

# Longhorn beetles (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) recorded in cherry orchards in western Turkey

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**Abstract.** Several Cerambycidae species were recorded in cherry orchards (*Cerasus avium*) located in western Turkey. Among them *Cerambyx carinatus* and *C. nodulosus* cause significant damage to living cherry trees and should therefore be classified as physiological pests of *Cerasus avium*.

**Kurzfassung.** In westtürkischen Kirschgärten (*Cerasus avium*) wurde das Vorkommen einiger Cerambycidae-Arten erfasst. Darunter befanden sich *Cerambyx carinatus* und *C. nodulosus*, die beträchtliche Schäden an lebenden Kirschbäumen anrichten und diesbezüglich als physiologische Schädlinge von *Cerasus avium* betrachtet werden sollten.

**Key words.** Insect pest monitoring, *Cerasus avium*, ecological fruit production, Middle East.

## Introduction

The longhorn beetle fauna of Turkey has been studied intensively over the past several decades. The many faunistic works include papers by DEMELT (1963), ADLBAUER (1988, 1992), LODOS (1998), and REJZEK & HOSKOVEC (1999). The latter provide the most recent list of similar works. In addition, there is a large number of papers that deal primarily with the taxonomy of Turkish longhorn beetles, and important faunistic data on the Cerambycidae of Anatolia also appear in these papers. However, it is beyond the scope of this contribution to list all of these publications here.

To date the information which is available concerning the biology, and in particular the host plants, of Cerambycidae occurring in Turkey is scattered throughout a large number of literature sources. There is no single work that deals comprehensively with this issue. For example, the work by DANILEVSKY & MIROSHNIKOV (1985) covers the region of the Caucasus Mountains but a number of the species discussed there also reach Turkey. Where known, the authors give an outline of the biology of each particular species. BENSE (1995) provides a review from the available literature of the biology of the species occurring in Europe (excluding the European part of the former Soviet Union and the European part of Turkey). Many of these species also occur in Turkey. In addition the host plants of several Turkish species developing in herbaceous plants are discussed in REJZEK et al. (2001).

In recent studies (ULU et al., 1995; ÖZBEK et al. 1996; ULUSOY et al. 1999 and ÖZDER 1999) the insect fauna of Turkish cherry orchards (*Cerasus avium* (L.) Mönch., Rosaceae) has been evaluated. In ULU et al. (1995) 14 species and in ULUSOY et al. (1999) 4 species of