heyden, 1894
51. *Dorcadion pseudoholosericeum* Breuning, 1962
52. *Dorcadion pseudopreissi* Breuning, 1962
53. *Dorcadion punctipenne* Küster, 1852
54. *Dorcadion rigattii* Breuning, 1966
55. *Dorcadion rizeanum* Breuning et Villiers, 1967
56. *Dorcadion rosti* Pic, 1900
57. *Dorcadion rufipenne* Breuning, 1946
58. *Dorcadion rufoapicale* Breuning, 1943
59. *Dorcadion scabricolle* Dalman, 1817
60. *Dorcadion scrobicollis* Kraatz, 1873
61. *Dorcadion septemlineatum* Waltl, 1838
62. *Dorcadion sinopense* Breuning, 1962
63. *Dorcadion sodale* Hampe, 1852
64. *Dorcadion steineri* Holzschuh, 1977
65. *Dorcadion striolatum* Kraatz, 1873
66. *Dorcadion subatritarse* Breuning, 1966
67. *Dorcadion subsericatum* Pic, 1901
68. *Dorcadion subvestitum* Daniel, 1900
69. *Dorcadion sulcipenne* Küster, 1847

70. *Dorcadion theophilei* Pic, 1898
71. *Dorcadion wagneri* Küster, 1846
72. *Anaesthetis testacea* (Fabricius, 1781)
73. *Pogonocerus caroli* Mulsant, 1862
74. *Pogonocerus hispidulus* (Piller et Mitterpacher, 1783)
75. *Pogonocerus hispidus* (Linnaeus, 1758)
76. *Pogonocerus perroudi* Mulsant, 1839
77. *Pogonocerus sieversi* Ganglbauer, 1886
78. *Pogonocherus decoratus* Fairmaire, 1855
79. *Pogonocherus fasciculatus* (De Geer, 1775)
80. *Pogonocherus inermicollis* Reitter, 1894
81. *Aegomorphus clavipes* (Schrank, 1781)
82. *Acanthocinus aedilis* (Linnaeus, 1758)
83. *Acanthocinus griseus* (Fabricius, 1792)
84. *Leiopus femoratus* Fairmaire, 1859
85. *Leiopus nebulosus* (Linnaeus, 1758)
86. *Exocentrus adpersus* Mulsant, 1846
87. *Exocentrus lusitanus* (Linnaeus, 1767)
88. *Exocentrus punctipennis* Mulsant et Guillebeau, 1856
89. *Tetrops praeusta* (Linnaeus, 1758)
90. *Saperda scalaris* (Linnaeus, 1758)
91. *Saperda octopunctata* (Scopoli, 1772)
92. *Saperda punctata* (Linnaeus, 1767)
93. *Saperda populnea* (Linnaeus, 1758)
94. *Saperda carcharias* (Linnaeus, 1758)
95. *Stenostola ferrea* (Schrank, 1776)
96. *Oberea linearis* (Linnaeus, 1761)
97. *Oberea oculata* (Linnaeus, 1758)
98. *Oberea erythrocephala* (Schrank, 1776)
99. *Oberea resslii* Demelt, 1963
100. *Oxyilia argentata* (Ménétries, 1832)
101. *Oxyilia duponcheli* (Brullé, 1832)
102. *Oxyilia languida* Mulsant, 1863
103. *Mallosia scovitzi* (Faldermann, 1837)
104. *Mallosia tristis* Reitter, 1888
105. *Mallosia caucasica* Pic, 1898
106. *Mallosia herminae* Reitter, 1890
107. *Pilemia annulata* (Hampe, 1862)
108. *Pilemia hirsutula* (Frölich, 1793)
109. *Coptosia antoniae* Reitter, 1889
110. *Coptosia bithyniensis* Ganglbauer, 1884
111. *Coptosia compacta* (Menetries, 1832)
112. *Cardoria scutellata* (Fabricius, 1792)
113. *Helladia armeniaca* Frivaldsky, 1878
114. *Helladia humeralis* (Waltl, 1838)
115. *Helladia millefolii* (Adams, 1817)
116. *Helladia praetextata* (Steven, 1817)
117. *Helladia pretiosa* (Faldermann, 1837)
118. *Musaria affinis* (Harrer, 1784)
119. *Musaria boeberi* Ganglbauer, 1884
120. *Musaria puncticollis* (Faldermann, 1837)
121. *Musaria tuerki* (Ganglbauer, 1884)
122. *Neomusaria balcanica* (Frivaldsky, 1835)
123. *Neomusaria suvorovi* (Pic, 1905)
124. *Phytoecia achilleae* Holzschuh, 1971
125. *Phytoecia caerulea* (Scopoli, 1772)
126. *Phytoecia cylindrica* (Linnaeus, 1758)
127. *Phytoecia erivanica* Reitter, 1899
128. *Phytoecia geniculata* Mulsant, 1863

129. *Phytoecia icterica* (Schaller, 1783)
130. *Phytoecia pici* Reitter, 1892
131. *Phytoecia pubescens* Pic, 1895
132. *Phytoecia pustulata* (Schränk, 1776)
133. *Phytoecia virgula* (Charpentier, 1825)
134. *Opsilia coerulescens* (Scopoli, 1763)
135. *Blepisanis prawei* Plavilstshikov, 1926
136. *Blepisanis vittipennis* (Reiche, 1877)
137. *Calamobius filum* (Rossi, 1790)
138. *Theophilea cylindricollis* Pic, 1895
139. *Agapanthia kirbyi* (Gyllenhal, 1817)
140. *Agapanthia asphodeli* (Latreille, 1804)
141. *Agapanthia cynarae* (Germar, 1817)
142. *Agapanthia dahli* (Richter, 1821)
143. *Agapanthia lateralis* Ganglbauer, 1884
144. *Agapanthia subchalybaea* (Reitter, 1898)
145. *Agapanthia walteri* Reitter, 1898
146. *Agapanthia korostelevi* Danilevsky, 1985
147. *Agapanthia cardui* (Linnaeus, 1767)
148. *Agapanthia chalybaea* (Faldermann, 1837)
149. *Agapanthia frivaldszkyi* Ganglbauer, 1884
150. *Agapanthia osmanlis* Reiche et Saulcy, 1858
151. *Agapanthia violacea* (Fabricius, 1775)
152. *Agapanthiola leucaspis* (Steven, 1817)

Following species which are 156 species of 74 genera of 7 subfamilies occur only in Western Black Sea Part (including seven provinces as Bartın, Bolu, Düzce, Karabük, Kastamonu, Sinop and Zonguldak provinces):

A LIST OF LONGICORN BEETLES FROM WESTERN BLACK SEA PART (*W)

PRIONINAE

1. *Ergates faber* (Linnaeus, 1761)
2. *Prinobius myardi* Mulsant, 1842
3. *Rhaesus serricollis* Motschulsky, 1838
4. *Aegosoma scabricorne* (Scopoli, 1763)
5. *Prionus coriarius* (Linnaeus, 1758)

LEPTURINAE

1. *Xylosteus caucasicola* Plavilstshikov, 1936
2. *Xylosteus kadleci* Miroshnikov, 2000
3. *Leptorhabdium caucasicum* Kraatz, 1879
4. *Rhagium bifasciatum* Fabricius, 1775
5. *Rhagium fasciculatum* Faldermann, 1837
6. *Rhagium mordax* (De Geer, 1775)
7. *Rhagium inquisitor* (Linnaeus, 1758)
8. *Stenocorus insitivus* (Germar, 1824)
9. *Stenocorus meridianus* (Linnaeus, 1758)
10. *Dinoptera collaris* (Linnaeus, 1758)
11. *Cortodera flavimana* (Waltl, 1838)
12. *Cortodera humeralis* (Schaller, 1783)
13. *Cortodera pumila* Ganglbauer, 1881
14. *Grammoptera abdominalis* (Stephens, 1831)
15. *Grammoptera ruficornis* (Fabricius, 1781)
16. *Grammoptera ustulata* (Schaller, 1783)

17. *Fallacia elegans* Faldermann, 1837
18. *Vadonia bolognai* Sama, 1982
19. *Vadonia moesiaca* (Daniel, 1891)
20. *Vadonia monostigma* Ganglbauer, 1881
21. *Vadonia unipunctata* (Fabricius, 1787)
22. *Pseudovadonia livida* (Fabricius, 1776)
23. *Anoplodera rufipes* (Schaller, 1783)
24. *Stictoleptura cordigera* (Füsslins, 1775)
25. *Stictoleptura erythroptera* (Hagenbach, 1822)
26. *Stictoleptura rubra* (Linnaeus, 1758)
27. *Stictoleptura tesserula* (Charpentier, 1825)
28. *Paracorymbia fulva* (De Geer, 1775)
29. *Paracorymbia tonsa* (J.Daniel et K.Daniel, 1891)
30. *Anastrangalia dubia* (Scopoli, 1763)
31. *Anastrangalia sanguinolenta* (Linnaeus, 1761)
32. *Etorufus pubescens* (Fabricius, 1787)
33. *Judolia sexmaculata* (Linnaeus, 1758)
34. *Pachytodes erraticus* (Dalman, 1817)
35. *Leptura quadrifasciata* Linnaeus, 1758
36. *Solaia antonellae* Sama, 2003
37. *Strangalia attenuata* (Linnaeus, 1758)
38. *Rutpela maculata* (Poda, 1761)
39. *Stenurella bifasciata* (Müller, 1776)
40. *Stenurella melanura* (Linnaeus, 1758)
41. *Stenurella nigra* (Linnaeus, 1758)
42. *Stenurella novercalis* (Reitter, 1901)
43. *Stenurella septempunctata* (Fabricius, 1792)

NECYDALINAE

1. *Necydalis sabatinelli* Sama, 1994

ASEMINAE

1. *Drymochares starcki* Ganglbauer, 1888
2. *Asemum striatum* (Linnaeus, 1758)
3. *Arhopalus rusticus* (Linnaeus, 1758)
4. *Arhopalus tristis* (Fabricius, 1787)
5. *Tetropium castaneum* (Linnaeus, 1758)

SPONDYLIDINAE

1. *Spondylis buprestoides* (Linnaeus, 1758)

CERAMBYCINAE

1. *Trichoferus fasciculatus* (Faldermann, 1837)
2. *Trichoferus holosericeus* (Rossi, 1790)
3. *Cerambyx cerdo* Linnaeus, 1758
4. *Cerambyx dux* (Faldermann, 1837)
5. *Cerambyx scopoli* Füsslins, 1775
6. *Rosalia alpina* (Linnaeus, 1758)
7. *Purpuricenens budensis* (Götz, 1783)
8. *Purpuricenens caucasicus* Pic, 1902
9. *Hybometopia starcki* Ganglbauer, 1889
10. *Obrium brunneum* (Fabricius, 1792)
11. *Obrium cantharinum* (Linnaeus, 1767)
12. *Molorchus minor* (Linnaeus, 1758)
13. *Glaphyra kiesewetteri* (Mulsant et Rey, 1861)

14. *Glaphyra malmusii* Sama, 1994
15. *Glaphyra umbellatarum* (Schreber, 1759)
16. *Stenopterus kraatzi* (Pic, 1892)
17. *Stenopterus rufus* (Linnaeus, 1767)
18. *Callimellum angulatum* (Schrank, 1789)
19. *Certallum ebulinum* (Linnaeus, 1767)
20. *Deilus fugax* (Olivier, 1790)
21. *Hylotrupes bajulus* (Linnaeus, 1758)
22. *Ropalopus clavipes* (Fabricius, 1775)
23. *Callidium violaceum* (Linnaeus, 1758)
24. *Phymatodes testaceus* (Linnaeus, 1758)
25. *Poecilium alni* (Linnaeus, 1767)
26. *Poecilium rufipes* (Fabricius, 1776)
27. *Paraclytus sexguttatus* (Adams, 1817)
28. *Anaglyptus arabicus* (Küster, 1847)
29. *Anaglyptus mysticoides* (Reitter, 1894)
30. *Plagionotus arcuatus* (Linnaeus, 1758)
31. *Plagionotus detritus* (Linnaeus, 1758)
32. *Paraplagionotus floralis* (Pallas, 1773)
33. *Chlorophorus aegyptiacus* (Fabricius, 1775)
34. *Chlorophorus cursor* Rapuzzi & Sama, 1999
35. *Chlorophorus dominici* Sama, 1996
36. *Chlorophorus figuratus* (Scopoli, 1763)
37. *Chlorophorus herbstii* (Brahm, 1790)
38. *Chlorophorus hungaricus* (Seidlitz, 1891)
39. *Chlorophorus niehuisi* Adlbauer, 1992
40. *Chlorophorus robustior* Pic, 1900
41. *Chlorophorus sartor* (Müller, 1766)
42. *Chlorophorus trifasciatus* (Fabricius, 1781)
43. *Chlorophorus varius* (Müller, 1766)
44. *Xylotrechus rusticus* (Linnaeus, 1758)
45. *Clytus arietis* (Linnaeus, 1758)
46. *Clytus rhamni* Germar, 1817
47. *Clytus schneideri* Kiesenwetter, 1879
48. *Clytus schurmanni* Sama, 1996

LAMIINAE

1. *Monochamus galloprovincialis* (Olivier, 1795)
2. *Monochamus sartor* (Fabricius, 1787)
3. *Morimus asper* (Sulzer, 1776)
4. *Morimus funereus* (Mulsant, 1863)
5. *Morimus ganglbaueri* Reitter, 1894
6. *Morimus verecundus* (Faldermann, 1836)
7. *Dorcadion arenarium* (Scopoli, 1763)
8. *Dorcadion bangi* Heyden, 1894
9. *Dorcadion bithyniense* Chevrolat, 1856
10. *Dorcadion boluense* Breuning, 1962
11. *Dorcadion cinerarium* (Fabricius, 1787)
12. *Dorcadion condensatum* Küster, 1852
13. *Dorcadion enricisturani* Breuning et Ruspoli, 1971
14. *Dorcadion iconiense* Daniel, 1901
15. *Dorcadion lameeri* Théry, 1896
16. *Dorcadion pararufipenne* Braun, 1976
17. *Dorcadion piochardi* Kraatz, 1873
18. *Dorcadion preissi* Heyden, 1894
19. *Dorcadion pseudoholosericeum* Breuning, 1962
20. *Dorcadion punctipenne* Küster, 1852
21. *Dorcadion rufipenne* Breuning, 1946

22. *Dorcadion scabricolle* Dalman, 1817
23. *Dorcadion septemlineatum* Waltl, 1838
24. *Dorcadion sinopense* Breuning, 1962
25. *Dorcadion subsericatum* Pic, 1901
26. *Pogonocerus perroudi* Mulsant, 1839
27. *Pogonocherus decoratus* Fairmaire, 1855
28. *Pogonocherus fasciculatus* (De Geer, 1775)
29. *Acanthocinus aedilis* (Linnaeus, 1758)
30. *Leiopus femoratus* Fairmaire, 1859
31. *Tetrops praeusta* (Linnaeus, 1758)
32. *Saperda octopunctata* (Scopoli, 1772)
33. *Saperda populnea* (Linnaeus, 1758)
34. *Oberea erythrocephala* (Schrank, 1776)
35. *Oberea ressl* Demelt, 1963
36. *Oxyilia argentata* (Ménétries, 1832)
37. *Helladia millefolii* (Adams, 1817)
38. *Helladia praetextata* (Steven, 1817)
39. *Musaria affinis* (Harrer, 1784)
40. *Neomusaria balcanica* (Frivaldsky, 1835)
41. *Phytoecia caerulea* (Scopoli, 1772)
42. *Phytoecia cylindrica* (Linnaeus, 1758)
43. *Phytoecia geniculata* Mulsant, 1863
44. *Phytoecia icterica* (Schaller, 1783)
45. *Phytoecia pustulata* (Schrank, 1776)
46. *Phytoecia virgula* (Charpentier, 1825)
47. *Opsilia coerulescens* (Scopoli, 1763)
48. *Calamobius filum* (Rossi, 1790)
49. *Agapanthia kirbyi* (Gyllenhal, 1817)
50. *Agapanthia cynarae* (Germar, 1817)
51. *Agapanthia lateralis* Ganglbauer, 1884
52. *Agapanthia cardui* (Linnaeus, 1767)
53. *Agapanthia violacea* (Fabricius, 1775)

Following species which are 131 species of 65 genera of 5 subfamilies occur only in Central Black Sea Part (including five provinces as Amasya, Çorum, Ordu, Samsun and Tokat provinces):

A LIST OF LONGICORN BEETLES FROM CENTRAL BLACK SEA PART (*C)

PRIONINAE

1. *Prinobius myardi* Mulsant, 1842
2. *Aegosoma scabricorne* (Scopoli, 1763)

LEPTURINAE

1. *Oxymirus mirabilis* (Motschulsky, 1898)
2. *Rhagium bifasciatum* Fabricius, 1775
3. *Rhagium fasciculatum* Faldermann, 1837
4. *Rhagium mordax* (De Geer, 1775)
5. *Rhagium inquisitor* (Linnaeus, 1758)
6. *Stenocorus insitivus* (Germar, 1824)
7. *Acmaeops marginatus* (Fabricius, 1781)
8. *Dinoptera collaris* (Linnaeus, 1758)
9. *Cortodera flavimana* (Waltl, 1838)
10. *Cortodera pumila* Ganglbauer, 1881

11. *Grammoptera ustulata* (Schaller, 1783)
12. *Vadonia bolognai* Sama, 1982
13. *Vadonia monostigma* Ganglbauer, 1881
14. *Vadonia unipunctata* (Fabricius, 1787)
15. *Pseudovadonia livida* (Fabricius, 1776)
16. *Anoplodera rufipes* (Schaller, 1783)
17. *Paracorymbia tonsa* (J.Daniel et K.Daniel, 1891)
18. *Anastrangalia dubia* (Scopoli, 1763)
19. *Anastrangalia sanguinolenta* (Linnaeus, 1761)
20. *Pedostrangalia tokatensis* Sama, 1996
21. *Pedostrangalia verticalis* (Germar, 1822)
22. *Pachytodes erraticus* (Dalman, 1817)
23. *Rutpela maculata* (Poda, 1761)
24. *Stenurella bifasciata* (Müller, 1776)
25. *Stenurella melanura* (Linnaeus, 1758)
26. *Stenurella nigra* (Linnaeus, 1758)
27. *Stenurella septempunctata* (Fabricius, 1792)

ASEMINAE

1. *Drymochares starcki* Ganglbauer, 1888
2. *Asemum striatum* (Linnaeus, 1758)
3. *Arhopalus rusticus* (Linnaeus, 1758)
4. *Arhopalus tristis* (Fabricius, 1787)

CERAMBYCINAE

1. *Stromatium unicolor* (Olivier, 1795)
2. *Cerambyx cerdo* Linnaeus, 1758
3. *Cerambyx dux* (Faldermann, 1837)
4. *Cerambyx scopoli* Fusslins, 1775
5. *Purpuricenrus budensis* (Götz, 1783)
6. *Calchaenesthes oblongomaculatus* (Guérin, 1844)
7. *Aromia moschata* (Linnaeus, 1758)
8. *Penichroa fasciata* (Stephens, 1831)
9. *Glaphyra kiesewetteri* (Mulsant et Rey, 1861)
10. *Stenopterus rufus* (Linnaeus, 1767)
11. *Callimellum angulatum* (Schränk, 1789)
12. *Lampropterus femoratus* (Germar, 1824)
13. *Certallum ebulinum* (Linnaeus, 1767)
14. *Hylotrupes bajulus* (Linnaeus, 1758)
15. *Ropalopus lederi* Ganglbauer, 1881
16. *Ropalopus macropus* (Germar, 1824)
17. *Ropalopus sculpturatus* Pic, 1931
18. *Leioderes tuerki* Ganglbauer, 1885
19. *Anaglyptus ganglbaueri* Reitter, 1886
20. *Anaglyptus mysticoides* (Reitter, 1894)
21. *Anaglyptus mysticus* (Linnaeus, 1758)
22. *Anaglyptus simplicicornis* Reitter, 1886
23. *Plagionotus arcuatus* (Linnaeus, 1758)
24. *Neoplacionotus bobelayei* (Brullé, 1832)
25. *Neoplacionotus scalaris* (Brullé, 1832)
26. *Paraplacionotus floralis* (Pallas, 1773)
27. *Isotomus comptus* (Mannerheim, 1825)
28. *Isotomus speciosus* (Schneider, 1787)
29. *Chlorophorus aegyptiacus* (Fabricius, 1775)
30. *Chlorophorus dominici* Sama, 1996
31. *Chlorophorus figuratus* (Scopoli, 1763)

32. *Chlorophorus robustior* Pic, 1900
33. *Chlorophorus sartor* (Müller, 1766)
34. *Chlorophorus varius* (Müller, 1766)
35. *Xylotrechus rusticus* (Linnaeus, 1758)
36. *Pseudosphegesthes samai* Danilevsky, 1999
37. *Clytus arietis* (Linnaeus, 1758)
38. *Clytus rhamni* Germar, 1817
39. *Clytus schneideri* Kiesenwetter, 1879
40. *Clytus schurmanni* Sama, 1996

LAMIINAE

1. *Mesosa curculionoides* (Linnaeus, 1761)
2. *Monochamus galloprovincialis* (Olivier, 1795)
3. *Monochamus sartor* (Fabricius, 1787)
4. *Morimus funereus* (Mulsant, 1863)
5. *Morimus verecundus* (Faldermann, 1836)
6. *Dorcadion carinatum* (Pallas, 1771)
7. *Dorcadion arenarium* (Scopoli, 1763)
8. *Dorcadion bangi* Heyden, 1894
9. *Dorcadion beckeri* Kraatz, 1873
10. *Dorcadion bodemeyeri* Daniel, 1900
11. *Dorcadion carolisturani* Breuning & Ruspoli, 1971
12. *Dorcadion cinerarium* (Fabricius, 1787)
13. *Dorcadion enricisturani* Breuning et Ruspoli, 1971
14. *Dorcadion escherichi* Ganglbauer, 1897
15. *Dorcadion iconiense* Daniel, 1901
16. *Dorcadion infernale* Mulsant et Rey, 1863
17. *Dorcadion kollari* Kraatz, 1873
18. *Dorcadion lugubre* Kraatz, 1873
19. *Dorcadion parallellum* Küster, 1847
20. *Dorcadion parescherichi* Breuning, 1966
21. *Dorcadion piochardi* Kraatz, 1873
22. *Dorcadion pluto* Thomson, 1867
23. *Dorcadion pseudopreissi* Breuning, 1962
24. *Dorcadion rigattii* Breuning, 1966
25. *Dorcadion scabricolle* Dalman, 1817
26. *Dorcadion scrobicolle* Kraatz, 1873
27. *Dorcadion subatritarse* Breuning, 1966
28. *Dorcadion subvestitum* Daniel, 1900
29. *Anaesthetis testacea* (Fabricius, 1781)
30. *Pogonocerus hispidulus* (Piller et Mitterpacher, 1783)
31. *Pogonocherus fasciculatus* (De Geer, 1775)
32. *Aegomorphus clavipes* (Schränk, 1781)
33. *Acanthocinus aedilis* (Linnaeus, 1758)
34. *Leiopus femoratus* Fairmaire, 1859
35. *Leiopus nebulosus* (Linnaeus, 1758)
36. *Tetrops praeusta* (Linnaeus, 1758)
37. *Saperda scalaris* (Linnaeus, 1758)
38. *Saperda populnea* (Linnaeus, 1758)
39. *Oberea linearis* (Linnaeus, 1761)
40. *Oberea erythrocephala* (Schränk, 1776)
41. *Oxylia argentata* (Ménétries, 1832)
42. *Coptosia compacta* (Ménétries, 1832)
43. *Helladia humeralis* (Waltl, 1838)
44. *Musaria tuerki* (Ganglbauer, 1884)
45. *Neomusaria balcanica* (Frivaldsky, 1835)
46. *Phytoecia caerulea* (Scopoli, 1772)
47. *Phytoecia icterica* (Schaller, 1783)

48. *Phytoecia pubescens* Pic, 1895
49. *Phytoecia pustulata* (Schränk, 1776)
50. *Phytoecia virgula* (Charpentier, 1825)
51. *Opsilia coerulescens* (Scopoli, 1763)
52. *Agapanthia kirbyi* (Gyllenhal, 1817)
53. *Agapanthia cynarae* (Germar, 1817)
54. *Agapanthia lateralis* Ganglbauer, 1884
55. *Agapanthia walteri* Reitter, 1898
56. *Agapanthia frivaldszkyi* Ganglbauer, 1884
57. *Agapanthia osmanlis* Reiche et Saulcy, 1858
58. *Agapanthiola leucaspis* (Steven, 1817)

Following species which are 165 species of 81 genera of 6 subfamilies occur only in Eastern Black Sea Part (including six provinces as Artvin, Bayburt, Giresun, Gümüşhane, Rize and Trabzon provinces):

A LIST OF LONGICORN BEETLES FROM EASTERN BLACK SEA PART (*E)

PRIONINAE

1. *Ergates faber* (Linnaeus, 1761)
2. *Prinobius myardi* Mulsant, 1842
3. *Aegosoma scabricorne* (Scopoli, 1763)
4. *Prionus coriarius* (Linnaeus, 1758)

LEPTURINAE

1. *Leptorhabdium caucasicum* Kraatz, 1879
2. *Rhagium bifasciatum* Fabricius, 1775
3. *Rhagium caucasicum* Reitter, 1889
4. *Rhagium fasciculatum* Faldermann, 1837
5. *Rhagium mordax* (De Geer, 1775)
6. *Rhagium sycophanta* (Schränk, 1781)
7. *Rhagium inquisitor* (Linnaeus, 1758)
8. *Stenocorus vittidorsum* (Reitter, 1890)
9. *Anisorus quercus* (Götz, 1783)
10. *Brachyta balcanica* Hampe, 1870
11. *Dinoptera collaris* (Linnaeus, 1758)
12. *Cortodera alpina* Hampe, 1870
13. *Cortodera colchica* Reitter, 1890
14. *Cortodera flavimana* (Waltl, 1838)
15. *Cortodera humeralis* (Schaller, 1783)
16. *Cortodera pumila* Ganglbauer, 1881
17. *Cortodera simulatrix* Holzschuh, 1975
18. *Cortodera uniformis* Ganglbauer, 1881
19. *Grammoptera abdominalis* (Stephens, 1831)
20. *Grammoptera ustulata* (Schaller, 1783)
21. *Fallacia elegans* Faldermann, 1837
22. *Alosterna tabacicolor* (De Geer, 1775)
23. *Vadonia bisignata* (Brullé, 1832)
24. *Vadonia bitlisiensis* (Chevrolat, 1882)
25. *Vadonia unipunctata* (Fabricius, 1787)
26. *Pseudovadonia livida* (Fabricius, 1776)
27. *Anoplodera rufipes* (Schaller, 1783)
28. *Anoplodera sexguttata* (Fabricius, 1775)
29. *Stictoleptura cordigera* (Füsslin, 1775)
30. *Stictoleptura deyrollei* (Pic, 1895)

31. *Stictoleptura rufa* (Brullé, 1832)
32. *Stictoleptura tesserula* (Charpentier, 1825)
33. *Stictoleptura tripartita* (Heyden, 1889)
34. *Paracorymbia fulva* (De Geer, 1775)
35. *Paracorymbia pallidipennis* (Tournier, 1872)
36. *Paracorymbia tonsa* (J.Daniel et K.Daniel, 1891)
37. *Anastrangalia dubia* (Scopoli, 1763)
38. *Anastrangalia sanguinolenta* (Linnaeus, 1761)
39. *Pedostrangalia revestita* (Linnaeus, 1767)
40. *Pedostrangalia verticalis* (Germar, 1822)
41. *Pedostrangalia verticenigra* (Pic, 1892)
42. *Pachytodes cerambyciformis* (Schränk, 1781)
43. *Pachytodes erraticus* (Dalman, 1817)
44. *Leptura aethiops* Poda, 1761
45. *Leptura quadrifasciata* Linnaeus, 1758
46. *Strangalia attenuata* (Linnaeus, 1758)
47. *Rutpela maculata* (Poda, 1761)
48. *Stenurella bifasciata* (Müller, 1776)
49. *Stenurella jaegeri* (Hummel, 1825)
50. *Stenurella melanura* (Linnaeus, 1758)
51. *Stenurella nigra* (Linnaeus, 1758)
52. *Stenurella novercalis* (Reitter, 1901)
53. *Stenurella septempunctata* (Fabricius, 1792)

ASEMINAE

1. *Drymochaeres starcki* Ganglbauer, 1888
2. *Asemum striatum* (Linnaeus, 1758)
3. *Arhopalus rusticus* (Linnaeus, 1758)
4. *Arhopalus syriacus* (Reitter, 1895)
5. *Tetropium castaneum* (Linnaeus, 1758)
6. *Tetropium fuscum* (Fabricius, 1787)

SPONDYLIDINAE

1. *Spondylis buprestoides* (Linnaeus, 1758)

CERAMBYCINAE

1. *Trichoferus fasciculatus* (Faldermann, 1837)
2. *Stromatium unicolor* (Olivier, 1795)
3. *Cerambyx cerdo* Linnaeus, 1758
4. *Cerambyx nodulosus* Germar, 1817
5. *Cerambyx scopoli* Füsslin, 1775
6. *Rosalia alpina* (Linnaeus, 1758)
7. *Purpuricenus budensis* (Götz, 1783)
8. *Purpuricenus desfontainei* (Fabricius, 1792)
9. *Purpuricenus kaehleri* (Linnaeus, 1758)
10. *Aromia moschata* (Linnaeus, 1758)
11. *Hybometopia starcki* Ganglbauer, 1889
12. *Obrium brunneum* (Fabricius, 1792)
13. *Molorchus minor* (Linnaeus, 1758)
14. *Glaphyra umbellatarum* (Schreber, 1759)
15. *Stenopterus rufus* (Linnaeus, 1767)
16. *Lampropterus femoratus* (Germar, 1824)
17. *Certallum ebulinum* (Linnaeus, 1767)
18. *Hylotrupes bajulus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

19. *Ropalopus macropus* (Germar, 1824)
20. *Callidium aeneum* (De Geer, 1775)
21. *Pyrrhidium sanguineum* (Linnaeus, 1758)
22. *Phymatodes testaceus* (Linnaeus, 1758)
23. *Paraclytus sexguttatus* (Adams, 1817)
24. *Anaglyptus arabicus* (Küster, 1847)
25. *Anaglyptus mysticoides* (Reitter, 1894)
26. *Anaglyptus mysticus* (Linnaeus, 1758)
27. *Anaglyptus simplicicornis* Reitter, 1886
28. *Plagionotus arcuatus* (Linnaeus, 1758)
29. *Neoplagonotus bobelayei* (Brullé, 1832)
30. *Paraplagionotus floralis* (Pallas, 1773)
31. *Isotomus comptus* (Mannerheim, 1825)
32. *Isotomus speciosus* (Schneider, 1787)
33. *Chlorophorus dominici* Sama, 1996
34. *Chlorophorus figuratus* (Scopoli, 1763)
35. *Chlorophorus robustior* Pic, 1900
36. *Chlorophorus sartor* (Müller, 1766)
37. *Chlorophorus varius* (Müller, 1766)
38. *Xylotrechus arvicola* (Olivier, 1795)
39. *Pseudosphegthes brunnescens* (Pic, 1897)
40. *Pseudosphegthes samai* Danilevsky, 1999
41. *Clytus arietis* (Linnaeus, 1758)
42. *Clytus rhamni* Germar, 1817
43. *Clytus schneideri* Kiesenwetter, 1879

LAMIINAE

1. *Parmena pontocircassica* Danilevsky et Miroshnikov, 1985
2. *Parmena sericata* Sama, 1996
3. *Parmena striatopunctata* Sama, 1994
4. *Parmenopsis caucasica* (Leder, 1879)
5. *Mesosa obscuricornis* Pic, 1894
6. *Monochamus galloprovincialis* (Olivier, 1795)
7. *Monochamus sartor* (Fabricius, 1787)
8. *Lamia textor* (Linnaeus, 1758)
9. *Morimus asper* (Sulzer, 1776)
10. *Morimus verecundus* (Faldermann, 1836)
11. *Dorcadion carinatum* (Pallas, 1771)
12. *Dorcadion apicerufum* Breuning, 1943
13. *Dorcadion bisignatum* Jakovlev, 1900
14. *Dorcadion carolisturanii* Breuning & Ruspoli, 1971
15. *Dorcadion cinerarium* (Fabricius, 1787)
16. *Dorcadion dimidiatum* Motschulsky, 1838
17. *Dorcadion formosum* Kraatz, 1870
18. *Dorcadion heinzi* Breuning, 1964
19. *Dorcadion laeve* Faldermann, 1837
20. *Dorcadion nitidum* Motschulsky, 1838
21. *Dorcadion rizeanum* Breuning et Villiers, 1967
22. *Dorcadion rosti* Pic, 1900
23. *Dorcadion rufoapicale* Breuning, 1943
24. *Dorcadion scabricolle* Dalman, 1817
25. *Dorcadion sodale* Hampe, 1852
26. *Dorcadion steineri* Holzschuh, 1977
27. *Dorcadion theophilei* Pic, 1898
28. *Pogonocerus caroli* Mulsant, 1862
29. *Pogonocerus hispidulus* (Piller et Mitterpacher, 1783)
30. *Pogonocerus hispidus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

31. *Pogonocerus sieversi* Ganglbauer, 1886
32. *Pogonocherus fasciculatus* (De Geer, 1775)
33. *Pogonocherus inermicollis* Reitter, 1894
34. *Acanthocinus aedilis* (Linnaeus, 1758)
35. *Acanthocinus griseus* (Fabricius, 1792)
36. *Leiopus femoratus* Fairmaire, 1859
37. *Leiopus nebulosus* (Linnaeus, 1758)
38. *Saperda scalaris* (Linnaeus, 1758)
39. *Saperda octopunctata* (Scopoli, 1772)
40. *Saperda punctata* (Linnaeus, 1767)
41. *Saperda populnea* (Linnaeus, 1758)
42. *Saperda carcharias* (Linnaeus, 1758)
43. *Stenostola ferrea* (Schrank, 1776)
44. *Oberea linearis* (Linnaeus, 1761)
45. *Oberea erythrocephala* (Schrank, 1776)
46. *Oxylia argentata* (Ménétries, 1832)
47. *Oxylia duponcheli* (Brullé, 1832)
48. *Oxylia languida* Mulsant, 1863
49. *Mallosia herminae* Reitter, 1890
50. *Pilemia hirsutula* (Frölich, 1793)
51. *Helladia praetextata* (Steven, 1817)
52. *Musaria boeberi* Ganglbauer, 1884
53. *Phytoecia icterica* (Schaller, 1783)
54. *Opsilia coerulescens* (Scopoli, 1763)
55. *Theophilea cylindricollis* Pic, 1895
56. *Agapanthia dahl* (Richter, 1821)
57. *Agapanthia cardui* (Linnaeus, 1767)
58. *Agapanthia osmanlis* Reiche et Sauley, 1858

Following species which occur very likely in Black Sea Region:

LEPTURINAE

1. *Rhamnusium graecum* Schaufuss, 1862
2. *Rhamnusium testaceipenne* Pic, 1897
3. *Vadonia bicolor* (Redtenbacher, 1850)
4. *Stictoleptura scutellata* (Fabricius, 1781)

NECYDALINAE

1. *Necydalis major* Linnaeus, 1758

APATOPHYSEINAE

1. *Apatophysis caspica* Semenov, 1901

CERAMBYCINAE

1. *Callimoxys gracilis* (Brullé, 1832)
2. *Semanotus ruscicus* (Fabricius, 1776)
3. *Melasmetus femoralis* (Ménétries, 1832)
4. *Anaglyptus danilevskii* Miroshnikov, 2000
5. *Xylotrechus antilope* (Schönherr, 1817)
6. *Xylotrechus sieversi* (Ganglbauer, 1890)
7. *Clytus stepanovi* Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985

LAMIINAE

1. *Parmena aurora* Danilevsky, 1980
2. *Mesosa curculionoides* (Linnaeus, 1761)
3. *Mesosa nebulosa* (Fabricius, 1781)
4. *Dorcadion equestre* (Laxman, 1770)
5. *Dorcadion haemorrhoidale* Hampe, 1852
6. *Dorcadion kasikoporanum* Pic, 1902
7. *Dorcadion mniszcehi* Kraatz, 1873
8. *Dorcadion nobile* Hampe, 1852
9. *Dorcadion striolatum* Kraatz, 1873
10. *Dorcadion sulcipenne* Küster, 1847
11. *Dorcadion wagneri* Küster, 1846
12. *Exocentrus adpersus* Mulsant, 1846
13. *Exocentrus lusitanus* (Linnaeus, 1767)
14. *Exocentrus punctipennis* Mulsant et Guillebeau, 1856
15. *Oberea oculata* (Linnaeus, 1758)
16. *Mallosia scovitzii* (Faldermann, 1837)
17. *Mallosia tristis* Reitter, 1888
18. *Mallosia caucasica* Pic, 1898
19. *Pilemia annulata* (Hampe, 1862)
20. *Coptosia antoniae* Reitter, 1889
21. *Coptosia bithyniensis* Ganglbauer, 1884
22. *Cardoria scutellata* (Fabricius, 1792)
23. *Helladia armeniaca* Frivaldsky, 1878
24. *Helladia pretiosa* (Faldermann, 1837)
25. *Musaria puncticollis* (Faldermann, 1837)
26. *Neomusaria suvorovi* (Pic, 1905)
27. *Phytoecia achilleae* Holzschuh, 1971
28. *Phytoecia erivanica* Reitter, 1899
29. *Phytoecia pici* Reitter, 1892
30. *Blepisanis prawei* Plavilstshikov, 1926
31. *Blepisanis vittipennis* (Reiche, 1877)
32. *Agapanthia asphodeli* (Latreille, 1804)
33. *Agapanthia subchalybaea* (Reitter, 1898)
34. *Agapanthia korostelevi* Danilevsky, 1985
35. *Agapanthia chalybaea* (Faldermann, 1837)

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APPENDIX

1. Map of Turkey's regions and adjacent areas.
2. Map of Black Sea Region.
3. Map of the provinces of Black Sea Region.
4. Map of Turkey's provinces and adjacent areas.
5. Map of the provinces of Turkey.
6. *Ergates faber* (Linnaeus, 1767): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
7. *Prinobius myardi* Mulsant, 1842: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
8. *Rhaesus serricollis* Motschulsky, 1838: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
9. *Aegosoma scabricorne* (Scopoli, 1763): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
10. *Prionus coriarius* (Linnaeus, 1758) : Distribution patterns in Turkey.
11. *Xylosteus caucasicola* Plavilstshikov, 1936: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
12. *Xylosteus kadlecii* Miroshnikov, 2000: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
13. *Leptorhabdium caucasicum* Kraatz, 1879: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
14. *Oxymirus mirabilis* (Motschulsky, 1898): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
15. *Rhamnusium graecum* Schauffuss, 1862: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
16. *Rhamnusium testaceipenne* Pic, 1897: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
17. *Rhagium bifasciatum* Fabricius, 1775: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
18. *Rhagium caucasicum* Reitter, 1889: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
19. *Rhagium fasciculatum* Faldermann, 1837: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
20. *Rhagium mordax* (De Geer, 1775): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
21. *Rhagium sycophanta* (Schrank, 1781): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
22. *Rhagium inquisitor* (Linnaeus, 1758): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
23. *Stenocorus insitivus* (Germar, 1824): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
24. *Stenocorus meridianus* (Linnaeus, 1758): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
25. *Stenocorus vittidorsum* (Reitter, 1890): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
26. *Anisorus quercus* (Götz, 1783): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
27. *Brachyta balcanica* Hampe, 1870: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
28. *Acmaeops marginatus* (Fabricius, 1781): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
29. *Dinoptera collaris* (Linnaeus, 1758): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
30. *Cortodera alpina* Hampe, 1870: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
31. *Cortodera colchica* Reitter, 1890: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
32. *Cortodera flavimana* (Waltl, 1838): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
33. *Cortodera humeralis* (Schaller, 1783): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
34. *Cortodera pumila* Ganglbauer, 1881: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
35. *Cortodera simulatrix* Holzschuh, 1975: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
36. *Cortodera uniformis* Ganglbauer, 1881: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
37. *Grammoptera abdominalis* (Stephens, 1831): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
38. *Grammoptera ruficornis* (Fabricius, 1781): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
39. *Grammoptera ustulata* (Schaller, 1783): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
40. *Fallacia elegans* Faldermann, 1837: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
41. *Alosterna tabacicolor* (De Geer, 1775): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
42. *Vadonia bicolor* (Redtenbacher, 1850): Distribution patterns in Turkey.

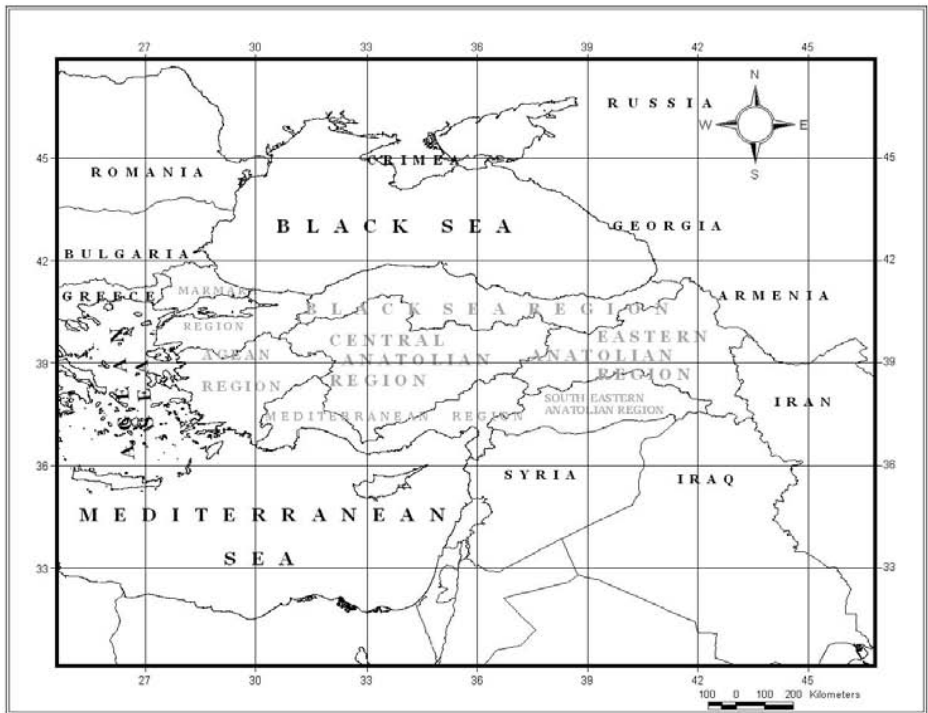
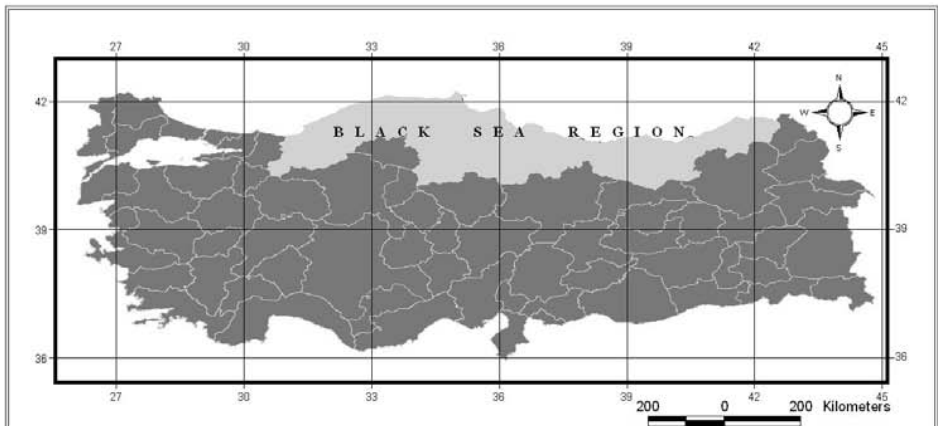
43. *Vadonia bisignata* (Brullé, 1832): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
44. *Vadonia bitlisiensis* (Chevrolat, 1882): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
45. *Vadonia bolognai* Sama, 1982: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
46. *Vadonia moesiaca* (Daniel, 1891): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
47. *Vadonia monostigma* Ganglbauer, 1881: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
48. *Vadonia unipunctata* (Fabricius, 1787): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
49. *Pseudovadonia livida* (Fabricius, 1776): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
50. *Anoplodera rufipes* (Schaller, 1783): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
51. *Anoplodera sexguttata* (Fabricius, 1775): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
52. *Stictoleptura cordigera* (Füsslins, 1775): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
53. *Stictoleptura deyrollei* (Pic, 1895): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
54. *Stictoleptura erythroptera* (Hagenbach, 1822): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
55. *Stictoleptura rubra* (Linnaeus, 1758): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
56. *Stictoleptura rufa* (Brullé, 1832): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
57. *Stictoleptura scutellata* (Fabricius, 1781): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
58. *Stictoleptura tesserula* (Charpentier, 1825): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
59. *Stictoleptura tripartita* (Heyden, 1889): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
60. *Paracorymbia fulva* (De Geer, 1775): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
61. *Paracorymbia pallidipennis* (Tournier, 1872): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
62. *Paracorymbia tonsa* (J.Daniel et K.Daniel, 1891): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
63. *Anastrangalia dubia* (Scopoli, 1763): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
64. *Anastrangalia sanguinolenta* (Linnaeus, 1761): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
65. *Pedostrangalia revestita* (Linnaeus, 1767): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
66. *Pedostrangalia tokatensis* Sama, 1996: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
67. *Pedostrangalia verticalis* (Germar, 1822): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
68. *Pedostrangalia verticigera* (Pic, 1892): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
69. *Etorufus pubescens* (Fabricius, 1787): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
70. *Judolia sexmaculata* (Linnaeus, 1758): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
71. *Pachytodes cerambyciformis* (Schrank, 1781): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
72. *Pachytodes erraticus* (Dalman, 1817): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
73. *Leptura aethiops* Poda, 1761: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
74. *Leptura quadrifasciata* Linnaeus, 1758: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
75. *Solaia antonellae* Sama, 2003: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
76. *Strangalia attenuata* (Linnaeus, 1758): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
77. *Rutpela maculata* (Poda, 1761): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
78. *Stenurella bifasciata bifasciata* (Müller, 1776): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
79. *Stenurella bifasciata limbiventris* (Reitter, 1898): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
80. *Stenurella jaegei* (Hummel, 1825): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
81. *Stenurella melanura* (Linnaeus, 1758): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
82. *Stenurella nigra* (Linnaeus, 1758): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
83. *Stenurella novercalis* (Reitter, 1901): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
84. *Stenurella septempunctata* (Fabricius, 1792): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
85. *Necydalis major* Linnaeus, 1758: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
86. *Necydalis sabatinelli* Sama, 1994: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
87. *Drymochares starcki* Ganglbauer, 1888: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
88. *Asemum striatum* (Linnaeus, 1758): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
89. *Arhopalus rusticus* (Linnaeus, 1758): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
90. *Arhopalus syriacus* (Reitter, 1895): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
91. *Arhopalus tristis* (Fabricius, 1787): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
92. *Tetropium castaneum* (Linnaeus, 1758): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
93. *Tetropium fuscum* (Fabricius, 1787): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
94. *Spondylis buprestoides* (Linnaeus, 1758): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
95. *Apatophysis caspica* Semenov, 1901: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
96. *Trichoferus fasciculatus* (Faldermann, 1837): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
97. *Trichoferus holosericeus* (Rossi, 1790): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
98. *Stromatium unicolor* (Olivier, 1795): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
99. *Cerambyx cerdo* Linnaeus, 1758: Distribution patterns in Turkey.

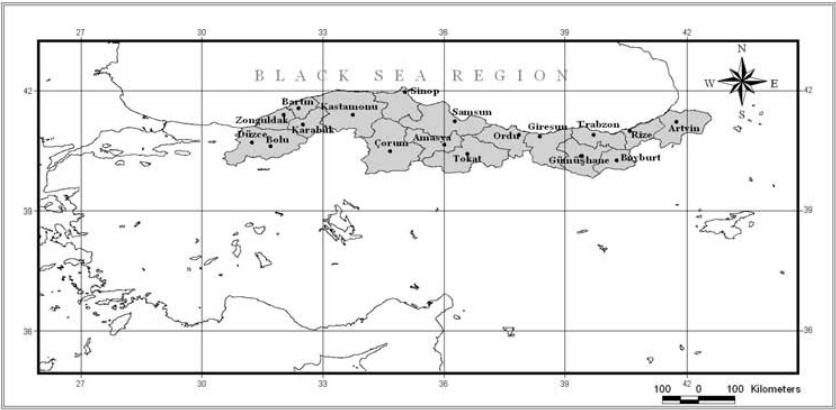
100. *Cerambyx dux* (Faldermann, 1837): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
101. *Cerambyx nodulosus* Germar, 1817: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
102. *Cerambyx scopolii* Fusslins, 1775: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
103. *Rosalia alpina* (Linnaeus, 1758): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
104. *Purpuricenus budensis* (Götz, 1783): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
105. *Purpuricenus caucasicus* Pic, 1902: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
106. *Purpuricenus defontainei* (Fabricius, 1792): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
107. *Purpuricenus kaehlerii* (Linnaeus, 1758): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
108. *Calchaenesthes oblongomaculatus* (Guérin, 1844): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
109. *Aromia moschata* (Linnaeus, 1758): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
110. *Penichroa fasciata* (Stephens, 1831): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
111. *Hybometopia starcki* Ganglbauer, 1889: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
112. *Obrium brunneum* (Fabricius, 1792): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
113. *Obrium cantharinum* (Linnaeus, 1767): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
114. *Molorchus minor* (Linnaeus, 1767): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
115. *Glaphyra kiesewetteri* (Mulsant et Rey, 1861): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
116. *Glaphyra malmusii* Sama, 1994: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
117. *Glaphyra umbellatarum* (Schreber, 1759): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
118. *Stenopterus kraatzii* (Pic, 1892): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
119. *Stenopterus rufus* (Linnaeus, 1767): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
120. *Callimellum angulatum* (Schränk, 1789): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
121. *Lampropterus femoratus* (Germar, 1824): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
122. *Callimoxys gracilis* (Brullé, 1832): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
123. *Certallum ebulinum* (Linnaeus, 1767): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
124. *Deilus fugax* (Olivier, 1790): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
125. *Hylotrupes bajulus* (Linnaeus, 1758): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
126. *Ropalopus clavipes* (Fabricius, 1775): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
127. *Ropalopus lederi* Ganglbauer, 1881: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
128. *Ropalopus macropus* (Germar, 1824): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
129. *Ropalopus sculpturatus* Pic, 1931: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
130. *Leioderes tuerki* Ganglbauer, 1885: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
131. *Semanotus ruscicus* (Fabricius, 1776): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
132. *Callidium aeneum* (De Geer, 1775): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
133. *Callidium violaceum* (Linnaeus, 1758): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
134. *Pyrrhidium sanguineum* (Linnaeus, 1758): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
135. *Phymatodes testaceus* (Linnaeus, 1758): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
136. *Melasmetus femoralis* (Menetries, 1832): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
137. *Poecilium alni* (Linnaeus, 1767): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
138. *Poecilium rufipes* (Fabricius, 1776): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
139. *Paraclitus sexguttatus* (Adams, 1817): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
140. *Anaglyptus arabicus* (Küster, 1847): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
141. *Anaglyptus danilevskii* Miroshnikov, 2000: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
142. *Anaglyptus ganglbaueri* Reitter, 1886: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
143. *Anaglyptus mysticus* (Linnaeus, 1758): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
144. *Anaglyptus mysticoides* (Reitter, 1894): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
145. *Anaglyptus simplicicornis* Reitter, 1886: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
146. *Plagionotus arcuatus* (Linnaeus, 1758): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
147. *Plagionotus detritus* (Linnaeus, 1758): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
148. *Neoplacionotus bobelayei* (Brullé, 1832): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
149. *Neoplacionotus scalaris* (Brullé, 1832): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
150. *Paraplacionotus floralis* (Pallas, 1773): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
151. *Isotomus comptus* (Mannerheim, 1825): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
152. *Isotomus speciosus* (Schneider, 1787): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
153. *Chlorophorus aegyptiacus* (Fabricius, 1775): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
154. *Chlorophorus cursor* Rapuzzi & Sama, 1999: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
155. *Chlorophorus dominici* Sama, 1996: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
156. *Chlorophorus figuratus* (Scopoli, 1763): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
157. *Chlorophorus herbsti* (Brahm, 1790): Distribution patterns in Turkey.

158. *Chlorophorus hungaricus* (Seidlitz, 1891): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
159. *Chlorophorus niehuisi* Adlbauer, 1992: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
160. *Chlorophorus robustior* Pic, 1900: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
161. *Chlorophorus sartor* (Müller, 1766): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
162. *Chlorophorus trifasciatus* (Fabricius, 1781): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
163. *Chlorophorus varius* (Müller, 1766): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
164. *Xylotrechus antilope* (Schönherr, 1817): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
165. *Xylotrechus arvicola* (Olivier, 1795): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
166. *Xylotrechus rusticus* (Linnaeus, 1758): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
167. *Xylotrechus sieversi* (Ganglbauer, 1890): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
168. *Pseudosphegistes brunnescens* (Pic, 1897): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
169. *Pseudosphegistes samai* Danilevsky, 1999: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
170. *Clytus arietis* (Linnaeus, 1758): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
171. *Clytus rhamni* Germar, 1817: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
172. *Clytus schneideri* Kiesenwetter, 1879: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
173. *Clytus schurmanni* Sama, 1996: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
174. *Clytus stepanovi* Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
175. *Parmena aurora* Danilevsky, 1980: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
176. *Parmena pontocircassica* Danilevsky et Miroshnikov, 1985: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
177. *Parmena sericata* Sama, 1996: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
178. *Parmena striatopunctata* Sama, 1994: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
179. *Parmenopsis caucasica* (Leder, 1879): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
180. *Mesosa curculionoides* (Linnaeus, 1761): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
181. *Mesosa nebulosa* (Fabricius, 1781): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
182. *Mesosa obscuricornis* Pic, 1894: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
183. *Monochamus galloprovincialis* (Olivier, 1795): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
184. *Monochamus sartor* (Fabricius, 1787): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
185. *Lamia textor* (Linnaeus, 1758): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
186. *Morinus asper* (Sulzer, 1776): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
187. *Morinus funereus* (Mulsant, 1863): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
188. *Morinus ganglbaueri* Reitter, 1894: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
189. *Morinus verecundus* (Faldermann, 1836): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
190. *Dorcadion carinatum* (Pallas, 1771): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
191. *Dorcadion apicerufum* Breuning, 1943: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
192. *Dorcadion arenarium* (Scopoli, 1763): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
193. *Dorcadion bangi* Heyden, 1894: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
194. *Dorcadion beckeri* Kraatz, 1873: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
195. *Dorcadion bisignatum* Jakovlev, 1900: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
196. *Dorcadion bithyniense* Chevrolat, 1856: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
197. *Dorcadion bodemeyeri* Daniel, 1900: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
198. *Dorcadion boluense* Breuning, 1962: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
199. *Dorcadion carolisturani* Breuning & Ruspoli, 1971: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
200. *Dorcadion cinerarium* (Fabricius, 1787): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
201. *Dorcadion condensatum* Küster, 1852: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
202. *Dorcadion dimidiatum* Motschulsky, 1838: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
203. *Dorcadion enricisturani* Breuning et Ruspoli, 1971: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
204. *Dorcadion equestre* (Laxman, 1770): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
205. *Dorcadion escherichi* Ganglbauer, 1897: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
206. *Dorcadion formosum* Kraatz, 1870: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
207. *Dorcadion haemorrhoidale* Hampe, 1852: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
208. *Dorcadion heinzi* Breuning, 1964: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
209. *Dorcadion iconiense* Daniel, 1901: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
210. *Dorcadion infernale* Mulsant et Rey, 1863: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
211. *Dorcadion kasikoporanum* Pic, 1902: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
212. *Dorcadion kollari* Kraatz, 1873: Distribution patterns in Turkey.

213. *Dorcadion laeve* Faldermann, 1837: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
214. *Dorcadion lameeri* Théry, 1896: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
215. *Dorcadion lugubre* Kraatz, 1873: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
216. *Dorcadion mniszechi* Kraatz, 1873: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
217. *Dorcadion nitidum* Motschulsky, 1838: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
218. *Dorcadion nobile* Hampe, 1852: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
219. *Dorcadion parallelum* Küster, 1847: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
220. *Dorcadion pararufipenne* Braun, 1976: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
221. *Dorcadion parescherichi* Breuning, 1966: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
222. *Dorcadion piochardi* Kraatz, 1873: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
223. *Dorcadion pluto* Thomson, 1867: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
224. *Dorcadion preissi* Heyden, 1894: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
225. *Dorcadion pseudoholosericeum* Breuning, 1962: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
226. *Dorcadion pseudopreissi* Breuning, 1962: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
227. *Dorcadion punctipenne* Küster, 1852: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
228. *Dorcadion rigatii* Breuning, 1966: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
229. *Dorcadion rizeanum* Breuning et Villiers, 1967: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
230. *Dorcadion rosti* Pic, 1900: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
231. *Dorcadion rufipenne* Breuning, 1946: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
232. *Dorcadion rufoapicale* Breuning, 1943: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
233. *Dorcadion scabricolle* Dalman, 1817: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
234. *Dorcadion scrobicolle* Kraatz, 1873: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
235. *Dorcadion septemlineatum* Waltl, 1838: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
236. *Dorcadion sinopense* Breuning, 1962: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
237. *Dorcadion sodale* Hampe, 1852: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
238. *Dorcadion steineri* Holzschuh, 1977: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
239. *Dorcadion striolatum* Kraatz, 1873: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
240. *Dorcadion subatritarse* Breuning, 1966: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
241. *Dorcadion subsericatum* Pic, 1901: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
242. *Dorcadion subvestitum* Daniel, 1900: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
243. *Dorcadion septemlineatum* Küster, 1847: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
244. *Dorcadion theophilei* Pic, 1898: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
245. *Dorcadion wagneri* Küster, 1846: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
246. *Anaesthetis testacea* (Fabricius, 1781): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
247. *Pogonocerus caroli* Mulsant, 1862: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
248. *Pogonocerus hispidulus* (Piller et Mitterpacher, 1783): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
249. *Pogonocerus hispidus* (Linnaeus, 1758): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
250. *Pogonocerus perroudi* Mulsant, 1839: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
251. *Pogonocerus sieversi* Ganglbauer, 1886: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
252. *Pogonocerus decoratus* Fairmaire, 1855: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
253. *Pogonocerus fasciculatus* (De Geer, 1775): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
254. *Pogonocerus inermicollis* Reitter, 1894: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
255. *Aegomorphus clavipes* (Schrank, 1781): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
256. *Acanthocinus aedilis* (Linnaeus, 1758): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
257. *Acanthocinus griseus* (Fabricius, 1792): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
258. *Leiopus femoratus* Fairmaire, 1859: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
259. *Leiopus nebulosus* (Linnaeus, 1758): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
260. *Exocentrus adpersus* Mulsant, 1846: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
261. *Exocentrus lusitanus* (Linnaeus, 1767): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
262. *Exocentrus punctipennis* Mulsant et Guillebeau, 1856: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
263. *Tetrops praeusta* (Linnaeus, 1758): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
264. *Saperda scalaris* (Linnaeus, 1758): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
265. *Saperda octopunctata* (Scopoli, 1772): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
266. *Saperda punctata* (Linnaeus, 1767): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
267. *Saperda populnea* (Linnaeus, 1758): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
268. *Saperda carcharias* (Linnaeus, 1758): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
269. *Stenostola ferrea* (Schrank, 1776): Distribution patterns in Turkey.

270. *Oberea linearis* (Linnaeus, 1761): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
271. *Oberea oculata* (Linnaeus, 1758): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
272. *Oberea erythrocephala* (Schränk, 1776): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
273. *Oberea ressi* Demelt, 1963: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
274. *Oxyilia argentata* (Ménétries, 1832): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
275. *Oxyilia duponcheli* (Brullé, 1832): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
276. *Oxyilia languida* Mulsant, 1863: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
277. *Mallosia scovitzii* (Faldermann, 1837): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
278. *Mallosia tristis* Reitter, 1888: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
279. *Mallosia caucasica* Pic, 1898: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
280. *Mallosia herminae* Reitter, 1890: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
281. *Pilemia annulata* (Hampe, 1862): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
282. *Pilemia hirsutula* (Frölich, 1793): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
283. *Coptosia antoniae* Reitter, 1889: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
284. *Coptosia bithyniensis* Ganglbauer, 1884: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
285. *Coptosia compacta* (Menetries, 1832): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
286. *Cardoria scutellata* (Fabricius, 1792): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
287. *Helladia armeniaca* Frivaldsky, 1878: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
288. *Helladia humeralis* (Waltl, 1838): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
289. *Helladia millefolii* (Adams, 1817): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
290. *Helladia praetextata* (Steven, 1817): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
291. *Helladia pretiosa* (Faldermann, 1837): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
292. *Musaria affinis* (Harrer, 1784): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
293. *Musaria boeberi* Ganglbauer, 1884: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
294. *Musaria puncticollis* (Faldermann, 1837): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
295. *Musaria tuerki* (Ganglbauer, 1884): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
296. *Neomusaria balcanica* (Frivaldsky, 1835): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
297. *Neomusaria suworovi* (Pic, 1905): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
298. *Phytoecia achillaeae* Holzschuh, 1971: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
299. *Phytoecia caerulea* (Scopoli, 1772): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
300. *Phytoecia cylindrica* (Linnaeus, 1758): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
301. *Phytoecia erivanica* Reitter, 1899: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
302. *Phytoecia geniculata* Mulsant, 1863: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
303. *Phytoecia icterica* (Schaller, 1783): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
304. *Phytoecia pici* Reitter, 1892: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
305. *Phytoecia pubescens* Pic, 1895: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
306. *Phytoecia pustulata* (Schränk, 1776): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
307. *Phytoecia virgula* (Charpentier, 1825): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
308. *Opsilia coerulescens* (Scopoli, 1763): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
309. *Blepisanis prawei* Plavilstshikov, 1926: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
310. *Blepisanis vittipennis* (Reiche, 1877): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
311. *Calamobius filum* (Rossi, 1790): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
312. *Theophilea cylindricollis* Pic, 1895: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
313. *Agapanthia kirbyi* (Gyllenhal, 1817): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
314. *Agapanthia asphodeli* (Latreille, 1804): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
315. *Agapanthia cynarae* (Germar, 1817): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
316. *Agapanthia dahl* (Richter, 1821): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
317. *Agapanthia lateralis* Ganglbauer, 1884: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
318. *Agapanthia subchalybaea* (Reitter, 1898): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
319. *Agapanthia walteri* Reitter, 1898: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
320. *Agapanthia korostelewi* Danilevsky, 1985: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
321. *Agapanthia cardui* (Linnaeus, 1767): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
322. *Agapanthia chalybaea* (Faldermann, 1837): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
323. *Agapanthia frivaldskyi* Ganglbauer, 1884: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
324. *Agapanthia osmanlis* Reiche et Saulcy, 1858: Distribution patterns in Turkey.
325. *Agapanthia violacea* (Fabricius, 1775): Distribution patterns in Turkey.
326. *Agapanthiola leucaspis* (Steven, 1817): Distribution patterns in Turkey.

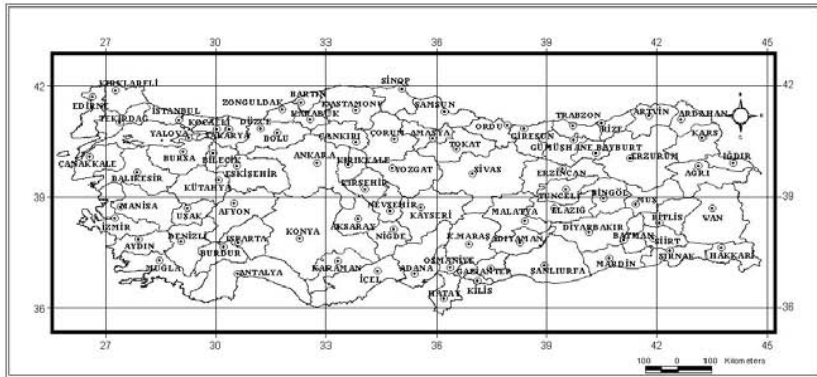
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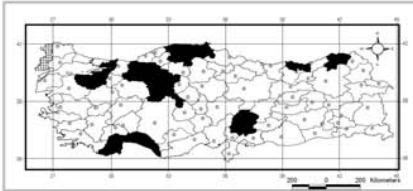
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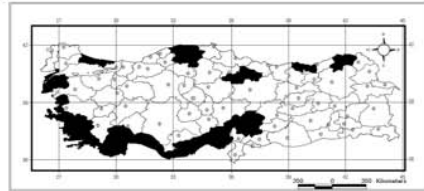
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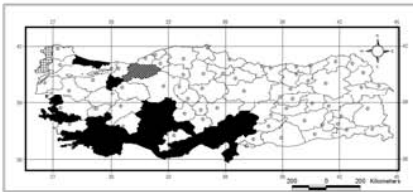
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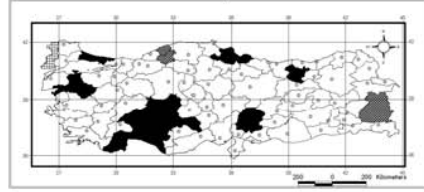
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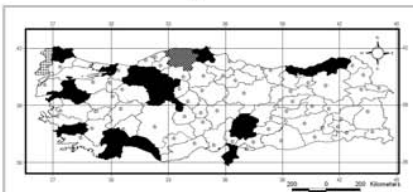
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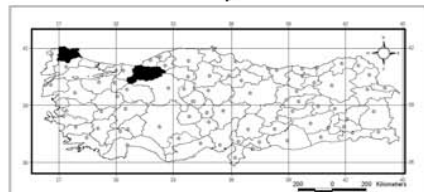
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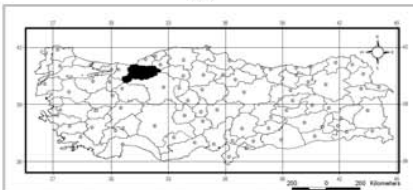
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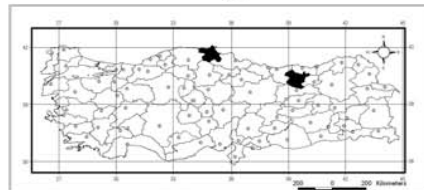
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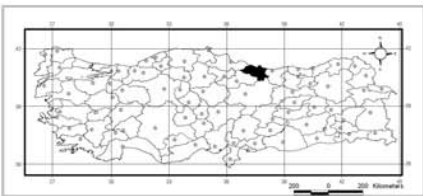
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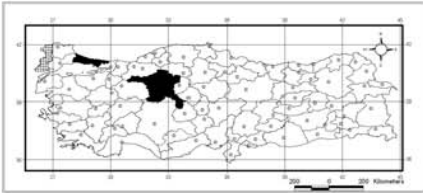
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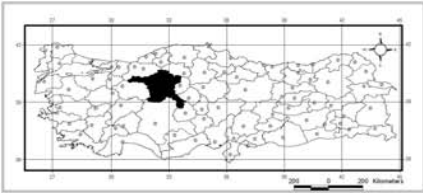
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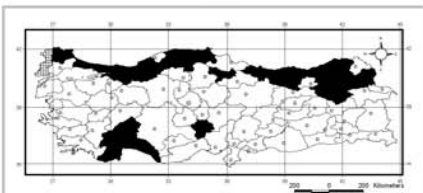
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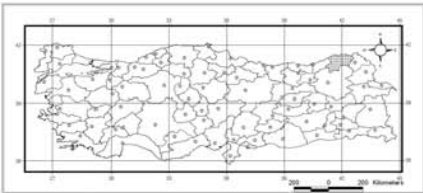
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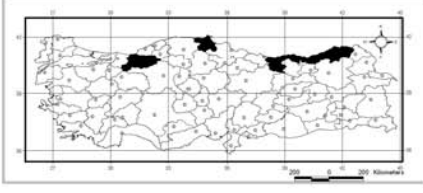
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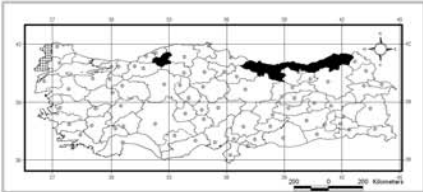
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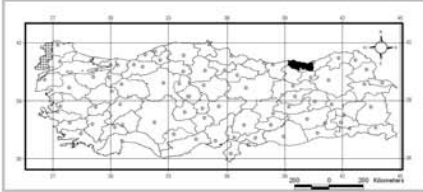
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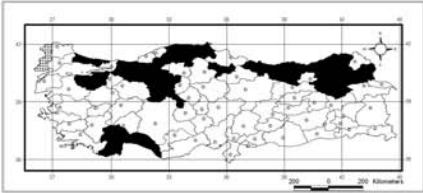
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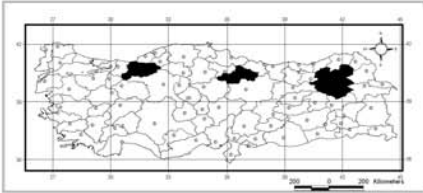
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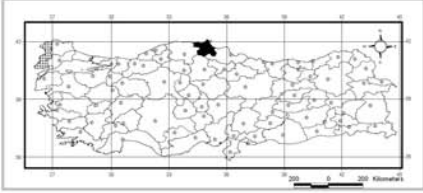
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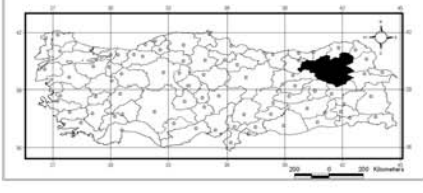
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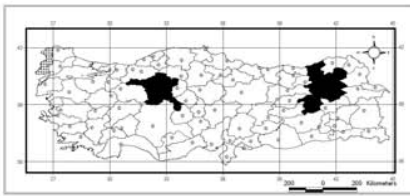
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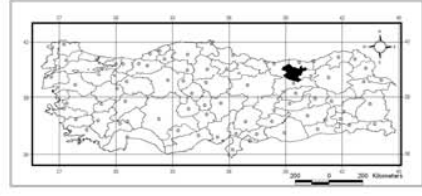
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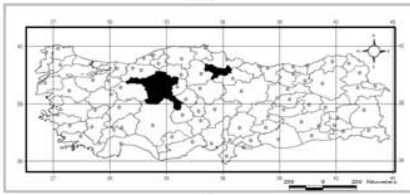
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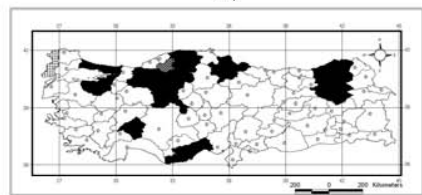
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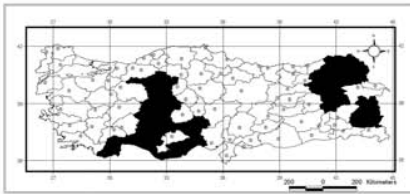
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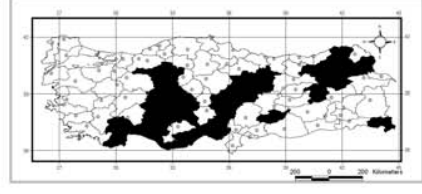
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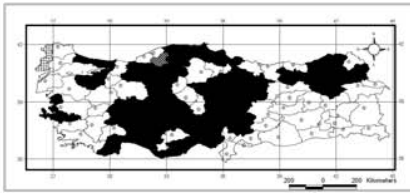
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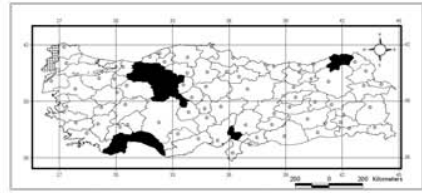
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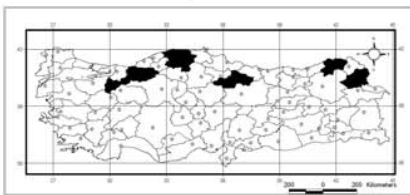
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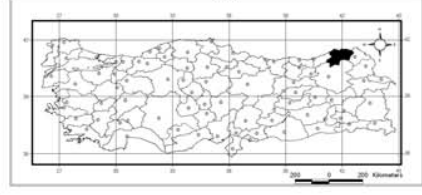
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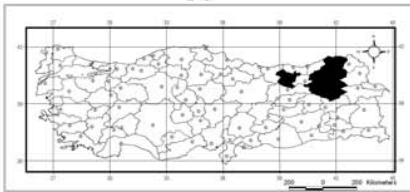
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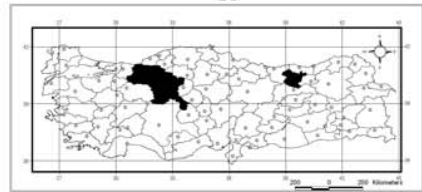
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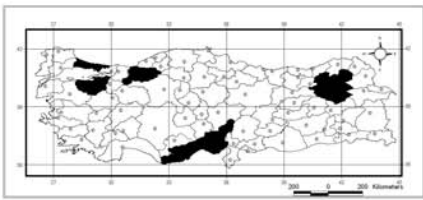
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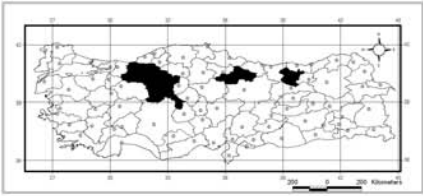
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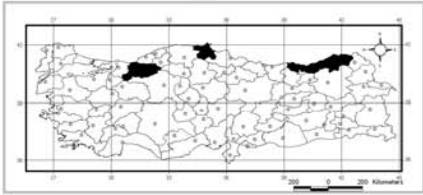
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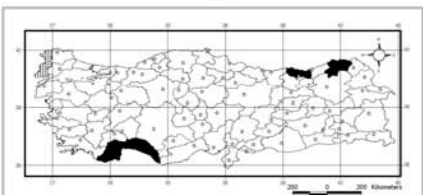
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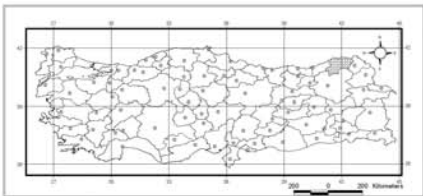
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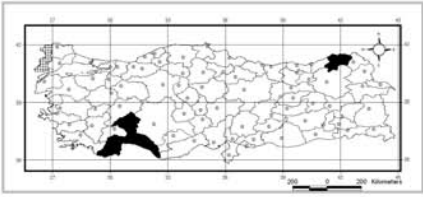
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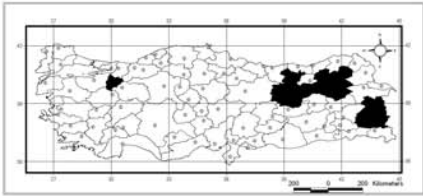
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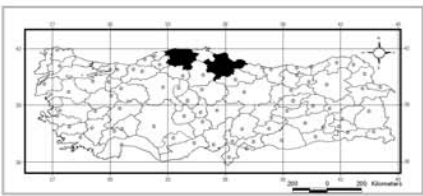
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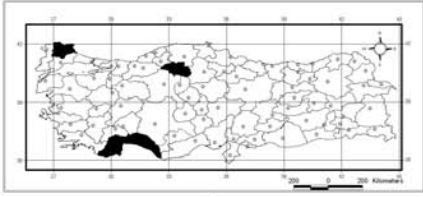
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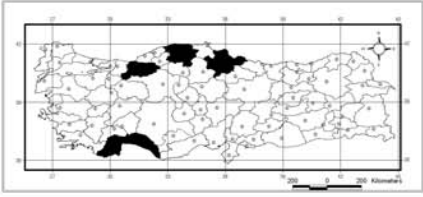
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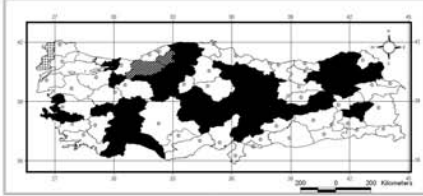
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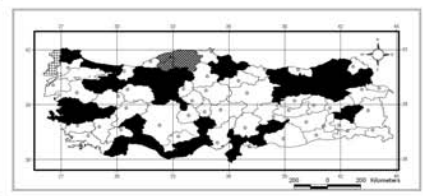
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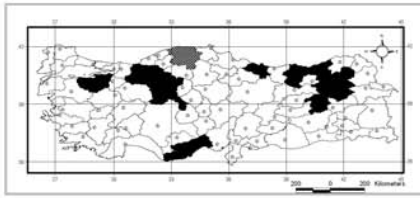
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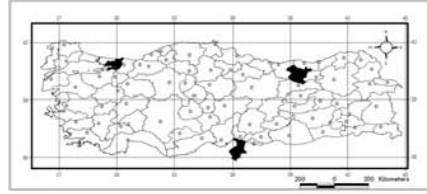
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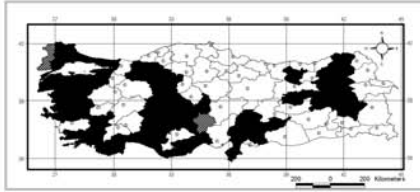
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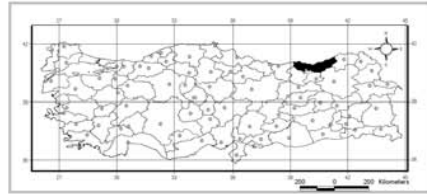
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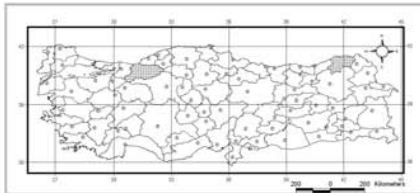
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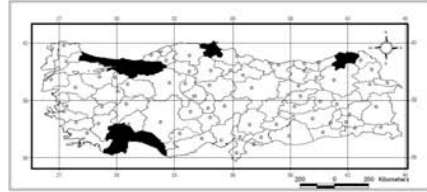
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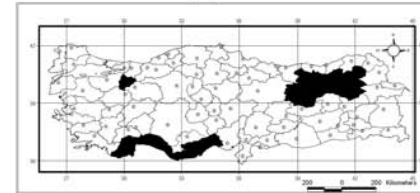
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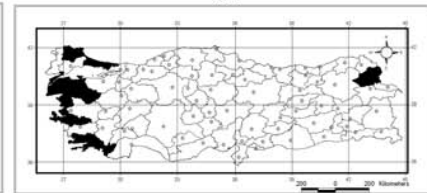
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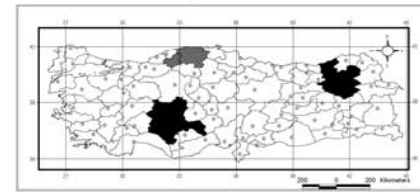
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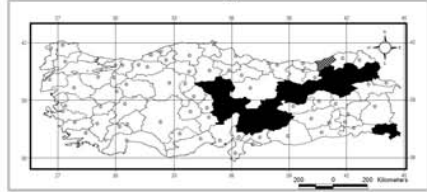
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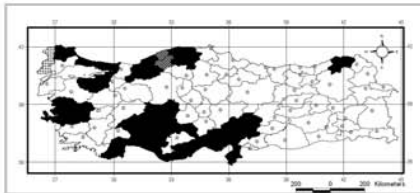
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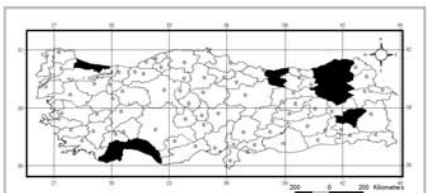
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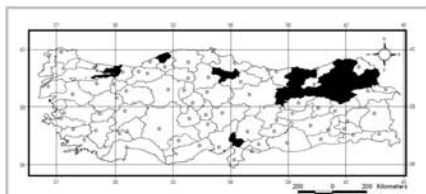
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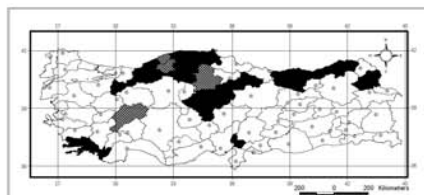
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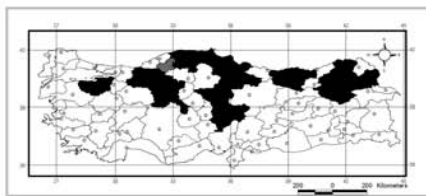
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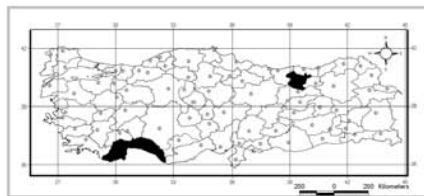
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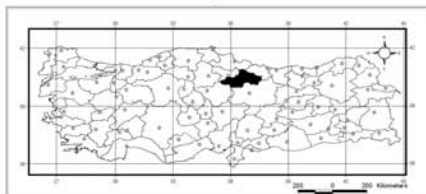
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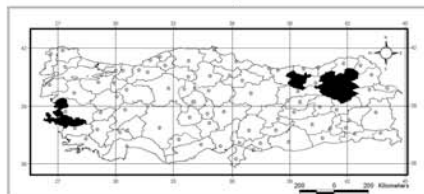
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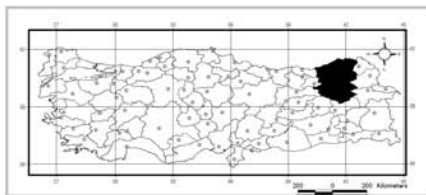
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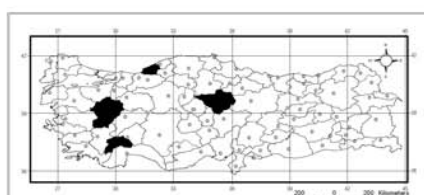
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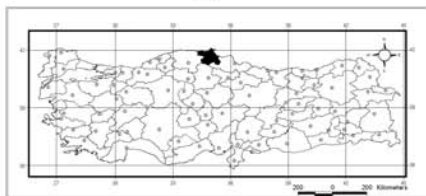
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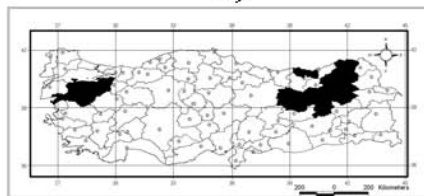
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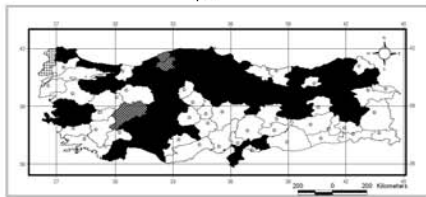
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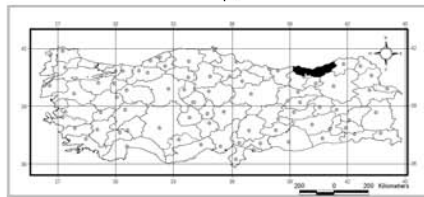
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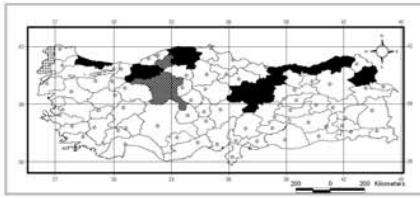
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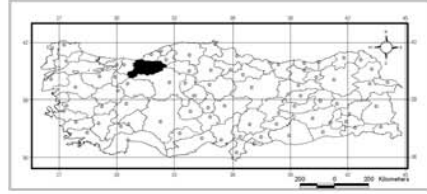
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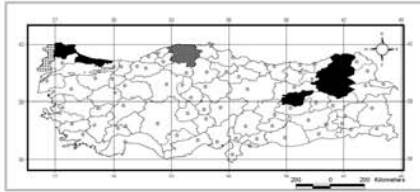
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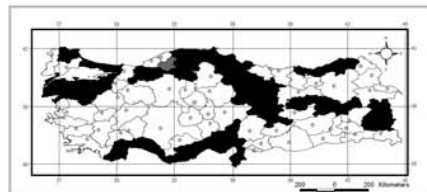
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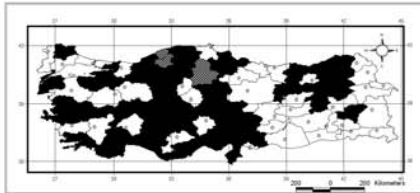
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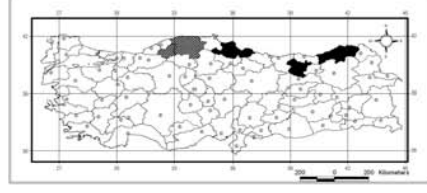
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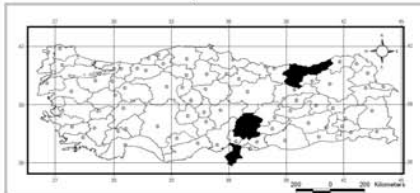
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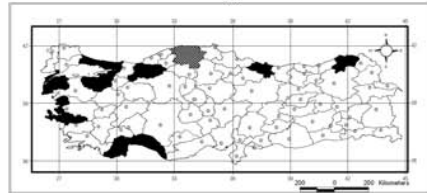
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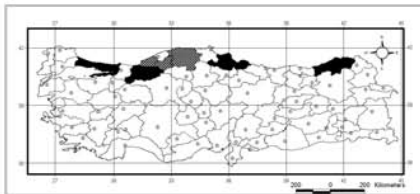
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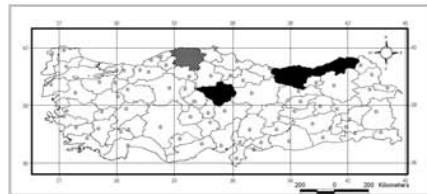
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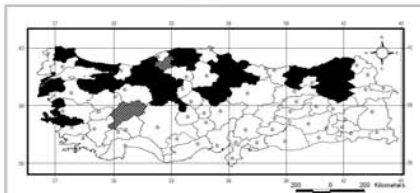
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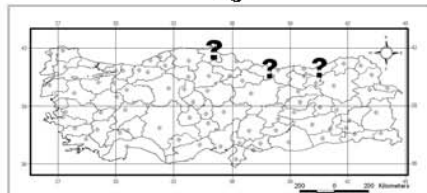
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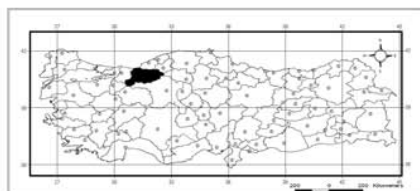
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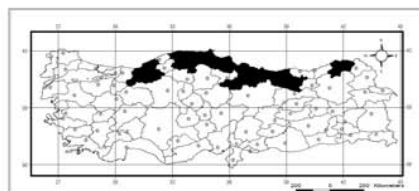
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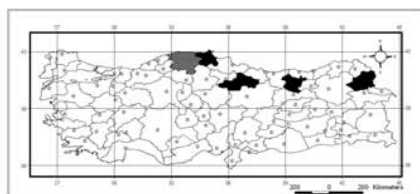
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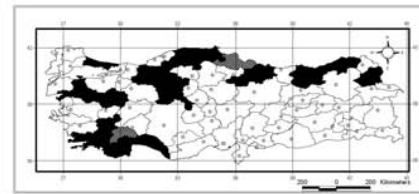
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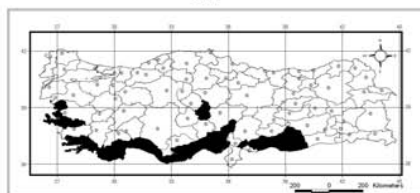
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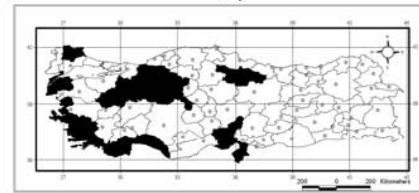
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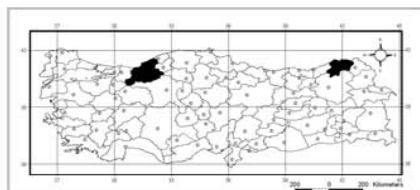
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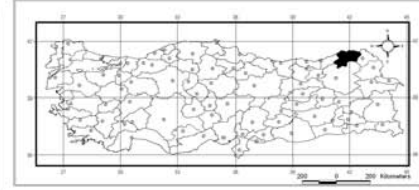
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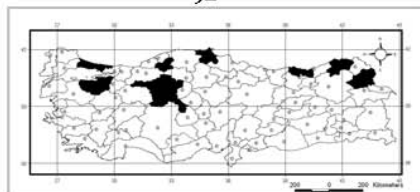
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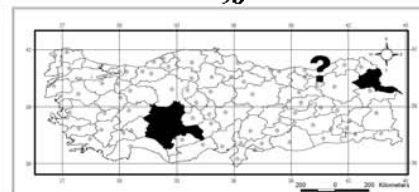
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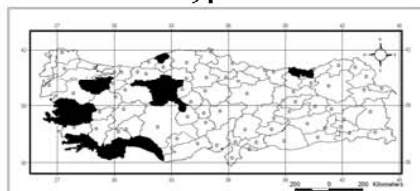
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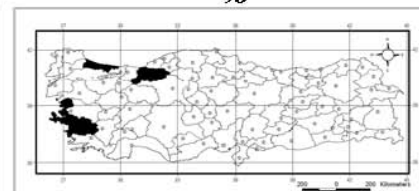
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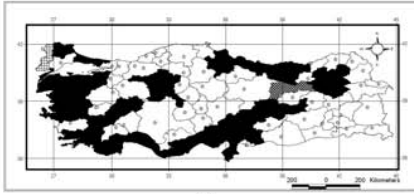
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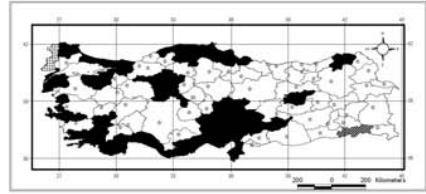
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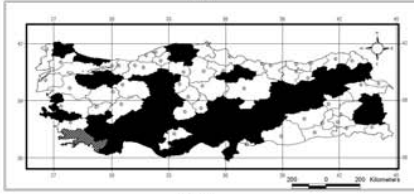
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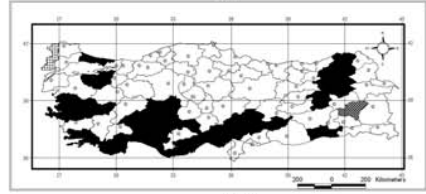
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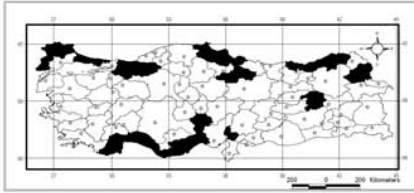
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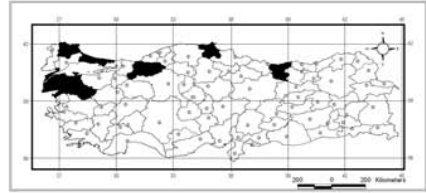
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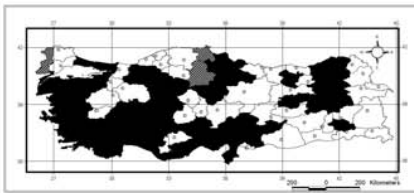
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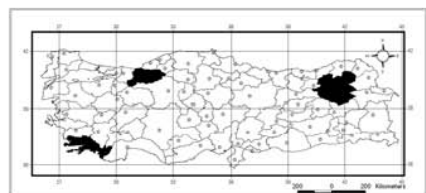
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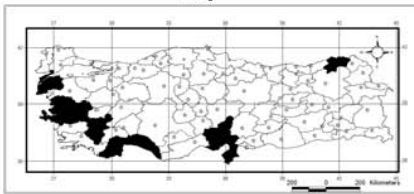
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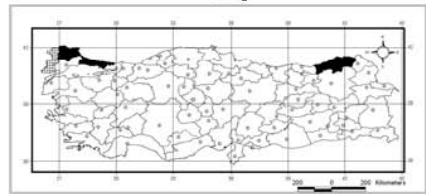
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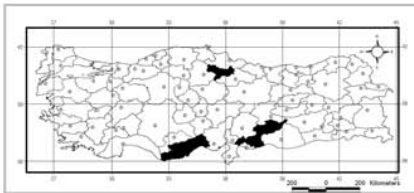
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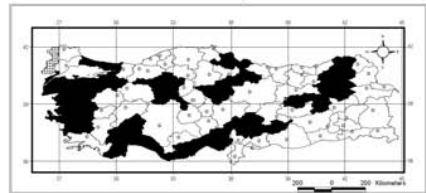
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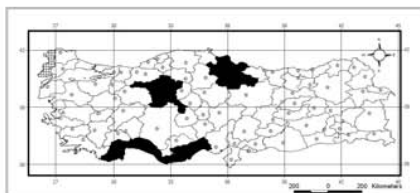
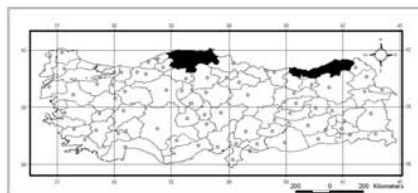
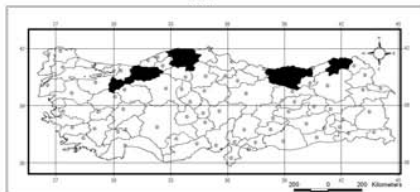
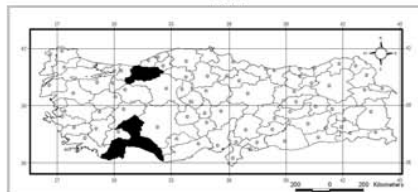
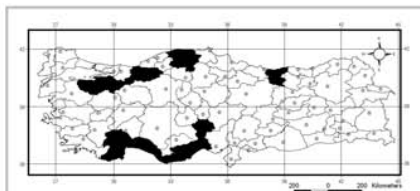
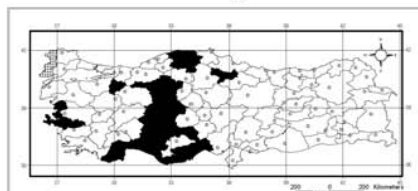
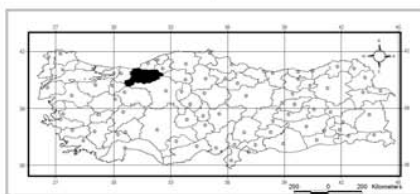
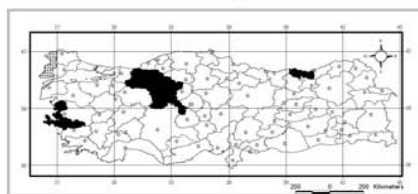
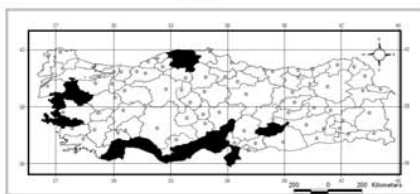
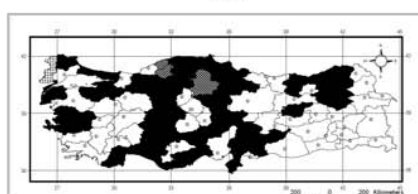
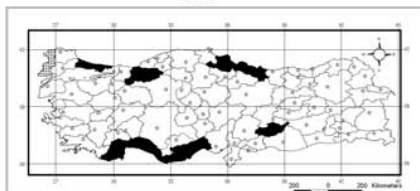
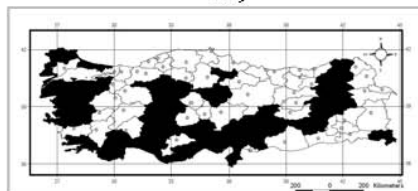
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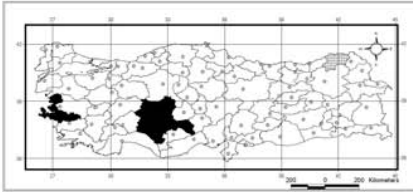


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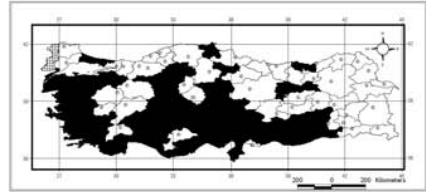


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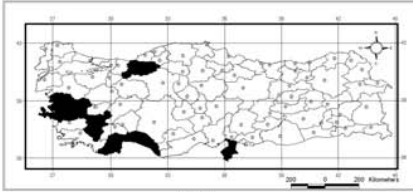
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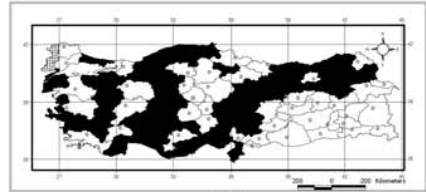
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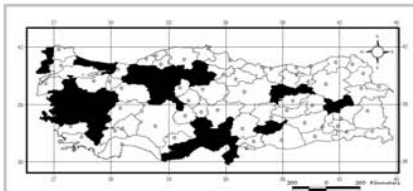
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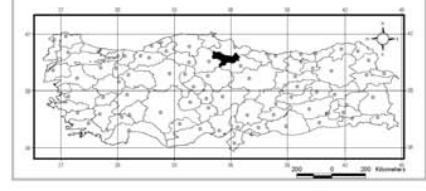
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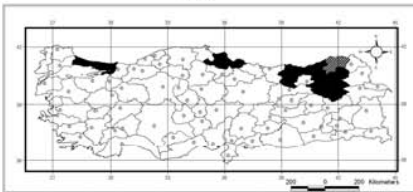
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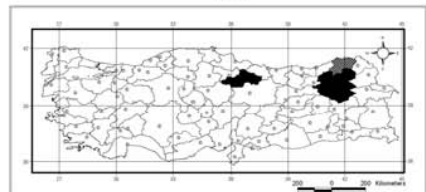
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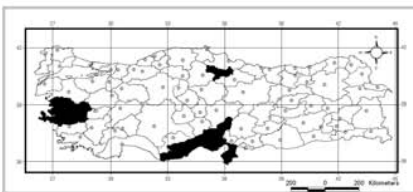
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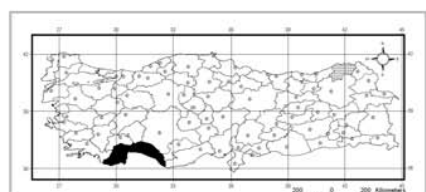
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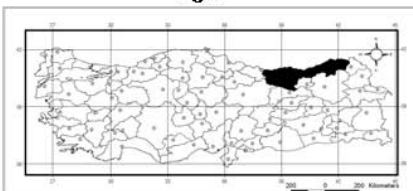
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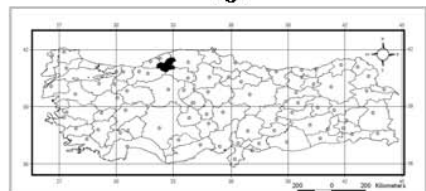
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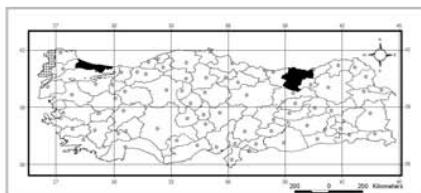
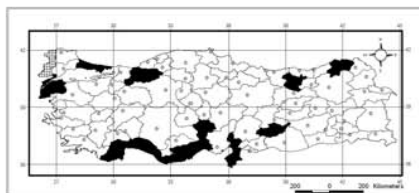
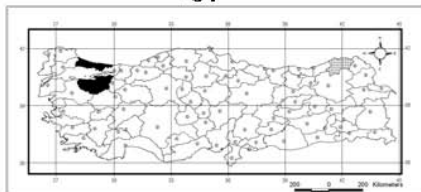
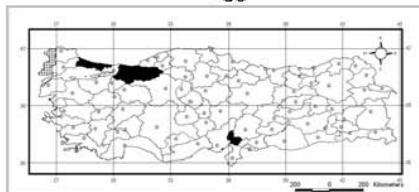
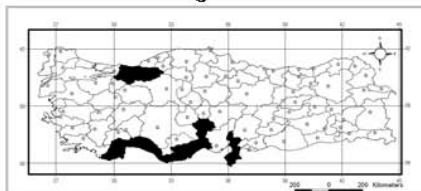
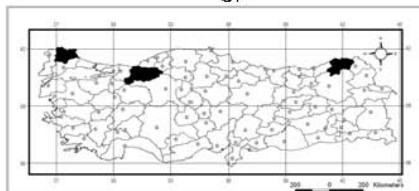
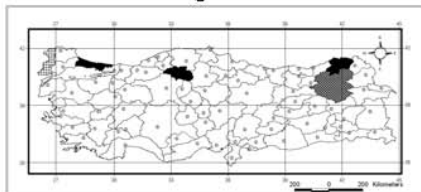
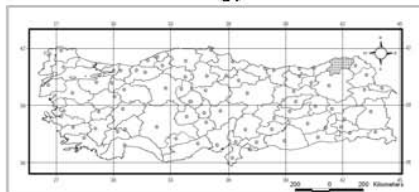
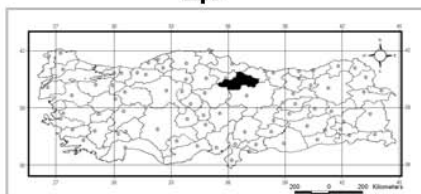
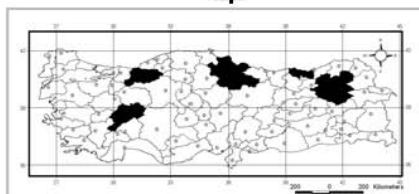
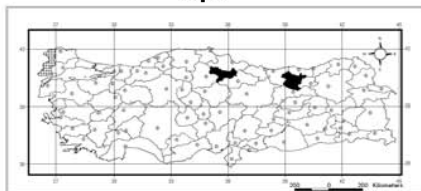
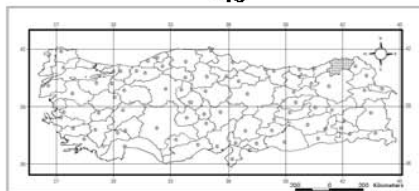
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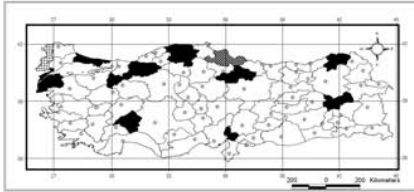


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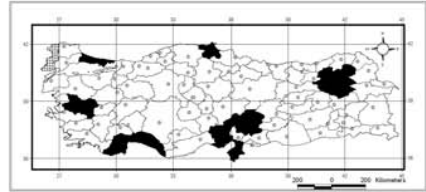


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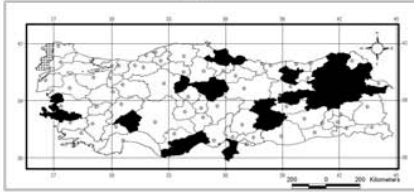
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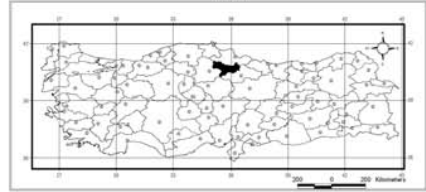
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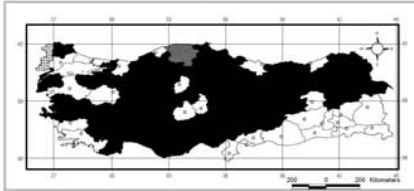
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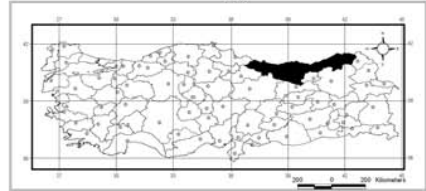
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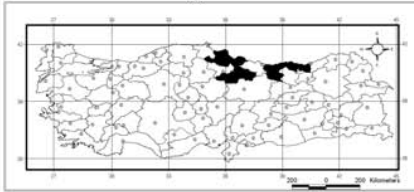
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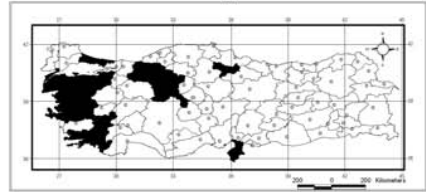
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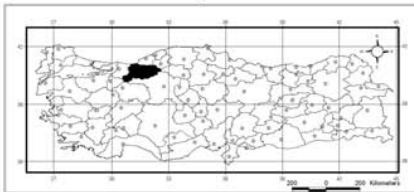
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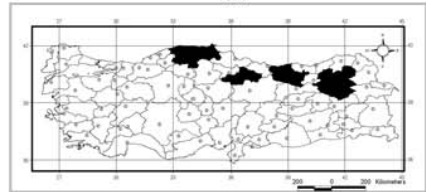
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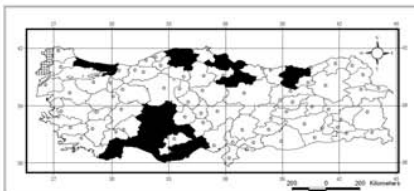
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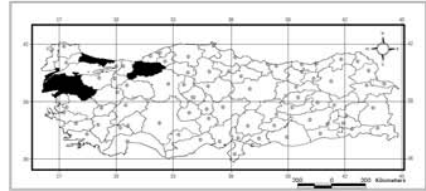
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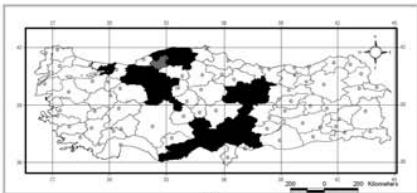
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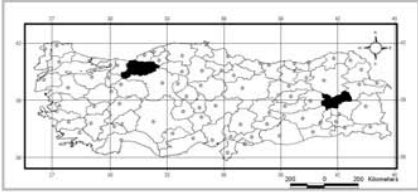
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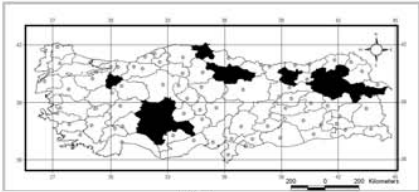
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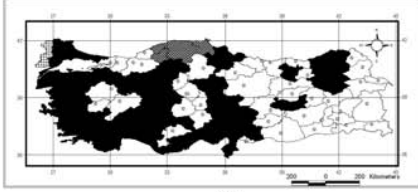
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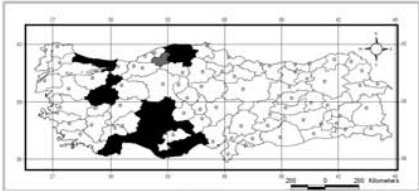
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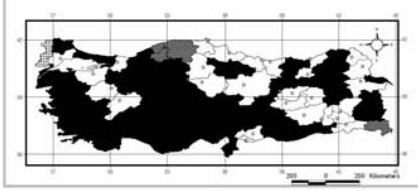
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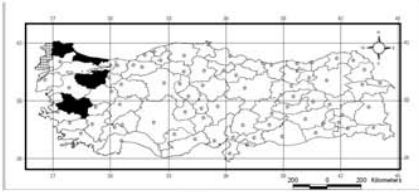
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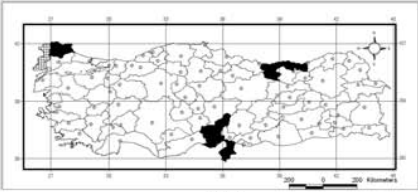
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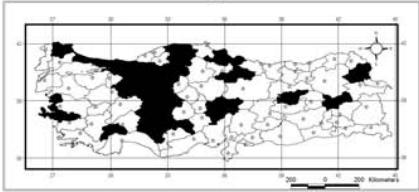
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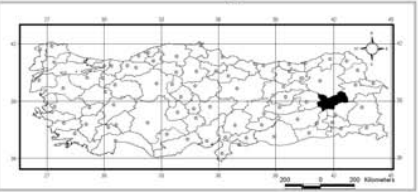
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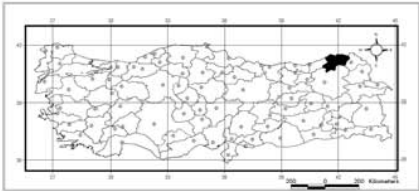
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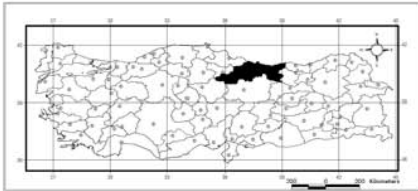
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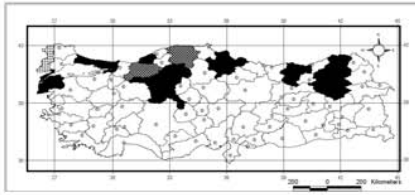
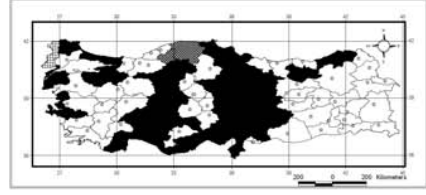
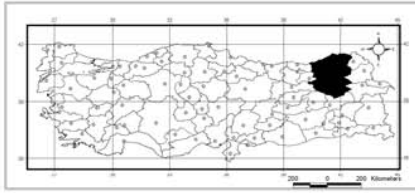
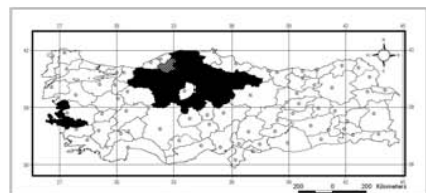
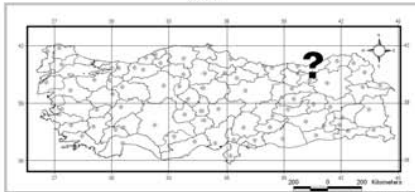
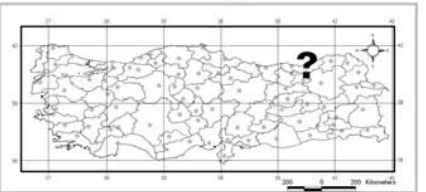
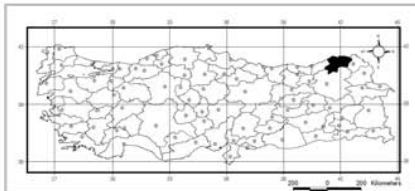
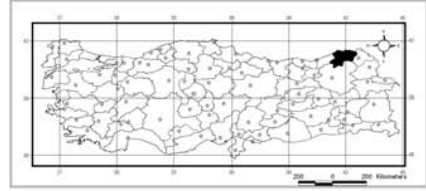
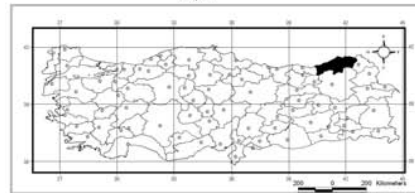
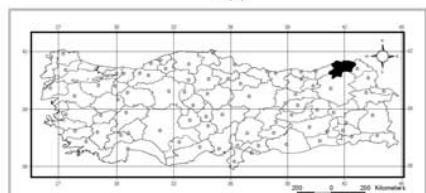
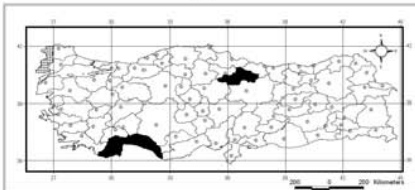
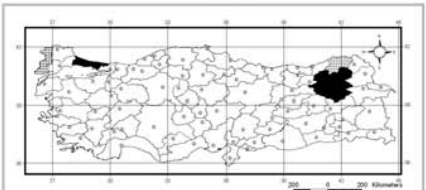
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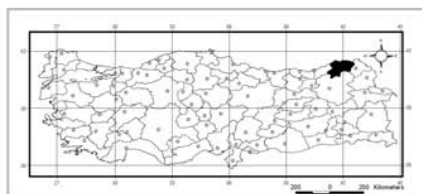


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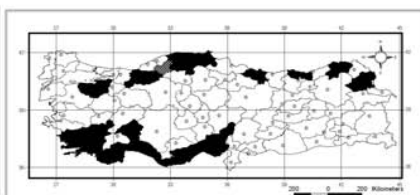


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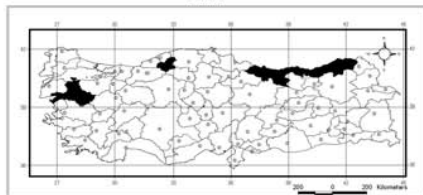
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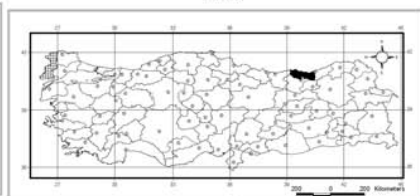
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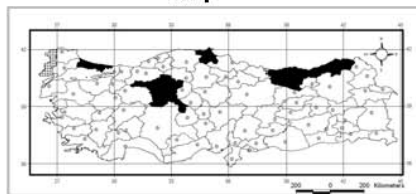
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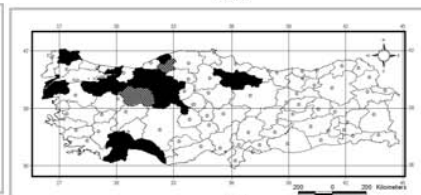
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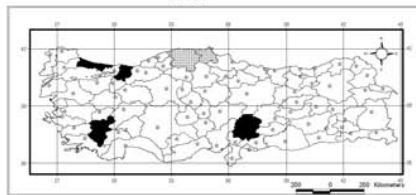
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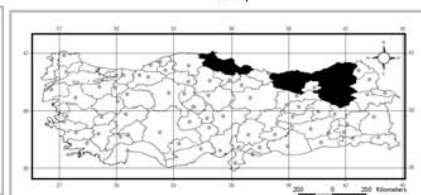
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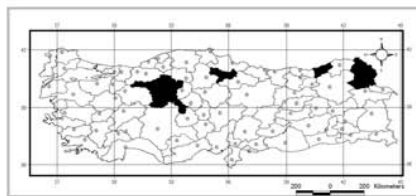
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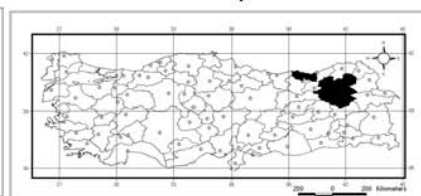
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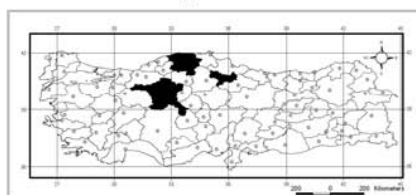
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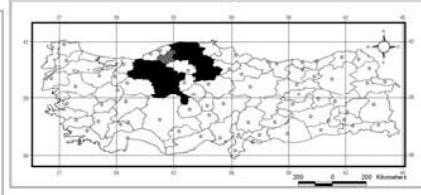
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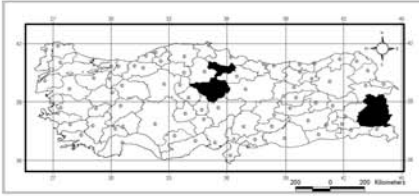
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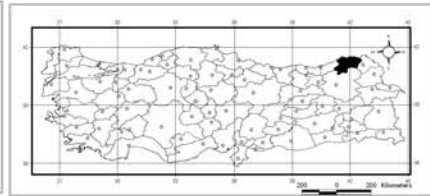
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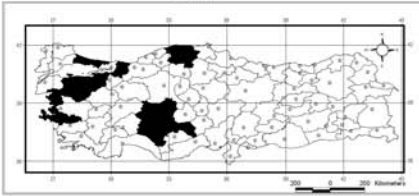
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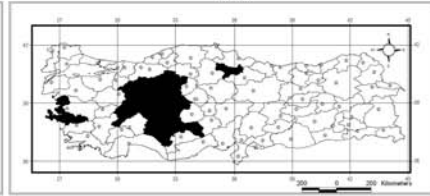
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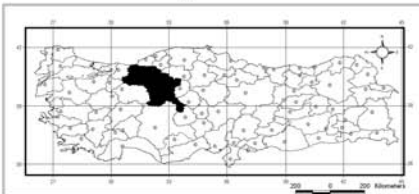
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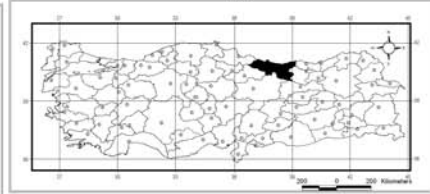
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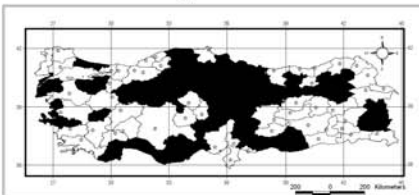
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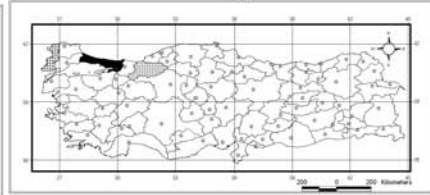
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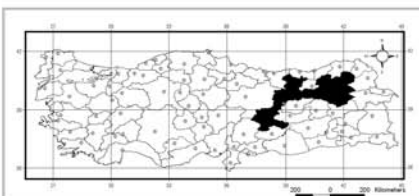
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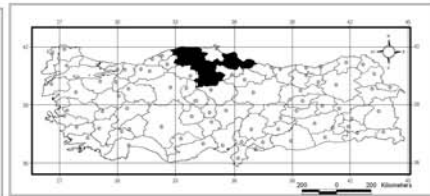
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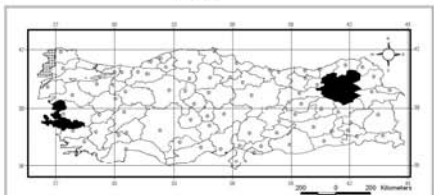
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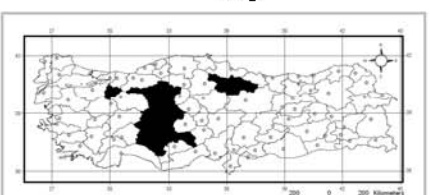
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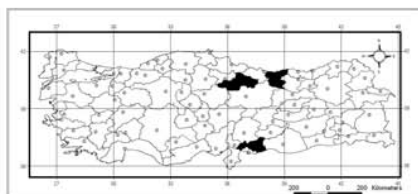
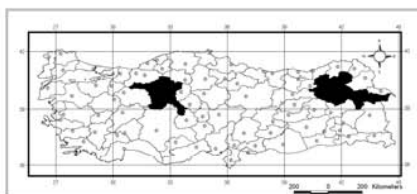
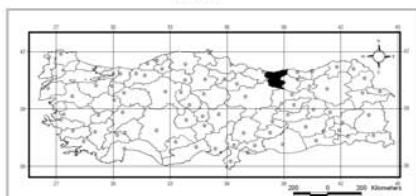
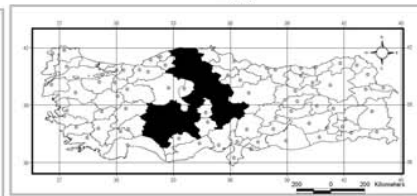
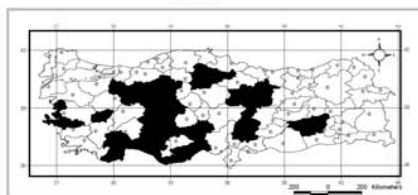
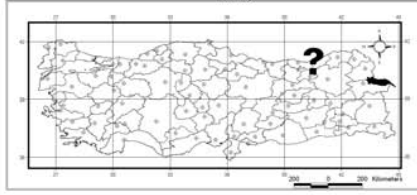
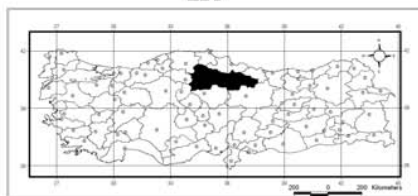
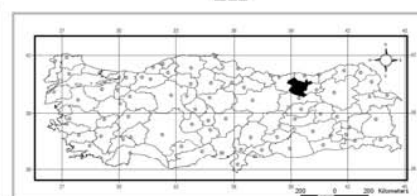
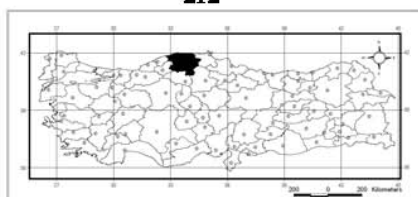
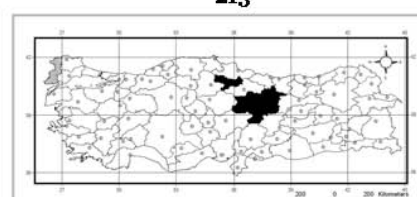
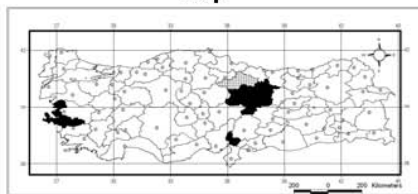
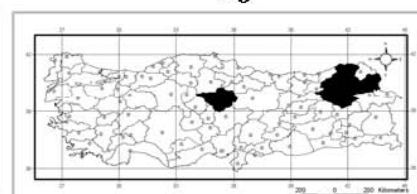
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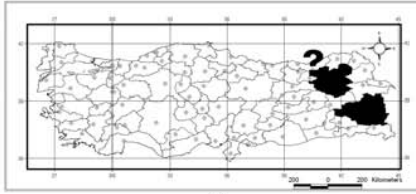
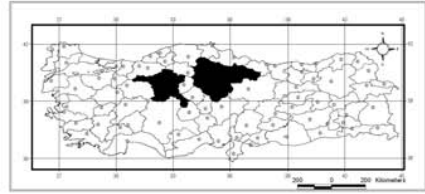
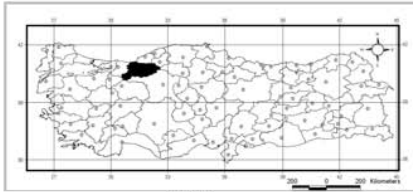
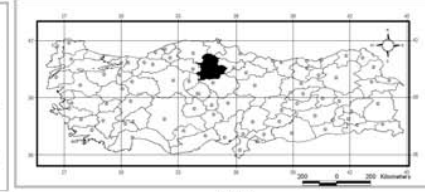
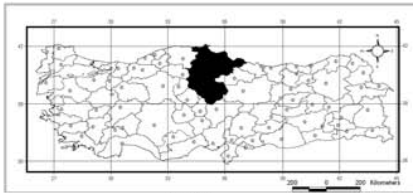
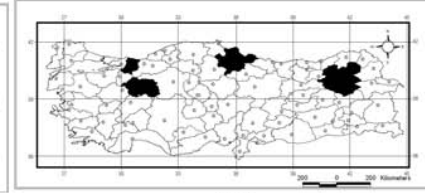
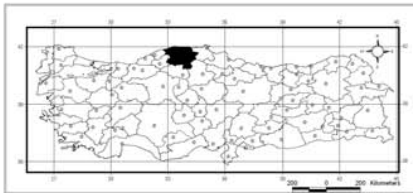
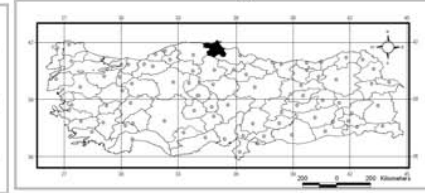
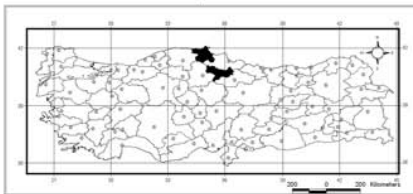
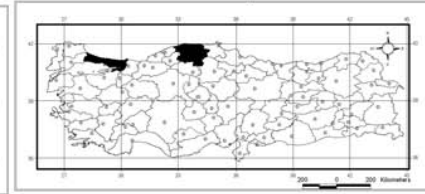
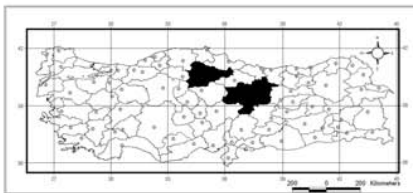
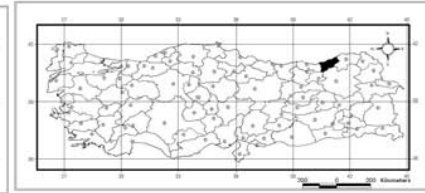


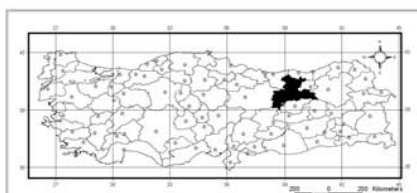
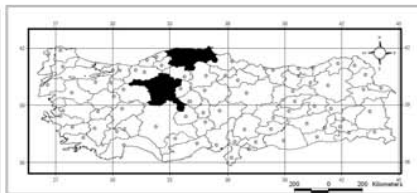
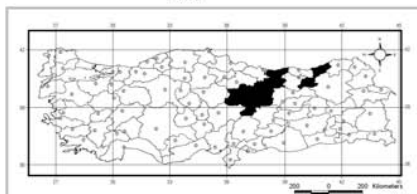
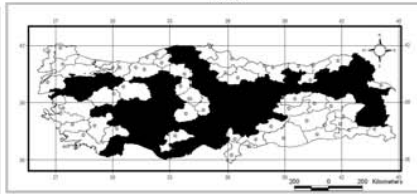
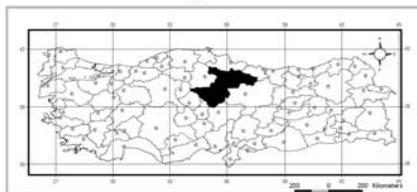
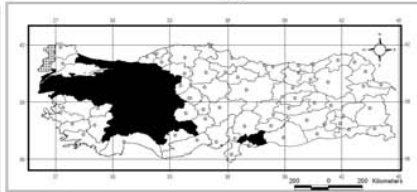
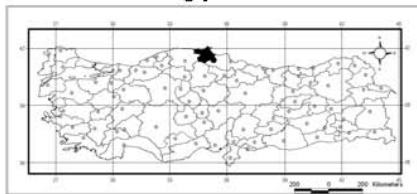
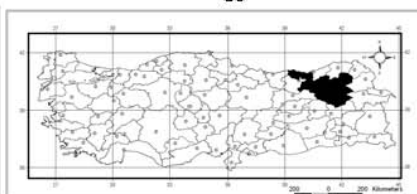
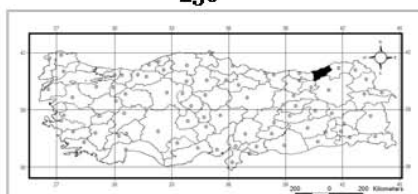
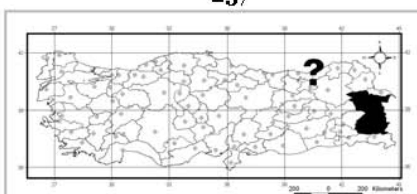
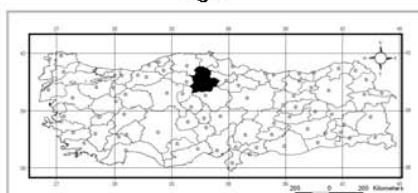
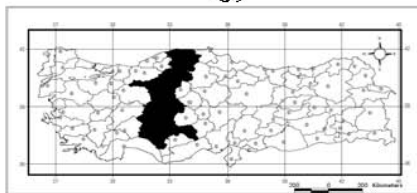
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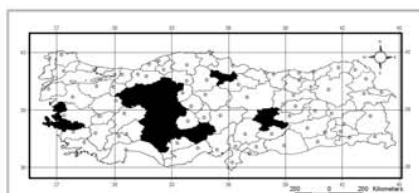
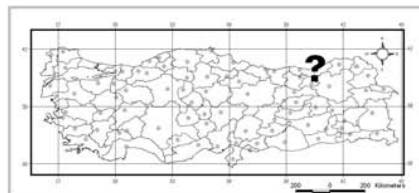
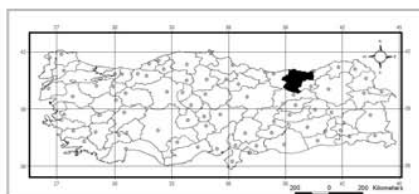
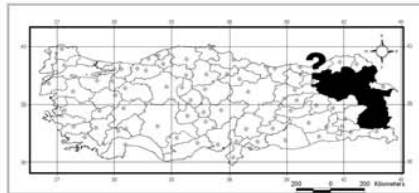
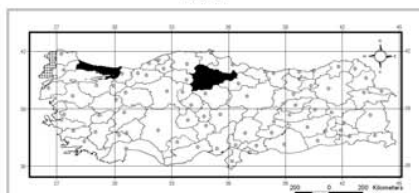
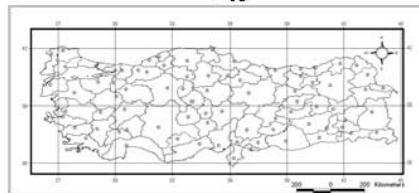
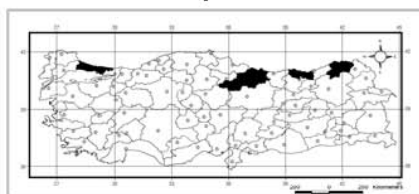
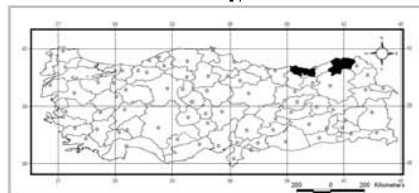
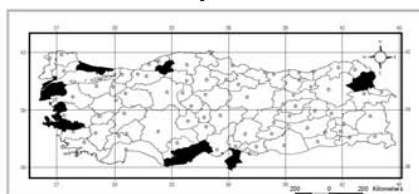
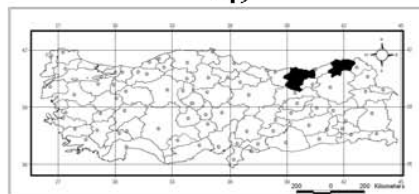
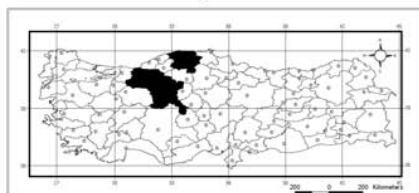
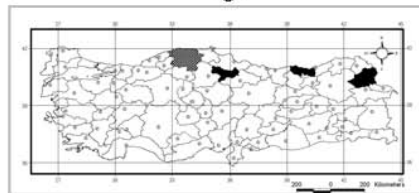


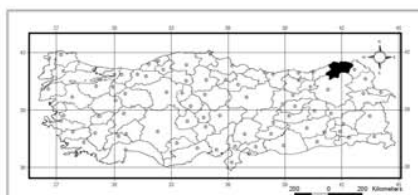
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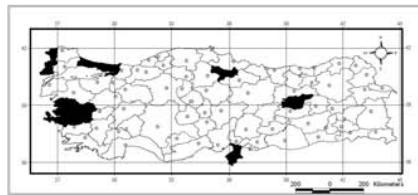
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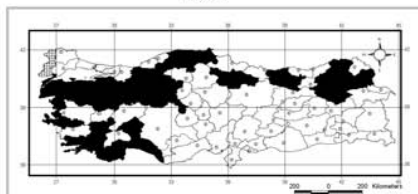
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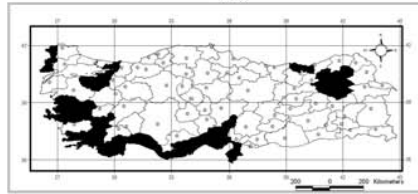
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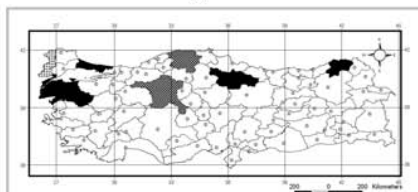
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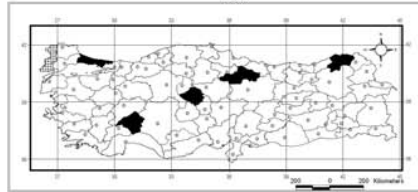
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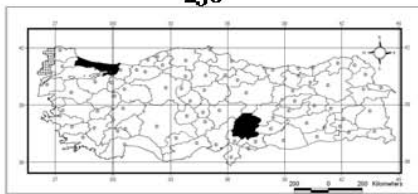
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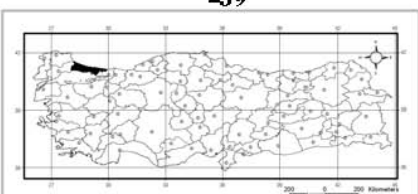
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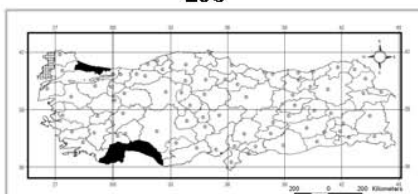
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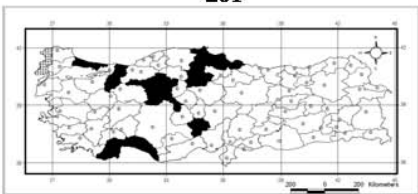
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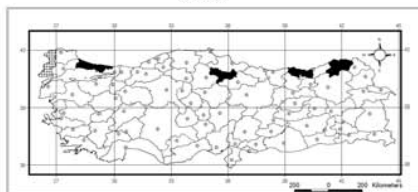
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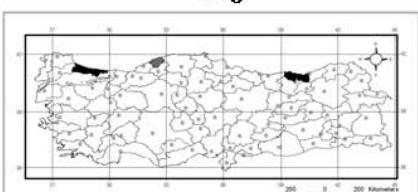
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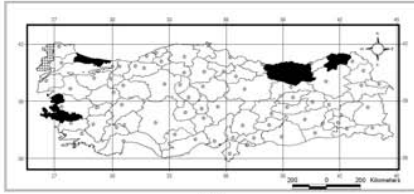
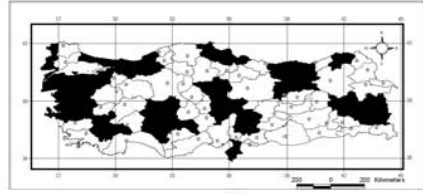
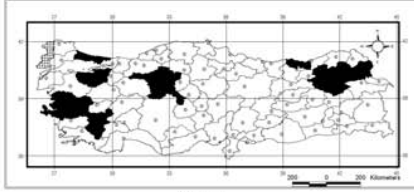
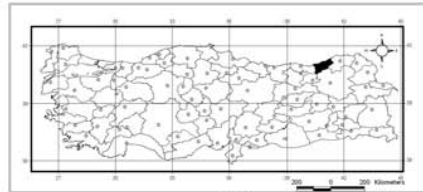
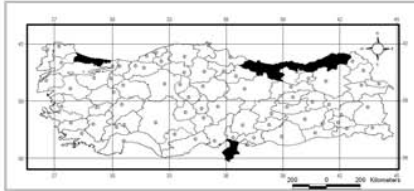
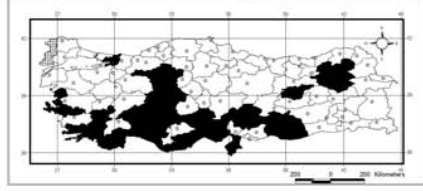
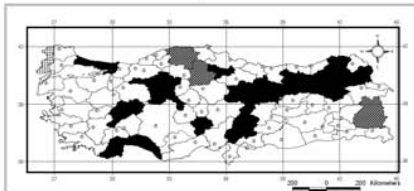
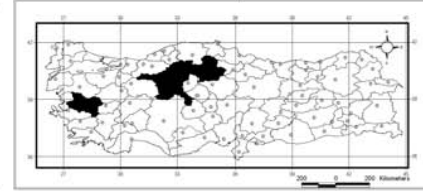
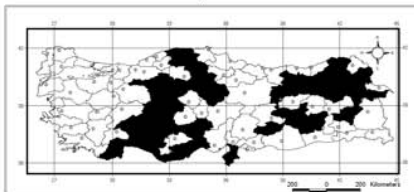
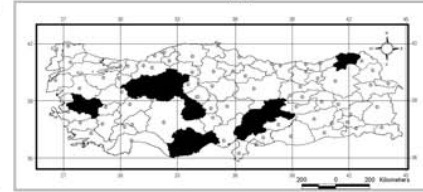
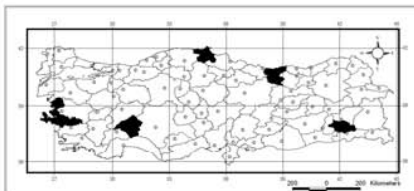
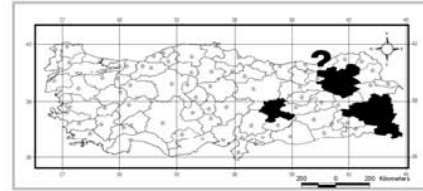
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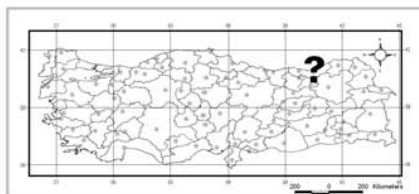


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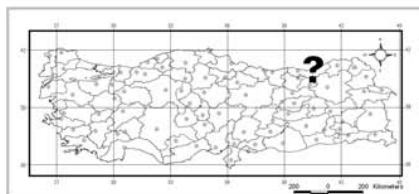


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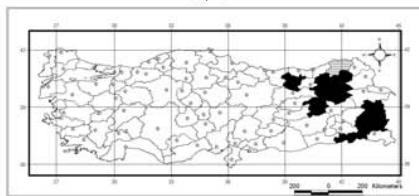
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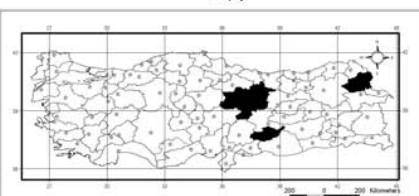
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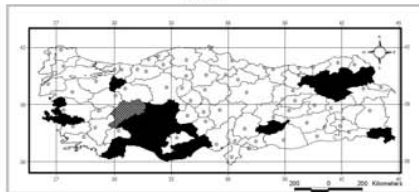
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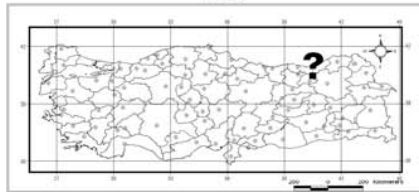
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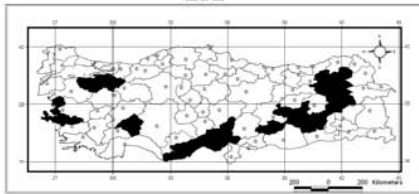
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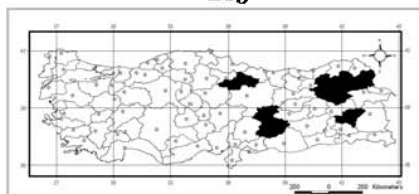
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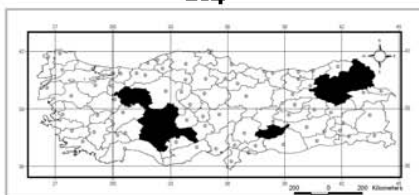
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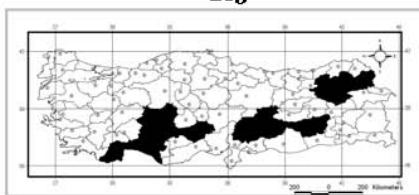
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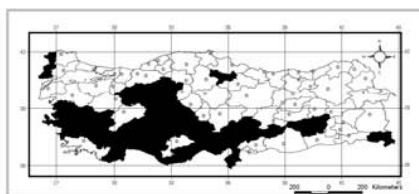
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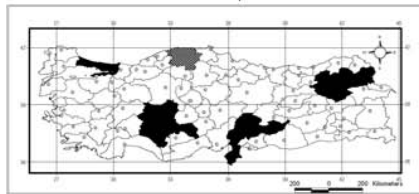
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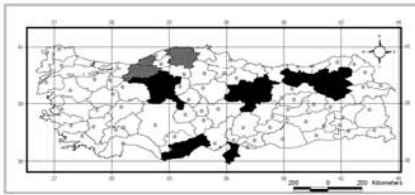
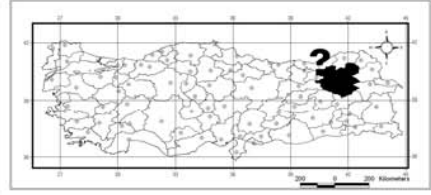
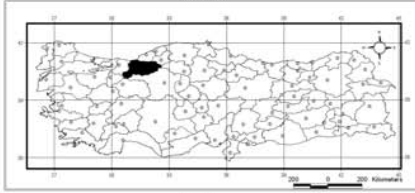
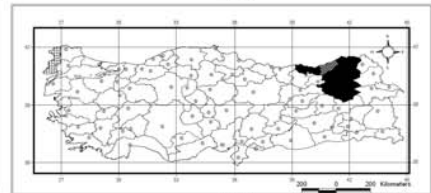
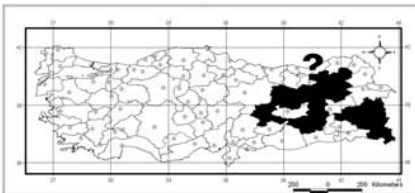
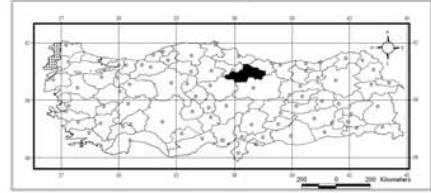
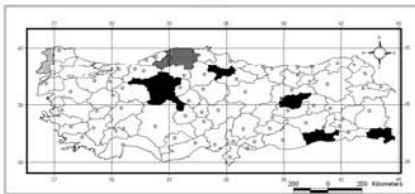
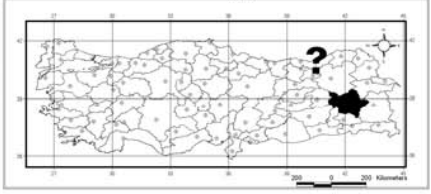
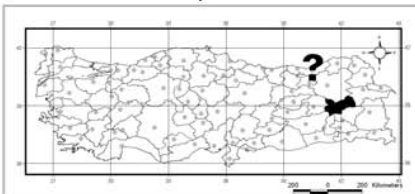
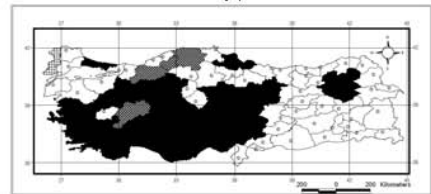
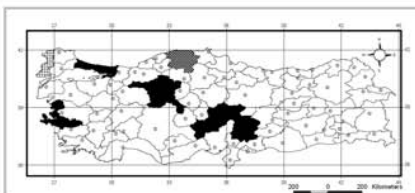
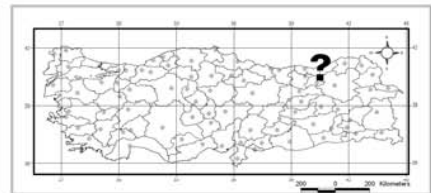
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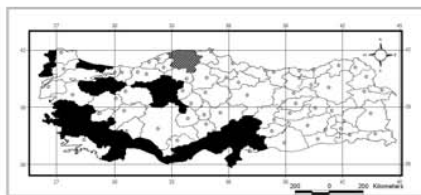
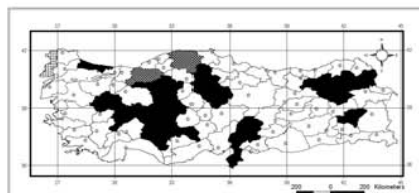
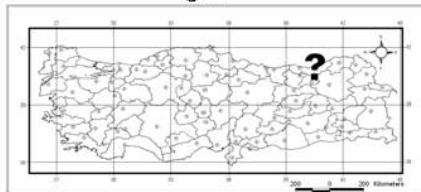
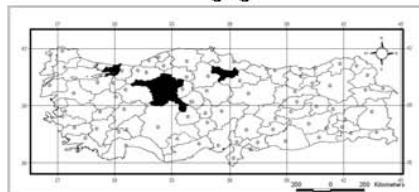
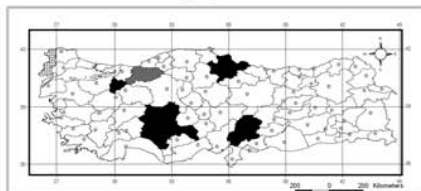
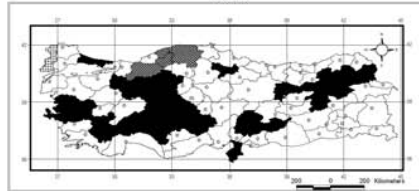
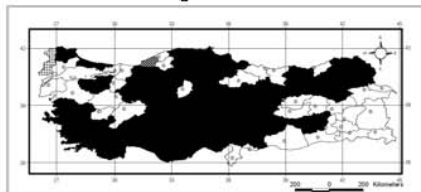
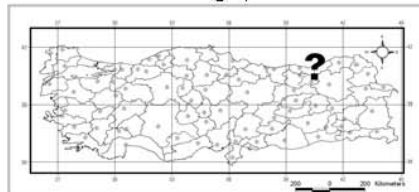
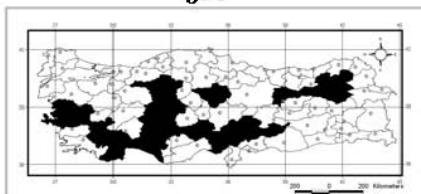
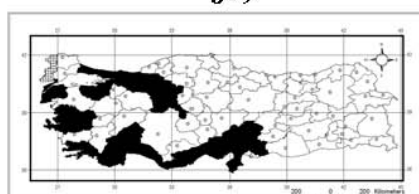
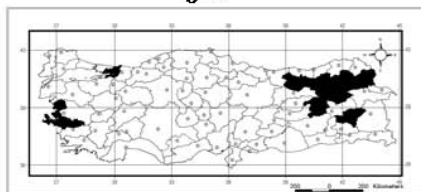
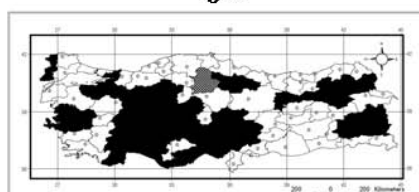


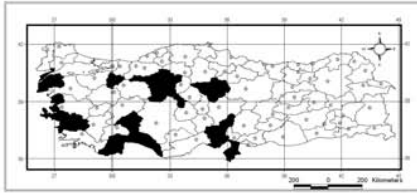
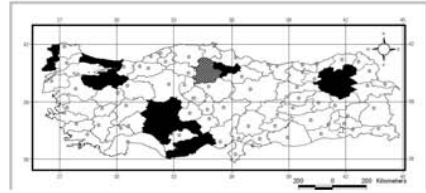
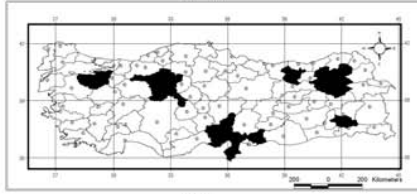
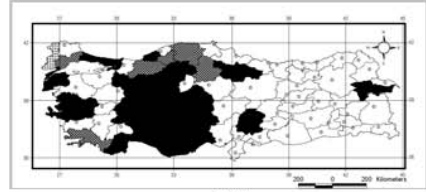
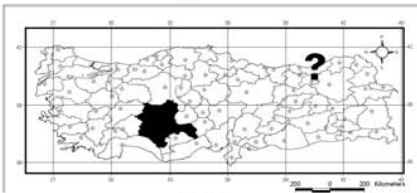
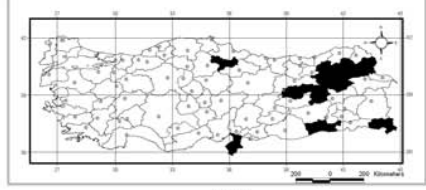
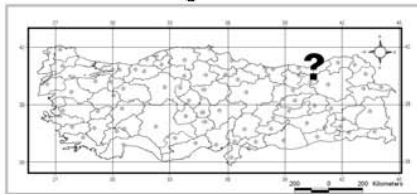
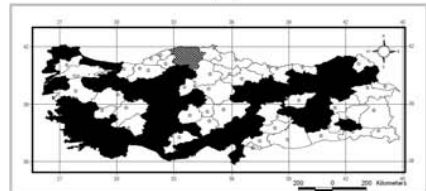
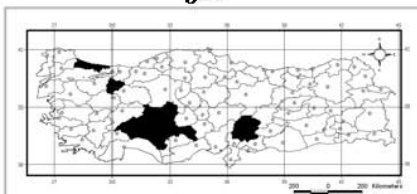
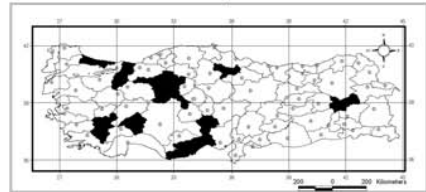
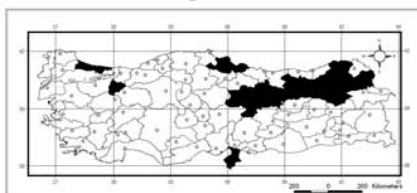
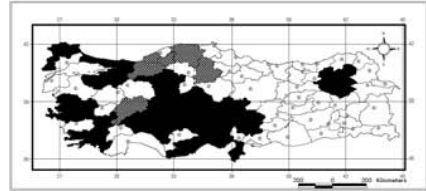
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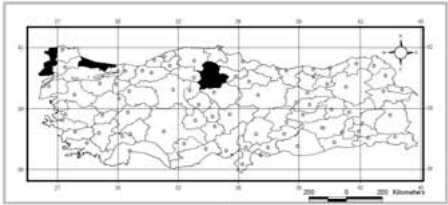


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