

**Contribution to the Knowledge of Longhorned Beetles
(Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) from Turkey Subfamilies Prioninae,
Lepturinae, Spondylidinae and Cerambycinae**

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ABSTRACT

New faunistic data is presented on Prioninae, Spondylidinae and Cerambycinae of Turkey. The faunistic data in the present paper on almost all species add to the knowledge of their distribution in Turkey. Thereby contributing to the knowledge of the longhorn beetles fauna of Turkey. Mainly interesting records are: *Pracorymbia (s. str.) tesserula* (Charpentier, 1825) and *Purpuricenus caucasicus* Pic, 1902, are the second record for Turkey, *Alocerus moesiacus* (Friedländer, 1838) is the first record for European Turkey and *Phoracantha recurva* Newman, 1840 is given as a new record for Turkey in Özdikmen & Çaglar, 2003. Also, many taxa are new records for the provinces of Turkey.

Key words: Prioninae, Lepturinae, Spondylidinae, Cerambycinae, Cerambycidae, Coleoptera, faunistic data, Turkey.

INTRODUCTION

The longhorn beetles or Cerambycidae are classified together with Chrysomelidae and Bruchidae in the superfamily Chrysomeloidea. But, some authors recognized Cerambycidae as a separate superfamily Cerambycoidea (Svacha, Danilevsky, 1986). The concept of the subdivision of Cerambycidae into several families has prevailed recently. Cerambycidae is divided into several subfamilies. These are Parandrinae, Prioninae, Lepturinae, Necydalinae, Spondylidinae, Apatophyseinae, Cerambycinae and Lamiinae. Parandrinae are not represented in Turkey. The subfamilies Apatophyseinae and Necydalinae are represented with only a few species in Turkey.