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THE FIRST DETECTION OF HOST PLANT OF *STENOPTERUS KRAATZI* PIC, 1892 (COLEOPTERA: CERAMBYCIDAE)

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[Özdikmen, H. 2023. The first detection of host plant of *Stenopterus kraatzi* Pic, 1892 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae). Munis Entomology & Zoology, 18 (1): 232-234]

ABSTRACT: The paper presents detection of *Ficus carica* Linnaeus (Moreceae) as first host plant of *Stenopterus kraatzi* Pic, 1892. Also, provincial and regional distribution of this species is updated. On this occasion, the species are newly recorded from Afyonkarahisar, Çanakkale, Kahramanmaraş and Osmaniye provinces of Turkey.

KEY WORDS: *Stenopterus kraatzi*, host plant, new provincial records, Turkey

The Anatolian endemic species, *Stenopterus kraatzi,* was described by Pic (1892) from İzmir province (=Smyrne). The species is one of 5 members of the genus *Stenopterus* Illiger, 1804 in Turkey (Özdikmen, 2021). The genus, and hence the species, are members of Stenopterini tribe of the subfamily Stenopterinae Gistel, 1848 sensu Özdikmen (2012a) in Cerambycidae family.

Among the Turkish members of the genus *Stenopterus* Illiger, 1804, larval host plants of *Stenopterus adlbaueri* Sama, 1995, *Stenopterus kraatzi* Pic, 1892 (the Anatolian endemic species) and *Stenopterus atricornis* Pic, 1891 (the Balkano-Anatolian + Syro-Anatolian species) are unknown. Besides, larvae of *Stenopterus flavicornis* Küster, 1846 (Europeo-E-Mediterranean species) seem to be polyphagous in deciduous trees of at least seven plant families as Anacardiaceae, Caesalpiniaceae, Fabaceae, Fagaceae, Rosaceae, Rutaceae and Ulmaceae. Similarly, larvae of *Stenopterus rufus* (Linnaeus, 1767) (Turano-Europeo-Mediterranean species) seem to be polyphagous in deciduous trees and shrubs of at least eleven plant families as Anacardiaceae, Corylaceae, Fabaceae, Fagaceae, Juglandaceae, Moraceae, Rhamnaceae, Rosaceae, Rutaceae, Salicaceae and Ulmaceae.

Stenopterus kraatzi is a very rare species and so host plant of the species has not been determined until the present study. However, flowers of two herbaceous plants as *Achillea* sp. (Asteraceae) according to Demelt (1963) and Rejzek & Hoskovec (1999), and *Anthemis* sp. (Asteraceae) according to Özdikmen & Tezcan (2020) are frequently visited by adults of *Stenopterus kraatzi* Pic, 1892.

Material: Turkey: Hatay prov.: Yayladağı district, 05.V.2006, 1050 m, ex larva *Ficus carica*, 2 exs; Hatay prov.: Defne district, Harbiye, 26.V.2006, 900 m, ex larva *Ficus carica*, 1 ex.

As seen above, the specimens from Hatay province were obtained from the deciduous trees of *Ficus carica* Linnaeus (Moraceae). Therefore, *Ficus carica* Linnaeus (Moraceae) is determined as the first larval host plant for this species with the present study (Table 1).

Table 1. First larval host plant, and herbaceous plants of which flowers are frequently visited by adults of *Stenopterus kraatzi* Pic, 1892.

Family	Species
DECIDUOUS PLANTS	
MORACEAE	*Ficus carica* Linnaeus
HERBACEOUS PLANTS	
ASTERACEAE	*Achillea* sp.
	Anthemis sp.

On the other side, the species has been recorded only from 11 of 81 provinces of Turkey up to now. It was described by Pic (1892) from İzmir province ("Smyrne") in Western part of Aegean region of Turkey. After its original description, it was reported by Demelt (1963) from Kumluca district (Bey Mts.) of Antalya province in Western part of Mediterranean region of Turkey as *Stenopterus flavicornis* morpha *kraatzi*, and by Sama (1982) from Central district (Dranaz Mt., Akbaş) of Sinop province (not Kastamonu province) in Western part of Black Sea region of Turkey as *Stenopterus flavicornis kraatzi*. Then, it was reported by Rejzek & Hoskovec (1999) from Kahta district (Karadut village) of Adıyaman province in Western pat of South-Eastern Anatolian region of Turkey, and by Tauzin (2000) from Adana province and Tarsus district of Mersin (=İçel) province in Eastern part of Mediterranean region of Turkey, Balıkesir province in South Marmara part of Marmara region of Turkey, İzmir province, and Ilgaz district of Kastamonu province in Western part of Black Sea region of Turkey. It was also reported by Malmusi & Saltini (2005) from Yayladağı district of Hatay province in Eastern part of Mediterranean region of Turkey, and by Küçükkaykı et al. (2013) from Balıkesir province. In addition, it was lastly recorded by Özdikmen & Tezcan (2020) from Kuşadası district of Aydın province and Bodrum district of Muğla province in South-Western part of Aegean region of Turkey. Therefore, it has been known from Adana, Adıyaman, Antalya, Aydın, Balıkesir, Hatay, İzmir, Kastamonu, Mersin (=İçel), Muğla and Sinop provinces in Asian part (Anatolia) of Turkey up to now (Pic, 1892; Demelt, 1963; Sama, 1982; Rejzek & Hoskovec, 1999; Tauzin, 2000; Malmusi & Saltini, 2005; Özdikmen, 2007, 2008a,b, 2011, 2012b, 2013, 2014, 2021; Küçükkaykı et al., 2013; Özdikmen & Tezcan, 2020; Özdikmen, 2022).

Moreover, I know the species from Afyonkarahisar province in Eastern part of Aegean region, Çanakkale province in South Marmara part of Marmara region of Turkey, Kahramanmaraş and Osmaniye provinces in Eastern part of Mediterranean region of Turkey as different from the provinces given above according to specimens in our collections. Therefore, it is the first record for Afyonkarahisar, Çanakkale, Kahramanmaraş and Osmaniye provinces according to the present study.

According to latest situation, the species is known from 15 of 81 provinces in 5 of 7 regions of Turkey with the present study as Adana, Adıyaman, Afyonkarahisar, Antalya, Aydın, Balıkesir, Çanakkale, Hatay, İzmir, Kahramanmaraş, Kastamonu, Mersin (=İçel), Muğla, Osmaniye and Sinop provinces in Asian part (Anatolia) of Turkey (Fig. 1).

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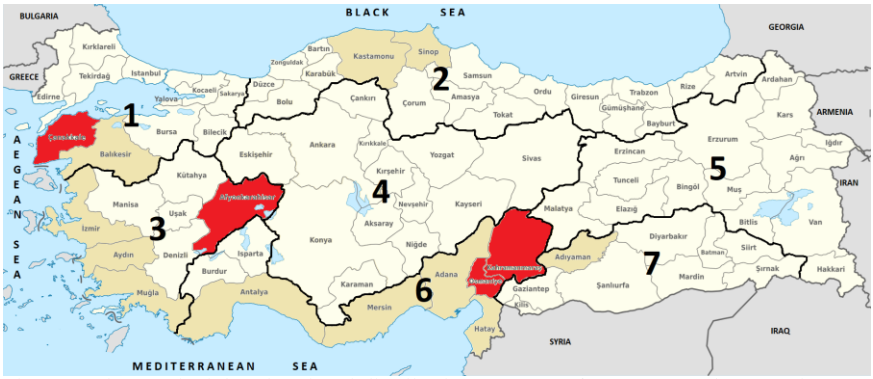

Figure 1. The provincial and regional distribution patterns of *Stenopterus kraatzi* Pic, 1892 in Turkey [**1** Marmara region, **2** Black Sea region, **3** Aegean region, **4** Central Anatolian region, **5** Eastern Anatolian region, **6** Mediterranean region, **7** South-Eastern Anatolian region] (new provincial records marked with red).

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