

## Second contribution to the knowledge of Longhorn Beetles of the Syrian Coastal Region (Coleoptera Cerambycidae)

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### ABSTRACT

Knowledge relating to the Longhorn Beetles of Syria was extended in this study, with special emphasis on the Coastal Region (SCR), which was the focal point of a previous study we published last year (2015). This contribution provides a detailed account about additional species and subspecies that were collected from different areas and localities of the SCR, in as much as reporting two new species to be recorded for the first time from the Syrian territory, namely: *Stenopterus atricornis* Pic, 1891 and *Pogonocherus barbarae* Rapuzzi et Sama, 2012. Among the examined catches, one specimen was identified down to the genus level, but its species status is doubtful and its validity still needs further examination. All available faunistics, biogeographies and bionomics of all the reported species and subspecies are given. Moreover, a complete, refined and annotated checklist of the Syrian Cerambycidae was introduced, with special reference to all taxa recorded from SCR up to the time of publication of this work.

### KEY WORDS

Syria; Syrian Coastal Region; Longhorn Beetles; Cerambycidae; new data; faunistics.

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### INTRODUCTION

The biodiversity of the Middle East (ME) is rather unique and might be one of the largest in the world, especially that ME serves as a junction between three major biogeographic regions (i.e. realms) viz. Palaearctic, Afro-tropical and Oriental (Krupp et al., 2009). In the grand scheme, entomology in ME is still inchoate, and research endeavors are still hindered by a lingering dearth of resources. However, more effort has been dedicated towards "uncovering" the Middle Eastern fauna of insects (e.g. Cerambycidae) in recent years, which yielded substantial biodiversity data reflected in the notable increase of published work relating to that region (e.g. Sama et al., 2002;

Sama et al., 2010a, b; Özdikmen, 2007, 2008a, b, c; Ali et al., 2015).

Situated at the heart of ME, Syria harbors an outstanding ecological diversity which gives rise to an astounding "biological richness" manifested in overwhelmingly diversified faunas and floras. In reality, the knowledge concerning that richness remains sketchy and not well established. In regards to the scope of this study, the Syrian fauna of Longhorn Beetles (Cerambycidae) is insufficiently documented, and full accounts are - basically - non-existent. Meanwhile, it is worth mentioning that there is only one checklist providing a brief cross-referenced record of species and subspecies reported from the Syrian territory as a whole (Hariri, 1971). Still, given the recent surge in taxonomic

research projects targeting ME, region-wise periodically-updated databases are being issued on a regular basis. Accordingly, Syrian fauna is more likely to encompass more species and subspecies of Cerambycidae than previously reported (Danilevsky, 2012a). Furthermore, taxonomic statuses of taxa are rather dynamic and very liable to change with the course of time, which renders earlier work severely outdated and addresses a crucial need for profound amendments in order for taxonomic databases to be more accurate and attract more validity (Löble & Smetana, 2010).

In line with the novel taxonomic research out-reaches in ME, our endeavor was set out to bridge the gaps inflicting the knowledge of Cerambycidae in Syria. The Syrian Coastal Region (SCR) was under our initial limelight of focus due to the typical Mediterranean climate and heterogenous geography it features, which holds an implication for a significant ecological importance in terms of biodiversity and species richness. Consequently, a detailed study of the Cerambycidae fauna of SCR was published by Ali et al. (2015), accounting for 51 species and subspecies with 9 species (including subspecies) to be recorded for the first time from the Syrian territory.

In this study, we meant to build upon the previous contribution, and provide an account for new species and subspecies collected from Syria, with new taxa to be recorded for the first time as well. In light with recent insecurity situations engulfing vast stretches of the country, a comprehensive survey of Cerambycidae fauna covering the whole land of Syria was technically unfeasible. Nevertheless, we provide an up-to-date checklist of Syrian Cerambycidae with reference to the taxa recorded from the region of concern i.e. SCR.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

### *Study area*

The study area is a small "strip" of land with a heterogenous geography; ranging from low plains to rocky highlands and mountains reaching more than 1000 m of elevation. The area features a typical Mediterranean climate, with mildly cold winters and relatively hot and wet summers. The clement weather combined with the highly diver-

sified flora provide ideal ecological micro-habitats for many fauna communities to diversify, and insects in this regards are a core component of the Syrian fauna.

### *Collection, preservation, and identification*

Specimens of adult Cerambycidae were collected by the first author (if not mentioned otherwise) from many areas and localities situated across the SCR between early February and late August throughout 2014–2015. Furthermore, collections pertaining to fellow researchers, which included specimens originating from Syria were also examined.

Interested readers can refer to Ali et al. (2015) for a detailed account concerning collection methodology, handling and curation techniques.

Specimens were identified according to: Bense, 1995, Özdikmen & Turgut, 2009, Rapuzzi & Sama, 2012, Rapuzzi & Sama, 2013b.

Each identified specimen was pictured using an Olympus SP 800 UZ digital camera, and all specimens were permanently preserved in the Entomology Laboratory belonging to the Plant Protection Department, Faculty of Agriculture, Tishreen University, Syria.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

During this study a total of 5 species including 2 subspecies belonging to 5 genera in 5 tribes were reported. The species status of one specimen was uncertain and further examination is still needed to determine its validity.

A detailed list of the identified taxa is given below. With the following order:

The classification scheme follows Danilevsky (2012a).

Collection sites and localities with their geographical data (e.g. latitude, longitude, and altitude) are provided in alphabetical order.

Global distribution data are given in alphabetical order, based on Danilevsky (2012a).

Chorotypes were based on the geographic range of distribution based on Danilevsky (2012a); with a further reference where appropriate.

Bionomics, when available, are given, based on:

Hoskovec & Rejzek, 2013, Sama et al., 2010a, b, Rapuzzi & Sama, 2012, 2013b, Özdikmen, 2013.

Remarks, and personal observations were also provided where relevant.

An up-to-date checklist of Syrian Cerambycidae is provided (with special reference to species reported from SCR) based on: Breuning, 1962; Özdikmen, 2008; Löble & Smetana, 2010; Kotán & Sama, 2011; Danilevsky, 2012a, b; Rapuzzi et al., 2011, Rapuzzi & Sama, 2009, 2011, 2012, 2013a, b; Sama & Rapuzzi, 2011; Özdikmen et al., 2012, 2014; Ali et al., 2015, in addition to data obtained from examining collections belonging to some fellow researchers.

Family CERAMBYCIDAE Latreille, 1802

Subfamily PRIONINAE Latreille, 1802

Tribe Prionini Latreille, 1802

Genus *Mesoprionus* Jakovlev, 1887

Type species: *Prionus asiaticus* Faldermann, 1837

### 1. *Mesoprionus lefebvrei* (Marseul, 1856)

EXAMINED MATERIAL. Latakia Province. Latakia Area: Bisnada, 21.0 m, 35°48'14.97"E, 35°32'52.65"N, 23. IX. 2014 (1 female)/ Qismin, 191.0 m, 35°54'18.6"E, 35°38'1.2"N, 17. IX. 2014 (1 male)/ Latakia, 20.0 m, 35°46'51.7"E, 35°31'47.1"N, 3. V. 2015 (1 male)/ Serskieh, 55.0 m, 35°55'10.40"E, 35°42'19.84"N, 10. VIII. 2015 (1 female).

Tartus Province. Baniyas Area: Al-Qadmus, 919.0 m, 36°9'40.13"E, 35°6'6.53"N, 30. XI. 2014 (1 female). Safita Area: Safita: 310.0 m, 36°7'5.14"E, 34°49'1.75"N, 16. X. 2014 (1 male).

CHOROTYPE. Turano-Mediterranean / Balkano-Anatolian (Özdikmen et al., 2012).

DISTRIBUTION. Europe (Albania, Bulgaria, Greece, Macedonia, European-Turkey, Serbia and Montenegro); Asia (Cyprus and Turkey).

BIONOMICS. Polyphagous on deciduous plants (e.g. *Acacia mollissima* Willd., *Ligustrum ovalifolium* Hassk., *Quercus ithaburensis* Decne., *Platanus* sp., *Ficus* sp.); life cycle usually takes 2–3 years; adults are usually encountered between June–August.

REMARKS. Specimens were collected by the

hand from trunk and branches of some deciduous trees, and some specimens were collected from light traps situated near forest sites, and it is considered as a forester species.

Subfamily CERAMBYCINAE Latreille, 1802

Tribe Cerambycini Latreille, 1802

Genus *Cerambyx* Linnaeus, 1758

Type species: *Cerambyx cerdo* Linnaeus, 1758

### 2. *Cerambyx* cfr. *dux* Faldermann, 1837

EXAMINED MATERIAL. Latakia Province. Jableh Area: Qutaolabyah, 215.0 m, 36°1'8.98"E, 35°17'13.14"N, 16. V. 2014 (1 male); 27. VI. 2015 (1 male).

CHOROTYPE. Unknown.

DISTRIBUTION. Unknown.

BIONOMICS. Unknown.

REMARKS. Our first encounter with this species was in 2014, and it is rather rare in SCR. We were unable to verify the species status; therefore, further examination is needed. Specimens were encountered on the branches of oak trees (*Quercus* sp.).

Tribe Purpuricenini J. Thomson, 1861

Genus *Purpuricenus* Dejean, 1821

Type species: *Cerambyx kaehleri* Linnaeus, 1758

### 3. *Purpuricenus interscapillatus interscapillatus* Plavilstshikov, 1937

EXAMINED MATERIAL. Latakia Province. Jableh Area: Mazar Al-Qatria: 142.0 m, 35°55'32.1"E, 35°30'56.0"N, 16. VIII. 2015 (1 male, 1 female).

CHOROTYPE. E-Mediterranean / Palestino-Cypriote-Taurian (Rapuzzi & Sama, 2013).

DISTRIBUTION. Asia (Syria and Turkey) [Type: "Syria"].

BIONOMICS. Oligophagous on some deciduous trees (e.g. *Quercus calliprinos* Webb., *Rhamnus palaestina* Boiss., *Prunus* sp.); life cycle usually takes 2–3 years; adults are usually encountered between May–August.

REMARKS. Not frequently encountered in SCR, specimens were found on the trunk of an oak tree (*Quercus* sp.).

Subfamily LAMIINAE Latreille, 1825  
Tribe Pogonocherini Mulsant, 1839  
Genus *Pogonocherus* Dejean, 1821  
Type species: *Cerambyx hispidus* Linnaeus, 1758

5. *Pogonocherus barbarae* Rapuzzi et Sama, 2012

EXAMINED MATERIAL. Latakia Province. Latakia Area: Wadi Qandil: 48.0 m, 35°50'28.9"E, 35°43'20.7"N, 13. VI. 2014 (1 male).

CHOROTYPE. Unknown.

DISTRIBUTION. Turkey and Syria.

BIONOMICS. Usually associated with *Pinus nigra* J.F. Arnold.

REMARKS. This is the first record of this species from Syria. It is very rare in SCR; the specimen was found on a branch of the host plant.

Tribe Phytoeciini Mulsant, 1839  
Genus *Phytoecia* Dejean, 1835  
Type species: *Cerambyx cylindricus* Linnaeus, 1758  
Subgenus *Phytoecia* Dejean, 1835  
Type species: *Cerambyx cylindricus* Linnaeus, 1758

4. *Phytoecia caerulea caerulea* (Scopoli, 1772)

EXAMINED MATERIAL. Tartus Province. Baniyas Area: Blawzeh: 462.0 m, 36° 1'5.23"E, 35° 8'59.40"N, 23. V. 2015 (2 males, 1 female).

CHOROTYPE. Turano-European (Özdikmen, 2008).

DISTRIBUTION. Europe, Asia (Azerbaijan, Armenia, Georgia, Iran, Kazakhstan, Syria, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Turkey and Uzbekistan).

BIONOMICS. Oligophagous on some herbaceous plants (e.g. *Sinapsis* sp., *Sisymbrium* sp., *Rapistrum* sp.); life cycle usually takes one year; adults are usually encountered between March–June.

REMARKS. Frequently encountered in SCR, especially during early spring (April); specimens were collected by sweeping some herbaceous plants.

## CONCLUSIONS

In total, and in accordance with new data provided in this study, the Cerambycidae fauna of SCR comprises: 139 species including 39 subspecies, belonging to 76 genera, in 35 tribes allocated to 5 subfamilies. The proposed checklist below, and relevant databases will be updated as more progress towards building the complete Cerambycidae fauna of Syria is achieved.

As a final point, the diversity in SCR that has been uncovered up to now is significantly high, which highlights the faunistic importance of the longhorn beetles in Syria. Interestingly, the SCR account for approximately 85% of all species and subspecies reported from Syria (as can be inferred from the checklist), and this further enhances our discussion about the high ecological importance of SCR, but this does not negate the need for further studies to be carried out in order to obtain more data and "excavate" more species that are waiting to be discovered from other regions, especially that SCR represents - roughly speaking - only about 2.5% of the total area of Syria.

## CHECKLIST OF CERAMBYCIDAE OF SYRIA

The species marked by \* are recorded from the area examined in this paper (SCR).

Subfamily PRIONINAE Latreille, 1802  
Tribe Aegosomatini J. Thomson, 1861

Genus *Aegosoma* Audinet-Serville, 1832  
\**scabricorne* (Scopoli, 1763)

Tribe Ergatini Fairmaire, 1864

Genus *Callergates* Lameere, 1904  
\**gaillardoti* (Chevrolat, 1854)

Genus *Ergates* Audinet-Serville, 1832  
\**faber faber* (Linnaeus, 1760)

Tribe Macrotomini J. Thomson, 1861

Genus *Prinobius* Mulsant, 1842  
\**myardi atropos* (Chevrolat, 1854)

Tribe Prionini Latreille, 1802

Genus *Mesoprionus* Jakovlev, 1887

\* *lefebvrei* (Marseul, 1856)

Genus *Prionus* Geoffroy, 1762

[*coriarius* (Linnaeus, 1758)]

\* *komiyai* (Lorenc, 1999)

Tribe Remphanini Lacordaire, 1868

Genus *Rhaesus* Motschulsky, 1875

\* *serricollis* (Motschulsky, 1838)

Subfamily APATOPHYSEINAE Lacordaire, 1869

Tribe Apatophyseini Lacordaire, 1869

Genus *Apatophysis* Chevrolat, 1860

Subgenus *Apatophysis* Chevrolat, 1860

*katbehi* Rapuzzi et Sama, 2013

Subfamily LEPTURINAE Latreille, 1802

Tribe Lepturini Latreille, 1802

Genus *Anastrangalia* Casey, 1924

\* *montana montana* (Mulsant et Rey, 1863)

Genus *Grammoptera* Audinet-Serville, 1835

Subgenus *Grammoptera* Audinet-Serville, 1835

\* *baudii pistacivora* Sama, 1996

\* *grammopteroides* (Pic, 1892)

Genus *Pachytodes* Pic, 1891

\* *erraticus erraticus* (Dalman, 1817)

Genus *Pedostrangalia* Sokolov, 1897

Subgenus *Neosphenalia* Löbl, 2010

\* *emmipoda* (Mulsant, 1863)

*riccardoi riccardoi* (Holzschuh, 1984)

Genus *Pseudovadonia* Lobanov, Danilevsky et Murzin, 1981

\* *livida livida* (Fabricius, 1777)

Genus *Stenurella* Villiers, 1974

\* *bifasciata nigrosuturalis* (Reitter, 1895)

Genus *Stictoleptura* Casey, 1924

Subgenus *Stictoleptura* Casey, 1924

\* *benjamini ehdenensis* Sama et Rapuzzi, 2000

\* *cordigera cordigera* (Fuessly, 1775)

\* *excisipes* (K. Daniel et J. Daniel, 1891)

\* *heydeni* (Ganglbauer, 1889)

\* *sambucicola* (Holzschuh, 1982)

Genus *Vadonia* Mulsant, 1863

\* *unipunctata syriicola* Holzschuh, 1993

Tribe Rhagiini Kirby, 1837

Genus *Anisorus* Mulsant, 1862

\* *heterocerus* (Ganglbauer, 1882)

Genus *Cortodera* Mulsant, 1863

\* *colchica colchica* Reitter, 1890

\* *longipilis* Pic, 1898

\* *semilivida* Pic, 1892

*syriaca syriaca* Pic, 1901

Genus *Rhagium* Fabricius, 1775

Subgenus *Megarhagium* Reitter, 1913

\* *syriacum* Pic, 1892

Genus *Rhamnusium* Latreille, 1829

\* *bicolor praeustum* Reitter, 1895

Subfamily SPONDYLIDINAE Audinet-Serville, 1832

Tribe Anisarthrini Mamaev et Danilevsky, 1973

Genus *Alocerus* Mulsant, 1862

\* *moesiacus* (Frigalszky von Frivald, 1837)

Tribe Asemmini J. Thomson, 1861

Genus *Arhopalus* Audinet-Serville, 1834

\* *ferus*

\* *syriacus* (Reitter, 1895)

Subfamily CERAMBYCINAE Latreille, 1802

Tribe Achrysonini Lacordaire, 1868

Genus *Icosium* P.H. Lucas, 1854

\* *tomentosum atticum* Ganglbauer, 1882

Tribe Brachypteromini Sama, 2008

Genus *Brachypteroma* Heyden, 1863

\* *holtzi* Pic, 1905

Tribe Callichromatini Swainson, 1840

Genus *Aromia* Audinet-Serville, 1834  
 \**moschata ambrosiaca* (Steven, 1809)

Tribe Callidiini Kirby, 1837

Genus *Callidium* Fabricius, 1775  
 Subgenus *Callidium* Fabricius, 1775  
 \**syriacum* Pic, 1892

Genus *Leioderes* L. Redtenbacher, 1849  
 \**tuerki* (Ganglbauer, 1886)  
 \**fasciatus* Villers, 1789

Genus *Phymatodes* Mulsant, 1839  
 Subgenus *Phymatodellus* Reitter, 1913  
 \**rufipes syriacus* Pic, 1891

Subgenus *Phymatodes* Mulsant, 1839  
 \**testaceus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Genus *Poecilium* Fairmaire, 1864  
 \**antonini* Rapuzzi, Sama et Tichy, 2011  
 \**fasciatum* (Villers, 1789)  
 \**lividum* (Rossi, 1794)  
 \**wrzecionkoi* Rapuzzi et Sama, 2009

Genus *Pyrrhidium* Fairmaire, 1864  
 \**sanguineum* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Genus *Ropalopus* Mulsant, 1839  
 Subgenus *Ropalopus* Mulsant, 1839  
 \**eleonorae* Sama et Rapuzzi, 2002  
*ledereri wittmeri* Demelt, 1970

Genus *Semanotus* Mulsant, 1839  
 \**russicus russicus* (Fabricius, 1777)

Tribe Cerambycini Latreille, 1802

Genus *Cerambyx* Linnaeus, 1758  
 \**cerdo cerdo* Linnaeus, 1758  
 \**dux* (Faldermann, 1837)  
 \**nodulosus* Germar, 1817  
 \**scopolii nitidus* Pic, 1892  
 \**welensii* Küster, 1845

Genus *Neoplocaederus* Sama, 1991  
*laszlokotani* Kotán et Sama, 2011

Tribe Certallini Fairmaire, 1864

Genus *Certallum* Dejean, 1821  
 \**ebulinum* (Linnaeus, 1767)  
*thoracicum* Sharp, 1880

Tribe Clytini Mulsant, 1839

Genus *Chlorophorus* Chevrolat, 1863  
 \**dinae* Rapuzzi et Sama, 1999  
 \**gratiosus gratiosus* (Marseul, 1868)  
*nivipictus* (Kraatz, 1879)  
 \**sartor* (O. F. Müller, 1766)  
 \**trifasciatus* (Fabricius, 1781)  
 \**varius damascenus* (Chevrolat, 1854)

Genus *Clytus* Laicharting, 1784  
*ciliciensis* Chevrolat, 1863  
 \**kabateki* Sama, 1988  
 \**madoni* Pic, 1891  
 \**rhamni* Germar, 1817

Genus *Plagionotus* Mulsant, 1842  
 \**arcuatus* (Linnaeus, 1758)  
 \**bobelayei* (Brullé, 1832)  
 \**detritus africaeseptentrionalis* Tippmann, 1952

Genus *Xylotrechus* Chevrolat, 1860  
 Subgenus *Xylotrechus* Chevrolat, 1860  
 \**arvicola* (Olivier, 1795)  
 \**stebbingi* Gahan, 1906

Tribe Deilini Fairmaire, 1864

Genus *Deilus* Audinet-Serville, 1834  
 [*fugax* (Olivier, 1790)]  
 \**kadleci rugosicollis* Rapuzzi et Sama, 2012

Tribe Graciliini Mulsant, 1839

Genus *Axinopalpis* Dejean, 1835  
 \**gracilis gracilis* (Krynicky, 1832)

Genus *Penichroa* Stephens, 1839  
 \**fasciata* (Stephens, 1831)

Tribe Hesperophanini Mulsant, 1839  
 Subtribe Hesperophanina Mulsant, 1839

Genus *Hesperophanes* Dejean, 1835  
 \**sericeus* Fabricius, 1787

Genus *Stromatium* Audinet-Serville, 1834  
\**unicolor* (Olivier, 1795)

Genus *Trichoferus* Wollaston, 1854  
\**fasciculatus fasciculatus* (Faldermann, 1837)  
\**griseus* (Fabricius, 1792)  
\**kotschyi* (Ganglbauer, 1883)

Tribe Hylotruperini Zagajkevitch, 1991

Genus *Hylotrupes* Audinet-Serville, 1834  
\**bajulus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Tribe Molorchini Gistel, 1848

Genus *Glaphyra* Newman, 1840  
*kiesenwetteri hircus* (Abeille de Perrin, 1881)

Genus *Molorchus* Fabricius, 1792  
\**juglandis* Sama, 1982

Tribe Nathriini Arnett, 1962

Genus *Nathrius* Brèthes, 1916  
\**brevipennis* (Mulsant, 1839)

Tribe Phoracanthini Newman, 1840

Genus *Phoracantha* Newman, 1840  
\**recurva* Newman, 1840  
\**semipunctata* (Fabricius, 1775)

Tribe Purpuricenini J. Thomson, 1861

Genus *Purpuricenus* Dejean, 1821  
Subgenus *Purpuricenus* Dejean, 1821  
\**budensis* (Götz, 1783)  
*dalmatinus* Sturm, 1843  
\**desfontainii inhumeralis* Pic, 1891  
\**interscapillatus interscapillatus* Plavilstshikov, 1937  
*interscapillatus hermonensis* Rapuyzzi et Sama, 2013

Tribe Stenhomalini Miroshnikov, 1989

Genus *Stenhomalus* A. White, 1855  
Subgenus *Obriopsis* G. Müller, 1948  
\**bicolor* (Kraatz, 1862)

Tribe Stenopterini Gistel, 1848

Genus *Callimus* Mulsant, 1846  
\* *angulatus angulatus* (Schrank, 1789)

Genus *Lampropterus* Mulsant, 1862  
Subgenus *Lampropterus* Mulsant, 1862  
\**femoratus* (Germar, 1824)

Genus *Procallimus* Pic, 1907  
\**egregius* (Mulsant et Rey, 1863)

Genus *Stenopterus* Illiger, 1804  
\**atricornis* Pic, 1891  
\**flavicornis* Küster, 1846  
\**rufus syriacus* Pic, 1892

Subfamily LAMIINAE Latreille, 1825  
Tribe Acanthocinini Blanchard, 1845

Genus *Acanthocinus* Dejean, 1821  
\**griseus* Fabricius, 1792

Genus *Leiopus* Audinet-Serville, 1835  
\**syriacus* Ganglbauer, 1884  
\**wrzecionkoi* Sama et Rapuzzi, 2011

Tribe Acanthoderini J. Thomson, 1860

Genus *Aegomorphus* Haldeman, 1847  
\**grisescens* (Pic, 1898)

Tribe Agapanthiini Mulsant, 1839

Genus *Agapanthia* Audinet-Serville, 1835  
Subgenus *Agapanthia* Audinet-Serville, 1835  
\**frivaldszkyi* Ganglbauer, 1884  
\**lais* Reiche et Saulcy, 1858  
\**suturalis* (Fabricius, 1787)

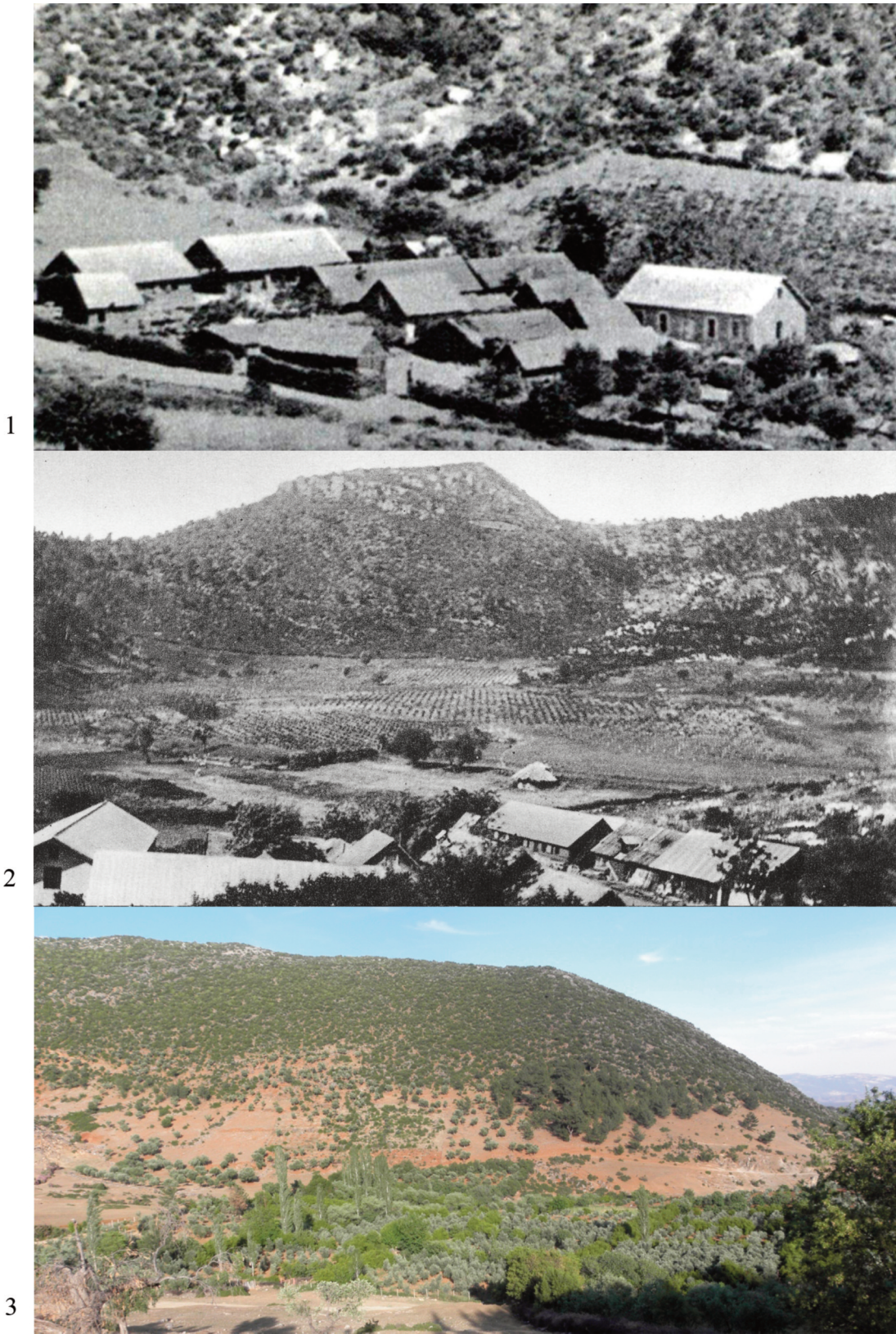
Subgenus *Eoptes* Gistel, 1857  
\**coeruleipennis* Frivaldszky, 1878  
\**kirbyi* Gyllenhal, 1817  
\* *pustulifera* Pic, 1905

Genus *Calamobius* Guérin-Méneville, 1847  
\**filum* (Rossi, 1790)

Tribe Apodasyini Lacordaire, 1872

- Genus *Anaesthetis* Dejean, 1835  
*anatolica* Holzschuh, 1969
- Tribe Batocerini J. Thomson, 1864
- Genus *Batocera* Dejean, 1835  
*\*rufomaculata rufomaculata* (De Geer, 1775)
- Tribe Dorcadionini Swainson et Shuckard, 1840
- Genus *Dorcadion* Dalman, 1817  
Subgenus *Cribridorcadion* Pic, 1901  
*boucardi* Pic, 1942  
*\*drusoides* Breuning, 1962  
*\*halepense* Kraatz, 1873  
*impressicolle* Kraatz, 1873  
[*koechlini* Pic, 1898]  
*libanoticum* Kraatz, 1873  
*\*sauleyi javeti* Kraatz, 1873  
*\* sauleyi sauleyi* J. Thomson, 1865  
[*syriense* Breuning, 1943]
- Tribe Monochamini Gistel, 1848
- Genus *Monochamus* Dejean, 1821  
Subgenus *Monochamus* Dejean, 1821  
*\*galloprovincialis* Olivier, 1795
- Tribe Phytoeciini Mulsant, 1839
- Genus *Coptosia* Fairmaire, 1864  
Subgenus *Barbarina* Sama, 2010  
*\*nepheloides* (Sama, 1997)
- Subgenus *Coptosia* Fairmaire, 1864  
*brunnerae* Sama, 2000  
*\*compacta sancta* Reiche, 1877  
*\*ganglbaueri* Pic, 1936
- Genus *Mallosia* Mulsant, 1862  
Subgenus *Eumallosia* Danilevsky, 1990  
*imperatrix* Abeille de Perrin, 1885
- Subgenus *Semnosia* K. Daniel, 1904  
*baiocchii* Sama, 2001
- Genus *Oberea* Dejean, 1835  
Subgenus *Amaurostoma* J. Müller, 1906  
*\*erythrocephala erythrocephala* (Schrank, 1776)
- Subgenus *Oberea* Dejean, 1835  
*\*oculata* (Linnaeus, 1758)
- Genus *Opsilia* Mulsant, 1862  
*\*coerulescens* (Scopoli, 1763)
- Genus *Oxyilia* Mulsant, 1862  
*\*argentata languida* (Ménétriés, 1839)
- Genus *Phytoecia* Dejean, 1835  
Subgenus *Blepisanis* Pascoe, 1866  
*\*vittipennis leuthneri* (Ganglbauer, 1886)
- Subgenus *Helladia* Fairmaire, 1864  
*\*alziari* Sama, 1992  
*armeniaca armeniaca* Frivaldszky, 1878  
*ferrugata* Ganglbauer, 1884  
*\*humeralis* (Waltl, 1838)  
*insignata* Chevrolat, 1854  
*orbicollis adelpha* Ganglbauer, 1886  
*paulusi bludanica* Sama, 2000  
*pontica* Ganglbauer, 1884  
*\*praetextata nigricollis* Pic, 1891  
*\*pretiosa* Faldermann, 1837
- Subgenus *Musaria* J. Thomson, 1864  
*\*astarte astarte* Ganglbauer, 1886  
*\*wachanrui* Mulsant, 1851
- Subgenus *Neomusaria* Plavilstshikov, 1928  
*\*inapicalis* Pic, 1905  
*\*alepensis* Pic, 1931  
*\*merkli* Ganglbauer, 1884  
*mesopotamica* Breuning, 1948  
*\*waltili* Sama, 1991
- Subgenus *Phytoecia* Dejean, 1835  
*\*asiatica asiatica* Pic, 1891  
*\*caerulea bethseba* Reiche et Saulcy, 1858  
*\*caerulea caerulea* (Scopoli, 1772)  
*kabateki* Sama, 1997  
*\*manicata* Reiche et Saulcy, 1858  
*\*pubescens* Pic, 1895  
*\*rufipes latior* Pic, 1895  
*\*virgula* (Charpentier, 1825)
- Genus *Pilemia* Fairmaire, 1864  
*\*griseomaculata* Pic, 1891  
*\*hirsutula hirsutula* (Frölich, 1793)  
*\*vagecarinata* Pic, 1952





Figs. 1–3. Akbes (now Akbez), Hatay province (SE Turkey).

Genus *Pygoptosia* Reitter, 1895  
 \**speciosa* (Frivaldszky, 1884)

Tribe Pogonocherini Mulsant, 1839

Genus *Exocentrus* Dejean, 1835  
 \**adpersus* Mulsant, 1846  
 \**ritae* Sama, 1985

Genus *Pogonocherus* Dejean, 1821  
 \**anatolicus* K. Daniel et L. Daniel, 1898  
 \**barbarae* Rapuzzi et Sama, 2012

Tribe Pteropliini J. Thomson, 1860

Genus *Niphona* Mulsant, 1839  
 Subgenus *Niphona* Mulsant, 1839  
 \**picticornis* Mulsant, 1839

Tribe Saperdini Mulsant, 1839

Genus *Saperda* Fabricius, 1775  
 \**quercus ocellata* Abeille de Perrin, 1895

Tribe Tetropini Portevin, 1927

Genus *Tetrops* Stephens, 1829  
 \**praeustus praeustus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

### Notes on the checklist

The records of *Prionus coriarius* (Linnaeus, 1758) (Löbl & Smetana, 2010) need to be confirmed. It is more likely that all the records of *Deilus fugax* (Oliver, 1790) must be referred to the recently described species *D. kadleci rugosicollis* Rapuzzi et Sama, 2012. *Dorcadion boucardi* and *Do. syriense* Breuning, 1943 are described from Amanos Mountains (Turkey) and never reported from Syria, so they are extraneous to the Syrian fauna. The real status of *Do. koechlini* Pic, 1898 needs to be checked. It was described from “Syria” by Pic (1898) and compared with *Do. triste* Frivaldszky, 1845. Later Breuning (1962) transferred it as a “morpha” of *Do. divisum* Germar, 1839.

*Stenopterus atricornis* Pic, 1891 is recorded for the first time from Syria on the basis of specimens preserved in Kadlec collection (National Museum Praha, Czech Republic) with the following data:

“W Syria: 28 Km S Jisr ash Sughur, Qal at Burzay, 4.VI.1999, Kadlec lgt.”.

Some species were erroneously recorded from Syria, e.g. *Rosalia alpina syriaca* Pic 1895, 1892; *Stictoleptura scutellata inscutellata* (Pic, 1892); *Isotomus syriacus* (Pic, 1902) and so on, because the type locality “Syria, Akbes”. It is due to a mistake in the correct identification of this locality. For long time it was regarded as village somewhere in Syria but only recently right situated in Turkey.

Akbes (now Akbez) is a small village in Hatay province (SE Turkey) not far from the Syrian border and here, in the 1881, was build an abbey (Notre-dame-des-Neiges) by several french trap-pist monks. One of them was father Delagrang, entomologist, that for long time collected insects in the area around the abbey and sent them to European specialists (Pic and Reitter for example) who described many new taxa from his stuff. This abbey was abandoned during the First World War and the monks went back to France. In that time this territory was under the Ottoman administration inside the Alep province. After the war the abbey started again its activity but, during the kurdish revolt in 1926, was definitively destroyed and closed.

One of the authors (P. Rapuzzi) had the opportunity to travel several times in that area and found the correct place of this abbey, now presidium of the red crescent. Of the old abbey remains only the stone walls and the orchards (Figs. 1–3). The place now is called Salman Uşağı and is located close to the village of Akbez (Hatay province).

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