

AN IMPROVED REVIEW OF TURKISH SAPROXYLIC CERAMBYCIDAE (COLEOPTERA) FROM THE EUROPEAN RED LIST WITH ADDITIONAL TWENTY-ONE SPECIES

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ABSTRACT: The researches on saproxylic beetles are very limited. Therefore the threat status of these beetles is not sufficiently known in Turkey. Recently, an important study titled “a review of Turkish saproxylic beetles from the European Red List” was published by Avgın et al. in the year of 2014. Although the mentioned study helped determine the list of Turkish saproxylic beetles from the European Red List for family Cerambycidae, the list needs further investigations to be fully and correctly realized. Consequently an improved list of all Turkish saproxylic beetles from the European Red List for family Cerambycidae is provided with additional twenty-one species. Red List status of Turkish saproxylic Cerambycidae as a preliminary assessment is also achieved.

KEY WORDS: European Red List of saproxylic beetles, diversity, Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Turkey

The European Red List of Saproxylic Beetles was published by International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) in the year of 2012. Then an important study titled “a review of Turkish saproxylic beetles from the European Red List” was published by Avgın et al. in the year of 2014 on the base of The European Red List of Saproxylic Beetles (Nieto & Alexander, 2010; IUCN, 2012).

Avgın et al. (2014) determined saproxylic beetle species living in Turkey from the list. Accordingly 77 species were determined for Cerambycidae. However the number of species for saproxylic Cerambycidae in Turkey from the European Red List is 98. Thus, the aim of this paper is to identify saproxylic species native to Turkey that appear on the European Red List completely and to realize a correct list for Cerambycidae.

MATERIAL AND METHOD

The material of this work is “the European Red List of Saproxylic Beetles” published by International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN 2012) and “A review of Turkish saproxylic beetles from the European Red List” published by Avgın et al. (2014). This study is based on both publications.

During this study, no collected specimens from any locations has been used. Firstly, I examined the European Red List of Saproxylic Beetles and I determined saproxylic beetle species living in Turkey from the list for family Cerambycidae. For detecting these species I benefited from many references. After this I obtained information about their distribution in Turkey and around the world from Özdikmen (2007, 2008a,b, 2011a, 2013) and Löbl & Smetana (2010) and Danilevsky (2015a,b) chiefly. Finally, I prepared the sections for each species with a map that shows the provincial distribution in Turkey. In the maps, Edirne province for the records of European Turkey (without province) and Ardahan and Kars provinces for the records of North-Eastern Anatolia (without province) were

marked with a light colored sign. I used ArcView GIS version 3.1 for Windows for these maps. Red List status of Turkish saproxylic Cerambycidae as a preliminary assessment is also achieved (Appendix 1).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The European Red List of Saproxylic Beetles includes 153 species of threatened saproxylic Cerambycidae living in Europe. The European Red List includes 98 species of threatened saproxylic Cerambycidae living in Turkey.

In fact the European Red List includes 151 species of Cerambycidae. Since *Purpuricenus caucasicus* T. Pic, 1902 is a synonym of *Purpuricenus kaehleri menetriesi* Motschulsky, 1845 according to Rapuzzi & Sama (2014) and *Purpuricenus renyvoniae* Sláma, 2001 is a subspecies of *Purpuricenus graecus* Sláma, 1993 according to Danilevsky (2015a). Both species occur in Turkey. Therefore the following list comprises of 96 species.

Turkish saproxylic Cerambycidae from the European Red List

Aegosoma scabricorne (Scopoli, 1763)

Red List category in Europe. LC. **Distribution in Turkey.** The species was reported both from Asian Turkey [Ankara, Antalya, Balıkesir, Bartın, Gümüşhane, Hatay, Isparta, İçel, Kahramanmaraş, Karabük, Konya, Niğde, Osmaniye, Samsun and Van provinces] and European Turkey [Istanbul and Kırklareli provinces] (Öymen, 1987; Tozlu et al., 2002; Özdikmen & Şahin, 2006; Özdikmen, 2006, 2007; Sama et al., 2012; Cihan, Özdikmen, Aytar, 2013; Avgin et al., 2014) (Fig. 2). **Global distribution.** Europe (including European Turkey), Caucasus and Middle East (Iran, Iraq, Lebanon and Syria) and Asian Turkey. **Remarks.** Red List category is available also for Turkey in my opinion.

Anaglyptus (Anaglyptus) arabicus (Küster, 1847)

Red List category in Europe. NA. **Distribution in Turkey.** The species was reported both from Asian Turkey and European Turkey. Turkey (Küster, 1847; Lodos, 1998); Artvin province: Borçka (Tournier, 1872); İstanbul province: Alem Mt. (Bodemeyer, 1906); European Turkey (Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997); Artvin province (Tozlu et al., 2002); Erzurum province: Hasankale (Özdikmen, 2006); Artvin province: Şavşat, Çankırı province: Ilgaz Mt., Erzurum province: Hasankale (Özdikmen, 2007) (Fig. 3). **Global distribution.** Europe (South European part of Russia, European Turkey), Caucasus and Asian Turkey. **Remarks.** Red List category must be DD for Turkey in my opinion. According to current data, it is NT for Turkey. This species was described by Küster (1847) from Turkey. It is newly reported for Turkey.

Anaglyptus (Anaglyptus) mysticus (Linnaeus, 1758)

Red List category in Europe. LC. **Distribution in Turkey.** The species was reported both from Asian Turkey and European Turkey. Gümüşhane province: Torul and N of Şiran (Gfeller, 1972; Tauzin, 2000); Amasya province: Merzifon (Adlbauer, 1992); European Turkey (Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997; Sama, 2002); Kırklareli: Yenice env. (pers. comm.) (Fig. 4). **Global distribution.** Europe (including European Turkey) and Asian Turkey. **Remarks.** Red List category must be DD for Turkey in my opinion. According to current data, it is NT for Turkey. This species is newly reported for Turkey.

Aromia moschata (Linnaeus, 1758)

Red List category in Europe: LC. **Distribution in Turkey.** The species was reported both from Asian Turkey [Ankara, Artvin, Balıkesir, Bursa, Erzurum, Kocaeli, Samsun, Tokat and Tunceli provinces] and European Turkey [Istanbul province] (Acatay, 1943; Çanakçıoğlu, 1956; Villiers, 1967; Öymen, 1987; Adlbauer, 1992; Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997; Tozlu et al., 2002; Özdikmen, et al., 2005; Özdikmen & Şahin, 2006; Özdikmen, 2014b; Avgin et al., 2014; Tekin & Özdikmen, 2015) (Fig. 5). **Global distribution.** Europe (including European Turkey), Caucasus, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Siberia and Asian Turkey. **Remarks.** Red List category is available also for Turkey in my opinion. The species is represented only by the nominal subspecies, *Aromia moschata moschata* (Linnaeus, 1758) in Turkey. *Aromia ambrosiaca* (Steven, 1809) that was regarded as a subspecies of *Aromia moschata* (Linnaeus, 1758) is a separate species. Thus the old records from Antalya, Burdur, Kahramanmaraş and Osmaniye provinces are belonged to *Aromia ambrosiaca*.

Axinopalpis gracilis (Krynicky, 1832)

Red List category in Europe: LC. **Distribution in Turkey.** The species was reported only from Asian Turkey [Burdur, Hatay, Isparta and İçel provinces] (Sama et al., 2011, 2012; Avgin et al., 2014) (Fig. 6). **Global distribution.** Europe, Caucasus and Middle East (Israel and Syria) and Asian Turkey. **Remarks.** Red List category must be DD for Turkey in my opinion. According to current data, it is NT for Turkey. The species is represented only by the nominal subspecies in Turkey.

***Calchaenesthes oblongomaculata* (Guérin-Méneville, 1844)**

Red List category in Europe. DD. **Distribution in Turkey.** The species was reported only from European Turkey. İstanbul province (Frivaldzky, 1845); European Turkey (Özdikmen et al., 2013) (Fig. 7). **Global distribution.** Europe (Bulgaria, Greece, Romania and European Turkey), ?Cyprus and ?Jordan. **Remarks.** Red List category is available also for Turkey in my opinion. According to current data, it is EN for Turkey. This species is newly reported for Turkey. According to Özdikmen et al. (2013), the species is very likely distributed only in European Turkey. Since, the synonym taxon *Callidium nogeli* Frivaldszky von Frivald, 1845 was described from İstanbul province. However, *C. oblongomaculata* is not distributed in Anatolia for Turkey. Since old records of the species from Anatolia should be belong to *C. primis* Özdikmen, 2013 that was recorded by Ambrus et al. (2014) from Cyprus. The records of Cyprus and Jordan need to be confirmed.

***Callergates gaillardoti* (Chevrolat, 1854)**

Red List category in Europe: EN. **Distribution in Turkey.** The species was reported only from Asian Turkey [Adana, Antalya, Aydın, Düzce, Hatay, İçel, Konya, Muğla and Osmaniye provinces] (Özdikmen & Demir, 2006; Avgin et al., 2014) (Fig. 8). **Global distribution.** Europe (Greece: Rodos and Samos Islands), Cyprus, North Africa (Egypt) and Middle East (Lebanon and Syria) and Asian Turkey. **Remarks.** Red List category must be VU for Turkey in my opinion. According to current data, it is VU for Turkey.

***Callidium (Callidostola) aeneum* (DeGeer, 1775)**

Red List category in Europe: LC. **Distribution in Turkey.** The species was reported only from Asian Turkey [Artvin, Giresun, Gümüşhane, İçel, Rize and Trabzon provinces] (Sekendiz, 1981; Yüksel, 1996; Özdikmen & Aytar, 2014; Avgin et al., 2014; Özbek et al., 2015) (Fig. 9). **Global distribution.** Europe, Caucasus, Siberia, Far East Russia, China, Japan, Kazakhstan, Mongolia and Asian Turkey. **Remarks.** Red List category is available also for Turkey in my opinion. This species is represented by two subspecies in Turkey as *Callidium aeneum longipenne* Plavilstshikov, 1940 is distributed South European Russia, Azerbaijan, Georgia and Asian Turkey, and *Callidium aeneum pilosicollis* Özdikmen & Aytar, 2014 is distributed only in Southern Anatolia.

***Callidium (Callidium) violaceum* (Fabricius, 1775)**

Red List category in Europe. LC. **Distribution in Turkey.** The species was reported only from Asian Turkey. Karabük province: Büyükdüz research forest (Beşçeli, 1969; Cebeci et al., 2011) (Fig. 10). **Global distribution.** Europe, Caucasus, China, Far East Russia, Japan, Kazakhstan, Korea, Mongolia, Siberia, Thailand, Asian Turkey and introduced USA. **Remarks.** Red List category must be DD for Turkey in my opinion. According to current data, it is EN for Turkey. This species is newly reported for Turkey.

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

Red List category in Europe. LC. **Distribution in Turkey.** The species was reported only from Asian Turkey [İzmir and Konya provinces] (Bodemeyer, 1906; Avgin et al., 2014) (Fig. 11). **Global distribution.** Europe, Caucasus, Iran, Turkmenistan and Asian Turkey. **Remarks.** Red List category must be DD for Turkey in my opinion. According to current data, it is VU for Turkey.

***Callimus (Callimus) angulatus* (Schrank, 1789)**

Red List category in Europe. LC. **Distribution in Turkey.** The species was reported both from Asian Turkey [Adana, Adıyaman, Antalya, Bolu, Burdur, Hatay, Isparta, İçel, İstanbul, Niğde, Ordu, Samsun and Tokat provinces] and European Turkey [İstanbul and Kırklareli provinces] (Pic, 1892; Demelt & Alkan, 1962; Demelt, 1963; Villiers, 1967; Öymen, 1987; Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997; Özdikmen, 2011a; Sama et al., 2012; Avgin et al., 2014; Özbek et al., 2015) (Fig. 12). **Global distribution.** Europe (including European Turkey), North Africa (Algeria and Morocco), Caucasus, Middle East (Iran and Syria) and Asian Turkey. **Remarks.** Red List category is available for Turkey in my opinion. This species is represented only by the nominal subspecies in Turkey and Europe.

***Callimus (Lampropterus) femoratus* (Germar, 1824)**

Red List category in Europe. LC. **Distribution in Turkey.** The species was reported both from Asian Turkey [Adana, Adıyaman, Amasya, Ankara, Artvin, Balıkesir, Bingöl, Bitlis, Burdur, Bursa, Çanakkale, Diyarbakır, Elazığ, Erzurum, Gaziantep, Hakkari, Hatay, İçel, İzmir, Kahramanmaraş, Kırıkkale, Konya, Malatya, Manisa, Mardin, Muğla, Muş, Niğde, Osmaniye, Tokat, Tunceli and Yozgat provinces] and European Turkey [Edirne and Kırklareli provinces] (Bodemeyer, 1900; Villiers, 1967; Fuchs & Breuning, 1971; Gfeller, 1972; Gül-Zümreoğlu, 1975; Sama, 1982; Adlbauer, 1988; Rejzek & Hoskovec, 1999; Tozlu et al., 2002; Özdikmen & Çağlar, 2004; Özdikmen et al., 2005; Özdikmen, 2007; Özdikmen & Turgut, 2010; Özdikmen et al., 2012a; Sama et al., 2012; Küçükayık et al., 2013; Avgin et al., 2014; Özbek et al., 2015) (Fig. 13). **Global distribution.** East Europe (including European Turkey), Caucasus, Middle East (Cyprus, Iran, Israel, Lebanon and Syria) and Asian Turkey. **Remarks.** Red List category is available for Turkey in my opinion. European Red List includes the species as *Lampropterus femoratus* (Germar, 1824).

***Callimus (Procallimus) egregius* Mulsant & Rey, 1863**

Red List category in Europe. DD. **Distribution in Turkey.** The species was reported only from Asian Turkey [Adana, Antalya, Hatay and İçel provinces] (Pic, 1907a,b; Avgin et al., 2014) (Fig. 14). **Global distribution.** East Europe (South European part of Russia, Ukraine), Caucasus, Middle East (Lebanon and Syria) and Asian Turkey. **Remarks.** Red List category must be DD for Turkey in my

opinion. According to current data, it is VU for Turkey. European Red List includes the species as *Procallimus egregius* (Mulsant & Rey, 1863). This species was described by Mulsant & Rey (1863) from İçel province in Southern Turkey.

***Callimus (Procallimus) semicyaneus* Pic, 1905**

Red List category in Europe. DD. **Distribution in Turkey.** The species was reported only from Asian Turkey. Antalya province: Alanya (Adlbauer, 1988); Antalya province: Büyük Soğanlı pass (pers. comm. with Tauzin, 2007) (Fig. 15). **Global distribution.** Europe (Greece and Macedonia) and Asian Turkey. **Remarks.** Red List category must be DD for Turkey in my opinion. According to current data, it is EN for Turkey. This species is newly reported for Turkey. It was given *Procallimus semicyaneus* (Pic, 1905) in the European Red List.

***Cerambyx (Cerambyx) carinatus* (Küster, 1845)**

Red List category in Europe. LC. **Distribution in Turkey.** The species was reported only from Asian Turkey [Ankara, Aydın, Denizli, İçel, İzmir, Kütahya and Manisa provinces] (Şenyüz & Özdikmen, 2013; Avgın et al., 2014; Özbek et al., 2015) (Fig. 16). **Global distribution.** South-East Europe and Asian Turkey. **Remarks.** Red List category is available for Turkey in my opinion. According to current data, it is NT for Turkey.

***Cerambyx (Cerambyx) cerdo* Linnaeus, 1758**

Red List category in Europe. NT. **Distribution in Turkey.** The species was reported both from Asian Turkey [Adana, Adıyaman, Ankara, Antalya, Artvin, Bartın, Bilecik, Bingöl, Bursa, Çanakkale, Denizli, Düzce, Hatay, İçel, İstanbul, İzmir, Kahramanmaraş, Kastamonu, Kocaeli, Konya, Manisa, Muğla, Niğde, Osmaniye, Sakarya, Samsun, Sinop, Şırnak and Tunceli provinces] and European Turkey [Kırklareli province] (Kanat, 1998; Ulusoy et al., 1999; Rejzek & Hoskovec, 1999; Özdikmen & Şahin, 2006; Özdikmen & Demir, 2006; Özdikmen, 2006; Özdikmen & Turgut, 2009a; Turgut & Özdikmen, 2010; Sama et al., 2012; Özdikmen et al., 2012b; Şenyüz & Özdikmen, 2013; Avgın et al., 2014; Özbek et al., 2015) (Fig. 17). **Global distribution.** Europe (including European Turkey), North Africa (Morocco), Caucasus, Middle East (Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria) and Asian Turkey. **Remarks.** Red List category must be LC for Turkey in my opinion. According to current data, it is LC for Turkey. This species is represented by two subspecies in Turkey as the nominal subspecies and *Cerambyx cerdo acuminatus* Motschulsky, 1853.

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

Red List category in Europe. NT. **Distribution in Turkey.** The species was reported both from Asian Turkey [Adana, Adıyaman, Ankara, Antalya, Bilecik, Bingöl, Burdur, Bursa, Denizli, Elazığ, Erzincan, Erzurum, Gaziantep, Hatay, Isparta, İçel, İzmir, Kahramanmaraş, Karabük, Kars, Kastamonu, Kayseri, Konya, Malatya, Muğla, Niğde, Osmaniye, Tokat, Tunceli and Van provinces] and European Turkey [İstanbul and Kırklareli provinces] (Demelt, 1963; Tozlu et al., 2002; Yardibi & Tozlu, 2013; Avgın et al., 2014) (Fig. 18). **Global distribution.** East Europe (Bulgaria, Macedonia, South European Russia and Ukraine, European Turkey), Caucasus, Middle East (Iran, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria) and Asian Turkey. **Remarks.** Red List category must be LC for Turkey in my opinion. According to current data, it is LC for Turkey.

***Cerambyx (Cerambyx) miles* Bonelli, 1812**

Red List category in Europe. NT. **Distribution in Turkey.** The species was reported both from Asian Turkey [Adana, Adıyaman, Afyon, Antalya, Bitlis, Denizli, Diyarbakır, İçel, Kahramanmaraş, Konya, Niğde, Osmaniye and Uşak] and European Turkey [Edirne and İstanbul provinces] (Avgın et al., 2014) (Fig. 19). **Global distribution.** Europe (including European Turkey), Caucasus and Asian Turkey. **Remarks.** Red List category is available for Turkey in my opinion.

***Cerambyx (Cerambyx) nodulosus* Germar, 1817**

Red List category in Europe. NT. **Distribution in Turkey.** The species was reported both from Asian Turkey [Adana, Adıyaman, Antalya, Artvin, Bingöl, Bolu, Düzce, Hatay, İçel, İstanbul, Kahramanmaraş, Kars, Niğde, Osmaniye, Rize, Sakarya, Samsun, Sinop, Tokat and Trabzon provinces] and European Turkey [Edirne, İstanbul and Kırklareli provinces] (Pic, 1892a; Bodemeyer, 1900; Schimitschek, 1944; Demelt & Alkan, 1962; Demelt, 1963; Villiers, 1967; İren & Ahmed, 1973; Sekendiz, 1981; Öymen, 1987; Adlbauer, 1988, 1992; Tozlu, 2001b; Tozlu et al., 2002; Özdikmen & Çağlar, 2004; Özdikmen & Demir, 2006; Özdikmen, 2007; Özdikmen & Turgut, 2009a; Özdikmen et al., 2010; Sama et al., 2012; Özdikmen et al., 2012b; Avgın et al., 2014; Özbek et al., 2015) (Fig. 21). **Global distribution.** Europe (including European Turkey), Caucasus, Middle East (Syria) and Asian Turkey. **Remarks.** Red List category is available for Turkey in my opinion. This species is represented only by the nominal subspecies in Turkey.

***Cerambyx (Microcerambyx) scopoli* Fuessly, 1775**

Red List category in Europe. LC. **Distribution in Turkey.** The species was reported both from Asian Turkey [Ankara, Antalya, Artvin, Bingöl, Bolu, Düzce, Hatay, İçel, İstanbul, Kahramanmaraş, Kars, Niğde, Osmaniye, Rize, Sakarya, Samsun, Sinop, Tokat and Trabzon provinces] and European Turkey [Edirne, İstanbul and Kırklareli provinces] (Pic, 1892a; Bodemeyer, 1900; Schimitschek, 1944; Demelt & Alkan, 1962; Demelt, 1963; Villiers, 1967; İren & Ahmed, 1973; Sekendiz, 1981; Öymen, 1987; Adlbauer, 1988, 1992; Tozlu, 2001b; Tozlu et al., 2002; Özdikmen & Çağlar, 2004; Özdikmen & Demir, 2006; Özdikmen, 2007; Özdikmen & Turgut, 2009a; Özdikmen et al., 2010; Sama et al., 2012; Özdikmen et al., 2012b; Avgın et al., 2014; Özbek et al., 2015) (Fig. 21). **Global distribution.** Europe (including European Turkey), Caucasus, Middle East (Syria) and Asian Turkey. **Remarks.** Red List category is available for Turkey in my opinion. This species is represented by two subspecies in Turkey as the nominal subspecies and *Cerambyx scopoli nitidus* Pic, 1892 occurs only in Southern Anatolia.

Cerambyx (Cerambyx) welensii (Küster, 1845)

Red List category in Europe. NT. **Distribution in Turkey.** The species was reported both from Asian Turkey [Adana, Adıyaman, Antalya, Burdur, Gaziantep, Hatay, Isparta, İçel, İstanbul, İzmir, Kahramanmaraş, Karaman, Konya, Niğde and Osmaniye provinces] and European Turkey [İstanbul province] (Czwalina, 1891; Pic, 1897a; Tezcan & Can, 2009; Özdikmen & Turgut, 2009a; Turgut & Özdikmen, 2010; Sama et al., 2011; Özbek et al., 2015) (Fig. 22). **Global distribution.** Europe (including European Turkey), Caucasus, Middle East (Cuprus, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria) and Asian Turkey. **Remarks.** Red List category is available for Turkey in my opinion. This species is represented by two subspecies in Turkey as the nominal subspecies and *Cerambyx welensii centurio* Czwalina, 1891 that occurs only in Southern Anatolia.

Chlorophorus (Crassofasciatus) aegyptiacus (Fabricius, 1775)

Red List category in Europe. DD. **Distribution in Turkey.** The species was reported only from Asian Turkey [Amasya, Ankara, Balıkesir, Bolu, Bursa, Çanakkale, Çankırı, Denizli, Hatay, İstanbul, İzmir, Manisa, Muğla and Tokat provinces] (Fairmaire, 1884; Bodemeyer, 1906; Villiers, 1959; Demelt, 1963; Fuchs et Breuning, 1971; Özdikmen, 2007, 2011a; Küçükkaykçı et al., 2013; Al-Hamadani & Özdikmen, 2014; Avgin et al., 2014) (Fig. 23). **Global distribution.** South-East Europe (Bulgaria, Greece and Macedonia) and Asian Turkey. **Remarks.** Red List category should be LC for Turkey in my opinion. According to current data, it is NT for Turkey.

Chlorophorus (Crassofasciatus) convexifrons Holzschuh, 1981

Red List category in Europe. EN. **Distribution in Turkey.** The species was reported only from Asian Turkey. Samsun province, Manisa province: Gördes, İzmir province: Çeşme (Holzschuh, 1981); Osmaniye province: Karataş Dam env., Karacalar village as *C. trifasciatus* (Özdikmen et al., 2010) (Fig. 24). **Global distribution.** Greece (Samos Island) and Asian Turkey. **Remarks.** Red List category must be VU for Turkey in my opinion. According to current data, it is VU for Turkey. This species is newly reported for Turkey.

Chlorophorus (Humeromaculatus) figuratus (Scopoli, 1763)

Red List category in Europe. LC. **Distribution in Turkey.** The species was reported both from Asian Turkey [Antalya, Gümüşhane, İçel, İstanbul, Kastamonu, Kocaeli, Konya, Samsun, Tokat and Trabzon provinces] and European Turkey [Kırklareli province] (Özdikmen & Demirel, 2005; Özdikmen, 2007, 2011a; Şenyüz & Özdikmen, 2013; Avgin et al., 2014) (Fig. 25). **Global distribution.** Europe (including European Turkey), Caucasus, Siberia, Kazakhstan, Middle East (Iran) and Asian Turkey. **Remarks.** Red List category is available for Turkey in my opinion.

Chlorophorus (Chlorophorus) herbstii (Brahm, 1790)

Red List category in Europe. LC. **Distribution in Turkey.** The species was reported only from Asian Turkey. İstanbul province: Alem Mt. (Bodemeyer, 1906); İstanbul province: Polonez village (Demelt & Alkan, 1962; Demelt, 1963); Balıkesir province: Gönen, Çanakkale province: Biga (Gfeller, 1972); Bolu province: Abant (Özdikmen, 2007) (Fig. 26). **Global distribution.** Europe (including European Turkey), Siberia, Kazakhstan and Asian Turkey. **Remarks.** Red List category must be NT for Turkey in my opinion. According to current data, it is VU for Turkey. This species is newly reported for Turkey.

Chlorophorus (Perderomaculatus) sartor (O. F. Müller, 1766)

Red List category in Europe. LC. **Distribution in Turkey.** The species was reported both from Asian Turkey [Adana, Amasya, Ankara, Antalya, Artvin, Aydın, Balıkesir, Bartın, Bilecik, Bolu, Burdur, Bursa, Çanakkale, Çankırı, Denizli, Düzce, Elazığ, Erzurum, Eskişehir, Gaziantep, Gümüşhane, Hatay, Isparta, İçel, İstanbul, İzmir, Kahramanmaraş, Karabük, Kastamonu, Kayseri, Kırkkale, Konya, Kütahya, Manisa, Muğla, Niğde, Osmaniye, Rize, Samsun, Sinop, Tokat and Yozgat provinces] and European Turkey [Kırklareli and Tekirdağ provinces] (Bodemeyer, 1906; Villiers, 1959; Villiers, 1967; Öymen, 1987; Adlbauer, 1988; Lodos, 1998; Tozlu, 2002; Özdikmen et al., 2005; Özdikmen & Demirel, 2005; Özdikmen, 2006, 2007, 2011b; Özdikmen et al., 2012a,b; Sama et al., 2012; Şenyüz & Özdikmen, 2013; Avgin et al., 2014; Tekin & Özdikmen, 2015; Özbek et al., 2015) (Fig. 27). **Global distribution.** Europe (including European Turkey), Caucasus, Siberia, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Middle East (Cyprus, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria) and Asian Turkey. **Remarks.** Red List category is available for Turkey in my opinion.

Chlorophorus (Chlorophorus) varius (O. F. Müller, 1766)

Red List category in Europe. LC. **Distribution in Turkey.** The species was reported both from Asian Turkey [Adana, Adıyaman, Aksaray, Amasya, Ankara, Antalya, Artvin, Aydın, Balıkesir, Bartın, Bilecik, Bolu, Burdur, Bursa, Çanakkale, Çankırı, Çorum, Denizli, Düzce, Erzinan, Erzurum, Eskişehir, Gaziantep, Gümüşhane, Hakkari, Hatay, Iğdır, Isparta, İçel, İstanbul, İzmir, Kahramanmaraş, Karabük, Karaman, Kastamonu, Kayseri, Kırkkale, Kırşehir, Kocaeli, Konya, Malatya, Manisa, Mardin, Muğla, Muş, Nevşehir, Niğde, Osmaniye, Şanlıurfa, Tokat, Trabzon, Uşak, Van and Zonguldak provinces] and European Turkey [İstanbul and Kırklareli provinces] (Bodemeyer, 1906; Villiers, 1959, 1967; Gül-Zümreoğlu, 1975; Özbek, 1978; Sekendiz, 1981; Sama, 1982; Öymen, 1987; Lodos, 1998; Rejzek & Hoskovec, 1999; Tozlu et al., 2002; Özdikmen & Çağlar, 2004; Özdikmen et al., 2005; Özdikmen & Demirel, 2005; Özdikmen & Demir, 2006; Özdikmen, 2006, 2007, 2011b; Özdikmen et al., 2012a,b; Şenyüz & Özdikmen, 2013; Küçükkaykçı et al., 2013; Al-Hamadani & Özdikmen, 2014; Avgin et al., 2014; Tekin & Özdikmen, 2015) (Fig. 28). **Global distribution.** Europe (including European Turkey),

Caucasus, Siberia, Kazakhstan and Asian Turkey. **Remarks.** Red List category is available for Turkey in my opinion. According to Özdikmen & Cihan (2015), *Clytus damascenus* Chevrolat, 1854 that was regarded as a subspecies of *Chlorophorus varius* (O. F. Müller, 1766), is a separate species as *Chlorophorus damascenus* (Chevrolat, 1854).

***Clytus (Clytus) arietis* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

Red List category in Europe. LC. **Distribution in Turkey.** The species was reported both from Asian Turkey [Amasya, Ankara, Artvin, Bolu, Çanakkale, Çankırı, Düzce, Erzincan, Erzurum, Gümüşhane, İstanbul, Kastamonu, Kocaeli, Samsun, Trabzon and Zonguldak provinces] and European Turkey [İstanbul province] (Öymen, 1987; Avgin et al., 2014) (Fig. 29). **Global distribution.** Europe (including European Turkey), North Africa (Madeira Archipelago) and Asian Turkey. **Remarks.** Red List category is available for Turkey in my opinion. This species is represented by two subspecies in Turkey as the nominal subspecies and *Clytus arietis oblitus* Roubal, 1932 occurs only in North-Eastern Anatolia.

***Clytus (Clytus) rhamnii* Germar, 1817**

Red List category in Europe. LC. **Distribution in Turkey.** The species was reported both from Asian Turkey [Adana, Adıyaman, Amasya, Ankara, Antalya, Artvin, Balıkesir, Bayburt, Bilecik, Bitlis, Bolu, Bursa, Çanakkale, Çankırı, Düzce, Elazığ, Gaziantep, Gümüşhane, Hatay, Isparta, İçel, İstanbul, İzmir, Kahramanmaraş, Karabük, Kastamonu, Kayseri, Kocaeli, Konya, Malatya, Niğde, Osmaniye, Rize, Samsun, Sinop, Sivas, Tokat, Tunceli, Yalova and Yozgat provinces] and European Turkey [Kırklareli province] (Bodemeyer, 1906; Schimitschek, 1944; Villiers, 1959, 1967; Demelt & Alkan, 1962; Fuchs & Breuning, 1971; Gfeller, 1972; Adlbauer, 1988; Rejzek & Hoskovec, 1999; Tozlu et al., 2002; Özdikmen & Çağlar, 2004; Özdikmen & Demirel, 2005; Özdikmen, 2006, 2007, 2011b; Sama et al., 2012; Özdikmen et al., 2012b; Avgin et al., 2014; Tekin & Özdikmen, 2015; Özbek et al., 2015) (Fig. 30). **Global distribution.** Europe (including European Turkey), Caucasus, Kazakhstan, Middle East (Cyprus, Iran, Israel, Lebanon and Syria) and Asian Turkey. **Remarks.** Red List category is available for Turkey in my opinion. This species is represented only by the subspecies *Clytus rhamnii temesiensis* (Germar, 1824) in Turkey.

***Clytus (Clytus) tropicus* (Panzer, 1795)**

Red List category in Europe. LC. **Distribution in Turkey.** The species was reported only from European Turkey (Avgin et al., 2014) (Fig. 31). **Global distribution.** Europe (including European Turkey). **Remarks.** Red List category must be EN for Turkey in my opinion. According to current data, it is DD for Turkey.

***Deilus fugax* (Olivier 1790)**

Red List category in Europe. LC. **Distribution in Turkey.** The species was reported only from Asian Turkey [Antalya, Bolu, Denizli, Hatay, İzmir and Manisa provinces] (Özdikmen, 2007; Avgin et al., 2014) (Fig. 32). **Global distribution.** Europe, Caucasus, Kazakhstan, Middle East (Cyprus, Israel, Lebanon and Syria), North Africa (Algeria, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia) and Asian Turkey. **Remarks.** Red List category should be available for Turkey in my opinion. According to current data, it is DD for Turkey.

***Delagrangus (Delagrangus) angustissimus* Pic, 1892**

Red List category in Europe. VU. **Distribution in Turkey.** The species was reported only from Asian Turkey [Hatay, İçel, Konya and Mardin provinces] (Reitter, 1899; Pic, 1920; Holzschuh, 1975; Avgin et al., 2014) (Fig. 33). **Global distribution.** Europe (Greece: Rodos), Middle East (Cyprus and Lebanon) and Asian Turkey. **Remarks.** Red List category is available for Turkey in my opinion. This species is represented only by the nominal subspecies in Turkey.

***Dolocerus reichii* Mulsant, 1862**

Red List category in Europe. LC. **Distribution in Turkey.** The species was reported both from Asian Turkey [Aydın, Bursa and İçel provinces] and European Turkey [? province] (Heyden, 1863; Lacordaire, 1868; Avgin et al., 2014) (Fig. 34). **Global distribution.** Europe (Albania, Bulgaria, Croatia, Italy, Switzerland and European Turkey), Caucasus and Asian Turkey. **Remarks.** Red List category should be available for Turkey in my opinion. According to current data, it is DD for Turkey. European Red List includes the species as *Brachypteroma ottomanum* Heyden, 1863 that is a synonym of this species.

***Ergates faber* (Linnaeus, 1760)**

Red List category in Europe. LC. **Distribution in Turkey.** The species was reported both from Asian Turkey [Antalya, Artvin, Bolu, Bursa, Düzce, Kahramanmaraş, Kastamonu, Kocaeli, Sinop and Trabzon provinces] and European Turkey [? province] (Avgin et al., 2014) (Fig. 35). **Global distribution.** Europe (including European Turkey), Caucasus, Middle East (Iraq and Syria), North Africa (Morocco) and Asian Turkey. **Remarks.** Red List category is available for Turkey in my opinion. According to current data, it is NT for Turkey. This species is represented only by the nominal subspecies in Turkey.

***Gracilia minuta* (Fabricius, 1781)**

Red List category in Europe. LC. **Distribution in Turkey.** The species was reported both from Asian and European Turkey. İstanbul province: Polonez village (Demelt & Alkan, 1962; Demelt, 1963; İren & Ahmed, 1973); European Turkey (Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997); Turkey (Lodos, 1998; Sama, 2002) (Fig. 36). **Global distribution.** Europe (including European Turkey), Caucasus, China, Iran, all North Africa, Asian Turkey, Oriental region and introduced Australian, Nearctic, Neotropical regions.

Remarks. Red List category must be DD for Turkey in my opinion. According to current data, it is VU for Turkey. This species is newly reported for Turkey.

***Hesperophanes sericeus* (Fabricius, 1787)**

Red List category in Europe. LC. **Distribution in Turkey.** The species was reported only from Asian Turkey [Aydın, Denizli, Erzinan, Isparta, İzmir and Osmaniye provinces] (Bahadıroğlu et al., 2009; Avgin et al., 2014) (Fig. 37). **Global distribution.** Europe, Caucasus, Turkmenistan, almost all North Africa, Middle East (Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan and Syria) and Asian Turkey. **Remarks.** Red List category must be DD for Turkey in my opinion. According to current data, it is NT for Turkey.

***Hylotrupes bajulus* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

Red List category in Europe. LC. **Distribution in Turkey.** The species was reported both from Asian Turkey [Adana, Amasya, Ankara, Antalya, Artvin, Aydın, Bartın, Bilecik, Bolu, Bursa, Çanakkale, Denizli, Düzce, Erzinan, Erzurum, Giresun, Gümüşhane, Hatay, Isparta, İçel, İstanbul, İzmir, Kahramanmaraş, Karabük, Kars, Kastamonu, Kayseri, Kırıkkale, Konya, Kütahya, Osmaniye, Rize, Sinop, Sivas, Trabzon, Uşak and Zonguldak provinces] and European Turkey [İstanbul province] (Bodemeyer, 1906; Acatay, 1943; Schimitschek, 1944; Defne, 1954; Çanakçıoğlu, 1956, 1983; Villiers, 1959, 1967; Besçeli, 1969; Gül-Zümreoğlu, 1975; Erdem & Çanakçıoğlu, 1977; Özbek, 1978; Sekendiz, 1981; Öymen, 1987; Adlbauer, 1988; Yüksel, 1996; Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997; Tozlu, 2001a,b; Tozlu et al., 2002; Özdikmen, et al., 2005; Özdikmen & Şahin, 2006; Özdikmen, 2006, 2007; Özdikmen et al., 2012a; Yardibi & Tozlu, 2013; Küçükkayıkı et al., 2013; Avgin et al., 2014) (Fig. 38). **Global distribution.** Europe (including European Turkey), Caucasus, China, Siberia, all North Africa, Middle East (Cyprus, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria), Asian Turkey, Afrotropical, Australian, Nearctic, Neotropical and Oriental regions. **Remarks.** Red List category is available for Turkey in my opinion.

***Icosium tomentosum* P. H. Lucas, 1854**

Red List category in Europe. LC. **Distribution in Turkey.** The species was reported only from Asian Turkey [Antalya, İçel and İzmir provinces] (Özdikmen, 2014c; Avgin et al., 2014; Özbek et al., 2015) (Fig. 39). **Global distribution.** South Europe, Caucasus, North Africa (Algeria, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia), Middle East (Cyprus, Israel, Jordan and Syria) and Asian Turkey. **Remarks.** Red List category must be NT for Turkey in my opinion. According to current data, it is NT for Turkey. This species is represented only by the subspecies *Icosium tomentosum atticum* Ganglbauer, 1882 in Turkey.

***Isotomus comptus* (Mannerheim, 1825)**

Red List category in Europe. DD. **Distribution in Turkey.** The species was reported only from Asian Turkey. Turkey (Lodos, 1998; Özdikmen, 2006); Artvin, Giresun, Gümüşhane, Ordu, Rize, Trabzon provinces (Tozlu et al., 2002); Artvin province: Hopa (Özdikmen & Demir, 2006); Osmaniye province: Karatepe (Özdikmen & Aytar, 2012) (Fig. 40). **Global distribution.** Europe (South European part of Russia and Ukraine), Caucasus, Iran and Asian Turkey. **Remarks.** Red List category must be NT for Turkey in my opinion. According to current data, it is NT for Turkey. This species is newly reported for Turkey. It is represented by two subspecies in Turkey as the nominal subspecies and *Isotomus comptus meridionalis* Özdikmen & Aytar, 2012 that occurs only in Southern Anatolia.

***Isotomus speciosus* (D. H. Schneider, 1787)**

Red List category in Europe. LC. **Distribution in Turkey.** The species was reported only from Asian Turkey. Giresun province: Harşit stream as *Isotomus semipunctatus* (Fabricius, 1775) (Sekendiz, 1981); Tokat province: Mezra (Adlbauer, 1992); Turkey (Lodos, 1998; Sama, 2002; Özdikmen, 2006); Gümüşhane province, Trabzon province: Maçka as *Isotomus semipunctatus* (Fabricius, 1775) (Alkan & Eroğlu, 2001); Samsun: Havza (Özdikmen, 2006) (Fig. 41). **Global distribution.** Europe, Caucasus and Asian Turkey. **Remarks.** Red List category must be NT for Turkey in my opinion. According to current data, it is NT for Turkey. This species is newly reported for Turkey. It is represented only by the nominal subspecies in Turkey.

***Lioderina linearis* (Hampe, 1871)**

Red List category in Europe. DD. **Distribution in Turkey.** The species was reported only from Asian Turkey. Niğde province: Çiftahan (Adlbauer, 1988); Turkey (Sama, 2002) (Fig. 42). **Global distribution.** Europe and Asian Turkey. **Remarks.** Red List category is available for Turkey in my opinion. According to current data, it is EN for Turkey. This species is newly reported for Turkey.

***Mesoprionus asiaticus* (Faldermann, 1837)**

Red List category in Europe. DD. **Distribution in Turkey.** The species has not been recorded from Turkey from any exact locality, although Lodos (1998), Drumont & Komiya in Löbl & Smetana (2010), Özdikmen (2014a) and Danilevsky (2015a,b) mentioned that the species occurs in Turkey (North-Eastern Anatolia: ?Kars and ?Ağrı provinces) (Fig. 43). **Global distribution.** Europe (Kazakhstan and South European part of Russia), Caucasus, Iran, Kazakhstan and Asian Turkey. **Remarks.** Red List category is available for Turkey in my opinion. This species is newly reported for Turkey. It was given *Prionus asiaticus* Faldermann, 1837 in the European Red List.

***Mesoprionus besikanus* (Fairmaire, 1855)**

Red List category in Europe. DD. **Distribution in Turkey.** The species was reported both from Asian Turkey [Adana, Ankara, Antalya, Bilecik, Burdur, Bursa, Çanakkale, Denizli, Erzinan, Erzurum, Hatay, Isparta, İçel, İstanbul, İzmir, Kayseri, Kırıkkale, Kilis, Konya, Kütahya, Muğla, Nevşehir, Niğde, Osmaniye and Uşak provinces] and European Turkey [? province] (Özdikmen & Turgut, 2009c; Sama et al., 2011; Cihan et al., 2013; Avgin et al., 2014) (Fig. 44). **Global distribution.** Europe (Albania,

Bulgaria, Greece, Macedonia, Yugoslavia, European Turkey), Middle East (Cyprus) and Asian Turkey. **Remarks.** Red List category must be LC for Turkey in my opinion. According to current data, it is LC for Turkey. It was given *Prionus besikanus* Fairmaire, 1855 in the European Red List.

***Molorchus (Molorchus) kiesenuwetteri* Mulsant & Rey, 1861**

Red List category in Europe. DD. **Distribution in Turkey.** The species was reported both from Asian Turkey [Amasya, Ankara, Antalya, Bilecik, İçel, İzmir, Kahramanmaraş, Kastamonu, Kocaeli, Konya and Niğde provinces] and European Turkey [? province] (Bodemeyer, 1900; Villiers, 1967; Adlbauer, 1992; Sama, 1995a; Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997; Turgut & Özdikmen, 2010; Avgin et al., 2014) (Fig. 45). **Global distribution.** Europe (including European Turkey), Caucasus, Iran and Asian Turkey. **Remarks.** Red List category must be LC for Turkey in my opinion. According to current data, it is LC for Turkey. European Red List includes the species as *Glaphyra kiesenuwetteri* (Mulsant & Rey, 1861). This species is represented only by the subspecies *Molorchus kiesenuwetteri hircus* Abeille de Perrin, 1881 in Turkey.

***Molorchus (Molorchus) marmottani* Brisout de Barneville, 1863**

Red List category in Europe. DD. **Distribution in Turkey.** The species was reported only from Asian Turkey [Kars and Osmaniye provinces] (Sama, 2002; Özdimen, 2014; Avgin et al., 2014) (Fig. 46). **Global distribution.** Europe and Asian Turkey. **Remarks.** Red List category is available for Turkey in my opinion. European Red List includes the species as *Glaphyra marmottani* (Brisout de Barneville, 1863). This species is represented by two subspecies in Turkey as the nominal subspecies occurs only in North-Eastern Anatolia, and *Molorchus marmottani frischeri* (Sama, 1995) occurs only in Southern Anatolia.

***Molorchus (Caenoptera) minor* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

Red List category in Europe. LC. **Distribution in Turkey.** The species was reported only from Asian Turkey [Antalya, Bilecik, Bolu, Burdur, Bursa, Düzce, Giresun, İçel, Kastamonu and Niğde provinces] (Bodemeyer, 1900; Sama, 1982; Adlbauer, 1992; Yüksel, 1996; Özdikmen, 2007; Özdikmen et al., 2012b; Avgin et al., 2014) (Fig. 47). **Global distribution.** Europe, Caucasus, China, Siberia, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Korea, Asian Turkey and introduced Neotropical region. **Remarks.** Red List category should be available for Turkey in my opinion. According to current data, it is NT for Turkey. This species is represented only by the nominal subspecies in Turkey.

***Molorchus (Molorchus) umbellatarus* (Schreber, 1759)**

Red List category in Europe. LC. **Distribution in Turkey.** The species was reported both from Asian Turkey [Ankara, Artvin, Bolu, İzmir, Kastamonu and Trabzon provinces] and European Turkey [? province] (Pic, 1897b; Villiers, 1967; Demelt, 1967; Öymen, 1987; Sama, 1995a, 2002; Özdikmen, 2007; Avgin et al., 2014) (Fig. 48). **Global distribution.** Europe (including European Turkey), Caucasus, Turkmenistan and Asian Turkey. **Remarks.** Red List category should be available for Turkey in my opinion. According to current data, it is NT for Turkey. European Red List includes the species as *Glaphyra umbellatarum* (Schreber, 1759). This species is represented only by the nominal subspecies in Turkey.

***Monochamus (Monochamus) galloprovincialis* (Olivier, 1795)**

Red List category in Europe. LC. **Distribution in Turkey.** The species was reported both from Asian Turkey [Adana, Antalya, Artvin, Aydın, Balıkesir, Bolu, Bursa, Çanakkale, Denizli, Isparta, İçel, Kahramanmaraş, Karabük, Kars, Kastamonu, Konya, Muğla, Niğde, Ordu, Osmaniye, Samsun, Sinop, Tokat and Trabzon provinces] and European Turkey [? province] (Schimitschek, 1944; Erdem, 1947; Erdem & Çanakçıoğlu, 1977; Sekendiz, 1981; Öymen, 1987; Adlbauer, 1992; Yüksel, 1996; Lodos, 1998; Alkan & Eroğlu, 2001; Tozlu, 2001a; Tozlu et al., 2003; Özdikmen et al., 2005; Özdikmen & Şahin, 2006; Özdikmen, 2006, 2007, 2011b; Turgut & Özdikmen, 2010; Sama et al., 2012; Yardibi & Tozlu, 2013; Küçükaykay et al., 2013; Cihan et al., 2013; Avgin et al., 2014) (Fig. 49). **Global distribution.** Europe (including European Turkey), Caucasus, Siberia, China, Mongolia, Kirgizia, Kazakhstan, Middle East (Jordan and Syria), North Africa (Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia) and Asian Turkey. **Remarks.** Red List category is available for Turkey in my opinion. This species is represented by two subspecies in Turkey as *Monochamus galloprovincialis pistora* (Germar, 1818) and *Monochamus galloprovincialis tauricola* Pic, 1912.

***Monochamus (Monochamus) sartor* (Fabricius, 1787)**

Red List category in Europe. LC. **Distribution in Turkey.** The species was reported only from Asian Turkey. Karabük province: Büyükdüz research forest (Beşçeli, 1969); Balıkesir province: Dursunbey (Öymen, 1987); Trabzon province: Maçka and Sürmene, Giresun province: Dereci, Bulancak, Kemerköprü, Artvin province: Şavşat, Ardancu, Atıla, Borçka, Taşlıca, Rize province: Pazar, Dereköy, Ordu province: Mesudiye (Yüksel, 1996); Turkey (Lodos, 1998); Osmaniye province: Issızca village, Karacay (Bahadıroğlu et al., 2009) (Fig. 50). **Global distribution.** Europe and Asian Turkey. **Remarks.** Red List category should be available for Turkey in my opinion. According to current data, it is NT for Turkey. This species is newly reported for Turkey.

***Nathrius brevipennis* (Mulsant, 1839)**

Red List category in Europe. DD. **Distribution in Turkey.** The species was reported both from Asian Turkey [Adana, Antalya, Hatay, İçel, İstanbul, İzmir, Kahramanmaraş and Niğde provinces] and European Turkey [İstanbul province] (Schimitschek, 1944; Demelt & Alkan, 1962; Demelt, 1963; Adlbauer, 1988; Avgin et al., 2014) (Fig. 51). **Global distribution.** Europe (including European

Turkey), Caucasus, China, Kazakhstan, Middle East (Iran, Israel, Lebanon and Syria), North Africa (Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia), Asian Turkey and introduced Nearctic and Neotropical regions. **Remarks.** Red List category is available for Turkey in my opinion. According to current data, it is NT for Turkey.

***Obrium brunneum* (Fabricius, 1793)**

Red List category in Europe. LC. **Distribution in Turkey.** The species was reported only from Asian Turkey [Artvin, Bilecik, Bolu, Giresun, Gümüşhane, Kastamonu and Trabzon provinces] (Sekendiz, 1991; Yüksel, 1996; Özdikmen, 2007; Avgin et al., 2014) (Fig. 52). **Global distribution.** Europe, Caucasus and Asian Turkey. **Remarks.** Red List category should be available for Turkey in my opinion. According to current data, it is NT for Turkey.

***Obrium cantharinum* (Linnaeus, 1767)**

Red List category in Europe. LC. **Distribution in Turkey.** The species was reported only from Asian Turkey [Antalya, Bolu and Isparta provinces] (Özdikmen, 2007; Avgin et al., 2014) (Fig. 53). **Global distribution.** Europe, Caucasus, Siberia, Far East Russia, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, China, Japan, Asian Turkey and introduced Neotropical region. **Remarks.** Red List category must be DD for Turkey in my opinion. According to current data, it is NT for Turkey. This species is represented only by the nominal subspecies in Turkey.

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

Red List category in Europe. LC. **Distribution in Turkey.** The species was reported both from Asian Turkey [Amasya, Ankara, Antalya, Bursa, İçel, Kırkkale, Samsun Tokat and Yozgat provinces] and European Turkey [? Province] (Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997; Tozlu et al., 2002; Avgin et al., 2014; Tekin & Özdikmen, 2015) (Fig. 54). **Global distribution.** South Europe (including European Turkey), Caucasus, North Africa (Algeria, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia), Middle East (Cyprus, Iran, Israel and Syria) and Asian Turkey. **Remarks.** Red List category should be available for Turkey in my opinion. According to current data, it is NT for Turkey.

***Phymatodes (Poecilium) alni* (Linnaeus, 1767)**

Red List category in Europe. LC. **Distribution in Turkey.** The species was reported both from Asian Turkey [Adana, Bolu, İstanbul, Osmaniye and Sakarya provinces] and European Turkey [İstanbul province] (Bodemeyer, 1900; Schimitschek, 1944; Demelt & Alkan, 1962; Demelt, 1963; İren & Ahmed, 1973; Holzschuh, 1977; Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997; Özdikmen, 2007; Avgin et al., 2014) (Fig. 55). **Global distribution.** Europe (including European Turkey), Caucasus, Kazakhstan, Iran and Asian Turkey. **Remarks.** Red List category should be available for Turkey in my opinion. According to current data, it is NT for Turkey. European Red List includes the species as *Poecilium alni* (Linnaeus, 1767). This species is represented by two subspecies in Turkey as the nominal subspecies and *Phymatodes alni pici* Aurivillius, 1912 that occurs only in North-Eastern Anatolia.

***Phymatodes (Paraphymatodes) fasciatus* (Villers, 1789)**

Red List category in Europe. LC. **Distribution in Turkey.** The species was reported only from Asian Turkey [Adana, İçel and Niğde provinces] (Özdikmen et al., 2014; Avgin et al., 2014; Özbek et al., 2015) (Fig. 56). **Global distribution.** Europe, Middle East (Cyprus, Israel and Syria) and Asian Turkey. **Remarks.** Red List category must be NT for Turkey in my opinion. According to current data, it is NT for Turkey. European Red List includes the species as *Poecilium fasciatum* (Villers, 1789).

***Phymatodes (Phymatoderus) lividus* (Rossi, 1794)**

Red List category in Europe. DD. **Distribution in Turkey.** The species was reported only from Asian Turkey [Adana, İçel, İstanbul and Sakarya provinces] (Bodemeyer, 1900; Demelt, 1963; Özdikmen 2008a; Avgin et al., 2014; Özbek et al., 2015) (Fig. 57). **Global distribution.** Europe, Caucasus, North Africa (Algeria), Middle East (Israel, Lebanon and Syria) and Asian Turkey. **Remarks.** Red List category must be NT for Turkey in my opinion. According to current data, it is NT for Turkey. European Red List includes the species as *Poecilium lividum* (Rossi, 1794).

***Phymatodes (Phymatoderus) pusillus* (Fabricius, 1787)**

Red List category in Europe. LC. **Distribution in Turkey.** The species was reported both from Asian Turkey [Konya and Tunceli provinces] and European Turkey [İstanbul province] (Avgin et al., 2014) (Fig. 58). **Global distribution.** Europe (including European Turkey), Caucasus, Iran and Asian Turkey. **Remarks.** Red List category must be NT for Turkey in my opinion. According to current data, it is VU for Turkey. European Red List includes the species as *Poecilium pusillum* (Fabricius, 1787). The species is represented only by the nominal subspecies in Turkey.

***Phymatodes (Phymatodellus) rufipes* (Fabricius, 1777)**

Red List category in Europe. LC. **Distribution in Turkey.** The species was reported only from Asian Turkey [Antalya, Bolu, Hatay, İçel, Niğde, Osmaniye, Sakarya and Samsun provinces] (Bodemeyer, 1900; Avgin et al., 2014) (Fig. 59). **Global distribution.** Europe, Middle East (Israel and Syria) and Asian Turkey. **Remarks.** Red List category must be NT for Turkey in my opinion. According to current data, it is NT for Turkey. European Red List includes the species as *Poecilium rufipes* (Fabricius, 1777). The species is represented by two subspecies in Turkey as the nominal subspecies and *Phymatodes rufipes syriacus* (Pic, 1891) occurs only in Southern Anatolia.

***Phymatodes (Phymatodes) testaceus* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

Red List category in Europe. LC. **Distribution in Turkey.** The species was reported both from Asian Turkey [Adıyaman, Ankara, Antalya, Artvin, Bingöl, Bolu, Burdur, Bursa, Çanakkale, Çankırı,

Düzce, Gümüşhane, Hatay, Isparta, İçel, İstanbul, Kahramanmaraş, Kırıkkale, Konya, Niğde and Osmaniye provinces] and European Turkey [İstanbul province] (Reitter, 1901; Schimitschek, 1944; Demelt & Alkan, 1962; Demelt, 1963; Öymen, 1987; Adlbauer, 1988; Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997; Rejzek & Hoskovec, 1999; Alkan & Eroğlu, 2001; Tozlu et al., 2002; Özdikmen, 2007; Özdikmen et al., 2012a,b; Sama et al., 2012; Al-Hamadani & Özdikmen, 2014; Avgin et al., 2014; Tekin & Özdikmen, 2015; Özbek et al., 2015) (Fig. 60). **Global distribution.** Europe (including European Turkey), Caucasus, Siberia, Far East Russia, Kazakhstan, Korea, Japan, North Africa (Algeria, Madeira Archipelago, Morocco and Tunisia), Middle East (Cyprus, Iraq, Israel and Syria), Asian Turkey and Nearctic region. **Remarks.** Red List category is available for Turkey in my opinion.

Plagionotus (Plagionotus) arcuatus (Linnaeus, 1758)

Red List category in Europe. LC. **Distribution in Turkey.** The species was reported both from Asian Turkey [Artvin, Bilecik, Bingöl, Çanakkale, Düzce, Hatay, Isparta, İstanbul, Kastamonu, Muş, Osmaniye, Samsun and Tokat provinces] and European Turkey [İstanbul province] (Pic, 1892a; Schimitschek, 1944; Demelt, 1967; Erdem & Çanakçıoğlu, 1977; Sekendiz, 1981; Öymen, 1987; Adlbauer, 1992; Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997; Tozlu et al., 2002; Özdikmen 2007, 2008a; Sama et al., 2012; Avgin et al., 2014) (Fig. 61). **Global distribution.** Europe (including European Turkey), Caucasus, Kazakhstan, Kirgizia, Turkmenistan, North Africa (Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia), Middle East (Iran and Syria) and Asian Turkey. **Remarks.** Red List category is available for Turkey in my opinion. This species is represented by two subspecies in Turkey as the nominal subspecies and *Plagionotus arcuatus multiinterruptus* Pic, 1933 occurs only in North-Eastern Anatolia.

Plagionotus (Plagionotus) detritus (Linnaeus, 1758)

Red List category in Europe. LC. **Distribution in Turkey.** The species was reported both from Asian Turkey [Adana, Antalya, Erzurum, Hatay, İstanbul, Kahramanmaraş, Manisa and Sinop provinces] and European Turkey [İstanbul province] (Schimitschek, 1944; Öymen, 1987; Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997; Avgin et al., 2014) (Fig. 62). **Global distribution.** Europe (including European Turkey), Caucasus, Kazakhstan, Syria and Asian Turkey. **Remarks.** Red List category is available for Turkey in my opinion. This species is represented by two subspecies in Turkey as the nominal subspecies and *Plagionotus detritus caucasicola* Plavilstshikov, 1936 occurs only in North-Eastern Anatolia.

Prinobius myardi Mulsant, 1842

Red List category in Europe. LC. **Distribution in Turkey.** The species was reported both from Asian Turkey [Adana, Antalya, Artvin, Aydın, Burdur, Çanakkale, Hatay, Isparta, İçel, İstanbul, İzmir, Kastamonu, Muğla, Tokat and Trabzon provinces] and European Turkey [İstanbul province] (Pic, 1892a; Bodenheimer, 1958; Demelt & Alkan, 1962; Demelt, 1963; Sama, 1982; Öymen, 1987; Alkan & Eroğlu, 2001; Tozlu et al., 2002; Özdikmen & Demir, 2006; Avgin et al., 2014) (Fig. 63). **Global distribution.** South Europe (including European Turkey), Caucasus, almost all North Africa, Middle East (Cyprus, Iran, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria) and Asian Turkey. **Remarks.** Red List category is available for Turkey in my opinion. This species is represented by two subspecies in Turkey as *Prinobius myardi slamorum* Danilevsky, 2012 and *Prinobius myardi atropos* Chevrolat, 1854 that occurs only in Southern Anatolia.

Prionus coriarius (Linnaeus, 1758)

Red List category in Europe. LC. **Distribution in Turkey.** The species was reported both from Asian Turkey [Adana, Ankara, Antalya, Artvin, Aydın, Balıkesir, Bolu, Burdur, Çanakkale, Hatay, İçel, Kahramanmaraş, Karabük, Kastamonu, Kırıkkale, Kocaeli, Konya, Kütahya, Niğde, Osmaniye, Rize, Sinop and Trabzon provinces] and European Turkey [Kırklareli province] (Schimitschek, 1944; Erdem, 1977; Çanakçıoğlu, 1983; Öymen, 1987; Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997; Lodos, 1998; Kanat, 1998; Özdikmen & Çağlar, 2004; Özdikmen & Demir, 2006; Özdikmen, 2007, 2011b; Yardibi & Tozlu, 2013; Şenyüz & Özdikmen, 2013; Cihan, Özdikmen, Aytar, 2013; Avgin et al., 2014) (Fig. 64). **Global distribution.** Europe (including European Turkey), Caucasus, Kazakhstan, Siberia, North Africa (Algeria and Tunisia), Middle East (Iran and Syria) and Asian Turkey. **Remarks.** Red List category is available for Turkey in my opinion.

Purpuricenus budensis (Götz, 1783)

Red List category in Europe. LC. **Distribution in Turkey.** The species was reported both from Asian Turkey [Adana, Adiyaman, Afyon, Amasya, Ankara, Antalya, Artvin, Aydın, Balıkesir, Bingöl, Bolu, Burdur, Bursa, Çanakkale, Çankırı, Çorum, Denizli, Erzurum, Gaziantep, Gümüşhane, Hatay, Isparta, İçel, İstanbul, İzmir, Kahramanmaraş, Karabük, Kırıkkale, Kocaeli, Konya, Manisa, Muğla, Niğde, Osmaniye, Rize, Samsun, Siirt, Sinop, Tokat, Tunceli and Yozgat provinces] and European Turkey [Edirne and İstanbul provinces] (Bodemeyer, 1900; Çanakçıoğlu, 1956; Villiers, 1959; Fuchs & Breuning, 1971; Gül-Zümreoğlu, 1975; Özbek, 1978; Adlbauer, 1988; Sabbadini & Pesarini, 1992; Lodos, 1998; Rejzek & Hoskovec, 1999; Tozlu et al., 2002; Özdikmen & Çağlar, 2004; Özdikmen et al., 2005; Özdikmen & Demirel, 2005; Özdikmen & Şahin, 2006; Özdikmen & Demir, 2006; Özdikmen, 2006, 2007, 2011b; Özdikmen et al., 2012a; Sama et al., 2012; Yardibi & Tozlu, 2013; Al-Hamadani & Özdikmen, 2014; Avgin et al., 2014; Tekin & Özdikmen, 2015; Özbek et al., 2015) (Fig. 65). **Global distribution.** Europe (including European Turkey), Caucasus, West Siberia, Middle East (Cyprus, Israel, Lebanon and Syria) and Asian Turkey. **Remarks.** Red List category is available for Turkey in my opinion.

***Purpuricenus dalmatinus* Sturm, 1843**

Red List category in Europe. DD. **Distribution in Turkey.** The species was reported only from Asian Turkey [Adiyaman, Antalya, Aydın, Bingöl, Gaziantep, Hatay, İçel, İzmir, Kahramanmaraş, Manisa, Mardin, Muğla, Muş, Osmaniye, Siirt and Tunceli provinces] (Sama et al., 2012; Avgin et al., 2014; Özbek et al., 2015) (Fig. 66). **Global distribution.** South-East Europe, Middle East (Israel, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria) and Asian Turkey. **Remarks.** Red List category must be LC for Turkey in my opinion. According to current data, it is LC for Turkey. *Purpuricenus apicalis* Pic, 1905 is a separate species.

***Purpuricenus desfontainii* (Fabricius, 1793)**

Red List category in Europe. DD. **Distribution in Turkey.** The species was reported both from Asian and European Turkey. Denizli province: Menderes valley (Schimitschek, 1944, 1953); Antalya province: Antitoros (Demelt & Alkan, 1962); Antalya province: Toros Mt. (Demelt, 1963); İzmir province: Karabağlar, Karaburun (Balıkhova) (Gül-Zümreoğlu, 1975); Manisa province: Akhisar (Sama, 1982); Antalya province: Yeni Karaman, Central, Osmaniye province: Nurdagi pass (Adlbauer, 1988); İzmir province: Yenısakran, Artvin province: Yusufeli, Adana province: Bahçe (Tauzin, 2000); Hatay province: Hassa (Aktepe) (Özdikmen & Demirel, 2005); Antalya province: Kemer (Özdikmen & Demir, 2006); Çanakale province: Kirazlı, İzmir province: Selçuk (Meryemana) (Özdikmen 2008a); Antalya province: Gündoğmuş, Akseki-Güzelsu, Akseki (Mahmutlu village) (Turgut & Özdikmen, 2010) European Turkey (Danilevsky, 2015a) (Fig. 67). **Global distribution.** Europe (Greece), North Africa (Algeria, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia), Middle East (Israel, Jordan and Syria) and Asian Turkey. **Remarks.** Red List category must be NT for Turkey in my opinion. According to current data, it is NT for Turkey. This species is newly reported for Turkey. It is represented only by the subspecies *Purpuricenus desfontainii inhumeralis* Pic, 1891 in Turkey.

***Purpuricenus graecus* Sláma, 1993**

Red List category in Europe. DD. **Distribution in Turkey.** The species was reported both from Asian and European Turkey. European Turkey and North-West Anatolia as *Purpuricenus renyvoniae* ssp. *renyvoniae* Sláma, 2001 (Rapuzzi & Sama, 2014; Danilevsky, 2015a); Kastamonu province: Yeralgöz, Bolu province: Abant lake, Çorum province: between Çorum and Mecitözü, Tokat province: Central as *Purpuricenus renyvoniae* ssp. *neocaucasicus* Rapuzzi & Sama, 2014 (Rapuzzi & Sama, 2014) (Fig. 68). **Global distribution.** Europe (Bulgaria, Croatia, Greece, Macedonia, South European Russia, European Turkey, Ukraine, Yugoslavia), Caucasus and Asian Turkey. **Remarks.** Red List category is available for Turkey in my opinion. According to current data, it is NT for Turkey. This species is newly reported for Turkey. It was given in the European Red List as *Purpuricenus graecus* Sláma, 1993 and also *Purpuricenus renyvoniae* Sláma, 2001. This species is represented by two subspecies in Turkey as *Purpuricenus graecus renyvoniae* Sláma, 2001 that occurs only in European Turkey and North-Western Anatolia and *Purpuricenus graecus neocaucasicus* Rapuzzi & Sama, 2014 that occurs in Northern Anatolia (Kastamonu to Caucasus).

***Purpuricenus kaehleri* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

Red List category in Europe. LC. **Distribution in Turkey.** The species was reported both from Asian Turkey [Artvin, Bolu, Denizli, Erzurum, Gümüşhane, İstanbul, Kastamonu, Muğla, Ordu, Rize, Tokat and Trabzon provinces] and European Turkey [İstanbul and Kırklareli provinces] (Sabbadini & Pesarini, 1992; Özdikmen, 2007; Danilevsky, 2007; Avgin et al., 2014) (Fig. 69). **Global distribution.** Europe (including European Turkey), Caucasus, Iran and Asian Turkey. **Remarks.** Red List category is available for Turkey in my opinion. European Red List includes the species as *Purpuricenus caucasicus* T. Pic, 1902 and also *Purpuricenus kaehleri* (Linnaeus, 1758). Since *Purpuricenus caucasicus* T. Pic, 1902 is a synonym of *Purpuricenus kaehleri menetriesi* Motschulsky, 1845 according to Rapuzzi & Sama (2014). This species is represented by two subspecies in Turkey as the nominal subspecies and *Purpuricenus kaehleri menetriesi* Motschulsky, 1845 (= *Purpuricenus caucasicus* T. Pic, 1902).

***Purpuricenus nudicollis* Demelt, 1968**

Red List category in Europe. EN. **Distribution in Turkey.** The species was reported only from Asian Turkey. Konya province: Kızılören (Sama, 1982); Antalya province: Korkuteli, Karaman province: Central (Adlbauer, 1988); İçel province (Özdikmen, 2007); Antalya province: Alanya (Dikmetaş plateau), Konya province: Hadim-Alanya road (Turgut & Özdikmen, 2010); Osmaniye province: Zorkun road (Karaçalı village) (Özdikmen et al., 2010); Adana province, Gaziantep province and Kahramanmaraş province (Özdikmen et al., 2014); Adana province: Karaisalı, Gaziantep province: Nur Mt., İçel province: Erdemli, Silifke, Tarsus, Kahramanmaraş province: Göksun (Özbek et al., 2015) (Fig. 70). **Global distribution.** Cyprus and Asian Turkey. **Remarks.** Red List category must be VU for Turkey in my opinion. According to current data, it is VU for Turkey. This species is newly reported for Turkey.

***Pyrhidium sanguineum* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

Red List category in Europe. LC. **Distribution in Turkey.** The species was reported both from Asian Turkey [Gümüşhane and Hatay provinces] and European Turkey [İstanbul province] (Pic, 1892a; Öymen, 1987; Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997; Avgin et al., 2014) (Fig. 71). **Global distribution.** Europe (including European Turkey), Caucasus, North Africa (Algeria and Tunisia), Middle East (Iran and Syria) and Asian Turkey. **Remarks.** Red List category must be DD for Turkey in my opinion. According to current data, it is NT for Turkey.

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

Red List category in Europe. NT. **Distribution in Turkey.** The species was reported both from Asian Turkey [Adana, Antalya, Bilecik, Burdur, Denizli, Düzce, Hatay, İçel, İstanbul İzmir, Kahramanmaraş, Konya, Muğla and Osmaniye provinces] and European Turkey [İstanbul province] (Bodemeyer, 1906; Demelt, 1963; Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997; Kanat, 1998; Lodos, 1998; Tozlu et al., 2002; Özdikmen & Demir, 2006; Avgin et al., 2014) (Fig. 72). **Global distribution.** South-East Europe (including European Turkey), Caucasus, North Africa (Egypt), Middle East (Cyprus, Iran, Israel, Lebanon and Syria) and Asian Turkey. **Remarks.** Red List category is available for Turkey in my opinion.

***Rhaphuma gracilipes* (Faldermann, 1835)**

Red List category in Europe. DD. **Distribution in Turkey.** The species was reported only from Asian Turkey [Hatay province] (Avgin et al., 2014) (Fig. 73). **Global distribution.** East Europe (Belarus, European parts of Russia, ?Lithuania, Poland, ?Romania, ?Ukraine), Siberia, Far East Russia, China, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Korea and Asian Turkey. **Remarks.** Red List category is available for Turkey in my opinion. According to current data, it is EN for Turkey.

***Ropalopus (Ropalopus) clavipes* (Fabricius, 1775)**

Red List category in Europe. LC. **Distribution in Turkey.** The species was reported both from Asian Turkey [Adana, Adıyaman, Ankara, Balıkesir, Bolu, Bursa, Çankırı, Çorum, Denizli, Erzincan, Hatay, İçel, İstanbul, İzmir, Kocaeli, Kütahya, Manisa, Muş, Niğde, Osmaniye and Uşak provinces] and European Turkey [Edirne and İstanbul provinces] (Bodemeyer, 1906; Schimitschek, 1944; Demelt & Alkan, 1962; Demelt, 1963; İren & Ahmed, 1973; Öymen, 1987; Lodos, 1998; Ulusoy et al., 1999; Rejzek & Hoskovec, 1999; Tozlu et al., 2002; Özdikmen & Şahin, 2006; Özdikmen & Şahin, 2007, 2011b; Al-Hamadani & Özdikmen, 2014; Avgin et al., 2014; Tekin & Özdikmen, 2015) (Fig. 74). **Global distribution.** Europe (including European Turkey), Caucasus, Kazakhstan, Iran and Asian Turkey. **Remarks.** Red List category is available for Turkey in my opinion.

***Ropalopus (Ropalopus) femoratus* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

Red List category in Europe. LC. **Distribution in Turkey.** The species was reported only from European Turkey. European Turkey (Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997; Özdikmen, 2008a). Turkey (Lodos, 1998) (Fig. 75). **Global distribution.** Europe (including European Turkey). **Remarks.** Red List category must be DD for Turkey in my opinion. According to current data, it is DD for Turkey. This species is newly reported for Turkey.

***Ropalopus (Ropalopus) insubricus* (Germar, 1824)**

Red List category in Europe. NT. **Distribution in Turkey.** The species was reported both from Asian Turkey [İstanbul province] and European Turkey [İstanbul province] (Bodemeyer, 1906; Cebeci et al., 2011) (Fig. 76). **Global distribution.** Europe (including European Turkey) and Asian Turkey. **Remarks.** Red List category should be VU for Turkey in my opinion. According to current data, it is EN for Turkey. This species is represented only by the nominal subspecies in Turkey.

***Ropalopus (Ropalopus) lederi* (Ganglbauer, 1882)**

Red List category in Europe. NA. **Distribution in Turkey.** The species was reported only from Asian Turkey. Amasya province: Merzifon (Adlbauer, 1992; Sama, 1996); Turkey (Lodos, 1998) (Fig. 77). **Global distribution.** Europe (South European Russia and Ukraine), Caucasus and Asian Turkey. **Remarks.** Red List category is available for Turkey in my opinion. According to current data, it is EN for Turkey. This species is newly reported for Turkey.

***Ropalopus (Ropalopus) macropus* (Germar, 1824)**

Red List category in Europe. LC. **Distribution in Turkey.** The species was reported both from Asian Turkey [Artvin, Erzurum, Giresun, Gümüşhane, İstanbul, Kocaeli, Rize, Samsun and Trabzon provinces] and European Turkey [İstanbul and Kırklareli provinces] (Schimitschek, 1944; Demelt & Alkan, 1962; Demelt, 1963; Villiers, 1967; Sekendiz, 1981; Tauzin, 2000; Tozlu et al., 2002; Avgin et al., 2014) (Fig. 78). **Global distribution.** Europe (including European Turkey), Caucasus, Iran and Asian Turkey. **Remarks.** Red List category should be available for Turkey in my opinion. According to current data, it is NT for Turkey.

***Rosalia (Rosalia) alpina* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

Red List category in Europe. LC. **Distribution in Turkey.** The species was reported both from Asian Turkey [Balıkesir, Bolu, Çanakkale, Giresun, Hatay, İstanbul and Sinop provinces] and European Turkey [İstanbul and Kırklareli provinces] (Schimitschek, 1944; Demelt, 1967; Gfeller, 1972; Sekendiz, 1981; Öymen, 1987; Özdikmen & Çağlar, 2004; Özdikmen, 2008a; Avgin et al., 2014) (Fig. 79). **Global distribution.** Europe (including European Turkey), Caucasus and Asian Turkey. **Remarks.** Red List category must be NT for Turkey in my opinion. According to current data, it is NT for Turkey. This species is represented by two subspecies in Turkey as the nominal subspecies and *Rosalia alpina syriaca* Pic, 1895 that occurs only in Southern Anatolia (Hatay province).

***Saperda (Lopezcolonia) octopunctata* (Scopoli, 1772)**

Red List category in Europe. LC. **Distribution in Turkey.** The species was reported both from Asian Turkey [Bartın and Trabzon provinces] and European Turkey [İstanbul province] (Schimitschek, 1944; Özdikmen, 2007; Avgin et al., 2014) (Fig. 80). **Global distribution.** Europe (including European Turkey), Caucasus and Asian Turkey. **Remarks.** Red List category should be NT for Turkey in my opinion. According to current data, it is VU for Turkey.

Saperda (Lopezcolonia) perforata (Pallas, 1773)

Red List category in Europe. LC. **Distribution in Turkey.** The species was reported both from Asian and European Turkey. Kırklareli province: Demirköy (Sekendiz, 1974); Turkey (Lodos, 1998); Kars province: Sarıkamış (Tozlu, 2001b; Tozlu et al., 2003) (Fig. 81). **Global distribution.** Europe (including European Turkey), Caucasus, Siberia, Far East Russia, Kaakhstan, Mongolia, China, Iran, Asian Turkey and North Africa (Algeria). **Remarks.** Red List category should be NT for Turkey in my opinion. According to current data, it is VU for Turkey. This species is newly reported for Turkey.

Saperda (Lopezcolonia) punctata (Linnaeus, 1767)

Red List category in Europe. NT. **Distribution in Turkey.** The species was reported both from Asian Turkey [Antalya, Artvin, Bayburt, İzmir and Trabzon provinces] and European Turkey [? province] (Sekendiz, 1981; Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997; Avgin et al., 2014) (Fig. 82). **Global distribution.** Europe (including European Turkey), Caucasus, Cyprus, Asian Turkey and North Africa (Algeria). **Remarks.** Red List category is available for Turkey in my opinion.

Saperda (Compsidia) quercus Charpentier, 1825

Red List category in Europe. LC. **Distribution in Turkey.** The species was reported both from Asian Turkey [Adana, Adıyaman, Antalya, Hatay, İçel, Kahramanmaraş and Osmaniye provinces] and European Turkey [? province] (Abeille de Perrin, 1895; Pic, 1892a; Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997; Rejzek & Hoskovec, 1999; Avgin et al., 2014) (Fig. 83). **Global distribution.** Europe (Bosnia & Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Greece, Yugoslavia, European Turkey), Middle East (Israel, Jordan and Syria) and Asian Turkey. **Remarks.** Red List category should be NT for Turkey in my opinion. According to current data, it is NT for Turkey. This species is represented by two subspecies in Turkey as the nominal subspecies occurs only in European Turkey and *Saperda quercus ocellata* Abeille de Perrin, 1895.

Saperda (Lopezcolonia) scalaris (Linnaeus, 1758)

Red List category in Europe. LC. **Distribution in Turkey.** The species was reported both from Asian and European Turkey. Amasya province (Breuning & Villiers, 1967); Artvin province: From Borçka to Hopa (Sama, 1982); İstanbul province: Belgrad forest, Trabzon province: Sürmene (Öymen, 1987); Trabzon province: Maçka, Meryemana, Mars (Yüksel, 1996); European Turkey (Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997); Turkey (Lodos, 1998; Sama, 2002); Trabzon province: Akçaabat (Alkan & Eroğlu, 2001); Tunceli province: road to Pülümür, Erzurum province: 10 km East of İspir (Sama et al., 2012) (Fig. 84). **Global distribution.** Europe (including European Turkey), Caucasus, Siberia, Far East Russia, China, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Korea, Asian Turkey and North Africa (Algeria). **Remarks.** Red List category should be NT for Turkey in my opinion. According to current data, it is NT for Turkey. This species is newly reported for Turkey. It is represented only by the nominal subspecies in Turkey.

Semanotus russicus (Fabricius, 1777)

Red List category in Europe. LC. **Distribution in Turkey.** The species was reported only from Asian Turkey [Adana, Antalya, İçel, İzmir and Niğde provinces] (Cebeci et al., 2011; Avgin et al., 2014; Özbek et al., 2015) (Fig. 85). **Global distribution.** Europe, Caucasus, Turkmenistan, Middle East (Iran, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria) and Asian Turkey. **Remarks.** Red List category should be NT for Turkey in my opinion. According to current data, it is NT for Turkey. This species is represented only by the nominal subspecies in Turkey.

Stenomalus (Obriopsis) bicolor (Kraatz, 1862)

Red List category in Europe. LC. **Distribution in Turkey.** The species was reported only from Asian Turkey [Antalya, Hatay, İçel, Nevşehir, Niğde and Osmaniye provinces] (Pic, 1892a; Avgin et al., 2014) (Fig. 86). **Global distribution.** Europe, Middle East (Cyprus, Israel and Syria) and Asian Turkey. **Remarks.** Red List category should be NT for Turkey in my opinion. According to current data, it is NT for Turkey.

Stenopterus atricornis Pic, 1891

Red List category in Europe. VU. **Distribution in Turkey.** The species was reported only from Asian Turkey [Antalya, Hatay, İçel, Kastamonu, Konya and Tunceli provinces] (Pic, 1892a; Avgin et al., 2014) (Fig. 87). **Global distribution.** Europe (Greece) and Asian Turkey. **Remarks.** Red List category should be NT for Turkey in my opinion. According to current data, it is NT for Turkey.

Stenopterus flavicornis Küster, 1846

Red List category in Europe. LC. **Distribution in Turkey.** The species was reported both from Asian Turkey [Antalya, Düzce, Hakkari, Hatay, İzmir and Konya provinces] and European Turkey [? province] (Adbauer, 1992; Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997; Özdikmen et al., 2012b; Avgin et al., 2014) (Fig. 88). **Global distribution.** Europe (including European Turkey), Middle East (Israel, Jordan and Syria) and Asian Turkey. **Remarks.** Red List category should be available for Turkey in my opinion. According to current data, it is NT for Turkey.

Stenopterus rufus (Linnaeus, 1767)

Red List category in Europe. LC. **Distribution in Turkey.** The species was reported both from Asian Turkey [Adana, Adıyaman, Amasya, Ankara, Antalya, Artvin, Bartın, Bilecik, Bolu, Bursa, Çanakkale, Çankırı, Çorum, Düzce, Erzurum, Gaziantep, Gümüşhane, Hatay, İçel, İstanbul, İzmir, Kahramanmaraş, Karabük, Kastamonu, Kayseri, Kırıkkale, Kocaeli, Konya, Manisa, Muş, Niğde, Ordu, Osmaniye, Rize, Samsun, Sinop, Tokat, Trabzon, Tunceli, Yalova and Yozgat provinces] and European Turkey [İstanbul and Kırklareli provinces] (Villiers, 1967; Fuchs & Breuning, 1971; Gfeller, 1972; Sama, 1982; Öymen, 1987; Adbauer, 1988; Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997; Rejzek & Hoskovec, 1999; Tazuin, 2000;

Alkan & Eroğlu, 2001; Tozlu et al., 2002; Özdikmen & Çağlar, 2004; Özdikmen et al., 2005; Özdikmen & Demirel, 2005; Özdikmen, 2006, 2007, 2008a; Özdikmen et al., 2012a,b; Sama et al., 2012; Al-Hamadani & Özdikmen, 2014; Avgin et al., 2014; Tekin & Özdikmen, 2015; Özbek et al., 2015) (Fig. 89). **Global distribution.** Europe (including European Turkey), Caucasus, Turkmenistan, Middle East (Iran, Iraq, Israel, Lebanon and Syria), Asian Turkey and North Africa (Canary Island). **Remarks.** Red List category is available for Turkey in my opinion. This species is represented by two subspecies in Turkey as *Stenopterus rufus geniculatus* Kraatz, 1863 that occurs in Northern Turkey and *Stenopterus rufus syriacus* Pic, 1892 that occurs in Southern Turkey.

***Stromatium atratum* (Böber, 1793)**

Red List category in Europe. LC. **Distribution in Turkey.** The species was reported both from Asian Turkey [Adana, Afyon, Amasya, Ankara, Antalya, Balıkesir, Bursa, Çanakkale, Denizli, Elazığ, Erzincan, Erzurum, Gaziantep, Giresun, Gümüşhane, Hatay, İçel, İstanbul, İzmir, Kahramanmaraş, Malatya, Manisa, Muğla, Ordu, Osmaniye, Samsun and Trabzon provinces] and European Turkey [İstanbul and Kırklareli provinces] (Schimitschek, 1944; Gül-Zümrüoğlu, 1975; Özbek, 1978; Sekendiz, 1981; Sama, 1982; Öymen, 1987; Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997; Lodos, 1998; Tozlu et al., 2002; Özdikmen & Çağlar, 2004; Özdikmen & Demir, 2006; Özdikmen, 2006, 2007; Avgin et al., 2014) (Fig. 90). **Global distribution.** Europe (including European Turkey), Caucasus, Turkmenistan, Middle East (Cyprus, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria), Asian Turkey and North Africa (Algeria, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia). **Remarks.** Red List category is available for Turkey in my opinion. European Red List includes the species as *Stromatium unicolor* (Olivier, 1795) that is a synonym of *Stromatium atratum* (Böber, 1793).

***Trichoferus fasciculatus* (Faldermann, 1837)**

Red List category in Europe. LC. **Distribution in Turkey.** The species was reported only from Asian Turkey [Ankara, Antalya, Bartın, Bursa, Hatay, İzmir, Manisa, Muğla and Trabzon provinces] (Pic, 1896; Alkan & Eroğlu, 2001; Tozlu et al., 2002; Avgin et al., 2014) (Fig. 91). **Global distribution.** South Europe, Caucasus, Middle East (Cyprus, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria), Asian Turkey and all North Africa. **Remarks.** Red List category should be available for Turkey in my opinion. According to current data, it is NT for Turkey. This species is represented only by the nominal subspecies in Turkey.

***Trichoferus griseus* (Fabricius, 1793)**

Red List category in Europe. LC. **Distribution in Turkey.** The species was reported only from Asian Turkey [Adana, Antalya, Aydın, Gaziantep, Hatay, İçel, İzmir, Konya, Manisa and Osmaniye provinces] (Avgin et al., 2014) (Fig. 92). **Global distribution.** South Europe, ?Caucasus, Middle East (Cyprus, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria), Asian Turkey and almost all North Africa. **Remarks.** Red List category is available for Turkey in my opinion.

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

Red List category in Europe. LC. **Distribution in Turkey.** The species was reported only from Asian Turkey [Aydın, Düzce, İstanbul, İzmir and Ordu provinces] (Bodemeyer, 1906; Schimitschek, 1944; Öymen, 1987; Adlbauer, 1992; Özdikmen, 2006; Avgin et al., 2014) (Fig. 93). **Global distribution.** Europe (South European part of Russia, Ukraine), Caucasus, Asian Turkey and North Africa (Algeria, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia). **Remarks.** Red List category should be available for Turkey in my opinion. According to current data, it is NT for Turkey.

***Trichoferus pallidus* (Olivier, 1790)**

Red List category in Europe. LC. **Distribution in Turkey.** The species was reported only from Asian Turkey [Isparta province] (Avgin et al., 2014) (Fig. 94). **Global distribution.** Europe and Asian Turkey. **Remarks.** Red List category is DD for Turkey in my opinion. According to current data, it is EN for Turkey.

***Xylotrechus (Xylotrechus) antilope* (Schönherr, 1817)**

Red List category in Europe. LC. **Distribution in Turkey.** The species was reported both from Asian Turkey [Adana, Burdur, Bursa, Isparta, İçel, İstanbul and Manisa provinces] and European Turkey [İstanbul and Kırklareli provinces] (Schimitschek, 1944; Demelt & Alkan, 1962; Demelt, 1963; Adlbauer, 1992; Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997; Özdikmen, 2008a; Avgin et al., 2014; Özbek et al., 2015) (Fig. 95). **Global distribution.** Europe (including European Turkey), Caucasus, Middle East (Cyprus), Asian Turkey and North Africa (Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia). **Remarks.** Red List category should be available for Turkey in my opinion. According to current data, it is NT for Turkey. This species is represented by two subspecies in Turkey as the nominal subspecies and *Xylotrechus antilope bitlisiensis* S. Marklund & D. Marklund, 2013 occurs in Eastern Anatolia.

***Xylotrechus (Xylotrechus) arvicola* (Olivier, 1795)**

Red List category in Europe. LC. **Distribution in Turkey.** The species was reported both from Asian Turkey [Adana, Bursa, Giresun, Hakkari, Hatay, Niğde and Trabzon provinces] and European Turkey [Kırklareli and Tekirdağ provinces] (Sekendiz, 1981; Alkan & Eroğlu, 2001; Özdikmen, 2006, 2008a; Özdikmen & Tezcan, 2011; Sama et al., 2012; Avgin et al., 2014; Tekin & Özdikmen, 2015) (Fig. 96). **Global distribution.** Europe (including European Turkey), Caucasus, ?Kazakhstan, Middle East (Iran and Syria), Asian Turkey and North Africa (Algeria and Morocco). **Remarks.** Red List category should be available for Turkey in my opinion. According to current data, it is NT for Turkey. This species is represented only by the nominal subspecies in Turkey.

***Xylotrechus (Rusticoclytus) rusticus* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

Red List category in Europe. LC. **Distribution in Turkey.** The species was reported both from Asian Turkey [Ankara, Antalya, Artvin, Bolu, Burdur, Bursa, Çankırı, Düzce, Erzincan, Erzurum, Eskişehir, Hatay, İstanbul, İzmir, Kars, Kastamonu, Kayseri, Kocaeli, Konya, Muş, Sakarya, Samsun, Tokat, Tunceli and Yozgat provinces] and European Turkey [Kırklareli province] (Pic, 1892a; Demelt, 1963; Fuchs & Breuning, 1971; Sekendiz, 1974; Öymen, 1987; Adlbauer, 1992; Tozlu, 2001b; Tozlu et al., 2002; Özdikmen & Demir, 2006; Özdikmen, 2006, 2007, 2008a; Özdikmen et al., 2012b; Sama et al., 2012; Al-Hamadani & Özdikmen, 2014; Avgın et al., 2014; Tekin & Özdikmen, 2015) (Fig. 97). **Global distribution.** Europe, Caucasus, Siberia, Far East Russia, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Korea, Tadjikistan, Turkmenistan, Iran, Asian Turkey and North Africa (Algeria and Morocco). **Remarks.** Red List category is available for Turkey in my opinion.

CONCLUSIONS

Turkey is adjacent to large bodies of water to the south, west and north, it has continental properties. Turkey is the center of origin of many taxa and its exceptionally diverse topography has provided refugia in which many species have survived in spite of harsh geological and climatic changes. The great biological importance of Turkey is evident from the remarkable variety of beetles. Nevertheless the fauna of Turkey has not been thoroughly studied and documented.

Also Turkey is one of the most diverse areas of the west Palaearctic region with its unique geographic position as a land bridge between Asia, Europe and North Africa (also linking to the Ethiopian Region via the Arabian Peninsula) and accumulating natural complexes typical of several climatic zones. Three of four hotspots of Europe and Central Asia recognized by Conservation International are partly included within the boundary of Turkey: Caucasus, Irano-Anatolian and Mediterranean Basin hotspots. Hence, Turkey contains a rich flora and fauna with a considerable number of endemic species.

Thus, the aim of this paper is to identify saproxylic species native to Turkey that appear on the European Red List completely. This study is based on “the European Red List of Saproxylic Beetles” published by International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN 2012) and “A review of Turkish saproxylic beetles from the European Red List” published by Avgın et al. (2014).

The European Red List of Saproxylic Beetles includes 153 species of threatened saproxylic Cerambycidae living in Europe, while 98 species from the list live also in Turkey.

In fact the European Red List includes 151 species of Cerambycidae. Since *Purpuricenus caucasicus* T. Pic, 1902 is a synonym of *Purpuricenus kaehleri menetriesi* Motschulsky, 1845 according to Rapuzzi & Sama (2014). In addition *Purpuricenus renyvona* Sláma, 2001 is a subspecies of *Purpuricenus graecus* Sláma, 1993 according to Danilevsky (2015a). Therefore the presented list for Turkey comprises of 96 species.

Approximately 64% of the longhorned beetle species assessed by the European Red List are present in Turkey. Twenty-one species as *Anaglyptus arabicus* (Küster), *Anaglyptus mysticus* (Linnaeus), *Calchaenesthes oblongomaculata* (Guérin-Méneville), *Callidium violaceum* (Fabricius), *Callimus semicyaneus* Pic, *Chlorophorus convexifrons* Holzschuh, *Chlorophorus herbstii* (Brahm), *Gracilia minuta* (Fabricius), *Isotomus comptus* (Mannerheim), *Isotomus speciosus* (D. H. Schneider), *Lioderina linearis* (Hampe), *Mesoprionus asiaticus* (Faldermann), *Monochamus sartor* (Fabricius), *Purpuricenus desfontainii* (Fabricius), *Purpuricenus graecus* Sláma, *Purpuricenus renyvona* Sláma (as a subspecies of *P. graecus* Sláma, 1993 now), *Purpuricenus nudicollis* Demelt, *Ropalopus femoratus* (Linnaeus), *Ropalopus lederi* (Ganglbauer),

Saperda perforata (Pallas) and *Saperda scalaris* (Linnaeus) are newly reported with the present study.

As known, geographic range and population density are very important to determine the threat categories of these beetles. Therefore the present study provides the lacking information on the species.

The present data demonstrate that threatened categories of saproxylic longhorned beetles show similarities with the European Red List for 33 of 96 species (34%). Therefore the threat categories of saproxylic beetles in the European Red List is unsuitable for the status of these species in Turkey. Some saproxylic species have limited distribution in Turkey. For example, *Axinopalpis gracilis* (Krynicky), *Callidium violaceum* (Fabricius), *Callimoxys gracilis* (Brullé), *Chlorophorus herbstii* (Brahm), *Clytus tropicus* (Panzer), *Gracilia minuta* (Fabricius), *Icosium tomentosum* P. H. Lucas, *Obrium cantharinum* (Linnaeus), *Phymatodes fasciatus* (Villers), *Phymatodes pusillus* (Fabricius), *Ropalopus femoratus* (Linnaeus), *Ropalopus insubricus* (Germar), *Saperda octopunctata* (Scopoli), *Saperda perforata* (Pallas) and *Trichoferus pallidus* (Olivier). On the other side some saproxylic species such as *Cerambyx cerdo* Linnaeus, *Cerambyx dux* (Faldermann), *Cerambyx miles* Bonelli and *Mesoprionus besikanus* (Fairmaire) are widespread in Turkey.

The European Red List provides information about the general threat status, but the regional threat status of these beetles is very different. The threat categories of these beetles can change because of geographic range and population density. Therefore Red List status of Turkish saproxylic Cerambycidae from the European Red List is achieved as a preliminary assessment (Appendix 1). In addition the number of saproxylic beetle species in Turkey should be higher than the number of indicated species in this study. Researches should be done on saproxylic beetle species in Turkey to determine their number and actual Red List threatened categories and criteria as published by IUCN (2012).

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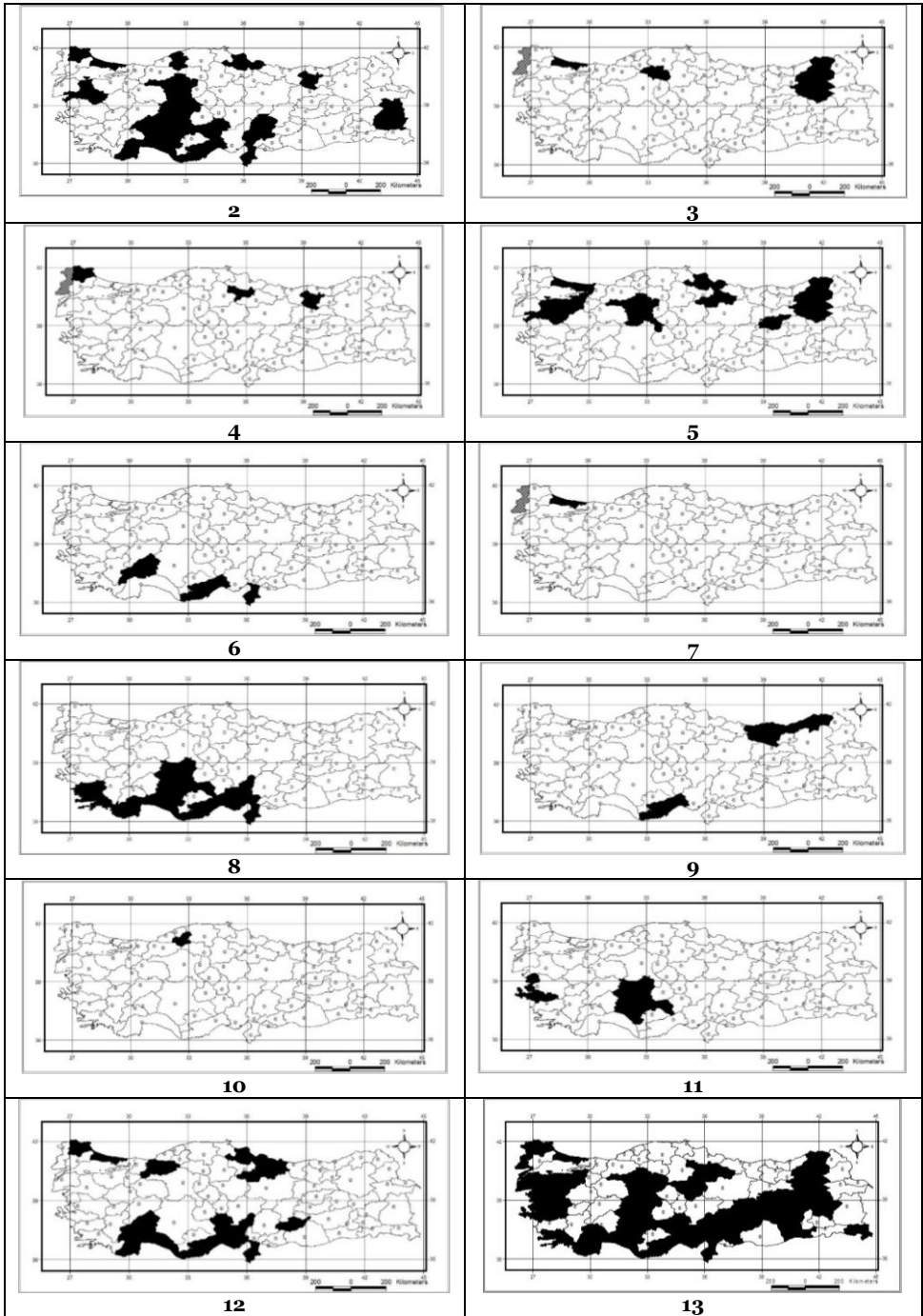
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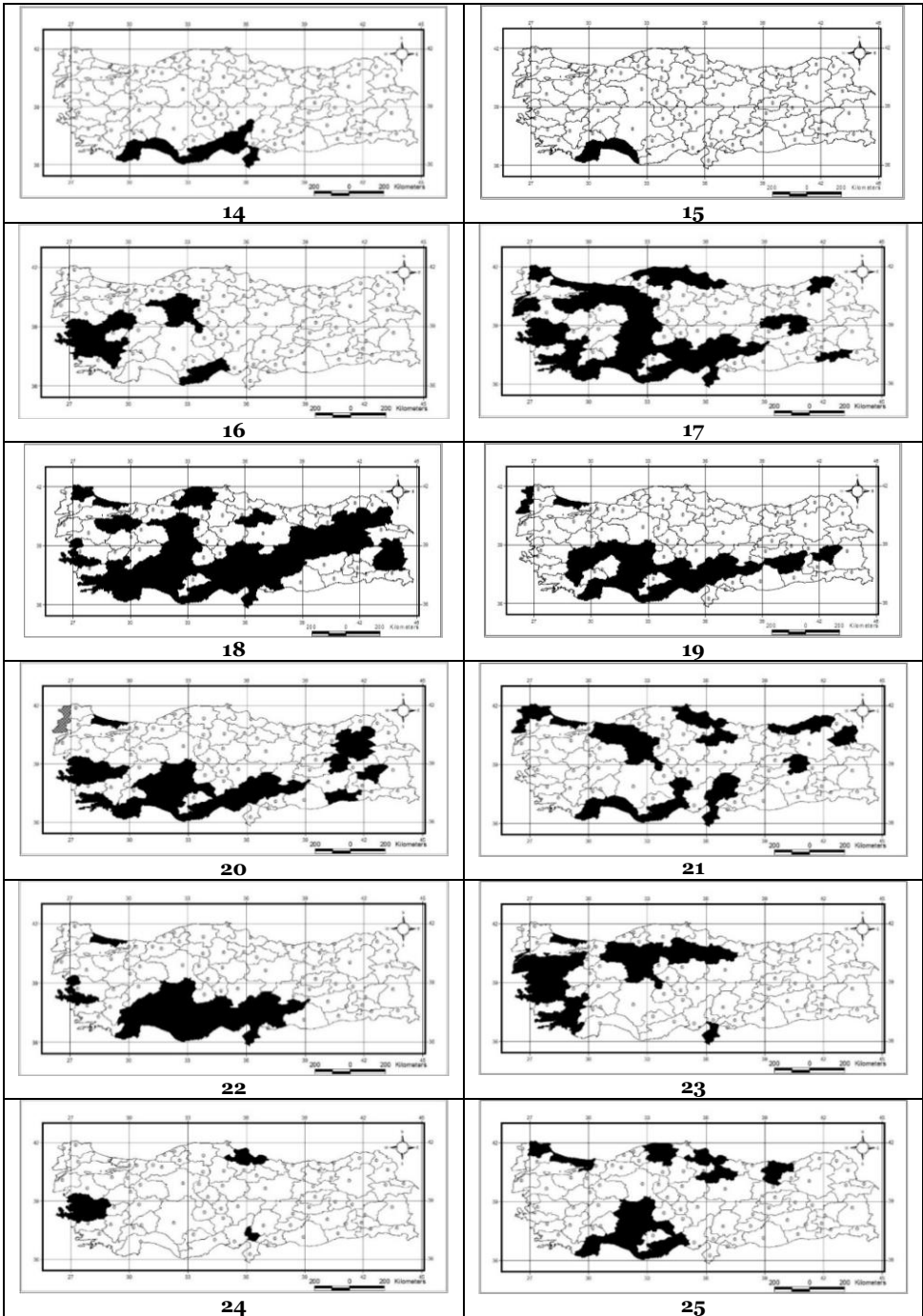
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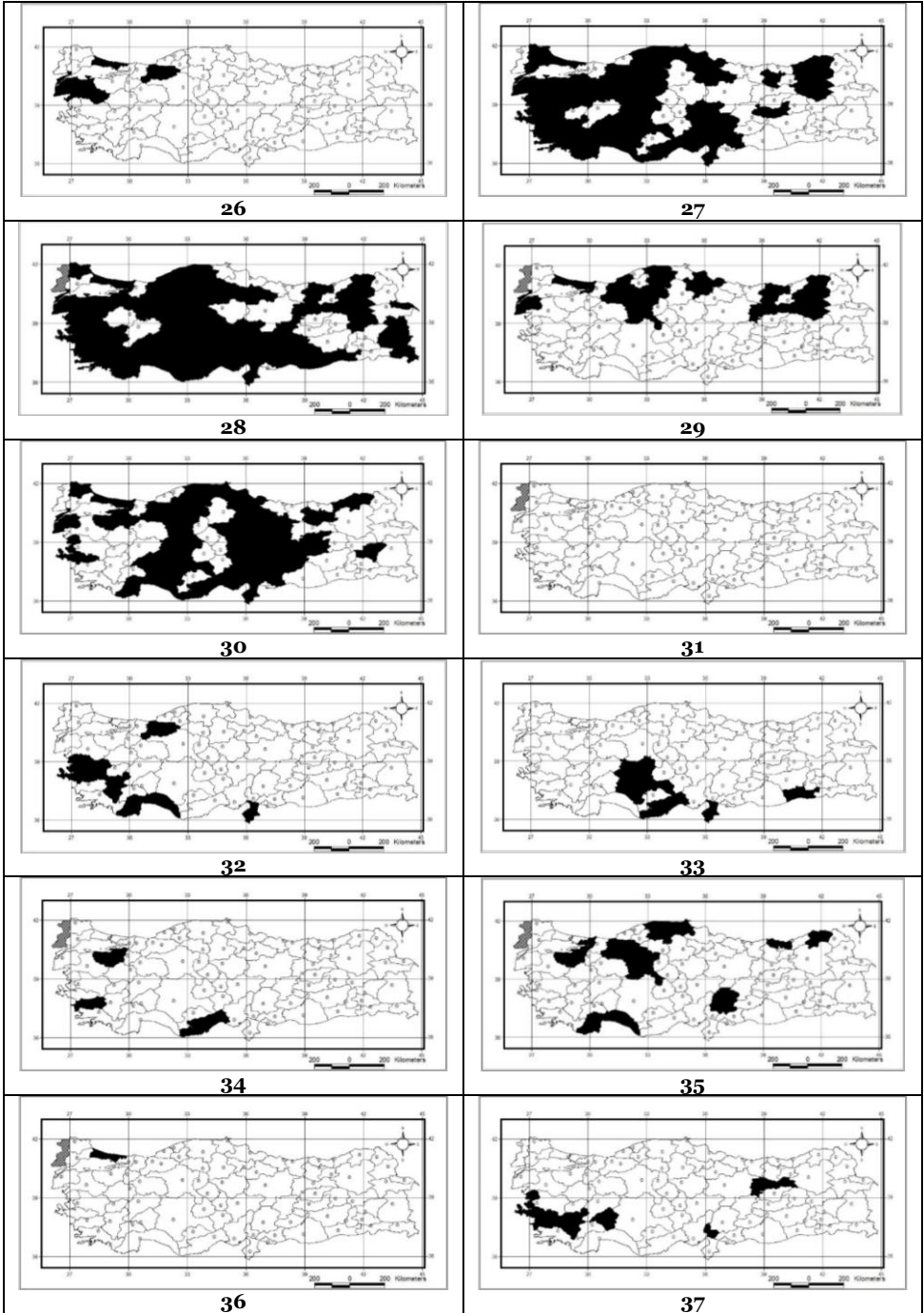
APPENDIX 1. Red List status of Turkish saproxylic Cerambycidae.

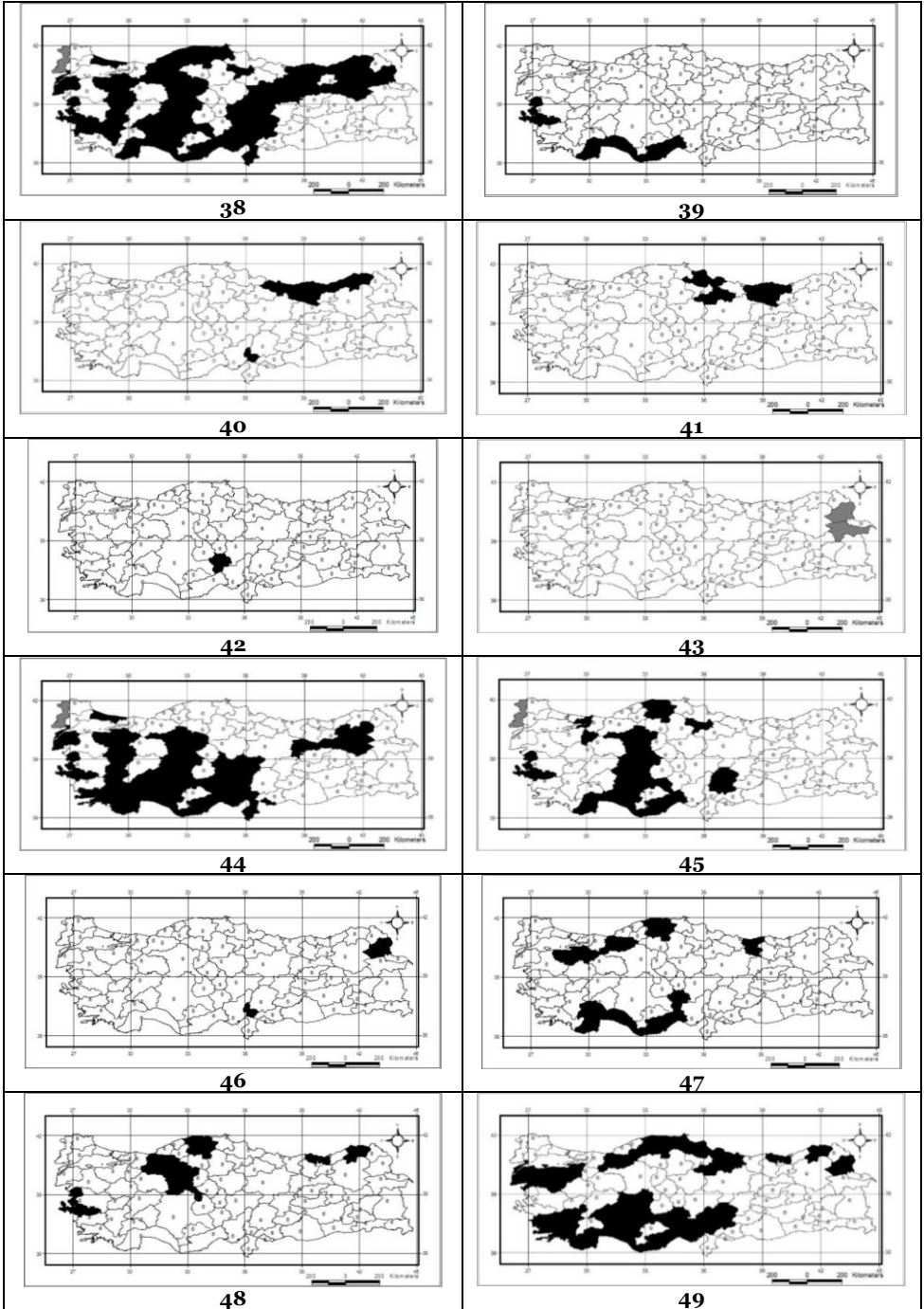
| Species | IUCN Red List Category (Europe) | In my opinion Red List Category (Turkey) | According to current data Red List Category (Turkey) |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|--|
| <i>Aegosoma scabricorne</i> | LC | LC | LC |
| <i>Anaglyptus arabicus</i> | NA | DD | NT |
| <i>Anaglyptus mysticus</i> | LC | DD | NT |
| <i>Aromia moschata</i> | LC | LC | LC |
| <i>Axinopalpis gracilis</i> | LC | DD | NT |
| <i>Calchaenesthes oblongomaculata</i> | DD | DD | EN |
| <i>Callergates gaillardoti</i> | EN | VU | VU |
| <i>Callidium aeneum</i> | LC | LC | LC |
| <i>Callidium violaceum</i> | LC | DD | EN |
| <i>Callimoxys gracilis</i> | LC | DD | VU |
| <i>Callimus angulatus</i> | LC | LC | LC |
| <i>Callimus femoratus</i> | LC | LC | LC |
| <i>Callimus egregius</i> | DD | DD | VU |
| <i>Callimus semicyaneus</i> | DD | DD | EN |
| <i>Cerambyx carinatus</i> | LC | LC | NT |
| <i>Cerambyx cerdo</i> | NT | LC | LC |
| <i>Cerambyx dux</i> | NT | LC | LC |
| <i>Cerambyx miles</i> | NT | NT | NT |
| <i>Cerambyx nodulosus</i> | NT | NT | NT |
| <i>Cerambyx scopoli</i> | LC | LC | LC |
| <i>Cerambyx welensii</i> | NT | NT | NT |
| <i>Chlorophorus aegyptiacus</i> | DD | LC | NT |
| <i>Chlorophorus convexifrons</i> | EN | VU | VU |
| <i>Chlorophorus figuratus</i> | LC | LC | LC |
| <i>Chlorophorus herbstii</i> | LC | NT | VU |
| <i>Chlorophorus sartor</i> | LC | LC | LC |
| <i>Chlorophorus varius</i> | LC | LC | LC |
| <i>Clytus arietis</i> | LC | LC | LC |
| <i>Clytus rhamni</i> | LC | LC | LC |
| <i>Clytus tropicus</i> | LC | EN | DD |
| <i>Deilus fugax</i> | LC | LC | DD |
| <i>Delagrangaeus angustissimus</i> | VU | VU | VU |
| <i>Dolocerus reichii</i> | LC | LC | DD |
| <i>Ergates faber</i> | LC | LC | NT |
| <i>Gracilia minuta</i> | LC | DD | VU |
| <i>Hesperophanes sericeus</i> | LC | DD | NT |
| <i>Hylotrupes bajulus</i> | LC | LC | LC |
| <i>Icosium tomentosum</i> | LC | NT | NT |
| <i>Isotomus comptus</i> | DD | NT | NT |
| <i>Isotomus speciosus</i> | LC | NT | NT |
| <i>Lioderina linearis</i> | DD | DD | EN |
| <i>Mesoprionus asiaticus</i> | DD | DD | DD |
| <i>Mesoprionus besikanus</i> | DD | LC | LC |
| <i>Molorchus kiesenwetteri</i> | DD | LC | LC |
| <i>Molorchus marmottani</i> | DD | DD | DD |
| <i>Molorchus minor</i> | LC | LC | NT |
| <i>Molorchus umbellatarus</i> | LC | LC | NT |
| <i>Monochamus galloprovincialis</i> | LC | LC | LC |
| <i>Monochamus sartor</i> | LC | LC | NT |

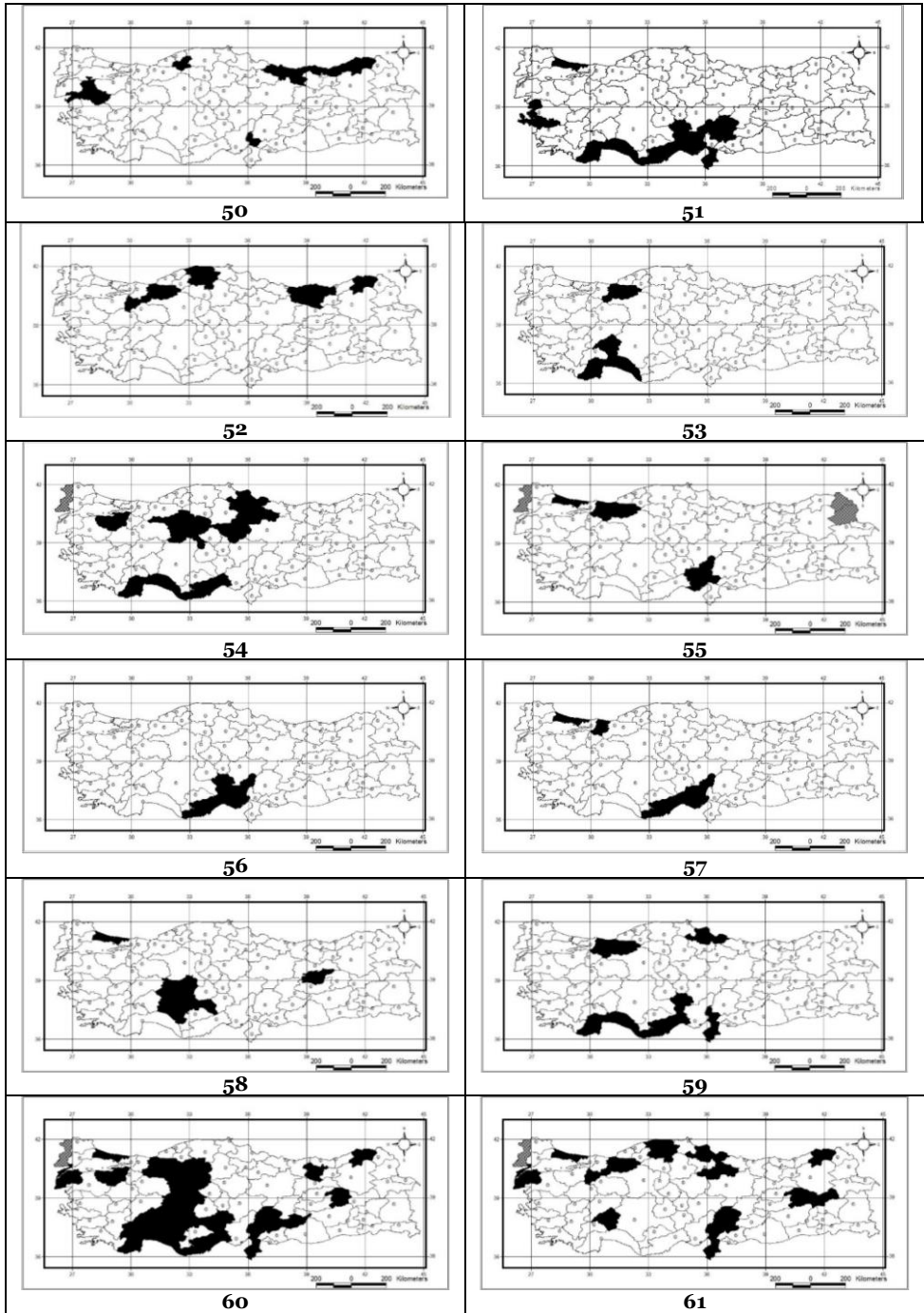
| | | | |
|----------------------------------|----|----|----|
| <i>Nathrius brevipennis</i> | DD | DD | NT |
| <i>Obrium brunneum</i> | LC | LC | NT |
| <i>Obrium cantharinum</i> | LC | DD | NT |
| <i>Penichroa fasciata</i> | LC | LC | NT |
| <i>Phymatodes alni</i> | LC | LC | NT |
| <i>Phymatodes fasciatus</i> | LC | NT | NT |
| <i>Phymatodes lividus</i> | DD | NT | NT |
| <i>Phymatodes pusillus</i> | LC | NT | VU |
| <i>Phymatodes rufipes</i> | LC | NT | NT |
| <i>Phymatodes testaceus</i> | LC | LC | LC |
| <i>Plagionotus arcuatus</i> | LC | LC | LC |
| <i>Plagionotus detritus</i> | LC | LC | LC |
| <i>Prinobius myardi</i> | LC | LC | LC |
| <i>Prionus coriarius</i> | LC | LC | LC |
| <i>Purpuricenus budensis</i> | LC | LC | LC |
| <i>Purpuricenus dalmatinus</i> | DD | LC | LC |
| <i>Purpuricenus desfontainii</i> | DD | NT | NT |
| <i>Purpuricenus graecus</i> | DD | DD | NT |
| <i>Purpuricenus kaehlerii</i> | LC | LC | LC |
| <i>Purpuricenus nudicollis</i> | EN | VU | VU |
| <i>Pyrrhidium sanguineum</i> | LC | DD | NT |
| <i>Rhaesus serricollis</i> | NT | NT | NT |
| <i>Rhaphuma gracilipes</i> | DD | DD | EN |
| <i>Ropalopus clavipes</i> | LC | LC | LC |
| <i>Ropalopus femoratus</i> | LC | DD | DD |
| <i>Ropalopus insubricus</i> | NT | VU | EN |
| <i>Ropalopus lederi</i> | NA | NA | EN |
| <i>Ropalopus macropus</i> | LC | LC | NT |
| <i>Rosalia alpina</i> | LC | NT | NT |
| <i>Saperda octopunctata</i> | LC | NT | VU |
| <i>Saperda perforata</i> | LC | NT | VU |
| <i>Saperda punctata</i> | NT | NT | NT |
| <i>Saperda quercus</i> | LC | NT | NT |
| <i>Saperda scalaris</i> | LC | NT | NT |
| <i>Semanotus ruscicus</i> | LC | NT | NT |
| <i>Stenhomalus bicolor</i> | LC | NT | NT |
| <i>Stenopterus atricornis</i> | VU | NT | NT |
| <i>Stenopterus flavicornis</i> | LC | LC | NT |
| <i>Stenopterus rufus</i> | LC | LC | LC |
| <i>Stromatium atratum</i> | LC | LC | LC |
| <i>Trichoferus fasciculatus</i> | LC | LC | NT |
| <i>Trichoferus griseus</i> | LC | LC | LC |
| <i>Trichoferus holosericeus</i> | LC | LC | NT |
| <i>Trichoferus pallidus</i> | LC | DD | EN |
| <i>Xylotrechus antilope</i> | LC | LC | NT |
| <i>Xylotrechus arvicola</i> | LC | LC | NT |
| <i>Xylotrechus rusticus</i> | LC | LC | LC |

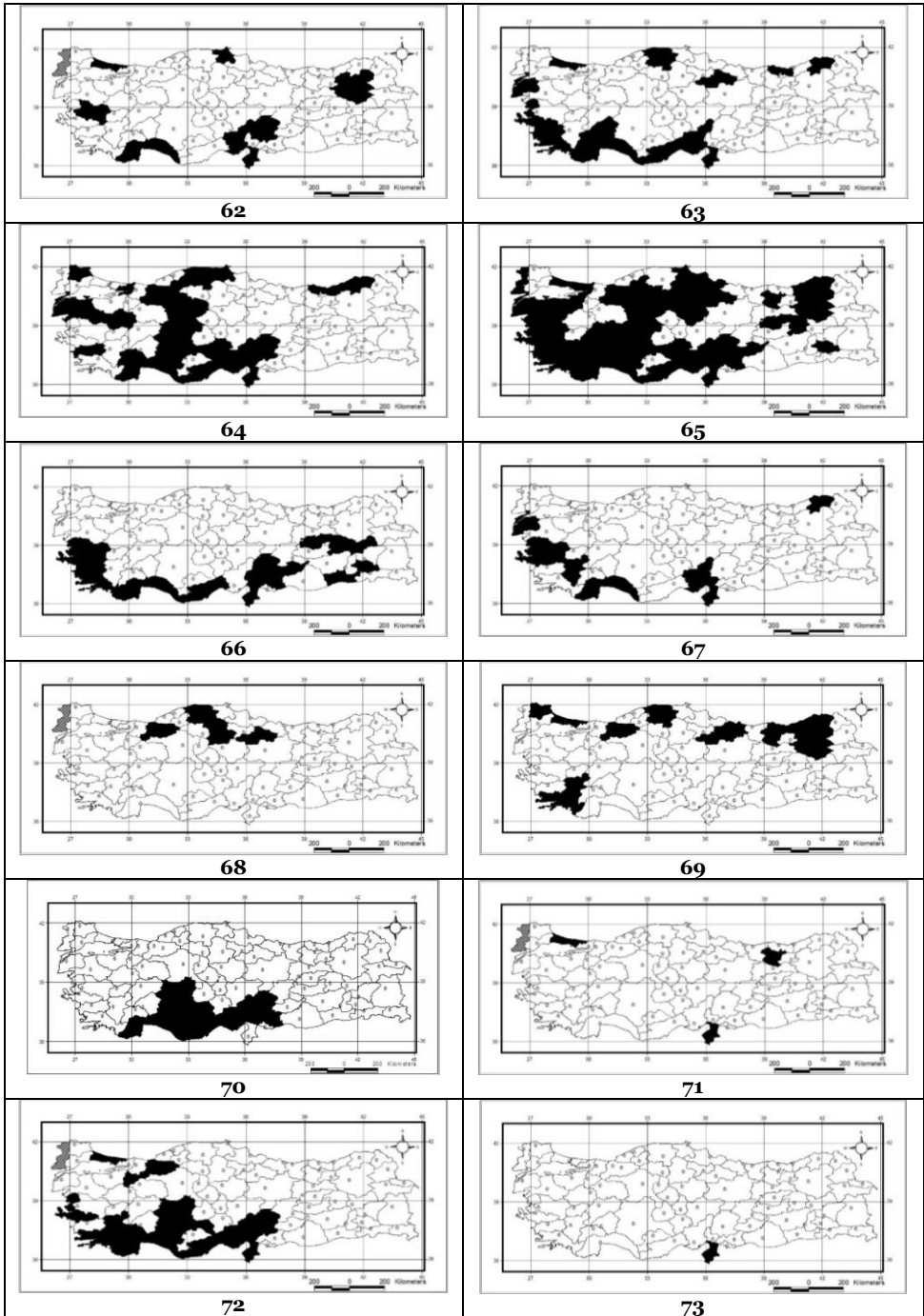


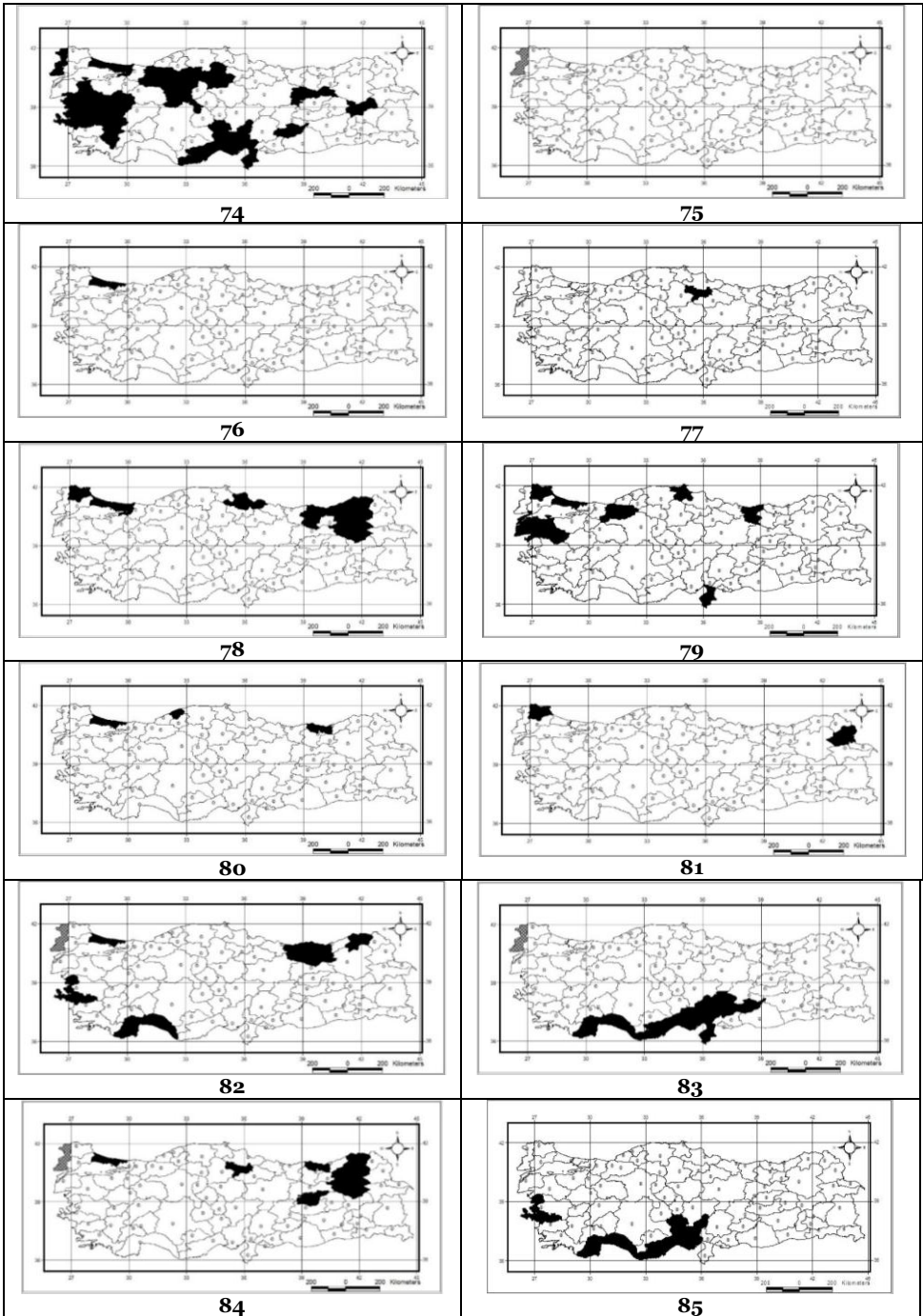


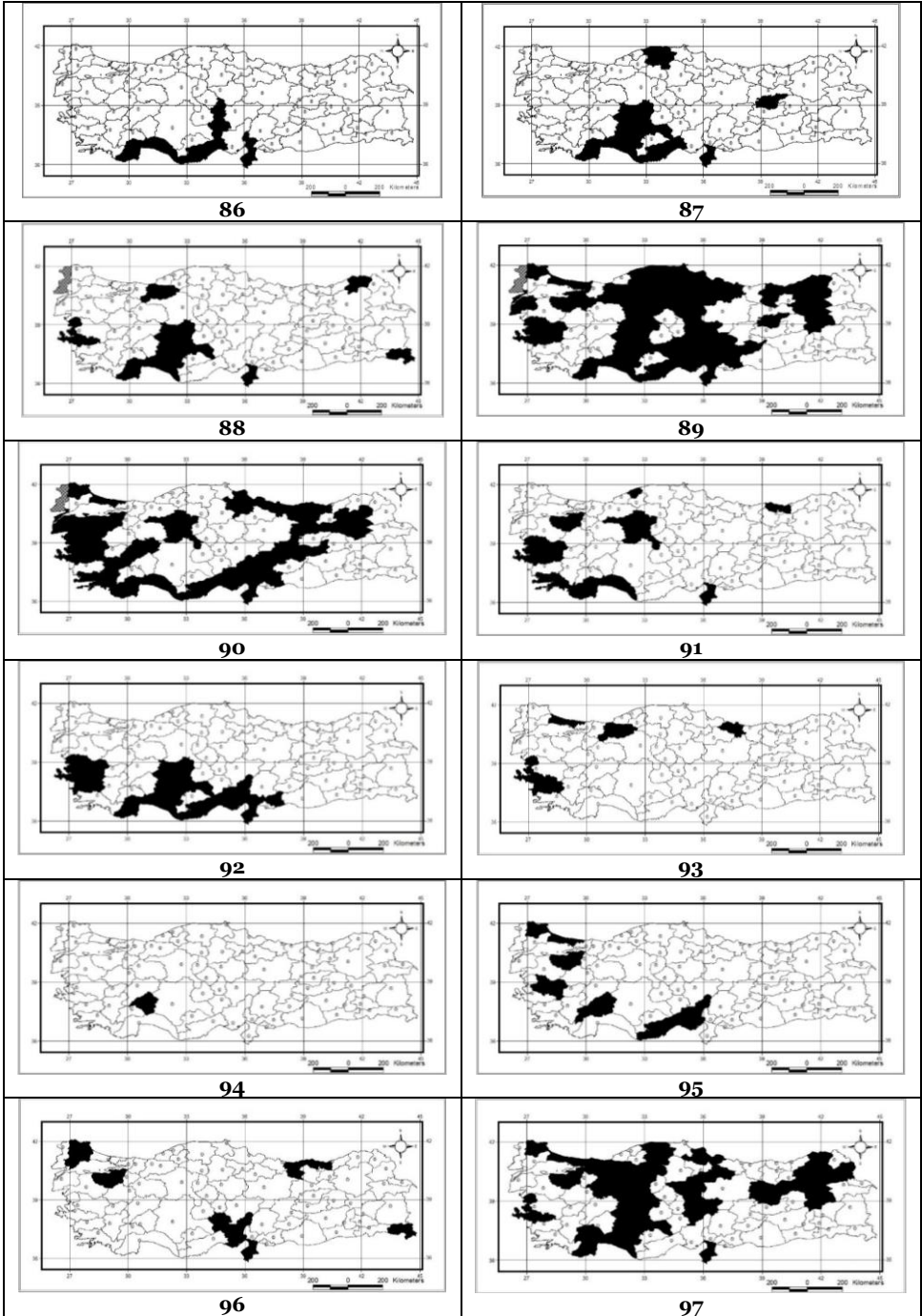












Figures 2-97. Provincial distribution in Turkey of **2.** *Aegosoma scabricorne*, **3.** *Anaglyptus (Anaglyptus) arabicus*, **4.** *Anaglyptus (Anaglyptus) mysticus*, **5.** *Aromia moschata*, **6.** *Axinopalpis gracilis*, **7.** *Calchaenesthes oblongomaculata*, **8.** *Callergates gaillardoti*, **9.** *Callidium (Callidostola) aeneum*, **10.** *Callidium (Callidium) violaceum*, **11.** *Callimoxys gracilis*, **12.** *Callimus (Callimus) angulatus*, **13.** *Callimus (Lampropterus) femoratus*, **14.** *Callimus (Procallimus) egregius*, **15.** *Callimus (Procallimus) semicyaneus*, **16.** *Cerambyx (Cerambyx) carinatus*, **17.** *Cerambyx (Cerambyx) cerdo*, **18.** *Cerambyx (Cerambyx) dux*, **19.** *Cerambyx (Cerambyx) miles*, **20.** *Cerambyx (Cerambyx) nodulosus*, **21.** *Cerambyx (Microcerambyx) scopoli*, **22.** *Cerambyx (Cerambyx) welensii*, **23.** *Chlorophorus (Crassofasciatus) aegyptiacus*, **24.** *Chlorophorus (Crassofasciatus) convexifrons*, **25.** *Chlorophorus (Humeromaculatus) figuratus*, **26.** *Chlorophorus (Chlorophorus) herbstii*, **27.** *Chlorophorus (Perderomaculatus) sartor*, **28.** *Chlorophorus (Chlorophorus) varius*, **29.** *Clytus (Clytus) arietis*, **30.** *Clytus (Clytus) rhamni*, **31.** *Clytus (Clytus) tropicus*, **32.** *Deilus fugax*, **33.** *Delagrangus (Delagrangus) angustissimus*, **34.** *Dolocerus reichii*, **35.** *Ergates faber*, **36.** *Gracilia minuta*, **37.** *Hesperophanes sericeus*, **38.** *Hylotrupes bajulus*, **39.** *Icosium tomentosum*, **40.** *Isotomus comptus*, **41.** *Isotomus speciosus*, **42.** *Lioderina linearis*, **43.** *Mesoprionus asiaticus*, **44.** *Mesoprionus besikanus*, **45.** *Molorchus (Molorchus) kiesenwetteri*, **46.** *Molorchus (Molorchus) marmottani*, **47.** *Molorchus (Caenoptera) minor*, **48.** *Molorchus (Molorchus) umbellatarus*, **49.** *Monochamus (Monochamus) galloprovincialis*, **50.** *Monochamus (Monochamus) sartor*, **51.** *Nathrius brevipennis*, **52.** *Obrium brunneum*, **53.** *Obrium cantharinum*, **54.** *Penichroa fasciata*, **55.** *Phymatodes (Poecilium) alni*, **56.** *Phymatodes (Paraphymatodes) fasciatus*, **57.** *Phymatodes (Phymatoderus) lividus*, **58.** *Phymatodes (Phymatoderus) pusillus*, **59.** *Phymatodes (Phymatodellus) rufipes*, **60.** *Phymatodes (Phymatodes) testaceus*, **61.** *Plagionotus (Plagionotus) arcuatus*, **62.** *Plagionotus (Plagionotus) detritus*, **63.** *Prinobius myardi*, **64.** *Prionus coriarius*, **65.** *Purpuricenus budensis*, **66.** *Purpuricenus dalmatinus*, **67.** *Purpuricenus desfontainii*, **68.** *Purpuricenus graecus*, **69.** *Purpuricenus kaehleri*, **70.** *Purpuricenus nudicollis*, **71.** *Pyrrhidium sanguineum*, **72.** *Rhaesus serricollis*, **73.** *Rhaphuma gracilipes*, **74.** *Ropalopus (Ropalopus) clavipes*, **75.** *Ropalopus (Ropalopus) femoratus*, **76.** *Ropalopus (Ropalopus) insubricus*, **77.** *Ropalopus (Ropalopus) lederi*, **78.** *Ropalopus (Ropalopus) macropus*, **79.** *Rosalia (Rosalia) alpina*, **80.** *Saperda (Lopezcolonia) octopunctata*, **81.** *Saperda (Lopezcolonia) perforata*, **82.** *Saperda (Lopezcolonia) punctata*, **83.** *Saperda (Compsidia) quercus*, **84.** *Saperda (Lopezcolonia) scalaris*, **85.** *Semanotus russicus*, **86.** *Stenhomalus (Obriopsis) bicolor*, **87.** *Stenopterus atricornis*, **88.** *Stenopterus flavicornis*, **89.** *Stenopterus rufus*, **90.** *Stromatium atratum*, **91.** *Trichoferus fasciculatus*, **92.** *Trichoferus griseus*, **93.** *Trichoferus holosericeus*, **94.** *Trichoferus pallidus*, **95.** *Xylotrechus (Xylotrechus) antilope*, **96.** *Xylotrechus (Xylotrechus) arvicola*, **97.** *Xylotrechus (Rusticoelytus) rusticus*.