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Taxonomy and Geography Remarks

#1

Danilevsky (2014i):

Neoxymirus Miroshnikov, 2013 was raised to genus rank, and a new combination was proposed:

Neoxymirus mirabilis (Motschulsky, 1838).

Brachyta (*Fasciobrachyta*) *bifasciata plasoni* (Breit, 1915), *B. (F.) b. thibetana* (Pic, 1907a) and *B. (F.) b. wanga* Z. Wang, 2014 were accepted.

Brachyta (*Variobrachyta*) *variabilis striolata* (Gebler, 1817) was accepted for several mountain areas of Transbaykalia, *B. (V.) v. sinuatolineata* Pic, 1915a was accepted for south-east Sayans in Russia and Mongolia, *B. (V.) v. striatiformis* Gebler, 1817 was accepted for Mongolia.

Brachyta (s. str.) *interrogationis mannerheimii* Motschulsky, 1860b was accepted for lowlands of Siberia from about Chelyabinsk Region to Baykal, *B. (s. str.) i. kraatzi* Ganglbauer, 1889c was accepted (after Tamanuki, 1939b) for Far East Russia from about Amur Region to Korea and North-East China.

Cortodera colchica deyrollei Pic, 1894a was accepted for Georgia: Persati, Sairme, Borzhomi, Bakuriani, Mtskheta.

Cortodera colchica pseudalpina Plavilstshikov, 1936 was accepted for Svanetia (Georgia).

Vadonia bipunctata sareptana Pic, 1941e was accepted for South Russia and Kazakhstan from about Rostov Region to Uralsk and Orenburg Region.

Stictoleptura (*Melanoleptura* Miroshnikov, 1998), *S. (Batesiata* Miroshnikov, 1998) and *S. (Paracorymbia* Miroshnikov, 1998) were accepted.

Stenurella (s. str.) *melanura zehrae* Özdikmen, Mercan & Cihan, 2012a was accepted.

Stenurella (*Priscostenurella*) *bifasciata sabineae* Rapuzzi & Sama, 2012 was accepted.

A new synonym was proposed: *Leptura melanura* Linnaeus, 1758 = *Stenurella sennii* Sama, 2003.

#2

Tetropium laticolle Podany, 1967 was resurrected from synonymy with *Tetropium staudingeri* Pic, 1901b by Danilevsky (2013a).

#3

Stenurella (s. str.) *melanura pamphylliae* Rapuzzi & Sama, 2010 and *S. (s. str.) m. samai* Rapuzzi, 1995 were accepted by Danilevsky (2012j: 126).

#4

Cortodera flavimana var. *fulvipes* Reitter, 1890 [“Kleinasien”] was introduced as “v. *fulvipes* Kr.” – so, most probably, it was an incorrect subsequent spelling of var. *rufipes* Kraatz, 1876, and must be regarded as unavailable (Danilevsky, 2012d). The name by Reitter (1890) was not included by Ganglbauer (1897) in the number of *flavimana* variations.

#5

Vitali (2016):

The validity of *Plagionotus detritus caucasicola* Plavilstshikov, 1940 was supported: “il est valide au sens du Code international de nomenclature zoologique, art. 10.2”.

New synonyms were proposed by Vitali (2016): *Plagionotus detritus caucasicola* Plavilstshikov, 1940 = *P. d. africaeseptentrionalis* Tippmann, 1952a.

According to Sama (2023), *P. detritus* is impossible for North Africa. The specimens described by Tippmann (1952a) were introduced to Africa from Near East or wrongly labelled.

#6

Danilevsky (2015: 1048):

A series (1 male and 3 females) of *Cortodera flavimana corallipes* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2009 was collected by J.Hron and S.Murzin very close to the south Georgian border: “9 km E Savsat, 1600m, 41°14'11"N, 42°25'48"E, 27-28.V.2012”. It is only 20km to the state border, so the population probably penetrates to Georgia.

#7

Axinopalpis gracilis and *Stenurella nigra* were recorded for Sicily by Baviera et al. (2017).

#8

According to Lazarev (2014b), the holotype female published as *Dorcadion mniszzechi* var. *mediocreimpresum* Pic, 1909 without locality has the label: “Anamas Gbg.” It was published once more (with reference to the first publication!) by same words as *D. mniszzechi* var. *medioimpresum* Pic, 1910b: 5 also without locality! – so it was an incorrect subsequent spelling (unavailable name), and the same female was described as *D. mniszzechi* var. *anamasum* Pic, 1934g. New synonyms were proposed: *Dorcadion semibrunneum mediocreimpresum* Pic, 1909 = *D. s. anamasum* Pic, 1934g.

D. m. mniszzechi was redescribed (Lazarev, 2014b) with the type locality: Transcaucasian area from Iğdir prov. in Turkey to Sevan Lake in Armenia.

#9

Many infraspecific names of *Oberea* were published by Breuning (1960b: 1-60) in the key without rank designation. Most such names were repeated in same monograph later (Breuning, 1961b: 61-140; 1962f: 141-232) as variations.

According to Zh. Li et al. (2015), all names published by Breuning (1960b: 1-60) and designated later (Breuning, 1961b: 61-140; 1962f: 141-232) as variations are unavailable.

According to Zh. Li et al. (2015: 578), *Oberea gracillima* Pascoe, 1867b = *O. nigriventris* Bates, 1873.

#10

Danilevsky (2014f):

New synonyms were proposed: *Exocentrus tsushmanus* Hayashi, 1968 = *E. conjugatofasciatus* Tsherepanov, 1973. *E. tsushmanus* and *E. fasciolatus* Bates, 1873 were recorded previously for Russia under one name: “*E. conjugatofasciatus*”.

#11

Three new faunal records were published for Albania by Siering (2014a): *Arhopalus ferus*, *Deilus fugax* and *Ph. (Opsilia) uncinata*.

Four new faunal records were published for Albania by Siering (2014b): *Vadonia grandicollis* (as *bisignata*), *Cortodera flavimana*, *Dorcadion lineatocolle*, *Phytoecia cylindrica*.

Seven new faunal records were published for Albania by Siering et al. (2015): *Cortodera holosericea velutina* (as *C. holosericea*), *Anoplodera rufipes*, *A. sexguttata*, *Vadonia unipunctata ohridensis* (as *V. unipunctata*), *Callimoxys gracilis*, *Saperda querqus*, *Phytoecia icterica*.

One new faunal record was published for Albania by Siering & Shumka (2015): *Leiopus linnei*.

Two new faunal records were published for Albania by Siering, Shumka & Rothe (2016): *Certallum ebulinum*, *Chlorophorus trifasciatus*.

#12

Mallosia galinae was recorded for Vashlovani National Park by Woźniak et al. (2014).

#13

According to Vitali (2014), there are no Palaearctic species in genus *Nemophas* J. Thomson, 1864.

#14

Caloclytus speciosus var. *ganglbaueri* Pic, 1900f was described from “Hong.” and then generally accepted as an aberration known only from males. According to Sama (1977), among 17 males of *Isotomus speciosus* (Schneider) known to him from Dalmatia and Croatia all belong to “var. *ganglbaueri*”. So, it is evidence of a local subspecies *Isotomus speciosus* ssp. *ganglbaueri* (Pic, 1900f). According to A. Kotan (personal message, 2014), this form is totally absent from Hungary, and from Austria (K. Adlbauer, personal message, 2014). The record of Hungary in the original description (Pic, 1900f) could be just a mistake.

#15

According to the original description of *Dorcadion dimidiatum kelkiticum* Özdikmen & Hasbenli, 2004, the taxon differs from the nominate subspecies by male genitalia only. Later (Özdikmen, 2010: 425) several characters were added: “the punctuation of pronotal disc is denser than nominate form and *korgei*, and lateral tubercles of pronotum are less obtuse than nominate subspecies”.

Original descriptions of both Turkish subspecies do not show any good distinguishing characters. Rather different specimens are known among Transcaucasian populations: with very rough, conjugated pronotal punctation or with nearly smooth pronotum, lateral prothoracic tubercles can be sharpened or about totally obliterated. The doubtfulness of Turkish subspecies was underscored by Özdikmen (2010: 425): “This species has 3 subspecies or no subspecies”.

The individual variability in each Transcaucasian population of *D. dimidiatum* is so high that it is too difficult to separate local subspecies, besides the nominate population is not identified yet. But the existence of many local taxa is evident in Transcaucasia, Turkey and Iran. That is why the maintenance of the validity of each geographically determined available name is adequate. The elucidation of real morphological distinctness of each local population requires the study of long series of specimens.

#16

Dorcadion solyzinosum Pic, 1942b was described from “Solyzino” [Golitsino, Evlakh environs in Azerbaijan, see: Pic, 1904a: 5]. The name was ignored by N. N. Plavilstshikov (1958). Breuning (1958b: 33; 1962a: 504) mentioned it (as “*solyzinum*”) as a synonym of *D. wagneri* Küst. and was totally correct. The holotype (preserved in Pic’s collection, Paris) is really a female of *D. wagneri*, according to several photos by G. Tavakilian. *D. wagneri* is impossible in Azerbaijan. It is distributed in north Armenia and neighbouring Turkish areas, so original label was incorrect.

#17

Cortodera xanthoptera var. *rosinae* Pic, 1902 was described from “Anatolie: Ak-Chehir”. There is a single female in Pic’s collection identified as “var. *rosinae*”. A series of 3 old females from “Konya” with yellow elytra was identified by Danilevsky (2015d) as *C. alpina rosinae* Pic, 1902.

#18

According to Ohbayashi & Chou (2016), *Taiwanocarilia* Hayashi, 1983 is a synonym of *Cortodera* Mulsant, 1863. The habitus and genitalia were published by Ohbayashi & Chou (2014).

#19

Danilevsky (2014g):

The type locality of *Dorcadion sulcipenne* Küster, 1847 was localized in Georgia near Tbilisi. *D. s. demokidovi* Suvorov, 1915 and *D. s. maljushenkoi* Pic, 1904 were accepted. The area of *D. s. argonauta* Suvorov, 1913 was adjusted – it is absent in Georgia.

#20

Vitali (2018b):

“some taxonomic changes were introduced: *Stenopterus rufus rufus* (Linnaeus, 1767) = *Stenopterus rufus* ab. *geniculatus* Kraatz, 1863 rest. status; *Chlorophorus glabromaculatus webbii* (Brullé, 1839) n. comb.; *Grammoptera ruficornis ruficornis* (Fabricius, 1781) = *Leptura pallipes* Stephens, 1831 = *Grammoptera ruficornis* var. *flavipes* Pic, 1892 rest. status; *Leptura maculata* Poda, 1761 = *Strangalia armata* var. *nigricornis* Stierlin, 1864 rest. status; *Stenurella melanura* (Linnaeus, 1758) = *Stenurella sennii* Sama, 2002 n. syn.”

[the latest synonyms were formally published before by Danilevsky (2014i: 340) - see here #1, but argued by Allemand et al. (2009: 117-118)]

Besides *Chlorophorus glabromaculatus glaucus* was accepted (Vitali, 2018b: 55) for populations with grey females (North Africa, Iberian Peninsula, France (introduced in Var), Italy (introduced in Sardegna).

Chlorophorus glabromaculatus glabromaculatus was recorded for Luxembourg.

According to Vitali (personal message dated 17.3.2019), the publication (Vitali, 2018b) of “*Chlorophorus glabromaculatus webbii* (Brullé, 1839) n. comb.” was an error.

#21

Dorcadion dokhtouroffi was recorded (Toropov & Milko, 2013: 13) for the most north-eastern point of Tajikistan (Chatkal Ridge): “Aktash riv. near Punuk vill. [40°52'N, 70°37'42"E], 10.04.1985, S. Ovtchinnikov leg.”.

#22

Phytoecia (Helladia) humeralis (Waltl, 1838) was recorded for Lagodekhi (Georgia) and Kirovabad (Azerbaijan) by Lobanov et al. (1981: 791); the record was repeated by Danilevsky & Miroshnikov (1985: 381); *Ph. (H.) humeralis* from Vashlovani National Park was recorded as new for Georgia by Bury & Mazepa (2014).

#23

Clythantus bieberi Bodemeyer, 1927 (20mm) was described “Aus den Höhen des Salansar-Dagh-Nord-Persien, Iran”. According to Heyrovský (1934a: 75), it was not *Chlorophorus*, neither *Isotomus*, but *Plagionotus*.

#24

Tomé (2014):

Iberodorcadion nudipenne schrammianum (Plavilstshikov, 1932d) was accepted with three synonyms (= *perchini* Saz, 2012 = *tricolor* Schramm, 1910: 287 = *subtricolor* Breuning, 1958b). *I. seguntianum belbezei* (Escalera, 1914b) was accepted with 2 synonyms (= *bilbilitanum* Escalera, 1914b = *ribose* Corraleño Iñarra, Murria Beltrán & Saz Fucho, 2013). *I. seguntianum intermedium* (Escalera, 1902) was accepted, as well as *I. terolense albarium* (Escalera, 1902). *I. turdetanum turdetanum* (Lauffer, 1911) was accepted with 2 synonyms (= *denudatum* Escalera, 1911 = *ignotum* Escalera, 1911)

#25

Anaglyptus annulicornis Pic, 1933 was recorded for Guizhou and presumably for Yunnan by Miroshnikov et al. (2014).

#26

Chlorophorus shoreae Gardner, 1941 was described from Dehra Dun (Uttarakhand) and recorded for Nepal by Hayashi & Makihara (1981: 196).

#27

Gahanaspia miniacea (Gahan, 1906a) was recorded for Nepal (as *Anastrangalia*) by Ohbayashi (1981a: 6).

#28

According to Brotheridge (2014), *Tetropium fuscum* was found in southern Britain.

#29

Rondibilis szetschuanica (Breuning, 1963) and *Rondibilis cambodjensis* (Breuning, 1958) [both as *Eryssamena*] were recorded for Nepal by Heyrovsky (1976).

#30

New records for Iraq by Özdikmen et al. (2014): *Aegosoma scabricorne*, *Cerambyx welensii*, *Chlorophorus sartor*, *Osphranteria coeruleascens*, *Echinocerus floralis*, *Neoplacionotus bobelayei*, *Stenopterus rufus syriacus*.

#31

Trichoferus campestris was recorded for North America by Bullas-Appleton et al. (2014).

#32

Callimoxys gracilis was recorded for Serbia by Dobrosavljevic & Mihajlovic (2014).

#33

Chlorophorus angustatus Pic, 1920 was transferred to *Rhaphuma* by Viktora (2014).

#34

Aegosoma scabricorne was recorded for Great Britain (Dorset) by Allen (2013).

#35

Callidiellum villosulum was recorded for Malta by Cocquempot & Mifsud (2013).

#36

Epiclytus insolitus Holzschuh, 1991 and *Perissus cinericius* Holzschuh, 2009 were recorded for Yunnan by Huang et al. (2013).

#37

Amamiclytus limaticollis Gressitt, 1939b was transferred from *Rhaphuma* and recorded for Fujian and Zhejiang by Niisato & Han (2013).

#38

Demonax pseudopsilomerus Gressitt & Rondon, 1970 was recorded for Yunnan by Zhang & Chen (2013).

#39

Chlorophorus rufimembris Gressitt & Rondon, 1970 and *Nyphasia pascoei* Lacordaire, 1869 were recorded for Yunnan by Zh. Li et al. (2013b).

#40

Callidiellum rufipenne (Motschulsky, 1861) was recorded for “Pyrenees-Atlantiques” (France) by Van Meer & Cocquempot (2013); for Bosnia and Herzegovina and Slovenia by Đukić & Rapuzzi (2020); for France, Georgia, Italy, Russia, Spain, Denmark, Belgium, Serbia, Portugal, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Sweden, Slovenia, Netherlands, Croatia by Clément (2023).

#41

Tetrops starkii (Faldermann, 1837) was recorded for Estonia by Siitonen (2013).

#42

Four species were recorded as new for China by Tian, Chen & Li (2013): *Chlorophorus proannulatus* Gressitt & Rondon, 1970, *Demonax contrarius* Holzschuh, 1991, *Rhaphuma unigena* Holzschuh, 1993 and *Stenodryas nigromaculata* (Gardner, 1942).

#43

According to Roguet (2013), *Sciades* Pascoe, 1864 is a junior homonym of *Sciades* Müller & Troschel, 1849 (Vertebrata, Siluriformes, Ariidae).

#44

No subgenera in *Exocentrus* are accepted here following the previous edition of the Catalogue (Löbl & Smetana, 2010).

Weigel & Holzschuh (2009) did not accept any subgenera of *Exocentrus* for Nepal, though Breuning (1958f) used for certain species: sg. *Pseudocentrus* Fairmaire, 1901: 230, type species: *Exocentrus reticulatus* Fairmaire, 1896: 382 [Madagascar]; sg. *Camptomyme* [must be *Camptomyne*] Pascoe, 1864a: 27, 43, type species: *Camptomyne callioides* Pascoe, 1864a: 44 [Aru Islands, Indonesia] (= *Striatoexocentrus* Breuning, 1955: 42); sg. *Oligopsis* Thomson, 1864: 111, type species: *Oligopsis exocentroides* Thomson, 1864: 111 [Ceylon] (= *Ispaterus* Fairmaire, 1892: 122).

#45

According to Holzschuh (2013a), *Molorchus liui* Gressitt, 1948a [Yunnan] = *Molorchus* (*Nathrioglaphyra*) *smetanai* Danilevsky, 2011f [Zhejiang]. But the distance between type localities makes such synonymy doubtful.

#46

Özdikmen & Kaya (2015a):

Dorcadion subgen. *Megalodorcadion* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 1999 was raised to genus rank with three subgenera including *M.* (*Fusodorcadion* Özdikmen & Kaya, 2015a: 3 type species *Dorcadion parallelum* Küster, 1847) for a single species and *M.* (*Anatolodorcadion* Özdikmen & Kaya, 2015a: 3 type species *Dorcadion dombilicoides* Özdikmen & Kaya, 2013a) with two species including *M.* (*A.*) *glabrofasciatum* Daniel, 1900. So, three species rest in the nominate subspecies: *M.* (s. str.) *escherichi*, *M.* (s. str.) *ledereri* and *M.* (s. str.) *walteri*.

Two new subgenera were described in *Neodorcadion*:

N. (*Calabrodorcadion* Özdikmen & Kaya, 2015a: 5 type species *Neodorcadion calabricum* Reitter, 1889) for a single species.

N. (*Vacarodorcadion* Özdikmen & Kaya, 2015a: 5 type species *Dorcadion virleti* Brullé, 1832) also for a single species.

Another arrangement was proposed contemporary as “simple” (Özdikmen & Kaya, 2015a: 7) including three genera *Carinatodorcadion*, *Cribridorcadion* and *Maculatodorcadion*.

#47

Dorcadion saulcyi javeti Kraatz, 1873a was raised (Özdikmen & Kaya, 2015b) to species rank without good reasons.

#48

Dorcadion gebzeense Breuning, 1974g [Gebze, Kocaeli] traditionally attributed to *D. punctipenne* Küster, 1852 ["Kleinasien"] was restored by Özdikmen & Kaya (2013c) as a species. It was published as a synonym of *D. punctipenne* by Braun (1975b: 124). Sama (1982: 223) published *D. punctipenne* ssp. *gebzeense* and recorded it for Kastamonu (İlgaz).

Unfortunately, nobody stated the type locality of *D. punctipenne* [Istanbul env.?], so all conclusions connected with that name were not adequate.

#49

Dorcadion triste phrygicum Peks, 1993 was raised (Özdikmen & Kaya, 2015d) to species rank without good reasons.

#50

Dorcadion paracinerarium Breuning, 1974 ["Mut, Sertavulpass" 36°54'57.60"N, 33°16'1.20"E] was restored as a valid species name by Özdikmen & Kaya (2015f).

#51

Dorcadion obsoletum Kraatz, 1873a was restored (Özdikmen & Kaya, 2015e) as a valid species name and recorded for Greece, Bulgaria and European Turkey (just as by Breuning, 1962a).

The name "*obsoletum*" was used by Kraatz (1873a: 78) for the variant of the species identified by him as "*D. graecum* Waltl, 1838" together with one more variation (*subalpinum* Kr.). The name "*olympicum* Friv. in litt." was used by Kraatz (1873a: 78) for the males of same species.

The main area of the species (Kraatz, 1873a: 78) "ist Brussa und naheliegende Olimp"; but also "Constantinopel" and "Griechenland (Zebe)". The areas of three newly published taxa (*olympicum*, *obsoletum*, *subalpinum*) were not specified in the original publication.

According to Ganglbauer (1882), the species described by Kraatz (1873a) from "Olymp bei Brussa" was not *D. graecum* Waltl, 1838, but had to be named *D. olympicum* Kraatz, 1873.

D. olympicum var. *obsoletum* Kraatz, 1873a was accepted by Ganglbauer (1884: 445, 447) without own area.

According to Breuning (1962: 316), *D. obsoletum* Kraatz, 1873a is distributed in "Nordöstliches Griechenland, Maritza Ebene, Umgebung des Bosphorus".

Sama (1999: 290-292) accepted *D. olympicum* Kr. = *D. obsoletum* Kr. and designated a male from Bursa as a lectotype for both names.

#52

Dorcadion muchei Breuning, 1962c and *D. subatritarse* Breuning, 1966e were restored (Özdikmen & Kaya, 2015g) as valid species names.

According to Braun (1975b: 123), *D. muchei* Breuning, 1962c = *D. parescherichi* Breuning, 1966e.

According to Braun (1978a, 1979), *D. iconiense* K. Daniel, 1900 = *D. muchei* Breuning, 1962c = *D. subatritarse* Breuning, 1966e.

As far as all three names (*iconiense* K. Daniel, 1900; *muchei* Breuning, 1962c; *subatritarse* Breuning, 1966) were introduced in different Turkish provinces (Konya, Çankırı, Çorum), each one could really be valid (subspecies?), though according to Özdikmen & Kaya

(2015g), the morphological forms connected with each of three names were observed in one Çorum locality. The areas of all three taxa (sensu Özdikmen & Kaya, 2015g) coincide.

#53

Oberea erythrocephala amanica Holzschuh, 1993a [Anatolien, Prov. Adana, Nurdagi geçidi; Amanus Gebirge, Hasanbeyli] was restored as valid (Özdikmen & Cihan, 2015a). The taxon was recorded for Osmaniye. In fact, the name seems to be really valid as specimens with totally black dorsal side are very rare in other parts of the species area. A specimen from Aleppo (Syria) is preserved in the collection of M. Danilevsky.

The name was published as a synonym of the nominate subspecies name (together with *Oberea schurmanni* Heyrovský, 1962a) by Sama (2010: 51), because specimens with totally black dorsal side were known in other parts of the species area.

#54

According to Özdikmen (2015b), *Dorcadion andirinense* Bernhauer & Peks, 2011b = *D. amaliae* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2013a. Both names are connected with one population.

#55

The original description of *Phytoecia humeralis caneri* Özdikmen & Turgut, 2010b: 331 was published without holotype designation and so unavailable. The publication of the “holotype” without description (Özdikmen H. 2015c) does not make the name available. A new description of *Phytoecia (Helladia) humeralis caneri* Özdikmen & Turgut, 2015 (Hatay, Osmaniye, Gaziantep provinces) was published.

#56

Anoplophora glabripennis was recorded for European Turkey by Ayberk et al. (2014). *A. chinensis* was recorded for Istanbul by Hizal et al. (2015).

According to Erdem Hizal (personal message, 2016), the record of *Anoplophora glabripennis* for Turkey was based on the misidentification of *A. chinensis*. The opinion was published by Arslangündoğdu & Hizal (2020).

#57

Toxotus insitivus var. *latus* Pic, 1892 [“Haute Syrie”] was accepted (Özdikmen, Cihan & Kaya, 2014b) as *S. auricomus latus* (Pic, 1892). A syntype-female was incorrectly published (and figured) as “holotype”.

#58

According to Chemin et al. (2014): *Xoanodera* Pascoe, 1857b = *Falsoleanodera* Pic, 1923e; *Falsoleanodera maculata* Pic, 1923e = *Xoanodera maculata* Schwarzer, 1925a.

#59

Several records were published by Lin, Yamasako & X.-K. Yang (2014) for China: *Ereis subfasciata* Pic, 1925b for Guangxi and Hainan, *Coptops ocellifer* Breuning, 1965 (as *ocellifera*) for Yunnan, *Golsinda basicornis* Gahan, 1894 for Yunnan, Hainan and Guizhou, *Leptomesosa langana* (Pic, 1917) for Hainan. New synonyms were proposed: *Golsinda basicornis* Gahan, 1894a = *Mesocacia rugicollis* Gressitt, 1940b,

#60

New localities for many China species were recorded by Lin (2014; 2015a). *Glenea obliqua* Gressitt, 1939b was published as a species. The taxon was recorded for Vietnam (Breuning, 1956h: 788; Lin, 2014: 142).

#61

According to Skale & Weigel (2012: 484), *Ropica praeusta* Pascoe, 1859 = *Sybra ceylonensis* Breuning, 1939; the species was recorded for Nepal.

#62

Molorchus minor minor was recorded for Brazil by Martins et al. (2015).

#63

Several species were recorded for South Korea by Jang et al. (2015): *Encyclops macilentus*, *Enoploderes bicolor*, *Grammoptera coerulea*, *Leptura thoracica*, *Atimia nadezhdae* (as *Atimia* sp.), *Nysina insularis*, *Ceresium sinicum*, *C. flavipes*, *Purpuricenus spectabilis*, *Ropalopus signaticollis*, *Phymatodes mediofasciatus* (as *Poecilium albicinctum*), *Xylotrechus incurvatus incurvatus*, *Apomecyna naevia naevia*, *Agapanthia alternans*, *Olenecamptus cretaceus*, *Pseudanaesthetis langana*, *Quasimesosella ussuriensis*, *Exocentrus marginatus* (as *Ex. fisheri*), *Ex. testudineus*, *Ex. galloisi*, *Acanthocinus sachalinensis*, *A. orientalis* (+ “*A. griseus*”), *Rondibilis coreana*, *Pareutetrappa eximia*, *Oberea scutellaroides* (as *O. morio*), *O. coreana*, *O. oculata*, *O. tsuyukii*, *O. infranigrescens* [see also Kusakabe, 1992: 43].

Several species were recorded for North Korea by Jang et al. (2015): *Gnathacmaeops pratensis* (as *Acmaeops*), *Euracmaeops smaragdulus* (as *Acmaeops*), *Cornumutilla quadrivittata*, *Xestoleptura baeckmanni*, *Tetropium gracilicorne*, *Callidium violaceum*, *Xylotrechus altaicus*, *X. adpersus*, *Clytus aietoides*, *Plectrura metallica*.

Enoploderes bicolor K. Ohbayashi, 1941a was recorded for South Korea by Hwang (2015: 61).

#64

Several new records were published for Macedonia by Plewa et al. (2015).

#65

Calamobius filum was published by Tatur-Dytkowski et al. (2017) as new for Poland (Western Bieszczady Mountains). The species was recorded for Poland before by Althoff & Danilevsky (1997: 40).

#66

Euseboides gorodinskii Holzschuh, 2006 [Chongqing (Hechuan, Jiangjin), Guizhou (Leishan)] and *E. tonkinensis* Breuning, 1973 [Guizhou (Libo)] were recorded for China by Huang, Zh. Li & Chen (2015).

#67

Mallosia imperatrix tauricola K. Daniel, 1904 was accepted as valid by Özdikmen (2015e).

#68

Neocerambyx taiwanensis Hayashi, 1992 was transferred to *Pseudopachydissus* Pic, 1933 and *Pseudopachydissus rufofemoralis* Pic, 1933a was recorded for China (Guangxi) by Vitali et al. (2015).

#69

Yamasako & Lin (2015) proposed new synonyms: *Mesoereis* Matsushita, 1933 = *Trichomesosa* Breuning, 1938 and *Mesoereis bifasciata* (Pic, 1925) = *Mesoereis koshunensis* Matsushita, 1933. *Mesoereis yunnana* Breuning, 1974 was transferred to *Desisa* Pascoe, 1865.

#70

According to Yamasako & Ohbayashi (2015), *Sybra* (s. str.) *flavomaculata* Breuning, 1939 = *Neosybra albomarmorata* Breuning, 1961.

#71

Cerambyx striatus Goeze, 1777 (currently *Dorcadion glycyrrhizae striatum*) is a primary homonym of *Cerambyx striatus* Linnaeus, 1758 (currently *Asemum striatum*); conservation was proposed by Botero & Cupello (2015) according to Art. 23.9.5 of the Code.

#72

Weigel & Skale (2017: 622, 628):

Mimosybra strandi (Breuning, 1939b) was recorded for Taiwan.

Sybra baculina Bates, 1866 = *Sybra ishigakii* Breuning & K. Ohbayashi, 1964 = *Atimura fulva* Schwarzer, 1925.

#73

Several species were mentioned for Yunnan by Weigel et al. (2013).

#74

Several taxa were recorded as new for Syria (Ali et al., 2015):

Hesperophanes sericeus, *Icosium tomentosum atticum*, *Phoracantha recurva*, *Molorchus* (*Caenoptera*) *juglandis*, *Callimus femoratus* (as *Lampropterus*), *Phymatodes* (*Paraphymatodes*) *fasciatus*, *Xylotrechus stebbingi*, *Monochamus galloprovincialis tauricola*, *Acanthocinus griseus*, *Agapanthia lais* (as *Agapanthia* s. str.).

#75

Several species mentioned for Nepal by Weigel (2006) were missing for Nepal by Weigel (2010) in the Catalogue edited by Löbl & Smetana (2010).

#76

The unavailable name *Paraleprodera stephanus* m. *fasciata* Breuning, 1943c: 268 (Sikkim, Tonkin) was validated as *Paraleprodera stephanus fasciata* Wang, 1997: 440 (Yunnan).

#77

A lot of synonyms of *Rhytiphora* Audinet-Serville, 1835 were published by Ślipinski & Escalona (2013) and Tavakilian & Nearn (2014).

#78

According to Sama (2008), *Mesoprionus besicanus* (Fairmaire, 1855) = *Prionus tangerianus* Sláma, 1996.

According to Sláma (2015a), *Mesoprionus tangerianus* (Sláma, 1996) is a valid name of a species from Morocco. *Vadonia unipunctata gallica* Podaný, 1936 is a valid name of a subspecies from south-western France (Alpes-Maritimes and Var).

Stictileptura scutellata ochracea (Faust, 1878) is a valid name for a subspecies from Caucasus and Transcaucasia (populations from the neighbouring areas of Turkey could be included).

#79

Stictoleptura scutellata maritima Sláma, 2015a: 39 (Southeast France, Alpes-Maritimes, Var) and *Glaphyra marmottani andalusica* Sláma, 2015a: 44 (“Andalucía, Ubrique (Cádiz)”) were not available because no type material was designated. The names were validated by Sláma (2015b: 1118).

#80

Leiopus nebulosus insulanus Sláma, 1985 (described as a species) was downgraded to subspecies rank by Danilevsky (2012l: 696).

#81

Callidium coriaceum was recorded for Bulgaria by Doychev & Bencheva (2008).

#82

Agapanthia schurmanni was recorded for Bulgaria (Belasitsa Mt.) by Georgiev et al. (2013); for Albania by Lazarev et al. (2024) as *A. dahli schurmanni*.

#83

Several records for European Turkey were published by Georgiev et al. (2015) as new: *Stictoleptura (Maculileptura) maculicornis*, *Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) pedestre pedestre*, *Phytoecia (Pilemia) hirsutula hirsutula*, *Phytoecia (Musaria) affinis tuerki* (as *Ph. tuerki*) (published for Bulgaria before by Bringmann et al., 2005), *Phytoecia (Helladia) praetextata praetextata*, *Phytoecia* (s. str.) *pubescens*, *Agapanthia (Homoblephara) maculicornis maculicornis* (published for Bulgaria before by Bringmann et al., 2005).

The record of *Phytoecia (Musaria) affinis tuerki* (as *Musaria tuerki*) for Syria was published by Özdikmen (2007).

#84

The distribution area of *Thylactus simulans* is shown according to Weigel et al. (2013: 138). *Th. sikkimensis* was recorded for Nepal by Weigel (2006: 501).

#85

Anomophysis spinosa (Fabricius, 1787) was listed for Nepal by Weigel (2006: 497) on the basis of the record by Hayashi (1981), but with a special remark: “*Anomophysis spinosa* in Hayashi (1979) may be is an error and could according Komiya (pers. comm.), belongs to *Anomophysis ellioti* Waterhouse, 1884”.

#86

According to Barševskis & Jäger (2014), *Lamprobityle* Heller, 1923c is not a synonym of *Doliops* G. R. Waterhouse, 1841, but a valid name of an Oriental genus.

#87

Stenocorus vittatus Fabricius, 1802 - a synonym of *Xystrocera globosa* (Olivier, 1795) (see Santos-Silva, 2015) is a senior homonym of *Stenocorus vittatus* (Fischer von Waldheim, 1842). According to the Art. 23.9.5 of ICZN (1999), the name cannot be changed without Commission approval (both names were not considered as congeneric after 1899).

#88

Exocentrus stierlini Ganglbauer, 1883 was recorded for Mongolia by Müller et al. (2013).

#89

According to Vitaly (2018a), *Acalolepta (Dihammus)* Thomson, 1864) was a valid name with only one Palaearctic species: *A. (D.) rusticator* Fabricius, 1801.

#90

Clytus tropicus was recorded for Italy by Rapuzzi & Jeniš (2015b).

#91

Oberea histrionis Pic was recorded for Poland by Hofmański & Mazepa (2015).

#92

According to Bentanachs & Jiroux (2019):

Chelidonium cinctum (Guérin, 1844) = *Callichroma flavofasciata* Blanchard, 1845 = *Chelidonium venereum* Thomson, 1864 = *Leontium binotatum* Brongkiart, 1892 = *Chelidonium binotatum* var. *uninotatum* Pic, 1928.

Schwarzerium provosti (Fairmaire, 1887) = *Chelidonium gibbicolle* var. *rubrofemorale* Pic, 1932.

Chloridolum robusticolle (Pic, 1946) = *Chelidonium herteli* Podany, 1974.

Aphrodisium sinicum (White, 1853) = *Chelidonium gibbicolle* var. *subgibbicolle* Pic, 1925.

Chelidonium cyaneipes Pic, 1946 was transferred to the genus *Schwarzerium* Matsushita, and *Chelidonium cyaneum* Pic, 1925 to the genus *Chloridolum* Thomson.

#93

Viktora & Tichý (2015b) recorded *Paraclytus albiventris* (Gressitt, 1937c) for Hunan and *Paraclytus excellens* Miroshnikov & Lin, 2012 for north-east Burma (Myanmar).

#94

Danilevsky (2015d):

Cortodera semilivida Pic, 1892 was redescribed on the basis of type material from Zoological Museum of Moscow University. Lectotype was designated. *C. humeralis orientalis* Adlbauer, 1988 was supposed to be its synonym.

Cortodera pumila meltemae Özdikmen, Mercan & Cihan, 2012 was redescribed. Its area was widened along North and Central Turkey: from Bolu, Zonguldak and Ankara to Sivash and Kars. The taxon was recorded for Aksaray.

Cortodera wittmeri wittmeri Holzschuh, 1995 was recorded for five provinces of south and central Anatolia: Niğde, Içel, Antalya, Konya, Aksaray.

The type locality of *C. flavimana* (Waltl, 1838) was accepted as Istanbul environs. The species consists of 12 subspecies. *C. schurmanni* Sama, 1997 and *C. zoiai* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2009 were downgraded to subspecies rank: *C. f. schurmanni* Sama, 1997 and *C. f. zoiai* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2009.

Cortodera neali Danilevsky, 2004 was recorded for north-east Iraq, Mishaw (about 35°47'55"N, 46°18'13"E, 1750m).

Cortodera aestiva Sama & Rapuzzi, 1999 and *C. aksarayensis* Özdikmen & Özbek, 2012 were downgraded to subspecies rank: *Cortodera colchica aestiva* Sama & Rapuzzi, 1999 and *C. c. aksarayensis* Özdikmen & Özbek, 2012.

C. alpina rosinae Pic, 1902 (originally described as *C. xanthoptera* var. *rosinae* Pic, 1902) was accepted for Akşehir (Konya).

#95

Brachyta interrogationis ebenina (Mulsant, 1839) was accepted (Danilevsky & Peks, 2016) for Massif Central in France as very dark subspecies, as well as *B. i. marginella* (Fabricius, 1793) for North Italy and neighboring areas.

Several dark variations of *B. interrogationis* published by Pic (1934f: 31 – *mulsanti*, *multiguttata*, *plavilstshikovi*, *prescutellaris*) without geographical attribution on the basis of Plavilstshikov's (1932: 31) drawings were incorrectly attributed by Danilevsky (2014i: 132) to the nominate subspecies. In fact all such forms were represented in Plavilstshikov's collection by specimens from East Siberia and belong to *B. i. mannerheimii* (Motschulsky, 1860b). The designations of corresponding lectotypes in Plavilstshikov's collection must be done.

#96

Archandra caspia (Ménétriés, 1832) was recorded (as *Parandra*) for Nagorno-Karabakh Republic (Ghredjyan & Kalashyan, 2015).

#97

Three species were recorded for South Korea by Oh & Jang (2015): *Ropalopus (Prorrhopalopus) speciosus* Plavilstshikov, 1915c, *Phymatodes (Poecilium) ermolenkoi* Tsherepanov, 1980 and *Stenhomalus (Stenhomalus) nagaoi* Hayashi, 1960c.

#98

Purpuricenus graecus Sláma, 1993, *P. renyvoniae* Sláma, 2001, *P. baeckmanni* Danilevsky, 2007, and *P. neocaucasicus* Rapuzzi & Sama, 2013 were accepted as valid species names by Danilevsky (2015e).

#99

Clytellus methocoides Westwood, 1854 was recorded for Jiangxi Province of China by Miroshnikov (2015a).

#100

Several new records of Callichromatini for China were published by J.-K. Li (2015).

#101

Chloridolum cinnyris Pascoe, 1866 was recorded for Yunnan by Guo & L. Chen (2003: 187).

#102

Chloridolum plicovelutinum Gressitt & Rondon, 1970 was recorded for Yunnan by Fu & Chen (2006: 151).

#103

Holzschuh (2015b):

Exocentrus granulicollis Fisher, 1932 = *E. rufithorax* Gressitt, 1935e

Exocentrus parrotiae Fisher, 1932 = *E. klapperichi* Breuning, 1957c

Exocentrus alni Fisher, 1932 = *E. ochreosignatus* Breuning, 1974h

Exocentrus lusitanus (Linnaeus, 1767) = *E. ochreoscutellatus* Breuning, 1974h („Deccan “ - Central India - incorrect label)

Exocentrus hupehensis hupehensis Gressitt, 1951a was recorded for Hunan and Guizhou.

#104

According to Dunska & Barševskis (2018), the occurrence in Latvia of 20 species was considered as doubtful.

#105

Holzschuh & Lin (2015): *Demonax curvofasciatus* (Gressitt, 1939a) = *Demonax triarticulodilatatus* Hayashi, 1974a; *Atimura fulva* Schwarzer, 1925 was transferred to genus *Sybra* Pascoe, 1865a.

#106

Xylotrechus iranicus Rapuzzi & Sama, 2014a was downgraded to *X. arvicola iranicus* Rapuzzi & Sama, 2014a by Danilevsky (2016b).

#107

According to Sama (2005a), *Conizonia warnieri* (Lucas, 1846) = *C. elegantula* Fairmaire, 1870 or *C. allardi* Fairmaire, 1866 = *C. elegantula* Fairmaire, 1870.

#108

Asaperda agapanthina kani Hayashi, 1976 was accepted as a species *Asaperda kani* Hayashi, 1976 by Makihara (2007b: 528).

#109

Phytoecia balcanica m. *subvitticollis* Breuning, 1951a [from Amasia] became available from its original publication after Breuning & Villiers (1967a: 63), who used: *Phytoecia balcanica subvitticollis* (Art. 45.6.4.1.).

#110

Three new names were published by G. Özdikmen & H. Özdikmen (2016) without description (nomina nuda):

Phytoecia (*Neomusaria*) *aligamgami* G. Özdikmen & H. Özdikmen, 2016: 46 [Sungurlu-Çorum road, Koparan II bridge env., 30 km to Çorum, 40°22'N, 34°43'E] (addressed to "Özdikmen & Kaya, 2015", which was not published).

Phytoecia (s. str.) *gamzeae* G. Özdikmen & H. Özdikmen, 2016: 46 [Çankırı, Çorum, Kırıkkale and Konya] (addressed to "Özdikmen, 2015", which was not published).

Dorcadion yilmazi G.Özdikmen & H.Özdikmen, 2016:45 ["Exit of Laçın, Osmancık road, 40°47'N, 34°52'E", "Çorum-Laçın road, exit of Sarmaşa village, 40°39'N, 34°55'E", "Boğazkale-Alacahöyük National Park (Hattuşa), 40°12'N, 34°37'E"] (addressed to "Özdikmen & Kaya, 2015", which was not published).

Each species was adequately described later: *Phytoecia* (*Neomusaria*) *aligamgami* H. Özdikmen & G. Özdikmen, 2016: 494, *Phytoecia* (s. str.) *gamzeae* Özdikmen, 2017a: 23, *Dorcadion* (*Cribridorcadion*) *yilmazi* Özdikmen & Kaya, 2016: 21.

#111

New synonyms were proposed by Bi & Ohbayashi (2015): *Anoplophora* Hope, 1839 = *Mimonemophas* Breuning, 1961h.

#112

Mimonemophas quadrifasciatus Breuning, 1961h: 309 was recorded for China (Guangxi) by Xie et al. (2015).

#113

According to Verdugo (2014), *Iberodorcadion* (*Baeticodorcadion*) *parmeniforme* (Escalera, 1902) is a species; *Iberodorcadion mucidum mucidum* (Dalman, 1817b) = *D. annulicorne* Chevrolat, 1862 = *Dorcadion mucidum* v. *nigrosparsum* Pic, 1941.

#114

Pygostrangalia silvestrii was recorded for Zhejiang and Hubei provinces of China and *Eustrangalis latericollis* was recorded for Hubei province by Zou, Xie & Wang (2015).

#115

5 species were mentioned for Switzerland by Monnerat et al. (2015): *Trichoferus holosericeus*, *Stenopterus ater*, *Phymatodes glabratus*, *Phymatodes lividus*, *Leiopus linnei*.

16 species were excluded from Switzerland fauna by Monnerat et al. (2015) because of incorrect or doubtful data: *Akimerus schaefferi*, *Acmaeops smaragdulus*, *Pachytodes erraticus*, *Stenurella septempunctata*, *Hesperophanes sericeus*, *Gracilia minuta*, *Nathrius brevipennis*,

Glaphyra kiesenwetteri, *Phymatodes fasciatus*, *Ropalopus macropus*, *Deroplia genei*, *Leiopus punctulatus*, *Phytoecia molybdaena*, *Phytoecia caerulea*, *Phytoecia rufipes*, *Agapanthia dahliei*.

#116

Dinoprionus cephalotes Bates, 1875 was recorded for Yunnan and Xizang by Drumont & Bi (2015b).

#117

Callimoxys gracilis, *Dorcadion lineatocolle* and *D. arenarium hypsophilum* were recorded for Albania by Kovács et al. (2014).

Cerambyx carinatus Küster, 1846, *Xylotrechus stebbingi* Gahan, 1906 and *Agapanthia markusi* Rapuzzi, Sama & Kotán, 2013 were recorded for Albania by Kovács (2015).

D. arenarium hypsophilum sensu Kovács et al., (2014) from Albania was published by Kovács (2015) as two different species: *Dorcadion abruptum* Germar, 1839 and *Dorcadion arenarium shkypetarum* Heyrovsky, 1937 (as *shkypetarum*).

#118

Morimospasma paradoxum Ganglbauer, 1889 was recorded for Anhui by Xie et al. (2014).

#119

Momisis submonticola Breuning, 1968 was recorded for Guizhou and *Bacchisa guerrii* (Pic, 1911) was recorded for Laos by He & Chen (2014).

#120

Leptura subtilis Bates, 1884 (Hubei) and *L. ochraceofasciata ochrotela* Bates, 1873 (Hubei) were recorded for China by Ren & Chen (2014).

#121

Stictoleptura cordigera was recorded for Great Britain by Richardson (2014).

#122

Nepiodes sulcipennis (White, 1853) was recorded for Nepal by Hayashi (1979).

#123

J.-K. Li et al. (2014):

Nine taxa were excluded from the Chinese fauna: *Aegosoma scabricorne* (Scopoli, 1763), *Baraliopton severini* (Lameere, 1909), *Dorysthenes (Lophosternus) huegelii* Redtenbacher, 1848), *D. (Lophosternus) zivetta laosensis* Gressitt & Rondon, 1970, *D. (Prionomimus) elegans ishigakiensis* Ohbayashi, 1981, *Mesoprionus asiaticus* (Faldermann, 1837), *Psilotarsus hirticollis* Motschulsky, 1860, *Rhaphipodus gahani* Lameere, 1903 and *Spinimegopsis nipponica* (Matsushita, 1934).

Nepiodes sulcipennis (White, 1853) [Yunnan] and *Anomophysis elongata* Quentin & Villiers, 1981 [Xizang] were recorded for China. Many new province records were published.

The previous record of *Aegolipton marginale* (Fabricius, 1775) for Taiwan was connected with *A. sauteri* (Lameere, 1913).

#124

The locality of *Menesia sulphurata* (Gebler, 1825) near Pervouralsk (Russia, Sverdlovsk Region, 56°51'22"N, 59°48'59"E) was recorded by Ermakov (2013) as westernmost.

#125

Pesarini & Sabbadini (2013b):

Dorcadion albanicum Heyrovský, 1934b was downgraded to *D. veluchense albanicum*.

New synonyms were proposed: *D. andirinense* Bernhauer & Peks, 2011b = *D. amaliae* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2013a.

#126

New synonyms were proposed by Weigel (2012): *Pseudomeges varioti* Le Mout, 1946 = *P. gigas* Lepesme 1947; 42 species were recorded for Arunachal Pradesh by Weigel (2012) for the first time.

#127

Many new records were published by Mukhopadhyay (2011) for Uttarakhand (North India).

#128

Lazarev (2016a):

The type locality of *Brachyta interrogationis* (Linnaeus, 1857) was accepted to be situated in Scandinavia. The area of the nominate subspecies *B. i. interrogationis* was limited by Scandinavian Peninsula with North Karelia in Russia. *B. i. russica* (Herbst, 1784) was accepted for European Russia (without northern Urals with neighbouring areas), West Siberia (including Altai) and Kazakhstan.

Very light female of *B. i. russica* (Herbst, 1784) was collected near Kemerovo by D.Kryuchkova (8km SSW Saltymakovo 54°45'N, 87°01'E 3-17.6.2022).

#129

Lazarev (2016b):

Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) macropus Kraatz, 1873 is redescribed with lectotype designation and restored as a valid species name with 4 synonyms: *obscurans* Pic, 1892; *amasinum* Pic, 1898; *atripes* Reitter, 1900 and *subobesum* Pic, 1942. *D. (C.) micans* Thomson, 1867 (= *D. sericatum* Kraatz, 1873) was accepted. *Dorcadion subvestitum* K. Daniel, 1900 and *D. niksarense* Bernhauer & Peks, 2013 were downgraded to subspecies rank: *Dorcadion micans subvestitum* K. Daniel, 1900 and *D. tokatense niksarense* Bernhauer & Peks, 2013. *D. (C.) micans susheriense* Breuning, 1970 (described as *D. sinopense susheriense* Breuning, 1970) and *D. (C.) catenatum subdivisum* Breuning, 1955 are upgraded to species level: *D. (C.) susheriense* Breuning, 1970 and *D. (C.) subdivisum* Breuning, 1955.

#130

Dorcadion sareptanum estriatum Suvorov, 1913 was accepted (Lazarev, 2016c) as a subspecies from near Pyatigorsk, Kislovodsk and Cherkessk.

#131

Brachyta (Variobrachyta) variabilis dongbeiensis (Z. Wang, 2003) was accepted by Shapovalov (2012b) with incorrect spelling “dongbiensis”.

#132

Neoplagonotus bobelayei mouzafferi (Pic, 1905g) [as *Plagionotus (Neoplagonotus) speciosus mouzafferi* Pic, 1905g] was accepted for Near East by Özdikmen & Ali (2016).

#133

Albayati et al. (2016) recorded several species for Belgrad Forest near Istanbul; first record for Europe: *Phymatodes femoralis demelti* Heyrovský, 1962a; first records for European Turkey: *Anoplodera sexguttata* (Fabricius, 1775), *Stictoleptura* (s.str.) *tonsa* [fulva? -MD] (K. & J. Daniel, 1891), *Rutpela maculata manca* (Schaufass, 1863), *Trichoferus griseus* (Fabricius,

1792), *Obrium cantharinum cantharinum* (Linnaeus, 1767), *Dolocerus reichii* Mulsant, 1862, *Aromia moschata ambrosiaca* (Steven, 1809) [as *A. ambrosiaca ambrosiaca*], *Phymatodes (Melasmetus) femoralis demelti* Heyrovský, 1962, *Pogonocherus (Pityphilus) decoratus* Fairmaire, 1855, *Oberea* (s.str.) *linearis* (Linnaeus, 1760).

#134

Rutpela maculata manca was recorded for Bulgaria (Georgiev et al., 2018).

#135

N. Ohbayashi & Chou (2016):

Strangalia yanoi Tamanuki, 1939 was reinstated from synonymy with *Idiostrangalia angustissima* (Gressitt, 1960), and placed in *Parastrangalis* Ganglbauer, 1889.

Strangalomorpha marginipennis Hayashi & Villiers, 1989 was synonymized with *Leptostrangalia nakamurai* Hayashi, 1960.

Idiostrangalia similima Hayashi & Villiers, 1989 was synonymized with *Idiostrangalia sozanensis* (Mitono, 1938).

#136

Lin & Lingafelter (2016):

Glenea diversenotata Schwarzer, 1925 was reinstated from subspecies of *G. tonkinea* Aurivillius, 1925 to species level and *G. neohumerosa* Lin & X.-K. Yang, 2011 was accepted as its synonym. *G. quadriguttata* Pic, 1926 was reinstated from subspecies of *G. lacteomaculata* Schwarzer, 1925 to species level.

#137

Agapanthia (Epoptes) ustinovi Danilevsky, 2013 was downgraded to subspecies rank by Lazarev (2019a): *A. (Epoptes) dahli ustinovi*.

#138

Aegomorphus krueperi was recorded (as *Acanthoderes*) for Bulgaria (Nessebar) and Montenegro by Bringmann (1997). The species was collected in Bulgaria by D. Gradinarov (E Rhodopes, 4 km SE Madjarovo, 590m, 41°35'32"N, 25°53'29"E, 3.7.2014), according to personal message (2016) by Gradinarov with several photos.

#139

“*Purpuricenus ephippium* Stev.” recorded for Albania by Muraj (1960) was most probably described later as *Anoplistes balcanicus* Sláma, 2010.

Anoplisthes balcanicus Slama, 2010 was downgraded to subspecies rank: *A. halodendri balcanicus* Slama, 2010 by Danilevsky (2020f, 2020h).

The species rank was restored by Lazarev (2024).

#140

Shapovalov (2016): *Cortodera turgaica* Danilevsky, 1996 was recorded for the eastern most part of Orenburg Region (Svetlyi District) - first record for Russia; *Phytoecia scutellata* was recorded for the Asian part of Orenburg Region (Novoorsk District).

#141

According to Alexiou (2016), *Dorcadion (Carinatodorcadion) aethiops strumense* Danilevsky, 2014c was collected in North Greece in 5-6 km eastwards of Serres.

#142

Three names were accepted by Danilevsky (2012m: 906-907) as valid: *Anoplodera rufipes astrabadensis* Pic, 1900s; *A. r. krueperi* (Ganglbauer, 1882); *A. r. ventralis* Heyden, 1886a. *Leptura atra* Fabricius, 1775: 197 (an oldest name of *Leptura rufipes* Schaller, 1783: 296) was published by Danilevsky (2012m: 906-908) as nomen oblitum.

#143

Ali & Rapuzzi (2016):

Stenopterus atricornis Pic, 1891 and *Pogonocherus barbarae* Rapuzzi & Sama, 2012 were recorded for Syria.

Plagionotus detritus africaeseptentrionalis Tippmann, 1952 was accepted for Syria.

Phytoecia (Neomusaria) alepensis Pic, 1931c was used as valid.

#144

According to Lin (2015b), *Arctolamia luteomaculata* Pu, 1981 = *Arctolamia alcinoides* Z. Wang, 2014

#145

According to Zh. Li et al. (2016), *Oberea infratestacea* Pic, 1936 and *O. diversipes* Pic, 1919 are valid names. New synonymies were proposed: *Oberea diversipes* Pic, 1919 = *O. fuscipennis* ssp. *fairmairei* Breuning, 1962f; *Oberea fuscipennis* (Chevrolat, 1852) = *O. hanoiensis* Pic, 1923.

#146

Danilevsky (2018a):

The holotype of *Mimosophronica strandiella* Breuning, 1943a (described from “Kuldsha”) is preserved in Smithsonian Institution (Washington) under the name “*Mimosophronica kuldshensis* Breuning”, which was never published as valid. *Tetrops formosus strandiellus* (Breuning, 1943a) was accepted.

#147

According to Özdikmen & Cihan (2015b), *Cortodera rufipes* (Kraatz, 1876) [Izmir env.] = *C. flavimana corallipes* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2009 [Ascale in Erserum] based of similar leg colour. In fact both names are connected with two rather different subspecies of *C. flavimana*.

#148

Huang & Chen (2016):

A taxonomic revision of the genus *Yoshiakioclytus* Niisato was presented. Three new combinations: *Y. ruficaudus* (Gressitt, 1951a), *Y. breuningi* (Tippmann, 1955) and *Y. stigmosus* (Holzschuh, 2003) were proposed.

#149

According to Holzschuh (2016b), *Demonax reticollis* Gahan, 1894 = *Demonax mongtsenensis* Pic, 1904 = *Demonax alboantennatus* Gressitt & Rondon, 1970.

#150

The record of *Leiopus femoratus* for Lithuania by Ferenca (2004) mentioned by Danilevsky (2012j) was based (Tamutis et al., 2011) on an incorrect determination of *L. linnei* Wallin, Nylander & Kvamme, 2009.

The records of *Leiopus femoratus* for Serbia and Montenegro were published by Ćurčić et al. (2003).

The records of *Leiopus femoratus* for Germany and Luxemburg were published by Gerend & Meyer (2007).

The record of *Leiopus femoratus* for Romania was published by Hegyessy & Kotán, (2008).

The record of *Leiopus femoratus* for Hungary was published by Hegyessy & Kutasi, (2010).

#151

Perissus multifenestratus Pic, 1926b was recorded from Sichuan by Viktora (2016).

#152

Vadonia instigmata was recorded for Iran (Takab prov.) by Vartanis (2017).

#153

Dorcadion yahyaliense Bernhauer & Peks, 2011 was downgraded to subspecies rank by Danilevsky (2017a): *D. scabricolle yahyaliense* Bernhauer & Peks, 2011.

#154

Phytoecia bacqueti (Brullé, 1832) was upgraded from subspecies to species rank by Özdikmen (2017c).

#155

Anaglyptus mysticoides obscurissimus Pic, 1901 was accepted by Özdikmen, Atak & Uçkan (2017a).

#156

Lazarev (2019c):

D. nobile Hampe, 1852 was accepted with 13 subspecies; the type locality was accepted as Erzurum env. Several species names were downgraded to subspecies rank: *D. n. hanneloreae* Bernhauer & Peks, 2014; *D. n. musense* Bernhauer & Peks, 2014; *D. n. semivelutinum* Kraatz, 1873; *D. n. elazigi* Fuchs & Breuning, 1971; *D. n. ivani* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2011; *D. n. blandulum* Holzschuh, 1977; *D. n. gencense* Bernhauer & Peks, 2014; *D. n. sarkislaense* Bernhauer & Peks, 2014; *D. n. altinyaylaense* Bernhauer & Peks, 2014; *D. n. nihalae* Rapuzzi & Sama, 2012.

#157

Erythresthes eximius Holzschuh, 2009 was recorded for China (Guangxi) by Huang & Vives (2016).

#158

Anoplophora viriantennata W.-K. Wang & Jiang, 1998c was recorded for Hubei by Lei, Xie & Wang (2016).

#159

Olenecamptus anogeissi Gardner, *O. indianus* J.Thoms., *O. pseudostrigosus* Breuning, 1937 and *O. bilobus* F. were recorded by Majumder et al. (2016) for Himachal Pradesh (India).

#160

Arhopalus rusticus (L.) was recorded for Tadzhikistan by Kadyrov et al. (2016).

#161

Özdikmen (2016c):

Chlorophorus damascenus (Chevrolat, 1854) and *Chlorophorus sparsus* (Reitter, 1886) were upgraded from subspecies to species rank. The presence of *Chlorophorus gratiosus* (Marseul, 1868) in Turkey was proved.

The validity of *Ch. sparsus* (Reitter, 1886) is not evident (color form of *gratiosus*?), as it is sympatric with *Ch. gratiosus* in South Turkey.

#162

Parechthistatus gibber (Bates) was recorded for South Korea as *P. gibber* ?ssp. *tsushimanus* K. Ohbayashi by Lee, Seo & Hong (2016).

#163

Ohbayashi, Lin & Yamasako (2016): *Caraphia* Gahan = *Noctileptura* Chemsak & Linsley, 1984; *C. ebenina* Holzschuh, 1989 was recorded for Guangxi; the record of *C. laosica* Gressitt & Rondon, 1970 for Hainan by Hua et al. (1993) was based on *C. taiwana* Chou & N. Ohbayashi, 2008; *C. thailandica* Hayashi & Villiers, 1987 was recorded for Hainan and Yunnan.

#164

According to Mendel (2016), *Tetropium castaneum* (Linnaeus, 1758) = *T. parcum* Sharp, 1905b.

#165

Neoplacionotus andreui Fuente, 1908 was recorded for Portugal by Obregon et al. (2015).

#166

10 species were recorded by Kumawat et al. (2015) for Arunachal Pradesh, northeastern India: *Rhytidodera griseofasciata*, *Nupserha nigriceps*, *Pterolophia (Hylobrotus) tuberculatrix*, *Neocerambyx grandis*, *Batocera rubus*, *Macrochenus guerini*, *Olenecamptus indianus*, *Obereopsis obscura obscura*, *Aristobia reticulator*, and *Sarothrocera lowii*.

#167

According to Lin & W.-K. Wang (2012), *Neoxenicotela mausoni* Breuning, 1947 = *Parapolytrechus flavotarsus* W.-K. Wang & L.-Y. Zheng, 2002. *Parapolytrechus* was an incorrect spelling of *Parapolytretus* Breuning, 1944b.

#168

Bacchisa cyaneoapicalis, *Glenea chrysomaculata*, *Nupserha spinifera*, *Prothema aurata* and *Sthenias semicylindricus* were recorded for Guizhou province by Xie & Wang (2010).

#169

J.-H. Huang, Vives, R.-G. Yang & Chen (2016):

Gnathostrangalia aurivillei (Pic, 1903c) was recorded for Guangxi and Hainan; *G. bilineatithorax* (Pic, 1922b) and *G. rufovittata* (Pic, 1922c) were recorded for Guangxi; *G. simianshana* Chiang & L. Chen, 1993 was recorded for Chongqing.

According to Lin Mei-Ying (personal message, 2018), Sichuan was recorded before for *G. simianshana* because Chongqing was not separated from Sichuan before 1997. The species is only known from the type locality up to now, though Sichuan is very possible for this species.

#170

Stenopterus laetus Motschulsky, 1845a [= *Callimus angulatus* (Schrank, 1789)] was described from Turkmenia.

#171

According to Danilevsky (2017b), the name *Parmena sericata* Sama, 1996c proposed to a female close to *P. striatopunctata* Sama, 1994f) was unavailable (Art. 15.1. - conditional proposal).

#172

Danilevsky (2017d):

Status of 6 species names was downgraded to subspecies rank: *D. lohsei taskentense* Bernhauer & Peks, 2016, *D. wagneri karayaziense* Bernhauer & Peks, 2016, *D. theophilei kostandagense* Bernhauer & Peks, 2016, *D. sodale soganliense* Bernhauer & Peks, 2016, *D. jacobleviellum hinisense* Bernhauer & Peks, 2016 and *D. jacobleviellum vartoense* Bernhauer & Peks, 2016. *D. theophilei* ssp. *costiferum* Pic, 1898 [Kizildağ, 39°51'36"N, 38°25'40"E, about 165 km south-westwards Trabzon] was accepted as a valid name. A new synonym was proposed: *Dorcadion theophilei* Pic, 1898 = *D. kadleci* Bernhauer & Peks, 2016.

#173

Feng & Chen (2009) recorded *Spinimegopis piliventris piliventris* Gressitt, 1950 for Yunnan.

#174

Stictoleptura carbonaria (Scopoli, 1763) was used by Brelah et al. (2006) as a valid name for *Stictoleptura scutellata* (Fabricius, 1781).

#175

Sybra miyakoensis Hayashi, 1972 was accepted as a synonym of *Sybra baculina* Bates, 1866a by Makihara (1992b: 77).

#176

Pesarini & Sabbadini (2015):

Strangalia guerryi Pic, 1902i was accepted as *Leptura* (s. str.).

Two synonyms were proposed: *Cataphrodisium latemaculatum* Pic, 1902i = *Embrikstrandia fujianensis* Hua & She, 1987. Both names were published before by Bentanachs (2012b) as synonyms of *Cataphrodisium rubripenne* (Hope, 1842b).

Several species were recorded for Yunnan: *Leptura* (s. str.) *longeattenuata* Pic, 1939b, *L.* (s. str.) *barkamica* Holzschuh, 1998, *L.* (s. str.) *nigroguttata* (Pic, 1927b), *Parastrangalis aurigena* Holzschuh, 2007, *Rhaphuma brodskyi* Holzschuh, 1992, *Rh. maceki* Holzschuh, 1992, *Rh. rybniceki* Holzschuh, 1992, *Demonax viduatus* Holzschuh, 2009a *Agelasta* (*Epagelasta*) *balteata* Pascoe, 1866, *Glenea* (*Stiroglenea*) *quadrinotata* (Guérin-Méneville, 1843).

Laoleptura phupanensis N. Ohbayashi, 2008 was recorded for China (Guangxi and Yunnan).

Leptura (s. str.) *ambulatrix* Gressitt, 1951a was recorded for Guangxi.

Leptura (s. str.) *longeattenuata* Pic, 1939b was recorded for Guangxi and Guizhou.

Leptura (s. str.) *kubani* Holzschuh, 2006a and *Rhaphuma bicolorifemoralis* Gressitt & Rondon, 1970 were recorded for Tibet.

Gibbocerambyx aureovittatus Pic, 1923e was recorded from Yunnan and Tibet.

#177

Márkus & Németh (2016):

Phymatodes testaceus (Linnaeus, 1758) and *Pedostrangalia riccardoi carmelita* (Sama, 1996b) were recorded for Lebanon.

A new (not described) subspecies of *Cortodera colchica* Reitter, 1890d was recorded for Lebanon as *Cortodera c. colchica*.

Leiopus syriacus syriacus (Ganglbauer, 1884) was recorded for Lebanon based on specimens fitting the original description of *L. syriacus tauricus* Sama & Rapuzzi, 2010.

#178

According to K. Ohbayashi (1955), *Strangalia tenuicornis* Motschulsky, 1862 = *Parastrangalis shikokensis* (Matsushita, 1935).

#179

Lin et al. (2017):

Eutetrappa virides Pu & Jin, 1991 was transferred to the genus *Paraglenea*.

Glenea ocelota Bates, 1873 was transferred from *Eutetrappa* to *Saperda* (*Lopezcolonia*).

In fact, the statement by Lin et al. (2017): on “the absence of distinct lateral elytral carinae” in *E. ocelota* was wrong. Lateral elytral carinae in *E. ocelota* are very strong, and the species must be considered as *Eutetrappa*.

Eutetrappa laosensis Breuning, 1964d was recorded for India and Myanmar; *E. flavoguttata* Pu & Jin, 1991 was recorded for Myanmar.

Eutetrappa sedecimpunctata was recorded for Hebei; *E. complexa* - for Gansu; *E. stigmosa* - for Guizhou; *E. laosensis* - for Yunnan; *E. shiqianensis* - for Fujian; *E. velutino-fasciata* - for Heilongjiang, Liaoning, Inner Mongolia, Beijing, Hebei, Shanxi, Shaanxi; *E. elegans* - for Yunnan; *E. cinnabarina* - for Hebei, Henan, Shaanxi, Hubei, Gansu, Shandong; *E. chlorotica* - for Sichuan.

#180

Phymatodes puncticollis, *Anoplophora glabripennis* and *Dorcadion arenarium* were recorded for Slovakia by Sabol et al. (2016).

Phymatodes puncticollis was recorded for European Kazakhstan (Dzhanybek) by G.V. Lindeman (1971: 72).

#181

Pedostrangalia kurda Sama, 1996c was recorded for Iran by Villiers (1967: 351, as “*emmipoda*”); *Phytoecia pici* Reitter, 1892 was recorded for Iraq by Villiers (1967: 375).

#182

Several species were published as new for Lebanon by Cocquempot et al. (2016):

Mesoprionus lefebvrei (Marseul, 1856), *Arhopalus ferus* (Mulsant, 1839), *Trichoferus fasciculatus* (Faldermann, 1837), *Stenopterus flavicornis* Küster, 1846a, *Callimus (Procallimus) egregius* Mulsant & Rey, 1863, *Deilus rugosicollis* Rapuzzi & Sama, 2012, *Echinocerus floralis* (Pallas, 1773), *Agapanthia (Epoetes) pustulifera* Pic, 1905a, *Agapanthia (Smaragdula) lais* Reiche & Saulcy, 1858, *Mallosia (Eumallosia) imperatrix* (Abeille de Perrin, 1885), *Phytoecia (Helladia) armeniaca* Frivaldszky, 1878b, *P. (H.) ferrugata* Ganglbauer, 1884, *P. (H.) pretiosa* Faldermann, 1837, *P. (Phytoecia) pubescens* Pic, 1895b and *Pteromallosia albolineata* (Hampe, 1852b).

Terops praeustus angorensis Pic, 1918d: was recorded for Lebanon.

#183

Phytoecia (Pilemia) moreana Breuning 1943 was distinguished as a species from the Peloponnese peninsula by Szczepański & Karpiński (2017).

According to Holzschuh (2025a: 29), *Phytoecia moreana* Breuning, 1943 = *Phytoecia (Pilemia) kruszelnickii* Szczepanski & Karpinski, 2017.

#184

Zh. Li et al. (2017):

Several species names were restored: *Oberea flavescens* Breuning, 1947; *O. toi* Gressitt, 1939; *O. sylvia* Pascoe, 1858. A new synonym was proposed: *O. taiwana* Matsushita, 1933 = *O. taihokuensis* Breuning, 1962f; *O. brevithorax* Gressitt, 1939 was newly recorded from Vietnam.

#185

Ambrus & Tichý (2017):

The following new faunistic records were presented: *Amarysius minax* Holzschuh, 1998 from Henan (China); *Anoplistes halodendri* ssp. *pirus* (Arakawa, 1932) from Sichuan and Guangxi (China); *Dicelosternus corallinus* Gahan, 1900 from Guangxi (China); *Euryphagus miniatus* (Fairmaire, 1904) from Laos; *Parabunothorax rubripennis* Pu, 1991 from Yunnan (China) and Thailand; *Purpuricenus lituratus* Ganglbauer, 1887 from Shanxi and Sichuan (China); *Purpuricenus malaccensis* (Lacordaire, 1869) from Guangxi (China); *Purpuricenus montanus* White, 1853 from Pakistan and Himachal Pradesh (India); *Purpuricenus sideriger sideriger* Fairmaire, 1888 from Guangxi (China); *Purpuricenus temminckii sinensis* White, 1853 from Vietnam and *Quentinius lameerei* (Plavilstshikov, 1921) from Yunnan (China). *Purpuricenus hummeli* Pic, 1935 stat. nov. was raised to species level from *P. petasifer* v. *hummeli*. *Purpuricenus foraminifer* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 1997 was synonymised with *Purpuricenus hummeli* Pic, 1935. The species was recorded from new localities in Gansu and Sichuan (China).

Euryphagus maxillosus (Olivier, 1795) [= *Eurycephalus variabilis* Pascoe, 1860 = *Euryphagus maxillosus* var. *nigricollis* Heller, 1913] was published as a species from the Philippines and eastern Indonesia.

Falsanoplistes takasagoensis (Kano, 1933a) was declared as endemic of Taiwan.

Purpuricenus globiger globiger was recorded from Hebei, Liaoning, Jiangxi, Shanxi and Shaanxi. No specimens of *P. spectabilis* Motschulsky, 1858a were known to the authors from continental China or Taiwan.

#186

Hylotrupes bajulus (Linnaeus, 1758), *Ropalopus clavipes* (Fabricius, 1775) and *Clytus rhamni* Germar, 1817 were recorded for Iraq by Özdikmen & Ali (2017).

#187

Özdikmen (2017d) accepted *Dorcadion hinisense hinisense* Bernhauer & Peks, 2016 pro *D. jacobleviellum hinisense* Bernhauer & Peks, 2016 and *D. hinisense vartoense* Bernhauer & Peks, 2016 pro *D. jacobleviellum vartoense* Bernhauer & Peks, 2016.

#188

Özdikmen (2017e) recorded *Anoplophora chinensis*, *A. glabripennis* and *A. malasiaca* for Asian Turkey; *A. chinensis* and *A. glabripennis* were recorded for European Turkey.

#189

Nine species were recorded by Özdikmen (2017f) as established in Asian Turkey: *Phoracantha recurva* Newman, 1840, *Ph. semipunctata* (Fabricius, 1775), *Cordylomera spinicornis* (Fabricius, 1775), *Xylotrechus stebbingi* Gahan, 1906, *Phrynetta leprosa* (Fabricius, 1775), *Anoplophora chinensis* (Forster, 1771), *Anoplophora glabripennis* (Motschulsky, 1854), *Anoplophora malasiaca* (J. Thomson, 1865), *Batocera rufomaculata* (DeGeer, 1775).

#190

Stenodrias ventralis Gahan, 1906 was recorded for Yunnan by Xiong, Tian & Chen (2012).

#191

Phytoecia (Coptosia) sancta Reichi, 1877 was accepted here as a species following Reizek et al. (2003: 29, as “*Coptosia sancta*”), though it was also published in same article (Reizek et al., 2003: 45) as “*Coptosia compacta* ssp. *sancta*”.

#192

Ph. (H.) pretiosa (Faldermann, 1837) was recorded for Georgia (Borzhomi - incorrect locality?) by Sama et al. (2007) on the basis (a single old specimen?) of the collection of Geneva Museum. One old specimen of *Ph. pretiosa* is preserved (Miroshnikov, 2011b: 24) in Zoological Institute (St. Petersburg) with the label “Derbent”.

#193

Cerambyx viridis Gronov, 1764 was described without name; the name was published later in the Index n.546 (1781).

#194

Phytoecia (Musaria) astarte lederi Pic, 1899f (as *Ph. astarte*) was recorded for Dagestan (Zaitzev, 1954: 20).

#195

Purpuricenus globulicollis was recorded for Ukraine (Donetsk Reg., Sloviansk Dist., Bohorodychne vill. env., 16.07.1999) on the basis of a single male (Gubin & Martynov, 2017).

#196

Miroshnikov & Lin (2017) recorded *Apatophysis sieversi* Ganglbauer, 1887c for Hebei, Shandong, Henan and Sichuan; *A. serricornis* (Gebler, 1843) - for Guangdong.

#197

Ostedes (s. str.) *inermis densepunctata* Hayashi, 1962 was raised to species rank and *Rondibilis* (s. str.) *sapporensis* (Matsushita, 1933) was transferred to *Ostedes* (s. str.) by Hasegawa (2017).

#198

Phytoecia (s. str.) *stenostoloides* was recorded for Heilongjiang (China) by Z.Wang (2003: 365; 2013: 978); for Liaoning and Inner Mongolia (China) by Z.Wang (2014: 973 as “*mannerheimi*”); besides one male from Heilongjiang is preserved in Zoological Institute (St. Petersburg).

#199

Thylactus chinensis Kriesche, 1924 was recorded for Taiwan by Yamasako & Chou (2014c).

#200

According to Lin & Ge (2017a), *Annamanum lunulatum* (Pic, 1934) = *Uraecha longzhouensis* Wang & Chiang, 2000; *Uraecha yunnana* Breuning, 1936 = *Uraecha perplexa* Gressitt, 1942. New province records were published for *Uraecha angusta*, *U. chinensis* and *U. punctata*.

#201

Lin & Ge (2017b):

Turkish *Oberea (Amaurostoma) resslie* Demelt, 1963 was recorded for China; the distribution of *O. donceeli* Pic in China is claimed for Beijing and Tianjin only; all records of *O. donceeli* for Russia, Mongolia and many provinces of China (Shaanxi, Shanxi, Hebei, Gansu,

Ningxia, Inner Mongolia) were declared to be connected with *Oberea resslii* Demelt, 1963 described from NE Anatolia.

O. (s. str.) *rubroantennalis* Lin & Ge, 2017b was described from Shaanxi and Sichuan on the basis of a taxon described before as *O.* (*O.*) *bicoloricornis* var. *rubroantennalis* Breuning, 1960: 38 – the latter was accepted as unavailable name.

O. (s. str.) *bicoloricornis* Pic, 1915 was known from Xizang only.

O. (s. str.) *pupillatoides* Breuning, 1947 was resurrected from synonymy with *O. depressa* Gebl.

Saperda nigra Gressitt, 1951a (HN) and *Stenostola lineata* Gressitt, 1951a were transferred to the genus *Niponostenostola*. *Saperda nigra* Gressitt, 1951a (HN) was newly named as *Niponstenostola gressitti* Lin & Ge, 2017b. *N. lineata* (Gressitt, 1951a) was recorded for Shaanxi.

Glenea fortunei var. *soluta* Ganglbauer, 1887 was upgraded to species rank and *Paraglenea cinereonigra* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 1997 was considered as a new synonym of *Paraglenea soluta* (Ganglbauer, 1887).

#202

Ropalopus siculus was recorded for Greece (Thessalie, Larisa, Ossa Mt.) by Dutru & Le Restif (2002).

#203

New province records were published for *Dystomorphus notatus* Pic, 1926c and *D. piceae* Holzschuh, 2003 by Holzschuh & Lin (2017).

#204

According to Skale & Weigel (2017), *Aphrodisium* Thomson, 1864 = *Trichocheilidonium* Vives, 2017; *Aphrodisium sinicum* A.White, 1853 = *A. implicatum* (Pic, 1920a). A new name *Aphrodisium schoenmanni* Skale & Weigel, 2017 was proposed for *A. niisatoi* (Vives, 2017) (= *Trichocheilidonium niisatoi* Vives, 2017), not *Aphrodisium niisatoi* Vives & Bentanachs, 2007 = *Odontochroma niisatoi*, Vives, 2015: 116.

#205

According to Sláma (2017c), *Cerambyx miles* Bonelli, 1812 was found in Czech Republic (Lednice na Moravě); *Tetrops gilvipes adlbaueri* Lazarev, 2012 was found in Slovakia; *Tetrops niger* Kraatz, 1859 is a valid species name; *Morimus gabzdili* Danilevsky, 2015 was introduced to Slovakia with wood - the species is widely distributed in Caucasus, Crimea and Turkey.

Before (Allemand et al., 2009: 285) black *Tetrops* from France was published as *T. gilvipes* (Faldermann, 1837).

#206

Phytoecia (*Paracoptosia* Danilevsky, 2017f) with the type species *Saperda compacta* Ménériés, 1832 was established for *Phytoecia* (*Coptosia* sensu auct. nec Fairmaire, 1865), as *Coptosia* Fairmaire, 1865 was a junior objective synonym of *Oxyilia* Mulsant, 1863.

#207

Vitali, Gouverneur & Chemin (2017):

Pseudaolesthes Plavilstshikov, 1931a was upgraded to genus rank.

All Palaearctic species of former *Aeolesthes* s. str. were transferred to *Trirachys* Hope, 1842.

The transfer of *A. sarta* to *Trirachys* by Vitali, Gouverneur & Chemin (2017) looks artificial. *A. sarta* is raser similar to the type species of the genus *Aeolesthes* Gahan, 1890 -

Aeolesthes aurifaber (White, 1853) by several characters: male antennae in *A. sarta* without spines (only females have spines), while in *Trirachys orientalis* Hope, 1843 (type species of *Trirachys* Hope, 1842) male antennae with long internal spines; prothorax in *A. sarta* without laperal spines, but in *T. orientalis* - with well developed spines; outer angles of elytral apices in *A. sarta* without spines, but in *T. orientalis* - with spines.

New synonyms were proposed: *Derolus* Gahan, 1891a = *Mimoderolus* Pic, 1933a.

According to Miroshnikov (2018c), *Tapinolachnus* Thomson, 1864 (Oriental taxon) = *Mimoderolus* Pic, 1933a.

#208

According to Vives (2013a), the type locality of *Brototyche adamsii* Pascoe, 1867 described after a single female was “Chosan (Japanese Sea), Korea” and not “Chekiang (Chusan Is.)”, as it was accepted by Gressitt (1951a). Not a single specimen was collected after original description.

Most probably the holotype was just a specimen of *Amarysius sanguinipennis* (Blessig, 1872).

#209

Rapuzzi & Sama (2018):

Rhamnusium bicolor praeustum Reitter, 1895a was recorded for Malatya province of Turkey (Akçatoprak, 38°30'N 37°32'E, 1020 m).

Akimerus ariannae Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2007a was accepted as *Akimerus berchmansii ariannae*, though the authors' arguments show the species rank of the name.

Xylotrechus (Turanoclytus) sieversi deyrollei (Pic, 1897) [= *akbesianus* Pic, 1902] was recorded (as *Turanoclytus*) for Turkey: Gümüşhane, Tunceli, Bingöl, Muş, Malatya, Adyaman, Kahramanmaraş, Muğla, Isparta.

Plagionotus detritus caucasicola Plavilstshikov, 1940 was accepted; and species rank supposed.

Plagionotus detritus africaeseptentrionalis Tippmann, 1952 was recorded for Turkey.

All *Isotomus* taxa (with the exception of *I. theresae* Pic from Africa) were accepted as subspecies of *I. speciosus*; *I. s. speciosus* (Schneider, 1787) = *I. s. ganglbaueri* (Pic, 1900); *I. s. syriacus* (Pic, 1902) = *I. comptus meridionalis* Özdikmen & Aytar, 2012.

Herophila veluchiana (Breuning, 1943b) was resurrected from the synonymy with *H. tristis* (Linnaeus, 1767).

Phytoecia (s. str.) *caerulea bethseba* Reiche & Saulcy, 1858 can be regarded as a distinct species closely related to *Phytoecia* (s. str.) *viridipes* Rapuzzi & Sama, 2018, which can be considered as its northern subspecies.

#210

Phymatodes murzini Danilevsky, 1993 was recorded by Kovalenko & Shamaev (2018) for Far East Russia and South Korea.

#211

According to Lin, Tavakilian et al. (2009b: 165), *Glenea galathea* J. Thomson, 1865a is a valid name of a species distributed in India, Malaysia (Malacca), Indonesia (Sumatra), but not in Japan as it was mentioned in the original description. It is not a form of *Menesia sulphurata* (Gebler, 1825), as it was generally accepted before.

#212

Corennys sericata Bates, 1884a was recorded for Russia (Kunashir Is.) by Miroshnikov (2018a).

#213

Phytoecia (Parobereina) vittipennis vittipennis Reiche, 1877c was recorded (as *Phytoecia* subgen. *Blepisanis*) for Serbia (village of Miratovac, near Preševo) by Ilić & Ćurčić (2015).

#214

The species rank for *Leptura annularis* (mainland) and *L. mimica* (Sakhalin, Kuriles and Japan) was accepted by Rossa et al. (2017) on the basis of wing size and shape.

Same position was published by Makihara & Saito (1985a), Makihara et al. (1991) on the basis of elytra coloration, shape of male genitalia and female spermatheca, as well as by Saito et al. (2002) on the basis of mitochondrial genome.

#215

Incorrect reference to Danilevsky (2007a) connected with *Eodorcadion exaratum argali*, was published by Karpiński et al. (2018: 137): “**Remarks.** This subspecies is distributed in the eastern part of Mongolia from the western boundary of Khentey Aimag to the Chinese border (Danilevsky 2007).” In fact that data in Danilevsky (2007a: 115) were connected with *E. novitzkyi*.

#216

Stenhomalus taiwanus Matsushita, 1933b was recorded for USA by Brian (2016).

#217

According to Gouverneur & Vitali (2016): *Falsomesosella* Pic, 1925 = *Gyarancita* Breuning, 1963c; *Gyaritus* Pascoe, 1858 = *Axinyllium* Pascoe, 1864a. Gouverneur & Vitali (2016) revalidated *Zeargyra* Pascoe, 1886 as a subgenus of *Gyaritus* Pascoe, 1858; transferred *Yinnashana lungtauensis* Gressitt, 1951a and *Y. theae* Gressitt, 1951a to the genus *Gyaritus* Pascoe, 1858; considered *Tinkhamia* Gressitt, 1937d as a subgenus of *Yinnashana* Gressitt, 1937d.

#218

Megacriodes Pascoe, 1866 was proposed by Perger & Vitali (2012) as a new synonym of *Batocera*; *Batocera rubus* (Linnaeus, 1758) was incorrectly recorded for Korea.

#219

According to Mondaca et al. (2016), *Sybra alternans* (Wiedemann) was established on Easter Island, Chile.

#220

According to Tavakilian & Jiroux (2015), *Plocia* Newman, 1842 = *Mimoplocia* Breuning, 1949.

#221

Chlorophorus lepesmei Pic, 1950 was transferred to the genus *Rhaphuma* as *Rhaphuma lepesmei* (Pic, 1950) by Viktora (2015a).

#222

According to Chemin (2015), *Citrinoglenea* Breuning, 1958j = *Laoglenea* Breuning, 1968a.

#223

Noserius simplex (Gressitt & Rondon, 1970) was transferred to *Japonopsimus* Matsushita, 1935 by Vitali (2014b) (“*Japanopsimus*” - was incorrect spelling).

#224

According to Lin Mei-Ying (personal message, 2018), the record of *Nanostrangalia torui* Holzschuh, 1989a for Hubei by N. Ohbayashi et al. (2004) was a misidentification.

#225

According to Lin (2017), *Callidium cinnabarinum* Blessig, 1872 = *Oupyrhodium chinense* Li, 1992; “*Molorchus (Caenoptera) fraudator* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 1997” and “*Molorchus (Caenoptera) relictus* Niisato, 1996” are different species. *Leptura gradatula* Holzschuh, 2006 was recorded for Guangxi by Lin (2017); many new records were published for Shaanxi.

#226

Cribrohammus Breuning, 1966b is not a homonym of *Cribrochamus* Dillon & Dillon, 1961, so *Pseudagapanthia* Breuning, 1971b was an unnecessary replacement name (see Lin & X.-K. Yang, ed. 2019: 304).

#227

Neocerambyx katarinae Holzschuh, 2009 was recorded for Arunachal Pradesh (India), Guangdong and Guangxi (China) by Miroshnikov (2018b).

#228

According to Danilevsky (2018a), *Tetrops (Mimosophronica* Breuning, 1943a) - type species *Mimosophronica strandiella* Breuning, 1943 (= *Tetrops formosus* Baeckmann, 1903) - includes 5 Central Asian species.

#229

Glenea flava Jordan, 1895 was recorded for Bhutan by Breuning (1966h: 685).

#230

Rhaphuma elegantula Gahan, 1906a was transferred to *Amamiclytus* by Holzschuh (2017c: 112.). According to Niisato (personal message, 2018), the record of *Rhaphuma elegantula* by Schwarzer (1925a) for Taiwan was based on a misidentification of a local species.

#231

Purpuricenus coccineus Breit, 1917 (described as a variation of *P. globulicollis* from “Süd-Italien (Calabrien) bei Sta. Eufemia d’Aspromonte”) was accepted as a valid species name by Rapuzzi & Arcorace (2018).

#232

According to Danilevsky (2011e), *Protapatophysis vartiana* Heyrovský, 1971 absent in Afghanistan (known from north Pakistan only).

#233

Miniprionus pavlovskii (Semenov, 1935b) undoubtedly penetrates to Afghanistan that was supposed in the description of the genus (Danilevsky, 2000d).

#234

Apatophysis margiana margiana Semenov & Shchegoleva-Barovskaya, 1936 was recorded for Afghanistan by Danilevsky (2008b), as well as for Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan.

#235

N. Ohbayashi (2018):

Anoplophora horsfieldii tonkinensis (Kriesche, 1924) (= *nigrotrifasciata* Pic, 1953a) was accepted as a valid name of the Oriental taxon. A specimen (British Museum) from Assam was once identified as *A. horsfieldii*, though the occurrence of the species in Assam was hardly possible. The species was recorded for Assam by Kariyanna et al. (2017).

Anoplophora nigrofasciata, Hubweber et al., 2010: 277 (as a synonym of *A. horsfieldii*) was an incorrect subsequent spelling (Catalogue by Löbl & Smetana, 2010) used after Breuning (1961g: 339). Originally the name was published as *Cyriocrates nigrotrifasciata* Pic, 1953a from “Tonkin”.

#236

Three species were recorded for Albania by Plewa et al. (2018): *Stenopterus atricornis* Pic, *Oberea (Amaurostoma) taygetana* Pic, *Phytoecia (Pilemia) angusterufonotata* Pic.

#237

Pterolophia angusta multinotata Pic, 1931c was accepted as a continental subspecies by Lazarev (2008).

#238

According to Dascălu (2018), *Dorcadion pusillum* Küster = *D. p. berladense* Pic, 1903a.

#239

Anaglyptus (Akajimatora) bellus isolatus Gressitt, 1951a was upgraded to species level by Bi & Niisato (2018).

#240

Holangus ruficollis Pic, 1940 was recorded from China (Yunnan) by Niisato, Chou & Lin (2018).

#241

New synonyms were proposed by Kasatkin (2018): *Phytoecia (Pseudopilemia) hirsutula* (Frölich, 1793) = *Ph. (P.) buglanica* D.Marklund & S.Marklund, 2014. The status of *Pilemia vagecarinata* Pic, 1952a rests uncertain.

Ph. (P.) evae D. Marklund & S. Marklund, 2014 neither has any peculiar characters, so: *Phytoecia (Pseudopilemia) hirsutula* (Frölich, 1793) = *Ph. (P.) buglanica* D.Marklund & S.Marklund, 2014 = *Ph. (P.) evae* D.Marklund & S.Marklund, 2014 (published by Danilevsky & Tavakilian, 2022).

#242

According to Weigel & Holzschuh (2009):

Exocentrus alboguttatus Fisher, 1925 = *E. subconjunctus* Gressitt, 1940b = *E. multilineatipennis* Breuning, 1974b. Two available names (var. *rufescens* Pic, 1929a and var. *obscurior* Pic, 1929a) were declared by authors as infrasubspecific without any reasons. Contemporary *E. obscurior* Pic, 1929a was supposed to be a valid species name.

Exocentrus andamanensis Fisher, 1932 was recorded for Nepal.

Exocentrus testaceus Fisher, 1932 was incorrectly accepted as valid instead of the oldest available name *Exocentrus diversiceps* Pic, 1931b.

#243

Tavakilian (2018) proposed a new name *Rhaphuma laojunensis* Tavakilian, 2018 for *Rhaphuma interrupta* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2015 (nec Pic, 1925b).

#244

Phymatodes rufipes syriacus Pic, 1891i and *Anaesthetis testacea* (Fabricius, 1781) were recorded for Lebanon by Sama & Rapuzzi (2000).

#245

According to Ceccolini & Terzani (2017), *Parmena solieri* Mulsant, 1839 = *Parmena solieri lanzai* Sama, 1985.

#246

Glenea beelsoni was recorded for Pakistan, Kashmir and Sikkim by Lin et al. (2018).

#247

Aegosoma george Do, 2015 was recorded (as “geroge” - misspelling) for China (Yunnan) by Ren et al. (2016).

#248

Sarmyodus subcoriaceus (Hope, 1831) was recorded for Himachal Pradesh by Drumont & Tavakilian (2017).

#249

Agapanthia dahlii walteri Reitter, 1898, *A. d. nitidipennis* Holzschuh, 1984, *A. d. muellneri* Reitter, 1898, *A. d. alexandris* Pic, 1901, *A. d. persica* Semenov, 1893 and *A. d. transcaspica* Pic, 1900 were downgraded from species rank by Lazarev (2013c).

#250

Microcriodes sikkimensis Breuning, 1943 was recorded for Xizang by Bi & Lin (2014).

#251

Olenecamptus marginatus m. intacta Breuning, 1940e (unavailable name) was validated as *Olenecamptus marginatus ssp. intacta* L. S. Dillon & E. S. Dillon, 1948. According to Breuning (1962h), *Olenecamptus cretaceus* Bates, 1873 = *Olenecamptus marginatus m. intactus* Breuning, 1940e.

#252

Skale (2018a):

Chelidonium Thomson, 1864 = *Gracilichroma* Vives, Bentanachs & Chew, 2008 = *Malayanochroma* Bentanachs & Drouin, 2013.

Chelidonium purpureipes Gressitt, 1939 = *Chelidonium violaceimembris* Gressitt & Rondon, 1970.

Chelidonium herteli Podaný, 1974 was transferred to genus *Chloridolum*.

New name *Chloridolum nadleri* Skale, 2018a was proposed for *Chelidonium jeanvoinei* Pic, 1937d transferred to *Chloridolum* and became a junior homonym of *Chloridolum (Leontium) jeanvoinei* (Pic, 1932e).

One paratype of *Chelidonium herteli* Podaný, 1974 from “China” was identified as *Chloridolum nadleri* Skale, 2018a.

Skale (2019):

Sinochroma purpureipes (Gressitt, 1939) was transferred from the genus *Chelidonium* Thomson, 1864 to genus *Sinochroma* Bentanachs & Drouin, 2013.

#253

Demonax nebulosus Gressitt & Rondon, 1970 was recorded for Yunnan by Viktora (2018a: 494).

#254

Petraphuma meridiosinica (Viktora & Tichý, 2017) and *P. sulphurea* (Gressitt, 1941) were transferred from *Rhaphuma* by Viktora (2018b). *P. meridiosinica* was recorded for Hainan Island.

#255

Aegomorphus obscurior (Pic, 1904) was recorded for Lugansk Region (Ukraine) by Gubin & Martynov (2018).

#256

Lin & Lingafelter (2018):

Synonyms established by Roguet (2017) were confirmed: *Agnioides* Breuning, 1956g = *Paragniopsis* Breuning, 1965c, *Agnioides striatopunctatus* Breuning, 1956g = *Paragniopsis ochraceomaculata* Breuning, 1965c. The species was known from Yunnan; the records for Bhutan were incorrect. **The species was described from Maria Basti (Darjeeling District) - MD.**

Annamanum lunulatum (Pic, 1934) = *Monochamus fruhstorferi* Breuning, 1964b; the species was recorded for Hunan.

Paranamera ankangensis Chiang, 1981 and *Mimonemophas multimaculatus* Xie & Wang, 2015 were transferred to the genus *Anoplophora* Hope, and the former was recorded for Hunan Province.

#257

Saperda perforata was recorded for Japan (Sakaeura, Tokoro, Kitami-Ciry, Hokkaido) by Sasaki et al. (2018).

#258

According to Weigel (2018), *Morimopsidius triangularis* Breuning, 1948a = *Monochamus hiekei* Breuning, 1964e; *Morimopsis lacrymans* Thomson, 1857 was recorded for Nepal.

#259

Danilevsky (2018e):

Phytoecia (*Blepisanis* Pascoe, 1867) with the type species from South Africa *Saperda bohemani* Pascoe, 1858 is a purely African taxon.

Phytoecia (*Obereina* Ganglbauer, 1886c) with the type species *Phytoecia rubricollis* P. H. Lucas, 1847 (= *Saperda melanocephala* Fabricius, 1787) was accepted as a valid name.

#260

According to Huang & Lin (2018), *Neacanista* Gressitt, 1940 = *Sternacanista* Tippmann, 1955; *Neacanista tuberculipenne* was recorded for Chongqing, Hainan, Yunnan and Vietnam.

#261

Acrocyrtidus fulvus Gressitt & Rondon, 1970 was recorded for Hainan by Viktora & Liu (2018b).

#262

Clytus bellus Holzschuh, 1998 (North Vietnam) was excluded from the Chinese fauna by Viktora & Liu (2018c); it was included before after incorrect record by Hua et al (2009: 299) for Hainan.

#263

According to Plavilstshikov (1934a: 60), *Chloridolum bivittatum* (White, 1853a) = *Ch. violaceicolle* Pic, 1925.

#264

According to Breuning (1944b, 1961g) and Tavakilian & Chevillotte (2018), *Peribasis pubicollis* Pascoe, 1866 = *Peribasis albisparsa* Ritsema, 1888.

#265

Psilotarsus brachypterus hemipterus (Motschulsky, 1845: 47): a series of specimens from Asian (Transurals) part of Orenburg region were recorded by Shapovalov (2012d: 47): Akoba of Akbulak District.

Many *Ropalopus clavipes* (Fabricius, 1775) were recorded for Asian parts of Orenburg Region by Shapovalov (2012d: 111).

#266

“*Leptura multigutta* var. *senensis* Pic, 1938, Bull. Soc. Ent. France 53: 134” was mentioned by Gressitt (1951a: 118). But here the number of the volume was incorrect. Bulletin de la Société Entomologique de France, 1938, **43** does not contain such a name. The description was not found.

#267

Xylotrechus chinensis was introduced to Crete and Greece (Leivadara et al., 2018), Catalonia and Spain (Sarto i Monteys & Torras i Tutusaus, 2018), France (Cocquempot et al., 2019: “en Gironde et dans l’Hérault”).

#268

Chloridolum (Leontium) cyaneonotatum Pic, 1925b accepted by Bantanachs (2012b: 56) was previously placed in *Chloridolum* (s. str.).

#269

According to Skale (2018b), *Polyzonus* Dejean, 1835 = *Pseudopolyzonus* Bantanachs, 2012a; *Polyzonus* (s.str.) = *Polyzonus (Parapolyzonus)* Bantanachs, 2012a). *Polyzonus* (s.str.) *subtruncatus* (Bates, 1879a) was recorded for Sichuan; *Polyzonus* (s.str.) *cuprarius* Fairmaire, 1887a was recorded for Sichuan and Tibet; *Polyzonus flavocinctus* Gahan, 1894 was accepted as *Polyzonus (Striatopolyzonus) flavocinctus* Gahan, 1894; *Polyzonus* (s. str.) *siamensis* Podany, 1974 was accepted as a valid name; *Chelidonium russoi* Tippmann, 1955: 106 was transferred to *Polyzonus* (s. str.); *Polyzonus (Polyzonoides)* was an incorrect subsequent spelling of *Polyzonus (Polyzonoides)* Podany, 1980).

#270

Yamasako & Lin (2018):

Hypocacia wenhsini Yamasako & Chou, 2013 was transferred to *Metipocregyes*. *Metipocregyes nodieri* (Pic, 1933a) was recorded for China (Guangxi and Yunnan).

#271

According Yamasako, Liu & Lin (2017), *Anancylus (Paranancylus) albofasciatus* (Pic, 1925) = *Mesocacia punctifasciata* Gressitt, 1940; *Mesosa (Aplocnemia) sparsenotata* Pic, 1922 = *Mesosa maculifemorata* Gressitt, 1940. *Cacia (Ipocregyes) cephalotes* (Pic, 1925) and *Choeromorpha lineifrons* (Gressitt, 1951a) were transferred from *Anagelasta*. *Mesosa*

(*Aplocnemia*) *latifasciata* (White, 1858) and *Paragolsinda fruhstorferi* Breuning, 1956 were recorded for Hainan.

#272

Vadonia saucia (Mulsant & Godart, 1855b) was recorded for Romania, and *Vadonia hirsuta* (K. Daniel & J. Daniel, 1891) was supposed for Moldavia and Ukraine by Danilevsky (2014e).

#273

Cortodera baltea Holzschuh, 2003a was recorded for Inner Mongolia by Huang, Pan & Lin (2014).

#274

Rapuzzi et al. (2019) newly recorded 16 species for Pakistan; 12 - for Kashmir; *Molorchus baiocchii* (Rapuzzi & Sama, 2012) for Turkey and *Cremnosterna plagiata* (White, 1858b) for Yunnan.

#275

Hyagnis bhutanensis (Breuning, 1975d) was transferred to *Zotalemimon* by Löbl & Smetana (2013: 41). The synonyms: *Zotalemimon bhutanensis* (Breuning, 1975d) = *Z. bhutanum* (Breuning, 1975a) were published by Danilevsky (2014b: 221).

#276

Fujita (2018):

Several subspecies names were upgraded to species rank: *Leptura amamiana* Hayashi, 1960d (from *L. ochraceofasciata amamiana* Hayashi, 1960d), *Necydalis niimurai* Hayashi, 1949b (from *N. formosana niimurai* Hayashi, 1949b), *Aeolesthes taiwanensis* Hayashi, 1974 (from *A. chrysothrix taiwanensis* Hayashi, 1974).

Several species names were downgraded to subspecies rank: *Tengius ohkuboi kurosawai* Makihara, 1986c; *Spinimegopsis nipponica kawazoei* (Hayashi, 1961); *Cephalallus unicolor ryukyuensis* Makihara, 2003; *Pidonia amentala sadoensis* Kuboki, 1993; *Pidonia aegrota telephia* Kuboki, 1996; *Pseudalosterna elegantula misella* (Bates, 1884); *Judolidia bangi kyushuensis* Kusakabe & N. Ohbayashi, 1992; *Leptura mimica modicenotata* Pic, 1901; *Necydalis moriyai tamakii* K. Ikeda & M. Matsumura, 2014; *Allotraeus rufescens asiaticus* (Schwarzer, 1925).

Several names were resurrected from synonyms: *Asemum striatum japonicum* Matsushita, 1933; *Alosterna tabacicolor fusca* Matsushita, 1930 [in fact - unavailable name - see Danilevsky (2011h)]; *Macroleptura thoracica obscurissima* (Pic, 1900); *Oedecnema gebleri decemmaculata* (Matsushita, 1911); *Nortia carinicornis pruinicollis* Gressitt, 1965; *Ceresium fuscum hachijoense* Matsumura et Matsushita, 1932.

Three subspecies names were moved to another species: *Spinimegopsis nipponica hachijoana* (Fujita, 1980) from *S. kawazoei* Hayashi, 1961b, *S. n. okinawana* (Fujita, 1980) from *S. kawazoei* Hayashi, 1961b and *Leptura amamiana watanabei* Hayashi, 1962 from *L. ochraceofasciata* (Motschulsky, 1862).

Leptura mimica Bates, 1884a was accepted (Fujita et al., 2018: 247-249) as a species absent in the continent. *L. m. mimica* was accepted for Hokkaido, Kunashir, Iturup and Sakhalin; while *L. m. modicenotata* (Pic, 1901m) was accepted for Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu.

#277

Margites decipiens Holzschuh, 1989c was moved to *Plavichydissus* Pic, 1946b and *Lamellocerambyx* Pic, 1923e was accepted as a valid genus name by Miroshnikov (2018c).

#278

Danilevsky (2019):

The supposition of *Psilotarsus brachypterus pubiventris* (Sem.) for Kyrgyzstan by Danilevsky (2014i) was incorrect. New series of *Psilotarsus* from near Bishkek were identified as *P. hirticollis auliensis* Danilevsky, 2000a.

The type locality of *Stenocorus validicornis* (Pic) was supposed to be in the Chatkal Ridge.

Stenocorus validicornis alaiensis (Pic, 1906b) from Alay Ridge (Kyrgyzstan) was supposed to be valid.

Purpuricenus kaehlerii boryi Brullé, 1832 (described from Peloponnese) was accepted as a valid name for southern Greece northwards to at least Grevena municipality. The subspecies was accepted by

Eodorcadion egregium kabaki Kadyrbekov, 2004 (described from East Xinjiang, Bogdo-Ula range, Iulgun-Terek-Gol) was accepted as a valid name for a subspecies from North-East Xinjiang.

Pseudocalamobius from Russian and Korean mainland must be identified as *P. tsushimae* Breuning, 1961c, which extends into China.

#279

According to Sláma, 2019a, *Cerambyx cerdo iranicus* Heyrovský, 1951, *C. c. acuminatus* Motschulsky, 1853, *C. c. klinzigi* Podaný, 1964 and *C. c. pfisteri* (Stierlin, 1864) are valid names. The species identity of *Cerambyx iranicus* Heyrovský, 1951 („Sud-ouest de l'Iran, Bushir dans le Golfe perse“) is supposed.

#280

Many records for Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh were published by Mitra, Bhaumik et al. (2017).

#281

Arhopalus tibetanus (Sharp, 1905a) was recorded for Bhutan by Holzschuh (1977b).

#282

Pachyteria semiplicata Pic, 1927 was recorded for Yunnan by Hua (2002: 222); *Eoporis differens* Pic, 1926g was recorded for Bhutan by (Hua, 2002: 207).

#283

Bentanachs (2012b):

Polyzonus russoi (Tippmann, 1955) was recorded for Fujian and Guangdong (as *Chelidonium*).

Polyzonus tetraspilotus (Hope, 1835a) was recorded for “Inde, Bouthan, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Thailande, Laos, Vietnam, China, Taiwan”.

Aphrodisium horishanense Kano, 1933a was accepted as a synonym of *Schwarzerium semivelutinum* Schwarzer, 1925a.

Scalenus (Coloborhomboides) tibialis (Ritsema, 1895) was recorded for “Inde (Assam, Sikkim)”.

#284

Scalenus (Coloborhomboides) drescheri (Fisher, 1936) was recorded for Guangxi by Bentanachs & Jiroux (2018: 22).

#285

According to Makihara & Niisato (2014), *Massicus trilineatus* (Pic, 1933a) = *Mallambyx fasciatus* Matsushita, 1933b.

#286

According to Gardner (1939: 13), *Massicus venustus* (Pascoe, 1859) = *Massicus cicatricosus* (Gardner, 1926).

#287

The area of *Neoplagionotus scalaris* was described by López-Colón (1997: 226).

#288

Demonax tristiculus (Fairmaire, 1895) was transferred to *Perissus* by Viktora & Tichý (2017: 68).

#289

Acrocyrtidus aurescens Gressitt & Rondon, 1970 and *Anameromorpha metallica* Pic, 1923 were recorded for Yunnan by W.-K. Wang & L.-Y. Zheng (2001).

#290

Stromatium auratum (Böber, 1793) described as *Saperda* from “Taurien” was accepted as valid name by Lazarev (2014a: 274).

#291

Danilevsky (2014b):

Stromatium barbatum (Fabricius, 1775) was recorded for Oman on the basis of 2 adults reared ex larva from dead branches of *Ficus* sp. by R. Ambrus and W. Grosser in Dhofar, Jabal al Qamar, 10 km W Dhalqut, 16°42'9.90"N 53°11'40.56"E.

Rhopaloscelis maculata Bates, 1877 was recorded for Russian Far East.

Phytoecia (s. str.) *pustulata adulta* Ganglbauer, 1884 was accepted as a valid name for a subspecies from Iran.

Xenoderolus arabicus Villiers, 1968 was recorded for Oman on the basis of 4 adults reared ex larva from dead branches of *Acacia* sp. by W. Grosser in Dhofar, Jabal Samhan, 15 km NW Jufa, 17°11'10.14"N 54°56'34.26"E.

Acanthocinus guttatus (Bates, 1873) was recorded for Russia on the basis of two females collected in Kunashir Is by K.Makarov.

#292

Calchaenesthes primis Özdikmen, 2013a and *Exocentrus adpersus* Mulsant, 1846 were recorded for Cyprus by Ambrus et al. (2014).

#293

According to Lin & Tichý (2014):

Thranus obliquefasciatus Pu, 1992b = *Th. capucinus* Holzschuh, 1993a; the species was recorded for Yunnan.

Dundaia subtuberculata (Pu, 1992b) [transferred from *Callidium*] = *Dundaia nitens* Holzschuh, 1993a; the species was recorded for Shaanxi.

Ulochaetes vacca Holzschuh, 1982a = *U. fulvus* Pu, 1988; the species was recorded for several China provinces: Xisang, Yunnan, Shaanxi, Sichuan, as well as for Bhutan.

#294

Dorcadion majoripenne Pic, 1926d and *D. propinquum* Breuning, 1962a were downgraded to subspecies rank by Danilevsky (2014c): *D. aethiops majoripenne* Pic, 1926d and

D. a. propinquum Breuning, 1962a; as well as *D. minkovae* Heyrovský, 1962b to *D. lugubre minkovae* Heyrovský, 1962b.

#295

Dorcadion pulchrum Pic, 1908d was accepted as a valid name for a species from West Azerbaijan by Danilevsky (2012k).

#296

Dorcadion bernhauerorum Peks, 2010 was downgraded to subspecies rank *D. equestre bernhauerorum* Peks, 2010 by Özdikmen (2016d).

#297

Dorcadion dsungaricum var. *melancholicum* Pic, 1907e: 111 (“Même origine que la forme type”) was described as infrasubspecific, but it was used as valid by Suvorov (1913: 70).

#298

According to Holzschuh (2017b), *Mesosa obscura* Gahan, 1894a = *Mesosa tonkinensis* Breuning, 1936 = *Mesosa tonkinea* Breuning, 1939 (nom. nov. pro *Mesosa tonkinensis* Breuning, 1936, nec *Saimia tonkinensis* Breuning, 1935); *Mesosa subfasciata* Gahan, 1894a = *Mesosa tonkinensis* (Breuning, 1935e) = *Mesosa marmorata* Breuning, 1943e = *Mesosa rondoni* Breuning 1962b = *Mesosa variegata* Breuning, 1962b.

#299

According to Tavakilian & Chevillotte (2018), *Paragolsinda* Breuning, 1956g is represented in China by three species: *P. fruhstorferi* Breuning, 1956g, *P. obscura* (Matsushita, 1933b) and *P. tonkinensis* (Breuning, 1938c).

#300

According to Alonso-Zarazaga (2009), *Cerosterna* Dejean, 1835 = *Celosterna* J. Thomson, 1860.

#301

According to Chiang (1986), *Coscinesthes salicis* Gressitt, 1951a: = *Hoplotrix foveatus* Chiang & Li, 1984.

#302

Anoploderomorpha Pic, 1901m was accepted as a genus by N. Ohbayashi (2007).

#303

Phytoecia rufipes var. *schreiberi* Ganglbauer, 1884 was described without locality; according to G. Müller (1950: 220), it was known from “Gorizia” – Italy near Slovenia on *Ferula*.

#304

According to Tomé (1998: 211), *Dorcadion becerrae* Lauffer, 1901 = *Dorcadion graellsii* var. *guadalajaranum* Pic, 1910h

#305

Microlenecamptus albonotatus reductesignatus Rondon & Breuning, 1970 was recorded [as *M. a. reductesignatus* Breuning, “1964”, but Breuning (1965d) introduced the name as morph] by Hua (2002: 216) for Guangxi.

#306

Eupromus ruber (Dalman, 1817b) was recorded for South Korea by Lim J., Lim J.-S. & Lee (2013).

#307

According to Lin, Bi & Jiroux, 2014, *Mecynippus ciliatus* (Gahan, 1888a) = *Mimothestus delkeskampi* Breuning, 1961i = *Mimothestus luteicornis* Xie, Shi & Wang, 2012a = *Monohammus rondoni* Breuning, 1964e.

#308

Mecynippus pubicornis Bates, 1884a was recorded for “Corée” by Pic (1907c: 21).

#309

According to Hüdepohl & Heffern (2004: 248), *Monochamus guerryi* (Pic, 1903g) = *Melanauster granulipennis* Breuning, 1938a; *Pharsalia subgemmata* (J. Thomson, 1857f) = *Anoplophora rondoniana* Breuning, 1964.

#310

Spinaristobia rondoni Breuning, 1963d was recorded for Hainan and *Camelocerambyx singularis* Pic, 1922e was recorded for Yunnan by Pu (1991b: 250).

#311

Ithocritus ruber (Hope, 1839) was recorded for Yunnan by Lin & X.-K. Yang (2014).

#312

Phytoecia (Helladia) insignata Chevrolat, 1854 was recorded for Lebanon (Sama & Rapuzzi, 2000: 20; Sama et al., 2002: 483; Sama, Rapuzzi & Kairouz, 2010: 191).

#313

Pilemia tigrina (Mulsant, 1851a:) was recorded for Moldavia by Medvedev & Shapiro (1957); for several localities of Bulgaria by Gradinarov (2016).

#314

Pogonocherus eugeniae Ganglbauer, 1891 was recorded for Czech Republic by Švec & Doubek (2016); for Anatolia (Balikesir) by Özdikmen & al. (2010) and European Turkey by Özdikmen (2021g). The Turkish records need confirmation as the species is not known from Bulgaria.

#315

Pseudalosterna obliquata Holzschuh, 1989b was recorded for Guangxi by Holzschuh (2017d: 63).

#316

Danilevsky (2013g):

Evodinus variabilis var. *testaceimembris* Pic, 1916b (from “Sibérie”) was accepted as a subspecies *Brachyta variabilis testaceimembris* Pic, 1916b from the south of Khabarovsk Region of Russia.

Evodinus variabilis var. *aberrans* Villiers, 1960a (from “Ussuri”) was accepted by as a subspecies *Brachyta variabilis aberrans* Villiers, 1960a from the south of Far East Russia, North Korea and neighbour regions of China.

Cortodera pseudomoplus var. *persica* Plavilstshikov, 1936 was accepted as a subspecies *Cortodera transcaspica persica* Plavilstshikov, 1936 from Iran.

Grammoptera dentatofasciata Mannerheim, 1852b: 308 was accepted as a valid name as *Judolia dentatofasciata* (Mannerheim, 1852b) = *J. parallelpipeda* (Motschulsky, 1860b).

Xylotrechus antilope bitlisiensis S.Marklund & D.Marklund, 2013 described as a species from East Turkey (“Bitlis, 15km NW Mutki”) was accepted as a subspecies distributed also in Transcaucasia.

Dorcadion sareptanum euxinum Suvorov, 1915 was accepted as a valid name for a subspecies from the area along the south coast of Azov See (Temryuk environs).

Ostedes kadleci Danilevsky, 1992c and *Sophronica sundukovi* Danilevsky, 2009b were recorded for South Korea.

#317

Gaurotes kozhevnikovi f. *komensis* Tamanuki, 1938b (from Korea “Mt. Baji”) was accepted as a subspecies from Korea and China by Danilevsky & Oh (2013).

#318

Cortodera aktolagaica Miroshnikov, 2007, *C. parfentjevi* Miroshnikov, 2007 and *C. zhuravlevi* Miroshnikov, 2007 were downgraded by Danilevsky (2012b) to subspecies rank: *Cortodera villosa aktolagaica* Miroshnikov, 2007, *C. v. parfentjevi* Miroshnikov, 2007 and *C. v. zhuravlevi* Miroshnikov, 2007.

#319

Trypogeus sericeus Gressitt, 1951a was recorded for Sichuan by Vives, 2015.

#320

Viktora & Tichý (2015a):

Anaglyptus kanssuensis Ganglbauer, 1889a was recorded for Gansu, Sichuan, Henan; *A. gressitti* Holzschuh, 1999 was recorded for Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Jiangxi, Shanxi, Zhejiang; *A. vicinulus* Holzschuh, 1999 was recorded for Beijing, Gansu, Henan, Hubei, Sichuan, Shaanxi, Shanxi.

#321

According to Bentanachs (2012b), *Anudis bipustulatus fimbriatus* Bates, 1879a is represented in Sikkim, and *A. b. bipustulatus* J. Thomson, 1865 - in Taiwan and Yunnan.

#322

Chloridolum (Leontium) lameeri (Pic, 1900i) and *Phymatodes* (s. str.) *testaceus* Linnaeus, 1758 were recorded for South Korea by Oh (2013). *Ph. testaceus* was also recorded for Far East Russia, as well as by Shamaev (2019). Anisimov & Bezbodorov (2021) recorded the species for Russky Is.

#323

According to Huang, Liu & Gouverneur (2015), *Neacanista* Gressitt, 1940b = *Hoploranomimus* Breuning, 1959b = *Paracanthocinus* Breuning, 1964e.

#324

New synonyms were proposed by Sama, Rapuzzi & Kairouz (2010: 175): *Dorcadion arenarium marsicanum* Fracassi, 1905 = *D. berytense* Breuning, 1964.

#325

Agapanthia viti Rapuzzi & Sama, 2012 was recorded for Croatia by Kovács et al. (2012).

#326

Agapanthia soror Kraatz, 1882c was recorded for Afghanistan by Tippmann (1958).

#327

According to Podaný (1980: 221), *Anubis rostratus* Bates, 1879 = *Anubis rostratus* var. *annamitus* Pic, 1946a.

#328

A description of *Lamia noctis* was originally published (Gronovius, 1764: 162, n. 538) without name of the taxon. The name was published in the Index n. 538 (Gronov, 1781).

#329

According to Chiang, Pu & Hua (1985), *Mesosa stictica* Blanchard, 1871 = *Mesosa stictica rugosa* Gressitt, 1951a.

#330

Purpuricenus interscapillatus longevittatus Pic, 1941b and *P. i. nabateus* Sama, 1999c were accepted by Rapuzzi & Sama (2014b).

#331

According to Rapuzzi & Sama (2014b: 158, Figs 23-24), *Purpuricenus kaehleri* ssp. *menetriesi* Motschulsky, 1845a = *Purpuricenus budensis* v. *caucasicus* T. Pic, 1902. The holotype is a female (wrongly marked at Fig. 23 as male-lectotype) with a label: "Caucasus/Helenendorf/Reitter". The type locality was published as: "Armenia, Helendorf (= Elenovka, now Sevan)". That attribution was proposed before by Sabbadini, Pesarini (1992: 56): "l'olotipo ♀ che abbiamo potuto esaminare proviene da Helenendorf, antico nome tedesco dell'attuale Sevan nell' Armenia russa, già Jelenovka". Most probably "Helenendorf" of the original label is the old name of Khanlar in Azerbaijan (now Göygöl).

#332

According to Bentanachs et al. (2011), *Leontium viride* J.Thomson, 1864 = *Leontium multiplicatum* Pic, 1946a; *Chloridolum thaliodes* Bates, 1884a = *Aromia japonica* Podaný, 1971.

#333

Phymatodes murzini, *Ph. zemlinae* and *Ph. jiangi* were recorded for South Korea by Lim, Kim et al. (2013).

#334

Rutpela inermis (K. Daniel & J. Daniel, 1898a) was recorded for Afghanistan by Heyrovský (1971: 82, as *Strangalia*).

#335

Notorhabdium bangzhui N. Ohbayashi & W.-K. Wang, 2004 was recorded for Henan by Bi & N. Ohbayashi (2014).

#336

Xylotrechus hamptoni Gahan, 1890a was recorded for Bhutan by Gahan (1906a); *X. incurvatus contortus* Gahan, 1906a (as *X. contortus*) was described from "Sikkim; British Bhutan; Manipur".

#337

Jordanoleiopus sp. similar to *J. monoxenus* (Kolbe, 1893) was recorded for Oman by Ambrus & Grosser (2012). The species was described as *J. annae* Lazarev & Skrylnyk, 2023.

#338

Moechohecyra verrucicollis Gahan, 1894a was recorded for Nepal by Hayashi (1980: 4).

#339

Imantocera penicillata (Hope, 1831) was recorded for Bhutan and Arunachal Pradesh by Kumawat et al. (2015: 7891).

#340

Echinovelleda chinensis chinensis Breuning, 1936 (= *E. antiquua* Gressitt, 1951a = *Parechthistatus sangzhiensis* Hua, 1992) was recorded for Hubei, Hunan and Chongqing by Bi (2018); and for Guangdong by Bi & Chen (2021).

#341

Bi (2018): *Paroriaethus* Breuning, 1936 was transferred to Lamiini from Morimopsini; *P. multispinis* Breuning, 1936 was recorded for Yunnan.

#342

According to Adlbauer (2016), *Idactus coquereli* (Fairmaire, 1890) = *Idactus iranicus* Breuning, 1975d.

#343

According to Lazarev (2019b), the records for Maria Basti [27°08'N, 88°39'E - Inde: West-Bengal, Darjeeling District] were not connected with Bhutan (as was usually treated by Weigel, 2010), so Darjeeling District ["SD"] must be shown for:

Distenia pici Villiers, 1958

Rondibilis bastiana Breuning, 1961j

Estigmenida albolineata Breuning, 1940

Lasiophrys latifrons Gahan, 1901

Pseudomacrochenus affinis Breuning, 1960e

Morimopsidius triangularis Breuning, 1948a

Obereopsis bipuncticollis bootanana Breuning, 1957d

Obereopsis sericea (Gahan, 1894)

Obereopsis truncata Breuning, 1957d

Paramesosella alboplagiata Breuning, 1948b

Paramispilopsis indica Breuning, 1947a

Pterolophia ropicoides Breuning, 1968e

Glenea virens bastiana Breuning, 1956h:

Glenea didymoides Breuning, 1956b

Glenea ornata Gahan, 1889

Glenea pseudoluctuosa Breuning, 1953

#344

Lazarev (2019b) recorded 12 taxa for Bhutan, which were not mentioned for Bhutan by Weigel (2010):

Arhopalus tibetanus (Sharp, 1905)

Polyzonus tetraspilotus (Hope, 1835)

Xylotrechus chhetrii Holzschuh, 1989c

Xylotrechus hamptoni Gahan, 1890a:

Xylotrechus incurvatus contortus Gahan, 1906a

Xystrocera globosa (Olivier, 1795)

Eoporis differens Pic, 1926g

Apriona germari (Hope, 1831)
Imantocera penicillata (Hope, 1831)
Pterolophia consularis (Pascoe, 1866b)
Glenea flava Jordan, 1895
Ossonis indica Breuning, 1954

#345

Lazarev (2019a) recorded 11 taxa for Afghanistan, which were not mentioned for Afghanistan by Weigel (2010):

Miniprionus pavlovskii (Semenov, 1935b)
Pedostrangalia imberbis (Ménétriés, 1832)
Rutpela inermis (K. Daniel & J. Daniel, 1898a)
Apatophysis margiana Semenov & Shchegoleva-Barovskaya, 1936
Osphranteria coerulea L. Redtenbacher, 1850
Xenopachys matthiesseni (Reitter, 1907b)
Chlorophorus varius (O. F. Müller, 1766)
Xylotrechus namanganensis (Heyden, 1885)
Cleroclytus semirufus Kraatz, 1884a
Agapanthia detrita Kraatz, 1882c
Agapanthia soror Kraatz, 1882c

#346

Miaenia tonsa (Bates, 1873) was recorded for South Korea by Choi et al. (2018).

#347

According to Holzschuh (2018a), *Xylotrechus atronotatus* Pic, 1917 = *Xylotrechus formosanus* Schwarzer, 1925; *Cyrtoclytus ohbayashii* Niisato & Chou, 2009 = *Cyrtoclytus elegans* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2015. *X. atronotatus* var. *subscalaris* Pic, 1917 and *X. a. bandaishanus* Mitono, 1941 must be upgraded to species rank *X. subscalaris* Pic, 1917 and *X. bandaishanus* Mitono, 1941.

#348

Levrat et al. (2018) recorded *Chloridolum (Leontium) jeanvoinei* (Pic, 1932e) and *Epepeotes luscus* (Fabricius, 1787) for Hong Kong.

#349

Zh. Li et al. (2018) recorded several taxa for China:

Cristaphanes tysoni Vives, 2017b (Yunnan), *Trichacanthocinus rondoni* Breuning, 1963d (Yunnan), *Dymasius angustatus* (Pic, 1925b) (Hainan), *Chlorophorus capillatus* Holzschuh, 2006b (Yunnan).

#350

Mimozotale (Parazotale) truncatipennis (Breuning, 1949a) was described (as *Euseboides*) from Burma (Kambaiti), but exactly from the Yunnan border. It was transferred to *Mimozotale (Parazotale)* by Huang, Zh. Li & Chen (2015: 159).

#351

Vadonia saucia (Mulsant & Godart, 1855) was recorded for south-east Bulgaria (Yambol) by Gradinarov (2018).

#352

Semanotus ruscicus (Fabricius, 1777) was recorded for Czechia by Cizek (2017).

#353

Trichoferus campestris (Faldermann, 1835) was recorded for Germany by Bense (2017).

#354

According to Thomaes et al. (2017), *Morimus funereus* was introduced in Belgium.

#355

Trichoferus semipunctatus Holzschuh, 2003 was recorded for South Korea by Lee Seunghyun & Lee Seunghwan (2018).

#356

According to Bentanachs & Jiroux (2017), *Cataphrodisium rubripenne* (Hope, 1842) = *Cataphrodisium simile* Podaný, 1971.

#357

Plagionotus detritus (Linnaeus, 1758), *Monochamus galloprovincialis* (Olivier, 1800) and *Agapanthia intermedia* Ganglbauer, 1884 were recorded for Danmark (Hansen & Jorum, 2017).

#358

Anoplophora glabripennis (Motschulsky, 1854a) was recorded from Montenegro by Pajovic et al. (2017).

#359

Oxymirus cursor (Linnaeus, 1758) was recorded for Greece by Mpamnaras & Eliopoulos (2017).

#360

Agapanthia cardui (Linnaeus, 1767) was recorded for Netherlands by Zeegers & Goudsmits (2017).

#361

Phoracantha recurva Newman, 1840b was recorded for Canary Islands (Valle Llarena, 2017).

#362

According to Maunoir (2014), the correct date of the publication of *Vesperus bolivari* Oliveira is 1890.

#363

Vadonia hirsuta (K. Daniel & J. Daniel, 1891) was recorded for Bulgaria by Gradinarov & Petrova (2019).

#364

Holzschuh (2019b):

Chlorophorus tsitoensis (Fairmaire, 1888) (before in *Demonax*) and *Epipedocera djoui* Gressitt, 1951a (before *E. atritarsis djoui* Gressitt, 1951a) were accepted; *Chlorophorus miwai* Gressitt, 1936 = *Ch. takakuwai* Niisato & Chou, 2017.

#365

According to Holzschuh (2018b), *Trichorondibilis rufipennis* Breuning, 1960a = *Mimaeschopalaea sikkimensis* Breuning, 1961i = *Trichorondibilis laosica* Breuning, 1965c = *Trichonarthon basirufum* Breuning, 1965e; *Neacanista retrospinosa* (Tippmann, 1955) = *Paracanthocinus laosensis* Breuning, 1965d.

#366

Mitra et al. (2015) recorded for Himachal-Pradesh:
Dorysthenes (Lophosternus) indicus (Hope, 1831)
Cantharocnemis (Cantharoprion) downesii Pascoe, 1858
Stibara tetraspilota Hope, 1840
Nupserha nitidior Pic, 1939a
Niphona (Niphona) tibialis Gahan, 1893
Batocera calanus (Parry, 1844) [as *Batocera parryi* (Hope, 1845b)]
Apriona germari germari (Hope, 1831)
Apomecyna saltator (Fabricius, 1787)
Palimnodes ducalis (Bates, 1884)
Pyrestes pyrrhus Gahan, 1906
Stromatium barbatum (Fabricius, 1775)
Chlorophorus annularis (Fabricius, 1787)
Trirachys sartus (Solsky, 1871) [as *Aeolesthes sarta*]
Pachydissus parvicollis Gahan, 1891
Neoplocaederus pedestris (White, 1853)
Neoplocaederus obesus (Gahan, 1890)
Hoplocerambyx spinicornis (Newman, 1842)
Derolus volvulus (Fabricius, 1801)
Trinophylum cribratum Bates, 1878
Arhopalus tibetanus (Sharp, 1905)

#367

Stibara tetraspilota Hope, 1840 was recorded for Himachal-Pradesh by Sen & Ghate (2015).

#368

Thysia wallichii (Hope, 1831) was recorded for Uttarakhand by Mitra, Chakraborti et al. (2017).

#369

Thysia wallichii (Hope, 1831) and *Dialeges pauper* Pascoe, 1857 were recorded for Uttarakhand by Saha et al. (2013).

#370

Trirachys sarta (Solsky, 1871) (as *Aeolesthes sarta*) was recorded for Kashmir by Khan et al. (2013).

#371

N. Ohbayashi (2019) recognized *Leptura doii* (Matsushita, 1933) as a species, though it was an aberrant female of *L. aethiops* Poda von Neuhaus, 1761. Up to now only holotype from Iturup Is. (Kuriles) is known. The record of another specimen (male) from Iturup by Kusama & Takakuwa (1984) was also a misidentification of *L. aethiops* Poda von Neuhaus, 1761 (or as *L. akitai akitai* Fujita, 2018).

#372

According to Fujita (2018) and Fujita et al. (2018: 245), *Leptura aethiops* absent in Japan, Kuriles and Sakhalin, where it is replaced by *Leptura akitai akitai* Fujita, 2018.

#373

According to Bousquet (2016),
Olivier A. G. 1795-1800: *Entomologie, ou histoire naturelle des insectes. Avec leur caractères génériques et spécifiques, leur description, leur synonymie, et leur figure enluminée. Coléoptères. Tome quatrième*. Paris: de Lanneau, 519 pp. +72 pls. [note: each genus is separately paginated: No. 66. Prione. *Prionus* (41 pp.); No. 67. Capricorne. *Cerambix* (132 pp.); No. 68. Saperde. *Saperda* (41 pp.); No. 69. Stencore. *Stenocorus* (30 pp.); No. 70. Callidie. *Callidium* (72 pp.); No. 71. Spondyle. *Spondylis* (4 pp.); No. 72. Calope. *Calopus* (4 pp.); No. 73. Lepture. *Leptura* (34 pp.); No. 74. Nécydale. *Necydalis* (10 pp.); No. 74 bis. Cucuje. *Cucujus* (10 pp.); No. 75. Donacie. *Donacia* (12 pp.); No. 75 bis. Lupère. *Luperus* (4 pp.); No. 76. Clairon. *Clerus* (18 pp.); No. 76 bis. Nécrie. *Necrobia* (6 pp.); No. 77. Bostriche. *Bostrichus* (18 pp.); No. 78. Scolyte. *Scolytus* (14 pp.); No. 79. Bruche. *Bruchus* (24 pp.); No. 80. Macrocéphale. *Macrocephalus* (16 pp.)] [No. 66. Prione. *Prionus*: 41 pp. and No. 67. Capricorne: 1-80 issued in 1795, other pages issued in 1800].

“This volume is usually dated 1795, the date on the title page. However, due to a diplomatic and scientific mission of Olivier to the Ottoman Empire, livraison 23, which comprised about three-quarters of the volume (?starting at page 81 of Capricorne), was published in 1800.”

#374

Chlorophorus proannulatus Gressitt & Rondon, 1970 was recorded for Japan (Minatoku, Tokyo.) as invasive species by Makihara et al. (2013).

#375

Kariyanna et al. (2017):

Trinophylum cribratum Bates, 1878 was recorded for Uttarakhand; *Arhopalus tibetanus* (Sharp, 1905) was recorded for Kashmir, Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh; *Protapatophysis vartianae* (Heyrovský, 1971) was recorded for Kashmir and (?) Himachal Pradesh.

#376

Anomophysis inscripta (Waterhouse, 1884) was recorded for Kashmir by Mukhopadhyay & Biswas (2000).

#377

Sthenias persimilis Breuning, 1938 was described from Dehra Dun (Uttarakhand).

#378

Aconodes montanus Pascoe, 1857 was recorded for Darjeeling by Lacordaire (1869: 268).

#379

Acalolepta holosericea (Breuning, 1939b) was described from British Indien: U. Prov. Almora, Bajwar (Uttarakhand).

#380

Xystrocera globosa was recorded for Bhutan by Holzschuh (1977b: 338).

#381

Sarmyds loebli Drumont & Weigel, 2010 was recorded for Laos by Drumont et al. (2018).

#382

Pseudomacrochenus spinicollis Breuning, 1949 was recorded for Yunnan by W.-K. Wang (1997).

#383

Callergates gaillardoti (Chevrolat, 1854) was recorded for Lesbos Is. by Drumont & Dauber (2010).

#384

Stenhomalus cleroides Bates, 1873 was recorded for South Korea by Hwang (2015).

#385

According to Tichý, Viktora & Ohbayashi (2019), *Leptura nigroguttata* (Pic, 1927b) = *L. pubivirens* Gressitt, 1935g = *L. fruhstorferi* Hayashi & Villiers, 1985; the species was reported for Yunnan and Guangxi.

#386

According to Walters et al. (2016), *Xylotoles griseus* (Fabricius, 1775) was introduced to Great Britain (Devon).

#387

According to Santos-Silva, Swift & Nearn (2010), *Nothopleurus arabicus* (Buquet, 1843) does not belong to the genus *Nothopleurus* Lacordaire, 1868 and must be returned to *Mallodon* Lacordaire, 1830.

#388

Theophilea subcylindricollis Pic, 1895 was recorded for Austria by Wiesbauer (2015).

#389

Atimia nadezhdae Tsherepanov, 1973 was recorded for South Korea (Gangwon-do) by Lee et al. (2016).

#390

According to Lazarev & Murzin (2019), 505 Cerambycidae species are known in Nepal including 17 species overlooked by Weigel (2010); 10 first records for Nepal were published after personal messages by E. Kučera:

Paranaspia frainii (Fairmaire, 1897)

Strangalia bilineaticollis (Pic, 1915)

Arhopalus deceptor (Sharp, 1905)

Chlorophorus (s. str.) *annularis* (Fabricius, 1787)

Stromatium longicorne (Newman, 1842)

Ropica nodieri Pic, 1945

Olenecamptus dominus J. Thomson, 1860

Acalolepta (s. str.) *bretschneideri* Weigel, 2012

Pterolophia (*Hylobrotus*) *annulata* (Chevrolat, 1845)

Pterolophia (s. str.) *pseudocolata* Breuning, 1938

#391

According to Weigel (2006), *Obereopsis limbata* (L. Redtenbacher, 1844) = *O. himalayana* Breuning, 1972c, but Weigel (2010) used the name “*O. himalayana* Breuning, 1972c” as synonym of two different species: *Obereopsis limbata* (L.Redtenbacher, 1844) and *O. sikkimensis* Breuning, 1957d. Now we accept the original synonymization.

Similar situation was published by Weigel (2010: 295) with *Nupserha pallidipennis flavipennis* Breuning, 1950a, which was also published by him (in the same page) as *Nupserha flavipennis* Breuning, 1950a. Now we accept the last published version by Kariyanna et al., (2017: 234) with two subspecies in *Nupserha pallidipennis* (L. Redtenbacher, 1844).

#392

Pseudohyllisia laosensis Breuning, 1965d was recorded for Hunan (“Daoxian”) by Hua (1992).

#393

Asemum tenuicorne (Kraatz, 1879c) was recorded for Poland (Bialowieza Primeval Forest) by Gutowski & Kurzawa (2019).

#394

Oberea kostini Danilevsky, 1988 was recorded for European Russia (Udmurtia, 2 km northwards Glazov, valley of Cheptsy River) by Dedyukhin (2007: 68).

#395

Nathrius berlandi Villiers, 1946 was recorded for Spain by Sláma & Sorli (2001).

Nathrius brevipennis (Mulsant, 1839) was recorded for Jordan by Lazarev (2025f: 622).

#396

According to Danilevsky (2010h), *Phytoecia (Helladia) testaceovittata natali* Lobanov, 1994a is a valid name of a subspecies from NE Azerbaijan.

#397

According to Danilevsky (2014b: 236-237), *Phytoecia* (s. str.) *pustulata pilipennis* Reitter, 1895c is a valid name of a subspecies from Transcaucasia.

#398

Apomecyna luteomaculata (Pic, 1925a) was validated (for Yunnan) by Weigel et al. (2013).

#399

Cyrtanops punctipennis White, 1853a was recorded for Nepal by Lin et al. (2010).

#400

Many distributional records from China were gathered by Lin & X.-K. Yang, ed. (2019), but several taxa or records were missing.

Mesoprionus asiaticus (Faldermann, 1837) was incorrectly recorded for China (Inner Mongolia) and Mongolia.

Psilotarsus brachypterus brachypterus (Gebler, 1830) was incorrectly recorded for Mongolia and for Gansu.

Psilotarsus hirticollis hirticollis Motschulsky, 1860e is impossible in both China and Kyrgyzstan.

Rhaphipodus gahani Lameere, 1903 was recorded for Guangxi, Guizhou and Yunnan.

Anastrangalia dissimilis (Fairmaire, 1900) was incorrectly recorded for Japan. Corresponding Japan populations were described as *A. kasaharai* Makihara, 2002.

Anastrangalia sanguinolenta (Linnaeus, 1760) was incorrectly recorded for China (Jilin). It penetrates to Siberia near the Urals only.

Anoploderomorpha izumii (Tamanuki & Mitono, 1939) was incorrectly recorded for Japan.

Ephies coccineus Gahan, 1906a was incorrectly recorded for Japan. Old records were connected with *E. japonicus* Nakane & K. Ohbayashi, 1961:

Pygostrangalia Pic, 1957 was accepted as a valid genus name. *Pygostrangalia* Pic, 1957 [HN] type species *Strangalina invittaticollis* Pic, 1957 (= *Strangalia kwangtungensis* Gressitt, 1939b) [not *Pygostrangalia* Pic, 1954 type species *Strangalia vittaticollis* Pic, 1926a].

The area of European *Judolia sexmaculata* (Linnaeus, 1758) was incorrectly prolonged to the Far East, while in Siberia and in China the species is replaced by *Judolia dentatofasciata* (Mannerheim, 1852).

Lepturalia nigripes nigripes (DeGeer, 1775) [European subspecies] was incorrectly recorded for Far East Asia (Siberia and China with Taiwan) for same area as *Lepturalia nigripes rufipennis* (Blessig, 1873). The record of the species for Taiwan was incorrect.

Purely Japanese species *Pseudalosterna misella* Bates, 1884a was incorrectly recorded for Russia, China and Korean Peninsula based on old records.

Stenurella bifasciata (O. F. Müller, 1776) widely distributed in the North Eurasia was incorrectly recorded for Vietnam.

Two synonyms *Stictoleptura dichroa* (Blanchard, 1871) and *S. succedanea* (Lewis, 1879b) were incorrectly accepted as names of different species with about same areas in China. Both were recorded for Russia, Korea and Japan.

Vadonia bipunctata (Fabricius, 1781) was incorrectly recorded for “China”. The eastern most specimens are known from Urals.

Leptura miaoi Z. Wang & L.-Y. Zheng, 2003 was not included in the Catalogue.

Paragaurotes fairmairei (Aurivillius, 1912) was accepted. Previously the species was traditionally regarded as *Gaurotes* (s. str.).

Pidonia (*Pseudopidonia* Pic, 1900n) was accepted, though previously it was regarded as a synonym of the nominate subgenus.

Pidonia (*Mumon*) *formosissima* Kuboki, 1980 was accepted, though it was described as *Pidonia* (s.str.).

Pidonia mimica (Holzschuh, 2017b), *P. moderata* (Holzschuh, 2017b) and *P. palposa* Holzschuh, 2017b were incorrectly placed in the nominate subgenus, but *Pidonia* (s. str.) is a purely European taxon.

Pidonia (*Pseudopidonia*) *signifera* (Bates, 1884a) was incorrectly recorded for Korea, China and Russia, but it is a Japanese species. Old records for Korea, China and Russia were connected with *P. amurensis* (Pic, 1900n).

Pseudosieversia rufa (Kraatz, 1879c) was incorrectly recorded for Japan.

Rhagium japonicum Bates, 1884a was recorded for many provinces of China that had to be connected with *Rh. inquisitor rugipenne* Reitter, 1898e, which was also recorded for about same provinces.

Toxotus griseopubens Pic, 1957 was published twice: as *Stenocorus griseopubens* (Pic, 1957) and *Agastophysis griseopubens* (Pic, 1957).

Necydalis nigra Pu, 1992a was accepted as valid name.

Chinese (Alashan Mts) *Atimia maculipuncta* (Semenov & Plavilstshikov, 1937) was incorrectly recorded for Russia on the basis of data for *Atimia nadezhdae* Tsherepanov, 1973, which was not mentioned in the Catalogue, but must be distributed in Heilongjiang.

Spondylis sinensis Nonfried, 1892a was accepted as a valid name without any comments, though it was traditionally regarded as a synonym of *S. buprestoides* (Linnaeus, 1758).

Tetropium aquilonium Plavilstshikov, 1940a, distributed in the North-East of Europe only, was incorrectly recorded for China (Xinjiang) based on Hua (2002).

Dorcasominae = Apatophyseinae were accepted.

Derolus argentifer Pic, 1904c = *Derolus argentifer diversithorax* Pic, 1946 were accepted.

Dymasius (s. str.) = *Dymasius* (*Elydnus* Pascoe, 1869a) were accepted.
Trachylophus rugicollis Gressitt, 1948a was recorded for South Korea.
Aromia moschata ambrosiaca (Steven, 1809) was incorrectly recorded for North-East China, Mongolia, Korea and Japan, while *Aromia moschata orientalis* Plavilstshikov, 1932g was also accepted as valid name.
Chelidonium flavofasciatum (Blanchard, 1849) [= *Callichroma cinctum* Guérin-Méneville, 1844] was accepted as a valid name as well as *Ch. herteli* Podany, 1974 [= *Leontium robusticolle* Pic, 1946a]. Both synonyms were published by Bentanachs & Jiroux (2019.)
Phymatodes maaki sylvaticus Z. Wang, 2003 was missing.
Dymorphocosmisoma Pic, 1918e was placed in Cleomenini.
Anaglyptus graphellus Holzschuh, 2011 recorded for China (Yunnan) by Miroshnikov & Liu (2016b) was missing.
No subgenera of *Chlorophorus* were accepted.
Chlorophorus dahanshanus Niisato & Chou, 2017: 312 described from Taiwan was missing.
Chlorophorus figuratus (Scopoli, 1763) was recorded for many Chinese provinces on the basis of incorrect identifications of local species.
All records of *Chlorophorus varius* (O. F. Müller, 1766:) for China were based on incorrect identifications of local species.
Chlorophorus tsitoensis (Fairmaire, 1888) accepted by Holzschuh (2019b) was placed in *Demonax* Thomson, 1861.
Chlorophorus miwai Gressitt, 1936 was recorded for North Korea and Russia without concrete data.
Cyrtoclytus callizonus (Gahan, 1906) was recorded for Taiwan following Hua (2002).
Xylotrechus salicis Takakuwa & Oda, 1978 recorded for China by several authors (recently by Han & Lyu, 2010) was missing.
Turanoclytus Sama, 1994e was accepted as a genus.
Eurybatus J. Thomson, 1861 and *Eurybatodes* Semenov, 1911 were accepted as subgenera of *Rosalia* Audinet-Serville, 1834.
Two synonyms were accepted after Tippmann (1949: 301): *Rosalia coelestis* Semenov, 1911 = *R. houlberti* Vuillet, 1911b.
Nysina asiatica Schwarzer, 1925a was used as valid name.
Trachyderini was used as a valid name for Purpuricenini.
Anoplistes degener (Semenov, 1907b) was incorrectly recorded for Russia and Mongolia.
Anoplistes diabolicus Reitter, 1915 was incorrectly recorded for Russia.
Purpuricenus sanguinolentus (Olivier, 1800:) was missing.
Desmiphorini (=Apodasyini) were accepted with genus *Asaperdina* Breuning, 1976a.
Apriona unidentata Pic, 1936 recorded for Guizhou by Jiroux (2011) was missing.
Apomecyna semihistrio Kusama & Takakuwa, 1984 recorded for Taiwan by Hasegawa & Y. -L. Lin (2010) was missing.
Atimura fujiwarai Hayashi, 1994: 70 described from Taiwan was missing.
Anaesthetis flavipilis Baeckmann, 1903c was incorrectly recorded for China (described from Russian Altai, Barnaul environs).
Eodorcadion ornatum (Faldermann, 1833) was incorrectly recorded for Mongolia.
The tribe Eunidiini Teocchi, Sudre & Jiroux, 2010 was not accepted.
Lamiini = Monochamini were accepted.
Two synonyms were accepted *Monochamus impluviatus* (Motschulsky, 1859a) = *M. silvicola* Z. Wang, 2003
Mesosa obscura Gahan, 1894a was mentioned twice: once as *M. (Aplocnemia)* and then as *M. (Saimia)*.
Neopraolia delicata (Matsushita, 1933b) = *Neoserixia longicollis* Gressitt, 1935e = *N. l. infasciata* Gressitt, 1935e = *N. schwarzeri*: Gressitt, 1935e were accepted.

Rondibilis paralineaticollis Breuning, 1968a was missing. It was recorded for Yunnan by Weigel et al. (2013).

Rhodopina nasui Komiya & Kusama, 1974 was missing. It was recorded for Taiwan by Hua (2002).

Exocentrus fisheri Gressitt, 1935 was recorded for Korea on the basis of incorrect determinations of *E. marginatus* Tsherepanov, 1973.

Phytoecia rufipes (Olivier, 1800) was incorrectly recorded for Far East Asia (Korea and China).

The old records were based on incorrect determinations of local species.

Saperda interrupta Gebler, 1825 = *Saperda jansonis* Z. Wang, 2003 were accepted.

Saperdoglenea hunanensis Hua, 1992 was missing.

Pseudocalamobius truncatus Breuning, 1940b recorded for Xizang by Hua (2002) was missing.

Sybra alternans (Wiedemann, 1823) known from Taiwan was missing.

Acalolepta affinis Breuning, 1955d recorded for China (Zhejiang) by Hua (2002) was missing.

Anameromorpha metallica Pic, 1923 recorded for Yunnan by W.-K. Wang & L.-Y. Zheng (2001) was missing.

Aristobia freneyi Schmitt, 1992 recorded for Yunnan by Jiroux et al. (2014) was missing.

Falsocylindrepomus was an incorrect spelling of the original *Falsocylindropomus* Pic, 1927.

Eudaphisia longicornis (Pic, 1926e) recorded for China by Pu (1991b) was missing.

#401

Komiyandra formosana (Miwa & Mitono, 1939) was recorded (as *Parandra*) for Ryukyu Islands (Japan) by Santos-Silva (2002) and excluded from Japanese fauna by Santos-Silva et al. (2010).

#402

Batocera rubus (Linnaeus, 1758) was recorded for Turkey by Tozlu & Özbek (2000).

#403

Robustanoplodera Pic, 1954 was accepted as a genus by Hayashi & Villiers (1987).

Elacomia semiannulata (Pic, 1916d) described as *Leptura* was accepted by Hayashi & Villiers (1985).

#404

According to Vives (2016), *Leptura rubripennis* Pic, 1927f = *Anoploderomorpha granata* Holzschuh, 1989b.

#405

According to Holzschuh (1991c: 27): “ebenso in *Elacomia* zu plazieren ist wohl auch *Strangalia michioi* Tippmann”.

#406

Kanekoa lalashana (Shimomura, 1980) was resurrected from synonymy with *Kanekoa aerifera* (Tippmann, 1955) by W.-I Chou (2004).

#407

Stenoleptura flavovittata (Aurivillius, 1911a) was recorded (as *Strangalia*) for China by Hua (2002: 233).

#408

Epipedocera djoui Gressitt, 1951a was recorded (as *E. atritarsis djoui*) for Guangdong, Hong Kong and Yunnan by Lin & X.-K. Yang, ed. (2019).

#409

According to Holzschuh (1995: 16), *Pneumida* J. Thomson, 1864a is not a synonym of *Ceresium* Newman, 1842d, but a valid name of Oriental genus.

#410

Trypogeus superbus (Pic, 1922) was recorded for Yunnan by Miroshnikov & Liu (2016).

#411

Leptochroma paralleloelongatum (Hayashi, 1974) was recorded for Japan by Bentanachs (1912b).

#412

Chlorophorus kanoi Hayashi, 1963d was recorded for China (Yunnan) by Guo & L. Chen (2002b), but according to Niisato (2020), that record was incorrect.

#413

Chlorophorus minamiwo Satô & N. Ohbayashi, 1982 and *Ch. muscosus* (Bates, 1873) were recorded for Yunnan by Guo & L. Chen (2001).

#414

Rhabdoclytus elongatus (Gressitt, 1940c) described as *Rhaphuma*, was accepted by Pesarini & Sabbadini (2015).

#415

Xylotrechus chatterjeei (Gardner, 1940) described as *Perissus*, was accepted by Holzschuh (2016b: 104) and recorded for China (Hainan) by Zh. Li et al. (2018).

#416

Molorchus (s. str.) *watani* (Kano, 1933b) described as *Epania* was accepted by Pesarini & Sabbadini (2015: 43) after Hayashi (1956a), who proposed *M. watanai* (Kano, 1933b) = *M. subplanus* Gressitt, 1951a, and accepted *Epania immaculata* Kano, 1933b as a very distinct species.

#417

According to Gressitt (1939a: 31), *Pyrestes haematicus* Pascoe, 1857b = *Pyrestes cardinalis* Pascoe, 1863a.

#418

According to Niisato & Lin (2013: 72), *Merionoeda hirsuta* (Mitono & Nishimura, 1936) = *M. klapperichi* (Tippmann, 1955).

#419

Acanthocinus shirakii Mitono, 1943 was regarded as *Neacanista* Gressitt, 1940 by Gressitt (1951a), but placed to *Trichohoplorana* Breuning, 1961j by Gouverneur (2016).

#420

According to Weigel & Skale (2016), *Sybra ordinata ordinata* Bates, 1873 = *S. albomaculata* Breuning, 1939b = *S. formosana* Breuning, 1964a = *S. loochooana* Breuning, 1939b = *S. savioi* Pic, 1925e = *S. subtesselata* Breuning, 1960a = *S. tokara* Hayashi, 1972.

#421

Dorcadion scabricolle mesmini Pic, 1903i: 146 was described from “Transcaucasie, environs d’Eylakh”, but soon it was recorded as *Dorcadion semilucens* var. *mesmini*, Pic, 1904a from “Evlak ou plus exactement Golyzino”. It was really *Dorcadion semilucens* Kraatz, 1873a according to several photos by G. Tavakilian. So, the locality written on original labels was incorrect. *D. semilucens* is distributed only in high mountains northwards Sevan Lake.

#422

According to Bousquet (2008: 620), the first type species designation for *Molorchus* was published by Curtis (1824: pl. 11) who selected *Necydalis umbellatarum* Schreber, 1759.

#423

According to Danilevsky (2016c), *Cortodera alpina psebayensis* Danilevsky, 2014i was originally described as *Cortodera colchica psebayensis* Danilevsky, 2014i.

#424

Oberea coreana Pic, 1912h known from South Korea only, was recorded for Russia by Kim et al. (2017) without any comments.

#425

According to N. Ohbayashi & Niisato (2007: 405), *Leptura* (s. str.) *modicenotata* (Pic, 1901m) = *Strangalia tenuicornis* var. *quadriluteonotata* Pic, 1953a = *Strangalia tenuicornis* var. *semisuturalis* Pic, 1953a.

#426

Aphrodisium niisatoi Vives & Bentanachs, 2007 was included in *Odontochroma* Vives 2015b by the original description of the genus. The species was recorded for Yunnan by Vives & Lin (2013: 71).

#427

Sclethrus amoenus (Gory, 1833) was recorded for China by Nga & Long (2014), though without any details.

#428

Prionus coriarius (Linnaeus, 1758) was recorded for Morocco by Trócoli (2018).

#429

Xylotrechus atrolineatus Pic, 1917 was mentioned in the key of Chinese species by Sh. Yang & W. Yang (2017: 85).

#430

Pseudocalamobius truncatus Breuning, 1940 was recorded for Xizang by Hua (2002).

#431

Apomecyna semihistrio Kusama & Takakuwa, 1984 was recorded for Taiwan by Hasegawa & Y.-L. Lin (2010).

#432

Microlera ptinoides Bates, 1873 was supposed for Taiwan by Gressitt (1951a) and recorded by Hua (2002.).

#433

Apriona unidentata Pic, 1936 was recorded for Guizhou by Jiroux (2011).

#434

Acalolepta affinis Breuning, 1955d was recorded for China (Zhejiang) by Hua (2002).

#435

Aristobia freneyi Schmitt, 1992 was recorded for China (Yunnan) by Jiroux et al. (1912).

#436

According to Ohbayashi & Chou (2019), *Lemula testaceipennis* Gressitt, 1939b = *L. densepunctata* Hayashi, 1974a = *L. inaequalicollis* Pic, 1957 = *L. obscuripennis* Shimomura, 1979; *L. cyanipennis* Hayashi, 1974a = *L. longipennis* Shimomura, 1979. *L. confusa* Holzschuh, 2009a was recorded for Henan, Hubei, Anhui, Zhejiang, Fujian. *L. testaceipennis* was recorded for Taiwan, Zhejiang, Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi. *L. coerulea* Gressitt, 1939b was recorded for Zhejiang and Fujian only. *L. fracta* Holzschuh, 1998 was recorded for Sichuan, Chongqing, Shaanxi. *L. gorodinskii gorodinskii* Holzschuh, 1999 was recorded for Gansu and Shaanxi. *L. japonica* Tamanuki, 1938b was recorded for Japan only.

#437

Massicus pascoei (J. Thomson, 1857) was recorded for Yunnan by Miroshnikov (2019a).

#438

Pterolophia (Pseudale) adachii Hayashi, 1983 was recorded for South Korea by Hwang (2015), but according to Seunghyun Lee (2020) that record was misidentification.

#439

Xylotrechus smei (Laporte & Gory, 1841) was recorded for Israel by Chikatunov et al. (2006).

#440

Lin & Vives (2012):

Thermistis nigromacula Hua, 1992 was recorded for Hunan, Yunnan, Guangxi and Vietnam.

Thermistis rubromaculata Pu, 1984 was recorded for Guizhou, Guangxi and Vietnam.

#441

Vives, Heffern & Lin (2019):

Cyrtogrammus laosicus Breuning, 1968a was recorded for Hainan, Laos and Malaysia.

Thylactus analis Franz, 1954 was recorded for Guangdong, Guangxi, Guizhou, Hainan, Henan, Jiangxi; same records were published by Lin & X.-K. Yang, ed. (2019).

Thylactus densepunctatus Chiang & Li, 1984 was recorded for Vietnam.

Thylactus dentipennis W.-K. Wang & Jiang, 1998a was recorded for Xizang.

Thylactus pulawskii Hua, 1986c was recorded for Guangxi, Hainan; Laos, Vietnam.

#442

Eurypoda unicolor Hayashi, 1956d was recorded for South Korea by An (2019).

#443

Acrocyrtydus attenuatus (Pic, 1927b) was recorded from Hainan, China (Niisato & Lien, 2019).

#444

According to Niisato & Lien (2019), *A. argenteofasciatus* (Pic, 1903c) = *Acrocyrtydus diversinotatus* (Pic, 1903c).

#445

Dorcadion anamasum Pic, 1934g was accepted as a valid name by Pesarini & Sabbadini (2013a) without type investigation on the basis of morphology of a population rather distant from the Anamas Mountains.

#446

According to Mitono (1940), *Chlorophorus diadema inhirsutus* Matsushita, 1934a = *Ch. minomensis* Seki & Suematsu, 1935.

#447

According to Hayashi (1982), *Epania arisana* Matsushita & Tamanuki, 1942 is a member of the New World genus *Tomopterus* Audinet-Serville, 1834, and was described from Alishan (Taiwan) on the basis of incorrect information on the type locality. *E. arisana* was similar to *Tomopterus exilis* Chemsak & Linsley, 1979. A new combination was proposed: *Tomopterus arisanus* Matsushita & Tamanuki, 1943).

#448

According to Niisato, Ide & Horiguchi (2019), *Obrium fuscoapicale* Hayashi, 1974a = *Obrium kusamai* Takakuwa 1984.

#449

According to Tsuyuki & Hirayama (2017), *Eupogoniopsis granulatus* Jongok Lim, 2013 was introduced to Japan. It was reported from Kanagawa Pref. for the first time, and was later found in several localities of Honshu. Up to now only females were collected, and the Japanese populations seems to be parthenogenetic

#450

Niisato, Matsuda & Yamauchi (2019):

Ropica hirayamai Matsushita, 1941 was transferred to *Novorondonia* Özdikmen, 2008c. *Cereopsius ziczac* (Matsushita, 1940) was transferred to *Peblephaeus* Kusama & Takakuwa, 1984. New synonyms were accepted: *Acrocyrtidus elegantulus elegantulus* (Matsushita, 1933b) = *Acrocyrtidus longipes* (Matsushita, 1941); *Novorondonia hirayamai* (Matsushita, 1941) = *Rondonia bisignata* Hayashi, 1976 (as 1974); *Peblephaeus ziczac* (Matsushita, 1940) = *Eutaenia formosana* Matsushita 1941.

#451

According to Fujita & Hirayama (2017), *Pterolophia luzonica* Breuning, 1938c was introduced to Okinawa Is. (Japan).

#452

Gelonaetha hirta (Fairmaire, 1850) was recorded for Korea by Niisato (1990) and Kariyanna & al. (2017), though without concrete data. According to S. H. Oh (2020) those records were incorrect.

#453

Yamasako & Liu (2019):

Agelasta (Mesolophus) dayremi Breuning, 1938, *Agelasta (Pseudagelasta) bifasciana* White, 1858, *Cacia (Ipocregyes) subcephalotes* Breuning, 1968, *Clyzomedus laosensis* Breuning, 1965, *Mesosa (Aplocnemis) tenuifasciata* Pic, 1926, *Mesosa (Metamesosa) basinodosa* Pic, 1925 and *Metipocregyes nodieri* (Pic, 1933) were recorded for Hainan Is. (China).

#454

A very peculiar female collected by O. Kabakov in North-East Afghanistan (Nuristan Province, upper reaches of Waygal River, 2800 m, 8.07.1972) was initially attributed (Miroshnikov, 2019b) to a single known specimen (male) of *Paktoxotus pallidus* Holzschuh, 1974 described from Pakistan.

#455

According to Holzschuh (1992: 39), *Demonax breveapicalis* Pic, 1927 and *Demonax bowringii* (Pascoe, 1859) are not synonyms.

#456

Neandra brunnea (Fabricius, 1798) was mentioned (as *Parandra*) from British Islands by Duffy (1953).

#457

According to Hergovits (2019), *Dorysthenes (Lophosternus) similis* (Gahan, 1906a) is not a synonym of *D. (L.) buquetii* (Guérin-Méneville, 1844). The name was attributed to a species known from Myanmar only. *D. (L.) buquetii* was known so far from Indonesia (Java) and Malaysia (Pahang) only. All records of *D. (L.) buquetii* northwards of Malaysia need re-examination.

D. (L.) incognitus Hergovits, 2019 similar to *D. (L.) buquetii* was described from Laos and Thailand. The records of *D. (L.) buquetii* from China could be connected with *D. (L.) incognitus*.

Z. Wang (2014) recorded *Cyrtonops tonkineus* for Hainan (as *Cyrtonops wuzhishanensis* Z. Wang, 2014); Hergovits (2022) recorded *Cyrtonops tonkineus* Fairmaire, 1895 for Guangxi and Hainan.

#458

According to Lazarev (2019e), *Bulbocerambyx* Lazarev, 2019e includes at least 4 species: *B. grandis* (Gahan 1891), *B. gigas* (Thomson, 1878), *B. katarinae* (Holzschuh, 2009) and *B. vitalisi* (Pic, 1923).

Neocerambyx J. Thomson, 1861 = *Massicus* Pascoe, 1867.

So, *Neocerambyx* includes 9 Palearctic species; 5 of them were transferred here from former *Massicus*: *N. atratulus* (Holzschuh, 2018a), *N. pascoei* (J. Thomson, 1857b), *N. taiwanus* (Makihara & Niisato, 2014), *N. trilineatus* (Pic, 1933a) and *N. venustus* (Pascoe, 1859).

Taxonomic positions of *Falsomassicus theresae* Pic, 1946 and *Massicus dierli* Heyrovský, 1976 were not identified; here both species are preliminary regarded as *Neocerambyx*.

#459

According to Lazarev (2019f), *Saperda* Fabricius, 1775 = *Nietzscheana* Zubov, 2014; *Saperda alberti* Plavilstshikov, 1915 = *Nietzscheana plutenkoi* Zubov, 2014. *Phytoecia (Parobereina) plavilshikovii* Lazarev, 2019f is a new name for *Ph. pallidipennis* Plavilstshikov, 1926 (HN), not *Ph. pallidipennis* Redtenbacher, 1848. *Dorcadion dobrovljanskii* Suvorov, 1915 was downgraded to subspecies rank as *D. (Cribridorcadion) scabricolle dobrovljanskii* Suvorov, 1915.

Nietzscheana Zubov, 2014 was accepted as a subgenus of *Saperda* Fabricius, 1775 by Danilevsky (2023: 411).

#460

According, to Bentanachs & Jiroux (2019b), *Schmidtiana testaceicornis* (Pic, 1926m) = *Pachyteria violaceothoracica* Gressitt et Rondon, 1970, which was recorded for Sichuan and Yunnan by Lin & X.-K. Yang, ed. (2019).

#461

Grammoptera abdominalis (Stephens, 1831) was recorded for Lithuania by Tamutis & Martinaitis (2019).

#462

Oberea tienmuana Gressitt, 1939 was accepted as a valid name by Lin (2015b) and recorded for Shaanxi.

#463

According to E. Vives (personal message dated 3.1.2020):
Vesperus ocellaris Mulsant & Rey, 1863 is a species close to *V. creticus* Ganglbauer, 1886b.
Parmena breuningi Vives, 1979 is a species.

#464

30 species were mentioned for Lebanon by Sama, Rapuzzi & Kairouz (2010) as first records. Most of them were included in Lebanese fauna by Sama & Löbl (2010), but several taxa were omitted: *Hesperophanes sericeus* (Fabricius, 1787), *Ropalopus ledereri wittmeri* Demelt, 1970, *Phymatodes glabratus* (Charpentier, 1825), *Phymatodes rufipes syriacus* (Pic, 1891i), *Purpuricenus desfontainii inhumeralis* Pic, 1891b, *Xylotrechus stebbingi* Gahan, 1906a, *Deroplia genei genei* (Aragona, 1830), *Tetrops praeustus praeustus* Linnaeus, 1758, *Phytoecia (Paracoposia) bithynensis* Ganglbauer, 1884; *Pilemia griseomaculata* Pic, 1891h, *Phytoecia pustulata* (Schrank, 1776).

#465

Oberea binotaticollis binotaticollis Pic, 1915c described from Taiwan was never reliably recorded from the continental China. *Oberea binotaticollis* var. *melli* Breuning, 1962f (unavailable name) was definitely connected with another species, which had to be described.

#466

The record of *Stenocorus meridianus* (Linnaeus, 1758) for Shaanxi (Lin, 2017: 85, Pl. 7, figs. 6b and 7) was based on a new species not described yet.

#467

Theophilea subcylindricollis Hladil, 1988 was recorded for Bulgaria by Siering & Beier (2019) and the record of *Phytoecia* (s. str.) *rufipes* (Olivier, 1800) for Bulgaria was proved.

#468

Anaesthetis testacea (Fabricius, 1781) was recorded for West Siberia (Tobolsk District) by Bukhalo et al. (2011).

#469

Parastrangalis sculptilis Holzschuh, 1991c was recorded for Shaanxi, Taiwan and Laos by Holzschuh & Lin (2013). According to Chou & Ohbayashi (2014: 349), the record of the species for Taiwan was connected with *P. holzschuhi* Chou & Ohbayashi, 2014.

#470

According to Vives (2003: 3), *Anoplodera (Robustanoplodera) bicolorimembris* Pic, 1954 = *Robustanoplodera albopubescens* Hayashi & Villiers, 1985.

#471

Chlorophorus varius damascenus (Chevrolat, 1854) was recorded (as a species) for European Turkey by Tezcan et al. (2020a) and *Pygoptosia eugeniae* (Ganglbauer, 1884) was recorded for South-East Turkey (Siirt and Şirnak) by Tezcan et al. (2020b).

#472

Pidonia lurida (Fabricius, 1793) was recorded by Miländer (1978) for Estonia, but it was excluded from Estonian fauna by Süda & Miländer (1998), as well as *Pogonocherus ovatus* (Goeze, 1777), *Anastrangalia dubia* (Scopoli, 1763) and *Monochamus sartor* (Fabricius, 1787).

#473

Demonax bimaculicollis (Schwarzer, 1925a) was recorded for Hainan Is. by Gressitt (1940b).

#474

Epipedocera zona Chevrolat, 1863 was recorded for Guangxi, Guizhou and Yunnan by Lin & X.-K. Yang, ed. (2019).

#475

Atelais multilineata Pic, 1926c was synonymized with *Sybra alternans* (Wiedemann, 1823) by Breuning (1960h: 150), reinstated by Weigel & Skale (2016) as *Sybra multilineata* (Pic, 1926c).

#476

According to W.-I Chou (2004), *Neopraolia delicata* Matsushita, 1933b = *N. longicollis* Gressitt, 1935e = *N. schwarzeri*: Gressitt, 1935e.

#477

Pseudovadonia livida (Fabricius, 1777) was recorded for Sweden by Ehnström & Holmer (2007).

#478

Stenostola dubia (Laicharting, 1784) was recorded as new for Estonia by Süda (2009).

#479

Leiopus linnei Wallin, Nylander & Kvamme, 2009 was recorded as new for Estonia by Bukejs & Balalaikins (2011).

#480

Agapanthia intermedia Ganglbauer, 1884 was recorded for Estonia by Roosileht (2015).

#481

Etorofus pubescens (Fabricius, 1787), *Callidium coriaceum* Paykull, 1800, *Xylotrechus antilope* (Schoenherr, 1817a) and *Saperda perforata* (Pallas, 1773) were recorded for Denmark by Misser (2013).

#482

Several species were excluded from Lithuanian fauna by Tamutis et al. (2011): *Leptura aurulenta* Fabricius, 1793, *Stictoleptura fulva* (DeGeer, 1775), *Anastrangalia sequensi* (Reitter, 1898), *Isotomus comptus* (Mannerheim, 1825), *Isotomus speciosus* (Schneider, 1787), *Clytus*

rhamni (Germar, 1817), *Acanthocinus reticulatus* (Razoumowsky, 1789), *Leiopus femoratus* Fairmaire, 1859.

#483

Certallum martini Sama, 1990 was recorded for Morocco by Trócoli (2019b).

#484

According to Trócoli (2020), *Agapanthia zappii* Sama, 1987 could be a variation of *A. asphodeli* (Latreille, 1804), but both names were recorded by him for Morocco as valid.

#485

According to Trócoli (2020), *Agapanthia cardui* (Linnaeus, 1767) and *A. suturalis* (Fabricius, 1787) are morphological forms of one species, which are often sympatric. The genital differences between these forms are “extrêmement subtiles”.

#486

According to Trócoli (2020), a record of Nearctic *Eupogonius tomentosus* (Haldeman, 1847) for Morocco (as introduced species) by Sama & Löbl (2010) was a mistake.

#487

Oberea maculicollis P. H. Lucas, 1842, *Phytoecia annulicornis* Reiche, 1878a, *Ph. gaubii* Mulsant, 1851a, *Ph. icterica* (Schaller, 1783) and *Saperda populnea* (Linnaeus, 1758) were recorded for Morocco by Trócoli (2020).

#488

Psacotha hilaris (Pascoe, 1857b) was recorded (as an introduced species) for France (Rhône-Alpes) by Allemand et al. (2009: 55, 283), as well as for Italy.

#489

According to Lin Meiyang (personal message dated 11.2.2020), several records for Zhejiang were published in Chinese books:

Leptura ambulatrix Gressitt, 1951

Sinostrangalis ikedai (Tamanuki et Mitono, 1939)

Strangalia linsleyi Gressitt, 1951

Anastathes parva Gressitt, 1935

Nupserha clypealis clypealis (Fairmaire, 1895)

Falsomesosella nigronotata hakka Gressitt, 1937

Mesosa (Aplocnemia) latifasciata (White, 1858)

Grammographus notabilis cuneatus (Fairmaire, 1888)

Merionoeda (Ocytasia) formosana burkwalli Gressitt, 1940

one record was published for Gansu: *Grammographus notabilis cuneatus* (Fairmaire, 1888)

one record was published for Henan: *Demonax curvofasciatus* (Gressitt, 1939)

one record was published for Tianjin: *Dorysthenes (Cyrtoagnathus) paradoxus* (Faldermann, 1833)

a specimen from Hubei of *Falsomesosella truncatipennis* Pic, 1944 is preserved in the Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences (IZCAS).

#490

Rhondia placida Heller, 1923b was recorded for Inner Mongolia by Xu et al. (2007).

#491

Dorcadion scabricolle modestum Tournier, 1872 (= *elisabetholicum* Suvorov, 1915 = *micheli* Pic, 1948) was accepted as valid name by Lazarev (2020).

#492

Falsimalmus niger Breuning, 1956j was recorded for Yunnan by Bi et al. (2020).

#493

According to Karpiński et al. (2020), all European populations close to *Ropalopus hungaricus* are reduced to subspecies level:

R. ungaricus insubricus (Germar, 1824) (= *fischeri*)

R. ungaricus siculus (Stierlin, 1864)

R. ungaricus boreki Rapuzzi, 2017

R. ungaricus gallicus Vartanis, 2018

R. ungaricus ossae Karpiński, Szczepański & Kruszelnicki, 2020 is described from Greece (Thessaly).

Two synonyms must be accepted: *Callidium insubricum* = *Callidium fischeri*.

The last proposal was definitely wrong. According their map (Karpiński et al., 2020: 1200), the area of *Rh. hungaricus insubricus* is strongly divided in two parts: western and eastern, widely separated by the area of *Rh. hungaricus hungaricus*, which does not penetrate to Ukraine. So, the existence of another subspecies in Eastern Europe is quite evident. All Russian and Ukrainian populations of *R. hungaricus* belongs to *R. h. fischeri* (Krynicky, 1829).

The records of the species from North Africa could be connected with new subspecies not described yet.

#494

Dorcadion (Maculatodorcadion) triste lesvicum Mpamnaras, Zafeiriou & Özdikmen, 2020a (Greece: Lesbos Is.) is unavailable name, as original description (on the base of androchromal female) did not contain information on type preservation. The name was validated by Mpamnaras, Zafeiriou & Özdikmen (2020b).

#495

According to Verdugo (2020) *Iberodorcadion lusitanicum* (Chevrolat, 1840) is a subspecies of *I. mucidum* (Dalman, 1817). Specimens of *I. m. lusitanicum* from Evora are identical to those found in Algarve, so *Dorcadion lusitanicum* Chevrolat, 1840 = *D. evorensis* Breuning, 1943.

#496

Several species were recorded for China by Lazarev & Murzin (2020):

Acalolepta (Acalolepta) seunghwani Danilevsky, 2013 for Sichuan

Acalolepta (Acalolepta) vitalisi (Pic, 1925) for Yunnan

Paraleprodera carolina (Fairmaire, 1900) for Gansu

Pharsalia (Antennopharsalia) antennata Gahan, 1894 for Sichuan

Xenohammus bimaculatus Schwarzer, 1931 for Sichuan

Uraecha yunnana Breuning, 1936 for Gansu

Menesia sulphurata (Gebler, 1825) for Gansu

Calloides magnificus (Pic, 1916) for Gansu

Mesosa (Aplocnemina) longipennis Bates, 1873 for Sichuan

Aethalodes verrucosus verrucosus Gahan, 1888 for Hainan

Paramenesia subcarinata Gressitt, 1951 for Shaanxi

Exocentrus theresae Pic, 1939 for Sichuan

Cleomenes longipennis longipennis Gressitt, 1951 for Gansu

Cleomenes semiargentens Gressitt, 1945 for Shaanxi

Cleomenes giganteus Holzschuh, 1995 for Sichuan
Parechthistatus chinensis Breuning, 1942 for Gansu
Chloridolum (Leontium) tenuipes (Fairmaire, 1889) for Sichuan
Rhodopina albomarmorata Breuning, 1958 for Sichuan
Rhodopina pedongensis Breuning, 1969 for Yunnan
Annamanum rondoni Breuning, 1962 for Yunnan

#497

According to Junsuke Yamasako and Lin Meiyang (personal messages, March 2020), the record of *Mesosa longipennis* Bates, 1873 for Sichuan by Lazarev & Murzin (2020) was based on misidentification of *Mesosa latifasciata* (White, 1858), as well as probably many other records of *Mesosa longipennis* for China. *M. longipennis* definitely known from Japan and South Korea. It could also occur in North China, but no Chinese specimens are known.

#498

According to Santos-Silva, Heffern & Matsuda (2010), *Parandra* Latreille, 1802 and *Neandra* Lameere, 1912 are known as introduced to England. The record of *Neandra* was based on *N. brunnea* (Fabricius, 1798). The record of *Parandra* was definitely wrong. According to private message by A. Santos-Silva (dated 24.03.2020), it was based on *Parandra polita* Say, 1835 published by Duffy (1953) as “Very rarely imported from North America”. Such a record can not be accepted as an evidence of introduction.

The introduction of *N. brunnea* in England is also doubtful.

#499

Correct reference:

Mitono T. & Tamanuki K. 1939: [new taxa]. In: Tamanuki K. & Mitono T. On new species, subspecies and varieties, belonging to the subfamily Lepturinae from Formosa (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae). *Transactions of Natural History Society of Formosa* **29**: 207-215.
and correct data for several names:

shirakii Mitono & Tamanuki, 1939: 213 (*Strangalina*) A: TAI

setigera Mitono & Tamanuki, 1939: 207 A: TAI

izumii Mitono & Tamanuki, 1939: 209 (*Leptura*) A: FUJ GUA TAI YUN ZHE

genus *Sinostrangalis* Hayashi, 1960a: 13 type species *Strangalia ikedai* Mitono & Tamanuki, 1939

ikedai Mitono & Tamanuki, 1939: 211 (*Strangalia*) A: CHQ FUJ GUI GUX NE SCH TAI ZHE

ORR

#500

Özdikmen & Tezcan (2020e) recorded: *Parmena istanbulensis* Danilevsky & Hizal, 2017 for Anatolia (Bartın prov., Ulus), *Agapanthia pesarinii* Sama & Rapuzzi, 2010 for European Turkey (Tekirdağ province).

#501

According to Viktora (2020: 133), a record by Weigel et al. (2013: 170, fig. h) of *Rhaphuma binotata* Hua, 1989 (as *Rhaphuma elongata* Gressitt & Rondon, 1970 - HN - invalid name) for Yunnan was wrong. *Rh. binotata* is known from Laos only.

Rhaphuma elongata Gressitt, 1940c (now in *Rhabdoclytus*) was mixed with *Rhaphuma elongata* Gressitt & Rondon, 1970. The record of *Rh. elongata* Gressitt, 1940c by Weigel et al. (2013: 87 with Yunnan as new record) was referred to the photo of “*Rhaphuma elongata* Gressitt & Rondon, 1970” (Weigel et al., 2013: 170, fig. h) - a species similar to *Rh. noverca* Viktora, 2020 from Laos.

#502

Neoclytus acuminatus (Fabricius, 1775) was recorded for Austria by Pennerstorfer & Kriechbaum (2018); for Romania by Hănceanu et al. (2021), for Bulgaria by Ruseva & Doychev (2025).

#503

Ropalopus femoratus was recorded for Central Russia by Althoff and Danilevsky (1997) without any comments; the first record for Russia was published by Dwigubsky (1802) from Moscow; the species was recorded for SW of USSR by Plavilstshikov (1965) and was mentioned by Zahaikevitch (1991). It was recorded for Latvia by D.Telnov et al., 2006. One male of *Ropalopus femoratus* from Lugansk Region of Ukraine (Provalye 48°8'E, 39°48'B, 14.6.1996 - 6km from Russian border) is preserved in Gazanchidis collection (Moscow). The species was recorded for Belarus (Gomel Region) by Ostrovsky (2018). One specimen (male?) was recently observed in Central Russia, Chuvash Republic, Cheboksary, 56°04'42"N, 47°16'51"E 30.5.2023 by V.N. Borisova on a linden leaf - Egorov & Borisova (2023).

#504

Vadonia dojranensis mahri Holzschuh, 1986 was recorded for Bulgaria by Sama & Löbl (2010, as *V. dojranensis dojranensis* Holzschuh, 1984) and Georgiev et al. (2019).

#505

Xylotrechus pantherinus (Savenius, 1825) and *Xylotrechus stebbingi* Gahan, 1906 were recorded for Bulgaria by Gradinarov & Sivilov (2020).

Xylotrechus pantherinus (Savenius, 1825) was recorded for Serbia by Ilić & Ćurčić (2015); for Latvia by Barševskis et al. (2023).

Xylotrechus stebbingi Gahan, 1906 was recorded for Croatia by Breljih et al. (2006); for Portugal by Grosso-Silva (2019).

#506

According to Bouchard & Bousquet (2020): “Germar’s *Coleopterorum species novae aut minus cognitae*” was issued in 1823, not in 1824 as indicated on the title page”.

#507

Kasatkin (2020) incorrectly proposed two new synonyms: *Dorcadion semibrunneum mediocreimpressum* Pic, 1909 (Anamas Mts.) = *D. s. sivasense* Özdikmen, 2016b (Central Sivas Province: Karayün) = *D. s. sivrihisarense* Özdikmen, 2016b (SE Eskişehir Province: Sivrihisar: Paşakadın Village). The author has not seen the types of Özdikmen’s subspecies and did not study any specimens from the type localities (neither from close areas). Both type localities are very far from the area of *D. s. mediocreimpressum* Pic, 1909. Besides the photos of Özdikmen’s holotypes differ considerably from male photo of *D. s. mediocreimpressum* depicted by Kasatkin (2020).

More over Kasatkin (2020) recognized: “As a result, it is impossible to draw conclusions about different taxonomic belonging of the studied by Özdikmen (2016) single specimens. Thus we proposed the following synonymy: ...”.

All synonymes by Kasatkin (2020) were resurrected as valid names by Özdikmen (2021a), so the species was accepted with 6 subspecies.

#508

According to Holzschuh (2020), *Chlorophorus annulatus* (Hope, 1831) = *Clytus signaticollis* Laporte & Gory, 1841 = *Ch. separatus* Gressitt, 1940 = *Ch. nigroannulatus* Pic, 1943a = *Ch. rufonotatus* Pic, 1943a = *Ch. viticis* Gressitt & Rondon, 1970. *Parasophroniella*

birmanica Breuning, 1943e = *P. tonkinensis* Breuning, 1956g was recorded for Yunnan. *Ch. fainanensis* Pic, 1918b is a valid name. The status of *Anthoboscus oppositus* Chevrolat, 1863 is not clear. *Xoanodera alia* Holzschuh, 2003, *Merionoeda tuberosa* Holzschuh, 2003, *Ceresium flavisticicum* Gressitt & Rondon, 1970 and *Halme distans* Holzschuh, 1989b were recorded for Yunnan; *Epipedocera effusa* Holzschuh, 1999 and *E. vitiosa* Holzschuh, 2009 were recorded for Guangxi.

Besides new synonyms were proposed: *Dymasius indigus* Holzschuh, 2008 [Malaysia, Sabah] = *D. tatiana* Miroshnikov, 2018 [Malaysia, Sabah].

#509

Dorcadion kurdistanum m. *rufulipes* Breuning, 1963f was described from “Kudistan: Meleto Dagh” [north of Batman prov.] on the base of a single male with red legs. The name was validated as *D. k. rufulipes* Breuning in Fuchs & Breuning (1971) from “nö Bingol 1600-1900 m” (published by Danilevsky & Tavakilian, 2022: 143). *D. kurdistanum* Breuning, 1944a was described from “Kourdistan: Diarbékir” on the base of a single male with black legs.

#510

Dorcadion scrobicollae m. *fuscobrevestitum* Breuning, 1962: 372 was described from - Tokat prov., “Niksar” [40°35'34”N, 36°57'11”E] on the base of a series of females. That locality is very close to “Gökdere, Tokat Paß zwischen Tokat und Niksar”, where *D. s. morulum* Holzschuh, 1995 was described from. The publication of *Dorcadion scrobicollae fuscobrevestitum* by Fuchs & Breuning (1971) did not make the name available, as two names were recorded by authors for one locality (Yaylacik-Orman): *D. scrobicollae* and *D. s. fuscobrevestitum* Br., so the authors “expressly gave it infrasubspecific rank” (Art. 45.6.4.).

#511

According to H. Wallin (personal message 16.10.2020), *Tetrops praetermitus* Sláma, 2020 was collected in Latvia.

According to Lazatrev (2024e), *Tetrops praeustus* = *praetermitus* Sláma, 2020 = *T. peterkai* Skořepa, 2020.

#512

Uraeoides taomeiae Hayashi, Nara & Yu, 1995 was transferred to *Blepephaeopsis* Breuning, 1938c by Huang, Zhao et al. (2020).

#513

Aphrodisium implicatum major Gressitt & Rondon, 1970 was upgraded to species rank as *A. (s. str.) major* Gressitt & Rondon, 1970 by Skale (2020a).

According to Skale (2020a), *Aphrodisium sinicum* (White, 1853a) = *Chelidonium impressicollae* Plavilstshikov, 1934f.

Ch. impressicollae Plavilstshikov, 1934f was described from Yunnan and „Szechuan, Giufu-Shan“ [= Sichuan, Jinpo Shan]. Now Giufu-Shan is in Qinghai.

#514

Miccolamia rugosula Holzschuh, 2003b was recorded for Nepal by (Sreedevi et al., 2020, p. 299) with wrong reference to the original description of the species. According to the personal message by H. Ghate, it was just an accidental mistake.

#515

Phytoecia (Helladia) imperialis dorud (Sama, Rapuzzi & Rejzek, 2007) was upgraded to species ranks as *Phytoecia (Helladia) dorud* (Sama, Rapuzzi & Rejzek, 2007) by Faizi, Danilevsky, Ghobari & Nozari (2020).

#516

Anoplophora chiangi Hua & Zhang, 1991 was recorded for Guizhou by Bi et al. (2020), as well as *A. ankangensis* (Chiang, 1981) - for Guangxi, and *A. cheni* Bi & N. Ohbayashi, 2015 - for Guizhou and Vietnam; *A. multimaculata* (Xie & Wang, 2015) - for Zhejiang.

According to Bi et al. (2020) *Anoplophora similis* (Gahan, 1900d) is reliably known from Hainan only. The records from other provinces are very doubtful.

#517

Danilevsky (2020f, 2020g, 2020h).

New synonyms were proposed:

Agapanthia detrita Kraatz, 1882c = *A. paki* Rapuzzi, 2012 based on the original description of *A. paki* and series of *A. detrita* from Tadzhikistan, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan.

Apatophysis anatolica Heyrovský, 1938 = *Stenocorus mucurensis* Özdikmen & Tezcan, 2020b.

Aseum striatum (Linnaeus, 1758) = *A. s. ishidai* Fujita, 2018 (described from Hokkaido Is.) = *A. s. subsulcatum* Motschulsky, 1860b (accepted as a subspecies for Russian Far East by Fujita, 2018).

Cerambyx elbursi Jureček, 1924a = *Cerambyx elegans* Dohrn, 1873 [HN], **syn. nov.** (“Astrabad”) based on the original description. Fine elytral pubescence was mentioned by Dohrn (1873): “Eine feine, dünne Pubescenz giebt ihm ein leichtes Schillern in’s Graue”.

Cortodera flavimana angorensis Danilevsky, 2015d = *Cortodera neslihanae* Özdikmen, 2016a.

Dorcadion cingulatum Ganglbauer, 1884 = *D. persianum* Breuning, 1943 = *D. ursulaheinzii* Bernhauer, 2015.

Dorcadion glabrofasciatum K. Daniel, 1900 = *Megalodorcadion (Anatolodorcadion) nundefasciatum* Özdikmen & Şenyüz, 2015 (“Kütahya Province, Dumlupınar University, 13-V-2004, Y. Şenyüz leg”).

Dorcadion glycyrrhizae androsovi Suvorov, 1909b = *D. g. dalilae* Kadyrbekov, 2004. *D. g. dalilae* Kadyrbekov, 2004 was described from Turgai river valley in 18 km northwards Kuylys (48°24'28"N, 62°4'33"B, 74m) based on 2 males (both figured) and 4 females (2 figured). The characters of the specimens fall within the range of individual variability of *D. g. androsovi*. The type locality of *D. g. dalilae* is situated just in between main area of *D. g. androsovi* (sands Malye and Bolshie Barsuki) and the northern populations of *D. g. androsovi* near Turgay (49°36'48"N, 63°29'E, 100m), Taush (49°58'55"N, 63°55'56"E, 100m), Sary-Kopa Lake (50°8'57"N, 64°0'24"E, 100m).

Dorcadion (Megalodorcadion) = *Megalodorcadion (Fusodorcadion)* Özdikmen & Kaya, 2015a) = *M. (Anatolodorcadion)* Özdikmen & Kaya, 2015a). *Neodorcadion* Ganglbauer, 1884 = *N. (Calabrodorcadion)* Özdikmen & Kaya, 2015a) = *N. (Vacarodorcadion)* Özdikmen & Kaya, 2015a).

Leptura (s. str.) *aethiops* Poda von Neuhaus, 1761 = *L. (s. str.) akitai* Fujita, 2018.

Leptura baeckmanni Plavilstshikov, 1936 (now in *Xestoleptura* Casey, 1913) = *Munamizoa changbaishanensis* Gao, Meng & Yan, 2011 on the basis of a male of *X. baeckmanni* Plavilstshikov, 1936 from Russian Far East and an original description of *M. changbaishanensis*.

Mallosia (Eumallosia) Danilevsky, 1990) = *M. (Anatolomallosia)* Özdikmen & Aytar, 2012 type species *Mallosia nonnigra* Özdikmen & Aytar, 2012) = *M. (Submallosia)* Özdikmen & Aytar, 2012 type species *Mallosia jakovlevi* Semenov, 1895).

Mallosia (Semnosia) K. Daniel, 1904) = *M. (Eusemnosia)* Özdikmen & Aytar, 2012 type species *Saperda mirabilis* Faldermann, 1837).

Oberea ruficornis Breuning, 1956c = *O. pseudoformosana* Li, Cuccodoro & Chen, 2014. While describing *O. pseudoformosana* Li, Cuccodoro & Chen, 2014 the authors accepted its identity with *O. formosana* var. *ruficornis* Breuning, 1956c, though incorrectly declared older name as unavailable.

Phytoecia ochraceipennis Kraatz, 1882c = *Phytoecia (Obereina) pallidipennis* Plavilstshikov, 1926c based on the comparison of numerous available materials of *Ph. ochraceipennis* with the holotype of *Ph. pallidipennis*.

Rosalia coelestis Semenov, 1911 = *Rosalia coelestis yanagii* Fujita & Akita, 2020 (Tsushima Is.) on the base of original description. The listed differences are inside the range of individual variability of continental populations.

Toxotus insitivus var. *latus* Pic, 1892 [“Haute Syrie”] was accepted by Özdikmen, Cihan & Kaya (2014b) as *S. auricomus latus* Pic, 1892. A syntype-female of *T. i.* var. *latus* Pic, 1892 incorrectly published (and figured) as “holotype”, had extremely short 3rd and 4th antennal joints, that is never the case in *S. insitivus*. *S. auricomus* (Reitter, 1890f:) normally has long 3rd and 4th antennal joints. *Stenocorus latus* Pic, 1892 was accepted as another species.

Stenocorus latus (Pic, 1892r) = *Stenocorus guveni* Özdikmen, 2014, based on the original description. Types of both names have very short 3rd and 4th antennal joints.

Xylosteus bartoni Obenberger & Mařan, 1933 = *X. b. migliaccioi* Rapuzzi & Sama, 2018. *Xylosteus bartoni migliaccioi* Rapuzzi & Sama, 2018 was described from Bulgaria: Sofia prov., Vitosha Mts., Aleko vill. (holotype); Plovdiv distr., Rodopi Mts., 1700 m., Likovo vill.; Rodopi Mts., S. of Trigrad; Plovdiv distr., Rodopi Mts., 1600 m., Dospat env.; West Rodopi Mts., branch to Chairite; Greece: Drama, Forest of Elatia. So, the type locality (Rila Mt.) of *Xylosteus bartoni* is just inside the area of *X. b. migliaccioi* Rapuzzi & Sama, 2018.

Resurrections (from synonymy):

Aromia moschata rosarum P.H. Lucas, 1847 is a valid name of a subspecies from North Africa. According to the original description the ventral side of prothorax is red (never in *A. m. ambrosiaca*). The date of the original description was corrected by Löbl & Smetana (2013: 41).

Grammoptera ustulata var. *geniculata* Kraatz, 1886 described from “Sierra Jaen in Andalusien” was upgraded to species rank as *C. geniculata* Kraatz, 1886. The species is characterized by wider and shorter prothorax, which is widened anteriorly and attenuated behind middle. See also Skořepa (2024).

Phytoecia (Musaria) affinis m-notata Pic, 1911e is a valid name for a mountain subspecies distributed from Dagestan to about Teberda (Karachay-Cherkess republic).

Changes in Rank:

Cortodera pseudoholosericea Rapuzzi & Sama, 2018 was downgraded to subspecies rank: *C. holosericea pseudoholosericea* Rapuzzi & Sama, 2018.

Dorcadion postalbosuturale Özdikmen & Koçak, 2015 from Elmaşehir distr. (Karaman Prov.) was downgraded to subspecies rank: *D. infernale postalbosuturale* Özdikmen & Koçak, 2015. The type locality of *D. infernale* Mulsant & Rey, 1863 was supposed by Özdikmen & Koçak (2016b) as “Eskişehir province: Bozdağ”.

Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) erdemi Özdikmen, Kaya & Al-Hamadani, 2014 was described from Corum Province (Sungurlu road, Turkey). The holotype (designated as male) was in fact a glabrous form of a *D. infernale* female. A male of *D. infernale* (from same locality as a new taxon) used for comparison in the original description was a male of the typical population of the new taxon. So, no distinguishing characters of the new taxon from *D. infernale* were published. *D. infernale erdemi* Özdikmen, Kaya & Al-Hamadani, 2014 could be accepted.

Echinocerus floralis anatolicus (Vartanis, 2019c) was accepted. *Neoplagonotus anatolicus* Vartanis, 2019c was described from Turkey (prov. Antalya, Okurcalar, 30 km W of Alanya).

Phytoecia (Musaria) krupitskyi Danilevsky, 2014h described from Turkey (vicinity of Ağaçdibi, Hakkâri prov.) was downgraded to subspecies rank as *Ph. (M.) puncticollis krupitskyi* Danilevsky, 2014h

Phytoecia (s. str.) *centaureae* Sama, Rapuzzi & Rejzek, 2007 described from Iran was downgraded to subspecies rank *Ph.* (s. str.) *virgula centaureae* Sama, Rapuzzi & Rejzek, 2007.

Purpuricen *kaehler* *carbonarius* Reitter, 1901c (“auf der dalmatinischen Insel Meleda”), *P. k. cinctus* A. Villa & G.B. Villa, 1833 (“Italy”) for Sicily and south of Apennine Peninsula, *P. k. litoralis* Depoli, 1913 “aus dem Liburnischen Karst”) were accepted as subspecies based on local dark variations.

Stictoleptura orientalis Vartanis, 2019a, described from different localities of Turkey, was downgraded to subspecies rank – *S. (Batesiata) tesserula orientalis* Vartanis, 2019 from West Turkey (Denizli).

Vadonia albanica Vartanis, 2019b described from Albania was downgraded to subspecies rank - *V. unipunctata albanica* Vartanis, 2019.

New assignments and combinations:

Barbarina Sama, 2010 was transferred as subgenus from *Coptosia* Fairmaire, 1864 to *Phytoecia* Dejean, 1835.

Coptosia georgiana Navrátil & Rozsival, 2016 described from Georgia (4km NE of Gori, 42°N, 44°10'E, 950–1050 m) was accepted as *Conizonia (Conizonioides) georgiana* (Navrátil & Rozsival, 2016). It is very close to *Conizonia (Conizonioides) kalashiani* Danilevsky, 1992b from Armenia.

Cortodera semilivida nigripta Kasatkin, 2019 was described as *C. orientalis nigripta* from Lebanon (Akkar, Fnaydek vill., Ezer Forest).

Cortodera syriaca didemae Özdikmen, 2016a was described as *C. orientalis didemae* Özdikmen, 2016a from Anatolia (Mardin prov.).

Demonax nansenensis Pic, 1903b was moved to *Grammographus* Chevrolat, 1863 as it was very close to *Grammographus lineatus* Chevrolat, 1863 – the type species of the genus. So, *Grammographus nansenensis* (Pic, 1903b) was accepted.

Phytoecia shokhini Kasatkin, 2010 described in subgenus *Phytoecia* s. str. must be placed in *Ph. (Neomusaria)*. It is very close to *Ph. (Neomusaria) waltli* Sama, 1991 because of pronotal and elytral morphology.

Pseudocoptosia Pic, 1900h and *Pseudomusaria* Pic, 1900h are transferred as subgenera from *Coptosia* Fairmaire, 1864 to *Phytoecia* Dejean, 1835.

Acanthoptera Latreille, 1829 (a synonym of *Purpuricen*) was incorrectly credited to Gray (1832) in the Catalogue edited by Löbl & Smetana (2010). It was published by Gray (1832: 103) as “*Acanthoptera*, Lat”. – incorrect subsequent spelling (unavailable).

Nomina nuda:

Lopezcolonia (Scalaperda) Shapovalov, 2011: 111 [nomen nudum] for *S. perforata* and *S. scalaris* was not followed by any comments.

Anthrodus Gistel, 1848a: xi [HN], published as a synonym of *Lepromoris* Pascoe, 1864 in Löbl & Smetana (2010) and *Rangifer* Gistel, 1848a: viii [HN], published as a synonym of *Titoceres* J. Thomson, 1868 were both nomina nuda.

Wrong determinations:

Cerambyx nebulosus, Sulzer, 1761: 11 was not a new name, but incorrect determination of *Acanthocinus griseus* (Fabricius, 1793) with the name *Cerambyx nebulosus* Linnaeus, 1758.

Saperda caerulescens, V. Petagna, 1787: 18 was not a new name, but incorrect determination of *Agapanthia cardui* (Linnaeus, 1767) with the name *Leptura caerulescens* Scopoli, 1763 [“caerulescens”].

Saperda tetrastigma, Matsumura, 1906: 135 was not a new name, but incorrect determination of *Cagosima sanguinolenta* J. Thomson, 1864 with the name *Saperda tetrastigma* Bates, 1879.

Several unavailable names were used before as available:

Allosterna elegantula var. *debilis* Tamanuki, 1933 (a synonym of *Allosterna chalybeella* Bates, 1884a in the Catalogue edited by Löbl & Smetana, 2010: 96) was described from the same population (South Sakhalin), as was mentioned for the nominate form, so “its author expressly gave it infrasubspecific rank” according to the Article 45.6.4. of ICZN, so it was unavailable.

Allosterna tabacicolor var. *fusca* Matsushita, 1930 (Mt. Kurodake, Hokkaido) was introduced together with *Allosterna tabacicolor* var. *bivittis*: Matsushita, 1930 (Mt. Kurodake, Hokkaido) – two variations from one locality, so “its author expressly gave it infrasubspecific rank” according to the Article 45.6.4. of ICZN, so it was unavailable.

Chlorophorus guerryi f. *afghanicus* Tippmann, 1958, *Ch. g. f. variabilissimus* Tippmann, 1958a and *Ch. g. f. valdereductus* Tippmann, 1958a were all described from one population (“Firgamu, Kokschatal, Badakschan, NO-Afghanistan, 2300 m, 20. VII. 53”), and so unavailable.

Cortodera flavimana var. *brachialis* Ganglbauer, 1897a, *C. f. var. flavipennis* Ganglbauer, 1897, *C. f. var. limbata* Ganglbauer, 1897 and *C. f. var. variipes* Ganglbauer, 1897 were all described from one population (“Angora”) and so unavailable.

“*Cortodera haemorrhoidalis* Pic” by Aurivillius (1912: 197) was an incorrect subsequent spelling (not unjustified emendation) of *Cortodera haemorrhoidalis* Pic, 1898k.

Dorcadion androsovi var. *barsukorum* Suvorov, 1909b and *D. a. var. rufiscapus* Suvorov, 1909b are unavailable, as each was introduced from the area of the nominate population.

Dorcadion argonauta var. *pallescens* Suvorov, 1913 was described from the nominate population, so unavailable.

Dorcadion globithorax var. *opulentum* Suvorov, 1910b is unavailable name because its author “expressly gave it infrasubspecific rank” (Art. 45.6.4.). The name was originally proposed for the specimens from: “Kurdaisk-Passhöhe, Umgebung von Vierny, Pishpek und Tokmak”, while another forms of same species *Dorcadion globithorax radkevitchi* Suvorov, 1910b (“auf der Passhöhe Kurbaisk” [Kurday pass]) and *Dorcadion globithorax radkevitchi* var. *pauperum* Suvorov, 1910b (“bis zur Station Kurdaisk”) were also proposed for Kurday Pass.

Dorcadion inderiense var. *penichrum* Suvorov, 1911a is unavailable, as it was introduced for the nominate population.

Dorcadion sokolovi, Winkler, 1929 and *D. sokolovi*, Plavilstshikov, 1958a were not unjustified emendations, but incorrect subsequent spellings (unavailable names).

Dorcadion tschitscherini var. *abortivum* Suvorov, 1910b, *D. t. var. abundans* Suvorov, 1910b, *D. t. var. mixtum* Suvorov, 1910b and *D. t. var. perinterruptum* Suvorov, 1910b were all described from one (nominate) population, so unavailable.

Evodinus interrogationis var. *bernardinus* Pic, 1915a and *E. i. var. theresae* Pic, 1915a were described from one population (“Alpes: Petit Saint-Bernard”), so unavailable.

Grammoptera ruficornis ab. *holomelina* Pool, 1905 described from Great Britain is unavailable, though it was often used as valid. The name was validated as *Grammoptera holomelina* Donisthorpe, 1905: “*Grammoptera holomelina*, Pool, a good species”.

Haplocnema (Mesosa) curculionoides var. *biloculata* Nicolas, 1902 was described as a part of a series of typical form, so it was unavailable.

Lamia glycyrrhizae Fabricius, 1781 was an incorrect subsequent spelling (not unjustified emendation) of the name originally introduced as *Cerambyx glycyrrhizae* Pallas, 1773: 723.

Lamia lusitanicus Olivier, 1790b was not a new name, but an incorrect subsequent spelling of the name originally introduced as *Cerambyx lusitanus* Linnaeus, 1767.

Leptura (Pachytodes) cerambyciformis var. *fauconneti* Pic, 1916 («Saône-et-Loire») and *Leptura (Pachytodes) cerambyciformis* var. *martialis* Pic, 1916 («Saône-et-Loire») were proposed for one population and so unavailable.

Leptura hardenbergi Bodemeyer, 1927 was originally introduced as *Leptura pontenayi* ab. *hardenbergi* and so unavailable.

Leptura maculicollis Gabriel, 1910 was originally published as *Leptura attenuata* ab. *maculicollis* Gabriel, 1910, and so unavailable.

Leptura otini var. *peyerimhoffi* Reymond, 1953 was proposed for two dark specimens only from normal population, so infrasubspecific rank was expressly given (Article 45.6.4 of ICZN).

Mallosia semirubra Pic, 1905b was originally published *M. mirabilis* ssp. *ganglbaueri* var. *semirubra* as a fourth name after trinomen, and so unavailable.

Megasemum quadricostulatum var. *semilividum* Pic, 1893d was based on a single pale specimen from a series, so M. Pic expressly gave it infrasubspecific rank, and the name was unavailable. Same taxon was described as *Asemum tenuicorne claricostulatum* Özdikmen & Aytar, 2012c.

Microrrhadium, Plavilstshikov, 1936 was not unjustified emendation, but incorrect subsequent spelling (unavailable name).

Neodorcadion grumi var. *leucotaenium* Suvorov, 1909 is unavailable as it was introduced for same area as the nominate form: “Ebendasselbst gefangen”.

Oberea atropunctata m. *coreensis* Breuning, 1947 was incorrectly accepted as valid (Danilevsky & Oh, 2017) with the reference to Art. 45.6.4.1. (ICZN, 1999), which concerned availability of infrasubspecific names originally introduced as “variety” or “form”; but *Oberea atropunctata* m. *coreensis* Breuning, 1947 (“Corée méridionale”) was described as a morph. The name became available as *Oberea atropunctata coreensis* Gressitt, 1951a: 633 based on Art. 13.1.2. (“bibliographic reference”), so the name of the species must be *Oberea coreensis* Gressitt, 1951. The species was recorded for Russia as *O. atropunctata*, Danilevsky, 1993d: 116; for Korea as *O. fuscipennis fuscipennis*, Jang et al., 2015: 374 and for Russia and Korea as *O. simplex*, Danilevsky & Smetana, 2010: 300.

Oberea (s. str.) *flavipennis* Kurihara & N. Ohbayashi, 2007 is unavailable. It was originally introduced as *Oberea nigriceps* m. *flavipennis* Breuning, 1950: 199. Then the name was repeated as *Oberea nigriceps flavipennis* Breuning, 1960b: 39 and *Oberea nigriceps* var. *flavipennis* Breuning, 1962f: 182 (both unavailable). It was published as a “valid name” as “*Oberea flavipennis* Breuning, 1960, stat. nov.” by Kurihara & Ohbayashi, (2007: 202). Kurihara & Ohbayashi (2008: 122) accepted there previous publication (Kurihara & Ohbayashi, 2007: 202) as a description of a new species *Oberea flavipennis* Kurihara & Ohbayashi, 2007, and added the list of type material: “lectotype” and “paralectotypes” (without new description). In fact the species was never formally described as new, and the name remains unavailable.

Oberea nigriceps Mulsant, 1862 proposed as: “Ces insectes, qui sembleraient devoir constituer une espèce particulière (*O. nigriceps*), ne sont évidemment qu’une variété singulière de l’*erythrocephala*”. So, the author expressly gave it infrasubspecific rank according to the Article 45.6.4. of ICZN.

Oxymirus cursor var. *genuinus* Letzner, 1885, *O. c.* var. *fenestratus* Letzner, 1885, *O. c.* var. *lineatus* Letzner, 1885, and *O. c.* var. *nigricollis* Letzner, 1885 are all unavailable being proposed as “Farben-Varietäten” in a local “Jahresbericht der Schlesischen Gesellschaft”.

Phytoecia affinis var. *circassica* Reitter, 1888b; *Ph. a.* var. *nigropubescens* Reitter, 1888b and *Ph. a.* var. *starcki* Reitter, 1888b were all described from one population [“Atschischcho”] and so unavailable. One name was validated as *Ph. (Musaria) affinis nigropubescens* Müller, 1948: “la rassa caucasica *nigropubescens* Reitt”.

Phytoecia cyrtana, P.H. Lucas, 1849 was not unjustified emendation of *Ph. cirteensis* P.H. Lucas, 1842: 187, but incorrect subsequent spelling (unavailable name).

Phytoecia nigripennis Jakobson, 1924c was originally published as *Phytoecia erivanica* ab. *nigripennis* Jakobson, 1924c, and so unavailable (a replacement name for *Phytoecia nigritarsis* Pic, 1895b).

Pityophilus, Bedel, 1889 was not unjustified emendation, but incorrect subsequent spelling (unavailable name).

Pogonocherus eugeniae var. *pici* Plaviltshikov, 1929e is regarded here as unavailable name. The variation was described from “Austria” - from same area as *P. eugeniae* Gnölbauer, 1891. So, “its author expressly gave it infrasubspecific rank” according to the Article 45.6.4. of ICZN.

Polyarthron pluschtschewskii, Semenov, 1899e was not unjustified emendation, but incorrect subsequent spelling (unavailable name).

Prionus komarovi, Semenov, 1935b and *P. komarowi* Pic, 1898e were not unjustified emendations, but incorrect subsequent spellings (unavailable names).

Prionus pluschtschewskii, Semenov, 1935b and *P. pluschtschewskii*, Plaviltshikov, 1936 were not unjustified emendations, but incorrect subsequent spellings (unavailable names).

Prionus semenovi, Semenov, 1935b was not unjustified emendation, but incorrect subsequent spelling (unavailable name).

Prionus zarudnyi, Plaviltshikov, 1936 was not unjustified emendation, but incorrect subsequent spelling (unavailable name).

Pseudallosterna, Plaviltshikov, 1936 was not unjustified emendation, but incorrect subsequent spelling (unavailable name).

Pseudosieversia rufa ab. *matshushitai* Tamanuki, 1943 (unavailable name) was proposed as a replacement name for *Pseudosieversia coreana* Matsushita, 1934b (junior homonym of *Sieversia coreana* Okamoto, 1927 = *Pseudosieversia rufa*).

Raphuma J. Thomson, 1861 was an incorrect subsequent spelling (unavailable name).

Rhagium sudetica Plaviltshikov, 1915a was unavailable as fourth name after trinomen. It was introduced as *Rhagium inquisitor inquisitor* var. *sudetica* Plaviltshikov, 1915a.

Rhamnusium bicolor var. *ambustum* Heyden, 1877a was introduced among other variations from same locality: “Drei Linden” bei Soden, so it was unavailable.

Spondylus, C.G. Thomson, 1866 was not unjustified emendation, but incorrect subsequent spelling (unavailable name).

Stenopterus ater var. *biskrensis* Dayrem, 1922 («Biskra») was described together with *Stenopterus ater* var. *atrорufus* Dayrem, 1922 («Biskra») and two more variations were mentioned in same population, so the author expressly gave to both names infrasubspecific rank (Art. 45.6.4.).

Strangalia aethiops ab. *matsushitai* Heyrovskĕ, 1934a (unavailable name) was proposed as a replacement name for *Strangalia coreana* Matsushita, 1933 – not *Leptura* (*Strangalia*) *maindroni* var. *coreana* Pic, 1907c.

Tetropium obscuripenne Semenov, 1907c was originally introduced as *Tetropium tjanshanicum* ab. *obscuripenne* Semenov, 1907c and so unavailable.

Turcmenigena warentzovi, Aurivillius, 1912 and *T. warentzowi*, Winkler, 1929 were not unjustified emendations, but incorrect subsequent spellings (unavailable names).

Vadonia unipunctata v. *jacqueti* Pic, 1900a was originally described from “Ria (Pyrénées Orientales)” together with “*Vadonia unipunctata* v. *occidentalis* Dan.” – two variations from one locality, so M. Pic expressly gave to the new name infrasubspecific rank (Art. 45.6.4.).

Spelling:

Agapanthia chalybea Faldermann, 1837 is a result of incorrect latinization. According to personal message (2018) by A. Smetana to M. Danilevsky, it does not need to be corrected (Art. 32.5.1) as *A. chalybaea*. Faldermann’s spelling was published subsequently and up to

now: *Agapanthia chalybea*: Reitter, 1894d: 146; Pic, 1910j: 95; Villiers, 1967: 369; Sama et al., 2008: 121.

Amarysius altajensis allrina Z. Wang, 2003 (unavailable name) in the Catalogue edited by Löbl & Smetana (2010: 196) was a misspelling of *Amarysius altajensis allrinia* Z. Wang, 2003 (unavailable name), which was a misspelling of original name *Amarysius altajensis ausinia* Z. Wang, 2003.

Aristobia reticulator (Fabricius, 1781) is a correct spelling, as “*reticulator*” is a noun, but not adjective and can not be changed to “*reticulatrix*”. So, *Aristobia reticulatrix* by Hubweber et al. (2010: 278) was incorrect subsequent spelling (not available name).

Cartodera Reitter, 1891b was incorrect subsequent spelling of *Cortodera* (so unavailable).

Julodia Pic, 1891b was incorrect subsequent spelling of *Judolia* (so unavailable).

Leptura jaegeri Fairmaire, 1866b [published in the Catalogue edited by Löbl & Smetana (2010: 110) as a synonym of *Pedostrangalia emmipoda*] was originally published as “*Leptura joegeri* Humm”. (unavailable name) incorrect subsequent spelling of *Leptura jaegeri* Hummel, 1825 – now in *Stenurella*.

Leptura vcranica Laxmann, 1770 described from “*Russiae australis*” [Ukraine] was an incorrect original spelling – “*lapsus calami*” (Art. 32.5.), and must be corrected as *Leptura ucranica* Laxmann, 1770.

Necydalus Gistel, 1856 was originally published as “*Necydalus* (Lin. 1735.)”, so it was not a new name, but incorrect subsequent spelling of *Necydalis* Linnaeus, 1758.

Sphenaria Pic, 1911 was incorrect subsequent spelling of *Sphenalia* (so unavailable).

Cerambyx fascicularis, Panzer, 1793c was not a new name, but incorrect subsequent spelling of *Cerambyx fasciculatus* DeGeer, 1775 (unavailable name).

Comments:

Four subgenera have been established in *Chlorophorus* by Özdikmen (2011a), and most of them are valid, though not applicable to the majority of species in the Catalogue (Danilevsky, 2020e). Now subgenera composition is accepted according to Özdikmen (2022).

Cortodera kareli Danilevsky, 2018b was originally published with incorrect coordinates because of misprint; in fact, the coordinates were: 37°26'N, 44°51'E.

Phytoecia (Helladia) pretiosa ninives Sama, 1994 was described from Iraq (Mossul). According to Sama, Rapuzzi & Rejzek (2007), *Helladia pretiosa* (Faldermann, 1837) = *H. fatima* (Ganglbauer, 1884) = *Phytoecia nigroapicalis* Breuning, 1944 = *H. pretiosa ninives* Sama, 1994. Before (Rejzek, Sama et al., 2003) *Helladia pretiosa* ssp. *fatima* was accepted. As far as the type locality of *Ph. pretiosa* is accepted (Sama et al., 2007) as “Transcaucasia”, the new synonyms are not natural. In Transcaucasia both species *Ph. (Helladia) pretiosa* and *Ph. (Helladia) fatima* differ not only by colour, but also by the presence of numerous erect setae near scutellum in *Ph. pretiosa*, by totally different character of thoracic and elytral punctuation and many other characters. The areas of both taxa in Transcaucasia are rather distant and both are very common inside known localities. Both taxa are rather constant in all characters without any intermediate forms. The only reason for new synonyms for Sama et al. (2007) was the presence in *Helladia* population from SW Iran (Khuzestan, Choga Zanbil) two colour forms: with and without black spot near scutellum. “This wide range of variability within a single population justifies the synonymies proposed above”. This fact could be the reason to accept the local populations (including closely situated Bagdad area) as well-defined subspecies: *Ph. (H.) fatima nigroapicalis* Breuning, 1944. According to Sama et al. (2007: 161): “Sama (1994) described *Helladia pretiosa ninives* from northern Iraq, which in fact is the same taxon as *P. nigroapicalis*”. There are no data about large scale of variability in populations from North Iraq (Mossul). So, the validity of *Ph. (H.) fatima ninives* Sama, 1994 must be restored. Turkey population of *Ph. fatima* from Siirt prov. (Mecindagi Geçidi – a pair in my collection) could be also regarded as *Ph. (H.) fatima ninives* Sama, 1994.

Phytoecia (Musaria) puncticollis persica Ganglbauer, 1884 (described on the basis of a form darker than the nominate subspecies) was collected by S. Dementiev (Moscow) in South Iran (Lorestan, about 20km S Ezna, 16–17.5.2017, 33°16'46"N, 49°29'57"E, 2220m). About 1/3 of all specimens are totally black, others have red or partly red prothorax and red 1st antennal joint. One totally black specimen was collected by A. Rubenyan (Moscow) nearby (Esfahan, about 30km SW Daran). Similar populations of *Ph. (M.) puncticollis persica* with black and partly red specimens were discovered by K. Hodek (personal message) in Iranian Kurdistan ("Takab 20 km SW, 2300m, 36°18'N, 46°57'E") and in Iranian West Azerbaijan ("Main Bolagh 5 km W, 2200m, 36°30'N, 46°50'E").

Xenohammus rufomaculatus Pu, 1999 mentioned by Hubweber et al. (2010: 288) was never published.

Comments on distributional information:

Aegomorphus francottei Sama, 1994e: 2 males and a female were collected by V. Gazanchidis (Moscow) in NE Greece (Neo Erasmio, 40°53'56"N, 24°49'22"E, 15.6.2019).

According to the personal message (2020) by V. Tamutis, *Alosterna ingrca* (Baekmann, 1902) and *Stictoleptura variicornis* (Dalman, 1817a) were recorded for Lithuanian fauna on the base of wrong data.

Anoplophora glabripennis (Motschulsky, 1854a): one male was collected in Ussuri-land in Russia near China border (Danilevsky's collection), 42°46'10"N, 130°28'8"E, 8.8.2014, S. Storozhenko leg.

Apatophysis afghanica Miroshnikov, 2014a: one male with the label: "Pakistan, Waziristan, near Tanai vill., 1500–2500m, 28.07–12.08.2005" is preserved in M. Danilevsky's collection.

Chelidonium purpureipes Gressitt, 1939a and *Thermistis sulphureonotata* Pu, 1984: two photos from Vietnam by A. Napolov were received (17.9.2015) by M. Danilevsky. Both determinations were partly confirmed by Lin Mei-Ying.

Chlorophorus hrabovskyi Kratochvíl, 1985 (close to *Ch. varius*, but with red antennae and legs) was collected in Iran (Marivan city, village Nejmar, 35°26'18"N, 46°14'23"E), according to a photo by Fardin Faizi (personal message dated 10.3.2017 to M. Danilevsky). Probably the local populations represent a new subspecies of *Ch. varius* close to *Ch. varius damascenus* (Chevrolat, 1854).

Coreocalamobius parantennatus Hasegawa et al., 2014 was recorded (Yoon et al., 2001) for Tsushima Is as *Theophilea cylindricollis*. According to Yamasako (2022), "*Theophilea cylindricollis*" by Yoon et al. (2001) was *Stenodryas clavigera* Bates, 1873.

Dorcadion turkestanicum Kraatz, 1881: Two series of *D. turkestanicum* are available from Kyrgyzstan: Batken Region (north foothills of Turkestan Ridge), Lyaylek environs (39°42'40"N, 69°55'360"B) and Zamburuch (now Aksu) environs (39°54'C, 69°21'B). The last one is situated directly on Tadzhikistan border, so the penetration of the species to Tadzhikistan along Turkestan Ridge (Toropov & Milko, 2013) is rather probable. The records of the species (Toropov & Milko, 2013) from near Dzhahalabad in one side of the area and from south-west Uzbekistan in other side (near Karshi and in upper level of Amu-Darya river) would appear incorrect.

Exocentrus longipilis (Fairmaire, 1892) an African species was recorded for Nepal by Adlbauer & Beck (2015) on the basis of a mistake (personal message by K. Adlbauer).

Eutetrappa ocelota (Bates, 1873): a single female was collected in Kunashir Is (Tretyakovo, 43°59'09"N, 145°39'15"E, 11–12.VII.2014, T. Galinskaya & I. Gomyranov).

Gaurotina sichotensis Danilevsky, 1988c: a photo of an old male from Korea without exact label was sent (4.6.2018) to M. Danilevsky by T. Tichy.

Lemula decipiens Bates, 1884a must be excluded from the fauna of Russia because not a single specimen from Russia was ever known.

- Oxymirus cursor* (Linnaeus, 1758): old record for Shanxi (Liu, 1934: 660) was regarded as incorrect by Gressitt (1951: 57). It was repeated by Lin & X.-K. Yang, ed. (2019) together with impossible record for Pakistan.
- Phytoecia (Helladia) armeniaca* Frivaldszky, 1878b: one female from Jordan (“Jordan, S of Tafila, 27–30.3.2013, Snížek leg”) is preserved in S. Murzin’s collection (Moscow).
- Phytoecia (Helladia) humeralis* (Waltl, 1838): one male was found (1992) by V. Siniaev in Talysh; according to M. Lazarev (personal message, 2011), a specimen of *Ph. humeralis* from Eldari (Georgia) is preserved in Zoological Institute (St. Petersburg).
- Phytoecia (Neomusaria) balcanica* (Frivaldszky von Frivald, 1835): a female from Iranian Kurdistan (Sarvabad) is preserved in M. Danilevsky’s collection (Moscow).
- Phytoecia (Opsilia) transcaspica* Fuchs 1955a: two females from Kazakhstan (Sary-Taukum sands between Ily and Kurty rivers, about 44°30’N, 76°E) are preserved in Danilevsky’s collection (Moscow).
- Phytoecia* (s. str.) *bangi* Pic, 1897i: a single female from Armenia (Garni) is represented in Danilevsky’s collection (Moscow) and a single male from Georgia (“Tiflis”) is represented in the collection of Zoological Museum of Moscow University.
- Phytoecia* (s. str.) *nigricornis* (Fabricius, 1782): one male with the label: “Primorie Reg., 20km SW Krounovka, 43°37’26”N, 131°27’44”E, 8-22.7.2014, A.V. Korshunov leg”. was shown to M. Danilevsky by D. Kuleshov (Tomsk).
- Phytoecia* (s. str.) *virgula* (Charpentier, 1825) from Krasnoyarsk Region (male, Solontsy, 56°3’50”N, 92°50’37”E, 10.6.2013, E. Akulov leg.) is preserved in M. Danilevsky’s collection. M. Danilevsky received from Dmitriy Efimov (Kemerovo) a photo of a male of *Phytoecia virgula* with the label: “Kemerovo reg., Belovskiy distr., Bekovo (54°22’N, 86°11’E), 29.05.2002, A. Korshunov leg.”.
- Politodorcadion lativittis* (Kraatz, 1878b) was discovered in Mongolia (Kobd Aimak, Burgastyn-Ehniy-Undar Mts, 1800 m, 46°24’50”N, 91°13’35”E, 2013) by V. Savitsky.
- Pseudanaesthetis langana* Pic, 1922c was described from Vietnam. All records for China could be referable to another species. The record for Korea was connected with a new species.
- Pseudovadonia livida bicarinata* (N. Arnold, 1869) was collected in 1996–1997 in Blagoveshchensk environs (Amur Region), according to N. Anisimov (personal message dated 5.12.2018 with photos of 4 specimens).
- Rhagium mordax* (DeGeer, 1775): a large female of *Rhagium mordax* from Turkmenia with the label: “Kopet-Dag, Kara-Kala, V.1989, A. Kamenev” is preserved in the collection of A. Zubov (Moscow).
- Ropalopus (Pronocerodes) aurantiicollis* Plavilstshikov, 1940a: one female was collected by Seunghyun Lee (personal message with a photo, 2015) in South Korea: “06.06.2014, Yongdae-ri, Inje-gun, Gangwon-province” (Lee S., in press). So, the occurrence of the species in North Korea is also evident.
- Ropalopus clavipes* (Fabricius, 1775:) was collected in 1990 and 1998 in Blagoveshchensk environs (Amur Region) according to N. Anisimov (personal message dated 5.12.2018 with photos of 2 specimens).
- Stictoleptura fulva* (DeGeer, 1775): one female from Kaluga Region (Kremyonki, 7.7.2004, V. Ustinov leg.) is preserved in the collection of Vadim Ustinov (Moscow).
- Xestoleptura baeckmanni* (Plavilstshikov, 1936) = *Munamizoa changbaishanensis* Gao, Meng & Yan, 2011 (see above) is known from China (Jilin).
- Xylotrechus ilamensis hadullai* (Danilevsky, 2010f): 49 specimens (21 males and 28 females) were collected by S. Murzin in North Iran (Makidi environs, 38°50’48”N, 46°54’38”E, 1560m, 20–30.6.2014) on *Astragalus*; length of males: 7.2–9.5mm; length of females: 7.9–11.0mm; frons sculpture in males and in females consists of irregular wrinkles sometimes arranged in longitudinal bars and never similar to the frons sculpture of *X. ilamensis campadellii* Sama & Rapuzzi, 2003 from Azarbayjan-e Gharbi; elytra never with scattered white setae

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According to N. Ohbayshi (2020) and Niisato et al. (2020):
Leptura (s. str.) *akitai akitai* Fujita, 2018 = *L.* (s. str.) *akitai chihiroae* Fujita, 2018.

#519

According to Drumont (2020a, 2020b):
The genus *Parandra* Latreille, 1804, with type species *Parandra laevis* Latreille, 1802 (and not *Attelabus glaber* DeGeer, 1774 as written in the first edition of the catalogue by Lobl & Smetana, 2010) does not occur in the Palearctic region (Santos-Silva et al., 2010). *Archandra* Lameere, 1912a and *Neandra* Lameere, 1912a are recognized as valid genera names by Santos-Silva (2002).
Aegosoma fuliginosum Drumont, Ripaille & Collard, 2019: 1 female was collected in Yunnan in China (A. Drumont collection), Mt. Ailaoshan, Xinping, 2300 m., 1–10.6.2014, leg. local collector.
Sarmyds antennatus Pascoe, 1867 is absent in China, where 8 species of the genus are known. According to Majumder et al. (2020), records of the species for China from Xizang province were based on *S. bagh* Majumder, Drumont, Bouyer & Chandra, 2020.

#520

According to Drumont & Komiya (2020a; 2020b):
According to Santos-Silva & Galileo (2010) and to Wappes & Santos-Silva (2019), the Mallodonini can be considered as a synonym of Macrotomini. Therefore, *Mallodon* Lacordaire, 1830 is placed in Macrotomini.
Nepiodes costipennis costipennis (White, 1853a) and *N. c. multicarinatus* (Fuchs, 1966) are definitely different subspecies. *N. c. costipennis* is more restricted to the western part of China, Burma and to the north-eastern part of India, while *N. c. multicarinatus* more to the southern part of China. In Yunnan the areas of the two taxa are different and separated.
The tribe Remphanini Lacordaire, 1868 is now considered as a subtribe of the tribe Macrotomini following Bousquet et al. (2009).
Aegosoma katsurai Komiya, 2000: 3 males were collected in Xizang in China (A. Drumont and C. Ripaille collections), Motuo, 2100 m., 15.7.2015, leg. local collector.
Anomophysis spinosa (Fabricius, 1787): one male was collected in Uttarkhand in Northern India (A. Drumont's collection), Uttarkashi, V.2012 in *Juglans-Quercus* agroforest slope. This specimen was compared with males of *A. elliotti* C.O. Waterhouse, 1884b and was different from the later. This record may confirm the occurrence of *A. spinosa* in Nepal listed for this country by Weigel (2006: 497) on the base of the record by Hayashi (1981: 4) and considered as doubtful by Lazarev & Murzin (2019).
Baralipton maculosum J. Thomson, 1857g: 1 female was collected in Xizang in China (A. Drumont's collection), Zayu county, 1–9.7.2012, leg. local collector.
The citation of *Dinoprionus cephalotes* Bates, 1875 from the Kingdom of Bhutan reported by Drumont & Komiya (2010) has been deleted by Drumont & Bi (2015b) from the country's list where the species occurs because it results from a misinterpretation of old label marked with the locality «Padong in British Bootan». This locality seems to be the same as the current city name Pedong, which is located in the Darjeeling district in West Bengal, northern India.
Sarmyds lii Drumont & Ripaille, 2019 was described from Taiwan, so we presume most records of *S. antennatus* Pascoe, 1867c from Taiwan may be connected with *S. lii*.
The record of *Prionomma (Prionomma) atrata* White, 1853a for Arunachal Pradesh in Northeastern India by Kumawat et al. (2015) was a misidentification of *Prionomma (Ancyloprotus) biggibosum* White, 1853a. The female illustrated on the fig. 8 of the paper

exhibited clearly two gibbosities on the pronotum characteristics for *P. biggibosum*. Therefore, *P. atrata* is excluded from this catalogue.

The record of *Rhaphipodus subopacus* Gahan, 1890a for Arunachal Pradesh in Northeastern India by Kumawat et al. (2015) was a misidentification of *R. gahani* Lameere, 1903. The female illustrated on the fig. 9 of the paper shows 3rd antenna segment of the same length as segment 4, while in *subopacus* 3rd segment is longer than segment 4. Therefore, *R. subopacus* is excluded from this catalogue.

#521

Lazarev (2020e):

Purpuricenens skypetarum Rapuzzi & Sama, 2014b was raised to species rank from subspecies of *P. globulicollis* Dejean, 1839.

Purpuricenens skypetarum zinaidae: the detailed comparison of Turkish *P. skypetarum* Rapuzzi & Sama, 2014b with European specimens shows a subspecific rank of Turkish populations.

Aromia moschta cruenta Bogatchev, 1962; the designation of lectotype by Lazarev, (2019f) was incorrect; holotype was designated by Bogatchev (1962), though without location, which is not known up to now.

Bolivarita oculata Escalera, 1914; the lectotype designation by Lazarev (2019f) was incorrect. It was designated before by (Trócoli, 2019b: 159).

Epepeotes luscus luscus (Fabricius, 1787) was recorded by Weigel (2010: 280) for Himachal Pradesh (“HP”) only, but the species was originally described from “Siam”. Gressitt (1951: 362) used the name *Epepeotes luscus densemaculatus* Gressitt, 1951 as valid for “Burma, Tonkin, SW. China” (originally introduced as *Epepeotes luscus m. densemaculatus* Breuning, 1943: 223 for Yunnan) for the same area as nominate form, so “its author expressly gave it infrasubspecific rank” according to the Article 45.6.4. of ICZN. Gressitt’s position was repeated by Weigel (2010: 280).

Glenea (s. str.) *virens virens* Aurivillius, 1925 was described from Vietnam. The record for Bhutan by Weigel (2010) was most probably incorrect, as another subspecies is distributed in Himalaya *G.* (s. str.) *v. bastiana* Breuning, 1956h.

Mesosa (*Aplocnemia*) *longipennis* Bates, 1873 was recorded for Sichuan (Lazarev & Murzin, 2020) on the bases of incorrect determination of *M.* (*A.*) *latifasciata* (White, 1858b). In fact *M.* (*A.*) *longipennis* is widely distributed in Japan and was recorded for Korea by Lim Jongok et al. (2014). All records of *M.* (*A.*) *longipennis* for China were connected with *M.* (*A.*) *latifasciata*.

A very small male (body length: 11.7 mm, width: 4.8 mm) of *Moechotypa diphysis* (Pascoe, 1871) from China (Shaanxi, env. Haozhenzi, 2000m, 29.8.–3.9.2000, S. Murzin leg.) is preserved in my collection. It is characterized by short antennae not reaching elytral apices, moderately coarse pronotal sculpture, small lateral thoracic tubercles. Normally males of *M. diphysis* are much bigger 16–20 mm; the smallest male known to me is 14 mm long; besides *M. diphysis* has usually very rough pronotal sculpture and male antennae are much longer than body. So, that male could represent another species, but not *M. semenovi* Heyrovsky, 1934, which has ventral body side with numerous reddish spots and elytra without regular net of pale pubescence.

Murzinia karatauensis Lazarev, 2011 was described from Kazakhstan (Kzyl-Orda Region, Chiili District, North Karatau Ridge, Daut Mountain) after a single female with a row of semierect strong setae along ventral side of 3rd-4th antennal joints. The specimen is very similar to African *Monochamus* (*Ethiopiochamus*) *ruspator* (Fabricius, 1781). So, the real origin of the holotype is doubtful.

Purpuricenens interscapilatus nudicollis Demelt, 1968b from Cyprus is preserved in the collection of S. Murzin (Moscow); rather probably Cyprus population represents another local subspecies.

Pogonochersu dimidiatus Blessig, 1873; 1 female from Gansu (SSW Woshar 3000m 34°30'23"N, 104°49'48"E, 17.06.2005) and 1 male from Sichuan (W Heishui, 2500m, 32°2'47.40"N, 103°1'0.48"E, 3-10.06.2012) are preserved in my collection.

Prothema auratum cariniscapum Gressitt, 1937c; 1 female from Sichuan (Moxi env., 19.6.1992, M. Hauckel leg.) is preserved in my collection.

#522

Lee Seunghyun (2020):

“A species traditionally recorded for Korean Peninsula as *Enoploderes bicolor* K. Ohbayashi, 1941a is new. My manuscript is in preparation.”

The record of *Anoplophora freyi* (Breuning, 1947b) for Korea by Lim Ja Lang et al. (2014) probably refers to *A. glabripennis* (Motschulsky, 1854a).

The record of *Pterolophia (Pseudale) adachii* (Hayashi, 1983) for Korea by Hwang (2015) was misidentification.

#523

Lin M.-Y. (2020a, 2020b):

Isoceles fuscipennis Chevrolat, 1852 (now in *Oberea*) = *Oberea consentanea* v. *unicolor* Breuning, 1956 on the basis of original descriptions.

Linda (Linda) frontalis Pu, 1988 is not a subspecies of *L. rubescens* Hope, 1831 because scutellum apex rounded instead of emarginated. It is similar to *L. semiatra* Holschuh, 2003.

Stibara apicalis Pic, 1925f, and *Stibara apicalis* v. *latetestacea* Pic, 1942d are synonyms of *Nupserha variabilis* Gahan, 1894. The synonyms were proposed by Breuning (1960c), and confirmed by Mei-Ying Lin based on examination of all the type series.

Aromia bungii (Faldermann, 1835), *Pterolophia angusta* (Bates, 1873), *Microlera ptinoides* Bates, 1873 do not distribute in Taiwan. The old records were based on specimens with wrong labels (Nakamura, 1974b). The current distribution data are also based on Chou (2008) and personal communications with Dr. W.-I Chou.

Batocera armata (Olivier, 1800) is not represented in China fauna. The record by Breuning (1962h) for Yunnan was a mistake.

Ceresium flavisticum Gressitt & Rondon, 1970 is recorded from Yunnan, China based on specimens (Yunnan, Mengla, Mohan, 1214m, 2018.V.14, leg. Y.Q. Lu) deposited in the collection of Chang-Chin Chen (Tianjin, China) and C. Holzschuh (Villach, Austria) and identified by C. Holzschuh.

Chloridolum alcmene J. Thomson, 1865 was recorded for Yunnan by J.-K. Li (2015), while Li (2015) got it from “Master thesis of Southwest University” by L.J. Fu arranged in 2006. However, L.J. Fu did not mention any specimen, and Zhu Li (personal message) did not find any specimen in the collection of Southwest University. The species can not be included in China fauna.

Demonax siccus Holzschuh, 1991 is known from Guizhou.

Eudaphisia longicornis (Pic, 1926e) was recorded for China by Pu (1991b) based on a misidentification of *Neoserixia* sp. It should be deleted from Chinese fauna.

Glenea indiana (J. Thomson, 1857c): the records for Guangxi and Yunnan by Hua (2002: 210) were based on misidentifications (see Lin, Tavakilian et al. 2009). The species should be deleted from Chinese fauna.

Glenea pulchra Aurivillius, 1926 is most probably absent in Taiwan. All records of the species for Taiwan were connected with misidentifications.

Glenea (Acutoglenea) versuta Newman, 1842 was recorded from Taiwan (China), but it was a misidentification of *Heteroglenea glechoma* (Pascoe, 1867). The details see in Lin, Montreuil et al. (2009).

Glenea (Rubroglenea) rubricollis (Hope, 1842) is absent in China. The old record from Guangdong was a misidentification of *Glenea (Rubroglenea) nigrorubricollis* Lin & X.-K.

Yang, 2009, while the record from Hainan was also a misidentification, not so sure if it is *G. nigrorubricollis* or not, but surely not *G. rubricollis*. See detail in Lin, Tavakilian et al. (2009a).

Ischnostrangalis stricticollis (Fairmaire, 1889a) was wrongly recorded by Hua (2002: 211) for Inner Mongolia and Gansu. The species is known from Sichuan only.

Laosaphrodisium watsoni (Gahan, 1906) was recorded for Guangxi and Yunnan by Bentanachs (1912b) on the basis of a mistake (personal message by J. Bentanachs). The species is absent from the Chinese fauna.

Linda (s. str.) *rubescens* (Hope, 1831) was recorded from Yunnan based on misidentifications.

Linda rubescens frontalis Pu, 1988 is upgraded as *Linda* (s. str.) *frontalis* Pu, 1988.

Moechotypa semenovi Heyrovskĕ, 1934c is known from Giufu Shan, whose current name is Jinfoshan, and it is located in Chongqing. However, Chongqing was separated from Sichuan since 1997. In the old days, it was written as Giufu-Shan, Szechuan.

Nupserha lenita (Pascoe, 1867) is absent in China. The old records from China were based on misidentifications of *N dubia* Gahan, 1894.

Nupserha ambigua Lameere, 1893 is a valid name (Weigel, Meng & Lin, 2013); the species was recorded from Yunnan.

Oberea consentanea Pascoe, 1867 is absent from the Chinese fauna. The old records were all based on misidentifications of *Oberea fuscipennis* (Chevrolat, 1852), *Oberea posticata* Gahan, 1894 and others.

Oberea unimaculicollis Breuning, 1962f was reported from Shaanxi (China) on the basis of a misidentification of *Oberea uninotaticollis* Pic, 1939 (Lin, 2017: 371–372).

Oemospila maculipennis Gahan, 1906 is newly recorded from Xizang (Tibet) based on one female preserved in the Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences (IZCAS), with detail information: 1 female, China, Tibet, Bomi, Yi'ong Tea Farm, 8 km along Yi'ong road, 30.13376°N, 95.018703°E, 2076 m, 20.07.2019, leg. Hao-Dong Yin (IZCAS).

Saperdoglenea hunanensis Hua, 1992 is newly recorded from Guangxi and Guihou, based on one male and one female from Guangxi, Xing'an, and one female from Guizhou, Zunyi, Kuankuoshui. All three specimens are deposited in IZCAS and identified by Mei-Ying Lin.

Sclethrus amoenus (Gory, 1833) was not recorded for China by Nga & Long (2014). I suggest not to use such information. Nga & Long did not mention any specimens from China. No reliable *S. amoenus* records from China exist.

Sthenias javanicus Breuning, 1940d is absent in China. The record by Hua (2002) for Guangxi was a mistake.

Xoanodera alia Holzschuh, 2003 is recorded from Yunnan (China) based on specimens (Yunnan, Mengla, Mohan, 1214m, 2018.V.18, leg. Y.Q. Lu) deposited in the collection of Chang-Chin Chen (Tianjin, China) and C. Holzschuh (Villach, Austria) and identified by C. Holzschuh.

Xylorhiza pilosipennis Breuning, 1943 is added for Hunan based on the fig. 1632 in Hua, Li & Zhang (1992). The species was misidentified as *Xylorhiza adusta* (Wiedemann, 1819).

Xylotrechus atrolineatus Pic, 1917 was mentioned in the key of Chinese species by Sh. Yang & W. Yang (2017: 85). But Sh. Yang & W. Yang did not report this species from China. They did not mention any specimen of this species, and they did not want to report Chinese records. They just included it in the key because it belonged to the same group. It should not be added to Chinese fauna before reliable specimens available.

Zonopterus consanguineus Ritsema, 1889 was recorded for Xizang by J.-K. Li (2015), while J.-K. Li (2015) got it from "Master thesis of Southwest University" by L.J. Fu arranged in 2006. However, L.J. Fu did not mention any specimen, and Zhu Li did not find any specimen in the collection of Southwest University. The species can not be included in China fauna.

#524

Niisato (2020):

The list of wrong records for China and Japan includes 90 names.

Molorchus Fabricius, 1793 = *Epanioglaphyra* Niisato, 1988. *Epanioglaphyra* was established as a subgenus of *Glaphyra* Newman, 1840c (= *Molorchus* Fabricius, 1793). The characteristic of type species *G. kurosawai* Niisato, 1988 is encompassed by a range of variation of the nominotypical subgenus.

Necydalis harmandi Pic, 1901k = *Necydalis harmandi ogasawarai* Fujita, 2018 based on the available material and the examination of the holotype of *Necydalis harmandi* Pic, 1901k.

Necydalis sachalinensis Matsumura & Tamanuki, 1927 = *Necydalis sachalinensis akitai* Fujita, 2018 based on the available material from Sachalin, Russian Far East, Korean Peninsula and Honshu, Japan, and the examination of the holotype of *Necydalis sachalinensis* Matsumura & Tamanuki, 1927.

Rhaphuma arisana (Seki & Suematsu, 1935) = *Rhaphuma mushana* Matsushita, 1936 based on the original description and the examination of the holotype of *Perissus arisana* Seki & Suematsu, 1935.

Rhaphuma delicata Kano, 1933b = *Rhaphuma ruficollis* Mitono, 1942 based on the original description and the examination of the holotype of *Rhaphuma delicata* Kano, 1933b.

Xylotrechus (*Xyloclytus*) *chinensis chinensis* Chevrolat, 1852 = *Xylotrechus* (*Xyloclytus*) *chinensis kurosawai* Fujita, 2010 based on the available material and the examination of holotype of *Clytus chinensis* Chevrolat, 1852.

Necydalis nigra Pu, 1992a is a valid name based on the available material from Hainan and the examination of the holotype.

Necydalis strnadi simile Pu, 1992a is a valid name of subspecies from Hainan; based on the available material and the examination of the holotype.

Nadezhdiana Tsherepanov, 1976a is stated as a subgenus of *Molorchus* Fabricius, 1793. The type species, *N. villosa* Tsherepanov, 1976a is closely allied to the member of nominotypical subgenus such as *M. ishiharai* Ohbayashi, 1936a.

Nortia J. Thomson, 1864 is transferred to the tribe Oemini (subtribe Oemina) from the tribe Achrysonini Lacordaire, 1868 based on the common characteristics shown by mouthparts and male genitalia with those of Oemini.

Thranis formosana formosana Schwarzer, 1925 and *T. formosana atripennis* Pic, 1946 are placed as subspecies of *T. rufescens* Bates, 1884a.

Tsujius Ikeda, 2001 is stated as a subgenus of *Molorchus* Fabricius, 1793. *Molorchus* (*Caenoptera*) *carus* Holzschuh, 1999 is stated as a member of *Tsujius*.

Pufujia Holzschuh, 1995 should be treated as a member of the tribe Oemini (subtribe Oemina) according to the online catalogue by Tavakilian & Chevillotte (2019), as well as the reason explained in the section of the genus *Nortia* above several lines.

Xylotrechus sekii Matsushita, 1936 is a junior synonym of *Xylotrechus sauteri* Schwarzer, 1925a based on the original description and the examination of the holotype.

Tetropium takakuwai Hirayama, 2018a is downgraded to subspecies rank: *Tetropium gracilicorne takakuwai* Hirayama, 2018a. Though two subspecies of *T. gracilicorne* are distributed in Hokkaido, Japan, it is most probable that the record of the nominotypical subspecies from Hokkaido is derived from an introduced specimen from Russian Far East.

Demonax jezoensis Matsushita & Tamanuki, 1935, **incertae sedis**, was described on the basis of a single female collected from Sapporo, Hokkaido; it has not been rediscovered; additional specimens corresponding to the original description, and also the holotype are missing

Aromia bungii Faldermann, 1835 was introduced to Japan in the early 2010s, currently naturalized and are rapidly expanding its distribution in several areas of Honshu, Japan (Iwata, 2018).

Chlorophorus (Immaculatus) signaticollis Laporte & Gory, 1841 was recently introduced to the Kinki district of Japan (Saito, 2015), currently naturalized and is gradually expanding its distribution.

#525

Oh (2020):

Clytus planiantennatus Lim & Han, 2012 must be transferred to the genus *Kazuoclytus* Hayashi, 1968 because this species has two tubercles on metasternum in male as a key character of genus *Kazuoclytus*.

Two species absent in Korea were incorrectly recorded for the Peninsula: *Anaglyptus niponensis* Bates, 1884a, *Eunidia lateralis* Gahan, 1893b.

The record of *Molorchus* (s. str.) *nitidus* Obika, 1973 from North Korea by Jang et al. (2015: 177) was simply a mistake.

Euracmaeops smaragdulus (Fabricius, 1793) was recorded for North Korea by Cho (1934), but absent in South Korea.

Oberea coreana Pic, 1912 was adequately described by Kim et al. (2017: 514) in “Remark” to the species as: “*O. coreana* Pic must be an endemic of Korea because it has densely pubescence on pronotum, and relatively shorter than *O. morio* Kraatz”. So, the “Distribution” of the species published in the same page: “Palearctic [Korea, China, Russia (Siberia)]”. was an inaccuracy.

Obrium coreanum Niisato & Oh, 2016: according to the original description, the area of the species includes “Kum-Gang san” – the Mt. Geumgangs in North Korea.

Pareutetrappa eximia (Bates, 1884a) was only once recorded for Korea (Okamoto, 1927). The record for South Korea (Jang et al., 2015) was incorrect. Jang et al. (2015) misunderstood the location of *P. eximia* (Bates, 1884) in Lee (1987): “Sharei = Cha-Ryeong”. “Cha-Ryeong” is one of the mountain passes of Mt. Geumgangs in North Korea.

Many records by Lin & X.-K. Yang, ed. (2019) for South Korea are attributed to North Korea and vice versa.

Several records by Lin & X.-K. Yang, ed. (2019) for Korea are quite doubtful and must be corrected:

Chlorophorus miwai Gressitt, 1936 is absent in Korea.

Gelonaetha hirta (Fairmaire, 1850) is absent in Korea.

Ischnorrhabda macilenta Ganglbauer, 1889 is absent in Korea.

Leptepania insularis (White, 1855) is absent in Korea.

Olenecamptus bilobus bilobus (Fabricius, 1801) is absent in Korea.

Paranaspia anaspidoidea (Bates, 1873) is absent in Korea.

Trachylophus rugicollis Gressitt, 1948 is absent in Korea.

Acanthocinus (s. str.) *carinulatus* (Gebler, 1833) was recorded for Korea on the basis of incorrect determinations of *A. sachalinensis* Matsushita, 1933.

Agapanthia (Amurobia) pilicornis laushanensis Breuning, 1965 was recorded for Korea on the basis of incorrect determinations of *A. (A.) pilicornis pilicornis* (Fabricius, 1787).

Amarysius altajensis altajensis (Laxmann, 1770) was recorded for Korea on the basis of incorrect determinations of *A. altajensis coreanus* (Okamoto, 1924).

Anoplophora macularia (Thomson, 1865) was recorded for Korea on the basis of incorrect determinations of *A. malasica* J. Thomson, 1865 or *A. glabripennis* (Motschulsky, 1854).

Atimura japonica Bates, 1873 was recorded for Korea on the basis of incorrect determinations of *A. koreana* Danilevsky, 1996.

Batocera rubus (Linnaeus, 1758) was recorded for Korea on the basis of incorrect determinations of *B. lineolata* Chevrolat, 1852.

Chlorophorus faldermanni (Faldermann, 1837) was recorded for Korea on the basis of incorrect determinations of *C. (I.) simillimus* (Kraatz, 1879).

Cyrtoclytus caproides (Bates, 1873) was recorded for Korea on the basis of incorrect determinations of *C. capra* (Germar, 1823).

Eumecocera unicolor (Kano, 1933) was recorded for Korea on the basis of incorrect determinations of *E. callosicollis* (Breuning, 1943).

Exocentrus fisheri Gressitt, 1935 was recorded for Korea on the basis of incorrect determinations of *E. marginatus* Tsherepanov, 1973.

Exocentrus savioi Pic, 1925 was recorded for Korea on the basis of incorrect determinations of *E. fasciolatus plavilstshikovi* Danilevsky, 2014.

Nysina orientalis (White, 1853) was recorded for Korea on the base of incorrect determinations of *N. rufescens* (Pic, 1923).

Oberea (s. str.) *formosana* Pic, 1911 and *O.* (s. str.) *fuscipennis* Chevrolat, 1852 were recorded for Korea on the basis of incorrect determinations of *O. (O.) coreensis* Gressitt, 1951.

Oberea (s. str.) *inclusa* Pascoe, 1858 was recorded for Korea on the basis of incorrect determinations of *O. (s. str.) vittata* Blessig, 1873.

Phytoecia (s. str.) *rufipes* (Olivier, 1795) was recorded for Korea on the basis of incorrect determinations of *P. (Cinctophytoecia) cinctipennis* Mannerheim, 1849.

Pseudanaesthetis langana Pic, 1922 was recorded for Korea on the basis of incorrect determination.

Pseudocalamobius japonicus (Bates, 1873) was recorded for Korea on the basis of incorrect determinations of *P. tsushimae* Breuning, 1961.

Pterolophia (s. str.) *zonata* Bates, 1873 was recorded for Korea on the basis of incorrect determinations of *P. (s. str.) castaneivora* K. Ohbayashi & Hayashi, 1962.

Rosalia batesi Harold, 1877 was recorded for Korea on the basis of incorrect determinations of *R. coelestis* Brongniart, 1890.

Saperda (Compsidia) populnea balsamifera (Motschulsky, 1860) was recorded for Korea on the basis of incorrect determinations of *S. (C.) populnea populnea* (Linnaeus, 1758).

Xylotrechus (s. str.) *atronotatus atronotatus* Pic, 1917 was recorded for Korea on the basis of incorrect determinations of *X. (X.) subscalaris subscalaris* Pic, 1917.

#526

N. Ohbayashi (2020):

Carilia otome K. Ohbayashi, 1959 = *C. wakejimai* Fujita, 2018: 21 based on available material.

Gnathostrangalia Hayashi & Villiers, 1985 = *Pygostrangalia* Pic, 1957.

Gnathostrangalia bilineatithorax Pic, 1922b = *Gnathostrangalia nigriventris* Chiang & Wang, 1993, which had been regarded as a synonym of *Gnathostrangalia tienmushana* Gressitt, 1939.

Idiostrangalia bilineaticollis (Pic, 1915c) = *Idiostrangalia quadrisignata* Hayashi & Makihara, 1981.

Leptura Linnaeus, 1758 = *Leptura (Bothrioleptura)* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2015 = *Leptura (Rhytidoleptura)* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2015.

Leptura (s. str.) *akitai akitai* Fujita, 2018 = *L. (s. str.) akitai chihiroae* Fujita, 2018 based on available materials.

Leptura semiannulata Pic, 1916d = *Leptura clytoides* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2015.

Oedecnema gebleri Ganglbauer, 1889 = *Oedecnema gebleri decemmaculata* Matsumura, 1911, **syn. nov.** based on available materials.

Pachyta lamed (Linnaeus, 1758) = *P. lamed sasakii* Fujita, 2018 based on available materials.

Pidonia (Cryptopidonia) amentata amentata Bates, 1884 = *Pseudopidonia oculata* Matsushita, 1933.

Robustanoplodera bicolorimembris (Pic, 1954) = *Robustanoplodera lepesmei* (Pic, 1956b) based on the examination of type materials.

Stictoleptura (Variileptura) variicornis (Dalman, 1817a) = *Stictoleptura (Variileptura) variicornis tsuyukii* Fujita, 2018 based on available materials.

Strangalia gracilis Gressitt, 1935f = *Strangalia gracilis matsumurai* Fujita, 2018 based on available materials.

Kanekoa lalashana (Shimomura, 1980) [Taiwan] should be resurrected from synonymy with *K. aerifera* (Tippmann, 1955).

Anoplodera (*Anoploderomorpha*) is upgraded to genus rank: *Anoploderomorpha* Pic, 1901m.

Anoplodera (*Robustanoplodera*) is upgraded to genus rank: *Robustanoplodera* Pic, 1954.

Leptura (*Macroleptura*) should be upgraded to genus rank: *Macroleptura* Nakane & K. Ohbayashi, 1957.

Leptura ochraceofasciata yokoyamai Hayashi, 1961a is upgraded to species rank: *Leptura yokoyamai* Hayashi, 1961a.

Elacomia semiannulata (Pic, 1916d) must be returned to the original combination: *Leptura semiannulata* Pic, 1916. The structure of male genitalia unambiguously belongs to *Leptura*.

Idiostrangalia shirakii (Tamanuki & Mitono, 1939) is close relative of *Leptostrangalia shaanxiana* Holzschuh, 1992 and transferred to *Leptostrangalia* Nakane & K. Ohbayashi, 1959: as *Leptostrangalia shirakii* (Tamanuki & Mitono, 1939).

Pedostrangalia muneaka (Mitono & Tamanuki, 1939), *P. nobilis* Holzschuh, 2008 (Laos) and *Pedostrangalia rubricosa* Holzschuh, 2008 (Laos) should be transferred to the genus *Paranaspia* Matsushita & Tamanuki, 1940: *Paranaspia muneaka* (Mitono & Tamanuki, 1939), *Paranaspia nobilis* (Holzschuh, 2008), *Paranaspia rubricosa* Holzschuh, 2008.

Strangalomorpha tomentosa Tamanuki, 1942 and *S. chekianga* (Gressitt, 1939b) are transferred to *Parastrangalis* Ganglbauer, 1889a: *Palastrangalis tomentosa* (Tamanuki, 1942) and *Parastrangalis chekianga* (Gressitt, 1939).

Following species and subspecies included in *Mimostrangalia* Nakane & K. Ohbayashi, 1957 should be transferred to *Pygostrangalia* Pic, 1954: *P. cornix* (Holzschuh, 2007), *P. dulcis* (Bates, 1884), *P. kappanzanensis* (Kano, 1933), *P. kiangsiensis* (Hayashi & Villiers, 1985), *P. loimailia* (Gressitt, 1940), *P. longicornis longicornis* (Gressitt, 1935), *P. longicornis obscuricolor* (Gressitt, 1951).

Following species of *Pygostrangalia* Pic, 1954 which were previously included in *Pygostrangalia* Pic, 1957 would be tentatively transferred to *Gnathostrangalia* Hayashi & Villiers, 1985 though true position of these species should be restudied in the future: *G. brevioripennis* (Pic, 1955), *G. castaneonigra* (Gressitt, 1935), *G. kurodai* (Hayashi, 1976), *G. kwangtungensis* (Gressitt, 1939), *G. silvestrii* (Tippmann, 1955), *G. tienmushana* (Gressitt, 1939).

Anastrangalia dissimilis dissimilis (Fairmaire) is absent in Japan and Taiwan. The species is represented in Taiwan by *A. d. niitakana* (Kano, 1933a).

Cyrtonops asahinai Mitono, 1947 would be endemic to Taiwan, and the records from China are removed.

Dorysthenes (*Cyrtognathus*) *paradoxus* Faldermann, 1833; the records for Taiwan were based on misidentifications of *D. (C.) hydropicus* Pascoe, 1857; it is absent in Taiwan.

Ephies coccineus Gahan, 1906 is absent in Taiwan.

Euracmaeops angusticollis (Gebler, 1833) is absent in Japan.

Euracmaeops septentrionis (C.G. Thomson, 1866) is distributed in Japan (Hokkaido).

Eustrangalis viridipennis Gressitt, 1935f is an endemic of Taiwan, so the records for Continental China (Shaanxi, Hubei, Sichuan.) by Lin & X.-K. Yang, ed. (2019: 34) are incorrect.

Grammoptera (*Neoencyclops*) *cyanea* Tamanuki, 1933 is absent in Taiwan.

Komiyandra formosana (Miwa & Mitono, 1839) is absent in Japan.

Lemula coerulea Gressitt, 1939 is absent in Taiwan.

Leptura (s. str.) *aurosericans* Fairmaire, 1895: records for Ryukyu Is. (Japan) are incorrect.

Leptura hirayamai Matsushita & Tamanuki, 1942 (= *Anastrangalia dissimilis niitakana* Kano, 1933a) was described from “Inokashira bei Tokyo”. But in fact the type label is “Ikenohata”, which is a Taiwanese locality.

Leptura (s. str.) *ochraceofasciata ochrotela* Bates, 1873 and *Leptura* (s. str.) *subtilis* Bates, 1884: the records of both species from Hubei (China) were rather doubtful.

Leptura (s. str.) *quadrifasciata* Linnaeus, 1758 is known from Japan (Hokkaido).

Leptura (s. str.) *taranan* Kano, 1933 is absent in Sichuan.

Parastrangalis tomentosa Tamanuki, 1943 is absent in Fujian.

Philus pallescens pallescens Bates, 1866 is absent in Japan.

Pidonia (*Mumon*) *aegrota aegrota* Bates, 1884 is absent in Taiwan.

Pidonia (*Mumon*) *formosana* Tamanuki & Mitono, 1939 is absent in Sichuan.

Pidonia (*Pseudopidonia*) *semiobscura* Pic, 1901 was recorded from Sakhakin Is. by Danilevsky (2014i) on the basis of a single male collected on 3.7.1953 by N. Filippov. Its external form looks exactly like *P. semiobscura*. But about all Japanese *Pidonia* are Japanese endemics, and *P. semiobscura* is a narrowly distributed species and depends on the Fagus belt in the Chubu (=central Honshu) mountain area. So, if the specimen is really connected with Sakhalin, it must be a new species.

Pidonia (*Pseudopidonia*) *yamato* Hayashi & Mizuno, 1953 is absent in Jilin.

Prionus insularis Motschulsky, 1853 is absent in Taiwan.

Psephactus remmiger remiger Harold, 1879 is absent in Taiwan.

Pseudalosterna binotata binotata Gressitt, 1935 is absent in Shaanxi.

Pseudalosterna binotata tippmanni Hayashi, 1984 is absent in Taiwan.

Pseudalosterna elegantula (Kraatz, 1879c) is known from Tsushima Is. (Japan).

Pseudalosterna mupinensis (Gressitt, 1935g) is absent in Taiwan.

Pyrocalymma pyrochroides J. Thomson, 1864: the record from Taiwan was based on misidentification of *Pyrocorennys latipennis taiwanensis* Hayashi, 1969; it is absent in Taiwan.

Pyrocorennys latipennis latipennis Pic, 1927 is known from Guangxi, China.

Pyrrhona laeticolor laeticolor Bates, 1884 is absent in Taiwan.

Pygostrangalia dulcis (Bates, 1884) is endemic to Japan and absent from China.

Pygostrangalia kurosonensis (K. Ohbayashi, 1936) is endemic to Japan and absent from China.

Pygostrangalia vittaticollis (Pic, 1926) is absent in Taiwan.

Published date of Tamanuki K.: Family Cerambycidae. 2. Lepturinae. In: Fauna Nipponica. Vol. 10 (8) no. 15: 1–259. (in Japanese) was September 25, 1943 and not 1942.

Pygostrangalia Pic, 1957: 76 [HN] (type species: *Strangalina invittaticollis* Pic, 1957 = *Strangalia kwangtungensis* Gressitt, 1939b) – not *Pygostrangalia* Pic, 1954 (type species: *Strangalia vittaticollis* Pic, 1926a) – a synonym of *Gnathostrangalia* Hayashi & Villiers, 1985.

Alosterna tabacicolor fusca Matsushita, 1930 described from Hokkaido was resurrected by Fujita, 2018, but it was an unavailable name (Danilevsky, 2011h). Hokkaido population should be *A. tabacicolor erythropus* (Gebler, 1841b).

Etorofus (*Nakanea*) *vicaria adumbratus* Bates is not a subspecies, but a dark form of *E. (N.) vicarious* and should be placed in synonymy.

Macroleptura Nakane & K. Ohbayashi, 1957 is not a subgenus of *Leptura* Linnaeus, 1758 but another genus, and *Noona* Sama, 2007c was treated as its synonym by the structure of male genitalia (N. Ohbayashi, 2008).

Macroleptura thoracica obscurissima Pic, 1900 was resurrected by Fujita (2018) from synonyms of the nominate form, but it is a synonym of *Macroleptura thoracica*.

Macropidonia Pic, 1901k (type species *Macropidonia ruficollis* Pic, 1901) and *Sivana* Strand, 1942 (type species *Sieversia bicolor* Ganglbauer, 1887) are synonyms. It is acceptable also by the structure of male genitalia (Hayashi, 1980).

Noona Sama, 2007 had been synonymized with *Macroleptura* Nakane & K. Ohbayashi, 1957 (N. Ohbayashi, 2008).

Pseudalosterna misella (Bates, 1884) was downgraded to subspecies of *P. elegantula* (Kraatz, 1879c:) by Fujita (2018), but it is another species.

Pygostrangalia Pic, 1957: 76 type species *Strangalina invittaticollis* Pic, 1957 (= *Strangalia kwangtungensis* Gressitt, 1939b) is a homonym of *Pygostrangalia* Pic, 1954: 13 type species: *Strangalia vittaticollis* Pic, 1926a.

Pygostrangalia Pic, 1957 = *Gnathostrangalia* Hayashi & Villiers, 1985, syn. nov.

#527

Viktora (2020b):

Rhaphuma delicata Kano, 1933b is not a synonym of *Rhaphuma ruficollis* Mitono, 1942 (holotype of *R. delicata* is available); the colour is the same, but *R. delicata* has narrower body, narrower and longer elytra, and antennae mainly distinctly shorter than body (in *R. ruficollis* antennae in both sexes distinctly longer).

#528

Danilevsky (2020e): 506 remarks were published (#1-#506).

#529

Gradinarov et al. (2020):

Dorcadion equestre transsilvanicum Ganglbauer, 1884 was recorded for Bulgaria (Radomir Valley: 1 km E of Belanitsa Vill., 42°28'49.26"N, 22°57'19.02"E; West Balkan Range: Chepun Mt., 2,5 km NW of Golemo Malovo Vill., 42°57'17.93"N, 22°59'06.63"E).

#530

According to Ambrus R. & Tichý T. (2020): *Purpuricenus malaccensis* (Lacordaire, 1869) = *P. diversithorax* Pic, 1922b = *P. d. v. subimmaculatus* Pic, 1927b

#531

According to Danilevsky & Tavakilian (2022: 133), *A. kirbyi zawadskyi* Fairmaire, 1866b (= *A. kirbyi valandovenssis* Sláma, 2015c) is distributed in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Iran, Iraq, Turkmenistan, Near East and Balkans.

#532

Sybra albostictipennis Breuning, 1963k was recorded for Guangxi by Skale & Weigel (2020).

#533

Anaches dorsalis (Pascoe, 1858) was recorded for Kashmir (as *Pterolophia*) by Breuning (1961d).

#534

Evodinus balcanicus forma *buresschi* Kantardjiewa-Minkowa, 1957 was upgraded to species rank by Rapuzzi, Mancini & Gradinarov (2020) as *Brachyta (Fasciobrachyta) buresschi* Kantardjiewa-Minkowa, 1957 from Bulgaria and Romania.

Brachyta balcanica was recorded for Croatia, Serbia, Albania, Greece, Bulgaria and Anatolia.

#535

According to Tamutis & Alekseev (2020), *Brachyta interrogationis* is not confirmed in Lithuania (neither in Kaliningrad Region), as well as *Gnathacmaeops pratensis*, *Euracmaeops marginatus*, *E. septentrionis* and *E. smaragdulus*.

Leptura thoracica "is an extremely rare or possibly extinct species in the region", as well as *Lepturalia nigripes*, *Lepturobosca virens* and *Rutpela maculata*.

All records of *Anastrangalia dubia* for Lithuania were connected with *A. reyi* (as “*dubia reyi*”).

#536

Miroshnikov (2020a) proposed new synonyms: *Neocerambyx* J. Thomson, 1861 = *Bulbocerambyx* Lazarev, 2019.

Lazarev (2020c) accepted both names as valid: *Massicus* Pascoe, 1867 and *Bulbocerambyx* Lazarev, 2019.

#537

Purpuricenus sasanus Kadlec, 2006a described as *P. interscapillatus sasanus* Kadlec, 2006a was upgraded to species rank by Danilevsky, Ghobari et al., 2020.

#538

According to Danilevsky & Skrylnik (2021), *Dorcadion cingulatum* Ganglbauer, 1884 = *D. ursulaheinzi* Bernhauer, 2015; *D. (C.) invicinum* Pic, 1902 is accepted as a valid name for the species from Turkey and North Iran.

#539

Traditional interpretation of *Dorcadion mystacinum* Ballion, 1878, as a species from Kazakhstan and Kirgizia (beginning from Heyden, 1887b: 316 – “Alexander-Gebirg”) was wrong. It was described from “Kuldsha”, but many of consequent authors ignored that record. Plavilstshikov (1958: 381) declared the records from Kuldzha as incorrect. According to Danilevsky (2012i), “The original geographical record is generally accepted as wrong”.

Recently I received from Lin Mei-Ying several photos of two *Dorcadion* males from Xinjiang for determination. Both are very similar to the species from Kazakhstan and Kirgizia traditionally identified as *D. mystacinum*, and both are true *D. mystacinum*, described by Ballion from Kuldzha. So, *D. mystacinum* Ballion, is known up to now from Xinjiang only and absent in Kazakhstan and Kirgizia.

Similar species from Kazakhstan and Kirgizia needs another name.

Dorcadion mystacinum var. *capreolus* Heyden, 1887b (“Alexander Gebirg”) must be regarded as unavailable, as “its author expressly gave it infrasubspecific rank” according to the Article 45.6.4. of ICZN. It was based on a female from a series of typical form.

Dorcadion mystacinum var. *ataensis* Pic, 1901e: 18 [“Aulie-Ata”] and *D. mystacinum* var. *auliensis* Pic, 1901p: 69 [“Turk.”] were both described from one population and must be regarded as unavailable (Article 45.6.4. of ICZN). But the first name was used as valid (*D. ataense*, Aurivillius, 1922a) before 1985 (Article 45.6.4.1. of ICZN), and so became available from the date of the publication. So, the name of the species is *Dorcadion ataense* Pic, 1901e, and subspecies names are: *D. a. ataense* Pic, 1901, *D. a. pumilio* Plavilstshikov, 1951, *D. a. rufidens* Jakovlev, 1906 (all published by Danilevsky, 2023a).

The acception of *D. kusnezovi* Jakovlev, 1906b as a valid name by Danilevsky & Tavakilian (2022) was wrong.

#540

According to Janovska (2020), *Trichoferus campestris* was recorded in Europe for: Czech Republic, France, Germany, European part of Russia, Hungary, Lithuania, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden.

Many other countries were recorded by Cocquempot et al. (2022).

#541

Leptura (*Bothrioleptura* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2015) with two species and *Leptura* (*Rhytidoleptura* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2015) with three species were accepted by Hergovits

(2020a). New synonyms were proposed by Hergovits (2020b): *Leptura lavinia* Gahan, 1906 = *Leptura (Bothrioleptura) gibbosa* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2015.

#542

Lin & Lazarev (2021):

Pterolophia albanina Gressitt, 1942 was transferred to *Anaches* Pascoe, 1865 as *A. albaninus* (Gressitt, 1942).

Sthenias cylindricus Gressitt, 1939 was transferred to *Anaches* Pascoe, 1865 as *A. cylindricus* (Gressitt, 1939).

Paramesosella medioalba Breuning, 1956c was transferred to *Anaches* Pascoe, 1865 as *A. medioalba* (Breuning, 1956c).

Sthenias murzini Lazarev, 2020g was transferred to *Anaches* Pascoe, 1865 as *A. murzini* (Lazarev, 2020g).

#543

The name *Saperda praecesta*, Dufour, 1843: 101 (published as “*S. praecesta*. F.”) was not a new name, but wrong spelling of *Saperda praeusta* Fabricius, and so unavailable.

#544

Oberea alexandrovi var. *infrequens* Plavilstshikov, 1915c was an unavailable name, described from same population as the nominate form; “its author expressly gave it infrasubspecific rank” according to the Article 45.6.4. of ICZN. The name was published as available later: *Oberea alexandrovi* ssp. *infrequens* Cherepanov, 1996.

#545

Anaglyptus (s. str.) *arakawae arakawae* Kano, 1933a: 276 A: JA is a valid name.

#546

Paraleprodera diophthalma diophthalma (Pascoe, 1857) was recorded for South Korea by Lee, Jang et al. (2020).

#547

According to Li & Chen (2020), *Paraleproder insidiosa* (Gahan, 1888d) = *P. bimaculata* W.-K. Wang & Jiang, 2000b

#548

Plagionotu detritus was recorded for Britain by Jarman, Clancy & Russell (2020).

#549

Molorchus minor was recorded for Spain by Garsia Franco et al. (2020).

#550

Deroplia genei, *Phytoecia pustulata cihanae*, *Tetrops praeusta angorensis* were recorded for Syria by Cocquempot, Weill & Kabatek (2020).

#551

Agapanthia dahlii (Richter, 1820) is the generally accepted date of description (Bousquet, 2016).

But *Agapanthia dahlii* (Richter, 1821) was published by Aurivillius (1923), Winkler (1929), Bense (1995), Sama (2002), Sama, Seddighi & Talebi (2008), Sama (2011), Sama & Rapuzzi (2012) and others.

Bousquet, Y. 2016: Litteratura Coleopterologica (1758–1900): a guide to selected books related to the taxonomy of Coleoptera with publication dates and notes. *ZooKeys* **583**: 1–776.
Sama 2011: The Cerambycidae of Marganai and Montimannu (SW Sardinia) (Coleoptera). In: Nardi G., Whitmore D., Bardiani M., Birtele D., Mason F., Spada L. & Cerretti P. (eds). *Biodiversity of Marganai and Montimannu (Sardinia). Research in the framework of the ICP Forests network. Conservazione Habitat Invertebrati*, 5: 543–552.

#552

Phytoecia (Musaria) astarte perrini Pic, 1892 was recorded for Syria (Bloudan) by Cocquempot et al. (2020).

#553

Pogonocherus anatolicus (K. Daniel & J. Daniel, 1898) and *Acanthocinus griseus* (Fabricius, 1793) were recorded for Lebanon by Cocquempot, Nemer & Kyrk, (2020). Local specimens of *Pseudovadonia livida* are not similar to *P. l. setosa* Danilevsky, 2013, but could be close to *P. l. irakensis* Özdikmen & Ali, 2017.

#554

Anaglyptus mysticus (Linnaeus, 1758) (Ehden), *Icosium tomentosum atticum* Ganglbauer, 1882 (Bcharre), *Leioderes kollari* Redtenbacher, 1849 (Ehden) and *Oxypleurus nodieri* Mulsant, 1839 (Arsoun) were recorded for Lebanon by Németh et al. (2020).

Oxypleurus nodieri was collected (2021) in Haifa (Israel) by local collector.

#555

A female of *Dorcadion serouense* Kadlec, 2006b from Iraq (Penjwin or Banjwin, 1300m, 13.5.1976 J.Macek leg.) is preserved in S.Murzin collection (Moscow) - published by Danilevsky & Tavakilian (2022: 143).

#556

Phytoecia (Opsilia) coerulescens (Scopoli, 1763) is distributed in East Siberia (Tsherepanov, 1985: 203 - Tuva).

#557

Ropalopus clavipes is not present in Latvia; most recent published record was based on misidentified specimens of *R. macropus* (D. Telnov, personal communication, 5.3.2021).

Axinopalpis gracilis is not present in Lithuania and Latvia; most recent published records were based on misidentified specimens of *Obrium brunneum* (V. Tamutis & D. Telnov, personal communications, 5.3.2021).

#558

According to Lindhe et al. (2011), *Chlorophorus annularis* is established in Spain, Belgium and Germany; many records from all over Europe were based on single imported specimens.

#559

According to Krolik et al. (2021), *Plagionotus arcuatus arcuatus* (Linnaeus, 1758) = *Plagionotus arcuatus tastani* Özdikmen, Atak & Uçkan, 2017b.

#560

Dorcadion fulvum opillicum Zamoroka, 2019 was recorded for Poland by Zamoroka & Olbrycht (2021).

According to Lazarev (2024a), *Dorcadion fulvum erythropterum* Fischer von Waldheim, 1823 = *Dorcadion fulvum opillicum* Zamoroka, 2019.

#561

Dorcadion decipiens was recorded for Bulgaria by Nedelkov (1905b - Lozen planina), then by Danilevsky et al. (2021 - Vinarovo env.).

#562

According to Karpiński, Gorrying et al. (2021), *Anoplistes halodendri minutus* Hammarström, 1892 = *Anoplistes kozlovi* (Semenov & Znoiko, 1934). The conclusion is doubtful. The lectotype of *Asias kozlovi* Semenov & Znoiko, 1934 was not investigated.

#563

Callimus (Procallimus) semicyaneus Pic, 1905 was recorded for Turkey (Antalya: Alanya) by Adlbauer (1988) as *C. egregius semycianeus*. It was also recorded for Turkey (Ankara, Icel) by Özdikmen (2021b).

F

#564

The record of *Oberea pedemontana* Chevrolat, 1856 for Turkey by Breuning (1960b), as var. *koniensis* Breuning, 1960b was rejected by Sama (2003) and Sama & Löbl (2010), but accepted by Özdikmen (2021d: 1272).

The record of *Oberea euphorbiae* (Germar, 1813) for “Konstantinopel” by Plavilstshikov (1927d) and repeated by Breuning (1962f) was accepted by Özdikmen (2021d: 1272) as real.

#565

Phymatopdes wrzecionkoi Rapuzzi & Sama, 2010b, *Ph. alni pici* Aurivillius, 1912 and *Ph. antonini* Rapuzzi, Sama & Tichy, 2011 were recorded for Turkey by Özdikmen (2021e).

#566

According to Xu, Li & Huang (2021), a genus *Trichorondonia* Breuning, 1965c = *Neopogonocherus* Lazarev, 2021, which was originally described as a subgenus of *Pogonocherus*, so *Pogonocherus (Trichorondonia)* is accepted here.

According to Yang et al. (2025), *Trichorondonia* is a genus, and *T. kabateki* Viktora, 2024b was recorded for Hubei.

Prominensipenna Özdikmen, 2025 with type species *Trichorondonia kabateki* Viktora, 2024 was described as a subgenus of *Trichorondonia*. But *Trichorondonia hybolasioides* Breuning, 1965 - the type species of *Trichorondonia* Breuning, 1965 does not differ considerably from *T. kabateki* Viktora, 2024, so, *Pogonocherus (Trichorondonia)* Breuning, 1965 = *Prominensipenna* Özdikmen, 2025) - see Lazarev (2025f: 623).

#567

According to Bouyer (2016), *Macrotoma coelaspis* White, 1853a is a valid name.

#568

Leptura melanura, Ström, 1765: 394 was not a new name, but wrong interpretation of *Leptura melanura* Linnaeus, 1758.

#569

Strangalia 4-fasciata var. *notatipennis* Pic, 1897b was described on the base of two syntypes (females): from “Trèbizonde” and from “Suisse”. A female from “Trèbizonde” is designated as lectotype by Danilevsky (in litt.).

#570

Necydalis (s. str.) *hirayamai flemona* Takakuwa & Niisato, 1996 described from Vietnam was recorded by Niisato & Liu (2020) for Hainan Is.

#571

Several Albanian local forms of *Dorcadion aethiops* were published (Danilevsky & Tavakilian, 2022: 141) as subspecies: *D. a. balthasari* Heyrovský, 1962 - Shkodër, Tirana, Sauk; *D. a. laevipunctatum* Breuning, 1944 - Mali i Thate; *D. a. maderi* Breit, 1923 - Vora, Kruja, Elbasan; *D. a. sterbai* Breuning, 1944 - Moskopolje=Voskopoje, Kulmak.

#572

Kuegleria annulicornis (Pic, 1935b) and *Sophronica apicalis* (Pic, 1922c) were recorded from Macao by Lin et al. (2021).

#573

According to Švácha & Lawrence (2014: 150), *Oxypleurus* Mulsant, 1839: and *Proatimia* Gressitt, 1951a could be accepted as synonyms (with the reference to the opinion by N. Ohbayashi and M. Lin).

#574

A male of *Agapanthia* (*Smaragdula*) from Kara-Kala was identified by Hodek (2021: 90) as *A. incerta* (though Turkmenia was not mentioned in the area of the species). I accept such animals as *A. persicola*.

The record of *A. intermedia* for Georgia by Hodek (2021) needs confirmation. No specimens were mentioned in the text.

A. persicola was recorded for Turkey by Hodek (2021).

A. psoraleae was recorded for Israel by Hodek (2021).

#575

According to Skale (2020b), *Polyzonus violaceus* Plavilstshikov, 1933c = *Chelidonium yunnanum* Podaný, 1974.

#576

According to Bentanachs et al. (2020), *Ipothalia pyrrrha* Pascoe, 1867a = *I. bicoloripes* Pic, 1920f = *I. bicoloripes* v. *semipurpurea* Pic, 1927b = *I. cambodgensis* Gressitt & Rondon, 1970.

#577

According to G. Tavakilian (personal message, 2021), it seems by the size and original description:

Hesperophanes tomentosus Lucas, 1842 is a synonym of *Trichoferus griseus* (Fabricius, 1793) and not *Trichoferus fasciculatus fasciculatus* Faldermann, 1837 as it was accepted by Sama & Löbl (2010). New synonyms were published by Danilevsky & Tavakilian (2022).

#578

A series of *Xylotrechus ilamensis* Holzschuh, 1979a was collected by A.Zubov in Dagestan in 2021. The taxon is preliminary identified as *X. i. zuvandiensis* Lazarev, 2016d (new record was published by Danilevsky & Tavakilian, 2022: 126).

One female (MD) was collected in Dagestan (Samur Forest, 17.7.1992) by A. Petrov.

#579

According to Sama (2008b), *Callidium cucujiforme* Say, 1826 = *Nothorhinomorpha deplanata* Pic, 1930 described from Egypt.

#580

New synonyms were proposed by Lin & Ge (2020): *Anaesthetobrium* Pic, 1923c = *Eunidiopsis* Breuning, 1939b. The area of *Anaesthetobrium luteipenne* Pic, 1923 is discussed.

Microestola Gressitt, 1940 was reinstated from being a synonym of *Cylindilla* Bates, 1884a by Lin & Ge (2020).

New synonyms were proposed by Lin & Ge (2020): *Microestola* Gressitt, 1940 = *Mimopothyne* Breuning, 1956a.

#581

According to Danilevsky (2017b) Georgian populations of *Parmena aurora* Danilevsky, 1980 (described from Talysh) are very close to *P. striatopunctata* Sama, 1994f (described from Artvin), then populations from Adzharia (Georgia) were accepted (Danilevsky & Tavakilian, 2022: 153) as *P. striatopunctata*. After all, Adzharian *Parmena* were described as a new species *P. batumiensis* Danilevsky, 2023.

The name *Parmena samai* Özdikmen, 2021f proposed for a female described before as *P. sericata* Sama, 1996c [unavailable name - conditional proposal] is also unavailable, as no description of a new species was published (see Danilevsky, 2023: 33).

#582

Several taxa were published for Turkey by Özdikmen (2021f):

Cerambyx dux (Faldermann, 1837) was often recorded for European and Asian Turkey.

Neodorcadion fallax is recorded for European and Asian Turkey (İstanbul province) with the reference to Özdikmen (2021b), where the species was recorded for Asian Turkey only. Both records were based on an old record by Breuning (1947e: 170) for “Alem Dagħ” with new m. *rufobrunneum* - Asian part of Istanbul. But later Breuning (1962a) did not repeat this record neither m. *rufobrunneum*. So, we have no evidence of the presence of *Neodorcadion fallax* in Turkey.

#583

Isotomus speciosus was recorded for Turkey (Tokat) by Adlbauer (1992) and then by a number of Turkish authors.

Rhaphuma gracilipes was recorded for Turkey by several authors. [incorrect determinations? - MD]

Trichoferus pallidus (Olivier, 1790) was recorded by Sama et al. (2011: 821) for Turkey (Isparta).

Trichoferus spartii (G. Müller, 1948) from Turkey was recorded by Tezcan & Rejzek (2002) and Tezcan & Can (2009) from İzmir and Manisa.

The records of *Dorcadion aethiops* (as *aethiops aethiops*), *D. taborskyi* and *D. lugubre* for Anatolia and European Turkey by Özdikmen (2016d) needs confirmations, as well as the record of *D. axillare* for European Turkey and record of *D. taurcum* for Anatolia.

Dorcadion lugubre was recorded for Albania by Heyrovský (1967: 479, 619 - “Tomor, Kloster Abbas-Ali”). The record was also published by Migliaccio et al. (2007) and Danilevsky (2010: 249), but ignored by Danilevsky (2020: 350).

The record of *Agapanthia maculicornis* for Turkey (Hakkari) by Fuchs & Breuning (1971) was connected with *A. fallax* (see Holzschuh, 1980). The record by Özdikmen & Okutaner (2006) for Kahramanmaraş could also be connected with a local taxon, but the record by Varlı et al. (2019) for Balıkesir could be exact. According to Özdikmen (2013): “old records from Turkey should be accept as wrong identifications”.

Agapanthia amitina was recorded by Adlbauer (1992) for Turkey (Osmaniye and Icel: Çamlıyayla) on the base of determination by G. Sama.

Theophilea subcylindricollis was recorded for Turkey (Izmir) by Pesarini & Sabbadini (2004b); for Albania by Kovács & Mesaroš (1920).

Phytoecia uncinata was recorded for Turkey (Izmir) by Özdikmen et al. (2005).

Pilemia tigrina was recorded many times for Turkey: Heyden (1888 - Malatia), Bodemeyer (1906 - Bilecik), Demelt & Alkan (1962 - Izmir), Demelt (1963 - Izmir), Sama (2003 - "Asia Minor, Middle East") and others.

Many records of *Pachytodes cerambyciformis* for different regions of Turkey (2021g) could be connected with *P. erraticus*; all records of *Judolia sexmaculata* for Turkey were definitely wrong, as well as records of *Leptura aethiops*.

#584

Rapuzzi et al. (2021):

Stictoleptura cordigera - type locality ("Luggaris") is in Italy (Lovero, Sondrio province, Lombardia) and not in Switzerland (Locarno) as currently reported.

Trichoferus ivoi Kadlec, 2005, *Vadonia unipunctata syricola* Holzschuh, 1993, *Cerambyx dux* (Faldermann, 1837), *Phytoecia aenigmatica*, *Ph. virgula centaurea* were recorded for Turkey (Mardin).

New synonymes are supposed: *Cortodera syriaca nigroapicalis* Holzschuh, 1981 = *C. syriaca didemae* Özdikmen, 2016a

New synonymes are proposed: *Dorcadion accola* Heyden, = *D. accola* var. *ardinense* Pic, 1900.

The record of *Pygoptosis eugeniae* for Turkey by Tezcan et al. (2020b: 150) was most probably connecte with *P. darzerkensis* Rapuzzi, 2021.

#585

According to Weigel (2006: 503), *Mesosa setulosa* Breuning, 1938c = *Anagelasta nigromaculata* Breuning, 1938c.

#586

According to Vitali (2016a), *Lamia rusticator* Fabricius, 1802 = *Acalolepta whiteheadi* Breuning, 1970 = *Acalolepta brunnescens* Breuning, 1980.

#587

According to Lingafelter & Hoebeke (2002: 46-47), *Anoplophora birmanica* Hüdepohl, 1990 is same species as *A. stanleyana* var. *grisea* Tippmann, 1953. But these authors accepted *grisea* Tippmann, 1953 as unavailable name without adequate reasons. So, the valid name of the species is *A. grisea* Tippmann, 1953 (= *birmanica* Hüdepohl, 1990) distributed in Myanmar and Assam.

#588

A publication by Danilevsky (2021g), on *Clytus nigrutilus* Kraatz, 1879c and *C. fulvohirsutus* Pic, 1904e was arranged without type study. Now after study of 3 syntypes of *Clytus nigrutilus* Kraatz, 1879c from Senckenberg Deutsches Entomologisches Institut (SDEI) became clear that *Clytus nigrutilus* Kraatz, 1879c = *C. fulvohirsutus* Pic, 1904e as it was accepted in both Catalogues (Löbl & Smetana, 2010; Danilevsky, 2020e).

Danilevsky & Smetana (2010) as well as Danilevsky (2020e) wrongly accepted *Clytus arietoides* Reitter, 1900 = *C. venustulus* Plavilstshikov 1940 - which was wrongly identified by Danilevsky (2021g) as *Clytus nigrutilus*. In fact, *C. arietoides* and *C. venustulus* are very similar, but *Clytus venustulus* is smaller, with very narrow yellow elytral lines; prothorax without yellow lines along anterior and posterior margins; humeral lines usually absent or present but strongly reduced; apical yellow spots as well as abdominal yellow lines strongly reduced; body small; males: 7.7-9.4 mm, females: 9.1-11.7 mm based on:

***Clytus venustulus* Plavilstshikov 1940, material examined:**

Collection of Zoological Museum of Moscow University:

1 ♀, holotype with 5 labels: 1) [red] "Typus", 2) "Ussuri / Ossinovka / 14.V.1917 / P. Elsky", 3) "Clytus / venustulus / m. / type / N. Plavilstshikov det. / 1936", 4) [red]

“HOLOTYPUS / *Clytus VENUSTULUS* / Plavilstshikov, 1940 / M. Danilevsky des. 2008”, 5) [pink] Зоомузей МГУ (Москва, РОССИЯ) / № ZMMU Col 00106 / Zool. Mus. Mosq. Univ. / (Mosquae, ROSSIA) / ex. coll. N. N. Plavilstshikov”.

1 ♂ with 2 labels: 1) “Siberia or. / Raddevka / VI.1915 / A.Krotkay”, 2) “*Clytus / nigritulus* ♂ / Kr. / N. Plavilstshikov det.”.

Author’s collection: 1 ♀, Russia, Primorye Reg., Chuguevka Distr., Sokolovka, 14.7.1974, V. Kuznetsov;

1 ♀, Amur Region, Zeya District, Verkhnezeysk, 20.6.2020, A. V. Shchelokov;

1 ♂, Amur Region, Mazanovsky District, Novorossiyska, 21.6.2021, A. V. Shchelokov.

Author’s collection and collection of V. Ustinov (Moscow): 2 ♂, 2 ♀, Russia, Primorye Reg., Chuguevka Distr., Mt. Snezhnaya (43°44'11" N, 134°25'56" E), 1300 m, 27.6–1.7.2021, V. Ustinov.

S.Ivanov’s collection (Vladivostok): 6 males, 3 females, Primorsky Reg., Mt. Snezhnaya, 1300m, 13-14.6.1920, 27.6.-1.7.2021, S.Ivanov leg.

According to Danilevsky (2023c), *Clytus venustulus* is a valid name of a species distributed from Primorie Region westwards to about Transbaikalia. *C. arietoides* absent in Primorie.

#589

According to Weigel (2018), *Morimopsidius triangularis* Breuning, 1948 = *Monochamus hiekei* Breuning, 1964.

#590

Morimopsis truncatipennis Breuning, 1940d was recorded for Sikkim and Xizang by Bi (2020), as well as *M. unicolor* Breuning, 1975d for Xizang; *Morimidius flavosparsus* Breuning, 1939b - for Yunnan.

#591

According to Kasatkin (2021), *Purpuricenus wachanrui* Levrat, 1858 = *P. mesopotamicus* Ali, 1987 and *Phytoecia (Opsilia) prasina* Reitter, 1911 = *Ph. irakensis* Breuning, 1967 and the type locality of *irakensis* is in Iran.

Phytoecia bodemeyeri Reitter 1913 must be regarded as *Ph. (Neomusaria)*, but not *Phytoecia* (s. str.) on the base of genital and claws structures. The reasons by Kasatkin are not cogent. Depicted endophallic structures of *Neomusaria* species are not similar to *Ph. bodemeyeri* structures. Depicted claws of *Ph. (s. str.) bodemeyeri* are more similar to claws of *Ph. (s. str.) virgula* than to claws of *P. (Neomusaria) suvorowi*. In general claws structures in *Phytoecia* species are rather different inside many subgenera.

Anastrangalia montana (Mulsant et Rey, 1863) was recorded for Northern Lebanon, *Pilemia halperini* (Holzschuh, 1999) - for Jordan (as *Phytoecia*), *Phytoecia (Musaria) puncticollis krupitskyi* Danilevsky, 2014 - for Jordan, *Phytoecia (Paracoptosia) brunnerae* Sama, 2000 - for Jordan and Lebanon, *Phytoecia (Paracoptosia) bithynensis* Ganglbauer, 1884 for Itan - specimens were collected in same locality and same food plant (*Cynoglossum*) as *Ph. compacta* (Ménétriés, 1832); in fact the species identity of *Ph. compacta* is doubtful. *Ph. bithynensis* was recorded for Iran by Samin et al. 2020.

#592

According to Li et al. (2021): *Oberea notata* Pic, 1936 = *Oberea shimomurai* Kurihara & N. Ohbayashi, 2007.

Oberea acuta Gressitt, 1951a was recorded for Yunnan; *O. notata* Pic, 1936a was recorded for Anhui, Guangxi, Guizhou, Hunan.

Oberea bisbipunctata ssp. *discoreducta* Breuning, 1969g was proposed as a junior synonym of *O. bisbipunctata* Pic, 1916e, though without good reasons. All records of the species for China were wrong.

#593

Miroshnikov (2021a):

Teledapus dorcadioides Pascoe, 1871 was recorded for Uttarakhand; *T. picatus* Holzschuh, 2003 is transferred to *Teledapalpus*.

#594

Trachylophus rugicollis Gressitt, 1948a was regarded as *Neocerambyx* by Miroshnikov (2020a).

Neocerambyx rugicollis (Gressitt, 1948a) was recorded for Sichuan by Miroshnikov (2021b), and for Yunnan by Jacquot (2020).

#595

Turanium scabrum (Kraatz, 1882a) = *T. losi* Karpiński, Plewa & Hilszczański, 2021.

According to Karpiński, Plewa & Hilszczański (2021), apical antennal joint in males of *T. losi* with distinct appendage, which looks like 12th joint. Exactly same situation is in *T. scabrum* (Kraatz, 1882a).

According to Karpiński, Szczepański et al. (2021), “it will be reasonable to establish a new tribe Ropalopini”. Such taxonomy novation, as well as others (a translocation of *Phymatodes* to Clytini and so on) are not acceptable.

#596

According to Hiremath & Lin (2021), *Glenea vestalis* Heller, 1934 is a valid name of a species known from Philippines.

Hiremath S. R. & Lin M.-Y. 2021: Description of two new species of *Glenea* Newman, 1842 from southern India and reinstatement of *Glenea vestalis* Heller, 1934 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Lamiinae: Saperdini). *Journal of Natural History* **55** (3-4): 205-245, 45 figs.

#597

Sibara dichroma J. Thomson, 1865 is a valid name of an Oriental species (see: Lin & Tavakilian, 2019).

#598

According to Lin, Ge & Xiao (2021),

Xylotrechus (Xyloclytus) chinensis (Chevrolat, 1852) = *Xylotrechus sekii* Matsushita, 1936; the species was confirmed for Beijing.

Xylotrechus (Xylotrechus) robusticollis (Pic, 1936) was newly recorded for Beijing, Hubei and Hunan.

Xylotrechus (Xylotrechus) ibex (Gebler, 1825) was newly recorded for Beijing. “The distribution records from Hunan, Fujian, Guangdong and Sichuan (Chen *et al.* 2019) are very doubtful.”

Xylotrechus pekingensis Pic, 1939 is a valid name of a species from Beijing, Hebei & Shaanxi.

Xylotrechus (Xylotrechus) rufilius rufilius Bates, 1884 was recorded for China: Beijing, Heilongjiang, Jilin, Liaoning, Hebei, Shanxi, Shandong, Henan, Shaanxi, Zhejiang, Hubei, Jiangxi, Hunan, Fujian, Taiwan, Guangdong, Hainan, Hong Kong, Guangxi, Chongqing, Sichuan, Guizhou, Yunnan; D. P. R. Korea; R. O. Korea; Japan; Laos; India; Myanmar; Russia (Siberia).

Xylotrechus pyrrhoderus pyrrhoderus Bates, 1873 was newly recorded from Beijing, Gansu, Shanghai, Anhui and Chongqing.

Xylotrechus (Xylotrechus) polyzonus (Fairmaire, 1888) = *Xylotrechus bifenestratus* Pic, 1916; the previous records for Yunnan and Guangdong were wrong.

Xylotrechus (Xylotrechus) hircus (Gebler, 1825) was is newly recorded from Heilongjiang, Liaoning and Xinjiang provinces.

Xylotrechus (Xylotrechus) dominula (White, 1855) was newly recorded from Henan and Fujian provinces.

Xylotrechus (Xylotrechus) grayii grayii (White, 1855) was recorded for many provinces including Beijing, Hong Kong, Liaoning, Shanghai.

#599

Tetropium gabrieli was recorded for Lithuania by Lynikienė et al. (2021). The species is also known from Latvia (personal message by D. Telnov, 2021).

According to Jeniš (2001: 148), *Tetropium gracilicorne* Reitter, 1889 = *T. gabrieli* Weise, 1905.

#600

According to Kuboki (2020), *Pidonia (Pseudopidonia) masakii* Hayashi, 1955 = *Pidonia simillima* Ohbayashi & Hayashi, 1960.

#601

According to Hayashi, (1963), *Monochamus kaszabi* Heyrovský, 1955, *Monochamus asper* Breuning, 1935, *Monohammus semigranulatus* Pic, 1925

#602

Monochamus kaszabi Heyrovský, 1955 was placed in the subgenus *Opepharus* by Hayashi (1963a).

#603

According to Lin, Weigel & Ge (2021), *Falsomesosella truncatipennis* Pic, 1944b = *Falsomesosella taibaishana* Lazarev, 2021b.

The synonyms were proven by Holzschuh (2025e).

But holotype of *F. truncatipennis* (depicted by Lin et al., 2021) from Zhejiang (see Lin, 2015) is distinctly wider with more elongated prothorax, besides its type area is strongly distant. So, *F. taibaishana* Lazarev, 2021b must be accepted as valid (see Lazarev, 2024a). *F. taibaishana* is also depicted by L. Bezark [<http://bezbycids.com/byciddb/wsearch.asp?w=o>] as *F. truncatipennis* from Shaanxi and Henan (photos by Lin Meiyang).

#604

According to Z. Komiya (personal message, 21.11.2021): “I think *Pedoprionus* should tentatively be placed in tribe Anacolini”.

#605

D. (C.) apicipenne Jakovlev, 1899 traditionally regarded as a synonym of *D. (C.) sokolowi* Jakovlev, 1899 is restored as a species name by Danilevsky (2021e).

#606

Several new records for Chinese provinces were published by Lazarev et al. (2021):

Demonax viduatus Holzschuh, 2009 for Guangxi, *Leiopus (Carinopus) holzschuhi* Wallin, Kvamme & Lin, 2012 for Shaanxi, *Leiopus (Carinopus) fallaciosus* Holzschuh, 1993 for Fujian, Jiangxi and

Guangdong, *Paraniphona rotundipennis* Breuning 1974 for Shaanxi, *Xylariopsis mimica* Bates 1884 for Sichuan, *Xylotrechus* (s str.) *incurvatus incurvatus* (Chevrolat, 1863) for Guangdong.

#607

According to Skale (2021a), *Chelidonium venereum* THOMSON 1865 is not a synonym of Oriental *Callichroma cinctum* GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE 1844, but a valid name from Yunnan.

If the synonyms are real, the valid name of the species must be not *Chelidonium venereum* J. Thomson, 1865, but *Ch. flavofasciatum* Blanchard, 1849.

#608

According to Dascalu et al. (2021), *Dorcadion equestre transsilvanicum* absent in Moldavia, where a nominate subspecies only is represented.

Dorcadion equestre was recorded for north-east Kazakhstan by Bragina & Maruarova (2016) - Naurzum Natural Reserve in Kustanay region.

#609

A female of *Tetrops rosarum* from China (Kharbin 20.VI.1944 V.N. Alin) is preserved in the collection of M. Lazarev (Moscow).

#610

Several remarks to Callichromatini were sent (Dec.2021) to me by A.Skale.

Aphrodisium delatouchii F. from Guanxi (Daming Shan Mt.) is preserved in A.Skale collection.

A. schwarzeri Podany, 1971 from Sichuan (road Xichang-Yanyuan) is preserved in C. Holzschuh collection.

A. vermiculosum Gressitt, 1942d from Sikkim is preserved in C. Holzschuh collection and in Senckenberg Museum Frankfurt.

Chloridolum bivittatum (White, 1853a) from Sikkim is preserved in Senckenberg Museum Frankfurt.

The presence of *Chloridolum cinnyris* Pascoe, 1866, *Ch. addictum* (Newman, 1842a) and *Chloridolum variabile* Schwarzer, 1926 in China is extremely dubious.

Chloridolum laotium Gressitt & Rondon, 1970 from Darjeeling is preserved in Senckenberg Museum Frankfurt.

Chloridolum nympa (White, 1853a) from Nepal is preserved in A.Weigel collection and in Museum Erfurt.

A record of *Chloridolum semipunctatum* Gressitt & Rondon 1970 for Yunnan by Vives & Lin (2013) was wrong. The depicted specimen (Fig. 14) is *Aphrodisium sinicum* (White, 1853a). According to the specimens preserved in National Museum Prague and Institute of Entomology (College of Plant Protection, SW University, Chongqing, China), the species is known from Guangxi (Prague Museum) and Yunnan (Institute of Entomologie, College of Plant Protection SW University, Chongqing, China).

Ipothalia esmeralda Bates, 1879 absent in China.

Polyzonus prasinus (White, 1853a) is an endemic of South India. The species figured by Weigel, Meng & Lin (2013, Plate 4, g) is not *P. prasinus*. Palearctic records published for *P. prasinus* could be connected with *P. polyzonoides* J. Thomson, 1865, which most probably is a valid name.

Anubis bipustulatus fimbriatus Bates, 1879 = *Anubis thoracicus* (Podaný, 1980)

#611

According to Ohbayashi (2021), *Leptura aureopubescens* Hayashi, 1974b: 12 is a valid name.

#612

According to Skale (2021b), *Rugosochroma* Vives & Lin, 2013 is a genus name. *Chelidonium sifanicum* Plav. was moved to *Schwarzerium* Matsushita, 1933a by Skale (2021b).

#613

According to Bezark (2020), *Glenea* Newman, 1842c = *Hemilocallia* Ramírez Hernández, Santos-Silva & Nascimento, 2019.

#614

Chlorophorus caragana Xie & W.-K. Wang, 2012 was recorded for Mongolia by Karpiński, Enkhnasan et al. (2021).

#615

Dorcadion bouilloni Breuning & Ruspoli, 1975 was downgraded to *D. scrobicolle bouilloni* Breuning & Ruspoli, 1975 by Lazarev, Tozlu & Tatar (2021), as well as *D. carolisturani* Breuning & Ruspoli, 1971 to *D. scrobicolle carolisturani* Breuning & Ruspoli, 1971 and *D. heinzi* Breuning, 1964b to *D. scrobicolle heinzi* Breuning, 1964b

According to Lazarev, Tozlu & Tatar (2021), *D. kizildagense* Bernhauer & Peks, 2012 = *D. karacaorenense* Bernhauer & Peks, 2012.

#616

Nothorhina punctata was recorded for South Korea by Kim Hyun-tae [[Nothorhina punctata](#)] - Seosan, Chungcheongnam-do, September 10, 2018.

#617

According to Miroshnikov (2017), *Dymasius macilentus* (Pascoe, 1859) is a valid name.

Miroshnikov A. I. 2017: The longicorn beetle tribe Cerambycini Latreille, 1802 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Cerambycinae) in the fauna of Asia. 1. New or little-known taxa, mainly from Indochina and Borneo, with reviews of some genera. *Caucasian Entomological Bulletin* **13** (2): 161-233, 461 figs.

#618

Elydnus hirayamai (Matsushita, 1941) and *E. kisanus* (Matsushita, 1935) were proposed by Miroshnikov (2017) to be regarded inside *Dymasius* without subgeneric separation - thus *Elydnus* Pascoe, 1869a: 509 type species *Elydnus amictus* Pascoe, 1869 was excluded from Palaearctic fauna. Same opinion was published by Niisato & Chou (2022).

#619

Laomargites Pic, 1923e was accepted by Miroshnikov (2018c) as a valid generic name, thus *Margites* rested without subgenera.

#620

Trachylophus rugicollis Gressitt, 1948 was transferred to *Neocerambyx* by Miroshnikov (2020).

#621

Acanthocinus elegans Ganglbauer, 1884 was recorded for Dagestan (Samur delta, 30 km southwards Derbent) by Miroshnikov (2009b).

#622

A new synonym was inadequately published by Miroshnikov (2021) without acceptable reasons: *Paracorymbia* Miroshnikov, 1998 = *Maculileptura* Danilevsky, 2015.

#623

Several new synonyms were proposed by Holzschuh (2021a): *Neocerambyx katarinae* Holzschuh, 2009 = *Neocerambyx guanxiensis* Li *et al.*, 2020; *Xylotrechus securus* Holzschuh, 2009 = *Xylotrechus tristisfacies* Yang & Yang, 2017 and *Sthenias dorsalis* Pascoe, 1858 = *Sthenias murzini* Lazarev, 2020.

Several new records were published by Holzschuh (2021) for China: *Gibbocerambyx fulvescens* (Gahan, 1894) and *Dymasius simplex* Gressitt & Rondon, 1970 - for Yunnan; *Epania mira* Holzschuh, 1991c and *E. gemellata* Holzschuh, 1991c and *E. vietnamica* Niisato & Saito, 1996 - for Guangxi (as *vietnamensis*); *Molorchus aerifer* (Holzschuh, 2008), *M. lampros* (Holzschuh, 2006b) and *M. verus* (Holzschuh, 2007) - for Guangxi.

#624

Nupserha lateralis Holzschuh, 2021b was wrongly identified before by Holzschuh (1986) as *Nupserha fricator* (Dalman, 1817), so all consequent records of *N. fricator* (Dalman, 1817) for the region could be connected with *N. lateralis* Holzschuh, 2021b.

#625

According to Harada *et al.* (2021), *Pidonia (Pseudopidonia) semiobscura* Pic, 1901k = *P. diversenotata* (Pic, 1956); *Pidonia (Pseudopidonia) trilineata* (Pic, 1954) was accepted as a valid name; *Pidonia (Pseudopidonia) trilineata* (Pic, 1954) = *P. takechii* Kuboki, 1986; *Pidonia (Pseudopidonia) maculithorax* Pic, 1901k = *Pseudopidonia rufithorax* Pic, 1956.

#626

Prionomma bigibbosum was recorded for Nepal by Sajan *et al.* (2021).

#627

According to Kasatkin (2020b), *Clytus annulus* Fabricius, 1802 (South Africa) is a synonym of *Echinocerus floralis* (Pallas, 1773).

#628

Stenocorus arcuatus, Scopoli, 1772 was not a new name, but wrong application of the name *Leptura arcuata* Linnaeus, 1758 - now *Plagionotus arcuatus* (Linnaeus, 1758).

#629

A male of *Pedostrangalia signifera* Holzschuh, 1999 was described by P. Wang *et al.* (2022).

#630

Leptura aurulenta and *Callimus angulatus* are known from Moldavia.

#631

Callidium coriaceum is known from Moldavia (see Bacal *et al.*, 2020). It was also recorded for Kazakhstan by Nikitsky & Izhevsky (2005) without specification of locality.

#632

Agapanthia asphodeli (Latreille, 1804) was recorded several times for the territory of Russia, Ukraine, Moldavia, Transcaucasia and Kazakhstan, but not a single specimen was known from these territories up to now. Such specimens are not represented in Plavilstshikov's Zoological Museum of Moscow University neither in Zoological Institute (St.-Petersburg), so all records need confirmations.

One specimen of *A. asphodeli* was recorded for Moldova (Ivancea) by Bacal *et al.* (2020). The species was recorded for Belgorod region by Prisnyj & Vorobieva (2005); Kasatkin & Arzanov (1997: 67) recorded one specimen collected in 1927 in Anapa.

One male in good condition with the label "Kaukasus, Teberda, 3.6.1924; ex coll. A.Menshikov") is preserved in Zoological Museum of Moscow University.

One pair of the species from Syria (Idlib environs, Mt. Jebel el Ansariye, 35°30'3"N, 36°12'14"E, collected and identified by J. Kratochvíl) is available in Danilevsky's collection.

#633

Four records (*Dorcadion caucasicum*, *D. sericatum*, *Agapanthia subchalybaea*, *A. lederi*) for Moldova by Bacal et al. (2020) were based on wrong determinations. The records of *Dorcadion caucasicum* and *D. sericatum* were most probably connected with *D. cinerarium zubovi*. The records of *Agapanthia subchalybaea* and *A. lederi* were most probably connected with local forms of *A. villosoviridescens*.

#634

Samin et al. (2020):

The records for Iran of *Cortodera discolor* Fairmaire, 1866 (Ardebil), *Stenocorus auricomus* (Reitter, 1890) (Guilan) and *Pedostrangalia emmipoda* (Mulsant, 1863) need confirmation, though *P. emmipoda* (Mulsant, 1863) and *P. kurda* Sama, 1996c could be one species.

The record (with a photo of specimen) of *Agapanthia cynarae* Germar, 1817 for Iran (Kordestan province, Bijar) looks adequate.

The record for Iran of *Dorcadion sareptanum* Kraatz, 1873 was connected with a new species.

#635

New synonyms were published by Miroshnikov (2021c): *Monochamus* Dejean, 1821 = *Murzinia* Lazarev, 2011; *Monochamus ruspator* (Fabricius, 1781) = *Murzinia karatauensis* Lazarev, 2011. The previously established synonyms were confirmed: *Batesiata* Miroshnikov, 1998 = *Pyrrholeptura* Lazarev, 2016; *Neocerambyx* J. Thomson, 1861 = *Bulbocerambyx* Lazarev, 2019; *Melanoleptura scutellata scutellata* (Fabricius, 1781) = *M. scutellata ochracea* (Faust, 1878); *Anaglyptus mysticoides* Reitter, 1894 = *A. mysticoides obscurissimus* Pic, 1901; *Purpuricenus neocaucasicus* Rapuzzi et Sama, 2014 = *P. caucasicola* Danilevsky, 2015; *Purpuricenus renyvona* Sláma, 2001 = *P. baeckmanni* Danilevsky, 2007; *Cerambyx cerdo acuminatus* Motschulsky, 1853 = *C. cerdo manderstjernae* Mulsant et Godart, 1855.

#636

According to Zamoroka (2021) [not a single proposal could be accepted]:

Xyloclytus is upgraded to genus rank with two subgenera: *Xyloclytus* and *Ootora*.

Spinotrechus, **gen. nov.** for a single species *Xylotrechus grayii*. (type species *Clytus grayii* White, 1855).

Two synonyms are proposed: *Xylotrechus* = *Rusticoclytus*.

Xylotrechus (*Fulvotrechus*, **subgen. nov.**) - (type species *Xylotrechus stebbingi* Gahan, 1906) is proposed for two species: *X. stebbingi* and *X. smei* (Castelnau & Gory, 1841).

Teratoclytus is proposed to be moved to Anaglyptini.

Perderomaculatus Özdikmen, 2011a: 537 (type species *Cerambyx sartor* Müller, 1766) is upgraded to genus level with a single species.

Chlorophorus is accepted with 4 species inside:

Chlorophorus annularis (Fabricius, 1787)

Chlorophorus varius (Müller, 1766)

Chlorophorus anticemaculatus Schwarzer, 1925

Chlorophorus annulatus (Hope, 1831)

Humeromaculatus Özdikmen, 2011a: 537 (type species *Cerambyx figuratus* Scopoli, 1763) is upgraded to genus level with two subgenera inside.

Humeromaculatus s. str. is accepted with 8 species:

H. (s. str.) *muscosus* Bates, 1873

H. (s. str.) *figuratus* Scopoli, 1763

H. (s. str.) *glabromaculatus* (Goeze, 1777)

H. (s. str.) *quinquefasciatus* (Castelnau & Gory, 1841)

H. (s. str.) *miwai* Gressitt, 1936

H. (s. str.) *japonicus* (Chevrolat, 1863)

H. (s. str.) *simillimus* (Kraatz, 1879)

H. (s. str.) motschulskyi (Ganglbauer, 1887)

Humeromaculatus (*Viridiphorus* **subgen. nov.**), type species *Callidium herbstii* Brahm, 1790 with a single species.

Sparganophorus **gen. nov.** type species *Clytus diadema* Motschulsky, 1854 for a single species.

#637

Leiopus kharazii was collected in Dagestan by A. Petrov (personal message, 2022).

#638

Ropalopus (Pronocerodes) aurantiicollis Plavilstshikov, 1940a was recorded for South Korea by Lee Seunghyun et al. (2021).

#639

Tetrops gilvipes adlbaueri Lazarev, 2012 was recorded for Slovakia, Poland, Hungary and Ukraine by Kurzawa et al. (2020); for Germany by Hass et al. (2022).

Tetrops gilvipes was recorded for several localities in Sweden (Lundkvist & Fägerström, 2021).

#640

According to Miroshnikov (2020c), *Clytellini* Miroshnikov, 2014c is a valid name.

#641

According to D. Telnov (personal message, 25.3.2022) all records (Telnov et al., 1997; Silfverberg, 2004; Telnov, 2004; Dunskis & Barševskis, 2018) of *Iberodorcadion fuliginator* (Linnaeus, 1758) for Latvia were based on wrong data (one specimen from Kandava area, Central Latvia). No specimens were ever known.

#642

The name *Pseudenisipia* Breuning, 1938c was published without type species designation, and so unavailable (Art. 13.3.).

#643

The genus *Morimospasma* Ganglbauer, 1889 was revised by Bi (2021).

Morimospasma nitidituberculatum Hua, 1992 was moved to *Microdorcadion* Pic, 1925a.

#644

Morimospasma (Parvopama) tuberculatum Breuning, 1939 was recorded for Hubei by P. Wang et al. (2022).

#645

Falsotrachystola torquata Holzschuh, 2007 was recorded for Vietnam by Bi & Chen (2020).

#646

Notorhabdium bangzhui N. Ohbayashi et Wang, 2004 was recorded for Vietnam by Be & N. Ohbayashi (2020). The record for Henan (Bi & N. Ohbayashi, 2014) was connected with *N. holzschuhi* Be & N. Ohbayashi, 2020.

#647

Bi, Chen & Lin (2022):

The genus *Meges* Pascoe, 1866 is resurrected from synonyms of *Monochamus* Dejean, 1821 and is made a senior synonym of *Magninia* Clermont, 1932. *Meges* currently contains two species, i.e. *Meges gravidus* (Pascoe, 1858) and *Meges tonkineus* (Clermont, 1932) - the later is recorded from Hainan and Guangxi. The male of the latter species is described for the first time.

Pseudomeges marmoratus (Westwood, 1848) is recorded from Xizang. *P. varioti* Le Moul, 1946 is recorded for Guangdong.

#648

Zamoroka (2022):

Two species were originally recorded for Ukraine: *Agapanthia viti* Rapuzzi & Sama, 2012 (Eastern Pannonian Lowland) and *Vadonia moesiaca* (K. Daniel & J. Daniel, 1891) - Southern part of Moldavian Plateau, Western part of the Pontic Lowland [identification of specimens needs confirmation].

Oxypleurus nodieri Mulsant, 1839 was placed in Atimiini without any reasons - see Lazarev (2024a).

Wrong records for Ukraine: *Cornumutilla quadrivittata* (Gebier, 1830) is a Siberian species absent in Ukraine - see Lazarev (2024a). Here *C. Cornumutilla lineata* (Letzner, 1844) is represented. *Phytoecia (Musaria) rubropunctata* (Goeze 1777) is a West European species absent in Ukraine; old wrong published records could be based on specimens of *Ph. (M.) argus* (Frölich, 1793) or *Ph. (M.) faldermanni* (Faldermann, 1837) - see Lazarev (2024a).

Several wrong synonyms were accepted (see Lazarev, 2024a):

“*Cortodera flavimana* (Waltl, 1838) = *C. moldovana* Danilevsky, 1995”. In fact, *C. moldovana* has no connection with *C. flavimana*, but close to *C. tibialis* (Marseul, 1876) as *C. tibialis rossica* Danilevsky, 2001b. No evidens of the presence of *C. flavimana* and *C. moldovana* in Ukraine exist.

“*Tetropium fuscum* (Fabricius, 1787) = *T. tauricum* Shapovalov, 2007”. The holotype of *T. tauricum* strongly differs from many hundreds of known *T. fuscum*.

“*Dorcadion cinerarium cinerarium* (Fabricius, 1787) = *D. c. macropoides* Plavilstshikov, 1932 = *D. c. zubovi* Lazarev, 2011”, “*D. c. panticapaem* Plavilstshikov, 1951 = *D. c. bartenevi* Lazarev, 2011 = *D. c. skrylniki* Lazarev, 2011 = *D. c. azovense* Lazarev, 2011 = *D. c. gorodinskii* Danilevsky, 1996 = *D. c. demidovi* Danilevsky, 2013 = *D. c. mosyakini* Danilevsky, 2021“. The new wrong synonyms were published without analyses of corresponding materials and with false statement: “ranges of some of them completely overlap”.

“*Dorcadion equestre* (Laxmann, 1770) = *D. e. vadimi* Danilevsky, 2021”.

“*Dorcadion holosericeum* Krynicki, 1832 = *D. h. ustynovi* Danilevsky, 2021”.

#649

The name *Cerambyx taeniatus* Gmelin was based on the publication by Lepechin (1775: Fig.32), who really collected beetles in the West Siberia. But *L. nebulosus* absent in Siberia, where *L. linnei* is represented. So, *L. linnei* was described long ago as *Cerambyx taeniatus* Gmelin, 1790: *Cerambyx taeniatus* Gmelin, 1790 = *Leiopus linnei* Wallin, Nylander & Kwamme, 2009 (published by Danilevsky & Tavakilian, 2022).

L. taeniatus (Gmelin, 1790) was recorded for Greece (Mt. Ossa) by Tatur-Dytkowski (2024). The name was also used by Zamoroka (2024).

According to Kwamme et al. (2024), *L. taeniatus* (Gmelin, 1790) = *L. punctulatus* (Paykull, 1800) on the base of indirect reasons.

Cerambyx taeniatus Gmelin, 1790 was declared by Kwamme et al. (2024) as nomen oblitum, though *Leiopus taeniatus* (Gmelin, 1790) was recently published several times as valid name.

#650

According to Lin & Weigel (2022), *Anaches medioalbus* (Breuning, 1956) = *Sthenias semicylindricus* Hayashi, 1974 = *Sthenias* (s. str.) *murzini* Lazarev, 2020, so *Anaches medioalbus*, sensu Lin & Weigel (2022) is known from Shaanxi, Zhejiang, Fujian, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Guangxi, Chongqing, Sichuan, Guizhou, Yunnan.

#651

Wang P. et al. (2022):

Merionoeda (Macromolorchus) curtipennis (Pic, 1922) is recorded from China (Hubei Province) for the first time, *Merionoeda (Merionoeda) indica* (Hope, 1831) and *Merionoeda (Merionoeda) jeanvoinei* Pic, 1933 are newly recorded from Hubei Province, China. The redescription and the male genital description of *M. curtipennis* are given based on the Chinese specimens.

#652

According to the photos (arranged by Dr. A. Mantilleri and Mr. Ch. Rivier) of the types (holotype-male and paratype-female) of *Oberea coreana* var. *licenti* Pic, 1939b (“Fei hien, 19.6.36”) preserved in M.Pic’s collection of Muséum national d’histoire naturelle (Paris), the specimens traditionally published as *Oberea scutellaroides* Breuning, 1947c (= *Oberea chinensis* Tsherepanov, 1985) must be identified as *Oberea licenti* Pic, 1939, so *Oberea coreana* var. *licenti* Pic, 1939b = *Oberea scutellaroides* Breuning, 1947c (published by Danilevsky & Tavakilian, 2022).

According to Mei-Ying Lin (personal message, 26.05.2022): “Fei Hien = Shandong Province, Linyi City, Feixian (Fei County)”.

#653

The genus *Chlorophorus* is arranged according to Özdikmen (2022); 6 Palaearctic species were left by H. Özdikmen without subgeneric attribution.

#654

Several names were missing:

Chlorophotus amoenus (Castelnau & Gory, 1841: 88) described as *Clytus* **A: YE AFR** - It was recorded for Yemen by Villiers (1977: 167).

Chlorophotus curvatofasciatus Aurivillius, 1922a: 410 **A: JA TAI ORR** - It was recorded for Taiwan and Japan by Hua (2002: 201) and Lin & Tavakilian (2019: 144).

Chlorophotus oppositus (Chevrolat, 1863: 304) described as *Anthoboscus* **A: ?TAI** - It was recorded for Taiwan by Özdikmen (2022: 670). The status of the name is doubtful (Holzschuh, 2020: 50).

#655

Prionus coriarius and *Stictoleptura rubra* were recorded for Ireland by Anderson & Maher (2021) and by Anderson et al. (2021).

#656

According to Lazarev (2022a), the area of the nominate subspecies *Echinocerus f. floralis* is restricted to the steppe regions of Russia, Ukraine and Kazakhstan.

Three subspecies names were accepted by Lazarev (2022a) as valid: *Echinocerus floralis armeniacus* (Reitter, 1890b) - Transcaucasia and Near East; *E. f. aulicus* (Laicharting, 1784) - West Europe, West Anatolia, Siberia, Central Asia, China; *E. f. pilifer* (Reitter, 1890b) - Turkey: Amasya, Konya. *E. f. centaureus* Lazarev, 2022a was described from Greece.

#657

According to Danilevsky & Tavakilian (2022: 145), *Exocentrus nobuoi okinawensis* Breuning & K. Ohbayashi, 1966 = *Ex. paraguttulatus* Breuning & Chûjô, 1971.

#658

According to Rapuzzi & Parisi (2022), *A. kirbyi zawadskyi* Fairmaire, 1866b = *A. kirbyi valandovenssis* Sláma, 2015c. The taxon is distributed in: European Turkey, Anatolia (from Bursa, Bolu, Izmir and Mugla to Konya, Nigde, Amasia, Sivas and Tokat), Bulgaria, Montenegro, Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Romania, Albania, Greece, Macedonia.

The nominate subspecies is known from: Spain, France, Italy, Czech Republic, Hungary, Ukraine, Russia (Urals, Orenburg Reg.), NW Kazakhstan.

A. k. samai Rapuzzi & Parisi, 2022 (type locality: Iran, Azerbaijan e Garbi, Ghasemlo, South of Orumiyeh, 1500 m.) is recorded for Iran; South Turkey from Antalia and Adana to Tunceli, Bingol, Erzurum, Mardin, Kars and Van; Transcaucasia: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Turkmenia. So, the records from Georgia, Iraq, Israel and Syria were also connected with that subspecies.

#659

According to the message by G.Tavakilian (4.7.2022 based on the opinion by V.Viktora), *Clytus leucoscutellatus* Hope, 1831 = *Chlorophorus castaneorufus* (Fairmaire, 1896).

#660

According to Kuboki (2020), *Pidonia masakii* Hayashi, 1955 = *Pidonia simillima* K. Ohbayashi & Hayashi, 1960.

#661

A series of *Mesosa obscuricornis* was collected by A.V. Petrov in 1994 in Dagestan (Derbent environs in Samur valley). Now it is described as *Mesosa obscuricornis petrovi* Danilevsky, 2022b.

#662

Monohamus convexicollis Gressitt, 1942g was moved to *Xenicotela* Bates 1884 by Xie, Barclay & Chen (2022).

#663

Cylindroeme vietnamica Vives, 2019 was recorded for China (Guizhou) by Lin & Li (2022).

#664

Euoplia polyspila Hope, 1839 was recorded from China (Yunnan) by Huang et al. (2022).

#665

Oedecnema gebleri (Ganglbauer, 1889), *Leioderes kollari* L. Redtenbacher, 1849 and *Mesosa nebulosa* (Fabricius, 1781) were recorded for Belarus by S. Saluk (2022).

#666

According to Villiers (1978) *C. aeneum* in Caucasus is represented by *C. a.* “ssp.(?) *longipenne* Plav.” The name was introduced by Plavilstshikov (1940: 300) with different ranks [in Russian]: “if that form has a geographical value, is not clear now, but it is definitely not a simple aberration” and then: “we separate it now as a special morph – morpha *longipenne* m.” So, for Plavilstshikov it was a name with geographical sense, and so available.

Recently the name was wrongly attributed to Villiers (1978) by Löbl & Smetana (2010).

Three syntype females (as “cotypes”) of *Callidium aeneum longipenne* Plavilstshikov, 1940: 300 are preserved now in Zoological Museum of Moscow University with label: “Tigeni, 26.VI.911”.

#667

There was a misprint in Lazarev (2015); in fact, the type locality of *Dorcadion glaucum* Fald. was accepted as 38°52'N, 47°01'E.

#668

Two taxa were recorded by Bi & Chen (2022): *Mimapatellarthron bulbiferum* Holzschuh, 2017 was - for Yunnan and Hainan; *Bulborhodopis barbicornis* Breuning, 1948 - for Yunnan.

#669

Saperda scalaris hieroglyphica (Pallas, 1773) was recorded for South Korea by Jang et al. (2015).

#670

Dolocerus reichii Mulsant, 1862 was confirmed for France by Lemaire & Gros (2016).

#671

Dorcadion arenarium marsicanum Fracassi, 1905 was paradoxically moved to *Iberodorcadion* by Touroult et al. (2019).

#672

Clytus bellus Holzschuh 1998 described from Vietnam was recorded for Hainan by Chen, Liu & Li (2019: 150).

#673

According to Özdikmen (2023a), *Leioderes bodemeyeri* (Reitter, 1903) must be accepted as a valid name (without adequate reasons). Several available *Leioderes* names by Pic (1891h, 1910b, 1917g) originally introduced as variations were incorrectly declared to be unavailable without any reasons.

Several names were incorrectly (on the base of elytral and ventral body color) proposed as valid:

Leioderes bodemeyeri bodemeyeri Reitter, 1903

Leioderes bodemeyeri samai Özdikmen, 2023a

Leioderes bodemeyeri tokatense Özdikmen, 2023a

In fact, *Leioderes tuerki tokatense* Özdikmen, 2023a could be accepted for Tokat and Amasya.

Leioderes bodemeyeri samai Özdikmen, 2023a must be accepted as a synonym of *L. tuerki tuerki* (Ganglbauer, 1886c).

#674

Purpuricenus kaehlerii miroshnikovi Lazarev, 2023 was described from Ciscaucasia (type locality: Krasnodar env., Goryachiy Klyuch): Anapa environs (Supsekh), Maykop, Abkhazia (Tsandripsh, Gagra), Georgia (Tiflis, Mtskheta, Suram, Svanetia). All former records of *P. menetriesi* Motschulsky, 1845 for North Caucasus and Georgia were connected with *P. miroshnikovi* Lazarev, 2023.

#675

Phytoecia (Musaria) faldermanni Faldermann, 1837 (Kars) and *Ph. (Neomusaria) kazaryani* Danilevsky, 2020 (Iğdır) were recorded for Turkey by Güven et al. (2023).

#676

Özdikmen (2023d) upgraded *Phytoecia asiatica sublineata* Holzschuh, 1971 and *Ph. caerulea bethseba* Reiche & Saulcy, 1858 to species level.

#677

Calchaenesthes diversicollis Holzschuh, 1977 was recorded for Mardin (Turkey) by Özdikmen (2023b).

#678

Özdikmen (2023c) upgraded *Ropalopus ledereri wittmeri* Demelt, 1970 to species level.

#679

Semanotus ruscicus anatolicus Özdikmen, 2023e is described from Turkey: Mersin (holotype) and Antalya.

#680

Many new *Clytus* subgenera were proposed by Özdikmen (2023a) on the base of pronotal and elytral design. Generally artificial divisions often are not acceptable, sometimes are quite wrong and are here modified.

#681

According to Vitali (2022b), *Acalolepta permutans semisericea* (Pic, 1935) = *Dihammus mutans* Breuning, 1938 = *Cypriola permutans occidentalis* Breuning, 1957 = *Acalolepta pseudospeciosa* Breuning, 1965 = *Acalolepta paraspeciosa* Breuning, 1982;

#682

Lee Seunghyun, Oh et al. (2022) recorded for South Korea: *Merionoeda* (*Macromolorchus*) *hirsuta* (Mitono & Nishimura, 1936) - prov. Jeollanam-do and *Thranisus variegatus* Bates, 1873 - prov. Jeju-do.

#683

Obrium brevicorne Plavilstshikov, 1940 and *Stenhomalus* (*Stenhomalus*) *pinicola* Holzschuh, 2015 were newly recorded from Shaanxi, China by Song et al. (2022).

#684

Dymasius kisanus Matsushita, 1935 and *D. hirayamai* Matsushita, 1941 are redescribed with additional collecting records, and transferred from *Elydnus* Pascoe, 1869 (sense Danilevsky, 2020) to *Dymasius*.

#685

Exocentrus zikaweiensis Savio, 1929 was recorded for North Korea by Han & Hasegawa (2022).

#686

Mesosa (*Perimesosa*) *hyunchaei* Yamasako & Hasegawa, 2009 is recorded from China for the first time, including Beijing and Jiangsu.

#687

Exocentrus punctipennis Mulsant & Guillebeau, 1856 was recorded for Lithuania by Tamutis & Ferenc (2022).

#688

The flightless lamiine genus *Lamidorcadion* Pic, 1934 is revised and transferred from the tribe Morimopsini to Ceroplesini (Crossotina) by Bi (2022). Five new species are described from China: *Lamidorcadion minutipunctatum* sp. nov. from Hunan and Hubei, *L. brunneum* sp. nov. from Guizhou, *L. subtuberosum* sp. nov. from Guizhou and Yunnan, and *L. jintengi* and *L. simile* sp. nov. from Yunnan. New records are reported for previously described species. Illustrations of habitus, endophallic structure and major diagnostic features for all involved taxa are provided, as well as a distributional map for Chinese species.

Lamidorcadion annulipes was recorded for Chongqing; but excluded from Yunnan and Xizang.

#689

Trachystohamus Pic, 1936 was revised by Gouverneur & Vitali (2022).

#690

According to the message with a photo by S.Ivanov (Vladivostok), a female of *Coreocalamobius parantennatus* Hasegawa, Han & Oh, 2014 was collected in Ussuri Region (Mt. Sinelovka in about 40 km NW Ussuriysk) by M. Sergeev (the record was published by Danilevsky, 2023). Russian specimen is not totally similar to the Korean type series and rather probably represents another species.

#691

Agapanthia boeberi (Fischer von Waldheim, 1806) was described (as *Saperda*) from Sarepta. The name is not a nomen oblitum. It was often used as valid: Winkler, 1929: 1213 (= *cynarae* Germ.); Roubal, 1936: 424 (= *cynarae* Germ.); Villiers, 1959: 10 – “Turkey, Amasya. Europe méridionale, Caucase, Asie, Mineure”.

#692

Agapanthia markusi Rapuzzi, Sama & Kotán, 2013 (described from NW Greece) is very close to *A. gazanchidisi* Lazarev, 2021 (described from NE Greece and Bulgaria), but differs by several small characters, according to Lazarev (personal message, 2023): *A. gazanchidisi* is distinctly narrower, pronotal setae stripe better developed, humeral angles more obliterated, elytral punctuation finer. So, *A. gazanchidisi* must be downgraded to subspecies level *Agapanthia markusi gazanchidisi* Lazarev, 2021.

Ag. markusi sensu Hoskovec, Jelínek, Navrátil & Rejzek, 28.1.2023 from Albania (<http://www.cerambyx.uochb.cz/>) is most probably another subspecies of *Ag. markusi*. Rapuzzi et al.

#693

New synonyms were proposed by Weigel & Skale (2021): *Cornallis gracilipes* Thomson, 1864 = *Hyagnis sybroides* Breuning, 1939 = *Sybra longipes* Breuning et de Jong, 1941; *Xylariopsis mimica* Bates, 1884 = *Sthenias (Albosthenias) leucothorax* Breuning, 1938c.

#694

Gestriana pubemaculata (J.-H. Huang, Zhou & B. Chen, 2006) was restored as valid by Skale (2022).

#695

Yan K., Wu M.-J. & Huang G.-Q. 2023:

Mispila tenuévittata (Pic, 1930b), described as *Sodus* Pascoe, 1865a, is accepted as a valid name (not synonym of *Mispila* (*s. str.*) *venosa* Pascoe, 1864a) from China (Guangxi, Hainan, Yunnan), Laos (Vientiane, Mekong), Vietnam (Chapa).

New synonyms were proposed: *Mispila tenuévittata* (Pic, 1930b) = *Mispila (Dryusa) sonthianae* Breuning, 1963k; and *Mispila tonkinea* (Pic, 1925a) = *Mispila punctifrons* Breuning, 1938c - Bangladesh (Silhet), China (Yunnan), India, Laos, Malaysia (Cameron Highlands), Myanmar, Vietnam (Ninh Binh).

#696

Cyrtoclytus capra and *Stenostola ferrea* were recorded for Spain by Recalde Irurzun J. I. & San Martín Moreno A. F. (2022).

#697

According to Guo et al. (2022) *Cleroclytus collaris* Jakovlev, 1885 = *C. strigicollis* Jakovlev, 1900.

#698

Apriona swainsoni Hope was recorded for Japan (Fukushima Pref.) by Mtow et al. (2022).

#699

Cerambyx welensii was recorded for Macedonia by Cvetkovska-Gjorgjievska & Torres-Vila (2022).

#700

An established population of *Dere thoracica* was detected in USA by Traylor et al. (2021).

#701

Rosalia alpina was recorded for Netherlands by Kurstjens & van Beers (2021).

#702

According to Lazarev (2023):

Pilemia (P.) hirsutula holosericea (Faldermann, 1837) is a valid name for a taxon from Transcaucasia, Iran and Turkey.

P. (P.) homoiesthes Ganglbauer, 1888 is upgraded to species rank.

#703

Zamoroka et al. (2022) proposed a new system of two genera (*Rutpela* & *Stenurella*):

Rutpela Nakane & Ohbayashi, 1957

Subgenus *Nigrostenurella* Özdikmen, 2013

Rutpela (Nigrostenurella) nigra (Linnaeus, 1758):

Subgenus *Rutpela* Nakane & Ohbayashi, 1957

Rutpela (Rutpela) maculata (Poda, 1761):

Rutpela (Rutpela) inermis (K. Daniel & J. Daniel, 1898)

Subgenus *Eduardvivesia* Zamoroka, Trócoli, Shparyk & Semaniuk, 2022

Rutpela (Eduardvivesia) vaucheri (Bedel, 1900)
 Subgenus *Nigromacularia* Zamoroka, Trócoli, Shparyk & Semaniuk, 2022
Rutpela (Nigromacularia) septempunctata (Fabricius, 1793)
Stenurella Villiers, 1974:
 Subgenus *Stenurella* Villiers, 1974
 = *Iberostenurella* Özdikmen, 2013
 = *Crassostenurella* Özdikmen, 2013
Stenurella (Stenurella) melanura (Linnaeus, 1758)
Stenurella (Stenurella) hybridula (Reitter, 1902)
Stenurella (Stenurella) approximans (Rosenhauer, 1856)
 Subgenus *Priscostenurella* Özdikmen, 2013
 = *Stenurelloides* Özdikmen, 2013
Stenurella (Priscostenurella) bifasciata (O. F. Müller, 1776)
Stenurella (Priscostenurella) jaegeri (Hummel, 1825)
Stenurella (Priscostenurella) novercalis (Reitter, 1901)

Zamoroka's system was rejected by Lazarev (2024a). According to Lazarev (2024a), *Stenurella (Priscostenurella) Özdikmen, 2013* = *Rutpela (Eduardvivesia) Zamoroka, Trócoli, Shparyk & Semaniuk, 2022* = *Rutpela (Nigromacularia) Zamoroka, Trócoli, Shparyk & Semaniuk, 2022*).

#704

A new tribal system of Lepturinae was proposed by Zamoroka (2022b): Cariliini Zamoroka, 2022b (*Carilia, Acmaeops, Gaurotes, Paragaurotos, Dinoptera, Gnathacmaeops, Cortodera*); Pidoniini Zamoroka, 2022b (*Pidonia, Fallacea*), Evodiniini Zamoroka, 2022b: 207, 301 [Evodiniini: 302, 303] (*Evodinus, Brachyta*). Lepturini includes 5 Palaearctic genera (*Anoplodera, Nivellia, Leptura, Anastrangalia, Grammoptera, Strangalia*); Stenocorini - 2 (*Stenocorus, Anisorus*), Rhamnusiini - 3 (*Rhamnusium, Akimerus, Enoploderes*), Rhagiini - 2 (*Pachyta, Rhagium*).

Very different genera *Brachysomida* and *Pseudogaurotina* were published as subgenera of one genus, and *Brachysomida (Pseudogaurotina) excellens* was proposed - rejected by Lazarev (2024a).

New synonyms were proposed without good reasons: *Acmaeops* LeConte, 1850 = *Euracmaeops* Danilevsky, 2014; as well as *Enoploderini* = *Rhamnusiini*, while *Enoploderes* and *Rhamnusium* are totally different genera on imaginal and larval characters and can't be in one tribe - rejected by Lazarev (2024a).

A supertribe *Archaeacarinatitae* was proposed for *Oxymirini, Sachalinobiini, Xylosteini* and *Rhamnusiini*.

According to Bouchard et al. (2024):

Evodiniini Zamoroka, 2022b: 297, 301 is valid; *Evodiniini* Zamoroka, 2022b: 302, 303 - wrong spelling. *Acmaeopini* Della Beffa, 1915: = *Cariliini* Zamoroka, 2022b

Both publications are partly accepted for another preterminal tribal Lepturinae system.

#705

Nivellia sanguinosa was recorded for Serbia by Winkler (1929: 1155), and then by Ilić (2005: 35). *Nivellia extensa* was recorded for Serbia by Pic (1931b: 258-footnote).

#706

Asemum striatum was recorded for Lithuania by Tamutis et al. (2023).

#707

According to S. Lee et al. (2023), *Anoplophora horsfieldii* was established in South Korea.

#708

Cleptomtopus luteonotatus was recorded for Yunnan by Huang G.-Q. et al. (2023).

#709

According to Huang, Liu & Xiong (2023), *Trichohoplorana* Breuning, 1961 = *Ipochiromima* Sama & Sudre, 2009; *Trichohoplorana dureli* Breuning, 1961 = *Ipochiromima sikkimensis* (Breuning, 1982). *Trichohoplorana luteomaculata* Gouverneur, 2016 is newly recorded from China (Hunan, Hainan) and Vietnam.

#710

According to Karpiński et al. (2023), *Eodorcadion intermedium kozlovi* (Suvorov, 1912) must be upgraded to species rank.

#711

According to Lazarev (2023c), *Agapanthia boeberi boeberi* described from Sarepta is distributed in Russia; the subspecies occupies steppe zone eastwards Ukrainian border to the West Siberia (Samara Region, Volgograd Region, Orenburg Region, Chelyabinsk Region), Ciscaucasia (Dagestan, Chechnya, Stavropol Region, Krasnodar Region); East Ukraine; North-West Kazakhstan (Uralsk environs); many records for Transcaucasia were published though only one male from Azerbaijan is known (“Chatschmas 7.VII.933” - ZMM); the records from Crimea (“E Tauria” by Krynicki, 1834) need confirmations. Many records from Turkey are shown, but Turkey is not included in the area of the subspecies.

A. b. diversicornis Pic, 1927 described from Albania is a valid name. The taxon is distributed in Albania and central part of mainland Greece (Athens env., Mt. Parnassos env., Agia Paraskevi, Arta env., Kalambaka env., Leptokaria env., Grevena env., Ossa Mt., Olympos Mts., Vrontou env., Ypati env., Arachova (38°29'41.76"N, 22°34'55.06"E), Amfissa env.).

A. b. cynarae (Germar, 1817) is distributed all over most part of West Europe: Italy, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Montenegro, Greece (Macedonia and Thrakia), Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania, Czechia, Slovakia, West Ukraine.

A. b. slamai Lazarev, 2023c is known from Greece, Peloponnese only.

The area of *A. b. michaeli* Sláma, 1986 is limited to Crete.

Recently (VII.2023) one old male of *A. b. boeberi* in good condition from Mtskheta (6.V.1911) was found in Zoological Museum of Moscow University.

#712

According to Lazarev (2023d), *D. lugubre* is monotypic. *D. lugubre* Kraatz, 1873 = *D. thessalicum* Pic, 1916 = *D. minkovae* Heyrovský, 1962 = *D. meteorum* Breuning, 1969 = *D. parinfernale* Breuning, 1975.

D. etruscum is accepted with 6 subspecies: *D. e. etruscum*; *D. e. johannisfranci* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2007, **stat. nov.**, *D. e. salonicum* Pic, 1916, **stat. rest.**, *D. e. epirense* Breuning, 1942 **stat. nov.**, *D. e. valonense* Pic, 1917; *D. e. bravardi* Pic, 1916.

Dorcadion fiorii Breuning, 1942 is accepted as a synonym of *D. e. etruscum*.

#713

Anastathes parva hainana Gressitt, 1941a was validated by Lin & Lingafelter (2023) and recorded for China (Zhejiang, Hunan, Fujian, Guangdong, Hainan, Guangxi) and Vietnam.

Tetraopthalmus sikang (Gressitt, 1941a) = *Chreonoma sikanga* Gressitt, 1942c were accepted by Lin & Lingafelter (2023).

#714

Aristobia vietnamensis Breuning, 1972 (A: FUJ GUA HAI HKG JIX **ORR**) was accepted by Lin, Zhang & Ge (2023).

#715

According to Weigel (2022), *Parasophronica strandiella* Breuning, 1940b = *Falseunidia albosignata* Breuning, 1943a: 52 **syn. nov.** = *Parasophronica alboguttata* Gouverneur, 2021: 78 **syn. nov.**

Parasophronica albomaculata Breuning, 1956a must be transferred to the genus *Parasophroniella* Breuning, 1943.

#716

According to K.Makarov (personal message, 17.8.2023 with photo), a male of *Leiopus femoratus* was collected in Moscow (Viktorenko str. 55°47'57"N, 37°31'48"E, 4.VI.2023 leg. I.Melnik). Besides Makarov has written me a reference to the previous record with photo: <https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/14551393>
It was also male from Moscow, Zatsepa str. 55.729722N, 37.63333E, 20.7.2018, A.V. Danilin leg.

#717

Gu et al. (2023):

Parastrangalis holzschuhi Chou & N. Ohbayashi, 2014 and *P. palpalis* Holzschuh, 1991 were collected in Hubei.

#718

According to Niisato (2023a), *Grammographus jezoensis* Matsushita & Tamanuki, 1935 is a valid name.

#719

According to Niisato & Lin (2023), *Xylotrechus pekingensis* Pic, 1939 = *X. sangkyuni* Fujita, 2023.

X. pekingensis Pic, 1939 and *X. yanoi* Gressitt, 1934 must be vicariant species distributed in the mainland and Japan respectively.

#720

According to Özdikmen (2023f), *Anisarthron barbipes* (Schrank, 1781a) is known from western Anatolia; *Ropalopus insubricus* (Germar, 1823) is known from Anatolian part of Istanbul province.

#721

Phytoecia virgula (Charpentier, 1825) was accepted by Danilevsky (2023a) with 7 subspecies including Iranian *Ph. v. centaureae* Sama, Rapuzzi & Rejzek, 2007, described from Kurdistan as a species (and also from West Azerbaijan and Lurestan as well).

Phytoecia virgula grisea Pic, 1891 was accepted as valid by Danilevsky (2023a) as a subspecies distributed along stepp zone of Ukraine, Russia and Kazakhstan.

Phytoecia virgula punctum (Ménétriés, 1832) was accepted as valid by Danilevsky (2023) as a subspecies distributed along North Caucasus and in Transcaucasia.

#722

Dorcadion scabricolle nakhiczewanum Danilevsky, 1999 was collected in Armenia near Mutsk (39°30'01.8"N, 45°54'50.5"E, 8.6.2022) by A. Rubenyan.

#723

A population of *Evodinellus borealis* (Gyllenhal, 1827) from Russian Far East (Primorye Region) was described as *Pidonia petrovi* Danilevsky, 2023: *E. borealis* (Gyllenhal, 1827) = *P. petrovi* Danilevsky, 2023 - published by Lazarev (2024a).

#724

The taxonomy of *Agapanthia (Epoetes) asphodeli* (Latreille, 1804) was revised by Lazarev (2023f); 8 subspecies were accepted:

Agapanthia (Epoetes) a. asphodeli (Latreille, 1804), type locality - France, Bordeaux environs (= *delagrangei* Pic, 1894 = *reysi* Mulsant & Godart, 1870);

A. (E.) a. lopadusae Rapuzzi & Sparacio, 2017, **stat. n.**, type locality: Italy, Sicilian Channel, Lampedusa Island;

A. (E.) a. renatae Steiner & Schmid, 2013, **stat. n.**, type locality: Greece, Peloponnese, Arcadia, between Karitena and Kastro (= *balcanica* Sláma, 2019b);

A. (E.) a. cretica Bernhauer, 1978, **stat. n.**, type locality: Crete, Mount Ida, Anogia (= *probsti* Holzschuh, 1984c);

A. (E.) a. kastamonica Lazarev, 2023f, type locality: Turkey, Kastamonu province, Yaralıgöz Dağı;

A. (E.) a. nicosiensis Pic, 1927 is restored to its original rank, type locality Cyprus;

A. (*E.*) *a. zappii* Sama, 1987, **stat. n.**, type locality Algeria (Batna), Telmet canyon (Aures Mountains), 1700 m;

A. (*E.*) *a. fadli* Sama & Rapuzzi, 2006, **stat. n.**, type locality: “14 km east of Burg al ‘Arab (west of Alexandria), 30°58’N 29°40’E”.

The holotype of *A. reyi* Mulsant & Godart, 1870 is depicted for the first time, so the synonymies by Sama (1979) *A. (E.) asphodeli* = *A. (E.) reyi* Mulsant & Godart, 1870 are proved.

#725

The status of *Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) koenigi* Jakovlev, 1897, *D. (Acutodorcadion) taldykurganum* Danilevsky, 1996 and *D. (A.) koramense* Danilevsky, 1999 was upgraded to species rank by Danilevsky (2023a).

#726

The status of *Exocentrus* (s. str.) *marginatus* Tsherepanov, 1973 was downgraded to subspecies rank as *Exocentrus* (s. str.) *fisheri marginatus* Tsherepanov, 1973 by Danilevsky (2023a).

According to N. Anisimov (personal message, 2025), a specimen of the species from Khekhtsir (Khabarovsk Region) is preserved in ZIN collection.

#727

Politodorcadion eurygyne (Suvorov, 1911), *P. lailanum* Danilevsky, *P. balchashense* (Suvorov, 1911) and *P. betpakdalense* (Danilevsky, 1996) were moved to *P. politum* (Dalman, 1823) as subspecies: *Politodorcadion politum eurygyne* (Suvorov, 1911), *P. p. lailanum* Danilevsky, *P. p. balchashense* (Suvorov, 1911), 2007 and *P. p. betpakdalense* (Danilevsky, 1996) by Danilevsky (2023a).

A key of the genus was published by Lazarev (2025e).

#728

Conizonioides Özdikmen, 2015 was accepted as a valid genus name with *Conizonioides annularis* (Holzschuh, 1984), *C. kalashiani* (Danilevsky, 1992) and *C. georgiana* (Navrátil & Rozsival, 2016) by Danilevsky (2023a).

#729

Two pairs of new synonyms were proposed by Danilevsky (2023a): *Oberea marginella* Bates, 1873 = *Oberea alexandrovi* Plavilstshikov, 1915a; *Phytoecia eylandti* Semenov, 1891 = *Phytoecia kubani* Holzschuh, 1991.

#730

Three genera names were upgraded to genus rank by Fujita et al. (2023): *Tsujius* Ikeda, 2001, *Caenoptera* C. G. Thomson, 1859 and *Akajimatora* Kusama & Takakuwa, 1984.

Three subspecies names were upgraded to species rank:

Cyrtoclytus kamakarii Yokoyama, 1971 (formerly *C. caproides kamakarii* Yokoyama, 1971).

Apomecyna okinawana Makihara, 1992 (formerly, *A. histrio okinawana* Makihara, 1992).

Tetropium takakuwai Hirayama, 2018 (formerly, *T. gracilicorne takakuwai* Hirayama, 2018).

#731

Brachyclytus monticallius (Komiya, 1980) was moved from *Cyrtoclytus* Ganglbauer, 1882 by Fujita et al. (2023).

#732

Several species names were downgraded to subspecies rank by Fujita et al. (2023):

Uenobrium piceorubrum takeshitai (Niisato et Ohmoto, 1994) (formerly, *U. takeshitai* (Niisato et Ohmoto, 1994).

Pseudiphra apicale obscura Gressitt, 1951 (formerly, *P. obscura* Gressitt, 1951).

Caenoptera minor ikedai Takakuwa, 1984 (formerly, *Molorchus ikedai* Takakuwa, 1984).

Molorchus cobaltinus morii Makihara, 1983 (formerly, *M. morii* Makihara, 1983).

Leptepania minuta japonica (Hayashi, 1948) (formerly, *L. japonica* (Hayashi, 1948).

Leptepania minuta ryukyuana Hayashi, 1963 (formerly, *L. ryukyuana* Hayashi, 1963).

Leptepania minuta sakaii Hayashi, 1974 (formerly, *L. sakaii* Hayashi, 1974).
Kurarua rhopalophoroides chujoi Makihara, 1982 (formerly, *Kurarua chujoi* Makihara, 1982).
Schwarzerium quadricollis viridicyaneum Hayashi, 1956 (formerly, *Sch. viridicyaneum* Hayashi, 1956).
Semanotus japonicus yakushmanus Makihara, 2004 (formerly, *S. yakushmanus* Makihara, 2004).
Xylotrechus rufilius magnicollis (Fairmaire, 1888) (formerly, *X. magnicollis* (Fairmaire, 1888)).
Chlorophorus yayeyamensis yakitai Niisato, 2005 (formerly, *Ch. yakitai* Niisato, 2005).
Chlorophorus boninensis kusamai M. Sato, 1999 (formerly, *Ch. kusamai* M. Sato, 1999).
Chlorophorus kobayashii masatakai Niisato et Karube, 2006 (formerly, *Ch. masatakai* Niisato et Karube, 2006).
Mesosa yonaguni praelongipes Kusama et Irie, 1976 (formerly, *M. praelongipes* Kusama et Irie, 1976).
Mesosa pictipes yayeyamai Breuning, 1955 (formerly, *M. yayeyamai* Breuning, 1955).
Mesosa cri ipine erisimana Matsushita, 1943 (formerly, *M. kirisimana* Matsushita, 1943).
Bumetopia oscitans japonica (Thomson, 1868) (formerly, *B. japonica* (Thomson, 1868)).
Bumetopia oscitans oshimana Breuning, 1939 (formerly, *B. oshimana* Breuning, 1939).
Bumetopia oscitans sakishimana Hayashi, 1966 (formerly, *B. sakishimana* Hayashi, 1966).
Apomecyna naevia semihistrio Kusama et Takakuwa, 1984 (formerly, *A. semihistrio* Kusama et Takakuwa, 1984).
Xylariopsis esakii iriei Hayashi, 1976 (formerly, *X. iriei* Hayashi, 1976).
Iproca ishigakiana aoyamaorum Hasegawa et N. Ohbayashi, 2006 (formerly, *I. aoyamaorum* Hasegawa et N. Ohbayashi, 2006).
Iproca ishigakiana flavolineata Hayashi, 1971 (formerly, *I. flavolineata* Hayashi, 1971).
Sybra oshimana mimogeminata Breuning et Ohbayashi, 1964 (formerly, *S. mimogeminata* Breuning et Ohbayashi, 1964).
Sybra ordinata flavostriata Hayashi, 1968 (formerly, *S. flavostriata* Hayashi, 1968).

#733

Several names were accepted as valid by Fujita et al. (2023):

Sybra ordinata loochooana Breuning, 1939b
Sybra ordinata tokara Hayashi, 1972
Sybra ordinata subtesselata Breuning, 1960a

#734

New synonyms were proposed by Fujita et al. (2023):

Chloridolum loochooanum loochooanum Gressitt, 1934 = *Ch. loochooanum chujoi* Makihara, 2005
Xylotrechus albolatifasciatus Makihara, 1979 = *X. janbar* Niisato et N. Ohbayashi, 2002
Perissus kiusiuensis kiusiuensis K. Ohbayashi, 1958 = *Perissus ogasawarensis* Endo, 2000
Mesosa yonaguni praelongipes Kusama et Irie, 1976 = *Mesosa y. similaris* Kusama et Takakuwa, 1984
Xylariopsis esakii esakii Mitono, 1943 = *X. fujiwarai* Hayashi, 1994
Microlera ptinoides Bates, 1873 = *M. yayeyamensis* Hayashi, 1968
Sybra pascoei ishigakii Breuning et Ohbayashi, 1964 = *Sybra pascoei miyakoensis* Hayashi, 1972
Sybra ordinata loochooana Breuning, 1939b = *Sybra masatakai* Makihara, 2007

#735

The name *Pachyosa* Fairmaire, 1897 was not used by Fujita et al. (2023). All 5 Japanese species of *Pachyosa* Fairmaire, 1897a (sensu Yamasako & Ohbayashi 2012; Danilevsky, 2020e) were treated by Fujita et al. (2023) as *Mesosa*.

#736

Revivals from synonyms by Fujita et al. (2023):

Epania shikokensis densepunctata Hayashi, 1968 (formerly, *E. sh. shikokensis* Hayashi, 1968).
Phymatodes infasciatus vandykei Gressitt, 1935 (formerly, *Ph. i. infasciatus* (Pic, 1935)).
Kazuoclytus fukienensis yukawai (Makihara, 2004) (formerly, *K. f. fukienensis* (Gressitt, 1951)).
Bumetopia oscitans senkakuana Hayashi, 1972 (formerly, *B. sakishimana yonaguni* Hayashi, 1966).
Asaperda agapanthina confultis Komiya, 1984 (formerly, *A. agapanthina* Bates, 1873).
Asaperda agapanthina obliquevittata Komiya, 1984 (formerly, *A. agapanthina* Bates, 1873)
Asaperda agapanthina nakayamai Komiya, 1984 (formerly, *A. agapanthina* Bates, 1873)

Asaperda agapanthina yamawakii Komiya, 1984 (formerly, *A. agapanthina* Bates, 1873).
Asaperda rufipes albosuturalis Breuning, 1957 (formerly, *Asaperda rufipes* Bates, 1873).
Sybra pascoei ishigakii Breuning et Ohbayashi, 1964 (formely, *Sybra baculina* Bates, 1866a)

Pachyta lamed sasaki Fujita, 2018 (formerly, *P. lamed* (Linnaeus, 1758))
Gaurotes otome wakejimai Fujita, 2018 (formerly, *G. otome* Ohbayashi, 1959)
Stictoleptura variicornis tsuyukii Fujita, 2018 (formerly, *S. variicornis* (Dalman, 1817))
Leptura akitai Fujita, 2018 (formerly, *L. aethiops* Poda von Neuhaus, 1761)
Leptura akitai chihiroae Fujita, 2018 (formerly, *L. aethiops* Poda von Neuhaus, 1761)
Strangalia gracilis matsumurai Fujita, 2018 (formerly, *S. gracilis* Gressitt, 1935)
Macroleptura thoracica obscurissima Pic, 1900 (formerly, *Macroleptura thoracica* Creutzer, 1799)
Necydalis sachalinensis akitai Fujita, 2018 (formerly, *N. sachalinensis* Matsumura et Tamanuki, 1927)
Necydalis harmandi ogasawarai Fujita, 2018 (formerly, *N. harmandi* Pic, 1901)
Rosalia coelestis yanagii Fujita et Akita, 2020 (formerly, *R. coelestis* Semenov, 1911)
Xylotrechus chinensis kurosawai Fujita, 2010 (formerly, *X. chinensis* Chevrolat, 1852)

#737

Recent publications wrongly regarded all populations of *A. altajensis* eastwards Baikal Lake as *altajensis coreanus* (Danilevskaya et al., 2009 - from Korea westwards to about Baikal Lake; Ambrus & Tichý, 2017 - China, Mongolia, North Korea, South Korea and Russian Siberia; Chen, Liu & Li, 2019 - China, Mongolia, Korea, Russian Siberia; Danilevsky, 2020 - East Siberia, Far Eastern Russia, China, Mongolia, Korea) because real Korean specimens were not known to the most authors. Now (Danilevsky, 2024c) I've received 14 specimens from South Korea for study (8 males and 6 females) and identify species rank of the Korean taxon - *A. coreanus* (Okamoto, 1924). Such specimens definitely absent in Russia. China populations need to be studied. The taxon was recorded for the whole Korean peninsula by Jang, Lee & Choi (2015), but *A. altajensis* should penetrate into the northern Korean regions along the border with Russia and here it can be mixed with *A. coreanus*.

#738

R. Serafim and S. Maican (2004) recorded for Romania (Mangalia) *Dorcadion divisum* on the base of A.L. Montandon (1908). This population was described as *D. gashtarovi* Sama et al., 2010.

According to Lazarev (2024e), *Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) gashtarovi* Sama G., Dascalu M. & Pesarini C. 2010 must be downgraded to subspecies rank: *Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) catenatum gashtarovi* Sama, Dascălu & Pesarini, 2010.

#739

Trichoferus gayi Plavilstshikov, 1921 was published as a replacement name for *Hesperophanes cinereus* Blanchard, 1851 from South America (Chile), not *Hesperophanes cinereus* (Villers, 1789) from Europe.

Trichoferus gayi Plavilstshikov, 1921 was used by Winkler (1929: 1143) as a valid name of *Cerambyx cinereus* Villers, 1789 = *Hesperophanes philippii* Porter, 1925.

Hesperophanes cinereus Blanchard, 1851 = *Hesperophanes philippii* Porter, 1925, now *Cotyachryson cinereus* (Blanchard, 1851).

The situation was adequately reflected by Vitaly (2019).

#740

Four new *Dorcadion* taxa were described by Kadyrbekov (2022) from Kazakhstan, but without type localities coordinates, which were sent to me by S. Kolov:

Dorcadion tenuelineatum [as “*tenuilineatum*”] *kolovi* Kadyrbekov, 2022 was described from “Southeast Kazakhstan, the northern slopes of the Dzhungarskiy Alatau, the Kaykan ridge, 50 km east of the Usharal town, H – 570 m”. According to personal message (28.10.2023) by S. Kolov the type localiy was 45°55'47"03"N, 81°20'27'49"E.

Dorcadion tenuelineatum [as “*tenuilineatum*”] *kapanovi* Kadyrbekov, 2022 was described from “Southeast Kazakhstan, northern spurs of the Dzhungarskiy Alatau, Taskarakum sands near the Shybyndy mountains, 17 km north of Kabanbay (Andreevka) small town”. According to personal message (28.10.2023) by S. Kolov the type locality was 45°53′36.81”N, 80°34′42.89”E.

It was about same population as I used for the description of *D. abakumovi lepsyense* Danilevsky, 2004b and depicted specimens were identical to my type series of *D. a. lepsyense*, so *D. abakumovi lepsyense* Danilevsky, 2004b = *Dorcadion tenuelineatum kapanovi* Kadyrbekov, 2022.

Dorcadion alakoliense zlatanovi Kadyrbekov, 2022 was described from “South-East Kazakhstan, northern spurs of the Dzhungarskiy Alatau, Saykan ridge, 15 km south-west from Enbekshi vill., h = 715 m above sea level”. According to personal message (28.10.2023) by S. Kolov the type locality was 46°9′56.18”N, 80°39′50.31”E.

Dorcadion nikolaevi aizhan Kadyrbekov, 2022 was described from “South-East Kazakhstan, mountain system of the Dzhungarskiy Alatau, Konyrtau ridge, Nurlybay gorge, H–610 m. above sea level”. According to personal message (28.10.2023) by S. Kolov the type locality was 45°23′38.90”N, 78°56′4.13”E.

#741

See: Xie et al. (2023): Review of the Genus *Xenicotela* Bates.

#742

Aconodes bilobatus (Breuning, 1939e), *A. latefasciatus* Holzschuh, 1984, *A. submontanus* (Breuning, 1949a) and *A. nepalensis* Heyrovský, 1976 were recorded for Xizangh by Bi (2023).

#743

Chlorophorus tixieri (Pic, 1902) and *Demonax antireductus* Pic, 1935a were recorded for Yunnan by Viktora (2023b).

#744

According to Touroult et al. (2023), *Purpuricnus kaehlerii kaehlerii* (Linnaeus, 1758) = *P. k. corsicus* Vartanis, 2018a.

Saperda populnea was recorded for Corsica.

#745

Mispila coomani (Pic, 1934) was recorded for Hongkong by Breuning (1963m: 473, 478-479).

#746

Holotype of *Anaglyptus niponensis* var. *anticegrus* Matsushita, 1933 described from Honshu (Aomori) was identified by Niisato (2023b) as *A. subfasciatus* Pic, 1906.

#747

Epiclytus itoi Niisato, 1981 was recorded for Guangxi (Niisato & Liu, 2017) and for Fujian (Niisato & Chou, 2023).

#748

Chlorophorus herbstii (Brahm, 1790) was recorded for Greece by Bolanakis & Trichas (2023).

#749

Dorcadion fulvum ssp. *heracles* Vartanis, 2024a was described from Greece (Olympos Mt., Pieria prov.) as a species on the bases of black first antennal joint and black anterior legs.

No other features are observed that distinguish the new taxon from *D. f. fulvum* - the name was downgraded to subspecies rank by Lazarev (2024a).

#750

Pedostrangalia revestita corsica Vartanis, 2024b was described from France (Corsica) as a species on the bases of red anterior legs in combination with black other legs. No other features are observed that distinguish the new taxon from *P. r. revestita*. The name was downgraded to subspecies rank by Lazarev (2024a).

#751

Ropalopus ungaricus olympicus Vartanis, 2024c was described as *R. insubricus olympicus* Vartanis, 2024c from Greece (Olympos Mt., Pieria prov., 700 – 1000 m.), and *R. ungaricus creticus* Vartanis, 2024c was described as a species from Crete - published by Lazarev (2024a: 25) with misprints in both names (as “*hungaricus*”).

#752

According to Aleksandrowicz, Pisanenko, Ryndevich & Saluk (2023), **several taxa were recorded for Belorussia on the bases of unconfirmed data of unknown origin:**

Grammoptera ustulata (Schaller, 1783)

Leptura aurulenta Fabricius, 1792

Pseudovadonia livida livida (Fabricius, 1777)

Acmaeops septentrionis (Thomson, 1866)

Anisorus quercus (Götz, 1783)

Brachyta interrogationis (Linnaeus, 1758)

Cortodera holosericea (Fabricius, 1801)

Rhagium bifasciatum Fabricius, 1775

Tetropium gabrieli Weise, 1905

Necydalis ulmi Chevrolat, 1838

Chlorophorus figuratus (Scopoli, 1763)

Chlorophorus sartor (Müller, 1766)

Clytus lama Mulsant, 1847

Clytus rhamni Germar, 1817

Rusticoclytus pantherinus (Savenius, 1825)

Xylotrechus ibex (Gebler, 1825)

Agapanthia dahlii (Richter, 1820)

Dorcadion holosericeum Krynicki, 1832

Monochamus saltuarius (Gebler, 1830)

Oberea linearis (Linnaeus, 1761)

Saperda octopunctata (Scopoli, 1772)

Saperda lpinee (Linnaeus, 1767)

Tetrops starkii Chevrolat, 1859

Several taxa were recorded for Belorussia on the bases of wrong data or wrong interpretation of published data:

Anoplodera rufipes (Schaller, 1783)

Pachytodes erraticus (Dalman, 1817)

Paracorymbia fulva (DeGeer, 1775)

Acmaeops smaragdulus (Fabricius, 1792)

Anaglyptus mysticus (Linnaeus, 1758)

Xylotrechus arvicola Olivier, 1795

Rosalia lpine (Linnaeus, 1758)

Acanthocinus reticulatus (Razoumowsky, 1789)

Aegomorphus obscurior (Pic, 1904)
Agapanthia violacea (Fabricius, 1775)
Phytoecia caerulea (Scopoli, 1772)
Pogonocherus ovatus (Goeze, 1777)
Stenostola dubia (Laicharting, 1784)

Anastrangalia reyi was accepted as a subspecies of *Anastrangalia dubia* (Scopoli, 1763) following Zamoroka et al. (2019) and *Anastrangalia dubia reyi* was accepted for the whole Belorussia (not *A. dubia dubia*).

Oberea erythrocephala (Schrank, 1776) was reported for Belorussia (Салук, Писаненко 1991) on the bases of misidentification of *Oberea histrionis* Pic.

#753

According to Bi, Mu & Lin (2024), *Echinovelleda* Breuning, 1936 = *Propedicellus* Huang G.-Q., Huang J.-B. & Liu, 2020.

Echinovelleda chinensis chinensis Breuning, 1936 was recorded for Guizhou.

#754

According to Löbl (2010: 60) in Löbl & Smetana (2010): “*Cerambyx smyrnensis* Linnaeus, 1757 is currently listed as a valid *Dorcadion* species from Turkey, though the original spelling is *smirnensis* and names published before 1758 are not available. The species was described in a work from 1757[:411] that was translated into German and published in 1761 [:451]. The German translation provides a detailed description, but it does not validate the names published in the original edition (see Opinion 57, 1914, Smithson. Inst. Publ. 2256). Thus, the oldest known available synonym of “*smyrnensis* Linnaeus”, *Lamia (Dorcadion) crux* Billberg, 1817, is to be used for this species.”

#755

According to Huang, Weigel, Chang & Zhang (2024), *Souvanna signata* (Pic, 1926) is a valid name with all new synonyms.

Mispila curvilinea Pascoe, 1869b was recorded for Sikkim.

#756

According to Özdikmen & Turgut (2009) and Danilevsky (2024a), *Cerambyx klinzigi* Podaný, 1964 is a valid name.

#757

According to Lazarev (2024a), *Megarhagium* Reitter, 1913 and *Hagrium* Villiers, 1978 must be accepted as valid genera names as in Villiers (1978).

Rhagium s. str. must be also upgraded to genus level.

#758

According to Zamoroka (2022b), “*Evodinus borealis* does not belong to the separate genus *Evodinellus* Winkler, 1929” or *Evodinus* LeConte, 1850 = *Evodinellus* Plavilstshikov, 1915. But American *Evodinus* differs from *Evodinellus borealis* (Gyllenhal, 1827) by the position of antennal insertions, which are situated in *Evodinellus borealis* in front of anterior eye margins, while in *Evodinus* antennal insertions disposed behind the line connecting anterior eye margins (see Lazarev, 2024a).

Brachytodes Planet, 1924 was wrongly accepted by Zamoroka (2022b) as a valid genus name being a subgenus of *Evodinellus* Plavilstshikov, 1915g.

#759

According to Lazarev (2024a), *Plagionotus detritus caucasicola* Plavilstshikov, 1940 = *P. d. graecus* Vartanis, 2023,

#760

According to Lazarev (2024a), Clytini Mulsant, 1839 = Chlorophorini Zamoroka, 2021.

#761

Subfamily Agapanthiinae Mulsant, 1839 was accepted by Lazarev (2024a).

#762

According to Sama (2010: 50), *Agapanthia kindermanni* Pic, 1905 = *A. amacula* Holzschuh, 1989.

According to Lazarev (2024a), “*Agapanthia kindermanni* Pic, 1905 must be returned to the original subspecies rank as *Agapanthia dahli kindermanni* Pic, 1905.”.

#763

Several *Agapanthia* species names were downgraded to subspecies rank by Lazarev (2024a): *A. dahlii lateralis* Ganglbauer, 1884, *A.d. mutinensium* Sama & Rapuzzi, 2010, *A.d. pustulifera* Pic, 1905, *A.d. salviae* Holzschuh, 1975, *A.d. schurmanni* Sama, 1979, *A.d. subsimplicicornis* Sama & Rapuzzi, 2010.

#764

According to Lazarev (2024a), Zaitzev D.W. (original spelling - Zaitsev 1931, 1937) was wrongly published several times (Löbl & Smetana, 2010; Danilevsky, 2020) as Zaitzev D.A. The original spelling was unacceptably changed by Zamoroka (2021) to “Zajciw”.

#765

According to Vitali (2022a), *Parolesthes* is considered as subgenus of *Trirachys*.

Neocerambyx guangxiensis Li, Lu & Chen, 2020 is considered a subspecies of *N. katarinae* Holzschuh, 2009 as follows: *Neocerambyx katarinae guangxiensis* Li, Lu & Chen, 2020.

#766

Hesperophanes pilosus Bodungen, 1908 was recorded (Kalashian, Karimpour & Davodi, 2023) for Iran (West Azarbaijan (Azarbaijan-e Gharbi) province, saline lands around Soldoz wetland, 37°02'29"N, 45°36'53"E, 1280 m). Food plant was identified as *Halocnemum strobilaceum* (Pall.) Bieb. (Amaranthaceae).

#767

Several new records for Ukraine were published by Zamoroka (2024):

Enoploderes sanguineus - Uzhhorod

Neoclytus acuminatus - Odessa

Tetrops peterkai - Volyn Region (North-West Ukraine) - supposed for Poland.

The record of *Enoploderes sanguineus* for Crimea (Livadia) was published by Danilevsky (2014i: 73).

#768

Vadonia unipunctata makedonica Holzschuh, 1989 was recorded from Bulgaria by Gradinarov & Petrova (2024).

#769

Afghanicenus nuristanicus (Heyrovský, 1936) was recorded from Pakistan by Karpiński et al. (2024).

#770

Brachyta bifasciata (Olivier, 1795) (not *Leptura bifasciata* O.F. Müller, 1776) is declared as a protected name by Lazarev (2024b) because of prevailing usage according to the Art. 23.9. of ICZN (1999). More than 25 works, published by more than 10 authors in preceding 50 years are listed.

#771

Phytoecia (Paracoptosia) urartica Kasatkin, 2015 was published for Iraq (Rapuzzi & Khudhur, 2024) as well as new records of *Purpuricenus wachanrui* Levrat, 1858 and *Dorcadion ringenbachi* Rapuzzi & Sama, 2018.

#772

Pilemia (s. str.) *tigrina podillica* (Zamoroka, Ruicănescu & Mancî, 2024) as *Phytoecia (Pilemia)* “spreads to the east of the Carpathians” was described from ““Kasova Hora” (49.226625, 24.696203), 310 m a.s.l., Burshtyn, Ivano-Frankivsk Region, Ukraine”. The area of the new subspecies was described as “Dnister and Prut basins (Moldova, E Romania, W Ukraine (Podillia)”. All records of *Pilemia tigrina* from Caucasus, Turkey and Near East were rejected as unreliable. The record by (Becker, 1871) from Dagestan (Derbent) was not known to the authors. The record by Miroshnikov (1990) from Armenia was declared as based on wrong determination without study of the specimen.

The area of the nominate subspecies was accepted as “Danube basin (? Bulgaria, Hungary, W Romania, Serbia, W Ukraine (Zakarpattya)”.

#773

Chlorophorus ahmadi Rapuzzi, Fekrat & Mamarabadi, 2024 was described from “Iran, Khorasan prov., Hezar Masjed Mountain” - Iranian part of Kopetdag ridge just near Turkmenian border from *Juniperus*. The species is hardly distinguished from *Ch. elaeagni* Plavilstshikov, 1956. A pair of specimens is represented in the collection of M. Danilevsky with the label: Turkmenia, Kopetdag Mt., *Juniperus*, Ipay-Kala, 26.5.1971, B. Mamaev.

#774

Rapuzzi1 & al Dhafer (2024) described 1 new genus (*Arabogracilia* gen. nov.) and 4 new species from Saudi Arabia [*Arabogracilia saudita*, *Enaretta samai* (also from Oman), *Hyllisia asirica* and *Phytoecia (Pseudoblepisanis) arabica*].

Enaretta samai Rapuzzi1 & al Dhafer, 2024 was wrongly identified as South African *E. caudata* Fåhraeus, 1872 by K. Adlbauer and so recorded by Löbl & Smetana (2010: 231), Ambrus & Grosser (2012: 454), Danilevsky (2020: 324).

Three species [*Certallum thoracicum* (Sharp, 1880) [wrong type locality], *Crossotus arabicus* Gahan, 1896 and *Idactus coquereli* (Fairmaire, 1890)] as well as one genus (*Certallum* Dejean, 1821) and 1 tribe (Certallini Fairmaire, 1868) are deleted from the list of Saudi Arabia. Most probably all records of *Crossotus arabicus* from Saudi Arabia were connected with *Crossotus katbeh* Sama, 2000.

11 species are listed for the first time for the Saudi Arabian fauna [*Cantharoctenus filippovi* (Plavilstshikov, 1933); *Helymaeus signaticollis* Pascoe, 1878; *Helymaeus pedestris* Pascoe, 1878; *Anarchambyx pipposamai* Sama, 2007; *Yemenobrium velutinum* Adlbauer, 2005; *Phoracantha semipunctata* (Fabricius, 1775); *Crossotus sublineatus* Gestro, 1892; *Crossotus katbeh* Sama, 2000; *Prosopocera (Dalterus) dejeani* Gahan, 1890; *Anoplophora glabripennis* (Motschulsky, 1853); *Apomecyna binubila* Pascoe, 1858].

4 species are listed for the first time from Yemen [*Xystrocera dispar* Fähröeus, 1872, *Crossotus erlangeris* ssp. *saudicola* Téocchi, 1991, *Crossotus subocellatus* (Fairmaire, 1886) and *Sophronica talhouki* Holzschuh, 1991],

3 species are listed for the first time from Oman (*Derolus incultus* ssp. *yemenensis* Villiers, 1977, *Daramus serricornis* Fairmaire, 1892 and *Eunidia haplotrita* Aurivillius, 1911).

1 species is listed for the first time from the United Arab Emirates (*Xystrocera dispar* Fähröeus, 1872).

#775

Prinobius samai Drumont & Rejzek, 2008 was recorded for Turkey (Mardin) by Rapuzzi & Tusun (2024).

#776

Eustrangalis (Metalleustrangalis) aeneipennis aeneipennis (Fairmaire, 1889) was recorded for Hubei by Wang Y., Xie G. [Xie G.-L.] & Wang W.-K. [Wenkai] (2024).

#777

Several species were collected in North Caucasus (Karachaevo-Cherkessia and Stavropol Region) by M. Danilevsky and V. Ustinov from 21.4.2024 to 5.5.2024:

many *Dorcadion carinatum carinatum* and *D. holosericeum ttristriatum* (about all males from Karachaevo-Cherkessia with white humeral stripes).

one male of *D. sareptanum estriatum* Suvorov, 1913 - Karachaevo-Cherkessia, Erken-Shakhar, 44°23'37"N, 41°54'18"E, 452m, 22.4.2024, M. Danilevsky leg.

2 males of *Cortodera alpina rosti* Pic, 1892 - eastern margin of Kislovodsk, forest edge, on *Ranunculus* flowers, 43°53'6"N, 42°40'46"E, 1060m, 4.5.2024, V. Ustinov leg.

2 females of *Anaglyptus simplicicornis* - Pyatigorsk, Beshtau Mt. 27-28.4.2024, V. Ustinov leg.

1 male of *Clytus arietis oblitus* - Pyatigorsk, Mashuk Mt. 25-26.4.2024, V. Ustinov leg.

1 female of *Phytoecia (Musaria) affinis ciscaucasica* Danilevsky, 2023 (black thorax, pale elytra) - Pyatigorsk, Beshtau Mt. 28.4.2024, V. Ustinov leg.

4 males, 2 females of *Pilemia (Pseudopilemia) hirsutula hirsutula* (Frölich, 1793) - Pyatigorsk, Mashuk Mt. 44° 3'1.20"C, 43° 4'11.16"B 600m 25-26.4.2024, V. Ustinov leg.

#778

According to Sama (2023) - see Lazarev (2024c):

Dorcasominae Lacordaire, 1869 and Apatophyseinae Lacordaire, 1869 are different subfamilies [as it was proposed by Danilevsky (2010a: 48): “*Apatophyseinae*: the genus *Apatophysis* Chevrolat, 1860 is not included in the subfamily Dorcasominae Lacordaire, 1868 (as in Özdikmen, 2008d), because of significant distinctive imaginal (divided stridulatory plate in *Dorcasomus* Audinet-Serville, 1834) and larval characters. Consequently, the subfamily Apatophyseinae Lacordaire, 1869 is kept as valid in the present Catalogue.”]

Stictoleptura Casey, 1924 = *Melanoleptura* Miroshnikov, 1998;

Stictoleptura scutellata scutellata Fabricius, 1781 = *Stictoleptura scutellata maritima* Sláma, 2015;

Stenurella Villiers, 1974 = *Iberostenurella* Özdikmen, 2013 = *Crassostenurella* Özdikmen, 2013 = *Nigrostenurella* Özdikmen, 2013 = *Priscostenurella* Özdikmen, 2013 = *Stenurelloides* Özdikmen, 2013.

Lygrini Sama, 2008 = Pelossini Tavakilian, 2013

Callidiini Kirby, 1837 = Hylotrupini Zagajkevich, 1991

Chalcoturanium Jankowsky, 1934 is raised to genus rank.

Poecilium Fairmaire, 1864 (as a genus) = *Phymatoderus* Reitter, 1913 = *Phymatodellus* Reitter, 1913 = *Paraphymatodes* Plavilstshikov, 1934.

Clytini Mulsant, 1839 = Anaglyptini Lacordaire, 1868

Plagionotus Mulsant, 1842 = *Echinocerus* Mulsant, 1862 = *Neoplacionotus* Kasatkin, 2005.
Chlorophorus Chevrolat, 1863 = *Crassofasciatus* Özdikmen, 2011 = *Humeromaculatus* Özdikmen, 2011 = *Immaculatus* Özdikmen = *Perderomaculatus* Özdikmen, 2011
Lamiini Latreille, 1825 = Dorcadionini J. Thomson, 1860 [repeated by Sama (2008b: 233) and by Karpinski et al. (2025) as “syn. nov.”].
Epoptes Gistel, 1857 = *Smaragdula* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2004 = *Stichodera* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2004 = *Drosotrichia* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2004 = *Agapanthiella* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2004 = *Agapanthoplia* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2004 = *Amurobia* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2004 = *Chinosticta* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2004 = *Homoblephara* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2004 = *Synthapsia* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2004;
Pogonocherini Mulsant, 1939 = Exocentrini Pascoe, 1864;
Eunidiini (as Eunidiina Sama, 2023 subtribe nov.) was included in Apomecynini;
Eunidia nigricans Breuning, 1942d was recorded for Egypt - Sudan border.
Polyarthron pectinicornis (Fabricius, 1892) is a variable species without subspecies. But a map of its area (p.57) shows 4 big subspecies and three of them are divided in smaller taxa.
Mesoprionus besikanus (Fairmaire, 1855) = *M. lefebvrei* (Marseul, 1856) = *Prionus tangerianus* Sláma, 1996.
Mesoprionus besikanus (Fairmaire, 1855) = *Prionus batelkai* Sláma, 1996, as **syn. nov.**
Rhamnusiini Danilevsky, 1997 is accepted (Sama, 2023: 22), as well as Rhamnusiini Sama, Švácha & Danilevsky, 2009 (Sama, 2023: 68), though the later publication does not exist.
Rhagium inquisitor inquisitor (L.) is recorded for Algeria (p. 71), though “adults not emerged (!)”, or for Morocco (p. 22 - misprint). The record of *Rh. i. cedri* Reymond, 1954 for Algeria (p. 22) was also a misprint.
Grammoptera was included in Rhagiini.
Arhopalus Audinet-Serville, 1834 = *Cephalocrius* Sharp, 1905
Phoracantha recurva was recorded for Algeria.
Hesperophanes andresi Sama & Rapuzzi, 2006 was recorded for Tunis.
Icosium P. H. Lucas, 1854 was placed in Hesperophanini (Daramina).
Cerambyx = *Microcerambyx* = *Mesocerambyx*
Nathriini Linsley, 1963 = Leptidiini Fairmaire, 1864 (type genus *Leptidea*, Mulsant, 1839, nec Billberg, 1820) = Psebiini Martins, 2003, nec Lecordaire, 1868.
A lectotype designation for *Bolivarita oculata* Escalera, 1914 was published by Sama (2023: 181), while it was designated before two times by Trócoli (2019) and by Lazarev (2019f). The tribes for *Oxilus* Buquet, 1859, *Bolivarita* Escalera, 1914 and *Ossibia* Pascoe, 1867 were not denoted.
A single known specimen of *Oxilus* from Egypt could not be exactly identified.
Algerian population of *Ropalopus* cannot be definitely identified; *insubricus* and *ungaricus* together with similar taxa belong to one species.
Lucasianus Pic, 1891 was placed in Callidiini.
Chlorophorus glaucus (Fabricius, 1781) was regarded as a species.
Parmena algirica Catelnau, 1840 (often also recorded as *algirica* Laporte, 1840 - Laporte Francis Louis Nompars de Caumont, Comte de Castelnau) is accepted as a valid name, as well as *P. pubescens* (Dalman, 1817) recorded for Libya. The original publication is not shown in the References to the monograph.
Monochamus galloprovincialis (Olivier, 1800) is rather different from different areas. Specimens from northern Morocco are just same as *M.g. pistor* from Slovenia; while populations from Algeria are similar to reddish specimens from southern France.
p. 278. *Crossotus subocellatus heimschi* Peyerimhoff, 1922 was accepted by Sama (2023) as “**stat. nov.**”, but it was published by him before (Sama, 2010).
Pogonocherus Dejean, 18921 = *Pityphilus* Mulsant, 1862
Psapaharochrus jaspideus (Germar, 1824) is accepted, though it is declared as a wrong generic attribution.

#779

According to Chen, Liu & Li (2019), *Xylotrechus pyrrhoderus* is distributed in: China: Jilin, Liaoning, Shanxi, Shandong, Shaanxi, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Hubei, Jiangxi, Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Sichuan, Guizhou. Mongolia, D. P. R. Korea, R. O. Korea, Japan, Russia (Siberia). The records for Russia and Mongolia were definitely wrong.

#780

According to Xie, Barclay & Wang (2024), *Combe* J. Thomson, 1864 = *Mimomyagrus* Breuning, 1970c.

Combe brianus (White, 1858b) = *Mimomyagrus pfanneri* Breuning, 1970c
Arctolamia sinica Bi & Chen, 2022b was recorded for Myanmar.

#781

Echinocerus floralis (Pallas, 1773) was recorded for Crete by Bolanakis, Makris & Trichas (2024) on the base of a single specimen. A local population can represent a new subspecies.

#782

Akimerus schaefferi ariannae Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2007 was accepted as *Akimerus berchmansii* ssp. *ariannae*, Rapuzzi & Sama 2018 (Greece, Ossa Mt., Stomio) and Tatur-Dytkowski et al., 2024; as *Akimerus ariannae* by Danilevsky, 2020e, 2020h: 154.

#783

Agapanthia (Epopetes) helianthi Plavilstshikov, 1935, *A. (E.) subnigra* Pic, 1890, *A. (E.) gazanchidisi* Lazarev, 2021 and *A. (E.) markusi* Rapuzzi, Sama & Kotán, 2013 are downgraded to subspecies of *A. villosoviridescens* by Lazarev (2024d).

A new synonym was proposed: *A. subnigra* Pic, 1890 = *A. villosoviridescens* var. *subchalybaea* Reitter, 1898, **syn. n.**

A. villosoviridescens helianthi Plavilstshikov, 1935 is distributed in Russian Caucasus and Transcaucasia.

The area of *Agapanthia (Epopetes) lederi* Ganglbauer, 1884 is limited to Talysh region of Azerbaijan.

A. villosoviridescens subnigra Pic, 1890 is known from north mountains of West Georgia and North Caucasus.

A. villosoviridescens hodeki Danilevsky, 2018d is known up to now from Gilan province of Iran only.

#784

A syntype of *Agapanthia verecunda* Chevrolat, 1882 was published by Kasatkin (2020) as “male, lectotype”, though the lectotype was never formally designated.

#785

False larval photographs of *Exocentrus stierlini* Ganglbauer, 1883 were published by Kurzawa & Gutowski (2021a). Legs were clearly seen in depicted Lepturinae specimens, that is impossible in Lamiinae.

True photographs were published soon (Kurzawa & Gutowski, 2021b).

According to J.Kurzawa (personal message, July, 2024): “for the first time was published a host-plant on to species level (*Salix purpurea*)”; “all previous informations in literature about hostplants to level "species" was wrong”. *Exocentrus stierlini* was also obtained by J.Kurzawa from *Salix cinerea* after the publication of the article. “This species certainly does not develop on the willow *Salix caprea* because the wood and bark of these branches are inappropriate.”

#786

According to Hass et al. (2024), traditionally accepted *Xylotrechus ibex* (Gebler, 1825) consists of two species: European *X. ibex* (Gebler, 1825) (= *angulosus* Motschulsky, 1875) - described from Altai (lectotype was designated); and Siberian *X. rectangulus* (Motschulsky, 1875) (= *fugitivus* Thieme, 1881 - Amur = *interruptus* Pic, 1902e - Sibérie, ?Japon) - described from “Daourie méridionale”.

A neotype for *Clytus angulosus* Motschulsky, 1875 and lectotypes for *Clytus fugitivus* Thieme, 1881 and *Xylotrechus clarinus* Bates, 1884 were designated and illustrated.

X. ibex is distributed eastwards to Altai. *X. rectangulus* is distributed eastwards to South Korea and Japan. *X. ibex* was collected in Germany (Brandennurg).

The record for Japan was based on Kusama & Takakuwa (1984), who definitely underlined the absence of the species in Japan fauna, but the cases of the import of the specimens from the mainland are known.

According to Danilevsky & Sergeeva (2024), *X. ibex ibex* (Gebler, 1825) and *X. ibex rectangulus* (Motschulsky, 1875) must be accepted.

#787

Aromia moschata ambrosiaca var. *vetusta* Jankowski, 1934 was unavailable name as 4th after trinomen. According to the Art. 45.6.4.1. - a name that is infrasubspecific under Article 45.6.4 is nevertheless deemed to be subspecific from its original publication if, before 1985, it was adopted as the valid name of a species or subspecies. *A. m. vetusta* Jankowski, 1934 was published by Bogachev (1962), so the name became available as *A. m. vetusta* Jankowski, 1934.

#788

Phymatodes testaceus (Linnaeus, 1758) was recorded for Egypt (“Caire”) by Alfieri (1916: 74). According to Sama (2023: 209), the species was “introduced, but not established in Libya, Egypt and Madera”.

#789

Ohbayashi N., Bi W.-X. & Lin M.-Y. 2024:

Japanostrangalia thibetana (Blanchard, 1871) is accepted as endemic of Sychuan.

Japanostrangalia basiplicata (Fairmaire, 1889) = *Strangalia apicicornis* Pic, 1916h = *Strangalia plavilstshikoviana* Heyrovský, 1934c = *Leptura savioi* Pic, 1936d: 16. Many new records were proposed.

Japanostrangalia yamasakii Mitono, 1936 is endemic of Taiwan. The records from mainland China (Hunan, Fujian, Guizhou) were based on misidentifications of *J. basiplicata*.

Japanostrangalia argodi (Théry, 1896) is regarded as a valid name for a species from Shanxi, Anhui & Zhejiang.

#790

According to Özdikmen (2024d), *Coptosiella* Kasatkin, 2015a (type species *Phytoecia antoniae* Reitter, 1889) is a subgenus of *Cardoria* Mulsant, 1862.

#791

According to Özdikmen (2024b), *Certallum thoracicum laevicolle* (Pic, 1895c) described from “Mésopotamie” was recorded from Mardin - the subspecies is distributed in “NW Iran, N Iraq, SE Turkey”.

#792

Pachyta collaris var. *nigricollis* Mulsant, 1839 described from “France tempérée, Rhône” was declared by Özdikmen (2024h) as wrongly located and used as valid name - *Dinoptera nigricollis* (Mulsant, 1839) for Turkish *Dinoptera concolor* (Heyden & Faust, 1888).

#793

According to Özdikmen (2024g), *Phytoecia vittipennis pallidior* (Pic, 1901) = *Phytoecia (Obereina) vittipennis* v. *tokatensis* Pic, 1933.

#794

Phytoecia caerulea viridipes Rapuzzi & Sama, 2018 was accepted by Özdikmen (2024f).

#795

Cerambyx welensii centurio Czwalina, 1891 was recorded by Özdikmen (2024a) for Gaziantep and Hatay.

#796

Rosalia syriaca Pic, 1895 was restored by Özdikmen (2024c) as “stat. nov”, though it was published by Pic (1900r); see also Lazarev (2024e).

#797

A male of *Agapanthia dahlia walteri* with the label - Borzhom, Christof leg. [in Russian] - is preserved in Zoological Institute Rus. Ac. Sc.

#798

Aethalodes formosanus Kriesche, 1924 was upgraded to species rank by Zhou & Ding (2024).

#799

According to Jiroux et al. (2024):

Tomentaromia Plavilstshikov, 1934a is a valid name;

Tomentaromia faldermannii (Saunders, 1853) = *Tomentaromia insolita* Skale, 2023 with record for: Vietnam (et probablement Laos), Chine (Jilin, Guizhou, Henan, Shaanxi, Jiangsu, Shanghai, Anhui, Zhejiang, Hubei, Jiangxi, Hunan, Fujian, Zhejiang, Yunnan), Corée du Nord, Mongolie, Russie (Sibérie).

Tomentaromia delatouchii (Fairmaire, 1886c) was accepted; *Tomentaromia delatouchii* (Fairmaire, 1886c) = *Aromia faldermanni rufiventris* Gressitt, 1940 with new records;

Tomentaromia basalis (Pic, 1925b) was accepted with records for: “Chine (Jiangsu, Shanghai, Jiangxi), Russie (Sibérie), Vietnam”;

Tomentaromia obscurithorax (Pic, 1925) was accepted with record for “Chine (Jiangxi)” only.

Tomentaromia subnigripenne (Gressitt, 1937c) was accepted with records for “Chine (Jiangxi), Vietnam, Laos”.

Tomentaromia metallicollis (Gressitt, 1939b) was accepted with records for “Chine (Zhejiang, Ghizhou, Sichuan).”

Tomentaromia muelleri (Tippmann, 1955) was accepted with record for “Chine (Fujian)”.

Tomentaromia gregoryi Podaný, 1971 was accepted with records for “Chine (Yunnan), Vietnam”.

#800

According to Filimonov (personal message, 22.9.2024), S.I. Alekseenko (Saint-Petersburg) collected this year *Turanium scabrum* (5 ex. - 4 yellow) and *Xylotrechus (Turanoclytus) asellus* (male & female) near Dosang (Astrakhan Region).

#801

According to Vitali (2024a: 7), *Metopides nivosus* (White, 1858b) **n. comb.** was accepted.

Jeanvoinea annulipes Pic, 1934 (= *paucisetosa* Gressitt, 1938c) was recorded for continental China, Vietnam, Laos and India (nominotypical form) and Taiwan (ssp. *flocculata*).

#802

According to Fu Zh.-J. et al. (2024), *Chlorophorus arciferus* (Chevrolat, 1863) = *Ch. semisinuatus* Pic, 1949b; *Chlorophorus coniperda* Holzschuh, 1992b and *Ch. diversicolor* Holzschuh, 2016b, *Ch. orbatus* Holzschuh, 1991d were recorded for Yunnan; *Ch. pinguis* Holzschuh, 1992b was recorded for Guangxi.

#803

Saluk et al. (2024), Belorussia:

Chlorophorus figuratus - Gomel' reg., Khoyniki distr., 2 km N from former settlement Masany env. - first correct record of the species for Belorussia on the bases of 1 specimen.

Xylotrechus arvicola - Gomel' reg., Khoyniki distr., former settlement Dron'ki, first correct record of the species for Belorussia on the bases of 1 specimen.

Agapanthiola leucaspis - several specimens from many localities.

Theophilea subcylindricollis - Gomel' reg., Khoyniki distr.: former settlement Babchin env., N51°47.169', E30°01.133', 70 specimens.

Phytoecia (Opsilia) coerulescens - Gomel' reg., Khoyniki distr.: 4 km W from "Maydan" loc., N51°44'58.57", E029°53'59.94" - 1 specimen.

#804

Vives (2024):

Leptura gradatula Holzschuh, 2006 was recorded for Yunnan.

Pygostrangalia kappanzanensis (Kano, 1933a) was recorded for Vietnam.

#805

One male of *Teratoclytus plavilstshikovi* Zaitsev, 1937 from Kunashir Island (Kunashir, cape Stolbchatyi, 22.7.1985, V. Belov leg.) is preserved in the collection of M.L. Danilevsky - first record of the species for the island.

#806

Aulaconotus incorrugatus Gressitt, 1939 was recorded for Anhui, Zhejiang and Hunan by Bi, Zhao & Lin (2024).

#807

Oberea pupillata was recorded for Luxembourg by Vitali (2024b).

#808

According to Skale (2024), *Mimochelidonium sinense* Bentanachs, 2013 = *M. vietnamicum* Vives & Pham, 2017.

#809

Several subspecies could be accepted on the basis of Sama's difisions of *Polyarthron pectinicornе* (Fabricius, 1793):

pectinicornе chatanayi Lameere, 1915a: 59 (*Prionus*) N: LB

pectinicornе desvauxii Fairmaire, 1868b: 499 N: AG (north)

moissoni Pic, 1893f: cclx [= 1893b: 107]

pici Lameere, 1912b: 229 (*Prionus*)

separatum Pic, 1901: 15

pectinicornе fairmairei Pic, 1893b: 110 [RN] N: LB

barbarum Fairmaire & Coquerel, 1866: 67 [HN]
pectinicornis jolyi Pic, 1895g: ccclxxxv N: AG
filali Kocher, 1956: 124
pectinicornis lothei Villiers, 1946: 35 (*Prionus*) - N: AG
saharensis Pic, 1898e: 27
pectinicornis reymondi Kocher, 1956: 124 - N: MO- west - Dra

#810

According to Lazarev (2024e):

Calchaenesthes Kraatz, 1863 (type species *Callidium oblongomaculatum* Guérin-Méneville, 1844) is accepted now as valid, but in fact it was a synonym of *Calchaenistes* Schaum, 1862: 102 (type species *Callidium nogeli* Frivaldszky von Frivald, 1845 - monotypy). So, the oldest name must be regarded as nomen oblitum.

Dorcadion divisum v. *thebesianum* Pic, 1942: 1 (“Thèbes” - Greece!) recently published as *Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) catenatum catenatum* Walth, 1838 - [Turkey] (= *thebesianum* Pic, 1942) must be regarded as *Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) catenatum thebesianum* Pic, 1942.

#811

Danilevsky & Hodek (2024):

New rank is established for: *Purpuricenus wachanrui robusticollis* Pic, 1905, stat. nov.
New synonyms are proposed: *P. wachanrui* Levrat, 1858 = *P. nanus* Semenov, 1907; *P. w. robusticollis* Pic, 1905 = *P. persicus* Vartanis, 2023.

#812

The tribe Stenhomalini was described by Miroshnikov (1989: 742).

According to Miroshnikov (1989) *Stenhomalus japonicus* (as “*S. lighti* Gress.”) was found by S. Belokobylsky in S Primorje. *S. lighti* = *S. vulcanus* Tsher.; see also Miroshnikov (2006: 229).

According to Niisato & Kinoshita (2009) male genital organs of *S. japonicus* from the type locality (Sado Is., Niigata Pref.) are quite identical with those of Russian specimens. The genus *Stenhomalus* is regarded as O브리ini.

#813

Purpuricenus deyrollei J. Thomson, 1867 was recorded for Turkmenia (Nugush) by Lobanov et al. (1981, 1982).

The record of the species by Reitter et al. (1886): “Ein Stück im Walde bei den Mineralwässern” was connected with Lenkoran environs (Talysh) - now in Azerbaijan, but not Minelalnye Vody in North Caucasus, as believed Plavilstshikov (1940: 576). Other similar records in “Die Coleopteren des Talysch-Gebietes“ by Reitter et al. (1886) look as: “In der Nähe der Mineralwässer bei Lenkoran.” So, it concerned *P. talyschensis* Reitter, 1891.

#814

Demonax balyi (Pascoe, 1859) was recorded for Uttarakhand (India) by Rao et al. (2024).

#815

Tritomacrus testaceus Newman, 1833 was mentioned by Aurivilius (1912). According to Lacordaire (1869: 396), the species is very close to *Obrium*, but rather probably it was imported to Ireland.

#816

According to Özdikmen (2025b) *Stenurella septempunctata latenigra* Pic, 1915e = *afyoncayensis* Şabanoğlu Şimşek, Özdemir Türkmen & Sert, 2024.

#816

According to Zamoroka & Zinenko (2024), “In Europe, *Tetrops* is represented by four species: *Tetrops praeustus* (Linnaeus, 1758), *Tetrops gilvipes* (Faldermann, 1837), *Tetrops starkii* Chevrolat, 1859, and *Tetrops peterkai* Skořepa, 2020.” *T. praetermitus* Sláma, 2020 (described from Slovakia) was omitted.

T. peterkai was recorded for: Bulgaria, Estonia, Finland, France, Norway, Sweden, Czechia, Slovakia, Austria, Germany, Ukraine.

#817

According to Fu et al. (2025): “Our results indicate that the genus *Chlorophorus* was recovered as monophyletic”:

#818

According to Holzschuh (2024):

Ischnorrhabda Ganglbauer, 1890 = *Cylindroeme* Vives, 2019

Trachylophus acutulus Holzschuh, 2009 was recorded for Guangxi, Jinxiu, Dayaoshan, Laoshanlinchang.

Falsoropicoides laosensis Breuning, 1965 was recorded for Yunnan, Luchen, Huanglianshan.

Thaigena obscurella Holzschuh, 2011 was recorded for Yunnan, Mengla, Mohan.

#819

New records for China by Yuan et al. (2010): *Asias gobiensis* Namkhaidorzh, *Leptepania okunevi* Shabliovskiy.

#820

According to Zhao et al. (2025), *Spinosogus* Breuning & de Jong, 1941 (type species *Spinosodus spinicollis* Breuning & de Jong, 1941) = *Bulbolmotega* Breuning, 1966 (type species *Bulbolmotega sumatrensis* Breuning, 1966).

Spinosodus spinicollis Breuning & de Jong, 1941 = *Bulbolmotega sumatrensis* Breuning, 1966.

Spinosodus rufomaculatus Breuning, 1973 was reported from China (Guangxi).

#821

One male of *Tomentaromia faldermanni* (Saunders, 1853) from “Korea” is preserved in ZIN (as *Aphrodisium* see: https://www.zin.ru/animalia/coleoptera/rus/aphr_fal.htm and: <http://bezbycids.com/byciddb/wdetails.asp?id=46870&w=o>)

#822

Anoplophora horsfieldii is recorded for South Korea by Lee Seunghyun et al. (2024).

#823

Agapanthia viti is recorded for Austria (Hoettinger, 2023).

#824

Cerambyx scopolii and *Oplosia cinerea* are recorded for Liechtenstein by Hiermann (2023).

#825

According to Zamoroka (2025), “*L. nebulosus* covers most of Europe, Asia Minor, the Caucasus, and Crimea”. “In the north, the range of *L. nebulosus* extends up to 60 degrees latitude in southern Fennoscandia. To the east, its range reaches 28 degrees longitude, excluding Crimea and the Caucasus”. “Within this range, *L. nebulosus* is represented by two subspecies: *L. n. nebulosus* and *L. n. caucasicus*. The former inhabits Europe, while the latter is found in Asia Minor, the Caucasus region, and the Crimean Mountains”.

The reasons by Zamoroka (2025) doesn't look convincing.

#826

Trachystolodes huangjianbini Huang, Guo & Liu, 2020 was recorded from South Wudang Mountain of Jiangxi Province, China by J.-H. Chen et al. (2024).

#827

Several taxa were recorded by Sun (2024) for Yunnan:

Parepilysta (Striatepilysta) striatipennis Breuning, 1949a

Clermontia quadridentata Pic, 1927k

Distenia fulvipennis murina Holzschuh, 2011

Aeolesthes (Pseudaeolesthes) aureopilosa Gressitt & Rondon, 1970

Procleomenes humeralis Niisato, 2008

Petraphuma boreolaosica (Viktora & Tichý, 2017)

Cyrtionops tonkineus Fairmaire, 1895

Demonax leucoscutellatus (Hope, 1831)

#828

Paruraecha submarmorata (Gressitt, 1936) and *Thermistis croceocincta* (Saunders, 1839) were recorded for Chongqing by Zhao et al. (2025).

#829

Anaesthetis flavipilis Baeckmann, 1903 was recorded for Khakassia (Abakan environs) by Kuleshov (2025) on the bases of a single male. Most probably it was a new species.

#830

New synonyms were proposed by Lazarev (2025a): *Agapanthia dahlii pustulifera* Pic, 1905a = *A. subsimplicicornis* Sama & Rapuzzi, 2010b = *A. mutinensium* Sama & Rapuzzi, 2010b.

#831

The name *Deilosoma* traditionally addressed to Fairmaire (1864a: 804) with type species *Callidium fugax* Olivier, 1790) is unavailable; see records by Gemminger, 1872: 2899; Scudder, 1882, 1: 102, 2: 93 - "*Deilosoma* Fairmaire. Gen. Col., iv, p. 804. Col."; Aurivillius (1912: 294). The name was declared as unavailable by Löbl & Smetana (2010: 59): "*Deilosoma* Fairmaire, 1864a: 804 (type species *Callidium fugax* Olivier, 1790) is currently listed as an invalid synonym of *Deilus* Audinet-Serville, 1834, and as published in the volume 4 of Jacquelin du Val's Genera des Coleopteres d'Europe ... None of the volumes of these Genera has so high pagination, and the name does not appear in any of the volumes. *Deiosoma* Fairmaire remains untraceable and is therefore considered as a nomen nudum." Probably the first, who published *Deilosoma* was Gemminger (1872: 2899).

#832

According to Kusama & Takakuwa (1984: 284), Kunashir Is. is included in the area of *Molorchus minor fuscus* Hayashi, 1955. One female from Kunashir is represented in my collection.

Molorchus minor fuscus was recorded for Kuril Is. by Ivanov (2025).

#833

According to Sama (2003: 36), males of *Pachytodes erraticus* (Dalman, 1817) are often apically reddish. Such specimens were described as *Pachyta erythrura* Küster, 1848 and was sometimes retained as species. Such specimens are "the usual form of males in southern part of

the distribution area". I know such males from Bulgaria, Moldavia, Georgia & Armenia, where such form occurs together with typical males and females. So, *Pachytodes erraticus erythrurus* (Küster, 1848) is a valid name (Lazarev, 2025f: 620) of southern subspecies (type locality: Turkey), distributed in Turkey, Transcaucasia and southern Europe.

#834

Molorchus tjanshanicus Plavilstshikov, 1959 was recorded for south Kirgizia from Chatkal Ridge (from Kassansay in the west - now in Uzbekistan to Kara-Su in the east) by Makhnovsky (1960).

The taxon was included by Kostin (1973: 164, 166) in his Kazakhstan monograph.

M. tjanshanicus was recorded for Kazakhstan by Lobanov et al. (1982) without any comments.

#835

According to Holzschuh (2025a: 29),
Pseudalosterna pullata (Matsushita, 1933) = *Anoplodera* (*Anoploderomorpha*) *binotata orientalis* Tippmann, 1955 = *Pseudalosterna binotata tippmanni* Hayashi, 1984.
Procleomenes robustius Niisato, 1981 emended to *Procleomenes robustiur* Niisato, 1981: 71.
Salvazaon Pic, 1928b = *Mimexocentroides* Breuning, 1961
Mispila curvilinea Pascoe, 1869 = *Paramispilopsis indica* Breuning, 1947a:

#836

Huang et al. (2025):

Graphidessa variegata Hayashi, 1974, and *Tuberenes sikkimensis* Breuning, 1978 are transferred to *Pararondibilis*. The replacement name *Pararondibilis rubina* nom. nov. is proposed for *Pararondibilis sikkimensis* (Breuning, 1978).

#837

According to Tshernyshev & Dubatolov (2005), *Leptura duodecimmaculata* Fabricius, 1781: 248 was based on materials collected by P. S. Pallas during his travel to West Siberia (now partly East Kazakhstan).

According to my materials (specimens from Altay and east Kazakhstan) are often rather big (the biggest are from near Zyryanovsk in Ust-Kamenogorsk environs, up to 19 mm - the biggest size in the species); elytral design usually consists of a number of big black spots, though C-shaped black spots are also very usual. Very black specimens are not known westwards Sayan area. So, *B. i. duodecimmaculata* (Fabricius, 1781) can be accepted.

One female (Lazarev, 2025f) of *B. interrogationis* (Linnaeus, 1758) collected in Southern Kazakhstan: Karatau Ridge (10 km SE Karaoi vill., 43°13'58"N, 70°11'16"E, 700 m, 14.5.2025, O. Pak leg.), is preserved in the collection of M.A. Lazarev (Moscow, Russia). The local population was preliminary identified as *B. i. duodecimmaculata* (Fabricius, 1781).

#838

Chlorophorus hircanus (Pic, 1905g) was recorded for Turkmenistan by Villiers (1967: 361), as "*hircanus*". The record (Tozlu et al., 2005) of the species for Azerbaijan was connected with *Ch. figuratus*.

#839

Pseudocalamobius japonicus (Bates, 1873) was recorded for Kunashir by Tsherepanov, (1984: 157),

#840

Rhagium inquisitor sudeticum Plavilstshikov, 1936 was accepted as valid name for a part of Western Europe (Croatia, Italy, Bulgaria, Germany) by Lazarev (2025b).

#841

Lazarev (2025c):

Oberea erythrocephala cincta (Gebler, 1830) was accepted as valid name for the pale populations of the steppe zone of Ukraine, Russia, Kazakhstan and central Azerbaijan (Ganja, Adzhikend, Agdash).

Oberea erythrocephala theophilei Pic, 1914 was accepted as valid name for the black glabrous populations from Armenia, southern Azerbaijan (Nakhichevan, Talysh), North Turkey, and North Iran.

#842

Lazarev (2025f: 622):

Özdikmen (2025) proposed 4 unacceptable modifications: *Aglaophis* J. Thomson, 1857f was accepted by him as a genus name - in fact: *Anaglyptus* (*Aglaophis*).

He accepted *Aglaophis* (*Epodus* Chevrolat, 1863) and *Aglaophis* (*Metaglaophis* K. Ohbayashi, 1960b); in fact: *Anaglyptus* (*Aglaophis* J. Thomson, 1857f = *Metaglaophis* K. Ohbayashi, 1960b = *Epodus* Chevrolat, 1863).

Akajimatora Kusama & Takakuwa, 1984 was accepted (Özdikmen, 2025) as a genus: in fact: *Anaglyptus* (*Akajimatora*).

#843

Dorcadion obtusum kostali Özdikmen & Skoupý, 2025c 3172 is unavailable name - the holotype deposition was not published. Another description must be proposed.

The description was updated by Özdikmen & Skoupý, 2025d with holotype deposition published.

#844

Trichoferus antonioui Sama, 1994c was recorded for Turkey: Mersin (İçel) province: Anamur district env. by Sama (1994c) and by Özdikmen (2025i).

#845

Spondylis buprestoides sinensis Nonfried, 1892a (China: Guangxi) and *S. b. zwerghi* Bodemeyer, 1927b (Iran: Elburz Mountains) were accepted as valid names by Özdikmen (2025k).

#846

Four species were erroneously transferred to *Phytoecia* (*Neomusaria*) from *Phytoecia* (s. str.) by Özdikmen (2025e):

Phytoecia napolovi Danilevsky

Phytoecia annulipes Mulsant & Rey

Phytoecia marki Danilevsky

Phytoecia martinae Danilevsky & Hodek

#847

Monochamus galloprivincialis cinerascens (Motschulsky, 1860b) was recorded by Anisimov & Bezborodov (2021) for Primorsky Region of Russia (Maritime prov.): Russky Island.

#848

Purpuricenus (*Basiatropansexus* Özdikmen, 2025q: 2789 type species *Cerambyx kaehleri* Linnaeus, 1758) was proposed for 22 very different species from Europe, Asia, Africa and North America. The type species designation was just a misprint. Correct designation was shown on page 2782 in the subscription to Fig. 4: “*Purpuricenus barbarus* Lucas, 1842 as type species and an example of the species group A of the new subgenus *Purpuricenus* (*Basiatropansexus*) subgen. nov.”

The separation of two subgenera *P.* (s. str.) and *P.* (*Basiatropansexus* Özdikmen, 2025q) was based on the color of elytral humeral area only, and so was quite artificial: *Purpuricenus* Dejean, 1821 = *Basiatropansexus* Özdikmen, 2025q.

#849

Purpuricenus kykladicus Vartanis, 2023b, *Brachyta alpina* Vartanis, 2025a, *Cerambyx cerdo cyprius* Vartanis, 2023a, and *Anaglyptus rubrucollis* Vartanis, 2025a (published as *rubrucollum*) are unavailable names - no information on type deposition was published. Another descriptions must be proposed.

The name *Chlorophorus varius macedonicus* Vartanis, 2023b was described without information on holotype deposition and so, unavailable. A part of paratypes only were attributed to the collection of J. Vartanis. Another description must be proposed.

The data on types depositions of *Stictoleptura olympicola* Vartanis, 2023c, *Ropalopus creticus* Vartanis, 2024c and *Ropalopus insubricus olympicus* Vartanis, 2024c were uncertain. Data on the storage location of the holotypes have not been published.

#850

One male of *Oberea histrionis* Pic, 1917a (S Russia, Rostov-on-Don, Mityakinskaya 25.5.1997 P. Ivliev) is preserved in the collection of M.Lazarev (Moscow); see Lazarev (2025d: 396).

#851

Vadonia (*Sinemaculipenna* Özdikmen, 2025r: 2989 type species *Vadonia instigmata* Pic, 1889) is characterized by serrated antennae and includes 4 species only: *V. (S.) instigmata* Pic, 1890, *V. (S.) bicolor* (L. Redtenbacher, 1850), *V. (S.) bitlisiensis* Chevrolat, 1882, *V. (S.) ispirensis* Holzschuh, 1993.

#852

According to Vartanis (2025b), *Akimerus schaefferi dentipes* (Mulsant, 1842a) is a valid name of a generally pale subspecies distributed in France only.

#853

Pogonocherus perroudi was recorded for Switzerland by Sanchez & Chittaro (2025.)

#854

One female of *Phytoecia* (s.str.) *cylindrica* from Mongolia (aimak Arkhangay, Tevshruleg, 13.7.1973, L. Medvedev) is preserved in S.Murzin's collection (Moscow) - see Lazarev (2025d).

#855

According to Lazarev (2025d: 396)

Phytoecia (s. str.) *geniculata* Mulsant, 1862 (described from “la Turkuie”) consists (up to now) of two rather different subspecies. Nominative subspecies is characterized by much more red femora: about apical third, half or more than a half of each femora is red (in my collection: Athens environs, Mersin, Lorestan). It is distributed in Greece, Bulgaria, Romania, Anatolia, Cyprus and Iran (absent in Caucasus); elytral pubescence very fine, nearly indistinct, so elytra

look black; pronotum nearly glabrous. *Ph.* (s. str.) *g. nazarena* Reiche, 1877b (described from Nazareth) has about totally black middle and hind femora with red apices only; anterior femora with red apical third (anterior tibiae totally red); pale elytral pubescence denser and elytra look grey; pronotum with well developed pale setae central stripe (in my collection: big series from near Haifa, Israel). It is distributed in Israel, Lebanon, Syria and Jordan.

So, *Ph. geniculata* looks as:

geniculata geniculata Mulsant, 1862: 420 [la Turkuie] E: BU CY GR IN RO TR

donatellae Rapuzzi & Sama, 2010b: 187 (Grecia)

fuscicornis Mulsant & Rey, 1863: 168 [HN] (Constantinople)

orientalis Kraatz, 1871a: 272 [RN]

geniculata nazarena Reiche, 1877b: cxxxvi A: ?IQ IS JO LE SY ?TR

ingeniculata T. Pic, 1900b: 67 (Syria)

palaestina Pic, 1930c: 3

#856

According to Karpiński, Szczepański & Kruszelnicki (2020: 1200), *Cerambyx aeneus* DeGeer, 1775 = *Rhopalopus reitteri* Binder, 1915; and *Callidostola* Reitter, 1913a = *Calliopedia* Binder, 1915.

#857

According to Plavilstshikov (1934a: 176), a subgenus *Chalcoturanium* Jankowski was described in 1933.

Jankowski J. 1934 [1933?]: Materialy k poznaniu zhukov-drovosekov Srednej Azii. *Biulleten' Sredneaziatskogo Gosudarstvennogo Universiteta* 19 (16): 95-115.

#858

According to Lazarev (2025d: 393):

Mesoprionus Jakovlev, 1887: 323 = *Trispinicollis* Özdikmen, 2025c: 3001 type species *Prionus besikanus* Fairmaire, 1855

Pachytodes erraticus erythrurus (Küster, 1848) is a valid name of southern subspecies (type locality: Turkey), distributed in Turkey, Transcaucasia and southern Europe.

Vadonia (*Sinemaculipenna* Özdikmen, 2025r: 2989 type species *Vadonia instigmata* Pic, 1889) is characterized by serrated antennae and includes four species only: *V. (S.) instigmata* Pic, 1890, *V. (S.) bicolor* (L. Redtenbacher, 1850), *V. (S.) bitlisiensis* Chevrolat, 1882, *V. (S.) ispirensis* Holzschuh, 1993.

The transfer of *Aeolesthes sarta* (Solsky, 1871) to *Trirachys* by Vitali, Gouverneur & Chemin (2017) looks artificial. *A. sarta* is very similar to the type species of the genus *Aeolesthes* Gahan, 1890 - *Aeolesthes aurifaber* (White, 1853) by several characters: male antennae in *A. sarta* without spines (only females have spines), while in *Trirachys orientalis* Hope, 1842 (type species of *Trirachys* Hope, 1842) male antennae with long internal spines; prothorax in *A. sarta* without lateral spines, but in *T. orientalis* - with well-developed spines; outer angles of elytral apices in *A. sarta* without spines, but in *T. orientalis* - with spines.

Rosalia Audinet-Serville, 1834 = *Rosaliaoides* Özdikmen, 2025f: 3308 type species *Rosalia batesi* Harold, 1877.

Purpuricenus (*Basiatropansexus* Özdikmen, 2025g: 2789 type species *Cerambyx kaehleri* Linnaeus, 1758) was proposed for 22 very different species from Europe, Asia, Africa and North America. The type species designation was just a misprint. Correct designation was shown on page 2782 in the subscription to Fig. 4: “*Purpuricenus barbarous* Lucas, 1842 as type species and an example of the species group A of the new subgenus *Purpuricenus* (*Basiatropansexus*) subgen. nov.”. The separation of two subgenera *P.* (s. str.) and *P.* (*Basiatropansexus* Özdikmen, 2025g) was based on the color of elytral humeral area only, and so was quite artificial: *Purpuricenus* Dejean, 1821 = *Basiatropansexus* Özdikmen, 2025g.

Anubis J. Thomson, 1864: 177 = *Divinus* Özdikmen, 2025e: 2721 type species *Anubis rostratus* Bates, 1879.

The name *Deilosoma* traditionally addressed to Fairmaire (1864: 804) with type species *Callidium fugax* Olivier, 1790) is unavailable; see records by Gemminger, 1872: 2899; Scudder, 1882, 1: 102, 2: 93 - “*Deilosoma* Fairmaire. Gen. Col., iv, p. 804. Col. ” ; Aurivillius (1912: 294). The name was declared as unavailable by Löbl & Smetana (2010: 59): “*Deilosoma* Fairmaire, 1864: 804 (type species *Callidium fugax* Olivier, 1790) is currently listed as an invalid synonym of *Deilus* Audinet-Serville, 1834, and as published in the volume 4 of Jacquelin du Val's Genera des Coleopteres d'Europe ... None of the volumes of these Genera has so high pagination, and the name does not appear in any of the volumes. *Deiosoma* Fairmaire remains untraceable and is therefore considered as a nomen nudum.” Probably the first, who published *Deilosoma* was Gemminger (1872: 2899). 12.

Stenopterus flavicornis Küster, 1846 was recorded by Zamoroka & Panin (2011: 160) for Africa with reference to “Sama et al., 2005”, as well as for Caucasus with reference to Althoff & Danilevsky (1997). The corresponding publications don't contain such records, and the species is absent in Africa, neither in Caucasus.

Stenopterus Illiger, 1804 = *Stenopterus (Bicallosocollus)* Özdikmen, 2025h: 2766 type species *Stenopterus flavicornis* Küster, 1846).

Anaglyptus Mulsant, 1839: 91 = *Aglaophisoides* Özdikmen, 2025d: 2699 type species *Anaglyptus graphellus* Holzschuh, 2011 = *Maculiglyptus* Özdikmen, 2025d: 2700 type species *Oligoenoplus annulicornis* Pic, 1933 = *Variiglyptus* Özdikmen, 2025d: 2701 type species *Anaglyptus niponensis* Bates, 1884, **syn. nn.**

The synonymy: *Cerambyx taeniatus* Gmelin, 1790 = *Leiopus linnei* Wallin, Nylander & Kvamme, 2009 was generally accepted.

#859

Lazarev (2025f: 622):

All 3 new species described as *Neocerambyx* J. Thomson, 1861 by Lin & Miroshnikov (2025) belong in fact to *Bulbocerambyx* Lazarev, 2019 because of strongly swollen 3rd and 4th antennal joints in males, absence of lateral thoracic tubercles, relatively short 4th antennal joint, which is about equal in length to 3rd joint or just a little longer: *Bulbocerambyx gui* (Lin, Miroshnikov & He, 2025), comb. n., *B. miaobenfui* (Lin, Miroshnikov & He, 2025), comb. n., *B. liyuani* (Lin, Miroshnikov & He, 2025), comb. n.

#860

Not a single species of *Phytoecia* (*Metallicophytoecia* Özdikmen, 2025e) is close to the type species: *Leptura caerulea* Scopoli, 1772. So, only that one could be accepted as a member of the subgenus.

Another one was adequately placed in own subgenus: *Ph. (Hoplotoma)* Perez Arcas, 1874) type species *Phytoecia malachitica* P. H. Lucas, 1847 - see Danilevsky, 2025c: 606-607.

Two other species (*Ph. coeruleipennis* Breuning, 1947b and *Ph. coeruleomicans* Breuning, 1947b) are temporarily left in the nominative subgenus.

#861

A record (Alekseev, Perov, 2012) of *Evodinellus borealis* for Kaluga Region (nat. reserve “Kaluzhskie Zaseki”) shows the most south-western locality of the species in Russia.

#862

Lazarev (2025f):

Trichoformafascius Özdikmen, 2025x (type species *Callidium pallidum* Olivier, 1790) was proposed as a subgenus of *Trichoferus* Wollaston, 1854 for 2 species with peculiar elytral design (*T. pallidus* and *T. lunatus*). But first, these species are not related, and second, such separation does not exhaust the diversity of the genus. So, at the moment *Trichoferus* = *Trichoformafascius* Özdikmen, 2025x.

#863

Three subspecies of *Clytus rhamni*: *C.r.rhamni* (NE Italy and Balkans), *C.r. bellieri* Gautier, 1862 (France, Italy) and *C. r. temesiensis* (Central Europe, Russia, Caucasus and Near East) were accepted by Althoff, Danilevsky (1997) following Villiers (1978). Recently it was supported by Vives & Alonso-Zarazaga (2000), as well as by González, Vives & Zuzarte (2007).

Sama (2002) did not accept any of them, on the base of too much variability of all known population.

In fact, femora (specially anterior femora) of south-west European populations are really in general darker, than femora of East European and Caucasian populations. Anterior femora of specimens from Russia, Transcaucasia and Bulgaria can never be so dark as in specimens from Italy.

So, Lazarev (2024e) accepted two subspecies only: “*C. rhamni rhamni* Germar, 1817 described from Italy (= *bellieri* Gautier des Cottes, 1862 - Corsica).”

#864

A population of *Semanotus bifasciatus* was recorded from Mariupol-city on *Juniperus* by Gubin et al. (2025).

#865

According to Karpinski et al. (2025):

Lamiini Latreille, 1825 = Dorcadionini Swainson, 1840,” syn. nov.”

[The synonyms were already published by Sama (2008b: 233)]

Humerodorcadion Danilevsky, Kasatkin & Rubenian, 2005 was upgraded to genus rank.

Eodorcadion (*Altaidorcadion* Karpiński, 2025: 8) was proposed with type species:

Neodorcadion maurum Jakovlev, 1889. It includes 3 species: *E. (Al.) maurum* (Jakovlev, 1889) with 6 subspecies, *E. (Al.) ptyalopleurum* (Suvorov, 1909) and *E. (Al.) tuvense* Plavilstshikov, 1958.

Eodorcadion (*Arenodorcadion* Karpiński, 2025: 9) was proposed with type species: *Neodorcadion egregium* Reitter, 1897 for sa single species. *E. (Ar.) egregium* (Reitter, 1897).

Besides (see: Danilevsky, 2025c: 606) one more species must be included in *E. (Arenodorcadion)*: *E. (Ar.) brandti* (Gebler, 1841b). It is so close to *E. (Ar.) egregium*, that transitional specimens are known in China from the environs of Ulungur lake.

#866

Danilevsky (2025c: 604):

The type species of *Pachyta* Dejean is *Leptura octomaculata* Schaller, 1783 [as “*L. octomaculata* Fabricius, 1792”] (= *L. cerambyciformis* Schrank, 1781), by subsequent designation in Westwood (1838: 41). *L. cerambyciformis* Schrank, 1781 is currently included in *Pachytodes* Pic, 1891. So, *Pachyta* Dejean, 1821 becomes the correct name for *Pachytodes* Pic, 1891 (*Pachyta* Dejean, 1821 = *Pachytodes* Pic, 1891), and the species previously placed in *Pachyta* would be included in *Argaleus* LeConte, 1850. This would lead to a great instability since both *Pachyta* and *Pachytodes* have been used a lot in the literature. A Case could/should be submitted to the ICZN to conserve the usage of *Pachyta* and *Pachytodes* by requesting the suppression of the type species designation by Westwood (1838) and adoption of *Leptura quadrimaculata* Linnaeus, 1758 as type species of *Pachyta* Dejean, 1821, proposed by Thomson (1864), which has been accepted in the literature. The new name *Prorhagium* Krajčik, 2025b (type species *Cerambyx lamed* Linnaeus 1758) is superfluous. New synonym must be established: *Pachyta* Dejean, 1891 = *Prorhagium* Krajčik, 2025b, syn. nov.

#867

The taxonomic position of *Anaglyptus luteofasciatus* Pic, 1905 is not clear. It was regarded as *Paraclytus* by Aurivillius (1912); same by Danilevsky (in Švacha & Danilevsky, 1988); Althoff & Danilevsky (1997); Bartenev (2009). According to Sama (2023: 84): "systematics of this group of Clytini is rather unclear". He did not separate *Anaglyptus* and *Paraclytus* in his species key (2023: 84).

#868

Amarysius sanguinipennis and *Agapanthia cardui* were collected in the south of Tyumen Region (Kuchumova Mountain, about 1.5 km NE Rogozina vill.) by Elena Sergeeva (personal message 24.10.2025).

#869

Phymatodes abietinus Plavilstshikov & Lurie, 1960, described from Kemerovo and Novosibirsk regions, was recorded for Central area of European Russia: Udmurtia (Dedyukhin, 2003, 2005; Dedyukhin et al., 2005).

The species was recorded for Komi Republic: Shajtanovka – south-east part of the Republic (Tatarinova et al., 2007).

It was recorded for Mordovia by Egorov et al. (2016); for Chuvashia by Egorov & Shapovalov (2017), Egorov, Semionenkova (2023).

One female was collected in Tiumen suburbs (57°09.577'N, 65°27.481'E, 29.05.2023) by D.E. Galich (personal message by collector with a photo by S.Shekin) published by Galich et al. (2025).

There are now 7 specimens of *Phymatodes abietinus* in the collection of Zoological museum of Moscow University. No specimens are designated as members of the type series (totally 7 specimens were mentioned in the original publication: 4 males and 3 females). According to the original description an "allotype male" is deposited in this collection, all "paratypes" in the "author's collection". Now two available males has same label, as mentioned in the original description: "Novosibirsk reg., Bubenshchikovo, Maslianino distr. (west slope of Salair Ridge), from Abies twig, 11 and 18.VII.1954, M.Lurie leg." More safe male (11.7.1954) is labeled by me as holotype (published by Danilevsky, 2009d, 2009e). Another male (18.7.1954), as well as two females (4.VII.1954) from same locality are labelled as paratypes. Other three specimens were not mentioned in the original description: a male from Bubenshchikovo (I.1955), a female from Kemerovo region, Vaganovo [east slope of Salair ridge], 7.8.1956, M.Lurie leg. and a female from Kemerovo region ["Srednij Ters"?], 30.6.1957, M.Lurje leg.

#870

Anaglyptus arabicus was recorded for European Turkey by Pesarini and Sabbadini (1995: 44).

#871

Paraleprodera bigemmata (Thomson, 1865) was recorded from China (Yunnan) by Huang G.-Q., Long & Wang Ch. (2025: 784).

#872

According to the original description, *Plagionotus detritus* ssp. *cebecii* Rapuzzi & Sama, 2018 differs from *P.d. caucasicola* Plavilstshikov, 1940 by dark ground elytral colour, which is not correspond to the reality. In the photo of the paratype female (Rapuzzi & Sama, 2028: 35, Fig. 16B), its elytra are even lighter than in the photo (Rapuzzi & Sama, 2028: 36, Fig. 17), of *P. d. caucasicola*. In fact, there is no significant difference between the populations from the Caucasus and from southwestern Turkey, so *Plagionotus detritus caucasicola* Plavilstshikov, 1940 = *Plagionotus detritus cebecii* Rapuzzi & Sama, 2018.

#873

Holzschuh (2025e):

Pyrestes curticornis Pic, 1923 = *P. longicollis* Pic, 1953.

Pyrestes formosanus Schwarzer, 1925 is a valid name.

#874

Tomentaromia insolita Skale, 2023 was described from “Nord Vietnam, Vinh Phuc Provinz, Tam Dao”, synonymized by Jiroux et al. (2024) and revalidated as a species by Skale & Barclay (2025).

#875

According to Skale & Barclay (2025), the redescription of *Tomentarmia gregoryi* Podaný, 1971 by Jiroux et al. (2024) refers to *Tomentaromia gentili*.

#876

Trachystohamus semigranulatus (Pic, 1925a) is newly recorded from China by Yang Shu-Lin (2025). The specimen was collected from Yunnan Province, Yiwu Town.

#877

Danilevsky (2025c: 605):

According to Plavilstshikov's (1934: 169) note on *Rhopalopus*: “*Rh. heteromorphus* Jank. 1932 = *nadari* Pic, 1894”. I was unable to detect a publication by Jankowski (1932). Most probably it was not ever appeared. So, the name “*heteromorphus*” was firstly published by Jankowski (1934: 95) as a probable synonym of *Rh. nadari* Pic, 1894: “Остается, поэтому, провизорно определить нашего усача, как *R. nadari* со знаком вопроса, ... ” (It remains apparently identified our longhorn-beetle as *R. nadari* with a question mark). Each such identification of the species inside its detail description by Jankowski (1934: 96, 98) was accompanied with question mark: “*Rhopalopus nadari* Pic (?)” or “*R. nadari* (?)”. So, the name *Rhopalopus heteromorphus* Jankowski, 1934 was not definitely accepted by its author as a synonym, and it does not meet the conditions of the Art. 11.6. (ICZN 1999) - *Ropalopus heteromorphus* (Jankowski, 1934) is a valid name of a species distributed in Kirgizstan, Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan. The species was described once more as *Ropalopus mali* Holzschuh, 1993; *Ropalopus heteromorphus* (Jankowski, 1934) = *Ropalopus mali* Holzschuh, 1993.

#878

Danilevsky (2025c: 605):

Leioderus Redtenbacher, 1845: 110 was described together with a single species *L. testaceus* Redtenbacher, 1845:153 [footnote] (Art. 13.4. Combined description of new genus-group taxon and new species). So, *L. testaceus* Redtenbacher, 1845 (= *Leioderes kollari* Redtenbacher, 1849) is a type species of *Leioderus* Redtenbacher, 1845, see Danilevsky (1988: 215).

Sama (2000) agreed that *Leioderus* L. Redtenbacher, 1845: 110 was actually described alongside the species *Leioderus testaceus* Redtenbacher, 1845: 153 (mentioned in a footnote). However, for dubious reasons, he considered it inappropriate to treat both of these names as valid and regarded *Leioderus testaceus* Redtenbacher, 1845 as unavailable. Sama (2000) cites ICZN 12.2.5, arguing that a new generic name must necessarily include at least one available specific name; however, Articles 67.2.2 and 69.3 of the Code clearly contradict this.

#879

Danilevsky (2025c: 606):

Dorcadion rufogenuum Reitter, 1895c is used to be published with a wrong spelling - “*rufogenum*”: Pic (1909: 99), Plavilstshikov (1932: 192; 1958: 278), Breuning (1946: 129; 1962a: 432; 1966h: 751), Lobanov et al. (1982: 263), Danilevsky (1993c: 48; 2002: 2; 2010c: 252; 2020e: 443; 2023a: 170), Hua (2002: 205), Danilevsky & al. (2005: 137), Hua et al. (2009: 454), Toropov, Milko (2013: 12) and others.

A correct spelling “*rufogenuum*” was published by Gressitt (1951: 335), Lin & Tavakilian (2019).

#880

Danilevsky (2025c: 606-607):

The taxonomy position of *Phytoecia malachitica* Lucas, 1847 rests unadequate. Traditionally the species was regarded as a member of the nominative subgenus as *Ph.* (s. str.) *malachitica* Lucas, 1847 (Breuning, 1951a: 362; 1966h: 751; Löbl & Smetana, 2010: 307; Danilevsky, 2020e: 443), or as *Ph.* (*Opsilia*) *malachitica* Lucas, 1847 (Reitter, 1911: 270; Villiers, 1946: 140), or as *Opsilia malachitica* (Lucas, 1847) (Vives, 2000: 488; Jeremías & Pérez De Gregorio, 2024: 191). At last it was included in a new artificial subgenus *Ph.* (*Metallicophytoecia* Özdikmen, 2025e: 1819) - type species *Leptura caerulea* Scopoli, 1772, despite the fact that *Phytoecia malachitica* has nothing in common with *Ph. caerulea* (Scopoli, 1772). The last position was supported by Lazarev (2025d).

In fact *Ph. malachitica* is quite unique and characterises by exceptional set of characters: undivided eyes, unicuspid mandibulae, black elytra densely covered with strongly shining green or bluish scales, male pygidium without emargination. The species deserves its own subgenus *Ph.* (*Hoplotoma* Perez Arcas, 1874: 151) type species *Phytoecia malachitica* P. H. Lucas, 1847.

#881

According to Zamoroka & Zinenko (2025), *Rutpela maculata* (Poda von Neuhaus, 1761) consists of 4 subspecies:

Rutpela maculata maculata (Poda von Neuhaus, 1761) - Europe, excluding the southwestern regions and the British Isles; Anatolia; ? Middle East.

Rutpela maculata irmananica Sama, 1996 - “Anatolia (Antalya)”. “Likely not a distinct subspecies, representing only an infrataxonomic color aberration. Requires precise molecular investigation”.

Rutpela maculata manca (Schaufuss, 1863) - “Southwestern Europe, including the Iberian Peninsula; southern, central, and western France; the British Isles; Maritime Alps; Corsica and Sardinia; central and southern Italy; Sicily”. A map of the area (p. 53) includes Ireland.

Rutpela maculata orientalis Zamoroka & Zinenko, 2025: 54 “Type locality: Mountains south of Guzeripl, Adygea, Caucasus” - “Crimean Mountains, Caucasus-Caspian region, Anatolia (primarily eastern and central parts)”. A map of the area (p. 53) includes northern Iraq.

There is a transitional zone in France and Italy (*manca-maculata*), as well as in Anatolia (*maculata-orientalis*).

#882

According to Lazarev & Ambrus (2025), *Purpuricenus wachanrui schoenfeldti* Heyden, 1890: 79 [Sultanabad] is a valid name: *Purpuricenus wachanrui schoenfeldti* Heyden, 1890 = *Purpuricenus robusticollis* Pic, 1905.

#883

According to Lazarev (2025f), two series of *Brachyta interrogationis miroshnikovii* Lazarev, 2011 from Caucasus are preserved in the collection of V.E. Ustinov (Moscow, Russia): 2 males, Russia, Karachay-Cherkessia, Daut, 10.7.1994; 3 males, Russia, Dagestan, Buynaksk

District, Verkhny Kazalin, 10.7.2004, V. Sofronov. It was the first record of the taxon for Dagestan.

#884

Most of the synonyms of *Pachytodes erraticus* (Dalman, 1817) have been published by M. Pic as variations, but often different variations were published from one locality. All such names are unavailable:

akbesianus Pic, 1898a: 6 [“Syrie, à Akbès”] - not available name

anticenotatus Pic, 1914c: 13 (*Leptura*) [“Veluchi, Sarepta, Eibes”] - not available name

atroapicalis Pic, 1913b: 186 [“monts Amanus, en Syrie”] - not available name

eibesanus Pic, 1914c: 13 (*Leptura*) [“Syrie: Eibes”] - not available name

ragusai Pic, 1923d: 3 [“Sicile”] - not available name

rufoapicalis Pic, 1913b: 186 (*Leptura*) [“monts Amanus, en Syrie”] - not available name

rufonotatus Pic, 1913b: 186 (*Leptura*) [“monts Amanus, en Syrie”] - not available name

siculus Pic, 1916b: 4 [“Sicile”] - not available name

subapicalis Pic, 1914c: 15 (*Leptura*) [“Akbès”] - not available name

testaceofasciatus Pic, 1913b: 186 (*Leptura*) [“Turquie et Syrie”] - not available name

unijunctus Pic, 1914c: 14 (*Leptura*) [“Syrie: Eibes”] - not available name

#885

Lazarev (2025f: 621-622) - fig. 1(4):

An aberrant *Stenurella* (s.str.) *melanura melanura* (Linnaeus, 1758) female (Fig. 4) (Russia, Bashkiria, South-Urals Natural Reserve, 22.7.2018, A.B. Ryvkin) with prothorax unusually widened in the middle is preserved in the collection of V.E. Ustinov (Moscow, Russia).

#886

Lazarev (2025f: 622):

According to Niisato (2007), populations of *Obrium cantharinum* (Linnaeus, 1767) are presumably represented in Russian Far East by Japanese subspecies *O. c. shimomurai* Takakuwa, 1984 (Hokkaido).

#887

Clytus arietis was recorded for Cyprus and Tunisia by Lazarev (2025f: 623).

#888

Bi, Chen & Lin (2025) abandoned the separation of subgenera in *Miccolamia* Bates, 1884a because of several transitional species, but proposed several species groups.

According to Bi, Chen & Lin (2025), *Miccolamia savioi* Gressitt, 1940c = *M. bicristata* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 1997. The species was newly recorded for Shandong, Henan, Shaanxi, Anhui, Zhejiang, Hubei.

Miccolamia scintillans Holzschuh, 2010 was recorded for Yunnan.

Miccolamia tonsilis Holzschuh, 2010 was recorded for Hubei.

Miccolamia binodosa Pic, 1935 was recorded for Yunnan.

Miccolamia dracuncula dracuncula Gressitt, 1942b was recorded for Hubei.

Miccolamia tuberculipennis Breuning, 1947a was recorded for Hubei, Zhejiang, Jiangxi.

The generic position of *Miccolamia albosetosa* Gressitt, 1951a is uncertain.

#889

Epiclytus ussuricus (Pic, 1933d) was recorded for Amur Region (near Blagoveshchensk) by Miroshnikov (2006); for China (Heilongjiang) and Korea by (Chen, Liu & Li, 2019: 159).

The records of the species for Khabarovsk Region and Jewish Autonomous Region were published by Ivanov (2025) on the bases of assumption of areal continuity.

#890

Brachyta bifasciata japonica (Matsushita, 1933a) was never recorded for Sakhalin by Japan authors. It is known from Honshu, Shikoku and Oki Islands.

#891

Özdikmen (2026a):

Ropalopus ungaricus septentrionalis Özdikmen, 2026a was described as *R. hanae septentrionalis* from Turkey, Kastamonu province and also recorded from Sinop province. The area of *R. ungaricus hanae* Sama & Rejzek, 2002 is limited by Muş province.

#892

Özdikmen (2026b):

Callimus (Procallimus) semicyaneus anatolicus Özdikmen, 2026b was described from Turkey, Ankara province, Çamlıdere district; records of *Callimus semicyaneus* from Antalya and Mersin are also connected with *C. s. anatolicus* Özdikmen, 2026b. *C. (P.) s. semicyaneus* Pic, 1905k is absent in Anatolia. *Callimus semicyaneus rubritibiaeus* Özdikmen, 2026b: 529 is nomen nudum.

#893

Özdikmen (2026c):

Aromia moschata rosarum P. H. Lucas, 1847 must be upgraded to species rank as *Aromia rosarum* P. H. Lucas, 1847.

Aromia (Aromiaoides) cyanicornis (Guérin-Méneville, 1844) is a valid name: CHINA, JAPAN, KOREA, NORTH VIETNAM, ITALY.

#894

Özdikmen (2026d):

Phytoecia (Barbarina) nepheloides Sama, 1997a was recorded for Osmaniye (Nurdağı pass) and Adana provinces of Turkey.

#895

Özdikmen (2026e):

Pupuricenus wachanrui schoenfeldti Heyden, 1890 was recorded for Turkey (Hakkari, Ağaçdibi village) (*P. w. robusticollis* Pic, 1905) on the bases of a single specimen without photo and without morphology characters), so subspecific attribution of it rests unclear.

#896

Özdikmen (2026f):

Chlorophorus yachovi Sama, 1996b was recorded from Osmaniye and Tokat provinces of Turkey.

The record of *Chlorophorus dinae* Rapuzzi & Sama, 1999 for Syria by Cocquempot, Weill & Kabátek (2020) was published on the bases of the label: “Environs d’Akbès (Alep) VI/VII.1998 (K. Werner & R. Lizler leg.)”, which must be connected with Hatay prov. in Turkey, but not Syria.

#897

Özdikmen (2026g):

Kedkinsis Özdikmen 2026g is a replacement name for *Osiris* Özdikmen 2025m; not *Osiris* Smith, 1854 (Apidae).

#898

Wang P., Xie G., Wang W.-K. & Zhou T.-H. 2026:

Yoshiakioclytus breuningi (Tippmann, 1955) was recorded from Chongqing and Hubei.
Yoshiakioclytus qiaoi G.-Q. Huang & L. Chen, 2016 was recorded from Hubei.

#899

Holzschuh (2025e):
Pyrestes curticornis Pic, 1923 = *Pyrestes longicollis* Pic, 1953c

#900

Holzschuh (2025b):
Anaglyptus malickyi Holzschuh, 1991b was recorded for Yunnan
Anaglyptus residuus Holzschuh, 2010 was recorded for Xizang