

TURKISH AGAPANTHIINI MULSANT, 1839 WITH IDENTIFICATION KEYS (COLEOPTERA: LAMIINAE)

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ABSTRACT: All taxa of the tribe Agapanthiini Mulsant, 1839 in Turkey are evaluated in detail. The main aim of this work is to clarify current status of the members of the tribe in Turkey. This work is the first attempt for this purpose. Keys for genera, subgenera and species are also given in the text.

KEY WORDS: Agapanthiini, Lamiinae, Cerambycidae, Coleoptera, keys, Turkey.

The tribe Agapanthiini Mulsant, 1839 includes approximately 81 genera and 693 species worldwide. According to Löbl & Smetana (2010), the tribe is represented by 16 genera and 183 species in the Palaearctic Region. With respect to this, the tribe is represented only by 4 genera and 21 species in Turkey as *Theophilea* Pic, 1895 (with 1 species), *Calamobius* Guérin-Méneville, 1847 (with 1 species), *Agapanthia* Audinet-Serville, 1835 (with 18 species) and *Agapanthiola* Ganglbauer, 1900 (with 1 species) according to Löbl & Smetana (2010). Besides, Özdikmen (2012) mentioned 4 genera and 33 species for Turkish Agapanthiini as *Theophilea* Pic, 1895 (with 1 species), *Calamobius* Guérin-Méneville, 1847 (with 1 species), *Agapanthia* Audinet-Serville, 1835 (with 30 species) and *Agapanthiola* Ganglbauer, 1900 (with 1 species).

As seen above, the differences between the two works are originated only from the numbers of *Agapanthia* species. Löbl & Smetana (2010) stated 18 species for Turkish *Agapanthia* fauna as *A. asphodeli* Latreille, 1804; *A. chalybaea* Faldermann, 1837; *A. coeruleipennis* Frivaldszky, 1878; *A. cynarae* Germar, 1817; *A. fallax* Holzschuh, 1974; *A. frivaldszkyi* Ganglbauer, 1884; *A. kindermanni* Pic, 1905; *A. kirbyi* Gyllenhal, 1817; *A. lais* Reiche & Saulcy, 1858; *A. lateralis* Ganglbauer, 1884; *A. osmanlis* Reiche & Saulcy, 1858; *A. schmidti* Holzschuh, 1975; *A. simplicicornis* Reitter, 1898; *A. subflavida* Pic, 1903; *A. suturalis* Fabricius, 1787; *A. verecunda* Chevrolat, 1882; *A. violacea* Fabricius, 1775 and *A. walteri* Reitter, 1898 alphabetically. In spite of that, Özdikmen (2012) gave 30 species (18 stated species + 12 unmentioned species) for Turkish *Agapanthia* fauna as *A. amitina* Holzschuh, 1989; *A. annularis* (Olivier, 1795); *A. cardui* (Linnaeus, 1767); *A. dahli* (Richter, 1820); *A. detrita* Kraatz, 1882; *A. intermedia* Ganglbauer, 1884; *A. irrorata* (Fabricius, 1787); *A. maculicornis* (Gyllenhal, 1817); *A. persicola* Reitter, 1894; *A. pesarinii* Sama & Rapuzzi, 2010; *A. subchalybaea* Reitter, 1898 and *A. villosiviridescens* (DeGeer, 1775) in addition to the stated species by Löbl & Smetana (2010).

Consequently, it is a necessity that makes a study to determine the real status of Turkish *Agapanthia* fauna with together the other genera due to the susceptible differences about numbers of species between the two works.

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

Turkish Agapanthiini is presented as follows:

TRIBE AGAPANTHIINI Mulsant, 1839

It is characterized by long elongate body. Antennae thin, long, 12 segmented. The tribe is represented by 4 genera in Turkey.

A key for the genera

1. Scutellum glabrous, without pubescence; body cylindrical.....*Theophilea*
-- Scutellum with dense pubescence; if scutellum glabrous, body not cylindrical.....**2**
2. Antennae so long, with only short hairs.....*Calamobius*
-- Antennae not so long, with long erect hairs.....**3**
3. Segments 1 to 3 of front tarsus together distinctly shorter than front tibia; prothorax transversal or a little (often indistinctly) longer than wide, with more or less long erect hairs. Antennal segments from third normally more or less clearly ringed. Lower half of the eyes large or moderately large.....*Agapanthia*
-- Segments 1 to 3 of front tarsus together at least as long as front tibia; prothorax long and slim, much longer than wide. Antennae uniform, not clearly ringed. Lower half of the eyes very small.....*Agapanthiola*

GENUS *THEOPHILEA* Pic, 1895: 39

Type sp.: *Theophilea cylindricollis* Pic, 1895

The Palaearctic genus *Theophilea* has only 2 species as *T. cylindricollis* Pic, 1895 and *T. subcylindricollis* Hladil, 1988 in the world fauna. It is represented only by the species, *T. cylindricollis*, in Turkey (only in Anatolian territory).

SPECIES *Theophilea cylindricollis* Pic, 1895: 39

Type loc.: Bitlis (Turkey)

Syn.: *erzurumensis* Önalp, 1974: 174 (*Agapanthia*)

Length: 8-14 mm.

Records from Turkey: (**W, N, E Anatolia**)

Bitlis prov. as the type loc. (Pic, 1895); **Bitlis prov.** (Aurivillius, 1921); **Erzurum prov.** and near as *A. erzurumensis* (Özbek, 1978); Turkey (Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Lodos, 1998; Sama, 2002); **Erzurum prov.:** Aşkale (Adlbauer, 1992); **İzmir prov.:** Bozdağ, **Bitlis prov., Bingöl prov., Kars prov.** (Rejzek et al., 2001); **Bayburt prov., Erzurum prov., Gümüşhane prov., Kars prov.** (Tozlu et al., 2003); **Kocaeli prov.:** İzmit (Beşkayalar Natural Park) (Özdikmen & Demirel, 2005); Anatolia (Özdikmen, 2006).

Range: Caucasus (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia), Turkey.

Chorotype: SW-Asiatic

GENUS *CALAMOBIUS* Guérin-Méneville, 1847: XVIII

Type sp.: *Saperda filum* Rossi, 1790

The W Palaearctic genus *Calamobius* Guérin-Méneville, 1847 is monotypic. So, *C. filum* (Rossi, 1790) occurs also in Turkey (in both European Turkey and Anatolian territories).

SPECIES *Calamobius filum* (Rossi, 1790: 152)

Type loc.: "Etrusca" (Italy: Tuscany)

Orig. comb.: *Saperda filum* Rossi, 1790Syn.: *hirtus* Fabricius, 1792: 317 (*Saperda*); *gracilis* Creutzer, 1799: 124 (*Saperda*); *marginellus* Fabricius, 1801: 332 (*Saperda*); *tenuis* Blanco-Fernández, 1859: 411 (*Saperda*); *magnini* Pic, 1931: 10; *decoloripes* Pic, 1945: 7.

Length: 5-11 mm.

Records from Turkey: (**European Turkey and Anatolia**)

İstanbul prov.: Çengelköy (Demelt & Alkan, 1962; Demelt, 1963); **Muğla prov.:** Bodrum (Karatoprak) (Gül-Zümreoğlu, 1975); **Kocaeli prov.:** İzmit (Hereke) (Sama, 1982); Turkey (Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985); **Osmaniye prov.:** Nurdağı pass (Adlbauer, 1988); Turkey: Marmara Region (Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997); **İstanbul prov., Bursa prov., Çanakkale prov.:** Gökçeada, **Muğla prov.** (Lodos, 1998); Anatolia (Sama & Rapuzzi, 2000; Sama, 2002); **Isparta prov.:** Eğirdir (Akbelenli-Sütçüler, Aşağı Gökdere), **Antalya prov.:** Kemer (Olimpos Mt.), **Burdur prov.:** Bucak (Çamlık vill.) (Özdikmen & Hasbenli, 2004); **Kahramanmaraş prov.:** Göksun (Saraycık vill., Kireçköy, Göksun-Çardak road), Püren pass, Kahramanmaraş-Andırın road (Körsülü bridge env., Karbasan vill. env.), Pazarcık (Kocalar vill., Armutlu vill.), Kahramanmaraş-Kavaklı road, Campus of Sütçü İmam University, Türkoğlu (Araplar vill.) (Özdikmen & Okutaner, 2006); **Bolu prov.:** Kaynaşlı, **Sakarya prov.:** Sapanca (Özdikmen et al., 2005); **Hatay prov.:** İskenderun (Gediksaray, Güzelyayla road), Samandağı (Çevlik Rock Cemeteries, Fıdanlı), İskenderun-Belen (Atik plateau), Kırıkhan (Alabeyli vill.), Hassa (Söğüt vill. road), **Gaziantep prov.:** Nurdağı (entry of Karaburçlu vill.), **Manisa prov.:** Turgutlu Çardağı (Aysekisi hill), **İzmir prov.:** Menderes (Efemçukuru vill.) (Özdikmen & Demirel, 2005); **Ankara prov.:** Kızılcahamam (Güvem: Yenimahalle, Aköz vill. (Özdikmen & Demir, 2006); **Adana prov.:** Pozantı-Mersin road, **İçel prov.:** Fındıkpınarı, Silifke-Uzuncaburç road (Özdikmen, 2006); **İçel prov.:** Çamlıyayla env., **Şanlıurfa prov.:** Halfeti (pers. comm. with J. Kurzawa, 2006); **Osmaniye prov.:** Kesmeburun village (Hierapolis), Kalecik-Hasanbeyli road, Karaçay, Bahçe (Central, Kızlaç vill.), Zorkun road (Çiftmazı), Akyar vill., Bahçe-İnderesi road, Yarpuz road (Forest store env.), Osmaniye-Gaziantep road 5th km, Toprakkale, Issızca vill., **Hatay prov.:** Samandağı (Nekropol), Kuzuculu, Akbez, Erzincan-kaplıcalar district, Dörtöyl-Yeniyurt, Belen, Entry of Belen (Çakallı), Güzeluşağı vill., **Gaziantep prov.:** Akbez (Gülpınarı plateau), Fevzipaşa-İslahiye road 1st km, Kilis- Gaziantep road (Oğuzeli return), **Kilis prov.:** Hassa-Kilis road (Hisar vill., Gözkaya vill.) (Özdikmen, Güven & Gören, 2010); **Antalya prov.:** Alanya-Taşkent (Exit of Karapınar vill.), Alanya (Şihlar vill. plateau, Karapınar vill., Dikmetaş plateau), Gündoğmuş, Akseki-Manavgat road (Gündoğmuş return), İbradı-Akseki road, İbradı (Central, Başlar vill. env.), **Konya prov.:** Hadim-Bozkır road (Yazdamı vill. env.), Gençek- Derebucak, Derebucak, Taşkent-Alanya (Çayarası district), (Özdikmen & Turgut, 2010); **İçel prov.:** Çamlıyayla, **Tunceli prov.:** 14 km S of Tunceli (Sama, Rapuzzi & Özdikmen, 2012); **Antalya prov.:** Olimpos (pers. comm. with Y. Şenyüz, 2012).

Range: Europe, Caucasus (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia), Turkey, Cyprus, Iran, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, North Africa (Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia).

Chorotype: W-Palaearctic

GENUS *AGAPANTHIA* Audinet-Serville, 1835: 35Type sp.: *Cerambyx cardui* Linnaeus, 1767

The Palaearctic and Oriental genus *Agapanthia* Audinet-Serville, 1835 includes approximately 75 species in the world fauna. Its members occur in both

European Turkey and Anatolian territories. But Turkish fauna has not been known entirely until the present work (see above).

A key for the subgenera and species*

- 1.** Body blue, greenish or purple, metallic, more or less shiny or if body black, elytra leaden colored or more or less metallic shiny. Elytra without dense pubescence, more or less glabrous appearance, only with black tiny hairs (sometimes with white tiny hairs on the apex). Underside of the body more or less shiny, metallic.....**2**
 --. Body black or dark, sometimes slightly shiny, but not distinct metallic (blue or green). First antennal segment black. Elytra with regularly distributed or spotted ground pubescence, only seldom almost glabrous. Underside of the body only seldom slightly metallic.....**14**
- 2.** Pronotum with a small lateral process. 3rd antennal segment and the following segments clearly reddish (or yellowish) ringed, at the apex black.....Subgenus *AGANTHOPLIA*
*A. coeruleipennis*
 --. Pronotum behind the middle more or less widened, but without distinct lateral hump. Antennal segments black or dark blue, sometimes whitish ringed, under sides normally with whitish fine hairs, unicolored.....Subgenus *SMARAGDULA*.....**3**
- 3.** Antennae not ringed; 4th segment and the following segments at the base very fine and dense indistinctly whitish hairs; sometimes 3-6th segments with long ciliated.....**4**
 --. Antennae from 4th segment above the bases up to half length with clear and distinctly ringed, under sides with whitish pubescence.....**11**
- 4.** Pronotum slightly longer than wide or as long as wide, but not transversal.....**5**
 --. Pronotum transversal, distinctly wider than long, dense and somewhat irregular punctuated, behind the middle more clearly widened (but without lateral process). Elytra much wider than pronotum, hardly 3 times longer than wide. Body large.....**10**
- 5.** Scutellum glabrous. First antennal segment outside with single very coarse and deep point. Lower part of the eye small, strongly arched. Pronotum slightly longer than wide, much dense and large wrinkled punctuated (even more roughly than the vertex). Elytra completely with regularly strong and dense, extraordinary large wrinkled punctuated. Head, pronotum and elytral base with long erect hairs. Metallic blue, brilliant; First antennal segment blue, the other segments blackish, fine and very thin, hardly visible close whitish hairs, 3-6th segments insides long ciliated.....*A. frivaldszkyi*
 --. Scutellum with pubescence. Pronotum almost squarely, as long as wide, or slightly longer than wide, dense and regular punctuated. First antennal segment without large and deep punctuation. Lower part of the eyes much stronger arched.....**6**
- 6.** Elytra parallel, 3rd segment of tarsi very small.....*A. pesarinii*
 --. Elytra subparallel, humerus well developed, 3rd segment of tarsi not very small**7**
- 7.** Body smaller and mostly a little more slender. Elytra with more or less regularly punctuated and semierect ground pubescence.....*A. amitina*
 --. Body larger. Elytra with more or less regularly punctuated**8**
- 8.** Pronotum always with more or less complete, three distinct longitudinal lines (1 median + 2 lateral) of pubescence.....*A. fallax*
 --. Pronotum without complete, distinct longitudinal lines of pubescence, sometimes with incompletely, but distinctly.....**9**
- 9.** Elytra without distinctly contrasted pubescence.....*A. violacea*
 --. Elytra and antennae covered by whitish pubescence, therefore posterior part of elytra or elytral apex being contrast to the remaining part.....*A. intermedia*

- 10.** In front of pronotum considerably narrower than the base, behind the middle at the side strongly humped arched. Head in male and female only as wide as pronotum at the anterior edge. Frons in female dense and regularly punctuated.....**11**
 --. In front of pronotum not narrower than the base. Head often as wide as the pronotum (or anterior edge of pronotum). Frons in female, contrasted clypeus and the sides with only very much sparse punctuation, shiny.....**A. lais**
- 11.** Sides of metathorax and also episternum closed very dense and regular punctuation. Pronotum fine and exceptionally dense punctuated.....**A. persicola**
 --. Sides of metathorax with fine, unequal and slightly dense, to inside sparsely punctuation (as in *violacea*). Posterior one three part of elytra with distinct whitish-gray hairs.....
**A. chalybaea**
- 12.** Scutellum with pubescence. Elytra only on the first half of the elytral length with long erect hairs. Body larger.....**13**
 --. Scutellum glabrous. Elytra with long erect hairs till the apex. Body smaller, entirely metallic very light green.....**A. naciyae**
- 13.** Body dark blue, only sometimes with greenish reflects, mainly on pronotum, body larger and stout. Elytral base wrinkled, On elytra, the absence of white pubescence on the first half and the very sparse white pubescence on the apical portion.....**A. ozdikmeni**
 --. Body metallic blue-green. Elytral base with only dense but isolate points, On elytra, the pubescence is dense to the base and very dense towards the apex.....**A. osmanlis**
- 14.** Pronotum with transversally wrinkled sculpture. Elytra with mottled whitish spots of pubescence, in typical form arranged into 4 longitudinal rows.....Subgenus **STICHODERA**
 **A. irrorata**
 --. Pronotum without transversal folding, punctuation, long erect hairs, usually with three bands of light hairs (as a median and two lateral). Elytra with more or less dense pubescence (regularly or spotted).....**15**
- 15.** Elytra at the apex more or less rounded, not strongly acuminate or into a long apex; without any sutural band.....**16**
 --. Elytra to back strongly constricted and here acuminate; at the apex individually long and sharpened; usually with band of white pubescence in the suture.....
Subgenus **AGAPANTHIA**.....**31**
- 16.** Thorax with more or less dense hairs, but without lateral bands or spots (sides of thorax with not different hairs than remaining parts of underside).....**17**
 --. Sides of thorax with very dense white or yellowish-white hairs, formed stripes (or bands) of pubescence, the remaining part of underside with thinner hairs.....
Subgenus **HOMOBLEPHARA**.....**A. maculicornis**
- 17.** Elytra on the upperside with regularly distributed ground pubescence. Body ordinary wide or quite wide.....**18**
 --. Elytra on the upperside with more or less distinctly spotted pubescence.....**22**
- 18.** Pronotum and vertex without median band of pubescence.....
Subgenus **DROSOTRICHIA**.....**A. annularis**
 --. Pronotum and vertex with median band of pubescence.....**19**
- 19.** First segment of hind tarsi short, 1st and 2nd segments together not longer than the claw segment.....Subgenus **SYNTHAPSIA**.....**A. kirbyi**
 --. First segment of hind tarsi long, longer than the claw segment; 1st and 2nd segments together not shorter than the claw segment.....Subgenus **EPOPTES**..... **20**

- 20.** Elytra only up to the middle with long erect hairs, behind the middle only with short, semierect hairs. 1st antennal segment on the outside without hairs or only with sparser yellow or grayish hairs. 3rd antennal segment at the apex with a tuft of blackish hairs.....**A. lateralis**
 --. Elytra up to the apex or almost up to the apex with long erect hairs. 1st antennal segment on the outside with much denser yellow or grayish hairs; 3-5th segments without distinct tufts of hairs, only ciliated at the apex.....**21**
- 21.** Tarsi black and dark pubescence, 1-3rd segments at the bases with fine grayish hairs. Elytra at the apex very acute (or very sharp), almost acuminate. Lower parts of eyes very large, genae short. Body wider and shorter, more flattened.....**22**
 --. Tarsi with white-gray pubescence and short black decumbent hairs. Eyes smaller, genae larger. Elytra at the apex almost rounded. Body more elongated. Eyes very small, genae very large. Body more slender, to back more narrowed. Elytra at the base granulated, with long erect hairs, quite dense brownish-yellow pubescence. Epipleura with a lateral band; pubescence of sides usually compacted, a wider longitudinal band in inner part of epipleural band sometimes worn or weakly gray hairs. 3rd antennal segment and the following segments widely, reddish-yellow ringed and with whitish hairs, at the apex black; 1st segment on the outside with much denser yellow hairs, 3rd segment and the following segments (4th, 5th, 6th) on inside individually ciliated, at the apex without tuft of hairs.....**A. asphodeli**
- 22.** 3rd antennal segment at the apex with a tuft of hairs (only some varieties without that), 4th and 5th segments usually like a shrubbery (but less distinct) or at the apex dense black ciliated or 4-6th segment at the apex dense black ciliated or tufted. Pronotum distinctly transversal.....**23**
 --. 3rd antennal segment without tuft of hairs, sometimes at the apex only slightly ciliated. Pronotum indistinctly transversal, almost as long as wide, behind the middle slightly widened.....**25**
- 23.** Elytra with very large, strongly spotted of yellow pubescence, on the ground largish, fine punctuated; elytral base strongly granular, up to posterior one third with long erect hairs; elytra long, in male and female almost parallel.....**A. walteri**
 --. Elytra with dense, spotted, more or less fine yellow or yellowish pubescence, upperside finely punctuated, the space between points narrow; elytra only at the base more rough (larger) punctuated, sometimes at the base also slightly granulated, elytra moderate length, in female parallel, in male to the apex slightly narrowed; only in posterior half with long erect hairs.....**24**
- 24.** 3rd-4th antennal segments (sometimes also 5th) at the apex with a tuft of hairs. Elytra with spotted pubescence of dense hairs.....**A. dahli**
 --. 3rd-6th antennal segments at the apex with a tuft of hairs. Elytra with spotted pubescence of less dense hairs.....**A. kindermanni**
- 25.** 3rd antennal segment and the following segments at the bases more or less widely light ringed (yellow or reddish). Antennae black ciliated, but without tuft of hairs, 3rd and 4th segments usually denser ciliated than the following segments.....**26**
 --. Antennal segments more or less black, sometimes at the bases slightly lighter colored (brownish or dark reddish); 3rd segment and the following segments at the bases with whitish or whitish-gray fine close hairs, 3-5th segments at the apex downwards probably often strongly black ciliated, but without clear tuft of hairs. Pronotum almost squared.....**28**
- 26.** The yellow parts of antennal segments with notably dense gray hairs, so that the yellow ground color only visible by shining. Body elongated, parallel.....**A. simplicicornis**
 --. The yellow parts of antennal segments with fine light hairs, so that the yellow ground color is quite clearly visible. Body not very elongated, more or less wide. Pronotum distinctly wider than long.....**27**

- 27.** 3rd antennal segment with a small tuft of hairs. Thorax with very indistinctly lateral spot. Legs with gray and yellowish pubescence.....***A. subflavida***
 --. Antennal segments without tuft of hairs. Thorax without lateral spot. Legs with whitish pubescence.....***A. schmidtii***
- 28.** 3rd antennal segment at the base with widely, light (gray or grayish) hairs, only at the apex black, without lighter hairs (in some varieties of *A. subchalybaea* antennae almost or entirely black). Elytra with more or less distinct partly spotted ground pubescence.....**29**
 --. 3rd antennal segment widely or narrowly brightly ringed. Elytral pubescence almost regularly distributed.....**30**
- 29.** Ground color black with leaden shiny or mineral ore shiny, yellowish or gray, quite dense spotted pubescence.....***A. villosoviridescens***
 --. Black, slightly bluish, weakly submetallic shiny. Elytra with very sparse, often indistinctly spotted hairs, almost glabrous. Median line of pronotum very fine and narrow. Underside with very sparse and fine, gray or whitish pubescence. Scutellum with less dense pubescence. Usually slightly larger than *A. villosoviridescens*, wider and slightly robust. Antennae sometimes strongly expunged. Body with more or less yellowish pubescence.....
***A. subchalybaea***
- 30.** 3rd antennal segment only at the base narrowly (white or grayish) ringed, at the base black, brown or reddish. 3rd and the following segments up to middle brightly (white or reddish) ringed (black, at the bases sometimes reddish). 1st antennal segment on the outside with very thinner, whitish hairs. Vertex and pronotum with longitudinal lines of yellowish pubescence. Scutellum with yellow pubescence. Elytra with almost regularly partly yellowish or yellowish-gray ground pubescence, in the first half with long erect hairs. Epipleura with denser pubescence (with marginal line in the posterior half).....***A. cynarae***
 --. 3rd antennal segment very widely whitish ringed (almost up to posterior one third). 4th segment and the following segments brighter ringed than *A. cynarae*. Vertex and pronotum with yellow or yellowish pubescence. Scutellum with yellow or yellowish pubescence. Elytra with yellowish-gray or grayish-yellow pubescence. Pubescence on the epipleura is indistinctly condensed. Underside with distinctly denser pubescence than *A. cynarae*.....
***A. verecunda***
- 31.** Elytral apex more or less rounded.....***A. cardui***
 --. Elytral apex distinctly acuminate.....***A. suturalis***

* The present key prepared on the base of Plavilstshikov (1930) and included all species (including incorrectly mentioned species + newly described species) for Turkey.

The members of Turkish *Agapanthia* are presented as follows:

SUBGENUS *SYNTHAPSIA* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2004: 121

Type sp.: *Saperda kirbyi* Gyllenhal, 1817

The monotypic subgenus was originally described by Pesarini & Sabbadini (2004) as a separate genus. So, *A. kirbyi* (Gyllenhal, 1817) occurs also in Turkey (in both European Turkey and Anatolian territories).

SPECIES *Agapanthia kirbyi* (Gyllenhal, 1817: 186)

Type loc.: "Lusitania" (Portugal, probably a wrong locality)

Orig. comb.: *Saperda kirbyi* Gyllenhal, 1817

Syn.: *latipennis* Mulsant, 1862: 352; *zawadskyi* Fairmaire, 1866: 275

Length: 14-28 mm.

Löbl & Smetana (2010) reported the species only from European Turkey for Turkey. However, it is extensively distributed also in Anatolia for Turkey as seen below.

Records from Turkey: (**European Turkey and Anatolia**)

Hatay prov.: Akbez (Pic, 1892); **Bilecik prov.** (Bodemeyer, 1906); Anatolia (Aurivillius, 1921); **Adana prov.:** Toros Mts., Pozanti, Bolkar Mts. (Villiers, 1959); **İzmir prov.:** Efes (Demelt & Alkan, 1962; Demelt, 1963); **İçel prov.:** Alata (Breuning et Villiers, 1967); **Konya prov.:** Akşehir (Tuatay et al., 1972); **Ankara prov.:** Karagöl, **İzmir prov.:** Selçuk (Efes) (Gül-Zümreoğlu, 1975); **Niğde prov.:** Carayad pass (Sama, 1982); Turkey (Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Lodos, 1998; Sama, 2002); **Bursa prov.:** Karacabey, **İçel prov.:** Kuzucubelen (Öymen, 1987); **Edirne prov., Bursa prov.:** Uludağ, **Bilecik prov., İzmir prov., Eskişehir prov., Ankara prov.:** Kızılcahamam (Azapderesi), Gölbaşı (Fen Lisesi), **Isparta prov.:** Eğirdir, **Konya prov.:** Akşehir, **Kayseri prov.:** Central, Yeşilhisar, **Amasya prov., Niğde prov.:** Çamardı (Bulgar-Maden), **İçel prov.:** Çamalan, Toros Mts., **Adana prov.:** Cilicia, **Kahramanmaraş prov., Bitlis prov., Van prov.** (Önalp, 1988); **Burdur prov.:** Sagalassos, **İçel prov.:** Erdemli, **Osmaniye prov.:** Nurdağı pass, **Niğde prov.:** Çiftahan (Adlbauer, 1988); European Turkey: Marmara Region (Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997); **Adana prov., Bingöl prov., Bursa prov., Erzincan prov., Erzurum prov., Kars prov., Tokat prov.** (Tozlu et al., 2003); **Antalya prov.:** Kemer (Olimpos Mt.), Gömbe (Sütleğen, Sinekçibeli pass), **Burdur prov.:** Bucak (Çamlık vill.), **Isparta prov.:** Yalvaç (Sultan Mts.), Yarıkkaya vill., **Afyon prov.:** Sultandağı (Sultan Mts.) (Özdikmen & Hasbenli, 2004); **Niğde prov.:** Şihlar, **Ankara prov.:** Kızılcahamam, **Isparta prov., Siirt prov.** (Özdikmen et al., 2005); **Manisa prov.:** Turgutlu Çardağı (Aysekisi hill), **Kocaeli prov.:** İzmit (Beşkayalar Natural Park), **Kırşehir prov.:** Boztepe road (Özdikmen & Demirel, 2005); **Adana prov.:** Pozanti, **Ankara prov.:** Çal Mt. (Özdikmen & Demir, 2006); **Konya prov.:** Ayrancı (Dikenlidere), **Osmaniye prov.:** Zorkun, **Aksaray prov.:** between Aşağı-Yukarı Dikmen, **Niğde prov.:** exit of Ulukışla-Pozanti, **İçel prov.:** Silifke-Kirobası road, **Adana prov.:** Pozanti-Mersin road (Özdikmen, 2006); **Çorum prov.:** Kargı (Karagöl vill.) (Özdikmen, 2007); **Antalya prov.:** Gündoğmuş, Akseki (Güzelsu vill.), İbradı (Central, Başlar vill.), **Konya prov.:** Bozkır (Yalınca env.), Gencek- Derebucak, Hadim (Korualan town env.) (Turgut & Özdikmen, 2010); **Bolu prov.:** between Dereceören-Akçaalan (Abant), entry of Göynük-Mudurnu road (exit of Sarılar vill.), Yeniçağa-Mengen road, Abant road, Abant env. (Özdikmen, 2011); **Kırıkkale prov.:** 5 km past to Delice, Hacılar-Küreboğazi vill. road, (Özdikmen, Mercan & Tunç, 2012); **Erzincan prov.:** 12 km west of the crossroad to Tunceli, Kızıldağı pass, **Tunceli prov.:** 40 km W of Tunceli (road to Ovacık), 16 km S of Pülümür, 15 km N of Pülümür (Sama, Rapuzzi & Özdikmen, 2012).

Range: Europe, Caucasus (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia), Turkmenistan, Turkey, Iran, Israel, Syria.

Chorotype: Turano-European

SUBGENUS *EPOPTES* Gistel, 1857: 93

Type sp.: *Lamia asphodeli* Latreille, 1804

Syn.: *Agapanthiella* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2004: 126 [Type sp.: *Cerambyx villosoviridescens* DeGeer, 1775]

According to Özdikmen (2012), the subgenus is represented by 13 species in Turkey. The species, *A. detrita* Kraatz, 1882, however, is distributed only in Central Asia (Kirgizia, Kazakhstan, Tadjikistan and Uzbekistan). So, it is impossible for Turkey. The other members (a total of 12 species) of subgenus occur in Turkey (in both European Turkey and Anatolian territories).

SPECIES *Agapanthia asphodeli* (Latreille, 1804): 282

Type loc.: Bordeaux (France)

Orig. comb.: *Lamia asphodeli* Latreille, 1804

Syn.: *spencei* Gyllenhal, 1817: 187; *insularis* Gautier des Cottés, 1870: 263; *reji* Mulsant & Godart, 1870: 27; *mimica* Pic, 1927: 1

Length: 14-22 mm.

Löbl & Smetana (2010) reported the species only from Anatolia for Turkey. The data conforms with the known records by me from Turkey as seen below.

Records from Turkey: (**W half of Anatolia**)

İzmir prov.: Bergama (Demelt & Alkan, 1962); **İzmir prov.:** Pergamon, **Hatay prov.:** Iskenderun (Demelt, 1963); Turkey (Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Lodos, 1998; Sama & Rapuzzi, 2000; Sama, 2002); **İzmir prov.:** Çamlık pass (Adlbauer, 1988); **Çanakkale prov., İzmir prov., Bilecik prov., Ankara prov., Antalya prov.:** Alanya, **Adana prov.:** Pozantı, **Hatay prov.:** Amanos (Akbez) (Önalp, 1989); **Isparta prov.:** Isparta-Burdur road (exit of Isparta), Yalvaç (Sultan Mts.), **Antalya prov.:** near Manavgat waterfall, Kemer (Olimpos Mt.), **Yozgat prov.:** Çiğdemli (Gökiniş vill.) (Özdikmen & Hasbenli, 2004); **Aydın prov., Ankara prov.:** Gölbaşı (Özdikmen et al., 2005); **Ankara prov.:** Kızılcahamam (Işık Mt.: Keçikaya hill), Soğuksu National Park, Aköz vill., Anatolia (Özdikmen, 2006); **Osmaniye prov.:** Hasanbeyli (pers. comm. with J. Kurzawa, 2006).

Range: Europe, Caucasus (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia), Kazakhstan, Turkey.

Chorotype: S and E-European

SPECIES *Agapanthia cynarae* (Germar, 1817: 222)

Type loc.: “bei Fiume und Arbe” (Croatia: Rijeka and Insel Rab)

Orig. comb.: *Saperda cynarae* Germar, 1817

Syn.: *boeberi* Fischer von Waldheim, 1805: 16; *decora* Krynicki, 1834: 170; *diversicornis* Pic, 1927: 1

Length: 14-23 mm.

This species has 2 subspecies as the nominotypical subspecies and *A. cynarae michaeli* Sláma, 1986 that is endemic to Crete. So it is represented only by the nominotypical subspecies in Turkey. Löbl & Smetana (2010) reported the species only from European Turkey for Turkey. However, it is extensively distributed also in Anatolia for Turkey as seen below.

Records from Turkey: (**European Turkey and N, W, SW Anatolia**)

Amasya prov. as *A. boeberi* (Villiers, 1959); Turkey (Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Lodos, 1998); **Bilecik prov.:** Central (Öymen, 1987); **İçel prov.:** Erdemli (Adlbauer, 1988); **Edirne prov., İstanbul prov., Bursa prov.:** Uludağ, **Bilecik prov., Erzurum prov.** as *A. boeberi* (Önalp, 1989); Turkey as *A. boeberi* (Lodos, 1998); European Turkey (Sama, 2002); **Konya prov.:** Akşehir (Engelli vill.) as *A. boeberi* (Özdikmen & Hasbenli, 2004); **Kocaeli prov.:** İzmit (Ballıkayalar Natural Park) as *A. boeberi* (Özdikmen & Demirel, 2005); **Çorum prov.:** Kargı (Kargı plateau road), **Amasya prov.:** Merzifon (Tavşan Mt.) (Özdikmen, 2007); **Konya prov.:** Beyşehir-Akseki road (Huğlu env.), Bozkır (Yalnızca) (Turgut & Özdikmen, 2010); **Bolu prov.:** Gerede, Mudurnu-Göynük road (Sünnet Lake env.) (Özdikmen, 2011).

Range: Europe, Caucasus (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia), Turkey.

Chorotype: S and E-European

SPECIES *Agapanthia dahlī* (C. F. W. Richter, 1820: pl. 12)

Type loc.: Europa

Orig. comb.: *Saperda dahlī* C. F. W. Richter, 1820

Syn.: *gyllenhali* Ganglbauer, 1883: 190; *tristriga* Reitter, 1913: 70

Length: 9.5-22 mm.

Löbl & Smetana (2010) never reported the species for Turkey. However, it is extensively distributed in both European Turkey and Anatolia for Turkey as seen below.

Records from Turkey: (**European Turkey and Anatolia**)

Hatay prov.: Yenişehir – Fuchs et Breuning, 1971 (Ex. Holzschuh, 1980); Turkey (Danilevsky & Miroschnikov, 1985; Lodos, 1998); **Adana prov.:** Toprakkale, Kozan (Feke), **Osmaniye prov.:** Nurdağı pass (Adlbauer, 1988); **Bursa prov.:** Uludağ, Anatolia, **Ankara prov.** (Önalp, 1989); European Turkey and W Anatolia (Sama, 2002); **Gümüşhane prov.:** Kelkit (Günyurdu vill.) (Özdikmen & Hasbenli, 2004); **Siirt prov.** (Özdikmen et al., 2005); **Gaziantep prov.:** Kuşçubeli pass (Özdikmen & Demirel, 2005); **Osmaniye prov.:** Karagedik vill., Kesmeburun vill. (Hierapolis), Kuşçubeli pass, **Gaziantep prov.:** Nurdağı (Exit of İslahiye 5th km) (Ozdikmen, Güven & Gören, 2010); **Bolu prov.:** Mengen (Mengen-Yedigöller road) (Ozdikmen, 2011); **Bursa prov.:** Mezitler valley (Yenikaracakaya district) (pers. comm. with Y. Şenyüz, 2012).

Range: Europe, Caucasus (Georgia), Siberia, Kazakhstan, Tadjikistan, Uzbekistan, Mongolia, N Korea, China, Turkey.

Chorotype: Sibero-European

SPECIES *Agapanthia detrita* Kraatz, 1882: 336

The species has only been recorded from Turkey by Önalp (1989) [from Ankara prov. and Erzurum prov.] and Özdikmen et al. (2005) [from Hatay prov.: İskenderun (Topboğazi)].

In fact the species is only distributed in Central Asia (Kirgizia, Kazakhstan, Tadjikistan and Uzbekistan). So it is impossible for Turkey.

Consequently, the old records from Turkey should be belong to the species *A. coeruleipennis*.

SPECIES *Agapanthia kindermanni* Pic, 1905: 13

Type loc.: “Syria” (Hatay: Amanos Mts. in Turkey, not Syria)

Syn.: *amicula* Holzschuh, 1989: 176

Length: 8.1-18 mm.

Löbl & Smetana (2010) reported the species only from Anatolia for Turkey. The data conforms with the known records by me from Turkey as seen below.

Records from Turkey: (**S Anatolia**)

Hatay prov.: Amanos Mts. As the type loc. (Pic, 1905); **Adana prov.:** Tekir, **İçel prov.:** Namrun (Çamlıyayla) as the type loc. of *A. amricula* (Holzschuh, 1989); **Adana prov.:** Kozan (Feke) (Adlbauer, 1992); **Osmaniye prov.:** Kalecik-Hasanbeyli road as *A. amricula* (Ozdikmen, Güven & Gören, 2010).

Range: Turkey.

Chorotype: Anatolian

SPECIES *Agapanthia lateralis* Ganglbauer, 1884: 541

Type loc.: İstanbul (Turkey)

Syn.: *orientalis* Pic, 1901: 83; *bilateralis* Pic, 1927: 1

Length: 12-24 mm.

Löbl & Smetana (2010) reported the species only from European Turkey for Turkey. However, it is extensively distributed also in Anatolia for Turkey as seen below.

Records from Turkey: (**European Turkey and Anatolia**)

İstanbul prov. as the type loc. (Ganglbauer, 1884); **Hatay prov.:** Akbez (Pic, 1892); Antalya prov.: Toros Mts.), Niğde prov.: Çamardı, Konya prov. (Bodemeyer, 1900); European Turkey and Anatolia (Aurivillius, 1921); Anatolia as *A. lateralis* a. *orientalis* (Winkler, 1924-1932); **Ağrı prov.:** NE Ararat, **İçel prov.:** Toros Mts. (Bolkar Mts.) (Villiers, 1959); **İstanbul prov.:** Polonez vill., Beykoz, Anadoluhisarı, Çengelköy, **İzmir prov.:** near Central, Kemalpaşa, Efes, Bergama, **Antalya prov.:** near Central, Belkıs (Aspendos, Cumali), Antitoros Mts. (Bey Mts., Korkuteli), Alanya and near, **Isparta prov.:** Eğirdir and near (Demelt & Alkan, 1962); **İstanbul prov.** (Demelt, 1963); Turkey (Fuchs et Breuning, 1971; Danilevsky & Miroschnikov, 1985; Lodos, 1998); **Konya prov.:** Akşehir (Tuatay et al., 1972); **Amasya prov.** (Gfeller, 1972); **Konya prov.:** Beyşehir, **Ankara prov.:** Kızılcahamam, **Çanakkale prov.:** İntepe, **Antalya prov.:** Kemer, Patara, **Afyon prov.:** Dinar, **İzmir prov.:** Çamlık pass, **Niğde prov.:** Çiftehan, **İçel prov.:** Güzeloluk, Erdemli, Silifke (Aldbauer, 1988); **İstanbul prov., Bilecik prov., Isparta prov.:** Central, Eğirdir/Taurus, **Tokat prov., Amasya prov., Ankara prov.:** Central, Gölbaşı, Baraj, Ayaş Beli, Kızılcahamam (Kargasekmez), Azapderesi, Elmadağ, Beynam Forest, **Neveşehir prov., Konya prov.:** Alaşehir, **Antalya prov.** (Önalp, 1989); European Turkey: Marmara Region (Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997); **Zonguldak prov.:** Çaycuma-Safranbolu road (Ahmet Usta pass), **Antalya prov.:** Alanya (Demirtaş, Mahmutlar), Kalkan, **Isparta prov.:** Başkonak (Yalvaç road), Isparta-Burdur road, Eğirdir (Aşağı Gökdere), Yalvaç (Kuyucak vill., Çetince small town, Sultan Mts.), Keçiborlu (Yeditepe), **Afyon prov.:** Sultandağı (Sultan Mts.) (Özdikmen & Hasbenli, 2004); **Konya prov.:** Akşehir, Ilgın, **Kırşehir prov.:** Central, Arapzun, **Ankara prov.:** Central, Elmadağ, Kızılcahamam, Eymir Lake, Akyurt, **Çankırı prov.:** Çerkeş, Central, **Karaman prov., Isparta prov.:** Eğirdir, Central, **Eskişehir prov.:** Sarıcakaya (Özdikmen et al., 2005); **Kahramanmaraş prov.:** Afşin (Tanır (Özdikmen & Okutaner, 2006); **Manisa prov.:** Turgutlu Çardağı (Aysekisi hill) (Özdikmen & Demirel, 2005); **Ankara prov.:** Çal Mt., METU, Beştepe, Kızılcahamam (Soğuksu National Park), Kayaş (Bayındır dam env.), Beytepe, A.O.Ç., **Antalya prov.:** Kemer, (Özdikmen & Demir, 2006); **Ankara prov.:** Çal Mt., Kızılcahamam (Işık Mt., Güvem, Aköz vill.), Şereflikoçhisar, Şereflikoçhisar-Evren road, Kayaş (Bayındır dam), **Aksaray prov.:** entry of Neveşehir-Aksaray, Eski (Eşmekaya), **Konya prov.:** Kulu, **Niğde prov.:** Çamardı (Bademdere-Elmalı), exit of Ulukışla, **İçel prov.:** Silifke-Kırobasi road (Özdikmen, 2006); **İçel prov.:** Aydınlar env. (pers. comm. with J. Kurzawa, 2006); **Muğla prov.:** Dalyan, **Manisa prov.:** Gürdeş (Akhisar road 5th km), **Tekirdağ prov.:** Malkara (Yenidibek vill.-Kalealtı), **Afyon prov.:** Selkisaray, **Karabük prov.:** Safranbolu (Hızır Yanı place, Bulak vill., Konarı vill.); **Bolu prov.:** Entry of Gerede expressway, Gerede-Karabük road (entry of Koçumlar vill.), Yeniçağa, **Kastamonu prov.:** Entry of Tosya, S of Küre Mts. (Yaylagözü pass), Kastamonu-Ayancık road, Daday, Daday-Araç road, **Çorum prov.:** Kargı (Gölet Plateau env.), **Çankırı prov.:** Kurşunlu-Boyalı road (Özdikmen, 2007); **Ankara prov.:** A.O.Ç., Bayındır dam env., Beytepe, Bağlum, Şereflikoçhisar (Gülhöyük), İncek (Özdikmen, Turgut, Güzel, 2009); **Antalya prov.:** Güzelbağ-Alanya (Exit of Güzelbağ), **Konya prov.:** Derebucak, Bozkır-Hadim road (22 km to Hadim), Bozkır (Bayboğan vill. env., Kuruçay vill., Yalnızca village env.), Akseki (Güzelsu vill.) (Turgut & Özdikmen, 2010); **Osmaniye prov.:** Kesmeburun vill. (Castabala castle), **Gaziantep prov.:** Nurdağı-İslahiye (Özdikmen, Güven & Gören, 2010); **Kırıkkale prov.:** Border of Kırıkkale (Elmadağ-Kırıkkale road), Refinery, Kalecik-Çankırı return (Elmadağ-Kırıkkale

road), 1 km to entry of Bedesten, Haclar-Küreboğazi vill. road (1 km to Küreboğazi) (Özdikmen, Mercan & Tunç, 2012); **Erzincan prov.:** Kızıldağı pass, **Sivas prov.:** 7 km east of the crossroad to Zara (Sama, Rapuzzi & Özdikmen, 2012); **Edirne prov.:** Havsa vill., **Antalya prov.:** Olimpos, **Kütahya prov.:** Felent basin (pers. comm. with Y. Şenyüz, 2012).

Range: Turkey.

Chorotype: Anatolian

SPECIES *Agapanthia schmidti* Holzschuh, 1975: 89

Type loc.: Sivas (Turkey)

Length: 11.3 mm.

The species is very close to *Agapanthia subflavida* Pic, 1903 clearly. But the species, *Agapanthia subflavida* Pic, 1903, unfortunately, has not been known from any exact locality of Turkey until now (see below). Therefore, I have not seen any specimen of *Agapanthia subflavida* Pic, 1903 including the type up to now. I think that, however, *Agapanthia schmidti* Holzschuh, 1975 that has been known from only the type locality, may be a synonym of *Agapanthia subflavida* Pic, 1903. For this reason, it is necessary that the type specimens of each species should be examined. Löbl & Smetana (2010) reported the species only from Anatolia for Turkey. The data conforms with the known records by me from Turkey as seen below.

Records from Turkey: (CNE Anatolia)

Sivas prov.: Gürün (Holzschuh, 1975); Turkey (Lodos, 1998).

Range: Turkey.

Chorotype: Anatolian

SPECIES *Agapanthia simplicicornis* Reitter, 1898: 133

Type loc.: Mardin (Turkey)

Length: 12-19 mm.

Löbl & Smetana (2010) reported the species only from Anatolia for Turkey. The data conforms with the known records by me from Turkey as seen below.

Records from Turkey: (E, SE Anatolia)

Mardin prov. as the type loc. (Reitter, 1898); Anatolia (Aurivillius, 1921; Winkler, 1924-1932; Lodos, 1998; Sama & Rapuzzi, 2000); **Hakkari prov.:** Yüksekova in Fuchs et Breuning, 1971 (Ex. Holzschuh, 1980); **Muş prov.:** Buğlan pass (NW Muş) (Rejzek et al., 2003 (2002)); **Erzincan prov.:** Tanyeri, **Tunceli prov.:** 16 km south of Püllümür, **Muş prov.:** Buğlan pass (Sama, Rapuzzi & Özdikmen, 2012).

Range: Turkey.

Chorotype: Anatolian

SPECIES *Agapanthia subchalybaea* Reitter, 1898: 134

Type loc.: Kaukasus und Turkestan: Taschkend (only Caucasus, Taschkend probably a wrong locality)

Syn.: *subacuta* Pic, 1909: 106

Length: 10-17 mm.

Löbl & Smetana (2010) never reported the species for Turkey. However, it is distributed in Anatolia for Turkey as seen below.

Records from Turkey: (**E half of Anatolia**)

Konya prov.: Akşehir (Demelt, 1963); NE Turkey (Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985).

Range: Caucasus (Azerbaijan, Georgia), European Russia, Turkey.

Chorotype: SW-Asiatic

SPECIES *Agapanthia subflavida* Pic, 1903: 163

Type loc.: Anatolia (Turkey)

Length: 14-16 mm.

Unfortunately, the species has not been known from any exact locality of Turkey until now. Löbl & Smetana (2010) reported the species only from Anatolia for Turkey. The data conforms with the known records by me from Turkey as seen below.

Records from Turkey: (**Anatolia**)

Anatolia as the type loc. (Pic, 1903); Anatolia (Aurivillius, 1921; Winkler, 1924-1932; Önalp, 1989; Lodos, 1998).

Range: Turkey.

Chorotype: Anatolian

SPECIES *Agapanthia verecunda* Chevrolat, 1882: 63

Type loc.: "Syria, in montibus Drusarum" (S Syria: Druze Mountain, probably a wrong locality)

Syn.: *delagrangei* Pic, 1894: 75

Length: 14-20 mm.

Löbl & Smetana (2010) reported the species only from Anatolia for Turkey. The data conforms with the known records by me from Turkey as seen below.

Records from Turkey: (**S, SW, SE, CS, Anatolia**)

Muğla prov.: Marmaris, **Konya prov.:** Akşehir, **Mardin prov.:** Taurus, **Hatay prov.:** Akbez, **Bitlis prov.** (Önalp, 1989).

Range: Turkey.

Chorotype: Anatolian

SPECIES *Agapanthia villosoviridescens* DeGeer, 1775: 76 (*Cerambyx*)

Type loc.: not stated, undoubtedly in Europa

Orig. comb.: *Cerambyx villosoviridescens* DeGeer, 1775

Syn.: *viridescens* Gmelin, 1790: 864 (*Stenocorus*); *lineatocollis* Donovan, 1797: 71 (*Saperda*); *angusticollis* Gyllenhal, 1817: 189 (*Saperda*); *acutipennis* Mulsant, 1862: 357; *pyrenaica* C. Brisout de Barneville, 1863: 117; *nicaeensis* Chevrolat, 1881: xcvi

Length: 10-22 mm.

Löbl & Smetana (2010) never reported the species for Turkey. However, it is extensively distributed in both European Turkey and Anatolia for Turkey as seen below.

Records from Turkey: (**European Turkey and Anatolia**)

Hatay prov.: Akbez as *lineatocollis* (Fairmaire, 1884); **Hakkari prov.:** Yüksekova (Fuchs & Breuning, 1971); **Ankara prov.:** near Eymir lake, **Isparta prov.:** Keçiözümlü, **Denizli prov.:** Tavas, **Aydın prov.:** Central (Gül-Zümreoğlu, 1975); **Erzurum prov.** and near (Özbek, 1978); **Edirne prov., Bursa prov.:** Uludağ, **Sakarya prov.:** Sapanca (Önalp, 1989); European Turkey: Marmara Region (Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997); Turkey (Lodos, 1998); **Kahramanmaraş prov.:** Pazarcık (Kısıc vill.) (Özdikmen & Okutaner, 2006); **Afyon prov.:** Erkmén valley (Özdikmen, 2006); **Düzce prov.:** Samandere vill. (Özdikmen, Mercan & Tunç, 2012).

Range: Europe, Siberia, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, N Korea, Turkey.

Chorotype: Sibero-European

SPECIES *Agapanthia walteri* Reitter, 1898: 132

Type loc.: Erzurum and Mardin (Turkey)

Syn.: *erivanica* Pic, 1900: 14; *theryi* Pic, 1908: 6

Length: 11-20 mm.

Löbl & Smetana (2010) reported the species only from Anatolia for Turkey. The data conforms with the known records by me from Turkey as seen below.

Records from Turkey: (**E Anatolia**)

Erzurum prov. and **Mardin prov.** as the type loc. (Reitter, 1898); Anatolia (Aurivillius, 1921; Winkler, 1924-1932; Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Lodos, 1998); **Hakkari prov.:** Yüksekova, Şemdinli, **Tunceli prov.:** Central (Fuchs et Breuning, 1971); **Erzurum prov.** and near as *A. dahli* ssp. *erivanica* (Özbek, 1978); **Bingöl prov., Hakkari prov.:** Yüksekova (Adlbauer, 1988); **Erzurum prov., Amasya prov., Tunceli prov.:** Ovacık, Munzur, **Kars prov.:** Kağızman (Önalp, 1989); **Erzurum prov.:** Hasankale (Çobanköprü) as *A. sicula* (Önalp, 1989); Turkey as *A. sicula* (Lodos, 1998); **Erzurum prov.:** Söylemez 50 km SE Erzurum (Rejzek et al., 2001); **Batman prov.:** Alanyurt E. Gerçüş (Rejzek et al., 2003 (2002)); **Hakkari prov.:** 12 km north of Bağışlı, **Tunceli prov.:** 40 km west of Tunceli (road to Ovacık) (Sama, Rapuzzi & Özdikmen, 2012).

Range: Caucasus (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia), Turkey, Iran.

Chorotype: SW-Asiatic

SUBGENUS *HOMOBLEPHARA* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2004: 128

Type sp.: *Saperda maculicornis* Gyllenhal, 1817

SPECIES *Agapanthia maculicornis* (Gyllenhal, 1817: 189)

The subgenus was originally described by Pesarini & Sabbadini (2004). It has 2 species as the type species *A. maculicornis* (Gyllenhal, 1817) and *A. orbachi* Sama, 1993. Only *A. maculicornis* has been reported from Turkey by Fuchs et

Breuning (1971), Önalp (1989), Lodos (1998) and Özdikmen & Okutaner (2005) until now. These records are very doubtful under current distribution of the species in Palaearctic region. For example, the old record of Fuchs et Breuning (1971) was corrected by Holzschuh (1980) as *A. fallax*. So, the old records from Turkey should be accept as wrong identifications.

SUBGENUS AGAPANTHOPLIA Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2004: 122

Type sp.: *Agapanthia coeruleipennis* Frivaldszky, 1878

The monotypic subgenus was originally described by Pesarini & Sabbadini (2004) as a separate genus. So, *A. coeruleipennis* Frivaldszky, 1878 occurs in Turkey (in only Anatolian territory).

SPECIES *Agapanthia coeruleipennis* Frivaldszky, 1878: 9

Type loc.: “Asia minore” (Turkey: Anatolia)

Syn.: *brevis* Pic, 1891: 1

Length: 10-15.5 mm.

Löbl & Smetana (2010) reported the species only from Anatolia for Turkey. The data conforms with the known records by me from Turkey as seen below.

Records from Turkey: (**S, E Anatolia**)

Anatolia as the type loc. (Frivaldszky, 1878); **Malatya prov.** (Heyden, 1888); **Hatay prov.**: Akbez as *A. brevis* (Pic, 1892); Anatolia (Aurivillius, 1921); Anatolia as *A. coeruleipennis brevis* (Winkler, 1924-1932); E Anatolia (Demelt, 1967); **Hakkari prov.**: Bajirgi, Yüksekova, Şemdinli, **Muş prov.**: Mountainous area, **Bingöl prov.**: Central (Fuchs et Breuning, 1971); **Erzurum prov.** and near (Özbek, 1978); **Isparta prov.**: Eğirdir, **Antalya prov.**, **İçel prov.**: Namrun in Demelt, 1963 (Ex. Önalp, 1988); **Hatay prov.**: Akbez as *A. annularis* (Önalp, 1988); **Kahramanmaraş prov.** (Önalp, 1988); **Kahramanmaraş prov.**: Püren pass (Göksun), **Kayseri prov.**: Pınarbaşı, Sarız (Adlbauer, 1992); Turkey (Lodos, 1998); Turkey as *A. annularis* (Lodos, 1998); **Adıyaman prov.**: Nemrut Mt. (Rejzek & Hoskovec, 1999); **Muş prov.**: Buğlan pass, **Kahramanmaraş prov.**: Göksun env., Torbuzek, **Adıyaman prov.**: Nemrut Mt., **İçel prov.**: Arslanköy (Rejzek et al., 2001); Tunceli prov. (Tozlu et al., 2003); **Isparta prov.**: Yalvaç (Sultan Mts.) as *A. annularis* (Özdikmen & Hasbenli, 2004); **Mardin prov.**, **Şanlıurfa prov.** (Özdikmen et al., 2005); **Tunceli prov.**: 21 km S of Tunceli, **Bitlis prov.**: 20 km NW Tatvan, **Hatay prov.**: Akbez, Yayladağı, Harbiye, **Şanlıurfa prov.**: Dutluca (Sama, Rapuzzi & Özdikmen, 2012).

Range: Turkey, Iran, Syria.

Chorotype: SW-Asiatic

SUBGENUS STICHODERA Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2004: 126

Type sp.: *Saperda irrorata* Fabricius, 1787

SPECIES *Agapanthia irrorata* (Fabricius, 1787: 147)

The subgenus was originally described by Pesarini & Sabbadini (2004). It has 2 species as the type species *A. irrorata* (Fabricius, 1787) and *A. soror* Kraatz, 1882. Only *A. irrorata* has been reported from Turkey by Öymen (1987) and Lodos (1998) until now. The species, however, is impossible for Turkey. Because it

is distributed only in W Europe (Portugal, Spain, France, Italy) and N Africa (Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia).

SUBGENUS *DROSOTRICHIA* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2004: 126

Type sp.: *Saperda annularis* Olivier, 1795

SPECIES *Agapanthia annularis* (Olivier, 1795: 11)

The monotypic subgenus was originally described by Pesarini & Sabbadini (2004). So, *A. annularis* (Olivier, 1795) has been reported from Turkey by Önalp (1988), Lodos (1998) and Özdikmen & Hasbenli (2004) until now. The species, however, is impossible for Turkey. Because it is distributed only in W Europe (Portugal, Spain) and N Africa (Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia). The old records of the species from Turkey should be belong to *A. coeruleipennis*.

SUBGENUS *AGAPANTHIA* Audinet-Serville, 1835: 35

Type sp.: *Cerambyx cardui* Linnaeus, 1767

The subgenus has 3 species as the type species *A. cardui* (Linnaeus, 1767), *A. suturalis* (Fabricius, 1787) and *A. ruficornis* Pic, 1918. Among them, *A. cardui* and *A. suturalis* occur in Turkey (in both European Turkey and Anatolian territories).

According to Sama (2002), *cardui* complex has two main phenotypes as northern phenotype” (elytra rounded at apex) and “southern phenotype” (elytra attenuate or even acuminate at apex). He regarded them into two species according to Carriere, 1998 and Svacha, 2001. So, he gave them in Löbl & Smetana (2010) as 2 separate species and he stated the distribution areas of the species according to his acception. Consequently, he never mentioned *A. cardui* for Turkey. Besides, he stated *A. suturalis* for only Anatolia (never European Turkey). However, the status of the species do not conform to actual information for Turkey.

I do not accept his opinion. Both species, *A. cardui* and *A. suturalis* occur in Turkey. The status is clearly confirmed by my studies on Turkish specimens. Some specimens have clearly rounded elytral apex as *A. suturalis* and some specimens have clearly attenuate (to acuminate) elytral apex as *A. cardui*. Later occurs mostly in N Turkey and *A. suturalis* occurs mostly in the other parts of Turkey (especially W and S Turkey).

Moreover, also Tozlu et al. (2003) rightly mentioned that “there are two distinct taxons in specimens routinely determined as *A. cardui* (Linnaeus, 1767) from Turkey”. But they regarded all old records from Turkey as *A. suturalis* (Fabricius, 1787) that has clearly attenuate (to acuminate) elytral apex, wrongly.

Consequently, all old records for Turkey need to be confirmed. For this reason, the old records from Turkey are given as the same data for both species in the present text now. The records are presented as follows:

Records from Turkey: (**European Turkey and Anatolia**)

Hatay prov.: Akbez as *A. cardui* (Pic, 1892); **İstanbul prov.:** Alem Mt. (Bodemeyer, 1906); **İstanbul prov.:** Çengelköy, **İzmir prov.:** Efes (Demelt & Alkan, 1962); **Ankara prov.:** Çubuk (Breuning et Villiers, 1967); **Hatay prov.:** Arsuz (Yenişehir), Antakya (Reyhanlı), **Osmaniye prov.:** Toprakkale, **Adana prov.:** Misis (Fuchs et Breuning, 1971); **Aydın prov.** (Tuatay et al., 1972); **Bursa prov.:** Karacabey (Gfeller, 1972); **Osmaniye prov., Hatay prov.:** Antakya, **Siirt prov., İzmir prov.:** Gümüşsu, Bergama (Central, Şakran), Dikili, Menemen (Central, Aliğa), Narlıdere, Urla, Kuşadası, Torbalı, Bornova,

Denizli prov.: Central, Sarayköy, **Çanakale prov.:** Lapseki, **Aydın prov.:** Kuyucak, Germençik (Gül-Zümrüoğlu, 1975); Turkey (Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Sama & Rapuzzi, 2000); **Adana prov.:** Misis, **İçel prov.:** Erdemli (Kızkalesi), **Antalya prov.:** Manavgat (Şelale), **Burdur prov.:** Bucak (Adlbauer, 1988); **İstanbul prov.:** Central, Belgrad Forest, Alem Mt., **Bursa prov.:** Uludağ, **Kocaeli prov.:** İzmit, **Symra: ?İzmir prov., Ankara prov.:** Çubuk Dam-I, Gölbaşı (Kepekli Boğazı), Ayaş Beli, **Konya prov., İçel prov.:** Mut, **Adana prov.:** Cilicia, **Kars prov.:** Tuzluca (Önalp, 1989); European Turkey as *A. cardui pannonica* (Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997); **Edirne prov., İstanbul prov., Kırklareli prov., Çanakale prov.:** Gökçeada, **Manisa prov., İzmir prov., Denizli prov., Aydın prov., Adana prov., Hatay prov.:** Antakya, **Elazığ prov., Marmara Region, Aegean Region (Lodos, 1998); Adana prov.:** Balcalı, Ceyhan, **Antalya prov.:** Kumluca, **Artvin prov.:** Central (Ormanlı), Ardanuç (Akarsu), Şavşat (Çayağzı), **Bayburt prov.:** Maden, **Bilecik prov.:** Central, **Bingöl prov.:** Solhan (Buğlan pass), **Çanakale prov.:** Central, **Diyarbakır prov.:** Silvan, **Erzincan prov.:** Central (Bahçe), Üzümlü, Bayırbağ, **Erzurum prov.:** Aşkale (Kop Mt.), Ilıca (Eğerti), İspir (Madenköprübaşı), Narman (Beyler), Oltu, Karakaban, Çamlıbel, Pasinler, Çalyazı, Pazarroad, Kartal plateau, Şenkaya (İçmesuyu), Ormanlı, **Hatay prov.:** Erzincan, İskenderun (Sarımazı), **Rize prov.:** Çamlıhemşin (Ayder), **Sivas prov.:** Central, Türkeslik, Ümranlı (Kızıldağ) as *A. suturalis* (Fabricius, 1787) (Tozlu et al., 2003); **Antalya prov.:** Isparta road, **Muğla prov.:** Datça (Central, Kızlan vill.), **Gümüşhane prov.:** Kelkit (Güllüce vill.) (Özdikmen & Hasbenli, 2004); **Aydın prov., Adana prov., Hatay prov.:** İskenderun (Central, Esentepe), **İzmir prov.:** Kuşadası, Menemen, Central, Torbalı, **Osmaniye prov., Aydın prov.:** Kuyucak, **Eskişehir prov.:** Central (Çavlum), **Ankara prov.:** Ayaş (İlhan, İlyakut, Ilıca), Central, Bağlum, Beypazarı, **Kırşehir prov.:** Kaman, **Çankırı prov.:** Korgun, Eldivan (Özdikmen et al., 2005); **Hatay prov.:** İskenderun (Güzelyayla road, entry of Kurtbağı vill.), Samandağı (Büyükikaya stream, Fidanlı, Uzunbağ), İskenderun-Belen (Atik plateau), Kırkhan (Alabeyli vill.), Hassa (Akbez, Zeytinoba vill.), Belen (Müftüler vill.), **Osmaniye prov.:** entry of Nohutköy, Düziçi, Zorkun plateau road (Ürün plateau) (Özdikmen & Demirel, 2005); **Adana prov.:** Pozantı, **Ankara prov.:** Sincan (Mülk, Ayaş Mt.) (Özdikmen & Demir, 2006); **Ankara prov.:** Kızılcahamam (Güvem, Aköz vill.), **Adana prov.:** Pozantı-Mersin road (Özdikmen, 2006); **Kahramanmaraş prov.:** Afşin (Çardak-Afşin road), Pazarçık (Aksu bridge, Şahintepe vill., Armutlu vill.), Kahramanmaraş-Kavaklı road (entry of Kavaklı), Türkoğlu (Kılılı), Gökşun (Kamışçık vill.), Central (Özdikmen & Okutaner, 2006). **Kastamonu prov.:** Ilgaz-Tosya road, Hanönü-Kastamonu road (Özdikmen, 2007); **Ankara prov.:** A.O.Ç., Bayındır dam env., Beytepe, Bağlum, between Ankara-Polatlı, Gölbaşı (Özdikmen, Turgut, Güzel, 2009); **Antalya prov.:** İbradı-Akseki road, İbradı, **Konya prov.:** Seydişehir-Antalya road (5th km) as *A. suturalis* (Turgut & Özdikmen, 2010); **Osmaniye prov.:** Kalecik-Hasanbeyli road, Zorkun road (Çiftmazı), Karaçay, Kesmeburun village (Hierapolis), Bahçe, Osmaniye-Gaziantep road 5th km, Bıçakçı vill., Hasanbeyli, **Hatay prov.:** Samandağı (Nekropol), Kuzuculu, Akbez, Belen, Entry of Belen (Çakallı), Erzincan-kaplıcahar district, **Gaziantep prov.:** Kilis-Gaziantep road (Oğuzeli return), Fevzipaşa-İslahiye road 1st km, **Kilis prov.:** Hassa-Kilis road (Deliosmanlı vill.) as *A. suturalis* (Özdikmen, Güven & Gören, 2010); **Kırıkkale prov.:** Various localities as *A. cardui* (Özdikmen, Mercan & Tunç, 2012); **Kırıkkale prov.:** Various localities as *A. suturalis* (Özdikmen, Mercan & Tunç, 2012); **Erzincan prov.:** Kızıldağı pass, **Hakkari prov.:** 12 km N of Bağışlı, **Hatay prov.:** 4 km S of Şenköy, **Malatya prov.:** 10 km E Malatya, **İçel prov.:** Çamlıyayla, **Tunceli prov.:** 14 km S of Tunceli, 15 km N of Pülümür as *A. suturalis* (Sama, Rapuzzi & Özdikmen, 2012).

SPECIES *Agapanthia cardui* (Linnaeus, 1767: 632)

Type loc.: “Europa australis” (S France: Montpellier)

Syn.: *coerulescens* V. Petagna, 1787: 18 (*Saperda*); *trilineata* Schoenherr, 1817: 433 (*Saperda*); *marginalis* Mulsant, 1839: 179; *nigroaenea* Mulsant, 1839: 179; *consobrina* Chevrolat, 1840: 17; *peragalli* Mulsant, 1862: 364; *grossa* Pic, 1891: 63; *pannonica* Kratochvíl, 1985: 3

Length: 6-14 mm.

Löbl & Smetana (2010) never reported the species for Turkey. However, it is extensively distributed in both European Turkey and Anatolia for Turkey as seen above.

Records from Turkey: See above.

Range: Europe, Turkey.

Chorotype: European

SPECIES *Agapanthia suturalis* (Fabricius, 1787: 149)

Type loc.: "Europa australis" (S France: Montpellier)

Orig. comb.: *Saperda suturalis* Fabricius, 1787

Syn.: *annulata* Fabricius, 1792: 314 (*Saperda*); *subacutalis* Chevrolat, 1882: 63; *velox* Gistel, 1857: 560; *ruficornis* Pic, 1918: 5; *rufofemoralis* Pic, 1946: 8

Length: 6-14 mm.

Löbl & Smetana (2010) reported the species only from Anatolia for Turkey. The data conforms with the known records by me from Turkey as seen above.

Records from Turkey: See above.

Range: Europe, Caucasus, Turkey, Cyprus, Middle East, Iran, N Africa (Algeria, Canary Islands, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia).

Chorotype: Mediterranean

SUBGENUS *SMARAGDULA* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2004: 128

Type sp.: *Saperda violacea* Fabricius, 1775

The subgenus was originally described by Pesarini & Sabbadini (2004). According to Özdikmen (2012), the subgenus is represented by 10 species in Turkey. Among them, the species, *A. intermedia* Ganglbauer, 1884, however, has European chorotype (from France and Germany to Ukraine and Kazakhstan, not including Turkey). The species *A. intermedia* seems to be monophagous on *Knautia arvensis* with respect to the references. The plant genus *Knautia* is represented by 9 species in Turkey and *K. arvensis* (L.) Coult. that the host plant of *A. intermedia*, does not occur in Turkey (pers. comm. with a Turkish botanist Ass. Prof. Dr. M. Erkan Uzunhisarcıklı). So *A. intermedia* is impossible for Turkey. The other members (a total of 9 species) of subgenus occur in Turkey (in both European Turkey and Anatolian territories). Moreover, 2 new species were described by Rapuzzi & Sama (2012) from Turkey as *A. naciya* and *A. ozdikmeni*. Hence the number of species belonging to the subgenus is 11 (9 mentioned species + 2 newly described species).

SPECIES *Agapanthia amitina* Holzschuh, 1989: 174

Type loc.: Ghazvin (N Iran)

Length: 6-11 mm.

Löbl & Smetana (2010) never reported the species for Turkey. However, it is distributed in Anatolia for Turkey as seen below.

Records from Turkey: (**S Anatolia**)

Osmaniye prov.: Zorkun plateau, **İçel prov.:** Tarsus (Çamlıyayla) (Adlbauer, 1992).

Range: Turkey, Iran.

Chorotype: SW-Asiatic

SPECIES *Agapanthia chalybaea* Faldermann, 1837: 303

Type loc.: Caucasus

Length: 10-17.5 mm.

Löbl & Smetana (2010) reported the species only from Anatolia for Turkey. The data conforms with the known records by me from Turkey as seen below.

Records from Turkey: (**Anatolia**)

Bilecik prov. (Bodemeyer, 1906); N Turkey (Plavilstshikov, 1968; Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985); **İstanbul prov., Bilecik prov., Isparta prov.:** Eğirdir, **Konya prov.:** Akşehir, **Kahramanmaraş prov.** (Önalp, 1988); Turkey (Lodos, 1998).

Range: Caucasus (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia), Turkey, Iran.

Chorotype: SW-Asiatic

SPECIES *Agapanthia fallax* Holzschuh, 1974: 95

Type loc.: Muş and Hakkari (Turkey)

Length: 7.8-12 mm.

Löbl & Smetana (2010) reported the species only from Anatolia for Turkey. The data conforms with the known records by me from Turkey as seen below.

Records from Turkey: (**C, SE Anatolia**)

Muş prov.: Buğlan pass, **Hakkari prov.:** Diz vill. As the type loc. (Holzschuh, 1974); **Hakkari prov.:** Yüksekova – Fuchs et Breuning, 1971 (Ex. Holzschuh, 1980); Turkey (Lodos, 1998); **Muş prov.:** Buğlan pass (NW Muş) (Rejzek et al., 2003 (2002)); **Ankara prov.** (Özdikmen et al., 2005).

Range: Turkey.

Chorotype: Anatolian

SPECIES *Agapanthia frivaldszkyi* Ganglbauer, 1884: 546

Type loc.: Anatolia (Turkey)

Length: 7.5-13 mm.

Löbl & Smetana (2010) reported the species only from Anatolia for Turkey. The data conforms with the known records by me from Turkey as seen below.

Records from Turkey: (**Anatolia**)

Anatolia as the type loc. (Ganglbauer, 1884); **Bilecik prov.** (Bodemeyer, 1906); Anatolia (Aurivillius, 1921; Winkler, 1924-1932); **Isparta prov.:** Eğirdir (Demelt & Alkan, 1962); **Amasya prov.** (Breuning et Villiers, 1967); **Isparta prov., İçel prov.:** Namrun - Demelt, 1963 (Ex. Öymen, 1987; Önalp, 1988); **Niğde prov.:** Çamardı (Bulgar-Maden), **İstanbul**

prov., Bilecik prov., Ankara prov.: A.O.Ç., ?**Denizli prov.:** Akbaş vill. (Önalp, 1988); **Sakarya prov.:** Adapazarı (Doğançay) (Adlbauer, 1992); Turkey (Lodos, 1998); **Muş prov.:** Buğlan pass (40 km NW Muş) (Rejzek et al., 2001); **Muş prov.:** Buğlan pass (40 km NW Muş) (Rejzek et al., 2003 (2002)).

Range: Europe (Bulgaria, Romania), Turkey, Syria, Israel, Jordan, Iraq, Iran.

Chorotype: Turano-Mediterranean (Balkano-Anatolian)

SPECIES *Agapanthia intermedia* Ganglbauer, 1884: 543

The species seems to be impossible for Turkey (see above).

SPECIES *Agapanthia lais* Reiche & Saulcy, 1858: 21

Type loc.: “Peloponnèse” (S Greece) (a wrong locality)

Length: 11-16 mm.

Löbl & Smetana (2010) reported the species only from Anatolia for Turkey. The data conforms with the known records by me from Turkey as seen below.

Records from Turkey: (**S, SE Anatolia**)

Osmaniye prov.: Nurdağı pass (Adlbauer, 1988); **Mardin prov.,** Kahramanmaraş prov.: Ahrır Mt. (Önalp, 1988); Turkey (Lodos, 1998); **Hatay prov.:** Akbez (Güzeluşağı vill.) (Ozdikmen, Güven & Gören, 2010).

Range: Turkey, Syria, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon.

Chorotype: E-Mediterranean (Palaestino-Taurian)

SPECIES *Agapanthia naciya* Rapuzzi & Sama, 2012: 676

Type loc.: Erzincan (Turkey)

Length: 9.5 mm.

The species was described from Turkey after Löbl & Smetana (2010).

Records from Turkey: (**NE Anatolia**)

Erzincan prov.: 12 km W Refahiye, **Turkey** as the type loc. (Rapuzzi & Sama, 2012).

Range: Turkey.

Chorotype: Anatolian

SPECIES *Agapanthia osmanlis* Reiche & Saulcy, 1858: 19

Type loc.: İstanbul (Turkey)

Length: 10-16 mm.

Löbl & Smetana (2010) reported the species only from Anatolia for Turkey. However, it is distributed in both European Turkey and Anatolia for Turkey as seen below.

Records from Turkey: (**European Turkey and Anatolia**)

İstanbul prov. as the type loc. (Reiche & Saulcy, 1858); Anatolia and European Turkey (Aurivillius, 1921; Winkler, 1924-1932); **Sivas prov.:** Suşehri, **Erzurum prov.:** Kandilli,

Samsun prov.: Havza (Breuning et Villiers, 1967); **İstanbul prov.,** Turkey (Önalp, 1988); Turkey (Lodos, 1998); **Gümüşhane prov.:** Kelkit, **Kars prov.:** 14 km SE Sarıkamış, Sarıkamış (80 km NE Horasan), **Erzincan prov.:** Gemecik W Refahiye, **Erzurum prov.:** N İspir (Rejzek et al., 2001); **Artvin prov., Bayburt prov., Bilecik prov., Erzurum prov., Hatay prov.** (Tozlu et al., 2003); **Kars prov.:** Sarıkamış (80 km NE Horasan), **Erzincan prov.:** Refahiye (Gemecik W Refahiye) (Rejzek et al., 2003 (2002)); **Sivas prov.:** 20 km E of the crossroad to Zara (Sama, Rapuzzi & Özdikmen, 2012).

Range: Europe (Bulgaria, Greece, Romania, Hungary, Serbia & Montenegro), Turkey.

Chorotype: E-European

SPECIES *Agapanthia ozdikmeni* Rapuzzi & Sama, 2012: 673

Type loc.: Tunceli (Turkey)

Length: 15 mm.

The species was described from Turkey after Löbl & Smetana (2010).

Records from Turkey: (E **Anatolia**)

Tunceli prov.: 46 km N Tunceli, 5 km NW of Pülümür, 2-7 km NW of Pülümür, 14 km N of Pülümür, 1 km S of Pülümür, **Turkey** as the type loc. (Rapuzzi & Sama, 2012).

Range: Turkey.

Chorotype: Anatolian

SPECIES *Agapanthia persicola* Reitter, 1894: 146

Type loc.: “Astrabad, Araxesthal” (Iran: Gorgan and Caucasus)

Syn.: *violaceipennis* Pic, 1904: 9

Length: 7-15 mm.

Löbl & Smetana (2010) never reported the species for Turkey. However, it is commonly distributed in Anatolia for Turkey as seen below.

Records from Turkey: (**Anatolia**)

High Fırat river (?**Tunceli prov., ?Malatya prov.**) (Demelt, 1967); **Sakarya prov.:** Sapanca, **Eskişehir prov.** (Önalp, 1988).

Range: Caucasus (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia), Turkmenistan, Turkey, Iran.

Chorotype: Turanian

SPECIES *Agapanthia pesarinii* Sama & Rapuzzi, 2010: 177

Type loc.: İçel, Adana, Tokat, Erzurum, Gaziantep, Kars, Jebel Ansarya mer. (passo E-SE Jablah) (Turkey and Syria)

Length: 8-12 mm.

The species was described from Turkey after Löbl & Smetana (2010).

Records from Turkey: (**Anatolia**)

Turkey: **İçel prov.:** Çamalan, Namrun, Çamlıyayla, S Pozanti, Sarıkavak, **Adana prov.:** Nur Mts. (Hasanbeyli), Pozanti, **Tokat prov.:** 6 km N Niksar, Central, **Erzurum prov.:** Erzurum env., 18 km NW Aşkale, **Gaziantep prov.:** Nur Mt. pass, **Kars prov.:** 14 km S Sarıkamış, **Syria:** Jebel Ansarya mer. (passo E-SE Jablah) as the type loc. (Sama, Rapuzzi & Kairuz, 2010); **Erzincan prov.:** Kızıldağı pass, **İçel prov.:** Çamlıyayla, **Tunceli prov.:** 14 km S of Tunceli (Sama, Rapuzzi & Özdikmen, 2012).

Range: Turkey, Syria.

Chorotype: SW-Asiatic or E-Mediterranean

SPECIES *Agapanthia violacea* (Fabricius, 1775: 187)

Type loc.: “Regio Pedemontana” (Italy: Piedmont)

Orig. comb.: *Saperda violacea* Fabricius, 1775

Syn.: *micans* Fuessly, 1775: 13 (*Cerambyx*); *cyanea* Herbst, 1784: 95 (*Saperda*); *janthina* Gmelin, 1790: 1842 (*Saperda*); *coerulea* Schoenherr, 1817: 437 (*Saperda*); *smaragdina* Krynicki, 1832: 161 (*Saperda*); *chalybaea* Mulsant, 1839: 177

Length: 7-13 mm.

Löbl & Smetana (2010) reported the species from both European Turkey and Anatolia for Turkey. The data conforms with the known records by me from Turkey as seen below.

Records from Turkey: (**European Turkey and Anatolia**)

Bilecik prov. (Bodemeyer, 1900); Anatolia (Aurivillius, 1921); Anatolia as *A. violacea cyanea* (Winkler, 1924-1932); **İstanbul prov.:** Anadoluhisarı (Demelt & Alkan, 1962); **Edirne prov.** (Breuning et Villiers, 1967); **Konya prov.:** Akşehir (Tuatay et al., 1972); **Denizli prov.:** Pamukkale, **Muğla prov.:** Milas (Yakaören vill.), **Manisa prov.:** Akhisar (Süleymanlı), **Manisa prov.:** Kırkağaç (Gül-Zümreoğlu, 1975); **Erzurum prov.** and near (Özbek, 1978); Turkey (Danilevsky & Miroschnikov, 1985); **Kırklareli prov.:** Dereköy, **İstanbul prov.:** Bahçeköy (Öymen, 1987); **Edirne prov., İstanbul prov., Bursa prov.:** Uludağ, **Bilecik prov., İzmir prov., Sakarya prov.:** Hendek, **Ankara prov.:** Dam, **Konya prov.:** Akşehir (Sultan Mt.), **Isparta prov.:** Eğirdir, **Kayseri prov., Adana prov.:** (Önalp, 1988); **İzmir prov.:** Çamlık pass (Adlbauer, 1988); European Turkey: Marmara Region (Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997); **İstanbul prov., Konya prov., Manisa prov., İzmir prov., Denizli prov., Aegean Region** (Lodos, 1998); Anatolia and European Turkey (Sama, 2002); **Isparta prov.:** Yalvaç (Eleği vill., Sultan Mts.) (Özdikmen & Hasbenli, 2004); **Kahramanmaraş prov.:** Pazarcık (Armutlu vill.) (Özdikmen & Okutaner, 2006); **Konya prov.:** Akşehir, Beyşehir, **Ankara prov.:** Bağlum, **Niğde prov.:** Kolsuz, **Kırşehir prov.:** Özbağ, **Isparta prov.:** Gölcük, **Neveşehir prov.:** Hacıbeğtaş (Kurugöl), **Bolu prov.:** Seben (Özdikmen et al., 2005); **Hatay prov.:** İskenderun (Belen), **Kocaeli prov.:** İzmit (Beşkayalar Natural Park) (Özdikmen & Demirel, 2005); **Adana prov.:** Pozanti (Özdikmen & Demir, 2006); **Samsun prov., Niğde prov.:** Bor (Altunova, Üstünkaya), Bor-Altunhisar, **Kayseri prov.:** Yahyalı (Derebağı), **Aksaray prov.:** Gülağaç (Aşıklı Höyük), **Konya prov.:** Kulu, **Adana prov.:** Pozanti (entry of Fındıklı), **İçel prov.:** Uzuncaburç road, Mut-Karaman road (Değirmenbaşı) (Özdikmen, 2006); **Düzce prov.:** Yığılca, exit of Dutlar vill., Karakaş vill., **Zonguldak prov.:** between Yedigöller-Devrek, **Karabük prov.:** Safranbolu (Balkuşu vill., Hızır Yanı place), Eflani-Daday (Karaağaç vill.), Hanköy (Aşağıbağ place), exit of Safranbolu (Kastamonu road), Eflani env., **Bolu prov.:** Gerede-Bolu road, Bolu-Gerede road (Susuz Kınık vill.), between Gerede-Kızılcahamam, Yeniçağa-Mengen road (Çamlık vill. env.), **Çorum prov.:** Kargı-Boyabat road (Karagöl vill.), **Afyon prov.:** Erkmən valley, **Kastamonu prov.:** Araç road (Kastamonu Police forest), Kastamonu-Araç road, between Araç-Karabük (Çıraklar vill.), Kanlıgöl, Ilgaz-Tosya road, Taşköprü-Kastamonu road, Kastamonu-İnebolu road, Pınarbaşı env., Seydiler-İnebolu road, Daday, Araç env., Boyalı (Özdikmen, 2007); **Ankara prov.:**

Gölbaşı (Özdikmen, Turgut, Güzel, 2009); **Osmaniye prov.:** Entry of Yarpuz, Haraz plateau, **Hatay prov.:** Akbez, Hassa–Kırkhan road 20th km, **Gaziantep prov.:** Kilis Gaziantep road (Oğuzeli return) (Özdikmen, Güven & Gören, 2010); **Bolu prov.:** Abant, Mudurnu–Göynük road (Karapınar return env.), Yeniçağa–Mengen road (Özdikmen, 2011); **Kırıkkale prov.:** 5 km past to Delice, Kulaksız–Sulakyurt road (10 km to Sulakyurt), 3 km to Sulakyurt (Özdikmen, Mercan & Tunç, 2012); **Erzincan prov.:** Kızıldağı pass, 9 km E Kızıldağı pass (Sama, Rapuzzi & Özdikmen, 2012); **Düzce prov.:** Hasanlar Dam env., Hasanlar–Yığılca road (18 km to Yığılca), Düzce–Boludağı (Taşaltı district), Hasanlar Dam (Hasanlar–Yığılca road), Samandere vill., Hasanlar Dam (Hasanlar vill.), Kent forest return (Düzce–Yığılca road) (Özdikmen, Mercan & Tunç, 2012).

Range: Europe, Caucasus (Azerbaijan, Georgia), Siberia, Kazakhstan, Turkey.

Chorotype: Sibero-European

Note: After all, irrelevant records from Erzurum province belong to the Sicilian and Corsican endemic species, *A. sicula* Ganglbauer, 1884, of Önalp (1989) and Lodos (1998) for Turkey should be belong to the species *A. walteri* Reitter, 1898. So the records mentioned in the part of *A. walteri* in the present text.

GENUS AGAPANTHIOLA Ganglbauer, 1900: 139

Type sp.: *Saperda leucaspis* Steven, 1817

The W Palaearctic genus *Agapanthiola* Ganglbauer, 1900 has only 2 species in the world fauna as *A. leucaspis* (Steven, 1817) and *A. sinae* (Dahlgren, 1986). It is represented only by the species, *A. leucaspis*, in Turkey (in both European Turkey and Anatolian territories).

SPECIES *Agapanthiola leucaspis* (Steven, 1817: 184)

Type loc.: Caucasus

Orig. comb.: *Saperda leucaspis* Steven, 1817

Syn.: *cyanella* Dalman, 1817: 190 (*Saperda*); *pectoralis* Eschscholtz, 1818: 482 (*Saperda*); *euterpe* Ganglbauer, 1900: 139 (*Agapanthia*).

Length: 6–14 mm.

Records from Turkey: (**European Turkey and N Anatolia**)

Turkey (Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Lodos, 1998); **Edirne prov., İstanbul prov.:** Belgrad forest (Önalp, 1988); European Turkey: Marmara Region (Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997; Sama, 2002); **Çorum prov.** (Tauzin, 2000).

Range: Europe, Caucasus (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia), Turkey, Kirgizia, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Tadjikistan, Uzbekistan, Siberia.

Chorotype: Sibero-European

FAUNISTICAL ANALYSIS

According to Özdikmen (2012), Turkish *Agapanthia* includes 30 species of 8 subgenera. These are:

- GENUS AGAPANTHIA** Audinet-Serville, 1835: 35
SUBGENUS SYNTHAPSIA Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2004: 121
SPECIES *A. kirbyi* (Gyllenhal, 1817: 186)
SUBGENUS EPOPTES Gistel, 1857: 93
SPECIES *A. asphodeli* (Latreille, 1804: 282)
SPECIES *A. cynarae* (Germar, 1817: 222)
SUBSPECIES *A. c. cynarae* (Germar, 1817: 222)
SPECIES *A. dahl* (Richter, 1820: 12)
SPECIES *A. detrita* Kraatz, 1882: 336
SPECIES *A. kindermanni* Pic, 1905: 13
SPECIES *A. lateralis* Ganglbauer, 1884: 541
SPECIES *A. schmidti* Holzschuh, 1975: 89
SPECIES *A. simplicicornis* Reitter, 1898: 133
SPECIES *A. subchalybaea* Reitter, 1898: 134
SPECIES *A. subflavida* Pic, 1903: 163
SPECIES *A. verecunda* Chevrolat, 1882: 63
SPECIES *A. villosoviridescens* (DeGeer, 1775: 76)
SPECIES *A. walteri* Reitter, 1898: 132
SUBGENUS HOMOBLEPHARA Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2004: 128
SPECIES *A. maculicornis* (Gyllenhal, 1817: 189)
SUBSPECIES *A. m. maculicornis* (Gyllenhal, 1817: 189)
SUBGENUS AGAPANTHOPLIA Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2004: 122
SPECIES *A. coeruleipennis* Frivaldszky, 1878: 9
SUBGENUS AGAPANTHIA Audinet-Serville, 1835: 35
SPECIES *A. cardui* (Linnaeus, 1767: 632)
SPECIES *A. suturalis* (Fabricius, 1787: 149)
SUBGENUS STICHODERA Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2004: 126
SPECIES *A. irrorata* (Fabricius, 1787: 147)
SUBGENUS DROSOTRICHIA Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2004: 126
SPECIES *A. annularis* (Olivier, 1795: 11)
SUBGENUS SMARAGDULA Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2004: 128
SPECIES *A. amitina* Holzschuh, 1989: 174
SPECIES *A. chalybaea* Faldermann, 1837: 303
SPECIES *A. fallax* Holzschuh, 1974: 95
SPECIES *A. frivaldszkyi* Ganglbauer, 1884: 546
SPECIES *A. intermedia* Ganglbauer, 1884: 543
SPECIES *A. lais* Reiche & Saulcy, 1858: 21
SPECIES *A. osmanlis* Reiche & Saulcy, 1858: 19
SPECIES *A. persicola* Reitter, 1894: 146
SPECIES *A. pesarinii* Sama & Rapuzzi, 2010: 177
SPECIES *A. violacea* (Fabricius, 1775: 187)

The following species and thereby some subgenera, however, are impossible for Turkey. So old records of the taxa from Turkey should be invalid.

- GENUS AGAPANTHIA** Audinet-Serville, 1835: 35
SUBGENUS EPOPTES Gistel, 1857: 93
SPECIES *A. detrita* Kraatz, 1882: 336
SUBGENUS HOMOBLEPHARA Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2004: 128
SPECIES *A. maculicornis* (Gyllenhal, 1817: 189)
SUBSPECIES *A. m. maculicornis* (Gyllenhal, 1817: 189)
SUBGENUS STICHODERA Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2004: 126
SPECIES *A. irrorata* (Fabricius, 1787: 147)
SUBGENUS DROSOTRICHIA Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2004: 126
SPECIES *A. annularis* (Olivier, 1795: 11)
SUBGENUS SMARAGDULA Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2004: 128
SPECIES *A. intermedia* Ganglbauer, 1884: 543

Turkish *Agapanthia* with together newly described 2 species, therefore, includes 27 species of 5 subgenera in real. The list is presented as follows:

- GENUS AGAPANTHIA** Audinet-Serville, 1835: 35
SUBGENUS SYNTHAPSIA Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2004: 121
SPECIES *A. kirbyi* (Gyllenhal, 1817: 186)
SUBGENUS EPOPTES Gistel, 1857: 93
SPECIES *A. asphodeli* (Latreille, 1804: 282)
SPECIES *A. cynarae* (Germar, 1817: 222)
SUBSPECIES *A. c. cynarae* (Germar, 1817: 222)
SPECIES *A. dahli* (Richter, 1820: 12)
SPECIES *A. kindermanni* Pic, 1905: 13
SPECIES *A. lateralis* Ganglbauer, 1884: 541
SPECIES *A. schmidti* Holzschuh, 1975: 89
SPECIES *A. simplicicornis* Reitter, 1898: 133
SPECIES *A. subchalybaea* Reitter, 1898: 134
SPECIES *A. subflavida* Pic, 1903: 163
SPECIES *A. verecunda* Chevrolat, 1882: 63
SPECIES *A. villosoviridescens* (DeGeer, 1775: 76)
SPECIES *A. walteri* Reitter, 1898: 132
SUBGENUS AGAPANTHOPLIA Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2004: 122
SPECIES *A. coeruleipennis* Frivaldszky, 1878: 9
SUBGENUS AGAPANTHIA Audinet-Serville, 1835: 35
SPECIES *A. cardui* (Linnaeus, 1767: 632)
SPECIES *A. suturalis* (Fabricius, 1787: 149)
SUBGENUS SMARAGDULA Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2004: 128
SPECIES *A. amitina* Holzschuh, 1989: 174
SPECIES *A. chalybaea* Faldermann, 1837: 303
SPECIES *A. fallax* Holzschuh, 1974: 95
SPECIES *A. frivaldszkyi* Ganglbauer, 1884: 546
SPECIES *A. lais* Reiche & Saulcy, 1858: 21
SPECIES *A. naciyae* Rapuzzi & Sama, 2012: 676
SPECIES *A. osmanlis* Reiche & Saulcy, 1858: 19
SPECIES *A. ozdikmeni* Rapuzzi & Sama, 2012: 673
SPECIES *A. persicola* Reitter, 1894: 146
SPECIES *A. pesarinii* Sama & Rapuzzi, 2010: 177
SPECIES *A. violacea* (Fabricius, 1775: 187)

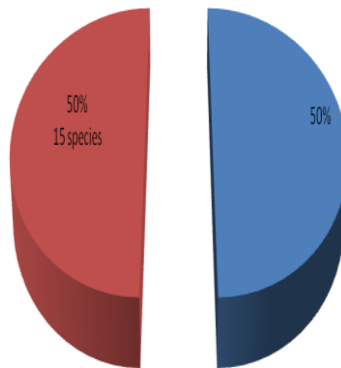
Finally, Turkish Agapanthiini comprise of 30 species of 4 genera [1 species of the genus *Theophilea*, 1 species of the genus *Calamobius*, 27 species of the genus *Agapanthia* and 1 species of the genus *Agapanthiola*]. The complete list is presented as follows:

- TRIBE AGAPANTHIINI** Mulsant, 1839: 172
GENUS THEOPHILEA Pic, 1895: 39
SPECIES *T. cylindricollis* Pic, 1895: 39
GENUS CALAMOBIUS Guérin-Méneville, 1847: XVIII
SPECIES *C. filum* (Rossi, 1790: 152)
GENUS AGAPANTHIA Audinet-Serville, 1835: 35
SUBGENUS SYNTHAPSIA Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2004: 121
SPECIES *A. kirbyi* (Gyllenhal, 1817: 186)
SUBGENUS EPOPTES Gistel, 1857: 93
SPECIES *A. asphodeli* (Latreille, 1804: 282)
SPECIES *A. cynarae* (Germar, 1817: 222)
SUBSPECIES *A. c. cynarae* (Germar, 1817: 222)
SPECIES *A. dahli* (Richter, 1820: 12)
SPECIES *A. kindermanni* Pic, 1905: 13
SPECIES *A. lateralis* Ganglbauer, 1884: 541
SPECIES *A. schmidti* Holzschuh, 1975: 89
SPECIES *A. simplicicornis* Reitter, 1898: 133
SPECIES *A. subchalybaea* Reitter, 1898: 134
SPECIES *A. subflavida* Pic, 1903: 163
SPECIES *A. verecunda* Chevrolat, 1882: 63
SPECIES *A. villosoviridescens* (DeGeer, 1775: 76)
SPECIES *A. walteri* Reitter, 1898: 132

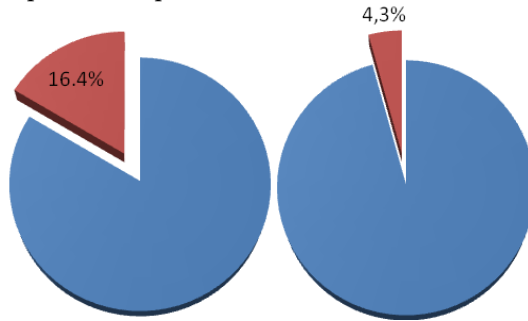
- SUBGENUS AGAPANTHOPLIA** Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2004: 122
SPECIES *A. coeruleipennis* Frivaldszky, 1878: 9
SUBGENUS AGAPANTHIA Audinet-Serville, 1835: 35
SPECIES *A. cardui* (Linnaeus, 1767: 632)
SPECIES *A. suturalis* (Fabricius, 1787: 149)
SUBGENUS SMARAGDULA Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2004: 128
SPECIES *A. amitina* Holzschuh, 1989: 174
SPECIES *A. chalybaea* Faldermann, 1837: 303
SPECIES *A. fallax* Holzschuh, 1974: 95
SPECIES *A. frivaldszkyi* Ganglbauer, 1884: 546
SPECIES *A. intermedia* Ganglbauer, 1884: 543
SPECIES *A. lais* Reiche & Saulcy, 1858: 21
SPECIES *A. naciya* Rapuzzi & Sama, 2012: 676
SPECIES *A. osmanlis* Reiche & Saulcy, 1858: 19
SPECIES *A. ozdikmeni* Rapuzzi & Sama, 2012: 673
SPECIES *A. persicola* Reitter, 1894: 146
SPECIES *A. pesarinii* Sama & Rapuzzi, 2010: 177
SPECIES *A. violacea* (Fabricius, 1775: 187)
GENUS AGAPANTHIOLA Ganglbauer, 1900: 139
SPECIES *A. leucaspis* (Steven, 1817: 184)

Among the members of Turkish Agapanthiini, a total of 14 species were described from Turkey originally. These are *Theophilea cylindricollis* Pic, 1895 from Bitlis (E Turkey), *Agapanthia kindermanni* Pic, 1905 from Hatay (S Turkey), *A. lateralis* Ganglbauer, 1884 from İstanbul (NW Turkey), *A. schmidti* Holzschuh, 1975 from Sivas (CNE Turkey), *A. simplicicornis* Reitter, 1898 from Mardin (SE Turkey), *A. subflavida* Pic, 1903 from Anatolia (Turkey), *A. walteri* Reitter, 1898 from Erzurum and Mardin (NE and SE Turkey), *A. coeruleipennis* Frivaldszky, 1878 from Anatolia (Turkey), *A. fallax* Holzschuh, 1974 from Muş and Hakkari (SE Turkey), *A. frivaldszkyi* Ganglbauer, 1884 from Anatolia (Turkey), *A. naciya* Rapuzzi & Sama, 2012 from Erzincan (NE Turkey), *A. osmanlis* Reiche & Saulcy, 1858 from İstanbul (NW Turkey), *A. ozdikmeni* Rapuzzi & Sama, 2012 from Tunceli (E Turkey) and *A. pesarinii* Sama & Rapuzzi, 2010 from İçel, Adana, Tokat, Erzurum, Gaziantep, Kars (N, NE, S, SE Turkey).

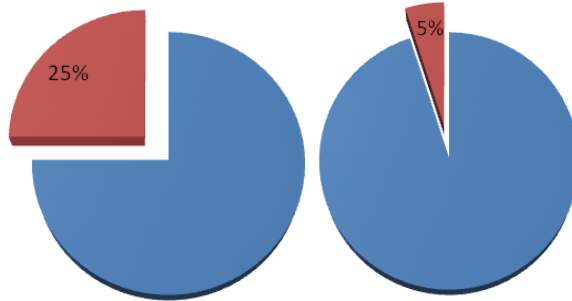
In addition to this, the species *A. verecunda* Chevrolat, 1882, has Anatolian chorotype, but the type locality of the species is given by Chevrolat (1882) as "Syria, in montibus Drusarum" (probably a wrong locality). So, the number of species that originally described from Turkey, should be 15.



The Turkish fauna constitutes 16.4% of the Palaearctic fauna and 4.3% of the world fauna in respect to the species level.



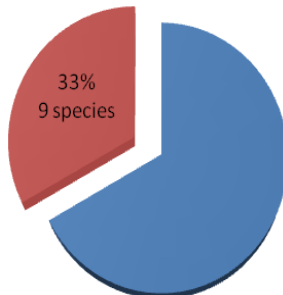
Besides it constitutes 25% of the Palaearctic fauna and 5% of the world fauna in respect to the genus level.



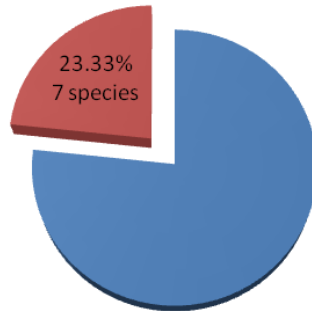
ZOOGEOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS

Turkish Agapanthiini includes 30 species of 4 genera. 12 different chorotypes are determined for the members of Turkish Agapanthiini as Anatolian, E-European, European, E-Mediterranean, Mediterranean, S and E-European, Sibero-European, SW-Asiatic, Turanian, Turano-European, Turano-Mediterranean and W-Palaearctic.

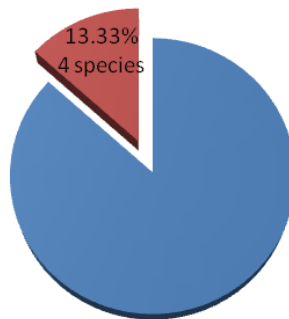
Among them, Anatolian is dominant chorotype with 9 species as *A. kindermanni* Pic, 1905; *A. lateralis* Ganglbauer, 1884; *A. schmidtii* Holzschuh, 1975; *A. simplicicornis* Reitter, 1898; *A. subflavida* Pic, 1903; *A. verecunda* Chevrolat, 1882; *A. fallax* Holzschuh, 1974; *A. nacyiae* Rapuzzi & Sama, 2012 and *A. ozdikmeni* Rapuzzi & Sama, 2012.



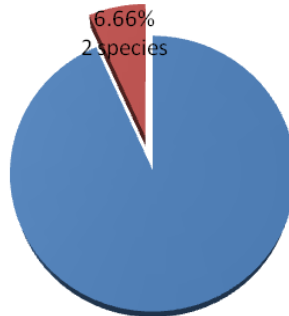
The following chorotype is SW-Asiatic with 7 species as *Theophilea cylindricollis* Pic, 1895; *A. subchalybaea* Reitter, 1898; *A. walteri* Reitter, 1898; *A. coeruleipennis* Frivaldszky, 1878; *A. amitina* Holzschuh, 1989; *A. chalybaea* Faldermann, 1837 and *A. pesarinii* Sama & Rapuzzi, 2010.



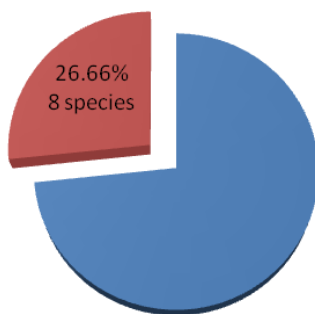
Also the members of Sibero-European chorotype provide an important contribution to form of the Turkish fauna. These 4 species are *A. dahli* (C. F. W. Richter, 1820); *A. villosoviridescens* DeGeer, 1775; *A. violacea* (Fabricius, 1775) and *Agapanthiola leucaspis* (Steven, 1817).



Moreover, S and E-European chorotype is represented by 2 species as *A. asphodeli* (Latreille, 1804) and *A. cynarae* (Germar, 1817).



The other chorotypes are represented by one each species as E-European: *A. osmanlis* Reiche & Saulcy, 1858; European: *A. cardui* (Linnaeus, 1767); E-Mediterranean: *A. lais* Reiche & Saulcy, 1858; Mediterranean: *A. suturalis* (Fabricius, 1787); Turanian: *A. persicola* Reitter, 1894; Turano-European: *A. kirbyi* (Gyllenhal, 1817); Turano-Mediterranean (Balkano-Anatolian): *A. frivaldszkyi* Ganglbauer, 1884 and W-Plaearctic: *Calamobius filum* (Rossi, 1790: 152)



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