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PROVINCIAL AND REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE MEMBERS OF PRIONINAE SUBFAMILY (COLEOPTERA: CERAMBYCIDAE) IN TURKEY WITH THEIR KNOWN AND NEW HOST PLANTS

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ABSTRACT: The paper presents updated provincial and regional distributions in Turkey of the members of Prioninae subfamily with their known host plants. As a result, also confirming the previous works, a total of twelve species-group taxa (nine species and three subspecies) of seven genera belonging to four tribes of Prioninae subfamily (Cerambycidae) were determined. In terms of range of provincial and modern regional distribution in Turkey, *Prionus coriarius* (Linnaeus) with 36 provinces and 7 regions is strikingly prevailing. *Mesoprionus besikanus* (Fairmaire) with 32 provinces and 6 regions, *Aegosoma scabricorne* (Scopoli) with 21 provinces and 6 regions and *Rhaesus serricollis* (Motschulsky) with 19 provinces and 6 regions follow it. On the contrary of this, *Prionus komiyai* Lorenc with 1 province and 1 region and *Mesoprionus asiaticus* (Faldermann) with 2 provinces and 1 region are apparently the rarest species. The remaining taxa with 3-13 provinces and 2-4 regions are narrowly or rather widely distributed in Turkey. Similarly, in terms of the number of host plant families and species, *Aegosoma scabricorne* (Scopoli) with 40 species of 19 plant families is strikingly prevailing. *Prinobius myardi atropos* Chevrolat with 31 species of 18 plant families, *Prionus coriarius* (Linnaeus) with 32 species of 13 plant families, *Rhaesus serricollis* (Motschulsky) with 18 species of 11 plant families and *Prinobius myardi slamorum* Danilevsky with 17 species of 11 plant families follow it. On the contrary of this, *Prionus komiyai* Lorenc with 1 species of 1 plant family and *Mesoprionus persicus* (Redtenbacher) with 2 species of 1 plant family are monophagous in oak trees. Finally, 3 taxa that are members of the Macrotomini tribe and 1 species that is a member of the Prionini tribe prefer both deciduous trees and coniferous trees as their host plants. However, 1 species that is a member of the Aegosomatini tribe, and the remaining 5 members of the Prionini tribe prefer only deciduous trees as host plant. Interestingly, members of the Ergatini tribe (2 taxa) are determined as polyphagous only in coniferous trees.

KEY WORDS: Cerambycidae, Prioninae, fauna, host plant, Turkey

The accumulated data on Prioninae members in Turkey from past to present, through the studies of various authors, were evaluated for the first time by Özdikmen & Turgut (2009). Then, Özdikmen (2013) carried out a study on the biology of Prioninae members in Turkey. Afterwards, until today, about 20 new publications were carried out by various authors, in which information about Prioninae members in Turkey were presented. With this study, it is aimed to evaluate all mentioned information collectively, especially based on new data, and to update the distribution of Prioninae members in Turkey with their known host plants on the basis of provinces and regions.

The following text includes synonyms, provincial distribution in Turkey, modern regional distribution in Turkey, classical regional distribution in Turkey and host plants based on available materials in author's collection, and related references. Available synonyms are derived from related references (Danilevsky, 2020, 2022; Özdikmen, 2021b; Tavakilian, 2022). Cited references in the relevant part of the text and also Cerambycidae database of the author were used to determine of all provincial and, accordingly, modern regional distributions of the taxa. The following map for showing provincial and modern regional distributions in Turkey of the taxa was used (Fig. 1). The classical regions and their main settlements, circa 200 BC in Turkey given by Özdikmen (2022) were used to determine classical regional distributions of taxa (Fig. 2). Mainly the works of G. Tavakilian (2022), U. Bense (1995) and M. Hoskovec et al. (2022) and cited references in the related part of the text and also data obtained from available specimens and Cerambycidae database of the author were used to determine of all known host plants of the taxa. The ranges of the taxa were derived from the related references (Danilevsky, 2020, 2022; Özdikmen, 2021c).

Figure 1. The provinces and regions of Turkey [**1** Marmara region, **2** Black Sea region, **3** Aegean region, **4** Central Anatolian region, **5** Eastern Anatolian region, **6** Mediterranean region, **7** South-Eastern Anatolian region].

Figure 2. The classical regions in Turkey and their main settlements (taken from Özdikmen, 2022).

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The abbreviations used in the text are presented below.

G E N E R A L	
TR	Turkey
TR-A	Asian Turkey (= Anatolia)
TR-E	European Turkey (= Thrace)
R E G I O N S	
AER	Aegean regipn
BSR	Black Sea region
CAR	Central Anatolian region
EAR	Eastern Anatolian region
MAR	Marmara region
MER	Mediterranean region
SEAR	South-Eastern Anatolian region

P R O V I N C E S					
ADA	Adana	EDI	Edirne	MAL	Malatya
ADY	Adıyaman	ELA	Elazığ	MAN	Manisa
AFY	Afyonkarahisar	ERZ	Erzincan	MAR	Mardin
AGR	Ağrı	ESK	Eskişehir	MER	Mersin
AMY	Amasya	EZU	Erzurum	MUG	Muğla
AKS	Aksaray	GAN	Gaziantep	MUS	Muş
ANK	Ankara	GIR	Giresun	NEV	Nevşehir
ANT	Antalya	GUM	Gümüşhane	NIG	Niğde
ARD	Ardahan	HAK	Hakkâri	ORD	Ordu
ART	Artvin	HAT	Hatay	OSM	Osmaniye
AYD	Aydın	IGD	Iğdır	RIZ	Rize
BAL	Balıkesir	ISP	Isparta	SAK	Sakarya
BAR	Bartın	IST	İstanbul	SAM	Samsun
BAT	Batman	IZM	İzmir	SII	Siirt
BAY	Bayburt	KAH	Kahramanmaraş	SIN	Sinop
BIL	Bilecik	KAR	Karaman	SIR	Şırnak
BIN	Bingöl	KAS	Kastamonu	SIV	Sivas
BIT	Bitlis	KAY	Kayseri	SUR	Şanlıurfa
BOL	Bolu	KIL	Kilis	TEK	Tekirdağ
BRS	Bursa	KIR	Kırıkkale	TOK	Tokat
BUR	Burdur	KOC	Kocaeli	TRA	Trabzon
CAN	Çanakkale	KON	Konya	TUN	Tunceli
CNK	Çankırı	KRB	Karabük	USA	Uşak
COR	Çorum	KRK	Kırklareli	VAN	Van
DEN	Denizli	KRS	Kars	YAL	Yalova
DIY	Diyarbakır	KSH	Kırşehir	YOZ	Yozgat
DUZ	Düzce	KUT	Kütahya	ZON	Zonguldak

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Prioninae members in Turkey were presented by Özdikmen (2021). According to him, Prioninae subfamily is represented with a total of twelve species-group taxa (nine species and three subspecies) of seven genera belonging to four tribes. As seen below, this is also confirmed by the present study. Provincial and, accordingly, regional distributions of Prioninae members in Turkey have been determined and presented using both old and above mentioned new references given in the relevant section of the text.

Subfamily PRIONINAE Latreille, 1802

According to Tavakilian (2022), the subfamily includes a total of 1252 species of 311 genera belonging to 20 tribes worldwide, while according to Danilevsky (2022), the subfamily includes a total of 187 species of 54 genera belonging to 10 tribes in the Palaearctic region.

Tribe Aegosomatini J. Thomson, 1861

According to Tavakilian (2022), the tribe includes a total of 147 species of 21 genera worldwide, while according to Danilevsky (2022), the tribe includes a total of 40 species of 10 genera in the Palaearctic region. On the other side, the tribe is represented only by one species of one genus in Turkey (Özdikmen, 2021).

Genus *Aegosoma* Audinet-Serville, 1832

According to Tavakilian (2022), the genus includes a total of 22 species worldwide, while according to Danilevsky (2022), the genus includes a total of 13 species in the Palaearctic region. On the other side, the genus is represented only by one species in Turkey (Özdikmen, 2021).

Aegosoma scabricorne (Scopoli, 1763)

Cerambyx scabricornis Scopoli, 1763

TR. [TR-A: AER. DEN **BSR.** BAR DUZ GUM SAM TRA **CAR.** ANK KON **EAR.** VAN **MAR.** BAL BIL IST **MER.** ADA ANT HAT ISP KAH MER OSM **TR-E: MAR.** IST KRK**]**

Provincial distribution in Turkey.

This European or European-E-Mediterranean species has been recorded from 21 of 81 provinces in Turkey up to now. **TR-A:** Adana, Ankara, Antalya, Balıkesir, Bartın, Bilecik, Denizli, Düzce, Gümüşhane, Hatay, Isparta, İstanbul, Kahramanmaraş, Konya, Mersin, Osmaniye, Samsun, Trabzon, Van and **TR-E:** İstanbul, Kırklareli (Bodemeyer, 1906; Demelt, 1963; Sekendiz, 1974; Öymen, 1987; Adlbauer, 1992; Alkan, 2000; Tozlu et al., 2002; Özdikmen & Çağlar, 2004; Özdikmen, 2006, 2007, 2008a, 2011a; Özdikmen & Şahin, 2006; Özdikmen & Demir, 2006; Özdikmen et al., 2009, 2010; Özdikmen & Turgut, 2009; Turgut & Özdikmen, 2010; Sama et al., 2012; Cihan et al., 2013; Özdikmen & Tezcan, 2020; the present study) (Fig. 2).

Modern regional distribution in Turkey.

Accordingly, this species is rather widely distributed in both Anatolian and Thracian parts of Turkey and has been recorded from 6 of 7 regions. It has not been recorded from the South-Eastern Anatolian region yet (Fig. 2).

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Classical regional distribution in Turkey.

Antiochian, Armenian, Bithynian, Carian, Cilician, Galatian, Iconian or Lycaonian, Lycian, Mysian, Pamphylian, Paphlagonian, Pisidian, Pontic, Thracian element.

Figure 2. The provincial and regional distribution of *A. scabricorne* (Scopoli) in Turkey.

Host plants.

So far, 40 plant species of 19 different plant families have been determined as the host plants of this species worlwide. It apparently is polyphagous in deciduous trees. These are as shown in the table 1. According to cited references above, the specimens that were collected from Turkey were found on or in deciduous trees (*Populus nigra, Salix nigra, Salix* sp., *Fagus orientalis, Platanus* sp.) as adults or larvae.

Table 1. All known host plants of *A. scabricorne* (Scopoli).

Family	Species
ACERACEAE	*Acer campestre* Linnaeus
	Acer platanoides Linnaeus
	Acer saccharinum Linnaeus
ARALIACEAE	*Hedera helix* Linnaeus
BETULACEAE	*Alnus* sp.
	Betula pendula Rothmaler
CAESALPINIACEAE	*Gleditschia triacanthos* Linnaeus
CAPRIFOLIACEAE	*Sambucus nigra* Linnaeus
CORYLACEAE	*Carpinus betulus* Linnaeus
FABACEAE	*Sophora japonica* Linnaeus
FAGACEAE	*Castanea sativa* Miller

	Fagus orientalis Libsky
	Fagus sylvatica Linnaeus
	Quercus robur Linnaeus
	Quercus suber Linnaeus
HIPPOCASTANACEAE	*Aesculus hippocastanum* Linnaeus
JUGLANDACEAE	*Juglans regia* Linnaeus
MORACEAE	*Broussonetia papyrifera* (Linnaeus) Ventenat
	Morus sp.
MYRTACEAE	*Eucalyptus* sp.
OLEACEAE	*Fraxinus excelsior* Linnaeus
PLATANACEAE	*Platanus hybridus* Brotero
ROSACEAE	*Armeniaca* sp.
	Cerasus avium (Linnaeus) Moench
	Cydonia oblonga Miller
	Malus communis Linnaeus
	Prunus amygdalus Stokes
	Prunus avium (Linnaeus) Linnaeus
	Prunus cerasus Linnaeus
	Prunus domestica Linnaeus
	Pyrus communis Linnaeus
SALICACEAE	*Populus nigra* Linnaeus
	Populus pyramidalis Salisbury
	Populus x euramericana (Dode) Guinier
	Salix alba Linnaeus
	Salix nigra Marshall
SIMAROUBACEAE	*Ailanthus altissima* (Miller) Swingle
TILIACEAE	*Tilia cordata* Miller
ULMACEAE	*Celtis australis* Linnaeus
	Ulmus sp.

Tribe Ergatini Fairmaire, 1864

According to Tavakilian (2022), the tribe includes a total of 20 species of 5 genera worldwide, while according to Danilevsky (2022), the tribe includes a total of 2 species of 2 genera in the Palaearctic region. On the other side, the tribe is also represented by 2 species of 2 genera in Turkey (Özdikmen, 2021).

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Genus *Callergates* Lameere, 1904

According to Tavakilian (2022) and Danilevsky (2022), the Palaearctic genus includes only one species worldwide and hereby in the Palaearctic region. Hence also, the genus is represented only by one species in Turkey (Özdikmen, 2021).

Callergates gaillardoti (Chevrolat, 1854)

Ergates gaillardoti Chevrolat, 1854
Ergates akbesianus Pic, 1900

TR. [TR-A: AER. AYD MUG **CAR.** KON **MER.** ADA ANT HAT KAH MER OSM**]**

Provincial distribution in Turkey.

This E-Mediterranean species has been recorded from 9 of 81 provinces in Turkey up to now. **TR-A:** Adana, Antalya, Aydın, Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, Konya, Mersin, Muğla, Osmaniye (Pic, 1897, 1900; Lameere, 1913; Demelt, 1963; Öymen, 1987; Özdikmen & Çağlar, 2004; Özdikmen & Demir, 2006; Özdikmen, 2006, 2008b, 2012, 2011a, 2013b, 2014, 2021a; Özdikmen & Turgut, 2009; Turgut & Özdikmen, 2010; Atay et al., 2012; Sama et al., 2012; Cihan et al., 2013; Özdikmen & Cihan Tüzün, 2018; the present study) (Fig. 3).

Modern regional distribution in Turkey.

Accordingly, this species is rather narrowly distributed only in Anatolian part (SC and SW portions) of Turkey and has been recorded from 3 of 7 regions as Aegean, Central Anatolian and Mediterranean regions. It has not been recorded from the others (Fig. 3).

Classical regional distribution in Turkey.

Antiochian, Carian, Cilician, Iconian or Lycaonian, Lycian, Pamphylian element.

Figure 3. The provincial and regional distribution of *C. gaillardoti* (Chevrolat) in Turkey.

Host plants.

So far, 5 plant species of only one plant family have been determined as the host plants of this species worlwide. It apparently is polyphagous in coniferous trees. These are as shown in the table 2. According to cited references above, the

specimens that were collected from Turkey were found on or in coniferous trees (*Pinus pinea, Pinus brutia, Pinus nigra, Pinus* spp.) as adults or larvae.

Table 2. All known host plants of *C. gaillardoti* (Chevrolat).

Family	Species
PINACEAE	*Pinus brutia* Tenore
	Pinus halepensis Miller
	Pinus nigra Arnold
	Pinus pinea Linnaeus
	Pinus sylvestris Linnaeus

Genus *Ergates* Audinet-Serville, 1832

According to Tavakilian (2022) and Danilevsky (2022), the Palaearctic genus includes only one species worldwide and hereby in the Palaearctic region. Hence also, the genus is represented only by one species in Turkey (Özdikmen, 2021).

Ergates faber (Linnaeus, 1760)

The species includes 2 subspecies. It represents only by the nominative subspecies in Turkey (Özdikmen, 2021).

Ergates faber faber (Linnaeus, 1760)

Cerambyx faber Linnaeus, 1760
Cerambyx portitor Schrank, 1781
Cerambyx ferox Voet, 1781
Prionus bulzanensis Laicharting, 1784
Prionus serrarius Panzer, 1793
Prionus obscurus Olivier, 1795
Prionus crenatus Fabricius, 1801
Ergates grandiceps Tournier, 1872
Ergates faber alkani Demelt, 1968

TR. [TR-A: BSR. ART BOL DUZ KAS SIN TOK TRA **CAR.** ANK **MAR.** BRS KOC **MER.** ANT KAH MER **TR-E: MAR.** ?EDI**]**

Provincial distribution in Turkey.

This Europeo-Mediterranean subspecies has been recorded from 13 of 81 provinces in Turkey up to now. **TR-A:** Ankara, Antalya, Artvin, Bolu, Bursa, Düzce, Kahramanmaraş, Kastamonu, Kocaeli, Mersin, Sinop, Tokat, Trabzon and **TR-E:** ?Edirne (without locality) (Defne, 1954; Çanakçıoğlu, 1956, 1983; Acatay, 1969; Tosun, 1975; Öymen, 1987; Adlbauer, 1992; Yüksel, 1996; Kanat, 1998; Alkan, 2000; Malmusi & Saltini, 2005; Özdikmen & Şahin, 2006; Özdikmen, 2007, 2008a, 2011a,b, 2013b, 2014, 2021a; Özdikmen & Turgut, 2009; the present study) (Fig. 4).

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Modern regional distribution in Turkey.

Accordingly, this species probably is rather widely distributed in both Anatolian and Thracian parts of Turkey and has been recorded from 4 of 7 regions. It has not been recorded from the Aegean, Eastern Anatolian and South-Eastern Anatolian regions yet (Fig. 4).

Classical regional distribution in Turkey.

Antiochian, Bithynian, Cilician, Galatian, Lycian, Pamphylian, Paphlagonian, Pontic, Thracian element.

Figure 4. The provincial and regional distribution of *E. faber faber* (Linnaeus) in Turkey.

Host plants.

So far, 16 plant species including a new host of only one plant family have been determined as the host plants of this subspecies worlwide. It apparently is polyphagous in coniferous trees. These are as shown in the table 3. According to cited references above, the specimens that were collected from Turkey were found on or in coniferous trees (*Pinus brutia, Pinus nigra, Pinus pinaster, Picea orientalis, Abies bornmuelleriana*) as adults or larvae. In addition, one specimen from Mersin province was collected from *Abies cilicica* according to author's collection. Therefore, this plant species is a new host for this subspecies.

Table 3. All known host plants of *E. faber faber* (Linnaeus).

Family	Species
PINACEAE	*Abies bornmuelleriana* Mattfeld
	Abies cilicica Antoine & Kotschy
	Abies numidica De Lannoy ex Carrière
	Abies pinsapo Boissier
	Cedrus atlantica Manetti (= *libani* Barrel.)
	Larix sp.
	Picea abies Linnaeus

	Picea orientalis Carrière
	Pinus brutia Tenore
	Pinus halepensis Miller
	Pinus nigra Arnold
	Pinus nigra subsp. *laricio* (Poiret) Maire
	Pinus pinaster Aiton
	Pinus sp.
	Pinus sylvestris Linné
	Pseudotsuga menziesii (Mirbel) Franco

Tribe Macrotomini J. Thomson, 1861

According to Tavakilian (2022), the tribe includes a total of 7 subtribes worldwide, while according to Danilevsky (2022), the tribe includes a total of 2 subtribes in the Palaearctic region. On the other side, the tribe is represented by 2 subtribes in Turkey (Özdikmen, 2021).

Subtribe Macrotomina J. Thomson, 1861

According to Tavakilian (2022), the subtribe includes a total of 219 species of 55 genera worldwide, while according to Danilevsky (2022), the subtribe includes a total of 13 species of 5 genera in the Palaearctic region. On the other side, the subtribe is represented only by one species of one genus in Turkey (Özdikmen, 2021).

Genus *Prinobius* Mulsant, 1842

According to Tavakilian (2022) and Danilevsky (2022), the Palaearctic genus includes a total of 2 species worldwide and hereby in the Palaearctic region. On the other side, the genus is represented only by one species in Turkey (Özdikmen, 2021).

***Prinobius myardi* Mulsant, 1842**

The species includes 5 subspecies. It represents by 2 subspecies in Turkey (Özdikmen, 2021).

***Prinobius myardi atropos* Chevrolat, 1854**

Prinobius atropos Chevrolat, 1854
Prinobius cedri Marseul, 1856

TR. [TR-A: AER. AYD IZM MUG **MER.** ADA ANT BUR HAT ISP KAH MER**]**

Provincial distribution in Turkey.

This E-Mediterranean subspecies has been recorded from 10 of 81 provinces in Turkey up to now. **TR-A:** Adana, Antalya, Aydın, Burdur, Hatay, Isparta, İzmir, Kahramanmaraş, Mersin, Muğla (Pic, 1892; Bodenheimer, 1958; Demelt, 1963; Gül-Zümreoğlu, 1972, 1975; Öymen, 1987; Adlbauer, 1992; Lodos, 1998; Alkan, 2000; Tozlu et al., 2002; Özdikmen & Çağlar, 2004; Malmusi & Saltini,

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2005; Özdikmen, 2008b, 2011a, 2013b, 2014, 2021a; Özdikmen & Turgut, 2009; Sama et al., 2011; Cihan et al., 2013; Özdikmen & Tezcan, 2020; the present study) (Fig. 5).

Modern regional distribution in Turkey.

Accordingly, this subspecies is rather narrowly distributed only in Anatolian part (SC and SW portions) of Turkey and has been recorded only from 2 of 7 regions as Aegean and Mediterranean regions. It has not been recorded from the other regions (Fig. 5).

Classical regional distribution in Turkey.

Antiochian, Carian, Cilician, Ionian, Lycian, Pamphylian, Pisidian element.

Figure 5. The provincial and regional distribution of *P. myardi atropos* Chevrolat in Turkey.

Host plants.

So far, 31 plant species of 18 different plant families have been determined as the host plants of this species worlwide. It apparently is polyphagous in deciduous trees and occasionally in coniferous trees. These are as shown in the table 4. According to cited references above, the specimens that were collected from Turkey were found on or in deciduous trees (*Quercus cerris, Quercus ilex, Quercus suber, Fraxinus dimorpha, Prunus armeniaca, Morus alba*) and conifers (*Cedrus libani, Pinus brutia*) as adults or larvae. In addition, one specimen from Antalya province was collected from *Salix fragilis* according to author's collection. Therefore, this plant species is a new host for this subspecies.

Table 4. All known host plants of *P. myardi atropos* Chevrolat.

Family	Species
ACERACEAE	*Acer* sp.
ANACARDIACEAE	*Pistacia* sp.
BETULACEAE	*Alnus* sp.
CAESALPINIACEAE	*Ceratonia siliqua* Linnaeus

CASUARINACEAE	*Casuarina* sp.
FABACEAE	*Robinia* sp.
FAGACEAE	*Quercus calliprinos* Webb (= *coccifera* L.)
	Quercus cerris Linnaeus
	Quercus ilex Linnaeus
	Quercus ithaburensis Decaisne (= *aegilops*)
	Quercus suber Linnaeus
HAMAMELIDACEAE	*Liquidambar orientalis* Miller
JUGLANDACEAE	*Juglans regia* Linnaeus
MIMOSACEAE	*Acacia* sp.
MORACEAE	*Morus alba* Linnaeus
MYRTACEAE	*Eucalyptus* sp.
OLEACEAE	*Fraxinus dimorpha* Coss. & Durieu
	Fraxinus sp.
	Olea sp.
PLATANACEAE	*Platanus orientalis* Linnaeus
	Platanus sp.
ROSACEAE	*Prunus armeniaca* Linnaeus
	Prunus sp.
	Pyrus sp.
RUTACEAE	*Citrus* sp.
SALICACEAE	*Populus* sp.
	Salix fragilis Linnaeus
	Salix sp.
CONIFERS	
PINACEAE	*Cedrus libani* A. Richard
	Pinus brutia Tenore
	Pinus nigra Arnold

***Prinobius myardi slamorum* Danilevsky, 2012**

Prinobius scutellaris Germar, 1817 (nec Olivier, 1795)
Prinobius myardi slamorum Danilevsky, 2012

TR. [TR-A: BSR. ART KAS TOK TRA **MAR.** CAN IST **TR-E: MAR.** IST**]**

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Provincial distribution in Turkey.

This Turano-Apenninian subspecies has been recorded from 6 of 81 provinces in Turkey up to now. **TR-A:** Artvin, Çanakkale, İstanbul, Kastamonu, Tokat, Trabzon and **TR-E:** İstanbul (Demelt & Alkan, 1962; Demelt, 1963; Gül-Zümreoğlu, 1975; Sama, 1982; Öymen, 1987; Lodos, 1998; Alkan, 2000; Tozlu et al., 2002; Özdikmen & Demir, 2006; Özdikmen, 2007, 2008a, 2013b, 2014, 2021a; Özdikmen & Turgut, 2009; Özdikmen & Tezcan, 2020; the present study) (Fig. 6).

Modern regional distribution in Turkey.

Accordingly, this subspecies is rather widely distributed in both Anatolian and Thracian parts of Turkey (Northern protions) and has been recorded from 2 of 7 regions as Black Sea and Marmara regions. It has not been recorded from the other regions (Fig. 6).

Classical regional distribution in Turkey.

Bithynian, Mysian, Paphlagonian, Pontic element.

Figure 6. The provincial and regional distribution of *P. myardi slamorum* Danilevsky in Turkey.

Host plants.

So far, 17 plant species of 11 different plant families have been determined as the host plants of this species worlwide. It apparently is polyphagous in deciduous trees and occasionally in coniferous trees. These are as shown in the table 5. According to cited references above, the specimens that were collected from Turkey were found on or in deciduous trees (*Quercus* spp., *Carpinus orientalis*) and conifers (*Picea orientalis*) as adults or larvae.

Table 5. All known host plants of *P. myardi slamorum* Danilevsky.

Family	Species
ACERACEAE	*Acer* sp.
ANACARDIACEAE	*Pistacia* sp.

BETULACEAE	*Alnus* sp.
CORYLACEAE	*Carpinus orientalis* Miller
FAGACEAE	*Quercus ilex* Linnaeus
	Quercus suber Linnaeus
	Quercus spp.
MORACEAE	*Morus* sp.
OLEACEAE	*Fraxinus* sp.
	Olea sp.
PLATANACEAE	*Platanus* sp.
ROSACEAE	*Pyrus* sp.
SALICACEAE	*Populus* sp.
	Salix sp.
CONIFERS	
PINACEAE	*Cedrus* sp.
	Picea orientalis Carriere
	Pinus sp.

Subtribe Rhemphanina Lacordaire, 1868

According to Tavakilian (2022), the subtribe includes a total of 28 species of 6 genera worldwide, while according to Danilevsky (2022), the subtribe includes a total of 6 species of 3 genera in the Palaearctic region. On the other side, the subtribe is represented only by one species of one genus in Turkey (Özdikmen, 2021).

Genus *Rhaesus* Motschulsky, 1875

According to Tavakilian (2022) and Danilevsky (2022), the Palaearctic genus includes only one species worldwide and hereby in the Palaearctic region. Hence also, the genus is represented only by one species in Turkey (Özdikmen, 2021).

***Rhaesus serricollis* (Motschulsky, 1838)**

Prionus serricollis Motschulsky, 1838
Aulacopus robustus Heyden, 1844
Rhaesus persicus Motschulsky, 1875

TR. [TR-A: AER. AYD DEN IZM MAN MUG **BSR.** DUZ **CAR.** KON **MAR.** BIL IST KOC **MER.** ADA ANT BUR HAT KAH MER OSM **SEAR.** MAR **TR-E: MAR.** ?EDI**]**

Provincial distribution in Turkey.

This Turano-E-Mediterranean (Turano-Balkan + E-Mediterranean) species has been recorded from 19 of 81 provinces in Turkey up to now. **TR-A:** Adana, Antalya, Aydın, Bilecik, Burdur, Denizli, Düzce, Hatay, İstanbul, İzmir, Kahramanmaraş, Kocaeli, Konya, Manisa, Mardin, Mersin, Muğla, Osmaniye and

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TR-E: ?Edirne (Pic, 1892; Bodemeyer, 1906; Demelt, 1963; Villiers, 1967; Acatay, 1971; Gül-Zümreoğlu, 1972, 1975; Erdem & Çanakçıoğlu, 1977; Çanakçıoğlu, 1983; Svacha & Danilevsky, 1987; Öymen, 1987; Adlbauer, 1988; Kanat, 1998; Lodos, 1998; Tozlu et al., 2002; Özdikmen, 2006, 2007, 2008a,b, 2011a, 2013b, 2014, 2021a; Özdikmen & Demir, 2006; Özdikmen & Turgut, 2009; Bahadıroğlu et al., 2009; Özdikmen et al., 2010; Cihan et al., 2013; Avgın et al., 2015; Özdikmen & Tezcan, 2020; Tezcan et al., 2020; Rapuzzi et al., 2021; the present study) (Fig. 7).

Modern regional distribution in Turkey.

Accordingly, this species is rather widely distributed in both Anatolian (W half) and Thracian parts of Turkey and has been recorded from 6 of 7 regions. It has not been recorded only from the Eastern Anatolian region yet (Fig. 7).

Classical regional distribution in Turkey.

Antiochian, Bithynian, Carian, Cilician, Iconian or Lycaonian, Ionian, Lycian, Lydian, Mesopotamian, Pamphylian, Paphlagonian, Pisidian, Thracian element.

Figure 7. The provincial and regional distribution of *R. serricollis* (Motschulsky) in Turkey.

Host plants.

So far, 18 plant species of 11 different plant families have been determined as the host plants of this species worlwide. It apparently is polyphagous in deciduous trees and occasionally in coniferous trees. These are as shown in the table 6. According to cited references above, the specimens that were collected from Turkey were found on or in deciduous trees (*Juglans regia, Liquidambar orientalis, Platanus orientalis, Prunus avium, Morus alba,* Palm tree (not identified)) and conifers (*Pinus brutia, Pinus nigra*) as adults or larvae.

Table 6. All known host plants of *R. serricollis* (Motschulsky).

Family	Species
ARECACEAE	Palm tree (not identified)
FAGACEAE	*Castanea* sp.
	Fagus sp.

	Quercus calliprinos Webb (= *coccifera* L.)
	Quercus ithaburensis Decaisne (= aegilops)
HAMAMELIDACEAE	*Liquidambar orientalis* Miller
JUGLANDACEAE	*Juglans regia* Linnaeus
MORACEAE	*Ficus* sp.
	Morus alba Linnaeus
PLATANACEAE	*Platanus orientalis* Linnaeus
ROSACEAE	*Prunus avium* (Linnaeus) Linnaeus
SALICACEAE	*Populus alba* Linnaeus
	Populus sp.
	Salix sp.
TILIACEAE	*Tilia* sp.
ULMACEAE	*Celtis* sp.
CONIFERS	
PINACEAE	*Pinus brutia* Tenore
	Pinus nigra Arnold

Tribe Prionini Latreille, 1802

According to Tavakilian (2022), the tribe includes a total of 226 species of 38 genera worldwide, while according to Danilevsky (2022), the tribe includes a total of 84 species of 20 genera in the Palaearctic region. On the other side, the tribe is represented by 6 species of 2 genera in Turkey (Özdikmen, 2021).

Genus *Mesoprionus* Jakovlev, 1887

According to Tavakilian (2022) and Danilevsky (2022), the Palaearctic genus includes a total of 10 species worldwide and hereby in the Palaearctic region. On the other side, the genus is represented by 4 species in Turkey (Özdikmen, 2021).

***Mesoprionus asiaticus* (Faldermann, 1837)**

Prionus asiaticus Faldermann, 1837
Prionus henkei Schaufuss, 1879
Prionus areschanus Fairmaire, 1905

TR. [TR-A: EAR. AGR KRS**]**

Provincial distribution in Turkey.

This Turano-Anatolian species has been recorded only from 2 of 81 provinces in Turkey up to now. **TR-A:** Ağrı, Kars (Özdikmen, 2014, 2021b; the present study) (Fig. 8).

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Modern regional distribution in Turkey.

Accordingly, this species is distributed only in Anatolian part (E portion) of Turkey and has been recorded only from 1 of 7 regions as Eastern Anatolian region. It has not been recorded from the other regions (Fig. 8).

Classical regional distribution in Turkey.

Armenian element.

Figure 8. The provincial and regional distribution of *M. asiaticus* (Faldermann) in Turkey.

Host plants.

So far, 3 plant species of 3 different plant families have been determined as the host plants of this species worlwide. It probably is polyphagous in deciduous trees. These are as shown in the table 7. According to cited references above, host plants of the specimens were collected from Turkey are unknown.

Table 7. All known host plants of *M. asiaticus* (Faldermann).

Family	Species
MORACEAE	*Ficus carica* Linnaeus
SALICACEAE	*Salix* sp.
TAMARICACEAE	*Tamarix* sp.

Mesoprionus besikanus (Fairmaire, 1855)

Prionus besikanus Fairmaire, 1855
Prionus batelkai Slama, 1996

TR. [TR-A: AER. AFY AYD DEN IZM KUT MUG USA **CAR.** ANK KAR KAY KIR KON NEV NIG **EAR.** ERZ EZU **MAR.** BIL BRS CAN IST **MER.** ADA ANT BUR HAT ISP KAH MER OSM **SEAR.** GAN KIL **TR-E: MAR.** EDI ?IST**]**

Provincial distribution in Turkey.

This Balkano-Anatolian species has been recorded from 32 of 81 provinces in Turkey up to now. **TR-A:** Adana, Afyonkarahisar, Ankara, Antalya, Aydın, Bilecik,

Burdur, Bursa, Çanakkale, Denizli, Erzincan, Erzurum, Gaziantep, Hatay, Isparta, İstanbul, İzmir, Kahramanmaraş, Karaman, Kayseri, Kırıkkale, Kilis, Konya, Kütahya, Mersin, Muğla, Nevşehir, Niğde, Osmaniye, Uşak and **TR-E:** Edirne, ?İstanbul (Fairmaire, 1855; Pic, 1897; Demelt, 1963; Gül-Zümreoğlu, 1972, 1975; Sama, 1982; Öymen, 1987; Adlbauer, 1988; Lodos, 1998; Alkan, 2000; Tozlu et al., 2002; Malmusi & Saltini, 2005; Özdikmen & Şahin, 2006; Özdikmen, 2006; Özdikmen & Demir, 2006, 2008a,b, 2011a; 2013b, 2014; Özdikmen & Turgut, 2009; Özdikmen et al., 2009; Turgut & Özdikmen, 2010; Sama et al., 2011; Cihan et al., 2013; Tekin & Özdikmen, 2015; Özdikmen & Tezcan, 2020; Tezcan et al., 2020; Özdikmen & Koçak, 2022; the present study) (Fig. 9).

Modern regional distribution in Turkey.

Accordingly, this species is widely distributed in both Anatolian and Thracian parts of Turkey and has been recorded from 6 of 7 regions. It has not been recorded only from the Black Sea region yet (Fig. 9).

Classical regional distribution in Turkey.

Antiochian, Bithynian, Cappadocian, Carian, Cilician, Galatian, Iconian or Lycaonian, Ionian, Lycian, Lydian, Mysian, Pamphylian, Phrygian, Pisidian, Thracian element.

Figure 9. The provincial and regional distribution of *M. besikanus* (Fairmaire) in Turkey.

Host plants.

So far, 8 plant species of 5 different plant families have been determined as the host plants of this species worlwide. It apparently is polyphagous in deciduous trees. These are as shown in the table 8. According to cited references above, the specimens that were collected from Turkey were found on or in deciduous trees (*Ficus carica, Olea europaea, Quercus* sp.) as adults or larvae.

Table 8. All known host plants of *M. besikanus* (Fairmaire).

Family	Species
FAGACEAE	*Quercus ithaburensis* Decaisne (= *aegilops*)

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	Quercus sp.
MIMOSACEAE	*Acacia decurrens* subsp. *mollissima* Willdenow
MORACEAE	*Ficus carica* Linnaeus
	Ficus sp.
OLEACEAE	*Ligustrum ovalifolium* Hasskarl
	Olea europaea Linnaeus
PLATANACEAE	*Platanus* sp.

Mesoprionus lefebvrei (Marseul, 1856)

Prionus lefebvrei Marseul, 1856

TR. [TR-A: MER. ADA HAT KAH MER **SEAR.** ADY**]**

Provincial distribution in Turkey.

This E-Mediterranean (Palaestino-Taurian) species has been recorded from 5 of 81 provinces in Turkey up to now. **TR-A:** Adana, Adıyaman, Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, Mersin (Lorenc, 1999; Özdikmen & Turgut, 2009; Özdikmen, 2011a; Cihan et al., 2013; the present study) (Fig. 10).

Modern regional distribution in Turkey.

Accordingly, this species is narrowly distributed only in Anatolian part (SC portions) of Turkey and has been recorded only from 2 of 7 regions as Mediterranean and South-Eastern Anatolian regions. It has not been recorded other regions (Fig. 10).

Classical regional distribution in Turkey.

Antiochian, Cilician, Commagenian element.

Figure 10. The provincial and regional distribution of *M. lefebvrei* (Marseul) in Turkey.

Host plants.

So far, 6 plant species of 5 different plant families have been determined as the host plants of this species worlwide. It apparently is polyphagous in deciduous

trees. These are as shown in the table 9. According to cited references above, the specimens that were collected from Turkey were found on or in deciduous trees (*Ficus carica, Olea europaea, Quercus* sp.) as adults or larvae.

Table 9. All known host plants of *M. lefebvrei* (Marseul).

Family	Species
FAGACEAE	*Quercus ithaburensis* Decaisne (= aegilops)
	Quercus sp.
MIMOSACEAE	*Acacia decurrens* subsp. *mollissima* Willdenow
MORACEAE	*Ficus* sp.
OLEACEAE	*Ligustrum ovalifolium* Hasskarl
PLATANACEAE	*Platanus* sp.

Mesoprionus persicus (Redtenbacher, 1850)

Prionus persicus Redtenbacher, 1850
Prionus (*Mesoprionus*) *jakowlewi* Semenov, 1899
Prionus (*Mesoprionus*) *persicus compressicornis* Semenov, 1933

TR. [TR-A: EAR. BIN MAL **SEAR.** MAR**]**

Provincial distribution in Turkey.

This SW-Asiatic (Irano-Anatolian) species has been recorded from 3 of 81 provinces in Turkey up to now. **TR-A:** Bingöl, Malatya, Mardin (Rapuzzi et al., 2021; the present study) (Fig. 11). Hence, it is the first record for Bingöl and Malatya provinces and hereby for Eastern Anatolian region of Turkey.

Figure 11. The provincial and regional distribution of *M. persicus* (Redtenbacher) in Turkey.

Modern regional distribution in Turkey.

Accordingly, this species is narrowly distributed only in Anatolian part (E and SE portions) of Turkey and has been recorded only from 2 of 7 regions as Eastern

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Anatolian and South-Eastern Anatolian regions. It has not been recorded other regions (Fig. 11).

Classical regional distribution in Turkey.

Armenian, Melitenian, Mesopotamian element.

Host plants.

So far, 2 plant species of only one plant family have been determined as the host plants of this species worlwide. It apparently is monophagous in oak trees. These are as shown in the table 10. According to cited references above, host plants of the specimens were collected from Turkey are unknown.

Table 10. All known host plants of *M. persicus* (Redtenbacher).

Family	Species
FAGACEAE	*Quercus brantii* Lindley
	Quercus sp.

Genus *Prionus* Geoffroy, 1762

According to Tavakilian (2022), the genus includes a total of 38 species worldwide, while according to Danilevsky (2022), the genus includes a total of 23 species in the Palaearctic region. On the other side, the genus is represented only by 2 species in Turkey (Özdikmen, 2021).

***Prionus coriarius* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

Cerambyx coriarius Linnaeus, 1758
Scarabaeus tridentatus Linnaeus, 1758
Cerambyx prionus DeGeer, 1775
Cerambyx ballista Voet, 1781
Cerambyx hussarus germanicus Voet, 1781
Prionus vicinus Jakovlev, 1887
Prionus burdajewiczi Bodemeyer, 1927
Prionus schaufussi Jakovlev, 1887

TR. [TR-A: AER. AYD IZM KUT MUG **BSR.** AMY ART BOL GIR KAS KAY KRB ORD RIZ SIN TRA **CAR.** ANK KIR KON NIG **EAR.** EZU **MAR.** BAL BIL CAN IST KOC SAK **MER.** ADA ANT BUR HAT KAH MER OSM **SEAR.** BAT KIL **TR-E: MAR.** IST KRK**]**

Provincial distribution in Turkey.

This Europeo-Mediterranean species has been recorded from 36 of 81 provinces in Turkey up to now. **TR-A:** Adana, Amasya, Ankara, Antalya, Artvin, Aydın, Balıkesir, Batman, Bilecik, Bolu, Burdur, Çanakkale, Erzurum, Giresun, Hatay, İstanbul, İzmir, Kahramanmaraş, Kastamonu, Karabük, Kayseri, Kırıkkale, Kilis, Kocaeli, Konya, Kütahya, Mersin, Muğla, Niğde, Ordu, Osmaniye, Rize, Sakarya, Sinop, Trabzon and **TR-E:** İstanbul, Kırklareli (Semenov, 1900; Schimitschek, 1944; Ekici, 1971; Tosun, 1975; Erdem & Çanakçıoğlu, 1977; Sekendiz, 1981; Çanakçıoğlu, 1983; Öymen, 1987; Yüksel, 1996; Lodos, 1998; Kanat, 1998; Çanakçıoğlu & Mol, 1998; Tozlu et al., 2002; Özdikmen & Çağlar, 2004; Malmusi & Saltini, 2005; Özdikmen & Demirel, 2005; Özdikmen & Şahin,

2006; Özdikmen, 2006, 2007, 2008a,b, 2011a,b, 2013b, 2014, 2021a; Özdikmen & Demir, 2006; Özdikmen & Turgut, 2009; Özdikmen et al., 2009, 2010; Bahadıroğlu et al., 2009; Turgut & Özdikmen, 2010; Yardibi & Tozlu, 2013; Şenyüz & Özdikmen, 2013; Cihan et al., 2013; Albayati et al., 2016; Varlı et al., 2019, 2020; Özdikmen & Tezcan, 2020; the present study) (Fig. 12).

Modern regional distribution in Turkey.

Accordingly, this species is widely distributed in both Anatolian and Thracian parts of Turkey and has been recorded from all of 7 regions (Fig. 12).

Classical regional distribution in Turkey.

Antiochian, Armenian, Bithynian, Cappadocian, Carian, Cilician, Galatian, Iconian or Lycaonian, Ionian, Lycian, Mesopotamian, Mysian, Pamphylian, Paphlagonian, Phrygian, Pisidian, Pontic, Thracian element.

Figure 12. The provincial and regional distribution of *P. coriarius* (Linnaeus) in Turkey.

Host plants.

So far, 32 plant species of 13 different plant families have been determined as the host plants of this species worlwide. It apparently is polyphagous in deciduous and coniferous trees. These are as shown in the table 11. According to cited references above, the specimens that were collected from Turkey were found on or in conifers (*Pinus brutia, Picea orientalis, Cedrus libani*) and deciduous trees (*Corylus avellana, Malus sylvestris, Cerasus avium, Cerasus vulgaris*) as adults or larvae.

Table 11. All known host plants of *P. coriarius* (Linnaeus).

Family	Species
ACERACEAE	*Acer platanoides* Linnaeus
BETULACEAE	*Alnus glutinosa* (Linnaeus) Gaertner
	Betula sp.
CAPRIFOLIACEAE	*Sambucus nigra* Linnaeus

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CORYLACEAE	*Carpinus betulus* Linnaeus
	Corylus avellana Linnaeus
FABACEAE	*Robinia pseudoacacia* Linnaeus
FAGACEAE	*Castanea sativa* Miller
	Fagus sylvatica Linnaeus
	Quercus castaneaefolia C. A. Meyer
	Quercus dalechampii Tenore
	Quercus ilex Linnaeus
	Quercus pedunculata Ehrhart
	Quercus petraea (Mattuschka) Lieblein
	Quercus robur Linnaeus
OLEACEAE	*Fraxinus excelsior* Linnaeus
PLATANACEAE	*Platanus orientalis* Linnaeus
ROSACEAE	*Cerasus avium* (Linnaeus) Moench
	Cerasus vulgaris Miller
	Malus sylvestris Miller
	Prunus sp.
SALICACEAE	*Populus alba* Linnaeus
	Salix sp.
TILIACEAE	*Tilia platyphyllos* Scopoli
ULMACEAE	*Ulmus* sp.
CONIFERS	
PINACEAE	*Abies numidica* De Lannoy ex Carrière
	Cedrus atlantica Manetti (= *libani* Barrel.)
	Picea abies Linnaeus
	Picea orientalis Carrière
	Pinus brutia Tenore
	Pinus sylvestris Linnaeus
	Pseudotsuga menziesii (Mirbel) Franco

Prionus komiyai Lorenc, 1999

Prionus komiyai Lorenc, 1999

TR. [TR-A: MER. HAT**]**

Provincial distribution in Turkey.

This E-Mediterranean (Palaestino-Taurian) species has been recorded only from one of 81 provinces in Turkey up to now. **TR-A:** Hatay (Lorenc, 1999; Özdikmen & Turgut, 2009; Özdikmen, 2014) (Fig. 13).

Modern regional distribution in Turkey.

Accordingly, this species is narrowly distributed only in Anatolian part (SC portion) of Turkey and has been recorded only from one of 7 regions as Mediterranean region. It has not been recorded other regions (Fig. 13).

Classical regional distribution in Turkey.

Antiochian element.

Figure 13. The provincial and regional distribution of *P. komiyai* Lorenc in Turkey.

Host plants.

So far, only one plant species of one plant family has been determined as the host plant of this species worlwide. It apparently is monophagous in oak trees. These are as shown in the table 11. According to cited references above, host plants of the specimens were collected from Turkey are unknown.

Table 11. All known host plants of *P. komiyai* Lorenc.

Family	Species
FAGACEAE	*Quercus* sp.

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CONCLUSIONS

First of all, *Mesoprionus persicus* (Redtenbacher, 1850) is recorded for the first time from Bingöl and Malatya provinces and hereby from Eastern Anatolian region of Turkey with this study. Also, the coniferous species *Abies cilicica* (Pinaceae) and the deciduous species *Salix fragilis* (Salicaceae) are presented as new host plants for *Ergates faber faber* (Linnaeus, 1760) and *Prinobius myardi atropos* Chevrolat, 1854 respectively.

In terms of range of provincial and modern regional distribution in Turkey, *Prionus coriarius* (Linnaeus) with 36 provinces and 7 regions is strikingly prevailing. *Mesoprionus besikanus* (Fairmaire) with 32 provinces and 6 regions, *Aegosoma scabricorne* (Scopoli) with 21 provinces and 6 regions and *Rhaesus serricollis* (Motschulsky) with 19 provinces and 6 regions follow it. On the contrary of this, *Prionus komiyai* Lorenc with 1 province and 1 region and *Mesoprionus asiaticus* (Faldermann) with 2 provinces and 1 region are apparently the most rare species. The remaining taxa with 3-13 provinces and 2-4 regions are narrowly or rather widely distributed in Turkey (Table 12.).

Table 12. Number of recorded provinces and modern regions for each taxon of Prioninae subfamily in Turkey.

Taxa	Number of recorded provinces	Number of recorded modern regions
Aegesoma scabricorne	21	6
Callergates gaillardoti	9	3
Ergates faber faber	13	4
Prinobius myardi atropos	10	2
Prinobius myardi slamorum	6	2
Rhaesus serricollis	19	6
Mesoprionus asiaticus	2	1
Mesoprionus besikanus	32	6
Mesoprionus lefebvrei	5	2
Mesoprionus persicus	3	2
Prionus coriarius	36	7
Prionus komiyai	1	1

Similarly, in terms of number of recorded classical regions in Turkey, *Prionus coriarius* (Linnaeus) with 18 concepts is strikingly prevailing. *Mesoprionus besikanus* (Fairmaire) with 15 concepts, *Aegosoma scabricorne* (Scopoli) with 14 concepts and *Rhaesus serricollis* (Motschulsky) with 13 concepts follow it. On the contrary of this, *Prionus komiyai* Lorenc and *Mesoprionus asiaticus* (Faldermann) each with 1 concept show the narrowest distribution. The remaining taxa with 3-9 concepts are narrowly or rather widely distributed in Turkey (Table 13.).

Table 13. Number of recorded classical regions for each taxon of Prioninae subfamily in Turkey.

Taxa	Number of recorded classical regions
Aegesoma scabricorne	14
Callergates gaillardoti	6
Ergates faber faber	9
Prinobius myardi atropos	7
Prinobius myardi slamorum	4
Rhaesus serricollis	13
Mesoprionus asiaticus	1
Mesoprionus besikanus	15
Mesoprionus lefebvrei	3
Mesoprionus persicus	3
Prionus coriarius	18
Prionus komiyai	1

On the other side, in terms of the number of host plant families and species, *Aegosoma scabricorne* (Scopoli) with 40 species of 19 plant families is strikingly prevailing. *Prinobius myardi atropos* Chevrolat with 31 species of 18 plant families, *Prionus coriarius* (Linnaeus) with 32 species of 13 plant families, *Rhaesus serricollis* (Motschulsky) with 18 species of 11 plant families and *Prinobius myardi slamorum* Danilevsky with 17 species of 11 plant families follow it. On the contrary of this, *Prionus komiyai* Lorenc with 1 species of 1 plant family and *Mesoprionus persicus* (Redtenbacher) with 2 species of 1 plant family are monophagous in oak trees (Table 14.).

Table 14. Number of host plant species and families for each taxon of Prioninae subfamily in Turkey.

Taxa	Number of host plant species	Number of host plant families
Aegesoma scabricorne	40	19
Callergates gaillardoti	5	1
Ergates faber faber	16	1
Prinobius myardi atropos	31	18
Prinobius myardi slamorum	17	11
Rhaesus serricollis	18	11
Mesoprionus asiaticus	3	3
Mesoprionus besikanus	8	5
Mesoprionus lefebvrei	6	5
Mesoprionus persicus	2	1
Prionus coriarius	32	13
Prionus komiyai	1	1

Finally, 3 taxa that are members of the Macrotomini tribe [*Prinobius myardi atropos* Chevrolat, *Prinobius myardi slamorum* Danilevsky and *Rhaesus serricollis* (Motschulsky)] and 1 species that is a member of the Prionini tribe [*Prionus coriarius* (Linnaeus)] prefer both deciduous trees and coniferous trees

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as their host plants. However, 1 species that is a member of the Aegosomatini tribe [*Aegosoma scabricorne* (Scopoli)], and the remaining 5 members of the Prionini tribe [*Mesoprionus asiaticus* (Faldermann), *Mesoprionus besikanus* (Fairmaire), *Mesoprionus lefebvrei* (Marseul), *Mesoprionus persicus* (Redtenbacher) and *Prionus komiyai* Lorenc] prefer only deciduous trees as their host plants. Interestingly, members of the Ergatini tribe [*Callergates gaillardoti* (Chevrolat) and *Ergates faber faber* (Linnaeus)] are determined as polyphagous only in coniferous trees.

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APPENDIX 1. A list of Prioninae subfamily members in Turkey.

Subfamily PRIONINAE Latreille, 1802

Tribe Aegosomatini J. Thomson, 1861
Genus *Aegosoma* Audinet-Serville, 1832
Aegosoma scabricorne (Scopoli, 1763)

Tribe Ergatini Fairmaire, 1864
Genus *Callergates* Lameere, 1904
Callergates gaillardoti (Chevrolat, 1854)
Genus *Ergates* Audinet-Serville, 1832
Ergates faber (Linnaeus, 1760)
Ergates faber faber (Linnaeus, 1760)

Tribe Macrotomini J. Thomson, 1861
Subtribe Macrotomina J. Thomson, 1861
Genus *Prinobius* Mulsant, 1842
Prinobius myardi Mulsant, 1842
Prinobius myardi atropos Chevrolat, 1854
Prinobius myardi slamorum Danilevsky, 2012
Subtribe Rhemphanina Lacordaire, 1868
Genus *Rhaesus* Motschulsky, 1875
Rhaesus serricollis (Motschulsky, 1838)

Tribe Prionini Latreille, 1802
Genus *Mesoprionus* Jakovlev, 1887
Mesoprionus asiaticus (Faldermann, 1837)
Mesoprionus besikanus (Fairmaire, 1855)
Mesoprionus lefebvrei (Marseul, 1856)
Mesoprionus persicus (Redtenbacher, 1850)
Genus *Prionus* Geoffroy, 1762
Prionus coriarius (Linnaeus, 1758)
Prionus komiyai Lorenc, 1999