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REMARKS

#1 Some authors regarded *Vesperus serranoi* as a synonym of *V. conicicollis*; according to Vives (2000) *V. conicicollis* = *V. baesuriensis*.

According to C.Pesarini and A.Sabbadini (2004), *V. ligusticus* is a species; *V. strepens litigiosus*, stat. nov. was established, that was not accepted by E.Vives (2004).

According to Vives (2004): *V. conicicollis hispalensis* Fuente, 1901 = *V. baesuriensis* Zuzarte, 1985; *V. bolivari* Oliveira, 1893 = *V. reitteri* Cameron, 1912

V. strepens ssp. *ligusticus* Vitali, 2001 is accepted.

V. s. litigiosus (as *V. strepens* m. *litigiosus* was recorded for Italy (Vitali, 2005).

According to P. Berger and G. Sama (2006) *V. strepens* = *V. litigiosus* = *V. ligusticus*.

Vesperus aragonicus was recorded for France (Comelade, 2000).

V. barreidai Verdugo, 2009 close to *V. bolivari* was described from Sevilla (Andalusia, Spain), Monforte (Alto Alentejo) and Coruche (Ribatejo) both in Portugal.

#2 *Callimus (Procallimus) semicyaneus* Pic, 1905 described from Greece (Mt. Taygetos) was supposed for Macedonia (Mikšić & Georgijević, 1973: 45) and shown for Macedonia by Bense (1995: 233 – as *Callimus egregius*) without any arguments. *C. semicyaneus* was recorded (Adlbauer, 1988: 280) for “westlichen Kleinasien” without exact localities.

#3 The tribe system of Lepturinae (with Rhamnusiini, Oxymirini, Enoploiderini and so on) is more or less agree with P.Švácha (1989 in Švácha, Danilevsky, 1989) divisions, though P.Švácha joined Rhamnusium and Enoploderes in one tribe. Rhamnusiini, Oxymirini and Enoploiderini were named by Danilevsky in “A Check-list ...” (Althoff and Danilevsky, 1977) with the references to the characters published by Švácha (1989 in Švácha, Danilevsky, 1989), so are available according to the Art. 13.1.2.

According to P.Švácha (private message, 2007):

“I have to agree ... that whereas the Oxymirini A & D is available (referring exactly and fully to Tribe III), Rhamnusiini and Enoploiderini ... are not available from the A & D publication and if we want to use them, someone will have to establish them validly in a future publication. In A & D these names do not fulfill requirements of Art. 13.1.”

The name Rhamnusiini was used as valid by Özdikmen (2007).

The name Enoploiderini was used as valid by Bartenev (2009).

Rhamnusiini were described as a new tribe by Sama (Sama & Sudre, 2009). The genera composition of the tribe was not discussed. According to the text of the article it is clear, that only one genus Rhamnusium is included.

#4

According to Danilevsky (2012e) the genus *Rhamnusium* is represented in Europe by 5 subspecies: *R.b. bicolor* (Schrank, 1781) – most part of West Europe; *R.b. constans* Danilevsky, 2012 – most part of East Europe with a large transitional zone (the borderline between two subspecies is here conditionally accepted along the former west border of USSR); *R.b. testaceipenne* Pic, 1897 - Crimea; *R.b. graecum* Schaufuss, 1862 – Balkan Peninsula; *R.b. demaggi* Tippmann, 1956 and *R.b. italicum* Müller, 1966 in Italy.

Rhamnusium gracilicorne and *Rh. bicolor* were both described from Vienna environs and are synonyms (all distinguishing characters listed by A.Villiers, 1978 seem to be wrong). The separation of two species were supported by Pesarini and Sabbadini (1994), who used the name *Rh. virgo* (Voet, 1778) = *Rh. bicolor*, on the base of the shape of temples and bicolored antennae.

According to U.Bense (1995) *Rh. bicolor* = *gracilicorne* = *graecum*.

According to G.Sama (2002), “All these taxa [*bicolor*, *ruficollis*, *juglandis* (= *testaceipenne*), *graecum*] could be only geographic variations of one species;”.

G.Sama (2002) supposed *Rhamnusium juglandis* Fairm., 1866 = *Rh. testaceipenne* Pic, 1897. According to N.N. Plavilstshikov (1936) var. *juglandis* is a red form of *Rh. graecum*.

#5 *Vadonia hirsuta* was often considered as an individual variation of *V. unipunctata*. It was regarded as a species by Panin, Savulescu (1961), Bense (1995), Althoff, Danilevsky (1997), Miroshnikov (1998: 407), Sama & Löbl (2010: 217).

According to Danilevsky (2014c), Romanian *Vadonia saucia* was wrongly identified by R. Serafim (2006) as *Vadonia hirsuta*, so his description of the genitals was connected with local *V. saucia*.

Vadonia hirsuta was redescribed (Danilevsky, 2014c), on the base of type series and several newly collected specimens from different localities of Romanian Dobruja; lectotype was designated. The species was supposed for Ukraine.

#6

Leptura annularis F., 1801 is used here (after C.Pesarini and A.Sabbadini, 1994) as a replacement name for *L. arcuata* Panzer, 1793 (not Linnaeus, 1758).

The species was recorded for Andorra (Vives, 1984) and as probable for other Pyrenees localities (Vives, 2000).

It was accepted for Italy by Löbl & Smetana (2010); but not accepted for Italy by Sama & Rapuzzi (2011).

#7 G. Sama (1991) proposed to change the name *Tetropium* in the oldest name *Isarthron*, ignoring Opinion No 1473 (MCZN, 1988) on the conservation of *Tetropium*.

#8 The replacement names are used according to proposals by G. Sama (1991).

According to several authors (Brustel et al., 2002; Biscaccianti, 2007; Miroshnikov, 2008): Brullé (1832: 258) introduced: "*Lamia* (Morinus Serv. ined.) *lugubris* Fabr." and "*Lamia* (Morinus Serv. ined.) *funesta* Fabr.", but in same publication in "Errata": "*Morinus*, lisez *Morimus*". So the name *Morimus* Brullé, 1832 must be used, and proposal of G.Sama (1991: 126): "*Morinus* Brullé, 1832 = *Morimus* Serville, 1835" can not be accepted.

E.Vives (2000) insists on *Niphona Mulsant*, 1839, instead of *Nyphona Dejean*, 1835; according to G. Sama (1991) *Nyphona Dejean*, 1837.

Phymatoderus Dejean, 1837 is nomen nudum, so the name *Reitteroderus* Sama, 1991 proposed as a replacement name for *Phymatoderus Reitter*, 1912 (regared as a junior homonym of *Phymatoderus Dejean*, 1837) was superficial (see Sama, 1999b) and *Phymatoderus Reitter*, 1912 is valid; *Phymatoderus Reitter*, 1912 = *Reitteroderus* Sama, 1991.

#9 In North Europe *Gracilia minuta* and *Nathrius brevipennis* are not native, but often imported with wickerwood articles.

Both were recorded for Ireland with question mark by M.Rejzek (2004).

#10 Taxonomy and distribution of *Molorchus* s. str. (= *Glaphyra*) are given according to G. Sama (1995).

#11 The treating of western *Xylosteus spinolae* as a separate subspecies was proposed by G. Sama (1993). According to him, the possible name of the taxon could be *X. s. rufiventris*. Afterwards G.Sama (2002) regarded the difference between eastern and western populations as covered by individual variability.

In fact: *X. spinolae* = *X. rufiventris* because of same type locality.

X. bartoni was recorded (Dascălu et al., 2012) for Greece.

#12 According to Danilevsky (2011b) *P. l. livida* (Fabricius, 1777), described from near Kiel (Germany), is characterized by strongly erect straight dorsal pronotal setae (see "Gallery")

www.cerambycidae.net). Such form of pronotal pubescence can be observed in most populations from West Europe (available specimens are from: France, Germany, Czechia, Hungary, Moldavia, West Ukraine – Transcarpathia, Bulgaria, Greece), as well as from West Turkey (Antalia).

P. l. bicarinata (Arnold, 1869), described from near Mogilev (East Belorussia) is characterized by obliquely erect dorsal pronotal setae (see “Gallery” www.cerambycidae.net). Such form of pronotal pubescence can be observed all over Russia, in most of Ukraine territory, Belorussia, in Baltic countries, in Central Poland (J.Kurzawa, personal message, 2010), in Transcaucasia with neighbour regions of Turkey, in Kazakhstan and Kirgizia. «*Leptura l. var. bicarinata* (N. Arnold, 1869)» was already accepted as a taxon for European Russia (K. Daniel & L. Daniel, 1891) and as *Vadonia bicarinata* by Burakowski (1971) for Poland.

The transitional zone between *P.l.livida* and *P.l.bicarinata* seems to be situated in East Germany according to three specimens from near Fürstenwalde (collection of S. Saluk): a female with oblique setae and a male with erect setae.

The type locality of *P. livida pecta* (K. Daniel & J. Daniel, 1891) was not definitely mentioned in the original description, neither holotype was designated. The authors called the corresponding form as «Bozener Form» and specially described specimens from near «Bozen» - now Bolzano in North Italy (Trentino – Alto Adige). But they included in the area of their «*Leptura livida var. pecta*»: Piedmont (Italy), Digne (France), Lugano (Switzerland), as well as Spain, «Kleinasiaen», «Kaukasus» and Siberia («Irkutsk»), so the lectotype from near Bolzano is necessary to be designated for the fixation of the taxon. Specimens from North Italy (available specimens are from Bolzano and Trento – coll. of M.Egger; Fanano near Modena – MD) are characterized by strongly recumbent dorsal pronotal setae (see “Gallery” www.cerambycidae.net). Such form of pronotal pubescence is not known to me in any other area. It seems to be an endemic of North Italy. The specimens from Central and South Italy have obliquely erect dorsal pronotal setae and so similar to *P. l. bicarinata* and must be described as another subspecies, as well as populations from Near East. According to Sama et al. (2010) the nominative subspecies is distributed in Libanon.

Populations with strongly developed dorsal pubescence from South Europe and Turkey were described by Daniel & Daniel (1891) with wrong name “*Leptura livida desbrochersi*”. Those populations are described now as a new subspecies *Pseudovadonia livida setosa* Danilevsky, 2013h: 29 (Greece – type locality, Bulgaria, Romania, Moldavia, SW Ukraine).

In Iberian Peninsula (according to the materials from collection of E.Vives) rather different populations occur.

“*Pseudovadonia livida caucasica* Dan.” mentioned by Runich, Kasatkin & Lantzov (2000) was never described [nomen nudum].

#13 Different populations of *Cerambyx cerdo* do not show distinct differentiations on subspecies level good enough, still many authors joint Pirenean populations together with ssp. *mirbecki* described from North Africa (see Vives, 1984), as well as French populations together with ssp. *pfisteri* described from Sicilia (see Villiers, 1978). According to G.Sama (2002), *C. cerdo cerdo* = *C. c. acuminatus* = *C. c. pfisteri*. The status of African *C.c. mirbecki* is not clear for him, still he states that specimens from central Marocco and from Spain are indistinguished from *C.c.cerdo* from Central Europe.

According to J.Vorisek (personal communication, 1992), *C. cerdo klinzigi*, described from Caucasus is a good species, described later as *C. heinzianus* from Turkey. I do not know Caucasian *C. klinzigi*, but I’ve got two pairs of Turkish *C. heinzianus* including one paratype. It is evident, that *C. heinzianus* is not close to *C. cerdo* because of rather short antennae: hardly longer than body in male and much shorter than body in female.

A.Miroshnikov (personal message, 2005) insists, that the holotype of *C. klinzigi* (male with label: “Caucase, leg. Leder”) was undoubtedly collected in Caucasus, though no additional materials known.

Several available specimens of *C. cerdo* from Black Sea coast of Russia (Sochi) have much shorter antennae, than *C.c. acuminatus* from Armenia and Azerbaijan or *C.c.cerdo* from West Europe.

Most probably such populations could represent a good subspecies *C. c. manderstjerna* Mulsant & Godart, 1855 described from Crimea.

According to N.N. Plavilstshikov (1940, 1965) *Cerambyx cerdo* was definitely known in European part of USSR eastwards to about Kharkov, so absent in European Russia.

C. cerdo was recorded for Voronezh region (Borisoglebsk district) by Negrobov et al. (2005) on the base of three publications: K.V. Arnoldi (1953), P.A. Polozhentzev, I.A. Alexeev (1959), K.V. Skuffjin (1978).

The species was not recorded for Rostov region by Yr.G. Arzanov et al. (1993) – only for Krasnodar region and Dagestan. It is included in Red Data Book of Tatarstan (Khalidov, 1995), but without available specimens.

C. cerdo was recorded for Ulianovsk region by Isaev et al. (2004) and for Penza region by O.A. Polumordvinov and A.M. Monakhov (2007).

#14 *Purpuricenus caucasicus* was separated from *P. budensis* by A. Miroshnikov (Danilevsky, Miroshnikov, 1985).

#15 Dubious records of *Phymatodes lividus* for several countries could be based on imported specimens.

Phymatodes lividus was recorded for Great Britain (Barclay, 2003; Rejzek, 2012).

#16 Records of *Chlorophorus herbstii* for NW Kazakhstan (Plavilstshikov, 1940: 467) were connected with *Ch. elaeagni* (Kostin, 1973: 184).

Chlorophorus herbstii was recorded for Norway (Solevag & Odegaard, 2012).

#17 Old records of *Dorcadion elegans* for Hungary as well as possible occurrence in Poland are not reliable.

#18 All specimens from the territory of the former USSR, identified as *Pogonocherus ovatus*, in Plavilstshikov's collection in Moscow Zoological Museum, were in fact *P. decoratus*. No *P. ovatus* from this area are known to me, so all records we consider as doubtful. Records from Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia need to be proved by good identifications of specimens.

Pogonocherus ovatus was recorded for Western Podolia (Podillia, Ukraine) by Zamoroka et al. (2012) on the base of *P. hispidus* specimens – according to photo of corresponding specimen kindly sent to me by A.Zamoroka.

#19 Many authors regard *Pogonocherus taygetanus* as a Peloponnesus subspecies of *P. eugeniae* or its synonym..

P. eugeniae was recorded by Czech Republic (Švec & Doubek, 2016).

#20 According to G.Sama (1994):

Type species of American genus *Acanthoderes* is *Lamia daviesi* (Thomson des., 1864) from C and S America.

Palearctic species belong to another genus – *Aegomorphus* Haldeman, 1847 – type species *Aegomorphus decipiens* Haldeman, 1847 (monotypy) = *Lamia modesta* Gyllenhal, 1817 (North America).

According to Monne (1994), the type species of *Acanthoderes* is *Lamia varia* F., 1787 = *Acanthoderes clavipes* (Schrank, 1781), designated by Bates, 1861 (but not S American *Lamia daviesi*, designated by Thomson, 1864).

The text by Bates (1861: 19): “In *A. varius*, the European species which may be considered typical of the genus,…” can not be regarded as the type designation of the genus.

Before the type species of *Acanthoderes* Audinet-Serville, 1835 was designated by Thomson (1859: 152) as *Cerambyx varius* Fabricius, 1787 (= *Cerambyx clavipes* Schrank, 1781, but it seems

another very early designation must be discovered, which return *Acanthoderes* to *Lamia daviesi*, so *Aegomorphus* Haldeman, 1847 is accepted here as valid.

G.Sama (1994) established species independence of *Plagionotus siculus* and used *Prinobius myardi* Muls. as a replacement name for *P. scutellaris* Germ., described as *Prionus scutellaris* Germ.(not Olivier, 1795).

Recently only *Plagionotus scalaris* was recorded for Sicilia fauna (Rapuzzi, Sama, 2006), so, G.Sama returned to: **P. scalaris** (Brullé) = *P. siculus* Castelnau & Gory.

According to Sama (2002: 8), all subspecies characters inside *Prinobius myardi* “are subject of variation or intergradation”; and **all** local forms often accepted as subspecies “fall within the variability of *P. myardi*”. Recently *Prinobius myardi myardi* was recorded for Italy (Sama & Rapuzzi, 2011) and Sardinia (Sama, 2011).

#21 *Stenostola alboscuteolata* was recently regarded (Bense, 1995) as a synonym of *S. dubia*.

#22 *Ropalopus fischeri* was described from near Kharkov (East Ukraine), and mentioned as a separate species from near Voronezh (Central Russia) by G.V. Lindeman (1963) and B.M. Mamaev, M.L. Danilevsky, 1975. N.N. Plavilstshikov (1940) accepted *R. ungaricus* = *R. fischeri*, that was an evident mistake, as elytral sculpture of all Russian and Ukranian specimens is just as *R. insubricus*. All determinations in Russian and Ukranian series of Plavilstshikov’s collection are equipped by Plavilstshikov with question marks.

According to my study of big series from near Kharkov (Zoological Museum of Moscow University and my collection) and from near Samara (14 males, 18 females, “Kujbushev, Studenyj Ovrage, 6-24.7.1955, N. Tief leg.”) *R. fischeri* resembles *R. insubricus* by its elytral sculpture and size; its prosternal process usually is very narrow and long (never in *R. ungaricus*) and hind tibiae are usually curved, but sometimes relatively straight.

At the moment I prefer to regard all Russian and Ukranian populations as one taxon *R. insubricus* ssp. *fischeri*, including populations from Crimea (Baidak, 1997), from near Odessa (1 very big male – ZMM, though with wide prosternal process and straight hind tibiae), from Podolia (1 female – ZMM).

According to G.Sama (2002), prosternal process in males of *R. ungaricus* is short, wide, triangular and hind tibiae not curved, while in males of *R. insubricus* prosternal process is long, narrow and hind tibiae strongly curved. In *R. insubricus* from Croatia (7 males – ZMM) 4 males have short, wide, triangular prosternal process (others – narrow) and in one male hind tibiae are not curved.

G.Sama (2002) ignored the name *R. fischeri*, though definitely recorded *R. insubricus* for Ukraine and *R. hungaricus* for Ukraine, Central and Southern Russia though mentioned that it’s distribution requires verification. In fact *R. ungaricus* definitely absent in Russia, but can occur in West Ukraine.

#23 *Xylotrechus asellus* (= *grumi*) together with *X. namanganensis* (Heyden, 1885) were separated in a new genus *Turanoclytus* Sama, 1994.

#24 The synonymisations: *Clytus asellus* = *Xylotrechus grumi* were introduced by M.Danilevsky (1992b). *Xylotrechus grumi* was mentioned by I. S. Zakharchenko (1957) for Transvolga region.

#25 *Oberea taygetana* was treated as a synonym of *O. erythrocephala* by C. Demelt (1967).

#26 We are not sure if the forms of *Chlorophorus sartor* with twice interrupted anterior elytral stripe from France and Italy really represent a good subspecies, but the name “*infensus*” (Plavilstshikov, 1940) is not suitable for it (used by C.Pesarini and A. Sabbadini, 1994), because this name was proposed for a very rare individual aberration from Caucasus.

#27 The common treatment of Spondylidinae as a separate subfamily close to Aseminae is a taxonomic error (see Švácha, Danilevsky, 1987).

#28 *Phytoecia manicata*, described from Syria, absent in Europe. Most of records of this species from Europe due to *Ph. pubescence*, which is not close to *Ph. manicata* and can be easily distinguished from the later by the absence of spines on the male coxae (Danilevsky, 1993).

#29 Records of *A. violacea* were often connected with *A. intermedia*, so the distributional data are provisional.

A. intermedia was recorded for France and Italy by G.Sama (2002); for Denmark – by A. Teunissen (2007); for Spain (Sama, 2008); for Estonia by Roosileht (2015).

One specimen of *A. violacea* from Vologda region (North Russia) was identified by A.Shapovalov (personal message, 2007).

A. violacea was recorded for Latvia (Barševskis & Savenkov, 2013).

#30 *Lucasianus levaillantii* was recorded for Spain and Portugal by J. Plaza Lama (1990) and G. Sama (1992a).

According to Löbl & Smetana (2013): „correct data for *Lucasianus levaillantii* P. H. Lucas 1847: pl. 41 (*Cerambyx*)“.

#31 *Agapanthia reyi* was considered by some authors as a synonym of *A. annularis*, or by others as a synonym of *A. asphodeli* (Sama, 1992). I have accepted the last position after E.Vives (2000).

#32

According to G. Sama (1988a: 184), the records of *Ph. rufipes* for Siberia and Central Asia are connected with wrong identification of another species – *Ph. sibirica*. Same statement (Sama, 1988) was explained by monophagy of *Ph. rufipes* on *Foeniculum*, which is absent in Russia and Central Asia.

After study of my series of *Ph. rufipes* from Kazakhstan G.Sama (personal communication, 2002) recognized, that it did not differ from European specimens and must be identified as *Ph. rufipes*. According to my observations, *Ph. rufipes* develops in Kazakhstan and Central Asia on *Prangos* and *Ferula*.

According to Sama (2002: 116) *Ph. sibirica* (Gebler, 1833) is a valid name.

A.I. Tsherepanov (1985) wrongly believed: *Ph. icterica* = *rufipes* = *sibirica*.

According to N.N. Plavilstshikov (1965) the species (as *Ph. sibirica*) is distributed in south east of European Russia, and it was mentioned (as *Ph. rufipes*) for the environs of Orenburg (Shapovalov et al., 2006), and for Kalmykia (Kaliuzhnaja et al., 2000), but never recorded for central areas of Volga valley.

One female of *Ph. rufipes* with the label: “Moscow region, Zvenigorod distr., Nikolina Gora, 22.VI.1949” is preserved in Zoological Museum of Moscow University. The species was never recorded for Central Russia before.

According to E.Migliaccio et al. (2007) a single record of *Ph. rufipes* for Bulgaria (Kantardjiewa-Minkova, 1934) was based on a mistake.

Ph. rufipes latior Pic, 1895 (Akbes, Turkey) was restored by Sama (1996).

According to G.Sama (2002: 116), *Ph. sibirica* is a species.

According to M.Rejzek, G.Sama, G. Alziar and J.Sadlo (2003), *Ph. rufipes* is oligophagous on *Apiacea*. Among its host-plants were mentioned: *Foeniculum* and *Cnidium*.

Ph. bangi from Iranian Kordestan was depicted by Sama et al. (2007, Fig. 9) and wrongly subscribed as *Ph. croceipes*.

#33 G.Sama (1987) regarded *Purpuricenius desfontainii inhumeralis* as a separate subspecies and mentioned the occurrence of *P. d. desfontainii* on Crete.

#34 *Shurmania* was recently considered as a synonym of *Alocerus* (Holzschuh, 1995).

#35 *Purpuricenus caucasicus* Th.Pic was accepted as a species (Miroshnikov, 1984), distributed in Crimea, Caucasus, Turkey and possibly in West Europe (it was regarded as a subspecies of *P. budensis* by Sabbadini and Pesarini, 1992 from Armenia and Turkey). The name was introduced from "Helendorf" (= Geygel), now Khanlar in Azerbaidzhan. The attribution of the name to Elenovka (Sevan) in Armenia (Sabbadini and Pesarini, 1992; Danilevsky, 2007) was wrong. *P. caucasicus* sensu Miroshnikov (1984), has no connections with *P. budensis* and seems to be close to *P. globulicollis*. According to the specimens from Zoological Museum of Moscow University several localities are known; Caucasus: Russia, Kislovodsk (female), Azerbajzhan, Geok-Tapa [=Aresh, now Agdash] (male), Georgia, Lagodehi (male); Crimea: Koktebel (male), Karadag Mt. (male, female). A. Sabbadini and C. Pesarini (1992) recorded *P. caucasicus* for Turkey (Erzerum). I know a series of three females from Abant, Bolu (25.7.2001, N. Auvray leg., coll. P. Rapuzzi) and a series of males from Mt. Yeraligos NE Kastamonu (6.7.2006 P. Kabatek leg., coll. P. Kabatek). According to A. Miroshnikov (private message, 2006) it is also known from Dzhubga Mt. (West Caucasus), Gori (Georgia), Mtzheta (Georgia), Kastamonu (Turkey). H. Özdikmen and Ü. Çağlar (2004) recorded it for West Turkey (Mugla). According to personal message by P. Kabatek the mode of life of *P. caucasicus* is similar to *P. globulicollis*; *Quercus* and *Acer* are known as food plants.

Purpuricenus caucasicus baeckmanni Danilevsky, 2007 is described from Crimea on the base of totally black prothorax, relatively wider body and wider black elytral spot.

According to Sama (2010a: 52): *P. caucasicus baeckmanni* Danilevsky, 2007 = *P. caucasicus renyvoniae* Sláma, 2001. The attribution of two barely known populations from Balkans and from Crimea to one subspecies was not more than a mistake.

According to Rapuzzi & Sama (2014b), the type investigation of *Purpuricenus budensis* var. *caucasicus* Th.Pic allows to establish a new synonymy: *Purpuricenus kaehlerii menetriesi* Motschulsky, 1845 = *Purpuricenus caucasicus* Th.Pic, 1902. And Caucasian species was included (after one female) in Turkish *P. neocaucasicus* Rapuzzi & Sama, 2014b (type locality - Turkey: Kastamonu prov., Yeraligoz), but Caucasian species is not conspecific to Turkish and must be described as new.

Purpuricenus caucasicola Danilevsky, 2015e was described from Transcaucasia (Azerbaijan, Georgia) and Russian Caucasus (Krasnodar and Stavropol regions); the type locality – Russia, NW Caucasus, Novorossiysk env., Dyurso, Orel Mt., 44°41'55"N, 37°31'50"E. The species was recorded for the area as *P. caucasicus* sensu Miroshnikov (1984b), not Th.Pic (1902), then as a part of Turkish *P. renyvoniae neocaucasicus* Rapuzzi & Sama, 2014b after a single female from Georgia.

P. graecus Sláma, 1993, *P. renyvoniae* Sláma, 2001, *P. baeckmanni* Danilevsky, 2007, *P. neocaucasicus* Rapuzzi et Sama, 2013 were accepted (Danilevsky, 2015e) as species.

The original spelling of *P. caucasicus graecus* Sláma, 1993 was "*graceus*". It must be regarded as incorrect original spelling. "A justified emendation" [Art. 91.1] was published (Sláma, 1994).

#36 *Morimus ganglbaueri* and *M. funereus* are often considered as synonyms of *Morimus asper*. According to J. Simonetta (1989), all are species. According to G. Sama (1988) all are subspecies. According to G. Sama (2002), *M. verecundus* is also a subspecies of *M. asper*, but *Morimus* from European and North-Western Turkey was accepted as *M. orientalis*.

Morimus orientalis was recorded for Bulgaria by N. Nedelkov (1909), H.-D. Bringman (1966) and G. Siering (2005), but ignored by E. Migliaccio et al. (2007) and once more proved by P. Rapuzzi and G. Georgiev (2007). In fact *M. orientalis* occupies the most SE part of Bulgaria (Bringman, 1966).

According to P. Švácha (personal message with several photos, 2011) a population of *Morimus* similar to *M. asper*, was discovered in East Slovakia near Michalovce by R. Gabzdil (about 20 specimens were collected). *M. asper asper* was published for Slovakia (Gabzdil, 2012). The taxon was described as *M. gabzdili* Danilevsky, 2015a from the eastern Slovakian areas very close to Ukrainian border. So, the presence of the taxon in Ukraine is rather probable. No other species of *Morimus* occur in Slovakia (neither in Czechia).

Morimus verecundus bulgaricus Danilevsky, 2016 is described (Danilevsky, Gradinarov & Sivilov, 2016) from Black Sea coast in north-east Bulgaria (Balchik and Varna).

M. asper graecus Danilevsky, 2016 is described (Danilevsky, Gradinarov & Sivilov, 2016) from Greece (Peloponnesus: Chelmo Mt. and Taygetus Mts).

According to Solana et al. (2013): "The genetic variability among Euro-Anatolian *Morimus* populations and the geographical structure suggest that they can not be ascribed to the currently accepted five W Palaearctic *Morimus* species and may actually represent a single, genetically and morphologically variable biological species (*M. asper*)".

#37 *Phytoecia hispanica* Br. was considered as a synonym of *Ph. caerulea* by Gonzalez (1995b), as a synonym of *Ph. erythrocnema* by Vives (2000) and as a synonym of *Ph. malachitica* by J. Sudre (2000), that seems to be correct.

#38 *Echinocerus scalaris* (as well as *Phoracantha semipunctata*) was mentioned for Spain by J. Plaza Lama et J. de Ferrer (1988).

#39

Tetrops praeustus and *T. gilvipes* can be definitely distinguished only with larvae (Danilevsky, Miroshnikov, 1985). A taxon with "gilvipes-like larvae" (*T.g.adlbaueri* Lazarev, 2012 – described from Czechia) must be very common in West Europe, but its adults are very similar to *T.praeustus* (Švácha, Die Larven der Kafer Mitteleuropas, Band 6). So possibly a yellow form of *T. gilvipes* was described from Europe as *T. praeustus*. In that case black beetles from Caucasus are *T. praeustus* ssp. *gilvipes*. And a taxon with "praeustus-like" larvae (sensu Danilevsky and Miroshnikov, 1985) needs another name.

Any way the stable black colour of Caucasian *T. g. gilvipes* (and Turkmenian - *T.g.murzini* Lazarev, 2012 – described from Kopet-Dag) makes impossible its synonymisation with *T. praeustus*, proposed by Sama (1988) and accepted by Bense (1995).

But if *T. praeustus* has "praeustus-like larvae", then European taxon with "gilvipes-like" larvae and black elytra is *T. g. niger* Kraatz, 1859 (see Lazarev, 2012) and European taxon with "gilvipes-like" larvae and yellow elytra is *T.g. adlbaueri* Lazarev, 2012, which can penetrate to European Russia (up to now it was already recorded for Slovakia, Poland, Hungary and Ukraine- see Kurzawa et al., 2020).

A series of *T. g. gilvipes* was collected in Rostov Region of South Russia (Egorlykskaia, 13-14 05 2003) by D.Kasatkin (personal communication, 2003 and then published together with some more localities: Kasatkin, 2005b).

In Crimea both species exist and local subspecies - *T. g. efetovi* Lazarev, 2012 (described from Simferopol) often has yellow elytrae, but legs are pale yellow and elytral pubescence distinctly shorter and less erected.

In West Europe adults of both species usually indistinguishable. Big series of adults from different larvae must be investigated.

A very rare black form of *T. praeustus* (ab. *schmidti*) is known from Moscow Region - see "Gallery" in www.cerambycidae.net

According to Sama (2010a: 53) *Tetrops praeustus* = *T. anaticus* Özdikmen & Turgut, 2008.

C. Pesarini and A. Sabbadini (1994) regard that *Tetrops gilvipes* (described from Transcaucasia) absent in West Europe, and black *Tetrops* with pale legs from West Europe can be a separate species *T. nigra* or a dark form of *T. praeusta*.

#40 The subspecies rank of *Agapanthia cardui pannonica* was established by J.M. Gutowski (1992b: 362) and accepted by Georgiev, Stojanova (2003), but rejected by Georgiev, Hubenov, 2006.

A. cardui was recorded for Bulgaria as *A. pannonica* by G.Sierig and W. Bier (2005).

Pogonocherus perroudi was recorded for Bulgaria by Bringmann (2001).

Phymatodes glabratus was recorded (Doichev, Georgiev, 2006) for Bulgaria with exact locality (Pirin Mt., 7 km eastern of Ilindentsi vill., at 1100m). It was included in Bulgarian fauna by

Kantardjiewa-Minkova (1932), but without locality. The record by Angelov (1995) for Stara Zagora was based on old wrong determination of *Ph. lividus*.

#41 Siberian Anoplodera rufiventris (Gebler, 1830) absent in Europe. The records of this species for Romania (Kaszab, 1971; Pesarini, Sabbadini, 1994) was based on wrong synonymisation: *A. rufiventris* = *Leptura nigroflava* Fuss, 1852. Different authors proposed different synonyms for *L. nigroflava*: *Evodinellus borealis*, *Brachyta variabilis*, *B. borni*, *Dokhtouroffia nebulosa* and so on, but in fact it is a very distinct species, as it was accepted by Panin and Savulescu (1961: 143).

A. Miroshnikov (1998) accepted the supposition by P. Švácha (1989) to regard two Palaearctic species of the group inside American genus *Xestoleptura*: *X. rufiventris* and *X. baeckmanni*. *Xestoleptura nigroflava* is the third Palaearctic species of the genus (Kadlec, Hajek, 2005).

#42 The name *Chloropterus* Löbl & Smetana, 2011: 41 is wrong subsequent spelling of *Chlorophorus* - not available.

The African species *Chlorophorus pelletieri* was mentioned for France and Spain by Villiers (1946) after wrong determination Villiers (1974a, 1978), as well as for Italy by G. Sama (1988) after S. de Bertolini (1875, 1899), see G. Sama (1988). But recently (Pesarini and Sabbadini, 1995) it was once more regarded as questionable member of European fauna.

#43 G. Sama (1987) proposed to regard *Grammoptera bipustulata* as a subspecies of *G. auricollis* and then (Sama, 1996) considered its population from Creta as a separate subspecies *G. a. basicornis*.

#44 *Phytoecia (Helladia) millefolii alziari* (Sama, 1992), described from Cyprus and Turkey, was mentioned for Crete by C. Pesarini and A. Sabbadini (1994).

The taxon was published as a species *Helladia alziari* Sama, 1992 by Sama (2003: 73) together with Turkish *Phytoecia (Helladia) demelti* (Sama, 2003: 73), described as *Helladia*. Most probably both taxa could be better accepted as subspecies: *Phytoecia (Helladia) millefolii alziari* (Sama, 1992) and of *Phytoecia (Helladia) millefolii demelti* (Sama, 2003) [junior secondary homonym, replaced with *Ph.(H.) demeltiana* Lazarev, 2016b], as well as a population from Crete as a new subspecies.

#45 The original locality of *Vesperus creticus* is not clear (see Bense, 1995: 470).

#46 G. Sama (1982) recorded *Purpuricenus nanus* Semenov, 1907 for Greece due to the wrong label (Sama, 1996).

#47 The distribution of *Stenopterus rufus geniculatus* is shown according to G. Sama (1995b).

#48 G. Sama (1996) regarded the name *Clytus robertae* as “nomen nudum”. In fact, the taxon could be regarded as described in form of “conditional proposal” (Art. 15.1 of ICZN), but according to I. Kerzhner (personal message, 1996) this case can not be regarded as “conditional proposal” and the name is available and valid (Danilevsky, 2012d).

Anyway, it is impossible to exclude a real animal from scientific study because of certain interpretation of “rules”.

#49

According to G. Sama (1992b), *Pedostrangalia* consists of 3 subgenera (*Pedostrangalia*, *Sphenalia*, *Etorufus*)

According to P. Švácha (Švácha, Danilevsky, 1989: 18, 131), *Nakanea* is a subgenus of *Pedostrangalia*. In fact it can be included in *Etorufus* (according to personal communication by Švácha, 2004).

Following G. Sama (2002) I accept *Etorufus* as a genus, that totally agree with larval characters (personal communication by Švácha, 2004). In fact the attribution to one taxon *P. circaocularis* (Pic, 1934) [= *P. variicornis* (Matsushita, 1933, nec Dalman, 1817) - type species of *Etorufus*] and *P.*

pubescens seems to be doubtful, as imagoes are rather different (structure of apical abdominal segments, tarsi and so on).

The date of *Pedostrangalia* Sokolov (Horae Soc. Ent. Ross., v. 30, p. 461) is different in different publications: it is 1896, according to Plavilstshikov, 1936; Villiers, 1978; Sama, 2002 - or 1897, according to Vives, 2000. According to I.M. Kerzhner (1984), only two first numbers of 30th volum were published in 1836, but numbers 3-4 with pages 193-480 were published in 1897.

According to Sama (2010a: 53): “*Sphenaria* Pic, 1911, **syn. nov.** of *Pedostrangalia* Sokolov, 1897. The type species is *P. revestita* by monotypy which makes *Sphenaria* a synonym of *Pedostrangalia*.” **It was not a synonym, but wrong subsequent spelling of *Sphenalia* (so unavailable). The name was not introduced by Pic as new: “La *L. revestita* L., reentrant dans le s.g. *Sphenaria*...”**

#50 “*Evodinus clathratus*” and “*E. borealis*” were placed in different subgenera by C. Pesarini and A. Sabbadini (1994: 15-16).

According to P.Švácha (Švácha, Danlevsky, 1989), on the larval characters *Evodinus* LeConte, 1850 = *Evodinellus* (used by G.Sama 2002, together with *Evodinellus* = *Brachytodes*).

“I would prefer classifying *borealis* and *clathratus* in *Evodinus* (together with the American species) and to keep *Evodinellus* and *Brachytodes* as subgenera of *Evodinus* at most.” – personal communication by P.Švácha, 2004.

According to Danilevsky (2014d): *Evodinellus* (*Evodinellus* Plavilstshikov, 1915) and *Evodinellus* (*Brachytodes* Planet, 1924).

The record (Pisarenko, 1999) of *E. clathratus* for SE Ukraine (Lugansk and Donetsk regions) was very doubtful.

#51 We tried to composed all species of D. (*Pedestredorcadion*) in natural groups, but proposed order of species can't completely reflect our point of view as several species rest unknown to us.

#52 *Leptura* (*M.*) *thoracica* was published (Pesarini & Sabbadini, 1994) in American genus *Stenelytrana* Gistel, 1848 (= *Stenura* Dejean, 1835 [HM] = *Megaleptura* Casey 1964) [see: Monné & Bezark, 2011].

#53 The records of *Mesoprionus besikanus* for Crete seem to be based on wrong determinations of *M. batelkai* (Slama, 1996).

M. besikanus (described from “Baie de Besika dans le Bosphore” and *M. “Iefeburei”* [sic! wrong spelling] (Marseul, 1856) described from “Syrie” were regarded as synonyms (Sama et al., 2010) without any comments.

#54 *Purpuricenus caucasicus* (sensu Miroshnikov, 1984) was recorded for Macedonia by M.Slama and J. Slamova (1996) with question mark; later this population was described as *P. renyvoniae*.

#55 *Stenopterus atricornis* was recorded as a species for Greece (Slama, Slamova, 1996).

#56 The synonymy *Vadonia parnassensis* (Pic) = *V. aspoekororum* Holz. was published by M.Slama and J.Slamova (1996).

The name *V. aspoekororum* Holz. was regarded as unavailable by Pesarini and Sabbadini (2004a), as its holotype was declared to be a hybrid of “*V. parnassensis* e *Paracorymbia simplonica* ssp. *ondreji*”.

#57 *Anastrangalia dubia moreana* was regarded as a Peloponnese subspecies (Slama, Slamova, 1996).

#58 Several authors (for example M. Slama and J. Slamova, 1996) regard *Phymatodes pusillus barbipes* as a good subspecies, but such separation can not be considered as generally accepted.

Phymatodes pusillus inopinatus (Slama, 2010) [as *Poecilium*] was described from Thessalia, Trikala-Kastraki (type locality) and Macedonia occ., Grevena.

#59 All records of *Cortodera discolor* Fairm. for Greece were connected with *C. differens differens* Pic, 1898a. The taxon was redescribed as *C. steineri* Sama, 1997; *Cortodera differens* = *C. steineri*. The synonyms are published (Özdikmen & Turgut, 2008) with reference to my current opinion and accepted by Dascalu (2010) with the record of the species for Romania and Bulgaria.

The populations from Romania, Bulgaria and European Turkey were described as *Cortodera differens magdae* Danilevsky, 2012g (type locality - Slanchev Briag in Bulgaria - see "Gallery" in www.cerambycidae.net). The specimens of the type series from Bulgaria were collected on *Centaurea*, but all specimens from Dobrogea (Dascalu, 2010) were collected on *Paeonia peregrina*. The species was collected (personal message by D.Gradinarov, 2016 with photos) in Eastern Rhodopes (1 km W Malko Popovo will., 41°36'N, 25°53'B, 510m, 15.5.2016 Y.Petrova & D.Gradinarov leg.).

There is a male in Plavilstshikov's collection (Moscow) from "Morea, Vrachni, Holtz" with Pic's hand label: "*C. discolor* var. *differens* m."

The taxon was described as *Cortodera discolor differens* Pic, 1898a: 50 as: "**J'ai donné le nom de differens aux individus à élytres d'un rouge acajou, indiqués brièvement par Fairmaire et qui ne me paraissent pas différer spécifiquement de la race foncée représentant la forme type. (Veluchi in coll. Pic.)**"

On the base of this text G.Sama (1997) wrongly believed the name as infrasubspecific. In fact M.Pic rejected only specific level of his name, without any opinion on its subspecific level – typical situation for all his variations.

It is quite evident, that the types of the taxon are specimens from Veluchi in Pic's collection, but not specimens "**indiqués brièvement par Fairmaire**" as it was declared by Sama (2010a: 53).

Pic (1898b: 112) mentioned that name in the key for *Cortodera* as: "... avec les élytres plus ou moins d'un rouge acajou ... (v. *differens*) *Discolor* Frm." and placed in *Cortodera* catalogue at the end of same publication:

"*Discolor* Frm. Orient.

v. *differens* Pic. Orient

v. *testaceipes* Pic. Orient.

?v. *variipes* Gglb. Asiae-Mineure"

According to I.Kerzhner (2006, personal message), the name "*differens* Pic, 1998a" must be regarded as available.

I've studied one female in good condition with the label "Bosdagh" (Hungarian Museum of Natural History, Budapest).

A pair from Smirna and a female from Konya (see "Gallery" in www.cerambycidae.net) are preserved in Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle (Paris).

Sama (2010a: 53) has changed his previous opinion (Sama, 1997) and accepted the name *Cortodera discolor* var *differens* Pic as available, but published new wrong synonyms without good reasons: *Cotodera discolor* Fairmaire, 1866 = *Cortodera discolor* var *differens* Pic, 1898, declared on the base of artificial argumentation that *C. d.* var. *difference* [described from Greece] was described from Turkey.

#60 *Echinocerus andreui* (Fuente, 1910) is revalidated by J.I. Lopez-Colon (1997) as a species, but E.Vives (2000) regarded it as subspecies of *Echinocerus bobelayei* (though in *Plagionotus*).

According to Verdugo (2004), *Plagionotus scalaris* = *P. andreui* = *P. marcorum*

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

#61 According to S. V. Saluk (personal communication), *Deilus fugax* (Oliv.) was found in Pripiat National Reserve. The species was recorded for NW Kazakhstan (Embulatovka River) by Tsherepanov (1981).

#62 *Pogonocherus decoratus* was originally recorded for Bulgaria by P. Angelov (1989), as well as *Icosium tomentosum* and *Phytoecia millefolii*.

Ph. millefolii was recorded for Greece by Berger et al. (2010).

According to S. V. Saluk (personal communication), several specimens of *Pogonocherus decoratus* were reared by him from *Pinus pallasiana* branches collected in Crimea near Gurzuf. Several peculiar specimens from near Sokolinoe (44°32'60.00"C, 33°57'35.00") were received by A. Zubov (Kishenev) from Saluk. All such specimens were described as *P. zubovi* Danilevsky, 2015b.

Icosium tomentosum was recorded for Serbia (Pil & Stojanovic, 2007), as well as *Vadonia insidiosa* Holzschuh, 1984.

#63 In spite of G. Sama's opinion (1987), M. Slama (1997) insists on the original treatment of Grammoptera bipustulata Steiner as separate species.

#64 The records of *Lepturalia nigripes rufipennis* for Europe (Adlbauer, 1990; Adlbauer, Egger, 1997) were based on single specimens with reddish elytrae, which occasionally occur in all area of nominative subspecies as well as specimens with yellowish elytrae are spread over the area of *L. n. rufipennis*.

#65 Usually the name "Rhesus" attributed to Motschulsky was used for the genus. But originally "Rhesus" was introduced for *Prionus serricollis* Motsch. by J. Thomson (1860), non Lesson (1840).

#66 The subspecies structure of *D. minutum* Kraatz, 1873 is prepared according to the opinion of Herr S. Steiner (private letter of 28.3.99).

According to S. Steiner (2003), *D. pararenarium*, *D. nemeense*, *D. mimarenarium*, *D. aeginasum*, *D. lamiae*, *D. amphissae* are species.

Dorcadion peloponnesicum Breuning, 1982, described from Megaspoleon, (Peloponnese) was not mentioned in Steiner's article (neither by Althoff, Danilevsky, 1997).

#67 A.I. Miroshnikov (1998) proposed a new classification of the species of "Anoplodera complex", which being limited within the area (and after exclusion of *Corymbia* as junior homonym) looks:

Genus: *Lepturobosca* Reitter, 1913

Subgenus: *Lepturobosca* Reitter, 1913
virens (Linnaeus, 1758)

Genus: *Xestoleptura* Casey, 1913
nigroflava (Fuss, 1852)

Genus: *Anoplodera* Mulsant, 1839
Subgenus: *Anoplodera* Mulsant, 1839
rufipes (Schaller, 1783)
sexguttata (Fabricius, 1775)

Subgenus: *Anoploderomorpha* Pic 1901
cyanea (Gebler, 1832)
ssp. *cyanea* (Gebler, 1832)

Genus: *Pseudovadonia* Lobanov, Murzin et Danilevsky, 1981
livida (Fabricius, 1776)

Genus: *Vadonia* Mulsant, 1863
unipunctata (Fabricius, 1787)
hisuta (K. Daniel et J. Daniel, 1891)
insidiosa Holzschuh, 1984
aspoeckorum Holzschuh, 1975
bipunctata (Fabricius, 1781)
steveni (Sperk, 1835)
imitatrix (K. Daniel et J. Daniel, 1891)
bisignata (Brullé, 1832)

dojranensis Holzschuh, 1984
monostigma (Ganglbauer, 1881)
moesiaca (K.Daniel et J.Daniel, 1891)
bicolor (Redtenbacher, 1850)
 Genus: *Paracorymbia* (Miroshnikov, 1998)
 Subgenus: *Paracorymbia* (Miroshnikov, 1998)
 fulva (Degeer, 1775)
 tonsa (K.Daniel et J.Daniel, 1891)
 hybrida (Rey, 1885)
 picticornis (Reitter, 1885)
 pallens (Brullé, 1832)
 maculicornis (Degeer, 1775)
 Subgenus: *Batesiata* Miroshnikov, 1998
 tesserula (Charpentier, 1825)
 Genus: *Melanoleptura* Miroshnikov, 1998
 scutellata (Fabricius, 1781)
 Genus: *Stictoleptura* Casey, 1924 (it was *Corymbia*, sensu Miroshnikov)
 rubra (Linnaeus, 1758)
 variicornis (Dalman, 1817)
 fontenayi (Mulsant, 1839)
 oblongomaculata (Buquet, 1840)
 trisinata (Fairmaire, 1852)
 erythroptera (Hagenbach, 1822)
 rufa (Brullé, 1832)
 heydeni (Ganglbauer, 1889)
 martini (Slama, 1985)
 cordigera (Fuesslins, 1775)
 stragulata (Germar, 1824)
 otini (Peyerimhoff, 1945)
 Genus: *Anastrangalia* Casey 1924 ECKWSUI
 sanguinolenta (Linnaeus, 1761)
 dubia (Scopoli, 1763)
 reyi (Heyden, 1889)
 montana (Mulsant et Rey, 1863)

In general the whole system does not look to be argued good enough: neither differential diagnosis, nor distinguishing key were proposed. Recently two species of that system were moved to *Stictoleptura* (*S. scutellata* and *S. tesserula*) by G. Sama (2002), and *Melanoleptura* and *Batesiata* were regarded as synonyms of *Stictoleptura*, while F.Vitali (2005) moved *Melanoleptura* inside *Stictoleptura* as a subgenus. *Cribroleptura* Vives, 2000 was established for three species: *stragulata* (Germar, 1824), *otini* (Peyerimhoff, 1945) and Caucasian ***deyrolley* Pic, 1895**.

According to Danilevsky (2010a: 47), *Stictoleptura* = *Paracorymbia* = *Cribroleptura*.

The provisional position with big genus *Stictoleptura* was supported by P.Švácha on the base of larval characters (personal communication, 2004): “So possibly a broad undivided *Stictoleptura* is the best solution for the moment, even if provisional.” and “However, I would suggest to keep only *rubra* and *dichroa* = *succedanea* in *Aredolpona*”. He also supposed that such a wide conception of *Stictoleptura* could be the reason to join it with *Brachyleptura*.

The transform of Palaearctic *Anoplodera rufiventris* and *A. baeckmanni* to Nearctic genus *Xestoleptura* by A.Miroshnikov (1998), which was supposed before by Švácha (1989: 19), must be accepted.

According to E.Vives (2000) *Corymbia* Gozis, 1886 is a junior homonym of *Corymbia* Walker, 1865 (described in Noctuidae, now in Notodontidae). The necessity of the name change is evident as

Corymbia Walker is not “nomen oblitum” according to the Article 23.9.1. of ICZN (1999) and was mentioned among valid names in “The Genera Names of Moths of the World.” Vol.2. London. 1980: 44 (by Watson, A., Fletcher, D.C. and Nye, I.W.B. in Nye I.W.B.).

According to Verdugo (2004) and Berger (2012): Paracorymbia = Cribroleptura.

A big genus *Stictoleptura* was accepted by Danilevsky (2014d) to be composed of 8 subgenera for Russia and adjacent states including:

Stictoleptura (Variileptura) Danilevsky, 2014e type species: *Leptura variicornis* Dalman, 1817) for a single species.

Stictoleptura (Melanoleptura) Miroshnikov, 1998) is accepted for a single species.

Stictoleptura (Maculileptura) Danilevsky, 2014e type species: *Leptura maculicornis* DeGeer, 1775) including *S. (M.) simplonica* (Fairmaire, 1885), *S. (M.) andreji* (Sláma, 1993), *S. (M.) pallens* (Brullé, 1832).

Stictoleptura (Miroshnikovia) Danilevsky, 2014e type species: *Leptura deyrollei* Pic, 1895b) for a single species.

Stictoleptura (Batesiata) Miroshnikov, 1998) is accepted for a single species.

Stictoleptura (Paracorymbia) Miroshnikov, 1998) is accepted for 8 species: *S. (P.) picticornis* (Reitter, 1885), *(P.) sambucicola* (Holzschuh, 1982), *S. (P.) benjamini* (Sama, 1993b), *S. (P.) excisipes* K. Daniel & J. Daniel, 1891, *S. (P.) fulva* (DeGeer, 1775), *S. (P.) benjamini* (Sama, 1993e), *S. (P.) hybrida* (Rey, 1885b), *S. (P.) hybrida* (Rey, 1885b).

#68 *Oplosia fennica* (Paykull, 1800) described as *Cerambyx fennicus* (nec L., 1758), must be replaced by *Oplosia cinerea* (Mulsant, 1839).

#69 *I. lusitanicum mimomucidum* (see Vives, 2000, 2001) was regarded as a separate species (Serrano et al., 1997; Romero Samper, 2002; Verdugo, 2020).

According to Verdugo (2009, 2020) *I. mimomucidum* (Breuning, 1976) belongs to the nominative subgenus.

#70 *Molorchus umbellatarum* was recorded for Norway by J. Skartveit (1997).

#71 *Dorcadion (I.) vanhoegaerdeni* Breun. was regarded as a synonym of *I.(H.) heydeni* (Kraatz, 1870) by E.Vives (1983, 2000) or as a species (Tome, 1997), or as *I. albicans vanhoegaerdeni* (Breun.) by C.F. Gonzales, E. Vives & A.J.G.S. Zuzarte (2007).

#72 *Glaphyra marmottani* was recorded for Spain by E. Vives (1997).

According to Sama (1995), *G. marmottani* absent in Russia, but in his book (2002) G.Sama accepted old records for Russia as probably reliable.

G. marmottani was recorded for Ulianovsk and Samara regions of Russia (Isaev et al., 2004), for Chuvashia (Egorov, 2006).

Glaphyra marmottani, *Semanotus ruscicus* and *Acanthocinus reticulatus* were recorded as new for Bulgaria by D.Doychev and G. Georgiev (2004).

Semanotus ruscicus was recorded for Great Britain (Mendel & Barclay, 2008; Rejzek, 2012).

#73 According to P. Berger (1997), *Iberodorcadion fuliginator navarricum* = *I. fuliginator urgulli*.

According to Vives (2000) and Romero Samper (2002) *I.f. urgulli* is a valid name for a subspecies.

According to A.Verdugo (2008, personal message) *I. fuliginator fuliginator* = *I. fuliginator urgulli*.

According to Villier (1978) *I.f.striola* is a local subspecies of Narbonne area in France, while the area of *I.f.meridionale* in south France is far from Spain. According to Vives (2000) *I.striola* is a synonym of *I.f.pyrenaicum*. According to Vives (2001) the area of *I.f. pyrenaicum* is far from Narbonne region(!) and delimited from it by the area of *I.f.meridionale*(!).

#74 *Aegomorphus* (as *Acanthoderes*) *krueperi* was recorded for Bulgaria (Nessebar) and Montenegro by Bringmann (1997).

Aegomorphus krueperi 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) – personal message (2016) with several photos.

A. francottei was recorded for France by Allemand, Brustel and Clary (2002).

A. francottei was recorded for Poland (Hilszczanski, 2008 - Nowa Sól, Nizina Wielkopolsko-Kujawska lowland, south-western Poland).

#75 *Strangalia attenuata* was recorded for Spain by Perez M.I. et al. (1997), for Greece – by Berger (2000).

#76 *Saperda similis* was recorded for Estonia (Martin, 1991) and for Bulgaria (Georgiev and Samuelian, 2000).

#77 *Mesocerambyx Zahaikévitch*, 1991: 64 was proposed as a new subgenus (not *Mesocerambyx* Breun.et Hitzinger, 1943). The name is unavailable as no type species was designated in the original publication (Art. 13.3). It was designated by Sama (2002: 52), that did not make the name available. The current subgenus was described as *Microcerambyx* Miksic et Georgijevic, 1973.

Mesocerambyx Zah. together with *Microcerambyx* were regarded as synonyms of *Cerambyx* by E.Vives (2000) and G.Sama (2002).

Zahaikévitch (1991) proposed:

Hylotrupini and Nothorhinini as new tribes.

The name *Exocentrini* is accepted as valid. It was originally introduced by Pascoe (1864).

#78 *Oberea linearis* was recorded for Sardinia by C. Meloni (1987)

#79 *Stictoleptura cordigera* was recorded for Czechia by J.Vavra (1996); for Denmark – by Jorum, Mahler & Pedersen, (2006); for Netherlands – by Ernst et al. (2010); for Great Britain by Richardson (2014).

#80 *Phytoecia algerica* was recorded for Spain (Vives, 1996).

#81 *Callidiellum rufipenne* was recorded for Italy (Campadelli & Sama,1988), for Spain (Bahilo de la PUEBLA & ITURRONDOBEITIA BILBAO, 1995), for Belgium (Verbeelen, 2007), for Croatia (Łoś & Plewa, 2011), for France (Van Meer & Cocquempot 2013), for Slovakia, Bosnia and Herzegovina (Đukić & Rapuzzi, 2020).

#82 H.D. Bringmann (1995) recorded for Bulgaria *Agapanthia* *lais*, *A. osmanlis*, *A. frivaldskyi*.

Cortodera villosa was recorded for Bulgaria (Siering et al., 2005).

A. osmanlis was recorded for Hungary by Kovacs (1997), for Slovakia by Sabol (2009), for Serbia by Sama (2010a: 57).

Agapanthia *lais* was described from “Péloponèse”, but this type locality was declared as wrong (Sama et al., 2010) [without any comments]. The area of the species was limited by Sama for Syria, Jordan, Israel only.

According to Sama (personal message, 2010):

“The type material is lost but the original figure is clear. In the Paris collection there is one specimen belonging to the Pic’s collection labelled “Palestine”; “lais Reiche / comparé au type” e “A.lais Reiche” (white labels handwritten by Pic); “*Agapanthia* / *lais* R.et S. / R.M.Quentin det. 1987”.

Agapanthia *lais* was certainly collected in Palestine not in Greece, during the trip which did include Greece, Turkey, Syria and “Palestine”. It should be noted that De Saulcy (the collector) visited Greece in November when *Agapanthia* are larvae.”

Agapanthia viti Rapuzzi & Sama, 2012a close to *A.osmanlis* was described from Hungary (Baks – type locality), Slovakia, Romania and Serbia. According to Rapuzzi & Sama (2012), *A. osmalis* is distributed from Black Sea Bulgarian Coast to Artvin. It was never collected in Greece, though the holotype has the label: “Graecia”.

#83 *Agapanthia leucaspis* was recorded for Austria (Bohme, 1994).

#84 *Glaphyra umbellatarum* was recorded for Estonia (Milander, 1994).

#85 *Chlorophorus varius* was introduced to Sweden (Warmling, Ahnlund, 1994).

Clytus aegyptiacus, Ganglbauer, 1882 was wrongly accepted (Löbl & Smetana, 2010; Miroshnikov, 2011a; 2011b) as available synonym of *Chlorophorus varius*.

The name is unavailable as was not a new name, but wrong identification. It was introduced as „*aegyptiacus* Fabr.“

#86 Plavilstshikov (1940) used *Leioderus* Redtenbacher, 1845, as well as Sama (1988). Bense (1995) used *Leioderes* Redtenbacher, 1845. According to Sama (2002) *Leioderus* Redtenbacher, 1845 is nomen nudum. *Leioderes* Redtenbacher, 1849 is a valid name.

According to Löbl & Smetana (2011: 41) the traditional date of original publication (printed on its title) „1849“ was wrong; must be:

Redtenbacher L. **1848**: *Fauna Austriaca. Die Käfer. Nach der analytischen Methode bearbeitet*. Wien: Carl Gerold, xxvii + 883 pp., 2 pls.

L. kollari was recorded for Switzerland (Scherler, 1993); for Spain (Lenchina et al., 2004); for Sicilia (Sama, 1999b).

L. kollari jakopoi Rapuzzi & Sama, 2010 was described from Sicilia.

Big series of the species was collected by me in Central Russia (Ulyanovsk region, Bolshaya Atmoly Forest, June, 2008).

According to Shapovalov (www.cerambycidae.ru – 2010) one specimen from Ufa is preserved in his collection – the eastern most locality of the species.

#87 *Stenopterus mauritanicus* was regarded (Bahillo de la Puebla, 1992) as a subspecies of *S. rufus*.

#88 *Tetrops starkii* was recorded for Great Britain (Harrison, 1992), for Spain (Sánchez-Sobrino & Tolosa, 2003), for Sicily (Bellavista, 2009), for Belgium (Drumont et al. 2012), for Estonia (Siitonen, 2013).

A big series of *Tetrops starkii* was collected by my wife Galina Danilevskaya and me in June 2012 on leaves of young rootstocks of dead *Fraxinus excelsior* killed by *Agrilus planipennis* Fairm. in Ramenskoe District of Moscow Region (Bykovo, 130m, 55°38'5"N, 38°4'E). It is the first record of the species for Moscow Region and for Central Russia. All specimens (10 males and 22 females) have yellow elytra with black apex. That pale form is dominant in Europe.

A male of *Tetrops starkii* from Tellerman Forest (Voronezh Region) collected by G.Lindeman (12.6.1960) was discovered by A.Shapovalov (personal message, 2012) in the collection of Moscow Pedagogical University.

All known (Miroshnikov, 1993) *Tetrops starkii aquilus* Danilevsky, 2012g from Krasnodar Region (19 males and 15 females) have largely black elytra (see “Gallery” in www.cerambycidae.net).

The areal map of *T. starkii* published by Starzyk & Lessaer (1978) shows one locality in Central Georgia, though no corresponding records are known. That map was the base for the including Georgia in the area of *T. starkii* by Miroshnikov (1993). But most probably Starzyk & Lessaer (1978) just reflected with that dot the record of *T. starkii* for “Kaukasus” by Horion (1974: 223). The Caucasian record by Horion (1974) was published with the reference to Heyrovsky (1955a: 315): “Kavkaz, Zakavkazi”. But Heyrovsky (1955a: 314) included “ab *gilvipes* Fald.” in his “*Tetrops starki*”. So, the records of *T. starkii* for Caucasus and Transcaucasia by Heyrovsky (1955a), for Caucasus by Horion

(1974: 223) and probably for Georgia by Starzyk & Lessaer (1978) and by Miroshnikov (1993) were connected with *T. gilvipes* (Faldermann, 1837). The reasons of the record of "*Tetrops starkii*" for Caucasus by Plavilstshikov (1932: 195) are not clear.

According to Holzschuh (1981: 83): the holotype of *Tetrops praeusta* var. *vicinus* Pic, 1928 described from "Caucase" is a female of typically colored *T. starkii* with the label "Aresch" (now Agdash eastwards Mingechaur in Azerbaijan).

Holzschuh (1981: 78, 83) mentioned "var. *pseudopraeusta*" as a synonym of *T. starkii* Chevrolat, 1859a, as well as Breuning (1965: 651). In fact the name was introduced as *T. starkii* ab. *pseudopraeusta* G. Müller, 1927: 315 and so unavailable.

#89 *Cortodera flavimana* [published as *Leptura villosa* var. *flavimana*] was described in the article devoted to Turkish Coleoptera, but a remark was in the original description: "Auch in Ungarn". The original description was most probably based on a single specimen, as only one size published. So, Hungary could be excluded from the type area of the taxon. All Turkish taxa mentioned in the article were collected near "Konstantinopel", so the type locality of *Cortodera flavimana* can be accepted as Istanbul environs (see a typical male of *C. f. flavimana* from European Turkey in www.cerambycidae.net - "Gallery").

C. flavimana rufipes Kraatz, 1876 was described from "Smirna" on the base of all legs red. Such form is unknown in Europe, so the name is valid for a local subspecies.

Cortodera flavimana var. *fulvipes* Reitter, 1890 ["Kleinasien"] was introduced as "v. *fulvipes* Kr." – so, most probably, it was wrong 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.

The type locality [north of Izmir vil., 4km NE Kozak, about 39°15'N, 27°06'E] of *Cortodera zoiai* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2009 is situated just in between *C. flavimana rufipes* and typical subspecies, so it must be downgraded to subspecies rank: *Cortodera flavimana zoiai*.

Cortodera flavimana corallipes Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2009 also described on the base of all legs red could be preliminary accepted as another subspecies because of rather distant locality [Askale in Erzurum]. A series (1 male and 3 females) of *C. f. 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 southwards state border, so the population must penetrate to Georgia.

All variations of *Cortodera flavimana* described by Ganglbauer (1897) were proposed for a single population ["Angora"]: *brachialis*, *flavipennis*, *limbata*, *variipes*; ")", so he expressly gave infraspecific rank (Article 45.6.4 of ICZN) to each one, and all his names are unavailable. But *Cortodera flavimana* ssp. *brachialis* Ganglbauer, 1897 was sometimes published as valid for Greece (Demelt, 1967; Althoff, Danilevsky, 1997). If the name was published as valid before 1931, it became available (Art. 12.1).

Cortodera flavimana was recorded for Slovakia ("Hohe Tatra") by G. Kremer (1992).

#90 *Chlorophorus figuratus* was recorded for Sardinia (Meloni, 1992).

#91 *Anoplisthes* was recorded for Albania (Muraj, 1960, as *Purpuricenus ephippium*), Bulgaria (Angelov, 1995), Romania (Panin & Savulescu, 1961) and Ukraine (Zahaikévitch, 1991: 79, 146) as *Asias ephippium*; for Romania (Serafim, 2009) as *Asias halodendri ephippium*: "Mihai Bravu (GR)".

Balkanian *Anoplisthes* was described as *A. balcanicus* Slama, 2010 on the base of a single old female from Bulgaria ("Plovdiv, 10.5.1909"). Albanian, Romanian and Bulgarian populations could be regarded as *A. halodendri balcanicus* Slama, 2010.

I (Danilevsky & Smetana, 2010) preliminary accepted *A. halodendri* (described from Irtysh River in NE Kazakhstan and distributed from Europe to Korea) in several (5) subspecies. *A. h. ephippium* (described from Terek River in NE Caucasus) is distributed from Europe to NW Kazakhstan.

#92 According to Süda, Miländer (1998): *Pidonia lurida*, *Anastrangalia dubia*, *Monochamus sartor* and *Pogonocherus ovatus* are absent in Estonia. The presence in Estonia of *Anoplodera rufipes*, *Pachytodes cerambyciformis*, *Cerambyx scopolii*, *Plagionotus arcuatus* and *Stenostola dubia* is rather doubtful.

The presence of *Monochamus sartor* in Baltic area was shown by U. Bense (1995).

N.N. Plavilstshikov (1936) could not distinguish *Anastrangalia dubia* and *A. reyi* (=inexpectata), so his area of *A. dubia* (nearly whole territory of European Russia) is wrong. *A. dubia* is definitely distributed in West Ukraine and probably in Lithuania (Pileckis, 1960), as well as in Caucasus with Ciscaucasia. According to D.Telnov (2004) the species absent in Latvia. It is absent in St.-Petersburg region (Filimonov, Udalov, 2002) and most probably absent in Belorussia (it was recorded only for Polish part of Belovezha forest by O. Aleksandrovitch et al., 1996).

In Caucasus, Turkey and Iran the species is represented by a local subspecies *A. dubia distincta* (Tournier, 1872) - see Sama (2002: 27). In fact the oldest name of the taxon is *A. dubia melanota* (Faldermann, 1837) – the original description (as *Leptura*) is accompanied with good color picture.

A. reyi is definitely known for the whole north half of the European part of the former USSR, including whole Belorussia and Moscow Region. I've got some specimens from Miass (in south Urals) and collected it personally near Juriuzan (in Cheliabinsk Region).

#93 *Xylosteus caucasicola* was recorded for European Turkey and *Cortodera umbripennis* for Bulgaria (Sama, Rapuzzi, 1999).

C. umbripennis is a subspecies of *C. alpina* (described from North Azerbaydzhan near Daghestan); *C. alpina umbripennis* is distributed only in South Armenia, Nakchichevan and neighbor territories of Iran and Turkey. The record of *C. umbripennis* for Bulgaria was connected with *C. hroni* Danilevsky, 2012f described from Bulgaria (Kharmanli, about 41°56'N, 25°54'E).

All known *Xylosteus* taxa are definitely vicariant, and all could be regarded as subspecies. According to G.Sama and P.Rapuzzi (1999), the position of A.Miroshnikov (1998) to regard *X.caucasicola* as a very distinct species was connected with the fact, that true *X. spinolae* (from Romania) was unknown to A.Miroshnikov, who compared Caucasian *X. caucasicola* with western populations of *X. spinolae* (*X.s.rufiventris*?), while *X. s. spinolae* is much closer to *X. caucasicola*.

In order to maintain these relations G.Sama and P.Rapuzzi (1999) identified *Xylosteus* from European Turkey (as well as *Xylosteus* from Bolu) as *X. spinolae caucasicola*.

After a description of Bolu *Xylosteus* as *X. kadleci* Miroshnikov, 2000 (the author also supposed the subspecies rank of his taxon) it became impossible to leave the name "caucasicola" for the population from European Turkey. Until a new name for that population is established I regard it as *X. spinolae*.

#94 According to G.Sama (1999b, 2002): *Chlorophorus glabromaculatus* is a distinct species (absent in Austria).

Trichoferus holosericeus (Rossi, 1790) = *T. cinereus* (Villers, 1789), described as *Cerambyx*, not *Cerambyx cinereus* De Geer, 1775. *Ropalopus varini* Bedel, 1870 = *Ropalopus spinicornis* (Abeille, 1869), described as *Callidium*, not *Callidium spinicorne* Olivier, 1795. *Chlorophorus pilosus* and *Morimus asper ganglbaueri* are firstly recorded for Italy. *Saperda perforata* is confirmed for Italy.

#95 D. Telnov et M. Kalniņš (2003) recorded *Cyrtoclytus capra* for Latvia.

#96 It is necessary to accept the old point of view (Karpinsky, 1948) - *Alosterna ingrca* is a species.

#97 *Psilotarsus brachypterus hemipterus* was recorded for Orenburg (Russia) by Danilevsky (2000) on the base of a single old male with the label "Orenburg, 6.1929», but it could be connected with the whole region including its Asian part.

#98 *Pseudosphegistes cinerea*, *Isotomus speciosus* and *Phytoecia scutellata* were listed for Germany by Köhler and Klauzitzer (1998). *Isotomus speciosus* was recorded for Switzerland and France (as well as for Germany) by Allenspach (1973), but according to Sama (2002), it is absent in all three countries.

I. speciosus was recorded for Slovenia (Vrezec, 2004).

Caloclytus speciosus var. *ganglbaueri* Pic, 1900" was described from "Hong." and then generally accepted as an aberration known only in 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 an evidence of a good local subspecies *Isotomus speciosus* ssp. *ganglbaueri* (Pic, 1900). According to A.Kotan (personal message, 2014) such form totally absent in Hungary, it neither present in Austria (K.Adlbauer, personal message, 2014). The record of Hungary in the original description (Pic, 1900) could be just a mistake, or connected with very large area of Austro-Hungarian Empire in 1900. The existence of such a taxon could be a good reason for the acceptance of *Isotomus speciosus* ssp. *barbarae* Sama, 1997 for NE Italy.

#99 According to Vives (2000), *Macrotoma* Serv., 1832-June is a junior homonym of *Macrotoma* Laporte, 1832-April (Diptera). *Macrotoma* Serv., 1832 was maintained by D.Heffern et al., 2006, so *Prinobiini* is superfluous.

#100

According to Vives (2000), *Macrotoma germari* Dejean, 1835 is a valid name, but according to G.Sama (2002) – nomen nudum.

Prinobius scutellaris proksi Slama, 1982 was described from Crete.

According to (Slama & Slamova, 1996), on the base of the study of big series of *P. myardi* (as *Macrotoma scutellaris*) 5 subspecies must be separated: *P. myardi myardi* (as *M. scutellaris myardi*) for Spain and France, *M. s. scutellaris* for Italy and Balcans, third for north Africa [which probably must be named *P. m. gaubili* Chevrolat, 1959 – described from Algeria], forth for Near East, as *M. s. atropos* Chevrolat, 1854 and then his own from Crete, as *M. s. proksi* (Slama, 2002).

G.Sama (2002) does not accept any subspecies in *Prinobius myardi*.

Sama & Rapuzzi (2011) accepted *Prinobius myardi myardi* for Italy.

#101 *Meroscelisita* J.Thomson, 1860 (after Monne et Giesbert, 1993)

#102 According to Vives (2000) the correct names of the subfamily and tribe are respectively Spondylidinae and Spondylidini. According to P.Švácha (personal communication of 2002): "the first to realize that Spondylidinae is the correct spelling (and, moreover, Spondylinae is a homonym) was probably Silfverberg in the 1992 edition of *Enumeratio Coleopterorum Fennoscandiae et Daniae*, and that info was introduced to broad coleopterist attention by Lawrence and Newton in the overview of beetle families and subfamilies published 1995 in the memorial volume to Crowson's 80th birthday."

#103 The presence of *Phoracantha recurva* in Spain was recorded by Luiz et Barranco (1998); for Portugal – Grosso S. and Jose M. (2007); for Italy - by Palmeri, Campolo (2006).

#104 According to E.Vives (2000) *Penichroa fasciata* (described as *Callidium fasciatum* Stephens, 1931, not Herbst, 1784, not Billberg, 1817) must be replaced with *P. timida* (Menetries, 1831). The necessity of the name change must be checked in agree with Articles 23.9.1. and 23.9.5 of ICZN (1999).

#105 *Hesperophanes*, *Deroplia*, *Anaesthetis*, *Stenostola*, *Oberea* and *Exocentrus* are attributed by E.Vives (2000) to Dejean, 1835, as well as *Purpuricenus globulicollis* to Dejean, 1839; *Stenocorus* to Geoffroy, 1762; *Vesperus*, *Purpuricenus* and *Parmena* to Dejean, 1821; *Opsilia* to Mulsant, 1862; *O. malachitica* to Mulsant, 1846; *Phytoecia erythrocnema* to Lucas, 1846.

According to P. Téocchi (2003), the name *Deroplia* Dejean, 1835 is not available, because among two names placed by Dejean in *Deroplia* both were not available: *marginicollis* Dahl – nomen

nudum and *genei* Chevrolat (not Aragona, 1830) also could be regarded as nomen nudum, as Chevrolat did not described such name). The attribution of his *genei* to Chevrolat was repeated by Dejean in his next edition (1937), so it was not lapsus calami. The valid name of the genus is *Stenidea* Mulsant, 1843.

According to G.Sama (personal message, 2006), P.Técocchi was not right, and the valid name tests *Deroplia genei* (Aragona, 1830).

#106 *Tetropium fuscum* was recorded for Spain (Sanchez, Tolosa, 1999) based on wrong determination of *Asemum tenuicorne* (Vives, 2000); for South England (Brotheridge, 2014).

#107 E.Vives (2000) paid attention to the female gender of *Calchaenesthes*.

#108 E.Vives (2000) proposed for *Ropalopus clavipes* (F., 1775) the oldest name *R. nigroplanus* (Degeer, 1775); for *Grammoptera ruficornis* (F., 1781) - *G. atra* (F., 1775). The changes can not be accepted according to the Article 23.9. of ICZN (1999).

#109. I. (H.) *mosqueruelense* var. *pseudomolitor* is regarded as a species (Gonzalez et al., 2000; 2001).

#110 According to E.Vives (2000) *Paraphymatodes fasciatus* (described as *Cerambyx fasciatus* Villers, 1789, not Scopoli, 1763, not Degeer, 1775, not F., 1775, not Geoffroy, 1785, not Villers, 1789) must be replaced with *P. unifasciatus* (Rossi, 1790). The necessity of the name change must be checked in agree with Article 23.9.1. of ICZN (1999)

Phymatodes fasciatus (as *Poecilium*) was recorded for Poland (Wroclaw) by Królik & Szypuła (2011).

#111 The name “*Plagionotus marcorum*” was used instead of *Plagionotus marcae* (“An incorrect original spelling” according to the Art. 32d (ICZN, 1985) by J.I. López-Colón (1998)

#112 Two genera *Rhagium* and *Rhamnusium* were separated by E.Vives (2000) in a small tribe Rhagiini, while other genera (including *Oxymirus*) are grouped in tribe “*Toxotini*”, though the name *Toxotus* is a synonym of *Stenocorus*.

#113 According to A.Miroshnikov (1998: 596) the correct name of African subspecies of *Stictoleptura scutellata* is *S. s. melas* (Lucas, 1849), but not generally accepted (Aurivillius, 1912; Winkler, 1929; Villiers, 1946; Sama, 1988; Vives, 1994; Althoff, Danilevsky, 1997) - *melaena* (Lucas, 1849). E.Vives (2000) accepted *S.s.melas*, but another dated: Lucas, 1846 (?), as well as G.Sama (2002), who stated on the absence of *Stictoleptura s. melas* in Spain.

#114 According to A.Villiers (1978) - *Leptura otini* Peyerimhoff, 1945; according to E.Vives (2000) - *Leptura otini* Peyerimhoff, 1949.

#115 *Judolia sexmaculata* was recorded for Andorra (Vives, 1984) and as probable for other Pyrenees localities (Vives, 2000).

A. Shapovalov received (2006) for study from Zoological museum of Ekaterinburg Institute of Animal and Plant Ecology a big series of *J. parallelopeda* collected in different localities of Polar Urals. Most of them we can not find on the map: “*Mania river*”, “station 141st km, forest over Mt. Slantsevaja”, “*Kamen Mt. Ridge*”, but these populations undoubtedly penetrate to European part of Polar Urals.

#116 Following E.Vives (2000) I accept the spelling *Stenurella approximans*; before it was spelled “*aproximans*” (Vives, 1984; Bense, 1995).

#117 *Vesperus bolivari* Oliveira, 1893 (Vives, 2000) was previously attributed to Paulino, 1893 (Vives, 1984) - evidently same author.

#118 According to E.Vives (2000) *Carinatodorcadion* is a junior synonym of *Dorcadodium*.

#119 According to E.Vives (2000) *Iberodorcadion fuliginator meridionale* = *I. f. navarricum*. A.Villiers (1978) and Romero Samper (2002) regarded both as different.

#120 According to E.Vives (2000) *Iberodorcadion fuliginator meridionale* = *I. loarrense* Berger, 1997. According to J. Romero Samper (2002), it is a species. Until my own opinion will be formed I've placed this name among subspecies of *I.fuliginator*.

#121 According to E.Vives (2000), *Iberodorcadion seoanei kricheldorffi* = *I. lainzgalloi* Rodrigues, 1996.

#122 According to E.Vives (2000), the status of *D. (Iberodorcadion) ceballosi* Breuning, 1948 is "incertae sedis". Before (Vives, 1984) it was regarded as a synonym of *I. iserni*.

#123 According to E. Vives (2000), *I. coelloi* is a subspecies of *I. mucidum*; according to Romero Samper (2002) – species. According to A.Verdugo (personal message, 2008) *I. coelloi* can not have fertile descendants with *I. mucidum*, neither with *I. lusitanicum*.

According to E.Vives (2000: 346, 620) *I. mucidum coelloi* Verdugo, 1995, but in the references to this monograph (: 563) the correct date (1996) is published.

#124 According to E. Vives (2000), "*I. nigrosparsum* Verdugo, 1993" (the name was introduced by M.Pic 1941 as a variation) is a synonym of *I. mucidum annulicorne*; according to Romero Samper (2002) and Verdugo (2003) it is a species, but Pic's name was available, so the name of the taxon must be *I. nigrosparsum* (Pic, 1941); according to C.F. Gonzales, E. Vives & A.J.G.S. Zuzarte (2007) it is "*I. mucidum nigrosparsum* Verdugo, 1993".

According to A.Verdugo (personal message, 2008) *I. nigrosparsum* can not have fertile descendants with *I. mucidum*, neither with *I. lusitanicum*.

According to A.Verdugo (personal message, 2008) *I. lusitanicum* have fertile descendants with *I. mucidum*.

According to Verdugo (2014) *Dorcadion mucidum v. nigrosparsum* Pic, 1941 belongs to *Iberodorcadion m. mucidum* (= *D. annulicorne* Chevrolat, 1862), but not available.

#125 A new synonym - *Iberodorcadion seguntianum* = *Dorcadion (I.) ruspolii* Breuning, 1974 was independently proposed by two authors: M.Tomé (1999) and then E.Vives (2000) and accepted by Romero Samper (2002), as well as by C.F. Gonzales, E. Vives & A.J.G.S. Zuzarte (2007)

#126 A separate (according to M.Tomé, 1999, that was accepted by Vives, 2000) species *Iberodorcadion (H.) becerrae* was previously (Vives, 1983, 1984) regarded as a subspecies of *I. seguntianum*.

#127 According to M.Tomé (1999), *Dorcadion (Iberodorcadion) becerrae pulvipenne* morph. *parterreductum* Breuning 1976 is a synonym of *Iberodorcadion (H.) seguntianum*. *Dorcadion (Iberodorcadion) turdetanum* morph. *superdenudatum* Breuning 1967 is a synonym of *Iberodorcadion (Hispanodorcadion) seguntianum*.

According to Vives (1983) and Vives & Alonso-Zarazaga (2000) *Dorcadion seguntianum intermedium* Escalera, 1902 is a synonym of *Iberodorcadion graellsii cinereum* (Escalera, 1901); according to Breuning (1962: 578), Tomé (2008), Saz Fucho (2010), the name is valid as: *I. seguntianum intermedium* (Escalera, 1902).

#128 According to E.Vives (2000, 2001), *Iberodorcadion* (H.) *marinae* is a subspecies of *I. albicans*, according to Romero Samper (2002) – species.

According to E.Vives (2000) *I. ghiliani* includes three subspecies: nominative, *I. gh. ortunoi* and *I. gh. cercedillanum*; *I. perezii* and *I. hispanicum* (with two subspecies: nominative and *I.h.nudipenne*) are species. According to Vives (2001), *I. p. ghilini* is a subspecies of *I. perezii*, as well as *I.p. hispanicum* and *I. p. ortunoi*; the names “cercedillanum” and “nudipenne” were omitted. The name “cercedillanum” was not used by J. Romero Samper (2002), but “nudipenne” was regarded as a variation (without subspecies attribution?).

#129 According to E.Vives (2000), *Parmena pubescens breuningii* Vives, 1979 is a subspecies of *P. solieri*. According to A. Vives (2001) it is a species.

#130 E.Vives (2000) accepted the original spelling *Aplocnemia* Stephens, 1831, which was changed in right form *Aphelocnemia* in the erratum to the original publication (according to Villiers, 1978, in 1831: 414; according to Vives, 2000, in 1832: 406; according to Löbl & Smetana (2010) in 1832: 414.

Aplocnemia Stephens, 1831 was accepted as valid in the new Catalog (Löbl & Smetana, 2010).

#131 According to E.Vives (2000), *Aegomorphus clavipes* (Schrank, 1781) was described as *Cerambyx* (not Forster, 1771) and must be replaced to *A. varius* (F., 1787). The change can not be accepted according to the Article 23.9. of ICZN (1999).

The species was recorded for Greece (Plewa et al., 2011).

#132 According to E.Vives, the date of *Pityphilus Mulsant* is 1862.

#133 According to E.Vives, *Pogonocherus ovatus* Goeze, 1777 was described as *Cerambyx* (not Sulzer, 1776) and must be replaced by *Pogonocherus ovalis* (Gmelin, 1790). The change can not be accepted according to the Article 23.9. of ICZN (1999)

#134 According to E.Vives, the date of *Pogonocherus caroli* Mulsant is 1862.

#135 The tribe Rhodopini seems to be composed of only one genus *Rhodopina* close to *Lamiini*. According to Linsley et Chemsak (1985), the tribe Desmiphorini (the name accepted by Vives, 2000), is very special and limited by American species. Other genera usually included in tribe Apodasyini are also not relatives.

#136 I prefer now to regard *Saperda* s.l. consisting of several subgenera including *Lopezcolonia* (replacing name for *Argalia* Mulsant, 1862 not Gray, 1846). A subgenus *Lopezcolonia* accepted here was usually divided in two different subgenera by many authors: *Argalia* and *Saperda* s. str. (Pesarini & Sabbadini, 1994; *Lopezcolonia* and *Saperda* s. str. (Bartenev, 2009).

#137 *Asemum tenuicorne* was recorded for Spain by E.Vives (2000a); for Sicilia by C.Baviera (2006).

The record of the species for Rumania by Althoff & Danilevsky (1997) looks as a lapse. The records for Rumania by Vives (2000a), Sama (2002) and Löbl & Smetana (2010) were published without any comments. In fact the species was never collected in Rumania, neither in Austria, which was also recorded in the Catalog (Sama & Löbl, 2010).

Asemum tenuicorne was recorded for Spain by E.Vives (2000b), as well as *T. fuscum* (Sanchez, Tolosa, 1999), but according to Vives (2000) the last record was based on wrong determination of *A.tenuicorne*.

The nature of the taxon recorded by Pic (1893d: 417) as “*?Megasemum 4-costulatum* Kr.” on the base of two specimens from “mont Amanus, pays d’Akbes” [now Hatay in south-east Turkey] rests uncertain. **Only one** pale specimen was described as *Megasemum quadricostulatum* var. *semilividum*

Pic, 1893d: 417, so Pic “expressly gave it infrasubspecific rank” (Article 45.6.4 of ICZN), and the name is unavailable. Most probably the local population belongs to a new species, and *Asemum tenuicorne* absent in Hatay.

Two light males of *Asemum* from Hatay are available in Pic’s collection in Muséum Nationale d’Histoire Naturelle, Paris (see “Gallery” in www.cerambycidae.net). Both were designated by Sama as “lectotype” and “paralectotype” long ago, but not published (as well as many other specimens in Pic’s collection). Such designation was a mistake, as only one specimen was described by Pic as “var. *semilividum*”, and so, could be accepted as **holotype**, if the name was available. Second specimen does not belong to the type series at all!

Now Sama (Sama et al., 2012) has accepted the infrasubspecific status of “var. *semilividum* Pic”, but still published (!?) his wrong designation of “lectotype” and “paralectotype”. Sama (Sama et al., 2012) insists on the traditional determination of both specimens as *A. tenuicorne* and recorded 4 more specimens of “*A. tenuicorne*” from “Nurdağları, east of Dörtöyol”. Unfortunately no illustrations were published, so the real nature of new 4 specimens also rest uncertain.

The citation of the original description of *Megasemum quadricostulatum* var. *semilividum* Pic, 1893d: 417, by Sama et al. (2012) was wrong [allegedly on the base of two specimens]: “Original description.

“Espèce offrant le prothorax plus élargi à la base, les antennes longues, deux côtes bien visibles sur les elytres, avec une troisième plus courte, moins saillante; ceux, ci tantôt noirs, tantôt testacés (var.*semilividum*), 2 ex.” ”

In fact it was a description of two specimens of “?*Megasemum quadricostulatum*” from Akbes, and only one of them was designated as “var. *semilividum*” and so, could be regarded as holotype! The exact paragraph was:

“43. ? Megasemum 4-costulatum Kr. - Espèce offrant le prothorax plus élargi à la base, les antennes longues, deux côtes bien visibles sur les elytres, avec une troisième plus courte, moins saillante; ceux, ci tantôt noirs [first specimen! - MD], tantôt testacés [second specimen! - MD] (var.*semilividum*). - 2 exempl., coll. C. Delagrangé.”

The **second brownish** specimen in the collection of Paris Museum, designated by Sama as paralectotype, was not known to Pic.

Now the taxon was described as *Asemum tenuicorne claricostulatum* Özdikmen & Aytar, 2012 on the base of a single black specimen from Icel. The holotype is a male according to the published photo. Paris specimens from Hatay, as well as 4 Sama’s specimens from Nurdağları are also attributed to the new subspecies.

#138 According to G.Sama (1999c), *Dorcadion olympicum*=*D. obsoletum*. According to S.Steiner (2003), *D. obsoletum* is a species.

#139 *Chlorophorus trifasciatus* was recorded for Sardinia by Meloni (1999); for Austria by Bense (1995); according to G.Sama (2002) absent in Austria.

#140 A very distinct subgenus *Cephalocrius* Sharp, 1905 (Danilevsky, 2012c: 99) is ignored by most (Löbl & Smetana, 2010) of modern authors following Villiers (1978). While according to Švácha (1987): «it should be perhaps also given generic rank.” Larvae of *Arhopalus* (*Cephalocrius*) *syriacus* (Reitter, 1895a) has a unique structure of urogomphi (fused and bifurcate apically, pointed caudad, with remarkably convex base). Imagoes of *Cephalocrius* have strongly dilated triangular apical maxillary joints and very long antennae, often surpassing elytra in males. Before *Cephalocrius* was generally accepted as a good subgenus (Reitter, 1913a: 43; Plavilstshikov, 1931: 20; 1940: 13, 618; Gressitt, 1941: 34).

Arhopalus syriacus, *Oxypleurus nodieri* and *Pyrrhidium sanguineum* were reported for Sardinia by B.Colonna B.(1999). *Arhopalus syriacus* was recorded for Iran (Sakenin et al., 2011).

The record of *A. syriacus* for Jugoslavia by Althoff and Danilevsky (1997) was based on the area map by U.Bense (1995: 205).

Oxypleurus nodieri was recorded for Great Britain (Heal, 2006).

#141 Acmaeops marginatus, Akimerus schaefferi, Stictoleptura erythroptera, Strangalia attenuata, Obrium brunneum, Tetroplium castaneum were recorded for Greece by P. Berger (2000).

According to G. Sama (2002), Stictoleptura erythroptera absent in Italy [recorded for Italy by Löbl & Smetana, 2010], as well as S. trisignata.

Acmaeops marginatus was recorded for South Russia (Rostov region: Oblivskaia, Donleskhoz) by D. Kasatkin and Ju. Arzanov (1997).

Akimerus schaefferi ariannae Pesarini et Sabbadini, 2007 was described from Pindos and Thessaly. The record by P. Berger (2000) was connected just with that taxon.

Obrium brunneum was recorded for Corsica by Sautiere (2010).

Stictoleptura erythroptera was collected in Macedonia by L. Stephanov (personal message with a photo, 2011) on 17.7.2011 near Mt. Karadzika (Central Macedonia).

#142 Rhagium inquisitor was recorded for Sicilia by C. Baviera (1999), for Crimea by Bartenev (1989) and for Ireland (with question mark) by M. Rejzek (2004). I regard three more species (Rh. bifasciatum, mordax and sycophanta) as very possible for Crimea.

Rh. inquisitor cedri Reymond, 1953 (described from Morocco) was recorded for Spain (Löbl & Smetana, 2010) without any comments.

Rh. sycophanta was wrongly recorded for Great Britain and Ireland by Althoff and Danilevsky, 1997, as well as Rh. bifasciatum for North Russia.

Rh. sycophanta was recorded for Sicilia (Baviera, Sparacio, 2004).

Rh. sycophanta was recorded for Perm Region (Lobanov, 1973) and for Ufa environs (Shapovalov, www.cerambycidae.ru – 2010).

Rh. bifasciatum was recorded for Samara region of Russia, but the record was regarded as doubtful (Isaev et al., 2004). The species was recorded for Mordva Natural Reserve (Central Russia) by Mozolevskaya et al. (1971).

Rh. mordax was recorded for Montenegro (Ćurčić et al., 2003).

#143 Callidium aeneum was recorded for Netherlands by J.G.M. Cuppen (1999).

Pyrrhidium sanguineum was recorded for Bashkiria (Shulgan-Tash Nat. Res. – about 50km SE Sterlitamak) by Loskutova (1997) – the eastern most locality of the species.

#144 Nathrius berlandi was recorded for Spain by Slama & Sorli (2001).

#145 According to Hernandez (2000) and Romero Samper (2002), *I. perezi* includes ssp. *ghiliani*, ssp. *ortunoi* and ssp. *hispanicum*.

According to Tomé (2004) and Saz (2011), *I. nudipenne* is a species.

According to Saz (2012a), *I. (H.) perezi nudipenne* is a subspecies. *I. p. perchini* Saz, 2012a is described from Cantalojas (Guadalajara).

A new glabrous form of *I. (H.) mosqueruelense* is described (Saz, 2012b).

#146 According to E. Vives (2001), *Parmena cruciata* Pic, 1912 is a species, which was wrongly identified in Spain before (Vives, 2000) as *P. pubescens algerica*; the latter taxon absent in Spain. Earlier (Vives, 2000) *P. cruciata* was regarded as a synonym of *P. pubescens* s.str.

Parmena algerica was regarded as *P. pubescens algerica* by G. Sama (1988), but as a separate species by P. Rapuzzi and G. Sama (2006).

According to Danilevsky (2012c: 119-121) the taxon, traditionally known under the wrong name "*Parmena pubescens* (Dalman, 1817)" must be accepted with the valid name *Parmena pilosa* Brullé, 1832 (described from "Moree").

The taxonomy of "*Parmena pubescens* - group" accepted in the Catalog (Löbl & Smetana, 2010):

algerica Laporte, 1840: 485 E: IT SP N: AG MO TU

minuta Pic, 1891b: 29

and

pubescens pilosa Brullé, 1832: 260 E: AL BH CR GR IT SL

hirsuta Küster, 1846b: 95

pubescens pubescens Dalman, 1817b: 176 (Lamia) E: FR IT MA N: LB

inclusa Mulsant, 1862: 242

dahlia Mulsant, 1862: 245

and

solieri breuningi Vives, 1979: 156 E: SP

was based in general on the publication by Sama (1985):

pubescens ssp. algerica Laporte, 1840

pubescens ssp. breuningi Vives, 1979

pubescens ssp. pilosa Brullé, 1832

pubescens ssp. pubescens (Dalman, 1817)

The main mistake of that system was the fact, that *Lamia pubescens* Dalman, 1817 was described from "Algier"!

So, keeping the present Catalog's taxonomy, several valid names must be changed:

pilosa pilosa Brullé, 1832: 260 E: AL BH CR GR IT SL ?UK

hirsuta Küster, 1846b: 95

pilosa inclusa Mulsant, 1862: 242 E: FR IT MA N: LB

dahlia Mulsant, 1862: 245

and

pubescens Dalman, 1817b: 176 (Lamia) E: IT SP N: AG MO TU

algerica Laporte, 1840: 485

minuta Pic, 1891b: 29

and

solieri breuningi Vives, 1979: 156 E: SP

Parmena pilosa pilosa (as *P. pubescens*) was recorded for West Ukraine (Mukachevo env. 16.6.1932) on the base of a single specimen by Heyrovsky (1951: 51). The record was accepted by Lobanov et al. (1981: 792; 1982: 261). The species was also mentioned for Ukrainian fauna by Zahaikevitch (1991) and Bartenev (2009) with the reference to Fasulati (1959).

Most probably the species absent in Ukraine, as it is not known from Slovakia, Rumania or Bulgaria. The eastern most localities of *P. pilosa* are known from Balkans.

#147 *Saperda perforata* was recorded for Spain by Sanchez (2000) as a member of subgenus *Lopezcolonia*.

#148 According to A. Verdugo (2001), *I. mus* (Ros., 1856) = *I. grisescens* (Esc., 1900) = *I. andalusiicum* (Br., 1962), but according to his personal message (2014) *I. grisescens* could be regarded as a small mountain subspecies.

According to A. del Saz Fucho (2004), *I. andalusiicum* is a species (?), *I. isernii* = *I. ceballosi*, *I. abulense* = *I. puncticolle*, *I. spinolae* = *I. basi-granosum*.

According to E. Vives (2000) *Dorcadion soricinum* Chevrolat, 1862 is a synonym of *I. spinolae spinolae* (Dalman, 1817). According to C.F. Gonzales, E. Vives & A.J.G.S. Zuzarte (2007) it is accepted as a subspecies: *I. spinolae soricinum* (Chevrolat, 1862).

#149 *Xylotrechus antilope* ab. *sekerai* Podany, 1970 was described from Petrovac (Sutamore), Jugoslavie. The name is infrasubspecific. Paulian (1986) regarded “*sekerai*” as a subspecies distributed in Corsica. This case is not connected with the Article 45.6.4.1, because that Article concerns only “var.” and “forms” validated before 1985. So the author of the subspecies *X. a. ssp. sekerai* is Paulian, 1986, and type locality of it is Corsica.

X. antilope ab. *lento*i Paulian, 1979 (described from Corsica) is also infrasubspecific name. But in 1986 Paulian established new synonymy: *X. antilope sekerai* = *X. antilope lento*i, that made the name “*lento*i” available. So now: *X. antilope ssp. sekerai* Paulian, 1986 = *X.a.lento*i Paulian, 1986.

A.Paulian (1986) recorded for Corsica: *A. gibbosus* and *Parmena balteus*.

According to G.Sama (personal communication, 2003), *Parmena balteus* is impossible for Corsica.

Parmena balteus was recorded for Belgium (Troukens, 2007).

#150 According to Kovacs and Hegyessy (1997): *Cortodera holosericea* was collected on *Centaurea triumfettii* (imagoes and larvae); *Agapanthya maculicornis* was collected on *Campanula glomerata*; *Xylotrechus pantherinus* was regarded as *Rusticoclytus*.

Cortodera holosericea was recorded for Rostov Region (Donleskhov near Shakhty-city, 13.6.96) by D. Kasatkin (1998); for Stavropol by D. Kasatkin (1998) and Miroshnikov (2009a) on the base of a single old specimen [ZIN] with the label “Stavropol”; for Novorossiysk environs (Markhotsky Ridge) by Miroshnikov (2009a).

#151 According to Ziarko (1993), the records of *Stictoleptura fulva* and some other species) for Poland were based on wrong identifications of other species. *S. fulva* absent in Poland.

Stictoleptura fulva is reliably known to me (1991) from Belarus and Kharkov region (Ukraine). No specimens from the territory of the former USSR are preserved in Plavilstshikov’s collection in Moscow. One female (without erect elytral setae) from near Kharkov (Zmiev, K.Arnoldi leg.) is preserved in Moscow Zool. Museum. It was recorded for Belarus by Aleksandrovitch et al. (1996).

It was also recorded for Rostov Region of Russia by D.G. Kasatkin (2005b), but according to the personal message of the author (2005) the published identification was not certain – it could be *S. tonsa*. But in fact all eastern *S.fulva* are not too much similar to West European specimens, but closer to *S.tonsa*. One female (Kaluga Reg., Kremyonki, 7.7.2004, V.Ustinov leg.) is preserved in the collection of Vadim Ustinov (Moscow). It has no erect elytral setae, so formally could be identified as *S. tonsa*.

One female of *S. fulva* (Kaluga Reg., Kremyonki, 7.7.2004, V.Ustinov leg.) is preserved in the collection of Vadim Ustinov (Moscow). It has no erect elytral setae, so formally could be identified as *S. tonsa*.

I know specimens of *S. fulva* from France without erect elytral setae.

A specimen from Bithinia (NW Anatolia) was identified by Holzschuh (1974) as “*Leptura fulva*”.

According to G.Sama (personal message, 2009), *Stictoleptura heydeni* (Ganglbauer, 1889) absent in Transcaucasia as the specis (distributed in Palestine and neihbour regions of Turkey) absent in East Turkey.

So, *Leptura ustulata* Ménériés, 1832 described from Talysh can not be a synonym of *Leptura heydeni*. The original description of *Leptura ustulata* is quite fitting to *Stictoleptura tonsa*, which is very numerous in Talysh. Only one specimen (male) identified as *Leptura ustulata* from Talysh is known to me (preserved in Naturhistorisches Museum, Vienna, see “Gallery” in www.cerambycidae.net). It is definitely *S. tonsa*. No other similar *Stictoleptura* is known from Talysh, so: *Leptura ustulata* Ménériés, 1832 = *Leptura tonsa* K.Daniel & J.Danile, 1891, but the name *Stictoleptura tonsa* (Daniel & J.Danile, 1891) is valid, as *Leptura ustulata* Ménériés, 1832 is a junior homonym (not Laicharting, 1784).

#152 The system of *Cortodera* species close to *C. reitteri* and *C. tibialis* (as *C.ruthena*) was revised by Danilevsky (2001a, 2001b).

Judolia tibialis Marseul, 1876: cii was traditionally regarded (Aurivillius, 1912: 196) as a synonym of *Cortodera alpina* (Ménétriés, 1832), but the species was described from “Sarepta”, that is impossible for Caucasian *C. alpina*. The type locality and the small size of the specimens (9-10mm) allow to recognize the species as later described *C. ruthena* Plav.

The attribution of the species to *Judolia* was normal for Marseul. Due to the courtesy of Dr. Tavakilian I've received photos of two females of *Cortodera alpina* (collected in “Shalbudzag” - Dagestan) from Marseul's collection identified by Marseul as “*Judolia tibialis*”.

There are no males in the series of “*Cortodera ruthena*” in Plavilstshikov's collection – only females (partly described as males!). All males of “*Cortodera ruthena*” (2ex from Sarepta) in his collection were identified as “*Cortodera umbripennis*” with a special mark by his hand: “patria?”.

Cortodera umbripennis var. *pallidipes* Pic, 1898 was described from “Russie M^{le}” (Pic, 1898a) and from “Caucase, Russie” (Pic, 1898b: 114, 117). The holotype (female – see “Gallery” in www.cerambycidae.net) of *Cortodera umbripennis* var. *pallidipes* Pic, 1898 is preserved in Pic's collection in Paris Museum with the label “Sarepta”. It really belongs to the species later described as *C. ruthena* Plav.

According to the article 23.9 of ICZN (1999) the oldest name could be regarded as “nomen oblitum”, if 25 publications with *Cortodera ruthena* as valid name by 10 authors are known of the last 50 years.

According to Danilevsky (2009): *Cortodera umbripennis* var. *pallidipes* Pic, 1898 is regarded as **nomen oblitum**, while *C. ruthena* Plavilstshikov, 1936 is **nomen protectum** [but 25 publications were not listed].

The name *Judolia tibialis* Marseul, 1876 was published as “Nomen dubium” (Danilevsky, 2010a: 48), and the name *Cortodera pallidipes* Pic, 1898 was accepted as valid in the Catalog (Löbl & Smetana, 2010) - though without a special Act. But the poor level of the original description of *Judolia tibialis* Marseul, 1876 is not the reason to regard it as “nomen dubium”.

So, *Cortodera tibialis* (Marseul, 1876) = *C. pallidipes* Pic, 1898.

The type locality of *C. ruthena* Plavilstshikov, 1936 is Uralsk – according to the lectotype designation by Danilevsky (2001c). *C. tibialis tibialis* (Marseul, 1876) (Volgograd environs) and *C. tibialis ruthena* Plavilstshikov, 1936 (Uralsk and Orenburg regions) are different subspecies. A single known male (see “Gallery” in www.cerambycidae.net) from Uralsk Region (no males are known from Orenburg Region) differs from a few known males (see “Gallery” in www.cerambycidae.net) from near Volgograd (Sarepta) by light elytra (totally black male is known from Sarepta) strongly tapering posteriorly and smaller prothorax. Females from near Volgograd also have larger, more transverse prothorax. A lot of females are collected now each year in Orenburg Region by different collectors, but no new males are observed.

I've got from P.V. Romantsov (St.-Petersburg) two similar *Cortodera tibialis* from Aktiubinsk Region (Kazakhstan): yellow elytrae, black legs and abdomen (male: Temir valley, Pokrovsky 22.5.2000 Romantsov leg.; female: Karahobda River, Alpaisai 26.5.2000 Romantsov leg.) – new subspecies?

One specimen of *C. tibialis rossica* (as *C. ruthena*) was recorded (Isaev, Ishutov, 2001) from Bayevka (Kuzovatovo distr. of Ulyanovsk reg.: 53°35'N, 47°36'E).

A. Shapovalov (Orenburg) collected two females of *C. t. ruthena* in Orenburg Region (Sol-Iletzk District, Krutye-Gorki, 31.5-1.6.2003); three females were collected by E.Kazakov inside Orenburg city (Zauralnaja Roscha, 18.06.2004 - published by Shapovalov et al, 2006 as *C. femorata*, see Shapovalov et al, 2008); three females were collected by V.A. Nemkov in Tashla district of Orenburg region (Trudovoe env., 6.06.2006) – collection of A.Shapovalov; all localities are situated in flood-lands.

According to Maxim Nabozhenko (Rostov, personal message of 2005), a lot of *Cortodera tibialis rossica* (now in collection of D.Kasatkin) were observed by him on *Ranunculus* in Ukraine side of Seversky Donets river northwards Kruzhilovka [48°35'28.82"N, 39°47'16.13"E] (near Mitiakinskaja of Rostov Reg.) 3-9.6.1997 along the road in the forest (Lugansk Region, Krasnodonsk district).

Four females of *C. tibialis rossica* (I saw the specimens) were collected by S.Kvylia (personal message, 2008) near Chardym (Saratov reg. 22-24.6.2006) on *Spiraea* flowers. The locality is the northern most point of the species area.

Two females of *C. tibialis rossica* from Voronezh Region (Tellerman, Khoper River, 14.6.1960, G.Lindeman – personal message by A.Shapovalov, 2012) are preserved in the collection of Zoological Institute (Sankt-Petersburg).

A species mentioned as “?*Cortodera ruthena*” for Arkaim natural reserve (Cheljabinsk region) by Yu.Mikhailov (1999) was *C. villosa mikhailovi* Danilevsky, 2001.

A female (ZMM) with the label: “Ural, Miassy 26.6.1931 A.Menshikov leg.”, included by me in series of paratypes of *C. ruthena turgaica* Danilevsky, 2001c appeared to be (after new investigation) a small and wide specimen of *C. femorata* (F.).

There is a series of *Cortodera colchica* from “Kasikoporan” in Zoological Museum of Moscow University: 1 male and 7 females with yellow legs and yellow elytra and 6 totally black males. The male is equipped with Pic’s label “*umbripennis* var. *pallidipes* Pic”. Most probably this series was a unique reason for Plavilstshikov to accept the possibility of yellow legs in his “*Cortodera umbripennis*”. In fact yellow legs are impossible in *C. alpina* (only anterior tibiae can be yellowish). Another part of *Cortodera* series with same label (“Kasikoporan”) consists of *C. alpina umbripennis* (9 females with yellow and black elytra, but all with black legs).

The name *Cortodera colchica* var. *pseudalpina* Plavilstshikov, 1936: 278 is available, but missing in the list of Plavilstshikov’s types (Danilevsky, 2009f, 2009g). The name was originally proposed without any references to the materials, neither to any geographical data. No specimens with such determination are preserved in Plavilstshikov’s collection.

#153 The date of *Dorcadion glycyrrhizae* (Pallas), published as *Cerambyx* in “Reise durch verschiedene Provinzen des Russischen Reichs, T.2”, is 1773, as it was shown in the references to the article by Danilevsky (2001a), but not 1771, as it was wrongly mentioned in the title of the article and in its text (pp. 1-4). The mistake was left in the paper after first version of my text based on Breuning (1961) data.

The original spelling “glycyrrhizae” was used several times before 1.1.2000 (Althoff, Danilevsky, 1997: 34; Danilevsky, 1999: 38, 39) so the name can not be regarded as “nomen oblitum” (Article 23.9.2 - ICZN, 1999). The previously used spelling “glycyrrhizae” was wrong subsequent spelling.

Up to now *D. g. glycyrrhizae* is not known from Volgograd region. The personal message of E.Komarov about occurrence of the taxon near Volgograd, published by me (Danilevsky, 2001), was based on a single bedly preserved female of *D.g.striatum*. *D. g. striatum* is distributed from Volgograd environs to Kazakhstan border and northwards to Saratov Region (so Plavilstshikov’s data on *D. g. glycyrrhizae* for Saratov and Orenburg Regions were sure wrong). *D. g. glycyrrhizae* was recorded by N.N. Plavilstshikov (1958: 345, as *D. glycyrrhizae*) for the SE of European part of the USSR eastwards Wolga river (Astrakhan region?), but no specimens available from here.

The type locality of *D. g. striatum* is “South Urals”. In fact several rather different populations of *D. glycyrrhizae* (including *D.g.dubianskii*) are known from South Urals. I accepted as typical the population from the southmost point of Orenburg Region from the valley of Shybyndy River (15 males and 4 females: Sol-Iletsk District, 25km southwards Pokrovka, 24-27.5.2002, L.Korzhirov leg.). It consists of rather big specimens with totally red tibiae, femora and several basal antennal joints; frons is also usually red; female androchromal. Such specimens are very close to *D.g. striatum* from Saratov and Volgograd Regions (with neighbour localities in Kazakhstan: Dzhanybek env.).

I preliminary attribute to *D. g. striatum* several populations of small beetles from middle part of Ural River Valley (right European bank) in Kazakhstan (eastwards Ural-city in Bykovka River Valley and Ianvartzevo env.) and near Kalinovka (about 120km westwards Aktiubinsk).

#154 The interpretation of two species of European *Stenostola* is different in different publications. According to Bily and Mehl (1989), the species with more developed metallic luster and rough elytral

punctuation is *S. ferrea* (“Body black with slight metallic luster. Elytra with coarse punctuation.” Villiers (1978) accepted same position: “Corp d’un noir ardoisé, a net reflet métallique.” But for Bense (1995) *S. ferrea*: “Elytra macroscopically without a blue metallic shine; ...”, and *S. dubia*: “Elytra macroscopically with a distinct blue shine; ...”. This position was accepted by Heyrovsky (1955), Plavilstshikov (1965) and many other authors including Danilevsky and Miroshnikov (1985) – so *S. ferrea maculipennis* Holz. belongs to European species with less metallic luster, finer punctuation and denser pubescence). That is why all faunistical records of two species are doubtful. According to Wallin et al. (2005): “Many other characters used in modern literature (including punctuation on elytra, colour and pubescence) have not been adequate to effectively separate the two species of *Stenostola*.” Unfortunately that publication as well as the following one (Kvamme et al., 2012) does not include types study, so the results can not be interpreted in nomenclature. The types of both species seem to be lost, so the designation of neotypes is extremely desirable.

According to Plavilstshikov (1965) *Stenostola* in the European part of the USSR was distributed southwards from the south of forest areas. According to Bense (1995), *Stenostola ferrea* is distributed in Baltic Republics; according to Alexandrovitch et al. (1996) *Stenostola* presents in Belarus. I’ve got two males of *S. dubia* (*sensu* Bense) from Vladimir Region (Kol’tchugino Distr., Zhuravlikha, on *Salix caprea*, 9.5.2001, Svetlov leg.).

According to U.Bense (1995), only *Stenostola ferrea* is distributed in Great Britain; according to M.Rejzek (2004) – only *Stenostola dubia*.

According to T. Clayhills (2002), all specimens of *Stenostola* from Finland have been considered to belong to *S. ferrea*. However, it seems obvious that this is due to former misidentifications and the species occurring in Finland is *S. dubia*.

According to H.Wallin et al. (2005), *S. dubia* and *S. ferrea* are separate species; not a single specimen of *S. ferrea* could be detected from Sweden. The species was, however, confirmed to be collected in Denmark. *S. ferrea* is primarily a central European cerambycid species that reaches Denmark in its northern distribution. *S. dubia* is a more widespread and common species that also occurs along the Atlantic coast, including The British Isles, the Nordic and Baltic countries.

S. dubia was recorded for Sankt-Petersburg environs (Shapovalov, 2012); for Estonia by Süda (2009).

Two females from Crimea (Yalta and Simferopol) with same elytral design as in *S. ferrea maculipennis* are preserved (Miroshnikov, 2011b: 25, 86) in Zoological Museum of Moscow University.

#155 According to Kusama and Takakuwa (1984), *Xylotrechus* = *Xyloclytus* = *Rusticoclytus*.

#156 *Dolocerus reichii* Mulsant, 1862 was recorded for Switzerland by Ch. Germann (2000, as *Brachypteroma ottomanun*); for Sardinia by Bazzato et al. (2017).

#157 According to J.Sudre (2000): *Phytoecia* (*Pilemia*) *hirsutula* (Froelich 1793) = *Oxyilia androsensis* Breuning, 1963 = *Phytoecia* (*Blepisanis*) *ciliciae* Breuning, 1951 = *Phytoecia* (*Rubrophytoecia*) *moreana* Breuning, 1943; *Phytoecia malachitica* (Lucas 1849) = *Phytoecia hispanica* Breuning 1951

#158 According to D.Kasatkin (personal communications, 2000-2002), in Rostov Region (South Russia) *Cortodera pumila* was collected near Krasnyi Sulin and *Phytoecia* (*H.*) *millefollii* was collected near Persianovka (1.05.2001 D.Gapon leg.).

C. pumila is recorded for Samara region of Russia, but the record was regarded as doubtful (Isaev et al., 2004).

#159 *D. litigiosum otshakovi* Suv. was described from near Kherson and regarded by Breuning (1962) also as a subspecies. According to Plavilstshikov (1958) *D.litigiosum* = *D. otshakovi*.

I’ve received (2006) from S. Vaschenko three specimens of *D. litigiosum otshakovi* from Ukraine:

one pair, S Ukraine, Nikolaevsk reg., Ochakov env. near the sea, 27.04.1997, S.Vaschenko leg.

one female, SW Ukraine, Odessa reg., right bank of the bay Kujalnitsky, 19.04.2005, Demidov leg.

The taxon seems to be intermediate between *D.litigiosum* and *D.elegans*, and a female from near Odessa is very similar to *D.elegans*.

#160 *Cornumutilla quadrivittata* [in fact *C. lineata*] was recorded for Moravia (Czechia) both by Heyrovsky (1955) and Slama (1998).

Following A.I. Tsherepanov (1979), *C. quadrivittata* ssp. *semenovi* is a rather variable Siberian subspecies with partly same antennal structure in Altaj populations as in *C. q. quadrivittata* from Europe. Both subspecies occur in Altaj.

According to Lazarev (2008, 2009) the description of *C. semenovi* Plav. was based on same species as the description of *C. quadrivittata* (Gehl.), so: *C. quadrivittata* (Gehl.) = *C. semenovi* Plav.

Another species (with short 3rd and 4th antennal joints) was described from West Europe (now North Moravia) as *C. lineata* (Letz., 1844). European species is known eastwards to Komi Republic, Taimyr and Tobolsk, but absent in Altaj and East Siberia.

C. quadrivittata is distributed in Siberia from Altaj to Sajans, Transbaikalia, Yakutia, Chukotka and Korea. One male of *C. quadrivittata* from Zvenigorod env. ("Moscow region, Zvenigorod Biological Station, 13.8.1949") is preserved in the collection of S.Murzin (Moscow), but the label is rather doubtful and occurrence of the species in Europe needs confirmation.

S. Tchernyshev (Novosibirsk) sent me the photos of two *Cornumutilla* from Altaj, which were regarded by Tsherepanov as similar to European "*C. quadrivittata*" [in fact to *C.lineata*]. Both are typical Siberian *C. quadrivittata* with long 3rd-4th antennal joints.

Both species are very different and rather distinct, and two their names can not be regarded as synonyms, as it was wrongly accepted by A.Lobanov et al. (1981) and A.Miroshnikov (1989).

The record of "*C. quadrivittata*" [in fact *C.lineta* – that is evident from the description] for Komi Republic (NE of European Russia) by Tatarinova et al. (2007) was equipped with a picture from Tsherepanov's monograph, where long 4th antennal joint is clearly seen – and so by real *C. quadrivittata*. *C. lineata* is connected in Komi with *Abies* and *Larix* (after Lobanov, 1976).

#161 *Leiopus femoratus* was recorded for Rostov Region of Russia (Kasatkin, Arzanov, 1997), for Italy (Rapuzzi, 2002), for Sicilia (Sama, 2002), for Sardinia (Sama, 2011), for France (Berger, 1999), for Belgium (Van Malderen, 2006), for Germany and Luxemburg (Gerend, Meyer, 2007), for Netherlands (Teunissen & Jansen, 2009), for Poltava region of Ukraine (Baidak, 1997); for Lithuania (Ferenca, 2004 – wrong record – in fact *L. linnei*); for Serbia and Montenegro (Ćurčić et al., 2003); for Hungary (Hegyessy G. & Kutasi Cs. 2010b); for Romania (Hegyessy & Kotán, 2008).

Leiopus femoratus was collected by Napolov (personal message, 2010) in Odessa region (Kuyalnik Bay, 26.5.2009).

#162 The spelling "siewersi" was used in the original description. Breuning(1975) used wrong spelling: "siewersi".

The species was recorded for Crimea by Zahaikevitch (1960: 100; 1991: 153). The record needs to be confirmed

#163 The traditional (Aurivillius, 1912; Plavilstshikov, 1940; Heyrovsky, 1967; Althoff, Danilevsky, 1997) combination *Paraclytus luteofasciatus* (because of small elytral tubercles) seems to be not good enough. The species looks to be more close to *Anaglyptus* (Bense, 1995; Miroshnikov, 2012b).

#164 The generic differences between *Megopis* and *Aegosoma* is generally accepted (Villiers, 1978; Sama, 1988).

Aegosoma scabricorne was recorded for Belgium (Troukens, 2007).

#165 *Enoploderes sanguineum* was recorded for Rostov Region of Russia by A.Miroshnikov (2000).

I've received a specimens of *Enoploderes sanguineum* with a label: "Crimea, Livadia, 17.6.1954" – first record for Ukraine.

Pyrenoploderes Hayashi, 1960 was regarded as a subgenus of *Enoploderes*.

#166 The published type locality of *Certallum ebulinum* is France. But the species description was based on black-pronotum specimen. Such specimens are known from Spain as very rare and seem to be possible in France (Villiers, 1978: "Seule la morpha ruficolle SEMBLE se rencontrer en France, ..."). Such situation caused the supposition of wrong definition of type locality by Linnaeus (Villier, 1978; Sama, 1988). G.Sama (1988: 83) supposed the real locality of type specimen in North Africa and accepted *Certallum ebulinum* ssp. *ruficolle* (described from Italy) distributed from Iberian Peninsula to Caucasus and Iran. But I do not see the base for such supposition. The type specimen could really be collected in Europe and then *C. ebulinum* = *C. ruficolle*.

#167 The original combination published by Breuning (1962: 319) as: "*Lamia pedestris*" was wrong (repeated by Danilevsky, 2010c). The taxon was described as *Cerambyx pedestris* Poda von Neuhaus, 1761: 34.

The citation of the type locality by Sama (2002: 86) as: "ad Graecium" [Graz, Austria] was wrong.

According to Sama (2002: 86) the original text by Poda von Neuhaus (1761: 34): "In calcariis apricis collibus agri Tergestini" was adequately interpreted by Breuning (1962) as "Umgebung von Triest", but it was referred by Poda von Neuhaus to *Cerambyx scopoli* ("Cl. SCOPOLI in epis."), which was not published yet that time, and wrongly regarded by Poda von Neuhaus as identical to his *Cerambyx pedestris*.

So, the type locality of *Cerambyx pedestris* Poda von Neuhaus, 1761 is not fixed up to now. A designation of a neotype is strongly desirable because of a large geographical variety of the species.

Kasatkin (1999) recorded for Crimea: *Dorcadion pedestre* (Mt. Chatyr-Dag) and *Semanotus ruscicus* (Ialta). *Semanotus ruscicus* was also mentioned by Zahaikévitch (1991: 70).

#168 *Cerambyx hieroglyphicus* Pallas, 1773 was described from "Siberia". The taxon was accepted as eastern subspecies by Breuning (1952: 177) and Gressitt (1951: 554). It is characterized by constantly blue colour of pale pubescence. It is agree with my specimens from Tuva and Russian Primorie Region.

The subspecies was recorded for "Lapland" by Breuning (1952), so can be distributed in North of the European part of Russia, as well as in Norway, Sweden and Finland; and for "Nordeuropa" by Heyrovsky (1973).

#169 *Ph. pustulata* from Kazakhstan and from SE Russia is sometimes without red pronotal spot, and body is covered with very long dense white pubescence. Such specimens (m. *pulla*) from Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan (Karatau Ridge, Chatkal Ridge, Chu-Ili Mts and eastwards to Semipalatinsk) were described as *Ph. kryzhanovskii* and must be regarded as *Ph. p.* ssp. *pulla*. The subspecies was accepted by Heyrovsky (1958) for Astrakhan env. In my collection *Ph.p.pulla* is represented by a syntype (male) from Karatau, male from Dzhungarsky Alatau, male from Sary-Chelek (Kirgizia) and a male from Chechnia (Caucasus). Some Kazakhstan and Kirgizian populations can not be attributed to *Ph.p.pulla*, being rather typical *Ph.p.pustulata* (Bishkek env., Kalbinsky Ridge).

Ph. pustulata was recorded for Latvia as new (Barševskis & Savenkov, 2013).

#170 According to A.Miroshnikov (personal communication of 2003), Brullé (1832: 258) introduced: "*Lamia* (Morinus Serv. ined.) *lugubris* Fabr." and "*Lamia* (Morinus Serv. ined.) *funesta* Fabr.", but in same publication in "Errata": "Morinus, lisez Morimus". So the name *Morimus* Brullé, 1832 must be used and proposal of G.Sama (1991: 126): "Morinus Brullé, 1832 = *Morimus* Serville, 1835" can not be accepted.

#171 A.Miroshnikov (1998: 392), affirmed, that E. Reitter's "Fauna Germanica. Die Käfer des Deutschen Reiches. 64. Familie: Cerambycidae" was published in 1913 (and not in 1912 as it is generally accepted). So, according to his personal communication (2003), several names must be dated 1913:

Xylosteina [Xylosteini] Reitter, 1913: 5.
Megarhagium Reitter, 1913: 6 [Rhagium subgen.].
Lepturobosca Reitter, 1913: 17.
Lepturalia Reitter, 1913: 20.
Callidostola Reitter, 1913: 37 [Callidium subgen.].
Phymatoderus Reitter, 1913: 39 [Phymatodes subgen].
Phymatodes (Poecilium) alnoides Reitter, 1913: 40 [Ph.(P.) alni ssp.].
Phymatodellus Reitter, 1913: 40 [Phymatodes subgen.].
Hesperandrius Reitter, 1913: 44-45 (syn. pro Trichoferus Wollaston, 1854).
Xyloclytus Reitter, 1913: 46 [Xylotrechus subgen.].
Pseudosphegistes Reitter, 1913: 50.

#172 According to A.Miroshnikov (personal communication, 2003), Ganglbauer's "Bestimmungs-Tabellen der europäischen Coleopteren. VII. Cerambycidae" and "Bestimmungs-Tabellen der europäischen Coleopteren. VIII. Cerambycidae" were first published in "Verhandlungen der k. k. zoologisch-botanischen Gesellschaft in Wien", 1881 (Bd. XXXI, S. 681-757, Taf. XXII) and 1883 (Bd. XXXIII, S. 437-586).

Then same works were published as separata in 1882 [S. 3(681)-79(757), Taf. XXII] and 1884 [S. 3(437)-152(586)] that caused a big confusion in subsequent citations.

Here are several important names from original publications by Ganglbauer (1881, 1883):

Ganglbauer, 1881:

Cyrtoclytus: 688, 736.
Cortodera pumila: 710.
Icosium tomentosum atticum: 743.
Ropalopus lederi: 747.

Ganglbauer, 1883:

Neodorcadion: 437, 508.
Dorcadion hybridum: 441. D. corcyricum: 453. D. krueperi: 453. D. oertzeni (syn. pro D. parnassi Kraatz): 454. D. litigiosum: 454. D. granigerum: 458. D. transsilvanicum: 462. D. korbi: 469. D. funestum: 501.
Pogonocherus plasoni: 526.
Leiopus pachymerus (syn pro L. femoratus Fairmaire): 532.
Agapanthia lateralis: 541. A. dahli sicula: 541. A. lederi: 542. A. intermedia: 543. A. daurica: 544. A. frivaldszkyi: 546.
Phytoecia bithynensis: 573. Ph. affinis tuerki: 575.

#173 According to Miroshnikov (personal communication, 2003) the original description of Exocentrus stierlini was published two times in 1883: "Verhandlungen der k. k. zoologisch-botanischen Gesellschaft in Wien", Bd. XXXIII: 530 and in "Wiener Entomologische Zeitung", II. Helf. 12. S. 298-299. Taf. IV, Fig. 3.

According to "Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien" the type locality is "Deutschland, Oesterreich", according to "Wien. Entom. Ztg." –the type locality is "Europa media".

#174 According to A.Miroshnikov (personal communication of 2003), the original spelling is Phytoecia bithynensis. It can not be accepted, as "bithyniensis" is "in prevailing usage" according to the Article 33.33.1 of ICZN.

#175 According to A.Miroshnikov (personal communication of 2003), the separata of Jakowleff's article "Nouvelles espèces du genre *Dorcadion* Dalm." from "Horae Soc. Ent. Ross."(t. XXXIV, p. 59-70) were distributed in May 1899. So, Jakowleff (1899) is the author of:
Dorcadion ciscaucasicum: 1(59).

#176 The record of *Ph. (Cardoria) scutellata* for Ukraine (Zahaikevitch, 1991: 151) was missed in our list (Althoff, Danilevsky, 1997), as well as the record of *Oxyilia argentata* for Crimea (Bartenev, 1989).

#177 The introduction (followed with morphological description) of the name "*Phytoecia subannulipes*" by Pic, 1910 ("Cette espèce décrite de Syrie...") was undoubtedly a wrong spelling of *Ph. subannularis* Pic, 1901, which was really "décrite de Syrie". It was repeated in form "*Phytoecia subannulipes*" once more (Pic, 1911: 9). But later M.Pic (1915: 11) declared that *Ph. subannulipes* is a Roumanian variation of *Ph. subannularis*. So, the name became available in 1915 as a synonym of *Ph. icterica*.

Then Breuning (1951: 375) accepted the name *Ph. subannularis* m. *subannulipes* as "Variété insignifiante", without special area, but with a differential diagnosis. The species was not included in Roumanian fauna by Panin and Savulescu (1961).

Then Breuning (1966: 753) recorded *Ph. subannularis* for Turkey and mentioned "m. *subannulipes*" for Romania.

Recently Althoff and Danilevsky (1997) accepted *Ph. subannularis* ssp. *subannulipes* for Romania.

According to G.Sama (personal communication, 2003), the records of the name for Romania had to be connected with *Ph. icterica*.

#178 According to G. Sama (personal communication, 2003): "All species of Lucas 1849 (Expl. scient. Algerie) must be dated 1846. The book was really dated 1849, but all the part dealing with Coleoptera was in fact printed and distributed in 1846 (Horn & Schenkling, index *Litteraturae Entomologicae*)".

According to Löbl & Smetana (2013): „correct data for *Stictoleptura scutellata melas* (P. H. Lucas) to 1847: pl. 43" and "correct data for *Stenopterus mauretanicus* P. H. Lucas to 1847: pl. 42". The name "*mauretanicus*" by Löbl & Smetana (2013) is wrong subsequent spelling (not available).

#179. According to G.Sama (personal communication, 2003), the records of *Parmena balteus* and *Axinopalpis gracilis* (that one was connected with wrong data by Demelt, 1969, who made for Corsica one more wrong record – *Lampropterus femoratus*) for Corsica by Bense (1995) were wrong, as well as the data of *Cerambyx nodulosus* for Spain. The doubts with Demelt's data were published by G.Sama (1988: 74). Demelt's data on *L. femoratus* for Corsica were accepted by Villiers (1978: 292), but not accepted by Bense (1995).

According to G.Sama (2002), the author of *Axinopalpis* is Dejean (1835); before (Sama, 1988) - *Axinopalpis* Duponchel et Chevrolat, 1842.

Axinopalpis gracilis was recorded for Latvia (Barsevskis, 2009).

#180. As it was written to me by G.Sama (personal communication, 2003): "Semenov (1914) introduced *Asia* as a new name replacing *Anoplistes* Audinet-Serville, 1833 not Westwood, 1831 (Diptera). I was able to consult Neave (*Nomenclator Zoologicus*, 1939, 1: 216); according to it, *Anoplistes* was described by Westwood only in 1835 (*Anoplistes* Westwood, 1835, London & Edinb., *Phil. Mag.*, 3(6) (34): 280). This is confirmed by Horn & Schenkling, 1929 (*Index Litteraturae Entomologicae*, series 1, band 4: 1312) where any Westwood's paper dealing with Diptera is listed in 1831, while is confirmed for 1835 the description of "*Insectorum novorum exoticorum*". *Phillos. Mag.* (3), 6: 280-281"

So, the name *Anoplistes* Audinet-Serville, 1833 is valid.

#181. The occurrence of *Dorcadion politum* in European Russia was supposed by me (Althoff, Danilevsky, 1997) on the base of a single male with a label: "Orenburg, 30.4.1963". Now the

occurrence of *D. politum* in Orenburg Region is proven by a series from the Asian part of Orenburg Region (5 males: Sol-Iletsk District, 25km southwards Pokrovka, 24-27.5.2002, L.Korzhirov leg.). My supposition of the species for European part of Kazakhstan was evidently wrong.

#182. *Callimus angulatus* was recorded for Ukraine by Zahaikevitch (1991: 85).

#183. *Ropalopus femoratus* was recorded for Central Russia by Althoff and Danilevsky (1997) without any comments. 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.

#184. I've got two specimens of *Phytoecia uncinata* from Moldavia. According to G.Sama (2002), absent in Italy.

#185. *Dorcadion pusillum tanaiticum* was described from South Russia (Rostov-on-Don environs) by D.Kasatkin (2002). The author also proposed to regard *D. p. var. berladense* Pic, 1903 described from Romania as a local subspecies.

#186. *Xylotrechus stebbingi* was recorded for Greek mainland (Teunissen, 2002), as well as for France, Switzerland, Italy, Crete (Sama, 2002). [recently discovered in Tadzhikistan]

According to F. Vitali (2004), all such records were connected with another species – *X. smei* (Castelnau et Gory, 1841), which is much more widely distributed in India, Pakistan, Bhutan and Myanmar. It was also found in Germany.

According to G.Sama (2006) the identification by F.Vitali was wrong, and all records about introduced to Mediterranean area species were faithfully connected with *X. stebbingi*.

#187. *Monochamus g. galloprovincialis* was recorded for Sicilia (Bellavista, 2001).

#188. I do not know the description of *D. meteorum* Breun. May be it was never published? If so we have to accept the description of "allotype" and *D. meteorum m. leucosuturale* Breun., 1969 (Boll.Ent.Ass.Rom., 24,1969: 42, from Kalabaka, reg. Meteores), as the text which made the name *D. meteorum* available.

As far as formally the holotype was not published for this name both specimens can be regarded as syntypes. C.Pesarini and A.Sabbadini (2007) regarded *D. meteorum* as nomen nudum, that is definitely wrong, as formally both specimens were equipped by S.Breuning with certain characters. Another statement by C.Pesarini and A.Sabbadini (2007): *Dorcadion thessalicum* Pic, 1916 = *D. meteorum* Breuning, 1969 can not be accepted without designation of the exact type locality for *D. thessalicum* Pic, 1916. The acceptance by C.Pesarini and A.Sabbadini (2007) area of *D. thessalicum* as Greece from Pella (Notia - 41°6'6"C, 22°12'30") e Kilkis (Fanos - 41°4'46"C, 22°28'39"B) to Kavala was not argued. More over from same area (Oros Kavala) another similar taxon was described: *D. thessalicum giachinoi* Pesarini et Sabbadini, 2007. And *D. parinfernale* Breuning, 1975 was already described from Kavala.

#189. *Neoclytus acuminatus* was recorded for Hungary (Szeoke and Hegyi,2002); for Slovakia - Štúrovo,1.6.2008, ex pupa (Morus), 6ex - (B.Bubenik, 2008 – personal message); for Austria by Pennerstorfer & Kriechbaum (2018).

#190. *Stromatium unicolor* was introduced in Germany (Weigel, 1999) and possibly in Latvia – it was recorded (Telnov, 2004) from Kemeru area (near Jurmala).

#191. *Xylotrechus pantherinus* was recorded for France (Péru & Leblanc, 2000) and for Lithuania by V. Inokaitis (2004).

#192. *Calamobius filum* was recorded for Belgium (Rouard, 2001); for Netherlands (Belgers, 2012); for Poland (Althoff, Danilevsky, 1997; Tatur-Dytkowski et al., 2017).

According to J. Mazepa (personal message with a photo, 23.6.2016) *Calamobius filum* was collected in Poland (Bieszczady Mountains).

#193. *D. (Maculatodorcadion) "jansensi Heyr."* was recorded for Greece by C. Pesarini and Sabbadini (1994: 119). If it is *D. (M.) jansensi Breuning, 1966*, which was described after one male from "Anatolie, Nord-East, Tatos Daghlari, 2000 m, 20-V-1965, leg E. Janssens" then it looks impossible for Greece. I do not know any reliable record for Europe.

#194. According to Vives (2000, 2001), *I. ferdinandi* is *I. (Baeticodorcadion)*, but according to Romero Samper (2002), it is *I. (Hispanodorcadion)*.

#195. A. Villiers (1978) treated *Iberodorcadion* (= *Baeticodorcadion* = *Hispanodorcadion*) as a subgenus of *Dorcadion*. Such position was recently supported by M. Tomé (2002).

#196. According to A. Verdugo (2003), *I. mucidum* (high mountain form with distinct stripes) = *I. annulicorne* (low areas) because of transitional characters of intermedium populations.

#197. According to G. Sama (2002):

Prinobius myardi = *P. proksi*

Cortodera holosericea = *Cortodera velutina*; the species supposed for North Greece.

Cortodera villosa = ? *Cortodera nigrita*

Stictoleptura Casey, 1924 = *Corymbia* = *Melanoleptura* = *Batesiata*.

Oxypleurus nodieri = *O. pinicola* (Canary Islands)

Callidium = *Callidostola* = *Palaeocallidium*

Poecilium = *Phymatoderus* = *Phymatodellus* = *Paraphymatodes*

Plagionotus = *Echinocerus*

Dorcadion pedestre = *Dorcadion kaszabi*

Mesosa = *Aphelocnemia*

Pogonocherus = *Eupogonocherus* = *Pityphilus*

Saperda = *Anaerea* = *Compsidia* = *Argalia* = *Lopezcolonia*

Ph. (O.) molybdaena = *Ph. (O.) longitarsis*

In fact the synonyms *Cortodera holosericea* = *C. velutina* = *C. birnbacheri* are doubtful. G. Sama (2002), who accepted both, described considerable morphological peculiarities of certain populations (for example in Trieste all females are autochromal). And the species in general includes several rather distinct morphological forms, which could be more or less geographically determined. Both names *C. velutina* and *C. birnbacheri* have different type localities: Carinthia and Trieste for *C. velutina* and Styria for *C. birnbacheri*, while *Leptura holosericea* was described from Germany. After better study of types and local populations all three names can become valid.

Different forms of females with different type of elytral and pronotal pubescence are known in several *Cortodera* species: *C. villosa*, *C. holosericea*, *C. kaphanica* Danilevsky, 1985. One of such forms in *C. villosa* was described as *C. nigrita* Heyden, 1876. Such specimens are usually relatively wider than normally pubescent forms, that is why certain authors (Sama, 2002) could not identify them, or did it in wrong way (Pic, 1898 and Winkler, 1929 – as *C. flavimana*).

#198 *L. bipunctata* was described from "Siberia" and the type female is preserved in the Universitetes Zoologiske Museum (København). It has black pronotal pubescence, fine pronotal punctation, relative pale elytra with black apical area. Just same specimens are available in my collection from the east of Orenburg Region (Dombarovka, Korsunskiy District). Here I accept preliminary Dombarovka as the type locality of the species. It is one of the eastern most locality, though the species is also known a little bit further eastwards from Kustanay and Naurzum. The record from Semipalatinsk (Plavilstshikov,

1936) needs confirmation. Very similar specimens are known from near Aktyubinsk and from Mugodzhary (MD).

The populations of *Vadonia bipunctata* from the South-West of Orenburg Region (Ranee) together with populations from NW Kazakhstan (Yanvartzevo) are totally different: elytra in males and females are mostly black, but pronotal punctation is also fine and small yellow elytral areas are pale. This form is distributed from South Urals to Volgograd Region and was described from Sarepta as *Leptura (Vadonia) saucia* var. *beckeri* Pic, 1941a: 14 (омоним *Leptura aethiops* var. *beckeri* Pic, 1911) and in the next page as *Vadonia steveni* var. *sareptana* Pic, 1941a: 15). So the valid name of the subspecies (Danilevsky, 2014d) is *Vadonia bipunctata sareptana* Pic, 1941a. It is also known from Serafimovich (about 100km NW Volgograd) and from Tchir river valley (NE of Rostov Region). A considerable number of specimens from Tchir valley are totally black.

Leptura (Vadonia) bipunctata mulsantiana was described without published holotype (Danilevsky, 2009a: 36-37) and precisely mentioned type locality.

Lectotype (Danilevsky, 2009ef) of *Leptura bipunctata mulsantiana* has the label: "Bessarabia, circ. Izmail, 2.6.1915 P.Elsky". The series of paralectotypes (16ex. - each designated as "cotype") includes specimens from Crimea (and so *V.b.laterimaculata*), Ekaterinoslav (=Dnepropetrovsk), Chir river, Kustanay, Uralsk, Kislovodsk.

Lectotype is a member of a big series of specimens with same label ("Bessarabia, circ. Izmail, 2.6.1915 P.Elsky") identified by N.N. Plavilstshikov as *Vadonia steveni* (type locality – Podolia! – West Ukraine northwards upper half of Dnestr river). *V. steveni* is traditionally regarded as a species with a single spine on hind male tibia. This character is not of species level. Such males (with a single hind tibia spine) are known among different *V.bipunctata* (described from "Siberia") with different type of pronotal punctation from different parts of its area (Kazakhstan, south Russia, Ukraine), but dominated in the West. Inside a homogeneous series of *V. bipunctata* from Nikolaev (South Ukraine, ZIN) three males have one spine on hind tibiae and one male has two spines on hind tibiae. Among two males of *V. bipunctata* from Sochi (NW Caucasus, ZIN) one has two spines on hind tibia, another – one spine on hind tibia. A male with one spine on hind tibiae is also known from Yeysk (N Krasnodar region, ZIN).

A homogeneous series from near Izmail (type locality of *V.b.mulsantiana*) with 4 similar males has 1 male with a single hind tibia spine identified by Plavilstshikov as *V.steveni*, 1 male with different left and right hind tibiae (with a single spine and with a pair of spines) also identified by Plavilstshikov as *V.steveni*, and two males with paired hind tibiae spines: one of them was designated as a "type" of *L.b.mulsantiana*, but another was also identified as *V.steveni*, but its paired spines are conjugated! The presence of males with one tibiae spine in Central Kazakhstan (Aktiubinsk region) was mentioned by A.I.Kostin (1973). Generally two spines of hind male tibiae in western populations often are situated much closer to each other, than in eastern populations. According to G.Sama (personal message of 2006 based on published data), the type series of *V.steveni* also includes males with one and two hind tibiae spines (G.Sama wrongly believes now that it represents two different species).

According to Danilevsky (2011b: 318) the subspecies was described as *Leptura globicollis* Desbrochers des Loges, 1870c: 127 – "Kustendjé (Turquie)" [Констанца], so it is *Vadonia bipunctata globicollis* (Desbrochers des Loges, 1870). The pale elytral color in *V.b.globicollis* is always very dark, dark-brown – the main character of "*L.b.mulsantiana*".

V.b.globicollis (moderately fine pronotal punctation) is known from Romania to Moldavia, Izmail, Nikolaev, Cherkasy, Tzuriupinsk, Burkuty, Askania-Nova (all three in Kherson Region), Dzhankoy and further eastwards to Russia along see coast: Yeysk, Sochi.

My series from Hungary totally consists of males with one hind tibiae spine – so called "*Vadonia steveni*", but pronotal and elytral punctation here differs from typical Ukrainian specimens and from Russian specimens. This form can be named *V. bipunctata adusta* Kraatz, 1859.

I know only one female (Kamenetz-Podolskiy, 27.5.1911, V. & I. Yakubovsky leg. – ZMM) from the type locality of *V. steveni* ("Podolia") with very rough and dense pronotum punctation (and with white pronotal pubescence) – *V. bipunctata steveni*.

Specimens similar to *V. b. steveni* because of rough pronotal punctation (always with black pronotal pubescence and dark-brown elytra) are known from the north part of Odessa region

(Dolinskoe), Gardy (near Bogdanovka in the north of Nikolaev Region), from near Kiev, Dnepropetrovsk, Ochakov, Kharkov, Mariupol, Veliko-Anadol (near Donetsk), Sviatogorsk (north of Donetsk Region), Lugansk, Rostov environs, Kugoyeyskaya (north of Krasnodar Region), Teberda, Kislovodsk, Piatigorsk. All populations of the area are very similar to *V. b. laterimaculata* (Motsch.) from south Crimea and could be hardly distinguished from it, but in general are darker with much more often black apical elytral area. I prefer temporary to regard all of them as *V. b. steveni*, though the eastern most populations from North Caucasus with extremely rough pronotum must be described as another subspecies.

V.b.globicollis and *V.b. steveni* often includes males with a single hind tibia spine, though such males are known to the eastern most populations in Kazakhstan.

V.b. urdensis Danilevsky, 2014d was described from European Kazakhstan (Urda environs) to Aral Sea, Kapchagay and Zailiysky Alatau; it was supposed for Astrakhan Region. The specimens are never considerably darkened, usually with pale-yellow elytra and white dorsal pubescence.

The record of *V.bipunctata* for Iran (Daniel & Daniel, 1891; Plavilstshikov, 1936) looks strange, as species is not known to me (very rare?) from Transcaucasia, neither from Turkmenia.

#199.

According to G. Sama (2002): *Agapanthia cardui* = *A. pannonica*, as he supposed, that the type of *A. cardui* belongs to the “northern phenotype”, while the oldest name for the “southern phenotype” must be *A. suturalis* (Fabricius, 1787).

G.Sama (2002) did not recognize the taxonomic status of these two “phenotypes”. According to him both occur in the type locality of *A. cardui* (Montpellier in South France). As far as we accept this fact, two “phenotypes” can represent two different species.

According to P. Rapuzzi and G. Sama (2006) two species *A. cardui* (= *A. pannonica*) and *A. suturalis* occur sympatrically in Calabria and Sicilia; while in Balcan peninsula only *A. cardui* is represented, and in Turkey only *A. suturalis* is represented.

According to G. Georgiev (several publications and personal message, 2007) two subspecies: *A. cardui cardui* and *A. c. pannonica* are represented in Bulgaria.

The taxon was recorded for Bulgaria as *A. pannonica* by G.Sierig and W. Bier (2005).

According to G.Sama (2008), he studied the type male of *Cerambyx cardui* L. It belongs to the taxon described as *A. pannonica*. *A. suturalis* (Fabricius, 1787) is another (southern) species, which is partly sympatric with *A. cardui* in Southern France and possibly Spain and Portugal. According to Sama *A. suturalis* absent in Balkans.

According to Sama (2011) only *A. suturalis* occurs in Sardinia.

In general most probably both names belong to one species and must be downgraded to subspecies rank with more or less wide transitional zone in contact areas (South France, Calabria, Corsica, Sicilia, Bulgaria, North Caucasus).

According to G.Sama (2008) the name *A. cardui* var. *ruficornis* Pic, 1918 (North Africa) is not available because of ICZN (1999: Article 45.6.1), but was validated by Pesarini and Sabbadini (2004) in form of *A. ruficornis* Pic, 1918. G.Sama does not accept a separate taxon in North Africa because: “Specimens with more or less reddish antennal segments occur nearly everywhere in North Africa (and, although more rarely, also in Sicily) together with typical *A. suturalis*, therefore it does represent just a “form” of this species (**syn. n.**)”.

In fact var. *ruficornis* Pic has no relations with Article 45.6.1. and is available as well as most part of Pic’s variations, but new synonymy: *A. suturalis* = *A. ruficornis* can be preliminary accepted.

A. cardui is known from Miass Environs near Chelyabinsk (Novozhenov, 1987). The eastern most locality is situated in Tomsk Region (Kuleshov, 2009).

It was recorded for Moscow region (as *A. cardui* *pannonica*: Danilevsky, 2006c) on the base of two specimens from Udelnaja, Ramenskoe distr.

#200. According to private communication by M.Rejzek (15.10.2004):

“*Ergates faber* was really described in 1761 and published in *Fauna Svecia* [in fact in 1760] (not in *Systema Naturae*, ed. 12, as written by many authors such as Aurivillius in *Catalogus coleopterorum*, Plavilstshikov (1936) or Villiers (1978). If you have a look at *Systema Naturae* ed. 12: 622, you will see that Linnaeus himself refers to “Fn. Svec.”. Bily & Mehl (*Fauna Scandinavica*) already wrote 1761.”

G.Sama (2002) accepted *Ergates faber* ssp. *opifex* (described from Africa) for Sicilia and Calabria.

Ergates faber was recorded for Great Britain (Welch, 2007).

#201. According to Sama (2002): *Carilia virginea* (as *Gaurotes*), *Cortodera aspromontana*, *Pidonia lurida*, *Parmena unifasciata*, *Pogonocherus hispidulus*, *Acanthocinus henschi*, *Saperda octopunctata* are distributed in Greece; all records of *C. humeralis* for Greece were connected with *C. aspromontana*.

Carilia virginea, as *Gaurotes* (*Carilia*) *virginea* (var. *thalassina*) was recorded for Belgium by A.Drumont and V. Grifnee (2005). The authors accepted G.Sama’s (2002) position on the area of the species (to the Far East of Russia), so they also regard: *C. virginea* (with var. *thalassina*) = *C. aemula*. All known Belgian specimens (8ex – Drumont et al., 2012) have red pronotum, but subspecies status of local populations are not clear.

Carilia virginea was recorded for Serbia, Montenegro and Macedonia (Bense, 1995), Serbia and Macedonia (Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997), Montenegro (Ćurčić et al., 2003).

Acanthocinus henschi was recorded for Bulgaria (Sama, Georgiev, 2005; a map of European localities enclosed).

Acanthocinus henschi jacopoi Rapuzzi & Sama, 2010 was described from Sicilia.

According to C. Pesarini and A. Sabbadini (2007) *Cortodera aspromontana* is distributed only in east and central parts of Peloponessus, while “in its northwestern part (Achaia: Kalavrita and Mergaspilio)” *C. humeralis* occurs. *C. humeralis* is “widely diffused in most part of central and northern Greece”.

According to Sama (1988, 2002) *Cortodera aspromontana* is a species, but according to Sama & Löbl (2010), Sama & Rapuzzi (2011) *C. humeralis* ssp. *aspromontana*.

Saperda octopunctata was recorded for Lithuania (Milender et al., 1984).

#202. *Grammoptera ruficornis* ssp. *flavipes* is accepted for Sicilia by G.Sama (2002).

G. ruficornis was recorded for Saratov Region (Sakharov, 1903: 62), but that identification could be wrong and connected with *Alosterna ingrlica*.

#203. *Paracorymbia oblongomaculata* (as *Stictoleptura*) was regarded as possible for Corsica (Sama, 2002).

#204. G.Sama (2002) supposed *Stictoleptura simplonica* to be a species, and another supposition: “*Paracorymbia maculicornis ondreji* ... could be identical to *P. simplonica* or belong to it as a subspecies.”

A new combination: *Paracorymbia simplonica ondreji* was published by Pesarini and Sabbadini (2004).

According to Slama (2010) “*Paracorymbia ondreji* [pp.74, 80]” or “*Stictoleptura ondreji* [pp. 74, 79-80]” is a species.

I prefer now to regard all three taxa as species: *S. maculicornis*, *S. ondreji*, *S. simplonica*.

The name *Leptura simplonica* Fairmaire, 1885 is a primary homonym of *Leptura simplonica* Stierlin, 1880 (now in *Acmaeops*). The name can not be changed now because both names were not used inside one genus after 1899 (Article 23.9.5.).

#205 *Clytus tropicus* was recorded for Italy (Althoff, Danilevsky, 1997) on the base of general considerations. According to G.Sama (2002) *Clytus tropicus* absent in Italy.

The record of the species for Greece (Althoff, Danilevsky, 1997) was maintained by C. Pesarini and A. Sabbadini (2007: Trikala).

Clytus tropicus was recorded by N.N. Plavilstshikov (1940, 1965) eastwards to south-west of USSR (Moldavia, West Ukraine).

It was recorded for Voronezh region (first record for Russia?) by G.V. Lindemann (1963). The species was not included in Cadastr of Coleoptera of Voronezh region (Negrobov et al., 2005).

#206. According to S.Sama (2002), *Carinatodorcadion* must be regarded as a genus on the base of endophallus structure; *Pedestredorcadion* is also treated as a genus because it is “sufficiently different” from *Dorcadion* s.str. From the other hand, *Neodorcadion*, *Iberodorcadion*, *Hispanodorcadion* and *Baeticodorcadion* are declared so close to *Pedestredorcadion* (because of the structure of a membrane between labrum and clypeus), that do not merit even subgeneric level. The new synonymy was not proposed until “a complete revision”.

#207.

According to G.Sama (2002), *Dorcadion fulvum* absent in Germany. The species was recorded for Easten Germany by Plavilstshikov (1958).

Dorcadion aethiops absent in Italy, Germany, Switzerland and Poland. Still, it was recorded for Switzerland by Plavilstshikov (1958) and Allenspach (1973), for Poland by Burakowski et al. (1990), for Germany by Plavilstshikov (1958), for Italy by Bertolini (1899, after Sama, 1988). The the specis was recorded as possible for Greece by S.Steiner (2003).

#208. According to G.Sama (2002): *Agapanthiola* is a genus; *Agapanthia sicula* is a species, before (Sama, 1988) – a subspecies of *A. dahli*; *A. sicula malmerendii* was supposed for Spain.

Agapanthiola was accepted as genus (once more as “stat.n.”) by C.Pesarini and A. Sabbadini (2004).

Agapanthia dahli was recorded for Belgium (Drumont & Leduc, 2010).

#209. According to Sama (1988. 2002), *Morimus funereus* and *M. verecundus* are subspecies of *M. asper*.

#210. G.Sama (2002) proposed to regard *Monochamus rosenmuelleri* as valid name for *M. usssovii* on the basis of indirect arguments (Švácha’s opinion, that it can not be *M. sartor*, as it was proposed by Breuning, 1961 and accepted by Bily and Mehl, 1989, because *M.sartor* absent in the region - Pulkovo) without type study. According to Plavilstshikov (1958), *M. sutor* = *M. rosenmuelleri*, and *M. sutor* is very common in the region. Such name change of one of the most important forest and wood pest can not be regarded as necessary and may cose a greate harm to the international forest protection system and wood industry.

The name *M. rosenmuelleri* was used for *M. urussovii* by D.Telnov (2004), D. Telnov et al. (2005).

M.Slama (2006) regards *M. urussovii* (under the name “rosenmuelleri”) as a subspecies of *M. sartor*. The subspecies was published (Wallin et al., 2013) as *M. sartor urussovi*.

The species identity of *M. urussovii* and *M. sartor* shown on karyological materials (Cesari et al., 2005) was not real, as specimens from Bialowieza Primeval Forest were used as “*M. urussovii*”, but in fact it was *M. sartor*.

According to Slama (1998) *M. urussovii* absent in Czechia and Slovakia.

Rather typical female of *M. sartor* from West Ukraine (near Rakhov) is preserved in Zoological Institute (S.-Petersburg). A series of *M. sartor* from West Belorussia (Belovezhskaya Pushcha) was received by me from A.Pisanenko. So, *M. urussovi* is replaced here by *M. sartor*, and does not penetrate to Slovakia or to Poland.

Several transitional series (*sartor-urussovii*) were received by me for study from different districts of Lithuania (Kazlu Ruda, Širvintos, Šiauliai, Vilnius env., Kaunas env.) from Vytautas Tamutis.

According to Danilevsky (2012c: 119), all records of *M. urussovii* (*rosenmuelleri* auct.,) for Lithuania were wrong.

Separate species *M. urussovii* and *M. sartor* were accepted by Rossa et al. (2016) on the base of wing venation. Though a zone of hybridization (after secondary contact between the two species in the Holocene) in Bialowiezan forest (Poland) was observed.

Two subspecies (*M.s.sartor* and *M.s.urussovii*) were accepted by Plewa et al. (2018) on the base of different reasons. More over the most western (Scandinavia, Baltic contries, Western Belorussia) populations of "*M.s.urussovii*" differ noticeably from populatons of European Russia and Asia.

#211. G.Sama (2002) supposed Caucasian *Phytoecia icterica* is not *Ph. icterica*, but "different closely related species".

Phytoecia icterica donatellae Rapuzzi & Sama, 2010 descibed from Greece and European Turkey (see "Gallery" in www.cerambycidae.net) is in fact *Ph. geniculata*. I've got a good series of such animals from Athens environs and do not see any differences from *Ph. geniculata* of Near East. The authors declared that their new taxon "might be confused with *P. geniculata*"; and "in Asia Minor and "in the Near East *P. icterica* is replaced by *P. geniculata* which could be regarded as its vicariant". But no distinguishing characters between *donatellae* and *geniculata* were listed! They compared "*donatellae*" with *Ph. icterica* only, that was very easy, because *geniculata* and *icterica* are totally different species and most probably are not vicariants. My *Ph. geniculata* (= *donatellae*) from Greece very easy differs from *Ph. icterica* not only by white color of body pubescence (according to Rapuzzi & Sama), but also by main *Ph. geniculata* characters: shallow emargination of postpygidium, poorly developed pubescence of metathorax epipleura and poorly developed pronotal longitudinal pubescent stripe, which can be totally absent, but always well developed in *Ph. icterica*. It is very strange, that authors declared "*donatellae*" for Greece and Turkey, but not for Bulgaria, where they accepted typical *Ph. icterica*! Unfortunately I do not have *Ph. icterica* from Bulgaria, neither from Greece or European Turkey, so the study of such specimens is desirable.

I am ready to accept preliminary the population in Greece as a subspecies of *Ph. geniculata*, as my Greek series is not fresh enough, and the most western populations could be really a little different from the poplations of Near East, but this form was described before (!!) as *Ph. fuscicornis* Mulsant & Rey, 1863 from "La Grèce, les environs de Constantinople" – exactly the area of "*donatellae*". The name *Ph. fuscicornis* Mulsant & Rey, 1863 is a junior homonym (not *Ph. fuscicornis* Heyden, 1863 – now in *Conizonia*). It was replaced with *Ph. orientalis* Kraatz, 1871.

So, for now (Danilevsky, 2012d): *Phytoecia geniculata orientalis* Kraatz, 1871 [valid name] = *Ph. fuscicornis* Mulsant & Rey, 1863 [HM] = *Ph. icterica donatellae* Rapuzzi & Sama, 2010. But most probably all of them are simply *Ph. geniculata* Mulsant, 1862, which was described from Turkey without more precise indication of locality.

#212. *Oberea pedemontana koniensis* Breuning, 1960 was described from Turkey.

#213. *Oberea maculicollis* was "apparently collected in France (Berger, pers. comm.)" (Sama, 2002). According to Berger (2012: 597) это была ошибка.

#214. The name *Tetrops* was originally introduced for several Cerambycidae species with divided eyes by W.Kirby (in Kirby et Spence, 1826a: 498): "*Lamia Tornator* (*Cerambyx tetraophthalmus* Forst.) and SOME OTHERS, of which I make a genus under appellation of *Tetrops*, are also so distinguished [by divided eyes]." with the reference on the same page (498) to the Plate XXVI Fig.36h, which was placed in the next volume IV (Kirby, Spence, 1926b), page 595: "Lateral view of the head of *Tetraopes* Dalm., to show the eye wholly divided by the canthus".

And in the Index of names to 4th volume, page 619: "*Tetraopes* (*Tetrops*), iii. 498." So, W.Kirby himself regarded both names as synonyms. It looks, that Kirby was informed about *Tetraopes* in the period between 3rd and 4th volumes.

More over, there is a "foot-note" in the original introduction of *Tetrops* Kirby (same page 498) with the statement that *Saperda praeusta* L. also has same character [divided eyes]. **So, in fact two species were definitely mentioned by Kirby originally inside genus *Tetrops*: *Cerambyx tetraophthalmus* Forst. and *Leptura praeusta* L.**

J.Thomson (1866: 115-116) mentioned *Leptura praeusta* L. as a type species of genus *Tetrops* Kirby.

Many authors (Plavilstshikov, 1948; Gilmour, 1965; Villiers, 1978; Vives, 2000; Sama, 2002 and others) regarded J.S. Stephens (1829) as the author of the genus, while others (Bily & Mehl, 1989; Bense, 1995; Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997; Silfverberg, 2004) reasonably addressed it to W.Kirby (1826).

In fact Stephens (1829) was just the first, who published the combination "*Tetrops*, Kir. *praeusta*, Lin." in his list of British insects.

According to E. Vives and M. A. Alonzo-Zarazaga (in Vives, 2000: 660-661) the introduction of *Tetrops* by Kirby, 1826 was just a wrong spelling of *Tetraopes*. But we have no reasons for such conclusion.

According to Bousquet (2010: 43): "However, in no case Kirby indicated that *S. praeusta* belongs to his new genus." and "a request should be submitted to the Commission to suppress the name *Tetrops* Kirby, 1826 for the Principle of Homonymy".

According to G. Sama (2009, personal message) the synonymisation by Breuning (1963: 484, 485; 1975: 18, 19): *Anaesthetis* = *Mimosophronica* (type species *M. strandiella* from Kuldzha) was wrong.

The reliable synonyms were also published by Breuning (1965: 650, 651): *Tetrops* = *Mimosophronica* Breuning, 1943 and *Tetrops formosa* = *Mimosophronica strandiella* Breuning, 1943. The holotype of the name is preserved in Smithsonian Institution (Washington) under the name "*Mimosophronica kuldshensis* Breuning", which was never published.

#215. *Paraclytus sexguttatus* was recorded for Bulgaria by G.Georgiev and A.Stojanova (2003), as well as *Agapanthia suturalis* (as *A. cardui cardui*) and *A. cardui* (as *A.c.pannonica*).

G.Georgiev and Z. Hubenov (2006) recorded *A. cardui* for Bulgaria. According to G.Georgiev (personal message, 2007) both species (as subspecies) occur in Bulgaria; most probably here Sama's (2002) opinion was accepted: "*A. cardui* = *A. pannonica*", and "*A. suturalis*" sensu Sama (2002) (recorded before for Bulgaria as *A. cardui cardui*) absent in the country.

#216. *Cortodera kiesewetteri subtruncata* was originally described by M.Pic (1934: 19) as a variation and so valuable, but not by N.N. Plavilstshikov (1936) as aberration, as it was wrongly declared by M.Danilevsky (2001b). So the author of the subspecies is M.Pic.

#217. *Alosterna bicoloripes* Pic, 1914 was described from Rhodos on the base of a male with black femora ("les cuisses plus or moins noires"). The taxon was recorded for Turkey (Lodos, 1998), for "İstanbul" (Demelt, 1962) as a species, then for "İzmir/Efes" (Demelt, 1963) as *A. tabacicolor* ssp. *bicoloripes*. If the most of corresponding populations are really characterized by dark femora, then they must be regarded at least as a subspecies. Such specimens are also known from South Greece (Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2004). So, the position by G.Sama (2002: *A.tabacicolor* = *A. bicoloripes*) can not be accepted without special study of several populations.

Anyway, *Alosterna anatolica* Adlbauer, 1992 from Turkish Antalya is a very distinct species, not similar to *A. tabacicolor*, and can not be conspecific with *A. bicoloripes* (as it was stated by Özdikmen, 2007: 205) because of totally black legs.

#218. According to Zahaikévitch (personal communication, 1982), he identified *Vadonia bisignata* (Brullé) from near Kishinev. *Vadonia bisignata* was mentioned by Zahaikévitch (1991: 148). According to J.Vorisek (personal communication, 1992): "This statement is impossible, because *V.bisignata* is

known only from Peloponnesos and Thessalonike. It could be *V. moesiaca*, known from Romania.” *V. moesiaca* was recorded for Romania by Dascalu (2010).

It fact without any doubt it was local *V. bipunctata*.

V. bisignata bisignata without any comments and without localities was recorded as probable for Ukraine by A.F. Bartenev (2004) – evidently on the base of same information from Zahaikévitch.

#219. “*Clytus arietis gazella* F.” was recorded for Artvin (Turkey) by G.Sama (1982). According to personal communication by G.Sama (2004), the name was introduced by Fabricius for a colour form (black femurs) of *Clytus arietis* from “Kiliae = Kiel” and does not represent a separate taxon.

#220. *Dorcadion regulare* was recorded for Bulgaria by Althoff and Danilevsky (1997: 32) most probably on the base of general considerations, as it was recorded for Adrianopol (=Edirne) by Breuning (1962: 328) – about only 15km from Bulgarian border.

#221. The area of *Vadonia dojranensis* was mistakenly mentioned as “BG” (Bulgaria) by Althoff and Danilevsky (1997: 12), as it was described from Rep. of Macedonia. I’ve got a pair from Bulgaria with label: “Bulgaria mer., Kresna, VI.1982 Strba leg.” The species was also recorded for Bulgaria (Kalimansti env. in Pirin) by E. Migliaccio et al.(2007).

According to C.Pesarini and A. Sabbadini (2007) *Vadonia bisignata ssp. mahri* Holz. described from eastern Greek Macedonia is a form of *V. dojranensis*. So, *V. dojranensis* from Bulgaria is *V. dojranensis mahri*. The record of *V. dojranensis mahri* for Bulgaria was published by Georgiev et al. (2019: 8).

V. dojranensis dojranensis was recorded for Greece (Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2011a): Ano Poroia, Serres.

V. bisignata ssp. laurae Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2007 is distributed in north-western Greece and in western Greek Macedonia, while the nominative subspecies occurs in Attica and Peloponnesus.

#222

Ph. (O.) molybdaena was recorded for Bulgaria by G.Georgiev et al. (2002); for Greece – by Plewa et al. (2011).

#223

The record of *Dorcadion arenarium* for Bulgaria (Althoff, Danilevsky, 1997) was just a misprint – not a single subspecies was mentioned there for Bulgaria. According to Burakowsky et al. (1990), old records of the species for Poland (Weigel, 1806; Hildt, 1917) are doubtful.

#224

Ph. affinis (Europe), *tuerki* (Brousse [=Bursa], Turkey), *boeberi* (Teberda) and *volgensis* (Volga River) were usually regarded as different species (Breuning, 1951; Plavilstshikov, 1965; Lobanov et al., 1984). The natural relations between all four taxa are not clear.

I do not now in Caucasus specimens with so bright orange pubescence as in certain specimens from Bursa (but other specimens can be very similar to Caucasian).

All specimens from Volgograd environs are with pale elytral pubescence and such typical *Ph. a. volgensis* can be collected westwards up to Stavropol, though already from Daghestan they are mixed with specimens covered by black pubescence and both forms can be here with red or black pronotum. Even in Teberda the typical *Ph. a. boeberi* with black pronotum are mixed with specimens of red pronotum, which are very close to European *Ph. a. affinis* (*Ph. affinis* from Europe also can be sometimes with black pronotum as well as with pale elytral pubescence).

Ph. affinis nigropubescentis (as *Ph. nigripes nigropubescentis*) was recorded for Western (!) Bulgaria by Bringmann (1998) inside the area of “*Ph. nigripes nigripes*”. *Ph. affinis tuerki* (as *Ph. tuerki*) was recorded for South-Eastern Bulgaria by Bringmann (1998).

Specimens with black pronotum are dominant in Armenia, Azerbaidzhan (including Nakhichevan), East Georgia (Tbilisi and eastwards) and seems in north Caucasus from Daghestan to Stavropol.

Specimens with red pronotum are dominant in West Caucasus including West Georgia (Borzhom), Black Sea Coast, Krasnodar environs and mountains around Guseriple.

So I prefer now to regard all four taxa as subspecies.

Ph. a. nigropubescens is a Caucasian subspecies with red pronotum specimens dominating.

According to Danilevsky (2012c: 122-123) all three names by Reitter (1888: 282): *Ph. affinis* var. *nigropubescens*, *Ph. affinis* var. *circassica* and *Ph. affinis* var. *starcki* are unavailable as described from one population – “Atschischcho” [though published as available in the new Catalogue (Löbl & Smetana, 2010)]. It was validated by Müller (1948): “la rassa caucasica *nigropubescens* Reitt.”, so the name of the West Caucasian subspecies is *Ph. affinis nigropubescens* Müller, 1948.

The combinations *Ph. nigripes* ssp. *tuerki* was used by Villiers (1978).

According to my materials both subspecies of *Ph. (Musaria) affinis* are represented in Bulgaria: *Ph.a.affinis* in west Bulgaria (Lozenska Planina) and *Ph.a.tuerki* in south-east (Kiten). According to the last locality, *Ph.a.tuerki* is undoubtedly represented in European Turkey.

Ph. affinis nigropubescens (as *Ph. nigripes nigropubescens*) was recorded for Western (!) Bulgaria by Bringmann (1998) inside the area of “*Ph. nigripes nigripes*”. *Ph. affinis tuerki* (as *Ph. tuerki*) was recorded for South-Eastern Bulgaria by Bringmann (1998).

Ph. a. tuerki (as *Ph. tuerki*) was published for Bulgaria (Primorsko) by Georgiev et al. (2015).

In fact the subspecies structure of *Ph. affinis* in Europe, Caucasus and Turkey is not clear.

The record of *Ph.affinis* for Perm region of Russia (Dedyukhin, 2007 – 8km N Kungur) is probably the most north-eastern locality of the species.

Ph. affinis was collected by D. Vlasov (personal record, 2009) on *Seseli libanotis* near Yaroslavl (Kotorosl river valley about 5km southwards the city) – about the northern most locality of the species.

#225

The morphology of everted and inflated Dorcadionini endophallus is described and figured by Danilevsky et al. (2005) on the base of dry constant samples of 127 species and subspecies of four genera: *Neodorcadion*, *Eodorcadion*, *Iberodorcadion* and *Dorcadion* of all subgenera. The homology of different endophallus parts is established. The original terminology is proposed. All genera and subgenera of Dorcadionini are clearly delimited on the base of endophallic structures. New compositions of *Dorcadion* (s. str.) is proposed. The phylogenetic relations inside the tribe are discussed. A key for 4 genera and all subgenera is proposed on the base of endophallic characters. According to Danilevsky et al. (2005):

The unique taxonomical position of *D. (Politodorcadion)* is demonstrated; possible generic level (close to *Eodorcadion*) of the taxon is supposed.

Dorcadion (s. str.) = *D. (Compsodorcadion)*; *D. (Cribridorcadion)* = *D. (Pedestredorcadion)*,

syn. n

D. sareptanum euxinum Suvorov, stat. n. = *D. kubanicum* Plav., syn.n.

The separation of *Compsodorcadion* (type species: *D. gebleri* Kr.) and *Dorcadion* s.str. (type species: *Cerambyx glycyrrhizae* Pall.) was published by Danilevsky (1996a).

Later (Danilevsky et al., 2005) *Compsodorcadion* sensu Danilevsky, 1996a (with 4 species: *D. gebleri*, *D. cephalotes*, *D. crassipes* and *D. ganglbaueri*) was enlarged with at least three more species on the base of endophallic characters: *D. glycyrrhizae*, *D. alakoliense* and *D. abakumovi*, so *Dorcadion* = *Compsodorcadion*.

All present members of *Dorcadion* s. str. are vicariants, so supposition of possible sympatry (Danilevsky, 2001a: 3) of *D. glycyrrhizae* and *D. cephalotes* in south Urals was wrong. Besides *D. cephalotes* does not penetrate so far west-northwards (Shapovalov et al., 2008). In fact *D.cephalotes* is not known to the west from Akmola.

#226

The relations between *Politodorcadion* and *Eodorcadion* was shown by Danilevsky et al. (2005). Now I prefer to regard *Politodorcadion* as a genus.

#227

According to Plavilstshikov (1958: 181) the type (male – in fact holotype by monotypy) of *D. euxinum* Suvorov, 1915 (described from Novorossiysk) is *D. sareptanum*, and at least one female designated as type [but not mentioned in the original description!] was *D. cinerarium*. That is why a new synonym was published (Danilevsky et al., 2005): *D. sareptanum euxinum* Suv. = *D. kubanicum* Plav. Previously Plavilstshikov (1921: 111; 1931: 64) published another synonyms: *D. cinerarium* (F.) = *D. euxinum* Suv. on the base of that female wrongly designated by Suvorov as type of his *D. euxinum*.

Recently (2009) the holotype of *D. euxinum* Suv. was not found in Zoological Museum (St.-Petersburg).

Two specimens designated as types of *D. euxinum* Suv. are available (ZIN), but both are females [one of them is designated as male!]; both are with adequate original labels: 1) “Novorossiysk. V.1909 N.Bogdanov-Kat'kov” 2) “*Dorcadion euxinum* Typ.m. G.Suvorov. det.” The female designated as male can not be the holotype as it is much larger (about 14mm, but holotype was 11.5mm) and does not have a distinct dorsal elytral white line together with other different characters (most probably both females are really *D. sareptanum euxinum*, but not *D. cinerarium*!).

The acceptance of both females as syntypes (Danilevsky, 2010a: 44-45) was wrong, and the synonyms published (Danilevsky, 2010a; Danilevsky, Smetana, 2010: 245) on the base of such wrong “syntypes”: “*D. cinerarium* (Fabricius) = *D. euxinum*” were also wrong.

Recently several males of *D. sareptanum* from the area northwards Novorossiysk became known (Pashkovskaya near Krasnodar and Temryuk). All are totally agreed with the original description of *D. euxinum* Suvorov, 1915 and differ considerably from *D. s.kubanicum*, so another local subspecies must be accepted (Danilevsky, 2013g): *D. s. euxinum*.

N.N. Plavilstshikov accepted the area of his *D. kubanicum* eastwards to about Armavir. In my collection *D. sareptanum kubanicum* is also represented by much more eastern localities: Stavropol environs, Erken-Shakhar in Karachaevo-Cherkessia.

Now I prefer to regard all populations of *D. sareptanum* from Rostov region as *D. s. sareptanum*, which are represented in my collection by two localities: from near Manych (46°26'N, 42°42'E) and Orlovsky environs (about 70km S Volgograd – northwards Manych Depression). The western most population of *D. s.sareptanum* is known in the north of Krasnodar Region (70km S Rostov-on-Don). The record for East Ukraine (Danilevsky, 2013g: 13) was a mistake.

D. sareptanum (described from Volgograd) was known to Plavilstshikov eastwards to about Emba river in Kazakhstan, but southwards not far than Kuma River.

There is a male of *D. s. sareptanum* in the collection of S.Kadlec with the label “Saratov, 14.5.1998, Z.Kletečka leg.” – specimen is rather dark, similar to *D. s. kubanicum*. It is the most northern specimen known to me, though, according to N.N. Plavilstshikov (1958), the taxon is known from south part of Samara Region. A locality in Ciscaucasia was published (with photos of specimens) by Toropov & Milko (2013: 46): Privolnoe in Stavropol Region (45°54'N, 41°17'E), but the subspecies attribution of that population is not clear.

In fact the difference between *D. s. sareptanum*, *D. s. euxinum* and *D. s.kubanicum* is very small and sometimes totally absent. In general *D. s. kubanicum* is larger and darker, with narrower white elytral stripes (see “Gallery” in www.cerambycidae.net).

#228

G.Sama (2002) recorded *Phytoecia nigricornis* in East Europe for the south of European Russia only. It is an evident mistake. The species is distributed also in central and north part of European Russia (Althoff and Danilevsky, 1997). I've got several specimens from near Moscow. Filimonov and Udalov (2002) recorded it for St.-Petersburg Region. According to Cherepanov (1985) the species is distributed in Siberia to about Altai Mts and Ob River, but I've got specimens from near Krasnoyarsk (!) – Enisei River valley.

The name *Phytoecia tristriga* Reitter, 1913 (a synonym of *Ph.nigricornis*) was used by Miroshnikov (2011a, 2011b) as “*tristrigata*” – wrong subsequent spelling – not available. *Ph.nigricornis* was recorded for Greece ((Dascălu et al., 2012).)

#229

Conizonia detrita was definitely recorded for Spain and France by Breuning (1954: 492): “Von Tunis bis Oran und über Spanien und Südfrankreich verbreitet.” and Breuning (1966: 741): “Espagne, France mer.” (var. *maculosa* Mulsant, 1839 was described from Marseille). According to Sama (2005: 25): “cette espèce n’y vit certainement pas.”

#230

Anastrangali reyi was recorded for Romania (Dascălu., 2003).

Theophilea subcylindricollis was recorded for Romania (Dascălu, 2005); for Serbia (Pil & Stojanović, 2009); for Austria (Wiesbauer, 2015).

#231

According to the personal communication (2004) by D.Kasatkin, “European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization” (EPPO) many times recorded *Anoplophora glabripennis* from France and Germany.

According to S.S. Izhevsky (2004): “In Austria the trees infested by the species are still observed after the first discover of the population in 2001. 114 specimens were collected from 68 trees. The life cycle requires here 2 years.”

The introduction of *Anoplophora glabripennis* and *A. chinensis* in Europe was described by Ch. Cocquemot et al. (2003).

A. chinensis was regarded as a pest in Italy (Maspero et al., 2005); it was recorded for Belgium (Thomaes A., 2007); for Croatia (Vukadin & Hrasovec, 2008).

A. glabripennis was recorded for Czechia (Sabol, 2006); for European Turkey (Ayberk et al., 2014);, for Montenegro (Pajovic et al., 2017).

#232

Rutpela was described in 1957. G.Sama (2002: 39) listed it as being in the volume of 1957, but published in 1959, but other genera from same article (*Aredolpona*, *Macroleptura*) he attributed to 1957.

#233

According to P.Švácha (Švácha, Danlevsky, 1989), on the larval characters of *Carilia* and *Paragaurotes*, “it has been found intirely possible to treat the latter two , and particularly *Paragaurotes*, as subgenera of *Gaurotes*.” The position was partly used by G. Sama (2002).

According to Sama (2002) the type locality of *Pseudogaurotina excellens* (Brancsik, 1874) is “Hungary” and (Hungary was mentined in the area of the species). In fact *Pachyta excellens* Brancsik, 1874: 230 was described from “Thale Vratna” or about same region as “Bergen um Sillein (Ungarn, Trencsiner Comitát)”. According to P.Švácha (personal message, 2010) that locality is situated now in Slovakia: “Vratna dolina (Vratna Valley) is a valley in northern part of Mala Fatra Mts. (NW Slovakia) south of Terchova. Martin and Zilina are the nearest larger towns”. So, the type locality of *P. excellens* is in NW Slovakia and the species absent in Hungary (Kovács & Hegyessy, 2003).

#234

According to G.Sama (2002), the original description of *Callidium punctatum* Fabricius, 1798 refers to *Ropalopus femoratus*, but not to *Nothorhina*, as it was generally accepted (see *Nothorhina punctata*: Plavilstshikov, 1940; Heyrovsky, 1955; Kojima & Hayashi, 1969; Villiers, 1978; Hayashi, 1979; Kusama & Takakuwa, 1984; Sama, 1988; Bily & Mehl, 1989; Ohbayashi et al., 1992; Bense, 1995; Vives & Alonso-Zarazaga, 2000; Ohbayashi & Niisato, 2007 and many others).

The main reason by Sama (2002) is the size described by Fabricius in his description of *Callidum punctatum*: “*statura sequentium*”, which was translated by Sama as: “being of the same size as *Callidum ungaricum* Herbst, 1784 (now in *Ropalopus*)”. Sure, *Ropalopus ungaricus* is much larger than *Nothorhina*.

First of all, Sama’s translation of the Latin text is not adequate (according to the opinion of A.Smetana – personal message, 2011): “sequentium” is plural genitive of sequentia, -ae, f., so the statement concerns not only the first following species (*Callidum ungaricum*), but all (or several) following species.

In fact the size cannot be the reason for the choice between *Nothorhina* and *Ropalopus femoratus*, as both species are of about same length!

So, there are no good reasons to cancel generally used *Nothorhina punctata* (Fabricius, 1798) = *Nothorhina muricata* (Dalman, 1817).

Unfortunately new doubtful Sama’s position was accepted in Cerambycidae Catalog (Loble & Smetana, 2010).

The species was recorded for Sicilia (Baviera, 2006).

#235

According to G.Sama (2002), Strangalina was established as a replacement name for Strangalia Serv., 1835 and so has same type species (*Leptura luteicornis*). But in fact it was established as a new taxon - as a new subgenus of Strangalia Serv., 1835, which was used by Aurivillius (1912) in same publication as valid name. Its type species is *Leptura attenuata* Linnaeus, 1758.

G.Sama attributed the type designation of *Leptura attenuata* for Strangalina to Bily and Mehl, 1989. But it was done much before (see Plavilstshikov, 1936: 457).

#236

According to P.Švácha (Švácha, Danilevsky, 1989), Gnathacmaeops is a subgenus of Acmaeops and further: “it is incorrect to include all Palaearctic species under Gnathacmaeops (Cherepanov, 1979)”, as well to include *Acmaeops septentrionis* under Gnathacmaeops (Hayashi, 1980).

According to G.Sama, Acmaeops = Gnathacmaeops.

genus *Euracmaeops* Danilevsky, 2014d: 147 type species: *Leptura marginata* Fabricius, 1781.

Euracmaeops marginatus (Fabricius, 1781), **comb. n.**; *E. angusticollis* (Gebler, 1833), **comb. n.**; *E. septentrionis* (C.G.Thomson, 1866), **comb. n.**; *E. smaragdulus* (Fabricius, 1793), **comb. n.**

Euracmaeops septentrionis was recorded for northern Mordovia (54°45’14’’N, 43°24’10’’E) by Egorov et al. (2016). That locality could be the southern most point of the species area in European Russia. First records from Mordovia: *Phymatodes abietinus*, *Phytoecia nigricornis*, *Tetropium fuscum*.

#237

Phytoecia geniculata was recorded for Bulgaria by Althoff & Danilevsky (1997) without collecting data.

The species was recorded as new for Bulgaria by Kantardzhiewa-Minkowa (1932: 81; 1934: 144) without collecting data and then by E.Migliaccio, G.Georgiev and P. Mirchev (2004) for Vitosha Mountain.

Ph. geniculata was recorded for Romania (Sibiu environs) by Panin & Savulescu (1961: 500).

#238

Four species were recorded from Samos Is. (Greece) as new for Europe by D.Dauber (2004): *Trichoferus kotschy* GANGLBAUER 1883, *Pedostrangalia verticenigra* PIC 1892, *Chlorophorus convexifrons* HOLZSCHUH 1981 and *Chlorophorus nivipictus* KRAATZ 1779.

Pedostrangalia verticalis is known from near eastern Romanian border, so – rather probable for Moldavia or SW Ukraine.

#239

Acanthocinus griseus was recorded for Belgium by N. WARZEE and A. DRUMONT (2004).

Cerambyx nebulosus, Sulzer, 1761 was wrongly accepted (Löbl & Smetana, 2010; Miroshnikov, 2011a; 2011b) as an available synonym of *Acanthociunus griseus*.

The name is unavailable as was not a new name, but wrong identification as *Cerambyx nebulosus* Linnaeus, 1758.

Numerous published records of *A. carinulatus* Gebler, 1833 for north-east of Russia (Ogloblin, 1948; Plavilstshikov, 1965; Shernin, 1974; Matveev, 1998; Ermolaev, 2004; Dedyukhin et al., 2005; Tatarinova et al., 2007) were all connected with dark specimens of *A. griseus* – typical eastern color-form (see “Gallery” www.cerambycidae.net).

Astynomus alpinus Redtenbacher, 1849: 494 [missing in the Catalog (Sama G., Löbl I., 2010)] described from Austria was traditionally wrongly interpreted (Breuning, 1963: 535; 1978: 57; Wallin et al., 2012) as a synonym of *Acanthocinus carinulatus*, which absent in Europe (and so, the record of *A. carinulatus* for Europe by Wallin et al., 2012 was wrong). It must be a synonym of *Acanthocinus griseus* (dark form).

#240

Dinoptera collaris and *Clytus arietis* were recorded for Ireland by U.Bense (1995) and ignored by M.Rejzek (2004).

Clytus arietis and *C. arietoides* were recorded for Komi Republic (Ukhta) by K.F. Sedyh (1974).

#241

According to M.Rejzek (2004), *Lepturobosca virens* is extinct in Great Britain, as well as *Obrium cantharinum*, *Cerambyx scopolii* and probably *Strangalia attenuata*.

Cerambyx scopolii was recorded for Orenburg Region of Russia (Simonenkova, Yakimov, 2007) and for Moscow region (Lazarev, 2008).

Cerambyx scopolii siculus Rapuzzi & Sama, 2010 was described from Sicilia.

Cerambyx scopolii ssp. *paludivagus* (Lucas, 1842) was accepted as a subspecies from North Africa and South Spain by Villiers (1946: 80) or from North Africa (Villiers, 1978: 308). That form was accepted as *Cerambyx scopolii* var. *paludivagus* for Spain by Vives (2000: 121). The name was upgraded to species rank by Sama (2008: 226), but for Africa only. The later position was accepted in the Catalog (Löbl & Smetana, 2010).

Cerambyx scopolii ssp. *nitidus* Pic, 1892 was accepted as a subspecies from Anatolia by Villiers (1978: 308), but as a synonym of *C. s. scopolii* in the Catalog (Löbl & Smetana, 2010).

#242

Cerambyx cerdo was wrongly recorded for Great Britain by Althoff, Danilevsky, 1997, as well as *Xylotrechus antilope* and *Plagionotus detritus* for Great Britain and Ireland.

X. antilope was recoded for Sicilia by G. Sama (1999b), for Lithuania by R.Ferenca & V.Tamutis (2009).

Plagionotus detritus was recorded for Macedonia by L.Stefanov (personal message of 2011): “Central Macedonia, Kavadarci, 11. 07. 2005, L.Stefanov leg.”

Plagionotus detritus caucasicola Plavilstshikov, 1940 was described with two taxonomical rank in one page (435) “form” and “morph”: “[“... evidently it is not more than poorly pronounced geographical form; we separate it now as a morph (m. *caucasicola* n. fig. 263).”] [in Russian]. So, it is available name, as its geographical character was stated.

#243

Hylotrupes bajulus and *Tetrops praeustus* were recorded for Ireland by M.Rejzek (2004), as well as *Leiopus nebulosus* for Great Britain and Ireland.

#244

Plagionotus arcuatus was recorded with question mark for Great Britain by M.Rejzek (2004), as well as *Acanthocinus aedilis* for Ireland.

Acanthocinus aedilis was recorded for Sicilia (Baviera et al., 2005).

#245

S.Steiner (2003) listed as possible for Greece: Neodorcadion laqueatum, Dorcadion macedonicum, D. glabriscapus, D. albanicum, D. condensatum, D. ferruginipes, D. valonense, D. minkovae, D. sturmi, D. balthasari, D. laevipunctatum, D. maderi, D. sterbai, D. ingeae.

According to Sama (2010a: 50): *Dorcadion macedonicum* Jurecek, 1929, described from Macedonia (Mt. Galicica) = *D. glabriscapus* Breuning, 1943, described from Albania (Mal-i That). The argumentation looks doubtful, as the type series of *D. glabriscapus* is “very worm out”, besides there are several populations inside Macedonia, which are very close to *D. macedonicum*, but generally accepted as different species – the whole system of the group of taxa needs a revision.

The synonyms: *Dorcadion macedonicum* Jurecek, 1929 = *D. glabriscapus* Breuning, 1943 were published once more as **new** by Rapuzzi and Sama (2012b).

#246

According to S.Steiner (2003), *Dorcadion buresi* was not collected after original description. I know a series (including 2 females in my collection): “GR Macedonia, Lekani/Kavala, 200m, 18.6.1992, N. Etcnti leg.”

#247

S.Steiner (2003) recorded for Greece:

Dorcadion purkynei from Greek part of Kaimackalan (Oros Voras), 2100m;
D. borisi from near Florina;
D. heyrovskyi from Aokion Mts near Vlasti, 900-1500m and from Askion Mts.;
D. kaimakcalanum from Greek part of Kaimackalan (Oros Voras), 1900m;
D. punctipenne from Alexandroupolis and Kavala;

D. kaimakcalanum was recorded for Serbia (Milivojevic, 2011).

#248

According to S.Steiner (2003), *D. atritarse* is a species.

#249

According to A.Miroshnikov (2004), *Cerambyx miles* Bonelli was described in 1812, but not in 1823, as it is generally accepted [see Plavilstshikov, 1940; Sama, 2002].

#250

According to C.Pesarini & A.Sabbadini (2004):

Dorcadion (Bergerianum), Subgen.nov., type-species *Dorcadion chrysochroum*; three more species were included in a new subgenus: *D.glabrofasciatum*, *D.hampei*, *D. sonja*.

Dorcadion brenskaei Ganglbauer, 1883 = *Dorcadion aeginasum* = *D. nemeense*;

Dorcadion eugeniae ?= *D. moreanum* Pic, 1907

Dorcadion eugeniae emgei Ganglbauer, 1885, comb.n.;

Dorcadion eugeniae eugeniae Ganglbauer, 1885 = *Dorcadion arcadicum* Breuning, 1947;

Dorcadion peleponesium Pic, 1902 = *Dorcadion subjunctum* Pic, 1904 = *Dorcadion-weiratheri* Pic, 1929;

Dorcadion (Pedestredorcadion) *stephaniae*, sp.nov. (Greece, Achaia, Mt. Erimanthos);

Dorcadion accola Heyden, 1894 = *Dorcadion glabrolineatum* Pic, 1927.

According to M.L. Danilevsky and D.G. Kasatkin (2007), the endophallus study of *Dorcadion chrysochroum* shows the typical Cribridorcadion structure, so *D. (Cribridorcadion)* = *D. (Bergerianum)*. The endophallus of *D. ledereri* Thomson, 1865 (type species of *Megalodorcadion* Pesarini, Sabbadini, 1998 – 5 species in Turkey) is also very typical for Cribridorcadion, so - *D. (Cribridorcadion)* = *D. (Megalodorcadion)*. Our (Danilevsky et al., 2005) description of *Megalodorcadion* endophallus was

based on the study of *D. glabrofasciatum*, which was recently removed by C.Pesarini & A.Sabbadini (2004) from *Megalodorcadion* to *Bergerianum*. It is necessary to remark, that endophallus structures of at least two “*Bergerianum*” species are rather special, but totally different from any known morphological type of any *Dorcadion* subgenus. Endophallus of *D. glabrofasciatum* is totally unique. Endophallus of *D. hampei* is very close to rather special endophallus of *E. sturmi* (see Danilevsky et al., 2005).

#251

Phymatodes alni alnoides was described by Reitter (1913: 40). G.Sama (2002: 74) wrongly attributed the description of the taxon to “Stark, 1889”.

Phymatodes alnoides Reitter, 1913: 40 was described before as *Phymatodes alni* var. *pici* Aurivillius, 1912: 349 from “Tiflis”: *Ph. alni pici* Aurivillius, 1912 = *Ph. a. alnoides* Reitter, 1913 - new synonyms were published by Danilevsky (2010a: 47).

G.Sama (2002) wrongly mentioned Goeze [Johann August Ephraim, 1731-1793] as an author of *Purpuricenus budensis* (Götz) [Georg Friedrich, 1750-1813] and *Anisorus quercus* (Götz).

P.budensis was recorded for Samara Region (Samarskaya Luka and Transvolga Area) by Magdeev (2003 – specimen is preserved in my collection) – the most northern localities in Russia.

#252

According to A.Miroshnikov (personal message, 2005), *Chlorophorus sartor* was described in *Cerambyx* [see Villiers, 1978; Vives, 2000] but not in *Leptura*, as it was wrongly mentioned by N.N. Plavilstshikov (1940) or G.Sama (2002).

I've got a big series of *Ch.sartor* from Dzhanlybek (NW Kazakhstan).

#253

The system of *Agapanthia* was revised (Pesarini, Sabbadini, 2004) as follows (according to Zoological Record):

Agapanthiola Ganglbauer, 1900, stat. n.
leucaspis (Steven, 1817)

Synthapsia, gen. n. (type species *Saperda kirbyi* Gyllenhal, 1817)
kirbyi Gyllenhal, 1817

Chionosticta, gen. n. (type species *Agapanthia niveisparsa* Holzschuh, 1981)
niveisparsa Holzschuh, 1981

Agapanthoplia, gen. n. (type species *Agapanthia coeruleipennis* Frivaldsky, 1878)
coeruleipennis Frivaldsky, 1878

Agapanthia (s.str.)
cardui (Linnaeus, 1767)
ruficornis Pic, 1918

A. (*Stichodera*, subgen.n.) (type species *Saperda irrorata* Fabricius, 1787),
irrorata (Fabricius, 1787)
soror Kraatz, 1882

A. (*Drosotrichia*, subgen.n.) (type species *Saperda annularis* Olivier, 1795),
annularis (Olivier, 1795)

A. (*Agapanthiella* subgen.n.) (type species *Cerambyx villosiviridescens* Degeer, 1775),
altaica Plavilstshikov, 1933

alternans Fischer, 1842
amicula Holzschuh, 1989
angelicae Reitter, 1898
asphodeli (Latreille, 1804)
auliensis Pic, 1907
cretica Bernhauser, 1978
cynarae (Gyllenhal, 1817)
dahli (Richter, 1821)
daurica Ganglbauer-1884
detrita Kraatz, 1882
erzurumensis Onalp, 1974
kindermanni Pic, 1905
lateralis Ganglbauer, 1884
lederi Ganglbauer, 1884
nicosiensis Pic, 1927
nigriventris Waterhouse, 1889
nitidipennis Holzschuh, 1984
persica Semenov, 1893
probsti Holzschuh, 1984
pustulifera Pic, 1905
salviae Holzschuh, 1975
schmidti Holzschuh, 1975
schurmanni Sama, 1979
sacula Ganglbauer, 1884
simplicicornis Reitter, 1898
subchalybaea Reitter, 1898
subflavida Pic, 1903
subnigra Pic, 1890
transcaspica Pic, 1900
turanica Plavilstshikov, 1929
verecunda Chevrolat, 1882
villosoviridescens (Degeer, 1775),
walteri Reitter, 1898
zappii Sama, 1987

A. (Amurobia, subgen. n.) (type species *Agapanthia amurensis* Kraatz, 1879)
amurensis Kraatz, 1879
japonica Kano, 1933
pilicornis (Fabricius, 1787)
yagii Hayashi, 1982

A. (Smaragdula, subgen. n.) (type species *Saperda violacea* Fabricius, 1775)
amitina Holzschuh, 1989
chalybaea Faldermann, 1877
davidi Slama, 1986
fallax Holzschuh, 1974
frivaldskyi Ganglbauer, 1884
gemella Holzschuh, 1989
incerta Plavilstshikov, 1930
intermedia Ganglbauer, 1884
korostelevi Danilevsky, 1987
lais Reiche, 1858

osmanlis Reiche, 1858
persicola Reiche, 1894
violacea (Fabricius, 1775)

A. (Homoblephara, subgen.n.) (type species *Saperda maculicornis* Gyllenhal, 1817).
maculicornis (Gyllenhal, 1817)
orbachi Sama, 1993

Agapanthiola was already regarded as genus by G.Sama (2002).

I preliminary prefer to regard as subgenera all new divisions of *Agapanthia*.

Several mistakes of the system are evident from the first view: *A.korostelevi* is just a Caucasian vicariant of *A.maculicornis*, and can be regarded as its subspecies, so it must be included in *A. (Homoblephara)*, as well as *A. davidi* and most probably *A. fallax*. Any way *A. davidi* and *A. fallax* have no connections with other „*Smaragdula*“.

According to G.Sama (2008):

Gen. *Agapanthia* Audinet-Serville, 1835 - Type species: *Saperda cardui* Fabricius, 1801 (= *Cerambyx cardui* Linnaeus, 1767), designated by Westwood (1840).

Subgen. *Agapanthia* Audinet-Serville, 1835

= *Eucrius* Gistel, 1856 (Type species: *Cerambyx cardui* Linnaeus, 1767 designated by Vives & Alonso Zarazaga, 2000).

= *Smaragdula* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2004 (Type species: *Saperda violacea* Fabricius, 1775), **syn. n.**

= *Homoblephara* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2004 (Type species: *Saperda maculicornis* Gyllenhal, 1817), **syn. n.**

Subgen. *Epoptes* Gistel, 1857: 605 (Type species: *Saperda asphodeli* Latreille, 1804, original designation)

= *Synthapsia* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2004 (Type species: *Saperda kirbyi* Gyllenhal, 1817), **syn. n.**

= *Chionosticta* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2004 (Type species: *Agapanthia niveisparsa* Holzschuh, 1981), **syn. n.**

= *Agapanthoplia* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2004 (Type species: *Agapanthia coeruleipennis* Frivaldszky, 1878), **syn. n.**

= *Stichodera* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2004 (Type species: *Saperda irrorata* Fabricius, 1787), **syn. n.**

= *Drosotrichia* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2004 Type species: *Saperda annularis* Olivier, 1795 **syn. n.**

= *Agapanthiella* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2004 (Type species: *Cerambyx villosoviridescens* Degeer, 1775), **syn. n.**

= *Amurobia* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2004 (Type species: *Agapanthia amurensis* Kraatz, 1879), **syn. n.**

Unfortunately Sama's publication does not contain any morphological arguments for most of new synonyms (just nothing about *Synthapsia*, *Agapanthoplia*, *Stichodera*, *Amurobia* and so on), so his new synonymy can not be accepted, with only one exception: *Epoptes* Gistel, 1857 = *Agapanthiella* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2004.

#254

According to Sama (1994): *Plagionotus* = *Echinocerus*. In fact both are separate genera, that was recently proved on the base of endofallic characters (Kasatkin, 2005).

According to Burakovski et al. (1990) *Echinocerus* Muls., 1863 is a junior homonym of *Echinocerus* White, 1848 (Crustacea). A replacement name is *Paraplagionotus* Kasatkin, 2005.

A new genus *Neoplagionotus* (type species: *Clytus bobelayei* Brullé, 1832) was described on the base of endophallic characters.

According to M.A. Alonso-Zarazaga (2007) *Echinocerus* White, 1848 (Crustacea) is unavailable name, as it is just a wrong spelling of *Echidnocerus* White, 1842, so *Echinocerus* Mulsant, 1862 is not a homonym, but valid.

Echinocerus Mulsant, 1863 = *Paraplagionotus* Kasatkin, 2005

#255

According to the position of several authors (Monné et Giesbert, 1993; Vives, 2000), *Purpuricenini* must be included in a very large tribe *Trachyderini* (see also Fragoso, Monné, Campos-Seabra, 1987). According to D.Kasatkin (personal message, 2005), such position is well agree with endophallus structure and the structure of internal female genital organs.

#256

According to Sama (2005), *Conizonia* and *Coptosia* are two different genera; the former includes species occurring in North Africa, the latter – “the remaining ones”.

According to Sama (2007a): *Pseudocoptosia* is a genus.

According to Sama (2010a: 56-57): *Coptosia* and *Conizonia* are distinct genera following Sama (2005), and the latter genus includes *Pseudocoptosia* and *Pseudomusaria* as subgenera. Still he adequately noted, that the present “**systematics of Phytoeciini is unsatisfactory**”.

#257

According to A. del Saz Fucho (2005), *Iberodorcadion martinezii* = *I. espanoli*.

#258

Spondylis buprestodes was recorded for Great Britain (Miquel, 2004.).

#259

According to J.Vorisek (personal communication, 1992), *T. gracilicorne* from Ilmen Nat. Reserve (South Urals) is represented in his collection. It was the most western locality of the species for the moment (if *T. gabrieli* and *T. gracilicorne* are really different species, because no reliable differences are observed – M.D.). In general specific identity of *T. gabrieli* is doubtful.

The species was recorded for Moscow region by N.B. Nikitsky (2005) for the environs of Lishnjagi (Serebrjannye Prudy district - southmost area of Moscow region). The population in artificial *Larix* forest (natural *Larix* absent in Moscow region) was very dense. New synonymy was conditionally proposed: *Tetropium gracilicorne* = *T. gabrieli*.

T. gracilicorne was recorded for Udmurtia (Dedyukhin, 2003, 2005; Dedyukhin et al. 2005).

So, now the records of *T. gabrieli* for the north-east of European Russia (Pechora river valley) and South Urals (Plavilstshikov, 1965; Tatarinova et al., 2001) can be attributed to *T. gracilicorne*.

T. gabrieli was recorded for Sweden (Ericson, 2010).

#260

Phymatodes abietinus, known from Kemerovo and Novosibirsk regions of Russia (Tsherepanov, 1981), 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)

#261

The original description of *Leptura extensa* Gebler was generally accepted to be published in 1841 (Gebler, 1841). In fact it was described much earlier (Gebler, 1933: 305 - "E regionibus Altaicis et y Sibiriae orientali").

Nivellia extensa was recorded for NE Europe (Silfverberg, 1979; Silfverberg et Bisröm, 1981; Lundberg, 1986) from NW Russia, but very close to Finland border. It was also recorded for European Russia (Lobanov et al., 1981) and NE of European Russia (Althoff, Danilevsky, 1997). Recently it was discovered in Komi Republic of Russia (Tatarinova et al., 2007). One female from Vologda region (3-7.6.1942, Borodin leg.) is preserved in Zoological Museum of Moscow University.

#262

According to N.N. Nikitsky (private message, 2006), *A. renardi* occurs in Komi Republic of Russia.

#263

Three species were recorded as new for Greece by P.Berger (2005): *Brachyta balcanica*, *Grammoptera merkli* (described from Turkey) and *Agapanthia maculicornis*. *A. maculicornis* was mentioned for Greece by J.Althoff and M.Danilevsky (1997), though without any comments.

Agapanthia maculicornis was recorded for Bulgaria (Bringmann et al., 2005); for Montenegro and Croatia by G.Sama (2002).

#264

Pachytodes cerambyciformis was recorded for Portugal (Grosso, Jose, 2005).

#265

Several interesting records from the catalogue of Middle Volga area (Isaev et al., 2004):

1. *Stenocorus quercus*: Ulianovsk and Samara regions (north limits of the species area). [recorded for Bashkiria (Shulgan-Tash) by Loskutova (1997).
2. *Akimerus schaefferi*: Ulianovsk region (north limits of the species area).
3. *Acmaeops angusticollis*: Chuvashia (south limits of the species area).
4. *Cortodera ruthena*: Ulianovsk region (wrong identification of *C. femorata*).
5. *C. kiesenwetteri*: Ulianovsk region.
6. *Nivellia sanguinosa*: Chuvashia, Ulianovsk region.
7. *Oedecnema gebleri*: Chuvashia, Ulianovsk region.
8. The record of *Stictoleptura scutellata* for Ulianovsk region (Naumov, 1994) is regarded as doubtful (Isaev, 2004).
9. *Trichoferus campestris*: Chuvashia, Samara region.
10. *Cerambyx cerdo*: Ulianovsk region. The record was based on the specimens from near Bakhteevka, Staraia Kulatka distr. (Isaev, 2004).
11. *Glaphyra plagiata*: Tatarstan, Samara region. The record for Tatarstan is based on the old data by A.Lebedev for Kazan environs, which were regarded as doubtful by N.N.Plavilstshikov (1940), who recorded the species for Uralsk environs (Kazakhstan).
12. *Glaphyra marmottani*: Samara and Ulianovsk regions.
13. *Ropalopus ungaricus*: Samara region.
14. *Obrium brunneum*: Samara reg. Old records for Ulianovsk region are regarded as doubtful. The record for Chuvashia (Kozlov, Oligier, 1960) was based on wrong determination of *Orsodacne cerasi* L. (Chrysomelidae). The species was recorded by N.N. Plavilstshikov (1940) for the whole European part of Russia, but I do not know any Russian specimens collected outside Caucasion region; neither specimens available from Leningrad region (Filimonov, Udalov, 2002), nor from Moscow region (Nikitsky, 1996). The record from Orenburg region (Shapovalov et al., 2006) was based on *O.cantharinum* (see Shapovalov et al., 2008).
15. *Xylotrechus ibex*: Tatarstan, Chuvashia, Samara region.
16. *Dorcadion elegans*: Samara region.

17. *Dorcadion glycyrrhizae striatum*: Samara region (with the reference to Isaev, Magdeev, 2003).
18. *Politodorcadion politum*: Samara region - on the base of wrong label (D.Magdeev, personal message, 2008).
19. *Leiopus punctulatus*: Samara region.
21. *Phytoecia scutellata*: Samara and Ulianovsk regions.
22. *Phytoecia faldermanni*: Tatarstan.
23. *Phytoecia uncinata*: Samara and Ulianovsk regions.
24. "*Agapanthia intermedia* Gnglb. (=violacea L.)" – in fact *A. violacea*

Unfortunately nearly all records are published without any arguments – no references, no labels.

Several listed species are definitely absent in the region: *Cortodera humeralis*, *C. umbripennis*, *Anastrangalia dubia*, *Glaphyra kiesenwetteri*, *Isotomus speciosus*, *Politodorcadion politum*, *Pogonocherus ovatus*.

I've received several specimens for study from Isaev's collection (Ulianovsk):

1. *Cortodera femorata*: several specimens from Ulianovsk region, including a black female identified as "*C.humeralis*" and a black male identified as "*C. ruthena*".
2. *Cortodera villosa magdeevi* (1 male with yellow elytra): "Samara reg., Zhiguli nat. res., Mt. Strel'naja, 6.6.1989, Ljubvina leg."
3. *Cortodera kiesenwetteri subtruncata*: 1m, "Samara reg., Zhiguli nat. res., 6-18.6.1987"; 2m – "Ulianovsk reg., Radishchevo distr. [very close to Samara], Ashtala, *Jurinea ledebourii*, 6-8.6.1992, V. Isaeva leg. and S.A. Isaev leg."; 1f, "Ulianovsk reg., Radishchevo distr., Ashtala [Srednikovo, "Malaja Atmala"?!], *Jurinea ledebourii*, 1.6.1992, A.Yu.Isaev leg."
4. *Allosterna ingrca*: 1m, "Cheboksary, 7.6.1998, L.V.Egorov leg."
5. *Purpuricenus globulicollis*: 1f – "Ulianovsk reg., Kuzovatovo distr., Chekalinskoe lake, 1.7.1998, A.Isaev leg."
6. *Molorchus marmottani*: 1f – "Ulianovsk reg., 15km SE Ulianovsk, 18.6.1988, Isaev leg."; 1f – "Ulianovsk-city, Pobeda, 9.6.1988, Isaev leg."
7. *Ph. scutellata*: 1f – "Ulianovskaia reg., Shilovka, 30.4.1998, A.Ishutov leg."; 1m – "Ulianovsk reg., Novospasskoe distr., Marievka, Syzranka river, 30.4.2000, A.Yu. Isaev leg."; 2m – "Ulianovsk reg., Radishchevo, Viazovka env., 3-7.5.2001 and 2002, A.Yu. Isaev leg.";
8. *Ph. argus*: 1f – "Ulianovsk reg., Radishchevo, Solovchikha, 9.5.1997, Zolotukhin leg." identified as "*Phytoecia faldermanni*".
9. *Ph. coerulescens* – several specimens from Ulianovsk reg. identified as "*Ph.uncinata*".

A new key for Cerambycidae of Middle Volga (Isaev, 2007) mostly repeats all taxa names published before (Isaev et al., 2004) for the region, including wrong records of *Cortodera humeralis*, *Phytoecia faldermanni*, *Ph. uncinnata* and *Agapanthia intermedia* (but now it is underlined that the species is connected with *Melilothus* and was wrongly recorded before as *A. violacea*) – in fact it is *A. violacea*. A wrong identification of black male of *C. femorata* as *C. ruthena* is followed with a remark, that it is *C. ruthena* ab. *zhuravlevi* Plav. In fact a single known male of ab. *zhuravlevi* preserved in Moscow Zoological Museum has no connection with *C. ruthena* and was recently described as *C. zhuravlevi* Miroshnikov, 2007.

#266

Turanium scabrum was recorded (Shapovalov et al., 2006) for Orenburg region (first record for Russia) on the base of 1 specimen from near Sol-Iletzk (southwards Ural river, so not from "Europe", but from "West Siberia", according to the current separation). It is about 70 km from Ural river, so the occurrence of the species in Europe is rather probable.

According to A.Shapovalov (personal message, 2007) the species is very numerous along Ilek river. Big series of specimens were collected in several localities in 2007.

#267

Anisarthron was wrongly placed in Callidiini by Plavilstshikov (1940). The right position of the genus in Spondylidinae (as in Asemitae) was published by Paulian et Villiers (1941). The tribe Anisarthrini was originally introduced by Fairmaire (1864: 124 as Anisarthrites – unavailable vernacular name according to Bouchard et al., 2011). The name was “subsequently used in latinized form but not generally attributed to Fairmaire (1864). Now it is attributed to Mamaev & Danilevsky, 1973.

#268

Purpuricenus globulicollis was recorded for Spain (Vives, 2000), Czechia and Slovakia (Slama, 1992,1998), Switzerland (Chittaro & Sanchez, 2012), Orenburg region of Russia (Shapovalov et al., 2006), Chuvashia (Egorov, 2006), Ukraine (Gubin & Martynov, 2017).

Purpuricenus tsherepanovae was recorded (Kadyrbekov et al., 2003) for Kokchetav region of Kazakhstan - national park “Burabaj” (near Schuchinsk-Borovoe) – several specimens were connected with Salix.

Purpuricenus tsherepanovae was also recorded for Central area of European Russia: Udmurtia (Dedyukhin, 2003; Dedyukhin, 2005; Dedyukhin et al., 2005) without any taxonomy comments.

According to M.L. Danilevsky et al. (2007) Purpuricenus globulicollis = P. tsherepanovae. The species is widely distributed in West Siberia and European part of Russia; it is recorded from Kemerovo, Novosibirsk and Altaj regions of West Siberia to Tiumen, Ekaterinburg, Cheliabinsk and Orenburg regions, then to Udmurtia, Chuvashia and Kirov regions, and also to Ulianovsk, Voronezh, Lipetzk, Rostov and Volgograd regions, as well as in Kazakhstan: Kokchetav and Kustanaj regions.

All records of P. kaehleri for Sverdlovsk and Cheliabinsk regions were based on P. globulicollis.

#269

According to my study of the holotype (male from “Amur” with mounted genital structures – see photo in www.cerambycidae.net) of *Acanthoderes clavipes* var. *obscurior* Pic, 1904 it is just same species; so *Aegomorphus obscurior* (Pic, 1904) = *A. wojtylai* Hilszczanski, Bystrowski, 2005.

According to J. Hilszczanski (personal message, 2006), specimens of *Aegomorphus obscurior* (as *A. wojtylai*) are known to him from Russian Altaj and from Mongolia.

Both conclusions are just published (Hilszczanski, 2008).

In fact the species is widely distributed all along Russia (Danilevsky, Shapovalov, 2007, as *A. wojtylai*). We know several specimens from Moscow-city (Uzkoe, Shchelkovo – ZMM), a male from Rjazan region (Kiritzy – ZMM), a female from south Urals (Cheljabinsk reg., Zlatoust – ZMM), two males and a female from Orenburg region (Kvarkeno distr. – coll. of A.Shapovalov), a female from Omsk (ZMM); a female from west Baikal lake (Irkutsk reg., Kultuk – ZMM), a male from Amur region (Kundur – my collection), a male from Primorie region (Pozharskij distr., Urunga river[?] – my collection), two males from NE Kazakhstan (Zyrianovsk env., Putintzevo – coll. of A.Shapovalov).

S. Dedyukhin (2007) recorded *A. obscurior* (as *A. wojtylai*) for Udmurtia (Kizner distr., Krymskaja Sludka).

The type locality of *A. wojtylai* in our publication (Danilevsky, Shapovalov, 2007) was wrongly marked on the map. According to Jerzy Gutowski (personal message, 2007) Biebrza National Park is situated in north-eastern Poland (about N 53°19', E 22°35') – not far from Belorussia and Lithuania.

Aegomorphus obscurior (Pic, 1904) was recorded (Gubin, Martynov, 2018) for Lugansk Region of Ukraine on the base of a single female (“Luhansk Natural Reserve, Stanichno-Luhanske branch, 48.7570°N 39.3584°E”).

#270

The geographical relations between two subspecies are not totally clear. In my collection specimens of *Lepturalia nigripes nigripes* are represented from European Russia (Tula, Vologda, Kozelsk), West Siberia (Jurjuzan in Cheljabinsk Reg), East Siberia (Cheremushki in Krasnojarsk Reg.; Maina in Khakassia), Central Kazakhstan (Karaganda); specimens of *L. nigripes rufipennis* are represented from European Russia (Saratov), N-West Kazakhstan (Dzhanybek), N-East Kazakhstan

(Zyrjanovsk), S Kazakhstan (Tekeli in Dzhungarsky Alatau), E Siberia (Biriljussy in Krasnojarsk Reg., Tuva, Chita Reg., Amur Reg., Khabarovsk Reg.). According to A. Shapovalov (personal communication, 2005), in Orenburg region both forms are usually observed inside one population in about equal quantity. Near Miass (Novozhenov, 1987: S Urals, near Cheljabinsk) up to 4% of the population are represented by red elytra specimens.

It looks that nominative subspecies is distributed in West Europe and most of European part of Russia. Near Volga river several populations are known with red elytra specimens dominating. So, the area from Volga to about Urals is a zone of transitional populations, but yellow elytra populations are known to about Krasnojarsk.

Exceptional single specimens with red elytra could be also observed in West Europe (Adlbauer & Egger, 1997 - Slovenia), but it is not the reason to accept any of West European populations as *L. n. rufipennis*.

#271

According to Karl Adlbauer (2007), *Penichroa fasciata* = *Graecoeme eggeri* Adlbauer, 2006.

#272

According to G. Sama (2002: 67) *Ropalopus insubricus* was recorded for Ukraine by U. Bense (1995). But I could not find such record in Bense (1995). The species was recorded for West Ukraine by N. N. Plavilstshikov (1940): Odessa environs and Kamenetz-Podolsk region. Such records show the very possible occurrence of the species in Moldavia.

According to K. Adlbauer (2006) the records of 9 species for Austria were definitely wrong: *Evodinellus borealis* (as *Evodinus*), *Stictoleptura cordigera*, *Drymochares truquii*, *Rhopalopus insubricus*, *Phymatodes lividus* (as *Poecilium*), *Chlorophorus glabrofasciatus*, *Ch. trifasciatus*, *Agapanthia cynarae*, *Phytoecia molybdaena* (as *Opsilia*). Several traditionally accepted records were regarded as doubtful: *Cortodera villosa*, *Arhopalus ferus*, *Purpuricenus globulicollis*, *Lioderina linearis*, *Phytoecia rufipes*.

New localities of *Lioderina linearis* in Bulgaria were shown by Gradinarov & Sivilov (2017).

The using of "*Ag. cynarea*" by Miroshnikov (2011a; 2011b) was just a wrong subsequent spelling – not available.

Agapanthia cynarae was recorded for Romania by Ruicănescu (1992).

The name "*flecki*" [missing in the Catalog by Löbl & Smetana, 2010] was originally introduced as *Evodinellus clathratus* ab. *flecki* Reitter, 1912: 10 («aus den Karpathen») – not available. Then it was saved in same position by Plavilstshikov (1915g: 381): *Evodinus (Evodinellus) clathratus* ab. γ . (*flecki* Reitter, 1912) – legs and antennae black, elytra yellow. The name of aberration was validated by G. Schmidt (1958: 77) as : "*Evodinellus clathratus* forma *flecki* Reitter". The name was attributed to *Evodinellus borealis* by Löbl & Smetana, (2011: 39) without any comments.

#273

Acmaeops smaragdulus was originally recorded for Poland by J. Gutowsky (1984 - "Białowieża Primeval Forest"), then mentioned for Poland by J. Althoff and M. Danilevsky (1997) and G. Sama (2002). According to Gutowsky (1988), his first record for Poland was based on wrong identification of *A. angusticollis*. U. Bense (1995) showed it for West Europe only in French, Switzerland, Sweden, Norway and Finland. According to J. Gutowski (personal message, 2007) the species definitely absent in Poland. The old records of the species for Italy were not accepted by Sama (1988: 21), neither by Sama & Rapuzzi (2011).

#274

Amarysius sanguinipennis was recorded for Udmurtia (Central part of European Russia) by S. V. Dedyukhin (2007) on the base of one specimen collected inside Izhevsk city (24.06.1997, V. S. Okulov leg.).

#275

D.Telnov recorded *Aegomorphus obscurior* (as *A. wojtylai*) for Latvia in “Addenda” to the “Check-List of Latvian Beetles” in:
<http://www.lubi.edu.lv/les/main.htm>

#276

Anaglyptus mysticus was recorded for Latvia (Telnov, 1997).

#277

According to J.Vorisek’s opinion of 1992, *Monochamus saltuarius* must be divided in European and Siberian subspecies.

Ropalopus macropus and *Monochamus saltuarius* were proved for Latvia (Telnov et al. 2005).

Monochamus saltuarius was recorded for Lithuania (Pileckis & Jakaitis, 1982).

The species was recorded for Moscow Region (Filippovo of Orekhovo-Zuevo Distr., 2012) on the base of a single specimen by Nikitsky et al. (2013); for Chuvashia by Egorov, Ivanov (2014).

#278

According to A. Shapovalov (Orenburg, personal message, 2005), *Trichoferus campestris* is rather common in Orenburg Region. A series of specimens was collected by him at about 12 km E Orenburg in July 2001.

Trichoferus campestris was recorded for Central area of European Russia: Udmurtia (Dedyukhin et al., 2005), Chuvashia (Egorov, 2007). One specimen of the species was found by D.Vlasov (personal message, 2006) in the centre of Jaroslavl city and by M.Smirnov (personal message, 2006) in Ivanovo city. I’ve got a series of specimens from Samara region from D.Magdeev. One male was collected in Moscow city (August, 2008) by S.Murzin (personal message).

One male (“Kharkov, 12.8.1998, M.Tzurikov leg.”) and one female (“110km S Voronezh, 28.6.2006, M.Tzurikov leg.”) of *T.campestris* are represented in the collection of M.Tzurikov (Voronezh).

The species was recorded (Terekhova, Bartenev, 2007) for many regions of Ukraine: Odessa, Lugansk, Donetsk, Kharkov, Crimea. The species was recorded for Transcarpathia (Zamoroka, 2009a) as new for Ukraine.

T. campestris (according to the published photo) was recorded (Serafim & Maican, 2004; as *T. griseus*) for Romania (“Agigea natural reservation” – near Constantza).

T. campestris was recorded for Czechia and Slovakia (Sabol, 2010); for Hungary (Hegyessy G. & Kutasi Cs. 2010a).

According to Kurzawa (personal message, 2011): “*T.campestris* was never published for Poland before the Catalog (Lobl & Smetana, 2010), and Catalog’s data need exact collecting information.” The species was published for Poland (Łasko) by L. Kruszelnicki (2011).

According to photo by Vytautas Tamutis (personal message, 2012) *T. campestris* was collected in Kaunas (Lithuania).

According to Dascalu et al. (2013), 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.

#279

A publication on Bulgarian Cerambycidae by Migliaccio et al. (2007) concerns several disputable positions of the current list:

1. The tribes Oxymirini, Anisarthronini and Hylotruperini are accepted.
2. Two species (as subspecies of *Agapanthia cardui*) are accepted for Bulgaria: *A. cardui* (as *A.c.annonica*) and *A.suturalis* (as *A.c.cardui*).

There are several evident mistakes in the published Bulgarian list:

1. Caucasus is included in the area of *Xylosteus spinolae*, so authors wrongly believe *X. spinolae* = *X. caucasicola*.
2. The food plants of *Cortodera magdae* [as *discolor*] can not be “deciduous tree species”. This *Cortodera* belong to the group of species connected with roots of *Centaurea* (*colchica*, *holosericea* and others).
3. The food plants of *Cortodera hroni* [as *alpina umbripennis*] are not deciduous tree species. It is connected with roots of *Ranunculus*.
4. *Neoplacionotus bobelayei* and *Echinocerus floralis* were placed in genus *Placionotus*.
5. The invalid name *Pedestredorcadion* is used as valid. It is a synonym of *Cribridorcadion*.

#280

Pronocera angusta was recorded for Bulgaria by G.Sama (2002) without exact locality or any comments. That record was repeated by E.Migliaccio et al. (2007).

The generally accepted date of the genus *Pronocera* is “1875” (see Arivillius, 1912: 356; Plavilstshikov, 1940, 261; Bense, 1995: 262; Sama, 2002: 69).

The correct date for *Pronocera* – 1859 - was used by M.Slama (1998: 132).

The genus was introduced with a single species: *Pronocera daurica* Motschulsky, 1859: 494.

#281

Cerambyx carinatus was recorded for Bulgaria without exact locality (Kurzava, 2006). The record was repeated by E.Migliaccio et al. (2007).

#282

Tetropium tauricum Shapovalov, 2007 is described from Crimea on the base of a single male preserved in my collection. A new taxon belongs to the group of species with pubescent pronotum (*T. aquilonium*, *T. danilevskyi*, *T. staudingeri*).

#283

The name *Stenurella septempunctata anatolica* Heyrovsky, 1961 was used as valid by several authors (Demelt, 1963; Danilevsky, Javelidze, 1990; Adlbauer, 1992; Althoff, Danilevsky, 1997; Sama, 2002; Özdikmen, Çağlar, 2004).

The oldest name of the taxon (Danilevsky, 2010a: 47) could be *Strangalia suturata* Reiche & Saulcy, 1858, so the valid name was *Stenurella septempunctata suturata* (Reiche & Saulcy, 1858).

According to Sama (2010a: 53): “*Strangalia suturata* was described from “Peloponnese” and “Romelie”. The former is certainly wrong (similarly to the type locality “Peloponnese” given by the same authors for their *Agapanthia lais* (only known from Near Orient); the second one (Rumelia is an historical region including southern Bulgaria, north-eastern Greece and north-western Turkey) is certainly correct and may be assumed as the restricted type locality.”

It is just a mistake. Only one locality was mentioned after the original description by Reiche & Saulcy (1858): “Du Péloponèse”. The type series includes at least two specimens, as both male and female were described. Then one more sentence is added in another paragraph after distinguishing characters: “Nous possédons un individu de la *suturata* provenant de la Romélie”. It means that another specimen was identified by the authors as *S. suturata*, but it hardly could be attributed to the type series.

So, the type locality of the taxon is Peloponnesus.

Only *Stenurella s. septempunctata* is distributed in Peloponnesus (available materials: 41 specimens collected by A.Napovol in the environs of Sparta and Kalamata in May 2010 – all with red pronotum). So, *Stenurella s. septempunctata* (Fabricius, 1793) = *S. septempunctata suturata* (Reiche & Saulcy, 1858). Similar specimens of *S. s. septempunctata* with red pronotum were collected by Napovol in south-western Bulgaria (Kresna), so north-eastern Greece must be also included in the area of the nominative subspecies.

The possibility of the occurrence in Peloponnesus two specimens with totally black thorax is not impossible. Such dark specimens are also known inside typically light populations of the nominal subspecies in many other regions.

The valid name of the dark south-east subspecies distributed in south-east Bulgaria, European Turkey, Anatolia and Transcaucasia is *Stenurella septempunctata latenigra* (Pic. 1915e) described from “Asie Mineure”.

#284

Rutpela maculata nigricornis (Stierlin, 1864) described as *Strangalia armata* var. *nigricornis* Stierlin, 1864 from Sicily, is accepted as a valid name (Rapuzzi and Sama, 2006) for a subspecies from Calabria and Sicilia because of black hind tibiae and black antennae in males.

The further history of the name is rather interesting! Biscaccianti (2007: 255) declared *Strangalia armata* var. *nigricornis* Stierlin, 1864 to be an unavailable name (with unacceptable reasons!) and published *Rutpela maculata nigricornis* Rapuzzi & Sama, 2006 as available synonym! Then *R. m. nigricornis* (Stierlin, 1864) was published as valid by Sama & Löbl (2010) [but its area was limited by **Sicily only**]. Rapuzzi & Sama (2010) following Biscaccianti (2007: 255) wrongly accepted *Strangalia armata* var. *nigricornis* Stierlin, 1864 as unavailable name, and used it as their own (!): “*Rutpela maculata nigricornis* Rapuzzi & Sama, 2006, **stat. rev.** [!?]” – so, with the reference to their previous (!!!) publication (Rapuzzi and Sama, 2006) [and the area of the taxon was once more enlarged to Calabria: “di Calabria (Aspromonte) et di Sicilia”]. More over, the “**holotype**” of “*Rutpela maculata nigricornis* Rapuzzi & Sama, 2006” was designated by Rapuzzi & Sama (2010)! So, the authors regarded their application of “unavailable” name in 2006 as... a description of a new taxon! The type materials for it were published four years later.

That name - *R. m. nigricornis*, Rapuzzi & Sama, 2006 can not be available as it was not introduced as new, neither the name *R. m. nigricornis*, Rapuzzi & Sama, 2010 as it was introduced as “status novus” of *R. m. nigricornis*, Rapuzzi & Sama, 2006, but not as a name of a new taxon - see Article 16.1 of the ICZN.

If anybody agree with Biscaccianti (2007: 255) to regard *Strangalia armata* var. *nigricornis* Stierlin, 1864 as unavailable, but accepts the Sicilian population as a local subspecies, then it must be described as a new taxon. The unavailable name “*Rutpela maculata nigricornis* Rapuzzi & Sama, 2006” was also used later (Sama & Rapuzzi, 2011: 131).

According to Lazarev (2008) all populations of *Rutpela maculata* from Caucasus and Crimea must be regarded as *R. m. nigricornis* (Stierlin, 1864) because of black hind tibiae in males.

Males with black hind tibiae seem to be often in the most part of Turkey and at least in a part of France. According to Vives (personal message, 2012) males with black hind tibiae and black antennae constitute 85% in Iberian Peninsula. *R. m. nigricornis* (Stierlin, 1864) was accepted for the most part of Anatolia (Özdikmen et al., 2012) including Hatay.

Spanish populations have their own available name introduced as *Strangalia armata* var. *manca* Schaufuss, 1863; so, the valid name of the subspecies is *Rutpela maculata manca* (Schaufuss, 1863) = *Strangalia armata* var. *nigricornis* Stierlin, 1864 (new synonyms were published by Danilevsky, 2012c: 92). In fact the subspecies is poorly determined. Most of its populations include more or less rare specimens with typical coloration and are connected with *R. m. maculata* by many transitional populations. That is why Calabria was sometimes included in the area of the taxon (Rapuzzi & Sama, 2010: 128; Sama & Rapuzzi, 2011: 131) or sometimes excluded from its area (Sama & Löbl, 2010: 112).

The nominative subspecies is distributed in most part of Europe including France, Italy, Bulgaria, Moldavia, Ukraine, European part of Russia. *Rutpela maculata manca* was recorded for Bulgaria (Georgiev et al., 2018).

Another color form of *R. maculata* (with reddish abdomen in males) was described as *Rutpela maculata irmananica* Sama, 1996 from South Turkey (Antalya).

Spanish populations (as *Leptura maculata* ssp. *kricheldorffi* Wagner, 1928) were separated (G.Müller, 1949) from Sicilian - *L. m. ssp. nigricornis* (Stierlin, 1864). It was most probably adequate,

though the name of Iberian subspecies must be *Rutpela maculata manca* (Schaufuss, 1863), and the name of the subspecies distributed from Italy to Caucasus: *R. m. nigricornis* (Stierlin, 1864).

#285

Deroplia genei and *Pogonocherus fasciculatus* were recorded for Sicilia (first records?) by P. Rapuzzi and G. Sama (2006) – both were not recorded for Sicilia by G.Sama (1988), neither by U.Bense (1995)

Agapanthis davidi Slama, 1986, described from Sicilia was regarded (Rapuzzi, Sama, 2006) as *A. maculicornis davidi*. This position was maintained by (Pesarini, Sabbadini, 2007) on the base of transitional forms distributed in Greece.

Dinoptera collaris recorded for Sicilia before (Sama, 1988; Bense, 1995) is absent in Sicilia list (Rapuzzi, Sama, 2006) without any comments.

Deroplia genei was recorded for Greece (Dascălu et al., 2012).

#286

According to Brelj, Drovenik & Pirnat (2006):

13 species were recorded as new or confirmed for Slovenia: *Acmaeops marginatus*, *Cortodera femorata*, *Anastrangalia reyi*, *Vadonia unipunctata*, *Stromatium unicolor*, *Purpuricenus budensis*, *Xylotrechus stebbingi*, *X. antilope*, *Monochamus galloprovincialis*, *Pogonocherus perroudi*, *Opsilia uncinata*, *Phytoecia manicata* [so, *Ph. pubescens*] and *Oberea erythrocephala*.

9 species: *Akimerus schaefferi*, *Acmaeops septentrionis*, *Judolia sexmaculata*, *Tetropium gabrieli*, *Glaphyra kiesenwetteri*, *Poecilium lividum*, *Parmena pubescens*, *Agapanthia violacea* and *Oberea euphorbiae* are being deleted from the list of Slovenian fauna.

7 synonyms are proposed as new:

Leptura parallela Scop., 1763. is a n. syn. for *Oberea linearis* [mentioned by Breuning, 1962 - MD]

Stictoleptura scutellata (F.) - a n. syn. for ***Stictoleptura carbonaria*** (Scopoli, 1763)

Cerambyx pulverulentus Scop., 1772 - a n. syn. for *Herophila tristis* [mentioned by Breuning, 1961 - MD]

Callidium coriaceum Payk. a n. syn. for ***Callidium lucidum*** (Scopoli, 1772),

Stenocorus fenitus Scop., 1772 - a n. syn. for *Phymatodes testaceus* (fenicus Scop. 1772 mentioned by Aurivillius, 1912 – MD)

Leptura bilineata Scopoli, 1772 - a n. syn. for *Saperda populnea*

Leptura squallida Scop. 1772 - a n. syn. for *Anogcodes rufiventris* (fam. Oedemeridae).

Both senior synonyms are not valid according to Art. 23.9 of ICZN (1999).

According to Sama (2010a: 56) “*Cerambyx carbonarius* Scopoli, 1763 and *Stenocorus lucidus* Scopoli, 1772 were used in Brelj & al., 2006 as valid names for the well known and widely distributed *Stictoleptura scutellata* (Fabricius, 1781) and *Callidium coriaceum* Paykull, 1800, respectively. The two Scopoli’s names cannot be associated with any known species without study of their type material, and may even refer to other families, as some other Scopoli’s *Cerambyx* and *Leptura* species that are members of Cantharidae and Oedemeridae. Nevertheless, these two species are listed in the present Catalogue as nomina dubia.”

Cerambyx carbonarius Scopoli, 1763: 56 and *Stenocorus lucidus* Scopoli, 1772: 98 are really shown as nomina dubia (p. 334), but “*lucidum* Scopoli, 1772” is also accepted as nomen oblitum (p. 151) without any comments.

#287

Psacotha hilaris (Oriental species) is recorded for Italy (Jucker, Tantardini, Colombo M, 2006). It was accepted as an established species by Sama & Rapuzzi (2011).

#288

A new publication on Serbian fauna (Pil, Stojanović, 2005a) contains very hard and evident mistakes in determination of species. According to published photos a black specimen of *Vadonia* is

determined as “Cortodera discolor” (declared as endemic of Balkan Peninsula), a specimen determined as “Aegomorphus krueperi” looks like *Leiopus nebulosus*, “*Agapanthia osmanlis*” seems to be *A. cardui pannonica*, so numerous new records of this article as well as new records of another paper (Pil, 2005) need to be proved by good determination of specimens.

The record (Pil, Stojanović, 2005b) for Serbia of *Anaglyptus gibbosus* must be accepted.

#289

Oedecnema gebleri was mentioned in the fauna of Ukraine by A.F. Bartenev (2004) on the base of record by Sheshurak and Sadovnich (2002) for Tchernigov region.

Stictoleptura erythroptera was recorded for West Ukraine (Carpathian Mts and Transcarpathia) by A.F. Bartenev (2004).

Cerambyx welensii was recorded for Crimea (Bartenev, 2004) with question mark.

It was mentioned before by I.K. Zahaikévitch (1991: 146, as *C. velutinus*) for “South-West USSR” (=Ukraine) without more details.

#290

Cortodera humeralis was recorded for the Central part of European Russia (up to Miass in south Urals) by N.N. Plavilstshikov (1936) and then for south part of the forest area of European Russia, as well as for the forest-steppe and steppe areas by N.N. Plavilstshikov (1965). It was recorded for Moscow region by K.E. Lindemann (1871) and by P.P. Melgunov (1892). The species was also recorded for Udmurtia by V.I. Roshchinenko (1972), and that record was repeated by S.V. Dedyukhin et al., (2005). *C. humeralis* was recorded for Samara region (Isaev et al., 2004). All published records look doubtful as no specimens were known.

One female (see “Gallery” in www.cerambycidae.net) of *C. humeralis* from south-west of Russian Belgorod Region was sent to me for study (“Les Na Vorskle”, Borisovka distr., 11-22.5.2010, Yakov Kovalenko leg.).

The eastern most previously known localities are situated in Central Ukraine: Kiev env. (Svetoshino) and near Cherkasy (Mleev or Mleyev or Mliev) – corresponding specimens are preserved in Zool. Mus. of Moscow University (ZMM).

I know one female (black form with typical yellow spots at elytral base) from West Belorussia (Brest region, Malorita distr., 0.5km S Zburazh [4km W Malorita], 19.5.2005, V.Tsinkevich leg., coll. A.Pisanenko, Minsk).

The species was collected in Moldavia by A.Zubov (personal message, 2007): 1 female, Rezeny, 15.05.2005; 1 male, Kozhushna, 03.05.2005; male and female, Inavcha, 18.05.04).

The record of *C. humeralis* for Ulianovsk region (Isaev, Ishutov, 2001) was based on wrong determination of *C. femorata* (see Isaev et al., 2004).

#291

Ph. (Musaria) argus was recorded (Pesarini, Sabbadini, 2007) for Greece (Ioannina).

#292

The subspecies status of *Ph. (s. str.) caerulea baccueti* (Brullé, 1832) for Greece was accepted by Pesarini and Sabbadini (2007a), as “*Ph. (s.str.) coerulea baccueti*”. The taxon was described as a species from Methoni, Messinia. All (more than 200) specimens from Peloponessos were with red pronotal dot.

#293

According to C. Pesarini and A. Sabbadini (2007b):

Dorcadion (Carinatodorcadion) aethiops ssp. *majoripenne* Pic, **stat. n.**

Dorcadion (Carinatodorcadion) aethiops majoripenne = *D. propinquum* Breun., **syn. n.** [same according to Pesarini & A. Sabbadini (2010)]

Dorcadion (*Cribridorcadion*) *johannisfranci*, **sp. n.** (Greece, Evros: Monastiraki-loc.typ., Ardani, Likofos, Didimotikho, Mani, Feres; Turkey, Edirne) = *D. obsoletum* sensu Breuning, 1962 (not Kraatz, 1873).

Dorcadion (*Cr.*) *kozanii* ssp. *daccordii*, **nov.** (Greece, Karditsa: Oros Karava – loc. typ., Oros Voutsikaki; Ioannina: Metsovo; Grevena: Anixi).

D. meteorum Breuning, 1969 is regarded as nomen nudum connected with *Dorcadion* (*Cr.*) *thessalicum* Pic.

Dorcadion (*Cr.*) *thessalicum* ssp. *pelionense* Breit, 1923, **stat. nov.**

Dorcadion (*Cr.*) *thessalicum* ssp. *giachinoi* **nov.** (Greece, Karditsa: Oros Karava).

Dorcadion (*Cr.*) *etruscum* (*Rossi*) = *D. epiense* Breun. = *D. tassii* Breun. = *D. pindicum* Breun., **syn. nn.**

Dorcadion (*Cr.*) *etruscum* ssp. *bravardi* Pic, **stat. n.**

Dorcadion (*Cr.*) *etruscum* ssp. *fiorii* Breun., **stat. n.**

Dorcadion (*Cr.*) *minutum* *minutum* Kr. = *Dorcadion* *minutum* *rugicolle* Breun., **syn. n.**

Dorcadion (*Cr.*) *minutum* ssp. *atticum* Kr., **comb. n.**

Dorcadion (*Cr.*) *minutum* ssp. *mimarenarium* Breun., **stat. n.**

Dorcadion (*Cr.*) *pararenarium* Breun. and *D. (Cr.) lamiae* Breun. are regarded as species.

Dorcadion (*Cr.*) *xerophilum* sp. n. (Greece, Trikala: Koridallos – loc. typ., Megali Kirasia, Meteora Roussaki pr. Kastraki, Vlahava).

Dorcadion (*Cr.*) *elegans* Kr. = *D. viturati* Pic, **syn. n.**

Dorcadion (*Cr.*) *crassicolle* **sp. n.** (Greece, Fthiotida: Makrakomi – loc. typ., Domokos).

Dorcadion (*Cr.*) *vincenzae* **sp. n.** (Greece, Viotia: Arahova – loc. typ.; Parnassos)

Dorcadion (*Cr.*) *meschniggi* Breit = *D. olympianum* Meschnigg, **syn. n.**

Dorcadion (*Cr.*) *taborskyi* Heyr. = *D. lianokladii* Breun. = *D. margheritae* Breun. = *D. joanninae* Breun. = *D. wewalkai* Breun., **syn. nn.**

Dorcadion (*Cr.*) *oetalicum* Pic, 1902, **stat. n.**, described as *D. heldreichi* var. *oetalicum* Pic.

#294

Obrium cantharinum and *Stenurella sennii* (described from France) were recorded for Spain (González et al., 2007).

Obrium cantharinum was recorded for Greece (Dascălu et al., 2012).

Stenurella sennii was recorded for Greece, Italy, Switzerland (Sama, 2010a: 58); for Czechia, Croatia (Rapuzzi et al., 2012) as very common; for Ukraine (Zamoroka et al., 2012 – Western Podolia).

The records of “*Stenurella sennii*” for Central Europe as a common species make its reality rather doubtful (only males are poorly distinguished from *S. melanura*). More over just that form with “goldish” pubescence could be originally described as *Leptura melanura* Linnaeus, 1758 from “Europa”. P. Berger (2012: 209) noticed that *S. sennii* was always observed in France together with *S. melanura*, so, the existence of the taxon is unreliable (Danilevsky, 2014d). Rather probably each of old available names could belong to that form: *Leptura suturanigra* DeGeer, 1775; *Leptura similis* Herbst, 1784; *Strangalia diversiventris* Dufour, 1843; *Strangalia melanura* var. *latesaturata* Pic, 1891; *Strangalia melanura* var. *rubellata* Reitter, 1901; *Leptura semicrassa* Pic, 1901 and others.

The pronotal and elytral pubescence (especially anterior) in specimens of *Stenurella melanura* from Bulgaria (so called “*S. samai* Rapuzzi”) is really lighter, than in specimens from European Russia or Siberia. But specimens from Germany are much closer to light specimens from South Europe (Bulgaria, Italy), than to dark specimens from Russia. So (Danilevsky, 2014d), *Leptura melanura* Linnaeus, 1758 = *Stenurella sennii* Sama, 2002, and *Stenurella melanura* from Russia could be separated as dark eastern subspecies.

#295

Stenurella intermedia Holzschuh, 2006 was described from Greece (Magnisia, Othrys, 1100m, 39°05'N, 22°40'E) on the base of two males.

According to Danilevsky (2011a) a lot of specimens of *Stenurella bifasciata intermedia* Holzschuh, 2006a (including many females, which were not described before) were collected by A. Napolov in Greece from South Peloponnesus (Mani Peninsula) to Struma valley in Bulgaria in May-June 2010. Relatively large pronotal punctation of *S. bifasciata intermedia* Holz. (the main distinguishing character of the “species” according to the original description) is really a little larger than in specimens from Central Europe, but just same as in many south populations from Italy to Caucasus. Females (see “Gallery” in www.cerambycidae.net) of *S. b. intermedia* Holz. are very similar to *S. b. bifasciata*, but black elytral design is a little reduced.

A photo of a female (see “Gallery” in www.cerambycidae.net) of *S. b. intermedia* from Macedonia (Galicica Mt.) was sent to me by L. Stefanov. So, the presence of the taxon in Albania is evident.

The taxon described as *Strangalia lanceolata* Mulsant & Rey, 1863 from «L’Espagne» on the base of females with elytra widely darkened along suture is a well formed Iberian subspecies *S. bifasciata* ssp. *lanceolata* (Mulsant & Rey, 1863). *S. b. lanceolata* penetrates in South France. Two females with the label: «France, Pyrénées Orientales, Prades, 24-30.6.1986, Schimmel leg.» are preserved in my collection.

Stenurella bifasciata nigriiventris (Pic, 1891) from South France (Villiers, 1978: 208) was supposed (Danilevsky, 2011a) to be a subspecies: abdomen can be considerably darkened in males and in females (Danilevsky, Dzhavelidze, 1990).

Phytoecia hladilorum Holzschuh, 2006 was described from Greece (Pelopones, Taygetos Mt., Artemissia, 1700m) on the base of a male and a female; subgenus was not mentioned, but the species was compared with *Ph. (Pilemia) hirsutula* and with *Ph. (Pilemia) hirsutula homoiesthes*, so it was *Pilemia*.

According to Sama (2010a: 52a): *Pilemia hirsutula moreana* Breuning, 1943 = *Pilemia hirsutula* var. *holtzi* Pic, 1952 = *Phytoecia hladilorum* Holzschuh, 2006.

#296

Dorcadion mostarense Pic, 1942 was described from Mostar as close to *D. septemlineatum*, but was regarded by Breuning (1962) as a synonym of *D. arenarium* ssp. *abruptum* close to *m. lemmiscatum*.

According to Sama et al. (2010) the wrong record of *D. septemlineatum* for Romania (Balaci, 2000) was connected with *D. gasharovi* Sama et al., 2010.

#297

Oberea kostini was described from the area situated between South Urals (Ekaterinburg Region), Altai Mts (type locality) and Dzhungarsky Alatau. It is a central member of vicariant system including also western *O. pupillata* and eastern *O. heyrovskyi*.

So, the statement by G.Sama (220), based on Tsherepanov’s opinion, that *O. pupillata* is replaced in Siberia by *O. depressa* is wrong. It is replaced there by *O. kostini* (also connected with *Lonicera*) and then eastwards by *O. heyrovskyi* (which was not known to Tsherepanov). *O. depressa* belongs to another group of species and is connected with *Spiraea*. It was described by Tsherepanov under the name “*O. transbaicalica*” (see, Danilevsky, 1988a) – younger synonym of *O. depressa*. So, larvae described by Tsherepanov (1991) as “*O. depressa*”, are not *O. pupillata* as it was accepted by G.Sama (2002), but *O. kostini*.

A big series of *O. kostini* was collected by me near Ust-Kamenogorsk in June 2002 on *Lonicera*.

O. kostini was recorded for Krasnoyarsk Region by V.M. Yanovsky (2003) – it penetrates along Enisei River northwards to about 60°N.

A photo of *O. kostini* from north Udmurtia (Glazov environs) was sent to me by S. Dedyukhin – first record for Europe (Dedyukhin, 2007).

Five specimens of *O. pupillata* from St.-Petersburg (“Leningrad, Kirovsky park, 22.6.1953, A. Zaguljaev leg.”) are preserved in Zoological Museum of Moscow University (ZMM).

#298

Agapanthia villosiviridescens var. *mesmini* Pic, 1927: 7 („Caucase“) was regarded as a form of *A. villosiviridescens* by S. Breuning (1961: 186), but ignored by N.N. Plavilstshikov (1968). I preliminarily accept it as a form of *A. lederi* Ganglb. (so absent in Europe).

One on the most important character of *A. villosiviridescens* is black color of antennal cuticle, but very rare several joints can be reddish or totally red. Two such specimens (from Ukraine and Poland) were recorded by Szczepan Ziarko [see “Gallery” in www.cerambycidae.net].

#299

R. Serafim and S. Maican (2004) recorded for Romania:

Trichoferus griseus - for Agigea natural reserve; the species was also recorded by Ieniștia and Negru (1956) for Constanța.

Dorcadion divisum for Mangalia on the base of A.L. Montandon (1908). This population was described as *D. gasharovi* Sama et al., 2010.

#300

Several interesting species were collected in Moldavia by A. Zubov (personal message, 2007): *Cortodera villosa villosa*, *Trichoferus pallidus* (Kozhushna), *T. campestris* (Mikuetz), *Clytus lama* (Gyrbovetz), *Dorcadion cinerarium* (Rezeny), *Theophilea subcylindricollis* (Reseny, Kishinev), *Calamobius filum* (Kozhushna, Pedurja Domnjaska, Plajul Faguluj).

Trichoferus pallidus was recorded for Transcarpathia (Zamoroka, 2009b; Zamoroka & Panin, 2011).

Trichoferus pallidus was recorded for Italy (Veneto and Friuli Venezia Giulia) as new (Rapuzzi & Grego, 2013). In fact the species was originally described from Italy, but Sama (2002: 51) regarded the originally published geographical information as wrong: “this species does not occur in Italy”.

#301

Several interesting records for Bulgaria were published by P. Rapuzzi and G. Georgiev (2007):

Prinobius myardi Mulsant is recorded as new for Bulgaria (1 ex., Pirin Mts., Vlaha vill.).

Stenurella samai Rapuzzi (described from European Turkey) is recorded as new for Bulgaria (1 ex., Strandzha Mts., Bosna hills, 40-60 km north of the town of Malko Tarnovo) and new for Asiatic Turkey (Bursa, Inegöl, 28 km west of Bozüyük). In fact it is just a poorly formed subspecies *S. melanura samai* [as well as *S. melanura pamphiliae* Rapuzzi & Sama, 2010 from Antalia described also as a species]. The record of the taxon [as *S. samai*] for Greece (Löble & Smetana, 2010) seems to be never published before.

Dorcadion regulare Pic is proved for Bulgaria (1 ex., Strandzha Mts., 20 km south of Burgas). It was mentioned for Bulgaria by J. Althoff and M. Danilevsky (1997), but without any locality.

Stenopterus rufus geniculatus Kr. is recorded as new for Bulgaria (48 ex., Strandzha Mts., Bosna hills, 40-60 km north of the town of Malko Tarnovo), while all over the territory of the country *S. rufus rufus* is accepted. (In fact the interpretation of *S. r. geniculatus* by G. Sama (2002), accepted by P. Rapuzzi and G. Georgiev (2007), as a subspecies distributed from SE Europe to NE Turkey is wrong. Specimens with wide black apical areas on hind femora dominate in certain populations of Ukraine, South Russia, Transcaucasia and NE Turkey. They are also rather common all over Bulgaria.)

Wrong record of *Phytoecia manicata* Reiche & Saulcy, 1858 (1 female!), distributed only in Palestine, is most probably connected with *Ph. pubescens* Pic, 1895 or very small *Ph. cylindrica*.

According to Sama (2010a: 58): “The occurrence of *Ph. manicata* in Bulgaria is confirmed by a small series of specimens collected near Primorsko (Strandzha Mts. in SE Bulgaria), 13.V.1983, leg. Odvárka (coll. P. Berger and G. Sama)”.

Small *Ph. cylindrica* can be very similar to Palestinian *Ph. manicata* (see “Gallery” in www.cerambycidae.net) because of strongly elongated prothorax. In males it could be much longer than basal width. Several such specimens are available from Bulgaria, Armenia, North Ukraine and Russia (see “Gallery” in www.cerambycidae.net). I see only two good distinguishing characters: (1) numerous of very strong short black oblique setae all along elytral length in *Ph. manicata*; oblique elytral setae in *Ph. cylindrica* are thin, pale, shorter, disappearing apically; (2) poor development of short coxal male spines in *Ph. manicata*; coxal male spines in *Ph. cylindrical* are very long and distinct.

I've received (2011) for study several small males and females of *Ph. cylindrica* mixed with *Ph. pubescens* collected in different localities of Bulgaria and identified as *Ph. manicata*.

#302

Two records for Moldavia by N.N. Plavilstshikov (1940) were missed by J.Althoff and M.L. Danilevsky, (1997): *Callimus femoratus* (as *Callimellum adonis* for Bessarabia) and *Rosalia alpina* (see a map, p. 221), as well as the record of *D. cinerarium* (as *D. caucasicum*) for Kishinev (Plavilstshikov, 1931).

Xylotrechus pantherinus was recorded (Plavilstshikov, 1940) for Izmail environs – very close to Moldavian border.

One female of *Phymatodes pusillus* from Moldavia is represented in my collection: Strashinsky distr., Syretz, 23.6.1960, Tchetyrkina leg.

One female of *Pilemia hirsutula* from about Moldavian border is represented in my collection: Ovidiopol env. (SW Ukraine, about 20km from Moldavian border), 17.6.1984, M.Nesterov leg.

According to Rapuzzi & Sama (2010), *Ph. pusillus* was recorded from NW Turkey (Schimitschek, 1944): Istanbul prov., Belgrad forest near Istanbul, under the name *Phymatodes pusillus* var. *humeralis* Comolli, 1837. The presence of the species in European Turkey was accepted by Özdikmen (2008: 44).

#303

Cerambycidae internet list of Saratov region (Sazhnev et al., 2007) contains a very strange, definitely wrong record of North Caucasian species – *Dorcadion ciscaucasicum*.

Another internet publication by same authors (Sazhnev, Rudnev, 2007) for Saratov region contains another similar strange wrong record of Siberian *Saperda balsamifera*.

#304

The system of *Cortodera* species close to *C. villosa* was revised by A.I. Miroshnikov (2007):

C. villosa villosa is distributed from West Europe to Novochoerkassk in South Russia and Anapa env. on the Black Sea coast (Sukko in about 10km southwards Anapa). The morphological peculiarities of both marginal populations are described, though they are included in the nominative subspecies. According to A.Miroshnikov (personal message) Sukko population is situated in the immediate eastern vicinity of the village in about 100m from the sea. The hilly steppe biotope near Sukko is rather different from the mountain steppe of the locality of *C. villosa circassica*.

C. villosa circassica (type locality – “Norossijsk environs” of old labels) was collected by the author in two localities: Kabardinsky pass of Markhotkh ridge (about 15km from Novorossijsk) and Vinogradnyi environs (about 6km south-westwards from Kabardinsky pass). According to A. Miroshnikov (personal message), he regards as the most probable type locality Markhotkh pass – just above the centre of Novorossijsk in about 14km north-westwards Kabardinsky pass, but no specimens are known from that locality. We know a very big series (not mentioned in the publication) from the southern environs of Novorossijsk (Andreevskij pass of Markhotkh ridge) in about 1km from the city between Markhotkh pass (5km SE) and Kabardinka pass (10km NW) collected by A.Abramov (Leningradskaya, Krasnodar reg.). Specimens from Andreevskij pass are not quite similar to the specimens from Kabardinsky pass. It seems that the minimal distance between populations of *C. v. villosa* (Sukko) and *C. v. circassica* (Novorossijsk environs) is about 30km.

C. v. major is described from Samara environs (Zhiguli) to Bashkiria (type locality – Bashkirsky nat. reserve). Several specimens from Ulianovsk region (Radishchevo env.) are also known. Miroshnikov's reference to Isaev et al. (2004) on the record of *C. villosa* for Saratov region is wrong, such record absent in the publication.

C. zhuravlevi sp.n. consists of two subspecies:

C. zh. zhuravlevi is described from NW Kazakhstan (type locality – Rozhkovo north-eastwards Uralsk) and from Orenburg region of Russia (25km NW from the city).

C. zh. aktolagaica is described after two females from Aktiubinsk reg. of Kazakhstan - Aktolagai hills at south-east part of Aktiubinsk region (47°38'N, 55°14'E – not published).

C. parfenjevi is described after one male from Crimea (Simferopol).

#305

Dorcadion tauricum was recorded for Belgorod region of Russia (Prisnyj, Vorobieva, 2005) on the base of one female of *D. cinerarium* from Vejdeleevka district (south border of the region). A photo of the specimen was sent to me by Dr. A.V. Prisnyj.

#306

According to the DNA Cerambycidae study (M.Sýkorová, 2008: Molekulární fylogeneze podčeledí Spondylidinae a Lepturinae (Coleoptera:Cerambycidae) pomocí mitochondriální 16S rDNA. Bakalářská práce. Jihočeská univerzita v Českých Budějovicích. Přírodovědecká fakulta: 34pp) with English comments by P.Švácha (personal message, 2008):

1. The position of Spondylus does not merit own tribal level. It is closer to Tetrognum inside a tribal group including Asemum and others.
2. The position of Necydalinae as a subfamily is not confirmed.
3. Genus Grammoptera must be returned to Lepturini; Cortodera rests in Rhagiini.
4. Cerambycinae seem to be closer to Prioninae, than to Lepturinae+Spondylidinae+Lamiinae stock.
5. Three lepturine genera [Enoploderes, Rhamnusium and Sachalinobia] probably should not be included in any of the existing tribes (Xylosteini, Oxymirini, Rhagiini s.l., Lepturini) - (Švácha, 2008 – personal message).

#307

Leptura aurulenta occurs in Voronezh Region. Its larvae from Tellerman Forest Farm collected by B.Mamaev 7.10.1958 were identified by P. Švácha.

Leptura aurulenta was recorded (Pileckis, Monsevičius, 1997) for Lithuania (Kazlu Ruda forest to SW from Kaunas) on the base of wrong determination (Tamutis et al. 2011) of *L. quadrifasciata*.

Anastrangalia sanguinolenta, *Leptura aurulenta*, *Trichoferus campestris* and *Leiopus punctulatus* were recorded for Tula region of Central Russia (Mamontov, Nikitsky, 2007).

Leptura aurulenta was recorded for Asian Turkey without any comments (Löbl & Smetana, 2010). It was recorded for Istanbul environs (Şile) by Turgut et al. (2010), so its occurrence in European Turkey is very probable.

#308

Several new locality records were communicated by A.Shapovalov on the base of 2009 summer season:

1. One female of *Cortodera villosa major* was collected by R.Filimonov on 10th of July near Maloe Churaevo in Kuvandyk distr. of Orenburg region.
2. *Phymatodes alno alni* – 3 ex on *Quercus* – also near Maloe Churaevo – the eastern most locality of the species.
3. *Stenostola ferrea* – many specimens on *Tilia* near Maloe Churaevo – new for Orenburg region, the eastern most locality of the species.
4. *Oplasia cinerea* – many specimens on *Tilia* near Maloe Churaevo – new for Orenburg region, the eastern most locality of the species.

5. *Pogonocherus hispidulus* – 7ex. on *Ulmus* near Maloe Churaevo – new for Orenburg region, the eastern most locality of the species.

6. *Ropalopus macropus* – 1ex on *Quercus* near Maloe Churaevo – new for Orenburg region, the eastern most locality of the species.

7. *Clytus arietis* and *Leipus linnei* were also collected in same locality.

#309

The list of Moldavian (“Bessarabian”) Cerambycidae was published by Miller, Zubowsky (1917).

Several interesting species were included: *Cortodera villosa*, *Pedostrangalia revestita*, *Exocentrus stierlini*, *Cerambyx miles*, *Callimus angulatus*, *Agapanthia maculicornis*, *Agapanthiola leucaspis*.

The record of “*Leptura bisignata*” must be connected with *Vadonia bipunctata*.

The next faunal list by S.I. Medvedev, D.S. Shapiro (1957) contains several new records: *Pilemia tigrina*, *Phytoecia* (*Musaria*) *argus* (as *rubropunctata*).

The recent publication on Moldavian Cerambycidae (Neculiseanu, Baban, 2005) with totally 119 species contains only one new record: *Monochamus sutor*. The wrong old identification of local *Vadonia bipunctata* as *V.bisignata* and *Musaria argus* as *M.rubropunctata* were accepted. Another interesting record: *Leptura aurulenta*, *Parmena balteus* (*unifasciata?*), *Dorcadion carinatum*, *Tetrops starkii*.

All records of *Pedostrangalia revestita* for Caucasus (Lobanov et al., 1981; Danilevsky, Miroshnikov, 1985) were based on same data as N.N. Plavilstshikov’s (1916, 1930, 1936) records of *P. revestita* for Georgia (Borzhom, Batumi), which were regarded as doubtful by G.Sama (2002).

The records of *P. revestita* for Turkey (ignored by Sama, 2002) by Demelt and Alkan, (1962) and Gfeller (1972) look also doubtful. The next Demelt’s publication (1963) did not include *P.revestita*, but all its locality data were attributed to *P. emmipoda*, so first identification was wrong.

As it was justly supposed by Miroshnikov (2011) all records of *P. revestita* for Georgia were connected with *P. tokatensis* Sama, 1996.

All records of *Pedostrangalia emmipoda* for Caucasus (Lobanov et al., 1981; Danilevsky, Miroshnikov, 1985) were based on same data as N.N. Plavilstshikov’s (1936) records of *P. emmipoda* for Armenia (Sevan) [based on Schneider & Leder (1878) and later regarded as doubtful (Plavilstshikov, 1948)] and Georgia (Batumi), as well as on data by F.A. Zaitzev (1954) for Gagry.

As it was justly supposed by Miroshnikov (2011) all records of *P. emmipoda* for Georgia and Armenia were connected with *P. kurda* Sama, 1996. All corresponding specimens from NE Turkey were identified by S.Kadlec as *P.kurda*.

New locality of *Ph. (Pilemia) tigrina* in Bulgaria was published by Gradinarov (2016).

#310

Callergates gaillardoti (Chevrolat, 1854) was recorded (as *Ergates*) for Greek islands - Rhodes and Samos (Welnicki, Przewozny, 2007), Lesbos (Drumont & Dauber, 2010).

#311 [the text below was published (Danilevsky, 2009a: 640)]

I know 7 totally black specimens (my collection and collection of Moscow Zoological Museum) from Crimea: Simferopol, Bajdary, Koreiz, Mukhalatka (between Faros and Alupka) described as *Leptura saucia* Mulsant et Godart, 1855. The identification is based on the original description (type locality – Crimea) of totally black specimen with small yellow spots near humeri. All series are characterized by very rough elytral and pronotal punctation, as well as by the absence of erect setae along hind femora and represent a local taxon close to *V. unipunctata* (not *V.bipunctata*! as it was considered by K.Daniel & J.Daniel, 1891; Plavilstshikov, 1936 and Sama, 2002) with typically shaped (axe-like) parameres of *V. unipunctata*, but with very special big triangular swelling of aedeagus apex. Populations of *V. saucia* distributed along south bank of Crimean peninsula from about Simferopol to Saryj Krym also include yellow specimens with black spots. Holzschuh (2007) supported traditional opinion and attributed *V.saucia* to *V.bipunctata* on the base of wrong interpretation of the description by

K.Daniel & J.Daniel (1891: 20), who in fact wrote nothing about genital structures of the type of *V.saucia*. It is evident that *V.saucia* is unknown for Holzschuh and his statement: “Die Zuordnung [of *V.saucia*] als Unterart zu *V. unipunctata* war wohl nur deshalb möglich, dass keine Untersuchung der Parameren vorgenommen wurde.” was wrong.

#312

Vadonia bipunctata from Crimea was described as a separate species *V. puchneri* Holzschuh, 2007 – “10km N Eupatoria, Suvorovo”[Suvorovskoe] and “40km NE Eupatoria, Krasnoyarske” [36km NNW Eupatoria, Kraskoyarskoe] on the base of rough pronotal punctation (similar to *V.unipunctata*). So, it was published as *V. b. ssp. puchneri* Holzschuh, 2007 (Danilevsky, 2009b; 2009c; Danilevsky & Smetana, 2010).

The taxon was described before as *Leptura laterimaculata* Motschulsky, 1875 from Crimea (“Tauride”) on the base of a male with black elytra, each with small lateral yellow spots. The holotype (see “Gallery” in www.cerambycidae.net) of the taxon (head, prothorax and several legs are absent) is preserved in Zoological Museum of Moscow University. It is undoubtedly a form of *Vadonia bipunctata* (because of typical elytral design and numerous erect setae on hind femur). So, *Leptura laterimaculata* Motschulsky, 1875 = *Vadonia puchneri* Holzschuh, 2007.

Vadonia bipunctata laterimaculata (Motschulsky, 1875) is distributed only in Crimea. Specimens of *Vadonia bipunctata* with similar rough pronotal punctation from Ukraine through Rostov Region to North Caucasus belong to *V. bipunctata steveni* described from Ukrainian Podolia. *V. b. steveni* differs from *V. b. laterimaculata* by much more high number of specimens with black elytral apices.

The main character of *V. bipunctata* is the shape of parameres, which are long and narrow – finger-like (see fig. 118 in Miroshnikov, 1998: 408), while in *V. unipunctata* (which is often sympatric with *V.bipunctata*) parameres are strongly dilated, flat (see fig. 120 in Miroshnikov, 1998: 408).

Parameres in *V. bipunctata laterimaculata* are indistinguishable from parameres of other subspecies.

Apex of aedeagus in *V.unipunctata* has a distinct swelling (see fig. 121 in Miroshnikov, 1998: 408), which is specially big and arrow-like in *V. saucia* (see #494). In *V. bipunctata* apex of aedeagus is never modified. The presence of long erect setae on outer side of hind femora of *V. bipunctata* is also a very important character, but sometimes (population from Kugoyeyskaya in Krasnodar Region) such setae totally absent. In *V. b. laterimaculata* erect setae of hind femora are usually not so long and dense as usually in other subspecies.

#313

Dorcadion ariannae Pesarini et Sabbadini, 2008 (*etruscum*-group) is described from Petrohori (Greece, Xanti).

D. tuleskovi Heyr. = *D. olympicola* Heyr., syn. n.

#314

Tragosoma deparium was recorded for Albania (Foit, 2007).

#315

D. cinerium panticapaeum from Crimea (Kazantip) and Taman peninsula is just a small pubescent form of the species similar to *D. c. gorodinskii*.

#316

Population of *Rosalia alpina* from south-eastern Turkey was recorded as *R.a. syriaca* Pic, 1894 by G.Sama (2002).

Rosalia alpina was recoded (Lagunov, Novozhenov, 1996) for Ilmen natural reserve (West Siberia, near Ekaterinurg).

One specimen of *Rosalia alpina* was collected by A. Shapovalov (personal message) in Orenburg region (Tashla of Tyulgan distr., 13.07.2008).

#317

Most probably *Oberea histrionis* Pic, 1917, described from “Hongrie” (as variation of *O. euphorbiaea*) is a valid name for *O. moravica* – new synonyms were published by Sama (2010a: 51) in form: “*O. euphorbiaea histrionis* Pic, 1917, **syn. nov.** of *Oberea euphorbiaea* (Germar, 1913) (= *Oberea euphorbiaea moravica* Kratochvil, 1989)”.

The incorporation of *Oberea euphorbiaea histrionis* Pic, 1917 into *Oberea euphorbiaea* is not acceptable, and was not argued by Sama (2010a) – the reference to the position of m. *histrionis* in Breuning (1962) was not enough.

O. histrionis Pic was recorded for Poland (Hofmański & Mazepa, 2015).

#318

S. apicalis was described from South Siberia (as *Leptura*). Two syntype females are preserved in Moscow Zoological Museum (both without head and prothorax - see “Gallery” in www.cerambycidae.net).

N.N. Plavilstshikov (1936) adequately constated the mistake of original type locality, but he cancelled to identified the available two syntypes (already damaged in his times) because of their big size (legth of longer elytra - 10mm). He supposed 15mm for bigger female, and according to him it was too much for any known species of the group. I identify both as *Stictoleptura fulva* because of erect elytral setae. All other characters are also just same as in *S. fulva* from West Europe, and 15mm females are also known.

#319

There is one female of *Neodorcadion virleti* (Zoological Museum of Moscow University) with the label: “18.5.1933 Mandra Bulgarien leg.Fluss”.

#320

Stenurella jaegeri was recorded for Crimea (Bakhchisarai) by S.Baidak (1996b) – first record for Ukraine; for Mordva natural reserve by Mozolevskaya et al. (1971, as *Strangalia*); for Voronezh region (Borisoglebsk) by Arzanov et al. (1993).

#321

According to Biscaccianti (2007):

Ergates faber (Linnaeus, 1758) = *E. opifex* Mulsant, 1851;

Rhamnusium bicolor (Schränk, 1781) = *Rh. bicolor* var. *demaggii* Tippmann, 1956, **syn. nov.**;

Grammotera ruficornis (Fabricius, 1781) = *G. ruficornis* var. *flavipes* Pic, 1892; *Rutpela maculata* (Poda, 1761) = *Rutpela maculata* ssp. *nigricornis* Rapuzzi & Sama, 2006.

#322

According to Y. Bousquet (2008):

1. The type species of *Dorcadion* Dalman (in Schönherr 1817: 397–401) was first designated by Blanchard (1841: pl. 68) as *Cerambyx fuliginator* Linnaeus, 1758. The case should be referred to the Commission for a ruling (ICZN 1999, Art. 70.2) to suppress Blanchard’s designation. Meanwhile *Cerambyx glycyrrhizae* Pallas, 1773 as designated by Thomson (1864: 43) should be retained as type species of the genus.

2. The type species of *Molorchus* was first designated by Curtis (1824: pl. 11) who selected *Necydalis umbellatorum* Schreber, 1759. Thomson (1861: 162) designated “*M. minor*, Linné (*Necydalis*)” as type species of *Molorchus*. The best solution to maintain stability will be to refer the case to the Commission for a ruling to suppress Curtis’ (1824) designation (see ICZN 1999, Art. 70.2).

3. The type species of *Saperda* was first designated by two authors in one year. Guérin-Méneville (1829: 151) selected *Cerambyx carcharias* Linnaeus, 1758 as type species of *Saperda* [same type species, though by another designation (Westwood, 1840) was accepted by Linsley and Chemsak, 1995; Vives, 2000]. Curtis (1829: pl. 275) designated *Cerambyx scalaris* Linnaeus, 1758 [it was accepted by Villiers, 1978; Sama, 2002; Ohbayashi and Niisato, 2007]. According to Evenhuis (1997: 111 and 165), Guérin-Méneville's text was published in May 1829, while Curtis' plate and text was published in September 1829. Therefore the type species of *Saperda* Fabricius is *Cerambyx carcharias* Linnaeus, 1758, designated by Guérin-Méneville (1829: 151). [So, genus *Saperda* sensu Villiers (1978), Bily & Mehl (1989), Muylaert (1990), Althoff & Danilevsky (1997), Slama (1998) must be named *Lopezcolonia* Alonso-Zarazaga, 1998].

4. Fabricius (1793): *Entomologia systematica*

Fabricius' *Entomologia systematica* was published in two parts with the date 1792 indicated on the title page of the first part. The second part was published in 1793, on May 4 (Evenhuis, 1997: 248), not in 1792 as listed by authors.

So, for the valid names of the current list:

Vesperus strepens (Fabricius, 1793: 297)
Evodinellus clathratus (Fabricius, 1793: 306)
Acmaeops smaragdulus (Fabricius, 1793: 342)
Pidonia lurida (Fabricius, 1793: 343)
Leptura aurulenta Fabricius, 1793: 348
Stenurella septempunctata (Fabricius, 1793: 346)
Trichoferus griseus (Fabricius, 1793: 325)
Purpuricenens desfontainii (Fabricius, 1793: 258)
Obrium brunneum (Fabricius, 1793: 316)
Molorchus Fabricius, 1793: 356
Acanthocinus griseus (Fabricius, 1793: 261)
Conizonia detrita (Fabricius, 1793: 308)
Phytoecia (Cardoria) scutellata (Fabricius, 1793: 317)

5. Lacordaire (1868): *Histoire naturelle des insectes. Tome huitième*

The 8th volume of Lacordaire's monumental work on the genera of Coleoptera, which forms the first part on the Cerambycidae, is dated "1869" on the title page. However, the volume was published in November 1868 (Dallas, 1869: 194).

6. Thomson (1864–1865): *Systema cerambycidarum*

It was published in livraisons. The first three, containing pages 1–352, were published in 1864 (Dallas 1865: 336) and the fourth and last one, containing pages 353–578, in 1865 (Dallas 1866: 391). The work was reissued in 624 THE COLEOPTERISTS BULLETIN 61(4), 2007 the Mémoires de la Société Royale des Sciences de Liège, volume 19, pages 1–578, dated 1866 but likely published in 1867.

#323

Leiopus linnei Wallin, Nylander & Kvamme, 2009 (type locality in Sweden, prov. Uppland) is very close to *L. nebulosus*. New species is recorded from: Norway, Denmark, Germany, Poland, France, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Austria, Bulgaria, Rumania, Croatia, British Isles.

According to characters described in the article all materials from Russia and adjacent countries (Bulgaria, Moldavia, most of Ukrainian specimens, Estonia, Moscow region, Tula region, Lipetsk region, North-West Kazakstan) at my disposal belong to *L. linnei*.

According to A. Napolov (personal message, 2010), about 15 *L. linnei* collected in Latvia are preserved in his collection and no *L. nebulosus*; as well as about 40 specimens of *L. linnei* from Latvia are known to D. Telnov and not a single *L. nebulosus*. It is evident, *L. linnei* also occurs in Lithuania.

The neotype of *L. nebulosus* is designated also from Sweden (Gotland Is.). The species is recorded from: Norway, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, British Isles, Ireland, Italy. Several series from West Ukraine are identified by me as *L. nebulosus* on the base of male genitalia. All my numerous males of *L. n. caucasicus* from Caucasus and Transcaucasia have aedeagus as in *L. n. nebulosus*. The presence of *L. nebulosus* in Russia is not evident.

According to Gutowski et al. (2010) *Leiopus linnei* and *L. nebulosus* are both distributed all over Poland. *L. linnei* is also recorded from Austria, Belarus, Bulgaria, Lithuania, Slovakia, Ukraine. *L. nebulosus* is also recorded from Austria, Italy, Ukraine; for Latvia by Telnov (Addenda_2011: <http://leb.daba.lv/Coleoptera.htm>).

Only *L. nebulosus* was recorded for Latvia (Barševskis et al., 2009). Both species *L. nebulosus* and *L. linnei* were recorded for Estonia (Bukejs & Balalaikins, 2011) and for Kaliningrad Region of Russia (Aleksseev & Bukejs, 2011).

The characters of each species in wing venation were described by Rossa et al. (2017). The areas of both species are described.

#324

According to Sama (2008b):

Leptura unipunctata Fabricius, 1787 (“nomen protectum”) = *Leptura pilosa* Forster, 1771 (“nomen oblitum”). But 25 publications by 10 authors for the last 50 years (ICZN Art. 23.9.1.2) were not listed, so the action could not be regarded as valid.

25 publications by 10 authors for the last 50 years with *Leptura unipunctata* Fabricius, 1787 as valid name were published by Danilevsky (2011b: 318).

Brachypteromini is described as new tribe for *Brachypteroma* Kraatz, 1863.

Plagionotus = *Neoplagonotus* = *Echinocerus*

The synonyms: *Plagianotus scalaris* (Brullé) = *P. siculus* (Castelnau & Gory) are published as new.

Chlorophorus glaucus (Fabricius, 1781) is accepted as a valid name for *Chlorophorus pilosus* auct. (non Forster, 1777).

Rusticolclytus is accepted as valid genus name.

Lamiini = Dorcadionini

Monochamus galloprovincialis = *M. g. pistor*

Pogonocherini = Exocentrini. Sama described many characters, which differ Exocentrus from Acanthocinini and approach it to Pogonocherini. All such arguments are quite enough for the acceptance of Exocentrini as a good tribe.

Obereini is accepted as a tribe without good reasons; so, *Phytoeciini* = *Obereini* (see Danilevsky, 2010f).

#325

Monochamus galloprovincialis is regarded here to be composed of four subspecies. Nominative subspecies is characterized by more or less big reddish cuticular areas; at least head and antennae are partly reddish. Such specimens are rather usual in Iberian Peninsula, North Africa and Sicily, but they are absolutely impossible in East Europe and in Asia. The transitional zone between nominative subspecies and *M. g. pistor* is situated across France. In Siberia most of specimens have poorly developed spotted elytral design, as it was mentioned by Plavlstshikov (1958), and can be accepted as eastern subspecies *M. g. cinerascens* Motschulsky, 1860 distributed also in Mongolia and North China. The transitional area between *M. g. pistor* and *M. g. cinerascens* is situated across West Siberia and in North-East of European Russia. In Turkey and Caucasus most of specimens are just contrary densely covered with bright-orange or reddish spotted pubescence and must be regarded as south subspecies *M. g. tauricola* Pic, 1912 (described from Turkish Taurus); it also distributed in Russian North Caucasus. The transitional specimens are known from South Russia and Crimea.

Monochamus sutor is regarded here to be composed of two subspecies. Siberian subspecies is characterized by rather glabrous shining specimens. It was described as *M. s. longulus* Pic, 1898.

European specimens of the nominative subspecies are usually more or less densely covered with pale setae spots. The transitional area is situated across West Siberia.

Monochamus sutor was recorded for Montenegro (Ćurčić et al., 2003).

#326

Rusticoclytus Vives, 1977 and Turanoclytus Sama, 1994 described as genera are accepted as subgenera of *Xylotrechus*.

The type species of genus *Molorchus* Fabricius, 1793 is *Necydalis umbellatarum* Schreber, 1759 (Bousquet, 2007), but not *Necydalis minor* Linnaeus, 1758, as it was recently accepted by several authors (Sama, 2002; Niisato, 2007 and others). So, *Caenoptera* C. G. Thomson, 1859: 150 type species *Necydalis minor* Linnaeus, 1758 is valid, as it was traditionally accepted before (Plavilstshikov, 1940; Heyrovský, 1955 and others); and *Molorchus* Fabricius, 1793 = *Glaphyra* Newman, 1840 (Linsley, 1963). In fact both taxa *Caenoptera* and *Molorchus* must be regarded as subgenera of one genus, as it was generally accepted before the publications by A. Villiers (1978), who inadequately raised many subgenera to genus level.

#327

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 me (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.

According to my materials the femora (specially anterior femora) of south-west European populations are really in general darker, than femora color 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.

#328

A lot of species of *Rhagium* “*inquisitor*-complex” was described from Canada, USA and Mexico. Not a single name is accepted now as valid in modern American publications even at subspecies level. According to Linsley & Chemsak (1972), Monne & Giesbert (1993), Lingafelter, (2007) and others only *Rh. i. inquisitor* (European subspecies!) is distributed from Mexico to Alaska, that is totally out of the reality. According to my specimens from different parts of North America *Rhagium* “*inquisitor*-group” of species is represented here by a complicated system of species and subspecies, which definitely not includes *Rh. inquisitor* (L.). This position was argued already by M. Hayashi (1960). According to P.Švácha (in Švácha & Danilevsky, 1989: 60) the larvae of “*Rh. inquisitor*” from different parts of North America differ from Palaearctic larvae as different species as well as inside America.

#329

Dorcadion pseudolugubre Breuning, 1943 was described from: “Macedoine: Karatschköi” or “Macedonien: Karatschköj” (Breuning, 1962). Most probably same locality was mentioned for the species as: “Makedonija (Kartšoi, ...)” (Mikšić & Koepić, 1985). According to Lj. Stefanov (personal message, 2009) nothing similar to that name is known from Macedonia Republic now, neither in 1985; in fact it must be “an old Bulgarian name for the village which is in Greece since around 1930: Karachkiou, and now it is Διόνη (Dioni), near Komotini.”

The locality is situated in NE Grece (Thrakia) near the foothills of Rodopi Mts. According to the original description *D. pseudolugubre* is so close to the widely distributed in the area rather variable *D. lugubre*, that the validity of the name seems to be rather doubtful even at subspecies level.

“Karatschköj” is also recorded by Breuning (1962) for *D. lugubre*, so he just separated small elongated specimens of *D. lugubre* from same population in another species - *D. pseudolugubre*.

The later records of *D. pseudolugubre* for “Petric” (Breuning, 1962) or “Petrić” (Mikšić & Korpič, 1985) were connected with *D. lugubre minkovae* Heyrovsky, 1962, as well as all records of *D. lugubre* for Kresna defile (Danilevsky, 2014b).

According to Pesarini & Sabbadini (2010: 184): “Kereçköy, corrispondente al toponimo attuale Asvestohori” - 40°38'27"N, 23°1'27"E – if so, *D. pseudolugubre* Breuning, 1943 is really a synonym of *D. lugubre lugubre*.

The area of *D. thessalicum* was accepted by Pesarini & Sabbadini (2010: 183) from Pella (Notia - 41°6'6"C, 22°12'30") e Kilkis (Fanos - 41°4'46"C, 22°28'39"B) to Kavala without any arguments. More over another similar taxon was described from same area (Oros Kavala): *D. thessalicum giachinoi* Pesarini et Sabbadini, 2007. And *D. parinfernale* Breuning, 1975 was already described from Kavala. So, *D. parinfernale* Breuning, 1975 = *D. thessalicum giachinoi* Pesarini et Sabbadini, 2007.

In fact all taxa of “lugubre-group” are very similar morphologically and close geographically and all are vicarints, so it is a typical system of subspecies. For adequate interpretation of all subspecies an exact designation of the type locality of *D. thessalicum* Pic, 1916 is necessary. Here preliminary the area proposed by Pesarini & Sabbadini (2010: 183) is accepted: Pella (Notia - 41°6'6"C, 22°12'30") and Kilkis (Fanos - 41°4'46"C, 22°28'39"B).

#330

According to Miroshnikov (personal communication of 1993):

D. ciscaucasicum = *D. mokrzeckii*. The question was left open by A. Miroshnikov (2004c).

According to Lazarev (2009d) both populations must be regarded as subspecies: *D. ciscaucasicum ciscaucasicum* (Budenovsk env. of Stavropol reg) and *D. ciscaucasicum mokrzeckii* (Crimea). The intermediate population from Taman Peninsula was described as *D. ciscaucasicum abramovi*.

Two males of *D. c. ciscaucasicum* were collected by A. Benkovsky in the south environs of Elista (Kalmykia, 46°17'140"N, 44°17'41"E).

#331

A new “Catalogue of family-group names in Cerambycidae” (Bousquet et al., 2009) contains several doubtful and unacceptable positions:

Disteniinae, Vesperinae, Oxypeltinae, Anoplodermatinae, Philinae are accepted inside Cerambycidae.

On the base of larval characters (Švácha et al., 1997) cerambyciform complex includes four families: **Oxypeltidae**, **Vesperidae** (with Vesperinae, Philinae Anoplodermatinae), **Disteniidae** and **Cerambycidae**.

Tetrops Kirby, 1826 (mistakenly attributed to Stephens, 1829) is mistakenly accepted inside Tetrapini.

The genus Tetrops has no connection with Tetraopes and must be regarded in own tribe Tetropini.

1. Exocentrus is mistakenly accepted inside Pogonocherini.

Exocentrus and allied genera must be regarded in Exocentrini.

2. Obereini mistakenly accepted as a tribe.

In fact: Phytoeciini = Obereini on the base of imaginal and larval characters.

3. Several discutible tribes are faithfully accepted in Lepturinae: Encyclopini, Oxymirini, Rhamnusiini, Teledapini and in Cerambycinae: Stenhomalini, Hylotropini, Anaglyptini.

#332

After Silfverberg (1979): *A. rusticus* = *A. tristis*.

Sama (1991) also accepted identity of the type of *Callidium tristis* F., 1787 and *rusticus* L., 1758, but Lipp (1937) declared identity of *tristis* and *ferus* Mulsant, 1839. Evidently, different type specimens exist.

According to Sama et al. (2010), *Arhopalus ferus* (Mulsant, 1839) = *Callidium triste* Fabricus, 1787, but still *Arhopalus ferus* (Mulsant, 1839) is used as valid.

According to Sama (personal message, 2010), it was just a misprint(!): *Arhopalus rusticus* (Linnaeus, 1758) = *Arhopalus tristis* (Fabricus, 1787)

#333

Several species are mentioned for Izrael by Sama et al. (2009) as first records:

Alocerus moesiacus, *Molorchus kiesenwetteri hircus* (as *Glaphyra*), *Phymatodes lividus* (as *Poecilium lividum*), *Ph. fasciatus* (as *Poecilium fasciatum*), *Agapanthia suturalis*, *Phytoecia armeniaca armeniaca* (as *Helladia*).

#334

A review of Cerambycidae of East Ukraine (Bartenev, 2009) contains several important mistakes:

The wrong record of *Vadonia bisignata* (Brullé, 1832) for Ukraine is evidently based on wrong old identifications by Zagaikevitch of *V. bipunctata*. In fact *V. bisignata* is distributed only in Balcan area (Greece and Bulgaria).

“*Certallum ebulinum* ssp. *ruficolle* (Linnaeus, 1767)” is nonsense. Both names: *Cerambyx ebulinus* Linnaeus, 1767 and *Callidium ruficolle* Fabricius, 1781 were introduced from France and are synonyms.

The records of *Parmena pontocircassica* for West Ukraine and Poltava Region are definitely wrong. No specimens from mainland Ukraine are available at my disposal (only Crimea populations can be identified as *P. pontocircassica*), but most probably *P. unifasciata* (known from Romania) is distributed in the continental Ukraine, as well as in Moldavia.

The records of *Pogonocherus ovatus* for Ukraine are based on wrong old determinations of *P. decoratus*.

The records of *Phytoecia (Musaria) rubropunctata* for Ukraine are based on wrong old determinations of *Ph. (M.) argus*.

#335

Ph. (Pilemia) angusterufonotata (Pic, 1952) = *Ph. (Pilemia) inarmata* Holzschuh, 1984 – new synonyms were published (Danilevsky, 2010: 47; Özdikmen & Turgut (2010: 93).

#336

Stenopterus flavicornis was recorded for Ukrainean Transcarpathia (Zamoroka, 2009b; Zamoroka & Panin, 2011) see also:

<http://coleo.blog.net.ua/2009/02/18/vusachi-ukrajinskyh-karpat/> - FAUNA HALICIAE ET CARPATHIAE. Four specimens were collected by R. Panin (2008-2009) near Vynogradiv (Transcarpatien reg.)

<http://coleo.blog.net.ua/2010/01/28/stenopterus-flavicornis-kuster-1846/>.

#337

Red-thorax forms of *Carilia virginea* known from West Europe demonstrate the typical case of geographical variability similar to such subspecies as *Rutpela maculata nigricornis* (Stierlin, 1864), *Lepturalia nigripes rufipennis* (Blessig, 1873), *Stenopterus rufus geniculatus* Kraatz, 1863 and others. Such type of geographical variability is always reflected in Cerambycidae on nomenclature level in spite of the presence of numerous transitional forms and populations from rather wide transitional area. Populations with red-thorax specimens numerous enough must be separated out as a subspecies *Carilia virginea thalassina* (Schrank, 1781). The name was originally introduced without exact locality in the publication on Austrian insects. Now Carinthia could be accepted as its type locality. Available (ZMM) series of *C. virginea* from Styria (Hieflau) and Kärnten (Plöckenpass) totally consist of specimens with red thorax. *C. v. thalassina* (Schrank, 1781) is represented in Queyras (French Hautes-Alpes): “dans le Queyras *thalassina* domine presque totalement” (Viliers, 1978). The subspecies is undoubtedly distributed in neighbor Italian regions as well as in NE Italy, Carinthia and Slovenia. According to available Italian materials from Lago di Carezza (Trentino-Alto-Adige) and from Collina (Udine), *C. v. thalassina* remarkably larger, than nominative subspecies (the largest subspecies of four known). The

area and relative number of red thorax specimens in each population need detail investigations in West Europe. Several known specimens recorded from Belgium (Drumont & Griffee, 2005; Drumont et al., 2012) are all with red thorax. *Carilia virginea thalassina* was recorded for Luxembourg (Vitali, 2012) on the base of a single male.

Carilia virginea thalassina (Schrank, 1781) as a subspecies from Austria, France, Italy and Slovenia was published (Danilevsky, 2010g: 226; Löbl & Smetana, 2011: 40).

#338

According to A. Shapovalov (2010 – personal message) *Eodorcadion carinatum* was collected near Yumatovo (Bashkiria, about 20km SW Ufa) – the first record of the species (and genus) for Europe.

#339

Saperda punctata was recorded for NW European Kazakhstan (L.V. Arnoldi, 1952: 62) [mentioned as possible by Kostin, 1973] and for Orenburg region (Simonenkova, Yakimov, 2007).

#340

Leptorhabdium nitidum Holzschuh, 1974 was recorded for Greece (Pindus) - http://www.cerambyx.uochb.cz/leptorhabdium_nitidum.htm

Cerambyx dux was recorded for Greece - <http://www.cerambyx.uochb.cz/>

#341

Ph.(Musaria) *tirellii* and *Ropalopus siculus* were recorded for Greece – www.entomologiitaliani.net/public/forum/phpBB3/viewtopic.php?f=145&t=4187

- Ph. *tirellii* was published for Greece (Mt. Olympos) by Sama (2010a: 58).

- R. *siculus* was published for Greece (Thessalie, Larisa, Ossa Mt.) by Dutru & Le Restif (2002).

#342

The publication by Lobanov (1973) on Cerambycidae of Perm Region of Russia, which was recently shown in:

http://www.zin.ru/ANIMALIA/COLEOPTERA/rus/perm_key.htm

contains several wrong records of species, which are impossible for the area:

Cortodera humeralis

Leptura fulva

Leptura dubia

Dorcadion holosericeum

Pogonocherus ovatus

#343

First publication of the new name “*Cortodera villosa magdeevi*” by Danilevsky (2010d: 57) was accompanied with the reference to the original description, which was waiting to be published in the beginning of 2010 on the base of the printer's proof received from the publishing house.

In fact the original description was published one year later (Danilevsky, 2011d). So, *Cortodera villosa magdeevi* Danilevsky, 2010d is not available, and available name is *Cortodera villosa magdeevi* Danilevsky, 2011d.

New *Cortodera* materials (Danilevsky, 2010e) collected (May, 2010) in Zhiguli Mountains (by Galina Danilevskaya, Maria Lazarenko and me) allow to recognize the real structure of Russian *C. villosa*. All records of *C. reitteri* for Ulianovsk region (Isaev, Ishutov, 2001) and Samara region (Krasnobaeva, 2008), as well the record for Central Russia (Danilevsky & Smetana, 2010), were connected with *Cortodera villosa magdeevi* Danilevsky. *C. v. magdeevi* is represented by 4 color forms both in males and females: a) similar to *C.v. major* – black with red legs and abdominal apex – 15

specimens were collected; b) totally black – 37 specimens were collected; c) elytra brown, legs and abdominal apex red – 7 specimens were collected - see “Gallery” in www.cerambycidae.net; d) elytra brown legs black with red anterior femora and tibiae – 34 specimens were collected - see “Gallery” in www.cerambycidae.net. Forms “c” and “d” are similar to brown forms of *C. v. circassica* (see: www.zin.ru/Animalia/Coleoptera/rus/cormir.htm) and are connected by transitional forms.

A female from “Streletzkaia Stepp” near Chertkovo (Lugansk region of Ukrain) described by me (Danilevsky, 2001b: 6) as *C. reitteri reitteri* “fifth form” is in fact a yellow form of *Cortodera villosa* – *C. v. ssp. krasnobaevi* Danilevsky, 2010e. The taxon must be distributed all over SE Ukrain and penetrates to neighbor Rostov region of Russia.

Two females from Cheliabinsk region of Russia described by me as *C. reitteri mikhailovi* represent a local subspecies of *C. villosa*: *C. v. ssp. mikhailovi*.

C. villosa from Orenburg region (Kuvandyk district, Maloe Churaevo, 10.06.2009, Filimonov leg.) most probably belongs to *C. v. mikhailovi*.

A. Shapovalov (2011 - <http://www.cerambycidae.ru/news-view-4.html>) collected a lot of *C. villosa* (62 males, 49 females) not far from Maloe Churaevo (North of Orenburg Region, Kuvandyk district) 7-10.06.2011. Only 7 specimens have yellow elytra, others – with black elytra. This population must be described as a new subspecies, but could be preliminarily accepted as *C. v. mikhailovi* because of the presence of yellow specimens. Yellow specimens are not known from the western closest population of *C. villosa* – *C. v. major* from Ufa Region.

A population of *C. villosa* from near Sukko (between Anapa and Novorossiysk) described by Miroshnikov (2007: 211) as *C. v. villosa* is in fact another subspecies *C. v. mariae* Danilevsky, 2010e.

#344

A big series of *Cortodera kiesenwetteri subtruncata* (26 specimens - May, 2010) just collected in Zhiguli Mountains (by Maria Lazarenko and me) contains a few specimens (see “Gallery” in www.cerambycidae.net) totally identical to the holotype of *C. kiesenwetteri* from “Astrakan” preserved in Pic’s collection (Paris). So, the morphological peculiarity of Samara subspecies becomes doubtful, though the majority of Zhiguli specimens are much darker with much wider prothorax see (“Gallery” in www.cerambycidae.net), but totally black specimens were not discovered. Females (three specimens collected) are very similar to the female of *C. ciliata ciliata* from near Ust-Kamenogorsk (Kazakhstan) with red thorax, legs and abdomen (see “Gallery” in www.cerambycidae.net). It is evident now, that a series of taxa: *C. k. kiesenwetteri* (Astrakhan), *C. k. subtruncata* (Zhiguli in Samara Region and Radishchevo in Ulyanovsk Region), *C. c. ciliata* (Ust-Kamenogorsk), *C. c. sakmarensis* (Orenburg Region) and *C. c. milaenderi* (Ufa Region) represents a vicariant system. The species identity of each one needs further investigations.

In fact the type locality of *C. kiesenwetteri* Pic, 1898 published as “Astrakan” is hardly connected with Astrakhan-city environs (or with modern Astrakhan Region), as there are no corresponding biotopes (“stony steppe”) in the area. Most probably the holotype was collected somewhere in Volgograd Region - that area was included before in Astrakhan Region.

#345

Coptosia subgen. *Barbarina* Sama, 2010a: 49 (type species *Phytoecia behen* Sama & Rejzek, 1999) was described for a group of similar *Conizonia* species including *Conizonia* (s. str.) *kalashiani* Danilevsky, 1992. The new taxon was first of all compared by the author with *Phytoecia cylindrica* [!!!] and with *Pteromallosia*, *Coptosia (compacta, albovittigera)* and *Iranocoptosia*.

The proposed composition of *Barbarina* is artificial. *C. kalashiani* and *C. annularis* Holzschuh, 1984 really have very robust antennae, as was stated by Sama for his taxon, while antennae of *Ph. behen*, *Ph. nausicae* Rejzek & Kakiopoulos, 2004 and specially *Ph. nepheloides* Sama, 1997 are rather thin, just as in many *Phytoecia* s.str. So, I prefer to regard subgen. *Barbarina* inside genus *Phytoecia*, leaving *C. kalashiani* and *C. annularis* in *Conizonia* in subgenus *Conizonioides* Özdkimen, 2015a.

#346

Stictoleptura martini (Slama, 1985) is a junior homonym (not *martini* Pic, 1945), replaced with *Sticoleptura slamai* Sama, 2010a: 49.

The author of *Sticoleptura slamai* was mistakenly published by Löbl & Smetana (2011: 36) as “Danilevsky, 2010”.

According to Löbl & Smetana (2011: 36) all new names by Pic (1945) are not available because of Pic’s sentence: “Des variétés nouvelles (certains diraient aberrations [“somebody could say aberrations”, which means nothing])... ” and “the numerous new varieties are infrasubspecific names, and there for it was unnecessary to replace *S. martini* (Slama, 1985)”. Such a position is not acceptable as directly contradicts to the Article 45.6.4 of the ICZN (1999).

All new names by Pic (1945) were adequately accepted as available in the previous volume of the Catalog (Löbl & Smetana, 2010), and one was published as valid.

#347

According to Sama (2010a: 50): *Herophila tristis* (Linnaeus, 1767) = *Dorcadion veluchiana* Breuning, 1943 = *D. zajecarensis* Breuning, 1948.

#348

According to Sama (2010a: 51): *Leiopus nebulosus* (L., 1758) = *L. insulanus* Slama, 1985. In fact *L. insulanus* needs to be better investigated.

#349

Oberea erythrocephala bicolor Reiche, 1877 was published for Portugal, Spain and Marocco by Sama (2010a: 51). The taxon was not accepted by Vives and Alonso-Zarazaga (2000), neither by Peña, Vives & Zuzarte (2007).

From the other side *O. erythrocephala calvescens* Müller, 1948 (described from Friuli) was joined (Sama, 2010a: 51) to the nominative subspecies, though before Sama (1988: 167) regarded that taxon: “mi sembra discutibile”.

#350

Purpuricenus dalmatinus Sturm, 1843 was recorded (Löbl & Smetana, 2010) for Ukraine (by Sama? misprint?). No informations about *Purpuricenus dalmatinus* for Ukraine were ever known.

#351

According to Sama (2010a: 53): *Stictoleptura rufa rufa* (Brullé, 1832) = *Stictoleptura gevneensis* Özdikmen & Turgut, 2008.

According to Danilevsky (2012g): “*Stictoleptura rufa excelsa* (A. Costa, 1863) is accepted for Italy. *S.r.nigropicta* (Fairmaire, 1866b) – for West Anatolia; *S.r.attaliensis* (K.Daniel & J.Daniel, 1891) – for South Turkey; *S.r.dimidiata* (K. Daniel & J. Daniel, 1891) – for most part of Anatolia and Iraq; *S. r. rubromarginata* (Plavilstshikov, 1932) – for Iran; *S. r. realis* Danilevsky, 2012g is described from Caucasus with Transcaucasia and neighbor regions of Turkey.” So, *S.r.attaliensis* (K.Daniel & J.Daniel, 1891) = *S. gevneensis* Özdikmen & Turgut, 2008.

#352

According to Sama (2010a: 56): “*Leptura bisignata* Brullé, 1832 and *Leptura bisignata* Ménériés, 1832. *Leptura bisignata* Ménériés takes priority over *Leptura bisignata* Brullé (currently in *Vadonia* Mulsant, 1863). However, the former name has never been regarded as valid after 1899, being placed in synonymy with *Stictoleptura tesserula* (Charpentier, 1825). As both names apply to taxa considered congeneric after 1899, the ICZN Art. 23.9.5. cannot be applied. The case should be referred to the Commission for a ruling. Meanwhile the name *Leptura bisignata* Brullé, currently in use, is maintained.”

In fact the name *Leptura bisignata* Brullé, 1832 is a primary homonym (ICZN Art. 57.2). It must be replaced if it is not published as valid in 25 publications by 10 authors for the last 50 years (ICZN Art. 23.9.1.2).

The replacement name (Danilevsky, 2010e) is *Vadonia grandicollis* Mulsant & Rey, 1863: 182 (“Les environs de Smyrne”).

#353

According to Drumont et al. (2010) *Mesoprionus besikanus* (Fairmaire, 1855) = *M. batelkai* (Slama, 1996).

#354

According to Löbl (2010): “*Dorcadion erythropterum* [in fact “*erythropterum*”] Fischer von Waldheim, 1823 was traditionally placed as an invalid synonym of *D. canaliculatum* Fischer von Waldheim, 1824. The priority of names published on the plates (as the the former name) over such published only in the text (the latter case) was overlooked.”

#355

Pogonocherus pepa Verdugo & Torres-Méndez, 2010 close to *P. hispidus* is described from Kadiz and Marocco.

#356

Most probably *Grammoptera ustulata* absent in Russia; it was recorded many times for the Centre of European Part of Russia (Bartenev, 2004, 2009; Danilevsky, Smetana, 2010), but without concrete localities, and even for Tatarstan and Mari El (Matveev, 1998). All such records seem to be connected with old wrong data or with new wrong determinations (as well as for Eastern Belorussia and Eastern Ukraine). The records for Mogilev (Arnold, 1902) and Briansk (Stark, 1926) was already regarded as doubtful by Plavilstshikov (1936). The records for Lugansk and Donetsk regions of Eastern Ukraine (Pisarenko, 1999) were not repeated later by same author (Martynov, Pisarenko, 2003). *G. ustulata* was not mentioned in a revue of Middle Volga Coleoptera (Isaev y al., 2004). No records were ever published for North Caucasus or Georgia. The species is known from Turkey, but very far westwards from Transcaucasia: Gümüşhane, Ankara, Bolu (Demelt, 1967; Gfeller, 1972; Özdikmen, 2007). It was collected in Armenia by M.Kalashian and by me in Megri district (Shvanidzor, Гудемнис).

G. ustulata was recorded for Latvia (Barševskis & Savenkov, 2013).

Now at least two subspecies could be recognized: nominative in West Europe (westwards to France) and Turkey, and *G. u. tibialis* Kraatz, 1886 described from Talysh [“Lyrik”] on the base of dark legs and distributed in North Iran and South Armenia. *G. u. tibialis* is strongly isolated geographically from the nominative subspecies.

#357

The name *Grammoptera ruficornis* ab. *holomelina* Pool, 1905 described from Great Britain is unavailable, though is was often used as valid. It was made available by H. Donisthorpe (1905) in same volum of same Journal, according to the Article 12.2 of ICZN, so such “indication” in the sense of that Article made Donisthorpe (1905) the author of the name.

Totally black forms of *G. ruficornis* (with all legs black) are only known in *G.r.obscuricornis* Kraatz, 1886 from Iran. So, the problem with the validity of *Grammoptera ruficornis holomelina* Donisthorpe, 1905 rests open.

The name was missing in the new Catalog of Palaearctic Cerambycidae (Loble & Smetana, 2010).

#358

According to L. Stefanov (personal message with several photos, 2010) three Cerambycidae species were collected in Macedonia by him:

Hesperophanes sericeus (Fabricius, 1787) - Skopje 25.08.2010.
Phymatodes rufipes (Fabricius, 1777) - Elshani village, foot of Galicica Mt. 6.7.2010.
Dorcadion albosuturale Breuning, 1946 - Galicica National Park.
All seem to be new for the Republic.

#359

According to Cocquemot & Lindelöw (2010) 19 species are now established in Europe:
Acanthoderes jaspidea Germar, 1824 – Portugal (from Brazil)
Acrocinus longimanus (Linnaeus, 1758) – Portugal (from Brazil)
Anoplophora chinensis (Förster, 1848) – Italy, Netherlands (from China)
Anoplophora glabripennis (Motschulsky, 1853) – Austria, France, Germany, Italy (from China)
Callidiellum rufipenne (Motschulsky, 1860) – Spain, France, Italy (from Eastern Asia)
Chlorophorus annularis (Fabricius, 1787) – Spain (from Asia-Temperate)
Cyrthognathus forficatus (Fabricius, 1793) – Malta (from Africa)
Derolus mauritanicus Buquet, 1840 – Spain? France? (from Northern Africa)
Deroplia albida (Brullé, 1838) – Spain (from Canary Islands)
Lucasianus levaillantii (Lucas, 1846) – Spain, France, Portugal (from Northern Africa)
Neoclytus acuminatus (Fabricius, 1775) – Portugal, France, Italy, Slovenia, Croatia, Montenegro, Serbia, Switzerland, Germany, Czechia, Hungary (from USA)
Oxymerus aculeatus lebasii Dupont, 1838 – Spain
Parandra brunnea (Fabricius, 1789) – Germany (from Northern America)
Phoracantha recurva Newman, 1840 – Portugal, Spain, Italy, Malta, Greece, Israel (from Australia)
Phoracantha semipunctata (Fabricius, 1775) – Portugal, Spain, France, Italy, Malta, Greece, Cyprus, Israel (from Australia)
Phryneta leprosa (Fabricius, 1775) - France, Malta (from South Africa)
Taeniotes cayennensis Thomson, 1859 - Portugal (from Central America)
Trinophylum cribratum (Bates, 1878) - Great Britain (from India)
Xylotrechus stebbingi Gahan, 1906 – France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Greece, Cyprus, Israel (from Central Asia)

#360

Chlorophorus gratosus sparsus (Reitter, 1886) was recorded (Sama et al., 2010) for Greece (Rhodes).

#361

Stictoleptura ivoroberti Sama, 2010 close to *S. rufa* was described from Greece (Arkadia).

#362

Mesosa myops and *Phytoecia virgula* was recorded for Lithuania by Ferenca et al. (2006).

#363

One specimen of *Xylotrechus arvicola* was collected in Moscow Region (Egoryevsk Distr, Alferovo 24.8.2008) by V. Vasilenko – new species for the Region.

X. arvicola planarius Danilevsky, 2016a is described from Central and South of European Russia, from West Siberia, Kazakhstan and Ukraine.

#364

Dorcadion gashtarovi Sama et al., 2010 close to *D. divusum* was described from Dobruja (North-Eastern Bulgaria and South-Eastern Romania); type locality – Romania, Mangalia lake, Hagieni forest.

D. subinterruptum Pic, 1900 is recorded (Sama et al., 2010) for Edirne on the base of specimens from near Enez (European Turkey – first record for Europe).

#365

According to Pesarini & Sabbadini (2010):

- Dorcadion hybridum* Ganglbauer 1884 = *D. hedvigae* Jureček, 1933, **syn. nov.**
D. lugubre Kraatz, 1873 = *D. salonicum* Pic 1916, **syn. nov.**
D. thessalicum Pic, 1916 = *D. pseudolugubre* Breuning 1943, **syn. nov.**
D. gallipolitanum atritarse Pic, 1931 = *D. breuningi* Heyrovsky 1943, **syn. nov.**
D. lineatocolle Kraatz, 1873 = *D. pseudolineatocolle* Breuning, 1962, **syn. nov.**

D. regulare sapkaianum Krätschmer, 1987, **stat. nov.**

- D. tauricum pittinoi* **ssp. nov.** from Grecia, nomo Evros, 1,5 km S Doxa and Turchia Europea, vil. Edirne: Karahisar, Orhanye, Büyükevren.
D. gallipolitanum fumidum **ssp. nov.** from Grecia, nomo Rodopi, Egiros.
D. regulare dramaticum **ssp. nov.** from Grecia, nomo Drama: Volakas, Oros Falakro, Kato Nevrokopi, Skaloti, f. Nestos, Thermia and Prasinada; nomo Xanthi: Ano Kariofito, Gerakas, m. Tsali, Gerakas.

Dorcadion albosuturale Breuning, 1946 is supposed to be a synonym of *D. etruscum bravardi*.

#366

Phymatodes (Phymatoderus) vanda Danilevsky, 2010 close to *Ph. (Ph.) lividus* (Rossi, 1794), is described from Kefalonia Island (Greece) on the base of two females. The new species is characterized by very wide black prothorax which is laterally angulate; elytrae dark blue with metallic luster.

#367

The occurrence of *Callidium violaceum* in Spain was proved (Alcantara et al., 2010).

#368

According to Danilevsky (2010h):

- Cortodera tibialis* (Marseile, 1876) = *C. pallipidipes* Pic, 1898; *Cortodera tibialis ruthena* Plavilstshikov, 1936 is a subspecies from South Urals.
- Phytoecia icterica* (Schaller, 1783) = *Ph. subannulipes* Pic, 1915
- Vadonia grandicollis* Mulsant & Rey, 1863: 182 (“Les environs de Smyrne”) is a replacement name for *Leptura bisignata* Brullé, 1832 (a primary homonym)
- Alosterna tabacicolor tokatensis* Pic, 1901 is a Turkish subspecies described from Tokat.
- Grammoptera holomelina* Donisthorpe, 1905 described from Great Britain is a synonym of *G. ruficornis* (Fabricius, 1781).
- Acmaeops* LeConte, 1850 and *Gnathacmaeops* Linsley & Chemsak, 1972 must be left as separate genera.
- Anisorus* Mulsant, 1862 must be regarded as a subgenus of *Stenocorus*.
- Cortodera alpina xanthoptera* Pic, 1898 is a subspecies from Central Turkey.

There is a misprint in my publication. The corresponding lines had to be printed as:

“must be:

- alpina umbripennis* Reitter, 1890e: 245 **E:** AB AR GG ST **A:** IN TR
armeniaca Pic, 1898k: 114
alpina xanthoptera Pic, 1898k: 114 [RN] **A:** TR [Angora]
flavipennis Ganglbauer, 1897a: 53 [HN] (not *Cortodera femorata* var. *flavipennis* Reitter, 1890e: 243)
rosinae Pic, 1902c: 8 [Ak-Chehir]”
- Cortodera holosericea velutina* Heyden, 1876 must be accepted as valid.

10. *Cortodera differens* Pic, 1898 = *C. prescutellaris* Pic, 1933 = *C. steineri* Sama, 1997 (the synonyms were accepted by Dascalu, 2010).
11. *Cortodera diversipes* Pic, 1898 = *C. schurmanni* Sama, 1997
The synonyms were published by Sama & Löbl (2010: 123), though the youngest name was accepted as valid! Anyway it was nonsense, as *Cortodera semilivida* var. *diversipes* Pic, 1898 was described from “Haute Syrie”, and is connected with another taxon.
12. The genus *Gaurotes* is purely Nearctic. *Paragaurotes* and *Carilia* are separate genera.
13. *Pseudopidonia* Pic, 1900 is a subgenus of *Pidonia*. European *Pidonia* (s.str.) differs from East Asian *P. (Pseudopidonia)* by the unique combination of characters: 3rd antennal joint about as long as 1st and 2nd combined or shorter; eyes with deep and distinct emargination.
14. *Hesperophanes sericeus* (Fabricius, 1787), *Phymatodes rufipes* (Fabricius, 1777) and *Dorcadion albosuturale* Breuning, 1946 were recorded for Macedonia.
15. *Poecilium* Fairmaire, 1864, *Paraphymatodes* Plavilstshikov, 1934 and *Phymatoderus* Reitter, 1913 are valid names of 3 subgenera of *Phymatodes*.
16. *Microcerambyx* Mikšić & Georgijević, 1973 is a well definite subgenus of *Cerambyx*.
17. *Echinocerus* Mulsant, 1862 and *Neoplagonotus* Kasatkin, 2005 are valid genera names.
18. *Plagionotus detritus caucasicola* Plavilstshikov, 1940 is available and valid.
19. *Caenoptera* C. G. Thomson, 1859 (type species *Necydalis minor* Linnaeus, 1758), *Molorchus* Fabricius, 1793 (type species *Necydalis umbellatarum* Schreber, 1759) [= *Glaphyra* Newman, 1840 type species *Glaphyra semiusta* Newman, 1840] and *Nathrioglaphyra* Sama, 1995 (type species *Molorchus heptapotamicus* Plavilstshikov, 1940) are subgenera in *Molorchus*.
20. *Purpuricenus caucasicus* consists of 4 subspecies:
caucasicus baeckmanni Danilevsky, 2007c: 38 E: UK
caucasicus caucasicus T. Pic, 1902: 27 E: AB AR GG ST TR
caucasicus graecus Sláma, 1993: 56 E: GR
caucasicus renyvona Sláma, 2001: 225 E: BU CR MC YU
21. *Callimus* Mulsant, 1846, *Lampropterus* Mulsant, 1862 and *Procallimus* Pic, 1907 are subgenera in *Callimus* Mulsant, 1846.
22. *Agapanthoplia* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2004, *Amurobia* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2004, *Chionosticta* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2004, *Drosotrichia* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2004, *Homoblephara* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2004, *Smaragdula* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2004, *Stichodera* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2004 and *Synthapsia* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2004 are subgenera in *Agapanthia*.
23. *Dorcadion sareptanum euxinum* Suvorov, 1915 = *D. kubanicum* Plavilstshikov, 1934
24. *Morimus asper ganglbaueri* Reitter, 1894: 44 E: BH CR YU is a good subspecies. For the distinguishing characters and distribution see Mikšić [1971], Mikšić & Korpič [1985].
25. *Oberea histrionis* Pic, 1917 E: AU CZ HU MD RO SK UK
[= *moravica* Kratochvíl, 1989] is a species.
26. *Compsidia* Mulsant, 1839, *Lopezcolonia* Alonso-Zarazaga, 1998 and *Saperda* Fabricius, 1775 (type species *Cerambyx carcharias* Linnaeus, 1758) are subgenera in *Saperda*
27. *Tetrops gilvipes niger* Kraatz, 1859 is valid.

#369

According to Ziarko (1993), the occurrence of *M.kiesenwetteri* in Poland is rather doubtful.

According to Kurzawa (personal message, 2011): “First report on *Glaphyra schmidti* (Ganglbauer, 1883) from Poland was published by Althoff, Danilevsky (1997: 19), later repeated by Sama (2002: 61) as supposition without giving specific data. Then Gutowski (2005) placed *G. schmidti* on his Cerambycidae list of Poland on the base of Sama (1995: 375) without any examined specimens (Gutowski, pers.comm. 2010, JK) assuming that *G.kiesenwetteri* as mediterranean species is not present in Poland. As a result of this assumption Gutowski (2005) treated all records of *Glaphyra kiesenwetteri* (Mulsant et Rey, 1861) from Poland published before as records of *G. schmidti* and deleted *G. kiesenwetteri* from fauna of Poland. Slama (2006) repeated this point of view without any new information. The presence of *G. schmidti* in Poland and absence here of *G. kiesenwetteri* was accepted

in the new Cerambycidae Catalog (Löbl & Smetana, 2010). At present there are no specimens identified as *G. schmidti* from Poland and published or known. Thus, *G. kiesenwetteri* must be restored for fauna of Poland and *G. schmidti* must be deleted.”

According to Berger (2012) *M.kiesenwetteri* absent in France.

Molorchus (s. str.) *schmidti* was recorded for Greece (Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2012): Drama.

#370

According to J.Kurzawa (personal message, 2011) the following species were deleted from fauna of Poland by **Burakowski et al. (1990)** and then by **Gutowski (1995)** and **Gutowski (2005)**:

Vadonia unipunctata - deleted by Gutowski (1995) and later Gutowski (2005)

Purpuricenus budensis - deleted by Burakowski (1990) and later Gutowski(2005)

Poecilium lividum - deleted by Burakowski (1990) and Gutowski (2005)

Clytus rhamni - deleted by Gutowski (1995) and later Gutowski (2005)

Morimus funereus - deleted by Burakowski (1990)

Dorcadion arenarium - deleted by Burakowski (1990:167)

Dorcadion equestre - deleted by Burakowski (1990:168)

Dorcadion fuliginator - deleted by Burakowski (1990:168);

Dorcadion pedestre - deleted by Burakowski (1990:170)

Opsilia molybdaena - deleted by Gutowski (1995) and later Gutowski (2005)

Agapanthia dahli - deleted by Gutowski (1995) and later Gutowski (2005)

All these species are surely not distributed in Poland.

According to J.Kurzawa et al. (2012) all records of *Clytus rhamni* for Poland were based on wrong determination of *C. lama*.

#371

According to Vives & Alonso-Zarazaga (2000: 602) *Anoplodera rufipes* (Schaller, 1783) was described as *Leptura rufipes* (not Goeze, 1777) and so, is a primary homonym and must be replaced to *A. krueperi* (Ganglbauer, 1882).

According to Sama (2002) the change can not be accepted according to the Article 23.9.5 of ICZN [not congeneric after 1899], which required a refer to the Commission, but up to now a corresponding Opinion was not published. Besides Sama (2002) declared the name “*Leptura rufipes* var. *krueperi* Ganglbauer, 1882” (described from Greece) to be unavailable because only color characters[!] were used by Ganglbauer in the original description. Sure, that name is available and most probably valid as Greek subspecies (Danilevsky, 2012g): *A. r. krueperi* (Ganglbauer, 1882). It was regarded by Oertzen (1886: 281) as another species: “*Leptura krueperi* Ganglb.”

According to Löbl & Smetana (2011: 37) *Leptura rufipes* Goeze, 1777 and *Leptura rufipes* Schaller, 1783 “both were considered congeneric after 1899”, but no references published.

Anoplodera rufipes ventralis Heyden, 1886a (a replacement name for *Leptura rufiventris* Tournier, 1872 described from Georgia) is characterized (Danilevsky, 2012g) by body distinctly shorter than in the nominative subspecies (see “Gallery” in www.cerambycidae.net). Elytra in males usually about 2.4 times longer than wide. Specimens from Caucasus and from Russia have about same shape of body.

#372

«*Leptura curculioides* Linn.» (Scopoli, 1772) [also used as available synonym by Miroshnikov 2011a, 2011b] was just a wrong spelling of “*curculionoides* Linnaeus, 1760” – not available.

#373

Several small mistakes were observed in the publications by Miroshnikov (2011a, 2011b) with remarks to the new Catalog (Löbl & Smetana, 2011):

1. The holotype of *Cerambyx cerdo klinzigi* Podaný, 1964 was supposed to be never exist[!] (Miroshnikov (2011a).

2. The synonyms: *Styctoleptura scutellata scutellata* (Fabricius, 1781) = *S. s. var. ochracea* (Faust, 1879) were published (Miroshnikov, 2011a; Miroshnikov, 2011b) as new. In fact it is a very old tradition – see: Aurivillius (1912: 218), Plavilstshikov (1936: 369) and others.

3. *Leptura cribricollis* Pic, 1889: 20 was not published on the page 21, as it was supposed (Miroshnikov, 2011a).

4. The name *Rhagium inquisitor inquisitor var. sudetica* Plavilstshikov, 1915 was used (Miroshnikov, 2011a; Miroshnikov, 2011b) as available (forth after trinomen).

5 *Aromia moschata var. cupricollis* Pic, 1941 described from “Kirghiz” on the base of pronotum with copper luster most probably originated from North-West Kazakhstan – the area, which was traditionally named as “Kirgizen Steppe” and so connected with nominative subspecies.

The attribution by Miroshnikov (2011a; 2011b: 46) Pic’s “Kirghiz” to modern Kirgystan was a mistake. So, the name *A. m. var. cupricollis* Pic, 1941 can’t be connected with any of Central Asian forms.

6. “*Clytus aegyptiacus* Ganglbauer, 1882” was wrongly regarded (Miroshnikov, 2011a; Miroshnikov, 2011b) as available name. *Clytus aegyptiacus*, Ganglbauer, 1882 was not a new name, but wrong identification of *Chlorophorus varius* (O. F. Müller, 1766). It was introduced as „*aegyptiacus* Fabr.“

7. *Cerambyx nebulosus*, Sulzer, 1761: 11 was wrongly regarded (Miroshnikov, 2011a; Miroshnikov, 2011b) as available name. It was not a new name, but wrong identification of *Acanthocinus griseus* (Fabricius, 1793) as *Cerambyx nebulosus* Linnaeus, 1758.

8. *Phytoecia nigricornis var. tristriga* Reitter, 1913 was wrongly spelled as “*tristrigata*” (Miroshnikov, 2011a; Miroshnikov, 2011b).

9. The right date of the publication by Jakovlev (1899), was established by Kerzhner (1984: 855), and not by Miroshnikov (2004), as it was published (Miroshnikov, 2011a; Miroshnikov, 2011b).

10. *Leptura curculioides*, Scopoli, 1772 was wrongly regarded (Miroshnikov, 2011a; Miroshnikov, 2011b) as available name. It was misspelled *Cerambyx curculionoides* Linnaeus, 1760 as: “*Leptura curculioides* Linn.”

11. *Phytoecia (Helladia) alziari* (Sama, 1992b) was describe as *Helladia*, but not in *Phytoecia* as it was accepted (Miroshnikov, 2011a; Miroshnikov, 2011b).

12. *Callidium lusitanicum* Olivier, 1790b was wrongly regarded (Miroshnikov, 2011a; Miroshnikov, 2011b) as available name. It was misspelled *Cerambyx lusitanus* Linnaeus, 1767.

13. *Parmenopsis* Ganglbauer, 1882 was wrongly regarded as unavailable (Miroshnikov, 2011a), because no species were originally mentioned in.

14. The reference to Harrer (1784) is:

Harrer G. A. 1784: *Beschreibung derjenigen Insecten, welche Herr D. Jacob Christoph Schüffer in CCLXXX ausgemahlten Kupfertafeln unter dem Titel: Icones Insectorum circa Ratisbonam indigenorum ehemals in drey Theilen herausgegeben hat. Theil I Hartschalige Insecten*. Regensburg: Kayserischer Verlag, 328 pp.

It was shown (Miroshnikov, 2011a; Miroshnikov, 2011b) as:.

«Harrer G. A. 1784: Beschreibung derjenigen Insecten, welche D. Schaefer in CCLXXX ausgemahlten Kupfertafeln unter dem Titel: Icomes Insectorum circa Ratisbonam indigenorum in 3 Theilen herausgegeben hat. Theil 1. Hartschalihe Insekten ...»

16. The article by Miroshnikov & Lobanov (1990) was published in Russian and English translations of the titles were not accepted in the Catalog, so the reference must be arranged as:
Miroshnikov A. I. & Lobanov A. L. 1990: Novyy vid zhukov-drovosekov roda *Purpuricen* (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) iz Afganistana. *Vestnik Zoologii* 1990 (5): 15-18.

#374

The reference (Smetana & Löbl, 2010) to the original description of *Necydalis ulmi* was published in a wrong way as:

“Chevrolat L. A. A. 1838: [description of *Molorchus ulmi*]. Unpaginated, inserted in *Revue Entomologique* (Silbermann), vol. 5.“

According to Smetana & Löbl (2010: 59), the description on *Necydalis ulmi* absent in the pages 73-74 in the 5th (1838) volume of *Revue Entomologique* (Silbermann). “The species epithet “*ulmi*”, or the generic name *Necydalis* or *Molorchus* does not appear anywhere else in volume 5 of Silbermann’s *Revue entomologique*.” They supposed: “Based on this information, there should be some copies of volume 5 of Silbermann’s *Revue entomologique* with Chevrolat’s paper inserted.”; and then: “However, the fact that none of the bibliographers, like Hagen and Horn & Schenkling, were able to find at least one copy of the paper, made its existence sort of **doubtful**.”

A separate issue of the article is preserved in the Plavilstshjkov’s library in Zoological Museum of Moscow University – see PDF in “Library” www.cerambycidae.net

The exact reference could be arranged as:

Chevrolat L. A. A. 1838: Du *Necydalis major* de Linné, *Molorchus abbreviatus* de Fabricius. *Revue Entomologique* (Silbermann) [5]: 73-78 [separate issue only].

Here the type locality was published as “de Paris”.

According to Özdikmen & Turgut (2006) *N. ulmi* = *N. hadullai* Szallies, 1994. According to Sama (2010a: 54) *N. hadullai* is a good species; then the synonyms *N. ulmi* = *N. hadullai* Szallies, 1994 were published (Sama et al., 2011: 825) once more as new [!].

#375

The record of *Ropalopus lederi* for European Turkey (Löble & Smetana, 2010: 155) could be just a misprint, as no such records were published before, and the area of the species is situated far eastwards. The taxon absent in the list of the area (Özdikmen, 2010).

#376

Four new subgenera were proposed for *Chlorophorus* [only type species were included in each taxon]:

Immaculatus Özdikmen, 2011a: 536 (type species: *Chlorophorus kanoi* Hayashi, 1963) – “Apex of each elytron truncate and extended into an angle on the outer edge; elytra uniform without any contrasting spot or stripe.”

Perderomaculatus Özdikmen, 2011a: 537 (type species: *Cerambyx sartor* Müller, 1766) – “Apex of each elytron truncate; elytra with distinctly contrasting thin stripes; each elytron without a distinct spot at the shoulder.”

Humeromaculatus Özdikmen, 2011a: 537 (type species: *Cerambyx figuratus* Scopoli, 1763) – “Apex of each elytron truncate; elytra with distinctly contrasting thin stripes; each elytron with a distinct spot at the shoulder.”

Crassofasciatus Özdikmen, 2011a: 538 (type species: *Callidium trifasciatum* Fabricius, 1781) – “Apex of each elytron rounded; elytra with distinctly contrasting thick strips (or rarely like spots).”

Chlorophorus s.str. is characterized by two characters: “Apex of each elytron truncate and extended into an angle on the outer edge; elytra with distinctly contrasting thick spots or stripes.”

The existence of several more or less distinct groups of species inside *Chlorophorus* is evident, but the separation shown above does not look good enough. The proposed distinguishing characters often can not be used; for example the structure of elytral apex in *Ch. sartor* is about same as in *Ch. figuratus*. The presence or absence of a spot at the shoulder often varies inside one species.

The study of the shape of everted and inflated endophalus is extremely desirable. That method gave extraordinarily beautiful results inside old genus *Plagionotus* and in Dorcadionini.

Anyway a provisional placement of available taxa among new names could be proposed on the base of type species:

Ch. (Immaculatus):

glaucus (Fabricius, 1781)
glabromaculatus (Goeze, 1777)
varius (Müller, 1766)
elaeagni Plavilstshikov, 1956
faldermanni (Faldermann, 1837)
herbstii (Brahm, 1790)

Ch. (Humeromaculatus):

figuratus (Scopoli, 1763)
nivipictus Kraatz, 1779

Ch. (Crassofasciatus):

trifasciatus (Fabricius, 1781)
hungaricus Seidlitz, 1891
aegyptiacus (Fabricius, 1775)
convexifrons Holzschuh, 1981
ruficornis (Olivier, 1790)

Ch. (Perderomaculatus):

sartor (Müller, 1766)
gratiosus (Marseul, 1868)

#377

Rhaesus Motschulsky, 1875 was recently placed (Löbl & Smetana, 2010) placed in the tribe Remphanini Lacordaire, 1868. Before (Bousquet et al., 2009) Remphanina Pascoe, 1869 was accepted as a subtribe in Macrodoniini, as – “Remphanides Lacordaire, 1868: 56, 103 (based on *Remphan* Waterhouse, 1835). **Nomen nudum**. Comment. This name is unavailable under Article 11.7.2 (not subsequently latinized and attributed to Lacordaire 1868 [1869]).”

#378

According to Saz (2011a), *Iberodorcadion circumcinctum circumcinctum* (Chevrolat, 1862) = *Dorcadion ariasi* Chevrolat, 1862, **syn. nov.** *Iberodorcadion circumcinctum tenuecinctum* (Pic, 1898) is a valid name.

#379

According to Tamutis et al. (2011), several species were (or could be) recorded for Lithuania on the base of wrong determinations and absent (or rather probably absent) in the Republic:

Stictoleptura fulva (as *Paracorymbia*) [neither in Poland and Belorussia]
Anastrangalia dubia
Leptura aurulenta
Isotomus comptus
Isotomus speciosus

Clytus rhamni
Acanthocinus reticulatus
Leiopus femoratus
Tetrops starkii

#380

According to Lazarev (2011e): *Dorcadion cinerarium* (Fabricius, 1787) distributed in Moldova, Ukraine, Russia and Azerbaijan consists of **17 subspecies**: *D. c. cinerarium* (Fabricius, 1787) - European Russia, central and eastern Ukraine, *D. c. deniz ssp. nov.* - East Azerbaijan, Baku environs, *D. c. napolovi ssp. nov.* - north Azerbaijan, Shemakha environs, *D. c. belousovi ssp. nov.* - north-east Azerbaijan, Velvelichay River, *D. c. terkense ssp. nov.* - Chechnya, Groznyi environs, *D. c. sindorum ssp. nov.* - Russia, Black Sea Coast, Anapa environs, *D. c. veniamini ssp. nov.* - Russia, north-west Caucasus, Markotkh Ridge, *D. c. adygorum ssp. nov.* - Adygeya, Maykop environs, *D. c. smetanai ssp. nov.* - Karachay-Cherkessia, Khasaut environs and Kabardino-Balkaria, Baksan environs, *D. c. macropoides* Plavilstshikov, 1932, **new rank** - Ukraine, Kharkov Region, *D. c. skrylniki ssp. nov.* - south-east Ukraine, Melitopol environs, *D. c. azovense ssp. nov.* - south-east Ukraine, Berdiansk environs, *D. c. gorodinskii* Danilevsky, 1996 south Ukraine, Kherson Region, *D. c. perroudi* Pic, 1942, **new rank** - south-west Crimea, *D. c. bartenevi ssp. nov.* - west Crimea, Tarkhankut Cape, *D. c. panticapaeum* Plavilstshikov, 1951 - north-east Crimea and south-west Russia, Taman Peninsula, *D. c. zubovi ssp. nov.* - Moldova.

Dorcadion cinerarium demidovi Danilevsky, 2013c was described from near Odessa because all local populations include about equal number of males with glabrous and pubescent elytra. Females are always autochromal. The subspecies penetrates to Ochakov environs.

#381

Fallacia elegans was recorded for European Turkey by Özdikmen (2008: 19): Demirköy env. - on the base of Kurzawa personal communication.

#382

Parmena pilosa pilosa was recorded (as *P. pubescens*) for West Ukraine (Mukachevo env. 16.6.1932) on the base of a single specimen by Heyrovsky (1951: 51). The record was accepted by Lobanov et al. (1981: 792; 1982: 261). The species was also mentioned for Ukranean fauna by Zahaikevitch (1991) and Bartenev (2009) with the reference to Fasulati (1959).

Most probably the species absent in Ukraine, as it is not known from Slovakia, Rumania or Bulgaria. The eastern most localities of *P. pilosa* are known from Balkans, where it is represented by *P.p. ssp. pilosa* Brullé, 1832.

#383

According to Sama (2010a: 55):

“*Clytus triangulimacula* A. Costa, 1847 valid species from variety of *C. arietis* (Linnaeus, 1758). This taxon was originally described as a variety of *Xylotrechus antilope* (Schönherr, 1817) and subsequently regarded by the same author (A. Costa, 1856) as a synonym of *Clytus arietis* var. *bourdilloni* Mulsant, 1839. Recent finding of a long series of specimens closely related to *C. clavicornis* Reiche, 1860, rather than to *C. arietis* (Linnaeus, 1758), proved that it is a distinct species, distributed in southern Italy from Abruzzi to Calabria. It can be distinguished from *C. arietis* by the black ground coloration of elytra, the elytral post-humeral line always reduced or totally lacking, the median band always extended backward and very often connected to the postmedian stripe, and by tibiae blackened or often black.”

#384

The oldest name *Dolocerus* Mulsant, 1862 (as well as *Dolocerus reichii* Mulsant, 1862) was published as “nomen oblytum“ (Löbl & Smetana, 2010) without any comments in the “Acts”, while it

was necessary to show 25 publications with the name *Brachypteroma* by at least 10 authors for the last 50 years for such an action - Article 23.9 of ICZN (1999).

So, now *Dolocerus* Mulsant, 1862 and *Dolocerus reichii* Mulsant, 1862 must be accepted as valid.

As it was noticed by Miroshnikov (2011a, 2011b) for *Dolocerus reichii* Mulsant, 1862 (as *Btachypteroma ottomanum*) the species was recorded for Caucasus (Schneider, Leder, 1878 – “Elisabetthal” [=Asureti in Georgia]; Leder, 1886 – “Lyrik” [Talysh in Azerbajdzhan]; Plavilstshikov, 1948 – Armenia, Arax valley).

Dolocerus reichii was recorded for Sardinia (Bazzato et al., 2017), an areal map of the species is supplied.

#385

According to Danilevsky (2012a):

Stenurella s. septempunctata (Fabricius, 1793) = *S. s. suturata* (Reiche & Saulcy, 1858) – described “Du Péloponèse”.

Stenurella septempunctata ssp. *latenigra* (Pic, 1915e) described from “Asie Mineure” is distributed in South-East Bulgaria, European Turkey, Anatolia and Transcaucasia

Stictoleptura s. scutellata (Fabricius, 1781) = *Leptura scutellata* var. *ochracea* Faust, 1878.

Anastrangalia dubia ssp. *moreana* (Pic, 1906h) is a valid name.

Stenurella melanura ssp. *samai* Rapuzzi, 1995 was accepted as a subspecies.

Cortodera differens Pic, 1898 is a valid name for *Cortodera steineri* Sama, 1997

Nothorhina punctata (Fabricius, 1798) is a valid name.

Cerambyx cerdo pfisteri (Stierlin, 1864) is a valid name [the published version: “*cerambyx pfisteri* Stierlin, 1864: 152” was just a misprint].

Clytus rhamni bellieri Gautier des Cottés, 1862 and *C. r. temesiensis* (Germar, 1824) are valid names.

Xylotrechus (subgen. *Rusticolytus* Vives, 1977) is accepted.

Acanthocinus carinulatus absent in European Russia.

Four subspecies are accepted in *Monochamus galloprovincialis*: *M.g.cinerascens* Motschulsky, 1860, *M.g.galloprovincialis* (Olivier, 1795), *M.g.pistor* (Germar, 1818), *M.g.tauricola* Pic, 1912.

Phytoecia (subgen. *Coptosia* Fairmaire, 1864), *Ph.*(subgen. *Opsilia* Mulsant, 1862) and *Ph.* (subgen. *Pilemia* Fairmaire, 1864) are accepted.

Ph. (Musaria) affinis tuerki Ganglbauer, 1884 is valid.

#386

Cortodera villosa kuvandykensis Danilevsky, 2012b close to *C. v. major* Miroshnikov, 2007, but with numerous forms with yellow elytra was described from Orenburg Region of Russia.

Cortodera villosa chivilini Danilevsky, 2012b very similar to *Cortodera villosa zhuravlevi* Miroshnikov, 2007 was described from the south-east of Volgograd Region.

The taxonomy rank is downgraded by Danilevsky (2012b) for *C. parfentjevi* Miroshnikov, 2007 and *C. zhuravlevi* Miroshnikov, 2007: *C. villosa parfentjevi* Miroshnikov, 2007, (Crimea) and *C. v. zhuravlevi* Miroshnikov, 2007 (Orenburg environs and NW Kazakhstan).

Cortodera villosa kazakorum Danilevsky, 2014d is described from South Russia (Novocherkassk environs).

#387

Saperda aurata Böber, 1793: 135 was most probably (Danilevsky, 2012d)the name of the species known now as *Stromatium unicolor* (Olivier, 1795).

The name was discovered by Ivan Löbl, who sent me the original description (personal message, 25.01.2012). The type locality is “Tauria”, “vom Dneper bis zum Salgir”. *Stromatium auratum* (Böber, 1793) could be accepted as valid if nobody creates the list of 25 publications with *Stromatium unicolor* (Olivier, 1795) by 10 authors for the last 50 years (ICZN Art. 23.9.1.2).

It was published as valid by Lazarev (2014).

#388

According to Shapovalov (2011a) several Cerambycidae were firstly recorded for Orenburg region: *Cortodera femorata*, *Anoploclera rufipes*, *Anoploclera sexguttata*, *Ropalopus macropus*, *Xylotrechus pantherinus*, *Pogonocherus hispidulus*, *Oplosia cinerea*, *Leiopus linnei*, *Exocentrus punctipennis*, *Stenostola dubia* Laich., *Stenostola ferrea*, *Rosalia alpina*.

#389

Vadonia gusmii Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2009: 16 close to *V.parnassensis* was described from Greece (Lagkada, nom. Lakonia).

#389

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#390

Several authors regarded: *Pseudalosterna* Plavilstshikov, 1934 = *Pseudovadonia* Lobanov et al. 1981 (Bílý & Mehl, 1989 [as “*Pseudoalosterna*”]; Berger, 2012 [as “*Pseudalosterna*”]), but Berger (2012: 149) paradoxically saved *Pseudovadonia* as valid! Sama (1988: 30) published *Pseudovadonia* as a subgenus of *Pseudalosterna* [as “*Pseudalosterna*”].

The spelling *Pseudalosterna* was wrong. Original spelling is *Pseudalosterna* Plavilstshikov, 1934.

#391

According to Peks (2010) *Dorcadion equestre bisuturale* Jureček, 1933 [described from: “Griechenland, Bos-Dahr-Gebirge bei Drama”] is a subspecies from Greece and Bulgaria. The unavailable name “*ochridense*” (Heyrovský, 1935: 147) was used as valid for a subspecies from near Ohrid Lake (Albania and Macedonia). The name was originally introduced as aberration. The name of the Balkanian subspecies *D. equestre reclinatum* Kraatz, 1892 was not mentioned by Peks (2010).

#392

Rhagium (Megarhagium) pruinatum Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2011 was described after 2 males from Greece: “1,5 km W Fanaiti, 650 m di quota (Peloponneso, nom. Arkadia, 37°18'3"N, 22°2'23"E), 2.VI.2011”.

#393

Plagionotus arcuatus ghidottii Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2011 was described after two males and a female from Crete.

#394

Anoploclera planata Swaine & Hopping, 1928: 62, described from USA (“Ayova”) was published as a synonym of *Stictoleptura rubra rubra* by Gressitt (1951). Its holotype (male – see: http://insects.oeb.harvard.edu/mcz/FMPPro?-DB=Image.fm&-Lay=web&-Format=images.htm&Species_ID=26496&-Find) is indistinguishable from males of *S.r. rubra*. The name absent in all modern publications on American Cerambycidae (Linsley & Chemsak, 1976; Monne & Giesbert, 1993 and others); neither in the Catalog (Löbl & Smetana, 2010).

According to L. Bezark (personal message, 2012), *Leptura rubra* Linnaeus, 1758 = *Anoploclera planata* Swaine & Hopping, 1928 (as it was stated by Gressitt, 1951). Probably there was once a small introduction, but the species is not any longer part of the new world fauna.

#395

According to Dascalu & Fusu (2012) *Dorcadion axillare* is widely distributed in south and north-east Romania. Old records of the species for Romania (Montandon, 1908) were overlooked or wrongly interpreted by subsequent authors.

Newly discovered populations from NE Romania were described *D. axillare moldavicum* Dascalu & Fusu, 2012.

According to the original description (the differences in body shape and genital structures were shown) and available specimens, *D. moldavicum* Dascalu & Fusu, 2012 must be accepted as a species.

#396

Two new subgenera were proposed for Far Eastern species (all absent in our region): *Acanthocinus* (*Acanthobatesianus* Wallin, Kwamme & Lin, 2012) and *Leiopus* (*Carinopus* Wallin, Kwamme & Lin, 2012).

#397

According to Sama (2010a: 51): *Leiopus nebulosus* (Linnaeus, 1758) = *Leiopus insulanus* Sláma, 1985. The synonyms were accepted by Wallin et al. (2012).

Leiopus insulanus Sláma, 1985 was described from Crete on the base of a single male. The unique specimen is not enough for the acceptance of the proposed synonyms. It is better now (Danilevsky, 2012d) to regard the Cretan population as a subspecies of *Leiopus nebulosus* until more materials available, so it is *Leiopus nebulosus insulanus* Sláma, 1985.

#398

According to Sama (2011: 551), *Exocentrus lusitanus* was wrongly recorded for Sardinia (Sama, 2005b) on the base of specimens of *E. punctipennis*.

#399

According to the investigation of several hundreds of specimens by Sláma & Slámová (1996) with special attention to the “very different form of genitals” 5 subspecies must be delimited inside *Prinobius myardi*: first “from “Italy and Balkan”, “the second subspecies from France and Spain”, “the third subspecies from south-east Turkey, Syria and Israel”, “the fourth subspecies from Algeria and the fifth subspecies from Crete”. All five are now accepted with corresponding names. Sláma & Slámová (1996) used for the first subspecies the name “*Macrotoma s. scutellaris* (Germar)”, which is a junior homonym. *Prinobius myardi slamorum* Danilevsky, 2012d was proposed as a replacement name. Such a system did not include poorly investigated populations from Bulgaria, European Turkey, Crimea, Georgia, most part of Anatolia (from Aegean seaboard to Artvin) and Iran. All of them are preliminary joined to Balkanian subspecies *P. m. slamorum* Danilevsky, 2012d.

#400

Several species were recorded as new for Albania (Rapuzzi & Sama, 2012b):

Prinobius myardi Mulsant, 1842

Leptorhabdium illyricum (Kraatz, 1870)

Oxymirus cursor (Linnaeus, 1758)

Gnathacmaeops pratensis (Laicharting, 1784) (as *Acmaeops*)

Pedostrangalia (s.str.) *revestita* (Linnaeus, 1767)

Stictoleptura (*Aredolpona*) *rubra rubra* (Linnaeus, 1758) [the subspecies was accepted up to Algeria]

Vadonia dojranensis dojranensis Holzschuh, 1984

Stenurella bifasciata intermedia Holzschuh, 2006

Nothorhina punctata (Fabricius, 1798) [as *muricata* (Dalman, 1817)]

Anisarthron barbipes (Schrank, 1845)

Alocerus moesiacus (Frivaldszky, 1838)

Saphanus piceus ssp. *ganglbaueri* Brancsik, 1886

Trichoferus fasciculatus fasciculatus (Faldermann, 1837)

Trichoferus spartii (Müller, 1948)
Cerambyx welensii (Küster, 1846)
Obrium brunneum (Fabricius, 1793)
Stenhomalus (Obriopsis) bicolor (Kraatz, 1852)
Molorchus minor minor (Linnaeus, 1758)
Molorchus (s. str.) *umbellatarum* (Schreber, 1759) [as *Glaphyra*]
Callimus abdominalis (Olivier, 1795)
Ropalopus ungaricus (Herbst, 1784)
Semanotus ruscicus (Fabricius, 1776)
Leioderes kollari kollari Redtenbacher, 1849
Clytus arietis arietis (Linnaeus, 1758)
Parmena pilosa Brullé, 1832 [as *Parmena pubescens pilosa* (Brullé, 1832)]
Pogonocherus fasciculatus fasciculatus (Degeer, 1775)
Pogonocherus decoratus Fairmaire, 1855
Pogonocherus ovatus (Goeze, 1777)
Pogonocherus hispidulus (Piller & Mitterpacher, 1783)
Pogonocherus eugeniae Ganglbauer, 1891
Pogonocherus perroudi perroudi Mulsant, 1839
Acanthocinus henschi henschi Reitter, 1900
Acanthocinus reticulatus (Razoumowsky, 1789)
Phytoecia (Helladia) flavescens (Brullé, 1832) [as *Helladia*]

Most of taxa listed above were already recorded for Albania by Sama & Löbl (2010).

The presence in Albania of *Vadonia moesiaca*, *Leptura aethiops*, *Stictoleptura tesserula*, *Tetropium castaneum*, *Monochamus sartor* and *M. sutor* was regarded as doubtful; and for “*Asias ephippium*” it was declared as impossible, as all records could be based on the small specimens of *Purpuricenus globulicollis*. No comments on *Anoplistes balcanicus* Slama, 2010 was published (both authors regard the holotype of *Anoplistes balcanicus* Slama, 2010 as *A. halodendri ephippium* with wrong label – personal message by P.Rapuzzi, 23.7.2012).

#401

Aromia bungii was introduced to Bavaria (Burmeister, 2012; Burmeister et al., 2012).

#402

Several (14) species were recorded (Vitali, 2011) as new for Luxembourg: *Gaurotes virginea thalassina* (Schrank, 1781), *Cortodera humeralis* (Schaller, 1783), *Anoplodera rufipes* (Schaller, 1783), *Paracorymbia maculicornis* (DeGeer, 1775), *Anastrangalia dubia* (Scopoli, 1763), *Grammoptera ustulata* (Schaller, 1783), *Grammoptera abdominalis* (Stephens, 1831), *Arhopalus ferus* (Mulsant, 1839), *Ropalopus femoratus* (Linnaeus, 1758), *Chlorophorus glabromaculatus* (Goeze, 1777), *Stenopterus rufus* (Linnaeus, 1767), *Pogonocherus ovatus* (Goeze, 1777), *Exocentrus adpersus* Mulsant, 1846 and *Exocentrus punctipennis* Mulsant & Guillebeau, 1856. *Stenocorus quercus* (Götz, 1783), *Palaeocallidium coriaceum* (Paykull, 1800) and *Stenostola ferrea* (Schrank, 1776) were considered absent from the country. The presence of *Ropalopus clavipes* (Fabricius, 1775) and *Agapanthia violacea* (Fabricius, 1775) is questionable.

#403

Xylotrechus rusticus was recorded as new for Luxembourg (Thoma, 2009).

#404

Iberodorcadion almarzense (Escalera, 1902) and *I. demandense* (Escalera, 1902) were accepted as species by Tomé (2013b).

According to Tomé (2013a): *I. albicans* (Chevr.) = *palentinum* Lauffer, 1911 = *palentinum* Escalera, 1911.

According to Vives (personal message, 2014): *I. albicans demandense* = *palentinum* Lauffer, 1911 = *palentinum* Escalera, 1911 and *I. neilense almarzense* (Esc.) must be accepted.

#405

Cortodera komarovi Danilevsky, 1996 is restored as a species with 3 new subspecies from Asian Kazakhstan. Males and females are described from each new subspecies.

C.k.komarovi is still known from only one locality in European Kazakhstan (Furmanovo, 49°40'N, 49°27'E) on the base of males only.

#406

Stenurella nigra maesta Danilevsky, 2013b: 172 was described from Caucasus with Transcaucasia because of darker abdomen in males.

#407

Rhaphuma gracilipes was recorded for "Bukovina" by Heyden et al. (1906: 519), that was accepted by Gutowski (1992a: 82) as a record for "SW Ukraina", but could be connected with Romania as well (Kurzawa, 2012: 67). The species was also recorded for Lithuania by Gutowski (1992a: 82) and Kurzawa (2012: 66) on the base of a single specimen from E.Wróblewski collection (Kraków).

#408

Semanotus undatus was recorded for Germany by Bense (1995), Köhler (2011).

#409

According to Bousquet & Bouchard (2013):

"The name *Grammoptera* was proposed the same year by Dejean (1835: 356) and Audinet-Serville (1835: 215). As indicated in the "Precedence" section [8], Dejean's publication has priority."

"[8] **Audinet-Serville, J.G. 1835. Nouvelle classification de la famille des longicornes(suite). Annales de la Société Entomologique de France 4: 197–228.** This article was published in the second issue of the fourth volume of the Annales which was recorded on the 28 September 1835 by the Académie des Sciences (France). Therefore, the second part of Audinet-Serville's work (1835) appeared **after Dejean's fourth livraison of his catalogue recorded on 22 August 1835** and Dejean's names have precedence."

#410

According to Bousquet & Bouchard (2013):

The name *Strangalia* was proposed the same year by Dejean (1835: 355) and Audinet-Serville (1835: 220). As indicated in the "Precedence" section [8], Dejean's name has priority.

#411

Five new subgenera of *Stenurella* were proposed by Özdikmen (2013):

Iberostenurella Özdikmen, 2013: 527 type species *Strangalia hybridula* Reitter, 1902;

Crassostenurella Özdikmen, 2013: 526 type species *Strangalia approximans* Rosenhauer, 1856;

Stenurelloides Özdikmen, 2013: 523 type species *Leptura jaegeri* Hummel, 1825; *Nigrostenurella* Özdikmen, 2013: 525 type species *Leptura nigra* Linnaeus, 1758;

Priscostenurella Özdikmen, 2013: 516 type species *Leptura bifasciata* O.F.Müller, 1776.

#412

Agapanthia (Smaragdula) izziloi Rapuzzi, Sama & Kotán, 2013: 582 (as *Agapanthia s.str.*) and *Agapanthia (Epopetes) markusi* Rapuzzi, Sama & Kotán, 2013: 583 (close to *A.villosoviridescens*) were described from Greece.

#413

The last 8th volume of the Catalogue of Palaearctic Coleoptera (Löbl & Smetana, 2013) contains several new corrections to Cerambycidae 6th volume in Errata.

#414

The correct original spelling is *Brachyleptura cordigera anojiaensis* Sláma, 1982. The name was published several times with a mistake: “*anojaensis*” by Sama (2002: 30) and by Sama & Löbl (2010: 114). The newly published (Löbl & Smetana, 2013) correction is also wrong: “*anoaiensis*”.

#415

Oberea linearis is published as first record for Luxembourg (Vitali, 2013) together with a complete list of Cerambycidae of the country. *O. linearis* was also recorded for Luxembourg by Löbl and Smetana (2010).

#416

Hesperophanes melonii Fancello & Cillo, 2012: 255 very close to *H. sericeus* was described from Sicily.

#417

Dorcadion aethiops asenovi Danilevsky, 2014b: 253 (“Bulgaria, Asenovgrad env.”) and *D. a. strumense* Danilevsky, 2014b: 252 (“Bulgaria, 6km NEE Petrich, Drangovo, 41°24'56"N, 23°17'55"E” and “Gotse Delchev env.”) were described.

D. (Carinatodorcadion) aethiops propinquum Breuning, 1962 was accepted.

Dorcadion (Carinatodorcadion) aethiops strumense Danilevsky, 2014c was collected by Sotiris Alexiou in North Greece in 5-6 km eastwards of Serres (personal message by S. Alexiou with a photo, 2016 and published by Alexiou, 2016).

#418

Iberodorcadion (H.) ribotense Corraleño, Murriá & Saz, 2013 was described from the provinces of Zaragoza and Soria (Aragón and Castile and León, Spain). The new species was compared with *I. (H.) becerrae*, *I. (H.) grustani*, *I. (H.) seguntianum* and *I. (H.) zarcoi*.

#419

Genus *Brachyta* is divided in three subgenera including:

Brachyta (Fasciobrachyta) Danilevsky, 2014d: 113 type species: *Leptura bifasciata* Olivier, 1795)

Brachyta (Variobrachyta) Danilevsky, 2014d: 117 type species: *Leptura variabilis* Gebler, 1817)

#420

The genus *Taiwanocarilia* Hayashi, 1983 (type species *Gaurotes ater* Tamanuki, 1942) was based on a single female from high Taiwan mountains. It became clear after the description of males (Ohbayashi & Chou, 2014): *Cortodera* Mulsant, 1863 = *Taiwanocarilia* Hayashi, 1983. So, *Cortodera atra* (Tamanuki, 1942) is the first representative of the genus in Taiwan.

#421

According to Tomé (2014):

Iberodorcadion Breuning, 1943

#195 #202 #225

...

Subgen.: Hispanodorcadion Vives, 1976

#195 #202

albicans (Chevrolat, 1862) SP

ssp. *albicans* (Chevrolat, 1862) SP

= *palentinum* (Escalera, 1911) SP

#404

= *palentinum* (Lauffer, 1911) SP

#404

ssp. *demandense* (Lauffer, 1902) SP

#404

ssp. marinae Tomé et Bahillo, 1996 SP	#128
ssp. vanhoegaerdeni (Breuning, 1956) SP	#71
aries Tomé et Berger, 1999 SP	
heydeni (Kraatz, 1870) SP	
graellsii (Graells, 1858) SP	
ssp. graellsii (Graells, 1858) SP	
ssp. longipenne (Chevrolat, 1862) SP	
ssp. cinereum (Escalera, 1901) SP	
= intermedium (Escalera, 1902)	#127
ssp. incallosum (Escalera, 1908) SP	
nudipenne (Escalera, 1908) SP	#145
ssp. nudipenne (Escalera, 1908) SP	#421
ssp. schrammianum Plavilstshikov, 1932[RN] SP	#421
= perchini del Saz Fucho, 2012	#145 #
perezi (Graells, 1849) SP	
ssp. perezi (Graells, 1849) SP	
ssp. hispanicum (Mulsant, 1851) SP	#145
ssp. ghilianii (Chevrolat, 1862) SP	#145
ssp. cercedillanum (Pic, 1900) SP	
ssp. ortunoi Hernandez, 1991 SP	#128
abulense (Lauffer, 1902) SP	
ssp. abulense (Lauffer, 1902) SP	
= puncticolle (Breuning, 1944)	#148
ssp. granulipenne (Escalera, 1908) SP	
segovianum (Chevrolat, 1862) SP	
ssp. segovianum (Chevrolat, 1862) SP	
ssp. dejeanii (Chevrolat, 1862) SP	
fuentei (Pic, 1899) SP	
zenete Anichtchenko et Verdugo, 2004 SP	
martinezii (Pérez-Arcas, 1874) SP	
= espanoli Breuning, 1956	#257
bolivari (Lauffer, 1898) SP	
seguntianum (K. Daniel, 1899) SP	#127
ssp. seguntianum (K. Daniel, 1899) SP	#127
= ruspolii (Breuning, 1974)	#125
ssp. belbezei (Escalera, 1914) SP	#421
= bilbilitanum (Escalera, 1914)	#421
= ribotense Corraleño Iñarra A.,Murria Beltrán Á.& del Saz Fucho, 2013	#418 #421
aguadoi Aguado et Tomé, 2000 SP	
becerrae (Lauffer, 1901) SP	#126
korbi (Ganglbauer, 1883) SP	#172
molitor (Fabricius, 1775) SP FR	
ssp. molitor (Fabricius, 1775) SP FR	
ssp. navasi (Escalera, 1900) SP	
circumcinctum (Chevrolat, 1862) SP	
ssp. circumcinctum (Chevrolat, 1862) SP	
= ariasi (Chevrolat, 1862)	#378
ssp. tenuescinctum (Pic, 1898) SP	#378
= rufobasicorne (Pic, 1941)	
grustani Gonzalez, 1992 SP	
mosqueruelense (Escalera, 1902) SP	#145

pseudomolitor (Escalera, 1902) SP	#109
terolense (Escalera, 1902) SP	
ssp. terolense (Escalera, 1902) SP	
ssp. albarium (Escalera, 1902) SP	#421
ssp. turdetanum (Lauffer, 1911) SP	#421
paulae Ñarra & Beltrán, 2012 SP	
zarcoi (Schramm, 1910) SP	
uhagonii (Pérez-Arcas, 1868) SP	
= cuencaense (Pic, 1941)	
= multidisjunctum (Pic, 1941)	
ssp. uhagonii (Pérez-Arcas, 1868) SP	
ssp. pradae del Saz Fucho, 2007 SP	
neilense (Escalera, 1902) SP	
ssp. neilense (Escalera, 1902) SP	
ssp. almarzense (Escalera, 1902) SP	#404
ferdinandi (Escalera, 1900) SP	#194

#422

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

#423

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

#424

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

#425

Three species were recorded for Albania by Siering (2014a):

Arhopalus ferus

Deilus fugax

Phytoecia (O.) uncinata (as *Opsilia*)

Four species were recorded for Albania by Siering (2014b):

Cortodera flavimana

Vadonia grandicollis grandicollis (as *Vadonia bisignata*)

Dorcadion lineatocolle

Phytoecia cylindrica

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

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

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

#426

Totally black *Vadonia unipunctata ikariaensis* Danilevsky & Vartanis, 2015 is described from Ikaria Island (Greece).

#427

Several species were recorded for Macedonis by Plewa et al. (2015):

Anoplodera (s. str.) *rufipes rufipes* (Schal.), *Certallum ebulinum* (L.), *Purpuricenus globulicollis skypetarum* Rapuzzi & Sama, *Plagionotus arcuatus* (L.), *P. scalaris* (Brullé), *Parmena unifasciata*

(Rossi), *Leiopus linnei* Wallin, Nylander & Kvamme, *Calamobius filum* (Rossi), *Phymatodes testaceus* (L.), *Chlorophorus sartor* (Müll.).

#428

Purpuricenus comenius Vartanis & Ambrus, 2015 close to *P. graecus graecus* Sláma, 1993 is described from South Peloponnese (Greece, Laconia): Agios Petros (type locality) and Karýes with environs.

#429

First records for Kaliningrad Region (V.I. Alekseev et al., 2015):
Phymatodes alni (L.), *Ropalopus macropus* (Germ.), *Stenostola dubia* (Laich.), *Tetrops starkii* Chevr.

#430

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

#431

The name proposed as “*Stictoleptura scutellata maritima* ssp. n.” by Sláma (2015a: 39) for “Southeast France (Alpes-Maritimes, Var)” is not available because no type materials were designated (not holotype, neither paratypes). The name was validated by Sláma (2015b: 1118).

#432

The name proposed as “*Glaphyra marmottani andalusica* n. ssp.” for “Andalucía, Ubrique (Cádiz)” by Sláma (2015a: 44) is not available because the holotype was not formally designated. The name was validated by Sláma (2015b: 1118).

#433

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

#434

Agapanthia schurmanni was recorded for Bulgaria (Belasitsa Mt.) by Georgiev et al. (2013).

#435

New records for European Turkey (Georgiev et al., 2015):

Stictoleptura (Maculileptura) maculicornis

Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) pedestre pedestre

Phytoecia (Pilemia) hirsutula hirsutula

Phytoecia (Helladia) praetextata praetextata

Phytoecia (s. str.) pubescens

Agapanthia (Homoblephara) maculicornis maculicornis

#436

Cortodera humeralis moreensis Danilevsky, 2015c: 1035 is described from Peloponnesus (Vourvoura env., 37°19'N, 22°29'E, 900m).

According to Danilevsky (2015c): *C. f. flavimana* Walth, 1838 (type locality- Istanbul environs) is distributed in NW Anatolia and Europe without Peloponnesus. *C. f. schurmanni* Sama, 1997 must be accepted for Peloponnesus.

#437

Brachyta interrogationis eitschbergeri Danilevsky & Peks, 2015: 1085 is described from Germany (South Bavaria, Marktleuthen environs, 50°7'28"N, 11°59'47"E, 534m). The taxon is

characterized by totally (or about totally) black elytra of all specimens (more than 200 paratypes). It is also known from West Czechia.

According to (Kierdorf-Traut, 2007) the populations of *B. interrogationis* in South Tirol (Italy) consist of rather dark specimens (in general much darker than populations in Scandinavia or East Europe). But the number of specimens with relatively light elytra (similar to the nominative form or lighter) is considerable in about each locality. So, all Italian populations must be accepted as a good subspecies *B. i. marginella* (Fabricius, 1793) described from Italy (published by Danilevsky & Peks, 2016). The subspecies is also known from neighbor areas of France, Austria, Switzerland, South Germany and probably Luxembourg.

B. i. ebenina (Mulsant, 1839) is accepted (Danilevsky & Peks, 2016) for Central Massif in France.

B. interrogationis gabzdili Danilevsky & Peks, 2016 is described from Slovakia. The new subspecies is also known from South Poland and must penetrate to West Ukrain (all records for Carpathians).

According to Lazarev (2016), the type locality of *Brachyta interrogationis* (Linnaeus, 1857) is situated in Scandinavia. The area of the nominative subspecies *B. i. interrogationis* is limited by Scandinavian Peninsula. *B. i. russica* (Herbst, 1784), **stat. nov.** is accepted for European Russia (without northern Urals with neighbor areas), West Siberia (including Altay) and Kazakhstan. *B. i. zuberi* Lazarev, 2016a is described from northern Urals with neighbor areas.

Brachyta i. interrogationis (Linnaeus, 1857) must be represented in Russia (North Karelia), because it is known from the border-line between Finland and Karelia (Lazarev, 2016a: "Oulanka").

#438

Tetropium fuscum lapponicum Sláma, 2015c: 1126 was described from Finland, Ivalo.

Agapanthia kirbyi valandovensis Sláma, 2015c: 1127 was described from Macedonia, Valandovo.

#439

According to Verdugo (2014b):

Iberodorcadion (Baeticodorcadion) parmeniforme (Escalera, 1902) must be accepted as a species.

Iberodorcadion (Baeticodorcadion) chiqui Verdugo, 2014 was described from Sierra Bermeja, 1000 m., Estepona, Málaga.

#440

5 species were mentioned for Switzerland by Monnerat et al. (2015), but missing by Löbl & Smetana (2010):

Tricoferus holosericeus

Stenopterus ater

Phymatodes glabratus

Phymatodes lividus

(*Leiopus linnei*)

16 species recorded for Switzerland by Löbl & Smetana (2010) were not mentioned by Monnerat et al. (2015) because of wrong or doubtful data.

Akimerus schaefferi

Acmaeops smaragdulus

Pachytodes erraticus

Stenurella septempunctata

Hesperophanes sericeus

Gracilia minuta

Nathrius brevipennis

Glaphyra kiesewetteri
Phymatodes fasciatus
Ropalopus macropus
Deroplia genei
Leiopus punctulatus
Phytoecia molybdaena
Phytoecia caerulea
Phytoecia rufipes
Agapanthia dahli

#441

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

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

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

#442

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

#443

Three new taxa are described by Pesarini & Sabbadini (2013):

Dorcadion anachoreta Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2013: 34, belonging to the group of *D. ljubetense*, from Mount Siniatsiko (massif of Mount Askio), Greece;

D. veluchense australe Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2013: 39 and *D. veluchense maliacum* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2013: 40, from Mount Kaliakouda in Southern Pindus and the massif of Mount Othrys, Greece, respectively.

D. veluchense albanicum Heyrovský, 1934b, stat. nov. is accepted.

#444

Agapanthia (Epoptes) renatae Steiner & Schmid, 2013 close to *A. cretica* was described from Greece, Peloponnes (Nomos Arkadias) zwischen Karitena und Kastro [37°29'10"N, 22°00'30"E].

#445

Neoplacionotus bobelayei (Brullé, 1832) [as *Placionotus (Neoplacionotus) speciosus* (Adams, 1817)] was divided in three subspecies (Özdikmen & Ali, 2016):

1. *Neoplacionotus bobelayei bobelayei* (Brullé, 1832) [as *Placionotus (Neoplacionotus) speciosus bobelayei* (Adams, 1817)] – south Europe.

2. *Neoplacionotus bobelayei mouzafferi* (Pic, 1905g) [as *Placionotus (Neoplacionotus) speciosus mouzafferi* Pic, 1905g] – Near East.

3. Third subspecies needs a new name, as it was published with unavailable young homonym [*Placionotus (Neoplacionotus) speciosus speciosus* (Adams, 1817)] – South Russia, South Ukraine, Transcaucasia, Turkmenia, North Iran, North Turkey: *Neoplacionotus bobelayei huseyini* Lazarev, 2016b.

#446

According to Albayati et al. (2016) publication on 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. et J. Daniel, 1891), *Rutpela maculata manca* (Schaufuss, 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).

#447

Parmena europaea Danilevsky in Danilevsky & Hizal, 2017 is described from Ukraine and Rumania. The new species is supposed for Moldavia. *Parmena istanbulensis* Danilevsky & Hizal, 2017 is described from European Turkey (Istanbul environs). Both new species are similar to *P. balteus* (L.); the distinguishing characters are discussed.

#448

According to Özdikmen (2017):

Phytoecia baccueti (Brullé, 1832) is upgraded from subspecies to species level on the base of overlapping of the areas of forms with and without red thoracic spots.

In fact *baccueti* Brullé is just an aberration with red pronotal spot, known from many European populations as well as from Turkey. This form definitely dominates in Peloponnes and probably in certain regions of Western Anatolia, and so represents here a local subspecies.

Ph. nigricornis was recorded for Turkey by Bodemeyer (1900: 128).

#449

Iberodorcadion (Hispanodorcadion) abantense Saz Fucho, Corraleno Inarra & Murria Beltran, 2016 close to *I. uhagonii* is described from Zaragoza province (Spain).

#450

Vesperus lucasi Barreda, Mejias & Manuel, 2013 is described from the town of Lucena (Cordoba, Spain) and surroundings.

#451

Iberodorcadion (Hispanodorcadion) bolivari danielae Saz Fucho, 2013 is described from Aranjuez (Madrid).

#452

Agapanthia (s. str.) *bohémica* Sláma, 2017 (compared with *A. cardui* and *A. suturalis*) is described from Czechia (Terezín env. Kunžak) and *Agapanthia (Epoetes) uxoria* Sláma, 2017 (related to *A. villosviridescens* and *A. cynarae*) is described from Greece (Ossa mountain range, Stomion).

#453

A. alternans eualternans Danilevsky, 2017a is described from near Orenburg.

#453

A publication of *Lopezcolonia (Scalaperda)* [nomen nudum] by Shapovalov (2011: 111) for *S. perforata* and *S. scalaris* was not followed by any comments.

#454

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

#455

Calchaenesthes oblongomaculata was collected (Gradinarov, 2017) in south-west Bulgaria (Maleshevska Planina Mts., near Kamenitsa Vill.).

#456

Phytoecia (Pilemia) kruszelnickii Szczepański & Karpiński, 2017 is described from Greece.

Phytoecia (Pilemia) moreana Breuning 1943 is distinguished (Szczepański & Karpiński, 2017) as a separate species. *P. kruszelnickii* is distributed exclusively within the continental part of Greece (Thessaly region) and *P. moreana* only occurs in the Peloponnese peninsula.

#457

Saperda (Compsidia) populnea lapponica Wallin, Kvamme & Bergsten, 2017 is described from Sweden (Lappland, Lule lappmark, 2 km SE Kiruna, elev. 500 m), recorded for Norway and Finland; one locality is published for Russia: “Petsamo (Petjenga)”, 69°33'N, 31°14'E”, but supposed much wider area. The nominative subspecies is also recognized from Sweden, Norway and Finland, but southwards the area of *S. (C.) p. lapponica*.

#458

Monochamus saltuarius occidentalis Sláma, 2017b is described from Czech Republic. The taxon must be represented in European Russia and whole European part of species area.

#459

Ropalopus boreki Rapuzzi, 2017 (close to *R. siculus*) was described from Greece (“Peloponnese, Lakonia, Neo Itilo, Itilo reg. Avramniaka” and “5 km south from Stoupa”).

#460

According to Govorun & Zamoroka (2017) there were several wrong determinations in the publication by Ovcharenko & Govorun (2014) for Sumy Region (Ukraine):

a female recorded as *Anastrangalia sanguinolenta* was *A. dubia* [in fact, it must be *A. reyi* - MD]

a male recorded as *Pidonia lurida* was *Anastrangalia dubia* [in fact, it must be *A. reyi* - MD]

Dorcadion aethiops was in fact *D. carinatum*

Agapanthia violacea was in fact *A. intermedia*

Oxyilia duponcheli was in fact *Phytoecia nigricornis*

Callimoxys gracilis was in fact *Oedemera* sp.

Callimus angulatum was in fact *Oedemera* sp.

Stenopterus rufus was in fact *Oedemera* sp.

Vesperus luridus – wrong record, but the specimen was lost.

#461

According to Sláma (2017c):

Cerambyx miles was found in the Czech Republic (Lednice na Moravě).

Tetrops gilvipes adlbaueri was found in Slovakia.

Tetrops nigra is a valid species name.

Morimus gabzdili was introduced to Slovakia with wood. The species is widely distributed in Caucasus, Crimea and Turkey.

#462

Paracoptosia Danilevsky, 2017b, **subgen. n.** with type species *Saperda compacta* Ménériés, 1832, is established as a subgenus of *Phytoecia* for *Coptosia* sensu auct. nec Fairmaire, 1865. *Coptosia* Fairmaire, 1865, **syn. n.**, is a junior objective synonym of *Oxyilia* Mulsant, 1863.

#463

Cerambyx cerdo masaryki Vartanis, 2018c is described on the base of 6 specimens from the coastal region of Bulgaria (Burgas) because of light brown colour.

#464

Ropalopus insubricus gallicus Vartanis, 2018b is described on the base of 15 specimens from France-Aiguines.

#465

Purpuricenus kaehlerii corsicus Vartanis, 2018a is described on the base of 4 specimens from Corsica Is.

#466

Rapuzzi & Sama (2018):

Xylosteus bartonii migliaccioi Rapuzzi & Sama, 2018. *Xylosteus bartonii 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 bartonii* is just inside the area of *X. b. migliaccioi* Rapuzzi & Sama, 2018. So, *Xylosteus bartonii* Obenberger & Mařan, 1933 = *X. b. migliaccioi* Rapuzzi & Sama, 2018 (published by Danilevsky, 2020b, 2020d).

Cortodera holosericea pseudoholosericea Rapuzzi & Sama, 2018 was described (as a species) from **Albania**: Berat pref., Mount Tomorri, 40°37'32"N, 20°10'15"E, 2140 m. (holotype); **Greece**: Macedonia, 4 Km NW of Deskati, 39°56'59.82"N, 21°46'09.03"E, 1500 m. *C. h. pseudoholosericea* was published by Danilevsky (2020b, 2020d).

Akimerus ariannae was accepted as *Akimerus berchmansii ariannae*, though the arguments show the species rank of the name.

Isotomus speciosus eggeri Rapuzzi & Sama, 2018 is described from Greece: Peloponnese (holotype) and Parga environs.

Isotomus speciosus speciosus (Schneider, 1787) = *Isotomus speciosus ganglbaueri* (Pic, 1900)

All *Isotomus* taxa (with the exception of *theresae* Pic from Africa) are accepted as subspecies of *I. speciosus*.

Herophila moreana Rapuzzi & Sama, 2018 close to *H. fairmairei* is described from Peloponnese (holotype from "Chelmos Geb.").

Herophila tristis and *Herophila moreana* were collected in the same biotope.

Herophila veluchiana (Breuning, 1943b) is accepted (Erimanthos, 2000-2300 m; Pindos, Perister, 2000 m; Epiro, Mt. Tymphristos).

H. tristis martinasci was collected in Greece: Patras, Valle Stige.

#467

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

#468

According to A.-M. Dutrillaux & B. Dutrillaux (2018) the male sex chromosome formula of *Grammoptera ruficornis* is XY as in all Rhagiini and Oxymirini, while in Lepturini it is X0. So, the tribal position of the genus is doubtful. The genus was placed in Lepturini by Plavilstshikov (1936), Villier (1968), Löbl & Smetana (2010) and others, but to Rhagiini by Švácha (Švácha, Danilevsky, 1989: 13), Bartenev (2009: 69). Now P.Švácha (personal message, 2018) accepted *Grammoptera* inside Lepturini.

#469

According to Danilevsky (2018a):

Tetrops (Mimosophronica) Breuning, 1943a, type species *Mimosophronica strandiella* Breuning, 1943 (= *Tetrops formosus* Baeckmann, 1903) is a valid name for 5 Central Asian species including *T. elaeagni* Plavilstshikov, 1954 (with 3 subspecies: *T. e. elaeagni*; *T. e. shapovalovi* Danilevsky, 2018a -

type locality: Kazakhstan, north-east foothills of Karatau Ridge, Kyzylsu River, eastwards Birlík, 43°56'N, 67°40'E, 352 m; *T. e. plaviltshikovi* Kostin, 1973.).

#470

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).

#471

Three species were recorded for Albania by Plewa et al. (2018):

Stenopterus atricornis Pic

Oberea (Amaurostoma) taygetana Pic

Phytoecia (Pilemia) angusterufonotata Pic

#472

Dorcadion pusillum ochrolineatum Dascalu, 2018 is described from “East of Romanian Plane (Brăila and Buzău counties)” - type locality: “Brăila, Lacul Sărat [Salty Lake]”.

Dorcadion pusillum vasiliscus Dascalu, 2018 is described from “Curvature Subcarpathians (Vrancea and Buzău counties)” - type locality: “Vrancea, Beceni, Izvoru Dulce, mal Slănic peste râu [over Slănic river]”.

Two synonyms are accepted (Dascalu, 2018): *Dorcadion p. pusillum* Küster = *D. p. berladense* Pic.

#473

A new subgenus *Pseudopilemia* Kasatkin, 2018 of the genus *Phytoecia* Dejean, 1835 with the type species *Saperda hirsutula* Frölich, 1793 is described. Four species were included in the new subgenus by its author: *Ph. (P.) hirsutula* (Frölich, 1793), *Ph. (P.) evae* D.Marklund et S.Marklund, 2014, *Ph. (P.) kruszelnickii* Szczepański et Karpiński, 2017, *Ph. (P.) konyaensis* Danilevsky, 2010. New synonyms are proposed: *Phytoecia (P.) hirsutula* (Frölich, 1793) = *Ph. (P.) buglanica* D.Marklund et S.Marklund, 2014.

Now I regard *Pilemia* as a genus as it was accepted by Löbl & Smetana (2010).

Pilemia includes two subgenera:

Pilemia (s. str.)

Pilemia (Pseudopilemia) Kasatkin, 2018)

#474

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

#475

Danilevsky (2018b):

Phytoecia (Parobereina) Danilevsky, 2018b) is described with the type species: *Phytoecia vittipennis* Reiche, 1877.

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

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

#476

Compsocerides (with *Rosalia* inside) were accepted by Lacordaire (1869: 30). According to Plavilstshikov (1934a: 126), Rosaliina (= Compsocerina) is valid. Compsocerini (with *Rosalia* inside) were published by Gressitt (1951: 212).

The synonyms: Compsocerini Thomson, 1864: 260 = Rosaliini Fairmaire, 1864: 137 were argued by Dalens et al. (2010: 93). Both names were accepted as valid by Bouchard et al. (2011).

#477

Stictoleptura orientalis Vartanis, 2019a [described from different localities of Turkey: Denizli prov. (holotype + 6 males and 3 females), Manisa prov. ("Sarigöl"), Yaylalar (Artvin) and Yusufeli (Artvin)] could be regarded as a good subspecies *Stictoleptura (Batesiata) tesseraula orientalis* Vartanis, 2019 from West Turkey (Denizli and Manisa), if yellow elytral apices are constant enough. Such elytra are known to me in certain specimens from Caucasus (female from Georgia, Tsagvery, 21.6.1992, V.Dolin leg.), but here black apices are also known in the population; other characters of "*S. orientalis*" can also be observed in Caucasus: long 1st tarsal joint (NW Caucasus), rounded elytral apices (Shikahogh in Armenia). Populations from Artvin can not be included in that taxon.

#478

Vadonia albanica Vartanis, 2019b described from Albania is a result of a mistake. Vartanis (2019) excluded *Vadonia unipunctata*-group from the relatives of his new species, because of "axe-like shapes of the aedeagus parameres". But his "*albanica*" demonstrates exactly axe-like parameres typical for *Vadonia unipunctata*. Besides he compared his taxon with *V. saucia* (Mulsant & Godart), which is very close to *V. unipunctata* and also has axe-like parameres. Apex of aedeagus is strongly dilated in "*albanica*" (but cut out in corresponding photo) that is very typical for *V. unipunctata*. So, "*V. albanica*" is a local form of *V. unipunctata* with usual for *V. unipunctata* elytral design with anteriorly widened black sutural elytral line. Until better investigation it could be accepted as a subspecies: *Vadonia unipunctata albanica* Vartanis, 2019.

#479

Danilevsky (2019):

Aromia moschata malukhini Danilevsky, 2019 (very similar to *A.m.ambrosiaca*) is described from Astrakhan Region of Russia (Dasang environs, about 46°54'N, 47°55'E).

Purpuricenus kaehleri boryi Brullé, 1832 (described from Peloponnese) is accepted as a valid name for southern Greece northwards to at least Grevena municipality.

Purpuricenus kaehleri rossicus Danilevsky, 2019 was described from European Russia (Voronezh Reg., Gribanov Distr., 10 km E Listopadovka, 51°27'40"N, 41°35'32"E).

Morimus asper gazanchidisi Danilevsky, 2019 (intermediate between *M.a.ganglbaueri* and *M.a.fumereus*) is described from Central Greece (Mt. Ossa, Spilia, 39°49'10"N, 22°39'44"E).

#480

Sláma, 2019a:

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

#481

Sláma, 2019b:

Agapanthia asphodeli balcanica Sláma, 2019b from Greece (Attiki, Villia) and *Tetrops gilvipes mikati* Sláma, 2019b from Slovakia (Bukovské vrchy, Nová Sedlica) are described.

#482

According to Baviera et al. (2017) *Axinopalpis gracilis* and *Stenurella nigra* are represented in Sicily.

#483

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 published before by Danilevsky (2014d: 340) - see here #294]

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

Chlorophorus glabromaculatus glabromaculatus is recorded for Luxembourg.

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

#484

Vitali (2016):

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

New synonymes were proposed: *Plagionitus detritus caucasicola* Plavilstshikov, 1940 = *P. d. africaeseptentrionalis* Tippmann, 1952.

#485

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

#486

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

#487

Semanotus russicus was recorded Czechia by Cizek (2017).

#488

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

#489

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

#490

Plagionotus detritus (L.), *Monochamus galloprovincialis* (Oliv.) and *Agapanthia intermedia* Gnsl. were recorded for Danmark (Hansen & Jorum, 2017).

Plagionotus detritus (L.) was recorded for Britain by Jarman, Clancy & Russell (2020).

#491

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

#492

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

#493

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

#494

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

#495

Brachyta (Fasciobrachyta) petriccionei Rapuzzi, Bologna & Poloni, 2019 was described after a single female from Italy (Abruzzo, Monte Morrone, 1500 m, 23.V.2019). The taxon was published before as *Brachyta balcanica* by Biscaccianti et al. (2018).

#496

Ropalopus carolini Vartanis & Borek, 2019 close to *R. boreki* Rapuzzi, 2017 was described from Greece (Peloponnese, Mani Peninsula, Nimfio 700 m).

#497

According to Bousque (2016: 393):

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. Clair-ron. 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 3/4 of the volume (?starting at page 81 of Capricorne), was published in 1800.”

#498

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

#499

Anaglyptus baeticus Verdugo, Lencina & Baena, 2019 was described from Spain (Alrededores de Rambla Seca, sierra de Cazorla, Jaén).

#500

Agapanthia asphodeli (Latreille, 1804) was recorded several times for the territory of Russia, Ukraine, Moldavia, Transcaucasia, Kazakhstan and Turkey, but not a single specimen is known from these territories. Such specimens are not represented in Zoological Museum of Moscow University neither in Zoological Institute (St.-Petersburg), so most probably all records were based on wrong determinations and species absent in Russia, Ukraine, Moldavia, Transcaucasia, Kazakhstan and Turkey.

#501

According to Karpiński et al. (2020), two synonyms must be accepted: *Callidium insubricum* = *Callidium fischeri*.

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).

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

#502

Dorcadion (Maculatodorcadion) tiste Frivaldszky von Frivald, 1845 was recorded for Greece (Lesbos Is.) as *D. (M.) triste lesvicum* Mpamnaras, Zafeiriou & Özdikmen, 2020a - unavailable name (no information on preservation of the type specimens was published). The name was validated by Mpamnaras, Zafeiriou & Özdikmen, 2020b.

#503

According to Verdugo (2020) *I. 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.

#504

According to Fujita (2018):

Pseudalosterna elegantula misella (Bates, 1884) must be accepted.

Leptura mimica Bates, 1884 must be accepted.

Leptura (Macroleptura) thoracica obscurissima Pic, 1900 is a valid name for Japan and consequently for Kunashir and Shikotan.

Oedecnema gebleri decemmaculata (Matsushita, 1911) is a valid name for Japan and consequently for Sakhalin and Kuriles.

Asemum striatum subsulcatum Motschulsky, 1860 is a valid name for Russian Far East; *A. s. japonicum* Matsushita, 1933 - for Honshu; *A. s. ishidai* Fujita, 2019 - for Hokkaido, and consequently - for Kunashir.

Pachyta lamed sasakii Fujita, 2019 is described from Hokkaido and so is rather probable for Kunashir.

#505

Leptura akitai Fujita, 2018 (very close to *L. aethiops*) was described from South Sakhalin, Hokkaido, Etorofu-tō Is., Kunashiri-tō Is., North to Central Honshu (holotype from Mikuni-tōge (1100~1250 m), Kamikawa-chō, Hokkaido). According to Fujita et al. (2018: 245), *Leptura aethiops* absent in Japan, as well as in Kunashir, Iturup and Sakhalin.

Leptura akitai chihiroae Fujita, 2018 was described from Central Honshu.

#506

Purpuricenus kaehleri carbonarius Reitter, 1901 ("auf der dalmatinischen Insel Meleda"), *P. k. cinctus* A. Villa & G. B. Villa, 1833 ("Italya") for Sicily and south of Apennine Peninsula, *P. k. litoralis* Depoli, 1913 ("aus dem Liburnischen Karst") must be accepted as subspecies based on local dark variations. See also Vitaly (2018: 43): "The melanistic forms are dominant in Sicily". Subspecies rank was published by Danilevsky (2020b, 2020d).

#507

A series (2 males and a female) of *Aegomorphus francottei* Sama, 1994e was collected by V. Gazanchidis (Moscow) in NE Greece (Neo Erasmio, 40°53'56"N, 24°49'22"E, 15.6.2019).

#508

According to the personal message (2020) by V. Tamutis, *Alosterna ingrlica* (Baeckmann, 1902) and *Stictoleptura variicornis* (Dalman, 1817a) were recorded for Lithuanian fauna on the base of wrong data.

#509

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).

#510

Purpuricenus skypetarum Rapuzzi & Sama, 2014 is a species with another subspecies in Anatolia.

#511

Pachyta lamed sasaki Fujita, 2018 (identic to European forms) was described from Hokkaido. *Stictoleptura* (*Variileptura*) *variicornis* (Dalman, 1817a) = *Stictoleptura variicornis tsuyukii* Fujita, 2018 based on its originl description and available material from Russia and Japan.

#512

According to Dunska & Barševskis (2018), “20 species are considered as doubtful” in Latvian fauna: *Anastrangalia dubia*, *Grammoptera abdominalis*, *Leptura aurulenta*, *Vadonia unipunctata*, *Stictoleptura fulva*, *Euracmaeops septentrionis* (as *Acmaeops*), *Rhagium bifasciatum*, *Phymatodes fasciatus* (as *Poecilium*), *Pyrrhodium sanguineum*, *Cerambyx scopoli*, *Chlorophorus sartor*, *Clytus rhamni*, *Gracilia minuta*, *Nathrius brevipennis*, *Agapanthia violacea*, *Mesosa curculionoides*, *Monochamus sartor sartor* (as *M. sartor*), *Phytoecia coerulea* (as *Opsilia*), *Phytoecia caerulea*, *Tetrops starkii*.

#513

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 the westernmost, though the species was mentioned by Plavilstshikov (1965) in the key for Cerambycidae of European USSR.

#514

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

#515

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

#516

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

#517

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.

#518

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

#519

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.

#520

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

#521

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

#522

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.

#523

Özdikmen & Tezcan (2020) recorded *Agapanthia pesarinii* Sama & Rapuzzi, 2010 for European Turkey (Tekirdağ province).

#524

Ropalopus femoratus (Linnaeus, 1758) was recorded for Belarus (Gomel Region) by Ostrovsky (2018).

#525

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).

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

#526

Grammoptera ustulata var. *geniculata* Kraatz, 1886 described from “Sierra Jaen in Andalusien” was upgraded to species rank (Danilevsky, 2020b, 2020d). The species is characterized by wider and shorter prothorax, which is widened anteriorly and attenuated behind middle.

#527

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).

#528

According to Tamuis & 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*”).

#529

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.

#530

Molorchus minor was recorded for Spain by Garsia Franco et al. (2020).

#531

Pogonocherus ovatus was recorded for Corse by Sautiere & Bidault (2020).