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THE LONGHORN BEETLES (COLEOPTERA: CERAMBYCIDAE) OF THE ĐERDAP NATIONAL PARK (SERBIA)

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Abstract

Over the period of 1991-2012 a total of 1,415 adult specimens of longhorn beetles were collected during 54 field trips to the territory of the Đerdap National Park (eastern Serbia). Most specimens were caught at Tekija, in the vicinity of the village of Miroč (Mt. Miroč), Donji Milanovac, and Kazan - Ploče, while a somewhat lower number was registered at sites in Kladovo, Golubac, Liškovac, Dobra, and Mt. Miroč (with no precise sublocality). The specimens were mostly collected by hand and entomological net, but a significant number of specimens were collected by wine and pitfall traps, a mercury-containing light bulb, and rearing. Several different sites were investigated in the studied area, including meadows, forest clearings, dense deciduous forest, numerous woodpiles, and cut trunks of deciduous trees. Altogether 104 species and 43 subspecies from 55 genera, 31 tribes, and six subfamilies of longhorn beetles were found to inhabit the investigated locality. The highest number of species and subspecies is registered within the subfamilies Cerambycinae (40 species and 16 subspecies), Lepturinae (32 species and 15 subspecies), and Lamiinae (27 species and 11 subspecies).

One longhorn beetle species is cited as new for eastern Serbia. Data from eastern Serbia are recorded for seven species for the second time. Twenty-nine cerambycid species are recognized as rare in Serbia. A single subspecies is Balkan endemic. Thirty-six species are recorded for the first time for the Đerdap National Park. Seven species and two subspecies are protected both nationally and internationally. The cerambycids of eastern Serbia have been insufficiently studied until now and additional investigations are necessary in the area studied.

KEY WORDS: longhorn beetles, Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, diversity, Đerdap National Park, eastern Serbia

Introduction

The collecting of longhorn beetles has a long tradition in Serbia, beginning in the mid-XIX century. At the end of the XIX century Bobić and Jakšić collected cerambycid beetles, but their collections have since been destroyed. BOBIĆ (1891) presented the first data on longhorn beetles from Serbia (18 species) caught in Kruševac and its surroundings. KOŠANIN (1904) reported 72 Cerambycidae species from different locations in Serbia. ADAMOVIĆ (1965) cited 200 cerambycid species from Serbia after the analysis of the material from the Natural History Museum in Belgrade and his own collection of around 6,000 specimens. MIKŠIĆ & GEORGIJEVIĆ (1971, 1973) and MIKŠIĆ & KORPIĆ (1985) presented a review of longhorn beetles from the former Yugoslavia, where they reported 141 species from Serbia. ČURČIĆ *et al.* (2003) investigated the collection of the Institute of Zoology, University of Belgrade - Faculty of Biology, where they found 49 cerambycid species from Serbia. MILOŠEVIĆ (2003) in her M.Sc. thesis reported a few rare longhorn beetle species which she found by rearing from dry oak branches collected in the Đerdap National Park. ILIĆ (2005) has analyzed more than 12,000 longhorn beetle specimens from collections of numerous museums and his own private collection and has reported 242 species from Serbia. PIL & STANKOVIĆ (2006) have mentioned 30 longhorn beetle species from the Zasavica Special Nature Reserve (northwestern Serbia). PLEČAŠ & PAVIĆEVIĆ (2007) presented data for 98 species of Cerambycidae inhabiting Mt. Avala near Belgrade. PIL & STOJANOVIĆ (2008) gathered previously published data and reported new data on Cerambycidae from Mt. Fruška Gora (northern Serbia), where they reported 126 species. The same authors later discovered an additional longhorn beetle species new for Serbian fauna (PIL & STOJANOVIĆ, 2009). GNJATOVIĆ & ŽIKIĆ (2010) gave data for 49 longhorn beetle species inhabiting southeastern Serbia, among which three were new for the investigated area. The same authors afterwards published additional data on longhorn beetles from Serbia and Montenegro, with the records of 24 species (GNJATOVIĆ & ŽIKIĆ, 2011). RAPUZZI & SAMA (2012) recently described a new cerambycid species for science, which is partially distributed in Serbia. ČKRKIĆ (2012) presented the faunistic review of Cerambycidae from western Serbia, containing data for 111 species. STANČIĆ (2013) reported 59 longhorn beetle species from Ram-Golubac Sands. Finally, ILIĆ & ČURČIĆ (2013) reported a total of 94 longhorn beetle species from Mt. Rtanj (Eastern Serbia), among which eight were new for eastern Serbia.

Previous knowledge of Cerambycidae of the Đerdap Gorge was relatively scarce. KOŠANIN (1904) reported two species, MIKŠIĆ (1963) five, ADAMOVIĆ (1965) seven (among them one is collected out of the National Park, but within the Đerdap Gorge area), MIKŠIĆ & KORPIĆ (1985) two, MILOŠEVIĆ (2003) three, while ILIĆ (2005) has presented data on 62 species of longhorn beetles, which represents the current number of species registered there so far. Other data on Cerambycidae from the investigated site are lacking.

Material and Methods

With its picturesque hilly-mountainous configuration and no significant industrial and chemical pollution (Fig. 1), the area of the Đerdap National Park is both preserved and protected.

The longhorn beetle sampling in the Đerdap National Park was performed from 1991 to 2012 by the first and third authors of this paper (54 visits). Material about 1,415 longhorn beetle specimens was collected from May to September at the following sites in the Đerdap National Park: Golubac (EQ 54), Dobra (EQ 74), Kazan - Ploče (FQ 04), Donji Milanovac (EQ 82), Liškovac (EQ 82), the vicinity of the village of Miroč, Mt. Miroč (FQ 03), Mt. Miroč (with no precise sublocality) (FQ 03), Tekija (FQ 14), and Kladovo (FQ 24) (Fig. 2). A few specimens were caught in the Đerdap Gorge, but the precise locality wasn't mentioned. The altitude of

the investigated localities ranges from 49 to 803 m a.s.l. Deciduous forests with beech, Turkey oak, hornbeam, linden, hawthorn, hazel and nut are dominant there. Certain conifers are sporadically present (pine and fir), while willow and poplar are dominant near the banks of the Danube River. The terrain at ascents is calcareous karst.



Figure 1. A view of the Đerdap National Park (photo Milan Đurić, 2012).

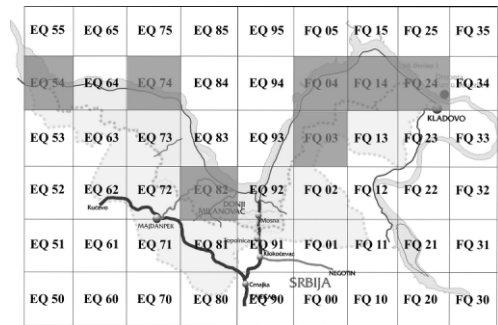


Figure 2. UTM map of the Đerdap National Park with shaded squares covering localities where material was collected.

The climate in the investigated area is continental, with a strong influence of the Mediterranean and the Black Sea. The weather conditions during our visits were optimal for field trip activities, mostly sunny and warm, but with periods of squalls and storms. Otherwise the area is characterized by sudden weather changes.

Most specimens were collected manually from flowers, leaves and tree barks, in woodpiles, or by entomological net. Additionally, a number of specimens was caught in wine traps hanging mostly on branches of deciduous trees (seldom on branches of conifers), 6-8 m above ground. Some specimens were found using 9% alcoholic vinegar in buried pitfall traps. A lesser number of specimens was collected by a mercury-containing light bulb at night and by rearing in the laboratory. The entire collected entomological material is deposited in the private collections of the first and third authors of the study.

Determination of the collected entomological material was done using the following publications: HARDE (1966), MIKŠIĆ & GEORGIJEVIĆ (1971, 1973), VILLIERS (1978), MIKŠIĆ & KORPIĆ (1985), and BENSE (1995). Classification was performed as in DANILEVSKY (2013).

Abbreviations used in Tab. II: RDPW - species/subspecies protected by the Rulebook on the Declaration and Protection of Protected and Strictly Protected Wild Species of Plants, Animals and Fungi of the Republic of Serbia; IUCN - species/subspecies from the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species; EU - species/subspecies included in the Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora; BERN - species listed in the Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats; P - protected species/subspecies; SP - strictly protected species/subspecies; VU - vulnerable species/subspecies; LC - least concern species; NT - near threatened species; Ann. II - species/subspecies of community interest whose conservation requires the designation of special areas of conservation; Ann. IV - species of community interest in need of strict protection; App. II - strictly protected species.

Results and Discussion

During the research in the Đerdap National Park (54 field trips from 1991 until 2012) a total of 104 species and 43 subspecies of longhorn beetles belonging to 55 genera, 31 tribes and six subfamilies were collected. All the recorded taxa are listed below.

The highest number of species and subspecies is registered within the subfamilies Cerambycinae (40 species and 16 subspecies), Lepturinae (32 species and 15 subspecies), and Lamiinae (27 species and 11 subspecies) (Tab. I).

Table I. Total number of longhorn beetle taxa in the Đerdap National Park and the numbers of the taxa within subfamilies.

Subfamily	Number of tribes	Number of genera	Number of species	Number of subspecies
Prioninae	2	2	2	-
Lepturinae	2	17	32	15
Necydalinae	1	1	1	-
Spondylinae	2	2	2	1
Cerambycinae	13	21	40	16
Lamiinae	11	12	27	11
Totally	31	55	104	43

Among the analyzed tribes, Lepturini (with 24 species and 12 subspecies), Clytini (with 14 species and four subspecies), Rhagiini, Callidiini (each with eight species and three subspecies), and Dorcadionini (with seven species and three subspecies) are the most numerous in species and subspecies. Genera *Dorcadion* Dalman, 1817 (with six species), *Cerambyx* Linnaeus, 1758, *Saperda* Fabricius, 1775 (each with five species), *Stenurella* Villiers, 1974, *Ropalopus* Mulsant, 1839, *Phymatodes* Mulsant, 1839, and *Chlorophorus* Chevrolat, 1863 (each with four species) have the highest number of species among the analyzed genera.

Family Cerambycidae

Subfamily Prioninae

Tribe Prionini

Genus *Prionus* Geoffroy, 1762

1. *Prionus coriarius* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Material examined: Tekija (FQ 14) (1♂, 1♀, 27.07.1993, leg. N. Ilić), Kazan - Ploče (FQ 04) (1♂, 1♀, 20-22.07.2009, leg. D. Stojanović).

World distribution: Europe.

Notes: ILIĆ (2005) has already reported this species from the Đerdap National Park. Widely distributed in Serbia (ILIĆ, 2005), but found individually mostly in meadows and pathways in evening hours, as well as in wine and pitfall traps with alcoholic vinegar.

Tribe Aegosomatini

Genus *Aegosoma* Serville, 1832

2. *Aegosoma (Aegosoma) scabricorne* (Scopoli, 1763)

Material examined: Kazan - Ploče (FQ 04) (caught by light bulb at night, 1♂, 1♀, 20-22.07.2009, leg. D. Stojanović).

World distribution: Southern and central Europe, Asia Minor, Iran.

Notes: First record from the Đerdap National Park. Widely distributed in Serbia (ILIĆ, 2005), but not abundant at the locations. Attracted by light at night in the Đerdap National Park.

Subfamily Lepturinae

Tribe Rhagiini

Genus *Rhagium* Fabricius, 1875

3. *Rhagium (Megarhagium) mordax* (De Geer, 1775)

Material examined: Tekija (FQ 14) (5♂, 9♀, 15.06-04.07.1994, leg. N. Ilić; 4♂, 7♀, 27.05-19.06.1995, leg. N. Ilić), Mt. Miroč, with no precise sublocality (FQ 03), vicinity of the village of Miroč, Mt. Miroč (FQ 03) (1♂, 1♀, 10.06.1993, leg. N. Ilić; 2♂, 20.06-05.07.2008, leg. N. Ilić).

World distribution: Europe, western and central Siberia.

Notes: ADAMOVIĆ (1965) and ILIĆ (2005) previously reported the species from the Đerdap National Park. Widely distributed species in Serbia (ILIĆ, 2005). The most numerous catch in the Đerdap National Park was in both wine and pitfall traps. Some specimens were found there in woodpiles as well.

4. *Rhagium (Megarhagium) sycophanta* (Schrank, 1781)

Material examined: Tekija (FQ 14) (7♂, 4♀, 19-25.06.1993, leg. N. Ilić; 3♀, 06-17.06.2009, leg. N. Ilić), vicinity of the village of Miroč, Mt. Miroč (FQ 03) (1♂, 1♀, 20.06-05.07.2008, leg. N. Ilić).

World distribution: Europe, western and central Siberia, Asia Minor.

Notes: ILIĆ (2005) previously reported the species from the Đerdap National Park. This species was found at a few localities in Serbia (ILIĆ, 2005), usually in woodpiles and wine traps.

5. *Rhagium (Rhagium) inquisitor inquisitor* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Material examined: Tekija (FQ 14) (2♂, 2♀, 19.06.1993, leg. N. Ilić), vicinity of the village of Miroč, Mt. Miroč (FQ 03) (2♂, 3♀, 16.07.2008, leg. N. Ilić).

World distribution: Europe, western Siberia, Asia Minor, Syria, Algeria.

Notes: First record from the Đerdap National Park. Second data from eastern Serbia (ILIĆ & ČURČIĆ, 2013). It is more common in western Serbia (ILIĆ, 2005). The specimens were mostly collected in wine and pitfall traps in the Đerdap National Park. Certain specimens were found on cut conifer trunks there.

Genus *Stenocorus* Geoffroy, 1762

6. *Stenocorus (Anisorus) quercus quercus* (Götz, 1783)

Material examined: Tekija (FQ 14) (from a leaf of Turkey oak, 1♀, 15.05.1994, leg. N. Ilić; 1♂, 2♀, 27.05.1995, leg. N. Ilić).

World distribution: Central and southern Europe, Mt. Caucasus.

Notes: Ilić (2005) reported the species from the Đerdap National Park. The species is known from a small number of locations in Serbia (ILIĆ, 2005). It is rarely found in the Đerdap National Park, mostly individually on leaves of oak.

7. *Stenocorus (Stenocorus) meridianus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Material examined: Tekija (FQ 14) (1♂, 3♀, 30.07.1991, leg. N. Ilić; 1♂, 2♀, 15-26.05.2009, leg. N. Ilić).

World distribution: Europe, Siberia.

Notes: First record from the Đerdap National Park. Rare species in Serbia. Known from the central part of the country, mostly in wine traps (ILIĆ, 2005). The lesser number of specimens were caught in canopies of deciduous trees in Serbia, mostly on leaves of different oak species (ILIĆ, 2005).

Genus *Dinoptera* Mulsant, 1863

8. *Dinoptera collaris* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Material examined: Tekija (FQ 14) (5♂, 3♀, 15.05.1994, leg. N. Ilić; 2♂, 3♀, 27.05.1995, leg. N. Ilić; 2♂, 1♀, 04.05.2010, leg. N. Ilić; 2♂, 10.06.2011, leg. N. Ilić).

World distribution: Europe, Siberia, eastern Mediterranean.

Notes: Ilić (2005) previously reported the species from the Đerdap National Park. Widely distributed species in Serbia (ILIĆ, 2005). Most specimens were caught on flowers of hawthorn, on leaves and flowers of other plants, as well as in wine traps in the Đerdap National Park.

Genus *Cortodera* Mulsant, 1863

9. *Cortodera flavimana flavimana* (Waltl, 1838) (Fig. 3)

Material examined: Tekija (FQ 14) (2♂, 15.05.1994, leg. N. Ilić).

World distribution: Pontic species.

Notes: Ilić (2005) reported the subspecies from the Đerdap National Park. Frequently found in Serbia (ILIĆ, 2005). Usually on flowers of buttercup in the Đerdap National Park. Protected species in Serbia (ANONYMOUS, 2010) (Tab. II).

10. *Cortodera humeralis* (Schaller, 1783)

Material examined: Tekija (FQ 14) (1♂, 2♀, 04.05.2010, leg. N. Ilić).

World distribution: Central Europe.

Notes: First record from the Đerdap National Park. Reported from a small number of localities in Serbia (ILIĆ, 2005). Present on cutkins or leaves of oak during sunny days in May in the Đerdap National Park.



Figure 3. *Cortodera flavimana* (Waltl, 1838) (photo Milan Đurić, 2009).

Tribe Lepturini

Genus *Grammoptera* Serville, 1835

11. *Grammoptera* (*Grammoptera*) *abdominalis* (Stephens, 1831)

Material examined: Tekija (FQ 14) (2♂, 1♀, 04.05.2010, leg. N. Ilić; 2♀, 27.05.2010, leg. N. Ilić).

World distribution: Europe, Mt. Caucasus.

Notes: First record from the Đerdap National Park. Second data from eastern Serbia (Ilić & Ćurčić, 2013). Rarely found in Serbia so far (Ilić, 2005).

12. *Grammoptera (Grammoptera) ruficornis ruficornis* (Fabricius, 1781)

Material examined: Tekija (FQ 14) (2♂, 2♀, 15.05.1994, leg. N. Ilić; 2♂, 1♀, 04.05.2010, leg. N. Ilić; 3♂, 3♀, 27.05.2010, leg. N. Ilić).

World distribution: Europe, Transcaucasian area.

Notes: First record from the Đerdap National Park. Widely distributed in Serbia (Ilić, 2005). Most frequently collected on flowers of hawthorn in the Đerdap National Park.

13. *Grammoptera (Grammoptera) ustulata ustulata* (Schaller, 1763)

Material examined: Tekija (FQ 14) (1♂, 01.06.2011, leg. N. Ilić; 1♀, 10.06.2011, leg. N. Ilić), vicinity of the village of Miroč, Mt. Miroč (FQ 03) (2♀, 08.07.2005, leg. N. Ilić).

World distribution: Europe, Transcaucasian area.

Notes: First record from the Đerdap National Park. Rarely found in Serbia (Ilić, 2005). Mostly on flowers of hawthorn and dry branches of nut in the Đerdap National Park. Additional data on the species were acquired on the basis of reared specimens.

Genus *Alosterna* Mulsant, 1863

14. *Alosterna tabacicolor tabacicolor* (De Geer, 1775)

Material examined: Tekija (FQ 14) (2♀, 06-17.06.2009, leg. N. Ilić; 1♀, 27.05.2010, leg. N. Ilić; 1♂, 14.05.2011, leg. N. Ilić; 1♂, 10.06.2011, leg. N. Ilić).

World distribution: Europe, southwestern Siberia.

Notes: First record from the Đerdap National Park. Widespread in Serbia (Ilić, 2005). Collected on flowers of hawthorn and other plants in the Đerdap National Park.

Genus *Vadonia* Mulsant, 1863

15. *Vadonia unipunctata unipunctata* (Fabricius, 1787)

Material examined: Tekija (FQ 14) (1♂, 21.05.2011, leg. N. Ilić; 1♂, 1♀, 03.06.2011, leg. N. Ilić).

World distribution: Pontic area, Mediterranean.

Notes: First record from the Đerdap National Park. Mostly collected on flowers of *Euphorbia* spp. in steppic areas in Serbia (Ilić, 2005).

Genus *Pseudovadonia* Lobanov, Danilevsky & Murzin, 1981

16. *Pseudovadonia livida livida* (Fabricius, 1777)

Material examined: Tekija (FQ 14) (2♂, 1♀, 27.05.1995, leg. N. Ilić; 2♂, 2♀, 21.06.2011, leg. N. Ilić).

World distribution: Europe, Mt. Caucasus, Siberia, Asia Minor, Iran.

Notes: ILIĆ (2005) previously reported the species from the Đerdap National Park. Common and widespread in Serbia (ILIĆ, 2005). Collected on flowers of Rosaceae and Umbelliferae in the Đerdap National Park.

Genus *Anoplodera* Mulsant, 1839

17. *Anoplodera (Anoplodera) rufipes rufipes* (Schaller, 1783)

Material examined: Tekija (FQ 14) (5♂, 2♀, 27.05.1995, leg. N. Ilić; 2♂, 2♀, 14.05.2010, leg. N. Ilić; 2♂, 3♀, 21.06.2011, leg. N. Ilić).

World distribution: Europe, Mt. Caucasus, Asia Minor, Iran, Syria.

Notes: First record from the Đerdap National Park. With a restricted distribution in Serbia (ILIĆ, 2005). Most frequently collected on flowers of hawthorn in the Đerdap National Park.

18. *Anoplodera (Anoplodera) sexguttata* (Fabricius, 1775)

Material examined: Tekija (FQ 14) (1♂, 1♀, 10.06.1994, leg. N. Ilić; 1♂, 1♀, 27.05.1995, leg. N. Ilić; 2♂, 2♀, 21.06.2011, leg. N. Ilić).

World distribution: Europe, northern Africa.

Notes: ILIĆ (2005) previously reported the species from the Đerdap National Park. The findings in the Đerdap National Park are the only ones in eastern Serbia. Rare species in Serbia (ILIĆ, 2005). Found on flowers of blackberry by edge of deciduous forests or in the clearings in the Đerdap National Park.

Genus *Stictoleptura* Casey, 1913

19. *Stictoleptura (Stictoleptura) erythroptera* (Hagenbach, 1822)

Material examined: Donji Milanovac (EQ 82) (from a flower, 1♀, 22.06.2011, leg. N. Ilić).

World distribution: Southern and central Europe, Mt. Caucasus, Asia Minor.

Notes: First record from the Đerdap National Park and second data from eastern Serbia (ILIĆ & ĆURČIĆ, 2013). Very rarely found in Serbia; just four specimens have been recorded from four locations in central, western, and eastern Serbia so far (ILIĆ, 2005; ILIĆ & ĆURČIĆ, 2013).

20. *Stictoleptura (Stictoleptura) fulva* (De Geer, 1775)

Material examined: Tekija (FQ 14) (1♂, 2♀, 27.05.1995, leg. N. Ilić; 2♂, 2♀, 27.05.2010, leg. N. Ilić), Golubac (EQ 54) (2♂, 4♀, 06.06.2009, leg. N. Ilić).

World distribution: Central and southern Europe, Mt. Caucasus.

Notes: ILIĆ (2005) previously reported the species from the Đerdap National Park. With a restricted distribution in Serbia (ILIĆ, 2005).

21. *Stictoleptura (Stictoleptura) scutellata scutellata* (Fabricius, 1781)

Material examined: Tekija (FQ 14) (1♂, 1♀, 19.07.1995, leg. N. Ilić; 2♂, 2♀, 21.06.2011, leg. N. Ilić), vicinity of the village of Miroč, Mt. Miroč (FQ 03) (1♂, 2♀, 18-27.07.2005, leg. N. Ilić; 2♀, 08.08.2005, leg. N. Ilić).

World distribution: Central and southern Europe, Sweden, Great Britain, Mt. Caucasus, Iran.

Notes: Ilić (2005) previously reported the subspecies from the Đerdap National Park. Widely distributed in Serbia, but individually found (Ilić, 2005).

Genus *Anastrangalia* Casey, 1924

22. *Anastrangalia dubia dubia* (Scopoli, 1763)

Material examined: Tekija (FQ 14) (1♂, 2♀, 18.06.2012, leg. N. Ilić).

World distribution: Europe, Mt. Caucasus, Iran, Algeria.

Notes: First record from the Đerdap National Park. Frequently found on flowers of Umbelliferae in montane forests in Serbia (Ilić, 2005).

23. *Anastrangalia sanguinolenta* (Linnaeus, 1760)

Material examined: Tekija (FQ 14) (1♂, 2♀, 27.05.1995, leg. N. Ilić; 1♂, 3♀, 21.06.2011, leg. N. Ilić).

World distribution: Europe, Siberia.

Notes: First record from the Đerdap National Park. Known from a small number of locations in Serbia (Ilić, 2005). Mostly collected on flowers of Asteraceae in the Đerdap National Park.

Genus *Pedostrangalia* Sokolov, 1897

24. *Pedostrangalia (Pedostrangalia) revestita* (Linnaeus, 1767)

Material examined: Tekija (FQ 14) (from a wine trap, 1♂, 10.06.2011, leg. N. Ilić).

World distribution: Europe, Transcaucasian area.

Notes: First record from the Đerdap National Park. Second data from eastern Serbia (Ilić, 2005; Ilić & Ćurčić, 2013). Only a few findings in Serbia (Ilić, 2005).

Genus *Pachytodes* Pic, 1891

25. *Pachytodes cerambyciformis* (Schrank, 1781)

Material examined: Tekija (FQ 14) (3♂, 2♀, 27.05.1995, leg. N. Ilić; 3♀, 10.06.2011, leg. N. Ilić; 2♂, 21.06.2011, leg. N. Ilić), Kazan - Ploče (FQ 04) (1♂, 3♀, 15-18.06.2009, leg. D. Stojanović).

World distribution: Europe, Asia Minor, Transcaucasian area.

Notes: Ilić (2005) previously reported the species from the Đerdap National Park. Common species in Serbia (Ilić, 2005). Mostly found on flowers of Asteraceae in the Đerdap National Park.

26. *Pachytodes erraticus erraticus* (Dalman, 1817)

Material examined: Tekija (FQ 14) (5♂, 6♀, 16.06.1993, leg. N. Ilić; 5♂, 2♀, 27.05.1995, leg. N. Ilić; 4♂, 7♀, 10.06.2011, leg. N. Ilić).

World distribution: Europe, central and southern Russia, Mt. Caucasus, Asia Minor, Syria.

Notes: Ilić (2005) previously reported the species from the Đerdap National Park. Widespread in Serbia (Ilić, 2005). Found on flowers of Umbelliferae in the Đerdap National Park.

Genus *Leptura* Linnaeus, 175827. *Leptura (Leptura) aurulenta* Fabricius, 1793

Material examined: Donji Milanovac (EQ 82) (1♂, 10.06.1993, leg. N. Ilić), Tekija (FQ 14) (1♂, 10.06.1993, leg. N. Ilić; 2♂, 3♀, 04.07.1994, leg. N. Ilić; 2♂, 1♀, 06-17.06.2009, leg. N. Ilić), vicinity of the village of Miroč, Mt. Miroč (FQ 03) (2♂, 1♀, 06.07.2011, leg. N. Ilić; 3♂, 2♀, 17.07.2011, leg. N. Ilić), Kazan - Ploče (FQ 04) (1♂, 20-22.07.2009, leg. D. Stojanović).

World distribution: Central and southern Europe, northern Africa.

Notes: Ilić (2005) previously reported the species from the Đerdap National Park. Individually found in Serbia (Ilić, 2005). Collected on flowers and other plant parts of Umbelliferae, but most frequently in wine traps in the Đerdap National Park.

28. *Leptura (Leptura) quadrifasciata quadrifasciata* Linnaeus, 1758

Material examined: Tekija (FQ 14) (2♂, 2♀, 27.07.1993, leg. N. Ilić; 3♀, 06-17.06.2009, leg. N. Ilić), Kazan - Ploče (FQ 04) (1♂, 1♀, 20-22.07.2009, leg. D. Stojanović).

World distribution: Europe, Siberia.

Notes: Ilić (2005) previously reported the species from the Đerdap National Park. Sporadically found in Serbia (Ilić, 2005). Frequently found in wine traps in the Đerdap National Park.

Genus *Strangalia* Serville, 183529. *Strangalia attenuata* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Material examined: Tekija (FQ 14) (6♂, 5♀, 13.06.1991, leg. N. Ilić), vicinity of the village of Miroč, Mt. Miroč (FQ 03) (3♂, 06.07.2011, leg. N. Ilić), Kazan - Ploče (FQ 04) (1♂, 15-18.06.2009, leg. D. Stojanović).

World distribution: Europe, Siberia, Mt. Caucasus, Asia Minor, Iran.

Notes: Ilić (2005) previously reported the species from the Đerdap National Park. Mostly found in Serbia on flowers, especially on blackberry (Ilić, 2005).

Genus *Rutpela* Nacane & Ohbayashi, 195730. *Rutpela maculata* (Poda, 1761)

Material examined: Tekija (FQ 14) (9♂, 12♀, 13.06.1991, leg. N. Ilić; 10♂, 5♀, 27.05.1995, leg. N. Ilić; 3♂, 2♀, 13.06.2010, leg. N. Ilić; 5♂, 2♀, 21.06.2011, leg. N. Ilić), vicinity of the village of Miroč, Mt. Miroč (FQ 03) (9♂, 13♀, 25.06.1993, leg. N. Ilić; 2♂, 2♀, 23.07.2011, leg. N. Ilić), Kazan - Ploče (FQ 04) (1♂, 15-18.06.2009, leg. D. Stojanović).

World distribution: Europe, Mt. Caucasus, Asia Minor, Iran, Syria.

Notes: Ilić (2005) previously reported the species from the Đerdap National Park. Common and widespread species in Serbia (Ilić, 2005). Found on flowers of Umbelliferae in the Đerdap National Park.

Genus *Stenurella* Villiers, 197431. *Stenurella bifasciata bifasciata* (Müller, 1776)

Material examined: Tekija (FQ 14) (3♂, 4♀, 13.06.1991, leg. N. Ilić; 3♂, 8♀, 27.05.1995, leg. N. Ilić; 2♂, 3♀, 06.07.2011, leg. N. Ilić), vicinity of the village of Miroč, Mt. Miroč (FQ 03) (6♂, 8♀, 25.06.1993, leg. N. Ilić).

World distribution: Europe, Siberia.

Notes: Ilić (2005) previously reported the species from the Đerdap National Park. Very common and widespread in Serbia (Ilić, 2005). Found on flowers of Umbelliferae in the Đerdap National Park.

32. *Stenurella melanura* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Material examined: Tekija (FQ 14) (6♂, 8♀, 13.06.1991, leg. N. Ilić; 2♂, 5♀, 27.05.1995, leg. N. Ilić; 2♂, 3♀, 21.06.2011, leg. N. Ilić; 2♂, 5♀, 06.07.2011, leg. N. Ilić), vicinity of the village of Miroč, Mt. Miroč (FQ 03) (1♂, 3♀, 25.06.1993, leg. N. Ilić), Kazan - Ploče (FQ 04) (1♂, 15-18.06.2009, leg. D. Stojanović).

World distribution: Europe, Siberia.

Notes: Ilić (2005) previously reported the species from the Đerdap National Park. Very common and widespread in Serbia (Ilić, 2005). Found on flowers of Asteraceae in the Đerdap National Park.

33. *Stenurella nigra* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Material examined: Tekija (FQ 14) (3♂, 2♀, 27.05.1995, leg. N. Ilić; 3♂, 2♀, 27.05.2010, leg. N. Ilić).

World distribution: Europe, Mt. Caucasus, Iran.

Notes: Ilić (2005) previously reported the species from the Đerdap National Park. Recorded at numerous sites in Serbia (Ilić, 2005). Collected on flowers, mostly on yarrow in the Đerdap National Park. Usually found there on the ventral side of the umbel during cloudy and rainy days.

34. *Stenurella septempunctata septempunctata* (Fabricius, 1793)

Material examined: Tekija (FQ 14) (4♂, 7♀, 13.06.1991, leg. N. Ilić; 4♂, 1♀, 27.05.1995, leg. N. Ilić; 2♂, 1♀, 10.06.2011, leg. N. Ilić; 2♀, 21.06.2011, leg. N. Ilić), vicinity of the village of Miroč, Mt. Miroč (FQ 03) (2♂, 2♀, 25.06.1993, leg. N. Ilić), Kazan - Ploče (FQ 04) (1♂, 15-18.06.2009, leg. D. Stojanović).

World distribution: Central and southern Europe, Asia Minor.

Notes: Ilić (2005) previously reported the subspecies from the Đerdap National Park. Widely distributed in Serbia and frequently found on flowers of Umbelliferae (Ilić, 2005).

Subfamily Necydalinae

Tribe Necydalini

Genus *Necydalis* Linnaeus, 175835. *Necydalis (Necydalis) ulmi* (Chevrolat, 1838)

Material examined: Tekija (FQ 14) (1♂, 4♀, 27.05.1995, leg. N. Ilić), vicinity of the village of Miroč, Mt. Miroč (FQ 03) (1♂, 18-27.07.2005, leg. N. Ilić; 1♀, 05-16.07.2008, leg. N. Ilić).

World distribution: Europe, Siberia.

Notes: First record from the Đerdap National Park. Second data from eastern Serbia (ILIĆ, 2005). Rarely found in Serbia (ILIĆ, 2005). The wine traps were efficient for collecting specimens of the species in the Đerdap National Park.

Subfamily Spondyliinae

Tribe Saphanini

Genus *Saphanus* Serville, 1834

36. *Saphanus piceus ganglbaueri* Brancsik, 1886

Material examined: Tekija (FQ 14) (2♂, 2♀, 13.07.1991, leg. N. Ilić; 2♂, 3♀, 25.06.1993, leg. N. Ilić; 7♂, 9♀, 02.07.1993, leg. N. Ilić; 5♂, 7♀, 26.06.1994, leg. N. Ilić; 1♀, 19.07.1994, leg. N. Ilić), vicinity of the village of Miroč, Mt. Miroč (FQ 03) (2♀, 25.06.1993, leg. N. Ilić), Kazan - Ploče (FQ 04) (caught by light bulb at night, 1♂, 15-18.06.2009, leg. D. Stojanović).

World distribution: Balkan Peninsula.

Notes: ILIĆ (2005) previously reported the subspecies from the Đerdap National Park. The findings in the Đerdap National Park and Ceremošnja are the only ones in eastern Serbia (ILIĆ, 2005). Rare taxon in Serbia (ILIĆ, 2005). Mostly found in pitfall traps in mixed deciduous-coniferous forests in the Đerdap National Park. Protected subspecies (ANONYMOUS, 2010) (Tab. II).

Tribe Asemini

Genus *Arhopalus* Serville, 1834

37. *Arhopalus (Arhopalus) rusticus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Material examined: Donji Milanovac (EQ 82) (on the bark of a conifer, 1♀, 08.07.2005, leg. N. Ilić).

World distribution: Europe, Siberia.

Notes: First record from the Đerdap National Park. Rare species in Serbia (ILIĆ, 2005). Active at dusk when attracted to light (ILIĆ, 2005).

Subfamily Cerambycinae

Tribe Hesperophanini

Genus *Trichoferus* Wollaston, 1854

38. *Trichoferus pallidus* (Olivier, 1790)

Material examined: Tekija (FQ 14) (from a wine trap, 1♂, 21.07-16.08.1993, leg. N. Ilić; from a wine trap, 1♀, 12.07-03.08.2001, leg. N. Ilić), vicinity of the village of Miroč, Mt. Miroč (FQ 03) (from wine traps, 2♂, 22.06-06.07.2007, leg. N. Ilić; from wine traps, 3♂, 4♀, 18.07-01.08.2007, leg. N. Ilić).

World distribution: Central and southern Europe.

Notes: Ilić (2005) previously reported the species from the Đerdap National Park. The findings in the Đerdap National Park are the only ones in eastern Serbia. Rare species in Serbia (Ilić, 2005). Active at dusk in the Đerdap National Park.

Tribe Gracilini

Genus *Axinopalpis* Dejean, 1835

39. *Axinopalpis gracilis gracilis* (Krynicky, 1832)

Material examined: Tekija (FQ 14) (1♂, 18.06.2012, leg. N. Ilić), Kazan - Ploče (FQ 04) (caught by light bulb at night, 1♂, 15-18.06.2009, leg. D. Stojanović).

World distribution: Central and southern Europe, southern Russia, Asia Minor, Syria.

Notes: First record from the Đerdap National Park. Rare taxon in Serbia (Ilić, 2005). Active at dusk when attracted to light in the Đerdap National Park.

Tribe Oabriini

Genus *Obrium* Dejean, 1821

40. *Obrium cantharinum* (Linnaeus, 1767)

Material examined: Donji Milanovac (EQ 82) (from wine traps, 2♂, 2♀, 27.07-08.08.2005, leg. N. Ilić).

World distribution: Europe, Near East.

Notes: First record from the Đerdap National Park. Second data from eastern Serbia (Ilić & Čurčić, 2013). Rare species in Serbia (Ilić, 2005). The wine traps were efficient for collecting the species in the Đerdap National Park.

Tribe Stenopterini

Genus *Stenopterus* Illiger, 1804

41. *Stenopterus flavicornis* Küster, 1846

Material examined: Tekija (FQ 14) (3♂, 9♀, 19.06.1995, leg. N. Ilić; 2♂, 1♀, 21.06.2011, leg. N. Ilić), Kazan - Ploče (FQ 04) (1♂, 15-18.06.2009, leg. D. Stojanović).

World distribution: Southern Europe, Asia Minor, Syria, Algeria.

Notes: Ilić (2005) previously reported the species from the Đerdap National Park. More often found on flowers of Asteraceae in steppic areas in Serbia (Ilić, 2005).

42. *Stenopterus rufus geniculatus* Kraatz, 1863

Material examined: Tekija (FQ 14) (4♂, 4♀, 16.06.1993, leg. N. Ilić; 2♀, 10.06.2011, leg. N. Ilić).

World distribution: Central and southern Europe, Asia Minor, Mt. Caucasus, Syria, Iran, Algeria.

Notes: Ilić (2005) previously reported the subspecies from the Đerdap National Park. Common taxon in Serbia (Ilić, 2005). Found on flowers of Asteraceae and Ranunculaceae in the Đerdap National Park.

Genus *Callimus* Mulsant, 1846

43. *Callimus (Callimus) angulatus angulatus* (Schrank, 1789)

Material examined: Tekija (FQ 14) (1♀, 15.05.1994, leg. N. Ilić; 3♂, 2♀, 15.05.2009, leg. N. Ilić; 2♂, 1♀, 04.05.2010, leg. N. Ilić).

World distribution: Central and southern Europe, Mediterranean, Iran.

Notes: ILIĆ (2005) previously reported the subspecies from the Đerdap National Park. Frequently found on flowers of hawthorn in spring in eastern Serbia (ILIĆ, 2005).

Tribe Molorchini

Genus *Molorchus* Fabricius, 1793

44. *Molorchus (Molorchus) umbellatarum umbellatarum* (Schreber, 1759)

Material examined: Tekija (FQ 14) (1♂, 1♀, 10.06.1995, leg. N. Ilić; 1♂, 2♀, 27.05.2010, leg. N. Ilić).

World distribution: Europe, Mt. Caucasus, Iran.

Notes: ILIĆ (2005) previously reported the subspecies from the Đerdap National Park. With a restricted distribution in Serbia (ILIĆ, 2005). Found on flowers of Umbelliferae in the Đerdap National Park.

Tribe Cerambycini

Genus *Cerambyx* Linnaeus, 1758

45. *Cerambyx (Cerambyx) cerdo cerdo* (Linnaeus, 1758) (Fig. 4)

Material examined: Tekija (FQ 14) (1♂, 30.07.1991, leg. N. Ilić; 3♂, 2♀, 25.06-27.07.1993, leg. N. Ilić; 5♂, 3♀, 27.06-04.07.1994, leg. N. Ilić; 2♂, 1♀, 26.05-06.06.2009, leg. N. Ilić), Donji Milanovac (EQ 82) (with no other collecting data; 2♂, 08.07.2005, leg. N. Ilić), vicinity of the village of Miroč, Mt. Miroč (FQ 03) (1♂, 25.06.1993, leg. N. Ilić; 5♂, 2♀, 18-27.07.2005, leg. N. Ilić; 3♂, 2♀, 06-18.07.2007, leg. N. Ilić; 5♂, 4♀, 05-16.07.2008, leg. N. Ilić).

World distribution: Europe, Mt. Caucasus, Asia Minor, North America.

Notes: ADAMOVIĆ (1965) and ILIĆ (2005) previously reported the subspecies from the Đerdap National Park. Widespread species in Serbia (ILIĆ, 2005). The wine traps were efficient for collecting specimens of the species in the Đerdap National Park. The specimens can be found there on bark of cut trunks and in woodpiles, but can be caught during flight as well because they fly slowly. Protected species in Serbia (EU, 1992; ANONYMOUS, 2010; IUCN, 2013) (Tab. II).

46. *Cerambyx (Cerambyx) miles* Bonelli, 1812

Material examined: Tekija (FQ 14) (from a wine trap, 1♂, 26.06.1994, leg. N. Ilić).

World distribution: Southern Europe, southern part of central Europe.

Notes: ILIĆ (2005) reported the species from the Đerdap National Park. Rare species in Serbia (ILIĆ, 2005).



Figure 4. *Cerambyx (Cerambyx) cerdo* (Linnaeus, 1758) (photo Milan Đurić, 2013).

47. *Cerambyx (Cerambyx) nodulosus* Germar, 1817

Material examined: Tekija (FQ 14) (1♂, 25.06.1993, leg. N. Ilić; 1♂, 12.09.1993, leg. N. Ilić), Liškovac (EQ 82) (1♂, 1♀, 12.07-05.08.2002, leg. N. Ilić), vicinity of the village of Miroč, Mt. Miroč (FQ 03) (2♂, 1♀, 18-27.07.2005, leg. N. Ilić; 2♀, 22.06-06.07.2007, leg. N. Ilić; 1♂, 06-18.07.2007, leg. N. Ilić).

World distribution: Central and eastern Mediterranean.

Notes: Ilić (2005) previously reported the species from the Đerdap National Park. Rare species in Serbia (Ilić, 2005). Sporadically found in the Đerdap National Park, but more frequent compared to previously mentioned species. The most efficient way of collecting there is by wine traps hung from branches of oak.

48. *Cerambyx (Cerambyx) welensii* Küster, 1846

Material examined: Tekija (FQ 14) (from a wine trap, 1♀, 30.07.1991, leg. N. Ilić).

World distribution: Circum-Mediterranean, Pontic area.

Notes: Ilić (2005) reported the species from the Đerdap National Park. The finding in the Đerdap National Park is the only one in eastern Serbia. Rare species in Serbia (Ilić, 2005).

49. *Cerambyx (Microcerambyx) scopolii scopolii* Füsslin, 1775

Material examined: Tekija (FQ 14) (8♂, 4♀, 25.06.1993, leg. N. Ilić; 15♂, 7♀, 07.05.1995, leg. N. Ilić; 3♂, 2♀, 15.06.2010, leg. N. Ilić), vicinity of the village of Miroč, Mt. Miroč (FQ 03) (3♂, 06.07.2001, leg. N. Ilić).

World distribution: Central and southern Europe, Siberia, Asia Minor, Mt. Caucasus, Algeria, Tunisia.

Notes: Ilić (2005) previously reported the species from the Đerdap National Park. Often found on laid trunks, leaves, and flowers of Rosaceae in Serbia, but mostly on flowers of hawthorn and in wine traps (Ilić, 2005).

Tribe Purpuricenini

Genus *Purpuricenus* Dejean, 182150. *Purpuricenus budensis* (Götz, 1783)

Material examined: Tekija (FQ 14) (1♂, 1♀, 30.07.1991, leg. N. Ilić).

World distribution: Pontic area, eastern Mediterranean.

Notes: ILIĆ (2005) reported the species from the Đerdap National Park. Widespread species in Serbia (ILIĆ, 2005). Collected there on flowers of Umbelliferae (*Daucus* spp.), but mostly in wine traps hung from branches of deciduous trees (ILIĆ, 2005).

51. *Purpuricenus kaehlerii kaehlerii* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Material examined: Tekija (FQ 14) (1♀, 13.07.1991, leg. N. Ilić; 2♂, 2♀, 25.06-27.07.1993, leg. N. Ilić; 5♂, 2♀, 19.07.1995, leg. N. Ilić; 1♂, 2♀, 10.06.2011, leg. N. Ilić; 4♀, 21.06.2011, leg. N. Ilić), Golubac (EQ 54) (with no other collecting data).

World distribution: Southern and central Europe, Pontic area.

Notes: ADAMOVIĆ (1965) and ILIĆ (2005) previously reported the species from the Đerdap National Park. Widespread in Serbia (ILIĆ, 2005). Collected on flowers of Rhamnaceae in the Đerdap National Park, but chiefly in wine traps hung from branches of deciduous trees.

Tribe Callichromatini

Genus *Aromia* Serville, 183452. *Aromia moschata moschata* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Material examined: Tekija (FQ 14) (by the banks of the Danube River, 9♂, 2♀, 27.07.1993, leg. N. Ilić; by the banks of the Danube River, 7♂, 8♀, 19.07.1995, leg. N. Ilić; 1♀, 10.06.2011, leg. N. Ilić), Donji Milanovac (EQ 82) (4♂, 4♀, 27.07.2005, leg. N. Ilić), vicinity of the village of Miroč, Mt. Miroč (FQ 03) (2♂, 4♀, 22.06-05.07.2008, leg. N. Ilić; 1♂, 10.06.2011, leg. N. Ilić), Golubac (EQ 54) (with no other collecting data).

World distribution: Wider Palaearctic area.

Notes: KOŠANIN (1904), ADAMOVIĆ (1965), and ILIĆ (2005) previously reported the subspecies from the Đerdap National Park. It was also registered in the Đerdap Gorge, but out of the National Park area (Veliko Gradište) (ADAMOVIĆ, 1965). The specimens were collected on trunks and branches of willow and in wine traps hung from branches of hornbeam and beech in the Đerdap National Park. Some specimens collected in Tekija are totally blue. Widely distributed in Serbia, from plains to altitudes of over 1,000 m a.s.l. (ILIĆ, 2005).

Tribe Rosaliini

Genus *Rosalia* Serville, 183453. *Rosalia alpina alpina* (Linnaeus, 1758) (Fig. 5)

Material examined: Tekija (FQ 14) (2♂, 11.07.1993, leg. N. Ilić; 2♂, 1♀, 21.06.2011, leg. N. Ilić), Donji Milanovac (EQ 82) (7♂, 5♀, 06.07.2011, leg. N. Ilić), vicinity of the village of Miroč, Mt. Miroč (FQ 03) (12♂, 6♀, 18-27.07.2006, leg. N. Ilić; 3♀, 06-18.07.2007, leg. N. Ilić; 2♂, 20.06-05.07.2008, leg. N. Ilić), Kazan - Ploče (FQ 04) (1♂, 1♀, 20-22.07.2009, leg. D. Stojanović).

World distribution: Mountain areas in central and southern Europe, Sweden, Mt. Caucasus, Crimean Peninsula, Armenia. Extinct in a number of areas in central Europe.

Notes: Ilić (2005) previously reported the species from the Đerdap National Park. Widely distributed in montane regions in Serbia (Ilić, 2005). Collected on laid beech trunks, in woodpiles and wine traps in the Đerdap National Park. Protected species in Serbia (EU, 1992; ANONYMOUS, 2010; IUCN, 2013) (Tab. II).

Tribe Hylotrupini

Genus *Hylotrupes* Serville, 1834

54. *Hylotrupes bajulus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Material examined: Tekija (FQ 14) (on the rotten boards of an old cabin, 2♀, 19.07.1995, leg. N. Ilić).

World distribution: Wider Palaearctic area.

Notes: Ilić (2005) reported the species from the Đerdap National Park. Frequently found on huts made of conifer wood in hilly and mountainous regions in Serbia (Ilić, 2005).

Tribe Callidiini

Genus *Ropalopus* Mulsant, 1839

55. *Ropalopus (Ropalopus) clavipes* (Fabricius, 1775)

Material examined: Tekija (FQ 14) (2♀, 19.06.1995, leg. N. Ilić).

World distribution: Europe, Mt. Caucasus, Asia Minor, Syria, Iran.

Notes: Ilić (2005) reported the species from the Đerdap National Park. Frequently found in Serbia (Ilić, 2005). Usually found on wattles, in woodpiles, on dry branches, as well as in wine traps in Serbia (Ilić, 2005).

56. *Ropalopus (Ropalopus) femoratus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Material examined: Tekija (FQ 14) (from a wine trap, 1♀, 19.06.1995, leg. N. Ilić).

World distribution: Southern and central Europe.

Notes: Ilić (2005) reported the species from the Đerdap National Park. The finding in the Đerdap National Park is the only one in Serbia. Very rare species (Ilić, 2005). Protected species in Serbia (IUCN, 2013) (Tab. II).

57. *Ropalopus (Ropalopus) insubricus* (Germar, 1824)

Material examined: Tekija (FQ 14) (1♀, 11.07.1993, leg. N. Ilić; 1♂, 2♀, 19.06.1995, leg. N. Ilić; 1♂, 21.06.2011, leg. N. Ilić), Kazan - Ploče (FQ 04) (1♂, 15-18.06.2009, leg. D. Stojanović).

World distribution: Southern Europe, Algeria.

Notes: Ilić (2005) previously reported the species from the Đerdap National Park. The findings in the Đerdap National Park are the only ones in eastern Serbia. All specimens were collected there in wine traps. Very rare species in Serbia (Ilić, 2005). Protected species in Serbia (IUCN, 2013) (Tab. II).



Figure 5. *Rosalia alpina* (Linnaeus, 1758) (photo Milan Đurić, 2009).

58. *Ropalopus (Ropalopus) macropus* (Germar, 1824)

Material examined: Tekija (FQ 14) (2♂, 15-26.05.2009, leg. N. Ilić).

World distribution: Southern and central Europe, Sweden, Mt. Caucasus, Asia Minor, Syria, Iran.

Notes: First record from the Đerdap National Park. Frequently found in Serbia on laid tree trunks, leaves, flowers, and in wine traps (ILIĆ, 2005).

Genus *Phymatodes* Mulsant, 1839

59. *Phymatodes (Phymatodellus) rufipes rufipes* (Fabricius, 1777)

Material examined: Tekija (FQ 14) (1♀, 07.06.1997, leg. N. Ilić).

World distribution: Southern and central Europe, Ukraine, Asia Minor, Syria.

Notes: First record from the Đerdap National Park. Not frequently found in Serbia, usually on flowers and leaves of hawthorn (ILIĆ, 2005).

60. *Phymatodes (Phymatoderus) pusillus pusillus* (Fabricius, 1787)

Material examined: Đerdap Gorge, with no precise sublocality (from dry branches of oak, 12 ex., beginning of 04.2003, leg. I. Milošević).

World distribution: Southern and central Europe, Ukraine, Crimean Peninsula, Mt. Caucasus.

Notes: MILOŠEVIĆ (2003) reported the species from the Đerdap National Park. Rare taxon in Serbia (ILIĆ, 2005). In spring further attention should be paid to observation of dry oak branches, on which the tiny adults move very quickly.

61. *Phymatodes (Phymatodes) testaceus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Material examined: Tekija (FQ 14) (3♂, 2♀, 27.05.1995, leg. N. Ilić; 11♂, 6♀, 15-26.05.2009, leg. N. Ilić; 3♀, 15.06.2010, leg. N. Ilić; 5♂, 6♀, 19.06.2011, leg. N. Ilić), vicinity of the village of Miroč, Mt. Miroč (FQ 03) (6♂, 2♀, 22.05-06.07.2005, leg. N. Ilić; 3♂, 2♀, 29.06-05.07.2008, leg. N. Ilić), Golubac (EQ 54) (2♂, 5♀, 25.06.1994, leg. N. Ilić), Donji Milanovac (EQ 82) (1♂, 2♀, 25.06.2000, leg. N. Ilić).

World distribution: Europe, Mediterranean, Mt. Caucasus, Iran, northern Africa.

Notes: Ilić (2005) previously reported the species from the Đerdap National Park. Widespread species in Serbia (Ilić, 2005). The greatest number of specimens was collected in wine traps in the Đerdap National Park.

62. *Phymatodes (Poecilium) alni alni* (Linnaeus, 1767)

Material examined: Tekija (FQ 14) (3♂, 6♀, 15.05.1994, leg. N. Ilić), Đerdap Gorge, with no precise sublocality (reared from dry branches of oak, 8 ex., 2003, leg. I. Milošević).

World distribution: Europe.

Notes: Milošević (2003) and Ilić (2005) reported the subspecies from the Đerdap National Park. Common taxon in Serbia (Ilić, 2005). Found around noon in woodpiles during warm and sunny days in the Đerdap National Park.

Tribe Anaglyptini

Genus *Anaglyptus* Mulsant, 183963. *Anaglyptus mysticus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Material examined: Tekija (FQ 14) (3♂, 4♀, 10.06.1994, leg. N. Ilić).

World distribution: Southern and central Europe, Ukraine, Mt. Caucasus.

Notes: First record from the Đerdap National Park. Common species in Serbia (Ilić, 2005). Mostly found on flowers of hawthorn in the Đerdap National Park.

Tribe Clytini

Genus *Plagionotus* Mulsant, 184264. *Plagionotus arcuatus arcuatus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Material examined: Tekija (FQ 14) (10♂, 5♀, 15.05.1994, leg. N. Ilić; 5♂, 2♀, 11.06.1994, leg. N. Ilić; 2♂, 3♀, 10.06.2011, leg. N. Ilić; 2♂, 1♀, 04.05.2012, leg. N. Ilić), vicinity of the village of Miroč, Mt. Miroč (FQ 03) (3♂, 2♀, 06.07.2011, leg. N. Ilić).

World distribution: Europe, Mt. Caucasus, Asia Minor, Armenia, Iran, northwestern Africa.

Notes: Ilić (2005) previously reported the species from the Đerdap National Park. Frequently found in Serbia (Ilić, 2005). Usually in woodpiles in early afternoon hours in the Đerdap National Park.

65. *Plagionotus detritus detritus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Material examined: Tekija (FQ 14) (2♂, 2♀, 10.06.1994, leg. N. Ilić; 3♀, 19.06.1994, leg. N. Ilić), vicinity of the village of Miroč, Mt. Miroč (FQ 03) (2♂, 06.07.2011, leg. N. Ilić).

World distribution: Europe, Mt. Caucasus, Asia Minor, Armenia, Iran, Syria.

Notes: Ilić (2005) previously reported the species from the Đerdap National Park. Frequently found in Serbia (Ilić, 2005). Usually present in woodpiles in the Đerdap National Park along with the previously mentioned species.

Genus *Echinocerus* Mulsant, 186366. *Echinocerus floralis* (Pallas, 1773)

Material examined: Tekija (FQ 14) (4♂, 2♀, 16.06.1993, leg. N. Ilić; 2♂, 2♀, 21.06.2011, leg. N. Ilić), Kazan - Ploče (FQ 04) (1♂, 15-18.06.2009, leg. D. Stojanović).

World distribution: Southern and central Europe, Mt. Caucasus, western and central Siberia, Asia Minor, Syria.

Notes: First record from the Đerdap National Park. Widely distributed in Serbia (Ilić, 2005). Mostly found on flowers of Asteraceae in the Đerdap National Park.

Genus *Isotomus* Mulsant, 186367. *Isotomus speciosus* (Schneider, 1787)

Material examined: Tekija (FQ 14) (2♀, 30.07.1991, leg. N. Ilić; 1♂, 16.08.1993, leg. N. Ilić), vicinity of the village of Miroč, Mt. Miroč (FQ 03) (2♀, 06.07.2011, leg. N. Ilić), Dobra (EQ 74) (2♀, 05.08.2000, leg. N. Ilić), Kazan - Ploče (FQ 04) (1♂, 15-18.06.2009, leg. D. Stojanović).

World distribution: Southeastern and central Europe, Crimean Peninsula, Mt. Caucasus.

Notes: Ilić (2005) previously reported the species from the Đerdap National Park. Rare species in Serbia (Ilić, 2005). Sporadically found on leaves and in wine traps in deciduous forests in the Đerdap National Park.

Genus *Chlorophorus* Chevrolat, 186368. *Chlorophorus (Humeromaculatus) figuratus* (Scopoli, 1763)

Material examined: Tekija (FQ 14) (4♂, 2♀, 16.06.1993, leg. N. Ilić; 1♂, 2♀, 10.06.2011, leg. N. Ilić; 2♀, 21.06.2011, leg. N. Ilić).

World distribution: Europe, Mt. Caucasus, Asia Minor, Siberia, Kyrgyzstan, Iran.

Notes: Ilić (2005) previously reported the species from the Đerdap National Park. Frequently found in Serbia (Ilić, 2005). Mostly found on flowers of Asteraceae in the Đerdap National Park.

69. *Chlorophorus (Immaculatus) herbstii* (Brahm, 1790)

Material examined: Tekija (FQ 14) (from a wine trap, 1♀, 27.07.1993, leg. N. Ilić).

World distribution: Europe, Mt. Caucasus, western and southwestern Siberia.

Notes: Ilić (2005) reported the species from the Đerdap National Park. The findings in the Đerdap National Park and from the Majdanpek surroundings are the only ones in eastern Serbia. Rare species in Serbia, with just four findings in the country (Ilić, 2005).

70. *Chlorophorus (Immaculatus) varius varius* (Müller, 1766)

Material examined: Tekija (FQ 14) (3♂, 2♀, 27.05.1995, leg. N. Ilić; 3♀, 21.06.2011, leg. N. Ilić), Golubac (EQ 54) (leg. R. Najdanović, with no other collecting data).

World distribution: Southern and central Europe, southwestern Siberia, Asia Minor, Kyrgyzstan, Iran, Armenia, Iraq, Syria, Israel.

Notes: ADAMOVIĆ (1965) previously reported the species from the Đerdap National Park and the surrounding area (Veliko Gradište). Widely distributed and common in Serbia (Ilić, 2005). Usually found on flowers of Umbelliferae and Asteraceae in the Đerdap National Park.

71. *Chlorophorus (Perderomaculatus) sartor* (Müller, 1766)

Material examined: Tekija (FQ 14) (2♂, 2♀, 16.06.1993, leg. N. Ilić; 2♂, 1♀, 21.06.2011, leg. N. Ilić).

World distribution: Europe, Siberia, southern Mediterranean.

Notes: Ilić (2005) previously reported the species from the Đerdap National Park. Widespread in Serbia (Ilić, 2005). Often found on flowers of Umbelliferae in the Đerdap National Park.

Genus *Xylotrechus* Chevrolat, 1860

72. *Xylotrechus (Rusticoclytus) rusticus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Material examined: Tekija (FQ 14) (2♂, 10.06.2011, leg. N. Ilić; 1♂, 2♀, 21.06.2011, leg. N. Ilić), vicinity of the village of Miroč, Mt. Miroč (FQ 03) (5♂, 6♀, 20.06-05.07.2008, leg. N. Ilić; 2♂, 5♀, 05-16.07.2008, leg. N. Ilić; 3♂, 23.07.2011, leg. N. Ilić).

World distribution: Europe, Siberia, eastern Mediterranean.

Notes: First record from the Đerdap National Park. Sporadically found in Serbia in woodpiles and on cut tree trunks (Ilić, 2005).

73. *Xylotrechus (Xylotrechus) antilope antilope* (Schönherr, 1817)

Material examined: Tekija (FQ 14) (8♂, 13♀, 25.06.1991, leg. N. Ilić; 12♂, 3♀, 30.07.1991, leg. N. Ilić; 4♂, 6♀, 27.05.1993, leg. N. Ilić; 40♂, 52♀, 25.06-16.08.1993, leg. N. Ilić; 5♂, 8♀, 27.05-04.07.1994, leg. N. Ilić; 10♂, 15♀, 27.05-19.06.1995, leg. N. Ilić; 2♂, 4♀, 21.06.2011, leg. N. Ilić), vicinity of the village of Miroč, Mt. Miroč (FQ 03) (1♂, 1♀, 06.07.2011, leg. N. Ilić).

World distribution: Europe, Mt. Caucasus, Armenia, Iran, northern Africa.

Notes: Ilić (2005) previously reported the species from the Đerdap National Park. Frequently found in woodpiles and wine traps in Serbia (Ilić, 2005). Protected species in Serbia (ANONYMOUS, 2010) (Tab. II).

74. *Xylotrechus (Xylotrechus) arvicola* (Olivier, 1795)

Material examined: Tekija (FQ 14) (3♂, 30.07.1991, leg. N. Ilić; 2♂, 27.07.1993, leg. N. Ilić), vicinity of the village of Miroč, Mt. Miroč (FQ 03) (3♂, 3♀, 18.07-01.08.2007, leg. N. Ilić), Kazan - Ploče (FQ 04) (1♂, 15-18.06.2009, leg. D. Stojanović).

World distribution: Europe, Mt. Caucasus, Armenia, Iran, northern Africa.

Notes: ILIĆ (2005) previously reported the species from the Đerdap National Park. Sporadically found in Serbia in woodpiles, but more often in wine traps (ILIĆ, 2005).

Genus *Clytus* Laicharting, 1784

75. *Clytus (Clytus) arietis* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Material examined: Tekija (FQ 14) (1♂, 2♀, 16.06.1993, leg. N. Ilić; 2♂, 2♀, 27.05.1995, leg. N. Ilić), Golubac (EQ 54) (with no other collecting data).

World distribution: Europe, Mt. Caucasus, Siberia, Algeria.

Notes: MIKŠIĆ (1963) and ILIĆ (2005) previously reported the species from the Đerdap National Park. Frequently found in Serbia (ILIĆ, 2005). Mostly occurs on flowers of Umbelliferae, in woodpiles, and on fences in the Đerdap National Park.

76. *Clytus (Clytus) rhamni* Germar, 1817

Material examined: Tekija (FQ 14) (2♂, 2♀, 16.06.1993, leg. N. Ilić; 4♂, 1♀, 27.05.1995, leg. N. Ilić; 2♂, 6♀, 10.06.2011, leg. N. Ilić; 2♂, 2♀, 21.06.2011, leg. N. Ilić), Kazan - Ploče (FQ 04) (1♂, 2♀, 15-18.06.2009, leg. D. Stojanović).

World distribution: Europe except its north part, Near East, Siberia.

Notes: First record from the Đerdap National Park. Widespread in Serbia (ILIĆ, 2005). Mostly found on flowers of Umbelliferae in the Đerdap National Park.

Genus *Neoclytus* Thomson, 1860

77. *Neoclytus acuminatus* (Fabricius, 1775)

Material examined: Tekija (FQ 14) (1♂, 27.05.1995, leg. N. Ilić; 1♂, 19.06.1995, leg. N. Ilić; 8♂, 4♀, 27.05.2010, leg. N. Ilić; 2♂, 4♀, 01.06.2011, leg. N. Ilić).

World distribution: Southern and central Europe, North America.

Notes: ILIĆ (2005) previously reported the species from the Đerdap National Park. Very abundant at certain sites in Serbia (ILIĆ, 2005). Mostly in woodpiles and on fences in the Đerdap National Park.

Subfamily Lamiinae

Tribe Mesosini

Genus *Mesosa* Latreille, 1829

78. *Mesosa (Aplocnemia) nebulosa nebulosa* (Fabricius, 1781)

Material examined: Tekija (FQ 14) (1♂, 1♀, 25.06.1991, leg. N. Ilić; 2♂, 25.06.1993, leg. N. Ilić; 6♂, 5♀, 15.05-25.06.1994, leg. N. Ilić).

World distribution: Europe, Near East, northwestern Africa.

Notes: Ilić (2005) reported the species from the Đerdap National Park. Sporadically found in Serbia (Ilić, 2005). Mostly in woodpiles, on dry branches of nut trees, and in wine traps in the Đerdap National Park.

79. *Mesosa (Mesosa) curculionoides* (Linnaeus, 1761)

Material examined: Tekija (FQ 14) (3♀, 25.06.1991, leg. N. Ilić; 5♂, 2♀, 13.07.1991, leg. N. Ilić; 2♂, 2♀, 27.05.1994, leg. N. Ilić; 2♀, 19.06.1995, leg. N. Ilić; 1♀, 27.05.2010, leg. N. Ilić), Kladovo (FQ 24) (with no other collecting data).

World distribution: Europe, Siberia, Near East.

Notes: MIKŠIĆ (1963) and Ilić (2005) previously reported the species from the Đerdap National Park. Sporadically found in Serbia (Ilić, 2005). Collected in woodpiles, on dry branches, and in wine traps in the Đerdap National Park.

Tribe Parmenini

Genus *Parmena* Dejean, 1821

80. *Parmena unifasciata* (Rossi, 1790)

Material examined: Tekija (FQ 14) (2♂, 6♀, 25.06-13.07.1991, leg. N. Ilić; 2♂, 1♀, 16.06.1993, leg. N. Ilić; 2♂, 3♀, 27.05.1994, leg. N. Ilić; 1♂, 15-26.05.2009, leg. N. Ilić; 1♂, 2♀, 27.05.2010, leg. N. Ilić; from pitfall traps with 8% alcoholic vinegar, 2♂, 2♀, 21.06.2011, leg. N. Ilić).

World distribution: Southern Europe, Balkan Peninsula, Switzerland, Ukraine.

Notes: Ilić (2005) previously reported the species from the Đerdap National Park. The findings in the Đerdap National Park are the only ones in Serbia. Its distribution is mostly Mediterranean and the finding in Tekija is explained by the influence of Mediterranean climate through the Vardar, Južna Morava, and Timok Rivers to the Đerdap Gorge and southwestern Romania (Ilić, 2005).

Tribe Lamiini

Genus *Morimus* Brullé, 1832

81. *Morimus asper funereus* (Mulsant, 1863)

Material examined: Tekija (FQ 14) (3♂, 2♀, 05.06.1991, leg. N. Ilić; 7♂, 2♀, 25.06.1994, leg. N. Ilić; 3♂, 4♀, 21.06.2011, leg. N. Ilić), vicinity of the village of Miroč, Mt. Miroč (FQ 03) (2♂, 06.07.2011, leg. N. Ilić), Donji Milanovac (EQ 82) (2♂, 2♀, 26.06.2004, leg. N. Ilić), Kazan - Ploče (FQ 04) (1♂, 09-11.08.2009, leg. D. Stojanović).

World distribution: Southeastern Europe.

Notes: Ilić (2005) previously reported the subspecies from the Đerdap National Park. Common in Serbia (Ilić, 2005). Found in woodpiles and on cut beech trunks in the Đerdap National Park. Protected taxon in Serbia (EU, 1992; ANONYMOUS, 2010; IUCN, 2013) (Tab. II).

Tribe Dorcadionini

Genus *Dorcadion* Dalman, 181782. *Dorcadion (Carinatodorcadion) aethiops aethiops* (Scopoli, 1763)

Material examined: Tekija (FQ 14) (1♂, 1♀, 05.06.2010, leg. N. Ilić; 2♀, 21.06.2011, leg. N. Ilić).

World distribution: Austria, Czech Republic, Romania, Bulgaria, Serbia, Republic of Macedonia, Albania.

Notes: First record from the Đerdap National Park. Often found between turfs in meadows in Serbia (ILIĆ, 2005).

83. *Dorcadion (Carinatodorcadion) fulvum erythropterum* Fischer von Waldheim, 1823

Material examined: Tekija (FQ 14) (2♀, 30.07.1991, leg. N. Ilić; 1♂, 2♀, 21.06.2011, leg. N. Ilić), Kladovo (FQ 24) (with no other collecting data).

World distribution: Bulgaria, Serbia, Romania, Ukraine.

Notes: MIKŠIĆ (1963) previously reported the subspecies from the Đerdap National Park and the surrounding area (Veliko Gradište). Often found in warm meadows in Serbia (ILIĆ, 2005).

84. *Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) decipiens* Germar, 1824

Material examined: Kladovo (FQ 24) (with no other collecting data).

World distribution: Hungary, Slovakia, Moldova, Romania, Serbia, Ukraine. A rare European species.

Notes: KOŠANIN (1904) and MIKŠIĆ & KORPIČ (1985) reported the species from the Đerdap National Park. Rarely found in Serbia (ILIĆ, 2005). Known just from three sites in the country: the Vojvodina Province, Kladovo, and Mt. Rtanj (ILIĆ, 2005; ILIĆ & ĆURČIĆ, 2013).

85. *Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) murrayi* Küster, 1847

Material examined: Kladovo (FQ 24) (with no other collecting data).

World distribution: Romania, Hungary, Serbia.

Notes: MIKŠIĆ & KORPIČ (1985) reported the species from the Đerdap National Park. Rarely found in Serbia (ILIĆ, 2005). Protected species in Serbia (ANONYMOUS, 2010) (Tab. II).

86. *Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) pedestre pedestre* (Poda, 1761)

Material examined: Tekija (FQ 14) (with no other collecting data), Donji Milanovac (EQ 82) (1♂, 1♀, 26.06.2004, leg. N. Ilić), Golubac (EQ 54) (with no other collecting data), Kladovo (FQ 24) (with no other collecting data).

World distribution: Czech Republic, Austria, Hungary, Croatia, Serbia, Bulgaria, Romania, Ukraine.

Notes: MIKŠIĆ (1963) and ILIĆ (2005) previously reported the subspecies from the Đerdap National Park. Often found between turfs in meadows in Serbia (ILIĆ, 2005).

87. *Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) scopoli* (Herbst, 1784)

Material examined: Tekija (FQ 14) (2♂, 2♀, 27.05.1995, leg. N. Ilić; 3♂, 2♀, 15-26.05.2009, leg. N. Ilić).

World distribution: Austria, Slovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Serbia.

Notes: First record from the Đerdap National Park. Often found in meadows and on grassy pathways in Serbia (Ilić, 2005).

Genus *Neodorcadion* Ganglbauer, 1883

88. *Neodorcadion bilineatum* (Germar, 1824)

Material examined: Tekija (FQ 14) (5♂, 2♀, 27.05.1995, leg. N. Ilić; 2♀, 27.05.2010, leg. N. Ilić; 1♂, 2♀, 21.06.2011, leg. N. Ilić), Golubac (EQ 54) (with no other collecting data), Kladovo (FQ 24) (with no other collecting data).

World distribution: Hungary, Serbia, Romania, Bulgaria, Greece.

Notes: MIKŠIĆ (1963), ADAMOVIĆ (1965), and ILIĆ (2005) previously reported the species from the Đerdap National Park. Often found in meadows and on grassy pathways in Serbia (Ilić, 2005).

Tribe Acanthocinini

Genus *Leiopus* Serville, 1835

89. *Leiopus (Leiopus) nebulosus nebulosus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Material examined: Tekija (FQ 14) (5♂, 19.06.1995, leg. N. Ilić; 1♂, 2♀, 26.05.2009, leg. N. Ilić), vicinity of the village of Miroč, Mt. Miroč (FQ 03) (1♂, 06.07.2011, leg. N. Ilić), Kazan - Ploče (FQ 04) (caught by light bulb at night, 1♂, 09-11.06.2009, leg. D. Stojanović).

World distribution: Europe, Mt. Caucasus, Near East.

Notes: ILIĆ (2005) previously reported the species from the Đerdap National Park. Sporadically found in Serbia (Ilić, 2005). Mostly found on dry branches of nut trees and in wine traps in the Đerdap National Park.

Tribe Exocentrini

Genus *Exocentrus* Dejean, 1835

90. *Exocentrus adpersus* Mulsant, 1846

Material examined: Đerdap Gorge, with no precise sublocality (reared from dry branches, 7 ex., 2003, leg. I. Milošević), Kazan - Ploče (FQ 04) (caught by light bulb at night, 1♂, 2♀, 15-18.06.2009, leg. D. Stojanović).

World distribution: Central and southern Europe, Mt. Caucasus.

Notes: MILOŠEVIĆ (2003) previously reported the species from the Đerdap National Park. The findings of the species in Serbia are rare (Ilić, 2005).

91. *Exocentrus lusitanus* (Linnaeus, 1767)

Material examined: Tekija (FQ 14) (1♀, 10.06.1994, leg. N. Ilić; 1♂, 19.06.1995, leg. N. Ilić).

World distribution: Europe, eastern Palaearctic.

Notes: ILIĆ (2005) reported the species from the Đerdap National Park. The findings of the species in Serbia are rare (Ilić, 2005).

Tribe Acanthoderini

Genus *Aegomorphus* Haldeman, 184792. *Aegomorphus clavipes* (Schrank, 1781)

Material examined: Tekija (FQ 14) (1♂, 27.05.1995, leg. N. Ilić; by shaking a branch of Turkey oak, 1♀, 27.05.2010, leg. N. Ilić).

World distribution: Europe, Siberia, Near East, northern Africa.

Notes: Ilić (2005) previously reported the species from the Đerdap National Park. The findings of the species in Serbia are rare (Ilić, 2005). Mostly found on recently cut beech and birch trunks and branches in Serbia (Ilić, 2005).

Tribe Tetropini

Genus *Tetrops* Stephens, 182993. *Tetrops praeustus praeustus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Material examined: Tekija (FQ 14) (2♂, 2♀, 20.06-05.07.2008, leg. N. Ilić; from wine traps, 1♂, 2♀, 26.05-06.06.2009, leg. N. Ilić).

World distribution: Europe, Mt. Caucasus, Asia Minor, northwestern Africa.

Notes: First record from the Đerdap National Park. Often found in Serbia (Ilić, 2005). Registered on the ventral side of leaves of trees in orchards and in wine traps in the Đerdap National Park.

Tribe Saperdini

Genus *Saperda* Fabricius, 177594. *Saperda (Compsidia) populnea populnea* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Material examined: Kazan - Ploče (FQ 04) (1♂, 15-18.06.2009, leg. D. Stojanović).

World distribution: Europe, Siberia, northwestern Africa.

Notes: First record from the Đerdap National Park. The second record from eastern Serbia (STANČIĆ, 2013). Widespread in Serbia, but sporadically found (Ilić, 2005).

95. *Saperda (Lopezcolonia) octopunctata* (Scopoli, 1772)

Material examined: Tekija (FQ 14) (1♀, 01.06.2011, leg. N. Ilić), Kazan - Ploče (FQ 04) (caught by light bulb at night, 1♂, 2♀, 15-18.06.2009, leg. D. Stojanović).

World distribution: Central Europe, Mt. Caucasus, southern Russia.

Notes: First record from the Đerdap National Park. Rare species in Europe and Serbia (Ilić, 2005).

96. *Saperda (Lopezcolonia) perforata* (Pallas, 1773)

Material examined: Tekija (FQ 14) (2♂, 27.05.2010, leg. N. Ilić), vicinity of the village of Miroč, Mt. Miroč (FQ 03) (1♂, 1♀, 06.07.2011, leg. N. Ilić), Kazan - Ploče (FQ 04) (caught by light bulb at night, 1♂, 15-18.06.2009, leg. D. Stojanović).

World distribution: Europe, Mt. Caucasus, Siberia, northern Africa.

Notes: First record from both the Đerdap National Park and eastern Serbia. Rarely found in Serbia (Ilić, 2005). Registered on cut branches of birch, aspen, and beech in the Đerdap National Park.

97. *Saperda (Lopezcolonia) punctata* (Linnaeus, 1767)

Material examined: Kazan - Ploče (FQ 04) (caught by light bulb at night, 1♂, 15-18.06.2009, leg. D. Stojanović).

World distribution: Central and southern Europe, Mt. Caucasus, Algeria.

Notes: First record from the Đerdap National Park. Collected at a few locations in Serbia (Ilić, 2005).

98. *Saperda (Lopezcolonia) scalaris scalaris* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Material examined: Tekija (FQ 14) (1♀, 15.05.1994, leg. N. Ilić; 2♂, 10.06.1994, leg. N. Ilić; 1♀, 26.05.2009, leg. N. Ilić).

World distribution: Europe, Siberia, Algeria. Common species in Europe.

Notes: First record from the Đerdap National Park. Sporadically found in Serbia (Ilić, 2005). Mostly in woodpiles and on trunks of deciduous trees in the Đerdap National Park.

Tribe Phytoeciini

Genus *Phytoecia* Dejean, 183599. *Phytoecia (Musaria) affinis affinis* (Harrer, 1784)

Material examined: Tekija (FQ 14) (1♂, 2♀, 24.05.2003, leg. N. Ilić; 2♀, 21.05.2011, leg. N. Ilić).

World distribution: Europe, Siberia.

Notes: First record from the Đerdap National Park. Sporadically found in Serbia, mostly on plants (Ilić, 2005).

100. *Phytoecia (Phytoecia) caerulea caerulea* (Scopoli, 1772)

Material examined: Tekija (FQ 14) (2♀, 10.06.2011, leg. N. Ilić).

World distribution: Pontic area, eastern Mediterranean.

Notes: First record from the Đerdap National Park. Known from a small number of locations in Serbia (Ilić, 2005).

101. *Phytoecia (Phytoecia) cylindrica* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Material examined: Tekija (FQ 14) (2♀, 26.05.2009, leg. N. Ilić; 1♂, 12.06.2010, leg. N. Ilić; 1♂, 1♀, 21.05.2011, leg. N. Ilić).

World distribution: Northern and central Europe, eastern Mediterranean, western Siberia.

Notes: First record from the Đerdap National Park. With a few findings in Serbia (ILIĆ, 2005). Mostly present on the ventral side of plant leaves in the Đerdap National Park.

Tribe Agapanthiini

Genus *Agapanthia* Serville, 1835

102. *Agapanthia (Agapanthia) cardui* (Linnaeus, 1767)

Material examined: Tekija (FQ 14) (3♂, 27.05.1995, leg. N. Ilić; 2♀, 21.05.2011, leg. N. Ilić; 1♂, 2♀, 03.06.2011, leg. N. Ilić).

World distribution: Mediterranean, southern Europe.

Notes: ILIĆ (2005) previously reported the species from the Đerdap National Park. Common in Serbia, especially in steppic areas (ILIĆ, 2005).

103. *Agapanthia (Epopetes) villosoviridescens* (De Geer, 1775)

Material examined: Tekija (FQ 14) (3♂, 2♀, 27.05.1995, leg. N. Ilić; 4♂, 2♀, 21.05.2011, leg. N. Ilić; 2♂, 2♀, 10.06.2011, leg. N. Ilić).

World distribution: Europe, Siberia.

Notes: ILIĆ (2005) previously reported the species from the Đerdap National Park. Common in Serbia (ILIĆ, 2005). Found on plants, especially on nettles from plains to mountainous regions in Serbia (ILIĆ, 2005).

104. *Agapanthia (Smaragdula) violacea* (Fabricius, 1775)

Material examined: Tekija (FQ 14) (1♀, 16.06.1993, leg. N. Ilić; 4♂, 27.05.1995, leg. N. Ilić; 3♂, 14.05.2010, leg. N. Ilić; 2♂, 3♀, 10.06.2011, leg. N. Ilić).

World distribution: Central and southern Europe, Mt. Caucasus, Siberia, Asia Minor.

Notes: First record from the Đerdap National Park. Widespread and frequently found from plains to mountainous regions in Serbia (ILIĆ, 2005).

One species is new for the longhorn beetle fauna of eastern Serbia – *S. (Lopezcolonia) perforata*. Second data from eastern Serbia are reported for the following seven species: *Rhagium (Rhagium) inquisitor*, *Grammoptera (Grammoptera) abdominalis*, *Stictoleptura (Stictoleptura) erythroptera*, *Pedostrangalia (Pedostrangalia) revestita*, *Necydalis (Necydalis) ulmi*, *Saperda (Compsidia) populnea*, and *Obrium cantharinum*. Twenty-nine registered cerambycid species are rare in Serbia. Thirty-six species are recorded for the first time for the Đerdap National Park.

As far as endemics are concerned, a single Balkan endemic subspecies (*Saphanus piceus ganglbaueri*) was recorded in the Đerdap National Park.

In the territory of the Đerdap National Park, seven species [*Cortodera flavimana*, *Cerambyx (Cerambyx) cerdo*, *Rosalia alpina*, *Ropalopus (Ropalopus) femoratus*, *R. (R.) insubricus*, *Xylotrechus (Xylotrechus) antilope*, and *Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) murrayi*] and two subspecies of longhorn beetles (*Saphanus piceus ganglbaueri* and *Morimus asper funereus*) are recognized as taxa protected both nationally (ANONYMOUS, 2010) and internationally (EU, 1992; IUCN, 2013) (Tab. II).

Table II. Review of registered protected cerambycid species and subspecies in the Đerdap National Park, with status of the protection and/or endangerment. The meaning of all the abbreviations is listed in Materials and Methods.

Species/Subspecies	RDPW	IUCN	EU	BERN
<i>Cortodera flavimana</i> (Waltl, 1838)	P	-	-	-
<i>Saphanus piceus ganglbaueri</i> Brancsik, 1886	P	-	-	-
<i>Cerambyx (Cerambyx) cerdo</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	SP	VU	Ann. II and IV	App. II
<i>Rosalia alpina</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	SP	VU	Ann. II and IV	App. II
<i>Ropalopus (Ropalopus) femoratus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	-	LC	-	-
<i>Ropalopus (Ropalopus) insubricus</i> (Germar, 1824)	-	NT	-	-
<i>Xylotrechus (Xylotrechus) antilope</i> (Schönherr, 1817)	P	-	-	-
<i>Morimus asper funereus</i> (Mulsant, 1863)	SP	VU	Ann. II	-
<i>Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) murrayi</i> Küster, 1847	P	-	-	-

Conclusions

Altogether 104 species and 43 subspecies of longhorn beetles from 55 genera, 31 tribes, and six subfamilies were recorded in the Đerdap National Park, representing 40% of the species of longhorn beetles registered to date in Serbia (262) (ILIĆ & ČURČIĆ, 2013; STANČIĆ, 2013).

The investigated area is very diverse as far as the relief, climate, vegetation types, and plant diversity are concerned. These are the facts which account for the high numbers of both species and specimens of cerambycids recorded herein. In addition the total number of rare and endemic species at the site is relatively high compared to most other locations in eastern Serbia and similar regions in other parts of Serbia.

The finding of a new species for eastern Serbia was expected because the eastern parts of the country are still insufficiently studied. We found nine cerambycid taxa at the site that are protected by both national and international legislation.

The richness of longhorn beetles in the Đerdap National Park is not yet completely known. The total number of species might become even higher if future investigations last over a longer annual period, including the early spring and the late summer. Further thorough studies are needed at the researched site in order to know the real state and richness of the longhorn beetle fauna. Therefore, we may expect findings of new taxa for the site and country in future.

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СТРИЖИБУБЕ (COLEOPTERA: CERAMBYCIDAЕ) НАЦИОНАЛНОГ ПАРКА „ЂЕРДАП“ (СРБИЈА)

НАСТАС ИЛИЋ, СРЕЂКО ЋУРЧИЋ И ДЕЈАН СТОЈАНОВИЋ

Извод

У периоду од 1991. до 2012. године је током 54 теренска обиласка у оквиру подручја Националног парка „Ђердап“ (источна Србија) сакупљено укупно 1.415 примерака адултних стрижибуба. Највећи број примерака потиче са локалитета Текија, околина села Мироч (планина Мироч), Доњи Милановац и Казан - Плоче, док је мањи број примерака регистрован на следећим локалитетима: Кладово, Голубац, Лишковац, Добра и планина Мироч (без ближег подлокалитета). Већи део материјала је сакупљен ручно и помоћу ентомолошке мреже, али значајан број примерака је сакупљен и уз помоћ винских и Барберових клопки и поред живине сијалице током ноћи. Известан број адултних јединки је добијен у лабораторији узгојем прикупљених ларви на терену. Више различитих станишта је испитивано на разним локалитетима, укључујући ливаде, шумске чистине, густу листопадну шуму, бројне дрвљенике и пресечена стабла листопадног дрвећа. Укупно су констатоване 104 врсте и 43 подврсте стрижибуба из 55 родова, 31 трибуса и шест подфамилија. Највећи број врста и подврста је регистрован у оквиру подфамилија Cerambycinae (40 врста и 16 подврста), Lepturinae (32 врсте и 15 подврста) и Lamiinae (27 врста и 11 подврста).

Следећа врста је евидентирана као нова за фауну источне Србије: *Saperda (Lopezcolonia) perforata*. За следећих седам врста наши налази у оквиру Националног парка „Ђердап“ представљају други налаз на територији источне Србије: *Rhagium (Rhagium) inquisitor*, *Grammoptera (Grammoptera) abdominalis*, *Stictoleptura (Stictoleptura) erythroptera*, *Pedostrangalia (Pedostrangalia) revestita*, *Necydalis (Necydalis) ulmi*, *Saperda (Compsidia) populnea* и *Obrium cantharinum*. Констатовали смо и 29 врста стрижибуба ретких за територију Србије, као и једну подврсту која представља балканског ендемита – *Saphanus piceus ganglbaueri*. Тридесет шест врста стрижибуба је забележено по први пут за простор Националног парка „Ђердап“.

Седам врста и две подврсте су заштићене на националном и међународном нивоу.

Стрижибубе источне Србије су до сада недовољно изучаване. Потребна су додатна истраживања како би се сазнало право стање њиховог диверзитета у овој области.

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