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Permalink

<https://escholarship.org/uc/item/75d757wq>

Journal

Biogeographia - The Journal of Integrative Biogeography, 21(1)

ISSN

1594-7629

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Publication Date

2000

DOI

10.21426/B6110125

Peer reviewed

The Coleoptera Nitidulidae and Kateretidae from Anatolian, Caucasian and Middle East regions¹

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Key words: Coleoptera, Nitidulidae, Kateretidae, Anatolia, Caucasus, Middle East, geographical distribution, zoogeography.

SUMMARY

The known to date geographic distribution of the Coleoptera Nitidulidae and Kateretidae from Anatolian, Caucasian and Middle East areas are summarized and briefly discussed. The updated fauna of the whole region includes 232 species (205 Nitidulidae, 27 Kateretidae), with nearly 24% endemic of the whole study area. The percentage of endemic taxa seems to vary dramatically in the different genera, mainly following their own ecological requirements. In fact, several species (around 32%) of the more or less specialized phytophagous genera (such as *Meligethes* and *Urophorus* in the Nitidulidae, or *Brachyleptus* and *Anamartus* in the Kateretidae) are endemic or subendemic to the Anatolian, Caucasian and Middle East areas, while most of the other non-phytophagous (*i.e.*, zoo- or phyto-saprophagous) species (such as *Nitidula*, *Omosita*, *Epuraea*, *Carpophilus* in the Nitidulidae) are usually widespread Palaearctic, Asiatic-European, Siberian-European, or European taxa.

One species, *Meligethes osellai* Audisio and Jelínek n.sp., member of the *M. rotundicollis*-species group, from northern Turkey, is described as new to Science; presence of at least three other new Anatolian and Caucasian species within the difficult *M. coracinus* species-complex is noticed, as well as occurrence in SE Turkey (Amanus Mts.) of a new, quite unexpected, *Xenostromylus* species, closely related to the rare W-Mediterranean *X. lateralis* Chevrolat. *Meligethes explanatus* Reitter, previously known to occur in Middle Asia only, is first recorded for the Western Palaearctic Region (Western Syria); *Pria zenobia* Jelínek, recently described from SE Turkey and Israel, is first recorded for Europe (Western Greece); *Meligethes minutus* C. Brisout de Barneville is first recorded for the Eastern Mediterranean (Greece, Crete Island). New data on geographical distribution and host-plant relationships are given for several other discussed species. Percent of the different represented chorotypes in the whole study area within the two considered families, are finally calculated and briefly discussed in a zoogeographic perspective.

INTRODUCTION

The Western Palaearctic Nitidulidae and Kateretidae² have been recently dealt with and extensively discussed by Audisio (1993c). The present paper is mainly

¹ Zoological researches in the Near East by the Universities of Rome: 193. This study was supported by grants from MURST 1999 (University of "Roma Tre") "Variazione geografica e diversità a livello di specie, faune e zoocenosi: cause storiche ed ecologiche".

² In the present paper we use the family name Kateretidae Erichson, in Agassiz, [1846] over the recently used Brachypteridae Erichson, [1845] (Lawrence and Newton, 1995), according to ICZN (1999), opinion 1916.

intended to summarize our knowledge to date on geographical distribution and zoogeography of these beetle families, as represented in Anatolian (including political Turkey and the Greek Eastern Aegean Islands), Caucasian (including Turkish and Russian Caucasus, Georgia, Armenia, NW Iran, Azerbaijan) and Middle East (including the Turkish Hatay Province, the Cyprus Island, Syria, Lebanon, Israel, Palestine, Jordan, Sinai, and N Iraq) areas, with a few additions and taxonomic reinterpretations updating the Turkish and Western Palearctic fauna, recently introduced after publication of the above mentioned monograph. Most of the available references including data on Nitidulids and Kateretids from the Near East have been controlled and updated, with the partial exception of a lot of less important contributions mainly dealing with phytopathological aspects and stored product impacts of Nitidulid beetles. All these papers, containing data almost completely referred to a few cosmopolitan and adventive species, are, in fact, scarcely interesting under the faunistic and biogeographic points of view, and only some of the most important regional contributions on this matter have been wholly considered.

COMMENTED CHECKLIST AND TOPOGRAPHIC CATALOGUE

In the following commented checklist the genera are listed in systematic order according to Audisio (1993c), while the species within each genus are listed in alphabetical order. For each species we report the most updated available information under the structure explained below.

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: refers to chorotypes and acronyms proposed by Vigna Taglianti et al. (1999) and reported below.

Main chorotypes of the Western Palearctic region and their codes:

numerical code	literal code	description
0.01	COS	Cosmopolitan
0.02	SCO	Subcosmopolitan
1.01	OLA	Holarctic
1.02	PAL	Palaearctic
1.03	WPA	W-Palaearctic
1.04	ASE	Asiatic-European
1.05	SIE	Sibero-European
1.06	CEM	Centralasiatic-European-Mediterranean
1.07	CAE	Centralasiatic-European
1.08	CAM	Centralasiatic-Mediterranean
1.09	TEM	Turano-European-Mediterranean

1.10	TUE	Turano-European
1.11	TUM	Turano-Mediterranean
1.12	EUM	Europeo-Mediterranean
1.13	SWA	SW-Asiatic
2.01	EUR	European
2.02	NEU	N-European
2.03	CEU	Centraleuropean
2.04	SEU	S-European
2.05	WEU	W-European
2.06	EEU	E-European
3.01	MED	Mediterranean
3.02	WME	W-Mediterranean
3.03	EME	E-Mediterranean
3.04	NAF	N-African
3.05	MES	Mediterraneo-Sindian
4.01	AIM	Afrotropico-Indo-Mediterranean
4.02	AFM	Afrotropico-Mediterranean
4.03	INM	Indo-Mediterranean
5.01	ASI	Asiatic
5.02	SIB	Siberian
5.03	CAS	Centralasian
5.04	SAS	Saharo-Sindian
5.05	SAH	Saharian
5.06	ARA	Arabian
5.07	TUR	Turanian
5.08	SSA	Saharo-Sahelo-Arabian
5.09	SSS	Saharo-Sahelo-Sindian
5.10	STS	Saharo-Turanian-Sindian
5.11	NAS	NE-Africano-Sindian

Recurrent patterns of taxa endemic to Anatolia and adjacent areas, and their codes:

numerical code	literal code	pattern description
9000.01	ANAT	Anatolian endemic
9000.02	ANAN	N-Anatolian (= Pontic) endemic
9000.03	ANAW	W-Anatolian endemic
9000.04	ANNW	NW-Anatolian endemic
9000.05	ANNE	NE-Anatolian endemic
9000.06	POCA	Ponto-Caucasian endemic

9000.07	ANSW	SW-Anatolian endemic
9000.08	ANAS	S-Anatolian (= Taurian) endemic
9000.09	ANAC	Central Anatolian endemic
9000.10	KURD	Kurdish endemic
3740.01	CAUC	Caucasian endemic
3740.02	ARME	Armenian endemic
3740.03	ARAN	Armeno-E-Anatolian endemic
3740.04	ARCA	Armeno-Caucasian endemic
9800.01	IRAW	W-Iranian endemic
9800.02	IRNO	N-Iranian endemic
9800.03	IRCA	N-Iranian-Caucasian endemic
9640.01	MESN	N-Mesopotamian endemic
9950.01	KOLK	Kolkhidian endemic
9950.02	KOAR	Kolkhido-Armenian endemic
9950.03	KOCA	Kolkhido-Caucasian endemic
9620.01	SYPA	Syro-Palaestinian endemic
3570.01	CYPR	Cypriot endemic
3000.01	GRNW	NW-Greek endemic
3000.02	MACE	Macedonian endemic
3000.03	THRA	Thracian endemic
3000.04	PELO	Peloponnesian endemic
3000.05	THES	Thessalian endemic
3000.06	ATTI	Attican endemic
3000.07	CRET	Cretean endemic

LIST OF LOCALITIES: the localities are ordered roughly from West to East (from European Turkey to Iran), and listed by political countries; within the same country, localities are ordered alphabetically according to province or region name, when available.

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: each species is grossly defined by its main ecological requirements and preferences, as follows (slightly modified from Biondi, 1996).

ENVIRONMENTAL PREFERENCE RANGE:

eurytopic: elements without definite ecological preferences, frequently with more or less even population densities in several different environmental types

oligotopic: elements that show a well defined tendency to ecological preferences; they live preferably in a specific environmental type, but they can be present also with lower population densities in other more or less similar environmental types

stenotopic: elements exclusively living in a single environmental type

Thermic and Humidity Preference Range:

thermophilous: elements living in xeric environments with clear Mediterranean, desertic, subdesertic or steppic pattern; they generally occur at low and medium-low altitudes

mesophilous: elements living in plain, submountain, and mountain fresh environments, characterized by a medium-high relative humidity and by moderate temperature at least in some phases of the day

hygrophilous: elements living in very moist environments, characterized by a considerable and diffuse aquatic vegetation

Included Trophic Requirements:

mycetophagous; phyllophagous; antophagous; spermatophagous; phytosaprophagous; zoosaprophagous, myrmecophilous

The last numerical code refers to the following list of environmental and bioclimatic belts (see Hesselbarth et al., 1995 for colour maps of vegetational types and a reference list of main vegetational belts):

1. Xero-Mediterranean vegetation (mainly Mediterranean maquis, with Anatolian *Quercus ilex*-wilds, also including Mediterranean coastal sand dunes and coastal environments)

2. Supramediterranean vegetation (temperate-Mediterranean; mainly temperate Mediterranean woodlands)

3. Steppic and wild-steppic (Turanian-like) vegetation (mainly Turanian vegetation of intermediate altitudes and highlands, and subdesertic azonal vegetation at low and intermediate altitudes)

4. Euxinic vegetation (mainly thermophilous *Fagus* woodlands with *Rhododendron* and submontane *Quercus* and mixed *Quercus-Castanea* woods)

5. Subeuxinic vegetation (mainly mesophilous Middle-European-like montane and submontane woodlands with *Fagus*, *Quercus*, *Pinus* and *Abies bornmuelleriana*-wilds)

6. Oro-mediterranean and subalpine vegetation (mainly *Pinus nigra* and *Cedrus* communities, subalpine and Iranian grassland, wild steppic communities, subalpine rocky habitats)

ECOLOGY: refers to the habitat of the species. For all the phytophagous and antophagous species the larval host-plants are also reported (if known), with indication of the plant family.

Trophic Range: the trophic range is here defined as follows:

Phytophagous and Mycetophagous Species:

polyphagous: elements feeding at larval stage on several different plant (or fungus) species belonging to different plant (or fungus) families;

stenophagous: elements feeding at larval stage on several different plant (or fungus) genera within the same plant (or fungus) family;

oligophagous: elements feeding at larval stage on several different plant (or fungus) species of the same genus (or of very closely related genera) within the same plant (or fungus) family;

monophagous: feeding at larval stage only on a single plant (or fungus) species.

NON-PHYTOPHAGOUS AND NON-MYCETOPHAGOUS SPECIES:

euryphagous: elements feeding at both larval and adult stage on several kinds of food source;

oligophagous: elements feeding at both larval and adult stage on a few similar kinds of food source;

stenophagous: elements feeding at larval stage on one and only one kind of food source.

Acronyms of the studied collections:

APC	A. Pütz Collection, Eisenhüttenstadt (Germany)
BMNH	The British Museum, Natural History, London (UK)
CAR	P. Audisio Collection, Zoological Museum of the Rome University "La Sapienza", Rome (Italy)
CDM	Danilevski Collection, Moscow (Russia)
CDN	Danek Collection, Nymburk (Czech Republic)
CGV	Gillerfors Collection, Varberg (Sweden)
CL	Museum of Zoology and Entomology, Lund University, Lund (Sweden)
CSP	K. Spornraft Collection, Penzberg (Germany)
DEI	Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Eberswalde-Finow (Germany)
EUC	Egean University, Faculty of Agriculture collection, Izmir-Bornova (Turkey)
FMNH	Finnish Museum of Natural History, Helsinki (Finland)
HNMB	Hungarian Museum of Natural History, Budapest (Hungary)
IRC	I. Rydh Collection, Olofström (Sweden)
JVC	J. Vávra Collection, Ostrava (Czech Republic)
MHNB	Muséum d'Histoire naturelle, Basel (Switzerland)
MHNG	Muséum d'Histoire naturelle, Geneve (Switzerland)
MHNP	Muséum d'Histoire naturelle, Paris (France)
MMI	Museo Civico di Storia Naturale, Milano (Italy)
MNB	Zoological Museum, Humboldt University, Berlin (Germany)
MTO	Zoological Museum of the University, Torino (Italy)
MVR	Museo Civico di Storia Naturale, Verona (Italy)
NMP	National Museum, Praha (Czech Republic)

NMW	Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien (Austria)
SLC	S. Lundberg Collection, Lulea (Sweden)
SMNS	Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart (Germany)
SNM	Slovak National Museum, Bratislava (Slovakia)
TAVI	Tel Aviv University Collection (Israel)
UEC	University of Erzurum, Faculty of Agriculture, Erzurum (Turkey)
ZIN	Zoological Institute, Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg (Russia)
ZSC	Z. Svec Collection, Praha (Czech Republic)

NITIDULIDAE

Nitidula bipunctata (Linnaeus, 1758)

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.01 - OLA (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 19b).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: Turkey: YOZGAT (Camligi, Milli park, 1500 m, V.1991 (CAR)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: eurytopic, mesophilus, zoosaprophagous. 4-5.

ECOLOGY: almost everywhere, on dry bones of large vertebrates.

TROPHIC RANGE: stenophagous.

Nitidula carnaria (Schaller, 1783)

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.01 - OLA (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 20a).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: ANKARA (near Beynam, 900 m, V.2000 (CAR); Sincanköy (NMP)); ERZURUM (Kop Dag Pass, 2300 m, VII.1987 (CAR)); YOZGAT (Camligi, Milli park, 1500 m, V.1991 (CAR)); ARMENIA: (Gegard near Jerevan, VI.1978 (NMP); Sevan, VI.1981 (NMP)); AZERBAIJAN: (Baku, VI.1987 (NMP)); IRAN: (Golhak near Tehran, 1400 m, V.1961 (Jelínek, 1981a; MHNb)); CYPRUS: ("Cyprus", without more detailed data (Baudi, 1870, under *N. quadripustulata* Fabr. and *N. ciliata* Er.; MTO); Limassol, Akrotiri, IV.1977 (CAR)); LEBANON: (Beirut, X.1951 (NMP)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: eurytopic, thermophilus, zoosaprophagous. 1-6.

ECOLOGY: almost everywhere, on dry bones of large vertebrates.

TROPHIC RANGE: stenophagous.

Nitidula eremita Audisio, 1990

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 5.04 - SAS (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 19e).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: IRAN: (SW Iran, near Bandar Abbas, V.1974 leg. (MHNW)); IRAQ: (Ga'ara, III.1978 (NMP); Shibchan, 150 km SW Najaf, IV.1979 (NMP)); ISRAEL: (Negev Desert, III.1980 (Audisio, 1990; MUTA)); EGYPT: SINAI (Wadi Isla, III (Alfieri, 1976, Audisio, 1990)); "Egypt", without more detailed data (Jelínek, 1979, under *N. ciliata* Er.); SAUDI ARABIA: EASTERN PROV. (Uthmaniyeh, III.1982 (Audisio, 1993b; Jelínek, 1988; NMP; Sudus, IV.1976 (Jelínek, 1979, under *N. ciliata* Er)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: stenotopic, thermophilus, zoosaprophagous. 3.
ECOLOGY: desert and semidesert areas, on dry bones of large vertebrates.
TROPHIC RANGE: stenophagous.

Nitidula flavomaculata Rossi, 1790

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.11 - TUM (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 20f).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: ("Asia Minor", without more detailed data (Horion, 1960)); ADANA (Adana (NMP)); ANKARA (Ankara near the international airport, VI.1992 (CAR)); ANTALYA (Manavgati, 0-50 m, I.1991 (NMP)); ESKISEHIR (Eskisehir (NMP)); IÇEL (Mersin, VI.1991 (CAR)); ISPARTA (Sultan Dag (NMP)); ISTANBUL (Istanbul, asiatic part, V.1989 (CAR)); RUSSIA: ("Caucasus", without more detailed data (Horion, 1960; Jelínek, 1964)); Caucasus, Piatigorsk, V.1980 (NMP)); IRAN: ("Iran", without more detailed data (Jelínek, 1964); Elborz Mts. (Jelínek, 1981a; NMP); "Luristan", without more detailed data (Jelínek, 1981a; NMP); Golhak near Tehran, 1400 m, V.1961 (Jelínek, 1981a; MHNB)); CYPRUS: ("Cyprus", without more detailed data (Baudi, 1870, under *N. flexuosa* Fabr.; MTO); "Cyprus", without more detailed data (Georghiou, 1977, under *N. flexuosa* Fabr.); Larnaka (NMP)); SYRIA: (Palmyra IV.1982 (NMP)); LEBANON: (Beirut (NMP)); JORDAN-PALESTINE: (near Tafila, 1000 m, III.1987 (CAR)); ISRAEL: (Jerusalem, II.1904 (Sahlberg, 1913b; FMNH); Jerusalem, X.1942 (NMP)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: eurytopic, thermophilus, zoosaprophagous. 1-3.

ECOLOGY: almost everywhere, on dry bones of large vertebrates.

TROPHIC RANGE: stenophagous.

Nitidula maculosa Fairmaire, 1866

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 5.11 - NAS (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 20u).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: IRAQ: (Baghdad, XI.1918 (Audisio, 1988b; BMNH, CAR)); ISRAEL: (Jerusalem, 1931 (Audisio, 1988b; BMNH, CAR)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: stenotopic, thermophilus, zoosaprophagous. 3.

ECOLOGY: semidesert areas, on dry bones of large vertebrates.

TROPHIC RANGE: stenophagous.

Nitidula rufipes (Linnaeus, 1767)

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.01 - OLA (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 19r).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: ANKARA (near Beynam, 900 m, V.2000 (CAR); Golbasi, 850 m, V.2000 (CAR)); ÇANAKKALE (Çanakkale, IV.1984 (CAR)); ISTANBUL (Istanbul, asiatic part, V.1989 (CAR)); YOZGAT (Camligi, Milli park, 1500 m, V.1991 (CAR)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: eurytopic, thermophilus, zoosaprophagous. 2-6.

ECOLOGY: almost everywhere, on dry bones of large vertebrates.

TROPHIC RANGE: stenophagous.

Omosita colon (Linnaeus, 1758)

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.02 - PAL (introduced to North America by man and now 1.01 - OLA) (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 23c).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: ÇANAKKALE (Çanakkale, IV.1984 (CAR)); ISTANBUL (Istanbul, asiatic part, V.1989 (CAR)); YOZGAT (Camligi, Milli park, 1500 m, V.1991 (CAR)); AZERBAIJAN: (Seki, VI.1987 (NMP)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: eurytopic, thermophilus, zoosaprophagous. 2-6:

ECOLOGY: almost everywhere, on dry bones of large vertebrates.

TROPHIC RANGE: stenophagous.

Omosita depressa (Linnaeus, 1758)

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.05 - SIE (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 23d).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: RUSSIA: WESTERN CAUCASUS (near Krasnodar (ZIN, CAR)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: eurytopic, mesophilus, zoosaprophagous. 4-5.

ECOLOGY: mainly in forests, on dry bones of large vertebrates.

TROPHIC RANGE: stenophagous.

Omosita discoidea (Fabricius, 1775)

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.01 - OLA (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 23o).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: ISTANBUL (Istanbul, asiatic part, V.1989 (CAR)); RUSSIA: CAUCASUS ("Circassia", without more detailed data (Reitter, 1888; NMP); Sotshi, VI.1967 (NMP); ? Suntuk, IV.1933 (NMP)); GEORGIA: (Adzharia, Kintrish, V.1981 (CDM)); ARMENIA: (Cachkadzor, VI.1988 (NMP)); IRAN: ("Persia", without more detailed data (NMP)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: eurytopic, thermophilus, zoosaprophagous. 1-4.

ECOLOGY: almost everywhere, on dry bones of large vertebrates.

TROPHIC RANGE: stenophagous.

Soronia elongata Cameron, 1903

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.13 - SWA (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 27e).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: ANTALYA (Mt. Beydaglari, Saklikent, 1850-1900 m, VI.1994 (APC, NMP)); BOLU (Abant, 1000 m, VI.1975 (CAR); Lake Abant, 1400-1600 m, VII.1972 (CAR)); ERZURUM (Kop Dag Pass, 2300 m, VI.1975 (CAR)); ISTANBUL (Alemdag near Resadiye, VII-VIII.1976 (CAR); Marmara Sea area, "Prinkipo Island" (Cameron, 1903; Reitter, 1919; Audisio, 1993c)); TRABZON (Sumelas above Maçka, VI.1969 (CAR); Sumelas above Maçka, Mariemane, 1200 m, VII.1976 (CAR)); CYPRUS: ("Cyprus", without more detailed data (Baudi, 1870, under *S. oblonga* Bris.; Georghiou, 1977, under *S. grisea* L; MTO)); ? SYRIA: ("Syria", without more detailed data (Reitter, 1919, under *S. oblonga* Bris.; probably to be referred to a locality on the Amanus Mts., Hatay prov., S Turkey)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, mesophilous, phytosaprophagous. 2, 4.

ECOLOGY: mainly under barks and on fermented sap of *Quercus*.

TROPHIC RANGE: oligophagous.

Soronia grisea (Fabricius, 1758)

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.04 - ASE (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 26g).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: RUSSIA: ("Circassia", without more detailed data (Reitter, 1888)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, mesophilous, phytosaprophagous. 2-5.

ECOLOGY: mainly under barks and on fermented sap of several Fagaceae and Salicaceae.

TROPHIC RANGE: oligophagous.

Soronia punctatissima (Illiger, 1794)

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 2.03 - CEU (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 26p).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: ? RUSSIA: "(Caucasus", without more detailed data, 1900 (CAR)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, mesophilous, phytosaprophagous. 4-5.

ECOLOGY: mainly under barks and on fermented sap of several Fagaceae and Salicaceae.

TROPHIC RANGE: oligophagous.

Amphotis marginata (Fabricius, 1781)

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 2.01 - EUR (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 30g).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: ZONGULDAK (20 km E of Karabük, VI.1996 (JVC)); RUSSIA: CAUCASUS (Sotshi, VI.1967 (NMP)); GEORGIA: (Tbilisi (Borchert, 1938; Horion, 1960)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, mesophilous, myrmecophilous. 2.

ECOLOGY: mainly in forest areas, within or near ants' nests and on wild bushes.

TROPHIC RANGE: oligophagous.

Amphotis orientalis Reiche, 1861

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 3.03 - EME (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 30o).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: ("Asia Minor", without more detailed data (Reitter, 1919; Audisio, 1985a)); ADANA (Pozanti, VI.1996 (JVC)); ADIYAMAN (Gölbasi, Harmanli, VI.1994 (ZSC)); ANTALYA (Kuruluca, V.1991 (IRC)); BALIKESIR (Ayvalik, VII.1969 (MHNG)); BOLU (Lake Abant, 1400-1600 m, VI-VII.1972 (CAR)); DENIZLI (Honaz Dag, 1450 m, V.1991 (CAR)); MUGLA (Oyuklu near Mugla, V.1977 (CSP)); NIGDE (Alihoca, Kilik (CAR)); ZONGULDAK (20 km E of Karabük, VI.1996 (NMP)); CYPRUS: ("Cyprus", without more detailed data (Baudi, 1870; MTO)); LEBANON: (Beirut (= Berytam versus Syriae; Reiche, 1861; Audisio, 1985a)); ISRAEL: (Haifa (= "Syria, Kaifa"; Reitter, 1919; Audisio, 1985a; CAR, NMP)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, thermophilous, myrmecophilous. 1-3.

ECOLOGY: mainly in thermophilous forest areas, within or near ants' nests and on wild bushes.

TROPHIC RANGE: oligophagous.

NOTES: is still not sufficiently clear if the primary geographic range of this species covers also the southern Iberian Peninsula and the North Africa, or if the known recent western Mediterranean records are due to accidental introduction by man during reforestation activities (Audisio, 1985a, 1993b; Ruiz, 1998).

Ipidia binotata Reitter, 1875

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.05 - SIE (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 33b).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: RUSSIA: (Western Caucasus, without more detailed data (CAR)); "Caucasus", without more detailed data (Horion, 1960; Franz, 1974, under *I. quadrimaculata* Quensel)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, mesophilous, mycetophagous. 4-5.

ECOLOGY: under barks of mesophilous trees, especially *Fagus* spp. and *Abies* spp., and on arboreal Polyporaceae, in undisturbed forest areas.

TROPHIC RANGE: oligophagous.

Ipidia sexguttata (R.F. Sahlberg, 1834)

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.05 - SIE (Clayhills, 1982, fig. 1; Audisio, 1993c, fig. 33x).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: ("Asia Minor", without more detailed data (Reitter, 1919, under *Stelidota sexguttata* Sahlb.)); GEORGIA: ("Caucasus" (Kirejtshuk, 1992); Western Region, above Batumi (Jakobson, 1913, under *Stelidota sexguttata*; Horion, 1960; Clayhills, 1982)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, mesophilous, mycetophagous. 4-5.

ECOLOGY: under barks of mesophilous trees, especially *Populus* spp. and *Betula* spp., and on arboreal Polyporaceae, in undisturbed forest areas.

TROPHIC RANGE: stenophagous.

Stelidota geminata (Say, 1825)

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 0.02 - SCO (Neotropical species recently widely introduced in North America, southern Europe and western Asia).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: ISTANBUL (Istanbul, town, VI.1999 (CAR)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: eurytopic, thermophilous, phytosaprophagous. 1.

ECOLOGY: mostly in man-influenced areas, on decaying fruits and vegetable matter.

TROPHIC RANGE: euryphagous.

Anister raffrayi Grouvelle, 1901

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 4.02 - AFM (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 36b).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: ISRAEL: ("Israel", without more detailed data (Jelínek, 1979); Ein Gedi, Wadi Arugod, III.1963 (NMP, CAR)); EGYPT: ("Egypt", without more detailed data (Jelínek, 1979); Cairo (Reitter, 1915; MHNB); Sinai, Wadi El Girafi, 29° 36' N, 34° 41' E, 750 m, III.1999 (CAR)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: stenotopic, thermophilous, phyllophagous. 3.

ECOLOGY: exclusively in desertic areas, especially on sandy substrates; at both larval and imaginal stages, on leaves of several desertic Brassicaceae and Capparaceae.

TROPHIC RANGE: stenophagous.

Cychramus luteus (Fabricius, 1787)

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.04 - ASE (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 45a).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: ISPARTA (Sultan Dag (NMP)); ISTANBUL ("Foret de Belgrad", V-VI.1967 (MHNG)); TRABZON (Sumelas, Maçka, VI.1968 (CAR)); RUSSIA: CAUCASUS ("Circassia", without more detailed data (Reitter, 1888, under *C. fungicola* Heer); Engelm. Polyana, VI.1974 (NMP); Klytsh river, VI.1981 (NMP); Sotshi, VI.1961 (NMP)); GEORGIA: (Borzhomi, 1910 (NMP); Kuban above Borzhomi (= Borshom, Horion, 1960); Telavi, V.1986 (NMP)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, mesophilous, mycetophagous. 2-5.

ECOLOGY: mainly on Agaricaceae in forest areas.

TROPHIC RANGE: stenophagous.

Cychramus variegatus (Herbst, 1792)

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.04 - ASE (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 45b).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: RUSSIA ? : ("Caucasus", without more detailed data, 1900 (CAR)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, mesophilous, mycetophagous. 4-5.

ECOLOGY: mainly on Agaricaceae in forest areas.

TROPHIC RANGE: stenophagous.

Oxystrongylus sanctissimus (Roubal, 1927)

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 3.01.9620.01 - MED.SYPA (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 36c).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: JORDAN-PALESTINE: NORTHERN PROVINCE (Jordan Valley, Wadi Shueib (= Ouadi Shueib) (Audisio and Kirejtshuk, 1987; Audisio, 1993c)); ISRAEL: (Tel Aviv area, Petah, Tiqwa, I.1926 ("Petah Tykv"; Roubal, 1927a); Tabgha, III.1930 (Amsel and Hering, 1931, sub *Xenostromylus ovulum* ssp. *palaestinensis*)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: stenotopic, thermophilous, phyllophagous and antophagous. 3.

ECOLOGY: desertic and subdesertic areas, on *Matthiola* sp. (Brassicaceae).

TROPHIC RANGE: ? oligophagous.

NOTES: Alfieri (1976) mentioned this species (under *Xenostromylus histrio ovalum* (sic !)) also from Mandara near Alexandria (Northern Egypt) in April and May.

Xenostromylus sp. cfr *lateralis*

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 3.02.9000.08 - WME.ANAS

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: ADANA (Amanus Mts, Yarpuz above Osmaniye, 37°04'09"N, 36°23'66" E, 850 m, V.2000 (CAR)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: stenotopic, thermophilous, phyllophagous and antophagous. 2.

ECOLOGY: rocky areas, in shady environments, on leaves of *Abyssum* sp. cfr. *saxatile* (Brassicaceae).

TROPHIC RANGE: ? monophagous.

NOTES: this exceptional and unexpected new species of the mainly W-Mediterranean genus *Xenostromylus* Wollaston is very closely related to the North African and Thyrrenian *X. lateralis* Chevrolat; it differs by the different shape of the tegmen and of the elytral sides. The description of this new species will appear in a forthcoming paper.

Cyllodes ater (Herbst, 1792)

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.05 - SIE (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 52c).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: RUSSIA: CAUCASUS (Krasnaya Polyana, VI.1967 (NMP); Sotshi (Horion, 1960); Sotshi, VI.1961 (NMP); Sotshi, Mt. Akhun, VI.1967 (NMP)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: stenotopic, mesophilous, mycetophagous. 4-5.

ECOLOGY: on Polyporaceae (especially *Pleurotus* spp. and *Polyporus* spp.), in undisturbed forest areas.

TROPHIC RANGE: stenophagous.

Pocadius adustus Reitter, 1888

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.05 - SIE (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 50a).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: AMASYA (Lake Borabay, VI.1969 (CAR)); TRABZON (Maçka, 600 m, VII.1987 (CAR)); RUSSIA: WESTERN CAUCASUS ("Circassia", 1887, without more detailed data (Reitter, 1888, under *P. ferrugineus* var. *adustus*; Audisio, 1988b); near Krasnodar (ZIN)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: eurytopic, mesophilous, mycetophagous. 2-6.

ECOLOGY: on *Lycoperdon* spp., *Bovista* spp., *Calvatia* spp., *Langermannia* spp. (Lycoperdaceae), in forest areas and meadows.

TROPHIC RANGE: stenophagous.

Pocadius ferrugineus (Fabricius, 1775)

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.05 - SIE (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 50f).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: TRABZON (Maçka, 600 m, VII.1980 (CAR); Northern Region (Audisio, 1984b)); RUSSIA: ("Caucasus", without more detailed data (Horion, 1960)); WESTERN CAUCASUS (near Krasnodar (Audisio, 1984b; ZIN)); IRAN: (Northern Iran, Gorgan, 200-600 m, V.1970 (Jelínek, 1981a; MHNB)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: eurytopic, mesophilous, mycetophagous. 2-6.
ECOLOGY: on *Lycoperdon* spp., *Bovista* spp., *Calvatia* spp., *Langermannia* spp. (Lycoperdaceae), in forest areas and meadows.
TROPHIC RANGE: stenophagous.

Physoronia wajdelota (Wankowicz, 1869)

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 2.06 - EEU (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 52w, under *Lordyrodes wajdelota*).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: RUSSIA: WESTERN CAUCASUS (near Krasnodar, 1911 (MHNB)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, mesophilous, mycetophagous. 4.

ECOLOGY: on *Lycoperdon* spp. (Lycoperdaceae), in mature forests.

TROPHIC RANGE: stenophagous.

NOTES: the generic attribution of this species has been debated (Audisio, 1993c); the recent contributions of Kirejtshuk (1997) and Jelínek (1999) dealing with the taxonomic position of the genera *Physoronia* Reitter, 1884, *Lordyrodes* Reitter, 1884 and *Pocadiodes* Ganglbauer, 1899 introduced the combination here applied.

Thalycra fervida (Olivier, 1790)

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 2.01 - EUR (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 55f).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: ARTVIN (Esemblé pass, Borçka, 1000 m, VII.1976 (CAR)); BURSA (Ulu-Dag, 1600 m, VII.1978 (CAR)); KARS (Sarıkamis, 2000 m, VII.1971 (CAR)); RUSSIA: ("Caucasus", without more detailed data (Horion, 1960)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: eurytopic, mesophilous, mycetophagous. 2-6.

ECOLOGY: larvae within *Rhizopogon* spp. (Hymenogastraceae), in forest areas.

TROPHIC RANGE: stenophagous.

Cryptarcha bifasciata Baudi, 1870

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 3.03 - EME (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 58b).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: ANTALYA (Mt. Beydaglari, Saklikent, 1650-1900 m, VI.1994 (Jelínek, 1997; APC, NMP)); CYPRUS: ("Cyprus", without more detailed data (Baudi, 1870; Audisio, 1993c; MTO, CAR, DEI)); LEBANON: (Beirut, 1878 (CAR)); EGYPT: (near Cairo, IV-V. (Alfieri, 1976)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: stenotopic, thermophilous, phytosaprophagous. 1-3.

ECOLOGY: mainly on fermented sap of xerophilous *Quercus* spp.

TROPHIC RANGE: oligophagous.

Cryptarcha incognita Iablokoff-Khnzorian, 1966

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.04.9800.03 - ASE.IRCA (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 58i).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: RUSSIA: ("Circassia", without more detailed data (Reitter,

1887, under *C. strigata* var. *circassica*); ARMENIA: (Armenia, Canyon of Djrviej near Jerevan (Iablokoff-Khnzorian, 1966; Audisio, 1993c)); IRAN: NORTHERN REGION (8 Km NW of Malavi, 880 m, IV.1977 (NMP, CAR)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, thermophilous, phytosaprophagus. 4-5.

ECOLOGY: mainly on fermented sap of mesophilous *Quercus* spp.

TROPHIC RANGE: oligophagous.

NOTES: taxonomic position of *C. strigata* var. *circassica* Reitter (1887) needs further investigation, in order to check the possibility of its objective synonymy with *C. incognita*.

Cryptarcha strigata (Fabricius, 1787)

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.04 - ASE (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 58r).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: ISTANBUL (Belgrat Forest near Istanbul, V.1992; CAR)); RUSSIA: ("Circassia", without more detailed data (Reitter, 1888)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, thermophilous, phytosaprophagus. 2-4.

ECOLOGY: mainly on fermented sap of xerophilous and mesophilous *Quercus* spp.

TROPHIC RANGE: oligophagous.

Cryptarcha undata (Olivier, 1790)

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.04 - ASE (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 58u).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: ISTANBUL (Belgrat Forest near Istanbul, V.1992; CAR)); AZERBAIJAN: (Avrora, V.1979 (CDM)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, thermophilous, phytosaprophagus. 2-4.

ECOLOGY: mainly on fermented sap of xerophilous and mesophilous *Quercus* spp.

TROPHIC RANGE: oligophagous.

Glischrochilus grandis (Tournier, 1872)

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.04.9000.06 - ASE.POCA (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 62g).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: ORDU (near Mesudiye, VII.1976 (CAR)); RIZE (Iliça, 1500 m, VII.1976 (CAR)) GÜMÜSHANE (Zigana, V.1996 (SLC)); RUSSIA: CAUCASUS ("Circassia", without more detailed data (Reitter, 1888)); "Western Caucasus", without more detailed data (Reitter, 1883, under *Ips latefasciatus*); "Caucasus", Batcha (Tournier, 1872; Reitter, 1919); Dombai, VIII.1976 (NMP); Dombai, 2500 m, X.1983 (NMP)); ARMENIA: (Cachkadzor (= Tsakhkadzor) near Jerevan (Iakobloff-Khnzorian, 1983, under *G. latefasciatus* Reitt.; NMP)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, mesophilous, mycetophagous. 4-5.

ECOLOGY: mainly on decaying fungi in mesophilous *Fagus* and *Abies* forests.

TROPHIC RANGE: oligophagous.

Glischrochilus hortensis (Fourcroy, 1785)

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.05 - SIE (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 62h).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: ARTVIN (Kafkasör, 1700 m, VII.1996 (NMP)); RUSSIA: ("Western Caucasus", without more detailed data (CAR); "Caucasus", without more detailed data (Horion, 1960; Franz, 1974)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: eurytopic, mesophilous, mycetophagous and phytosaprophagous. 4-5.

ECOLOGY: mainly on decaying fungi in mesophilous forests.

TROPHIC RANGE: euryphagous.

Glischrochilus quadriguttatus (Fabricius, 1776)

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 2.01 - EUR (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 62q).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: KOCAELI (Izmit, Masukiye, Sapança, 50 m, VII.1976 (CAR)); RUSSIA: ("Circassia", without more detailed data (Reitter, 1888)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, mesophilous, mycetophagous and phytosaprophagous. 2, 4-5.

ECOLOGY: mainly on decaying fungi in mesophilous forests.

TROPHIC RANGE: oligophagous.

Glischrochilus quadripunctatus (Linnaeus, 1758)

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.05 - SIE (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 63q).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: RUSSIA: ("Circassia", without more detailed data (Reitter, 1888)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, mesophilous, mycetophagous. 4-5.

ECOLOGY: mainly under barks and on decaying fungi in mesophilous *Abies*, *Pinus*, and *Larix* forests.

TROPHIC RANGE: oligophagous.

Glischrochilus quadrisignatus (Say, 1835)

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 0.02 - SCO (Nearctic species introduced from North America; recently widespread throughout Central and Southern Europe).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: EDIRNE (near Edirne, VI.1997 (CAR)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: eurytopic, mesophilous, phytosaprophagous. 1-2, 4?

ECOLOGY: on decaying vegetable matter (fruits, fungi, leaves etc), especially in man-influenced environments.

TROPHIC RANGE: euryphagous.

Pityophagus ferrugineus (Linnaeus, 1761)

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.05 - SIE (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 63f).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: RIZE (Ayder, Iliça, 1200-1600 m, VII.1976 (CAR)); RUSSIA: ("Western Caucasus", without more detailed data (CAR); "Caucasus", without more detailed data (Horion, 1960; Franz, 1974)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, mesophilous, mycetophagous. 5-6.

ECOLOGY: mainly under barks in mesophilous *Abies*, *Pinus*, and *Larix* forests.

TROPHIC RANGE: oligophagous.

Carpophilus bipustulatus (Heer, 1841)

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.06 - CEM (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 74b).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: BOLU (20 km W of Bolu, VII.1973 (NMP)); NEVSEHIR (Zelve, V.1997 (SLC)); SYRIA: (Damascus, V.19... (NMP)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, mesophilous, phytosaprophagous. 4-5.

ECOLOGY: mainly under barks in mesophilous forests, and on decaying vegetable matter.

TROPHIC RANGE: euryphagous.

Carpophilus dimidiatus (Fabricius, 1792)

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 0.01 - COS.

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: IÇEL (Mersin (Dobson, 1960)); TRABZON (Trabzon (Dobson, 1960)); IRAQ: ("Iraq", without more detailed data (Derwesh, 1965)); CYPRUS: ("Cyprus", without more detailed data (Georghiou, 1977)); SYRIA: ("Syria", probably near Amman (Dobson, 1960)); EGYPT: SINAI (Wadi Isla, III (Alfieri, 1976)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: eurytopic, thermophilous, phytosaprophagous. 1-3.

ECOLOGY: on fermenting vegetable matter (mainly fruits), especially in man-influenced environments.

TROPHIC RANGE: euryphagous.

Carpophilus freemani Dobson, 1956

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 0.01 - COS.

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: IÇEL (Mersin, VI. 1892 (CAR)); IRAQ: (60 km N of Baghdad, V.1989 (NMP)); JORDAN-PALESTINE: (15 Km SW of Irbid, Wadi Taiyiba, 300 m, III.1987 (CAR)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: eurytopic, thermophilous, phytosaprophagous. 1-3.

ECOLOGY: on fermenting vegetable matter (mainly fruits), especially in man-influenced environments.

TROPHIC RANGE: euryphagous.

Carpophilus fumatus Boheman, 1851

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 0.01 - COS.

LIST OF LOCALITIES: IRAQ: ("Iraq", without more detailed data (Derwesh, 1965)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: eurytopic, thermophilous, phytosaprophagous. 1-3.

ECOLOGY: on fermenting vegetable matter (mainly fruits), especially in man-influenced environments.

TROPHIC RANGE: euryphagous.

Carpophilus hemipterus (Linnaeus, 1758)

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 0.01 - COS.

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: AYDIN (Erbeyli, X.1980 (EUC); Germencik, VII.1981 (EUC); Isabeyli, VII.1981 (EUC); Umurlu, VII.1981 (EUC)); ÇANAKKALE (Çanakkale, VI.1986 (CAR)); IÇEL (Toros Daghlari (= "Bulghar Dagh"), IV.1904 (Sahlberg, 1913b; FMNH)); IZMIR (Izmir (Dobson, 1960); Izmir-Bornova, X.1981 (EUC); Ödemis, VII.1981 (EUC); Torbali, VI.1981 (EUC)); CYPRUS: ("Cyprus", without more detailed data (Baudi, 1870; MTO); "Cyprus", without more detailed data (Georghiou, 1977); Larnaka, V.1974 (SMNS)); IRAQ: (Basra (Dobson, 1954)); LEBANON: (near Beirut, IV.1904 (Sahlberg, 1913b; FMNH)); JORDAN-PALESTINE: (15 Km W of Es-Sant, -50 m, IV.1987 (CAR)); ISRAEL: ("Palestine, Joppem", II.1904 (Sahlberg, 1913b; FMNH); Tirat Zevi, I/XII.1980/1982 (Kehat et al., 1983); Bet Zera, Ma'agan (Jordan Valley), I/XII.1980/1982 (Kehat et al., 1983); Sede Eliyyahu, I/XII.1980/1982 (Kehat et al., 1983)); EGYPT: SINAI (Wadi Feiran, III (Alfieri, 1976); Alexandria (Dobson, 1954)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: eurytopic, thermophilous, phytosaprophagous. 1-4.

ECOLOGY: on fermenting vegetable matter (mainly fruits), especially in man-influenced environments.

TROPHIC RANGE: euryphagous.

Carpophilus indicus Hisamatsu, 1963

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 4.03 - INM.

LIST OF LOCALITIES: IRAQ: (Ahvaz, IV.1987 (CAR)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: eurytopic, thermophilous, phytosaprophagous. 1-3.

ECOLOGY: on fermenting vegetable matter (mainly fruits), especially in man-influenced subdesertic environments.

TROPHIC RANGE: euryphagous.

Carpophilus jelineki Audisio and Kirejtshuk, 1989

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 4.03 - INM (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 75k).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: IRAQ: (Ahvaz, IV.1987 (CAR)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: eurytopic, thermophilous, phytosaprophagous. 1-3.

ECOLOGY: on fermenting vegetable matter (mainly fruits), especially in man-influenced subdesertic environments.

TROPHIC RANGE: euryphagous.

Carpophilus ligneus Murray, 1864

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 0.01 - COS.

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: ISTANBUL (Istanbul, IV.1984 (CAR)); IZMIR (Izmir (= Smyrna; Dobson, 1954)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: eurytopic, thermophilous, phytosaprophagous. 1-3.

ECOLOGY: on fermenting vegetable matter (mainly fruits), especially in man-influenced environments.

TROPHIC RANGE: euryphagous.

Carpophilus marginellus Motschulsky, 1858

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 0.01 - COS.

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: ISTANBUL (Istanbul, IV.1984 (CAR)); KOCAELI (Izmit, IV.1984 (CAR)); ISRAEL: (Tel-Aviv, IV.1933 (CAR)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: eurytopic, thermophilous, phytosaprophagous. 1-4.

ECOLOGY: on fermenting vegetable matter (mainly fruits), especially in man-influenced environments.

TROPHIC RANGE: euryphagous.

Carpophilus mutilatus Erichson, 1843

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 0.01 - COS.

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: ADANA (Adana, 1906 (NMP)); AYDIN (Germencik, VII.1981 (EUC); Isabeyli, VII.1981 (EUC); Nazilli, V.1981 (EUC); Umurlu, VII.1981 (EUC)); IZMIR (Izmir-Bronova, X.1981 (EUC); Torbali, 13.VII.1981 (EUC); ? (Kemer, VI.1997 (JVC)); HATAY (Karatas, VIII.1947 (Jelínek, 1967; NMP)); IRAQ: (Baghdad (NMP)); CYPRUS: ("Cyprus", without more detailed data (Baudi, 1870; MTO); (Larnaka, V.1974 (SNM)); SYRIA: (Palmyra, IV.1982 (NMP)); LEBANON: (Beirut (NMP)); JORDAN-PALESTINE: (Wadi Shueib, -50 m, III.1987 (CAR)); ISRAEL: (Tel-Aviv, IV.1933 (CAR); Tirat Zevi, I/XII.1980/1982 (Kehat et al., 1983); Bet Zera, Ma'agan (Jordan Valley), I/XII.1980/1982 (Kehat et al., 1983); Sede Eliyyahu, I/XII.1980/1982 (Kehat et al., 1983)); EGYPT: SINAI (Wadi Isla, III (Alfieri, 1976, sub *C. dimidiatus* var. *luridus*)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: eurytopic, thermophilous, phytosaprophagous. 1-4.

ECOLOGY: on fermenting vegetable matter (mainly fruits), especially in man-influenced environments.

TROPHIC RANGE: euryphagous.

Carpophilus obsoletus Erichson, 1843

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 0.01 - COS.

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: ("Asia Minor", without more detailed data (Reitter, 1919)); ADANA (Adana, V.1982 (CAR)); AYDIN (Germencik, VII.1981 (EUC, NMP); Nazilli, V.1981 (EUC, NMP); Umurlu, VII.1981 (EUC, NMP)); IZMIR (Torbali, VI.1981 (EUC, NMP)); IRAQ: (Basra (Dobson, 1954)); CYPRUS: ("Cyprus", without more detailed data (Baudi, 1870, under *C. immaculatus* Lucas; MTO)); SYRIA: ("Syria", without more detailed data (Reitter, 1919)); ISRAEL: (Haifa (= "Syria, Kaifa"; NMP)); EGYPT: (Alexandria

(Dobson, 1954); Memphis, I.1904 (Sahlberg, 1913b, under *C. immaculatus* Luc.; FMNH)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: eurytopic, thermophilous, phytosaprophagous. 1-3.

ECOLOGY: on fermenting vegetable matter (mainly fruits), especially in man-influenced subarid environments.

TROPHIC RANGE: euryphagous.

Carpophilus pilosellus Motschulsky, 1858

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 0.01 - COS.

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: ADANA (Adana, 1987 (CAR)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: eurytopic, thermophilous, phytosaprophagous. 1-3.

ECOLOGY: on fermenting vegetable matter (mainly fruits), especially in man-influenced environments.

TROPHIC RANGE: euryphagous.

Carpophilus quadrisignatus Erichson, 1843

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 4.02 - AFM (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 75q).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: ANKARA (Lake Mogan, VII.1947 (Jelínek, 1967; NMP)); IZMIR (Izmir (Murray, 1864)); ISRAEL: ("Syria, Haifa" (NMP)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: eurytopic, thermophilous, phytosaprophagous. 1-3.

ECOLOGY: on fermenting vegetable matter (mainly fruits), especially in man-influenced Mediterranean environments.

TROPHIC RANGE: euryphagous.

Carpophilus sexpustulatus (Fabricius, 1791)

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 2.01 - EUR (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 74e).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: ADANA (Nur Daglari, Yarpuz above Osmaniye, V.1991 (CAR); "Syria", without more detailed data (Horion, 1960; Franz, 1974)); RUSSIA: NORTHERN CAUCASUS ("Caucasus", without more detailed data (Horion, 1960; Franz, 1974); ("Caucasus", without more detailed data (NMP)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, mesophilous, phytosaprophagous. 2-6.

ECOLOGY: mainly under barks in mesophilous forests, and on decaying vegetable matter.

TROPHIC RANGE: oligophagous.

Carpophilus tersus Wollaston, 1865

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 4.02 - AFM (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 74r).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: ISTANBUL (Belgrat Forest, IV.1984 (CAR)); IZMIR (Izmir-Bornova, VII.1981 (NMP)); CYPRUS: ("Cyprus", without more detailed data (Baudi, 1870, under *C. bipustulatus* Heer; MTO); SYRIA: (Crac des Chevaliers, IV.1982 (NMP)); ISRAEL: (Jerusalem, I.1926 (Roubal, 1927b, under *C. tenenbaumi* n.sp.; Nahal Oren, IV.1995 (NMP)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: eurytopic, thermophilous, phytosaprophagous. 1-3.

ECOLOGY: on fermenting vegetable matter (mainly fruits), especially in man-influenced Mediterranean environments.

TROPHIC RANGE: euryphagous.

Carpophilus zeaphilus Dobson, 1969

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 4.02 - AFM.

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: ADANA (Adana, VI.1987 (CAR)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: eurytopic, thermophilous, phytosaprophagous. 1-3.

ECOLOGY: on fermenting vegetable matter (mainly fruits), especially in man-influenced Mediterranean environments.

TROPHIC RANGE: euryphagous.

Urophorus aria Audisio, Kirejtshuk and Jelínek, 1990

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.11.9000.10 - TUM.KURD (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 76r).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: IRAN: NORTHERN REGION (3 Km N of Dasht, Golestan Forest, 960 m, VI.1977 (Audisio, Kirejtshuk and Jelínek, in Kirejtshuk, 1990; NMP, CAR)); CENTRAL REGION (Lalehzar, 2800 m, V.1977 (Audisio, Kirejtshuk and Jelínek, in Kirejtshuk, 1990; NMP, ZIN, CAR); 27 Km E of Yasul, 2650 m, VI.1973 (Audisio, Kirejtshuk and Jelínek, in Kirejtshuk, 1990; NMP)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, thermophilous, phytosaprophagous. 3.

ECOLOGY: in rotten roots of *Ferula* spp. (Umbelliferae).

TROPHIC RANGE: stenophagous.

Urophorus colonnellii Audisio and Kirejtshuk, 1989

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.11.9000.09 - TUM.ANAC (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 75l).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: ADANA (Yarpuz, VI.1989 (CAR); Nur Daglari, Yarpuz above Osmaniye, V.1991 (Audisio, 1993a; CGV, CAR)); ANKARA (near Ankara, 1965 without more detailed data (Audisio, 1993a; CAR, NMP)); ÇORUM (near Bogazkale, 1150 m, VII.1975 (Audisio and Kirejtshuk, 1989; ZIN); Mecitozü, VI.1969 (Audisio and Kirejtshuk, 1989; Audisio, 1993a; CAR)); ESKISEHIR (19 Km W of Sivrihisar, 1000 m, VII.1975 (Audisio and Kirejtshuk, 1989; Audisio, 1993a; CAR, NMP, ZIN)); NEVSEHIR (Avanos, 1200 m, VI.1986 (Audisio and Kirejtshuk, 1989; Audisio, 1993a; CAR)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, thermophilous, phytosaprophagous. 3.

ECOLOGY: in rotten roots of *Ferula* spp. (Umbelliferae).

TROPHIC RANGE: oligophagous.

Urophorus humeralis (Fabricius, 1798)

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 00.1 - COS.

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: ADANA (Adana, VI.1987 (CAR)); ISTANBUL (Istanbul, IV.1984 (CAR)); ? (Kemer, VI.1997 (JVC)); CYPRUS: ("Cyprus",

without more detailed data (Georghiou, 1977)); ISRAEL: (Nahal Oren, IV.1998 (CAR); Tirat Zevi, I/XII.1980/1982 (Kehat et al., 1983); Bet Zera, Ma'agan (Jordan Valley), I/XII.1980/1982 (Kehat et al., 1983); Sede Eliyyahu, I/XII.1980/1982 (Kehat et al., 1983)); IRAN: ("Iran" (Williams et al., 1983)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: eurytopic, thermophilous, phytosaprophagous. 1-3.

ECOLOGY: on fermenting vegetable matter (mainly fruits), especially in man-influenced environments.

TROPHIC RANGE: euryphagous.

Urophorus rubripennis (Heer, 1841)

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 2.04 - SEU (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 75r).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: ARMENIA: (Gegard, VI.1979 (Audisio, 1993a; NMP, CAR)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, thermophilous, phytosaprophagous. 1-2.

ECOLOGY: mainly in rotten roots of *Ferula* spp. and *Daucus carota* L. (Umbelliferae).

TROPHIC RANGE: stenophagous.

Urophorus yakushenkoi Audisio and Kirejtshuk, 1989

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 5.07 - TUR (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 76y).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: ADANA (near Adana, without more detailed data (Audisio, 1993a)); HAKKÂRI (Ölekli, VII.1970 (NMP)); IZMIR (Efes, 30 m, V.1904 (Sahlberg, 1913b, under *Carpophilus rubripennis* Heer; FMNH); Efes, 30 m, V.1991 (Audisio, 1993a; CAR)); ARMENIA: (Gegard, VI.1979 (Audisio, 1993a; CAR)); CYPRUS: ("Cyprus", without more detailed data (Georghiou, 1977, under *Carpophilus rubripennis* Heer); "Cyprus", without more detailed data (Baudi, 1870, under *Carpophilus rubripennis* Heer; Audisio, 1993a; MTO, NMP, CAR)); LEBANON: (Beirut, without more detailed data (Audisio, 1993a; CAR, NMP)); JORDAN-PALESTINE: (Irbid, III.1987 (Audisio, 1993a; CAR)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, thermophilous, phytosaprophagous. 1-3.

ECOLOGY: in rotten roots of *Ferula* spp. (Umbelliferae).

TROPHIC RANGE: oligophagous.

Epuraea aestiva (Linnaeus, 1758)

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.01 - OLA (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 98a).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: ADANA (Amanus Mts, Yarpuz above Osmaniye, 37°05'09" N, 36°19'72" E - 37°04'09"N, 36°23'66" E, 400-1500 m, V.2000 (CAR)); ARTVIN (12 Km SE of Ardanuc, 1300 m, VI.1992; CAR); Artvin, V.1967 (MHNG)); BOLU (Lake Abant, 1200 m, VI.1996 (JVC); Elmalik, V.1967 (MHNG)); RUSSIA: ("Circassia", without more detailed data (Reitter, 1888); "Caucasus", without more detailed data (Horion, 1960)); GEORGIA: ("Caucasus", without more detailed data (Ganglbauer, 1899; Sjöberg, 1939)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: eurytopic, mesophilous, phytosaprophagous. 2-6.

ECOLOGY: larvae mostly within subterranean nests of small mammals and bumblebees, adults also on wild flowers.

TROPHIC RANGE: euryphagous.

Epuraea angustula Sturm, 1844

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.05 - SIE (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 108a).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: ARTVIN (12 Km SE of Ardanuc, 1300 m, VI.1992 (CAR)); RIZE (Ayder, Iliça, 1200-1600 m, VII.1976 (CAR)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, mesophilous, mycetophagous. 4-5.

ECOLOGY: mainly under barks of mesophilous trees and on arboreal Polyporaceae.

TROPHIC RANGE: oligophagous.

Epuraea biguttata (Thunberg, 1784)

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.05 - SIE (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 103b).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: ARTVIN (12 Km SE of Ardanuc, 1300 m, VI.1992 (CAR)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, mesophilous, mycetophagous. 4-5.

ECOLOGY: mainly under barks of mesophilous trees and on arboreal Polyporaceae.

TROPHIC RANGE: oligophagous.

Epuraea binotata Reitter, 1872

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.05 - SIE (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 100b).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: RUSSIA: ("Caucasus", without more detailed data (Kirejtshuk, 1992)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, mesophilous, mycetophagous. 4-5.

ECOLOGY: mainly under barks of mesophilous trees and on arboreal Polyporaceae.

TROPHIC RANGE: oligophagous.

Epuraea boreella (Zetterstedt, 1828)

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.01 - OLA (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 106b).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: ARTVIN (12 Km SE of Ardanuc, 1300 m, VI.1992 (CAR)); RIZE (Ayder, Iliça, 1200-1600 m, VII.1976 (CAR)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, mesophilous, mycetophagous. 5.

ECOLOGY: mainly under barks of *Picea* and on arboreal Polyporaceae.

TROPHIC RANGE: oligophagous.

Epuraea carpathica (Reitter, 1878)

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.05 - SIE (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 105r).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: RUSSIA: ("Caucasus", without more detailed data (HNMB)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, mesophilous, mycetophagous. 5.

ECOLOGY: mainly under barks of broad-leaved trees and on arboreal Polyporaceae.

TROPHIC RANGE: oligophagous.

Epuraea distincta (Grimmer, 1841)

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.05 - SIE (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 105i).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: RUSSIA: (near Krasnodar, VI.1911 (CAR)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: stenotopic, mesophilous, mycetophagous. 4.

ECOLOGY: mainly under barks of *Salix* and *Betula* and on arboreal Polyporaceae.

TROPHIC RANGE: stenophagous.

Epuraea drapeta Reitter, 1909

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 5.07 - TUR (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 108d).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: IRAN: (Zagros Mountains, Sisakht, 2600 m, VI.1973 (NMP); Zagros Mountains, 29 Km E Yasuj, 2300 m, VI.1973 (Jelínek, 1981a)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: stenotopic, thermophilous, mycetophagous. 3.

ECOLOGY: mainly on small Polyporaceae growing on *Quercus brantii* and its allies.

TROPHIC RANGE: oligophagous.

NOTES: known to occur also in a few localities of NE Iran (Khorasan region).

Epuraea fageticola Audisio, 1991

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 2.01 - EUR (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 99a; Kirejtshuk, 1997).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: RUSSIA: (Krasnodar region (Kirejtshuk, 1997, under "*E. hilleri* f. *fageticola*"); above Krasnodar, VIII.1911 (CAR)); AZERBAIJAN: ("Azerbaijan", without more detailed data (Kirejtshuk, 1997, under "*E. hilleri* f. *fageticola*")).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, mesophilous, mycetophagous. 4-5.

ECOLOGY: mainly on arboreal Polyporaceae growing on *Fagus* spp.

TROPHIC RANGE: stenophagous.

NOTES: as discussed in Kirejtshuk (1997) and in Audisio et al. (in prep.), the taxonomic position of *Epuraea fageticola* Audisio, 1991 (= *Nitidula castanea* Duftschmid, 1825, non C.R. Sahlberg, 1820) and *E. hilleri* Reitter, 1877 (= *E. concurrens* Sjöberg, 1939) is till now imperfectly defined; as suggested by Audisio et al. (in prep.), we prefer here to treat *E. fageticola* as separate species.

Epuraea fuscicollis (Stephens, 1832)

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.03 - WPA (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 96f).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: IÇEL (Mersin, Camlyayla, 1000-1200 m, VI.1996 (JVC)); ISPARTA (Isparta (CAR)); SINOP (Dranaz Dag, VI.1969 (CAR)); CYPRUS: ("Cyprus", without more detailed data (Baudi, 1870, under *E. diffusa* Bris.; MTO)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, thermophilous, phytosaprophagous. 2-3, 6.

ECOLOGY: mainly on fermented sap of xerophilous *Quercus* spp.

TROPHIC RANGE: oligophagous.

Epuraea georgica (Reitter, 1877)

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: **1.05.9000.06** - SIE.POCA (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 95g).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: **GEORGIA**: (Muschaveri near Katharinenfeld, 1600 m, XII.1876 (Reitter, 1877, 1919; MHNP, HNMB); "Caucasus", without more detailed data (Sjöberg, 1939; Méquignon, 1945); Moskish (CAR)); **ARMENIA**: ("Armenia", without more detailed data (CAR)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, mesophilous, mycetophagous. 4-5.

ECOLOGY: mainly on arboreal Polyporaceae growing on *Populus* spp. and *Salix* spp.

TROPHIC RANGE: oligophagous.

Epuraea guttata (Olivier, 1811)

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: **2.01** - EUR (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 96g).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: **RUSSIA**: ("Western Caucasus", without more detailed data (CAR); "Caucasus", without more detailed data (Horion, 1960; Franz, 1974)); **AZERBAIJAN**: (Avrora, V.1979 (CDM)); **IRAN**: (Northern Region (NMP); "Iran", without more detailed data (Sjöberg, 1939; Horion, 1960; Franz, 1974); Elborz Mts, NW slope above Mencil, VII.1991 (CAR)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, mesophilous, phytosaprophagous. 2, 4-5.

ECOLOGY: mainly on fermented sap of meso-xerophilous *Quercus* spp.

TROPHIC RANGE: oligophagous.

Epuraea limbata (Fabricius, 1787)

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: **1.05** - SIE (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 95l).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: **RUSSIA**: ("Western Caucasus", without more detailed data (CAR); "Caucasus", without more detailed data (Reitter, 1919; Horion, 1960; Franz, 1974)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, mesophilous, mycetophagous. 4-5.

ECOLOGY: mainly on arboreal Polyporaceae growing on mesophilous and hygrophilous trees.

TROPHIC RANGE: oligophagous.

Epuraea longula Erichson, 1845

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: **1.04** - ASE (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 104l).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: **TURKEY**: ("Asia Minor", without more detailed data (Apfelbeck, 1930; Horion, 1960)); **BOLU** (Lake Abant, 1200 m, VI.1996 (NMP)); **ORDU** (Mesudiye, 1500 m, VII.1976 (CAR)); **RIZE** (Cayakara, 300 m, VII.1987 (CAR)); Iliça, Ayder, 1200-1600 m, VII.1976 (CAR)); **TRABZON** (Sumelas, Mariemane, 1200 m, VII.1976 (CAR)); **RUSSIA**: ("Caucasus", without

more detailed data (Reitter, 1919; Horion, 1960)); **GEORGIA:** (Adzharia, Kintrish, IV.1981 (CDM); Borzhomi, V.1966 (NMP)); **JORDAN-PALESTINE:** ("Palestine", without more detailed data (Horion, 1960)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, mesophilous, mycetophagous. 5-6.

ECOLOGY: mainly under barks and on arboreal Polyporaceae growing on mesophilous trees.

TROPHIC RANGE: oligophagous.

Epuraea luteola Erichson, 1843

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 0.01 - COS.

LIST OF LOCALITIES: **TURKEY:** ANTALYA (Alanya, Pascha Bay, VI.1998 (NMP)); ISTANBUL (Istanbul, V.1992 (CAR)); **IRAQ:** Iraq (El-Haidari et al., 1981, under *Haptoncus luteolus*); **ISRAEL:** (Tel-Aviv, IV.1998 (CAR); Tirat Zevi, I/XII.1980/1982 (Kehat et al., 1983); Bet Zera, Ma'agan (Jordan Valley), I/XII.1980/1982 (Kehat et al., 1983); Sede Eliyyahu, I/XII.1980/1982 (Kehat et al., 1983)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: eurytopic, thermophilous, phytosaprophagous. 1-2.

ECOLOGY: on decaying vegetable matter (fruits, fungi, leaves etc.), especially in man-influenced environments.

TROPHIC RANGE: euryphagous.

Epuraea marseuli Reitter, 1872

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.05 - SIE (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 106a).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: **TURKEY:** ARTVIN (12 Km SE of Ardanuc, 1300 m, VI.1992 (CAR)); RIZE (Ayder, Iliça, 1200-1600 m, VII.1976 (CAR)); TRABZON (Sumelas, Mariemane, 1200 m, VII.1976 (CAR)); **GEORGIA:** (Alhaltsikhe, V.1966 (NMP)); **AZERBAIJAN:** ("Caucasus", without more detailed data (Sjöberg, 1939); Talysh Mountains, Lenkoran (Reitter, 1919; Méquignon, 1945; Audisio, 1982)); **IRAN:** NORTHERN REGION (Gol-e Loveh near Minudasht, 700-1400 m, V.1970 (Jelínek, 1981a; Audisio, 1982)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, mesophilous, mycetophagous. 5-6.

ECOLOGY: mainly under barks and on arboreal Polyporaceae growing on several mesophilous trees, mainly Pinaceae.

TROPHIC RANGE: oligophagous.

Epuraea melanocephala (Marsham, 1802)

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.02 - PAL (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 95e).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: **TURKEY:** ARTVIN (Artvin, V.1967 (MHNG)); ISTANBUL ("Foret de Belgrad", VI.1967 (MHNG)); TRABZON (Sumelas, 1300 m, VII.1987 (CAR)); **RUSSIA:** ("Circassia", without more detailed data (Reitter, 1888); "Western Caucasus" without more detailed data (CAR); "Caucasus", without more detailed data (Sjöberg, 1939; Horion, 1960; Franz, 1974)); **ARMENIA:** (Cakhkadzor, 1800 m, VIII.1976 (CAR)); **IRAN:** (Northern Iran (NMP)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, mesophilous, ? mycetophagous, 2-5.

ECOLOGY: mainly under barks and on flowering bushes in Spring.

TROPHIC RANGE: ? oligophagous.

Epuraea melina Erichson, 1843

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.05 - SIE (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 98e).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: ORDU (Mesudiye, 1500 m, VII.1976 (CAR)); TRABZON (Sumelas, Mariemane, 1200 m, VII.1976 (CAR); Sumelas, 1300 m, VII.1987 (CAR)); GEORGIA: (Borzhom, V.1966 (NMP)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: eurytopic, mesophilous, mycetophagous. 2-6.

ECOLOGY: larvae mostly within subterranean nests of small mammals and bumblebees, adults also on wild flowers.

TROPHIC RANGE: euryphagous.

Epuraea muehli Reitter, 1908

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.05 - SIE (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 104h).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: RIZE (Ayder, Iliça, 1200-1600 m, VII.1976 (CAR)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, mesophilous, mycetophagous. 5.

ECOLOGY: mainly under barks of mesophilous trees (especially in *Picea* and *Abies* forests) and on arboreal Polyporaceae.

TROPHIC RANGE: oligophagous.

Epuraea neglecta (Heer, 1841)

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.05 - SIE (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 99n).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: RIZE (Ayder, Iliça, 1200-1600 m, VII.1976 (CAR)); RUSSIA: NORTHERN CAUCASUS (Circassia, Soci (= Sotschi; Horion, 1960)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, mesophilous, mycetophagous. 4-5.

ECOLOGY: mainly under barks of mesophilous trees (especially in mixed mesophilous *Quercus* and *Fagus* forests) and on arboreal Polyporaceae.

TROPHIC RANGE: oligophagous.

Epuraea ocularis Fairmaire, 1849

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 0.01 - COS.

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: ISTANBUL (Istanbul, IV.1999 (CAR)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: eurytopic, thermophilous, phytosaprophagous. 1.

ECOLOGY: on decaying vegetable matter (fruits, fungi, leaves etc), especially in man-influenced environments.

TROPHIC RANGE: euryphagous.

Epuraea pallescens (Stephens, 1832)

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.05 - SIE (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 103a).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: BOLU (Elmalik, V.1967 (MHNG)); GIRE SUN (Espiyе Kesap, V.1967 (MHNG)); Görele, V.1967 (MHNG)); ZONGULDAK

(Safranbolu, 1000 m, VI.1996 (JVC)); RUSSIA: ("Circassia", without more detailed data (Reitter, 1888)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, mesophilous, mycetophagous. 4-6.

ECOLOGY: mainly under barks of mesophilous trees and on arboreal Polyporaceae.

TROPHIC RANGE: oligophagous.

Epuraea pygmaea (Gyllenhal, 1808)

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.05 - SIE (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 107y).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: RIZE (Ayder, Iliça, 1200-1600 m, VII.1976 (CAR)); RUSSIA: ("Western Caucasus", without more detailed data (CAR)); "Caucasus", without more detailed data (Reitter, 1919; Horion, 1960; Franz, 1974)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, mesophilous, mycetophagous. 5-6.

ECOLOGY: mainly under barks of mesophilous trees (especially in *Picea* and *Abies* forests) and on arboreal Polyporaceae.

TROPHIC RANGE: oligophagous.

Epuraea sengleti Audisio, 1991

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.04.9800.02 - ASE.IRNO (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 104s).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: IRAN: (Iranian Kurdistan, Kal'eh Djû, 35° 21' N / 46° 17' E, IX.1975 (Audisio, 1991; CAR)); TEHERAN (Firuzkuh, 35° 45' N / 52° 46' E, VII.1973 (Audisio, 1991; CAR)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: stenotopic, thermophilous, mycetophagous. 3.

ECOLOGY: mainly on small Polyporaceae growing on *Quercus brantii* and its allies.

TROPHIC RANGE: oligophagous.

Epuraea silacea (Herbst, 1784)

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.05 - SIE (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 102l).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: RUSSIA: ("Western Caucasus", without more detailed data (CAR)); "Caucasus", without more detailed data (Horion, 1960; Franz, 1974; Kirejtshuk, 1992, under *E. deleta* Sturm)); IRAN: (Elborz Mts., Kelardasht plain, Rudbarak, 1850-2400 m, VIII.1970 (Jelínek, 1981a, under *E. deleta* Sturm; NMP)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, mesophilous, mycetophagous. 4-6.

ECOLOGY: mainly under barks of mesophilous trees (especially in *Fagus* forests) and on arboreal Polyporaceae.

TROPHIC RANGE: oligophagous.

Epuraea subparallela Grouvelle, 1896

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 3.04.9000.08 - NAF.ANAS (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 97u).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: HATAY (Nur Mountains, Akbez (= "Syria,

Akbes"; Delagrangé, 1895), 80 Km NNW of Antakya, IV.1913 (Grouvelle, 1896; Audisio, 1983b; NMHP, CAR)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: stenotopic, xerophilous, mycetophagous. 6.

ECOLOGY: very likely under barks of *Cedrus libani* A. Richard and on arboreal Clavariaceae.

TROPHIC RANGE: ? oligophagous.

Epuraea terminalis Mannerheim, 1843

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.01 - OLA (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 102e).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: RIZE (Ayder, Iliça, 1200-1600 m, VII.1976 (CAR)); RUSSIA: ("Western Caucasus", without more detailed data (CAR); "Caucasus", without more detailed data (Sjöberg, 1939; Horion, 1960; Franz, 1974)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, mesophilous, mycetophagous. 4-6.

ECOLOGY: mainly under barks of mesophilous trees (especially in *Fagus* forests) and on arboreal Polyporaceae.

TROPHIC RANGE: oligophagous.

Epuraea thoracica Tournier, 1872

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.05 - SIE (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 109h).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: RIZE (Ayder, Iliça, 1200-1600 m, VII.1976 (CAR)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, mesophilous, mycetophagous. 4-6.

ECOLOGY: mainly under barks of mesophilous trees (especially in *Picea*, *Abies* and *Pinus* forests) and on arboreal Polyporaceae.

TROPHIC RANGE: oligophagous.

Epuraea unicolor (Olivier, 1790)

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.02 - PAL (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 103u).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: BURSA (Bursa, VII.1969 (MHNG)); SIVAS (135 Km E of Yozgat, 1350-1400 m, V.1999 (CAR)); RUSSIA: ("Circassia", without more detailed data (Reitter, 1888); "Caucasus", without more detailed data (Sjöberg, 1939; Horion, 1960)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: eurytopic, thermophilous, phytosaprophagous. 1-6.

ECOLOGY: mainly under barks of xerophilous and mesophilous trees (especially in *Quercus*, *Fagus* and *Pinus* forests), on fermenting sap, and on arboreal Polyporaceae.

TROPHIC RANGE: euryphagous.

Epuraea variegata (Herbst, 1793)

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.05 - SIE (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 101v).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: RUSSIA: ("Caucasus", without more detailed data (Kirejtshuk, 1992)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, mesophilous, mycetophagous. 4-6.

ECOLOGY: mainly under barks of mesophilous trees (especially in *Fagus*, *Betula* and *Quercus* forests) and on arboreal Polyporaceae.

TROPHIC RANGE: oligophagous.

Pria dulcamarae (Scopoli, 1763)

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.02 - PAL (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 164u).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: ISTANBUL (Belgrat Forest near Istanbul, V.1992; CAR); ERZINCAN (near Cengerli, 1500 m, V.2000 (CAR)); RUSSIA: ("Caucasus", without more detailed data (Horion, 1960); Krasnodar region (NMW)); CYPRUS: ("Cyprus", without more detailed data (Cooper, 1982; BMNH)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: eurytopic, hygrophilous, antophagous. 1-6.

ECOLOGY: at larval stage on flowers of *Solanum* spp., especially *S. dulcamara* L. and *S. nigrum* L. (Solanaceae), in wet habitats.

TROPHIC RANGE: oligophagous.

Pria transitoria Kirejtshuk, 1979

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: ? 5.02 - SIB (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 164r).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: GEORGIA: ("Caucasus" (Kirejtshuk, 1992); Georgia, Transcaucasia (Audisio, 1993c)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: ? hygrophilous, antophagous. 3-5.

ECOLOGY: unknown.

TROPHIC RANGE: unknown.

Pria zenobia Jelínek, 1997

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 3.03 - EME.

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: IÇEL (Alata, 10 Km SW of Mersin, VIII.1947 (Jelínek, 1997; NMP)); ISRAEL: (Enot Enan, XI.1973 (Jelínek, 1997; NMP, TAVI)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: stenotopic, hygrophilous, antophagous. 1.

ECOLOGY: marshes and humid habitats near the sea. Larval host plant unknown.

TROPHIC RANGE: unknown.

NOTES: This exceptionally rare species (showing Ethiopian affinities), discovered only in most recent times (Jelínek, 1997), was known so far only from the above reported localities in southern Turkey and Israel. A new locality, remarkably extending westwards its geographic range, was recently discovered in western Greece: Aetolia, 20 Km NW of Messolongi, 3 Km N of Lessini wood, 20 m, 24.IV.1994, E. Colonnelli leg., 1 ♂ (CAR).

Meligethinus gedrosiacus Jelínek, 1981

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.13 - SWA.

LIST OF LOCALITIES: IRAN: (Mollasani, 45 Km NW of Ahwaz, IV.1977 (NMP, CAR) ; (Tehran, town, IV.1993 (CAR)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: stenotopic, xerophilous, antophagous. 3.

ECOLOGY: in desertic and subdesertic areas; at larval stage on male flowers of *Nannorrhops ritchieana* (Griffith) Wendl (Arecaceae).

TROPHIC RANGE: monophagous.

NOTES: species endemic to the desertic areas of eastern and southern Iran and Eastern Arabian Peninsula (Jelínek, 1981a, 1988; Audisio, 1993b). The above listed recent record for the Tehran area is probably associated with introduction of its host-plant as ornamental in northern Iran, this palm-species being an eremic element, primarily known to occur in Beluchistan and southern Iran (Parsa, 1950) and in the eastern Arabian Peninsula.

Meligethinus pallidulus (Erichson, 1843)

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 3.02 - WME (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 164p; Western Mediterranean species introduced at least in Western Turkey with its frequently cultivated ornamental host plant).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: ISTANBUL (Istanbul, IV.1984 (CAR)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: stenotopic, thermophilous, antophagous. 1.

ECOLOGY: at larval stage on male flowers of *Chamaerops humilis* L. (Arecaceae), introduced with its ornamental host-plant in botanical gardens and parks near the sea.

TROPHIC RANGE: monophagous.

Meligethes acicularis C. Brisout de Barneville, 1863

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 2.04 - SEU (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 202a).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: ("Asia Minor, Sabandja" (Rebmann, 1940b, under *M. angulosus* Rebmann)); AGRI (Agri Mount, Cilli Pass, 2200 m, V.1988 (CAR)); ANKARA (Ankara-Baraj, VI.1947 (Jelínek, 1967; NMP); Kirikkale, 1000 m, VII.1987 (CAR); Lake Mogan, VII.1947 (Jelínek, 1967)); ANTALYA (Yarpuz, 1200 m, V.1990 (IRC)); BURDUR (Cavdir, 1000 m, V.1991 (CAR)); BURSA (Ulu-Dag, 700 m, V.1991 (CAR)); ELAZIG (Karakocan, 1300 m, V.1988 (CAR)); ERZINÇAN (near Iliç, 1550 m, V.2000 (CAR); 30 Km NW of Kemah, Cengerli Pass, 39.47.04 N, 38.56.69 E, 1550 m, V.2000 (CAR); 17 Km N of Tercan, 39°49'75" N, 40°33'03" E, 1750-1850 m, V.2000 (CAR)); ERZURUM (Aras Canyon, 27-31 Km NE of Horasan, 40°06'66" N, 42°24'10" E, 1500-1600 m, V.2000 (CAR); Canyon of Göle, 1700 m, VI.1992 (CAR); Kop-Dag Pass, 2300 m, VI.1992 (CAR)); IÇEL (Mersin, Arslanköy, 1600-1800 m, V.1988 (CAR)); KARS (Göle, 2000 m, VI.1992 (CAR)); MALATYA (Eskimalatya, 1000 m, V.1988 (CAR)); SIVAS (Ziyaret Pass, 2000 m, V.1988 (CAR)); YOZGAT (Çalatli, 10 Km E Yozgat, 39°50'90" N, 34°52'72" E, 1300 m, V.2000 (CAR)); RUSSIA: CAUCASUS:

(Novorossijsk, VII.1910 (NMP)); GEORGIA: (Borzhomi (ZIN)); ARMENIA: (Covagiuch, 2200 m, VI.1988 (NMP)); IRAN: (near Tabriz (NMP)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, thermophilous, antophagous. 2-6.

ECOLOGY: mostly in xeric meadows and steppic grasslands; at larval stage on flowers of *Thymus* spp. of the *T. serpyllum* species-complex (Lamiaceae).

TROPHIC RANGE: oligophagous.

Meligethes aeneoviridinitens Audisio, 1993

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.04.3740.04 - ASE.ARCA (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 212v).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: ARTVIN (12 Km SE of Ardanuc, 1300 m, VI.1992 (Audisio, 1993b; CAR)); GEORGIA: (Zchneti near Tbilisi, 1200 m, VI.1987 (MNB, CAR)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, mesophilous, antophagous. 4-5.

ECOLOGY: meadows at the edge of mesophilous forests; at larval stage likely on *Lamium album* L. (Lamiaceae).

TROPHIC RANGE: probably monophagous or oligophagous.

Meligethes aeneus (Fabricius, 1775)

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.01 - OLA (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 212v).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: ADANA (Ceyhan, V.1960 (NMP); Findikli, 1400 m, V.1988 (CAR); V.1982 (CAR); Amanus Mts, Yarpuz above Osmaniye, 37°05'09" N, 36°19'72" E - 37°04'09"N, 36°23'66" E, 400-1500 m, V.2000 (CAR)); AGRI (Ortadirek, 1600 m, V.1988 (CAR); Tahir Dag Pass, VII.1971 (CAR)); ANKARA (Çamlidere, VI.1947 (Jelínek, 1967); 40 Km E of Kirikkale near Delice, 750 m, V.2000 (CAR)); ANTALYA (Alanya, V.1969 (NMP); Termessos, V.1990 (SLC)); AYDIN (20 km S of Aydin, IV.1969 (NMP)); BILECIK (Muratdere, 800 m, V.1991 (CAR)); BOLU (Lake Abant, 1200 m, VI.1996 (NMP, JVC)); BURSA (Bursa, VII.1969 (MHNG)); ÇANAKKALE (near Çanakkale, IV.1984 (CAR)); ERZURUM (1900 m, VII.1987 (CAR); Güngeründü, VIII.1992 (UEC); Kop Dag Pass, 2300 m, VI.1992 (CAR); Olgun, VIII.1992 (UEC); Pasinler, VIII.1993, dtto, VIII.1996 (UEC); Süngübayır, VIII.1992 (UEC); Tapir, V.1992 (UEC); Turnali-Senkaya, 1250 m, VII.1994 (UEC); Turnali-Senkaya, 1750 m, VII.1996 (UEC); University Erzurum, 1800 m, VI.1993, dtto, VI.1994 (UEC)); GAZIANTEP (15 Km NW of Gaziantep, 37°08'99" N, 37°16'13" E, 950 m, V.2000 (CAR)); GİRESUN (Bulancak, VII.1987 (CAR); Kümbet, 1900 m, VII.1976 (CAR)); HATAY (Hatay, Yesilköy, Dörtüol, III.1995 (UEC)); ISTANBUL (Kylios, V.1961 (CAR)); IZMIR (near Izmir, III.1904 (Sahlberg, 1913b; FMNH); Boz Dag, 1100 m, IV.1984 (CAR); Karamürsel, IV.1975 (CAR); Ödemis, IV.1984 (CAR)); KAHRAMAN MARAS (30 Km NE of Elbistan, 1500 m, VI.1986 (CAR); Göksun, 1250 m, V.2000 (CAR); S of Kahraman Maras, above Adana, 500 m, V.2000 (CAR); 10 Km S of Kahraman

Maras, 1100 m, V.1991 (CAR); Kahraman Maras, V.1969 (NMP)); KASTAMONU (Aqli, 58 km NW of Kastamonu, VI.1996 (NMP)); KAYSERI (10 Km SE of Himmetdede, 1100 m, V.2000 (CAR)); KIRSEHIR (near Mucur, 1000 m, V.2000 (CAR)); NIGDE (Hüyük, 1300 m, VI.1986 (CAR)); SANIUFRA (5 Km N of Birecik, 400 m, V.2000 (CAR)); SIVAS (Çamlıbel Pass, 1600 m, VI.1992 (CAR); Imranlı, 1700 m, VII.1987 (CAR); 15 Km E of Sivas, 39°43'30" N, 36°50'52" E, 1300 m, V.2000 (CAR); 90 Km E Yozgat, 39°41'01" N, 35°45'06" E, 1250 m, V.2000 (CAR); 135 Km E of Yozgat, 1350-1400m, V.1999 (CAR); 135 Km E of Yozgat, 39°48'60" N, 36°05'97" E, 1350-1400m, V.2000 (CAR)); TRABZON (Sumelas, 1000 m, VII.1987 (CAR)); ZONGULDAK (Safranbolu, 1000 m, VI.1996 (NMP)); ? (Erdemli, V.1967 (MHNG)); RUSSIA: CAUCASUS (Sotshi, mt. Akhun, VI.1967 (NMP)); Kabardino-Balkaria, Tschiegem (Kirejtshuk, 1977a, under *M. boops* Easton)); GEORGIA: (Abchazia, Eshera near Sukhumi, VI.1981 (NMP); Tbilisi, VI.1957 (NMP)); ARMENIA: (Cachkadzor, 2000 m, VI.1988 (NMP); Covagjuch, 2300 m, VI.1989 (NMP); Sevan, VI.1988 (NMP)); AZERBAIJAN: (Zakatalskiy zapovednik, 1000-1400 m, VI.1987 (NMP)); CYPRUS: ("Cyprus", without more detailed data (Baudi, 1870, under *M. australis* Küst.; MTO); "Cyprus", without more detailed data (Georghiou, 1977); Larnaca, Stavrovouni, IV.1977 (CAR)); (Troodos mountains, 6 Km W of Ayiá, 500 m, IV.1995 (CAR); Yermasoyia river, V.1967 (NMP)); JORDAN-PALESTINE: (Amman, 800 m, III-IV.1958 (Jelínek, 1965); Arda Road, 300 m, III.1958 (Jelínek, 1965); Ascar near Nablus, 600 m, IV.1954 (Jelínek, 1965); Deir Alla, 200 m, I.1958 (Jelínek, 1965); Homer N of Amman, 600 m, IV.1959 (Jelínek, 1965); 15 Km SW of Irbid, Wadi Taiyiba, 300 m, III.1987 (CAR); Jericho, 250 m, II.1958 (Jelínek, 1965); Kumrar, 300 m, III.1958 (Jelínek, 1965); Mount Nebo, 800 m, III.1987 (CAR); Wadi Farra, 200 m, III.1959 (Jelínek, 1965); Wadi Shueib, 50 m, II.1958 (Jelínek, 1965); Wild near Jerash, 700 m, IV.1958 (Jelínek, 1965)); Jericho, III.1904 (Sahlberg, 1913b; FMNH).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: eurytopic, eurythermic, antophagous. 1-6.

ECOLOGY: mostly in disturbed and cultivated areas; at larval stage on flowers of Brassicaceae (*Brassica* spp., *Sinapis* spp., and many other genera and species within this family).

TROPHIC RANGE: polyphagous.

Meligethes amei Audisio and Kirejtshuk, 1988

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.02.9000.06 - PAL.POCA (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 207a).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: GIRE SUN (Alucra, 1450 m, VI.1992 (CAR); Kümbet, 1700 m, VII.1987 (Audisio and Kirejtshuk, 1988; CAR, ZIN); Kümbet, 1600 m, VII.1987 (Audisio and Kirejtshuk, 1988; CAR, ZIN); Kümbet, 1700 m, VI.1992 (CAR)); RUSSIA: CIRCASSIA (Dombai-Valley, VI.1967; VI.1968 (Audisio and Kirejtshuk, 1988; CAR); Dombai near Teberda

river, VII.1976 (Audisio and Kirejtshuk, 1988; CAR); Teberda, Malije, Chatipary, VI.1968 (CAR); 8 Km along Teberda Valley, VI.1976; Audisio and Kirejtshuk, 1988; ZIN); WESTERN CAUCASUS (Kabardino-Balkarskaia, Prielbrusie, Baksan Valley, She'lda, VII.1976 (Audisio and Kirejtshuk, 1988; ZIN, CAR); KRASNODARSKI KRAI (Djuga Maikop, V-VI.1911 (Audisio and Kirejtshuk, 1988; ZIN); Krasnaja Poljana, VII.1907 (Audisio and Kirejtshuk, 1988; ZIN)); GEORGIA: (Lagodieskhi Region near Hachal', alpine meadow, 2300 m, VII.1976 (Audisio and Kirejtshuk, 1988; ZIN)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: stenotopic, mesophilous, antophagous. 4-5.

ECOLOGY: meadows at the edge of mesophilous *Abies* forests and mesophilous subalpine grasslands; at larval stage on *Stachys macrantha* (C. Koch) Stearn (= *Betonica grandiflora* Willd.) (Lamiaceae).

TROPHIC RANGE: monophagous.

Meligethes anthracinus C. Brisout de Barneville, 1863

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.10 - TUE (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 171a).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: ERZURUM (Kop-Dag Pass, 2300 m, VI.1992 (CAR)); ? RUSSIA: "Caucasus", 1900 (HNMB); IRAN: near Tehran, V.1973 (CAR).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, thermophilous, antophagous. 2-6.

ECOLOGY: mostly in steppic grasslands, disturbed areas, and xeric meadows; at larval stage on flowers of *Isatis tinctoria* L. (Brassicaceae).

TROPHIC RANGE: monophagous.

NOTES: *Meligethes anthracinus* is a Turanian-European species known from Spain to northern Iran, probably only introduced in historical times in Europe from Iran or SW Asia in company with its host-plant (widely used in the past as natural colouring matter); despite its certain SW Asiatic origin, it is apparently rare in Turkey and in Anatolian-Caucasian areas.

Meligethes armeniacus Audisio, Jelínek and Stevanovic, 1999

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 2.06.3740.03 - EEU.ARAN (Audisio, Jelínek and Stevanovic, 1999, fig. 22).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: AGRI (Tahir Dag Pass (= Saç Pass), 2300 m, VI.1992 (Audisio, 1993b, under *M. squamosus* Jelínek and Marek; Audisio, Jelínek and Stevanovic, 1999; CAR)); ERZINÇAN (near Cengerli, pass between Kemah and Refahiye, 1600 m, V.1999 (CAR); Euphrates Canyon, Kemaliye, 39°13'57" N, 38°33'52" E, 1100 m, V.2000 (CAR); 30 Km NW of Kemah, Cengerli Pass, 39.47.04 N, 38.56.69 E, 1550 m, V.2000 (CAR)); GÜMÜSHANE (Tersundag Pass, N side, 1600 m, VI.1992 (Audisio, 1993b, under *M. squamosus* Jelínek and Marek; Audisio, Jelínek and Stevanovic, 1999; CAR)); KARS (Ardahan, 2000 m, VII.1976 (Audisio, 1979, under *M. squamosus*; Audisio, Jelínek and Stevanovic, 1999; CAR); near Göle, 2300 m, VII.1979 (CSP); near

Göle, 1700 m, VII.1987 (CAR); 10 Km E of Göle, 2100 m, VI.1992 (CAR); 20 Km NE of Göle, 2100 m, VI.1992 (Audisio, 1993b, under *M. squamosus* Jelínek and Marek; Audisio, Jelínek and Stevanovic, 1999; CAR, NMP, ZIN); 10 Km NE of Göle, 2100 m, VI.1992 (CAR); 7 Km SW of Sarikamis, 2000 m, VI.1992 (Audisio, Jelínek and Stevanovic, 1999; CAR)); RUSSIA: ("Caucasus" (Seidlitz, 1891, under *M. anthracinus* Bris.); GEORGIA: (near Tbilisi, VI.1911 (CAR)); ARMENIA: (Aktanish, Lake Sevan, VI.1981 (Audisio, Jelínek and Stevanovic, 1999; NMP, CAR); Covagjuch, 2300 m, VI.1988 (NMP)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, hygrophilous, antophagous. 2-6.

ECOLOGY: mostly in steppic hygrophilous subalpine grasslands and rocky slopes; at larval stage on *Thlaspi huetii* Boiss. (Brassicaceae).

TROPHIC RANGE: probably monophagous.

Meligethes assimilis Sturm, 1845

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.10 - TUE (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 188a).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: KIRKLARELI (Vildiz Mts., NE Kirklareli, 800 m, V.1994 (CAR); MALATYA (Eskimalatya, V.1984 (CAR)); RUSSIA: CECENIA (Grozny (NMW)); (Nalcik (ZIN)); KRASNODAR REGION (near Krasnodar, VI.1976 (CAR); "Caucasus", without more detailed data (Horion, 1951, 1960; Easton, 1964; Franz, 1974).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, mesophilous, antophagous. 2-3, 6.

ECOLOGY: mostly in steppic grasslands and meadows; at larval stage on *Salvia* spp. (Lamiaceae), especially *S. pratensis* L. and *S. nemorosa* L.

TROPHIC RANGE: oligophagous.

Meligethes ater C. Brisout de Barneville, 1863

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: ? 3.03 - EME (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 195a).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: ADANA (Bürücek, VII.1947 (Jelínek, 1967); Gezbeli Pass, 1600 m, VI.1986 (CAR); 12 km N of Kozan, V.1967 (MHNG); Nur (= Amanus) Mts Pass, VI.1971 (CAR); Nur (= Amanus) Mts Pass, 1150 m, VII.1971 (CAR); Amanus Mts, Yarpuz above Osmaniye, 37°05'09" N, 36°19'72" E - 37°04'09" N, 36°23'66" E, 400-1500 m, V.2000 (CAR)); ADIYAMAN (Gelbasi, 700 m, VI.1986 (CAR)); AGRI (Tahir Pass, 2400 m, VII.1987 (CAR); Tahir Pass, 2300 m, VI.1992 (CAR); Tutak, 1690 m, V.1988 (CAR)); ANKARA (Ankara-Baraj, VII.1947 (Jelínek, 1967); Beynam, 1400 m, VII.1987 (CAR); Lake Mogan, VII.1947 (Jelínek, 1967); Temelli, 1000 m, VII.1987 (CAR)); ANTALYA (Termessos, V.1988 (IRC)); AYDIN (30 Km SW of Kusadasi, Samsundagi Nat. Park, IV.1993 (CAR)); BILECIK (Bilecik, 500 m, VII.1972 (CAR); Bilecik, VI.1983 (NMP)); ELÂZIG (10 Km N of Elâzig, 1200 m, V.1988 (CAR); Kaçmaç Pass near Keban, 38°43'26" N, 38°51'00" E, 1300-1400 m, V.2000 (CAR); Karakocan, 1700 m, V.1988 (CAR)); ERZİNÇAN (Alpköy, 15 Km N Kemah, 39°37'32" N, 39°10'40" E, 1150 m, V.2000 (CAR); 6 Km NE of Altunkert, 1400

m, VI.1992 (CAR); road between Erzincan and Kemah, 1100-1200 m, V.1999 (CAR); 20 Km S of Kemah, 39°36'64" N, 38°45'76" E 1300 m, V.2000 (CAR); Tercan 1500 m, VI.1986 (CAR); 17 Km N of Tercan, 39°49'75" N, 40°33'03" E, 1750-1850 m, V.2000 (CAR); ERZURUM (Aras Canyon, 27-31 Km NE of Horasan, 40°06'66" N, 42°24'10" E, 1500-1600 m, V.2000 (CAR); Canyon of Göle, 1950 m, VI.1992 (CAR); Kop-Dag Pass, 2000 m, VI.1986 (CAR); Kop-Dag Pass, 2100 m, VI.1986 (Audisio, 1988b; CAR); Kop-Dag Pass, 2300 m, VII.1987 (CAR); road to Kop-Dag, 1700 m, V.1999 (CAR); 5-15 Km NE of Oltu, 1200-1350 m, V.1999 (CAR); ESKISEHIR (12 Km SE of Eskisehir, 930 m, V.1991 (CAR); 4 Km E of Sivrihisar, 1000 m, V.1991 (CAR)); GÜMÜSHANE (near Bayburt, 1400 m, VII.1987 (CAR); Siran, 1400 m, VI.1992 (CAR)); HAKKARI (Uludere, 1800 m, V.1988 (CAR)); IÇEL (Mersin, Sertavul Pass, 1600 m, VI.1986 (CAR)); ISPARTA (Yaka, 1000 m, V.1991 (CAR)); ISTANBUL (Alem dagh (NMP)); IZMIR (Kusadasi, VI.1969 (SNM)); KAHRAMAN MARAS (15 Km E of Elbistan, 1500 m, VI.1986 (Audisio, 1988b; CAR); 30 Km NE of Elbistan, 1500 m, VI.1986 (CAR); 35 Km N of Elbistan, 1500 m, VI.1986 (CAR)); KARS (near Ardahan, 2300 m, VII.1987 (CAR); Göle, 2000 m, VI.1992 (CAR); near Kars, 2300 m, VII.1987 (CAR)); KAYSERI (near Barkirdagi, 38°15'39" N 35°45'53" E, 1350 m, V.2000 (CAR); Gözelöz, 1400 m, V.1991 (CAR); 10 Km SE of Himmetdede, 1100 m, V.2000 (CAR); Incesu, 1100 m, VI.1986 (CAR); 20 Km E of Kayseri, 1200 m, V.1999 (CAR)); KONYA (Aksehir, 1200 m, VIII.1967 (CAR); Ivriz, 1100 m, V.1988 (CAR)); MALATYA (Balaban, 1300 m, V.1988 (CAR)); MANISA (near of Manisa, 400 m, IV.1984 (CAR)); MUS (Buglan Pass, 1600 m, V.1988 (CAR); Mus, 1500 m, V.1988 (CAR)); SAMSUN (Bafra, 0 m, VI.1992 (CAR)); SIVAS (Imranli, 1700 m, VII.1987 (CAR); Kizildag Pass, 1700 m, VII.1987 (CAR); 135 Km E of Yozgat, 1350-1400 m, V.1999 (CAR)); TUNCELI (Pertek, 1450 m, VII.1986 (CAR); Pülümür Pass, side N, 1600-1700 m, VI.1986 (Audisio, 1988b; CAR); Pülümür, 1700 m, VII.1987 (CAR); 10 Km N of Tunceli, 1100 m, VI.1986 (Audisio, 1988b; CAR)); VAN (Baskale, 1800 m, V.1988 (CAR)); YOZGAT (Sorgun, 1100 m, VI.1992 (CAR); 90 Km E Yozgat, 39°41'01" N, 35°45'06" E, 1250 m, V.2000 (CAR)); ZONGULDAK (10 Km S of Karaman, 1100 m, V.1991 (CAR)); RUSSIA: ("Caucasus" (Schilsky, 1894); Dagestan, V.1907 (Kirejtshuk, 1978)); ARMENIA: (Arzni, 20 km NNE of Jerevan, 1000 m, VI.1978 (NMP)); AZERBAIJAN: (Adjikient (Kirejtshuk, 1978)); IRAQ: (Rewanduz, IV.1979 (NMP)); SYRIA: NORTH-WEST REGION (Djebel Ansariya near Qerdaha, 1100-1200 m, VII.1989 (CAR)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, thermophilous, antophagous. 1-3, 6.

ECOLOGY: mostly in steppic grasslands and rocky slopes; at larval stage on *Salvia officinalis* L. (Lamiaceae), and other species of the same genus, such as *S. staminea* Montbret and Aucher, *S. microstegia* Boiss. and Ball., *S. suffruticosa* Montbret and Aucher.

TROPHIC RANGE: oligophagous.

NOTES: the Anatolian and Caucasian populations so far referred to *M. ater* show certain characters (such as the shape of the ovipositor) placing them in an intermediate position between the true *M. ater* from northern Mediterranean (the main range covers the eastern Adriatic coasts and neighbouring areas of SE Europe with a few relic populations known from SE Provence) and *M. privus* Kirejtshuk, 1977, a distinct species of the *M. ater*-complex occurring in Central Asia (Audisio, 1993b; Kirejtshuk, 1997). Pending more accurate morphological, ecological and molecular analyses on the whole species-complex, we provisionally use the name of *M. ater* also for the Near East populations listed above, with the above discussed reserves.

Meligethes atramentarius Förster, 1849

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 2.03 - CEU (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 212a).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: RUSSIA: WESTERN CAUCASUS (Krasnodar (ZIN); near Majkop (ZIN); "Western Caucasus", without more detailed data (Horion, 1960; Franz, 1974)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, mesophilous, antophagous. 4-5.

ECOLOGY: meadows at the edge of mesophilous forests; at larval stage on *Lamiastrum galeobdolon* (L.) Ehr. and Pol. (Lamiaceae).

TROPHIC RANGE: monophagous.

Meligethes atratus (Olivier, 1790)

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.04 - ASE (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 168a).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: RUSSIA: WESTERN CAUCASUS (Krasnodar (CAR); "Caucasus", without more detailed data (Horion, 1960; Franz, 1974)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: eurytopic, thermophilous, antophagous. 1-2, 4.

ECOLOGY: mostly in xeric localities and disturbed areas at the edge of forests; at larval stage especially on *Rosa* spp., occasionally also on *Pyrus* spp., *Sorbus* spp., *Crataegus* spp. and other closely related genera (Rosaceae).

TROPHIC RANGE: oligophagous.

Meligethes atrovirens Jelínek, 1982

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.04.9000.06 - ASE.POCA (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 206a).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: ADANA (Amanus Mts, Yarpuz above Osmaniye, 37°05'09" N, 36°19'72" E - 37°04'09" N, 36°23'66" E, 400-1100 m, V.2000 (CAR)); ARTVIN (12 Km SE of Ardanuc, 1700 m, VI.1992 (Audisio, 1993b; CAR)); ERZURUM (Kop-Dag Pass, 2100 m, VI.1986 (Audisio, 1988b; CAR)); GİRESUN (near Kümbet, road between Dereli and Kümbet, 1100 m, VII.1987 (Audisio, 1988b; CAR)); MUS (Buglan Pass, 1600 m, V.1988 (CAR)); RİZE (Ikizdere Valley, Sivrikaya, 1700 m, VI.1992 (Audisio, 1993b; CAR)); TRABZON

(Sumelas, VI.1969 (CAR); Sumelas, 1500 m, VI.1992 (Audisio, 1993b; CAR); Sürmene, VI.1969 (Jelínek, 1982a; MVR)); RUSSIA: CAUCASUS ("Caucasus", without more detailed data (Jelínek, 1982a; Audisio, 1988b); Mt. Atshishkho (= Acischo) near Krasnaya Polyana, VI.1974 (Jelínek, 1982a; NMP); Engelman. Polyana, VI.1974 (Jelínek, 1982a; NMP); Musatceri, 3000 m, VI.1974 (Jelínek, 1982a)); GEORGIA: (Zchneti near Tbilisi, 1200 m, VI.1987 (CAR)); ARMENIA: IRAN: NORTHERN REGION (Elborz Mts., Gol-e Loveh near Minudasht, 700-1400 m, V.1970 (Jelínek, 1982a; Audisio, 1988b; MHNB)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, mesophilous, antophagous. 4-5.

ECOLOGY: edges of mesophilous forests, very likely also at larval stage on *Lamium album* L. (Lamiaceae).

TROPHIC RANGE: monophagous or oligophagous.

Meligethes bidens C. Brisout de Barneville, 1863

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 2.01 - EUR (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 205b).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: ADANA (Yarpuz, 1000 m, V.1988 (CAR); Amanus Mts, Yarpuz above Osmaniye, 37°05'09" N, 36°19'72" E - 37°04'09" N, 36°23'66" E, 400-1500 m, V.2000 (CAR)); ADAZAPARI (= SAKARYA) (Sakarya-Geyve, V.1967 (MHNG)); ARTVIN (12 Km SE of Ardanuc, 1300 m, VI.1992 (CAR); near Borçka, 700 m, VII.1987 (CAR)); BOLU (Lake Abant, 1200 m, VI.1996 (NMP)); BURSA (Ulu Dag, 1800 m, VI.1986 (CAR)); ERZINÇAN (45 Km E of Erzincan, 39°33'90" N, 39°59'97" E, 1300 m, V.2000 (CAR)); HATAY (near Belen, 1100 m, VI.1986 (CAR); KASTAMONU (Ilgaz Pass, 1700 m, VI.1992 (CAR)); RIZE (Caykara, 300 m, VII.1987 (CAR)); SIVAS (135 Km E of Yozgat, 1350-1400 m, V.1999 (CAR); 135 Km E of Yozgat, 39°48'60" N, 36°05'97" E, 1350-1400m, V.2000 (CAR)); TRABZON (above Sumelas, 1800 m, VII.1976 (CAR); Sumelas, 1300 m, VII.1987 (CAR)); ZÖNGÜLDAK (20 km E of Karabük, VI.1996 (JVC)); RUSSIA: (above Krasnodar (CAR); "Caucasus", without more detailed data (Horion, 1960; Franz, 1974); Cabardino-Balkaria, near Lietsinkaia, VII.1976 (Kirejtshuk, 1977a); Circassia, near Teberda, VII.1976 (Kirejtshuk, 1977a)); GEORGIA: (near Tbilisi (Jakobson, 1913)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, mesophilous, antophagous. 2, 4.

ECOLOGY: edges of mesophilous and xerophilous forests; at larval stage on *Clinopodium vulgare* L. (Lamiaceae) and perhaps also on *Prunella* spp. (Lamiaceae).

TROPHIC RANGE: monophagous or oligophagous.

Meligethes bidentatus C. Brisout de Barneville, 1863

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 2.01 - EUR (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 180b).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: ERZINÇAN (road between Erzincan and Kemah, 1100-1200 m, V.1999 (CAR); Euphrates Canyon, Kemaliye, 39°13'57" N, 38°33'52" E, 1100 m, V.2000 (CAR); road between Iliç and Kemah, 39°35'80"

N, 38°39'23" E 1400 m, V.2000 (CAR); 20 Km S of Kemah, 39°36'64" N, 38°45'76" E 1300 m, V.2000 (CAR); 30 Km NW of Kemah, Cengerli Pass, 39.47.04 N, 38.56.69 E, 1550 m, V.2000 (CAR)); RUSSIA: WESTERN CAUCASUS (near Krasnodar (ZIN)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, thermophilous, antophagous. 3.

ECOLOGY: in Europe mostly in xeric localities and heath areas; at larval stage mainly on *Genista* spp. (Fabaceae, Genisteae); in the above listed Turkish localities, this species was recently collected on a closely related genus, *Retama* sp.

TROPHIC RANGE: oligophagous.

NOTES: this mainly western- and central-European species is here recorded for the first time from the Asiatic Turkey.

Meligethes biondii Audisio, 1988

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.10.9000.10 - TUE.KURD (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 196b).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: AGRI (Tahir Pass, side SE, 2400 m, VII.1987 (Audisio, 1988b; CAR, NMP, ZIN, CSP); ibidem, 2300 m, VI.1992 (CAR)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, mesophilous, antophagous. 6.

ECOLOGY: montane steppic grasslands; at larval stage on *Salvia staminea* Motbret and Aucher (Lamiaceae).

TROPHIC RANGE: monophagous.

Meligethes bithynicus Audisio, 1988 (species propria)

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 3.03.9000.04 - EME.ANNW (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 171d).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: BOLU (Köroglu Daglari above Bolu, 1600 m, VI.1994 (CAR); BURSA (Ulu Dag, 1800 m, VI.1986 (Audisio, 1988b, 1993b; CAR, NMP)); KASTAMONU (Ilgaz dagi, VIII.1996 (NMP); Ilgaz Pass, 1700 m, VI.1992 (Audisio, 1993b; CAR)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, mesophilous, antophagous. 4.

ECOLOGY: rocky habitats at the edge of mesophilous forests; at larval stage on *Arabis caucasica* (Willd.) (Brassicaceae).

TROPHIC RANGE: ? monophagous.

NOTES: Kirejtshuk (1997) introduced a new synonymy between *M. bithynicus* Audisio, 1988, and the southern Greek endemic *M. simplex* Kraatz, 1858, exclusively based on superficial and merely subjective observations, without adding any new information on the taxonomy and the geographical distribution of the two taxa. The additional material we have recently studied from Ilgaz Pass and Köroglu Daglari, completely confirms the specific status of *M. bithynicus*, clearly representing in NW Turkey the geographically vicariant species of *M. simplex* Kraatz.

Meligethes bolognai Audisio, 1977

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: **1.04.9000.06 - ASE.POCA** (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 209g).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: **TURKEY:** ARTVIN (12 Km SE of Ardanuc, 1300 m, VI.1992 (CAR)); Borçka, 250 m, VI.1992 (CAR)); ERZINÇAN (Euphrates Canyon, Kemaliye, 39°13'57" N, 38°33'52" E, 1100 m, V.2000 (CAR)); ERZURUM (Canyon of Göle, 1950 m, VI.1992 (CAR)); GİRESUN (Kümbet, 1800 m, VII.1976 (Audisio, 1977, 1988b; Audisio and Kirejtshuk, 1988; CAR); Kümbet, 1700 m, VI.1992 (CAR); Sehitler Pass, side S, 1600 m, VI.1992 (CAR)); KARS (7 Km SW of Sarikamis, 2000 m, VI.1992 (CAR)); KASTAMONU (Ilgaz Dag Pass, side N, 1500-1800 m, VII.1987 (Audisio, 1988b; CAR)); SIVAS (135 Km E of Yozgat, 39°48'60" N, 36°05'97" E, 1350-1400m, V.2000 (CAR)); YOZGAT (Çalatli, 10 Km E Yozgat, 39°50'90" N, 34°52'72" E, 1300 m, V.2000 (CAR)); **GEORGIA:** (Borzhomi, VI.1970 (Jelínek, in verbis, 1983; Audisio, 1988b; NMP); Borzhomi, VI.1978 (NMP)); **AZERBAIJAN:** (Zarov (Audisio and Kirejtshuk, 1988; NMP)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, thermophilous, antophagous. 3-4.

ECOLOGY: mostly in mountain xeric localities at the edge of mesophilous forests and in rocky habitats; at larval stage on *Stachys iberica* Bieb. (Lamiaceae).

TROPHIC RANGE: monophagous.

Meligethes brachialis Erichson, 1845

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: ? **1.10 - TUE** (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 182b).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: **TURKEY:** ANKARA (Ankara-Baraj, VII.1947 (Jelínek, 1967)); ARTVIN (Machael Pass, W side, 800 m, VI.1992 (CAR)); BOLU (Lake Abant, 1200 m, VI.1996 (NMP)); ÇANKIRI (5 Km S of Ilgaz, 1300 m, VI.1992 (CAR)); ERZURUM (Canyon of Göle, 1950 m, VI.1992 (CAR)); KARS (10 Km SW of Sarikaris, 2000 m, VII.1987 (CAR)); RIZE (Caykara, 300 m, VII.1987 (CAR)); **RUSSIA:** WESTERN CAUCASUS ("Caucasus", without more detailed data (Reitter, 1877a; Horion, 1960); Majkop (ZIN); Sotshi (NMP)); **GEORGIA:** (Abchazia, Pitsunda, VII.1974 (NMP)); **ARMENIA:** (Cachkadzor, 2300 m, VI.1988 (NMP); Gocht near Garni, V.1989 (NMP); Sevan, 2000 m, VII.1988 (NMP)); **IRAN:** NORTHERN REGION ("Iran", without more detailed data (Kirejtshuk, 1977a; Jelínek, 1981a, under *M. opacus* Rosenhauer; Audisio, 1993c)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, thermophilous, antophagous. 2-4, 6.

ECOLOGY: mostly in mountain xeric grasslands at the edge of mesophilous forests; at larval stage on *Coronilla* spp., especially *C. varia* L. and *C. emerus* L. (Fabaceae).

TROPHIC RANGE: oligophagous.

Meligethes brevis Sturm, 1845

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: **2.04 - SEU** (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 165b).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: **TURKEY:** ERZURUM (Canyon of Göle, 1950 m, VI.1992 (Audisio, 1993b; CAR)); **ARMENIA:** (near Tzovangyukh, NE of Lake Sevan, VII.1973 (Kirejtshuk, 1984, under *M. lobanovi* n. sp.; Audisio, 1993b; ZIN)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, thermophilous, antophagous. 2-4, 6.

ECOLOGY: mostly in mountain xeric grasslands at the edge of mesophilous forests; at larval stage on *Helianthemum* spp., especially *H. canum* (L.) Baumg., *H. nummularium* (L.) Miller (= *H. chamaecistus* Miller; = *H. vulgare* Gaertner), and *H. oelandicum* (L.) DC. (Cistaceae).

TROPHIC RANGE: oligophagous.

Meligethes brunnicornis Sturm, 1845

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.06 - CEM (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 209b).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: ARTVIN (12 Km SE of Ardanuc, 1300 m, VI.1992 (CAR); near Borçka, 700 m, VII.1987 (CAR)); BOLU (Lake Abant, 1200 m, VI.1996 (NMP)); GİRESÜN (Kesap, 10 m, VII.1987 (CAR)); ISTANBUL (Belgrat Forest, 100 m, V.1991 (CAR)); IZMİR (Masuhiye, 1000 m, VII.1976 (CAR)); RİZE (Çaykara, 300 m, VII.1987 (CAR); İkizdere Valley, Sivrikaya, 1700 m, VI.1992 (CAR)); TRABZON (near Sumelas, 1300 m, VII.1987 (CAR); Sumelas, 1500 m, VI.1992 (CAR)); RUSSIA: (Zelict plateau, Lagonakhi, VI.1989 (CAR); CIRCASSIA (near Teberda, VI.1967 (CAR)); "Caucasus", without more detailed data (Horion, 1960; Franz, 1974)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: eurytopic, eurythermic, antophagous. 1-6.

ECOLOGY: edges of mesophilous forests, at larval stage on *Stachys sylvatica* L.; and edges of xerophilous forests and rocky habitats, at larval stage on *S. recta* L. (Lamiaceae).

TROPHIC RANGE: oligophagous.

Meligethes bucciarellii Audisio, 1976

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 3.03 - EME (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 210b).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: ADANA (Nur (= Amanus) Mts, Yarpuz above Osmaniye, 1000 m (Audisio, 1988b; CAR)); ANKARA (Akyurtu, 1050 m, VII.1987 (CAR); near Beynam, 1400 m, VII.1987 (CAR); Kazan, 800 m, VI.1986 (CAR); Kirikkale, 1000 m, VII.1987 (CAR)); ANTALYA (Elmalı, 1200 m, V.1991 (IRC); Mt. Beydaglari, Saklikent, 1850-1900 m, VI.1994 (NMP)); BİLECİK (near Bilecik, V.1984 (CAR)); BURSA (Ulu Dag, 1300 m, V.1991 (CAR)); ERZİNÇAN (17 Km N of Tercan, 39°49'75" N, 40°33'03" E, 1750-1850 m, V.2000 (CAR)); ERZURUM (Aras Canyon, 27-31 Km NE of Horasan, 40°06'66" N, 42°24'10" E, 1500-1600 m, V.2000 (CAR); Askale, 1700 m, VI.1986 (CAR); 6-15 Km SW of Göle, 1300-1900 m, V.1999 (CAR); 20 Km E of Horasan, 1450-1500 m, V.1999 (CAR); near Kandilli, 1700 m, VI.1986 (CAR); Kop-Dag Pass, 2300 m, VII.1971 (CAR); Canyon of Oltu Çayı, 750 m, VI.1992 (CAR)); near Senkaya, 1200-1500 m, V.1999 (CAR)); ESKİŞEHİR (12 Km SE of Eskişehir, 950 m, V.1991 (CAR)); GİRESÜN (Kesap, 10 m, VII.1987 (CAR); Sehitler Pass, side S, 1600 m, VI.1992 (CAR)); GÜMÜŞHANE (40 km SE of Gümüşhane, VI.1972 (NMP); Maden, 1800

m, VI.1986 (CAR)); HAKKÂRI (Uludere, 1800 m, V.1988 (CAR)); IZMIR (Bergama, IV.1984 (CAR)); Boz Dag, 1100 m, IV.1984 (CAR); Efes, IV.1967 (CAR); Efes, IV.1984 (CAR)); KAYSERİ (Demerci Pass, Asagibeycayir, 1650 m, V.1999 (CAR)); Gezbeli Pass, 38°12'17" N 35°53'94" E, 1450 m, V.2000 (CAR); 20 Km E of Kayseri, 1200 m, V.1999 (CAR)); KARS (near Ardahan, 2300 m, VII.1987 (CAR); near Göle, 1700 m, VII.1987 (CAR); Karakurt, 1800 m, VII.1987 (CAR); near Sarikamis, 1900 m, (Audisio, 1988b; CAR)); IÇEL (Mersin, Camliyayla, 1300 m, VI.1986 (CAR); Mersin, Camliyayla, V.1988 (CAR)); KAHRAMAN MARAS (Göksun, 1250 m, V.2000 (CAR)); MUĞLA (near Bodum, 50 m, V.1989 (CAR)); MUS (Mus Mts, VII.1973 (CAR)); NEVSEHIR (Göreme, VI.1986 (CAR)); NIGDE (20 Km NE of Hüyük, 1300 m (CAR)); RIZE (16 Km S of İkizdere, 1250 m, VI.1992 (CAR)); SIVAS (135 Km E of Yozgat, 1350-1400 m, V.1999 (CAR); 135 Km E of Yozgat, 39°48'60" N, 36°05'97" E, 1350-1400m, V.2000 (CAR)); YOZGAT (road to Bogazkale, 8 Km E Yozgat, 39°50'06" N, 34°44'07", E 1250 m, V.2000 (CAR); 10 Km E of Yozgat, 1300 m, VI.1975 (Audisio, 1978; CAR, MVR); 90 Km E Yozgat, 39°41'01" N, 35°45'06" E, 1250 m, V.2000 (CAR)); ARMENIA: Near Jerevan, V.1998 (CAR); JORDAN-PALESTINE: EASTERN REGION (Dana river spring, 1200 m, III.1987 (Audisio, 1988b; CAR)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: eurytopic, eurythermic, antophagous. 1-6.

ECOLOGY: edges of xerophilous and mesophilous forests and rocky habitats; at larval stage on *Lamium garganicum* L. and allied species and on *L. moschatum* Miller (Lamiaceae).

TROPHIC RANGE: oligophagous.

Meligethes buduensis Ganglbauer, 1899

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.11 - TUM (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 187b).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: ADANA (Adana, V.1982 (CAR); near Camalam, 1000 m, VI.1986 (CAR); Nur (= Amanus) Mts, Yarpuz, 1000 m, VI.1986 (CAR); Amanus Mts, Yarpuz above Osmaniye, 37°05'09' N, 36°19'72" E - 37°04'09'N, 36°23'66" E, 400-1500 m, V.2000 (CAR); Pozanti, VII.1947 (Jelínek, 1967; NMP)); AĞRI (Toprakkale, VII.1973 (NMP)); AMASYA (near Amasya, Turhal, VI.1969 (CAR); near Saraycik, 900 m, VII.1987 (CAR)); ANKARA (Akyurt, 1000 m, VII.1987 (CAR); Akyurt, 900 m, VI.1992 (CAR); Kalecik, 1000 m, VII.1987 (CAR); Kazan, 800 m, VI.1986 (CAR); Kazan, 1300 m, VI.1975 (CAR); Kirikkale, 1000 m, VII.1987 (CAR); Telikeli, 1100 m, VII.1987 (CAR); Temelli, 1000 m, VII.1987 (CAR)); ANTALYA (Dösemealti, IV.1973 (CAR); 35 Km S of Elmali, 1200 m, V.1991 (CAR)); BALIKESİR (Dörtöyol, V.1960 (CAR)); BİLECİK (near Bilecik, V.1984 (CAR)); BURDUR (Cavdir, 1000 m, V.1991 (CAR); Gölhisar, VI.1973 (CAR)); BURSA (12 Km N of Bursa, 250 m, V.1991 (CAR)); ÇORUM (Bogazkale, 1100 m, V.1991 (CAR)); DENİZLİ (Gürpınar, VI.1976 (CAR)); ERZİNÇAN (Euphrates Canyon, Kemaliye, 39°13'57" N, 38°33'52" E,

1100 m, V.2000 (CAR); 20 Km S of Kemah, 39°36'64" N, 38°45'76" E 1300 m, V.2000 (CAR); Tercan, 1900 m, VI.1986 (CAR)); ERZURUM (Erzurum, VI.1980 (UEC); Erzurum University, 1800 m, VIII.1992 (UEC); Tortum, VIII.1993 (UEC)); GAZIANTEP (15 Km NW of Gaziantep, 37°08'99" N, 37°16'13" E, 950 m, V.2000 (CAR)); GİRESUN (Alucra, 1450 m, VI.1992 (CAR)); İÇEL (Mersin, Arslanköy, 1600-1800 m, V.1988 (CAR); Mersin, Camliyyayla, 1000-1200 m, VI.1996 (JVC); 20 Km N of Mersin, 400 m, VI.1986 (CAR)); İSPARTA (Yaka, 1000 m, V.1991 (CAR)); KAHRAMAN MARAS (Göksun, 1250 m, V.2000 (CAR)); KAYSERİ (10 Km SE of Himmethede, 1100 m, V.2000 (CAR); Kayseri, VI.1970 (NMP); near Kayseri, VII.1987 (CAR)); KİRSEHIR (near Kırşehir, 1000 m, VII.1987 (CAR); near Mucur, 1000 m, V.2000 (CAR)); KONYA (Kadinhani, 1100 m, VI.1986 (CAR)); MALATYA (Balaban, 1300 m, V.1988 (CAR)); NEVSEHIR (Avanos, 1200 m, VI.1986 (CAR)); SİNOP (Dranaz Pass, Burnuk, 1200 m, VI.1992 (CAR)); SİVAS (35 Km W of Gürün, 1600 m, V.1988 (CAR); 15 Km W of Zara, 1350 m, VII.1987 (CAR)); TOKAT (N. Niksar, V.1995 (SLC)); TUNCELI (Pülümür Pass, 1600 m, VI.1986 (CAR); 5-40 Km SW of Tercan, 1300-1400 m, V.1999 (CAR)); YOZGAT (road to Bogazkale, 8 Km E Yozgat, 39°50'06" N, 34°44'07" E, 1250 m, V.2000 (CAR); Çalatlı, 10 Km E Yozgat, 39°50'90" N, 34°52'72" E, 1300 m, V.2000 (CAR); 90 Km E Yozgat, 39°41'01" N, 35°45'06" E, 1250 m, V.2000 (CAR)); VAN (Ercek, 2000 m, V.1988 (CAR)); RUSSIA: "Caucasus" (Audisio, 1988b); CIRCASSIA (Teberda, Narzan-Quelle, VI.1968 (CAR)); ARMENIA: (Covagjuch, 2200 m, VI.1988 (NMP); Sevan, VI.1989 (NMP)); ISRAEL: (near Haifa, IV.1904 (Sahlberg, 1913b, under *M. tristis* Sturm)); IRAQ: (Sarsang, IV.1979 (Audisio, 1988b; NMP)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, thermophilous, antophagous. 1-6.

ECOLOGY: steppic and parasteppic habitats, rocky areas; at larval stage on *Echium* spp., especially *E. italicum* L. (= *E. altissimum* Jacq.) and other closely related species, *E. diffusum* S. and S., and on *Onosma* spp., especially *O. echioides* L. (Boraginaceae).

TROPHIC RANGE: stenophagous.

Meligethes buyssoni C. Brisout de B., 1882

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 2.03 - CEU (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 208b).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: İSTANBUL (Belgrat Forest, 100 m, V.1991 (CAR)); KASTAMONU (Ballıdag, 1550 m, VI.1992 (CAR)); SİNOP (Dranaz Pass, Burnuk, 1100 m, VI.1992 (CAR)); TRABZON (Sumelas, 1300 m, VII.1987 (CAR); Sumelas, VI.1969 (CAR); Sumelas, 1500 m, VI.1992 (CAR)); RUSSIA: WESTERN CAUCASUS (Krasnaja Poliana, VI.1975 (CAR); "Caucasus" (Nunberg and Pawlowski, 1974)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, mesophilous, antophagous. 2, 4-5.

ECOLOGY: edges of mesophilous forests; at larval stage on *Lamiastrum galeobdolon* (L.) Ehr. and Pol. (Lamiaceae).

TROPHIC RANGE: monophagous.

Meligethes carinulatus Förster, 1849

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.03 - WPA (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 179e).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: ADANA (Gezbeli Pass, 1800 m, VI.1986 (CAR)); ADAZAPARI (= SAKARYA) (Sakarya-Geyve, V.1967 (MHNG)); 15 Km W of Adapazari, V.1984 (CAR); ARTVIN (12 Km SE of Ardanuc, 1300 m, VI.1992 (CAR)); BITLIS (Tatvan, 1720 m, V.1988 (CAR)); BOLU (Lake Abant, VII.1973 (CAR)); GIRE SUN (Kümbet, 1800 m, VII.1976 (CAR)); Kümbet, 1700 m, VI.1992 (CAR); Findikbel Pass, 1715 m, VI.1992 (CAR)); IZMIR (Efes, V.1904 (Sahlberg, 1913b, under *M. erythropus* Gyll.; FMNH)); KAHRAMAN MARAS (Göksun, 1250 m, V.2000 (CAR)); KARS (Göle, 2000 m, VI.1992 (CAR)); KASTAMONU (Ağli, 58 km NW of Kastamonu, VI.1996 (NMP)); KAYSERI (10 Km SE of Himmetdede, 1100 m, V.2000 (CAR)); KOCAELI (Izmit, Hereke, V.1969 (CAR)); SIVAS (Çamlıbel Pass, 1600 m, VI.1992 (CAR); 135 Km E of Yozgat, 1350-1400 m, V.1999 (CAR); 15 Km W of Zara, 1350 m, VII.1987 (CAR)); TUNCELI (Pülümür Pass, 1600 m, VI.1986 (CAR); 35 Km N of Tunceli, 1500 m, VI.1986 (CAR); Pülümür Pass, 1900 m, VII.1987 (CAR)); YOZGAT (Çalatlı, 10 Km E Yozgat, 39°50'90" N, 34°52'72" E, 1300 m, V.2000 (CAR); 12 Km E of Yozgat, 1250 m, V.1991 (CAR)); RUSSIA: ("Caucasus", without more detailed data (Horion, 1960)); WESTERN CAUCASUS (near Krasnodar (ZIN)); GEORGIA: (Eshera near Suchumi, VI.1981 (NMP)); ARMENIA: (Covagjuch, 2200 m, VI.1988 (NMP); Sevan, VI.1988 (NMP)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: eurytopic, eurythermic, antophagous. 1-6.

ECOLOGY: mostly in mountain and lowland grasslands; at larval stage on *Lotus* spp., especially *L. corniculatus* L. (Fabaceae).

TROPHIC RANGE: oligophagous.

Meligethes caudatus Guillebeau, 1897

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 2.01 - EUR (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 213d).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: SIVAS (15 Km W of Belcik, 135 Km E of Yozgat, 1350-1400 m, V.1999 (CAR))

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: stenotopic, thermophilous, antophagous. 6.

ECOLOGY: mostly in high mountain xeric grasslands at the edge of mesophilous forests; at larval stage on *Campanula* spp., mostly of the *C. rotundifolia* species-complex (Campanulaceae).

TROPHIC RANGE: oligophagous.

NOTES: this rare species, mostly associated with mountain areas at the low latitudes of southern Europe, is here recorded for the first time from Turkey.

Meligethes coeruleovirens Förster, 1849

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 2.06 - EEU (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 172a).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: KIRKLARELI (Vildiz Mts., NE Kırklareli, 800 m, V.1994 (CAR)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, mesophilous, antophagous. 4.

ECOLOGY: usually in moist and shady habitats at the edge of mesophilous forests; at larval stage on *Cardamine* spp., especially *Cardamine (Dentaria) enneaphyllos* (L.) Crantz, *C. (s. str.) pratensis* L. and other closely related species (Brassicaceae).

TROPHIC RANGE: oligophagous.

Meligethes coracinus Sturm, 1845

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.05 - SIE (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 170c).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: ADAPAZARI (= SAKARYA) (between Adapazari (= Haidar-Pascha) and Sapanca (= Sabandscha) (Ganglbauer, 1905); Lake Sapanca, VI.1970 (NMP)); AMASYA (Amasya (Heyden, 1890); ANKARA (near Beynam, 1400 m, VII.1987 (CAR)); ARTVIN (Akarsu-Ardanuc, 900 m, VII.1994 (UEC)); BALIKESIR (near Edremit, IV.1984 (CAR)); BILECIK (between Sapanca (= Sabandscha) and Eskisehir (Ganglbauer, 1905); between Karaköy and Bozüyük (Ganglbauer, 1905); near Bilecik, V.1984 (CAR)); BOLU (Lake Abant, 1200 m, VI.1996 (NMP, JVC)); BURSA (Bursa, VII.1969 (MHNG)); ÇANAKKALE (Sapanca golu, VI.1970 (NMP)); ÇANKIRI (10 Km N of Çankiri, 900 m, VI.1992 (CAR)); 23 km N of Çankiri, 1100 m, VI.1996 (NMP, JVC)); ÇORUM (Bogazkale, 1100 m, V.1991 (CAR); Çorum, VII.1993 (NMP)); ERZİNÇAN (near Cengerli, pass between Kemah and Refahiye, 1600 m, V.1999 (CAR); Erzincan, VII.1993 (UEC); 30 Km NW of Kemah, Cengerli Pass, 39.47.04 N, 38.56.69 E, 1550 m, V.2000 (CAR)); ERZURUM (Aksar-Senkaya, 1300 m, VII.1994 (UEC); Askale, 1700 m, VI.1986 (CAR); Erzurum University, 1800 m, VI.1994 (UEC); Ormanli-Senkaya, 1800 m, V.1994 (UEC); Pasinler, VIII.1992 (UEC); near Senkaya, 1200-1500 m, V.1999 (CAR); Süngübayir, VII.1992 (UEC); Turnali-Senkaya, 1750 m, VII.1994 (UEC)); ESKİSEHİR (12 Km SE of Eskisehir, 970 m, V.1991 (CAR)); GÜMÜSHANE (Bayburt, 1600 m, VI.1986 (CAR)); İSTANBUL (Belgrat Forest near Istanbul, VI.1992 (CAR); Durusu, VI.1996 (JVC)); KARS (Ardahan, 2000 m, VII.1987 (CAR); Göle, 2000 m, VI.1992 (CAR); 40 Km W of Kagizman, 1200-1400 m, V.1999 (CAR); 10 Km SW of Sarikamis, 2000 m, VII.1987 (CAR)); KAYSERİ (near Barkirdagi, 38°15'39" N 35°45'53" E, 1350 m, V.2000 (CAR); 10 Km SE of Himmetsdede, 1100 m, V.2000 (CAR)); KOCAELİ (İzmit, Mollafeneri, VI.1947 (Jelínek, 1967)); SINOP (Dranaz Pass, Burnuk, 1100 m, VI.1992 (CAR)); SİVAS (Çamlıbel Pass, 1600 m, VI.1992 (CAR); 15 Km E of Sivas, 39°43'30" N, 36°50'52" E, 1300 m, V.2000 (CAR); 135 Km E of Yozgat, 1350-1400 m, V.1999 (CAR); 135 Km E of Yozgat, 39°48'60" N, 36°05'97" E, 1350-1400m, V.2000 (CAR)); TOKAT (near Tokat, VI.1969 (CAR)); YOZGAT (road to Bogazkale, 8 Km E Yozgat, 39°50'06" N, 34°44'07" E, 1250 m, V.2000 (CAR); Çalatlı, 10 Km E Yozgat, 39°50'90" N, 34°52'72" E, 1300 m, V.2000 (CAR); near Yozgat, 1300 m, VI.1975 (CAR); 8 Km W of Yozgat, 1300 m,

V.1999 (CAR); 90 Km E Yozgat, 39°41'01" N, 35°45'06" E, 1250 m, V.2000 (CAR)); ZONGULDAK (Safranbolu, 1000 m, VI.1996 (NMP)); "Western Anatolia", without more detailed data (Apfelbeck, 1930)); RUSSIA: ("Caucasus", without more detailed data (Reitter, 1919)); (Krasnodar, V.1911 (CAR)); GEORGIA: ("Transcaucasus", Gruzia, Tbilisi, Lisie Ozero, VI.1957 (NMP)); (Borzhomi, 780 m, VI.1978 (NMP); Tbilisi, Lisie Lake, VI.1957 (NMP)); ARMENIA: (Gegard near Jerevan, V.1978 (NMP); Sevan mesto-ok step, Pastvine, VI.1988 (NMP, CJP)); Azerbaijan: CASPI SEA REGION (Baku, Cagacuk-Caj, V.1975 (NMP); near Zarat, 90 Km N of Baku, VI.1984 (NMP); near Maraza, IV-V.1992 (CAR); near Zarat, 90 Km N of Baku, VI.1984 (CAR)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: eurytopic, eurythermic, antophagous. 1-6.

ECOLOGY: mostly in mountain and lowland cultivated and wild grasslands, but frequently also in rocky habitats and near streams; at larval stage on *Brassica* spp., *Sinapis* spp., *Barbarea* spp. and *Sisymbrium* spp. (Brassicaceae).

TROPHIC RANGE: stenophagous.

Meligethes sp. 1 cfr. *coracinus*

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: ? 2.04 - SEU (Audisio et al., in press b).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: ADANA (Gerbeli Pass, 1600 m, VI.1986 (CAR); Amanus Mts, Yarpuz above Osmaniye, 37°05'09" N, 36°19'72" E - 37°04'09" N, 36°23'66" E, 400-1500 m, V.2000 (CAR)); BURSA (near Bursa (= Brussa) (Scholz, 1922, under *M. coracinus* var. *aenescens* Ganglb.)); ERZINÇAN (Alpköy, 15 Km N Kemah, 39°37'32" N, 39°10'40" E, 1150 m, V.2000 (CAR); road between Iliç and Kemah, 39°35'80" N, 38°39'23" E 1400 m, V.2000 (CAR); 20 Km S of Kemah, 39°36'64" N, 38°45'76" E 1300 m, V.2000 (CAR); 30 Km NW of Kemah, Cengerli Pass, 39.47.04 N, 38.56.69 E, 1550 m, V.2000 (CAR)); ERZURUM (6-15 Km SW of Göle, 1300-1900 m, V.1999 (CAR); Kop-Dag Pass, 2300 m, VII.1987 (CAR); near Senkaya, 1200-1500 m, V.1999 (CAR)); KAHRAMAN MARAS (Göksun, 1250 m, V.2000 (CAR)); KARS (2-54 Km W of Kagizman, 1200-1400 m, V.1999 (CAR)); KAYSERI (near Bakirdagi, 38°15'39" N 35°45'53" E, 1350 m, V.2000 (CAR); Demerci Pass, Asagibeycayir, 1650 m, V.1999 (CAR); Gezbeli Pass, 38°12'17" N 35°53'94" E, 1450 m, V.2000 (CAR)); KIRSEHIR (near Mucur, 1000 m, V.2000 (CAR)); SIVAS (Darende, 1100 m, V.1999 (CAR); Gürun, 1300 m, V.1999 (CAR); 135 Km E of Yozgat, 1350-1400 m, V.1999 (CAR); 135 Km E of Yozgat, 39°48'60" N, 36°05'97" E, 1350-1400m, V.2000 (CAR)); VAN (Baskale, 1800 m, V.1988 (CAR)); YOZGAT (road to Bogazkale, 8 Km E Yozgat, 39°50'06" N, 34°44'07" E, 1250 m, V.2000 (CAR); Çalatli, 10 Km E Yozgat, 39°50'90" N, 34°52'72" E, 1300 m, V.2000 (CAR); Camliyi, Milli, 1500 m, V.1991 (CAR); 90 Km E Yozgat, 39°41'01" N, 35°45'06" E, 1250 m, V.2000 (CAR)); RUSSIA: CAUCASUS (Borzhomi, 780 m, VI.1978 (NMP, CJP)); SYRIA: ("Syria", without more detailed data (Brisout de Barneville, 1872, under *M. fulvipipes* Ch. Bris.)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, thermophilous, antophagous. 1-3, 6.

ECOLOGY: mostly in xeric grasslands, xeric meadows, hillslopes, and rocky habitats, mainly on limestones; larvae exclusively on flowers of *Erysimum* spp. (Brassicaceae).

TROPHIC RANGE: oligophagous.

NOTES: as discussed elsewhere (Audisio et al., in press b), within the *M. coracinus* complex is clearly present in several southern European and Anatolian areas a distinct biological species exclusively associated with members of the botanical genus *Erysimum*. Anatolian and SW Asiatic populations of this species differ slightly from Italian and W-Mediterranean ones, but at present we refer them to a single geographically variable taxon.

Meligethes sp. 2 cfr. *coracinus*

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: ? 2.01.9000.01 - EUR.ANAT

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: SIVAS (135 Km E of Yozgat, 39°48'60" N, 36°05'97" E, 1350-1400 m, V.1999, V.2000 (CAR)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, mesophilous, antophagous. 4.

ECOLOGY: shady hillslopes and rocky habitats, mainly on limestones, in relict mixed woods of *Quercus* spp.; larvae exclusively on flowers of *Arabis* sp. of the *A. hirsuta* species-group (Brassicaceae).

TROPHIC RANGE: ? oligophagous.

NOTES: as discussed in Audisio et al. (in press b), we recently identified a second rare and local Anatolian species closely related with both *M. coracinus* s. str. and *M. sp. 1* cfr. *coracinus*; these three species are certainly syntopic at least in the above cited locality of the northern Turkey, where at larval stage each species is developing on its respective local host plant (*M. coracinus* on *Barbarea* sp., *M. sp. 1* cfr. *coracinus* on *Erysimum* sp., *M. sp. 2* cfr. *coracinus* on *Arabis* sp. cfr. *hirsuta*).

Meligethes corvinus Erichson, 1845

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: ? 2.03 - CEU (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 213c).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: RUSSIA: (above Krasnodar, V.1911 (CAR)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: stenotopic, mesophilous, antophagous. 4.

ECOLOGY: usually in moist and shady habitats in mesophilous forests; at larval stage on *Campanula* spp., especially on *C. trachelium* and related species (Campanulaceae).

TROPHIC RANGE: oligophagous.

NOTES: the previous records for Lebanon (Horion, 1960; Franz, 1974) are based on wrongly identified material.

Meligethes denticulatus (Heer, 1841)

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.04 - ASE (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 167d).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: RUSSIA: ("Caucasus", without more detailed data (Franz, 1974); above Krasnodar, V.1911 (CAR)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, mesophilous, antophagous. 4-5.

ECOLOGY: moist and shady habitats in mesophilous forests; at larval stage on *Rubus* spp., especially *R. caesius* L. (Rosaceae).

TROPHIC RANGE: oligophagous.

NOTES: previous records for Palestina and Anatolia (Horion, 1960; Franz, 1974) are based on wrongly identified material.

Meligethes devillei Grouvelle, 1912

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.07 - CAE (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 193d).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: KASTAMONU (Mount Ilgaz, 2200 m, VII.1975 (Audisio, 1979; CAR); Mount Ilgaz, 2200 m, VII.1987 (CAR)); GEORGIA: (Lagodiekii Region, VII.1976 (Kirejtshuk, 1978, under *M. ovatus* Sturm)); ARMENIA: (Aras Valley (= "Araxestal"; ZIN)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: stenotopic, thermophilous, antophagous. 6.

ECOLOGY: high mountain xeric grasslands; at larval stage perhaps on *Dracocephalum austriacum* L. (Lamiaceae).

TROPHIC RANGE: ? monophagous.

Meligethes dieckmanni Audisio and Jelínek, 1984

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.02.9000.06 - PAL.POCA (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 211i).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: ARTVIN (12 Km SE of Ardanuc, 1300 m, VI.1992 (CAR)); BURSA (Ulu-Dag, 1700-1800 m, VI.1986 (Audisio, 1988b; CAR)); ERZURUM (Canyon of Göle, 1950 m, VI.1992 (CAR); Kop-Dag Pass, 2100 m, VI.1986 (Audisio, 1988b; CAR)); GÜMÜSHANE (Tersun Mount Pass, side N, 1600 m, VI.1992 (CAR)); KARS (Göle, 2100 m, VII.1976 (Audisio and Jelínek, 1984; CAR); RIZE (Ikizdere Valley, Sivrikaya, 1700 m, VI.1992 (CAR)); RUSSIA: CIRCASSIA (Dombai-Tal, VI.1968 (Audisio and Jelínek, 1984; MNB, CAR); near Teberda, VI.1967 (Audisio and Jelínek, 1984; CAR)); WESTERN CAUCASUS (Krasnaja Poljana, VII.1910 (Audisio and Jelínek, 1984; NMP, CAR)); GEORGIA: (Abastumani, without more detailed data (Audisio and Jelínek, 1984; MNB); "Alexanderhilf", VI.1875 (Reitter, 1877; Jelínek, 1982a; Audisio and Jelínek, 1984; DEI); Escera near Suchumi, VI.1981 (Audisio and Jelínek, 1984; NMP); Zchneti near Tbilisi, 1200 m, VI.1987 (CAR); ("Caucasus", without more detailed data (Reitter, 1919, under *M. floribundus* Reitt., partim; Audisio and Jelínek, 1984; NMP, DEI)); ARMENIA: (Cachkadzor, VI.1988 (NMP); Covagjuch, 2500 m, VI.1988 (NMP); Dilidzhan, VI. 1988 (NMP)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, mesophilous, antophagous. 4-5.

ECOLOGY: edges of mesophilous forests and grasslands; at larval stage on *Lamium* spp., especially *L. album* L. and *L. gargaricum* L. (Lamiaceae).

TROPHIC RANGE: oligophagous.

Meligethes difficilis (Heer, 1841)

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.02 - PAL (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 211d).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: ARTVIN (12 Km SE of Ardanuc, 1300 m, VI.1992 (CAR)); ERZURUM (Aksar-Senkaya, 1300 m, VII.1994 (UEC); Canyon of Göle, 1950 m, VI.1992 (CAR)); TRABZON (Sumelas, 1300 m, VII.1987 (CAR)); RUSSIA: ("Circassia", without more detailed data (Reitter, 1888); "Caucasus", without more detailed data (Horion, 1960; Franz, 1974); above Krasnodar, V.1911 (CAR)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, mesophilous, antophagous. 4-6.

ECOLOGY: edges of mesophilous forests and grasslands; at larval stage on *Lamium* spp., especially *L. album* L., *L. maculatum* L., *L. flexuosum* Ten., *L. orvala* L., *L. garganicum* L., and *Lamiastrum galeobdolon* (L.) Ehr. and Pol. (Lamiaceae).

TROPHIC RANGE: oligophagous.

Meligethes discoideus Erichson, 1845

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.11 - TUM (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 177d).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: ("Anatolia", without more detailed data (Schilsky, 1894, under *M. anatolicus*; Reitter, 1919, under *M. anatolicus* Schilsky)); ADANA (Amanus Mts, Yarpuz above Osmaniye, 37°05'09" N, 36°19'72" E - 37°04'09" N, 36°23'66" E, 400-1500 m, V.2000 (CAR)); AGRI (Tutak, 1650 m, V.1988 (CAR)); ANKARA (Beynam, 1400 m, VII.1987 (CAR); near Beynam, 900 m, V.2000 (CAR); 20 Km E of Golbasi, 950 m, V.1988 (CAR); Kirikkale, 1000 m, VII.1987 (CAR); Temelli, 1000 m, VII.1987 (CAR)); ANTALYA (Korkuteli, V.1991 (IRC)); ÇANKIRI (23 km N of Çankiri, 1100 m, VI.1996 (NMP)); ERZINÇAN (road between Erzincan and Kemah, 1150 m, V.1999 (CAR); Euphrates Canyon, Kemaliye, 39°13'57" N, 38°33'52" E, 1100 m, V.2000 (CAR)); ERZURUM (Aras Canyon, 27-31 Km NE of Horasan, 40°06'66" N, 42°24'10" E, 1500-1600 m, V.2000 (CAR); Erzurum University, 1800 m, V.1994 (UEC); Horasan, 1900 m, VII.1987 (CAR); Canyon of Oltu Cayi, 750 m, VI.1992 (CAR)); GAZIANTEP (15 Km NW of Gaziantep, 37°08'99" N, 37°16'13" E, 950 m, V.2000 (CAR)); KAYSERI (Incesu, 1100 m, VI.1986 (CAR); 1 Km W of Incesu, 1150 m, V.1988 (CAR); 38 Km NW of Kayseri, 1100 m, V.1999 (CAR)); KONYA (near Kadinhani, 1100 m, VI.1986 (CAR)); MALATYA (Eskimalatya, 1000 m, V.1988 (CAR)); NEVSEHIR (Avanos, 1200 m, VI.1986 (CAR)); NIGDE (near Ciftehan, 1300 m, VI.1986 (CAR); Göreme, 17.V.1995 (SLC); Mamburun Pass, 1000-1350 m, V.1988 (CAR)); SIVAS (Imranli, 1700 m, VII.1987 (CAR); 15 Km W of Zara, 1350 m, VII.1987 (CAR)); YOZGAT (road to Bogazkale, 8 Km E Yozgat, 39°50'06" N, 34°44'07" E, 1250 m, V.2000 (CAR); 10 Km near Yozgat, 1300 m, VI.1975 (CAR); 90 Km E Yozgat, 39°41'01" N, 35°45'06" E, 1250 m, V.2000 (CAR)); RUSSIA: CAUCASUS (Armen. Geb., (CAR, NMP)); "Caucasus", without more detailed data (Reitter,

1871, 1919, under *M. maculatus*; Rebmann, 1940a, under *M. anatolicus* and *M. maculatus*); Northern Caucasus above Krasnodar, V.1921 (CAR)); GEORGIA: (Tbilisi, V.1880 (Schilsky, 1894, under *M. maculatus*; Easton, 1957; HNMB); ARMENIA: (“Aras Valley” (Schilsky, 1894, under *M. maculatus*); “Armenian Mts.” (CAR); Astarak, IV.1987 (CAR)); AZERBAIJAN: (“Transcaucasien, Elisabethopol” (Kolenati, 1846; Easton, 1957)); IRAN: (Rafsanjan, III.1973 (Jelínek, 1981a; CAR, NMP); “Iran”, without more detailed data (Easton, 1957; Horion, 1960; Franz, 1974)); IRAQ: (Baghdad (Jelínek, 1981a; NMP)); SYRIA: (Aleppo (NMP)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, thermophilous, antophagous. 1-3.

ECOLOGY: mostly in xeric grasslands, xeric meadows, hillslopes, rocky habitats, and sandy substrates near river banks; larvae probably exclusively on flowers of *Erysimum* spp., such as *Erysimum diffusum* Ehrh. (= *E. canescens* Roth) and others (Brassicaceae).

TROPHIC RANGE: oligophagous.

Meligethes distinctus Sturm, 1845

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 2.01 - EUR (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 197d).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: ADANA (near Çamalan, 1000 m, VI.1986 (CAR); Findikli, 1200 m, VI.1996 (NMP); Gyaur Mts. near Adana, VIII.1947 (Jelínek, 1982c, under *M. obscurus*; NMP)); ANKARA (Lake Mogan, VII.1947 (Jelínek, 1967, 1982c, under *M. obscurus* Erichson; NMP)); ARTVIN (near Ardanuc, 1700 m, VI.1992 (CAR); Borcak, 250 m, VI.1992 (CAR); near Senkaya, 1200-1500 m, V.1999 (CAR); 5-15 Km NE of Oltu, 1200-1350 m, V.1999 (CAR)); BOLU (Lake Abant, 1200 m, VI.1996 (NMP)); ERZURUM (Aras Canyon, 27-31 Km NE of Horasan, 40°06'66" N, 42°24'10" E, 1500-1600 m, V.2000 (CAR); Canyon of Göle, 1700 m, VI.1992 (CAR); Kop-Dag Pass, 2000 m, VI.1986 (CAR); Kop-Dag Pass, 2300 m, VII.1987 (CAR); Kop-Dag Pass, 2300 m, VI.1992 (CAR); Kandilli, 1700 m, VI.1986 (CAR); Kandilli, 1700 m, VII.1987 (CAR)); GİRESUN (Bulancak, 0 m, VII.1987 (CAR)); GÜMÜSHANE (Siran, 1400 m, VI.1992 (CAR)); HATAY (near Belen, 1100 m, VI.1986 (CAR)); KARS (Karakurt, 1800 m, VII.1987 (CAR); 10 Km SW of Sarikamis, 2000 m, VII.1987 (CAR)); KASTAMONU (Ilgaz-Dag, 2200 m, VII.1987 (CAR)); KONYA (Ivriz, 1600 m, V.1988 (CAR)); IÇEL (Mersin, Arslanköy, 1600 m, V.1988 (CAR); Mersin, Camliyayla, 1100 m, VI.1986 (CAR)); RİZE (Yol Üstü, V.1967 (MHNG)); SİVAS (Ziyaret Pass, 2000 m, V.1988 (CAR)); TRABZON (Zigana Pass, 1900 m, VII.1987 (CAR)); YOZGAT (road to Bogazkale, 8 Km E Yozgat, 39°50'06" N, 34°44'07" E, 1250 m, V.2000 (CAR); Çalatli, 10 Km E Yozgat, 39°50'90" N, 34°52'72" E, 1300 m, V.2000 (CAR)); ZONGULDAK (Karabük, VI.1996 (NMP); Safranbolu, 1000 m, VI.1996 (NMP)); RUSSIA: CAUCASUS (Kislovodsk, VI.1912 (Jelínek, 1982c; NMP)); (“Caucasus”, without more detailed data (Reitter, 1919, under *M. obscurus*, partim; Horion, 1960, under *M. obscurus*, partim); “Western

Caucasus”, without more detailed data (CAR)); GEORGIA: (Abchazia, Lake Ritsa (= Rica), VI.1961 (Jelínek, 1982c, under *M. obscurus*; NMP); Borzhomi, 780 m, VI.1978 (Jelínek, 1982c, under *M. obscurus*; Audisio and Jelínek, 1990; NMP, CAR)); ARMENIA: (Covagiuch, VI.1989 (NMP); Sevan, 2000 m, VII.1978 (NMP)); IRAN: NORTHERN REGION (Astrabad (Audisio and Jelínek, 1990; ZIN); Elborz Mts., Kelardasht plain, Rudbarak, 1500 m, VIII.1970 (Jelínek, 1981a, 1982c, under *M. obscurus* Er.); LEBANON: “Lebanon”, IV.1904 (Sahlberg, 1913b; FMNH)); CHOUF (Deir el Kamar, 900 m, V.1972 (CAR); Roum, IV.1962 (NMP)); JORDAN-PALESTINE: (“prope coloniam Saronam”, II.1904 (Sahlberg, 1913b, under *M. obscurus* Er.; FMNH)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, thermophilous, antophagous. 2-4.

ECOLOGY: mostly in xeric localities at the edge of mesophilous forests and in rocky habitats; at larval stage on *Teucrium* spp., especially *T. chamaedrys* L., *T. siculum* Rafin., *T. montanum* L. and others (Lamiaceae).

TROPHIC RANGE: oligophagous.

NOTES: Audisio (1978) mentioned a specimen of “*M. distinctus*” from Palestine; following the taxonomic and nomenclatural conclusions later published by Audisio (1988b) and Audisio and Jelínek (1990), this data should be referred to *M. minutus* C. Brisout de Barneville. As discussed in Audisio (1993c) this record was in fact based on a misinterpretation of the locality label to be referred to a Moroccan locality, thus apparently excluding the presence of *M. minutus* in the Eastern Mediterranean areas. However we have recently examined two specimens collected in the Greek Island of Crete (Matala, 16.IV.1971 leg. Wewalka (NMW); new to Greece) confirming the presence of the true *M. minutus* in this part of the Mediterranean basin and, at the same time, representing the easternmost record for this rare Western Mediterranean species.

Meligethes diversus Schilsky, 1893

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 5.07 - TUR (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 189d).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: BITLIS (Tatvan, 1720 m, V.1988 (CAR, NMP)); ERZURUM (Canyon of Göle, 1950 m, VI.1992 (CAR); Dulcu, VI.1993 (UEC); Erzurum, VII.1979, dtto, VI.1980 (UEC); Erzurum University, 1800 m, VI.1992, dtto, VI.1993 (UEC); Pasinler, VI.1968 (Audisio, 1988b; CAR)); GÜMÜSHANE (Aydintepe, Bayburt, VI.1992 (UEC); Bayburt, VIII.1991 (UEC); Bayburt, Kopdagi, VIII.1991 (UEC); Canyon of Maden, 1650 m, VII.1987 (Audisio, 1988b; CAR)); VAN (Gevas, 1800 m, V.1988 (CAR); 14 Km E of Gürpınar, 1800 m, V.1988 (CAR); 5 Km E of Tatvan, 1720 m, V.1988 (CAR)); GEORGIA: SOUTH EASTERN REGION (Tbilisi, V.1966 (Audisio, 1988b; NMP); Vashlovansky zapovednik, V.1977 (ZIN)); ARMENIA: (“Caucasus, Aras Valley” (= Araxesthal; Schilsky, 1893, 1894; Easton, 1964)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, hygrophilous, antophagous. 3.

ECOLOGY: mostly in steppic wet grasslands and meadows, at the edge of river banks and lakes; at larval stage probably on *Salvia limbata* C.A. Meyer (Lamiaceae).

TROPHIC RANGE: ? oligophagous.

NOTES: Kirejtshuk (1997) introduced a new synonymy between *M. yakushenkoi* Kirejtshuk, 1992 from Altai Region, and *M. diversus* ssp. *tschistiyakovae* Kirejtshuk, 1990 from NE Kazakhstan (new status for *M. tschistiyakovae*). On the basis of the so far studied available material from Eastern Turkey, Northern Iran and Middle Asia, *M. diversus* shows a certain degree of morphological variation throughout its wide range. To consider these differences sufficient to attribute the Eastern Anatolian and Middle Asiatic populations to distinct vicariant sibling-species, subspecies, or locally adapted demes, is a merely technical problem.

Meligethes egenus Erichson, 1845

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: ? 1.09 - TEM (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 201e).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: ("Asia Minor", without more detailed data (Horion, 1960)); ADANA (Bürücek, VII.1947 (Jelínek, 1967)); near Çamalan, 1000 m, VI.1986 (CAR)); ANKARA (Akyurt, 1050, m, VI.1992 (CAR)); Kalecik, 1000 m, VII.1987 (CAR); near Kirikkale, VI.1986 (CAR); Kizilcahamam, VII.1981 (EUC)); Lake Mogan, VII.1947 (Jelínek, 1967; CAR); Telikeli, 1100 m, VII.1987 (CAR)); ARTVIN (Borçka, 250 m, VI.1992 (CAR)); BOLU (Lake Abant, 1200 m, VI.1996 (NMP)); ERZİNÇAN (Erzincan, VII.1993 (UEC)); ERZURUM (Dikyazundere, 1500 m, VI.1995 (UEC); Canyon of Göle, 1950 m, VI.1992 (CAR); Güngerüdü, VIII.1992 (UEC); Kösk Köyü, VI.1996 (UEC)); GÜMÜSHANE (Karamustafa, VII.1995 (UEC); Kelkit, VII.1995 (UEC); Köse, VII.1995 (UEC); Torul, V.1994 (UEC)); IÇEL (near Mersin, IV.1904 (Sahlberg, 1913b; FMNH)); IZMIR (Doganbay, Feucht-wiese, VII.1984 (CAR)); KONYA (Lake Beysehir, IX.1947 (Jelínek, 1967); Lake Beysehir, Südufer, VII.1984 (CAR)); MANISA (near Salihli, 160 m, V.1992 (CAR)); NIGDE (Ihlara, V.1979 (EUC)); VAN (Gevas (NMP)); (Bazdog, VII.1973 (CAR)); ZONGULDAK (Karabük, VI.1996 (NMP)); RUSSIA: ("Caucasus", without more detailed data (Horion, 1960)); WESTERN CAUCASUS (near Krasnodar (ZIN)); GEORGIA: (Lagodekhi Region, V.1977 (CAR)); AZERBAIJAN: (Nachitshevan region, Ordubad (NMP)); IRAN: (Poucht-è-Kouh, Arköwaz, 1460 m (Grouvelle, 1912)); Gajereh (CAR); Darband near Tehran, 2000 m, VI.1960 (Jelínek, 1981a; MHNB); Elborz Mts., Veresk, 800 m, VIII.1970 (Jelínek, 1981a, under "*M. egenus* ssp. ?; NMP); IRAQ: (Shaklawa (NMP)); CYPRUS: ("Cyprus", without more detailed data (Baudi, 1870, under *M. gagatinus* Er.; Horion, 1960; MTO); LEBANON: (Nhar el Kelb, N of Beirut, IX.1959 (Jelínek, 1965)); JORDAN-PALESTINE: (Amman, 800 m, VIII.1959 (Jelínek, 1965); Dana river spring, 1200 m, III.1987 (CAR); Jericho, 200 m, V, VII-X.1958 (Jelínek, 1965); Wadi Shueib, 200 m, XI.1957, X.1958, XI.1959 (Jelínek, 1965); Wadi Sir near Amman, 600 m, IV.1956 (Jelínek, 1965)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: eurytopic, hygrophilous, antophagus. 1-6.

ECOLOGY: edges of channels, rivers, lakes, ponds, both in natural and man-influenced environments; at larval stage on flowers of *Mentha* spp., especially of the *M. spicata* species-complex (Lamiaceae).

TROPHIC RANGE: oligophagous.

NOTES: if compared with normal specimens from Western European countries, most of the East Mediterranean populations of this species show male genitalia with longer and more developed paramera, separated by a deeper and wider U-shaped excision. On the other hand populations with much shorter paramera occur in NE Iran, also similar to those occurring in North Africa and to be referred to the closely related *M. otini* Easton, 1954 (Audisio, 1993c; Jelínek, 1981a). At the time being is very difficult to attribute only on the basis of morphological characters both Western Asiatic groups of populations to the true *M. egenus*, or to two geographically vicariant species or to subspecies, or (with reference to the above indicated populations from NE Iran) to *M. otini*.

Meligethes erichsoni C. Brisout de Barneville, 1863

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 2.04 - SEU (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 181e).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: EDIRNE (near Edirne, V.1984 (CAR)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: eurytopic, thermophilous, antophagus. 1-6.

ECOLOGY: mostly in mountain and lowland xerophilous grasslands; at larval stage on *Hippocrepis comosa* L. and other species of the genus *Hippocrepis*, *Lotus* and *Coronilla* (Fabaceae).

TROPHIC RANGE: stenophagous.

Meligethes exilis Sturm, 1845

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 2.01 - EUR (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 203e).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: (Turkey (Audisio et al., 1984)); KARS (10 km SW of Sarikamis, 2000 m, VII. 1987 (CAR)); RUSSIA: ("Caucasus", without more detailed data (Horion, 1960; Audisio et al., 1984)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, thermophilous, antophagus. 2-6.

ECOLOGY: mostly in xeric meadows and steppic grasslands, on flowers of *Thymus* spp. of the *T. serpyllum* species-complex, such as *T. pulegioides* L. and *T. pannonicus* All. (Lamiaceae).

TROPHIC RANGE: oligophagous.

Meligethes explanatus Reitter, 1900

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 5.07 - TUR.

LIST OF LOCALITIES: SYRIA: CENTRAL-WESTERN REGION (Ma'Iula (= Maalloula) nearly 20 Km NW of Qetaifé, 1650 m, V.1982 (NMP)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: stenotopic, thermophilous, antophagus. 3.

ECOLOGY: desertic and subdesertic localities; this species was collected one time in number in Middle Asia on *Crambe* sp. (J. Jelínek) and it is likely that

certain eremic members of this botanical genus (Brassicaceae) could actually represent its host-plants. For instance in western Syria and southern Turkey is known to occur *Crambe orientalis* L., Irano-Turanian element mostly distributed in Middle Asia (Davis, 1965-1982).

TROPHIC RANGE: unknown.

NOTES: this species, known to occur in Middle Asia only, is here recorded for the first time from the whole Western Palaearctic subregion.

Meligethes flavimanus Stephens, 1830

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.04 - ASE (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 168f).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: ARTVIN (700 m, VII.1975 (CAR)); ERZURUM (Canyon of Göle, 1950 m, VI.1992 (Audisio, 1993b; CAR); ISTANBUL (Durusu, VI.1996 (NMP)); KARS (Canyon of Göle, 2000 m, VI.1992 (Audisio, 1993b; CAR); 7 Km SE of Sarikamis, 2000 m, VI.1992 (Audisio, 1993b; CAR)); RUSSIA: ("Caucasus" (Horion, 1960, under *M. lumbaris* Sturm)); GEORGIA: ("Transcaucasus" (Reitter, 1919, under *M. lumbaris* Strm.); ARMENIA: (Aras Valley (= "Araxesthal" (CAR, NMP); Cachkadzar, VI.1988 (NMP); AZERBAIJAN: (Zakatalskiy zapovednik, VI.1987 (NMP)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: eurytopic, thermophilous, antophagous. 1-2, 4.

ECOLOGY: mostly in xeric localities and disturbed areas at the edge of forests; at larval stage especially on *Rosa* spp., such as *Rosa canina* L., *R. pimpinellifolia* L. (= *R. spinosissima* L., P.P.), *R. gallica* L. and others (Rosaceae).

TROPHIC RANGE: oligophagous.

Meligethes funereus Jelínek, 1967

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 2.04 - SEU (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 202f).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: ANKARA (Ankara-Baraj, VII.1947 (Jelínek, 1967); near Elmadag, 1100 m, VII.1975 (CAR); Lake Mogan, VII.1947 (Jelínek, 1967; NMP)); ERZINÇAN (30 Km NW of Kemah, Cengerli Pass, 39.47.04 N, 38.56.69 E, 1550 m, V.2000 (CAR)); ERZURUM (Aras Canyon, 27-31 Km NE of Horasan, 40°06'66" N, 42°24'10" E, 1500-1600 m, V.2000 (CAR); Kop-Dag Pass, 2100 m, VI.1986 (CAR); Kop-Dag Pass, 2300 m, VII.1987 (CAR); near Senkaya, 1200-1500 m, V.1999 (CAR)); GÜMÜSHANE (Maden, 1810 m, VI.1986 (CAR)); KARS (10 Km SW of Sarikamis, 2000 m, VII.1987 (CAR)); SIVAS (135 Km E of Yozgat, 1350-1400 m, V.1999 (CAR); 135 Km E of Yozgat, 39°48'60" N, 36°05'97" E, 1350-1400m, V.2000 (CAR)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, thermophilous, antophagous. 2-6.

ECOLOGY: mostly in xeric meadows and steppic grasslands; at larval stage on flowers of *Thymus* spp. of the *T. serpyllum* species-complex, such as *T. pulegioides* L. and *T. pannonicus* All. (Lamiaceae).

TROPHIC RANGE: oligophagous.

Meligethes gagathinus Erichson, 1845

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 2.01 - EUR (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 200g).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: ARTVIN (near Hopa, 0 m, VII.1987 (CAR)); RUSSIA: CAUCASUS (Macesta, VI.1956 (CAR)); ? GEORGIA: "Caucasus", without more detailed data (Reitter, 1878; Kirejtshuk, 1992)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, hygrophilous, antophagus. 1-6.

ECOLOGY: edges of channels, rivers, lakes, ponds, mainly in natural environments; at larval stage on flowers of *Mentha* spp., especially of the *Mentha aquatica* L. and *M. rotundifolia* species-complex (Lamiaceae).

TROPHIC RANGE: oligophagous.

Meligethes haemorrhoidalis Förster, 1849

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 2.03 - CEU (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 206h).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: ARTVIN (12 Km SE of Ardanuc, 1300 m, VI.1992 (CAR)); GÜMÜSHANE (Tersundagi Pass, side N, 1600 m, VI.1992 (CAR)); KASTAMONU (Ballidag, 1550 m, VI.1992 (CAR)); RUSSIA: ("Western Caucasus", without more detailed data (Horion, 1960); GEORGIA: ("Alexanderhilf", VI.1875 (Reitter, 1877; Jelínek, 1982a; Audisio and Jelínek, 1984); "Caucasus", without more detailed data (Reitter, 1877, under *M. floribundus*; Jelínek, 1982a; MHNP)); IRAN: NORTHERN REGION (Ziarat near Gorgan (Kirejtshuk, 1977a, under *M. praestans* n.sp.; Kirejtshuk, 1977a; Jelínek, 1981a, under *M. praestans*)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, mesophilous, antophagous. 4-5.

ECOLOGY: edges of mesophilous forests; at larval stage on *Lamium album* L. (Lamiaceae).

TROPHIC RANGE: monophagous.

Meligethes bladili Jelínek, 1982

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.13 - SWA (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 197h).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: AĞRI (Tutak, 1650 m, V.1988 (CAR)); BİNGÖL (Kuruku Pass, 1800 m, V.1988 (CAR)); ERZINCAN (Alpköy, 15 Km N Kemah, 39°37'32" N, 39°10'40" E, 1150 m, V.2000 (CAR)); Euphrates Canyon, Kemaliye, 39°13'57" N, 38°33'52" E, 1100 m, V.2000 (CAR); 20 Km S of Kemah, 39°36'64" N, 38°45'76" E 1300 m, V.2000 (CAR); 17 Km N of Tercan, 39°49'75" N, 40°33'03" E, 1750-1850 m, V.2000 (CAR)); ERZURUM (Aras Canyon, 27-31 Km NE of Horasan, 40°06'66" N, 42°24'10" E, 1500-1600 m, V.2000 (CAR); 44 Km N of Erzurum, 1800 m, V.1999 (CAR); 6-15 Km SW of Göle, 1300-1900 m, V.1999 (CAR); near Senkaya, 1200-1500 m, V.1999 (CAR)); KARS (near Ardahan, between Ardahan and Göle, 2300 m, VII.1987 (Audisio, 1988b; CAR); Göle, 2000 m, VI.1992 (CAR); 2-54 Km W of Kagizman, 1200-1400 m, V.1999 (CAR); 5 Km N of Sarikamis, 1900-2000 m, VII.1987 (Audisio, 1988b; CAR)); NEVSEHIR (7 Km NE of Avanos, 1200 m, V.1988 (CAR)); SIVAS (Darende, 1100 m, V.1999 (CAR)); VAN (Baskale, 1800

m, V.1988 (CAR)); GEORGIA: (Borzhomi, VI.1978 (Jelínek, 1982c; Audisio, 1988b; NMP, CAR)); ARMENIA: (Aras Valley (= "Araxesthal") (Audisio, 1988b; MNB, CAR)); Covagjuch, 2200 m, VI.1988 (NMP); near Jerevan (ZIN)); IRAN: (Borazjan, IV.1977 (Audisio, 1988b; NMP, CAR)); SYRIA: (Es Sanamein, 50 Km S of Damascus (Sahlberg, 1913b, under *M. distinctus* Sturm; Audisio, 1988b; FMNH)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, thermophilous, antophagous. 2-4.

ECOLOGY: mostly in xeric steppic localities at the edge of mesophilous forests and in rocky habitats; at larval stage on *Teucrium* spp., especially *Teucrium chamaedrys* spp. *sinuatum* (Celak.) (Lamiaceae).

TROPHIC RANGE: ? oligophagous.

Meligethes hoffmanni Reitter, 1871

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.02 - PAL (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 198h).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: ADIYAMAN (20 Km E of Kahta, VI.1983 (CAR)); KONYA (Lake Beysehir, IX.1947 (Jelínek, 1967, 1982c; NMP); Lake Beysehir, Südufer, VII.1984 (CAR)); RUSSIA: ("Western Caucasus, Circassia", without more detailed data (Horion, 1960)); LEBANON: (Jammour, IV.1904 (Sahlberg, 1913b, under *M. niger* Bris.)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, hygrophilous, antophagus. 1-4.

ECOLOGY: edges of channels, rivers, lakes, ponds, marshes, and wet localities in steppic environments, mainly in natural habitats; at larval stage on flowers of *Teucrium scordium* L. (Lamiaceae).

TROPHIC RANGE: monophagous.

Meligethes holzschuhi Jelínek and Spornraft, 1979

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: Turchia centro-sud-orientale 1.11.9000.08 - TUM.ANAS (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 193h).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: ADANA (near Çamalan, between Çamalan and Pozanti, 1000-1100 m, VI.1986 (Audisio, 1988b; CAR); near Tekirbeli, 1300 m, VI.1986 (CAR)); KAHRAMAN MARAS (30 Km NE of Elbistan, 1500 m, VI.1986 (Audisio, 1988b; CAR)); KONYA (Halkapinar, 1600 m, V.1988 (CAR)); IÇEL (Camliyayla (= Namrun), 1200 m, V-VI.1968 (Jelínek and Spornraft, 1979; Audisio, 1988b; CAR); Mersin, Camliyayla, 1100-1400 m, VI.1986 (Audisio, 1988b; CAR); Mersin, Camliyayla, VI.1996 (JVC); NEVSEHIR (7 Km NE of Avanos, 1200 m, V.1988 (CAR); 10 Km N of Avanos, 1100 m, V.1991 (CAR); near Avanos, 1200-1400 m, VI.1986 (Audisio, 1988b; CAR)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, thermophilous, antophagous. 3.

ECOLOGY: mostly in xeric steppic localities at the edge of mesophilous and xerophilous forests and in rocky habitats; at larval stage on *Salvia hypargeia* Fisch. and Mey (Lamiaceae).

TROPHIC RANGE: monophagous.

Meligethes immundus Kraatz, 1858

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: **3.01 - MED** (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 179i).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: **TURKEY:** ADANA (Nur (= Amanus) Mts, Yarpuz, 1000 m, VI.1986 (CAR)); IZMIR (Gümüldür, V.1969 (NMP)); **CYPRUS:** ("Cyprus", without more detailed data (Baudi, 1870, under *M. castaneus* Bris.; MTO); (Larnaca, Stavrovouni, IV.1977 (CAR)); **LEBANON:** (near Beirut, Ainab, 700 m, V.1956 (Jelínek, 1965; CAR); Jammour, IV.1904 (Sahlberg, 1913b)); **ISRAEL:** GALILEA (Khurva Ga'aton, IV.1975 (CAR)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, thermophilous, antophagous. 1-2.

ECOLOGY: in localities with Mediterranean maquis and xerophilous bushy habitats; at larval stage on *Cytisus* spp., *Spartium junceum* L., *Calycotome* spp., *Lembotropis nigricans* (L.) Griseb., *Genista* spp. and *Ulex europaeus* L. (Fabaceae, Genisteae).

TROPHIC RANGE: stenophagous.

Meligethes incanus Sturm, 1845

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: **1.10 - TUE** (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 195i).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: **TURKEY:** ADANA (Amanus Mts, Yarpuz above Osmaniye, 37°05'09" N, 36°19'72" E - 37°04'09"N, 36°23'66" E, 400-1500 m, V.2000 (CAR)); AGRI (Tahir Pass, 2300 m, VI.1992 (CAR)); ANKARA (1-3 Km of Ankara, V.1962 (CAR); Temelli, 1000 m, VII.1987 (CAR)); ANTALYA (Elmali, 1200 m, V.1991 (IRC); Elmali, Avlanbali Pass, 800-1600 m, VI.1996 (JVC); Gündoğmus, VI.1989 (CAR); 50 Km N of Kas, 1300 m, V.1991 (CAR)); BOLU (Abant, VII.1973 (CAR)); DENIZLI (near Sarayköy, river Menderes (= Seraikiöi, River Meandros), V.1904 (Sahlberg, 1913b)); ERZİNÇAN (17 Km N of Tercan, 39°49'75" N, 40°33'03" E, 1750-1850 m, V.2000 (CAR)); ERZURUM (Aras Canyon, 27-31 Km NE of Horasan, 40°06'66" N, 42°24'10" E, 1500-1600 m, V.2000 (CAR); Bayburt, Kopdagi, VIII.1996 (UEC); Kop-Dag Pass, 2100 m, VI.1986 (CAR); Kop-Dag Pass, 2300 m, VI.1992 (CAR); Canyon of Göle, 1700 m, VI.1992 (CAR); near Senkaya, 1200-1500 m, V.1999 (CAR)); GİRESUN (Bulancak, 0 m, VII.1987 (CAR); Findikbel Pass, 1715 m, VI.1992 (CAR); Sehitler Pass, side S, 1600 m, VI.1992 (CAR)); GÜMÜŞHANE (Tersundagi Pass (= S slope), 1600 m, VI.1992 (CAR)); IZMIR (Boz-Dag, IV.1984 (CAR)); KAHRAMAN MARAS (20 Km N of Göksun, 1400 m, VI.1986 (CAR)); KARS (near of Göle, 1700 m, VII.1987 (CAR); Sarikamis, 2000 m, VII.1987 (CAR)); KASTAMONU (Ilgaz Mount, 1800 m, VII.1972 (CAR); Ilgaz Mts, 1000 m, VII.1975 (CAR); Ilgaz Mts, VII.1990 (CAR); Ilgaz Pass, 2300 m, VII.1975 (CAR); Ilgaz Pass, 1800 m, VII.1987 (CAR); Ilgaz Pass, 1700 m, VI.1992 (CAR)); KAYSERİ (10 Km SE of Himmetdede, 1100 m, V.2000 (CAR); Pinarbasi, 1550 m, V.1988 (CAR)); KONYA (Halkapinar, 1200 m, V.1988 (CAR)); IÇEL (Güzeloluk, 1200-1400 m, VI.1996 (NMP); Mersin, Camliyayla, 1500 m, VI.1986 (CAR); Mersin, Arslanköy, 1800 m, V.1988 (CAR)); MUS (Buglan Pass, 1600 m, V.1988 (CAR)); SIVAS (Çamlıbel Pass, 1650 m,

VI.1975 (CAR); 135 Km E of Yozgat, 39°48'60" N, 36°05'97" E, 1350-1400m, V.2000 (CAR)); TOKAT (Canlibel Pass, 1650 m, VI.1975 (CAR); Gelbiran Pass, VII.1976 (CAR)); TUNCELI (Pülümür, 1600 m, VI.1986 (CAR); near Pülümür, 1300 m, VII.1987 (CAR)); YOZGAT (road to Bogazkale, 8 Km E Yozgat, 39°50'06" N, 34°44'07" E, 1250 m, V.2000 (CAR); Çalatlı, 10 Km E Yozgat, 39°50'90" N, 34°52'72" E, 1300 m, V.2000 (CAR); 90 Km E Yozgat, 39°41'01" N, 35°45'06" E, 1250 m, V.2000 (CAR)); RUSSIA: CIRCASSIA (Teberda, Narzan Spring, VI.1968 (CAR); "Caucasus", without more detailed data (Reitter, 1877a, 1919; Horion, 1960)); Cabardino-Balkaria, near Lietshinkaia, VII.1976 (Kirejtshuk, 1977a); Circassia, near Dombaj, VII.1976 (Kirejtshuk, 1977a); (Kirejtshuk, 1977a); (Daghestan, Siergokala, 2000 m, VI.1964); GEORGIA: CAUCASUS (Tbilisi, VI.1908 (CAR)); ARMENIA (Cakhkadzor, 1850 m, VIII.1976 (CAR); Sevan, VI.1988 (NMP)); IRAN: NORTHERN REGION (Gorgan (Kirejtshuk, 1977; Jelínek, 1981a)); LEBANON: CHOUF (Cedres de Barouk, Jabal Barouk, 1450 m, V.1972 (CAR)); JORDAN-PALESTINE: "Syria, near Sanamein", III.1904 (Sahlberg, 1913b, under *M. ovatus* Sturm; FMNH)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, thermophilous, antophagous. 2-3, 6.

ECOLOGY: mostly in xeric steppic localities and in rocky habitats; at larval stage on *Nepeta* spp. (Lamiaceae).

TROPHIC RANGE: oligophagous.

Meligethes interjectus Jelínek and Spornraft, 1979

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.11.3740.04 - TUM.ARCA (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 194i).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: ERZURUM (Kop-Dag Pass, 2300 m, VII.1971 and 1987, VI.1992 (Jelínek and Spornraft, 1979; Audisio, 1988b; MVR, CAR, NMP); (Kop-Dag Pass, 2100 m, VI.1986 (Audisio, 1988b; CAR); Kop-Dag Pass, 2400 m, VI.1986 (CAR)); GÜMÜSHANE (Bayburt, V.1996 (SLC)); KARS (5 Km N of Sarikamis, 1800-1900 m, VII.1987 (Audisio, 1988b; CAR, ZIN, NMP, CSP); Sarikamis, 2000 m, VII.1987 (CAR)); 70 Km SW of Sarikamis, 2000 m, VII.1987 (CAR)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: stenotopic, thermophilous, antophagous. 3.

ECOLOGY: in xeric steppic localities at intermediate and high altitudes, at the edge of mesophilous and xerophilous forests and in rocky habitats; at larval stage on *Lallemantia canescens* (L.) Fisch. and Mey. (Lamiaceae).

TROPHIC RANGE: monophagous.

Meligethes jelineki Audisio, 1976

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 2.04 - SEU (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 208e).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: ("Northern Turkey", without more detailed data (Audisio and Kirejtshuk, 1988); ARTVIN (above Hopa, VI.1991 (CAR)); RUSSIA: ("Northern Caucasus" without more detailed data (Audisio and Kirejtshuk, 1988); Krasnodar, VI.1911 (CAR)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, mesophilous, antophagous. 4-5.

ECOLOGY: edges of mesophilous forests, especially in limestone localities; at larval stage on *Melittis albida* Guss. (Lamiaceae).

TROPHIC RANGE: monophagous.

Meligethes jordanis Jelínek and Spornraft, 1979

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.13 - SWA (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 195d).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: ADANA (Gezbeli Pass, 1600 m, VI.1986 (CAR); 15 Km S of Tufanbeyli, 1500 m, VI.1986 (Audisio, 1988b; CAR); Amanus Mts, Yarpuz above Osmaniye, 37°05'09" N, 36°19'72" E - 37°04'09" N, 36°23'66" E, 400-1500 m, V.2000 (CAR)); ADIYAMAN (10 Km N of Gölbaşı, 700-900 m, VI.1986 (Audisio, 1988b; CAR)); ANKARA (near Beynam, Atatürk Forest, 1400 m, VII.1987 (Audisio, 1988b; CAR); 20 Km S of Gölbaşı, 950 m, V.1988 (CAR); near Temelli, 1000 m, VII.1987 (Audisio, 1988b; CAR)); ERZINÇAN (road between Erzincan and Kemah, 1100-1200 m, V.1999 (CAR); road between Kemah and Refahiye, 1600 m, V.1999 (CAR); 20 Km S of Kemah, 39°36'64" N, 38°45'76" E 1300 m, V.2000 (CAR); 30 Km NW of Kemah, Cengerli Pass, 39.47.04 N, 38.56.69 E, 1550 m, V.2000 (CAR); 17 Km N of Tercan, 39°49'75" N, 40°33'03" E, 1750-1850 m, V.2000 (CAR)); ERZURUM (Aras Canyon, 27-31 Km NE of Horasan, 40°06'66" N, 42°24'10" E, 1500-1600 m, V.2000 (CAR); Canyon of Göle, 1700 m, VI.1992 (CAR); Kop-Dag Pass, 1900-2000 m, VI.1986 (Audisio, 1988b; CAR); near Senkaya, 1200-1500 m, V.1999 (CAR)); ESKİSEHIR (12 Km SE of Eskişehir, 930 m, V.1991 (CAR); 25 Km W of Polatlı, 950 m, V.1991 (CAR); Sivrihisar, 1000 m, V.1991 (CAR)); GAZİANTEP (15 Km NW of Gaziantep, 37°08'99" N, 37°16'13" E, 950 m, V.2000 (CAR)); GÜMÜSHANE (near Kelkit, 1400 m, VI.1986 (Audisio, 1988b; CAR)); İSPARTA (Yaka, 1000 m, V.1991 (CAR)); KARS (Kagızman, Karakurt, 1800 m, VII.1987 (CAR)); KAYSERİ (Demerci Pass, Asagibeycayır, 1650 m, V.1999 (CAR)); KİRSEHIR (10 Km SE of Kırşehir, 1100 m, V.1999 (CAR)); KONYA (Halkapınar, 1200-1600 m, V.1988 (CAR); İvriz, 1100 m, V.1988 (CAR)); NEVSEHIR (near Avanos, 1200-1400 m, VI.1986 (Audisio, 1988b; CAR)); SIVAS (15 Km E of Sivas, 39°43'30" N, 36°50'52" E, 1300 m, V.2000 (CAR); 15 Km W of Zara, 1350 m, VII.1987 (CAR)); TUNCELİ (Pülümür Pass, 1700-1900 m, VI.1986 (Audisio, 1988b; CAR); 10 Km N of Tunceli. 1100 m, VI.1986 (Audisio, 1988b; CAR)); YOZGAT (road to Bogazkale, 8 Km E Yozgat, 39°50'06" N, 34°44'07" E, 1250 m, V.2000 (CAR)); VAN (Baskale, 1800 m, V.1988 (CAR)); SYRIA: (Tartous, Mercklyh, V.1980 (CAR)); ARMENIA: (near Erivan, VI. 1988 (CAR)); JORDAN-PALESTINE: (Amman, 800 m, V.1956, VI.1959 (Jelínek, 1965, under *M. ater* Brisout; Jelínek and Spornraft, 1979); Arda Road, 600 m, III.1958 (Jelínek, 1965, under *M. ater* Brisout; Jelínek and Spornraft, 1979); 15 Km SW of Irbid, Wadi Taiyiba,

300 m, III.1987 (CAR); Tulkarem, 200 m, V.1956 (Jelínek, 1965, under *M. ater* Brisout); Wadi Sir near Amman, 700 m, IV-VI.1956 (Jelínek, 1965, under *M. ater* Brisout; Jelínek and Spornraft, 1979; NMP, CAR)); Mount Tabor, III.1904 (Sahlberg, 1913b, under *M. ater* Bris.; FMNH)). ISRAEL: KARMEL (Kerem Marahal, 100 m, IV.1995 (CAR)); (Eshtaol Junct, 300 m, IV.1995 (CAR); Nakhan Oren, IV.1995 (CAR)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, thermophilous, antophagous. 2-3, 6.

ECOLOGY: mostly in xeric steppic localities and in rocky habitats; at larval stage on *Salvia* spp., especially *S. multicaulis* Vahl, *S. candidissima* Vahl, and others (Lamiaceae).

TROPHIC RANGE: oligophagous.

NOTES: Kirejtshuk (1997) mentioned *M. jordanis* as of doubtful occurrence in Caucasus and Crimea. We confirm the presence of this species in both areas. Westernmost populations from Ankara province (Temelli) show male genitalia with slightly longer paramera and aedeagus, compared with specimens from the rest of the Anatolian and Near East Regions.

Meligethes kaszabi Audisio, 1979

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 2.04.9950.03 - SEU.KOCA (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 212k).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: GEORGIA: (Lake Ritsa, above Gagra, V.1975 (Audisio, 1979; CAR); Tbilisi (NMP); Tkibuli (Audisio, 1979; CAR)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: ? stenotopic, mesophilous, antophagous. 4-5.

ECOLOGY: edges of mesophilous forests; at larval stage probably on *Lamium* sp. (Lamiaceae).

TROPHIC RANGE: ? monophagous.

Meligethes khnzoriani Kirejtshuk, 1979

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.13 - SWA (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 188k).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: ÇANAKKALE (Troja near Intepe, 20 m, V.1977 (CSP)); ERZURUM (Aras Canyon, 27-31 Km NE of Horasan, 40°06'66" N, 42°24'10" E, 1500-1600 m, V.2000 (CAR); Canyon of Göle, 1950 m, VI.1992 (CAR); Kop-Dag Pass, 2100 m, VI.1986 (CAR); Kop-Dag Pass, 2300 m, VI.1986 (Audisio, 1988b; CAR); Oltu (Kirejtshuk, 1979)); IÇEL (Mersin, Erdemli, 1100 m, VI.1992 (IRC)); IZMIR (Boz Dag, between Ödemis and Salihli, 1100 m, IV.1984 (Audisio, 1988b; CAR); 4 Km NE of Kozak, 450 m, V.1992 (CAR)); MUS (Buglan Pass, 1600 m, V.1988 (CAR)); TUNCELI (near Pülümür Pass, N slope, 1700 m, VI.1986 (Audisio, 1988b; CAR)); YOZGAT (5 Km E of Sorgun, 1400 m, VI.1992 (CAR)); ARMENIA: (Sevan, 2000 m, VII.1978 (Jelínek, in verbis, 1983; Audisio, 1988b; CAR); ditto, VII.1976 (NMP); ditto, VI.1989 (NMP); Tsovagynch, VI.1981 (NMP)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, thermophilous, antophagous. 2-3, 6.

ECOLOGY: mostly in xeric steppic localities and in rocky habitats; at larval stage on *Salvia* spp., especially *S. frigida* Boiss., *S. staminea* Montbret and Aucher, and others (Lamiaceae).

TROPHIC RANGE: oligophagous.

Meligethes kirejtshuki Audisio, 1979

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.02.9000.06 - PAL.POCA (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 208k).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: ERZURUM (Canyon of Göle, 1950 m, VI.1992 (CAR); Kop-Dag Pass, 2300 m, VII.1987 (Audisio and Kirejtshuk, 1988; CAR); Kop-Dag Pass, 2700 m, VII.1987 (Audisio and Kirejtshuk, 1988; CAR); Kop-Dag Pass, 2100 m, VII.1987 (Audisio and Kirejtshuk, 1988; CAR)); GÜMÜSHANE (Bayburt, 1200 m, VII.1975 (Audisio, 1979; Audisio and Kirejtshuk, 1988; CAR)); KARS (10 Km SW of Sarikamis, 2000 m, VII.1987 (Audisio and Kirejtshuk, 1988; CAR)); KASTAMONU (Ilgazdag Pass, 2300 m, VII.1975 (Audisio and Kirejtshuk, 1988; CAR)); RUSSIA: CIRCASSIA (Dombaital, VI.1968 (CAR); near Teberda, VI.1967 (CAR); Valley above Teberda, Western bank of Teberda river, VII.1976 (Audisio, 1979; CAR)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, mesophilous, antophagous. 4-5.

ECOLOGY: edges of mesophilous forests; at larval stage on *Galeopsis ladanum* L (Lamiaceae).

TROPHIC RANGE: ? monophagous.

Meligethes klapperichi Easton, 1957

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 5.07 - TUR (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 200k).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: IRAN: WESTERN REGION (Eskandari, 2000 m, VII.1970 (Jelínek, 1981a, under *M. abriman*; NMP); Miyan Jangal, V-VI.1973 (Jelínek, 1981a, under *M. abriman*; NMP); Bishapur, Tang-e Chogan, 1050-1200 m, VI.1973 (Jelínek, 1981a, under *M. abriman*; NMP)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, hygrophilous, antophagous. 3, 6.

ECOLOGY: edges of channels, rivers, lakes, ponds, both in natural and man-influenced environments, mostly in steppic areas; at larval stage on flowers of *Mentha* spp., especially of the *M. spicata* species-complex (Lamiaceae).

TROPHIC RANGE: oligophagous.

NOTES: At the time being is very difficult to attribute only on the basis of morphological characters both Iranian and Central Asiatic groups of populations to the true *M. klapperichi*, or to two geographically vicariant species (*i.e.*, *M. abriman* Jelínek, 1981, and *M. klapperichi*). In the present paper we prefer to follow the provisional attribution of *M. abriman* to *M. klapperichi*.

Meligethes kraatzi Reitter, 1871

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.10 - TUE (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 178k).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: ADANA (Adana (Easton, 1957; BMNH); Adana, V.1982 (CAR); Yarpuz, 1000 m, V.1988 (CAR)); AMASYA (near Amasya, VI.1969 (CAR)); ANKARA (near Beynam, 900 m, V.2000 (CAR); Kalecik, 1000 m, VII.1987 (CAR); Kazan, 800 m, VI.1986 (CAR); Kirikkale, 1000 m, VII.1987 (CAR); 40 Km E of Kirikkale near Delice, 750 m, V.2000 (CAR); Temelli, 1000 m, VII.1987 (CAR)); ANTALYA (35 Km S of Elmali, 1200 m, V.1991 (CAR)); BILECIK (near Bilecik, V.1984 (CAR); Muratdere, 800 m, V.1991 (CAR)); BURDUR (Çavdır, 1000 m, V.1991 (CAR)); DENİZLİ (Dazkiri Acigöl, 900 m, V.1991 (CAR)); ELÂZIG (1100 m, VI.1986 (CAR)); ERZİNÇAN (Senkaya, 1400 m, V.1999 (CAR); Tercan, 1500 m, VI.1986 (CAR)); ERZURUM (Aras Canyon, 27-31 Km NE of Horasan, 40°06'66" N, 42°24'10" E, 1500-1600 m, V.2000 (CAR); 10 Km SW of Göle, 1600 m, V.1999 (CAR); Canyon of-Oltu Çayı, 750 m, VI.1992 (CAR)); HATAY (near Belen, 1100 m, VI.1986 (CAR); Yesilköy, Dörtyol, III.1995 (UEC)); İZMİR (Bergama Midilli, IV.1984 (CAR)); KAHRAMAN MARAS (10 Km S of Kahraman Maras, 1100 m, V.1991 (CAR)); KAYSERİ (Mount Erciyas, 1850 m, V.1988 (CAR); 10 Km SE of Himmethede, 1100 m, V.2000 (CAR); Incesu, 1100 m, VI.1986 (CAR); 1 Km W of Incesu, 1150 m, V.1988 (CAR); near Kayseri, 1100 m, VII.1987 (CAR); Pınarbasi, 1550 m, V.1988 (CAR)); KİRSEHIR (near Mucur, 1000 m, V.2000 (CAR)); KONYA (Çumra, 1000 m, V.1991 (CAR); Kadinhani, 1100 m, VI.1986 (CAR); Seydisehir, IV.1979 (EUC)); MALATYA (Balaban, 1700 m, V.1988 (CAR)); İÇEL (Mersin, Sertavul Pass, 1600 m, VI.1986 (CAR)); NEVSEHIR (Avanos, 1200 m, VI.1986 (CAR); VII.1973 (CAR)); NIGDE (Bor, IV.1979 (EUC); near Çiftehane, 1300 m, VI.1986 (CAR); Hamburun Pass, 1100 m, V.1988 (CAR); 20 Km NE of Hüyük, 1300 m (CAR); Nigde, IV.1979 (EUC); Ulukisla, IV.1979 (EUC)); SİIRT (10 Km S of Baykan, V.1988 (CAR)); SİVAS (İmranlı, 1700 m, VII.1987 (CAR); 15 Km W of Zara, 1350 m, VII.1987 (CAR)); YOZGAT (Çalatlı, 10 Km E Yozgat, 39°50'90" N, 34°52'72" E, 1300 m, V.2000 (CAR); 10 Km near Yozgat, 1300 m, VI.1975 (Audisio, 1979; CAR); 90 Km E Yozgat, 39°41'01" N, 35°45'06" E, 1250 m, V.2000 (CAR)); GEORGIA: (Tbilisi, V.1905 (CAR); ARMENIA: ("Aras Valley" (= Araxesthal; Easton, 1957); Jerevan, VI.1988 (NMP)); IRAN: E IRAN (Kuh-E-Khvajeh, V.VI.1977 (CAR); Tabriz (Kirejtshuk, 1977a, under *M. brisouti* Reitter)); IRAQ: ("Iraq", without more detailed data (Obenberger, 1914, under *M. assyricus* Obenberger; Easton, 1957).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: eurytopic, eurythermic, antophagous. 1-6.

ECOLOGY: mostly in mountain and lowland cultivated and wild grasslands, steppic habitats; at larval stage on *Brassica* spp., *Sinapis* spp., *Sisymbrium* spp. (Brassicaceae).

TROPHIC RANGE: stenophagous.

Meligethes kunzei Erichson, 1845

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 2.03 - CEU (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 211k).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: RUSSIA: ("Western Caucasus", without more detailed data (Franz, 1974; CAR)); Western Caucasus, Tuapse-Ogoi (Horion, 1960); Circassia, Sotschi (Horion, 1960)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, mesophilous, antophagous. 4-5.

ECOLOGY: edges of mesophilous forests; at larval stage on *Lamiastrum galeobdolon* (L.) Ehr. and Pol. (Lamiaceae).

TROPHIC RANGE: ? monophagous.

Meligethes laeti Easton, 1956

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.11 - TUM (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 205l).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: RUSSIA: (Cabardino-Balkaria, near Lietsinkaia, VII.1976 (Kirejtshuk, 1977a, under "*M. laeti*"; Audisio, 1978)); GEORGIA: (Georgia, Lagodieki area, VII.1976 (Kirejtshuk, 1977a, under "*M. laeti*"; Audisio, 1978)); ARMENIA: (Dilizhan, VIII.1976 (CAR)); AZERBAIJAN: (Bezh Barma (Jelínek, 1981a; NMP)); IRAN: NORTHERN REGION (Behshahr, VII.1970 (Jelínek, 1981a; NMP, CAR); Northern Iran (Kirejtshuk, 1977a, under "*M. laeti*"; Audisio, 1978)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, mesophilous, antophagous. 2, 4.

ECOLOGY: edges of mesophilous and xerophilous forests; at larval stage on *Prunella* spp., especially *P. grandiflora* (L.) Scholler (Lamiaceae).

TROPHIC RANGE: oligophagous.

Meligethes lepidii Miller, 1851

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.09 - TEM (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 175l).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: ("Asia Minor", without more detailed data (Horion, 1960); ADANA (Adana (HNMB)); AGRI (Tahir Pass, 2300 m, VI.1992 (CAR)); ANKARA (Akyurt, 1050 m, VI.1992 (CAR); Ankara-Baraj, VII.1947 (Jelínek, 1967); Bala, VI.1970 (NMP); near Beynam, 900 m, V.2000 (CAR); Kirikkale, 1000 m, VII.1987 (CAR); 40 Km E of Kirikkale near Delice, 750 m, V.2000 (CAR)); ANTALYA (Korkuteli, V.1991 (IRC); Termessos, V-VI.1989 (IRC)); AYDIN (Göhlisar, VI.1973 (CAR)); BALIKESIR (near Edremit, IV.1984 (CAR)); BITLIS (Tatvan, 1720 m, V.1988 (CAR)); BURDUR (Çavdir, 1000 m, V.1991 (CAR)); ÇANAKKALE (near Çanakkale, IV.1984 (CAR)); ÇANKIRI (10 Km N of Çankiri, 900 m, VI.1992 (CAR); 23 km N of Çankiri, 1100 m, VI.1996 (JVC)); DIYARBAKIR (near Ergani, 38°18'95" N, 39°43'44" E, 1000 m, V.2000 (CAR)); ERZİNÇAN (Erzincan, VII.1993 (UEC); road between Erzincan and Kemah, 1150 m, V.1999 (CAR); 20 Km S of Kemah, 39°36'64" N, 38°45'76" E 1300 m, V.2000 (CAR); Tercan, 1500 m, VI.1986 (CAR)); ERZURUM (Aras Canyon, 27-31 Km NE of Horasan, 40°06'66" N, 42°24'10" E, 1500-1600 m, V.2000 (CAR); Askale, 1700 m, VI.1986 (CAR); Güzelyayla, VIII.1992 (UEC); Kandilli, VI.70 (NMP); Kandilli, 1700 m, VI.1986 (CAR); Kop-Dag Pass,

VI.1986 (CAR); Erzurum, VI.1980 (UEC); Erzurum University, 1800 m, VIII.1992 (UEC); Olgun, VIII.1992 (UEC)); Ormanli-Senkaya, 1800 m, V.1994 (UEC); Palandöken, VIII.1993 (UEC); Senkaya, 1400 m, V.1999 (CAR)); GÜMÜSHANE (Demirözü, Bayburt, VI.1992 (UEC)); KARS (20 Km E of Göle, 2100 m, VI.1992 (CAR); Karakurt, 1800 m, VII.1987 (CAR)); KAYSERI (near Barkirdagi, 38°15'39" N 35°45'53" E, 1350 m, V.2000 (CAR); Gözeldöz, 1400 m, V.1991 (CAR); 10 Km SE of Himmetdede, 1100 m, V.2000 (CAR); Pinarbasi, 1590 m, V.1988 (CAR)); KIRSEHIR (near Mucur, 1000 m, V.2000 (CAR)); KONYA (Konya (HNMB, EUC)); MARDIN (1300 m, V.1988 (CAR)); NEVSEHIR (Avanos, VI.1986 (CAR)); NIGDE (Nigde (EUC); Ulukisla (EUC)); SANIUFRA (5 Km N of Birecik, 400 m, V.2000 (CAR); 10 Km W of Saniurfa, 600 m, V.2000 (CAR)); SIVAS (5 Km W of Zara, 1400 m, V.1999 (CAR)); TRABZON (Zigana Pass, 2100 m, VII.1976 (CAR)); YOZGAT (Çalatli, 10 Km E Yozgat, 39°50'90" N, 34°52'72" E, 1300 m, V.2000 (CAR); near Yozgat, 1300 m, VI.1975 (CAR); 90 Km E Yozgat, 39°41'01" N, 35°45'06" E, 1250 m, V.2000 (CAR)); RUSSIA: (Krasnodar, 1911 (CAR)); ARMENIA: (Jerevan, VI.1988 (NMP)); IRAN: (Fars, Shahr-E-Takhr, V.1976 (CAR)); Northern Region, Golhak near Tehran, III-V.1961 (Jelínek, 1981a; MHNB); NW Region, 20 Km SE Marand, VII.1973 (Jelínek, 1981a; NMP); Rafsanjan, III-IV.1973 (Jelínek, 1981a; NMP); SYRIA: ("Syria", without more detailed data (Reitter, 1919; Horion, 1960); LEBANON: (near Beirut, Ainab, 700 m, V.1956 (Jelínek, 1965)); Homs, VI.1988 (NMP)); JORDAN-PALESTINE: ("Palestine", without more detailed data (Horion, 1960); Amman, 800 m, IV.1959 (Jelínek, 1965); Betlehem (Salhberg, 1913; Jelínek, 1965); Deir Alla, 200 m, I.1958 (Jelínek, 1965); Fuhes near Amman, 1000 m, V.1956 (Jelínek, 1965); 15 Km NW of Irbid, 450 m, III.1987 (CAR); Jericho, 250 m, II.1958 (Sahlberg, 1903, 1913; Jelínek, 1965); Wild near Jerash, 600 m, VI.1958, IV.1959 (Jelínek, 1965); Mount Nebo, 800 m, III.1987 (CAR); 15 Km W of Salt, -50 m, IV.1987 (CAR); Wadi Shueib, 200 m, II.1958 (Jelínek, 1965); Wadi Shueib, -50 m, III.1987 (CAR)); ISRAEL: (Tel-Aviv, IV.1933 (CAR)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: eurytopic, eurythermic, antophagous. 1-6.

ECOLOGY: mostly in lowland cultivated and wild grasslands; at larval stage on *Cardaria* (= *Lepidium*) *draba* (L.) Desv. and *Isatis tinctoria* L. (Brassicaceae).

TROPHIC RANGE: stenophagous.

Meligethes longulus Schilsky, 1894

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 2.04.3740.03 - SEU.ARAN (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 170b).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: ERZINÇAN (road between Erzincan and Kemah, 1100-1200 m, V.1999 (CAR); road between Iliç and Kemah, 39°35'80" N, 38°39'23" E 1400 m, V.2000 (CAR); 17 Km N of Tercan, 39°49'75" N, 40°33'03" E, 1750-1850 m, V.2000 (CAR)); ERZURUM (Kop-Dag Pass, 2300 m, VI.1986 (CAR); Kop-Dag Pass, 2300 m, VI.1992 (CAR); road to Kop-Dag, 1700 m, V.1999 (CAR)); SIVAS (Darende, 1100 m, V.1999 (CAR)); TUNCELI (5-40

Km SW of Tercan, 1300-1400 m, V.1999 (CAR)); ARMENIA: ("Aras Valley" (= "Araxesthal") (Schilsky, 1894; Reitter, 1919; Kirejtshuk, 1987; MNB)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, thermophilous, antophagous. 3, 6.

ECOLOGY: mostly in xeric steppic localities, especially eroded banks and screes with sandy substrates; at larval stage on *Tchihatchewia isatidea* Boiss. (Brassicaceae).

TROPHIC RANGE: monophagous.

NOTES: the taxonomic position and the ecological specialization of the true *M. longulus* Schilsky, of *M. sp. cfr. longulus* (associated with *Hesperis* spp. in southern Europe, the Caucasus, and Turkey; see below) and of a third very likely distinct Western-European species (associated with *Matthiola* spp.) of the same complex will be more extensively discussed in a coming paper. Despite *M. longulus* and the following species are widely sympatric and frequently syntopic throughout the Eastern Turkey, most of the previous records of "*M. longulus*" and of "*M. fulvipes*" in Anatolian, Caucasian and northern Iranian areas (Jelínek, 1981a; Audisio, 1988b; 1993c; Audisio and Spornraft, 1990) are to be referred to *M. sp. cfr. longulus* or to the above cited *M. sp. 1 cfr. coracinus*.

Meligethes sp. cfr. longulus

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 2.04 - SEU.

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: ADANA (Findikli, 1400 m, V.1988 (CAR)); ERZINÇAN (Euphrates Canyon, Kemaliye, 39°13'57" N, 38°33'52" E, 1100 m, V.2000 (CAR)); 20 Km S of Kemah, 39°36'64" N, 38°45'76" E 1300 m, V.2000 (CAR)); ERZURUM (Canyon of Göle, 1950 m, VI.1992 (CAR)); Kop-Dag Pass, 2300 m, VI.1986 (CAR)); KAHRAMAN MARAS (Göksun, 1250 m, V.2000 (CAR)); Püren Pass, SE of Gölpınar, 1400-1500 m, V.2000 (CAR)); KARS (Ardahan, 2000 m, VII.1976 (CAR)); Ardahan, 2000 m, VII.1987 (CAR); near Göle, 1700 m, VII.1987 (CAR); near Kars, 2300 m, VII.1987 (CAR)); KAYSERI (Demerci Pass, Asagibeycayir, 1650 m, V.1999 (CAR)); KONYA (Halkapınar, 1600 m, V.1988 (CAR)); TUNCELI (Pülümür, 1300 m, VII.1987 (CAR)); IRAN: (Elborz Mts, N slope of Kandavan pass, 2945 m, VIII.1970 (Jelínek, 1981a, under *M. longulus* Schilsky; NMP)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, thermophilous, antophagous. 2-3, 6.

ECOLOGY: mostly in xeric steppic localities and in rocky habitats at intermediate and high altitudes; at larval stage on *Hesperis* spp., especially *H. bicuspidata* (Wild.) Poiret, *H. laciniata* All., and related species (Brassicaceae).

TROPHIC RANGE: oligophagous.

NOTES: see notes of the previous species.

Meligethes lugubris Sturm, 1845

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.05 - SIE (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 1991).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: ERZURUM (Kop-Dag Pass, 2300 m, VII.1987 (CAR)); KARS (10 Km SW of Sarikamis, 2000 m, VII.1987 (CAR)); KASTAMONU

(Ilgaz Dag, 2200 m, VII.1987 (CAR)); RUSSIA: ("Caucasus", without more detailed data (Horion, 1960)); ARMENIA: (Sevan, VI.1989 (NMP)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, thermophilous, antophagous. 2-3, 6.

ECOLOGY: mostly in xeric meadows and steppic grasslands, on flowers of *Thymus* spp. of the *T. serpyllum* species-complex (Lamiaceae).

TROPHIC RANGE: oligophagous.

Meligethes mandibularis J. Sahlberg, 1913

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.13 - SWA (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 184a).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: ADANA (Amanus Mts, near Yarpuz above Osmaniye, 37°04'09"N, 36°23'66" E, 1100 m, V.2000 (CAR)); ÇANAKKALE (Kaz Dag above Evciler, 600 m, IV.1984); DIYARBAKIR (Korkha cave, IV.1968 (CAR, ZIN)); IÇEL (Toros Daglari, Mut, 400 m, (Jelínek and Marek, 1966, under *M. robustus*; Jelínek, 1982a; NMP); IZMIR (Boz Dag above Salihli, 800-1100 m, IV.1984 (Audisio, 1985; CAR); NW side of Boz Dag, 1200-1900 m, V.1992 (CAR); Kozac, 500 m, IV.1984 (Audisio, 1985; CAR); Yamanlar Dag above Izmir, IV.1904 (Sahlberg, 1913a, 1913b; Reitter, 1919; Jelínek, 1982a; FMNH); ORDU (Above Ordu, 400 m, VI.1976 (CAR)); TRABZON (Sumelas, VI.1969 (CAR, NMP); Sürmene, VI.1969 (Jelínek, 1982a; MVR, NMP)); RUSSIA: KRASNODAR REGION (Krasnaja Poljana, VII.1910 (Roubal, 1943, under *M. nitidissimus*; Jelínek, 1982a; NMP)); GEORGIA: (Above Batumi, 600 m, V.1978 (CAR)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, hygrophilous, antophagous. 2-4.

ECOLOGY: edges of channels, rivers, lakes, ponds, hygrophilous localities at the edge of mesophilous forests, in natural environments; at larval stage on flowers of *Symphytum* spp., especially *S. anatolicum* Boiss. and *S. asperum* Lepechin (Boraginaceae).

TROPHIC RANGE: oligophagous.

Meligethes matronalis Audisio and Spornraft, 1990

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 2.04 - SEU (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 171b).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: ARTVIN (12 Km SE of Ardanuc, 1300 m, VI.1992 (Audisio, 1993b; CAR)); GIRE SUN (Alucra, 1450 m, VI.1992 (Audisio, 1993b; CAR); Kümbet, 1700 m, VI.1992 (Audisio, 1993b; CAR)); RIZE (Ikizdere Valley, Sivrikaya, 1700 m, VI.1992 (Audisio, 1993b; CAR, NMP, ZIN)); AZERBAIJAN: (near Palakesh, V.1992 (CAR)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, mesophilous, antophagous. 3-5.

ECOLOGY: edges of mesophilous forests, steppic mesophilous grasslands; at larval stage on *Hesperis matronalis* L. (Brassicaceae).

TROPHIC RANGE: monophagous.

NOTES: Kirejtshuk (1997) introduced a new synonymy between *M. matronalis* and *M. subaeneus* Sturm, 1845. As discussed in Audisio et al. (in press a, c) these two species are in fact distinct biological species, amply separated by marked

morphological, ecological, and phenological characters, and with relatively strong genetic distance.

Meligethes maurus Sturm, 1845

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.07 - CAE (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 196r).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: ADANA (Adana (HNMB); Amanus Mts, Yarpuz, 1000 m, VI.1986 (CAR); Amanus Mts, Yarpuz above Osmaniye, 37°05'09" N, 36°19'72" E - 37°04'09"N, 36°23'66" E, 400-1500 m, V.2000 (CAR)); ANKARA (Kazan, 800 m, VI.1986 (CAR); Kizilcahamam, (MHNG); Lake Mogan, VI.1947 (Jelínek, 1967; NMP)); ANTALYA (Gündagmus, V.1987 (IRC); Gündagmus V-VI.1989 (IRC); N of Kumluca, 400 m, V.1991 (CAR); Taskesigi, V.1987 (IRC); Yarpuz, V-VI.1989 (IRC)); ARTVIN (12 Km SE of Ardanuc, 1300 m, VI.1992 (CAR); Ardahan, VI.1976 (CAR); Demirkent, Yusufeli, 450 m, VII.1994 (UEC)); BALIKESIR (near Cagis, 380 m, VI.1986 (CAR); Cagis, 350 m, VI.1986 (CAR)); BILECIK (near Bilecik, V.1984 (CAR)); BURSA (12 Km N of Bursa, 250 m, V.1991 (CAR)); ÇANAKKALE (near Çanakkale, IV.1984 (CAR)); ÇANKIRI (23 km N of Çankiri, 1100 m, VI.1996 (NMP)); ÇORUM (Bogazkale, 1000 m, V.1991 (CAR)); DENIZLI (near Sarayköy, river Menderes (= Seraikiöi, River Meandros), V.1904 (Sahlberg, 1913b)); ERZINÇAN (Erzincan, VII.1993 (UEC); 17 Km N of Tercan, 39°49'75" N, 40°33'03" E, 1750-1850 m, V.2000 (CAR)); ERZURUM (Aras Canyon, 27-31 Km NE of Horasan, 40°06'66" N, 42°24'10" E, 1500-1600 m, V.2000 (CAR); Dikyar-Uzundere, 1500 m, VI.1995 (UEC); Erzurum University, VI.1992 (UEC); Canyon of Göle, 1700 m, VI.1992 (CAR); near Horasan, between Horasan and Tahir Pass, 2000 m (Audisio, 1988b); Kandilli, 1700 m, VI.1986 (CAR); Kop-Dag Pass, 2100 m, VI.1986 (CAR); Canyon of Oltu Cayi, 750 m, VI.1992 (CAR); Süngübayir, VII.1992, dtto, IX.1993, dtto, VII.1994 (UEC)); GİRESUN (Kesap, 10 m, VII.1987 (CAR)); GÜMÜSHANE (Siran, 1400 m, VI.1992 (CAR); Zigana Pass, side S, 1700 m, VI.1992 (CAR)); HAKKÂRI (Uludere, 1800 m, V.1988 (CAR)); İÇEL ("Toros Mts" (= Bulghar Dag), IV.1904 (Sahlberg, 1913b); Gülnar, (SLC)); ISPARTA (Yaka, 1000 m, V.1991 (CAR)); KARS (Ardahan, 2000 m, VII.1976 (CAR); Ardahan, 2000 m, VII.1987 (CAR); Göle, 2100 m, VII.1976 (CAR); Göle, 2000 m, VI.1992 (CAR); 2-54 Km W of Kagizman, 1200-1400 m, V.1999 (CAR); 10 Km SW of Sarikamis, 2000 m, VII.1987 (CAR)); KASTAMONU (Ballidag, 1600 m, VI.1992 (CAR)); KAYSERI (38 Km NW of Kayseri, 1100 m, V.1999 (CAR)); KONYA (Halkapinar, 1200 m, V.1988 (CAR); KONYA ("Mount Serai" near Konya (Ganglbauer, 1905; NMW); Aksehir (= Akschehir) (Ganglbauer, 1905; NMW); KONYA (Aksehir (= Akchehir) (Horion, 1960)); MUĞLA (near Bodun, 50 m, V.1982 (CAR); near Marmaris, 100 m, V.1991 (CAR)); TUNCELİ (Pülümür, 1400 m, VI.1992 (CAR); Pülümür Pass, 1700 m, VII.1987 (CAR); 35 Km N of Tunceli, 1400 m, VI.1986 (CAR)); YOZGAT (Çalatli, 10 Km E Yozgat, 39°50'90" N, 34°52'72" E, 1300 m, V.2000 (CAR); 90 Km E

Yozgat, 39°41'01" N, 35°45'06" E, 1250 m, V.2000 (CAR)); VAN (Gevas, 1800 m, V.1988 (CAR); Gürpınar, 1800 m, V.1988 (CAR)); ? (Bezkonak, V.1987 (IRC)); RUSSIA: CAUCASUS ("Caucasus", without more detailed data (Reitter, 1919); Baksan, VII.1958 (NMP); Elbrus, VII.1958 (NMP); Engelman Polyana, 1500 m, VI.1974 (NMP); Pjatigorsk, VI.1912 (NMP)); GEORGIA: (Novy Afon, V.1975 (CAR); near Tbilisi (Jakobson, 1913); Tbilisi, V.1966 (NMP)); ARMENIA: (Gegard, V.1978 (NMP)); IRAN: NORTHERN REGION ("Iran", without more detailed data (Jakobson, 1913); Astrabad (ZIN); Gajereh, VI.1969 (CAR); 20 Km SE Marand, VII.1973 (Jelínek, 1981a; NMP)); CYPRUS ("Cyprus", without more detailed data (Reitter, 1919; Horion, 1960; MTO)); JORDAN-PALESTINE: (near Aban, II.1904 (Sahlberg, 1913b; Jelínek, 1965; FMNH); Zerka valley near Romana, 300 m, IV.1958 (Jelínek, 1965);).); ISRAEL: (near Haifa, III.1904 (Sahlberg, 1913b; FMNH); Kilyath Anawim, IV.1933 (CAR)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, eurythermic, antophagous. 2-3, 6.

ECOLOGY: mostly in steppic localities and in mesophilous and xerophilous meadows; at larval stage on *Salvia* spp., especially *S. nemorosa* L. and allied species (Lamiaceae).

TROPHIC RANGE: oligophagous.

Meligethes medvedevi Kirejtshuk, 1978

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.04.3740.01 - ASE.CAUC (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 210e).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: RUSSIA: (Circassia, near Kubanj, VII.1977 (Kirejtshuk, 1978); GEORGIA: (Lagodiekhi Region, VII.1976, V/VI.1977 (Kirejtshuk, 1978; Audisio and Kirejtshuk, 1988; ZIN, CAR, NMP)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: stenotopic, mesophilous, antophagous. 4-5.

ECOLOGY: meadows at the edge of mesophilous *Abies* forests and mesophilous subalpine grasslands; at larval stage probably on *Stachys macrantha* (C. Koch) Stearn (= *Betonica grandiflora* Willd.) (Lamiaceae).

TROPHIC RANGE: ? monophagous.

Meligethes mithra Jelínek, 1978

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.13 - SWA (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 176i).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: ANKARA (near Beynam, 900 m, V.2000 (CAR); 20 KM S of Gölbası, 950 m, V.1988 (CAR); 40 Km E of Kirikkale near Delice, 750 m, V.2000 (CAR); Temelli, 800 m, V.1991 (CAR)); ANTALYA (Elmalı, V.1991 (CAR); S of Korkuteli, V.1991 (CAR)); BURDUR (Cavdir, 1000 m, V.1991 (CAR)); ERZİNÇAN (Alpköy, 15 Km N Kemah, 39°37'32" N, 39°10'40" E, 1150 m, V.2000 (CAR); 20 Km S of Kemah, 39°36'64" N, 38°45'76" E, 1300 m, V.2000 (CAR)); ESKİSEHIR (Eskisehir, V.1969 (Jelínek, 1978; NMP); 10 Km SE of Eskisehir, 930 m, V.1991 (CAR); 4 Km E of Sivrihisar, 1000 m, V.1991 (CAR)); GAZİANTEP (10 Km E of Gaziantep, 800 m, VI.1986 (Audisio, 1988b; CAR); 15 Km NW of Gaziantep, 37°08'99" N, 37°16'13" E, 950 m,

V.2000 (CAR)); ISPARTA (Yaka, 1000 m, V.1991 (CAR)); KAYSERI (10 Km SE of Himmetdede, 1100 m, V.2000 (CAR)); Incesu, 1100 m, VI.1986 (Audisio, 1988b; CAR); 1 Km W of Incesu, 1150 m, V.1991 (CAR)); KONYA (Çumra, 1000 m, V.1991 (CAR)); 10 Km S of Karaman, 1100 m, VI.1986 (Audisio, 1988b; CAR); Malkapinar, 1200 m, V.1988 (CAR)); NIGDE (20 Km NE of Nüyük, 1300 m (Audisio, 1988b; CAR)); SIVAS (Darende, 1100 m, V.1999 (CAR)); Gürun, 1300 m, V.1999 (CAR)); JORDAN-PALESTINE: (15 Km W of Es-Salt, -50 m, IV.1987 (CAR)); 15 Km W of Ez-Zarqa, 750 m, III.1987 (CAR); Jericho, 250 m, II.1958 (Jelínek, 1965, under *M. aenescens* Fairmaire; Jelínek, 1978; NMP, CAR)); ISRAEL: (Auja, IV.1974 (Jelínek, 1978; NMP); Wadi Faria, III-IV.1973 (Jelínek, 1978; NMP, TAVI)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, thermophilous, antophagous. 2-3.

ECOLOGY: mostly in xeric steppic grasslands, xeric meadows, hillslopes, rocky habitats, frequently on sandy substrates; at larval stage probably on flowers of *Sisymbrium* spp., *Matthiola* spp., and *Erysimum* spp. (Brassicaceae).

TROPHIC RANGE: ? oligophagous.

NOTES: Kirejtshuk (1997) introduced a new synonymy between *M. mithra* and the North African and Iberian species *M. elongatus* Rosenhauer, 1856. As clearly shown by the large material recently collected throughout the Near East areas from Israel to Northern Turkey, there is no doubt that *M. mithra* is a distinct species, amply separated from *M. elongatus* by marked differences in both male and female genitalia (Jelínek, 1978; Audisio, 1984, 1993c). Therefore, *M. mithra* Jelínek, 1978, **species propria** !

Meligethes morosus Erichson, 1845

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.02 - PAL (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 210r).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: ADANA (Yarpuz, 1000 m, V.1988 (CAR)); ARTVIN (12 Km SE of Ardanuc, 1300 m, VI.1992 (CAR)); BURSA (Ulu Dag, 1800 m, VI.1986 (CAR)); ERZURUM (Canyon of Göle, 1950 m, VI.1992 (CAR)); Kop-Dag Pass, 2100 m, VI.1986 (CAR)); GİRESUN (Sehitler Pass, side S, 1600 m, VI.1992 (CAR)); GÜMÜŞHANE (Tersurdag Pass, side S, 1600 m, VI.1992 (CAR)); İZMİR (Bergama, IV.1984 (CAR)); İÇEL (Mersin, Camliyayla, V.1988 (CAR)); RIZE (16 Km S of İkizdere, 1250 m, VI.1992 (CAR)); TRABZON (Sumelas, VI.1969 (CAR); Sumelas, 1300 m, VII.1987 (CAR); Sumelas, Maçka, VI.1969 (CAR); Sumelas, 1500 m, VI.1992 (CAR)); RUSSIA: ("Caucasus" (Rebmann, 1938); GEORGIA: (near Tbilisi (Horion, 1960)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: eurytopic, eurythermic, antophagous. 1-6.

ECOLOGY: edges of xerophilous and mesophilous forests, edges of cultivated areas, and rocky habitats; at larval stage on several species of the genus *Lamium*, especially *Lamium album* L., and on *Lamiastrum galeobdolon* (L.) Ehr. and Pol. (Lamiaceae).

TROPHIC RANGE: oligophagous.

Meligethes nanus Erichson, 1845

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.10 - TUE (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 190n).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: ("Anatolia, Hermon River" (Sahlberg, 1913b)); ADANA (Gezbeli Pass, 1600 m, VI.1986 (CAR)); Nur (= Amanus) Mts, Yarpuz, 1000 m, VI.1986 (CAR)); ANKARA (Kalecik, 1000 m, VII.1987 (CAR)); ÇANAKKALE (Truva (= Troja), IV.1984 (CAR)); EDIRNE (Edirne, VI.1947 (Jelínek, 1967)); ERZINÇAN (Tercan, 1500 m, VI.1986 (CAR)); ERZURUM (Aras Canyon, 27-31 Km NE of Horasan, 40°06'66" N, 42°24'10" E, 1500-1600 m, V.2000 (CAR)); Arili, Tortum, VIII.1993 (UEC); Canyon of Göle, 1700 m, VI.1992 (CAR); 6-15 Km SW of Göle, 1300-1900 m, V.1999 (CAR); Kop-Dag Pass, 2100 m, VI.1986 (CAR); Kop-Dag Pass, 2300 m, VI.1992 (CAR); 1900 m, VII.1987 (CAR); Olgun, VIII.1992 (UEC); Süngübayir, VIII.1992 (UEC)); ESKISEHIR (12 Km SE of Eskisehir, 930 m, V.1991 (CAR)); GÜMÜSHANE (Bayburt, 1200 m, VII.1975 (CAR)); IÇEL (Mersin, Çamlıyayla, V.1988 (CAR)); Mersin, Sertavul Pass, 1600 m, VI.1986 (CAR)); KAHRAMAN MARAS (10 Km S of Kahraman Maras, 1100 m, V.1991 (CAR)); KARS (near of Göle, 1700 m, VII.1987 (CAR); Karakurt, 1800 m, VII.1987 (CAR); 7 Km SW of Sarikamis, 2000 m, VI.1992 (CAR)); MANISA (200 m, IV.1984 (CAR)); MUĞLA (near Fethiye, 150 m, IV/V.1982 (CAR)); SANIUFRA (10 Km W of Saniurfa, 600 m, V.2000 (CAR)); SIVAS (Çamlıbel Pass, 1600 m, VI.1992 (CAR); Ziyaret Pass, 2000 m, V.1988 (CAR)); YOZGAT (90 Km E Yozgat, 39°41'01" N, 35°45'06" E, 1250 m, V.2000 (CAR)); RUSSIA: ("Caucasus", Tarstschai (Reitter, 1878, 1919, under *M. schneideri*; Marseul, 1885, under *M. schneideri*)); GEORGIA: (Tbilisi, V.1966 (NMP)); ARMENIA: (Covagjuch, 2200 m, VI.1989 (NMP)); IRAN: NORTHERN REGION (Astrabad (ZIN); Elborz Mts, Damavand pass, E slope, 3850 m, VII.1970 (Jelínek, 1981a; NMP); Elborz Mts, Kandavan pass, N slope, 2945 m, VIII.1970 (Jelínek, 1981a; NMP); Elborz Mts, Kuh-e Tochal, 2000-3500 m, VI.1973 (Jelínek, 1981a; NMP); SW Iran, Zagros Mts., Sisakht, 2500-3000 m, VI.1973 (Jelínek, 1981a; NMP)); CYPRUS ("Cyprus", without more detailed data (Horion, 1960)); SYRIA: (Damaskus (Horion, 1960)); JORDAN-PALESTINE: (Nazareth, III.1904 (Sahlberg, 1913b; FMNH); wild near Jerash, 600 m, VI.1958, IV.1959 (Jelínek, 1965); Mount Nebo, 800 m, III.1987 (CAR); Petra, 800 m, III.1987 (CAR); near Tafila, 1000 m, III.1987 (CAR)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, thermophilous, antophagous. 1-4, 6.

ECOLOGY: mostly in xeric grasslands, steppic localities, and rocky habitats; at larval stage on *Marrubium* spp., especially *M. peregrinum* L., *M. incanum* Desr. and *M. vulgare* L., and probably associated in Eastern Turkey also with certain species of the closely related genus *Ballota* L. (Lamiaceae).

TROPHIC RANGE: oligophagous.

Meligethes nigrescens Stephens, 1830

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.02 - PAL (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 182n).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: ADANA (Adana, V.1967 (MHNG); V.1982 (CAR); Amanus Mts, Yarpuz above Osmaniye, 37°05'09" N, 36°19'72" E - 37°04'09"N, 36°23'66" E, 400-1500 m, V.2000 (CAR)); ANTALYA (Antalya, V.1991 (IRC); N of Kumluca, 400 m, V.1991 (CAR); Selala, V.1990 (IRC); Taskesigi, V.1987 (IRC)); ANKARA (Civrihisar, V.1979 (EUC); Kalecik, 1000 m, VII.1987 (CAR); 40 Km E of Kirikkale near Delice, 750 m, V.2000 (CAR)); BALIKESIR (Çagır, 350 m, VI.1986 (CAR); near Edremit, IV.1984 (CAR)); BILECIK (near Bilecik, V.1984 (CAR); near Pazaryeri, 800 m, VIII.1984 (CAR)); BITLIS (Tatvan, 1720 m, V.1988 (CAR)); ÇANAKKALE (near Çanakkale, IV.1984 (CAR)); ÇANKIRI (Cerkes, VII.1979 (EUC)); ÇORUM (Bogazkale, 1000 m, V.1991 (CAR); Çorum, VII.1973 (NMP)); DENIZLI (river Menderes (= River Meandros), V.1904 (Sahlberg, 1913b, under *M. picipes* Sturm)); ERZİNÇAN (road between Kemah and Refahiye, 1600 m, V.1999 (CAR)); GÜMÜŞHANE (Kelkit, VII.1995 (UEC)); İÇEL (near Mersin and Tarsus, IV.1904 (Sahlberg, 1913b, under *M. bidentatus* Bris., partim; FMNH)); Tarsus, V.1967 (MHNG)); IZMİR (Efes, IV.1984 (CAR); Yenisakran, IV.1984 (CAR)); KAHRAMAN MARAS (Göksun, 1250 m, V.2000 (CAR)); KASTAMONU (Ağlı, 58 km NW of Kastamonu, VI.1996 (NMP)); KAYSERI (10 Km SE of Himmetdede, 1100 m, V.2000 (CAR)); KOCAELI (Izmit, Mollafeneri, VI.1947 (Jelínek, 1967)); KONYA (VII.1987 (CAR)); KÜTAHYA (Gediz, IV.1984 (CAR)); MUĞLA (Kemer, 50 m, V.1991 (CAR)); MUS (Buglan Pass, 1600 m, V.1988 (CAR)); SİVAS (135 Km E of Yozgat, 1350-1400 m, V.1999 (CAR); 135 Km E of Yozgat, 39°48'60" N, 36°05'97" E, 1350-1400m, V.2000 (CAR)); TUNCELI (Pülümür Pass, 1600 m, VI.1986 (CAR)); YOZGAT (5 Km E of Sorgun, 1100 m, VI.1992 (CAR); 90 Km E Yozgat, 39°41'01" N, 35°45'06" E, 1250 m, V.2000 (CAR)); ? (Zanapa, (HNMB)); ? (Perge, V.1987 (IRC)); RUSSIA: ("Caucasus", without more detailed data (Reitter, 1919)); GEORGIA: (Abastumani (NMP); Abchazia, Eshera near Sukhumi, VI. 1981 (NMP); Sukhumi-Gumista, VI.1981 (NMP)); IRAQ: (Rewanduz, IV.1979 (NMP); Sarsang, IV.1979 (NMP)); CYPRUS: ("Cyprus", without more detailed data (Baudi, 1870, under *M. picipes* St.; MTO); "Cyprus", without more detailed data (Georghiou, 1977, under *M. picipes* St.); Kritou Marottou, 500 m, IV.1995 (CAR); Kyrenia, VII.1965 (NMP); Limassol, Akrotiri, IV.1977 (CAR); Limassol, Episkopi, IV.1977 (CAR); Limassol, Polemiohia, IV.1977 (CAR); Panayia, V.1963 (IRC)); JORDAN-PALESTINE: (Der Aban, II.1904 (Sahlberg, 1913b, under *M. rosenhaueri* Reitt.); Amman, 800 m, IV.1959 (Jelínek, 1965); Arda Road, 600 m, III. 1958 (Jelínek, 1965); Ascar near Nablus, 500 m, IV.1956 (Jelínek, 1965); Badaan near Nablus, 500 m, IV.1958 (Jelínek, 1965); Deh Been near Jerash, 700 m, IV.1958 (Jelínek, 1965); 15 Km W of Es-Salt, -50 m, IV.1987 (CAR); Fuhes near Amman, 1000 m, V.1956 (Jelínek, 1965); Jericho, 250 m, II.1958 (Jelínek,

1965); Wadi Farra, 200 m, I.1958 (Jelínek, 1965); Wadi Shueib, 200 m, II.1958 (Jelínek, 1965); Wild near Jerash, 600 m, VI.1958, IV.1959 (Jelínek, 1965)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: eurytopic, eurythermic, antophagous. 1-6.

ECOLOGY: mostly in lowland cultivated and wild grasslands; at larval stage on *Trifolium* spp. (especially *T. repens* L. and allied species), *Vicia* spp., *Medicago* spp., *Lotus* spp. (Fabaceae).

TROPHIC RANGE: stenophagous.

Meligethes ochropus Sturm, 1845

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.05 - SIE (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 209o).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: RUSSIA: ("Caucasus" (Kirejtshuk, 1992); Krasnodar plain, VI.1981 (CAR)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: stenotopic, hygrophilous, antophagus. 4.

ECOLOGY: edges of channels, rivers, lakes, ponds, in good-preserved natural environments; at larval stage on flowers of *Stachys palustris* L. (Lamiaceae).

TROPHIC RANGE: monophagous.

Meligethes osellai Audisio and Jelínek, n.sp.

Meligethes sp. cfr. *kraatzii*: Audisio, 1988b: 193, 199-200; 1993c: 578-579.

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.13.9000.09 - SWA.ANAC.

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: YOZGAT (10 Km E of Yozgat, 20.VI.1986, P. Audisio and M. Bologna leg., by sweeping in a xeric meadow, 1 ♂ (holotype, CAR; Audisio, 1988b, 1993c, under *M.* sp. cfr. *kraatzii*)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: xerophilous; other categorizations unknown.

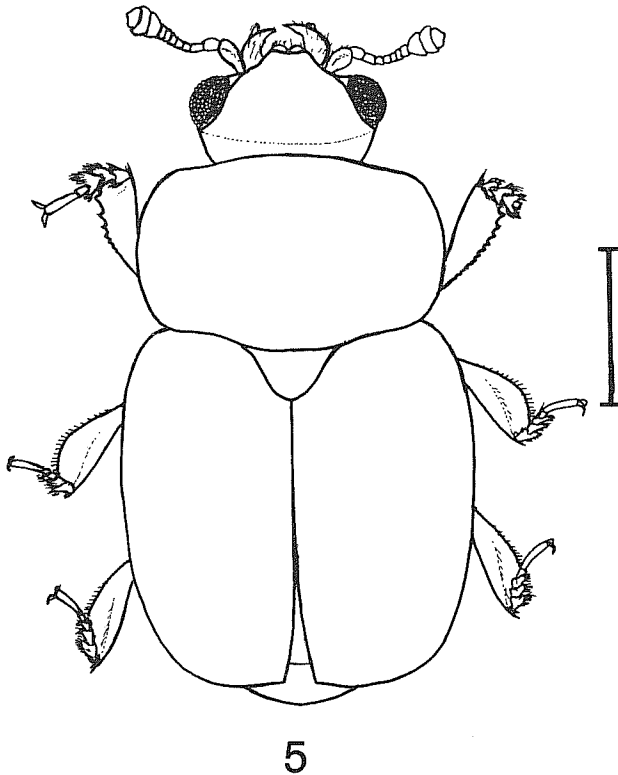
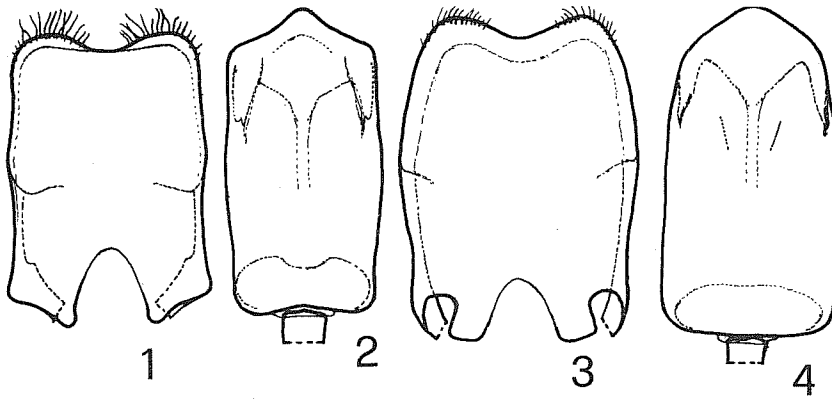
ECOLOGY: unknown; on the basis of the several vain efforts made in the type locality and neighbour areas aimed at locating and collecting again this species during the last ten years (researches carried out mainly during spring and early summer months), we strongly suspect that *M. osellai* n. sp. could be associated with a rare and local summer-flowering (July/August?) Central-Anatolian species of the family Brassicaceae.

TROPHIC RANGE: unknown.

DESCRIPTION: Male. Similar in its general shape to *M. kraatzii* Reitter, 1871, but smaller (2.0 mm length), shorter, with combined elytral width 1.0 times as the elytral length, pronotum more markedly and regularly rounded at sides (Fig. 5), and with very long and conspicuous golden dorsal pubescence, each hair being as long as or longer than third antennal joint. Body dark brown to blackish-leadен, with entirely yellowish legs and antennae; dorsal punctures distinctly coarser and deeper than in *M. kraatzii*. Male genitalia similar to *M. kraatzii* in general shape, but clearly distinct in having more parallel-sided aedeagus, with more abruptly narrowed and pointed apex (Figs. 2, 4), and more parallel-sided tegmen (Figs. 1, 3).

FEMALE: unknown.

ETYMOLOGY: Named from our colleague and friend G.B. Osella (L'Aquila,



Figs. 1-2 - Male genitalia (tegmen and median lobe of the aedeagus) of *Meligethes osellai* Jelínek and Audisio n.sp. (male holotype from Yozgat (CAR)).

Figs. 3-4 - Male genitalia (tegmen and median lobe of the aedeagus) of *Meligethes kraatzi* Reitter (male from Yozgat (CAR)).

Fig. 5 - Body outline of *Meligethes osellai* Jelínek and Audisio n.sp. (male holotype from Yozgat (CAR)). Scale bar = 0.16 mm (Figs. 1-4); = 0.50 mm (Fig. 5).

Italy), who collected several new species of *Meligethes* during his earliest entomological fieldtrips to Turkey in the '70s; one of them, ready to be described by Jelínek and Spornraft (1979) in their revision of the *Meligethes umbrosus*-group under *M. osellai*, was independently described a few months before the publication of the former paper by Kirejtshuk (1978) as *M. vomer*, thus forcing Jelínek and Spornraft to erase its description from their paper. Later, nobody unhappily named again from Osella other new Turkish species first collected by him (such as *M. kirejtshuki* Audisio, 1979, *M. atrovirens* Jelínek, 1982, and others). We intend thus repair here to this failing.

NOTES: this new species is described on the basis of the single male specimen cited and drawn by Audisio (1988b; 1993b) under *Meligethes* sp. cfr. *kraatzii*. Despite no new material of this taxon has been so far obtained, its external and genital characters leaves no doubts on the specific distinction of this *Meligethes*, which we finally decided to formally describe here.

Meligethes ovatus Sturm, 1845

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 2.03 - CEU (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 194o).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: RUSSIA: ("Caucasus", without more detailed data (Reitter, 1877a); Krasnodar Region, near Maikopa, V.1911 (Kirejtshuk, 1978)); GEORGIA: ("Abchasia", without more detailed data (Horion, 1960)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: stenotopic, hygrophilous, antophagous. 4.

ECOLOGY: edges of mesophilous forests, in natural environments; at larval stage on flowers of *Glechoma hederacea* L. (Lamiaceae).

TROPHIC RANGE: monophagous.

NOTES: most of the records mentioned by Kirejtshuk (1978) for several localities of the former SW Soviet Union under *M. ovatus* Sturm, 1845, are to be referred to the closely related *M. devillei* Grouvelle, 1912.

Meligethes pectinatus Schilsky, 1894

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.10.3740.03 - TUE.ANAN (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 187p).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: ANKARA (Ankara-Baraj, VII.1947 (Jelínek, 1967; NMP); Kazan near Ankara, 1300 m, VI.1975 (Kirejtshuk, 1979; CAR, ZIN); 60 Km of Kilic, IV.1975 (CAR)); ERZINÇAN (45 Km E of Erzincan, 39.33.90 N, 39.59.97 E, 1300 m, V.2000 (CAR)); KARS (Aras Valley, Gaziler (= Pernabut; Kirejtshuk, 1979)); (SIVAS (Çamlıbel Pass, 1600 m, VI.1992 (Audisio, 1993b; CAR)); TUNCELI (Pülümür, 1300 m, VII.1987 (CAR); Pülümür, 1400 m, VI.1992 (Audisio, 1993b; CAR); Pülümür Pass, 1600 m, VI.1986 (CAR)); GEORGIA: (Akhalsikhe, V.1966 (NMP); Tbilisi (Schilsky, 1894; Reitter, 1919)); EASTERN REGION (Vashlovansky Reserve (ZIN)); ARMENIA: (near Jerevan (ZIN)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, thermophilous, antophagous. 3.

ECOLOGY: steppic and parasteppic habitats, rocky areas; at larval stage on *Onosma* spp. (Boraginaceae).

TROPHIC RANGE: oligophagous.

Meligethes pedicularius (Gyllenhal, 1808)

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.02 - PAL (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 207p).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: ARTVIN (12 Km SE of Ardanuc, 1300 m, VI.1992 (CAR)); RIZE (Caykara, 300 m, VII.1987 (CAR)); near Iliça, Ayder, 1200-1600 m, VII.1976 (CAR)); TRABZON (Sumelas, 1200 m, VII.1987 (CAR)); Sumelas, 1200 m, VI.1992 (CAR)); RUSSIA: ("Circassia", without more detailed data (Reitter, 1888, under *M. viduatus* Strm.); "Caucasus", without more detailed data (Reitter, 1919; Horion, 1960, under *M. viduatus* Heer; Kirejtshuk, 1992)); IRAN: (Western Region, between Khorrémad and Hamadan, 1250-1950 m (Grouvelle, 1912, under *M. aestimabilis* Reitt.)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, mesophilous, antophagous. 2, 4-5.

ECOLOGY: edges of mesophilous forests, also in disturbed areas; at larval stage on *Galeopsis* spp., especially *G. tetrahit* L., *G. ladanum* L. and *G. angustifolia* Ehrh. (Lamiaceae).

TROPHIC RANGE: oligophagous.

Meligethes perceptus Jelínek and Spornraft, 1979

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 5.07.9800.01 - TUR.IRAW (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 193l).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: IRAN: SOUTH-WESTERN REGION (Zagros Mts, Kuh-e Dena, Sisakht, 2500-3000 m, VI.1973 (Jelínek and Spornraft, 1979; Jelínek, 1981a; NMP, CAR)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, thermophilous, antophagous. 3, 6.

ECOLOGY: xeric steppic localities, at intermediate and high altitudes, and rocky habitats; at larval stage on unknown Lamiaceae (probably *Salvia* spp.).

TROPHIC RANGE: ? oligophagous.

NOTES: taxonomic position of this species in relation with the Central-Asiatic *M. pharetra* Easton, 1957, and *M. kvaki* Kirejtshuk, 1977, and with other known members of the difficult *M. ater* species-complex (Audisio, 1993c; Kirejtshuk, 1997) will be discussed in a forecoming separate paper.

Meligethes persicus Faldermann, 1837

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.07 - CAE (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 207b).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: ARTVIN (Yalnizcan Pass, 2200 m, VII.1976 (Audisio and Kirejtshuk, 1988; CAR)); BOLU (Lake Abant, 1400-1600 m, VII.VII.1972 (Audisio and Kirejtshuk, 1988; CAR)); Abant, VII.1973 (Audisio and Kirejtshuk, 1988; CAR)); KASTAMONU (Ilgazdag Pass, 2200-2500 m, VII.1975 (Audisio and Kirejtshuk, 1988; CAR)); RUSSIA: NORTHERN CAUCASUS (Soci (ZIN)); ("Western Caucasus, Circassia", without more detailed data (Reitter, 1888, under *M. pedicularius* Gyll.; Horion, 1960, under *M. pedicularius* Gyll.); "Caucasus" (Kirejtshuk, 1992, under *M. tenebrosus* Förster)); ARMENIA: (near the Lake Sevan, VI.1990 (CAR)); IRAN: ("Persia", without more detailed data (Faldermann, 1837; Jelínek, 1981a; Audisio and De Biase, 1993; MHNP)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, thermophilous, antophagous. 2-6.

ECOLOGY: mostly in xeric steppic and parasteppic localities, at the edge of mesophilous forests; at larval stage on *Stachys officinalis* (L.) Trevisan (Lamiaceae).

TROPHIC RANGE: monophagous.

Meligethes pharetra Easton, 1957

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 5.07 - TUR (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 193i).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: IRAN: NORTHERN REGION (Elborz Mts, Damavand Mts, Lajran, 2400 m, VII.1970 (Jelínek, 1981a; NMP); Elborz Mts, Kandavan pass, N slope, 2945 m, VIII.1970 (Jelínek, 1981a; NMP); Elborz Mts, Kuh-e Tochal, 2000-3500 m, VI.1973 (Jelínek, 1981a; NMP); Elborz Mts, Darband Sar Valley, 2500-3000 m, VII.1970 (Jelínek, 1981a; NMP)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, thermophilous, antophagous. 6.

ECOLOGY: xeric steppic localities, mostly at intermediate and high altitudes, and rocky habitats; at larval stage on unknown Lamiaceae (probably *Salvia* spp.).

TROPHIC RANGE: ? oligophagous.

Meligethes planiusculus (Heer, 1841)

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.03 - WPA (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 186p).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: ("Asia Minor", without more detailed data (Horion, 1960); ANKARA (Ankara-Baraj, VII.1947 (Jelínek, 1967)); BALIKESIR (Armutova, IV.1984 (CAR); near Edremit, IV.1984 (CAR)); BILECIK (Bilecik, VI.1983 (NMP)); BOLU (Lake Abant, 1200 m, VI.1996 (NMP, JVC)); ÇANAKKALE (near Çanakkale, IV.1984 (CAR)); GIRE SUN (Kümbet, 1700 m, VI.1992 (CAR); near Kümbet, 1100 m, VII.1987 (CAR)); GÜMÜSHANE (Bayburt, 1600 m, VI.1986 (CAR)); ISPARTA (Keciborlu, 1000 m, V.1991 (CAR)); IZMIR (Efes, IV.1984 (CAR); Yenısakran, IV.1984 (CAR)); KONYA (Kadinhani, 1100 m, VI.1986 (CAR)); RIZE (Ikizdere Valley, Sivrikaya, 1700 m, VI.1992 (CAR)); YOZGAT (road to Bogazkale, 8 Km E Yozgat, 39°50'06" N, 34°44'07" E, 1250 m, V.2000 (CAR); Çalatli, 10 Km E Yozgat, 39°50'90" N, 34°52'72" E, 1300 m, V.2000 (CAR); 90 Km E Yozgat, 39°41'01" N, 35°45'06" E, 1250 m, V.2000 (CAR)); GEORGIA: (Borzhomi, VI.1978 (NMP)); CYPRUS: ("Cyprus", without more detailed data (Baudi, 1870, under *M. murinus* Er. and *M. serripes* Gyll.; MTO); (Limassol, Amathus, IV.1977 (CAR); Limassol, Episkopi, IV.1977 (CAR)); SYRIA: (W of Homs, IV.1959 (Jelínek, 1965)); ISRAEL: HAIFA (Dor, IV.1995 (CAR)); (Tel Aviv, IV.1933 (CAR)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: eurytopic, thermophilous, antophagous. 1-6.

ECOLOGY: mostly in xeric steppic localities, xeric meadows, xeric cultivated and disturbed areas, rocky habitats; at larval stage on *Echium* spp., especially *Echium vulgare* L. and other species of the genus (Boraginaceae).

TROPHIC RANGE: oligophagous.

Meligethes prometheus Jelínek, 1982

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.04.9000.06 - ASE.POCA (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 169c).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: KASTAMONU (Ballidag Forest, 1500-1600 m, VI.1992 (Audisio, 1993b; CAR)); TRABZON (Sumelas, VI.1969 (Jelínek, 1982a, 1982b; Audisio, 1993b; CAR, NMP); river above and near the Sumelas' Monastery, 1300 m, VII.1987 (Audisio, 1988b; CAR); Sürmene, VI.1969 (Jelínek, 1982a, under *M. prometheus ponticus*; MVR, NMP)); RUSSIA: CAUCASUS (Avadzkhara, VI.1974 (Jelínek, 1982a; NMP)); WESTERN CAUCASUS (Mt. Atshishkho (= Acischo), VI.1973 (Jelínek, 1982a); Krasnaja Poljana (CAR); Musatceri, 3000 m, VI.1974 (Jelínek, 1982a; NMP)); CIRCASSIA (river Teberda, VII.1976, VII.1977 (Jelínek, 1982a; ZIN, NMP); Teberda, VII.1979 (NMP)); GEORGIA: (Abchazia, Amtkel near Suchumi, 300 m, VI.1981 (CAR, NMP)); IRAN: NORTHERN REGION (Jelínek, 1982b; Audisio, 1993b).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: stenotopic, hygrophilous, antophagous. 5.

ECOLOGY: edges of hygrophilous and mesophilous forests, edges of small rivers in shady and forest habitats; at larval stage on flowers of *Cardamine* spp., especially *C. tenera* Gmel. and *C. bulbifera* (L.) Crantz (Brassicaceae).

TROPHIC RANGE: oligophagous.

Meligethes punctatissimus Reitter, 1896

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.10.3740.03 - TUE.ARAN (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 185p).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: ANKARA (20 Km S of Gölbaşı, 950 m, V.1988 (CAR); near Kirikkale, 1000 m, VII.1987 (Audisio, 1988b; CAR); NE shores of Lake Tuz, V.1988 (CAR)); BAYBURT (Bayburt, VII.1975 (CAR)); BINGOL: (near Karliova, 1500 m, VI.1991; Audisio, 1993c); DIYARBAKIR (Silvan, IV.1995 (UEC)); ERZURUM (Askale, 1700 m, VI.1986 (Audisio, 1988b; CAR); near Erzurum, 1900 m, VI.1970 (Audisio, 1988b; NMP, CAR)); GÜMÜSHANE (Bayburt, 1400 m, VII.1975 (Audisio, 1988b; MVR, ZIN)); ISPARTA (Keçiborlu, 1000 m, V.1991 (CAR)); KAHRAMAN MARAS (Kahraman Maras, V.1969 (NMP)); KAYSERI (near Kayseri, VI.1992; Audisio, 1993c); MUS (near Varto, 1800 m, VI.1991; Audisio, 1993c); NEVSEHIR (near Nevsehir, VI.1992; Audisio, 1993c); NIGDE (Hüyük, 1400 m, VI.1981 (Audisio, 1988b; MVR, CAR); Hüyük, 1400 m, VI.1986 (Audisio, 1988b; CAR); 20 Km NE of Hüyük, 1300 m (CAR)); SIVAS (15 Km W of Zara, 1350 m, VII.1987 (Audisio, 1988b; CAR)); TUNCELI (10 Km N of Tunceli, 1100 m, VI.1986 (Audisio, 1988b; CAR)); YOZGAT (5 Km E of Sorgun, 1100 m, VI.1992 (CAR); 10 Km E of Yozgat, 1300 m, VI.1975 (Audisio, 1988b; MVR, CAR); 12 Km E of Yozgat, 1250 m, V.1991 (CAR)); ARMENIA: (Mount Alegez (= M. Alagoes; Reitter, 1896a, 1919; Easton, 1964; HNMB)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, mesophilous, antophagous. 3.

ECOLOGY: edges of steppic habitats; at larval stage on flowers of *Anchusa italica* Retz. (= *A. azurea* Miller) (Boraginaceae).

TROPHIC RANGE: ? monophagous.

Meligethes punctatus C. Brisout de Barneville, 1863

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 3.01 - MED (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 180p).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: ANTALYA (Avlanbeli Pass near Elmali, 850-1800 m, VI.1996 (NMP, JVC)); BALIKESIR (near Edremit, IV.1984 (CAR)); BURSA (Ulu Dag, 1300 m, V.1991 (CAR)); ÇANAKKALE (near Çanakkale, IV.1984 (CAR)); IÇEL (Camliyayla, 1000-1200 m, VI.1996 (NMP)); near Mersin and Tarsus, IV.1904 (Sahlberg, 1913b, under *M. bidentatus* Bris., partim)); ISTANBUL (Durusu, VI.1996 (JVC)); IZMIR (Bergama, IV.1984 (CAR); Boz-Dag, 1100 m, IV.1984 (CAR); Yeniköy, 70 m, V.1991 (CAR)); MANISA (Boz-Dag, 1500 m, VII.1973 (CAR); near Manisa, 400 m, IV.1984 (CAR); Manisa Mount, IV.1984 (CAR)); SINOP (near Sinop, 50 m, VI.1992 (CAR)); GEORGIA (?): ("Caucasus", without more detailed data (Easton, 1951)); CYPRUS: ("Cyprus", without more detailed data (Baudi, 1870, under *M. ovatus* St.; MTO)); LEBANON: (Ainab near Beirut, 700 m, V.1958 (Jelínek, 1965)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, thermophilous, antophagous. 1-2.

ECOLOGY: in coastal and subcoastal localities with Mediterranean maquis and xerophilous bushy habitats; at larval stage on *Spartium junceum* L. and *Calycotome* spp. (Fabaceae, Genisteae).

TROPHIC RANGE: oligophagous.

NOTES: Easton's record (1951) of this species for "Caucasus" is rather problematic; *M. punctatus* appears in fact to strictly limit its geographic range in the Near East to the Mediterranean and submediterranean areas ranging the Western and southern coasts of the Anatolian Peninsula and of the Middle East.

Meligethes reitteri Schilsky, 1894

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.07 - CAE (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 168e).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: (NE Turkey, without more detailed data (Kirejtshuk, 1987)); ARTVIN (Karagöl, Borçka, VI.1995 (UEC)); ERZURUM (Canyon of Göle, 1700-1950 m, VI.1992 (CAR); near Senkaya, 1200-1500 m, V.1999 (CAR)); KARS (Ardahan, 2000 m, VII.1987 (CAR); Ardahan, Göle, 2000 m, VII.1976 (CAR); Göle, 2000 m, VI.1992 (CAR); near Kars, 2300 m, VII.1987 (CAR)); RUSSIA: ("Caucasus" (Kirejtshuk, 1992); Caucasus, Mt. Atshishkho (= Acischo), Krasnaya Polyana, 1500-1800 m, VI.1967, VI.1974 (NMP); Armchi near Ordzhonikidze, 1000-1500 m, VI.1978 (NMP); Engelman. Polyana, VI.1974 (NMP)); CIRCASSIA ("Circassia", without more detailed data (Schilsky, 1894; Reitter, 1919); Dombai, Kabardino-Balkarskaia Region, VII.1976 (Kirejtshuk, 1977a, under *M. fulvipes* Ch.Brisout; ZIN); Dombaj Valley, VI.1968 (CAR)); Vladicavcav, IV.1899 (CAR)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, mesophilous, antophagous. 3-5.

ECOLOGY: edges of mesophilous forests, steppic mesophilous grasslands; at larval stage on *Hesperis* spp., especially *H. sylvestris* Crantz (erroneously cited as "*H. sylvatica*" by Kirejtshuk, 1977a), and *H. matronalis* L. (Brassicaceae).

TROPHIC RANGE: oligophagous.

Meligethes reyi Guillebeau, 1885

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 2.04 - SEU (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 166r).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: ANKARA (near Beynam, 1400 m, VII.1987 (CAR)); GÜMÜSHANE (Gümüşhane, 1250 m, VI.1977 (CSP)); KASTAMONU (Ballıdag, 1600 m, VI.1992 (CAR)); Ilgazdag Pass, 2200-2500 m, VII.1975 (Audisio, 1979; CAR); Ilgazdag Pass, 2200 m, VII.1987 (CAR)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: stenotopic, thermophilous, antophagous. 6.

ECOLOGY: mostly in xeric middle- to high-altitude grasslands; at larval stage on *Helianthemum* spp., especially *H. canum* (L.) Baumg., *H. grandiflorum* (Scop.) Sch. and Th. and *H. orientale* (Grosser) Juz and Pozd. (Cistaceae).

TROPHIC RANGE: oligophagous.

Meligethes rosenhaueri Reitter, 1871

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.10 - TUE (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 185r).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: ANKARA (Kalecik, 1000 m, VII.1987 (CAR)); Kazan, 800 m, VI.1986 (Audisio, 1988b; CAR); Kirikkale, 1000 m, VII.1987 (CAR); ANTALYA (Antalya, V.1977 (CSP)); IZMIR (Gümüldür, V.1969 (NMP)); Gümüssu, IV.1967 (CAR); Izmir (= Smyrna; Reitter, 1873, under *M. krüperi*; Easton, 1964; HNMB)); ARMENIA: (near Jerevan, VI.1977 (ZIN)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, thermophilous, antophagous. 1-3.

ECOLOGY: mostly in xeric grasslands, xeric meadows, hillslopes, rocky habitats, and dry sandy soils near river banks; larvae on flowers of *Anchusa* spp., especially *A. officinalis* L. and *A. leptophylla* Roemer and Schultes (Boraginaceae).

TROPHIC RANGE: oligophagous.

Meligethes rotundicollis C. Brisout de Barneville, 1863

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 3.01 - MED (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 177r).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: ("Anatolia", without more detailed data, 1904 (Sahlberg, 1913b; Horion, 1960)); ADANA (Adana, V.1982 (CAR); Nur (= Amanus) Mts, Yarpuz, 1000 m, VI.1986 (CAR); Amanus Mts, Yarpuz above Osmaniye, 37°05'09" N, 36°19'72" E - 37°04'09" N, 36°23'66" E, 400-1500 m, V.2000 (CAR)); AMASYA (near Amasya, VI.1969 (CAR)); ANKARA (Akyurt, 1050 m, VI.1992 (CAR); Kalecik, 1000 m, VII.1987 (CAR); Temelli, 1000 m, VII.1987 (CAR)); ANTALYA (Gündoğmus, V.1987 (IRC); Kizilkaya, V.1990 (CAR, IRC); Kizilkaya, V.1991 (CAR)); BALIKESIR (near Edremit, IV.1984 (CAR)); BILECIK (SW of Bilecik near Pazaryeri, 800 m, VIII.1984 (CAR)); ÇANAkkALE (near Çanakkale, IV.1984 (CAR)); ÇORUM (Bogazkale, 1100 m,

V.1991 (CAR); Ortaköy, V.1979 (EUC)); IÇEL (Mersin, Erdemli, 1100 m, VI.1992 (IRC); Mersin, Erdemli, V.1967 (MHNG)); ISPARTA (Yaka, 1000 m, V.1991 (CAR)); ISTANBUL (Durusu, VI.1996 (NMP)); IZMIR (Bergama Midilli, IV.1984 (CAR); Gümüldür, V.1969 (NMP); near Izmir, V.1984 (CAR); Yenisafran, IV.1984 (CAR)); KAHRAMAN MARAS (S of Kahraman Maras, above Adana, 500 m, V.2000 (CAR)); KAYSERI (1 Km W of Incesu, 1150 m, V.1988 (CAR); 38 Km NW of Kayseri, 1100 m, V.1999 (CAR); Pinarbasi, 1550 m, V.1988 (CAR)); KONYA (Eregli, IV.1979 (EUC)); MANISA (near Manisa, 400 m, IV.1984 (CAR)); NIGDE (near Çiftahan, 1300 m, VI.1986 (CAR)); YOZGAT (10 Km of Yozgat, 1300 m, VI.1975 (CAR); 1300 m, VI.1986 (CAR); 90 Km E Yozgat, 39°41'01" N, 35°45'06" E, 1250 m, V.2000 (CAR)); ZONGULDAK (Karabük, V.1997 (SLC)); ? (Perge, V.1987 (IRC)); IRAQ: (Rewanduz, IV.1979 (NMP)); CYPRUS: (Karavas, IV.1969 (NMP); Kyrenia, IV.1969 (NMP); Larnaca, Menoyia, IV.1977 (CAR); Limassol, Akrotiri, IV.1977 (CAR)); SYRIA: ("Syria", without more detailed data (Horion, 1960); Damascus (NMP)); JORDAN-PALESTINE: ("Palestine", without more detailed data, 1904 (Sahlberg, 1913b); Arda Road, 600-700 m, III-V.1958 (Jelínek, 1965); Badaan near Nablus, 500 m, IV.1958 (Jelínek, 1965); 15 Km SW of Irbid, Wadi Taiyiba, 300 m, III.1987 (CAR); Jericho, 250 m, II.1958 (Sahlberg, 1903, 1913; Jelínek, 1965); near Tafila, 1000 m, III.1987 (CAR); Wadi Shueib, 200 m, II.1958 (Jelínek, 1965); Wadi Shueib, -50 m, III.1987 (CAR)); ISRAEL: (Tel-Aviv, IV.1933 (CAR)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, eurythermic, antophagous. 1-3.

ECOLOGY: mostly in lowland cultivated and wild grasslands, submediterranean and steppic habitats; at larval stage on *Brassica* spp., *Sinapis* spp., *Sisymbrium* spp. (Brassicaceae).

TROPHIC RANGE: stenophagous.

Meligethes ruficornis (Marsham, 1802)

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.06 - CEM (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 192f).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: ANKARA (near Beynam, 1400 m, VII.1987 (CAR)); ARTVIN (12 Km SE of Ardanuc, 1300 m, VI.1992 (CAR); 700 m, VII.1975 (CAR)); BALIKESIR (Çagis, 350 m, VI.1986 (CAR)); BILEÇIK (Bilecik, VI.1983 (NMP)); ÇANAKKALE (Troja, 50 m, V.1991 (CAR)); ERZURUM (Canyon of Göle, 1700 m, VI.1992 (CAR); Süngübayir, V.1994 (UEC)); ISPARTA (Sultan Dag Pass, 1700 m, V.1991 (CAR)); ISTANBUL (Belgrat Forest, 100 m, V.1991 (CAR)); IÇEL (Mersin, Sertavul Pass, 1600 m, VI.1986 (CAR)); SIVAS (Ziyaret Pass, 2000 m, V.1988 (CAR)); RUSSIA: ("Caucasus", without more detailed data (Reitter, 1919)); GEORGIA: (Borzhome, 780 m, VI.1978 (NMP); Tbilisi, V.1966 (NMP)); ARMENIA (Aras Valley (= "Araxestal"; ZIN, NMW); Gocht, E of Garni, 1600 m, V.1980 (NMP); Sevan, 2100 m, VI.1989 (NMP)); SYRIA: Damaskus, IV.1904 (Sahlberg, 1913b); JORDAN-PALESTINE: (Arda Road, 600-700 m, III-V.1958 (Jelínek, 1965, under *M. flavipes* Sturm); Dana river spring, 1200 m,

III.1987 (CAR); 15 Km NW of Irbid, 450 m, III.1987 (CAR); 15 Km SW of Irbid, Wadi Taiyiba, 300 m, III.1987 (CAR); Jerach, Dibbin, 700 m, III.1987 (CAR); Mount Nebo, 800 m, III.1987 (CAR); Tafila, 1000 m, III.1987 (CAR); Wadi Kafrein, 450 m, III.1987 (CAR); Wadi Shueib, -50 m, III.1987 (CAR)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: eurytopic, eurythermic, antophagous. 1-6.

ECOLOGY: mountain and lowland cultivated and wild grasslands, edges of bushes and forests, rocky habitats, also in man-influenced environments; at larval stage on *Ballota nigra* L. and *B. saxatilis* Sieber (Lamiaceae).

TROPHIC RANGE: oligophagous.

Meligethes saxatilis Audisio, 1988

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 5.07.9000.10 - TUR.KURD (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 189x).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: ADANA (Nur (= Amanus) Mts near Yarpuz above Osmaniye, 1000 m, VI.1986 (Audisio, 1988b; CAR); Amanus Mts, Yarpuz above Osmaniye, 37°05'09" N, 36°19'72" E - 37°04'09" N, 36°23'66" E, 400-1500 m, V.2000 (CAR)); BINGÖL (20 Km N of Bingöl, 1200 m, V.1999 (CAR)); ERZİNÇAN (Alpköy, 15 Km N Kemah, 39°37'32" N, 39°10'40" E, 1150 m, V.2000 (CAR); 45 Km E of Erzincan, 39°33'90" N, 39°59'97" E, 1300 m, V.2000 (CAR); 17 Km N of Tercan, 39°49'75" N, 40°33'03" E, 1750-1850 m, V.2000 (CAR)); GAZİANTEP (15 Km NW of Gaziantep, 37°08'99" N, 37°16'13" E, 950 m, V.2000 (CAR)); HAKKÂRI (Uludere, 1400 m, V.1988 (CAR)); İÇEL (Mersin, Camliyayla, 1100-1400 m, VI.1986 (Audisio, 1988b; CAR); Mersin, Camliyayla, 1000-1200 m, VI.1996 (JVC)); TÜNCELİ (2 Km N of Pülümür Pass, 1600 m, VI.1986 (Audisio, 1988b; CAR, NMP, ZIN, CSP); 5 Km S of Pülümür Pass, 1300-1400 m, VI.1986 (Audisio, 1988b; CAR); 5 Km S of Pülümür Pass, 1300-1400 m, VIII.1987 (Audisio, 1988b; CAR); Pülümür Pass, 1700 m, VII.1987 (CAR); 35 Km N of Tunceli, 1400 m, VI.1986 (CAR)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, xerophilous, antophagous. 2-3.

ECOLOGY: mainly in limestone rocky habitats, edges of canyons, hill slopes; at larval stage on flowers of *Stachys laetivirens* Kotschy and Boiss. (Lamiaceae), and, as recently observed on the Nur Mts. near Yarpuz, also on *Stachys* sp. cfr. *amanica* P.H. Davis (probably *S. petrokosmos* Rech); also collected in eastern Turkey on *Stachys atherocalyx* C. Koch.

TROPHIC RANGE: oligophagous.

Meligethes serripes (Gyllenhal, 1872)

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 2.03 - CEU (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 206e).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: ("Asia Minor", without more detailed data (Horion, 1960; this record is very doubtful, probably based on misidentified material to be referred to other species)); RUSSIA: ("Caucasus" (Kirejtshuk, 1992); "Western Caucasus", without more detailed data (Horion, 1960); above Krasnodar, 1911 (CAR)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, xerophilous, antophagous. 4.

ECOLOGY: edges of mesophilous forests and xeric river banks, mainly in gravel habitats; at larval stage on flowers of *Galeopsis angustifolia* Ehrh. and *G. ladanum* L. (Lamiaceae).

TROPHIC RANGE: oligophagous.

Meligethes solidus (Kugelann, 1794)

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 2.01 - EUR (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 165u).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: ERZURUM (Canyon of Göle, 1950 m, VI.1992 (CAR)); KASTAMONU (Agli, 28 km NW of Kastamonu, VI.1996 (NMP)); Ilgazdag Pass, 1800 m, VII.1972 (CAR); Ilgazdag Pass, 1800 m, VII.1987 (CAR); above the Ilgazdag Pass, 2200 m, VII.1987 (CAR); Ilgazdag Pass, VII.1996 (NMP)); ZONGULDAK (Safranbolu, 1000 m, VI.1996 (NMP)); GEORGIA: (near Tbilisi (Horion, 1960)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: stenotopic, thermophilous, antophagous. 6.

ECOLOGY: mostly in xeric middle- to high-altitude grasslands; at larval stage on *Helianthemum* spp., especially *H. nummularium* (L.) Miller (= *H. chamaecistus* Miller) and related species (Cistaceae).

TROPHIC RANGE: oligophagous.

Meligethes subaeneus Sturm, 1845

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 2.01 - EUR (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 169b).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: RUSSIA: ("Caucasus", without more detailed data (Winkler, 1927; Horion, 1960); above Krasnodar, 1911 (CAR)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, mesophilous, antophagous. 4-5.

ECOLOGY: edges of mesophilous forests; at larval stage on *Cardamine* spp. (Brassicaceae).

TROPHIC RANGE: oligophagous.

Meligethes submetallicus Sainte-Claire Deville, 1908

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.07 - CAE (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 199u).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: EDIRNE (near Edirne, V.1984 (CAR)); ISTANBUL (Belgrat Forest, V.1977 (CSP)); Iznik, 50 m, V.1976 (CAR)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, thermophilous, antophagous. 2-3.

ECOLOGY: mostly in xeric meadows and steppic grasslands, especially in periodically flooded habitats; at larval stage on flowers of *Mentha pulegium* L. (Lamiaceae).

TROPHIC RANGE: monophagous.

Meligethes subrugosus (Gyllenhal, 1808)

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.02 - PAL (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 213u).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: ADANA (Nur (= Amanus) Mts, Yarpuz, 1000 m, VI.1986 (CAR); Amanus Mts, Yarpuz above Osmaniye, 37°05'09" N, 36°19'72"

E - 37°04'09"N, 36°23'66" E, 400-1500 m, V.2000 (CAR)); ANTALYA (Saklikent, Mt. Beydaglari, V.1994 (NMP)); ARTVIN (Artvin, V.1967 (MHNG)); BALIKESIR (Armutova, IV.1984 (CAR)); BILECIK (Muratdere, 800 m, V.1991 (CAR)); ÇANAKKALE (near Çanakkale, IV.1984 (CAR)); ERZİNÇAN (45 Km E of Erzincan, 39°33'90" N, 39°59'97" E, 1300 m, V.2000 (CAR)); Euphrates Canyon, Kemaliye, 39°13'57" N, 38°33'52" E, 1100 m, V.2000 (CAR); 30 Km NW of Kemah, Cengerli Pass, 39.47.04 N, 38.56.69 E, 1550 m, V.2000 (CAR); road between Kemah and Refahiye, 1600 m, V.1999 (CAR)); ERZURUM (Canyon of Göle, 1950 m, VI.1992 (CAR)); GİRESUN (Kesap, 10 m, VII.1987 (CAR)); HAKKARI (Uludere, 1400 m, V.1988 (CAR)); İZMİR (Jamanlar Dag above Izmir, V.1904 (Sahlberg, 1913b; FMNH) ; Boz Dag, 1100 m, IV.1984 (CAR); Efes, II.1984 (CAR); Kozak, 600 m, V.1991 (CAR); Ödemis, IV.1984 (CAR)); KARS (2-54 Km W of Kagizman, 1200-1400 m, V.1999 (CAR)); MANISA (near Manisa, 400 m, IV.1984 (CAR)); IÇEL (Mersin, Arclanköi, 1700 m, V.1988 (CAR); Mersin, Camliyayla, V. 1988 (CAR)); RİZE (İliça, 1500 m, VII.1976 (CAR)); SAMSUN (Samsun Mts Nat. Park. 30 Km SW of Kusadasi, IV.1993 (CAR)); SİVAS (135 Km E of Yozgat, 1350-1400 m, V.1999 (CAR); 135 Km E of Yozgat, 39°48'60" N, 36°05'97" E, 1350-1400m, V.2000 (CAR)); TUNCELI (35 Km N of Tunceli, 1400 m, VI.1986 (CAR)); RUSSIA: CAUCASUS (Pjatigorsk, VI.1912 (NMP)); GEORGIA: (Abchazia, Amtkel near Gudauta, VI.1981 (NMP); Borzhomi, VI.1978 (NMP)); AZERBAIJAN: (Zakatalskiy zapovednik, 1000-1400 m, VI.1987 (NMP)); IRAN: (SW Iran, Zagros Mts., Sisakht, 2500-3000 m, VI.1973 (Jelínek, 1981a; NMP)); IRAQ: (Rewanduz, IV.1979 (NMP)); CYPRUS: ("Cyprus", without more detailed data (Baudi, 1870; MTO)); near Limassol, V.1982 (CAR)); JORDAN-PALESTINE: (Wild near Jerash, 700 m, III.1959 (Jelínek, 1965)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: eurytopic, thermophilous, antophagous. 1-6.

ECOLOGY: mostly in xeric meadows and steppic grasslands, edges of mesophilous habitats; at larval stage on flowers of *Jasione* spp., especially *J. montana* L., and on *Campanula* spp. (Campanulaceae).

TROPHIC RANGE: stenophagous.

Meligethes sulcatus C. Brisout de Barneville, 1863

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.07 - CAE (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 205u).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: BURSA (Ulu Dag, 2000 m, VII.1973 (CAR); Ulu Dag, 1300 m, V.1991 (CAR)); DENİZLİ (Honaz Dag, 1600 m, V.1991 (CAR)); ERZURUM (Canyon of Göle, 1700 m, VI.1992 (CAR)); IÇEL (Mersin, Camliyayla, 1300 m, VI.1986 (CAR)); İZMİR (Boz Dag, Bergama, 1100 m, IV.1984 (Audisio, 1988b; CAR); Boz Dag, Ödemis, 1100 m, IV.1984 (Audisio, 1988b; CAR); Efes, IV.1984 (Audisio, 1988b; CAR)); KASTAMONU (Ilgaz Dag, 2000-2300 m, V.1963 (Jelínek, 1968, under *M. schweigeri* sp. n.; Audisio, 1988b)); RUSSIA: ("Caucasus" (Kirejtshuk, 1992); Circassia, Teberda Valley, VI.1982 (CAR)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: eurytopic, eurythermic, antophagous. 1-6.

ECOLOGY: edges of xerophilous and mesophilous forests and rocky habitats; at larval stage on flowers of *Lamium* spp., especially *L. album* L., *L. maculatum* L., *L. garganicum* L. and *L. moschatum* Miller (Lamiaceae).

TROPHIC RANGE: oligophagous.

Meligethes symphyti (Heer, 1841)

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 2.01 - EUR (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 184y).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: ARTVIN (Karagöl, Borçka, VII.1995 (UEC)); ERZURUM (Canyon of Göle, 1950 m, VI.1992 (CAR)); GİRESUN (Kümbet, 1700 m, VI.1992 (CAR)); KARS (Ardahan, 2000 m, VII.1987 (CAR)); RİZE (İlkizdere Valley, Sivrikaya, 1700 m, VI.1992 (CAR)); TRABZON (Zigana Pass, 1500 m, VII.1987 (CAR)); Maçka, Sumelas, VI.1968 (CAR); Maçka, Sumelas, VI.1969 (CAR); Sumelas, 1000 m, VII.1987 (CAR); Sumelas, 1800 m, VII.1987 (CAR); Sumelas, 1500 m, VI.1992 (CAR)); RUSSIA: CIRCASSIA (near Teberda, VI.1967 (CAR)); WESTERN CAUCASUS (Krasnodar (ZIN); near Majkop (ZIN)); ARMENIA: (Sevan 2000m, VII.1978 (NMP)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, hygrophilous, antophagus. 2-4.

ECOLOGY: edges of channels, rivers, lakes, ponds, hygrophilous localities at the edge of mesophilous forests, in natural environments; at larval stage on flowers of *Symphytum* spp., especially *S. officinale* L. and *S. anatolicum* Boiss. (Boraginaceae).

TROPHIC RANGE: oligophagous.

Meligethes syriacus C. Brisout de Barneville, 1872

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 3.02.9620.01 - WME.SYPA (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 192y).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: JORDAN-PALESTINE: (Arda Road, 700 m, V.1958 (Jelínek, 1965, under *M. tropicus* Reitter); 15 Km NW of Irbid, 450 m, III.1987 (Audisio, 1988; CAR); 15 Km SW of Irbid, Wadi Taiyiba, 300 m, III.1987 (Audisio, 1988; CAR); Wadi Kafrein, 450 m, III.1987 (Audisio, 1988; CAR); Mount Nebo near Madaba, 700 m, VI.1958 (Jelínek, 1965, under *M. tropicus* Reitter); Mount Nebo near Madaba, 800 m, III.1987 (Audisio, 1988; CAR); Wadi Shueib, -50 m, III.1987 (Audisio, 1988; CAR)); ISRAEL: (Eshta ol Junct, 300 m, IV.1995 (CAR); Jerusalem, 1870 ? (Brisout de Barneville, 1872; Jelínek, 1965, under *M. tropicus* Reitter; MHNP); Negev Desert (Audisio, 1993c; ZIN); Negev, Nahel Nizanah, IV.1982 (NMP)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, thermophilous, antophagous. 3.

ECOLOGY: xeric steppic and subdesertic localities, rocky habitats, hill slopes; at larval stage on flowers of *Ballota saxatilis* Sieber and probably of *Marrubium vulgare* L. (Lamiaceae).

TROPHIC RANGE: oligophagous.

Meligethes tauricus Jelínek and Spornraft, 1979

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.13 - SWA (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 194r).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: AGRI (Tahir Pass, 2300 m, VI.1992 (CAR)); ANKARA (near Ankara, V.1961 (Jelínek and Spornraft, 1979; CAR); 20 Km S of Gölbaşı, 950 m, V.1988 (CAR); Temelli, 800 m, V.1991 (CAR)); ELAZIG (Karakocan, 1300 m, V.1988 (CAR)); ERZINÇAN (road between Kemah and Refahiye, 1600 m, V.1999 (CAR); 20 Km S of Kemah, 39°36'64" N, 38°45'76" E 1300 m, V.2000 (CAR); near Tercan, 1500-1600 m, VI.1986 (Audisio, 1988b; CAR, NMP); Tercan, 1500 m, VI.1986 (CAR); 17 Km N of Tercan, 39°49'75" N, 40°33'03" E, 1750-1850 m, V.2000 (CAR)); ERZURUM (Aksar-Senkaya, VII.1994 (UEC); Aras Canyon, 27-31 Km NE of Horasan, 40°06'66" N, 42°24'10" E, 1500-1600 m, V.2000 (CAR); near Askale, 1700 m, VI.1986 (Audisio, 1988b; CAR); Canyon of Göle, 1950 m, VI.1922 (CAR); 20 Km E of Horasan, 1450-1500 m, V.1999 (CAR); near Kandilli, 1700 m, VI.1986 (Audisio, 1988b; CAR); Horasan, 1600 m, VI.1992 (CAR)); GAZIANTEP (10 Km E of Gaziantep, 800 m, VI.1986 (Audisio, 1988b; CAR)); GÜMÜSHANE (near of Bayburt, 1400 m, VII.1987 (CAR)); ISPARTA (Kecirbolu, 1000 m, V.1991 (CAR)); KARS (near Ardahan, 2000 m, VII.1987 (Audisio, 1988b; CAR); 2-54 Km W of Kagizman, 1200-1400 m, V.1999 (CAR); near Karakurt, Aras river canyons, 1800 m, VII.1987 (CAR); Sarikamis, 2000 m, VII.1987 (CAR); 5 Km N of Sarikamis, 1800-1900 m, VII.1987 (Audisio, 1988b; CAR); 7 Km SW of Sarikamis, 2000 m, VI.1992 (CAR)); KAYSERI (Demerci Pass, Asagibeycayir, 1650 m, V.1999 (CAR); 38 Km NW of Kayseri, 110 m, V.1999 (CAR)); KONYA (Konya, 1899 (CAR, MHNP)); MUS (Buglan Pass, 1600 m, V.1988 (CAR)); SIVAS (135 Km E of Yozgat, 1350-1400 m, V.1999 (CAR); Yassibel Pass, 1450 m, VII.1987 (CAR)); VAN (Baskale, 1800 m, V.1988 (CAR); Ercek, 2000 m, V.1988 (CAR)); ARMENIA: (Gegard near Jerevan, VI.1978 (NMP); Hochtombu (ZIN)); AZERBAIJAN: (Hosrovsky forest, V.1879 (ZIN); Kagismar, VI.1916 (ZIN)); IRAN: (Northern Iran ("Iran"; Jelínek and Spornraft, 1979); MHNB).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, thermophilous, antophagous. 3, 6.

ECOLOGY: mostly in xeric steppic localities and rocky habitats; at larval stage on *Lallemantia iberica* (Bieb.) Fisch. and Mey. and *L. canescens* (L.) Fisch. and Mey. (Lamiaceae).

TROPHIC RANGE: oligophagous.

Meligiethes tener Reitter, 1873

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 3.03 - EME (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 174e).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: BURSA (near Bursa (= Brussa; Scholz, 1922, 1932, under *M. coeruleascens* Kr.); ERZINCAN (45 Km E of Erzincan, 39°33'90" N, 39°59'97" E, 1300 m, V.2000 (CAR)); ERZURUM (Oltu, 1300 m, VI.1900 (ZIN)); MUĞLA (near Muğla, 300 m, V.1991 (CAR)); SIVAS (Çamlıbel Pass, 1650 m, VI.1975 (Audisio, 1988b; CAR)); TUNCELI (Pülümür Pass, 1600 m,

VI.1986 (CAR)); RUSSIA: CIRCASSIA (near Teberda, VII.1977 (CAR); Vajnoje, VII.1976 (ZIN)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, thermophilous, antophagous. 2-3, 6.

ECOLOGY: mostly in xeric rocky habitats; at larval stage on *Alyssum* spp., especially *A. petraeum* Ard., *A. leucadeum* Guss. and members of the *A. saxatile*-group (Brassicaceae).

TROPHIC RANGE: oligophagous.

Meligethes tristis Sturm, 1845

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 2.01 - EUR (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 186r).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: RUSSIA: ("Caucasus", without more detailed data (Reitter, 1919; Horion, 1960); Western Caucasus near Krasnodar, 1911 (CAR)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, thermophilous, antophagous. 1-3.

ECOLOGY: submediterranean and parasteppe habitats, rocky areas; at larval stage on *Echium* spp., especially *E. vulgare* L. and *E. plantagineum* L. (= *E. lycopsis* L.) (Boraginaceae).

TROPHIC RANGE: oligophagous.

Meligethes turcicus Jelínek, 1982

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.13.9000.01 - SWA.ANAT (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 191u).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: ERZURUM (Kandilli, 1720 m, VI.1970 (Jelínek, 1982a; NMP); Kandilli, 1700 m, VI.1986 (CAR)); KASTAMONU (Ilgaz-Dag Pass, S slope, 1800-1900 m, VII.1987 (Audisio, 1988b; CAR, ZIN, NMP); Ilgaz-Dag Pass, 1750 m, VI.1992 (CAR)); KONYA (Halkapinar, 1600 m, V.1988 (CAR)); KÜTAHYA (Simav, Katran Dag (= Saphane Dag, Simav), 1400-1700 m, VI.1986 (Audisio, 1988b; CAR); IÇEL (Mersin, Arslanköy, 1800 m, V.1988 (CAR)); TUNCELI (Pülümür Pass, 1900-1950 m, VI.1970, VII.1987 (Jelínek, 1982a; Audisio, 1988b; CAR)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, thermophilous, antophagous. 3, 6.

ECOLOGY: mostly in xeric grasslands and rocky habitats; at larval stage on *Marrubium astracanicum* Jacq. (Lamiaceae).

TROPHIC RANGE: ? monophagous.

Meligethes umbrosus Sturm, 1845

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.06 - CEM (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 196u).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: ("Asia Minor", without more detailed data (Horion, 1960); ADANA (near Camalam, 1000 m, VI.1986 (CAR); Camalam, Gülek, 1000 m, V.1988 (CAR)); ANTALYA (Gündogmus, V.1987 (IRC)); ARTVIN (12 Km SE of Ardanuc, 1300 m, VI.1992 (CAR); near Borçka, 700 m, VII.1987 (CAR)); BOLU (Lake Abant, 1200 m, VI.1996 (NMP, JVC)); BURSA (Yalova, V.1981 (CAR)); GİRESUN (near Kümbet, 1100 m, VII.1987 (CAR)); IÇEL (Toros Mts. (= Bulghar Dag), IV.1904 (Sahlberg, 1913b; FMNH));

ISTANBUL (Belgrat Forest, 100 m, V.1991 (CAR)); RIZE (near Ilica, VII.1976 (CAR)); RUSSIA: ("Caucasus", without more detailed data (Reitter, 1919; Horion, 1960)); GEORGIA: (Abchazia, Bzyb near Pitsunda, VI.1981 (NMP); Amtkel near Sukhumi, 300 m, VI.1981 (NMP); Gudamte, V.1975 (CAR); Pitsunda, VII.1974 (NMP); near Tbilisi (Jakobson, 1913; ZIN)); ARMENIA: ("Armenia", without more detailed data (Reitter, 1919; Horion, 1960); near Jerevan (ZIN)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: eurytopic, eurythermic, antophagous. 1-6.

ECOLOGY: edges of mesophilous and hygrophilous forests, grasslands, hill slopes; at larval stage on *Prunella* spp., especially *P. vulgaris* L., *P. grandiflora* (L.) Scholler and *P. laciniata* (L.) L. (Lamiaceae).

TROPHIC RANGE: oligophagous.

Meligethes varicollis Wollaston, 1854

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 3.02 - WME (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 183v).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: GIRE SUN (Bulancak, VII.1975 (Audisio, 1979; CAR)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: stenotopic, xerophilous, antophagous. 1.

ECOLOGY: sand dunes, rocky habitats near the sea; at larval stage on *Lotus* spp., especially *L. cytisoides* L. (= *L. creticus* L.), *L. commutatus* (= *L. creticus* Auctt.) and *L. sessilifolius* DC. (Fabaceae); in Macaronesian and W Mediterranean areas also on *Erophaca boetica* Boiss., *Teline canariensis* (L.) Webb and Berth. and *Adenocarpus foliolosus* (Ait.) DC. (Fabaceae).

TROPHIC RANGE: stenophagous.

NOTES: As discussed in Audisio (1993c), no new data on this Western Mediterranean species have been recorded for coastal areas of Northern Turkey (including two specific field researches in the Bulancak sand dunes area in Spring, 1985 and 1992, carried out by the senior author of the present paper). This obviously leaves some doubts on correctness of the original locality label of the Bulancak material, collected by G.B. Osella in 1975 (Audisio, 1979). Despite these doubts, considering the parallel relic presence of *Meligethes opacus* Rosenhauer, 1856 in Southern Crimea (Kirejtshuk, 1976; Audisio, 1993c), another W Mediterranean species associated with coastal sand dunes, the above mentioned record could be provisionally considered as potentially true.

Meligethes variolosus Easton, 1964

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.10 - TUE (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 189v).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: ADAZAPARI (= SAKARYA) (15 Km W of Adapazari, 50 m, V.1984 (Audisio, 1988b; CAR)); ARTVIN (near Arhavi, 5 m, VII.1987 (Audisio, 1988b; CAR)); HOPA, 10 m, VII.1987 (CAR); near Hapo, 0 m, VII.1987 (CAR); Machael Pass, side W, 1000 m, VI.1992 (CAR)); BILECIK (near Bilecik, 550 m, V.1984 (Audisio, 1988b; CAR)); ERZINÇAN (45 Km E of Erzincan, 39°33'90" N, 39°59'97" E, 1300 m, V.2000 (CAR); Euphrates

Canyon, Kemaliye, 39°13'57" N, 38°33'52" E, 1100 m, V.2000 (CAR); Kizildag Pass, side E, 1800 m (Audisio, 1988b; CAR); 17 Km N of Tercan, 39°49'75" N, 40°33'03" E, 1750-1850 m, V.2000 (CAR)); GİRESUN (Sehitler Pass, S slope, 1600 m, VI.1992 (CAR)); GÜMÜSHANE (Gümüshane, 1250 m, VI.1977 (CSP)); HATAY (Arsuz, IV.1966 (CAR)); KASTAMONU (İlgaz Pass, 1700 m, VI.1992 (CAR)); KİRSEHIR (near Mucur, 1000 m, V.2000 (CAR)); KONYA (Halkapınar, 1200-1600 m, V.1988 (CAR)); MANISA (Demirci, IV.1973 (Audisio, 1988b; CAR)); İÇEL (Mersin, Camliyayla, 1400 m, VI.1986 (Audisio, 1988b; CAR)); Mersin, Camliyayla, V.1988 (CAR)); SIVAS (near Kizildac Pass, 1800 m, VII.1987 (CAR); 135 Km E of Yozgat, 1350-1400 m, V.1999 (CAR); 135 Km E of Yozgat, 39°48'60" N, 36°05'97" E, 1350-1400m, V.2000 (CAR)); TRABZON (Sumelas, 1300 m, VI.1992 (CAR)); TUNCELI (Pülümür, 1400 m, VI.1992 (CAR); 5-40 Km SW of Tercan, 1300-1400 m, V.1999 (CAR)); YOZGAT (Çalatlı, 10 Km E Yozgat, 39°50'90" N, 34°52'72" E, 1300 m, V.2000 (CAR)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, thermophilous, antophagous. 2-4.

ECOLOGY: mostly in xeric grasslands, steppic localities, and rocky habitats; at larval stage on *Stachys annua* L. (Lamiaceae).

TROPHIC RANGE: ? monophagous.

NOTES: This rare species was not known from southern Balkan Peninsula. Recent records for Greece, Peloponnesus, extend also to this region its geographic range: Greece, Peloponnesus, Lakonia, above Anogia near Sparti, 500 m, 1.IV.2000, P. Audisio leg. (CAR); Greece, Peloponnesus, Lakonia, above Parori near Sparti, 400 m, 1.IV.2000, P. Audisio leg. (CAR); Greece, Peloponnesus, Lakonia near Areopoli, 100 m, 2.IV.2000, P. Audisio leg. (CAR); Greece, Peloponnesus, Korinthos, Akrokorinthos, 350 m, 3.IV.2000, P. Audisio leg. (CAR).

Meligethes verrucicollis Jelínek, 1978

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 3.02.9620.01 - WME.SYPA (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 176v).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: ISRAEL: (Afar Aza, I.1973 (Jelínek, 1978; NMP, Tel Aviv University); Be'eri, III.1973 (Jelínek, 1978; NMP); Harem Shalom, II.1973 (Jelínek, 1978; NMP, CAR); Milspe Ramon, Nakhal Tsín, 500 m, III.1995 (CAR)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: stenotopic, thermophilous, antophagous. 3.

ECOLOGY: xeric subdesertic localities; at larval stage probably on flowers of Brassicaceae (*Erucastrum* spp., *Moricandia* spp., *Diplotaxis* spp.).

TROPHIC RANGE: ? oligophagous.

NOTES: Kirejtshuk (1997) introduced a new synonymy between *M. verrucicollis* and the North African and Iberian species *M. elongatus* Rosenhauer, 1856. As discussed in Audisio (1984, 1993c), it is very difficult to establish if these two taxa belong to vicariant species or to the same variable and widespread

species. In the latter hypothesis, *M. verrucicollis* should represent the extreme of the range of variability of *M. elongatus*. In the present paper, waiting for more objective proofs confirming their specific identity, we prefer provisionally maintain *M. verrucicollis* at the rank of separated species.

Meligethes villosus C. Brisout de Barneville, 1863

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 2.04 - SEU (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 191v).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: EDIRNE (near Edirne, V.1984 (CAR)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, thermophilous, antophagous. 1-2.

ECOLOGY: mostly in xeric grasslands, steppic localities, and rocky habitats; at larval stage on *Marrubium vulgare* L. (Lamiaceae).

TROPHIC RANGE: probably monophagous.

Meligethes viridescens (Fabricius, 1787)

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.03 - WPA (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 173b; Audisio and De Biase, 1999, fig. 1).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: ADANA (Nur (= Amanus) Mts, Yarpuz, 1000 m, VI.1986 (CAR); Amanus Mts, Yarpuz above Osmaniye, 37°05'09" N, 36°19'72" E - 37°04'09" N, 36°23'66" E, 400-1500 m, V.2000 (CAR)); AGRI (near Dogubayazit, 2000 m, V.1988 (CAR); Tahir Pass, 2500 m, VII.1971 (CAR)); ÇANAKKALE (Kaz Dag above Evciler, 600 m, IV.1984); DIYARBAKIR (Korkha cave, IV.1968 (CAR)); ERZURUM (Dikyar, Uzundere, V.1994 (UEC); Canyon of Göle, 1700-1950 m, VI.1992 (CAR); Ormanli-Senkaya, 1800 m (UEC)); IÇEL (Toros Daglari, Mut, 400 m (CAR); IZMIR (Boz Dag above Salihli, 800-1100 m, IV.1984 (CAR); NW side of Boz Dag, 1200-1900 m, V.1992 (CAR); KARS (Ardahan, 2000 m, VII.1987 (CAR); near Göle, 1700 m, VII.1987 (CAR); Göle, 2000 m, VI.1998 (CAR)); RUSSIA: ("Caucasus", without more detailed data (Reitter, 1919, Horion, 1960)); ARMENIA: (Cachkadzar, VI.1988 (NMP); Covagjucht, VI.1988 (NMP); Dilidzhan, VI.1989 (NMP); Lake Sevan, VI.1988 (CAR); Sevan, VI.1989 (NMP)); IRAN: (Northern Region, Elburz Mts. (Audisio and De Biase, 1999)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: eurytopic, eurythermic, antophagous. 1-6.

ECOLOGY: mostly in disturbed and cultivated areas, and at the edge of mesophilous forests; at larval stage on flowers of Brassicaceae (*Brassica* spp., *Sinapis* spp., *Diplotaxis* spp., and several other genera and species within this family).

TROPHIC RANGE: stenophagous.

Meligethes vomer Kirejtshuk, 1978

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.13.9000.06 - SWA.POCA (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 193v).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: ANTALYA (Korkuteli, V.1991 (IRC)); BURDUR (near Cavdir, 1000 m, V.1991 (CAR)); ERZINCAN (Kizildag Pass, side E, 1700

m, VII.1987 (Audisio, 1988b; CAR)); ERZURUM (Kop-Dag Pass, 2300 m, VI.1992 (CAR)); GÜMÜSHANE (near Bayburt, 1600 m, VI.1986 (Audisio, 1988b; CAR)); ISPARTA (Yaka, 1000 m, V.1991 (CAR)); KAYSERI (Pınarbasi, 1550 m, V.1988 (CAR)); SINOP (Burnuk, Dranaz Pass, 1200 m, VI.1992 (CAR)); SIVAS (near Imranlı, 1700 m, VII.1987 (Audisio, 1988b; CAR)); near the Kizildag Pass, 1800 m, VII.1987 (CAR); 15 Km E of Sivas, 39°43'30" N, 36°50'52" E, 1300 m, V.2000 (CAR); 5 Km W of Zara, 1400 m, V.1999 (CAR)); RUSSIA: WESTERN CAUCASUS ("Caucasus", without more detailed data, 1882 (Kirejtshuk, 1978; Jelínek and Spornraft, 1979; Audisio, 1988b)); Krasnodar Region, Kuroieiskoie, V/VI.1907 (Kirejtshuk, 1978)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, thermophilous, antophagous. 3.

ECOLOGY: mostly in xeric steppic localities, xeric grasslands, and in rocky habitats; at larval stage on *Salvia aethiopsis* L. (Lamiaceae).

TROPHIC RANGE: monophagous.

Meligethes wittmeri Jelínek and Audisio, 1977

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 3.03.3740.03 - EME.ARAN (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 175w).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: ERZINÇAN (20 Km S of Kemah, 39°36'64" N, 38°45'76" E, 1300 m, V.2000 (CAR)); ERZURUM (Kop-Dag Pass, 2300 m, VI.1986 (Audisio, 1988b; CAR)); GÜMÜSHANE (Madenhanlari, 1900 m, V.1970 (Jelínek and Audisio, 1977; MHNb)); SIVAS (Çamlıbel Pass, 1650 m, VI.1975 (Audisio, 1979; MVR)); ARMENIA: (Cheristember near Koestember, V.1936 (ZIN); near Jerevan (ZIN)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, thermophilous, antophagous. 3, 6.

ECOLOGY: mostly in xeric rocky habitats, and high altitudes xeric grasslands; at larval stage probably on *Alyssum* spp. (Brassicaceae), but some adults collected also on *Hesperis* spp. (Brassicaceae).

TROPHIC RANGE: ? oligophagous.

Meligethes yemenensis Easton, 1954

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: ? 5.11 - NAS (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 187e).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: JORDAN-PALESTINE: (Fuhes near Amman, 1000 m, IX.1958 (Jelínek, 1965; NMP, CAR)); Wadi Kafrein, 450 m, III.1987 (Audisio, 1988b; CAR); Wadi Shueib, 100 m, III.1959 (Jelínek, 1965); Wadi Shueib, - 50-200 m, III.1987 (Audisio, 1988b; CAR)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, thermophilous, antophagous. 3.

ECOLOGY: xeric steppic and subdesertic localities, rocky habitats, hill slopes; at larval stage in Middle East areas on flowers of *Trichodesma boisseri* Post. (Boraginaceae), on other species of the same botanical genus in Arabian Peninsula.

TROPHIC RANGE: oligophagous.

Meligethes zapparolii Audisio, 1989

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.03.9000.10 - WPA.KURD (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 181z).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: ANTALYA (Akseki, 1200 m, VI.1992 (IRC, NMP)); ARTVIN (Canyon of Çoruh, 250 m, VI.1992 (Audisio, 1993b; CAR)); 12 Km SE of Ardanuc, 1300 m, VI.1992 (Audisio, 1993b; CAR)); ERZINÇAN (road between Erzincan and Kemah, 1100-1200 m, V.1999 (CAR)); Euphrates Canyon, Kemaliye, 39°13'57" N, 38°33'52" E, 1100 m, V.2000 (CAR); road between Kemah and Refahiye, 1600 m, V.1999 (CAR)); ERZURUM (Aras Canyon, 27-31 Km NE of Horasan, 40°06'66" N, 42°24'10" E, 1500-1600 m, V.2000 (CAR)); GIRE SUN (Findikbeli Pass, 1715 m, VI.1992 (Audisio, 1993b; CAR, NMP, ZIN); Schitler Pass, 1600 m, VI.1992 (Audisio, 1993b; CAR)); KARS (near Göle, 2000 m, VI.1992 (Audisio, 1993b; CAR)); 2-54 Km W of Kagizman, 1200-1400 m, V.1999 (CAR)); MUS (Buglan Pass, 1600 m, V.1988 (CAR)); SIVAS (Çamlıbel Pass, VI.1992 (Audisio, 1993b; CAR)); 135 Km E of Yozgat, 1350-1400 m, V.1999 (CAR); 135 Km E of Yozgat, 39°48'60" N, 36°05'97" E, 1350-1400m, V.2000 (CAR)); IRAN: (near Tabriz (NMP)); SYRIA: (Es Sanamein, 50 Km S of Damascus (? Sahlberg, 1913b, under *M. erichsoni* Bris.)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, thermophilous, antophagous. 3.

ECOLOGY: mostly in xeric steppic localities, xeric grasslands, and in rocky habitats; at larval stage on *Coronilla* spp., especially *C. orientalis* Miller (Fabaceae).

TROPHIC RANGE: oligophagous.

Meligethes zarudnyi Kirejtshuk, 1984

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: ? 5.07.9000.10 - TUR.KURD (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 188z).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: SIIRT (20 Km E of Siirt, VI.1992 (CAR)); VAN (14 Km E of Gürpınar, 1800 m, V.1988 (Audisio, 1993b; CAR)); IRAN: (Northern Iran, III.1903 (Kirejtshuk, 1984; Audisio, 1993b, 1993c)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, thermophilous, antophagous. 3.

ECOLOGY: mostly in xeric steppic localities, and sandy xeric grasslands at the edge of river banks; at larval stage probably on *Salvia limbata* C. A. Meyer (Lamiaceae).

TROPHIC RANGE: ? monophagous.

KATERETIDAE

Kateretes dalmatinus (Sturm, 1844)

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 3.03 - EME (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 220a).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: ANKARA (20 Km S of Gölbaşı, 950 m, V.1988 (CAR)); Lake Mogan, VI.1947 (Jelínek, 1967; NMP)); Temelli, 800 m, V.1991 (CAR)); ERZURUM (Askale, VI.1995 (UEC)); Erzurum, VI.1980

(UEC); Erzurum University, 1800 m, VI.1994 (UEC); Kandilli, VI.1982 (UEC)); IZMIR (Jamanlar Dag above Izmir, V.1904 (Sahlberg, 1913b, under *Cateretes dalmatinus* Sturm; FMNH)); near Izmir (Apfelbeck, 1930; Horion, 1960); Yenisekran, IV.1984 (CAR)); KARS (Ardahan, 2000 m, VI.1987 (CAR)); KAYSERI (Pinarbasi, 1550 m, V.1988 (CAR)); TUNCELI (Pülümür, 1300 m, VI.1987 (CAR)); IRAN: (NW Iran, Sufian, 30 Km W Tabriz, VI.1970 (Jelínek, 1981a; NMP)); ISRAEL: (Banias, IV.1977 (Jelínek, 1997); Hever, IV.1978 (Jelínek, 1997); N of Tut, V.1978 (Jelínek, 1997; TAVI, NMPC)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, hygrophilous, antophagus. 1-3.

ECOLOGY: edges of channels, rivers, lakes, ponds, salt marshes; at larval stage on flowers of *Carex* spp., especially *C. hispida* Willd. and allied species (Cyperaceae).

TROPHIC RANGE: oligophagous.

Kateretes mixtus Kirejtshuk, 1989

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.10 - TUE (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 219x).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: RUSSIA: (? Northern Caucasus, without more detailed data ("Caucasus"; Horion, 1960, under *Cateretes pusillus* Payk.)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, hygrophilous, antophagus. 3.

ECOLOGY: edges of channels, rivers, lakes, ponds, salt marshes, in steppic environments; at larval stage on flowers of *Carex* spp. (Cyperaceae).

TROPHIC RANGE: oligophagous.

Kateretes pedicularius (Linnaeus, 1758)

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.05 - SIE (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 219e).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: RUSSIA: (Northern Caucasus, without more detailed data ("Caucasus"; Horion, 1960); above Krasnodar, VIII.1911 (CAR)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, hygrophilous, antophagus. 4-6.

ECOLOGY: edges of rivers, lakes, ponds, springs, mostly at intermediate and high altitudes; at larval stage on flowers of *Carex* spp., especially *C. acutiformis* Ehrh., *C. disticha* Hudson, *C. repens* Bellardi, and allied species (Cyperaceae).

TROPHIC RANGE: oligophagous.

Kateretes pusillus (Thunberg, 1794)

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.05 - SIE (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 219u).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: no specimens examined from the whole area. Probably the records for "Caucasus" (Horion, 1960) are to be referred to *K. mixtus* Kirejtshuk.

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, hygrophilous, antophagus. 4-6.

ECOLOGY: edges of rivers, lakes, ponds, springs, mostly at intermediate and high altitudes; at larval stage on flowers of *Carex* spp., especially *C. pseudocyperus* L. and allied species (Cyperaceae).

TROPHIC RANGE: oligophagous.

Kateretes rufilabris (Latreille, 1807)

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.12 - EUM (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 220r).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: IÇEL (Mersin, IV.1904 (Sahlberg, 1913b; FMNH); ISTANBUL (near Istanbul (Apfelbeck, 1930; Horion, 1960); Istanbul, Belgrat Forest, 100 m, V.1991 (CAR))).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, hygrophilous, antophagus. 1-3.

ECOLOGY: edges of channels, rivers, lakes, ponds, salt marshes; at larval stage on flowers of *Juncus* spp., especially *J. subnodulosus* Schrank (olim *obtusifolius* Ehrh.), *J. articulatus* L., and related species (Juncaceae).

TROPHIC RANGE: oligophagous.

Boreades solani (Heer, 1841)

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.05 - SIE (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 223o).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: no sure localities from the whole area, despite its presence at least on the Western Caucasus is likely.

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, mesophilous, antophagous and spermatophagous. 4-5.

ECOLOGY: mesophilous forests and shady habitats, at the edges of streams; at larval stage within ripening fruits of *Sambucus* spp., especially *S. racemosa* L. and *S. nigra* L. (Caprifoliaceae) and adults mostly on flowers of their host-plants.

TROPHIC RANGE: oligophagous.

Heterbelus scutellaris (Heer, 1841)

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.05 - SIE (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 223u).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: no sure localities from the whole area, despite its presence at least on the Western Caucasus is likely.

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, mesophilous, antophagous and spermatophagous. 4-5.

ECOLOGY: mesophilous forests, and shady habitats, at the edges of streams; at larval stage within ripening fruits of *Sambucus* spp. especially *S. racemosa* L. and *S. nigra* L. (Caprifoliaceae) and adults mostly on flowers of their host-plants.

TROPHIC RANGE: oligophagous.

Brachypterus fulvipes Erichson, 1843

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.05 - SIE (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 228f).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: RUSSIA: ("Krasnodar region", without more detailed data, 1915 (CAR)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, mesophilous, antophagous. 3-4.

ECOLOGY: edges of steppic and stony mesophilous areas, rocky outcrops; at larval stage on flowers of *Urtica* spp. (Urticaceae).

TROPHIC RANGE: oligophagous.

NOTES: previous records of this species for "Palestine" and "Syria" (Sahlberg, 1903; Horion, 1960) are to be referred to *B. rotundicollis* Murray (Audisio, 1993c).

Brachypterus glaber Stephens, 1832

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.12 - EUM (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 229g).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: ("Anatolia, Hermon River, V.1904 (Sahlberg, 1913b; FMNH)); ISTANBUL (near Istanbul (Apfelbeck, 1930; Horion, 1960)); IZMIR (Bergama, IV.1984 (CAR); Boz-Dag, 1100 m, IV.1984 (CAR)); Efes, V.1904 (Sahlberg, 1913b; FMNH)); CYPRUS: ("Cyprus", without more detailed data (Baudi, 1870, under *B. lucasii* Murr.)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: eurytopic, thermophilous, antophagous. 1-6.

ECOLOGY: edges of xerophilous grasslands, ruderal habitats, edge of roads and cultivated areas, rocky outcrops; at larval stage on flowers of *Urtica* spp., especially *U. urens* L. and *U. pilulifera* L. (Urticaceae).

TROPHIC RANGE: oligophagous.

Brachypterus rotundicollis Murray, 1864

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 3.03 - EME (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 228r).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: "Anatolia" and "Caramania" (Sahlberg, 1913b, under *B. velatus* Woll.); ADANA (Adana, (NMP)); ANTALYA (Perge, IV.1973 (CAR); Silifke, V.1967 (MHNG)); AYDIN (30 Km SW of Kusadasi, Samsundagi Nat. Park, IV.1993 (CAR)); IÇEL (Mersin, IV.1967 (MHNG)); IZMIR (Bergama, IV.1984 (CAR); Efes, IV.1967 (CAR); Gesme-ici, IV.1967 (CAR); Menemen Emiralen, IV.1967 (CAR)); ? (Tellalian (NMP)); CYPRUS: (Limassol, Akrotiri, IV.1977 (CAR); Troodos Mountains, Stafos Agios Pholios, IV.1995 (CAR)); SYRIA: ("Syria", without more detailed data (Sahlberg, 1913b, under *B. velatus* Woll.); Horion, 1960); "Syria", 18..., without more detailed data (CAR, NMP); Hauran, Shekh Saad (NMP)); JORDAN-PALESTINE: "Palestine" (Sahlberg, 1913b, under *B. velatus* Woll.); (Wadi Kafrein, 450 m, III.1987 (CAR)); (Ataruz, Wadi Zarcha, 200 m, III.1987 (CAR)); SOUTH REGION (Karak, 900 m, III.1987 (CAR); Jerach, Dibbin, 700 m, III.1987 (CAR); Petra, 400 m, V.1959 (CAR); Petra, 800 m, III.1987 (CAR)); WESTERN REGION (Wadi Shueib, 50 m, II.1958 (CAR); Wadi Shueib, -50 m, III.1987 (CAR); Wadi Sir near Am., 700 m, III.1958 (CAR)); ISRAEL: (Karmel, Kerem Marahal, IV.1995 (CAR)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, thermophilous, antophagous. 1-3.

ECOLOGY: edges of xerophilous grasslands, ruderal habitats, edge of roads and xeric cultivated areas, rocky outcrops; at larval stage on flowers of *Urtica* spp., especially *U. pilulifera* L. (Urticaceae).

TROPHIC RANGE: oligophagous.

Brachypterus urticae (Fabricius, 1792)

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.04 - ASE (following introduction to North America, the present-day geographic range of this species includes most of the Oloarctic Region) (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 230u).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: AGRI (Dogubayazit, 1900 m, V.1988 (CAR)); BOLU (Lake Abant, 1200 m, VI.1996 (NMP)); BURSA (near Bursa, Ulu-Dag, 1800 m, VI.1986 (CAR)); ERZURUM (Pasinier, 1900 m, VII.1987 (CAR)); ISTANBUL (Belgrat Forest, 100 m, V.1991 (CAR)); KASTAMONU (Ilgaz Dag, 1800 m, VII.1973 (CAR)); KONYA (Ivriz, 1200 m, V.1988 (CAR)); TOKAT (Almus, 1200 m, V.1967 (MHNG)); TRABZON (Sumelas, 1000 m, VII.1987 (CAR)); RUSSIA: CAUCASUS (Becho Pass, VII.1908 (MMI); Solochaul, VI.1982 (CDN)); GEORGIA: (Kazbek, Gwileti, VII.1907 (MMI)); ARMENIA: (Covagjuch, VI.1979 (NMP)); AZERBAIJAN: (near Baku, VI.1958 (NMP)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: eurytopic, mesophilous, antophagous. 2-6.

ECOLOGY: edges of mesophilous forests, ruderal habitats, edge of roads and cultivated mountain areas, rocky outcrops; at larval stage on flowers of *Urtica* spp., especially *U. dioica* L. (Urticaceae).

TROPHIC RANGE: oligophagous.

Brachyterolus antirrhini (Murray, 1864)

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.11 - TUM (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 236a).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: ADANA (Adana, V.1982 (CAR); Yarpuz, 1000 m, V.1988 (CAR)); ÇORUM (Bogazkale, 1200 m, V.1991 (CAR)); DENIZLI (Babadag, V.1904 (Sahlberg, 1913b, under *Heterostomus villiger* var. *drusus* Guilleb.; FMNH)); IZMIR (Jamanlar Dag above Izmir, V.1904 (Sahlberg, 1913b, under *Heterostomus villiger* var. *drusus* Guilleb.; FMNH)); near Izmir, V.1984 (CAR)); YOZGAT (Çalatli, 10 Km E Yozgat, 39°50'90" N, 34°52'72" E, 1300 m, V.2000 (CAR)); CYPRUS: ("Cyprus", without more detailed data (Baudi, 1870, under *Brachyterolus cinereus* Er.)); SYRIA: (Anti-Lebanon, Bloudan, IV.1880 (Abeille de Perrin, 1892; NMP)); ISRAEL: ("Prope coloniam Saronam et oppidum Joppem", II.1904 (Sahlberg, 1913b, under *Heterostomus villiger* var. *drusus* Guilleb.; FMNH)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: oligotopic, thermophilous, antophagous. 1-3.

ECOLOGY: mostly in rocky and stony habitats, ruderal habitats, in xeric grasslands and steppic localities; at larval stage on flowers of *Antirrhinum* spp. (especially *A. majus* L. and *A. latifolium* Miller) and of yellow-flowering *Linaria* spp. (Scrophulariaceae).

TROPHIC RANGE: stenophagous.

NOTES: recent records for eastern Kazakhstan (MHNB) suggest for this species a primary geographic range covering a wide area from western Mediterranean to Turanian regions. However, the taxonomic position of the slightly different populations from Mediterranean areas and Turano-Anatolian areas needs to be further investigated.

Brachyterolus linariae (Stephens, 1830)

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.05 - SIE (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 237l).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: ADANA (Gezbeli pass, 1600 m, VI.1986 (CAR));

ANKARA (Ankara-Baraj, VII.1947 (Jelínek, 1967); Lake Mogan, VII.1947 (Jelínek, 1967); ANTALYA (Avlanbeli Pass near Elmali, 800-1600 m, VI.1996 (JVC)); ESKISEHIR (12 Km SE of Eskisehir, 930 m, V.1991 (CAR)); IÇEL (Mersin, Sertavul pass, 1600 m, VI.1986 (CAR)); KARS (Ardahan, 2000 m, VII.1987 (CAR)); SIVAS (135 Km E of Yozgat, 1350-1400 m, V.1999 (CAR)); YOZGAT (Çalatli, 10 Km E Yozgat, 39°50'90" N, 34°52'72" E, 1300 m, V.2000 (CAR)); RUSSIA: (Krasnodar, 1911 (CAR)); GEORGIA: (Borzhomei, 780 m, VI.1978 (NMP)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: eurytopic, thermophilous, antophagous. 1-6.

ECOLOGY: grasslands, rocky and stony habitats, ruderal habitats, edges of cultivated areas, edges of mesophilous forests; at larval stage on flowers of *Linaria* spp., especially *L. repens* (L.) Miller (= *L. striata* Dum.-Cours.) and *L. purpurea* (L.) Miller (Scrophulariaceae).

TROPHIC RANGE: oligophagous.

Brachyterolus nanulus Reitter, 1919

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: ? 3.04 - NAF (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 235n, under *B. cylindricus* Normand and *B. nanulus*).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: ISRAEL: (Jerusalem (Reitter, 1919)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: stenotopic, thermophilous, antophagous. 3.

ECOLOGY: rocky and stony habitats, in subdesertic localities; at larval stage probably on flowers of *Linaria* spp. (Scrophulariaceae).

TROPHIC RANGE: ? oligophagous.

NOTES: as recently discussed by Audisio (1993c), *B. nanulus* Reitter, 1919 and *B. cylindricus* Normand, 1936 (described from Tunisia) very likely are the same species; unhappily we are not able to establish the taxonomic synonymy due to the loss of the type specimen of the former species. Despite this formal problem, we prefer for this species to use here the Reitter's name.

Brachyterolus pulicarius (Linnaeus, 1758)

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.04 - ASE (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 237u).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: AĞRI (near Dogubayazit, 2000 m, V.1988 (CAR); Ortadirek, 1600 m, V.1988 (CAR)); ERZİNCAN (Alpköy, 15 Km N Kemah, 39°37'32" N, 39°10'40" E, 1150 m, V.2000 (CAR); Tercan, 1500 m, VI.1986 (CAR)); ERZURUM (Erzurum, VI.1980 (UEC); Erzurum, 1900 m, VII.1987 (CAR); Erzurum University, VI.1992 (UEC); Kandilli, 1720 m, VI.1970 (NMP); near Kandilli, 1700 m, VI.1986 (CAR); Palandöken, VIII.1993 (UEC)); KARS (Ardahan, 2000 m, VII.1987 (CAR)); KAYSERİ (Pinarbasi, 1550 m, V.1988 (CAR)); ZONGULDAK (10 Km S of Karaman, 1100 m, V.1991 (CAR)); ? (Akkus, V.1995 (SLC)); RUSSIA: ("Caucasus", without more detailed data (Horion, 1960); Krasnodar, 1911 (CAR)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: eurytopic, eurythermic, antophagous. 1-6.

ECOLOGY: grasslands, rocky and stony habitats, ruderal habitats, edges of cultivated areas; at larval stage on flowers of *Linaria* spp., especially *L. vulgaris* L. (Scrophulariaceae).

TROPHIC RANGE: oligophagous.

Brachyleptus algiricus Grouvelle, 1912

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 3.04 - NAF (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 246a).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: JORDAN-PALESTINE: WESTERN REGION (15 Km NW of Irbid, 450 m, III.1987 (Audisio, 1989b; CAR); 15 Km W of Ez-Zarqa, 750 m, III.1987 (Audisio, 1989b; CAR).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: stenotopic, thermophilous, antophagous and spermatophagous. 3.

ECOLOGY: xeric steppic and subdesertic localities, xeric grasslands, and rocky habitats; at larval stage on ripening siliquae of *Roemeria hybrida* (L.) DC. and of small-size species of the genus *Papaver* (Papaveraceae), adults on flowers of their host plants.

TROPHIC RANGE: oligophagous.

Brachyleptus auripubens Reitter, 1896

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.13.9000.08 - SWA.ANAS (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 246u).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: ADANA (near Adana, V.1967 (Jelínek, 1980, under *B. notativentris* Reitter; Audisio, 1989b; NMP, MHNB, MHNG); near Tekerbeli, 1300 m, VI.1986 (CAR)); AFYON (near Afyon, 1000 m, VI.1986 (Audisio, 1989b; CAR)); ANKARA (20 Km S of Gölbası, 950 m, V.1988 (CAR)); Kirikkale, 1000 m, VII.1987 (Audisio, 1989b; CAR)); ANTALYA (Korkuteli, Yazın, V.1990 (CAR)); BALIKESİR (Balıkesir, V.1961 (Audisio, 1989b; CAR)); HATAY (Nur Dağları (= Amanus Mts), Akbeş (= "Syria, Akbes"; Reitter, 1896b, 1902; Jelínek, 1980, under *B. aurosus* Reitter; Audisio, 1989b; HNMB, MNHP, CAR); IÇEL (10 Km S of Gülnar, IV.1993 (CAR); 30 Km N of Mersin, 1000 m, VI.1986 (CAR)); KAHRAMAN MARAS (30 Km NE of Elbistan, 1500 m, VI.1986 (Audisio, 1989b; CAR)); KÜTAHYA (Tavşanlı, 900 m, V.1971 (Audisio, 1989b; CAR)); NEVSEHIR (Göreme, VI.1986 (Audisio, 1989b; CAR)); SYRIA: (10 Km NE of Dimachq (= Damaskus), IV.1966 (CAR)); JORDAN-PALESTINE: (near Amman, III.1959 (Audisio, 1989b; ZIN); Hebron, III.1988 (CAR)); ISRAEL: (Ma'ale Gamla, IV.1978 (NMP); Nazareth (Audisio, 1989b; CAR)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: stenotopic, thermophilous, antophagous and spermatophagous. 3.

ECOLOGY: xeric steppic and subdesertic localities, xeric grasslands, and rocky habitats; at larval stage on ripening siliquae of *Papaver rhoeas* L. and *P. argemone* L. (Papaveraceae), adults on flowers of their host plants.

TROPHIC RANGE: oligophagous.

Brachyleptus aurosus Reitter, 1885

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.13 - SWA (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 245a).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: ("Turkey", without more detailed data (Reitter, 1919, under *B. reitteri* Ganglb.; Jelínek, 1980, under *B. tomentiventris* Reitter; DEI)); AMASYA (Amasya (Reitter, 1896b, 1919); Amasya, IV.1992 (CAR)); ANKARA (Ankara, VI.1925 (Jelínek, 1980, also under *B. tomentiventris* Reitter; CAR, HNMB); Delice, 750 m, V.1991 (CAR); 20 Km S of Gölbasi, 950 m, V.1988 (CAR); Kahraman Maras-Gölbasi, V.1969 (Jelínek, 1980, under *B. tomentiventris* Reitter; MNB)); NE shores of Lake Tuz, V.1988 (CAR); Temelli, 800 m, V.1991 (CAR)); ANTALYA (Elmalı, V.1991 (CAR); Kizilkaya, V.1991 (CAR); Korkuteli, V.1991 (CAR)); BALIKESIR (near Edremit, IV.1984 (CAR)); BOLU (Gerede, 1360 m, IV.1975 (Jelínek, 1980)); BURSA (Ulu dag, 800 m, V.1991 (CAR); DENIZLI (near Denizli, IV.1969 (Jelínek, 1980; MNP); Kizilcabölük, IV.1968 (CAR)); ESKISEHIR (near Eskisehir, V.1969 (Jelínek, 1980); Ilgün near Eskisehir (Ganglbauer, 1905, under *B. reitteri* Ganglb.); 12 Km SE of Eskisehir, V.1991 (CAR)); HATAY (Akbes (= "Syria, Akbes"; Jelínek, 1980, under *B. tomentiventris* Reitter; NMP); Cevlik near Antakya, IV.1992 (JVC)); ISPARTA (Aliköy, V.1991 (CAR); Demirkent, V.1972 (NMP); near Isparta, V.1972 (Jelínek, 1980; NMP)); IZMIR (Bayindir, IV.1973 (Jelínek, 1980, under *B. tomentiventris* Reitter; CL)); KAYSERI (10 Km SE of Himmetdede, 1100 m, V.2000 (CAR)); KONYA (near Aksehir, 1900 (Jelínek, 1980; DEI); Bor, IV.1979 (NMP); Bozkir, IV.1979 (NMP); 10 Km S of Cumra, 1000 m, V.1991 (CAR); Kadinhani, 1100 m, VI.1986 (CAR); Konya, 1899 (Jelínek, 1980; MNB, CAR); Konya (Jelínek, 1980, under *B. tomentiventris* Reitter; NMP); Kulu, V.1979 (NMP)); NIDGE (Hamburun pass, 1000-1350 m, V.1988 (CAR); 20 Km NE of Hüyük, 1300 m (CAR)); TOKAT (Tokat (CAR)); USAK (Usak, IV.1973 (Jelínek, 1980, under *B. tomentiventris* Reitter; CL)); RUSSIA: ("Caucasus", without more detailed data (Jelínek, 1980, under *B. tomentiventris* Reitter; ZIN); Aresch (Jelínek, 1980, under *B. tomentiventris* Reitter; DEI)); ARMENIA: (Artasat, V.1991 (CAR)); AZERBAIJAN: (near Lenkoran (Reitter, 1896b); Bezh Barna near Baku, V.1975 (Jelínek, 1980, under *B. tomentiventris* Reitter; NMP)); IRAN: ("Persia", without more detailed data (Reitter, 1919); 130 Km W of Bodjnurd, 1100 m, IV.1974 (Jelínek, 1980, 1981a); Sultanabad (Jelínek, 1980, 1981a; MNB); Teheran, Golhak, 1400 m, V.1961 (Jelínek, 1980, 1981a; MNB, CAR)); SYRIA: (Halab (= Aleppo, Jelínek, 1980, under *B. tomentiventris* Reitter; MHNb); 10 Km NE of Dimachq (= Damaskus), IV.1966 (CAR)); JORDAN-PALESTINE: (15 Km W of Ez-Zarqa, 750 m, III.1987 (CAR)); ISRAEL: GALILEA (Khurva Ga 'Aton, IV.1995 (CAR)); (Jerusalem, IV.1933 (Jelínek, 1980, also under *B. tomentiventris* Reitter; MMI)); EGYPT: (NE region (Alfieri, 1976; Audisio, 1989b, 1993c)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: stenotopic, thermophilous, antophagous and spermatophagous. 3.

ECOLOGY: xeric steppic and subdesertic localities, xeric grasslands, and rocky habitats; at larval stage on ripening siliquae of *Papaver rhoeas* L. and *Roemeria hybrida* (L.) DC. (Papaveraceae), adults on flowers of their host plants.

TROPHIC RANGE: oligophagous.

Brachyleptus discolor Reitter, 1896

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.13 - SWA (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 244d).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: ("Armenie, Césarée" (= Kayseri), without more detailed data (Jelínek, 1980; MHNB); "Asia Minor", without more detailed data (Jelínek, 1980; NMP); "Turquie sud est", without more detailed data (Jelínek, 1980; MHNG); ADANA (Adana (Jelínek, 1980; MHNB, NMP); Adana, V.1910 (CAR); Misis, V.1982 (CAR)); ANKARA (Delice, 750 m, V.1991 (CAR); Gölbaşı, V.1969 (Jelínek, 1980; NMP, CW); Telikeli, 1000 m, VII.1987 (CAR)); ANTALYA (Silifke, V.1967 (MHNG); Silifke, V.1976 (Jelínek, 1980; MHNG); ELÄZIG (Kaçmaç Pass near Keban, 38°43'26" N, 38°51'00" E, 1300-1400 m, V.2000 (CAR); Karakosan, 1900 m, V.1988 (CAR)); ERZINÇAN (Tercan, 1500 m, VI.1986 (CAR)); ERZURUM (near Kandilli, 1700 m, VI.1986 (CAR)); GAZIANTEP (Gaziantep-Kahraman Maras, V.1969 (Jelínek, 1980; MNB); Osmaniye Pass, V.1969 (Jelínek, 1980; MNB)); GÜMÜSHANE (Bayburt, 1600 m, VI.1986 (CAR)); HATAY (Akbeş (= "Syria, Akbes"; Reitter, 1896b, 1919; Jelínek, 1980; NMP, DEL); near Belen, 1100 m, VI.1986 (CAR)); IÇEL (Güzeloluk, Adınlar, VI.1994 (ZSC); 30 Km N of Mersin, 1000 m, VI.1986 (CAR); Tarsus, V.1967 (MHNG)); ("Taurus", without more detailed data (Jelínek, 1980; NMP); Kilik, Namrun, VI.1968 (Jelínek, 1980; CW)); KAHRAMAN MARAS (20 Km N of Göksun, 1400, VI.1986 (CAR); S of Kahraman Maras, above Adana, 500 m, V.2000 (CAR)); MALATYA (Balaban, 1300 m, V.1988 (CAR)); MARDIN (Mardin, 1300 m, V.1988 (CAR)); MUS (Mus, 1500 m, V.1988 (CAR)); SIIRT (15 Km NW of Siirt, V.1988 (CAR)); VAN (Geväs, 1800 m, V.1988 (CAR)); RUSSIA: CAUCASUS ("Caucasus", without more detailed data (Reitter, 1896b, 1919; Jelínek, 1980; ZIN, NMP); "Daghestan", without more detailed data (Reitter, 1896b)); GEORGIA: (Tbilisi, V.1880 (Jelínek, 1980; ZIN)); ARMENIA: (Aras valley (= Araxesthal) (Jelínek, 1980; NMP)); IRAQ: (Rewanduz, IV.1979 (NMP); Sarsang, IV.1979 (NMP)); CYPRUS: ("Cyprus", without more detailed data (Georghiou, 1977, under *B. argenteolus* Reitter); "Cyprus", without more detailed data (Jelínek, 1980; NMP); Karavas, IV.1969 (Jelínek, 1980; NMP, CP); Karavas, V.1972 (NMP); Karavas, V.1973 (Jelínek, 1980; NMP, CP); Kritou Marottou, 500 m, IV.1995 (CAR); Larnaca, Menoyia, IV.1977 (CAR); Paphos Region, Napa, 150 m, IV.1995 (CAR); Yerasa, 450 m, III.1947 (CAR)); SYRIA: (40 km S of Aleppo, V.1982 (NMP); 10 Km NE of Dimachq (= Damaskus), IV.1966 (CAR)); LEBANON: (Jounich (Jelínek, 1980;

MHNP); 5 Km E of Zahle, IV.1976 (CAR)); JORDAN-PALESTINE: WESTERN REGION (Ascar near Nablus, 600 m, IV.1956 (CAR); Hamer, N Am., 600 m, IV.1959 (CAR); Wadi Sir near Am., 600 m, IV.1956 (CAR)); (Ataruz, 400 m, III.1987 (CAR); 15 Km NW of Irbid, 450 m, III.1987 (CAR); Karak, 1000 m, III.1987 (CAR); Jordantal, Jericho, 200 m, III.1969 (CAR); Wadi Kafrein, 450 m, III.1987 (CAR)); ISRAEL: (Haifa, Mount Karmel, III.1933 (Jelínek, 1980; MMI, MNP, ZIN, DEI); Haifa, Dor, IV.1995 (NMP); Jerusalem (Reitter, 1896b); Jerusalem, IV.1933 (Jelínek, 1980; DEI, MMI); Jerusalem, IV.1979 (CAR); Kiryath Anavim, IV.1933 (Jelínek, 1980; MMI); Tabgha, Tiberias IV.1914 (Jelínek, 1980; NMP); "Galilea", III.1904, without more detailed data (Sahlberg, 1913b)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: stenotopic, thermophilous, antophagous and spermatophagous. 3.

ECOLOGY: xeric steppic and subdesertic localities, xeric grasslands, and rocky habitats; at larval stage on ripening siliquae of *Papaver* spp., especially *P. argemone* L. and *P. hybridum* L. (Papaveraceae), adults on flowers of their host plants.

TROPHIC RANGE: oligophagous.

Brachyleptus quadratus (Sturm, 1844)

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.13 - SWA (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 244q).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: ("Turkey", without more detailed data (Reitter, 1896b, 1919; Jelínek, 1980; DEI)); "Anatolia, River Hermon" (Sahlberg, 1913b, under *B. canescens* Motsch.; FMNH); ADANA (Adana, 1906 (Jelínek, 1980; NMP); Adana, V.1967 (Jelínek, 1980; MHNG); Adana, V.1982 (CAR)); AFYON (near Afyon, 1000 m, VI.1986 (CAR)); ANKARA (Kirikkale, 1000 m, VII.1987 (CAR); Telikeli, 1100 m, VII.1987 (CAR); Temelli, 800 m, V.1991 (CAR)); ANTALYA (Elmali, V.1991 (CAR); Silifke, V.1969 (MNB)); BALIKESIR (near Edremit, IV.1984 (CAR)); BILECIK (Pazaryeri, V.1971 (Jelínek, 1980; CL)); BURDUR (Çavdir, 1000 m, V.1991 (CAR)); ÇANAKKALE (near Çanakkale, IV.1984 (CAR); Ezine, V.1994 (CAR); Troja, 50 m, V.1991 (CAR)); DENIZLI (Honaz Dag, 450-1200 m, IV.1969 (Jelínek, 1980; MNB)); EDIRNE (Edirne (= "Adrianopel"), V.1894 (Jelínek, 1980; MNP, HNMB); Edirne (= "Adrianopel"), V.1968 (Jelínek, 1980; CW); Edirne (= "Adrianopel"), V.1969 (Jelínek, 1980; MNB)); ELÄZIG (Kaçmaç Pass near Keban, 38°43'26" N, 38°51'00' E, 1300-1400 m, V.2000 (CAR); Karakocan, 1300 m, V.1988 (CAR)); ERZINÇAN (road between Erzincan and Kemah, 1100-1200 m, V.1999 (CAR); Tercan, 1500 m, VI.1986 (CAR)); GÜMÜSHANE (Bayburt, 1600 m, VI.1986 (CAR); Kale, VI.1968 (Jelínek, 1980; CAR)); HATAY (Kesecik, V.1994 (ZSC)); IÇEL (30 Km N of Mersin, 1800 m, VI.1986 (CAR); Tarsus, V.1904 (Sahlberg, 1913b, under *B. canescens* Motsch.; FMNH)); Tarsus, V.1967 (Jelínek, 1980; DEI, MHNG); "Taurus Mts." (Horion, 1960)); ISPARTA (Yaka, 1000 m, V.1991 (CAR));

ISTANBUL (Erdek, V.1973 (Jelínek, 1980; CL); Istanbul, V.1968 (Jelínek, 1980; DEI, CW); Kadi Köy (Jelínek, 1980; NMP); S. Stefano near Istanbul, IV.1902 (Jelínek, 1980; MNB)); IZMIR (Bayindir, IV.1973 (Jelínek, 1980; CL); Boz-Dag, 1100 m, IV.1984 (CAR); Gümüldür, IV.1973 (Jelínek, 1980; CL)); Izmir, IV.1969 (Jelínek, 1980; CW); Izmir-Bornova, IV.1962 (Jelínek, 1980; CL); Midilli, Kozac, 50 m, IV.1984 (CAR); Midilli, Yenısakran, IV.1984 (CAR); Ödemis, IV.1973 (Jelínek, 1980; CL, NMP); Ödemis, IV.1984 (CAR);); Pirinci-Ödemis, IV.1969 (Jelínek, 1980; CL)); KAHRAMAN MARAS (35 Km NE of Elbistan, 1500 m, V.1986 (CAR); S of Kahraman Maras, above Adana, 500 m, V.2000 (CAR)); KAYSERI (Incesu, 1100 m, VI.1986 (CAR)); KONYA ("Mount Serai" near Konya (Ganglbauer, 1905; NMW); Aksehir (= Akschehir) (Ganglbauer, 1905; NMW); near Aksehir, 1050 m, VI.1986 (CAR); Ivriz, 1100 m, V.1988 (CAR); Kadinhani, 1100 m, VI.1986 (CAR); Karaman, 1100 m, VI.1986 (CAR); Konya, (Jelínek, 1980; MHNB)); KÜTAHYA (15 Km near Kütahya, V.1981 (CAR)); MANISA (Demirci, VI.1973 (Jelínek, 1980; CL)); MARDIN (Mardin, 1300 m, V.1988 (CAR)); MUĞLA (near Fethiye, 150 m, IV-V.1982 (CAR)); MUS (Mus, 1500 m, V.1988 (CAR)); NEVSEHIR (Avanos, VI.1986 (CAR); Göreme, VI.1986 (CAR)); NİĞDE (Hüyük, VI.1981 (CAR); 20 Km NE of Hüyük, VI.1986 (CAR)); SANIURFA (5 Km N of Birecik, 400 m, V.2000 (CAR)); SİVAS (near Kizildag pass, 1800 m, VII.1987 (CAR)); USAK (Usak, IV.1973 (Jelínek, 1980; CL, NMP); VAN (Ercek, 2000 m, V.1988 (CAR); Gevas, 1800 m, V.1988 (CAR); near Van, 1720 m, V.1988 (CAR)); RUSSIA: ("Caucasus", without more detailed data (Reitter, 1896b, under *Brachyleptus canescens* Motsch.; Jelínek, 1980; CAR, NMP, ZIN)); ("Nogai Steppe" (Jelínek, 1980; NMP)); GEORGIA: (Kartli, V.1964 (CDM); Tbilisi, V.1966 (Jelínek, 1980; NMP, CP)); ARMENIA: ("Armenia", without more detailed data (Motschulsky, 1845, under *Brachypterus canescens*; Murray, 1864, under *Brachypterus canescens* Motsch.; Reitter, 1896b, under *Brachyleptus canescens* Motsch.; Ganglbauer, 1905; Franz, 1974; NMW)); AZERBAIJAN: (Gasmalyan, VI.1979 (CDM); Maraza, V.1987 (CDM)); IRAQ: (Penjwin, 1300 m, V.1976 (NMP)); CYPRUS: ("Cyprus", without more detailed data (Baudi, 1870); Kyrenia, Karavas, IV.1969 (NMP); Larnaka (Jelínek, 1980; HNMB)); SYRIA: (Aleppo (Horion, 1960); "Syrien", without more detailed data (Ganglbauer, 1905; NMW); 10 Km NE of Dimachq (= Damaskus), IV.1966 (CAR); Halab (= Aleppo, Jelínek, 1980; MHNB)); LEBANON: (Beirut (Jelínek, 1980; NMP, MHNP)); JORDAN-PALESTINE: (15 Km NW of Irbid, 450 m, III.1987 (CAR); Karak, 900 m, III.1987 (CAR); Wadi Shueib, -50 m, III.1987 (CAR)); Jericho, III.1904 (Sahlberg, 1913b, under *B. canescens* Motsch.; FMNH); ISRAEL: GALILEA (Khurva Ga 'Aton, IV.1995 (CAR); Nazareth, III.1904 (Sahlberg, 1913b, under *B. canescens* Motsch.; FMNH)); HAIFA (Dor, IV.1995 (NMP)); Jerusalem, IV.1933 (Jelínek, 1980; MMI); (Judea, Ain Fara, III.1904 (Sahlberg, 1913b, under *B. canescens* Motsch.;

FMNH)); "Judea", without more detailed data (Jelínek, 1980; FMNH)); "Judea", without more detailed data (Sahlberg, 1913b).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: stenotopic, thermophilous, antophagous and spermatophagous. 3.

ECOLOGY: xeric steppic localities, xeric grasslands, and rocky habitats; at larval stage on ripening siliquae of *Papaver* spp., especially *P. rhoeas* L. (Papaveraceae), adults on flowers of their host plants.

TROPHIC RANGE: oligophagous.

Anamartus appli (Ganglbauer, 1900)

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.13.9640.01 - SWA.MESN (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 253a).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: AGRİ (Tutak, 1650 m, V.1988 (CAR)); ERZURUM (Aras Canyon, 27-31 Km NE of Horasan, 40°06'66" N, 42°24'10" E, 1500-1600 m, V.2000 (CAR)); HATAY (Nur Daglari, Akbez (= "Syria, Akbes"; Audisio, 1980; CAR); Nur Daglari (Audisio, 1988b)); KAHRAMAN MARAS (30 Km NE of Elbistan, 1500 m, VI.1986 (Audisio, 1988b; CAR)); RUSSIA: CAUCASUS (Aresch (CAR); GEORGIA: ("Transcaucasus" (Reitter, 1919, under *Amartus appli*); ARMENIA: ("Armenia" (CAR); (Jerevan, 1898 (Jelínek, 1976; DEI, MHNB)); AZERBAIJAN: Kirovabad (Iablokoff-Khznorian, 1983, under *Amartus appli*; Jelínek, 1976; NMP)); LEBANON: (1916 (CAR); Beirut (Ganglbauer, 1900, under *Amartus appli*; Reitter, 1919, under *Amartus appli* Ganglb.)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: stenotopic, thermophilous, antophagous and spermatophagous. 3.

ECOLOGY: xeric steppic and subdesertic localities, xeric grasslands, and rocky habitats; at larval stage on ripening siliquae of *Hypocicum* spp. (Papaveraceae), adults on flowers of their host plants.

TROPHIC RANGE: oligophagous.

Anamartus aurosericeus (Reitter, 1873)

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.13 - SWA (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 251a).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: ("Asia Minor", without more detailed data (Jelínek, 1976; MTO)); AFYON (near Afyon, 1000 m, VI.1986 (CAR)); ÇANAKKALE (near Çanakkale, IV.1984 (Audisio, 1988b; CAR)); Troja, IV.1984 (Audisio, 1988b; CAR); Troja, V.1991, 50 m (CAR)); ERZINÇAN (45 Km E of Erzincan, 39°33'90" N, 39°59'97" E, 1300 m, V.2000 (CAR)); ERZURUM (6-15 Km SW of Göle, 1300-1900 m, V.1999 (CAR)); GAZİANTEP (road between Gaziantep and Kahraman Maras, V.1969 (Jelínek, 1976; MNB)); IZMİR (Bornova near İzmir, III.1967 (Jelínek, 1976; CAR); İzmir (= Smyrna; Reitter, 1873, under *Brachypterus aurosericeus*); İzmir-Bornova, III.1972 (NMP); Ödemis, IV.1984 (CAR)); KAHRAMAN MARAS (30 Km NE of Elbistan, 1500 m, VI.1986 (Audisio, 1988b; CAR)); KÜTAHYA (Simav, VI.1986 (Audisio, 1988b; CAR)); TEKIRDAG: (near Tekirdag, IV.1984; CAR); URFA (near Sanli

Urfa, V.1977 (CSP)); JORDAN-PALESTINE: WESTERN REGION (Deh Been near Jerash, 700 m, III.1958 (CAR); Jordantal, Arda Road, 600 m, III.1958 (CAR)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: stenotopic, thermophilous, antophagous and spermatophagous. 3.

ECOLOGY: xeric steppic and subdesertic localities, xeric grasslands, and rocky habitats; at larval stage on ripening siliquae of *Hypoeicum* spp., especially *H. procumbens* L. (Papaveraceae), adults on flowers of their host plants.

TROPHIC RANGE: oligophagous.

Anamartus dilutitarsis (Solsky, 1876)

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 5.07 - TUR (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 254d).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: ? AZERBAIJAN: ("Caucasus", without more detailed data (Reitter, 1891; Jelínek, 1976; MHNP)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: stenotopic, thermophilous, antophagous and spermatophagous. 3.

ECOLOGY: xeric steppic and subdesertic localities, xeric grasslands, and rocky habitats; at larval stage on ripening siliquae of *Hypoeicum* spp., especially *H. parviflorum* (Papaveraceae), adults on flowers of their host plants.

TROPHIC RANGE: oligophagous.

Anamartus incognitus Jelínek, 1976

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.13.9640.01 - SWA.MESN (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 251i).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: ("SE Turkey", V.1967 (Jelínek, 1976; MHNG)); BURDUR (Çavdır, 1000 m, V.1991 (CAR)); GAZIANTEP (road between Gaziantep and Kahraman Maras, V.1969 (Jelínek, 1976; MNB)); KONYA (Bozkir, IV.1979 (EUC, NMP)); URFA (near Sanli Urfa, V.1977 (CSP)); GEORGIA: CAUCASUS (Tbilisi (CAR); "Caucasus", without more detailed data (DEI)); ? AZERBAIJAN: ("Caucasus", without more detailed data (Jelínek, 1976; MHNP, HNMB, DEI, ZIN)); SYRIA: ("Syria", without more detailed data (Jelínek, 1976; ZMUH)); JORDAN-PALESTINE: WESTERN REGION (Deh Been near Jerash, 700 m; III.1958 (CAR); Wadi Shueib, 50 m, II.1958 (CAR)); (15 Km NW of Irbid, 450 m, III.1987 (CAR)); ISRAEL: (Haifa (= Syria, Kaifa) (CAR)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: stenotopic, thermophilous, antophagous and spermatophagous. 3.

ECOLOGY: xeric steppic and subdesertic localities, xeric grasslands, and rocky habitats; at larval stage on ripening siliquae of *Hypoeicum* spp. (Papaveraceae), adults on flowers of their host plants.

TROPHIC RANGE: oligophagous.

Anamartus jelineki Audisio, 1980

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.13.9620.01 - SWA.SYPA (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 253e).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: JORDAN-PALESTINE: WESTERN REGION (near Amman,

III.1977 (Audisio, 1980; MNB); Deh Been, 700 m near Jerash, III.1958 (Audisio, 1980; MNB, CAR); Jordantal, Jericho (Sahlberg, 1913b, under *Heterostomus opacus* Guill., partim; FMNH); Jordantal, Jericho, 250 m, II.1958 (Audisio, 1980; MNB, CAR); (15 Km NW of Irbid, 450 m, III.1987 (CAR)); ISRAEL: (Dalia, V.1970 (NMP); Dalia, III.1975 (NMP); Jerusalem, III.1933 (NMP); Jerusalem, V.1970 (NMP)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: stenotopic, thermophilous, antophagous and spermatophagous. 3.

ECOLOGY: xeric steppic and subdesertic localities, xeric grasslands, and rocky habitats; at larval stage on ripening siliquae of *Hypoeicum* spp. (Papaveraceae), adults on flowers of their host plants.

TROPHIC RANGE: oligophagous.

Anamartus olexai Jelínek, 1976

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.13.3740.02 - SWA.ARME (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 254o).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: ? KARS (Sanycik, VI.1992 (NMP)); ARMENIA: (Aras valley (= Araxesthal) (Jelínek, 1976; MHNP); Mount Alagoez, Ambert, 2000 m, VI.1973 (Jelínek, 1976; NMP); Gegard near Jerevan, V-VI.1978, (NMP, CAR); ditto, V. 1989 (NMP); Gocht near Garni, 1600 m, V.1989 (NMP)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: stenotopic, thermophilous, ? antophagous and spermatophagous. 3.

ECOLOGY: middle altitudes xeric steppic grasslands; at larval stage probably on ripening siliquae of *Hypoeicum* spp. (Papaveraceae), and adults on flowers of their host plants.

TROPHIC RANGE: unknown.

NOTES: this species, previously known to occur in Armenia only, is new for Turkey.

Anamartus opacus (Abeille de Perrin, 1892)

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.13.9620.01 - SWA.SYPA (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 252o).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: SYRIA: (Anti-Lebanon, Bloudan, IV.1880 (Abeille de Perrin, 1892, under *Brachypterus opacus* sp. n.; NMP)); JORDAN-PALESTINE: WESTERN REGION (Deh Been, 700 m near Jerash, III.1958 (CAR); 15 Km NW of Irbid, 450 m, III.1987 (CAR); Jordantal, Arda Road, 600 m, III.1958 (CAR); Jordantal, Jericho, 200 m, III.1958 (CAR); Jordantal, Jericho, 200 m, III.1959 (CAR)); LEBANON: (Ain Sofar, IV.1904 (Sahlberg, 1913b, under *Heterostomus opacus* Guill., partim; FMNH)); ISRAEL: ("Syria", without more detailed data (Abeille de Perrin, 1892, under *Brachypterus opacus* sp. n.); Dalia, III.1973 (NMP); near Haifa (CAR); Haifa (= Syria, Kaifa) (CAR); Jerusalem (Jelínek, 1976); Mikve Israel, 1831 (CAR)); GALILEA (Khurva Ga' Aton, IV.1995 (CAR)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: stenotopic, thermophilous, antophagous and spermatophagous. 3.

ECOLOGY: xeric steppic and subdesertic localities, xeric grasslands, and rocky habitats; at larval stage on ripening siliquae of *Hypocicum* spp. (Papaveraceae), adults on flowers of their host plants.

TROPHIC RANGE: oligophagous.

Anamartus sinuatus Jelínek, 1976

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.13.9000.07 - SWA.ANSW (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 252i).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: ADANA (Adana, 19... (CAR)); ANKARA (Gölbasi, V.1969 (Jelínek, 1976); 20 Km S of Gölbasi, 950 m, V.1988 (CAR); Temelli, 800 m, V.1991 (CAR)); ANTALYA (Antalya, V.1977 (CSP); Termessos, V.1969 (Jelínek, 1976)); BALIKESIR (near Edremit, IV.1984 (CAR)); ÇANAKKALE (near Çanakkale, IV.1984 (Audisio, 1988b; CAR); Troja, IV.1984 (Audisio, 1988b; CAR); Troja, V.1991, 50 m (CAR)); IÇEL (Tarsus, IV.1904 (Sahlberg, 1913b, under *Heterostomus opacus* Guill., partim; FMNH)); Tarsus, V.1967 (Jelínek, 1976; MHNG)); IZMIR (Efes, IV.1969 (Jelínek, 1976); Bornova near Izmir, III.1972 (Jelínek, 1976); Izmir (= Smyrna; Jelínek, 1976; NMP)); KAHRAMAN MARAS (30 Km NE of Elbistan, 1500 m, VI.1986 (Audisio, 1988b; CAR)); KONYA (Kadinhani, 1100 m, VI.1986 (CAR); Konya, 1899 (Jelínek, 1976; NMP)); KÜTAHYA (Simav, VI.1986 (Audisio, 1988b; CAR)); MUĞLA (near Muğla, 300 m, V.1991 (CAR)); NIGDE (Hamburun pass, 1350 m, V.1988 (CAR); Hüyük, 1300 m, VI.1986 (CAR)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: stenotopic, thermophilous, antophagous and spermatophagous. 3.

ECOLOGY: xeric steppic and subdesertic localities, xeric grasslands, and rocky habitats; at larval stage on ripening siliquae of *Hypocicum* spp. (Papaveraceae), adults on flowers of their host plants.

TROPHIC RANGE: oligophagous.

Anamartus strobli (Reitter, 1885)

DISTRIBUTIONAL TYPE: 1.13 - SWA (Audisio, 1993c, fig. 254b).

LIST OF LOCALITIES: TURKEY: ADANA (Karatepe, IV.1990 (CAR)); ADIYAMAN (Euphrates River, IV.1989 (CAR); Euphrates River, IV.1990 (CAR)); AGRI (Hamur, VI.1989 (CAR)); ANKARA (Temelli, 800 m, V.1991 (CAR)); ELÂZIG (Elâzig, 1100 m, VI.1986 (Audisio, 1988b; CAR); Kaçmaç Pass near Keban, 38°43'26" N, 38°51'00" E, 1300-1400 m, V.2000 (CAR)); ERZINÇAN (Alpköy, 15 Km N Kemah, 39°37'32" N, 39°10'40" E, 1150 m, V.2000 (CAR); 45 Km E of Erzincan, 39°33'90" N, 39°59'97" E, 1300 m, V.2000 (CAR); 20 Km S of Kemah, 39°36'64" N, 38°45'76" E 1300 m, V.2000 (CAR); Tercan, 1500 m, VI.1986 (CAR)); ERZURUM (Askale, 1700

m, VI.1986 (Audisio, 1988b; CAR)); ESKISEHIR (12 Km SE of Eskisehir, 930 m, V.1991 (CAR); 45 Km E of Sivrihisar, 1000 m, V.1991 (CAR)); ISPARTA (Egirdir ("Egerdir"), V.1926 (Jelínek, 1976); Egirdir, 950 m, V.1991 (CAR); Sultan Dag (Jelínek, 1976)); KAHRAMAN MARAS (30 Km NE of Elbistan, 1500 m, VI.1986 (CAR); Kahraman Maras, VI.1988 (Audisio, 1988b; CAR); S of Kahraman Maras, above Adana, 500 m, V.2000 (CAR)); KAYSERI (Incesu, 1100 m, VI.1986 (CAR); 38 Km NW of Kayseri, 1100 m, V.1999 (Audisio, 1988b; CAR)); KIRSEHIR (near Kirsehir, 1000 m, VII.1987 (CAR)); KONYA (Aksehir (Reitter, 1919, under *Amartus strobli*); Aksehir, V.1926 (Jelínek, 1976; NMP, DEI, HNMB); Aksehir, 1900 (CAR); 10 Km S of Çumra, 1000 m, V.1991 (CAR); Ivriz, 1100 m, V.1988 (CAR); Kadinhani, 1100 m, VI.1986 (CAR); Konya (NMP)); KÜTAHYA (15 Km near Kütahya, V.1981 (Audisio, 1988b; CAR)); NEVSEHIR (Avanos, 1800 m, VI.1986 (CAR); 10 Km near Avanos, 1800 m, V.1991 (CAR); Göreme, VI.1992 (NMP)); NIGDE (Hamburun pass, 1100 m, V.1988 (CAR); Hüyük, 1300 m, VI.1986 (CAR); 20 Km NE of Hüyük, VI.1986 (CAR); near Nigde, V.1988 (Audisio, 1988b; CAR); Ulukisla, V.1969 (Jelínek, 1976)); SIVAS (27 Km SE of Gürun, 1600 m, V.1988 (CAR)); YOZGAT (Yozgat, 1300 m, VI.1986 (Audisio, 1988b; CAR)); IRAQ: ("Mesopotamia", without more detailed data (Reitter, 1885, 1919, under *Amartus strobli*; Jelínek, 1976)); JORDAN-PALESTINE: (15 Km W of Ez-Zaraq, 750 m, III.1987 (Audisio, 1988b; CAR)); ISRAEL: (Jerusalem, IV.1933 (MMI)).

ECOLOGICAL TYPE: stenotopic, thermophilous, antophagous and spermatophagous. 3.

ECOLOGY: xeric steppic and subdesertic localities, xeric grasslands, sandy and rocky habitats; at larval stage on ripening siliquae of *Glaucium corniculatum* (L.) Rudolph (Papaveraceae), adults on flowers of their host plants.

TROPHIC RANGE: probably monophagous.

ZOOGEOGRAPHIC REMARKS

As short concluding remarks of the present catalogue, we summarised the number of the main Western Palaearctic chorotypes and of the endemics ones (endemics s.str. = 44; SWA endemics = 11; total = 55) that are represented in the Near East fauna of Coleoptera Nitidulidae and Kateretidae (Fig. 6). We have also analysed (Figs 7a,b) the only endemic taxa on the basis of their main ecological requirements, that is taxa that are more or less specialised phytophagous (s.l.) vs. taxa that are scarcely specialised or euryphagous phyto-/zoo-saprophagous (s.l.).

Globally, 232 species of Nitidulidae and Kateretidae are known to occur in the Near East areas.

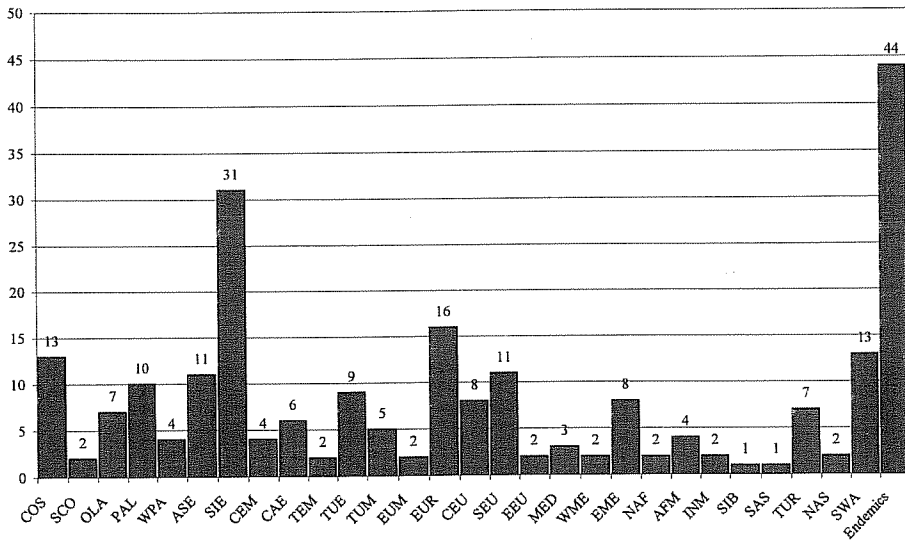
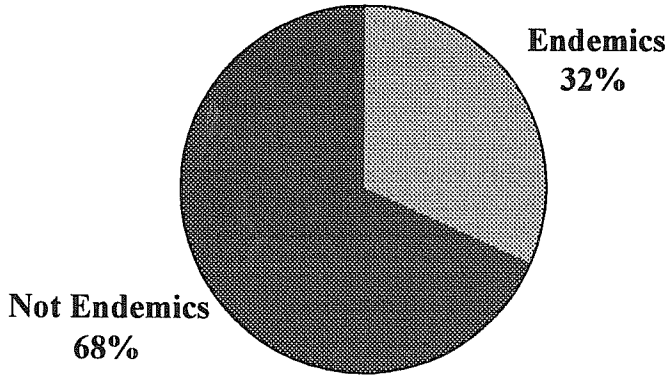


Fig. 6 - Histogram illustrating the number of species of the Coleoptera Nitidulidae and Kateretidae for each of the main Western Palaearctic chorotypes and of the endemics ones (endemics s.str. + SWA) represented in the Near East fauna.

It is clearly evident (Fig. 7a) that most endemic taxa belong to phytophagous (s.l.) genera (32% of the known species are endemic to the Near East), while this percentage is much lower when considering the mainly phyto-/zoo-saprophagous genera, where the percentage of endemic taxa decrease to 9% or less (Fig. 7b).

The dominant component of the Near East fauna of the considered families is clearly Irano-Turanian s.l. and of Centro-Asiatic origin (TUR. + TEM + TUE + TUM + SWA + CEM + CAE), despite important Sibero-European and Asiatic-European components are known especially in Pontic Chain and the Caucasus, while Mediterranean elements are even dominating in the coastal and subcoastal areas of Western and southern Turkey, Cyprus, Lebanon, and Israel. The most interesting elements are probably a few essentially North African species or species-complexes, marginally penetrating eastwards into Syro-Palestinian areas or even into SW Anatolia (e.g., *Meligethes elongatus* s.l., *Oxystrongylus sanctissimus*, *Xenostongylus* sp. cfr. *lateralis*, *Brachypterolus nanulus*, *Brachyleptus algiricus*), with a “tail” of mainly paleo-turanic elements known to occur in relic areas from the Turan to the North Africa (*Meligethes leati*, *Urophorus yakushenkoi*) or from the Turan to the Syrian Desert or to the driest parts of the southern Caucasus (*Meligethes explanatus*, *Anamartus dilutitarsis*). Very reduced is the classic “Afrotropical track” marked by taxa penetrated into the Jordan Rift Valley towards the North from Eastern Africa, and only represented by *Meligethes yemenensis*, *Anister raffrayi*, and *Pria zenobia*.

a) Phytophagous (s.l.) species



b) Non phytophagous species

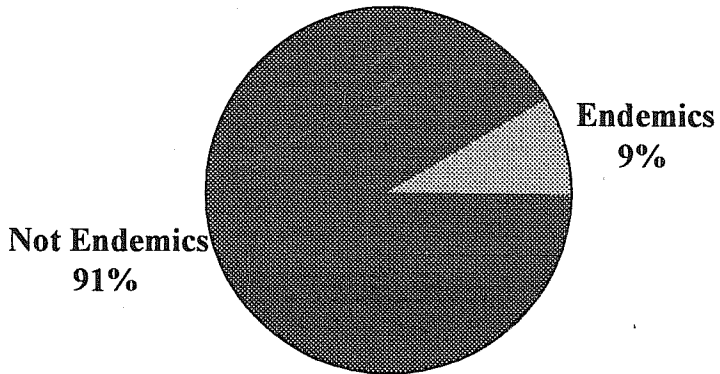


Fig. 7 - Pie charts showing the percentages of the endemics and not endemics species over the total number of phytophagous (s.l.) species (a) and non phytophagous species (b).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Sincere thanks are due to the several friends and colleagues who allowed us to study the valuable material preserved in their respective Institutions. Special thanks are due to Gloria Antonini (Rome) for help in preparing and studying the large material recently collected during some recent collecting fieldtrip to Turkey, and to Marco A. Bologna, E. Colonnelli, Marzio Zapparoli (Rome), G.B. Osella and M. Biondi (L'Aquila), who collected with us and for us several interesting species in the Near East, during common or independent fieldtrips in the whole study area.

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