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Contribution to the knowledge of the Longhorn Beetles (Coleoptera Cerambycidae) of the Syrian Coastal Region

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ABSTRACT 51 species including 10 subspecies belonging to 37 genera from 25 tribes are reported from the Syrian Coastal Region (SCR). Nine species were recorded for the first time in Syria. The status of 2 subspecies previously recorded was considered doubtful, and alternatives were suggested. Modern classification of the identified species is given; type species and some synonyms of taxa are also mentioned. A checklist of Cerambycidae fauna of the SCR is suggested.This knowledge of the Cerambycidae in SCR was a result of the study and examination of a total of 1224 specimens collected from 173 sites distributed across the different areas of the SCR during the period from 2011 until 2014. Collected specimens were prepared, examined, and then identified. All specimens were curated and permanently preserved in Entomology Laboratory of Tishreen University. Available chorotypes, distribution ranges of the identified species are provided; relating remarks, personal observations, and, sometimes, suggestions are also supplied.

KEY WORDS Syria; Syrian Costal Region; Cerambycidae; new data; faunistics.

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INTRODUCTION

The Syrian Coastal Region (SCR) is considered as the most important region of Syria, providing a narrow window to the Mediterranean Sea, and featuring an ideal Mediterranean environment, with mildly cold winters, and relatively hot and dry summers. These environmental characteristics combined with fertile plains that stretch from sea level and elevate gradually up to higher hills and, eventually, relatively high mountains, associated with a highly diversified flora, provide SCR with rather various ecological niches that host rich fauna communities.

Among the Syrian fauna, insects comprise a major component, with Coleoptera at a high-profile status of biodiversity. Coleoptera, generally speaking, is the largest group of insects, including families of worldwide distribution (Gillot, 2005). Cerambycidae, more commonly known as "Longhorn Beetles", is considered as one of the largest and most diverse families in Coleoptera, with more than 35000 described species included in approximately 4000 genera with global ranges of distribution (Hanks, 1999; Alekseev, 2007; Evans et al., 2007). The distinctively high diversity of longhorn beetles is more accentuated by the great variance in their morphology, size, and coloration, which implies a corresponding variance in life histories and host plant preferences as well (Twinn & Harding, 1999; Paulino-Neto et al., 2005; Teledo et al., 2007).

Although Cerambycidae beetles reveal a primary affinity to tropical and subtropical regions, they do, in fact, inhabit almost all zoogeographical regions of the planet (de Vaio et al., 1985; Awal, 2005). In general, climatic factors in association with the availability of suitable host plants act as the main factors that determine the distribution of this Family in the world today (Linsley, 1959). Furthermore, behavior and reproductive strategies of the adults are shaped by the host requirements of the larval stages, with which the host plant conditions are closely correlated (Hanks, 1999).

All Family members are phytophagous, with different host plant preferences among species and genera (Bíly & Mehl, 1989). Larval Cerambycidae of most species (86%) are xylophagous (e.g. feeding inside living, moribund, or even decomposing wood),while, in some certain species (14%), larvae feed in stems or roots of some herbaceous plants (Susana, 2009; Gnjatovic & Zikic, 2010). These feeding habits emphasize not only the economic importance of this family (e.g. being pests of heavy damage) in agricultural ecosystems, but also their ecological importance (e.g. serving as wood decomposers) in natural ecosystems as well (Paulino-Neto et al., 2005; Evans et al., 2007). Furthermore, Cerambycidae are considered as potentially significant indicators for the forest healt hand biodiversity (Allison et al., 2004). In this accord, the changes in some sylviculture pratices have led to a sheer decline in the populations of some certain species, especially in Europe, which rendered some species indangered, and, accordingly; many species were red-listed (Evans et al., 2007).

It is now established that taxonomy, biology, and biogeography of Cerambycidae are well studied in Europe and North America (Allison, 2004); however, the knowledge of this family in the Eastern Mediterranean, specifically the Far East, is still inchoate, but more attention has been drawn towards this diversity-rich region recently (Cowling et al., 1996; Sama, et al., 2010). In Syria, actually, the knowledge of biology, taxonomy, and biodiversity of longhorn beetles is still not well established, and their complete fauna is far from fully known. In fact, there is a painful dearth in local studies, and the availability of pertinent resources is quite limited. Furthermore, most of the species recorded in Syria have been collected, identified, and accounted for by researchers who come from abroad (Hariri, 1971).

In this study, which comes to be the first of its kind locally, we tried to deduce the biodiversity of Cerambycidae in SCR as much thoroughly as possible, in an attempt to bridge some of the gaps that hinder a broader knowledge of their taxonomy, and status in addition to clarifying some vague aspects about their biodiversity and zoogeographical affinity as a stepping stone towards the knowledge of Cerambycidae in the whole of Syrian Arab Republic.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Study Area

The Syrian Arab Republic is situated on the eastern coast of the Mediterranean Sea, bordered by Turkey from the north, Iraq from the east, Palestine and Jordan from the south, and by Lebanon and the Mediterranean from the west.

The Syrian Coastal Region (SCR), which is also commonly known as “The Coastal Strip”, is located along the Mediterranean Sea, occupying the western portion of the country.It spans between 35°-45° E, and 36°- 43° N with an estimated area of 5100 km^2, representing less than 2.5% of the Syrian territory.

The Coastal Region is considered as one of the scarce natural resources of Syria, providing a narrow window to the Mediterranean Sea for such a relatively large country, with only183 km of coastline. From an administrative point of view, the Coastal Region is partitioned into two coastal governorates (provinces), namely: Latakia and Tartus. Each of which consists of areas, arranged in the following order:

- Latakia Province: congregating four areas, namely: Latakia Area; Jableh Area; Qardahah Area; Haffa Area.
- Tartus Province: congregating five areas, namely: Tartus Area, Baniyas Area; Safita Area; Shayk-Badr Area; Draykish Area.

The climate in the Syrian Coastal Region is typically Mediterranean, with dry summers, and wet and windy winters and springs. Annual precipitation ranges between 800-900 mm. The geography is quite heterogenous; the shoreline consists of sandy bays, alternating with rocky headlands and low cliffs. The coastal mountain chains separate

Syria's interior from the Mediterranean coast, with slopes originally covered in forests of oaks (*Quercus* sp.) and pines (*Pinus* sp.). On the coastal slopes of the mountains north to Latakia sprout some of the best natural forests of the country. South to Latakia, the coastal strip widens into fertile plains (Plains of Jableh), to the east of the third major coastal city, Jableh. The strip then narrows again and is interrupted by spurs of the mountains immediate to the east in the sector between Banyias, the fourth coastal city, and Tartous, the second major coastal city. South to Tartus, the narrow coastal strip then widens into the fertile "Sahl 'Akkar" (Plain of 'Akkar), which continues south across the Lebanese border.

Collection, preservation, and identification

Specimens of adult Cerambycid beetles were collected, by the first author, from different sites and localities scattered all across the different areas of SCR.The study began in 2011 and lasted until the end of 2014, with the sampling process beginning at the first of March and spanning all through the end of December (e.g.10 months) of each year of study.

Collection techniques and tools were multiple, ranging from the collection by hand, especially for large specimens, to the sweeping of grasses and herbaceous plants with entomological nets, (35 cm in diameter), especially for small specimens. Sweeping and hand-picking were achieved exploiting different plant parts (e.g. truncks, twigs, branches, park, stems, leaves, flowers, ...).

Some other passive sampling techniques were also adopted, with the exploitation of light traps, consisting of light source (e.g. a mercury light bulb 160 Watts) against a white sheet, these structures were set near fruit-tree orchards and forest sites and monitored during the early hours of the evening. Pitfall traps (e.g. open plastic containers amended with a slippery substance i.e. Vaseline) were also applied, specifically in forest sites and fruit-tree orchards. Paited traps fixed to tree banches and hung at 1.5 - 2 m were also applied in some fruit-tree orchards. The structure of these traps was simple, it consisted of a plastic bottle with the upper-third portion cut off, and then inversely glued back to the body of the bottle. A lateral opening was partially carved out with a knife leaving a part attached to the body of the bottle to keep the opening closed when the trap is in-action, so that the opening could be used for the exratction of the specimens. Different bait compositions were tried, in some traps sweet wine was applied, in others a combination of ripe banana with non-alcoholic beer was used (Chalumeau & Touroult, 2005). Coordinates and elevation were recorded for each collecting site using a GPS device.

Some specimens were collected by chance, i.e. intercepting some samples in Tishreen University Campus, or encuntered on walls near light sources during visits to some country houses.

After collection, specimens went through many stages of preparation, identification and, eventually, curation and preservation. First of all, specimens were killed using killing jars charged with NaCN (big specimens), or ethyl acetate (small specimens). After killing, specimens were put in a sealed container with a Styrofoam at the bottom to hold the specimens, then frozen (0° Celsius) for 48-72 h, and sometimes even for a longer period of time. Freezing served as a temporary preserving technique (Triplehorn & Johnson, 2005; Gullen & Cranston, 2010), especially when the number of specimens being prepared for studying was rather high, so that the specimens will be kept intact until the time comes for their handling. Moreover, freezing, as we observed later on, helped in prolonging the "box-life" of specimens in permanent preservation boxes (i.e. no fowl smells, and less degradation). After freezing, specimens were pinned using entomological pins (No. 6), then spread of a Styrofoam, then, finally, dried at the room temperature for 5–7 days.

After properly handled and prepared, specimens were examined and identified using KONUS ST-30-2L and NIKON SMZU microscopes. Identification was done according to: Bense (1995), Bily & Mehl (1989), Duffy (1952), Lorenc (1999), Özdikmen & Turgut (2009a, b, c, d, e), Özdikmen & Turgut (2010a,b), Picard (1929), Villiers (1978), Wang & Leschrn (2003), Zomoroka & Panin (2011).

Identification was followed by a labeling procedure, and then specimens were transferred to wooden boxes equiped with glass frontal panels for permanent preservation. Every box was amended with Naphthalene pellets and a desiccant material to help prolong the preservation period. All boxes and specimens are kept in the Entomology Laboratory in Plant Protection Department in the Faculty of Agriculture in Tishreen University, Syria.

Due to some fading of specimens' colors, with storage, and due to some pests that might wreak havoc to the specimens, each specimen was pictured by Olympus SP 800 UZ digital camera.

All throught the period of this study, we reviewed all available studies relating to Cerambycidae in both Syria and neighboring countries (e.g. Iraq Jordan, Lebanon, Palestine, and Turkey), to establish a solid background about taxonomy, biodiversity and biogeography of Cerambycid beetles.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

During this study a total of 51 species including 10 subspecies and belonging to 37 genera in 25 tribes were reported.

Reported taxa are listed below. With the following arrangement:

- The classification system follows Danilevsky (2015).
- Collection sites and localities with their geographical data (e.g. latitude, longitude, and altitude) are provided in alphabetical order.
- Chorotype data, when available, are provided and referenced (Villiers, 1978; Katbeh-Bader, 1996; Doychev & Georgiev, 2004; Awal, 2005; Sama, & Rapuzzi, 2006; Sama, 2008; Sama et al., 2010a, b; Sakenin et al., 2011; Dascalu et al., 2012; Peris-Felipo & Jimenez-Peydro, 2012; Ozdikmen, 2014; Danilevsky, 2015).
- Bionomics, when available, are given, based on: Bense (1995), Sama et al. (2010a, b), Hoskovec & Rejzek (2013).
- Remarks, personal observations, and suggestions relating to each taxon are also provided.

Family CERAMBYCIDAE Latreille, 1802

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

Genus *Aegosoma* Audinet-Serville, 1832
Type species: *Cerambyx scabricornis* Scopoli, 1763

1. ***Aegosoma scabricorne*** Scopoli, 1763

EXAMINED MATERIAL. Latakia Province. Latakia Area: Al-Ghasaniah, 668.0 m, 36° 7'20.63"E, 35° 3'50.39"N, 5.VI.2013 (1 male, 1 female)/Al-Yaghansah, 31.0 m 35°51'57.75"E, 35°33'20.03"N, 8.XI.2014 (1 male)/Latakia City-Park, 20.0 m, 35°46'51.7"E, 35°31'47.1"N, 20.X.2014 (1 male, 1female)/Serskieh, 55.0 m, 35°55'10.40"E, 35°42'19.84"N, 16.V.2012 (1 female); 10.V.2013 (1 male). Jableh Area: Helbakko, 1100.0 m, 36°10'5.35"E, 35°20'0.39"N, 12.VIII.2012 (1 female); 4.VI.2014 (2 males).

Tartus Province. Tartus Area: Al-Marana, 578.0 m, 36°5'14.71"E, 35°12'50.69"N, 10.XI.2014 (1 male).

CHOROTYPE. Turano-European (Özdikmenand & Turgut, 2009c).

BIONOMICS. Polyphagous on deciduous trees: *Populus*, *Salix*, *Junglans*, *Acer*, *Quercus*, *Alnus*, *Tilia*, *Prunus*, *Platanus*, *Fagus*, *Ulmus*, *Celtis*, *Fraxinus*, *Morus*, *Aesculus*, *Carpinus*, *Castanea*, *Prunus*, *Malus*, *Eucalyptus*; life cycle usually takes 3 years at least; adults are usually encounterd between June–August.

REMARKS. Not frequently encounterd in SCR, and its distribution covers both lowlands and relatively highlands. In 2014 (uncommonly hot and dry year) a specimen was colleted in autumn i.e. November. Most of specimens were from light traps situated near forests of broadleaf trees, and sometimes picked from walls near light sources.

Tribe Ergatini Fairmaire, 1864

Genus *Callergates* Lameere, 1904
Type species: *Ergates gaillardoti* Chevrolat, 1854

2. ***Callergates gaillardoti*** Chevrolat, 1854

EXAMINED MATERIAL. Latakia Province. Latakia Area: Demsarkho, 17.0 m, 35°46'36.8"E, 35°33'12.6"N, 29.IX.2011 (1 male, 1 female); Serskieh, 55.0 m, 35°55'10.40"E, 35°42'19.84"N, 16.V.2012 (1 male, 1 female). Jableh Area: Ain Al-Dilb, 440.0 m, 36° 3'14.17"E, 35°13'40.87"N, 16. IX. 2012 (1 female)/ Besaysin, 29.0 m, 35°57'12.27"E, 35°20'53.43"N 17.X.2013 (1 male).

Tartus Province. Sheik Badr Area: Ash-Shayk Badr, 491.0 m, 36°4'52.70"E, 34°59'25.23"N, 10.IX.2011 (1 female).

CHOROTYPE. E-Mediterranean/Palestino-Taurian (Ozdikmen & Turgut, 2009c)

BIONOMICS. Usualy monophagus on pine (*Pinus*); life cycle usually takes less than three

years; adults are usually encountered between June–August.

Remarks. Relatively hard to find, and is a rather rare species in SCR. Specimens were collected by hand from trunks and twigs of pine (*Pinus* spp.) trees, usually in the evening. Its close relative *Ergates faber* (Linnaeus, 1761), which usually accompanies it (Hoskovec & Rejzek, 2013), has never been encounterd during the period of this study.

Tribe Macrotomini J. Thomson, 1861

Genus *Prinobius* Mulsant, 1842
Type species: *Prinobius myardi* Mulsant, 1842

3. ***Prinobius myardi atropos*** Chevrolat, 1854

Examined material. Latakia Province. Latakia Area: Al-Bahlouliyah, 224.0 m, 35°57'20.7"E, 35°38'0.6"N, 13.VIII.2011 (2 females); 16.X.2014 (1 male); 12.XI.2014 (1 male)/Al-Qanjara, 72.45 m, 35°52'25.1"E, 35°30'43.4"N, 16.X.2014 (1 female)/Demsarkho, 17.0 m, 35°46'36.8"E, 35°33'12.6"N, 3.XI.2011 (2 females); 31.XI.2011 (1 male); 13.IX.2012 (1 male)/Mashqita, 88.0 m, 35°53'51.0"E, 35°39'34.1"N, 13.IX.2014 (1 male)/ Serskieh, 55.0 m, 35°55'10.40"E, 35°42'19.84"N, 16.IX.2012 (2 females); 18.IV.2012 (1 male)/Zakizkanieh, 54.0 m, 35°48'29.85"E, 35°31'47.30"N, 15.XI.2013 (1 female). Jableh Area:Ain Al-Beida, 6.0 m, 35°53'34.2"E, 35°39'28.7"N, 13.VIII.2011 (1 female); 26.IX.2011 (1 male)/ Bustan Al-Basha: 33.0 m, 35°56'3.35"E, 35°25'26.46"N, 7.X.2013 (2 males)/Jableh, 20.0 m, 35°8'43.4"E, 35°15'55.2"N, 23.X.2013 (1 male, 1 female); 20.X.2014 (1 female); 25.XI.2014 (2 females)/Ras Al-Ain, 133.0 m, 36°0'38.71"E, 35°19'26.72"N, 19.IX.2012 (2 females). Qardahah Area: Bshilama, 265.0 m, 36°3'35.50"E, 35°26'53.57"N, 7.X.2014 (1 male)/ Fakhoura, 183.0 m, 35°58'17.46"E, 35°29'7.54"N, 16.XI.2012 (2 males). Haffa Area: Al-Haffah, 272.0 m, 36° 1'59.38"E, 35°35'41.57"N, 20.IX.2012 (2 females)/Aramo, 821.0 m, 36°8'5.77"E, 35°37'47.77"N, 28.XI.2013 (1 male)/Mzeraah, 515.0 m, 36°4'19.18"E, 35°31'59.55"N, 7.IV.2013 (1 male); 23.X.2014 (1 female); 16.XI.2014 (1 male)/ Sirna, 710.0 m, 36°6'24.03"E, 35°36'59.04"N, 27.VIII.2011 (1 female); 5.IX.2012 (1 female)/Shiek Hussamo, 631.0 m, 36°5'46.01"E, 35°35'45.99"N, 13.VII.2013 (1 female).

Tartus Province. Tartus Area: Hosain Al-Bahir, 162.0 m, 35°54'27.30"E, 34°58'57.66"N, 20.IX.2011 (2 females)/Matin Bouria, 240.0 m, 35°57'4.38"E, 35°2'10.67"N, 16.IV.2014 (1 male)/ Tartus, 14.0 m, 35°52'59.51"E, 34°53'1.01"N, 25.IX.2013 (2 females). Baniyas Area:Al-Qadmus, 919.0 m, 36°9'40.13"E, 35°6'6.53"N, 13.X.2013 (1 male, 2 females)/ Baniyas, 3.0 m, 35°56'24.85"E, 35°10'56.97"N, 11.XI.2012 (2 females)/Kherbet Al-Sansel, 242.0 m, 35°58'20.48"E, 35°10'2.15"N, 1.IX.2012 (2 females); 1.XII.2013 (2 females). Safita Area: Al-Kashfeh, 334.0 m, 35°59'21.61"E, 35°4'52.91"N, 11.VIII.2013 (2 females). Shayk-Badr Area: Ash-Shayk-Badr, 491.0 m, 36°4'52.70"E, 34°59'25.23"N, 13.VIII.2011 (1 male, 1 female); 4.IX.2013 (2 females); 14.XI.2014 (1 male, 1 female)/ Blawzeh, 462.0 m, 36°1'5.23"E, 35°8'59.40"N, 25.VIII.2012 (3 females).

Chorotype. W-Palearctic, or Turano-Mediterranean (Özdikmenand & Turgut, 2009c).

Bionomics. Polyphagous on deciduous trees: *Acacia*, *Casuarina*, *Ceratonia siliqua* L., *Citrus*, *Eucalyptus*, *Quercus calliprinus* L., *Q. ilex* L., *Q. ithaburensis* Decne., *Q. suber* L., *Pyrus*, *Acer*, *Fraxinus*, *Alnus*, *Morus alba* L., *Olea*, *Populus*, *Platanus*, *Salix*; life cycles usually takes several years; adults are usually encounterd between June–August.

Remarks. Widely spread species, its distribution pattern covers almost all the area of SCR. Specimens were collected by hand, or from the walls near light sources in some countryside houses.

Tribe Prionini Latreille, 1802

Genus *Mesoprionus* Jakovlev, 1887
Type species: *Prionus asiaticus* Faldermann, 1837

4. ***Mesoprionus lefebvrei*** Marseul, 1856

Examined material. Latakia Province. Latakia Area: Al-Yaghansah, 31.0 m, 35°51'57.75"E, 35°33'20.03"N, 2.XI.2014 (1 male)/Baksa, 89.0 m, 35°49'18.33"E, 35°34'15.2"N, 12.IX.2012 (1 male)/ Bisnada, 21.0 m, 35°48'14.97"E, 35°32'52.65"N, 24.VI.2011 (2 males); 13.VI.2011 (1 male)/Demsarkho: 17.0 m, 35°46'36.8"E, 35°33'12.6"N, 17.X.2012 (1 male)/Fidio, 36.0 m, 35°51'43.87"E, 35°29'31.46"N, 10.X.2012 (1 male); 15.X.2012 (1 male)/Janatah,

108.0 m, 35°49'49.4"E, 35°35'01.9"N, 1.X.2011 (1 female)/Jbariuon, 15.0 m, 35°53'20.43"E, 35°34'22.27"N, 30.VI.2014 (1 male); 9.X.2014 (1 male)/Kamlieh, 242.0 m, 35°54'6.06"E, 35°40'5.31"N, 17.IX.2013 (1 male)/Mashqita, 88.0 m, 35°53'51.0"E, 35°39'34.1"N, 3.VIII. 2012 (1 male, 1 female)/ Tisheen University Campus, 31.0 m, 35°48'25.7"E, 35°31'29.0"N, 5.VI.2013 (1 male). Jableh Area: Ain Al-Dilb, 440.0 m, 36°3'14.17"E, 35°13'40.87"N, 16.V.2014 (1 male)/Al-Kalaie: 185.0 m, 36°2'31.34"E, 35°21'17.62"N, 15.VIII.2011 (1 male)/Beit Yashut, 1145.0 m, 36°11'42.93"E, 35°16'41.29"N, 19.IX.2013 (1 male)/Siano, 78.0 m, 35°59'39.73"E, 35°22'12.64"N, 13.XI.2011 (1 male); 10.IX.2014 (2 males); 25.XI.2014 (2 males). Qardahah Area: Al-Qardahah, 310 m, 36°3'36.19"E, 35°27'28.76"N, 13.IX.2014 (2 males)/ Istamou, 73 m, 35°54'8.48"E, 35°29'51.27"N, 10.VII.2014 (1 male). Haffa Area: Al-Qastal, 155.0 m, 36°1'14.81"E, 35°39'9.59"N, 30.X.2011 (1 male)/As-Samia, 197.0 m, 35°59'20.56"E, 35°33'16.80"N, 28.VIII.2011 (1 male)/Mzeraah, 515.0 m, 36°4'19.18"E, 35°31'59.55"N, 6.X.2011 (1 female)/ Slunfeh, 1056.0 m, 36°10'44.28"E, 35°36'0.81"N, 4.IV.2013 (1 male).

Tartus Province. Tartus Area: Tartus, 14.0 m, 35°52'59.51"E, 34°53'1.01"N, 4.XII.2011 (1 male). Baniyas Area: Al-Qadmus, 919.0 m, 36° 9'40.13"E, 35°6'6.53"N, 30.XI.2014 (1 female)/Baniyas, 3.0 m, 35°56'24.85"E, 35°10'56.97"N, 25. IX. 2014 (2 males); 4.XI.2014 (1 male)/Kherbet Al-Sansel, 242.0 m, 35°58'20.48"E, 35°10'2.15"N, 15.V.2014 (2 males). Safita Area: Safita, 310.0 m, 36° 7'5.14"E, 34°49'1.75"N, 3.XI.2013 (1 female). Draykish Area: Draykish, 470.0 m, 36° 8'3.44"E, 34°53'50.65"N, 10.XI.2012 (1 male).

CHOROTYPE. Anatolian (Özdikmenand & Turgut, 2009c).

BIONOMICS. Unknown host plants; biology is still unknown; adults are usually encounterd between June–August.

REMARKS. Frequently encountered and widespread in SCR, most of specimens were collected by hand, from trunks and branches of deciduous trees, few samples were collected from wine traps hung at 1.5–2 m above the ground.

Genus *Prionus* Geoffroy, 1762
Type species: *Cerambyx coriarius* Linnaeus, 1758

5. ***Prionus komiyai*** Lorenc, 1999

EXAMINED MATERIAL. Latakia Province. Latakia Area: Al-Hannadi, 73.5 m, 35°52'53.5"E, 35°30'10.5"N, 12.XI.2013 (2 males); 7.VIII.2014 (1 male)/Al-Wadi, 470.0 m, 36° 3'0.21"E, 35°47'34.64"N, 26.VIII.2014 (2 males)/ Serskieh, 55.0 m, 35°55'10.40"E, 35°42'19.84"N, 9.V.2012 (1 male). Jableh Area: Hmimim, 40.0 m, 35°57'1.30"E, 35°22'34.65"N, 14.IX.2012 (2 males)/Ras Al-Ain, 133.0 m, 36° 0'38.71"E, 35°19'26.72"N, 18.VII.2014 (2 males)/Siano: 78.0 m, 35°59'39.73"E, 35°22'12.64"N, 9.X.2011 (1 male); 1.XI.2011 (1 male); 7.X.2012 (2 females); 7.XI.2012 (1 male). Qardahah Area: Istamou, 73.0 m, 35°54'8.48"E, 35°29'51.27"N, 16.VII.2014 (1 male)/Ain Al-Arous, 65.0 m, 35°57'15.84"E, 35°26'19.20"N, 18.VIII.2011 (2 females). Haffa Area: Slunfeh, 1056.0 m, 36°10'44.28"E, 35°36'0.81"N, 17.VII.2013 (1 male)/Terjano, 110.0 m, 35°59'15.20"E, 35°31'44.06"N, 29.IX.2012 (2 males); 20.X.2013 (2 females).

Tartus Province. Tartus Area: Tartus, 14.0 m, 35°52'59.51"E, 34°53'1.01"N, 21.XI.2014 (1 male). Baniyas Area: Wadi Al-Saki, 519.0 m, 36° 5'26.53"E, 35°6'2.64"N, 7.VII.2014 (1 male). Shayk-Badr Area: Ash Shayk Badr, 491.0 m, 36°4'52.70"E, 34°59'25.23"N, 4.X.2014 (1 male).

CHOROTYPE. The chorotype is SW-Asiatic/Syro-Anatolian (Özdikmenand & Turgut, 2009c).

BIONOMICS. Unknown.

REMARKS. Frequently encounterd in SCR. Specimens were usually collected by hand, from trunks and twigs of deciduous trees. Two specimens were collected from banana and beer traps situated in fruit-tree orchards.

Tribe Remphanini Lacordaire, 1868

Genus *Rhaesus* Motschulsky, 1875
Type species: *Rhaesus persicus* Motschulsky, 1875 (= *Prionus serricollis* Motschulsky, 1838)

6. ***Rhaesus serricollis*** Motschulsky, 1838

EXAMINED MATERIAL. Latakia Province. Latakia Area: Ain Al-Beida, 6.0 m, 35°53'34.2"E, 35°39'28.7"N, 10.IX.2013 (2 females); 7.XI.2014 (2 females)/Al-Bahlouliyah, 224.0 m, 35°57'20.7"E, 35°38'0.6"N, 15. XI. 2013 (2 females); 11.XI.2014 (1 male, 3 females).

Jableh Area: Ain Shkak, 61.0 m, 35°58'54.93"E, 35°23'2.60"N, 7.IX.2012 (1 female)/Besaysin, 29.0 m, 35°57'12.27"E, 35°20'53.43"N, 4.X.2011 (1 male); 16.IX.2013 (2 males); 10.X.2013 (3 males); 11.X.2013 (2 females); 19.IX.2014 (3 males); 16.X.2014 (1 male, 2 females); 29.X.2014 (1 male, 1 female)/ Jableh, 20.0 m, 35°8'43.4"E, 35°15'55.2"N, 5.IX.2013 (2 females); 19.VII.2014 (2 females)/ Ras Al-Ain, 133.0 m, 36° 0'38.71"E, 35°19'26.72"N, 11.X.2013 (2 males, 1 female); 15.XI. 2014 (2 females). Qardahah Area: Al-Qardahah, 310.0 m, 36°3'36.19"E, 35°27'28.76"N, 3. X. 2011 (1 male, 1 female); 7.XI.2011 (4 females). Haffa Area: Roimieh, 48.0 m, 35°55'57.70"E, 35°29'44.00"N, 12.XI.2010 (1 female); 16.VII.2013 (1 male); 12.X.2013 (2 females).

Tartus Province. Baniyas Area: Faresh Kaebieh, 301.0 m, 36° 1'18.71"E, 35°11'20.04"N, 6.X.2012 (1 female); 17.V.2014 (1 female)/Wadi Al-Saki, 519.0 m, 36° 5'26.53"E, 35°6'2.64"N, 4.X.2014 (1 female); 13.XI.2014 (1 female); 10.XI.2014 (1 male, 2 females).

Chorotype. Sibero-European+Turano-Europeo-Mediterranean (Özdikmenand & Turgut, 2009c).

Bionomics. Polyphagous on deciduous trees: *Fagus*, *Celtis*, *Platanus*, *Quercus*, *Castanea*, *Tilia*, *Junglans*, *Salix*; life cycle usually takes several years; adults are usually encountered between July–September.

Remarks. Frequently encountered in SCR. Its emergence is often late,with higher numbers being ecountered during September. Samples were collected by hand, from trunks and branches of *Juglans* trees, especially during the evening. Some specimens were attracted to light traps situated near walnut trees. Larvae usually fed on the wood of live walnut trees (*Juglans* sp.).

Subfamily Lepturinae Latreille, 1802
Tribe Lepturini Latreille, 1802

Genus *Stictoleptura* Casey, 1924
Type species: *Leptura cribripennis* LeConte, 1859

7. ***Stictoleptura*** (***s. str.***) ***cordigera*** Fuessly, 1775

Examined material. Latakia Province. Latakia Area: Al-Bahlouliyah, 224.0 m, 35°57'20.7"E, 35°38'0.6"N, 17.XI.2012 (2 females)/Kirsana, 63.0 m, 35°49'38.4"E, 35°37'4.34"N, 3.IV.2013 (2 males)/ Wadi Qandil, 48.0 m, 35°50'28.9"E, 35°43'20.7"N, 2.IX.2012 (1 male, 1 female). Haffa Area: Ghornata, 246.0 m, 35°59'42.00"E, 35°33'35.95"N, 7.VIII.2103 (1 female).

Tartus Province. Tartus Area: Majdaloun Al-Bahr, 60.0 m, 35°56'21.57"E, 34°51'19.22"N, 3.IX.2014 (1 male, 1 female). Baniyas Area: Hreisoun, 14.0 m, 35°57'23.63"E, 35°14'8.88"N, 7.IX.2014 (1 male, 1 female).

Chorotype. Turano-European (Özdikmen, 2008).

Bionomics. Polyphagous on deciduous trees (*Castanea*, *Fagus*, *Pistacia*, *Pinus*, *Quercus*); life cycle usually takes 2–3 years; adults are usually encunterd between June–July.

Remarks. Not frequently encounterd in SCR. It is usually collected from flowers, especially during spring.

Genus *Vadonia* Mulsant, 1863
Type species: *Leptura unipunctata* Fabricius, 1787

Genus *Neovadonia* Kaszab, 1938: 151
Type species: *Leptura unipunctata* Fabricius, 1787

8. ***Vadonia unipunctata syricola*** Holzschuh, 1993

Examined material. Tartus Province. Baniyas Area: Kirkafti, 77.0 m, 35°56'55.35"E, 35° 4'32.53"N, 16.X.2014 (1 female).

Chorotype. Unknown. Distribution: Lebanon, and Syria.

Bionomics. Biology unknown, probably similar to the nominal form; adults are usually encounterd between May-August.

Remarks. Rather a rare species in SCR; the specimen was collected by hand, from flowers of *Euphorbia* plants. The chorotype is unkown, but the pattern of distribution of this subspecies suggests endemism to Syria.

Subfamily Spondylinae Audinet-Serville, 1832
Tribe Asemini J. Thomson, 1861

Genus *Arhopalus* Audinet-Serville, 1834
Type species: *Cerambyx rusticus* Linnaeus, 1758

9. ***Arhopalus ferus*** Mulsant, 1839

EXAMINED MATERIAL. Latakia Province. Latakia Area: Zighrin, 44.0 m, 35°52'35.97"E, 35°42'55.45"N, 5.VI.2011 (3 females); 17.VII.2013 (1 male, 1 female). Qardahah Area: Al-Qardahah, 310.0 m, 36° 3'36.19"E, 35°27'28.76"N, 29.VI.2013 (1 female); 19.IX.2013 (1 male,1 female); 20.X.2013 (1 male, 2 females).

Tartus Province. Baniyas Area: Zoubeh, 407.0 m, 35°58'45.50"E, 35°7'14.92"N, 19.XI.2014 (1 female); 23.VII.2014 (2 females).

CHOROTYPE. Sibero-European and the Turano-Europeo-Mediterranean (Özdikmen & Turgut, 2006).

BIONOMICS. Monophagous on pine (*Pinus* spp.) but might rarely feed on spruce (*Picea*); life cycle usually takes 2–3 years; adults are usually encountered between May–August.

REMARKS. Frequently encountered in SCR, especially near pine (*Pinus* sp.) forests, and usually attracted to light; few specimens were collected by sweeping herbaceous plants.

10. ***Arhopalus syriacus*** Reitter, 1895

EXAMINED MATERIAL. Latakia Province. Latakia Area: Bdamioun, 66.0 m, 35°54'38.57"E, 35°35'33.84"N, 3.X.2012 (3 males)/ Latakia, 20.0 m, 35°46'51.7"E, 35°31'47.1"N, 1.XII.2014 (1 female)/Zighrin, 44.0 m, 35°52'35.97"E, 35°42'55.45"N, 11.IX.2014 (2 females); 17.X.2014 (2 females). Jableh Area: Al-Kabou, 20.0 m, 35°53'20.65"E, 35°27'43.20"N, 9.VIII.2013 (1 female)/Jableh, 20.0 m, 35°8'43.4"E, 35°15'55.2"N, 20.VIII.2014 (1 male, 1 female). Qardahah Area: Dibash, 447.0 m, 36°4'13.50"E, 35°30'50.08"N, 27.IX.2011 (2 males); 20.IX.2013 (2 females).
Tartus Province. Baniyas Area: Srijis, 585.0 m, 36°10'59.04"E, 34°55'55.51"N, 21.VIII.2014 (2 males)/Wadi Al-Saki, 519.0 m, 36°5'26.53"E, 35° 6'2.64"N, 12.IX.2013 (2 males).

CHOROTYPE. S-European+E-Mediterranean/Palaestino-Cyprioto-Taurian (Özdikmenand & Turgut, 2006).

BIONOMICS. Usually monophagous on pine (e.g. *Pinus pinaster*, *P. salzmanni*, *P. laricio*, *P. halepensis*); life cycle usually takes 2–4 years; adults are usually encountered between June–September.

REMARKS. Closely related to *Arhopalus ferus* Mulsant, 1839 and usually accompanies it.

Subfamily Cerambycinae Latreille, 1802
Tribe Achrysonini Lacordaire, 1868

Genus *Icosium* P.H. Lucas, 1854
Type species: *Icosium tomentosum* P.H. Lucas, 1854

11. ***Icosium tomentosum atticum*** Ganglbauer, 1882

EXAMINED MATERIAL. Latakia Province. Latakia Area: Bisnada, 21 m, 35°48'14.97"E, 35°32'52.65"N, 14.VI.2012 (2 females).

Tartus Province. Baniyas Area: Baniyas, 3.0 m, 35°56'24.85"E, 35°10'56.97"N, 19.XI.2014 (2 males, 1 female). Shayk-Badr Area: Al-Msherfeh, 270.0 m, 35°59'57.49"E, 35° 9'40.74"N, 3.VI.2012 (2 females)/Qamsyiah, 398.0 m, 35°59'31.46"E, 35° 3'11.38"N, 22.X.2013 (2 males).

CHOROTYPE. Mediterranean (Özdikmen, 2008).

BIONOMICS. Oligophagous on various Cupressaceae: *Cupressus sempervirens* L., *C. propinqua*, *Tetraclinis articulata* (Vahl) Mast., *Juniperus oxycedrus* L., *Thuja*, *Callitris*); life cycle usually takes 2–3 years; adults are usually encountered between June–August.

REMARKS. This is the first record of this species in Syria. Its activity is usually nocturnal; some specimens were collected from light traps, especially near forests, other specimens were collected by hand, from branches of some deciduous trees.

Tribe Callichromatini Swainson et Shuckard, 1840

Genus *Aromia* Audinet-Serville, 1834
Type species: *Cerambyx moschatus* Linnaeus, 1758
Terambus Gistel, 1848b [unnecessary substitute name]

12. ***Aromia moschata ambrosiaca*** Steven, 1809
Aromia melancholica Reitter, 1895
Aromia notaticollis Pic, 1928
Aromia rosara P.H. Lucas, 1847
Aromia rosara A. Costa, 1855 (*Cerambyx*)

EXAMINED MATERIAL. Latakia Province. Latakia Area: Bdamioun, 66.0 m, 35°54'38.57"E, 35°35'33.84"N, 28.XI.2011 (1 male). Jableh Area: Qutaolabyah, 215 m, 36°1'8.98"E, 35°17'13.14"N, 24.XI.2012 (3 males).

Chorotype. Palearctic (Özdikmen, 2014).

Bionomics. Ecologically, it is strictly associated with willow (*Salix* spp.), it rarely feeds on other deciduous trees: *Populus nigra* L., *Sorbus*, *Alnus*, *Acer*; life cycle usually takes 3 or more years; adults are usually encountered between May–September.

Remarks. Very attractive to collectors, but rather rare in SCR. Specimens were collected by hand form tree trunks of willow trees (*Salix* sp.). It is known to emit an aromatic scent that smells like attar (Linsley, 1959).

Tribe Callidiini Kirby, 1837
Genus *Phymatodes* Mulsant, 1839
Type species: *Cerambyx variabilis* Linnaeus, 1760 (= *Cerambyx testaceus* Linnaeus, 1758)

Subgenus *Paraphymatodes* Plavilstshikov, 1934
Type species: *Callidium fasciatum* Villers, 1789

13. ***Phymatodes* (*Paraphymatodes*) *fasciatus*** Villers, 1789
Paraphymatodes unifasciatus Olivier, 1790 (*Callidium*)
Paraphymatodes unifasciatus Rossi, 1790 (*Callidium*)

Examined material. Latakia Province, Latakia Area: Zakizkanieh, 54.0 m, 35°48'29.85"E, 35°31'47.30"N, 4.V.2014 (1 male).

Chorotype. Unknown. Distribution: Europe (Austria, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czeck Republic, France, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Lativa, Macedonia, Moldavia, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Spain, Slovenia, Switzerland, Ukraine, Serbia, and Montenegro), Asia (Cyprus, Limassol, Troodos mountains, Kato Platres, Sama leg.; Palestine, Tel Dan, Kravchenko leg.; Turkey, Antalya, Perge and Içel, Çamliyayla, Sama's collection). New record for Cyprus, Turkey and Palestine.

Bionomics. Monophagous on grapevine *Vitis vinifera* L., but it is also reported on other deciduous tress: e.g. *Parthenocissus quinquefolia* (L.) Planch., *Clematis*, *Populus alba* L., *Quercus robur* L., *Salix alba* L.; life cycle usually takes one year; adults are usually encountered between May–June.

Remarks. This is the first record of this species in Syria. It is very rare in SCR; the specimen was encountered on a wall near a light source.

Tribe Cerambycini Latreille, 1802
Genus *Cerambyx* Linnaeus, 1758
Type species: *Cerambyx cerdo* Linnaeus, 1758

14. ***Cerambyx cerdo*** Linnaeus, 1758
Cerambyx heros Scopoli, 1763

Examined material. Latakia Province, Latakia Area: Al-Bahlouliyah, 224.0 m, 35°57'20.7"E, 35°38'0.6"N, 14.XI.2014 (2 males). Jableh Area: Jableh, 20.0 m, 35°8'43.4"E, 35°15'55.2"N, 16.VIII.2014 (1 male)/ Ras Al-Ain: 133.0 m, 36°0'38.71"E, 35°19'26.72"N, 5.IV.2014 (2 males, 1 female).

Tartus Province. Tartus Area: Zarkat, 100.0 m, 35°57'14.82"E, 34°50'31.49"N, 21.X.2014 (1 male). Baniyas Area: Al-Qadmus, 919.0 m, 36° 9'40.13"E, 35°6'6.53"N, 2.XI.2014 (1 female). Safita Area: Safita, 310.0 m, 36°7'5.14"E, 34°49'1.75"N, 16.VI.2012 (2 males); 17.V.2014 (1 female).

Chorotype. Turano-Europeo-Mediterranean (Özdikmenand & Turgut, 2009b).

Bionomics. Polyphagous on deciduous trees (e.g. *Quercus*, *Junglans*, *Ceratonia*), it is reported probably by occasional adaptation for other broadleaf trees (*Fraxinus*, *Castanea*, *Ulmus*); life cycle usually takes 3 years at least; adults are usually encountered between May–August.

Remarks. Widely spread in SCR. The subspecies *C. cerdo acuminatus* Motschulsky, 1853 is recorded in countries of the Middle East (including Syria), but it is rather a doubtful subspecies. We prefer not to indicate the subspecies before a study on the whole genus *Cerambyx* from the East Mediterranean. Specimens were collected by hand from trunks and branches of deciduous trees (usually from orchards). The flight of this species is rather slow.

15. ***Cerambyx dux*** Faldermann, 1837

Examined material. Latakia Province, Latakia Area: Ain Al-Laban, 68.0 m, 35°53'47.99"E, 35°35'36.83"N, 8.XI.2013 (1 male, 1 female)/Al-Bahlouliyah, 224.0 m, 35°57'20.7"E, 35°38'0.6"N, 14.XI.2012 (2 males, 2 females); 25.X.2013 (1 male); 3.IX.2014 (3 males)/Al-Qanjara, 72.45 m, 35°52'25.1"E, 35°30'43.4"N, 22.X.2013 (2 females)/Al-Safkoun, 206.0 m, 35°59'17.57"E,

35°38'57.24"N, 15.X.2011 (2 females)/Al-Shilfatiyah, 45.0 m, 35°53'57.6"E, 35°32'21.5"N, 20.X.2012 (1 male, 1 female)/Balloran, 193.0 m, 35°53'35.30"E, 35°46'40.52"N, 3.VIII.2011 (1 female); 11.X.2012 (1 male)/Bisnada, 21.0 m, 35°48'14.97"E, 35°32'52.65"N, 14.IV.2012 (2 males); 24.IV.2012 (3 males); 27.V.2014 (2 males)/ Bouka, 62.0 m, 35°48'32.26"E, 35°32'17.80"N, 16.XI.2013 (1 male); 7.XI.2013 (3 males)/Demsarkho, 17.0 m, 35°46'36.8"E, 35°33'12.6"N, 25.IX.2012 (2 males); 16.X.2012 (1 male)/Dibba, 32.0 m, 35°54'36.18"E, 35°32'18.46"N, 1.V.2013 (1 female); 26.IX.2013 (2 males); 7.IV.2014 (2 males) /Jbariuon, 15.0 m, 35°53'20.43"E, 35°34'22.27"N, 14.IX.2014 (3 females)/Khreibeh, 816.0 m, 36° 6'11.91"E, 35°17'26.83"N, 26.X.2014 (2 males)/ Klouf: 120 m, 35°51'45.74"E, 35°38'33.34"N, 17.IV.2014 (1 male, 1 female)/Latakia, 20.0 m, 35°46'51.7"E, 35°31'47.1"N, 11.XI.2011 (1 male)/ Rodo, 38.0 m, 35°51'5.65"E, 35°33'40.16"N, 16.IX.2013 (2 males)/Serskieh, 55.0 m, 35°55'10.40"E, 35°42'19.84"N, 16. V. 2013 (1 male, 1 female)/Sinjwan, 81.0 m. 35°49'28.7"E, 35°32'46.9"N, 14.VIII.2012 (1 male)/ Tisheen University Campus, 31.0 m, 35°48'25.7"E, 35°31'29.0"N, 3.IV.2013 (2 males)/Zeitouneh, 468 m, 36°8'37.49"E, 35°48'27.15"N, 13.IX.2014 (2 females). Jableh Area: Ain Al-Dilb, 440.0 m, 36°3'14.17"E, 35°13'40.87"N, 6.IV.2014 (1 male, 2 females)/ Al-Eidia, 40 m, 35°58'33.97"E, 35°17'9.67"N, 30.IX.2014 (3 males, 1 female)/Al-Klouh, 8.0 m, 35°57'3.08"E, 35°15'2.05"N, 29.V.2013 (3 males); 11.X.2014 (1 male)/Al-Louzeh, 24.0 m, 35°56'27.99"E, 34°48'29.73"N, 11.X.2011 (1 male); 13.X.2011 (2 males, 1 female)/Babdah, 505.0 m, 36°3'15.47"E, 35°14'22.16"N, 15.X.2012 (2 males)/ Besaysin, 29 m, 35°57'12.27"E, 35°20'53.43"N, 17.VIII.2011 (1 male); 3.X.2012 (2 females); 7.IX.2014 (2 males); 13.IX.2014 (2 females); 16.IX.2014 (1 male, 2 females)/ Btimazah Mountain, 1280.0 m, 36°13'57.59"E, 35°13'11.66"N, 1.XI.2014 (3 males, 2 females)/Burjan, 48.0 m, 35°58'44.66"E, 35°17'31.22"N, 11.X.2011 (2 females); 10.XI.2011 (1 male)/Bustan Al-Basha, 33.0 m, 35°56'3.35"E, 35°25'26.46"N, 4.V.2013 (2 males); 7.V.2013 (1 female)/Jableh, 20.0 m, 35°8'43.4"E, 35°15'55.2"N, 14.XI.2012 (1 female)/Kfar Dbil, 110.0 m, 36°0'38.76"E, 35°22'48.90"N, 1.XI.2013 (4 males)/ Qutaolabyah, 215.0 m, 36°1'8.98"E, 35°17'13.14"N, 6.IV.2014 (1 male, 1 female); 18.V.2014 (1 male)/ Rahbieh, 8.0 m, 35°57'22.07"E, 35°15'30.94"N, 6.V.2013 (1 male, 1 female)/Ras Al-Ain, 133.0 m, 36°0'38.71"E, 35°19'26.72"N, 22.VII.2012 (2 males); 20.IX.2013 (2 females)/Rmelieh, 14.0 m, 35°55'26.93"E, 35°22'54.71"N, 17.VIII.2014 (1 male, 1 female)/Sarabion, 362.0 m, 36°1'8.00"E, 35°14'12.12"N, 19.IX.2012 (1 male, 2 female); 12.IX.2013 (1 male, 1 female); 21.X.2013 (2 females) /Zama, 274.0 m, 36°4'30.32"E, 35°20'48.18"N, 21.XI.2012 (2 males). Qardahah Area: Al-Qardahah, 310.0 m, 36° 3'36.19"E, 35°27'28.76"N, 23.XI.2011 (1 male); 1.XI.2012 (1 male)/Istamou, 73.0 m, 35°54'8.48"E, 35°29'51.27"N, 15.X.2014 (2 males)/ Qulmakho, 160.0 m, 35°59'19.85"E, 35°27'46.22"N, 3.XI.2011 (1 male). Haffa Area: Al-Haffah, 272.0 m, 36°1'59.38"E, 35°35'41.57"N, 8.VIII.2011 (1 male, 1 female)/As-Samia, 197.0 m, 35°59'20.56"E, 35°33'16.80"N, 15.IX.2014 (2 females)/Marj Khokhah, 834.0 m, 36°9'14.37"E, 35°41'29.50"N, 23.X.2013 (2 males)/Mzeraah, 515.0 m, 36°4'19.18"E, 35°31'59.55"N, 25.IX.2011 (2 females); 16.V.2012 (2 males); 13.IX.2014 (2 males); 2.XI.2014 (3 males, 2 females)/Shiek Hussamo, 631.0 m, 36°5'46.01"E, 35°35'45.99"N, 3.X.2012 (2 females)/ Talla, 178.0 m, 35°58'42.70"E, 35°38'14.99"N, 10.X.2012 (2 males).

Tartus Province. Tartus Area: Al-Karimeh, 185.0 m, 36°2'31.34"E, 35°21'17.62"N, 7.V.2013 (2 males, 1 female); 3.V.2014 (2 males)/As-Sifsafeh, 130.0 m, 36°2'55.04"E, 34°43'57.80"N, 18.V.2013 (1 male)/Beit Alian: 56.0 m, 35°56'17.91"E, 34°51'13.93"N, 26.X.2014 (1 male, 3 females)/Tartus, 14.0 m, 35°52'59.51"E, 34°53'1.01"N, 15.X.2011 (1 male); 20.X.2011 (1 male)/Kherbet Al-Mezeh, 154.0 m, 36°1'43.98"E, 34°48'6.31"N, 23.X.2014 (2 males)/Marqueh, 55.0 m, 35°55'5.27"E, 35°1'56.45"N, 20.IX.2012 (1 male)/Saya, 216.0 m, 35°56'55.30"E, 35°2'46.23"N, 8.IX.2013 (2 males); 17.VIII.2014 (1 male, 2 females); 3.X.2014 (3 males, 1 female). Baniyas Area: Al-Qadmus, 919.0 m, 36°9'40.13"E, 35°6'6.53"N, 1.V.2013 (2 males)/Al-Roudah, 150.0 m, 35°54'53.46"E, 35°4'2.91"N, 13.IX.2013 (2 males, 1 female); 16.VIII.2014 (1 male, 2 females)/Balloutieh, 460.0 m, 36°2'40.17"E, 35°11'2.14"N, 5.X.2011 (1 female)/ Baniyas, 3.0 m, 35°56'24.85"E, 35°10'56.97"N, 15.X.2012 (2 males)/Bustan Al-Hamam, 337.0 m, 36°2'0.50"E, 35°12'25.81"N, 7.IV.2013 (1 male); 16.VII.2014 (1 male, 1 female)/Deir Al-Bishl, 101.0 m, 35°58'56.27"E, 35°11'48.97"N, 16.V.2013

(2 females)/Hreisoun, 14.0 m, 35°57'23.63"E, 35°14'8.88"N, 16.IX.2014 (2 males, 1 female)/ Hamam Wasel, 642.0 m, 35°59'42.00"E, 35°33'35.95"N, 9.IX.2013 (2 males)/ Isqublh, 690.0 m, 36°3'39.70"E, 35°9'54.14"N, 6.IV.2013 (1 male)/Kherbet Al-Sansel, 242.0 m, 35°58'20.48"E, 35°10'2.15"N, 4.IV.2013 (1 male, 2 females); 3.V.2013; 15.V.2013 (1 male, 1 female)/Khirbit Al-Sindiana, 851 m, 36°11'40.29"E, 35°13'31.47"N, 17.VI.2014 (1 male, 1 female)/Mourid, 120.0 m, 35°56'19.04"E, 35°6'19.51"N, 17.IV.2014 (1 male)/Taenita, 471.0 m, 36°3'42.95"E, 35°6'42.87"N, 19.X.2011 (1 male, 1 female)/Zillo, 235.0 m, 36°1'33.56"E, 35°12'1.37"N, 8.VIII.2012 (2 females). Safita Area: Safita, 310.0 m, 36°7'5.14"E, 34°49'1.75"N, 20.X.2011 (1 males); 7.X.2012 (2 males); 17.X.2012 (2 females); 22.XI.2012 (2 males); 25.X.2012 (1 males); 17.X.2013 (1 male); 12.X.2014 (3 female); 9.IX.2014 (3 males); 29.X.2014 (1 male, 1 female). Shayk-Badr Area: Blawzeh, 462.0 m, 36°1'5.23"E, 35°8'59.40"N, 23.VII. 2011 (1 male, 1 female)/Kafroun, 675.0 m, 36°14'18.96"E, 34°51'58.57"N, 2.X.2011 (1 female)/Ash Shayk Badr, 491.0 m, 36°4'52.70"E, 34°59'25.23"N, 4. VIII. 2012 (3 males); 22.X.2013 (2 males, 1 female); 23.XI.2013 (1 male, 1 female); 7.IX.2014 (2 males)/Kfarieh, 368 m, 36°4'20.62"E, 34°58'17.16"N, 15.X.2012 (2 females). Draykish Area: Draykish, 470.0 m, 36°8'3.44"E, 34°53'50.65"N, 6.V.2011 (1 male); 16.VI.2012 (2 males); 16.V.2013 (2 males); 5.VIII.2013 (2 males); 1.X.2014 (3 males, 2 females); 3.X.2014 (1 female).

CHOROTYPE. Turano-Mediterranean/Turano-Balkan (Özdikmenand & Turgut, 2009b).

BIONOMICS. Polyphagous on fruit and ornamental trees, and sometimes bushes: e.g. *Prunus*, *Elaeagnus*, *Crataegus*, *Pyracantha crenatoserrata* (Hance) Rehder); life cycle usually takes 3–4 years; adults are usually encountered between May–July.

REMARKS. Exteremely widespread in SCR, and usually encountered everywhere, especially in *Prunus* sp. orchards. Collection was usually conducted by hand, or by entomological nets. Few samples were obtained from ripe banana and sweet wine traps. This species is considered as a major pest to *Prunus* sp. orchards, inflicting heavy damages to fruit orchards. It is also considered as a notorious insect, and is often killed by farmers whenever and wherever spotted.

16. ***Cerambyx nodulosus*** Germar, 1817

EXAMINED MATERIAL. Latakia Province. Latakia Area: Al-Bahlouliyah, 224.0 m, 35°57'20.7"E, 35°38'0.6"N, 25.IX.2014 (1 male)/Al-Shilfatiyah, 45.0 m, 35°53'57.6"E, 35°32'21.5"N, 20.X.2012 (1 male, 2 females)/Al-Tarquia, 81.0 m, 35°57'12.55"E, 35°39'51.55"N, 31.VII.2013 (1 male, 2 females)/Bisnada, 21.0 m, 35°48'14.97"E, 35°32'52.65"N, 29.XI.2014 (1 male)/Kirsana, 63.0 m, 35°49'38.4"E, 35°37'4.34"N, 16.IX.2014 (2 males); 2.X.2014 (1 male). Jableh Area: Bustan Al-Basha, 33.0 m, 35°56'3.35"E, 35°25'26.46"N, 8.IX.2014 (1 male); 15.IX.2014 (1 male)/Dwaer Baabda, 606.0 m, 36°2'41.58"E, 35°14'54.99"N, 7.XI.2014 (1 male)/Jableh, 20.0 m, 35°8'43.4"E, 35°15'55.2"N, 26.X.2011 (1 male)/Qutaolabyah, 215.0 m, 36°1'8.98"E, 35°17'13.14"N, 30.X.2012 (2 males, 1 female); 7.X.2014 (2 males). Qardahah Area: Deir Hanna, 221.0 m, 36°2'2.82"E, 35°25'47.94"N, 22.X.2012 (2 males). Haffa Area: Al-Haffah, 272.0 m, 36°1'59.38"E, 35°35'41.57"N, 15. IX. 2014 (2 males).

Tartus Province. Tartus Area: Yahmour, 65.0 m, 35°57'44.44"E, 34°48'57.66"N, 6.VI.2012 (2 males). Baniyas Area: Annaza, 553.0 m, 36°3'58.56"E, 35°11'47.31"N, 3.V.2013 (1 male)/ Kherbet Al-Sansel, 242.0 m, 35°58'20.48"E, 35°10'2.15"N, 7.V.2013 (2 males); 16.IX.2014 (2 males). Safita Area: Safita, 310.0 m, 36°7'5.14"E, 34°49'1.75"N, 16.VI.2012 (2 males, 1 female); 25.VII.2013 (2 males). Shayk-Badr Area: Ash Shayk Badr, 491.0 m, 36°4'52.70"E, 34°59'25.23"N, 23.XI.2014 (1 male).

CHOROTYPE. East-Mediterranean.

BIONOMICS. Polyphagous on deciduous trees: *Prunus*, *Pyrus*, *Malus*, *Crataegus*, *Acer*; life cycle usually takes 3–4 years; adults are usually encountered between May–July.

REMARKS. Usually associated with *Cerambyx dux*, but much less spread, and less frequently ecountered. Specimens were collected from stone fruit orchards (*Prunus* sp.) usually by hand, very few were attracted to wine traps.

17. ***Cerambyx welensii*** Küster, 1845

EXAMINED MATERIAL. Latakia Province. Latakia Area: Latakia, 20.0 m, 35°46'51.7"E, 35°31'47.1"N,

12.X.2011 (1 male)/Qismin, 191.0 m, 35°54'18.6"E, 35°38'1.2"N, 6.X.2013 (1 female). Jableh Area: Siano, 78.0 m, 35°59'39.73"E, 35°22'12.64"N, 23. VIII. 2014 (1 female). Qardahah Area: Al-Qardahah, 310.0 m, 36°3'36.19"E, 35°27'28.76"N, 3.X.2012 (2 females); 23.IX.2013 (1 male); 13.IX.2014 (1 female). Haffa Area: Mzeraah, 515.0 m, 36° 4'19.18"E, 35°31'59.55"N, 13.XI.2014 (1 male).

Tartus Province. Tartus Area: Tartus: 14.0 m, 35°52'59.51"E, 34°53'1.01"N, 23.X.2013 (2 males)/ Yahmour, 65.0 m, 35°57'44.44"E, 34°48'57.66"N, 16.V.2014 (1 male). Baniyas Area: Al-Qadmus, 919.0 m, 36°9'40.13"E, 35°6'6.53"N, 17.VIII.2012 (1 female); 16.IX.2014 (2 males); 30.XI.2014 (2 males). Safita Area: Safita, 310.0 m, 36° 7'5.14"E, 34°49'1.75"N, 16.IX.2014 (1 female); 8.X.2014 (1 male).

CHOROTYPE. S-European (Özdikmenand & Turgut, 2009b).

BIONOMICS. Polyphagous on deciduous trees (e.g. *Quercus*, *Platanus*, *Ceratonia*), but mostly on *Quercus ilex*, *Q. ithaburensis*, and *Q. calliprinos*; life cycle usually takes three years at least; adults are usually encountered between June–July.

REMARKS. Frequently encountered in SCR. The subspecies *C. welensii centurio* Czwalina, 1891 is recorded in the countries of the Middle East (including Syria), but it is rather a doubtful subspecies, since it is little different from European subspecies; accordingly, we prefer not indicate the subspecies before a study on the whole genus *Cerambyx* from the East Mediterranean.

Tribe Certallini Fairmaire, 1864

Genus *Certallum* Dejean, 1821
Type species: *Saperda ruficollis* Fabricius, 1781 (= *Cerambyx ebulinus* Linnaeus, 1767)

18. ***Certallum ebulinum*** Linnaeus, 1767

EXAMINED MATERIAL. Latakia Province. Jableh Area: Siano, 78.0 m, 35°59'39.73"E, 35°22'12.64"N, 13.VIII.2013 (1 male).

Tartus Province. Shayk-Badr Area: Al-Msherfeh, 270.0 m, 35°59'57.49"E, 35°9'40.74"N, 16.IX.2012 (1 female).

CHOROTYPE. Turano-European-Mediterranean (Özdikmen, 2008).

BIONOMICS. Polyphagous on herbaceous plants (e.g. Brassicaceae), and also recorded on *Raphanus*, *Raphanistrum*, *Raphanistrum arvense* (All.) Mérat; life cycle takes usually two years; adults are usually encountered between March–July.

REMARKS. It is rather a rare species in SCR; specimens were collected by hand from flowers of Astreraceae plants.

Tribe Clytini Mulsant, 1839

Genus *Chlorophorus* Chevrolat, 1863
Type species: *Callidium annulare* Fabricius, 1787

19. ***Chlorophorus varius damascenus*** Chevrolat, 1854

EXAMINED MATERIAL. Latakia Province. Latakia Area: Kirsana, 63.0 m, 35°49'38.4"E, 35°37'4.34"N, 6.X.2013 (1 male, 1 female).

CHOROTYPE. Palearctic (Özdikmen & Tugrut, 2009e).

BIONOMICS. Polyphagous on deciduous trees (e.g. *Vitis*, *Acer*, *Quercus*, *Populus*, *Malus*, *Crataegus*, *Junglans*, *Robinia*, *Elaeagnus*, *Ficus*, *Sesbania*, *Prunus*, *Pyrus*, *Morus*, *Castanea*, *Ulmus*, *Alnus*, *Fraxinus*, *Pistacia*, *Paliurus*, *Spartium*, *Cercis siliquastrum* L., *Pistacia atlantica* Desf.); life cycle usually takes 2–3 years; adults are usually encountered between June–September.

REMARKS. It is a rare species in SCR. The specimen was collected by hand from the flowers of an Apiaceae plant.

20. ***Chlorophorus sartor*** O.F. Müller, 1766

EXAMINED MATERIAL. Tartus Province. Baniyas Area: Kirkafti, 77.0 m, 35°56'55.35"E, 35°4'32.53"N, 14. XI. 2014 (1 male).

CHOROTYPE. Turano-European (Özdikmen & Turgut, 2009e).

BIONOMICS. Polyphagous on deciduous trees (e.g. *Paliurus*, *Quercus*, *Ulmus*, *Crataegus*, *Elaeagnus*, *Castanea*, *Robinia*, *Ficus*, *Cytisus*, *Pistacia*, *Ceratonia*, *Salix*, *Fagus*, *Ostrya*, *Gleditsia*); life cycle usually takes two years; adults are usually encountered between May–August.

REMARKS. Rare species in SCR, the specimen was collected from the flowers of an Asteraceae plant.

Genus *Clytus* Laicharting, 1784
Type species: *Leptura arietis* Linnaeus, 1758

21. ***Clytus rhamni*** Germar, 1817
Clytus innormalis Pic, 1927
Clytus paliuri Depoli, 1940

Examined material. Tartus Province. Baniyas Area: Dahr Safra, 226.0 m, 35°55'17.81"E, 35°4'42.10"N, 10.XI.2014 (1 male).

Chorotype. European (Özdikmen & Turgut, 2009f).

Bionomics. Polyphagous on deciduous trees; life cycle usually takes two years; adults are usually encountered between May–August.

Remarks. It is a quite rare species in SCR.The pattern of its distribution suggests European-Anatolian/Mediterranean chorotype. The specimen was collected by the hand from the flowers of an Asteraceae plant.

Genus *Plagionotus* Mulsant, 1842
Type species: *Leptura detrita* Linnaeus, 1758

22. ***Plagionotus bobelayei*** Brullé, 1832

Examined material. Latakia Province. Latakia Area: Al-Bahlouliyah, 224.0 m, 35°57'20.7"E, 35°38'0.6"N, 224.0 m, 35°57'20.7"E, 35°38'0.6"N, 13.XI.2014 (1 male)/Bisnada, 21.0 m, 35°48'14.97"E, 35°32'52.65"N, 7.VI.2013 (2 males); 8.VIII.2013 (1 male, 1 female). Jableh Area: Qutaolabyah, 215.0 m, 36°1'8.98"E, 35°17'13.14"N, 20. XI. 2012 (2 males, 1 female)/Siano, 78.0 m, 35°59'39.73"E, 35°22'12.64"N, 28.IV.2014 (1 male).

Tartus Province. Baniyas Area: Baniyas, 3.0 m, 35°56'24.85"E, 35°10'56.97"N, 3.0 m, 35°56'24.85"E, 35°10'56.97"N, 13.V.2014 (1 male, 1 female)/Mourid, 120.0 m, 35°56'19.04"E, 35°6'19.51"N, 7.IV.2014 (1 female).

Chorotype. Turano-European/Turano-Sarmato-Pannonian (Özdikmen & Turgut, 2009d).

Bionomics. Ecologically associated with Malvaceae (e.g. *Alcea*, *Malva*), larvae usually feed on roots; life cycle usually takes one year; adults are usually encountered between May–July.

Remarks. It is usually encountered, especially during spring (e.g. April and May). Specimens were collected by hand from the flowers of some Asteraceae plants, or by sweeping some Malvaceae plants.

Genus *Xylotrechus* Chevrolat, 1860
Type species: *Clytus sartorii* Chevrolat, 1860

23. ***Xylotrechus*** (***s. str.***) ***stebbingi*** Gahan, 1906

Examined material. Tartus Province. Baniyas Area: Kirkafti, 77.0 m, 35°56'55.35"E, 35°4'32.53"N, 3.X.2014 (1 male).

Chorotype. Mediterraneo-Sindian+Oriental (Özdikmen & Tezcan, 2011).

Bionomics. Polyphagous on deciduous trees (e.g. *Alnus*, *Celtis australis*, *Ceratonia siliqua*, *Ficus*, *F. carica*, *Juglans*, *Koelreuteria paniculata* Laxm., *Morus alba*, *Populus*, *Ulmus*); life cycle usually takes two years; adults are usually encountered between May–November.

Remarks. This is the first record of this species in Syria. It is rather a rare species in SCR; the specimen emerged from a dead branch of a walnut tree (*Juglans* sp.).

Tribe Hesperophanini Mulsant, 1839

Genus *Hesperophanes* Dejean, 1835
Type species: *Callidium sericeum* Fabricius, 1787

24. ***Hesperophanes sericeus*** Fabricius, 1787

Examined material. Latakia Province. Latakia Area: Wadi Qandil, 48.0 m, 35°50'28.9"E, 35°43'20.7"N, 29.X.2011 (1 male). Jableh Area: Bitshah, 920.0 m, 36°5'59.67"E, 35°14'48.47"N, 27. IX. 2012 (2 males); 25.X.2013 (1 female). Haffa Area: Al-Haffah, 272.0 m, 36°1'59.38"E, 35°35'41.57"N, 25.XI.2011 (1 male, 1 female); 15.XI.2012 (2 males)/ Mzer3ah, 515.0 m, 36°4'19.18"E, 35°31'59.55"N, 16.X.2011 (4 males); 27.X.2011 (2 males).

Tartus Province. Shayk-Badr Area: Al-Msherfeh, 270.0 m, 35°59'57.49"E, 35°9'40.74"N, 27.X.2011 (1 male, 1 female).

Chorotype. Mediterranean (Özdikmen, 2008).

Bionomics. Polyphagous on deciduous trees (e.g. *Junglans*, *Ficus*, *Pistacia*, *Vitis*, *Olea*, *Platanus*, *Quercus*, *Halocnemum*); life cycle usually takes 2–3 years; adults are usually encountered between June–September.

REMARKS. This is the first record of this species in Syria; it is distributed in almost all SCR. It is ususally encountered at night (nocturnal). Specimens were collected by hand from branches of deciduous trees usually at dusk, and some samples were attracted to ligh traps situated near forest sites.

Genus *Stromatium* Audinet-Serville, 1834
Type species: *Callidium barbatum* Fabricius, 1775

25. ***Stromatium unicolor*** Olivier, 1795

EXAMINED MATERIAL. Latakia Province. Latakia Area: Al-Bahlouliyah, 224.0 m, 35°57'20.7"E, 35°38'0.6"N, 27.XI.2013 (2 males); 12.X.2014 (2 males)/Al-Karkit, 135.0 m, 35°58'48.62"E, 35°37'20.13"N, 13.VII.2013 (2 males, 3 females)/ Bisnada, 21.0 m, 35°48'14.97"E, 35°32'52.65"N, 3.VIII.2012 (1 male); 28.VII.2013 (2 males); 19.IX.2013 (1 male); 14.X.2014 (2 males)/Latakia, 20.0 m, 35°46'51.7"E, 35°31'47.1"N, 3.X.2014 (1 male)/Kamlieh, 242.0 m, 35°54'6.06"E, 35°40'5.31"N, 15.VII.2013 (1 male, 1 female)/Ras Al-Basit, 21.0 m, 35°50'21.33"E, 35°50'47.86"N, 3.IV.2013 (2 males)/ Sett Markho, 134.0 m, 35°51'9.29"E, 35°35'8.83"N, 20.X.2011 (2 male). Jableh Area: Ain Shkak, 61.0 m, 35°58'54.93"E, 35°23'2.60"N, 2.XI.2013 (1 male, 1 female)/Al-Baraem, 358.0 m, 36°1'26.30"E, 35°16'19.27"N, 21.VIII.2010 (2 females)/Al-Hwaiz, 107.0 m, 36° 0'27.93"E, 35°20'20.17"N, 24.X.2013 (2 males)/Besaysin, 29.0 m, 35°57'12.27"E, 35°20'53.43"N, 10.IX.2012 (3 males); 16.IX.2013 (2 males)/Beit Yashut, 1145.0 m, 36°11'42.93"E, 35°16'41.29"N, 5.XI.2014 (1 male)/Jableh, 20.0 m, 35°8'43.4"E, 35°15'55.2"N, 20.XI.2013 (1 male)/Ras Al-Ain, 133.0 m, 36°0'38.71"E, 35°19'26.72"N, 6.X.2013 (1 male)/Wadi Al-Kalem, 35.0 m, 35°58'6.69"E, 35°15'3.17"N, 10.X.2012 (2 males). Qardahah Area: Al-Qardahah, 310.0 m, 36°3'36.19"E, 35°27'28.76"N, 29.XI.2011 (2 females). Haffa Area: Al-Haffah, 272.0 m, 36°1'59.38"E, 35°35'41.57"N, 15.IX.2011 (1 male); 14.IV.2014 (2 males)/Mzeraah, 515.0 m, 36°4'19.18"E, 35°31'59.55"N, 30.V.2013 (1 male); 7.XI.2014 (1 male, 1 female)/ Sirna: 710.0 m, 36°6'24.03"E, 35°36'59.04"N, 12.VIII.2011 (1 male, 1 female); 17.VIII.2011 (1 male)/Slunfeh, 1056.0 m, 36°10'44.28"E, 35°36'0.81"N, 18.V.2011 (2 males).

Tartus Province. Tartus Area: Tartus, 14.0 m, 35°52'59.51"E, 34°53'1.01"N, 13.VII.2012 (1 male); 13.IX.2013 (2 males, 2 females). Baniyas Area: Al-Klouh, 8.0 m, 35°57'3.08"E, 35°15'2.05"N, 18.VI.2013 (2 males)/Al-Mawsheh, 254.0 m, 35°58'40.36"E, 35° 3'51.05"N, 15.VIII.2011 (2 males)/ Baniyas, 3.0 m, 35°56'24.85"E, 35°10'56.97"N, 15.VIII.2013 (2 males, 2 females)/Isqublh, 690.0 m, 36° 3'39.70"E, 35°9'54.14"N, 20.XI.2013 (1 female)/Kherbet Al-Sansel, 242.0 m, 35°58'20.48"E, 35°10'2.15"N, 7.IV.2013 (3 males, 1 female)/Wadi Al-Saki: 519.0 m, 36° 5'26.53"E, 35° 6'2.64"N, 3.XI.2014 (1 male, 1 female); 3.X.2014 (1 female). Shayk-Badr Area: Ash Shayk Badr, 491.0 m, 36°4'52.70"E, 34°59'25.23"N, 19.IX.2014 (1 male). Draykish Area: Himmin, 365.0 m, 36°2'35.84"E, 34°54'11.12"N, 10.VIII.2013 (1 female).

CHOROTYPE. Subcosmopolitan/Nearctic+Neotropic+Mediterranean+Centralasiatic (Özdikmen, 2008b).

BIONOMICS. Polyphagous on deciduous trees (e.g. *Quercus*, *Celtis*, *Ulmus*, *Cytisus*, *Pistacia*, *Junglans*, *Fagus*, *Morus*, *Cassia*, *Ficus*, *Corylus*, *Platanus*, *Tarix*, *Robinia*, *Prunus*, *Tilia*, *Carpinus*, *Castanea*, *Salix*, *Alnus*, *Citrus*, *Eucalyptus*, *Pinus*, *Cupressus*); life cycle usually takes 2–4 years; adults are usually encountered between May–August.

REMARKS. Widely spread across SCR, and very frequenty encountered. Some specimens were collected by hand from trunks or branches of deciduous trees, other specimens were attracted to light.

Genus *Trichoferus* Wollaston, 1854
Type species: *Trichoferus senex* Wollaston, 1854

26. ***Trichoferus griseus*** Fabricius, 1793

EXAMINED MATERIAL. Latakia Province. Latakia Area: Al-Sheer, 38.0 m, 35°51'16.8"E, 35°31'38.3"N, 13.IX.2014 (2 females)/Al-Sanobar, 32.0 m, 35°53'7.05"E, 35°28'45.82"N, 14.X.2012 (2 males); 6.X.2104 (2 males)/Tisheen University Campus, 31.0 m, 35°48'25.7"E, 35°31'29.0"N, 3.V.2013 (2 males). Qardahah Area: Al-Qarer, 15.0 m, 35°54'46.29"E, 35° 8'8.52"N, 9.IX.2103 (2 males)/ Siano, 78.0 m, 35°59'39.73"E, 35°22'12.64"N, 12.XI.2010 (2 females); 7.IX.2013 (2 males, 2 females). Haffa Area: Sharifa, 300.0 m, 36°0'45.11"E, 35°37'28.03"N, 11.X.2014 (2 males).

Chorotype. Mediterranean (Özdikmen, 2008a).

Bionomics. Usually monophagous on *Ficus carica*; life cycle usually takes one year; adults are usually encountered between June–August.

Remarks. Widly spread in SCR; samples were collected by hand from *Ficus carica* L. trees, or by intercepting traps situated in some orchards containing *Ficus* sp. trees.

Tribe Hylotrupini Zagajkevitch, 1991
Genus *Hylotrupes* Audinet-Serville, 1834
Type species: *Cerambyx bajulus* Linnaeus, 1758

27. ***Hylotrupes bajulus*** Linnaeus, 1758

Examined material. Latakia Province. Latakia Area: Serskieh, 55.0 m, 35°55'10.40"E, 35°42'19.84"N, 17.VII.014 (2 males, 1 female).

Tartus Province. Baniyas Area: Kherbet Al-Sansel, 242.0 m, 35°58'20.48"E, 35°10'2.15"N, 7.V.2014 (1 male).

Chorotype. Subcosmopolitan (Özdikmen, 2008b).

Bionomics. Larvae usually feed on dead wood of *Pinus*, *Picea*, *Abies*; life cycle usually take 2–9 years; adults are usually encountered between June–September.

Remarks. Not frequently encountered in SCR, the first species was collected from a wall near a light bulb during the night; the other specimen emerged from a dying *Vitis* sp. vine.

Tribe Molorchini Gistel, 1848

Genus *Molorchus* Fabricius, 1793
Type species: *Necydalis umbellatarum* Schreber, 1759

Subgenus *Caenoptera* C.G. Thomson, 1859
Type species: *Necydalis minor* Linnaeus, 1758

28. ***Molorchus*** (***Caenoptera***) ***juglandis*** Sama, 1982

Examined material. Latakia Province. Latakia Area: Mashqita, 88.0 m, 35°53'51.0"E, 35°39'34.1"N, 16. VI. 2013 (1 male).

Chorotype. E-Mediterranean (Palestino-Taurian) or SW-Asiatic (Özdikmen, 2014a).

Bionomics. Monophagous on walnut trees (*Juglans regia* L.); life cycle usually takes 1–2 years; adults are usually ecountered between May–June.

Remarks.This is the first record of this species in Syria. The specimen was collected by the hand from the flowers of an Apiaceae plant.

Tribe Phoracanthini Newman, 1840

Genus *Phoracantha* Newman, 1840
Type species: *Stenocorus semipunctatus* Fabricius, 1775

29. ***Phoracantha recurva*** Newman, 1840

Examined material. Latakia Province. Latakia Area: Al-Bahlouliyah, 224.0 m, 35°57'20.7"E, 35°38'0.6"N, 3.VIII.2014 (2 males)/Al-Bassa, 27.5 m, 35°50'51.9"E, 35°29'59.2"N, 3.V.2013 (1 male, 2 female)/Demsarkho, 17.0 m, 35°46'36.8"E, 35°33'12.6"N, 16.IV.2013 (1 male)/ Fattiro, 111.0 m, 35°51'11.3"E, 35°37'21.7"N, 21.X.2013 (3 males)/Kirsana, 63.0 m, 35°49'38.4"E, 35°37'4.34"N, 21.XI.2011 (2 males)/Tisheen University Campus: 31.0 m, 35°48'25.7"E, 35°31'29.0"N, 21.XI.2011 (2 males). Jableh Area: Jableh, 20.0 m, 35°8'43.4"E, 35°15'55.2"N, 11.X.2012 (2 females)/Sakhabe, 148.0 m, 36° 1'54.53"E, 35°19'5.58"N, 13.IX.2013 (2 males). Haffa Area: As-Samia, 197.0 m, 35°59'20.56"E, 35°33'16.80"N, 16.VII.2011 (2 males); 12.XI.2012 (2 males)/Mzeraah, 515.0 m, 36°4'19.18"E, 35°31'59.55"N, 13.XI.2014 (3 males).

Tartus Province. Tartus Area: Al-Sawda, 314.0 m, 35°56'37.80"E, 34°58'55.93"N, 1.X.2011 (2 males, 1 female)/Tartus, 14.0 m, 35°52'59.51"E, 34°53'1.01"N, 25. X. 2012 (2 males). Baniyas Area: Baniyas, 3.0 m, 35°56'24.85"E, 35°10'56.97"N, 16. VI. 2012 (1 male). Safita Area: Safita, 310.0 m, 36° 7'5.14"E, 34°49'1.75"N, 16. V. 2013 (2 males).

Chorotype. Cosmopolitan (Özdikmen, 2011).

Bionomics. Monophagous on *Eucalyptus* spp.; life cycle usually takes one year; adults usually encountered between April–October.

Remarks. This is the first record of this species from Syria. It frequently encounterd in SCR, especially on or near *Eucalyptus* sp. stands, specimens were collected by hand from the trunks of some deciduous trees; some specimens were collected from light traps.

30. ***Phoracantha semipunctata*** Fabricius, 1775

EXAMINED MATERIAL. Latakia Province. Latakia Area: Bisnada, 21.0 m, 35°48'14.97"E, 35°32'52.65"N, 13.IX.2012 (1 male).

CHOROTYPE. Cosmopolitan (Özdikmen, 2011).

BIONOMICS. Monophagous on *Eucalyptus* spp.; life cycle usually takes one year; adults are usually encountered between April–October.

REMARKS. It is a very rare species in SCR; as a result, it is usually, erroneously, identified as *Phoracantha recurva*. The specimen was collected by hand from the wall of a house near a light source.

Tribe Purpuricenini J. Thomson, 1861

Genus *Purpuricenus* Dejean, 1821
Type species: *Cerambyx kaehleri* Linnaeus, 1758

31. ***Purpuricenus budensis*** Götz, 1783

EXAMINED MATERIAL. Latakia Province. Latakia Area: Al-Bahlouliyah, 224.0 m, 35°57'20.7"E, 35°38'0.6"N, 5.X.2104 (2 females); 8.X.2014 (2 males); 25.X.2014 (3 males)/Kamlieh, 242.0 m, 35°54'6.06"E, 35°40'5.31"N, 15. VIII. 2011 (2 males); 16.IX.2012 (2 males)/Qismin, 191.0 m, 35°54'18.6"E, 35°38'1.2"N, 25.XI.2014 (2 males, 1 female)/Latakia, 20.0 m, 35°46'51.7"E, 35°31'47.1"N, 6.XI.2014 (2 males, 1 female)/Tisheen University Campus, 31.0 m, 35°48'25.7"E, 35°31'29.0"N, 25.XI.2014 (1 male, 2 female).

Tartus Province. Baniyas Area: Faresh Ka3bieh, 301.0 m, 36° 1'18.71"E, 35°11'20.04"N, 25.X.2014 (3 males)/Kirkafti, 77.0 m, 35°56'55.35"E, 35° 4'32.53"N, 2.X.2014 (3 males)/Srijis, 585.0 m, 36°10'59.04"E, 34°55'55.51"N, 6.X.2014 (3 females); 22.X.2014 (2 male). Safita Area: Safita, 310.0 m, 36° 7'5.14"E, 34°49'1.75"N, 28.XI.2014 (2 females).

CHOROTYPE. Turano-European-Mediterranean (Özdikmen, 2011).

BIONOMICS. Polyphagous on deciduous trees (e.g. *Prunus*, *Quercus*, *Salix*, *Pistacia*, *Ulmus*); life cycle usually takes 2–3 years; adults are usually encountered between May–August.

REMARKS. Widely spread in SCR. Specimens were collected by hand from trunks and branches of deciduous trees, especially oak (*Quercus* spp.) trees.

32. ***Purpuricenus dalmatinus*** Sturm, 1843

EXAMINED MATERIAL. Latakia Province. Latakia Area: Kamlieh, 242.0 m, 35°54'6.06"E, 35°40'5.31"N, 16.X.2014 (2 males).

Tartus Province. Tartus Area: Beit Alian, 56.0 m, 35°56'17.91"E, 34°51'13.93"N, 4.X.2014 (1 female). Baniyas Area: Srijis, 585.0 m, 36°10'59.04"E, 34°55'55.51"N, 5. VI. 2013 (1 male).

CHOROTYPE. E-Mediterranean (Ozdikmen, 2011).

BIONOMICS. Monophagous on oak trees (e.g. *Quercus coccifera* L., *Q. conferta* Kit.; life cycle usually takes 2–3 years; adults are usually encounterd between May–July.

REMARKS. Relatively rare in SCR. Specimens were collected by hand from oak (*Quercus* spp.) forests.

Tribe Stenopterini Gistel, 1848

Genus *Lampropterus* Mulsant, 1862
Type species: *Necydalis femoratus* Germar, 1824

33. ***Lampropterus femoratus*** Germar, 1824

EXAMINED MATERIAL. Tartus Province. Baniyas Area: Beit Al-Marj, 516.0 m, 36° 4'58.55"E, 35° 6'34.81"N, 18.VI.2014 (1 male, 1 female).

CHOROTYPE. E-Mediterranean or S-E European (Özdikmen, 2014)

BIONOMICS. Polyphagous on deciduous trees, e.g. *Quercus*, *Q. ithaburensis*, *Q. calliprinos* Webb., *Delonyx regia* (Bojer ex Hook.) Raf., *Acer*, *Ulmus*; life cycle usually takes 1–2 years; adults are usually encountered between May–July.

REMARKS. This is the first record of this species from both Syria, and Asia. It is an extremely rare species in SCR, larvae and adults were obtained from a live *Prunus* sp. tree.

Genus *Stenopterus* Illiger, 1804
Type species: *Necydalis rufa* Linnaeus, 1767

34. ***Stenopterus flavicornis*** Küster, 1846

Examined material. Tartus Province. Baniyas Area: Al-Marana, 578.0 m, 36° 5'14.71"E, 35°12'50.69"N, 7.VIII.2012 (1 male).

Chorotype. E-European (Özdikmen, 2011).

Bionomics. Polyphagous on deciduous trees (e.g. *Ceratonia siliqua*, *Cercis siliquastrum*, *Citrus cinensis* L., *Cotoneaster franchetii* Bois, *Pistacia atlantica*, *Quercus ithaburensis*, *Quercus calliprinos*; life cycle usually takes two years; adults are usually encountered between May–August.

Remarks. Rare species in SCR; the specimen was collected by hand from the flowers of an Apiaceae plant.

35. ***Stenopterus rufus syriacus*** Pic, 1892

Examined material. Tartus Province. Shayk-Badr Area: Al-Msherfeh, 270.0 m, 35°59'57.49"E, 35° 9'40.74"N, 15.VIII.2012 (1 male, 1 female).

Chorotype. E-Mediterranean/Palestino-Taurian (Özdikmen, 2011).

Bionomics. Polyphagous on deciduous trees (e.g. *Quercus*, *Castanea*, *Robinia*, *Junglans*, *Prunus*, *Salix*, *Paliurus*, *Pistacia*, *Ulmus*, *Ficus*, *Ostrya*); life cycle usually takes two years; adults are usually encountered between May–August.

Remarks. Relatively a rare species in SCR; specimens were collected by hand from the flowers of an Asteraceae plant.

Subfamily Lamiinae Latreille, 1825
Tribe Acanthocinini Blanchard, 1845

Genus *Acanthocinus* Dejean, 1821
Type species: *Cerambyx aedilis* Linnaeus, 1758

36. ***Acanthocinus griseus*** Fabricius, 1793

Examined material. Latakia Province. Qardahah Area: Al-Qardahah, 310.0 m, 36°3'36.19"E, 35°27'28.76"N, 16.IX.2013 (1 male, 1 female)/ Deir Hanna, 221.0 m, 36° 2'2.82"E, 35°25'47.94"N, 17. X. 2014 (1 female).

Chorotype. Sibero-European (Özdikmen, 2011).

Bionomics. Oligophagous mainly on coniferous trees (e.g. *Pinus*, *Picea*, *Abies*); life cycle usually takes 1–2 years; adults are usually encountered between April–August.

Remarks. This is the first record of this species in both Syria and the Middle East.
It is a rather rare species in SCR; the specimen was collected on the trunk of a pine tree *Pinus* sp.

Genus *Leiopus* Audinet-Serville, 1835
Type species: *Cerambyx nebulosus* Linnaeus, 1758

37. ***Leiopus*** (***s.str.***) ***syriacus*** Ganglbauer, 1884
Leiopus major Pic, 1898

Examined material. Latakia Province. Latakia Area: Salib al-Turkmen: 52.0 m, 35°48'49.98"E, 35°41'14.76"N, 16.IV.2014 (1 male).

Chorotype. The chorotype is East-Mediterranean/Palaestino-Taurian (Özdikmen, 2008b).

Bionomics. Oligophagous deciduous trees; life cycle usually takes 2 years; adults are usually encountered between April–June.

Remarks. It is a rather rare species in SCR; the specimen was collected on the trunk of an oak tree *Quercus* sp.

Tribe Agapanthiini Mulsant, 1839

Genus *Agapanthia* Audinet-Serville, 1835
Type species: *Cerambyx cardui* Linnaeus, 1767

38. ***Agapanthia*** (***s. str.***) ***lais*** Reiche et Saulcy, 1858

Examined material. Latakia Province. Jableh Area: Bustan Al-Basha, 33.0 m, 35°56'3.35"E, 35°25'26.46"N, 5.V.2013 (2 males, 1 female).
Tartus Province. Tartus Area: Doir Sheik Saad, 104.0 m, 35°55'0.23"E, 34°55'2.54"N, 18.IX.2014 (2 males).

Chorotype. E-Mediterranean/Palaestino-Taurian (Özdikmen, 2013).

Bionomics. Oliphagous on various Asteraceae plants, it is also recorded on *Onopordon macrocephalum* Eig in Syria; life cycle usually takes one year; adults are usually encountered between May–June.

Remarks. Frequently encountered in SCR. Specimens were encountered on Apiaceae and Asteraceae plants.

39. ***Agapanthia* (*s. str.*) *suturalis*** Fabricius, 1787

EXAMINED MATERIAL. Latakia Province. Jableh Area: Besaysin, 29.0 m, 35°57'12.27"E, 35°20'53.43"N, 20.IV.2012 (2 males)/Kirfis, 210.0 m, 35°59'17.31"E, 35°16'5.79"N, 13.V.2012 (1 male).

CHOROTYPE. Mediterranean (Özdikmen, 2013).

BIONOMICS. Polyphagous on herbaceous plants: *Valeriana officinalis* L., *Salvia pratensis* L., *Knautia arevensis* (L.) Coulter, *Jasonia montana* L., *Cirsium*, *Carduus*, *Melilotus*, etc.; life cycle usually takes one year; adultus are usually encountered between March–July.

REMARKS. Relatively rare in SCR. Specimens were collected on Lamiaceae plants. This species was previously regarded as a form of *Agapanthia cardui* (Linnaeus, 1757), but has recently been considered a distinct species (Sama et al., 2010).

Subgenus *Epoptes* Gistel, 1857
Type species: *Lamia asphodeli* Latreille, 1804

40. ***Agapanthia* (*Epoptes*) *coeruleipennis*** Frivaldszky, 1878

EXAMINED MATERIAL. Latakia Province. Jableh Area: Dairon, 381.0 m, 36° 8'19.82"E, 34°59'2.40"N, 16.VII.2014 (2 males).

CHOROTYPE. SW-Asiatic (Özdikmen, 2013).

BIONOMICS. Monophagous on *Gundelia tournefortii* L. (Asteraceae); life cycle usually takes one year; adults are usually encounterd between May–June.

REMARKS. Very rare in SCR, the specimen was encountered on the host plant.

41. ***Agapanthia* (*Epoptes*) *pustulifera*** Pic, 1905

EXAMINED MATERIAL. Latakia Province. Latakia Area: Janatah, 108.0 m, 35°49'49.4"E, 35°35'01.9"N, 16.VII.2011 (1 male)/Kirsana, 63.0 m, 35°49'38.4"E, 35°37'4.34"N, 7.X.2013 (1 male, 1 female). Jableh Area: Besaysin, 29.0 m, 35°57'12.27"E, 35°20'53.43"N, 20.IV.2012 (1 male); 7.VI.2012 (1 female). Qardahah Area: Deir Hanna, 221.0 m, 36° 2'2.82"E, 35°25'47.94"N, 10.X.2012 (1 male).

CHOROTYPE. Unkown. Distribution: Asia (Jordan, Lebanon, Palestine, and Syria).

BIONOMICS. Developes in stems and stalks of herbaceous plants: e.g. *Asphodelus* sp., *Carduus*, *Carthamus*, *Eremostachys laciniata* (L.) Bunge, *Centaurea iberica* Trevir. et Spreng.; life cycle usually takes one year; adults are usually encountered between May–June.

REMARKS. Realtively widespread in SCR. Specimens were collected on herbaceous plants.

Genus *Calamobius* Guérin-Méneville, 1847
Type species: *Saperda gracilis* Creutzer, 1799
(= *Saperda filum* Rossi, 1790)

42. ***Calamobius filum*** Rossi, 1790

EXAMINED MATERIAL. Latakia Province. Jableh Area: Bustan Al-Basha, 33.0 m, 35°56'3.35"E, 35°25'26.46"N, 5.V.2013 (2 males, 1 female).

CHOROTYPE. Turano-European-Mediterranean (Özdikmen et al., 2010).

BIONOMICS. Oligophagous on various Poaceae: *Hedysarum*, *Hordeum*, *Triticum*, *Arrhenaterum*, *Calamogrotis*, *Dactylis*; life cycle usually takes one year; adults are usually encountered between April–July.

REMARKS. Not quite frequently encountered in SCR; specimens were collected by hand from Graminceae plants.

Tribe Batocerini J. Thomson, 1864

Genus *Batocera* Dejean, 1835
Type species: *Cerambyx rubus* Linnaeus, 1758

43. ***Batocera rufomaculata*** DeGeer, 1775

EXAMINED MATERIAL. Latakia Province. Latakia Area: Ain Al-Beida, 6.0 m, 35°53'34.2"E, 35°39'28.7"N, 11.IX.2012 (2 males)/Al-Bahlouliyah, 224.0 m, 35°57'20.7"E, 35°38'0.6"N, 28.X.2012 (1 male); 9.XI.2012 (2 males, 1 female); 15. VI. 2013 (2 males); 4.IX.2014 (2 males)/Al-Hannadi, 73.5 m, 35°52'53.5"E, 35°30'10.5"N, 6.VIII.2012 (1 male); 3.IX.2013 (2 males, 1 female)/Dibba, 32.0 m, 35°54'36.18"E, 35°32'18.46"N, 8.VIII.2013 (1 male, 1 female); 15.VIII.2014 (2 female)/Fakhoura,

183.0 m, 35°58'17.46"E, 35°29'7.54"N, 29.X.2014 (3 males)/Bouka, 62.0 m, 35°48'32.26"E, 35°32'17.80"N, 9.X.2012 (2 female); 13.IX.2014 (1 female)/Bisnada, 21.0 m, 35°48'14.97"E, 35°32'52.65"N, 1.VII.2013 (3 males); 7.X.2013 (1 male); 16.VIII.2014 (2 males); 29.IX.2014 (2 males)/Bdamioun, 66.0 m, 35°54'38.57"E, 35°35'33.84"N, 15.X.2012 (1 male); 18.IX.2014 (1 male)/Baksa, 89.0 m, 35°49'18.33"E, 35°34'15.2"N, 16.X.2012 (1 male)/Al-Tarquia, 81.0 m, 35°57'12.55"E, 35°39'51.55"N, 10.X.2014 (3 males); 3.VII.2014 (1 male, 1 female)/Al-Sanobar, 32.0 m, 35°53'7.05"E, 35°28'45.82"N, 18.X.2013 (3 males); 21.XI.2013 (2 males, 1 female)/Al-Shabatliyah, 178.0 m, 35°49'38.8"E, 35°41'10.3"N, 16.X.2012 (1 male); 7.X.2013 (1 male, 1 female)/Al-Shilfatiyah, 45.0 m, 35°53'57.6"E, 35°32'21.5"N, 26.IX.2013 (1 male, 4 female)/Al-Sheer, 38.0 m, 35°51'16.8"E, 35°31'38.3"N, 13.X.2013 (1 male, 2 females)/ Al-Qanjara, 72.45 m, 35°52'25.1"E, 35°30'43.4"N, 25.V.2013 (2 males)/Al-Mrouj, 5.0 m, 35°45'35.6"E, 35°34'41.1"N, 21.X.2011 (1 female); 7.IX.2013 (3 males)/Demsarkho: 17.0 m, 35°46'36.8"E, 35°33'12.6"N, 28.VI.2011 (1 male); 11.X.2012 (1 male); 7.X.2014 (1 male, 1 female); 13.X.2014 (2 males, 1 female)/ Jbariuon, 15.0 m, 35°53'20.43"E, 35°34'22.27"N, 16.X.2012 (1 male); 29.X.2012 (1 male)/Kamlieh, 242.0 m, 35°54'6.06"E, 35°40'5.31"N, 15.X.2011 (1 male)/Kirsana, 63.0 m, 35°49'38.4"E, 35°37'4.34"N, 26.IX.2014 (1 male, 1 female)/ Latakia, 20.0 m, 35°46'51.7"E, 35°31'47.1"N, 20.XI.2014 (3 males)/Mashqita, 88 m, 35°53'51.0"E, 35°39'34.1"N, 8.VII.2011 (1 female), Mazar Al-Qatria, 142.0 m, 35°55'32.1"E, 35°30'56.0"N, 15.X.2013 (1 male)/Qismin, 191.0 m, 35°54'18.6"E, 35°38'1.2"N, 2.X.2011 (3 males); 17.IV.2013 (1 male, 1 female)/ Ras Al-Basit, 21.0 m, 35°50'21.33"E, 35°50'47.86"N, 10.XI.2 (2 males)/ Sit-Kheris, 55.0 m, 35°54'4.01"E, 35°34'10.43"N, 25.VII.2012 (2 males); 15.IX.2013 (1 male); 19.IX.2014 (3 males)/Sqoubin, 116.0 m, 35°49'52.8"E, 35°33'35.2"N, 17.X.2011 (2 males)/Tisheen University Campus, 31.0 m, 35°48'25.7"E, 35°31'29.0"N, 1.XI.2012 (2 males); 3.IV.2013 (1 female); 19.X.2104 (2 males); 15.XI.2014 (2 males)/Tishreen Suburb, 66.0 m, 35°48'19.81"E, 35°32'3.46"N, 27.VII.2014 (1 male)/Zobar, 160.0 m, 35°58'53.81"E, 35°37'14.55"N, 26.X.2011 (1 female). Jableh Area: Ain Shkak, 61.0 m, 35°58'54.93"E, 35°23'2.60"N, 15.X.2012 (2 males)/Al-Barzin, 370.0 m, 36°1'21.46"E, 35°15'14.05"N, 5.X.2013 (4 males)/Al-Eidia, 40.0 m, 35°58'33.97"E, 35°17'9.67"N, 6.XI.2014 (3 males)/Al-Hwaiz: 107.0 m, 36°0'27.93"E, 35°20'20.17"N, 13.IX.2013 (3 males); 25.X.2014 (2 males)/Al-Kalaie, 185.0 m, 36°2'31.34"E, 35°21'17.62"N, 6.V.2011 (3 males); 2.IX.2012 (1 male, 1 female); 6.VIII.2013 (2 males); 7.IX.2014 (1 male)/Besaysin, 29.0 m, 35°57'12.27"E, 35°20'53.43"N, 7.X.2013 (2 females); 17.X.2013 (1 male, 1 female); 12.IX.2014 (2 males); 13.X.2014 (1 male); 12.XI.2014 (3 males); 16.XI.2014 (2 males, 1 female)/Ghnieri, 146.0 m, 36°1'0.01"E, 35°21'6.01"N, 5.X.2012 (2 males); 2.X.2011 (1 male, 3 females)/ Hmimim, 40.0 m, 35°57'1.30"E, 35°22'34.65"N, 12.VIII.2014 (2 males)/Jableh, 20.0 m, 35°8'43.4"E, 35°15'55.2"N, 1.XII.2011 (1 male); 25.VII.2013 (3 males, 2 females); 15.IX.2013 (1 female); 21.IX.2013 (4 males, 2 females); 23.IX.2013 (3 males); 16.X.2013 (3 males, 1 female)/Kirfis, 210.0 m, 35°59'17.31"E, 35°16'5.79"N, 31.VIII.2014 (3 males, 1 female)/ Qutaolabyah, 215.0 m, 36° 1'8.98"E, 35°17'13.14"N, 27.IX.2013 (1 male, 1 female); 20.X.2013 (6 males, 2 females); 23.X.2013 (1 male); 25.X.2013 (3 males); 7.X.2014 (1 male)/ Ras Al-Ain, 133.0 m, 36° 0'38.71"E, 35°19'26.72"N, 20.VII.2011 (2 females); 9.X.2011 (2 males); 18.IV.2014 (2 males); 13.IX.2014 (2 males)/ Rmelieh, 14.0 m, 35°55'26.93"E, 35°22'54.71"N, 11.XI.2013 (2 males)/Siano, 78.0 m, 35°59'39.73"E, 35°22'12.64"N, 17.X.2012 (2 males); 13.IX.2014 (2 males). Qardahah Area: Al-Qardahah, 310.0 m, 36° 3'36.19"E, 35°27'28.76"N, 5.VII.2013 (1 male); 5.X.2013 (3 males); 22.X.2013 (2 males); 13.X.2014 (2 males)/ Al-Qarer, 15.0 m, 35°54'46.29"E, 35° 8'8.52"N, 10.XI.2012 (1 male)/Istamou, 73.0 m, 35°54'8.48"E, 35°29'51.27"N, 3.IV.2014 (1 male)/ Yerti, 380.0 m, 36° 2'53.76"E, 35°31'5.68"N, 7.X.2014 (1 male); 16.X.2014 (1 male, 1 female). Haffa Area: Ain Al-Tieneh, 644.0 m, 36° 5'37.51"E, 35°33'45.76"N, 15.IX.2012 (1 female)/ Al-Haffah, 272.0 m, 36° 1'59.38"E, 35°35'41.57"N, 2.V.2011 (1 male); 7.IX.2013 (2 males)/Ghornata, 246.0 m, 35°59'42.00"E, 35°33'35.95"N, 3.IV.2013 (1 male); 15.X.2013 (1 male)/Manjila, 75.0 m, 35°55'16.19"E, 35°32'56.26"N, 22.IX.2013 (2 males)/Mzeraah, 515 m, 36°4'19.18"E, 35°31'59.55"N, 25.X.2013 (1 male); 5.IV.2014 (2 males); 13.X.2014 (2 males)/

Salma, 720.0 m, 36°8'12.32"E, 35°41'22.85"N, 24.X.2011 (1 male)/Slunfeh, 1056.0 m, 36°10'44.28"E, 35°36'0.81"N, 2.XI.2013 (2 males); 16.XI.2013 (1 male, 1 female)/ Terjano, 110.0 m, 35°59'15.20"E, 35°31'44.06"N, 25.IX.2014 (2 males); 20.X.2013 (3 males).

Tartus Province. Tartus Area: Al-Karimeh, 185.0 m, 36°2'31.34"E, 35°21'17.62"N, 6.X.2011 (4 males)/As-Sifsafeh, 130.0 m, 36°2'55.04"E, 34°43'57.80"N, 4.V.2013 (1 male)/Matin Bouria, 240.0 m, 35°57'4.38"E, 35° 2'10.67"N, 7.IX.2013 (1 male); 16.V.2014 (1 male)/Nakib, 168.0 m, 35°59'3.16"E, 34°51'16.23"N, 7.XI.2014 (1 male)/Saya 216.0 m, 35°56'55.30"E, 35° 2'46.23"N, 26.X.2014 (2 males)/ Tartus, 14.0 m, 35°52'59.51"E, 34°53'1.01"N, 18.VI.2012 (1 female); 3.VI.2013 (2 males, 3 females). Baniyas Area: Al-Mawsheh, 254.0 m, 35°58'40.36"E, 35°3'51.05"N, 9.XI.2012 (2 males); 15.IV.2013 (2 males)/Al-Qadmus, 919.0 m, 36°9'40.13"E, 35°6'6.53"N, 9. X. 2012 (1 male); 17.V.2013 (1 male); 14.X.2014 (2 males)/Al-Roudah: 150.0 m, 35°54'53.46"E, 35°4'2.91"N, 15.V.2013 (2 males)/Baniyas: 3.0 m, 35°56'24.85"E, 35°10'56.97"N, 10.VIII.2011 (1 male); 6.X.2011 (3 males); 10.X.2012 (1 male); 29.X.2012 (1 male); 29.X.2012 (1 male); 16.VIII.2013 (3 males, 2 females); 29.X.2013 (3 males); 16.IX.2014 (3 males, 1 female); 28.IX.2014 (2 males)/Btilleh, 145.0 m, 35°59'44.17"E, 35°12'31.74"N, 10.X.2012 (1 male)/Deir Al-Bishl: 101.0 m, 35°58'56.27"E, 35°11'48.97"N, 7.V.2013 (1 male)/Faresh Kaebieh, 301.0 m, 36° 1'18.71"E, 35°11'20.04"N, 16.VII.2014 (1 male)/ Isqublh: 690.0 m, 36°3'39.70"E, 35° 9'54.14"N, 9.X.2013 (1 male)/Hreisoun, 14.0 m, 35°57'23.63"E, 35°14'8.88"N, 3.X.2013 (1 male); 17.IX.2014 (4 males); 12.X.2014 (3 males); 6.XII.2013 (2 males); 8.VIII.2014 (2 females); 27.X.2014 (2 males); 15.XI.2014 (3 males)/Mihourti, 131.0 m, 35°58'45.84"E, 35°14'53.08"N, 3.XI.2012 (2 males, 3 females)/Srijis, 585.0 m, 36°10'59.04"E, 34°55'55.51"N, 4.XI.2011 (2 males); 14.IX.2012 (2 males)/ Wadi Al-Saki, 519.0 m, 36°5'26.53"E, 35° 6'2.64"N, 26.VI.2014 (2 males)/Zoubeh, 407.0 m, 35°58'45.50"E, 35°7'14.92"N, 4. IX. 2013 (3 males, 2 females); Q 6.IX. 013 (3 males). Safita Area: Safita, 310.0 m, 36°7'5.14"E, 34°49'1.75"N, 22.IX.2012 (1 male); 19.XI.2012 (2 females); 23.XI.2012 (1 male); 19.X.2013 (2 males, 1 female); 9.XI.2014 (5 males); 14.XI.2013 (4 males). Shayk-Badr Area: Ash Shayk Badr, 491.0 m, 36°4'52.70"E, 34°59'25.23"N, 19.IX.2013 (4 males, 2 females)/ Darti, 278.0 m, 35°59'18.70"E, 35° 4'48.29"N, 15.V.2013 (2 males)/ Kfarieh: 368.0 m, 36°4'20.62"E, 34°58'17.16"N, 15.X.2013 (2 males, 3 females)/Qamsyiah: 398.0 m, 35°59'31.46"E, 35° 3'11.38"N, 16.IX.2012 (1 male, 1 female). Draykish Area: Draykish, 470.0 m, 36° 8'3.44"E, 34°53'50.65"N, 16.V.2012 (1 male); 5.VI.2014 (1 female).

CHOROTYPE. Afrotropico-Indo-Mediterranean+ Neotropic (Özdikmen et al., 2010).

BIONOMICS. Oligophagous on deciduous trees: *Ficus rubiginosa* Desf. ex Vent., *Morus alba*, *Avocado*, *Ceratonia siliqua*; life cycle usually takes one year; adults are usually encountered between June–September.

REMARKS. Extremely widespread, and its distribution covers the whole area of SCR. Specimens were collected in large numbers from light traps and from walls near light sources in almost every area of the Coastal Strip, other specimens were collected by hand from tree trunks and branches, especially *Ficus* spp. trees.It is one of the most destructive pests to the fig trees in SCR, and often considered noxious and often killed by farmers.

Tribe Monochamini Gistel, 1848
Genus *Monochamus* Dejean, 1821
Type species: *Cerambyx sutor* Linnaeus, 1758

44. ***Monochamus galloprovincialis tauricola*** Germar, 1818

EXAMINED MATERIAL. Latakia Province. Qardahah Area: Al-Qardahah, 310.0 m, 36°3'36.19"E, 35°27'28.76"N, 16.VIII.2012 (1 male).

CHOROTYPE. Sibero-European (Özdikmen, 2008).

BIONOMICS. Monophagous on pine (*Pinus* spp.); life cycle usually takes 1–2 years; adults are usually encountered between May–September.

REMARKS. This is the first record of this species in Syria.It is a very rare species is SCR; the specimen was collected by hand from the trunk of a pine *Pinus* sp. tree.

Tribe Phytoeciini Mulsant, 1839

Genus *Oberea* Dejean, 1835
Type species: *Cerambyx linearis* Linnaeus, 1760

45. ***Oberea* (*s. str.*) *oculata*** Linnaeus, 1758
Oberea borysthenica Mokrzecki, 1900
Oberea inoculata Heyden, 1892
Oberea quadrimaculata Donisthorpe, 1913
Oberea tomensis Kiseleva, 1927

Examined material. Latakia Prov., Latakia Area: Al-Hannadi, 73.5 m, 35°52'53.5"E, 35°30'10.5"N, 16.VI.2014 (1 male).

Chorotype. Palaearctic (Özdikmenet al., 2009).

Bionomics. Monophagous on willow (*Salix* spp.); life cycle usually takes 1–2 years; adults are usually encountered between June–September.

Remarks. Not widely spread in SCR, and can be cosiderd rare, the specimen was collected by the hand from a willow (*Salix* sp.) tree.

Genus *Phytoecia* Dejean, 1835
Type species: *Cerambyx cylindricus* Linnaeus, 1758

46. ***Phytoecia* (*s. str.*) *caerulea bethseba*** Reiche et Saulcy, 1858

Examined material. Latakia Province. Qardahah Area: Al-Qardahah, 310.0 m, 36°3'36.19"E, 35°27'28.76"N, 13.IX.2011 (1 male).
Tartus Province. Safita Area: Safita, 310.0 m, 36° 7'5.14"E, 34°49'1.75"N, 16.V.2012 (1 male).

Chorotype. Unknown. Distribution: Asia (Jordan, Lebanon, Palestine, and Syria).

Bionomics. Oligophagous on various Brassicaceae and Boraginaceae: *Sinapis*, *Sisymbrium*, *Rapistrum*, *Echium*, *Cerinthe*, *Cynoglossum*, *Anchusa*, *Symphytum*, *Lithospermum*, *Lappula*, *Lycopsis*); life cycle ususally takes one year; adultus are usually encountered between April–June, and sometimes earlier between February–May.

Remarks. Not frequently encountered in SCR; specimens were collected by the hand from the flowers of Brassicaceae plants. The current pattern of distribution suggests an E-Mediterranean chorotype.

47. ***Phytoecia* (*s. str.*) *rufipes latior*** Pic, 1895

Examined material. Latakia Province. Haffa Area: Slunfeh, 1056.0 m, 36°10'44.28"E, 35°36'0.81"N, 16.VIII.2013 (1 male).

Chorotype. Unkown. Distribution: Syria, and Turkey.

Bionomics. Host plants are unknown; life cycle usually takes one year; adults are usually encountered between May–June.

Remarks. Quite a rare species in SCR. The specimen was collected by sweeping herbaceous plants with an entomological net. The current pattern of distribution suggests a SW-Asiatic /Syro-Anatolian chorotype.

Subgenus *Helladia* Fairmaire, 1864
Type species: *Saperda flavescens* Brullé, 1832

48. ***Phytoecia* (*Helladia*) *alziari*** Sama, 1992

Examined material. Tartus Province. Safita Area: Safita, 310.0 m, 36° 7'5.14"E, 34°49'1.75"N, 22.V.2014 (2 males).

Chorotype. SW-Asiatic, or E-Mediterranian (Özdikmen, 2010b).

Bionomics. Monophagous on *Dittrichia viscosa* (L.) Greuter (Asteraceae); life cycle is unkown; adults are usually encountered between March–May.

Remarks. Not frequently encounterd in SCR; specimens were collected by hand from the host plant (Asteraceae).

49. ***Phytoecia* (*Helladia*) *humeralis humeralis*** Waltl, 1838

Examined material. Latakia Prov., Latakia Area: Bisnada, 21.0 m, 35°48'14.97"E, 35°32'52.65"N, 16.VII.2013 (1 male).
Tartus Province. Shayk-Badr Area: Darti, 278.0 m, 35°59'18.70"E, 35° 4'48.29"N, 3.VII.2013 (1 female).

Chorotype. SW-Asiatic, or E-Mediterranian (Özdikmen, 2010b).

Bionomics. Monophagous on *Centaurea hyalolepis* Boiss.; life cycle usually takes one year; adults are usually encountered between April–June.

Remarks. Not frequently encounterd in SCR; specimens were collected by sweeping herbaceous plants with an entomological net.

Subgenus *Pilemia* Fairmaire, 1864
Type species: *Phytoecia tigrina* Mulsant, 1851

50. ***Phytoecia*** (***Pilemia***) ***griseomaculata*** Pic, 1891

EXAMINED MATERIAL. Tartus Province. Baniyas Area: Mihourti, 131.0 m, 35°58'45.84"E, 35°14'53.08"N, 31.V.2013 (3 males, 1 female).

CHOROTYPE. SW-Asiatic/Syro-Anatolian (Özdikmen, 2010a): Syria, and Turkey.

BIONOMICS. Monophagous on *Anchusa* cf. *barrelieri* (All.) Vitman (Boraginaceae); life cycle usually takes one year; adults are usually encountered during June.

REMARKS. Rather rare in SCR. Specimens were collected from the flowers of aherbaceous plant late in autumn.

Tribe Pteropliini J. Thomson, 1860

Genus *Niphona* Mulsant, 1839
Type species: *Niphona picticornis* Mulsant, 1839

51. ***Niphona*** (***s. str.***) ***picticornis*** Mulsant, 1839

EXAMINED MATERIAL. Latakia Prov. Latakia Area: Al-Hannadi, 73.5 m, 35°52'53.5"E, 35°30'10.5"N, 20.X.2013 (4 males)/Al-Shamyiah, 55.0 m, 35°48'27.8"E, 35°38'13.3"N, 3.VI.2014 (2 males, 2 females)/ Balloran, 193.0 m, 35°53'35.30"E, 35°46'40.52"N, 14.X.2011 (2 males)/Bisnada, 21.0 m, 35°48'14.97"E, 35°32'52.65"N, 13.IV.2013 (1 male)/Dahtour, 23.0 m, 35°47'33.18"E, 35°33'13.22"N, 25.X.2014 (1 male)/Kamlieh, 242.0 m, 35°54'6.06"E, 35°40'5.31"N, 2.X.2012 (2 males)/Khreibeh: 816.0 m, 36°6'11.91"E, 35°17'26.83"N, 5.IV.2013 (1 male)/Kirsana: 63.0 m, 35°49'38.4"E, 35°37'4.34"N, 12.XI.2013 (1 male)/Latakia, 20.0 m, 35°46'51.7"E, 35°31'47.1"N, 24.X.2014 (2 males); 11.IX.2014 (1 male)/Raboueh, 700.0 m, 35°58'54.48"E, 35°54'31.40"N, 12.XI.2014 (1 male)/Zakizkanieh, 54.0 m, 35°48'29.85"E, 35°31'47.30"N, 7.X.2013 (1 male). Jableh Area: Al-Louzeh, 24.0 m, 35°56'27.99"E, 34°48'29.73"N, 21.X.2014 (1 male)/ Bustan Al-Basha, 33.0 m, 35°56'3.35"E, 35°25'26.46"N, 7.IX.2014 (2 males)/Dairon, 381.0 m, 36°8'19.82"E, 34°59'2.40"N, 3.IV.2014 (2 males)/Dwaer Baabda, 606.0 m, 36° 2'41.58"E, 35°14'54.99"N, 6. XI. 2014 (2 males, 1 female)/ Hmimim, 40.0 m, 35°57'1.30"E, 35°22'34.65"N, 3.XI.2014 (2 males)/ Jableh, 20.0 m, 35°8'43.4"E, 35°15'55.2"N, 13.X.2011 (3 males); 1.X.2014 (3 males)/ Siano, 78.0 m, 35°59'39.73"E, 35°22'12.64"N, 16.VIII.2013 (2 males); 17.V.2014 (1 male). Qardahah Area: Al-Qardahah, 310.0 m, 36° 3'36.19"E, 35°27'28.76"N, 7.IX.2013 (2 females)/Dibash, 447.0 m, 36° 4'13.50"E, 35°30'50.08"N, 20.X.2014 (1 male). Haffa Area: Al-Haffah, 272.0 m, 36° 1'59.38"E, 35°35'41.57"N, 16.V.2014 (2 males).

Tartus Province. Tartus Area: Al-Khreibat, 82.0 m, 35°56'8.38"E, 34°53'24.19"N, 16.VII.2013 (1 male)/Tartus, 14.0 m, 35°52'59.51"E, 34°53'1.01"N, 9.X.2011 (3 males); 7.X.2013 (2 males). Baniyas Area: Baniyas, 3.0 m, 35°56'24.85"E, 35°10'56.97"N, 7.XI.2013 (3 males, 2 females); 16.VI.2014 (1 male, 1 female)/Baamrael, 122.0 m, 35°59'0.84"E, 35°11'47.78"N, 2.XI.2011 (2 males)/Deir Al-Bishl, 101.0 m, 35°58'56.27"E, 35°11'48.97"N, 6.V.2013 (1 female). Safita Area: Safita, 310.0 m, 36° 7'5.14"E, 34°49'1.75"N, 25.IX.2011 (2 females); 30.IX.2012 (1 male, 1 female); 2.IX.2013 (1 male); 5.XI.2013 (2 males). Shayk-Badr Area: Al-Msherfeh, 270.0 m, 35°59'57.49"E, 35° 9'40.74"N, 12.XI.2012 (2 males); 8.X.2014 (2 males, 2 female)/ Ash Shayk Badr, 491.0 m, 36° 4'52.70"E, 34°59'25.23"N, 19.X.2014 (1 male); 17.XI.2014 (1 male). Draykish Area: Draykish, 470.0 m, 36° 8'3.44"E, 34°53'50.65"N, 22.X.2012 (1 male); 4.IX.2013 (1 male).

CHOROTYPE. Mediterranean (Özdikmen, 2008).

BIOMOMICS. Broadly polyphagous species: *Spartium*, *Pistacia*, *Robinia*, *Castanea*, *Ulmus*, *Punica granatum* L., *Morus*, *Prunus*, *Quercus ilex*, *Q. suber*, *Calycotome*, *Sambucus*, *Laurus*, *Cercis*, *Euphorbia dendroides* L., *Rhamnus*, *Phoenix*, *Genista*; life cycle usually takes two years; adults are usually encountered between April–October.

REMARKS. Widely spread, and its distribution covers all the area of SCR. Specimens were collected by hand from trunks and twigs of *Ficus* sp. trees, and some specimens were collected by sweeping herbaceous plants near forests and orchards.

CONCLUSIONS

In total 51 species, incuding 10 subspecies, from 37 genera, 25 tribes and 5 subfamilies of Longhorn

Beetles have been found to inhabit Syrian Coastal Region (Table 1). The complete number of Cerambycid species inhabiting Syria is still unknown.

This study resulted in the first record for 9 species and one subspecies in Syria.

All species mentioned are recorded for the first time in the study area.

Analysis of the biodiversity among Cerambycidae collected from Syrian Coastal Region (e.g. number of identified taxa in each given subfamily) revealed the following data: the biodiversity of the identified subfamilies was analyzed, resulting in 49% of taxa belonging to the subfamily Cerambycinae, 31% to the subfamily Prioninae, 12% to the subfamily Lamiinae, 4% to subfamily Spondylidinae, and 4% to the subfamily Lepturinae (Fig. 1).

Analysis of the biodiversity in study areas of Syrian Coastal Region (e.g. number of identified taxa in each given area) revealed the following data: biodiversity was highest in Latakia area with 20% of taxa collected from that area, followed by Baniyas Area with 17%, followed by Jableh Area with 15%, followed by Tartus Area with 11%, followed by Qardahah Area with 10%, followed by Haffa Area with 9%, followed by Shayk-Badr Area with 8%, followed by Safita Area with 7%, and finally Draykish Area with 3% (Fig. 2).

According to the aforementioned results, we suggest the following checklist for Cerambycidae in Syrian Coastal Region:

Subfamily Prioninae
1. *Aegosoma scabricorne* Scopoli, 1763
2. *Callergates gaillardoti* Chevrolat, 1854
3. *Prinobius myardi atropos* Chevrolat, 1854
4. *Mesoprionus lefebvrei* Marseul, 1856
5. *Prionus komiyai* Lorenc, 1999
6. *Rhaesus serricollis* Motschulsky, 1838

Subfamily Lepturinae
1. *Stictoleptura* (*s. str.*) *cordigera* Fuessly, 1775
2. *Vadonia unipunctata syricola* Holzschuh, 1993

Subfamily Spondylinae
1. *Arhopalus ferus* Mulsant, 1839
2. *Arhopalus syriacus* Reitter, 1895

Subfamily Cerambycinae
1. *Icosium tomentosum atticum* Ganglbauer, 1882
2. *Aromia moschata ambrosiaca* Steven, 1809
3. *Phymatodes* (*Paraphymatodes*) *fasciatus* Villers, 1789
4. *Cerambyx cerdo* Linnaeus, 1758
5. *Cerambyx dux* Faldermann, 1837
6. *Cerambyx nodulosus* Germar, 1817
7. *Cerambyx welensii* Küster, 1845
8. *Certallum ebulinum* Linnaeus, 1767
9. *Chlorophorus varius damascenus* Chevrolat, 1854
10. *Chlorophorus sartor* O.F. Müller, 1766
11. *Clytus rhamni* Germar, 1817

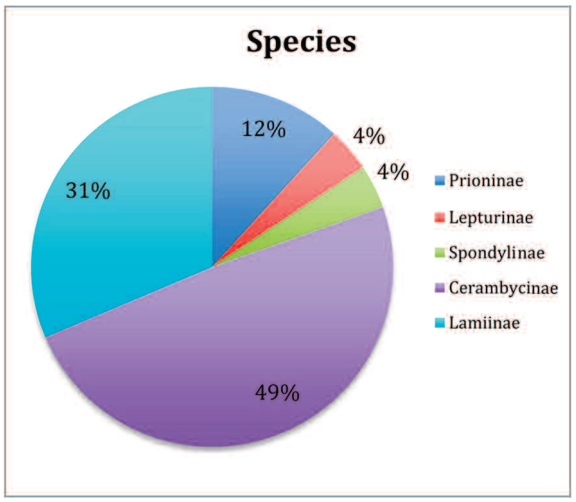

Figure 1. Taxa percentage among Cerambycidae subfamilies of Syrian Coastal Region.

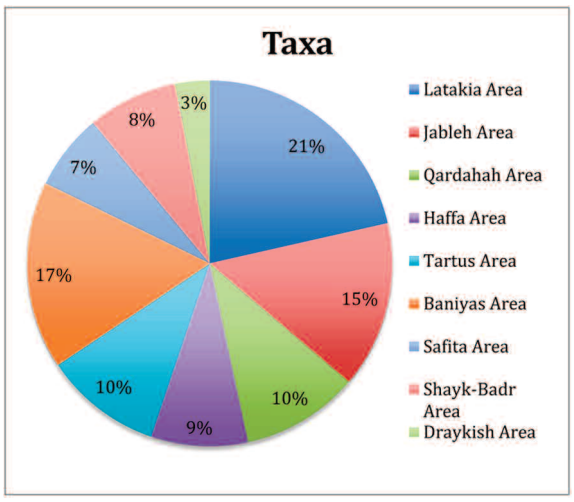

Figure 2. Percentage of taxa collected from the different area of Syrian Coastal Region.

12. *Plagionotus bobelayei* Brullé, 1832
13. *Xyloterchus* (*s. str.*) *stebbingi* Gahan, 1906
14. *Hesperophanes sericeus* Fabricius, 1787
15. *Stromatium unicolor* Olivier, 1795
16. *Trichoferus griseus* Fabricius, 1793
17. *Hylotrupes bajulus* Linnaeus, 1758
18. *Molorchus* (*Caenoptera*) *juglandis* Sama, 1982
19. *Phoracantha recurva* Newman, 1840
20. *Phoracantha semipunctata* Fabricius, 1775
21. *Purpuricenus budensis* Götz, 1783
22. *Purpuricenus dalmatinus* Sturm, 1843
23. *Lampropterus femoratus* Germar, 1824
24. *Stenopterus flavicornis* Küster, 1846
25. *Stenopterus rufus syriacus* Pic, 1892

Subfamily Lamiinae
1. *Acanthocinus griseus* Fabricius, 1793
2. *Leiopus* (*s. str.*) *syriacus* Ganglbauer, 1884
3. *Agapanthia* (*s. str.*) *lais* Reiche et Saulcy, 1858
4. *Agapanthia* (*s. str.*) *suturalis* Fabricius, 1787
5. *Agapanthia* (*Epoptes*) *coeruleipennis* Frivaldszky, 1878
6. *Agapanthia* (*Epoptes*) *pustulifera* Pic, 1905
7. *Calamobius filum* Rossi, 1790
8. *Batocera rufomaculata* DeGeer, 1775
9. *Monochamus galloprovincialis tauricola* Germar, 1818
10. *Oberea* (s. str.) *oculata* Linnaeus, 1758
11. *Phytoecia* (s. str.) *caerulea bethseba* Reiche et Saulcy, 1858
12. *Phytoecia* (*s. str.*) *rufipes latior* Pic, 1895
13. *Phytoecia* (*Helladia*) *alziari* Sama, 1992b
14. *Phytoecia* (*Helladia*) *humeralis humeralis* Waltl, 1838
15. *Phytoecia* (*Pilemia*) *griseomaculata* Pic, 1891
16. *Niphona* (*s. str.*) *picticornis* Mulsant, 1839

Although the study area is relatively small (roughly 2.5% of the total area of the country), its diversity richness is rather obvious as the results indicate, and it is highly likely that more and further studies relating to Cerambycidae beetles will reveal new taxa and more data to the Syrian fauna of this family.

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