

**A REVIEW OF THE GENUS *OPSILIA* MULSANT, 1862
(COLEOPTERA: CERAMBYCIDAE: LAMIINAE)
WITH A NEW RECORD TO THE FAUNA OF TURKEY,
OPSILIA MOLYBDAENA (DALMAN, 1817).**

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ABSTRACT: With this study, all existing species of *Opsilia* Mulsant, 1862 is determined. *Opsilia molybdaena* (Dalman, 1817) is recorded for the first time from Turkey. For each taxon in Turkey, zoogeographical remarks, chorotype information and a short identification key are given.

KEY WORDS: Cerambycidae, Lamiinae, *Opsilia*, *Opsilia molybdaena*, new record, Turkey.

The genus *Opsilia* Mulsant, 1863 includes medium and small size species. The general aspect is cylindrical, lightly smoothed on the elytral disc. The head is wide and flat. It has the divided or subdivided eyes. The antennae are long and not very thin. The protorax is subcylindrical, so long as wide, or lightly transverse, principally in the females. Sometimes it shows a light naked and brilliant band more or less indicated in its basal half. The elytra are lengthened; elytral apex is more or less rounded; they are smoothed on the disc and often, with a longitudinal carina, at least on the basal half of each elytron. The elytral punctuation is fine, dense and generally dispersed. The whole body is covered by long and dense hairs. The legs are short and robust. They are covered by the same hairs as the rest of the body.

The typically Palaeartic genus *Opsilia* Mulsant, 1862 that spreads from the north of Africa, up to central China is represented with 13 species [*Opsilia aspericollis* (Holzschuh, 1981); *Opsilia badenkoi* (Danilevsky, 1988); *Opsilia bucharica* (Breuning, 1943); *Opsilia chinensis* (Breuning, 1943); *Opsilia coerulescens* (Scopoli, 1763); *Opsilia malachitica* (Lucas, 1849); *Opsilia molybdaena* (Dalman, 1817); *Opsilia prasina* (Reitter, 1911); *Opsilia schurmanni* (Fuchs, 1971); *Opsilia transcaspica* (Fuchs, 1955); *Opsilia uncinata* (Redtenbacher, 1842); *Opsilia varentzovi* (Semenov, 1896); *Opsilia longitarsis* (Reitter, 1911)] in whole Palaeartic Region. However, only three species have been recorded in Turkey until now. These are *Opsilia coerulescens* (Scopoli, 1763), *Opsilia malachitica* (Lucas, 1849) and *Opsilia uncinata* (Redtenbacher, 1842). *Opsilia molybdaena* (Dalman, 1817) is recorded for the first time from Turkey in the present work. As seen in the text, *Opsilia malachitica* (Lucas, 1849) is impossible in Turkey. So only two species have been known from

Turkey up to now. With the present work, known species from Turkey in the genus *Opsilia* increase to three.

The present zoogeographical characterization is based on the chorotype classification of Anatolian fauna, recently proposed by Vigna Taglianti et al. (1999).

A short identification key for Turkish *Opsilia* Mulsant, 1863 is given as follows:

1. Mandibulae bicuspid at apex.....***coerulescens* (Scopoli, 1763)**
 - Mandibulae unicuspid at apex2
2. Head, pronotum and elytra with a weak but distinct metallic dark blue shine.....***molybdaena* (Dalman, 1817)**
 - Head, pronotum and elytra without distinct metallic shine.....
.....***uncinata* (Redtenbacher, 1842)**

Genus *Opsilia* Mulsant, 1863

[Type sp.: *Opsilia flavicans* Mulsant, 1862
= *Leptura coerulescens* Scopoli, 1763]

Opsilia is attributed by Vives (2000) to Mulsant, 1862. This taxon was also given as a genus in Sama (2002) and accepted Mulsant, 1862 as its author. The genus *Opsilia* is regarded by some authors as a subgenus of the genus *Phytoecia* Dejean, 1835 (for example Danilevsky, 2006a,b).

All existing *Opsilia* species in the world are presented as follows:

***Opsilia aspericollis* (Holzschuh, 1981)**

Syn. *Phytoecia aspericollis* Holzschuh, 1981

The species is endemic to Kazakhstan.

***Opsilia badenkoi* (Danilevsky, 1988)**

Syn. *Phytoecia badenkoi* Danilevsky, 1988

The species is endemic to Kazakhstan.

***Opsilia bucharica* (Breuning, 1943)**

Syn. *Phytoecia bucharica* Breuning, 1943

Phytoecia breuningi Dahlgren, 1988

The species has Central Asiatic chorotype. It occurs in Tadjikistan and Afghanistan.

***Opsilia chinensis* (Breuning, 1943)**

Syn. *Phytoecia chinensis* Breuning, 1943

The species is endemic to China.

***Opsilia coerulescens* (Scopoli, 1763)**

Syn. *Leptura coerulescens* Scopoli, 1763

= ssp. *coerulescens* Scopoli, 1763

= ssp. *cretensis* Breuning, 1947

Other names: *viridiuscula* Goeze; *virescens* Fabricius; *subcoerulea* Geoffroy; *aeruginosa* Mulsant; *flavescens* Mulsant; *flavicans* Mulsant; *chlorizans* Chevrolat; *grisescens* Chevrolat; *cobaltina* Chevrolat; *incerta* Mulsant; *obscura* Brisout; *viridescens* Ganglbauer; *chlorizans* Ganglbauer; *nigrita* Nedelkow; *dufourii* Aurivillius; *marthae* Breuning; ? *tienschanica* Fuchs.

Material examined: Ankara prov.: Beypazarı, Dereli village, 02.07.2005, 1 specimen, leg. V. Saiti.

Records in Turkey: Konya prov.: Zanapa (Bodemeyer, 1906); Turkey (Winkler, 1924-1932; Danilevsky & Miroschnikov, 1985; Lodos, 1998; Sama & Rapuzzi, 2000; Sama, 2002); Adana prov.: Toros Mountains (Pozantı, Bolkar Mts.) (Villiers, 1959); İstanbul prov.: Polonez village / Alem Mountain / Beykoz / Anadoluhisarı / Çengelköy, İzmir prov.: near Central / Kemalpaşa / Efes / Bergama, Antalya prov.: near Central / Belkis (Aspendos, Cumali) / Antitoros Mountains (Bey Mountains, Korkuteli) / Alanya and near, Isparta prov.: Eğirdir and near (Demelt & Alkan, 1962); Çorum prov.: İskilip, Ankara prov.: Çubuk, Samsun prov.: Havza, Amasya prov. (Breuning et Villiers, 1967); Adana prov.: Çalıldağı, Ankara prov.: Çubuk as *Opsilia coerulescens grisescens* (Breuning et Villiers, 1967); Malatya prov.: Arguvan, Çorum prov., Amasya prov., Bursa prov.: Karacabey, Erzurum prov. (Gfeller, 1972); Adana prov., Konya prov.: Akşehir, Karaman prov. (Tuatay et al., 1972); Isparta prov., Ankara prov., İzmir prov., Denizli prov., Muğla prov., Manisa prov. (Gül-Zümrüoğlu, 1975); Erzurum prov. and near (Özbek, 1978); Erzurum prov. and near as *Opsilia coerulescens grisescens* (Özbek, 1978); Bolu prov.: Abant, Sinop prov.: Dranaz Mountain, Kastamonu prov. (Sama, 1982); Kırklareli prov.: Dereköy (Öymen, 1987); İzmir prov.: Efes, Nevşehir prov.: Göreme, Aydın prov.: Karacasu, Antalya prov.: Alanya, İçel prov.: Tarsus (Çamliyayla) / Güzeloluk, Osmaniye prov.: Nurdağı pass, Niğde prov.: Çiftehan (Adlbauer, 1988); European Turkey (Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997); Adıyaman prov.: Karadut village env. (Rejzek & Hoskovec, 1999); İçel prov.: Arslanköy (Rejzek et al., 2001); Antalya prov.: Arapsuyu, Ardahan prov.: Central, Artvin prov.: Central (Ormanlı) / Ardanuç (Akarsu) / Şavşat, Bayburt prov.: Maden, Diyarbakır prov.: Silvan, Erzincan prov.: Central (Bahçe) / Üzümlü / Bayırbağ, Erzurum prov.: University Campus / Fourth Well / Aşkale (Sinanoğlu) / Ilıca (Kandilli) / İspir (Madenköprübaşı) / Oltu / Başaklı / Çamlıbel / Sarıtaş / Olur (Coşkunlar) / Pasinler / Büyükdere / Çalıyazı / Şenkaya (Turnalı) / Yayla / Tortum (Söğütlü), Kars prov.: Sarıkamış / Akkurt / Karakurt (Şeytangeçmez), Konya prov.: Çumra / Güneysınır (Gürağaç), Sivas prov.: Türkeşlik, Trabzon prov.: Central (Tozlu et al., 2003); Isparta prov.: Sütçüler (Yeşildere place) / Eğirdir (Kovada National Park / between Eğirdir and Gelendost) / Yalvaç (Sultan Mts.), Antalya prov.: Alanya

(between Çayarası and Cırlasun) / Kaş (Gömbe, Sinekçibeli), Konya prov.: Taşkent (Beyreli village), Burdur prov.: Bucak (Çamlık village), Yozgat prov.: Akdağmağdeni (Yukarı Çulhalı village), Gümüşhane prov.: Kelkit (Günyurdu village) (Özdikmen & Hasbenli, 2004); Gaziantep prov.: İslahiye (Yağızlar village, Altınüzüm) / Nurdağı (Belpınar village), Artvin prov.: Yusufeli (between Kılıçkaya-Yusufeli, Yeseli hill env. / Çevreli village), Aksaray prov.: Ağaçoören / Gülağaç (Kızılkaya village), Kırşehir prov.: Mucur road (Maliye forest, turn of Yeşilyurt road), Nevşehir prov.: Avanos (turn of Özkaynak road) (Özdikmen & Demirel, 2005); Konya prov.: Akşehir / Central / Bozkır (Ulupınar), Adana prov., Ankara prov.: Central / Eymir / Çubuk / Ayaş (İlca / Sirkeli) / Kazan, Isparta prov.: Uluborlu, Karaman prov.: Dilheyran, Nevşehir prov.: Avanos / Hacıbektaş, Bolu prov.: Mudurnu, Çankırı prov.: Eldivan, Eskişehir prov.: Sarıcakaya (Mayıslar Farm) (Özdikmen et al., 2005); Ankara prov.: Kızılcahamam (Soğuksu National Park / Salın village / Yenimahalle) (Özdikmen & Demir, 2006); Nevşehir prov.: Avanos, Ankara prov.: Kızılcahamam (Aköz village / Yukarı Çanlı / Güvem), Aksaray prov.: Hasan Mountain (Aşağı Dikmen village) / Doğanstepe (Yalnızagaç) / Gülağaç (Kızılkaya, Aşıklı Höyük) / Ağaçoören (Yeşilşabanlı, Velipınarı) / Aksaray-Ulukışla road, Konya prov.: Cihanbeyli (Karatepe) / Kulu / exit of Ereğli 3rd km, Niğde prov.: Ulukışla-Altunhisar road / Bor-Altunhisar / Bor (Üstünkaya) / Fertek / Sazlıca / Niğde-Bor road / near Ulukışla / entry of Kayseri-Niğde / Çamardı (Bademdere-Elmalı / Central) / exit of Ulukışla, Kayseri prov.: Yahyalı (İlyalı / Derebağı, Şelale place / Senirköy), Adana prov.: Pozantı-Mersin road, İçel prov.: Mut-Karaman road (Değirmenbaşı / Gökçeören pine grove) (Özdikmen, 2006); Kahramanmaraş prov.: Ekinözü (Central / Alpınar village) / Afşin (Tanır-Afşin road / Tanır / Emirli, Gerger) / Göksun (Küçüksu village, Göcük plateau / Göksun-Çardak road, Kocaahmet village) / Tekir / Andırın-Çokak road 4. km (Özdikmen & Okutaner, 2006); Zonguldak prov.: between Yedigöller-Devrek; Kastamonu prov.: Kastamonu-Araç road, Kastamonu-Tosya road, Ağılı-Azdavay road, Pınarbaşı, Şenpazar-Azdavay road, Ilgaz-Tosya road, Kastamonu-İnebolu road, between Doğanıyurt-Dağyurdu, Şenpazar-Azdavay road, Daday, Daday-Araç road, Araç env.; Bolu prov.: Bolu-Gerede road, Entry of Gerede expressway, Gerede-Karabük road, Mengen; Çorum prov.: Kargı; Sinop prov.: Ayancık; Çankırı prov.: between Boyalı-Kurşunlu (Özdikmen, 2007).

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

Remarks: It distributes very widely in Turkey. The species is represented by the nominotypical subspecies in Turkey. The other known subspecies *Opsilia coerulescens cretensis* Breuning, 1947 occurs only in Crete. According to Danilevsky (2006), *P. (Opsilia) tienschanica* may be a synonym of *Opsilia coerulescens*.

The species has the Sibero-European + Mediterranean chorotype.

***Opsilia malachitica* (Lucas, 1849)**

Syn. *Phytoecia malachitica* Lucas, 1846

Other Names: *bolivari* Perez; *hispanica* Breuning.

Records in Turkey: Turkey (Lodos, 1998).

Distribution: Europe (Portugal, Spain, Sicily), North Africa (Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia).

Remarks: It was given from Turkey without locality data only in a list indicating Cerambycidae present in Turkey in Lodos (1998). Except this list there is not any record showing that this species distributed in Turkey. So the species is not confirmed for Turkey. We think that it is impossible for Turkey. In addition to this, Sama (2002) stated that “Possibly following Reitter (1911), Spanish authors include *Phytoecia malachitica* Lucas, 1846 in the genus *Opsilia* although it is not related to *O. coerulescens* and other closely related species”. Danilevsky (2006b) gave this species in *Opsilia*.

The species has W-Mediterranean chorotype.

***Opsilia molybdaena* (Dalman, 1817) (New record to Turkey)**

Syn. *Saperda molybdaena* Dalman, 1817

Other Names: *chlorizans* Chevrolat; *echii* Chevrolat; *longitarsis* Reitter.

Material Examined: Ankara prov.: Etimesgut, 05.05.2007, 1 specimen, leg. C. Gören.

Records in Turkey: Turkey (Lodos, 1998); Asia Minor (Sama, 2002).

Distribution: Europe (Portugal, Spain, France, Corsica, Italy (except Sicily and Sardinia), Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary, Switzerland, Germany, Slovakia, Czechia, Poland, Ukraine (except Crimea), European Russia), Kazakhstan, Caucasus, Central Asia, West Siberia, North Africa (Libya, Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco), Turkey, Iran, Syria, Jordan, Palestine, Israel.

Remarks: It was given from Turkey without locality data only in a list indicating Cerambycidae present in Turkey in Lodos, 1998. In Sama, 2002, Asia Minor record is not based on a published material. G. Sama said that in personel communication (2007) “I have recorded *Opsilia molybdaena* from Asia Minor (= Turkey) because I have one specimen in my collection from the province of Erzincan: Tercan (northeastern Anatolia)”. So this species is given for the first time from Turkey with the exact locality data.

The species has the W-Palaeartic chorotype.

***Opsilia prasina* (Reitter, 1911)**

Syn. *Phytoecia prasina* Reitter, 1911

The species has SW-Asiatic (Irano-Caucasian) chorotype. It occurs in Iran, Azerbaijan, Armenia. According to Danilevsky (2006a), it may distribute in Central Asia and Near East.

***Opsilia schurmanni* (Fuchs, 1971)**

Syn. *Phytoecia schurmanni* Fuchs, 1971

The species is endemic to Macedonia.

***Opsilia transcaspica* (Fuchs, 1955)**

Syn. *Phytoecia transcaspica* Fuchs, 1955

The species has Central Asiatic chorotype. It occurs only in Central Asia.

***Opsilia uncinata* (Redtenbacher, 1842)**

Syn. *Phytoecia uncinata* Redtenbacher, 1842

Other names: *molybdaena* Turk; *glabricollis* Roubal.

Records in Turkey: Turkey (Lodos, 1998); İzmir: Kuşadası (Özdikmen et al., 2005).

Distribution: Europe (France, ?Italy, Croatia & Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary, Austria, Slovakia, Czechia, Poland, Germany, Moldova, Ukraine, European Russia), Turkey, Central Asia.

Remarks: It was given from Turkey without locality data only in a list indicating Cerambycidae present in Turkey in Lodos, 1998. Özdikmen et al. (2005) gave it with exact locality data in Turkey firstly.

The species has Turano-European chorotype.

***Opsilia varentzovi* (Semenov, 1896)**

Syn. *Phytoecia varentzovi* Semenov, 1896

Other names: *immundula* Reitter.

The species has SW-Asiatic (Irano-Caucasian). It occurs in Iran, Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Dagestan.

***Opsilia longitarsis* (Reitter, 1911)**

Syn. *Phytoecia longitarsis* Reitter, 1911

The species is endemic to Spain.

According to Sama (2002), it is a synonym of *Opsilia molybdaena*. However, Danilevsky (2006b) gave a separate species.

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