

Notes on the Longhorn Beetles (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) of Nature Reserve “Medobory” (Ukraine)

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Zamoroka, A. M. & Kapelyukh, Ya. I. Notes on the longhorn beetles (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) of Nature Reserve “Medobory” (Ukraine). Summary. While the studies of the longhorn beetles on the territory of the current Nature Reserve “Medobory” had begun already in 1864, no complete list of their species has been published yet. Here we present the most comprehensive list of Cerambycidae, based on data of our long-term study (1999–2016). As the result, we identified 86 species of the longhorn beetles in Nature Reserve “Medobory”, which constitute 46 genera, 24 tribes and 6 subfamilies. In regional dimension, the longhorn beetles diversity of the Reserve, compared with those of Western Podillya macroregion and Medobory ecoregion, consists 59.7% and 85.2% of their species richness respectively. We found, that grasslands are habitat for 22.1% of the longhorn beetles fauna, what is crucial for species diversity maintain in the Reserve.

Key words: Cerambycidae, Forest and Steppe sub-biome, Nature Reserve “Medobory”, Ukraine

Заморока, А. М. і Капелюх Я. І. Нотатки про жуків-вусачів (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) Природного заповідника «Медобори» (Україна). Резюме. Фауна жуків-вусачів на теренах теперішнього природного заповідника «Медобори», до останніх років, залишалася цілком невивченою, незважаючи на низку давніх відомостей, починаючи із 1864-го року. Ми вперше уклали найповніший перелік жуків-вусачів для заповідника, який ґрунтується на багаторічних (1999–2016 рр.) власних зборах комах. У сумі, виявлено 86 видів жуків-вусачів, котрі приналежні до 46 родів, 24 триб і 6 підродин. У порівнянні із регіональною фауною, видовий склад вусачів заповідника становить 59,2% від різноманіття у медоборському екорегіоні і 59,7% — у західноподільському макрорегіоні. Одним із важливих чинників збереження високого видового різноманіття місцевої фауни вусачів є біотопічна гетерогенність заповідника, і зокрема, наявність лучних степів і термофільних чагарників, які є оселищами для 22,1% видів.

Ключові слова: Cerambycidae, Лісостеповий підбіом, Природний Заповідник «Медобори», Україна

Заморока, А. Н. и Капелюх, Я. И. Заметки о жуках-дровосеках (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) Природного заповедника «Медоборы» (Украина). Резюме. Фауна дровосеков на территории современного природного заповедника «Медоборы», долгое время, оставалась совершенно неизученной, несмотря на ряд давних сведений, начиная с 1864 года. Мы впервые составили наиболее полный перечень усачей для заповедника, основанный на многолетних (1999–2016 гг.) собственных сборах насекомых. В результате, было выявлено 86 видов жуков-усачей, которые принадлежат к 46 родам, 24 трибам и 6 подсемействам. По сравнению с региональной фауной, видовой состав усачей заповедника составляет 59,2% от многообразия в екорегione Медобор и 59,7% — в макрорегионе Западного Подолья. Одним из важных факторов сохранения высокого видового разнообразия местной фауны усачей является биотопическая гетерогенность заповедника, и в частности, наличие луговых степей и термофильных кустарников, которые являются местообитанием для 22,1% видов.

Ключевые слова: Cerambycidae, Лесостепной суббиом, Природный Заповедник «Медоборы», Украина

Introduction

The primary and permanent task of Natural Reserve “Medobory” (hereinafter — the Reserve), besides protection of natural ecosystems and environment, is inventorying of local biodiversity. Since the Reserve was

created in 1990, its biodiversity list has been increased gradually. To date the list comprise 4534 species, i.e. 49 species of Cyanophyta, 276 — Algae, 160 — Bryophyta, 993 — higher vascular plants, 46 — Myxomycota, 297 — Basidiomycota, 63 — “micromycetes”, 206 — Lichenes, 16 — “lichenophilous fungi”, 1 — Sponges, 32 —

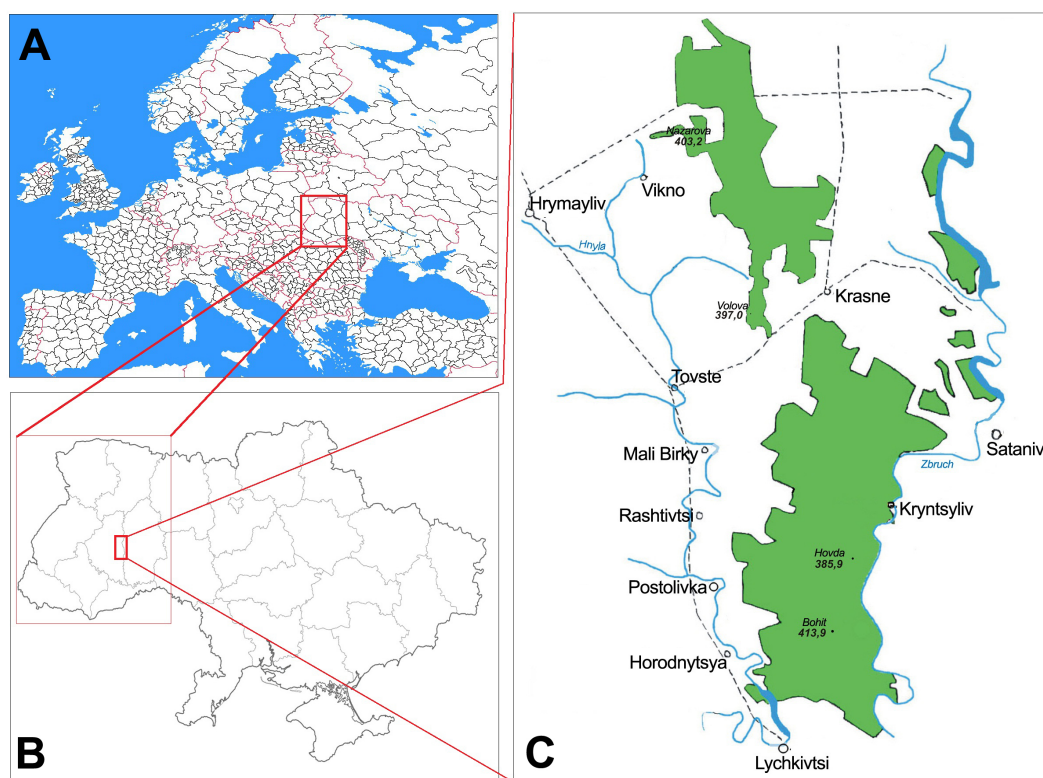


Fig. 1. Location of Nature Reserve "Medobory" (C) in Ukraine (B) and Europe (A)

Myriapoda, 2036 — Insecta, 78 — Mollusca, 15 — Pisces, 11 — Amphibia, 7 — Reptilia, 194 — Aves and finally 54 species of Mammalia (Chronicles... 2016). Thus, study of the longhorn beetles is a part of local biodiversity census.

In the historical retrospective, on the current Reserve territory the first data on Cerambycidae dates from the year 1864. M. Nowicki was the first researcher, who mentioned the longhorn beetles here. However, his list comprises only three species (Nowicki, 1864). Few years later, in 1870, M. Lomnicki identified 14 species of Cerambycidae from this area (Lomnicki, 1870). Later, M. Lomnicki (1886), M. Rybinski (1903) and J. Kinel (1918) have published the data on several species. To the early 1920s, it was known only 19 species of the longhorn beetles in the Reserve.

Since early 1920s until late 1990s, none papers on the longhorn beetles of the Reserve area were published. In 1999, D. Kubisz with colleagues published the paper on Coleoptera of Medobory ecoregion, where they listed 32 species of Cerambycidae for the Reserve territory (Kubisz et al., 1999). Ten years later, in 2009, Ya. Kapelyukh published paper on the longhorn beetles collected exceptionally in Nature Reserve «Medobory» (Kapelyukh, 2009). However, after collection revision, we found some misidentified species, thus the list was corrected and included into catalogue of the longhorn beetles of Western Podillya. There we listed 74 species from the Reserve (Zamoroka and all, 2012). The current paper is presented comprehensive list of 86 species of Cerambycidae found in Nature Reserve «Medobory».

Methods

The area and the natural conditions of the study.

Nature Reserve "Medobory" was created in 1990 in the northeast part of Ternopil Region, Ukraine (Fig.1.) within the range of geographical coordinates (extreme points): Northern 49.23 N — 26.06 E, Southern 49.08 N — 26.11 E, Eastern 49.15 N — 26.15 E, Western 49.21 N — 26.04 E. It occupies the area of 105.21 sq. km in Kremenets, Husyatyn and Pidvolochysk administrative districts (in 2013 Kremenets division of the Reserve was separated and included into National Park "Kremenets Mountains"). The territory of the Reserve is a part of the ecoregion Medobory, which constitutes one of the 9 ecoregions of Western Podillya macroregion (for details see Zamoroka et al., 2012). One of the main aims of the Reserve creation was preserving of unique landscape presented by ancient barrier reef (20–5.3 Ma), which composed by fossilised remnants of Bryozoans (Fig.2 A). This landscape is well known under the local name "Tovtry" (Chronicles... 2016).

Since Nature Reserve "Medobory" situated deep in continental Europe, its territory constitutes a part of transitional zone between mild Atlantic and dry Continental climate (i.e. in terms of the average annual amount of temperature: +7.5°C, rainfall: 550 mm, radiation balance: 40–45 Kcal./sm²; air humidity: 65–66%). Consequently, those determinates high spatial heterogeneity and mosaic distribution of dry steppe and wet forest biotopes, what

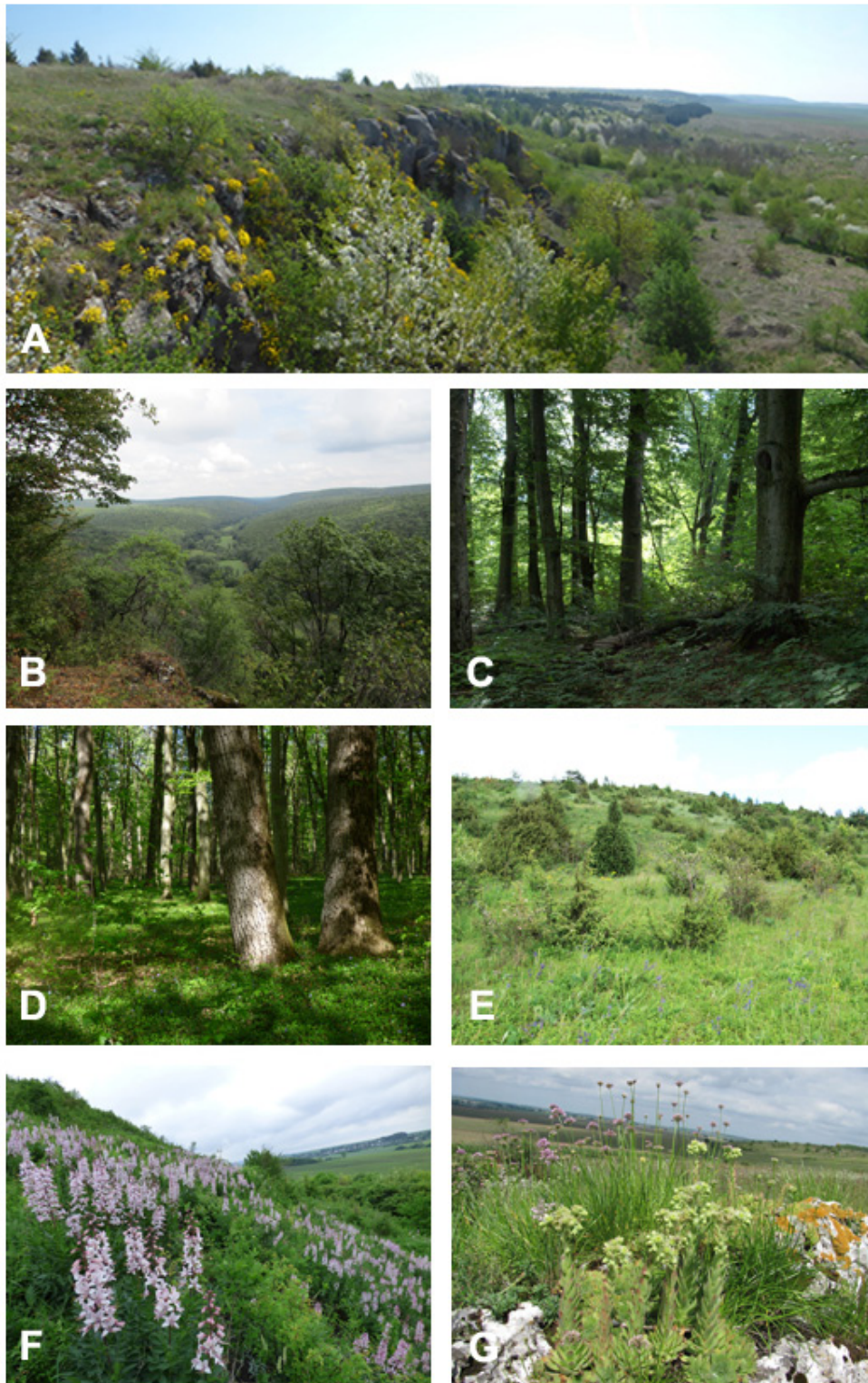


Fig.2. Habitats of Nature Reserve Medobory. **A.** Typical landscape of Tovtry. Locality “Hora Hostra”. **B.** Forest habitats in valley of Zbruch River. **C.** Old aged beech forest. **D.** Thermophilous Old aged oak forest. **E.** Thermophilous scrublands on “Tovtra Dovha”. **F.** Thermophilous pseudosteppe on “Tovtra Hostra”. **G.** Xerophilous petrous steppe on “Horodnytsya Tovtra”

is typical for the East European Forest Steppe sub-biome (Chronicles... 2016).

Forest vegetation covers over 98% (103.6 sq. km) of the Reserve’s area. It comprises of four vegetation unions

Carpinion, Tilio-Acerion, Fagion, Alno-Ulmion, which constitute class of *Querco-Fagetea* (Fig.2 B-D). Floodplain meadows (*Molinio-Arrhenatheretea* class), pseudosteppes (*Festuco-Brometea* class) and xerothermic scrublands

(Rhamno-Prunetea class) occupy less than 2% of the territory and represent the non-forest vegetation (Fig.2 E-G) (Chronicles... 2016).

Methods of the study. The basis for our study was the fund collection of Nature Reserve “Medobory” collected during the years 1999–2016 by Yaroslav Kapelukh, who is the scientific staff of the Reserve. In addition, we organised three short-termed collaborative expeditions in years 2011, 2012 and 2016. We also analysed all available published data on the longhorn beetles from territories of the current Reserve and its closest surroundings.

We applied several methods of insect collections. First, these included collecting of the longhorn beetles on forage plants, on host plants during imago emerging from pupae chambers, adults mating and females ovipositing. Second, we used entomological sweep-net for collecting insects on grasslands, forest edges and clearings. Finally, additional methods of soil pitfalls and light traps were applied for collecting some specific Cerambycidae species, which live in litter and soil or have night activity. All collected materials deposit in fund collection of Nature Reserve

“Medobory”. Insects sampling were carried under the limits set by Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine.

The main localities of insect collections: surroundings of village Butsyky in Husyatyn District (49°20'N 26°01'E); forest massif of Krasne Forestry near village Krasne in Husyatyn District (49°19'N 26°09'E); forest massif near village Horodnytsya in Husyatyn District (49°11'N 26°06'E); “Horodnytsya Tovtra” near village Horodnytsya in Pidvolochysk District (49°24'N 26°04'E); forest massif “Hrymaylivskiy Lis” near town Hrymayliv (49°19'N 26°00'E); “Tovtra Dovha” and “Tovtra Hostra” and forest massif of Krasne Forestry near village Vikno in Husyatyn District (49°20'N 26°06'E).

Results and discussion

In current study, we identified 86 species of the longhorn beetles in Nature Reserve “Medobory”, which constitute 46 genera, 24 tribes and 6 subfamilies (see the

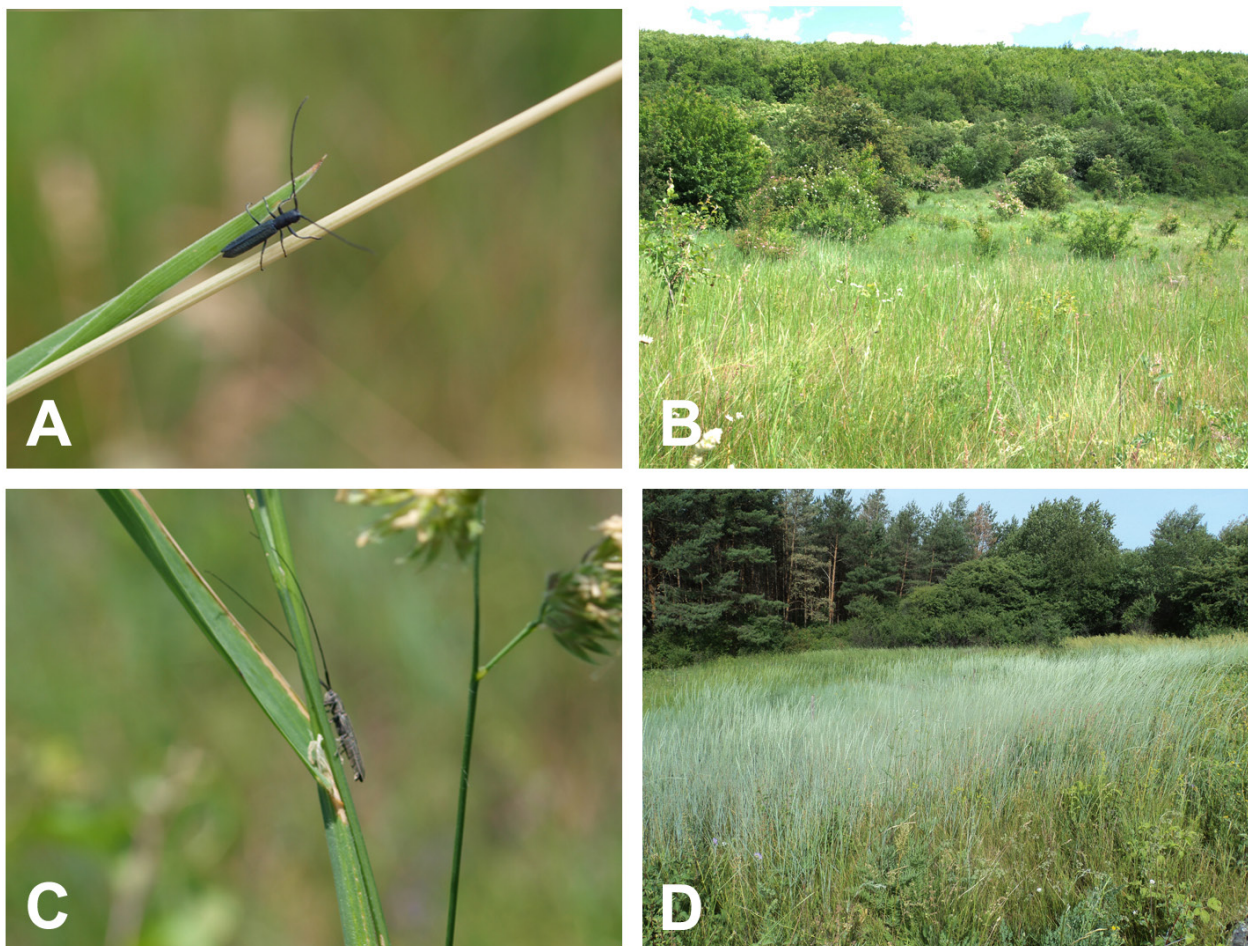


Fig.3. The longhorn beetles recently invaded into Nature Reserve “Medobory” and Western Podillya macroregion: *Theophilea subcylindricollis* (A) and its habitat (B); *Calamobius filum* (C) and its habitat (D).

list below). Eleven species were found at the first time in the Reserve. These include *Judolia cerambyciformis* Schrank, 1781, *Stenurella nigra* Linnaeus, 1758, *Strangalia attenuata* Linnaeus, 1758, *Stictoleptura scutellata* Fabricius, 1781, *Anoplodera rufipes* Schaller, 1783, *Anastrangalia dubia* Scopoli, 1763, *Phymatodes testaceus* Linnaeus, 1758, *Rhopalopus macropus* Germar, 1824, *Theophilea subcylindricollis* Hladil, 1988, *Calamobius filum* (Rossi, 1790), *Saperda scalaris* Linnaeus, 1758. Eight of these species are new for the ecoregion of Medobory. Furthermore, *Th. subcylindricollis* and *C. filum* are recent invaders in the Reserve and both are new for the whole macroregion of Western Podillya. Both species expanding their areals northward in the recent years (Zamoroka and Mateleshko, 2016). Considering this new data, we extended the existing list of Cerambycidae in the region. Previously we indicated 142 species for Western Podillya macroregion and 94 species for Medobory ecoregion (Zamoroka et al., 2012). Now these include 144 and 101 species respectively. Thereby, the longhorn beetles diversity in the Reserve, compared with those of Western Podillya macroregion and Medobory ecoregion, consists 59.7% and 85.2% of their species richness respectively.

Biogeographical core of the longhorn beetles fauna in the Reserve is composed by species with Palearctic (47.7%) and European (40.7%) distribution. European-Siberian, Holarctic and Mediterranean species constitute 5.8%, 3.5% and 2.3% respectively. Palearctic biogeographical complex is represented by West Palearctic (34.9%) and own Palearctic (12.8%) groups. The European complex consists of the European-Caucasian (30.2%), European (2.3%), North-and-Central European (1.2%), Central European (2.3%), East-and-Central European (2.3%), East European (1.2%), South-East European and Caucasian (1.2%) groups of species.

The longhorn beetles in the Reserve prefer two main types of habitats. These include closed forest habitats (Fig.2 B-D) and opened grassland habitats (Fig.2 E-G). The first type includes temperate deciduous forests, which is habitat for almost 48.8% of Cerambycidae species, coniferous forest plantations (14%), thermophilous deciduous forests (12.8%) and floodplain forests (2.3%). The second type consists of thermophilous pseudosteppes (16.3%), moist meadows (2.3%), moist scrublands (2.3%) and xerophilous petrous steppes (1.2%). In total, 77.9% of Cerambycidae species in the Reserve inhabit forests and 22.1% species were found on grasslands. This species ratio is different than we found previously for Western Podillya macroregion in total (Zamoroka et al., 2012). While the fraction of the Cerambycids associated with grasslands is 15% for Western Podillya macroregion, those for the Reserve is significantly higher. This indicates that opened habitats within the Reserve are crucial for species diversity maintain. It is the most demonstrative, especially in the light of that opened habitats constitute less than 2% of total area of the Reserve.

The longhorn beetles, whose larval stages undergo development under the bark, trophically mostly specialized on various broadleaf trees and shrubs. Their fraction in the fauna constitute 63.9%. Fourteen percent of the species specialized on conifers; 17.4% of species develop in the stems of herbaceous plants; 3.5% of species develop in the soil and feed on roots of various gramineae; 1.2% of species develop in soil and feed on mycelia of fungi. The most of Cerambycidae adults have additional feeding on flower pollen (44.2%), some species feed on various food sources e.g. herbs vegetative tissues (20.9%), deciduous trees, shrubs vegetative tissues (10.5%), fruit bodies of various saproxylic fungi (7%), fermented trees sap (3.5%), and finally 10% of species were considered as aphagous.

The taxonomical list of the recorded longhorn beetle species in Nature Reserve "Medobory" is given below.

Familia Cerambycidae

Subfamilia Prioninae

Tribus Prionini

Prionus coriarius Linnaeus, 1758

Examined material: Ternopil Region: Vikno, 22.07.1999, 1 ♀; Krasne, 02.08.2001, 1 spc., 30.07.2002, 2 ♀; Horodnytsya in Husyatyn District, 01.08.2009, 1 ♂; Butsyky, 22.07.2006, 1 ♀, 24.07.2006, 1 ♀, 18.08.2015, 1 spc. (Kapelyukh).

Habitat: Temperate deciduous forests.

Food plants and life style: Larva develops in rotten wood of the lower part of trunk and roots of deciduous and coniferous trees during 3–4 years. Pupation is mainly in soil. Adults are aphagous.

Distribution: West Palearctic.

Distribution in NR "Medobory": Common in forest habitats, especially in old aged forests. We noticed it in multiple localities within the Reserve.

Subfamilia Lepturinae

Tribus Rhagiini

Rhagium inquisitor Linnaeus, 1758

Examined material: Ternopil Region: Vikno, 17.04.2000, 1 spc., 07.06.2004, 2 spc. (Kapelyukh).

Habitat: Coniferous forests.

Food plants and life style: Polyphagous on. Larva develops in the lower part of trunk of attenuated live or dying coniferous trees. Life cycle continues 2 years. Pupation is under bark. Adults feed on coniferous trees phloem.

Distribution: Holarctic.

Distribution in NR “Medobory”: It is relatively rare within the Reserve. However, it is common in small cells of pine plantations.

Rhagium mordax De Geer, 1775

Literature data: Kubisz et al., 1998–1999; Kapelyukh, 2009: “Krutyliv”.

Examined material: Ternopil Region: Vikno, 05.05.2000, 1 sp., 13.06.2004, 1 sp.; Horodnytsya in Pidvolochysk District, 8.04.2010, 1 sp. (Kapelyukh).

Habitat: Temperate deciduous forests.

Food plants and life style: Larva develops in partly rotten trunk wood of deciduous trees during 2 years. Pupation under bark. Adults feed on pollen and often visit flowers.

Distribution: West Palearctic.

Distribution in NR “Medobory”: The species is widely distributed in forests of the Reserve.

Rhagium sycophanta Schrank, 1781

Examined material: Ternopil Region: Vikno, 05.04.2000, 1 sp., 8.06.2002, 1 sp., 01.06.2004, 1 sp., 04.06.2004, 3 sp., 13.05.2010, 1 sp., 10.06.2015, 1 sp.; Krasne, 1 sp. 11.05.2000; Horodnytsya in Husyatyn District, 1 sp. 24.05.2011 (Kapelyukh).

Habitat: Temperate deciduous forests.

Food plants and life style: Larva develops in dead wood of deciduous trees (mainly of oak) during 2 years. Pupation under bark. Adults feeding by fermented sap leaking from mechanically injured trees.

Distribution: West Palearctic.

Distribution in NR “Medobory”: Common in forest habitats, especially in old aged forests. We noticed it in multiple localities within the Reserve.

Stenocorus meridianus Linnaeus, 1758

Literature data: Kubisz et al., 1998–1999; Kapelyukh, 2009: “Krutyliv”.

Examined material: Ternopil Region: Vikno, 18.06.2013, 1 sp. (Kapelyukh).

Habitat: Temperate deciduous forests.

Food plants and life style: Larva develops in dead wood of the lower part of trunk and roots of deciduous trees (e.g. oak, ash, hornbeam, birch et cet.) during 2 years. Pupation in soil. Adults feed on pollen and often visit flowers.

Distribution: Europe and Caucasus.

Distribution in NR “Medobory”: It is rare within the Reserve. We noticed it on flowers of *Svida alba*.

Stenocorus quercus Götze, 1783

Literature data: Kapelyukh, 2009: “Medobory”.

Habitat: Thermophilous oak forests.

Food plants and life style: Larva develops in large withering branches of oak trees, rarely in maple. Life cycle is continuing 2 years. Pupation under bark. Adults feeding is unclear; probably they feed on fermented sap leaking from mechanically injured trees.

Distribution: West Palearctic.

Distribution in NR “Medobory”: Very rare within the Reserve.

Notes: In the region of Western Podillya, it is known from Opillya, Medobory and East Pokuttya (Zamoroka et al., 2012).

Dinoptera collaris Linnaeus, 1758

Literature data: Kubisz et al., 1998–1999; Kapelyukh, 2009: “Hora Hostra” near Vikno, Monastyrykha, Krasne, Krutyliv”.

Examined material: Ternopil Region: Vikno, 20.05.1998, 1 sp., 25.05.1998, 1 sp., 20.05.1999, 1 sp., 30.06.1999, 1 sp., 15.05.2000, 2 sp., 04.06.2004, 1 sp., 14.06.2012, 2 sp., 23.06.2014, 1 sp.; Krasne, 24.05.1999, 3 sp., 27.05.1999, 1 sp., 28.05.1999, 3 sp., 14.06.1999, 3 sp., 14.04.2004, 1 sp. (Kapelyukh); Payivka, 49°19'N 26°07'E, 06.06.2016, 5 sp. (Zamoroka).

Habitat: Temperate deciduous forests.

Food plants and life style: Larva develops in dead decaying branches (including those lying on the ground) of various deciduous trees. Life cycle duration is 1–2 years. Pupation in litter or soil. Adults feed on pollen and often visit flowers.

Distribution: Palearctic.

Distribution in NR “Medobory”: It is very common species within the Reserve. We noticed it on flowers wide spectrum of plants species, mostly on forests edges and clearings.

Pidonia lurida Fabricius, 1792

Literature data: Kubisz et al., 1998–1999; Kapelyukh, 2009: “Krutyliv”.

Habitat: Humid beech forests.

Food plants and life style: Larva develops in the lower part of trunk and roots of dead beech trees. Life cycle duration is 1–2 years. Pupation in litter or soil. Adults feed on pollen and often visit flowers.

Distribution: Central Europe.

Distribution in NR “Medobory”: Very rare within the Reserve due to small area of beech forests. In the Reserve, *P. lurida* is on the eastern limit of its natural areal.

Notes: In the region of Western Podillya, it is known mainly from Opillya and Roztocha (Zamoroka et al., 2012), also *P. lurida* common in East Carpathian Mountains (Zamoroka, 2008).

Tribus Lepturini

Judolia cerambyciformis Schrank, 1781

Examined material: Ternopil Region: Payivka, 49°19'N 26°07'E, 06.06.2016, 1 sp. (Zamoroka).

Habitat: Temperate deciduous forests.

Food plants and life style: Larva develops in the lower part of trunk and roots of multiple deciduous trees species. Life cycle duration is 2 years. Pupation in soil. Adults feed on pollen and often visit flowers.

Distribution: Europe and Caucasus.

Distribution in NR "Medobory": We noticed *J. cerambyciformis* just once on the territory of the Reserve; however, it should be more common because it is widely distributed within macroregions of Western Podillya and East Carpathian Mountains (Zamoroka, 2008; Zamoroka et al., 2012).

Grammoptera ruficornis Fabricius, 1781

Literature data: Kubisz et al., 1998–1999: «Hora Hostra» near Vikno, Monastyrykha, Krutylyv».

Examined material: Ternopil Region: Vikno, 05.05.2000, 3 spc., 08.05.2000, 2 spc., 27.05.2000, 1 spc.; Krasne, 24.05.1999, 1 spc., 01.06.1999, 2 spc., 21.05.2001, 4 spc. (Kapelyukh).

Habitat: Temperate deciduous forests and scrublands.

Food plants and life style: Larva develops in thin partly rotted by fungi branches of various deciduous trees. Life cycle duration is 1 year. Pupation in trees branches. Adults feed on pollen and often visit flowers.

Distribution: Europe and Caucasus.

Distribution in NR "Medobory": It is common within the Reserve. We often observed it on various blooming shrubs and herbs on forests edges and clearings, dry steppe scrublands (Zamoroka et al., 2012).

Grammoptera ustulata Schaller, 1783

Literature data: Kinel, 1918; Kubisz et al., 1998–1999; Kapelyukh, 2009: "Medobory".

Habitat: Thermophilous oak forests.

Food plants and life style: Larva develops in thin partly decaying by fungi branches preferably of oak. Life cycle duration is 1 year. Pupation in trees branches. Adults feed on pollen and often visit flowers.

Distribution: Europe and Caucasus.

Allosterna tabacicolor De Geer, 1775

Literature data: Kubisz et al., 1998–1999; Kapelyukh, 2009: «Hora Hostra» near Vikno, Monastyrykha, Postolivka, Krutylyv».

Examined material: Ternopil Region: Krasne, 01.06.1999, 1 spc.; Butsyky, 10.06.1999, 1 spc. (Kapelyukh).

Habitat: Temperate deciduous forests.

Food plants and life style: Larva develops in rotten wood of the lower part of trunk of various deciduous trees. Life cycle duration is 1–2 years. Pupation in wood. Adults feed on pollen and often visit flowers.

Distribution: Palearctic.

Distribution in NR "Medobory": It is very common within the Reserve. We often observed it on various blooming plants on forests edges and clearings.

Leptura annularis Fabricius, 1801

Literature data: Kubisz et al., 1998–1999; Kapelyukh, 2009: «Vikno, Monastyrykha, Krutylyv».

Examined material: Ternopil Region: Vikno, 15.06.2013, 2 spc., 11.06.2014, 8 spc.; Krasne, 31.07.2000, 5 spc. (Kapelyukh); Payivka, 49°19'N 26°07'E, 06.06.2016, 1 spc. (Zamoroka).

Habitat: Temperate deciduous forests.

Food plants and life style: Larva develops in decaying wood of the lower part of trunk of various deciduous trees. Life cycle duration is 2 years. Pupation in wood. Adults feed on pollen and often visit flowers.

Distribution: Europe and Siberia.

Distribution in NR "Medobory": It is very common within the Reserve. We often observed it on flowers of various plants on forests edges and clearings (Zamoroka et al., 2012).

Leptura aethiops Poda, 1761

Literature data: Kubisz et al., 1998–1999; Kapelyukh, 2009: «Postolivka, Krutylyv».

Examined material: Ternopil Region: Vikno, 25.07.2000, 1 spc., 13.06.2004, 2 spc., 11.06.2014, 1 spc.; Krasne, 07.06.2000, 1 spc. (Kapelyukh).

Habitat: Temperate deciduous forests.

Food plants and life style: Larva develops in decaying wood of the lower part of trunk of various deciduous trees. Life cycle duration is 2 years. Pupation in wood. Adults feed on pollen and often visit flowers.

Distribution: Europe and Siberia.

Distribution in NR "Medobory": It is common within the Reserve. We often observed it on various blooming plants on forests edges and clearings.

Leptura quadrfasciata Linnaeus, 1758

Literature data: Kubisz et al., 1998–1999; Kapelyukh, 2009: "Krutylyv".

Examined material: Ternopil Region: Vikno, 18.07.2008, 3 spc.; Krasne, 10.08.2000, 1 spc., 04.07.2001, 1 spc. (Kapelyukh).

Habitat: Temperate deciduous forests.

Food plants and life style: Larva develops in decaying wood of the lower part of trunk of various deciduous trees. Life cycle duration is 2 years. Pupation in wood. Adults feed on pollen and often visit flowers.

Distribution: Palearctic.

Distribution in NR "Medobory": It is common within the Reserve. We often observed it on flowers of various plants on forests edges and clearings.

Leptura maculata Poda, 1761

Examined material: Ternopil Region: Vikno, 30.06.1999, 1 spc., 20.04.2000, 1 spc., 07.06.2002, 1 spc., 02.07.2002, 1 spc., 02.07.2008, 1 spc., 16.07.2008, 3 spc., 18.07.2008, 5 spc., 18.06.2013, 1 spc., 11.06.2014, 4 spc.; Krasne, 14.06.1999, 1 spc., 15.06.2011, 1 spc., 26.07.2011, 1 spc., 10.06.2015, 1 spc. (Kapelyukh).

Habitat: Temperate deciduous forests.

Food plants and life style: Larva develops in decaying wood of the lower part of trunk of various deciduous trees. Life cycle duration is 2 years. Pupation in wood. Adults feed on pollen and often visit flowers.

Distribution: Europe and Caucasus.

Distribution in NR "Medobory": It is very common within the Reserve. We often observed it on various flower on forests edges and clearings.

***Stenurella melanura* Linnaeus, 1758**

Literature data: Kubisz et al., 1998–1999: “Krutyliv”. “Hora Hostra” near Ostap’e”.

Examined material: Ternopil Region: Vikno, 30.06.1999, 1♀, 1♂, 02.07.2002, 1♀, 28.06.2011, 1♀, 5♂, 22.06.1999, 4♂, 04.07.2011, 1 spc., 07.06.2002, 1♂, 23.06.2014, 2♀, 6♂, (Kapelyukh); idem, 14.06.2012, 2 spc. (Zamoroka); Krasne, 14.06.1999, 2♂, 10.08.2000, 1♂, 04.07.2001, 1♀, 1♂, 11.07.2008, 1♀; Butsyky, 19.06.2000, 2♀, 2♂, 18.06.2000, 1♂; Hrymayliv, 19.06.2001, 1♂; Ostap’e, 49°21′N 26°04′E, 27.06.2001, 1♀, (Kapelyukh).

Habitat: Temperate deciduous forests.

Food plants and life style: Larva develops in decaying wood of the lower part of trunk, roots and partly buried branches of various deciduous trees. Life cycle duration is 1–2 years. Pupation in wood. Adults feed on pollen and often visit flowers.

Distribution: Palearctic.

Distribution in NR “Medobory”: It is very common within the Reserve. We often observed it on various blooming plants on forests edges and clearings.

***Stenurella bifasciata* Müller, 1776**

Examined material: Ternopil Region: Vikno, 22.06.1999, 1♂, 20.04.2000, 1♀, (Kapelyukh); Payivka, 49°19′N 26°07′E, 06.04.2016, 3♂ (Zamoroka).

Habitat: Thermophilous oak forests and scrublands.

Food plants and life style: Larva develops in dead wood of the shrub stems, lower part of trees trunks and roots of various deciduous species. Life cycle duration is 1–2 years. Pupation in wood. Adults feed on pollen and often visit flowers.

Distribution: West Palearctic.

Distribution in NR “Medobory”: It is very common within the Reserve, especially on xerothermic scrubland locations. We often observed it on various blooming shrubs and herbs mainly on scrublands and forests edges.

***Stenurella nigra* Linnaeus, 1758**

Examined material: Ternopil Region: Payivka, 49°19′N 26°07′E, 06.04.2016, 1 spc. (Zamoroka).

Habitat: Temperate deciduous forests.

Food plants and life style: Larva develops in decaying dead wood of the shrub stems, lower part of trees trunk of various deciduous species. Life cycle duration is 1–2 years. Pupation in wood. Adults feed on pollen and often visit flowers.

Distribution: West Palearctic.

Distribution in NR “Medobory”: It is relatively rare species on the territory of the Reserve. Species should be widely distributed because it is common within the whole macroregion of Western Podillya (Zamoroka et al., 2012). We observed it on flowers of *Rosa species* in forest edge.

***Strangalia attenuata* Linnaeus, 1758**

Examined material: Ternopil Region: Payivka, 49°19′N 26°07′E, 06.04.2016, 1 spc. (Zamoroka).

Habitat: Temperate deciduous forests.

Food plants and life style: Larva develops in slightly rotten wood of lower part of trees trunk preferably of oak, but possibly other deciduous species. Life cycle duration is 1–2 years. Pupation in wood. Adults feed on pollen and often visit flowers.

Distribution: Palearctic.

Distribution in NR “Medobory”: We noticed *S. attenuata* just once, however should be widely distributed because it is common within Western Podillya (Zamoroka et al., 2012).

***Stictoleptura rubra* Linnaeus, 1758**

Literature data: Kapelyukh, 2009: «Medobory».

Habitat: Coniferous forests.

Food plants and life style: Larva develops in rotten wood of coniferous trees. Life cycle duration is 2 years. Pupation in wood. Adults feed on pollen and often visit flowers.

Distribution: West Palearctic.

Notes: Species is widely distributed in Carpathian Mountains and on the North of Western Podillya macroregion (Roztocha, Holohory, Voronyaky and Kremenets Mountains) on the rest territory it presents sporadically in conifers plantations (Zamoroka, 2008; Zamoroka et al., 2012).

***Stictoleptura scutellata* Fabricius, 1781**

Examined material: Ternopil Region: Hrymayliv, 06.04.2014, 1 spc. (Kapelyukh).

Habitat: Temperate deciduous forests.

Food plants and life style: Larva develops in moderate rotten wood of various deciduous trees. Life cycle duration is 2 years. Pupation in wood. Adults feed on pollen and often visit flowers.

Distribution: West Palearctic.

Distribution in NR “Medobory”: We noticed this species just once, however it should be widely distributed because it is common within whole Western Podillya macroregion (Zamoroka et al., 2012).

***Anoplodera sexguttata* Fabricius, 1775**

Examined material: Ternopil Region: Vikno, 02.06.2000, 1 spc., 17.06.2013, 1 spc., 11.06.2014, 2 spc. (Kapelyukh); Payivka, 49°19′N 26°07′E, 06.06.2016, 1 spc. (Zamoroka).

Habitat: Temperate deciduous forests.

Food plants and life style: Larva develops in medium sized dry branches of various deciduous trees. Life cycle duration is 2 years. Pupation in wood of trees branches. Adults feed on pollen and often visit flowers.

Distribution: West Palearctic.

Distribution in NR “Medobory”: *A. sexguttata* is common within the Reserve. We noticed it on flowers of multiple plants species within the forest edges and clearings.

***Anoploclera rufipes* Schaller, 1783**

Examined material: Ternopil Region: Vikno, 15.06.2013, 1 spc. (Kapelyukh).

Habitat: Thermophilous oak forests.

Food plants and life style: Larva develops inside of the base of dead dry branches surrounded by live tissues of oak. Life cycle duration is 2 years. Pupation in wood of trees branches. Adults feed on pollen and often visit flowers.

Distribution: Europe and Caucasus.

Distribution in NR "Medobory": We noticed this species just once; however, it should be widely distributed because it is common within Western Podillya (Zamoroka et al., 2012).

***Anastrangalia dubia* Scopoli, 1763**

Examined material: Ternopil Region: Vikno, 18.06.2013, 1 spc. (Kapelyukh); Payivka, 49°19'N 26°07'E, 06.06.2016, 1 spc. (Zamoroka).

Habitat: Coniferous forests.

Food plants and life style: Larva develops in slightly rotten wood of lower part of trees trunk and roots of dead coniferous trees. Life cycle duration is 2 years. Pupation in wood. Adults feed on pollen and often visit flowers.

Distribution: West Palearctic.

Distribution in NR "Medobory": The species is relatively rare for the Reserve, associated with pine plantations.

Notes: The species is widely distributed in Carpathian Mountains and on the North of Western Podillya (Roztocha, Holohory, Voronyaky and Kremenets Mountains) on the rest territory it presents sporadically in conifers plantations (Zamoroka, 2008; Zamoroka et al., 2012).

***Anastrangalia sanguinolenta* Linnaeus, 1758**

Literature data: Kubisz et al., 1998–1999; Kapelyukh, 2009: «Bohdanivka».

Habitat: Coniferous forests.

Food plants and life style: Larva develops in slightly rotten wood of lower part of trees trunk and roots of dead coniferous trees. Life cycle duration is 2 years. Pupation in wood. Adults feed on pollen and often visit flowers.

Distribution: Europe and Caucasus.

Distribution in NR "Medobory": The species is rare for the Reserve, associated with pine plantations.

Notes: the species is widely distributed in Carpathian Mountains and on the North of Western Podillya (Roztocha, Holohory, Voronyaky and Kremenets Mountains) on the rest territory it presents sporadically in conifers plantations (Zamoroka, 2008; Zamoroka et al., 2012).

***Anastrangalia reyi* Heyden, 1885**

Literature data: Kubisz et al., 1998–1999; Kapelyukh, 2009: «Hora Hostra» near Ostap'ev.

Habitat: Pine forests.

Food plants and life style: Larva develops in slightly rotten wood of lower part of trunks and roots of dead pine

trees. Life cycle duration is 2 years. Pupation in wood. Adults feed on pollen and often visit flowers.

Distribution: North and Central Europe.

Distribution in NR "Medobory": The species is rare for the Reserve, associated with pine plantations.

Notes: the species is widely distributed on the North of Western Podillya (Roztocha, Holohory, Voronyaky and Kremenets Mountains) on the rest territory it presents sporadically in conifers plantations (Zamoroka, 2008; Zamoroka et al., 2012).

***Paracorymbia maculicornis* (De Geer, 1775)**

Examined material: Ternopil Region: Vikno, 30.06.1999, 3 spc., 27.05.2000, 1 spc., 09.06.2000, 2 spc., 07.06.2000, 2 spc., 07.06.2002, 2 spc., 30.06.2002, 1 spc., 02.07.2002, 1 spc., 02.06.2011, 6 spc., 18.06.2013, 1 spc., 31.05.2013, 1 spc., 11.06.2014, 1 spc.; Butsyky, 30.05.1999, 1 spc. (Kapelyukh); Payivka, 49°19'N 26°07'E, 06.06.2016, 16 spc. (Zamoroka).

Habitat: Temperate deciduous forests.

Food plants and life style: Larva develops in decaying wood of various deciduous trees. Life cycle duration is 2 years. Pupation in wood. Adults feed on pollen and often visit flowers.

Distribution: Europe and Caucasus.

Distribution in NR "Medobory": It is very common species within the Reserve. We noticed it on the flowers of various plants species on forest edges and clearings.

***Pseudovadonia livida* Fabricius, 1776**

Examined material: Ternopil Region: Vikno, 30.06.1999, 9 spc., 29.06.1999, 1 spc., 14.06.2012, 2 spc., 10.06.2014, 1 spc. (Kapelyukh); idem, 06.06.2016, 4 spc.; Payivka, 49°19'N 26°07'E, 06.06.2016, 3 spc. (Zamoroka).

Habitat: Meadows and scrublands.

Food plants and life style: Larva develops in soil feeding on mycelium of fungi, especially on *Marasmius oreades* (Bolton). Life cycle duration is 2 years. Pupation in soil. Adults feed on pollen and often visit flowers.

Distribution: Palearctic.

Distribution in NR "Medobory": It is very common species within the Reserve. We noticed it on the flowers of various plants species on meadows, scrublands, forest edges and clearings.

Subfamilia Spondylidinae**Tribus Asemini*****Tetropium castaneum* Linnaeus, 1758**

Examined material: Ternopil Region: Krasne, 07.06.2004, 1 spc. (Kapelyukh).

Habitat: Coniferous forests.

Food plants and life style: Larva develops in wood of live weakened and dying coniferous trees. Life cycle duration is 2 years. Pupation in wood. Adults are probably aphagous.

Distribution: Europe and Siberia.

Distribution in NR “Medobory”: The species is rare for the Reserve, associated with pine plantations.

Notes: The species is widely distributed in Carpathian Mountains and on the North of Western Podillya macroregion (Roztocha, Holohory, Voronyaky and Kremenets Mountains) on the rest territory it presents sporadically in conifers plantations (Zamoroka, 2008; Zamoroka et al., 2012).

Subfamilia Necidalinae

Tribus Necydalini

Necidalis major Linnaeus, 1758

Literature data: Lomnicki, 1886: “Kozivka”. Kapelyukh, 2009: «Medobory».

Habitat: Thermophilous Floodplain forests.

Food plants and life style: Larva develops in rotten trunks and large branches of deciduous trees frequently infested by polypore fungi; it feeds by plant tissues and mycelium. Life cycle duration is 2 years. Pupation in wood. Adults feed on pollen and often visit flowers.

Distribution: Europe and Caucasus.

Distribution in NR “Medobory”: *N. major* is extremely rare species for the Reserve. It was noticed for NR “Medobory” in general without any concrete data (Kapelyukh, 2009). The most suitable habitats for this species located in valley of Zbruch River. For macroregion of Western Podillya *N. major* is known for few solitary finds (Zamoroka et al., 2012).

Subfamilia Cerambycinae

Tribus Cerambycini

Cerambyx cerdo Linnaeus, 1758

Habitat: Thermophilous old aged or primeval oak forests.

Food plants and life style: Larva develops in the trunks base part of living old aged oak trees. Life cycle duration is 2–4 years. Pupation in wood of trunks. Adults feed on fermented sap leaking from mechanically injured trees.

Distribution: West Palearctic.

Distribution in NR “Medobory”: *C. cerdo* is very rare species within the Reserve. It is known in forest massif near village Vikno, Husyatyn District, TE (Kapelyukh, 2009).

Technical data: The laboratory of the State Specialized Enterprise of Forest Protection “Lvivlisozhyst” issued certificate attesting to the fact that *C. cerdo* had damaged individual oak trees in the Vikno Forestry (quarters 3,

15, 56) and the Horodnytsya Forestry (quarter 15) of the Reserve (Certificate..., 2009).

Cerambyx scopolii Fuessly, 1775

Examined material: Ternopil Region: Vikno, 04.06.2002, 1 spc., 16.06.2010, 1 spc., 20.05.2012, 1 spc., 11.06.2015, 1 spc.; Krasne, 18.05.2000, 1 spc., 21.05.2001, 3 spc., 19.05.2011, 1 spc., 25.05.2016, 1 spc. (Kapelyukh).

Habitat: Temperate deciduous forests.

Food plants and life style: Larva develops in the lower part of trunks of various dying deciduous trees. Life cycle duration is 2 years. Pupation in wood of trunks. Adults feed on pollen and often visit flowers.

Distribution: West Palearctic.

Distribution in NR “Medobory”: It is very common species within the Reserve. We noticed it on flowers of various blooming shrubs and herbaceous plants on forest edges and clearings.

Tribus Callichromatini

Aromia moschata Linnaeus, 1758

Examined material: Ternopil Region: Vikno, 04.07.2011, 1 spc., 13.07.2013, 1 spc.; Krasne, 02.08.2001, 1 spc., 23.07.2006, 2 spc., 18.07.2008, 1 spc., 26.07.2011, 1 spc.; Horodnytsya in Husyatyn District, 01.08.2009, 1 spc.; Hrymayliv, 18.07.2002, 1 spc. (Kapelyukh).

Habitat: Floodplain willow forests.

Food plants and life style: Larva develops in hollowed, partly dead and dried trunks of large old willows. Life cycle duration is 2–4 years. Pupation in wood. Adults feed on pollen and often visit flowers.

Distribution: Palearctic.

Distribution in NR “Medobory”: It is very common species within the Reserve. We noticed it on flowers of umbellifer plants in floodplain willow forests along rivers and small strims.

Tribus O브리ni

Obrium brunneum Fabricius, 1792

Examined material: Ternopil Region: Vikno, 13.06.2004, 1 spc. (Kapelyukh).

Habitat: Coniferous forests.

Food plants and life style: Larva develops in twigs and thin branches of spruce, rarely of other conifers. Life cycle duration is 1 year. Pupation in branches. Adults feed on pollen and often visit flowers.

Distribution: Europe and Caucasus.

Distribution in NR “Medobory”: It is very rare species in the Reserve associated with plantations of spruce and pine, possibly juniper. We noticed it once on flowers on the edge of pine plantation.

Notes: The main areal of the species in region occupies Carpathian Mountains (Zamoroka, 2008). In the

Western Podillya macroregion it is known from Opillya. (Zamoroka et al., 2012).

***Obrium cantharinum* Linnaeus, 1767**

Examined material: Ternopil Region: Hrymayliv, 03.03.1999, 1 spc., 04.03.1999, 2 spc., 14.03.1999, 2 spc., 20.03.1999, 2 spc., 31.03.1999, 3 spc., 15.05.1999, 1 spc., 10.05.2014, 1 spc. (Kapelyukh).

Habitat: Temperate deciduous forests.

Food plants and life style: Larva develops in twigs and thin branches mainly of aspen, sometimes of other deciduous trees. Life cycle duration is 1 year. Pupation in branches. Adults feeding by leaves and phloem of green shoots.

Distribution: Europe and Caucasus.

Distribution in NR “Medobory”: All collected specimens were reared inside of office building of NR “Medobory” from decorative panelling made of northern red oak (*Quercus rubra* L.). This wood was harvested locally on northern red oak plantations, thus we suggest that *O. cantharinum* should widely distributed on the territory of the Reserve.

Tribus Molorchini

***Molorchus minor* Linnaeus, 1758**

Literature data: Rybinski, 1903: “Maksymivka” (Zbarazh District, Ternopil Region); Kubisz et al., 1998–1999: “Hora Hostra” Ostap’e”.

Examined material: Ternopil Region: Butsyky, 27.04.2000, 1 spc., 04.05.2000, 6 spc., 21.05.2001, 1 spc., 09.05.2002, 1 spc.; Hrymayliv, 20.05.2014, 1 spc. (Kapelyukh).

Habitat: Coniferous forests.

Food plants and life style: Larva develops in exposed roots and branches of spruce, rarely of other conifers. Life cycle duration is 1 year. Pupation in branches and roots. Adults feed on pollen and often visit flowers.

Distribution: Europe and Siberia.

Distribution in NR “Medobory”: It is uncommon species in the Reserve associated with plantations of spruce and pine, possibly juniper. We noticed the species in settlements while it reared from coniferous lumber. In wild *M. minor* was mentioned in Kubisz and all. (1998–1999).

Note: The main areal of the species in Region occupies Carpathian Mountains (Zamoroka, 2008). In the Western Podillya macroregion it common for Roztocha. (Zamoroka et al., 2012).

***Molorchus umbelatarum* Schreb., 1759**

Literature data: Kinel, 1918; Kubisz et al., 1998–1999; Kapelyukh, 2009: “Bohdanivka, “Hora Hostra” Ostap’e”.

Habitat: Temperate deciduous forests.

Food plants and life style: Larva develops in decaying thin branches and twigs of various deciduous trees and shrubs. Life cycle duration is 1 year. Pupation in branches. Adults feed on pollen and often visit flowers.

Distribution: Europe and Caucasus.

Distribution in NR “Medobory”: Its presence in the Reserve was mentioned in Kubisz and all. (1998–1999) from two localities. Since that time *M. umbelatarum* it was not recorded. On our opinion, it should be widely distributed on the territory of the Reserve. For macroregion of Western Podillya *M. umbelatarum* is known from Opillya, Roztocha and Holohory (Zamoroka et al., 2012).

Tribus Callidiini

***Callidium violaceum* Linnaeus, 1758**

Examined material: Ternopil Region: Vikno, 18.05.2011, 8 spc., 25.05.2016, 1 spc.; Horodnytsya in Husyatyn District, 01.08.2009, 1♂; Hrymayliv, 1 spc. 02.03.1999 (Kapelyukh).

Habitat: Coniferous forests.

Food plants and life style: Larva develops in fresh moist wood of dying conifers. Life cycle duration is 2 years. Pupation in wood. Adults are probably aphagous.

Distribution: Holarctic.

Distribution in NR “Medobory”: It is relatively common species in the Reserve associated with plantations of pine and possibly juniper. We noticed the species on trunks of dying pines.

***Phymatodes testaceus* Linnaeus, 1758**

Examined material: Ternopil Region: Butsyky, 10.06.2015, 2 spc., 22.06.2015, 2 spc.; Hrymayliv, 24.04.2014, 9 spc. (Kapelyukh).

Habitat: Temperate deciduous forests.

Food plants and life style: Larva develops in fresh moist wood of dying various deciduous trees. Life cycle duration is 2 years. Pupation in wood. Adults are probably aphagous.

Distribution: West Palearctic.

Distribution in NR “Medobory”: It is common species in deciduous forests of the Reserve. We noticed the species on trunks of dying standing and recently fallen trees of broadleaves.

***Rhopalopus clavipes* Fabricius, 1775**

Examined material: Ternopil Region: Vikno, 21.05.2012, 1 spc.; Butsyky, 20.06.2001, 1 spc., 22.06.2001, 1 spc., 17.06.2011, 1 spc., 22.06.2011, 1 spc., 19.05.2012, 1 spc. (Kapelyukh).

Habitat: Thermophilous deciduous forests.

Food plants and life style: Larva develops in fresh moist wood of dying various deciduous trees. Life cycle duration is 2 years. Pupation in wood. Adults are probably aphagous.

Distribution: Europe and Caucasus.

Distribution in NR “Medobory”: It is common species in deciduous forests of the Reserve. We noticed the species on trunks of dying standing and recently fallen trees of broadleaves.

***Rhopalopus macropus* Germar, 1824**

Examined material: Ternopil Region: Vikno, 28.05.2014, 1 sp.; Hrymayliv, 20.05.2016, 3 sp. (Kapelyukh).

Habitat: Temperate deciduous forests.

Food plants and life style: Larva develops in fresh moist wood of dying various deciduous trees. Life cycle duration is 2 years. Pupation in wood. Adults are probably aphagous.

Distribution: Europe and Caucasus.

Distribution in NR “Medobory”: It is common species in deciduous forests of the Reserve. We noticed the species on trunks of dying standing and recently fallen trees of broadleaves.

Tribus Hylotrupini***Hylotrupes bajulus* Linnaeus, 1758**

Examined material: Ternopil Region: Butsyky, 05.07.2000, 1 sp., 15.07.2000, 1 sp., 05.07.2001, 1 sp., 28.07.2007, 1 sp. (Kapelyukh).

Habitat: Coniferous forests.

Food plants and life style: Larva develops in very dry and well-seasoned trunks wood of various coniferous trees. Life cycle duration is 2–14 years. Pupation in wood. Adults are aphagous.

Distribution: Holarctic.

Distribution in NR “Medobory”: It is common species in pine plantations within the Reserve. We observed the species on trunks of standing dead and dry pine without the bark and on the lumber in settlements.

Tribus Anaglyptini***Anaglyptus mysticus* Linnaeus, 1758**

Examined material: Ternopil Region: Krasne, 30.05.2003, 1 sp.; Hrymayliv, 20.05.2014, 1 sp., 02.05.2016, 1 sp., 07.05.2016, 1 sp. (Kapelyukh).

Habitat: Temperate deciduous forests.

Food plants and life style: Larva develops in very dry wood of trunks and branches of various deciduous trees. Life cycle duration is 2 years. Pupation in wood. Adults feed on pollen and often visit flowers.

Distribution: West Palearctic.

Distribution in NR “Medobory”: It is common species in deciduous forests of the Reserve. We noticed the species on various flowers within forest edges and clearings.

Tribus Clytini***Clytus arietis* Linnaeus, 1758**

Literature data: Kinel, 1918; Kubisz et al., 1998–1999; Kapelyukh, 2009: “Bohdanivka”.

Habitat: Temperate deciduous forests.

Food plants and life style: Larva develops in dry wood of trunks and thick branches of various deciduous trees. Life cycle duration is 2 years. Pupation in wood. Adults feed on pollen and often visit flowers.

Distribution: Europe and Caucasus.

Distribution in NR “Medobory”: According to Kubisz and all. (1998–1999), the species presents in the Reserve.

***Chlorophorus herbsti* Brahm, 1790**

Literature data: Lomnicki, 1870, 1886; Kinel, 1918; Kubisz et al., 1998–1999: “Butsyky”.

Examined material: Ternopil Region: Butsyky, 20.06.2000, 1 sp., 15.07.2004, 1 sp.; Hrymayliv, 10.06.2000, 1 sp. (Kapelyukh).

Habitat: Temperate deciduous forests.

Food plants and life style: Larva develops in dry dead standing trunks and thin branches of lime, rarely of other broadleaves. Life cycle duration is 2 years. Pupation in wood. Adults feed on pollen and often visit flowers.

Distribution: Europe.

Distribution in NR “Medobory”: *Ch. herbsti* is common within the Reserve. We observed the species on umbellifer flowers within forests edges and clearings, old orchards with apple-trees.

***Chlorophorus sartor* Müller, 1766**

Examined material: Ternopil Region: Vikno, 07.07.2002, 1 sp. (Kapelyukh).

Habitat: Thermophilous deciduous forests and scrublands.

Food plants and life style: Larva develops in dry dead standing trunks and thin branches of various broadleaves trees and shrubs. Life cycle duration is 2 years. Pupation in wood. Adults feed on pollen and often visit flowers.

Distribution: West Palearctic.

Distribution in NR “Medobory”: It is rare species within the Reserve. We observed the species in the forests edges.

***Chlorophorus varius* Müller, 1766**

Literature data: Lomnicki, 1870, 1886: “Butsyky”.

Habitat: Thermophilous deciduous forests and scrublands.

Food plants and life style: Larva develops in dry dead standing trunks and thin branches of various broadleaves trees, in stems of shrubs, rarely in ligneous stems of herbaceous plants. Life cycle duration is 2 years. Pupation in wood. Adults feed on pollen and often visit flowers.

Distribution: West Palearctic.

Distribution in NR “Medobory”: The species is known from territory of current Reserve for few records dated back 150 years.

***Chlorophorus figuratus* Scopoli, 1763**

Literature data: Lomnicki, 1870: “Tovste”.

Habitat: Thermophilous deciduous forests and scrublands.

Food plants and life style: Larva develops in dry dead branches of various broadleaves trees, in stems of shrubs, rarely in ligneous stems of herbaceous plants. Life cycle duration is 2 years. Pupation in wood. Adults feed on pollen and often visit flowers.

Distribution: Europe and Caucasus.

Distribution in NR “Medobory”: The species is known from territory of current Reserve for few records dated back 150 years.

Plagionotus arcuatus Linnaeus, 1758

Examined material: Ternopil Region: Vikno, 04.06.2004, 1 spc., 15.06.2004, 1 spc.; Hrymayliv, 31.03.1999, 3 spc., 20.05.2016, 8 spc., 22.05.2016, 13 spc. (Kapelyukh).

Habitat: Temperate deciduous forests.

Food plants and life style: Larva develops in fresh moist wood of dead or dying deciduous trees. Life cycle duration is 1–2 years. Pupation in wood. Some claims that imago feeds on pollen and visiting flowers (Plewa and all, 2011) are not confirmed by other sources. It seems that *P. arcuatus* adults are aphagous or feed on trees sap. However, the observations of *P. arcuatus* swarming on sap leaking from mechanically injured trees are unknown.

Distribution: West Palearctic.

Distribution in NR “Medobory”: *P. arcuatus* is common within the Reserve. We observed it multiple times on the logs and on the trunks of currently fallen broadleaf trees.

Xylotrechus rusticus Linnaeus, 1758

Literature data: Kubisz et al., 1998–1999; Kapelyukh, 2009: “Krutyliv”.

Habitat: Temperate deciduous forests.

Food plants and life style: Larva develops in fresh moist wood of dead or dying deciduous trees. Life cycle duration is 1–2 years. Pupation in wood. Adults probably aphagous.

Distribution: Palearctic.

Distribution in NR “Medobory”: Distribution of *X. rusticus* within the Reserve is poorly studied. It should be common species in broadleaves forests because it is widespread within the whole macroregion of Western Podillya (Zamoroka et al., 2012).

Tribus Trachyderini

Purpuricenus kaehleri (Linnaeus, 1758)

Literature data: Kapelyukh, 2009: “Medobory”.

Habitat: Thermophilous oak forests.

Food plants and life style: Larva develops in hollowed, partly dead and dried trunks and thick brunches of large old oaks. Life cycle duration is 2–3 years. Pupation in wood. Adults feed on pollen and often visit flowers.

Distribution: Europe and Caucasus.

Distribution in NR “Medobory”: *P. kaehleri* is extremely rare within all macroregion of Western Podillya (Zamoroka et al., 2012). Its presence in the Reserve is unclear.

Subfamilia Lamiinae

Tribus Mesosini

Mesosa curculinoides Linnaeus, 1758

Examined material: Ternopil Region: Vikno, 04.06.2004, 1 spc.; Horodnytsya in Husyatyn District, 04.05.2012, 1 spc. (Kapelyukh).

Habitat: Temperate deciduous forests.

Food plants and life style: Larva develops in fresh moist wood of dead or dying deciduous trees. Life cycle duration is 2 years. Pupation in wood. Adults probably feeding on phloem of twigs and thin branches. K. Adlbauer reported observation of *M. curculinoides* Adults feed on fruit bodies of the saproxylic fungus *Schizophyllum commune* FR. FR. (Adlbauer, 2004)

Distribution: Palearctic.

Distribution in NR “Medobory”: *M. curculinoides* is typical species for temperate deciduous forests. We suppose it should be common within the Reserve. We observed it on the trunk of currently fallen hornbeam.

Tribus Monochamini

Monochamus sartor Fabricius, 1787

Examined material: Ternopil Region: Vikno, 26.07.2009, 1 ♀, (Kapelyukh).

Habitat: Coniferous forests.

Food plants and life style: Larva develops in wood of live weakened and dying coniferous trees. Life cycle duration is 2 years. Pupation in wood. Adults feed on phloem and needle of twigs and thin branches of spruce, fir, rarely pine.

Distribution: Central Europe.

Distribution in NR “Medobory”: The species is extremely rare for the Reserve, associated with conifer plantations.

Note: Species is widely distributed in Carpathian Mountains; on the territory of Western Podillya it presents very sporadically in conifers plantations (Zamoroka, 2008; Zamoroka et al., 2012).

Tribus Dorcadiiini

Dorcadion fulvum Scopoli, 1763

Examined material: Ternopil Region: Vikno, 11.05.2010, 4 spc., 25.05.2016, 1 spc. (Kapelyukh).

Habitat: Thermophilous meadows and steppes.

Food plants and life style: Larva develops in soil feeding on gramineae roots. Life cycle duration is 1 year. Pupation in soil. Adults feed on young green shoots and leaves of gramineae.

Distribution: Central and East Europe.

Distribution in NR “Medobory”: The species is very common within the steppe fragments in the Reserve.

Dorcadion holosericeum Krynicki, 1832

Examined material: Ternopil Region: Vikno, 26.04.2000, 1 sp., 17.04.2000, 1 sp., 16.05.2009, 2 sp., 15.06.2010, 1 sp., 28.04.2014, 1 sp.; Krasne, 11.05.2000, 1 sp., 10.05.2002, 2 sp.; Hlibiv, 49°20'N 25°59'E, 11.05.2010, 4 sp. (Kapelyukh).

Habitat: Thermophilous meadows and steppes.

Food plants and life style: Larva develops in soil feeding on gramineae roots. Life cycle duration is 1 year. Pupation in soil. Adults feed on young green shoots and leaves of gramineae.

Distribution: East Europe.

Distribution in NR “Medobory”: The species is very common within the steppe fragments in the Reserve.

Dorcadion equestre (Laxmann, 1770)

Literature data: Nowicki, 1864; Kubisz et al., 1998–1999; Kapelyukh, 2009: “Butsyky”.

Habitat: Thermophilous meadows and steppes.

Food plants and life style: Larva develops in soil feeding on gramineae roots. Life cycle duration is 1 year. Pupation in soil. Adults feed on young green shoots and leaves of gramineae.

Distribution: South-East Europe and Caucasus.

Distribution in NR “Medobory”: The species is critically endangered and extremely rare in the Reserve associated with the steppe fragments. It is known mainly on literature data.

Tribus Desmiphorini

Oplosia cinerea (Mulsant, 1839)

Literature data: Kubisz et al., 1998–1999; Kapelyukh, 2009: “Krutyliv”.

Examined material: Ternopil Region: Hrymayliv, 21.05.2016, 1 sp. (Kapelyukh).

Habitat: Temperate deciduous forests.

Food plants and life style: Larva develops in dead moist decaying thin branches of various deciduous trees. Life cycle duration is 1 years. Pupation in wood. Adults probably feeding on phloem of twigs and thin branches.

Distribution: Europe and Caucasus.

Distribution in NR “Medobory”: *O. cinerea* is typical species for temperate deciduous forests. We suppose it should be common within the Reserve. We observed it on the trunk of currently fallen hornbeam.

Tribus Acanthocini

Acanthocinus griseus (Fabricius, 1793)

Literature data: Rybinski, 1903; Kubisz et al., 1998–1999: “Pidvolochysk”.

Habitat: Coniferous forests.

Food plants and life style: Larva develops in fresh moist wood of dead or dying coniferous trees; infests trunks and branches. Life cycle duration is 1–2 years. Pupation in wood. Adults probably feeding on phloem and needle of young shoots.

Distribution: Europe and Caucasus.

Distribution in NR “Medobory”: *A. griseus* is rare in the Reserve, associated with pine and spruce plantations.

Leiopus nebulosus Linnaeus, 1758

Literature data: Kubisz et al., 1998–1999: “Krutyliv”.

Examined material: Ternopil Region: Vikno, 13.06.2004, 1 sp.; Butsyky, 06.07.1999, 1 sp., 22.06.2011, 3 sp., 16.06.2014, 2 sp.; Hrymayliv, 10.06.2014, 53 sp. (Kapelyukh).

Habitat: Temperate deciduous forests.

Food plants and life style: Larva develops in fresh moist wood of dead or dying deciduous trees; infests trunks and branches. Life cycle duration is 1 year. Pupation in wood. Adults feeding is unclear. They supposed that imago feeds on phloem of twigs and thin branches. However, Michalcewicz found unusual foraging activity of *L. nebulosus* adults which fed on fruit bodies of the saproxylic fungus *Diatrype bullata* (Hoffm.: Fr.) Tul. (Michalcewicz, 2002).

Distribution: Europe and Caucasus.

Distribution in NR “Medobory”: It is common forest species within the Reserve. We observed *L. nebulosus* on the trunks of currently fallen hornbeam, oak logs and other broadleaves.

Leiopus femoratus Fairmaire, 1859

Examined material: Ternopil Region: Hrymayliv, 08.06.2004, 1 sp. (Kapelyukh).

Habitat: Thermophilous deciduous forests.

Food plants and life style: Larva develops in fresh moist twigs and thin branches of dead or dying deciduous trees. Life cycle duration is 1 year. Pupation in wood. Adults probably feeding on phloem of twigs and thin branches, feeding on fungi is unknown.

Distribution: The original areal has occupied North-East Mediterranean and Caucasus. Since XXI century began, areal of *L. femoratus* has been expanded and currently occupies all Europe except Fennoscandia (Zamoroka, Kapelyukh, 2012).

Distribution in NR “Medobory”: *L. femoratus* is an invasive species for the Reserve. We collected just one specimen on the hornbeam log near the office building of the Reserve. This species currently is widespread within West Ukraine (Zamoroka et al., 2012; Zamoroka,

Kapelyukh, 2012), thus it should be more common in the Reserve.

Leiopus linnei Wallin, Nylander & Kvamme, 2009

Literature data: Gutowski et al., 2010: “Krutyliv”.

Habitat: Temperate deciduous forests.

Food plants and life style: Larva develops in fresh moist twigs and thin branches of dead or dying deciduous trees. Life cycle duration is 1 year. Pupation in wood. Adults probably feeding on phloem of twigs and thin branches, feeding on fungi is unknown.

Distribution: Europe.

Distribution in NR “Medobory”: Distribution of *L. linnei* within the Reserve is poorly studied. It should be common species in broadleaves forests because it is common within whole Western Podillya macroregion (Gutowski et al., 2010; Zamoroka et al., 2012; Zamoroka, Kapelyukh, 2012).

Exocentrus lusitanus Linnaeus, 1758

Literature data: Nowicki, 1864; Lomnicki, 1886; Kubisz et al., 1998–1999; Kapelyukh, 2009: “Butsyky”.

Habitat: Temperate deciduous forests.

Food plants and life style: Larva develops in withering or already dead and dry twigs and thin branches preferably of lime or other deciduous trees. Life cycle duration is 1–2 years. Pupation in wood. Adults probably feeding on phloem of twigs and thin branches. K. Adlbauer cited unpublished data of P. Švácha that *E. lusitanus* adults feed on fruit bodies of the saproxylic fungi (Adlbauer, 2004).

Distribution: Europe and Caucasus.

Distribution in NR “Medobory”: Distribution of *E. lusitanus* within the Reserve is poorly studied. It should be common species in broadleaves forests because it is widespread within Western Podillya macroregion (Zamoroka et al., 2012).

Pogonocherus hispidus Linnaeus, 1758

Literature data: Kubisz et al., 1998–1999: “Krutyliv, Vikno”.

Examined material: Ternopil Region: Vikno, 10.05.2012, 1 sp. (Kapelukh); Pidvolochysk, 49°31'N 26°07'E, 27.09.2008, 1 sp. (Panin).

Habitat: Temperate deciduous forests.

Food plants and life style: Larva develops in withering or already dead and infested by fungi twigs and thin branches of various deciduous trees and mistletoe. Life cycle duration is 1–2 years. Pupation in wood. Adults probably feeding on phloem and leaves of twigs and thin branches. K. Adlbauer cited W. Funke that *P. hispidus* Adults feed on fruit bodies of the saproxylic fungus *Nectria* sp. (Adlbauer, 2004).

Distribution: West Palearctic.

Distribution in NR “Medobory”: Distribution of *P. hispidus* within the Reserve is poorly studied. It should be common species in broadleaves forests because it

widely present throughout of the whole macroregion of Western Podillya (Zamoroka et al., 2012).

Pogonocherus fasciculatus De Geer, 1775

Examined material: Ternopil Region: Krasne, 14.06.2004, 1 sp. (Kapelukh).

Habitat: Temperate deciduous forests.

Food plants and life style: Larva develops in withering or already dead and infested by fungi twigs and thin branches preferably of various deciduous trees and mistletoe. Life cycle duration is 1–2 years. Pupation in wood. Adults probably feeding on phloem and leaves of twigs and thin branches, feeding on fungi is unknown.

Distribution: West Palearctic.

Distribution in NR “Medobory”: Distribution of *P. hispidus* within the Reserve is poorly studied. It should be common species in broadleaves forests because it is widespread within Western Podillya (Zamoroka et al., 2012).

Tribus Agapanthiini

Theophilea subcylindricollis Hladil, 1988

Examined material: Ternopil Region: Vikno, 06.06.2016, 5 sp., 06.06.2016, 2 sp.; Payivka, 49°19'N 26°07'E, 06.06.2016, 3 sp. (Zamoroka).

Habitat: Mesophilous meadows.

Food plants and life style: Larva develops in live stems of *Elymus repens* (L.) Gould. Life cycle duration is 1 year. Pupation in root collar at level of ground. Adults feed on stems and leaves and probably on pollen of *E. repens*.

Distribution: The original areal has occupied Pannonian and Ponticus Basins. Since 2010s, areal of *Th. subcylindricollis* has been expanded northward and currently reach latitude of 48–49 degrees in East Europe.

Distribution in NR “Medobory”: *Th. subcylindricollis* is an invasive species for the Reserve. We observed multiple specimens on meadows with *E. repens* dominating, mainly in foots of tovttry-hills.

Calamobius filum (Rossi, 1790)

Examined material: Ternopil Region: Vikno, 06.06.2016, 1 sp. (Zamoroka).

Habitat: Mesophilous and thermophilous meadows and steppes.

Food plants and life style: Larva develops in live stems of various cereals including cultivated. Life cycle duration is 1 year. Pupation in root collar at level of ground. Adults feed on stems and leaves and probably on pollen of gramineae.

Distribution: The original areal has occupied Northern Mediterranean. Since 2010s, areal of *C. filum* has been expanded northward and currently reach latitude of 48–50 degrees in Europe (Zamoroka, 2016).

Distribution in NR “Medobory”: *C. filum* is an invasive species for the Reserve. We collected single specimen on stem of *Dactylis glomerata* L. on mesophilous meadow in foot of “Hora Dovha” tovtira-hill.

Agapanthia villosviridescens De Geer, 1775

Examined material: Ternopil Region: Vikno, 30.06.1999, 1 sp., 07.05.2000, 2 sp., 27.05.2000, 2 sp., 20.07.2000, 1 sp., 04.05.2001, 1 sp., 06.06.2004, 1 sp., 07.06.2004, 1 sp., 07.06.2008, 3 sp., 24.06.2009, 1 sp., 20.06.2014, 1 sp.; Krasne, 26.05.1999, 1 sp., 22.05.2001, 1 sp., 21.06.2001, 2 sp.; Horodnytsya in Pidvolochysk District, 10.05.2012, 1 sp.; Butsyky, 30.05.1999, 1 sp.; Hrymayliv, 13.06.2005, 6 sp. (Kapelyukh).

Habitat: Nitrogen-rich weed scrublands and forest edges.

Food plants and life style: Larva develops in live stems mainly of *Urtica dioica* L., rarely of other herbaceous plants, e.g. *Carduus*, *Angelica*, *Chaerophyllum* et cet. Life cycle duration is 1 year. Pupation in root collar at level of ground. Adults feed on tissues of stems and leaves and probably on pollen of host plant.

Distribution: West Palearctic.

Distribution in NR “Medobory”:

A. villosviridescens is one of the most common species within the Reserve. We noticed multiple specimens on stems and leaves of nettle. The species is common on forests edges and clearings, old abandoned orchards, overgrown bushes abandoned sheepfolds.

Note: Few specimens of *A. villosviridescens* from surroundings of village Krasne was misidentified and referred as *Agapanthia dahli* by Ya. Kapelyukh (2009) (Zamoroka et al., 2012).

Agapanthia dahli (Richter, 1821)

Examined material: Ternopil Region: Vikno, 23.06.2005, 1 sp. (Kapelyukh).

Habitat: Thermophilous meadows, steppes and scrublands.

Food plants and life style: Larva develops in live stems of *Carduus species*, *Cirsium species*, *Onopordon species*, *Cynara species*, rarely of other herbaceous plants. Life cycle duration is 1 year. Pupation in root collar at level of ground. Adults feed on tissues of stems and leaves of host plant.

Distribution: Europe and Caucasus.

Distribution in NR “Medobory”: *A. dahli* is rare species in the Reserve. We observed it on steam of *Cirsium sp.*

Agapanthia cynarae (Germar, 1817)

Literature data: Kubisz et al., 1997–1998; Kapelyukh, 2009: “Hora Hostra” near Vikno”.

Habitat: Thermophilous meadows, steppes and scrublands.

Food plants and life style: Larva develops in live stems of *Carduus sp.*, *Cirsium sp.*, *Onopordon sp.*, *Cynara sp.*, rarely of other herbaceous plants. Life cycle duration

is 1 year. Pupation in root collar at level of ground. Adults feed on tissues of stems and leaves of host plant.

Distribution: North Mediterranean and Pontic Basins.

Distribution in NR “Medobory”: *A. cynarae* is rare species in the Reserve. Kubisz with colleagues collected it in thermo-xerophilous locality “Hora Hostra” in 1997 (Kubisz et al., 1997–1998). There is no recent records.

Agapanthia cardui Linnaeus, 1767

Literature data: Kubisz et al., 1997–1998: “Monastyrykha”.

Examined material: Ternopil Region: Vikno, 10.06.1999, 1 sp., 30.06.1999, 1 sp., 04.06.2004, 1 sp., 07.06.2004, 1 sp., 13.06.2004, 1 sp., 18.07.2008, 1 sp., 14.06.2012, 1 sp., 15.06.2013, 6 sp., 10.06.2014, 2 sp. 27.05.2016, 2 sp. (Kapelyukh); idem, 14.06.2012, 1 sp., 06.06.2016, 3 sp. (Zamoroka); Krasne, 07.06.2000, 1 sp., 21.05.2001, 1 sp.; Butsyky, 05.06.2004, 1 sp. (Kapelyukh); Payivka, 49°19'N 26°07'E, 06.06.2016, 17 sp. (Zamoroka); Horodnytsya in Pidvolochysk District, 14.06.2012, 4 sp. (Kapelyukh); Romanove Selo, 49°32'N 25°56'E, 18.V.2010, 1 sp. (Panin); Kam'anky, 49°31'N 26°00'E, 17.05.2011, 1 ♀, (Panin).

Habitat: Thermophilous meadows, steppes and abandoned agricultural fields.

Food plants and life style: Larva develops in live stems of various Asteraceae. Life cycle duration is 1 year. Pupation in root collar at level of ground. Adults feed on tissues of stems and leaves of host plant.

Distribution: Europe and Caucasus.

Distribution in NR “Medobory”: *A. cardui* is very common species within the Reserve. We observed multiple specimens on stems and leaves of host plants. In abandoned agricultural fields, *A. cardui* infests the invasive plant *Erigeron annuus* (L.) Pers.

Agapanthia intermedia Ganglbauer, 1883

Examined material: Ternopil Region: Vikno, 18.05.2002, 1 sp. (Kapelyukh).

Habitat: Thermophilous meadows and steppes.

Food plants and life style: Larva develops in live stems of *Knautia arvensis* (L.) J.M. Life cycle duration is 1 year. Pupation in root collar at level of ground. Adults feed on tissues of stems and leaves of host plant.

Distribution: Europe and Caucasus.

Distribution in NR “Medobory”: It is common species in steppe remnants within the Reserve. We observed *A. intermedia* on stems of *K. arvensis*.

Agapanthia violacea (Fabricius, 1775)

Literature data: Kubisz et al., 1997–1998; Kapelyukh, 2009: “Hora Hostra” near Vikno”.

Habitat: Thermophilous meadows and steppes.

Food plants and life style: Larva develops in live stems of various herbaceous plants, mainly of Fabaceae and Lamiaceae. Life cycle duration is 1 year. Pupation in root collar at level of ground. Adults feed on tissues of stems and leaves of host plant.

Distribution: Europe and Caucasus.

Distribution in NR "Medobory": *A. violacea* is rare species in the Reserve. Kubisz with colleagues collected it in xerophilous locality "Hora Hostra" in 1997 (Kubisz et al., 1997–1998). There is no recent records.

Tribus Tetraopini

Tetrops praeustus Linnaeus, 1758

Literature data: Kubisz et al., 1998–1999; Kapelyukh, 2009: "Vikno".

Examined material: Ternopil Region: Vikno, 16.05.2000, 1 spc. (Kapelyukh).

Habitat: Temperate deciduous forests.

Food plants and life style: Larva develops in live very thin young non-numb twigs of various deciduous trees. Life cycle duration is 1 year. Pupation in wood of twigs. Adults feed on pollen and often visit various flowers, mainly Rosaceae trees. Probably, females of *T. praeustus* feed on phloem of host plants.

Distribution: Palearctic.

Distribution in NR "Medobory": *T. praeustus* is typical species for temperate deciduous forests. We suppose *T. praeustus* should be common within the Reserve because it is widespread throughout of Western Podillya (Zamoroka et al., 2012). We observed it on the twin of *Salix caprea* L.

Tribus Saperdini

Saperda carcharias Linnaeus, 1758

Examined material: Ternopil Region: Vikno, 07.07.2002, 1 spc. (Kapelyukh).

Habitat: Temperate deciduous forests.

Food plants and life style: Larva develops in wood of the lower part of trunks of live aspen and other poplars. Life cycle duration is 2–4 years. Pupation in wood of trees. Adults feed on leaves aspen and poplars.

Distribution: Europe and Siberia.

Distribution in NR "Medobory": Distribution of *S. carcharias* within the Reserve is poorly studied. We suppose *S. carcharias* should be common within the Reserve because it is widespread throughout of Western Podillya (Zamoroka et al., 2012). We observed it on the trunk of aspen.

Note: Specimens of *S. carcharias* from surroundings of village Vikno was misidentified and referred as *Saperda octopunctata* by Ya. Kapelyukh (2009) (Zamoroka et al., 2012). *S. octopunctata* is unknown for the Reserve.

Saperda scalaris Linnaeus, 1758

Examined material: Ternopil Region: Hrymayliv, 06.06.2014, 4 spc., 20.05.2016, 2 spc. (Kapelyukh).

Habitat: Temperate deciduous forests.

Food plants and life style: Larva develops in fresh moist wood of the lower part of trunks of various broadleaf

trees. Life cycle duration is 2 years. Pupation in wood of trees. Adults probably feeding on leaves and phloem of host plants.

Distribution: Palearctic.

Distribution in NR "Medobory": It is common within forests of the Reserve. We observed it on trunks of currently fallen hornbeams and oaks.

Saperda populnea Linnaeus, 1758

Literature data: Kubisz et al., 1998–1999; Kapelyukh, 2009: "Hora Hostra" near Vikno".

Examined material: Ternopil Region: Vikno, 07.06.2002, 1 spc. (Kapelyukh).

Habitat: Temperate deciduous forests.

Food plants and life style: Larva develops in live thin young non-numb twigs of aspen. Life cycle duration is 1 year. Pupation in wood of twigs. Adults feed on leaves aspen and poplars.

Distribution: West Palearctic.

Distribution in NR "Medobory": It is common within forests of the Reserve. We observed it on the twin of *Populus tremula* L.

Stenostola ferrea Schrank 1776

Examined material: Ternopil Region: Horodnytsya in Husyatyn District, 14.06.2004, 1 spc. (Kapelyukh).

Habitat: Temperate deciduous forests.

Food plants and life style: Larva develops in dead dry twigs and branches of lime. Life cycle duration is 2 years. Pupation in wood of twigs. Adults probably feeding on phloem of twigs of lime.

Distribution: West Palearctic.

Distribution in NR "Medobory": *S. ferrea* is common species for temperate deciduous forests. *S. ferrea* should be common within the Reserve because it is widespread throughout of Western Podillya (Zamoroka et al., 2012). We observed it on the trunk of *Tilia cordata* L.

Stenostola dubia Laicharting, 1884

Literature data: Kubisz et al., 1998–1999; Kapelyukh, 2009: "Krutyliv".

Habitat: Temperate deciduous forests.

Food plants and life style: Larva develops in dead branches of various deciduous trees. Life cycle duration is 2 years. Pupation in wood. Adults probably feeding on phloem of young green twigs of broadleaves.

Distribution: West Palearctic.

Distribution in NR "Medobory": *S. dubia* is poorly studied species in the Reserve. Kubisz mentioned it from the territory of Reserve (Kubisz et al., 1997–1998). There is no recent records.

Tribus Phytoeciini***Oberea erythrocephala* Schrank, 1776**

Literature data: Kubisz et al., 1998–1999; Kapelyukh, 2009: “Hora Hostra” near Vikno”.

Examined material: Ternopil Region: Vikno, 12.08.2000, 1 spc. (Kapelyukh).

Habitat: Xerophilous petrous steppes.

Food plants and life style: Larva develops in live stems and roots of *Euphorbia cyparissias* L. Life cycle duration is 1 year. Pupation in root collar at level of ground. Adults feed on leaves and probably on flowers of *E. cyparissias*.

Distribution: West Palearctic.

Distribution in NR “Medobory”: *O. erythrocephala* is common species in fragments of petrous steppes. We observed it on the stems of *E. cyparissias*.

***Phytoecia affinis* Harrer, 1784**

Examined material: Ternopil Region: Vikno, 12.06.2000, 1 spc., 13.06.2004, 5 spc., 15.06.2013, 1 spc., 25.06.2014, 4 spc. (Kapelyukh).

Habitat: Moist scrublands and forest edges.

Food plants and life style: Larva develops in live stems of *Chaerophyllum aromaticum* L., rarely in other umbellifers. Life cycle duration is 1 year. Pupation in root collar at level of ground. Adults feed on tissues of stems and leaves.

Distribution: West Palearctic.

Distribution in NR “Medobory”: *Ph. affinis* is one of the most common species within the Reserve. We noticed multiple specimens on stems and leaves of *Ch. aromaticum*. The species is common on forests edges and clearings, old abandoned orchards, riparian willow bushes.

Notes: Specimens of *Ph. Affinis* was misidentified and referred as *Oberea oculata* by Ya. Kapelyukh (2009) (Zamoroka et al., 2012). *Oberea oculata* is unknown for the Reserve.

***Phytoecia nigricornis* Fabricius, 1781**

Literature data: Zamoroka et al., 2012: “Bohdanivsky Lis” near Romanove Selo”.

Habitat: Thermophilous meadows and steppes.

Food plants and life style: Larva develops in live stems of *Tanacetum*, *Artemisia*, *Solidago* and some other Asteraceae. Life cycle duration is 1 year. Pupation in root collar at level of ground. Adults probably feeding on tissues of stems and leaves of host plants.

Distribution: West Palearctic.

Distribution in NR “Medobory”: It is rare within the Reserve. It is reported from surroundings of the Reserve.

***Phytoecia icterica* Schaller, 1783**

Literature data: Kubisz et al., 1998–1999; Kapelyukh 2009: “Hora Hostra” near Vikno”.

Examined material: Ternopil Region: Vikno, 06.VI.2016, 2 spc. (Zamoroka).

Habitat: Thermophilous meadows and steppes.

Food plants and life style: Larva develops in live stems of *Daucus*, *Pimpinella*, *Heracleum* and some other Apiaceae. Life cycle duration is 1 year. Pupation in root collar at level of ground. Adults probably feeding on tissues of stems and leaves of host plants.

Distribution: West Palearctic.

Distribution in NR “Medobory”: It is common for steppe remnants within the Reserve. We observed *Ph. Icterica* on stem of *Pimpinella saxifrage* L.

***Phytoecia uncinata* Redt., 1842**

Literature data: Kubisz et al., 1998–1999; Kapelyukh, 2009: “Hora Hostra” near Ostap’e”.

Examined material: Ternopil Region: Horodnytsya in Pidvolochysk District, 14.06.2012, 1 spc. (Zamoroka).

Habitat: Thermophilous meadows and steppes.

Food plants and life style: Larva develops in live stems of *Cerinth minor* L., rarely in other Boraginaceae. Life cycle duration is 1 year. Pupation in root collar at level of ground. Adults probably feeding on leaves and flowers of host plants.

Distribution: West Palearctic.

Distribution in NR “Medobory”: Distribution of *Ph. uncinata* within the Reserve is poorly studied. We suppose *Ph. uncinata* should be common in thermophilous steppe localities with food plants. The species is widely distributed throughout of Western Podillya (Zamoroka et al., 2012).

***Phytoecia cylindrica* Linnaeus, 1758**

Literature data: Kubisz et al., 1998–1999, Kapelyukh, 2009: “Hora Hostra” near Vikno, Krutyliv”.

Examined material: Ternopil Region: Vikno, 12.05.1999, 1 spc., 16.05.2001, 1 spc.; Krasne, 21.05.2001, 1 spc., 22.05.2001, 1 spc. (Kapelyukh); Horodnytsya in Pidvolochysk District, 14.06.2012, 1 spc. (Zamoroka).

Habitat: Moist scrublands and forest edges.

Food plants and life style: Larva develops in live stems mainly of *Chaerophyllum bulbosum* L., rarely in other umbellifers. Life cycle duration is 1 year. Pupation in root collar at level of ground. Adults feed on tissues of stems and leaves.

Distribution: West Palearctic.

Distribution in NR “Medobory”: *Ph. cylindrica* is very common species within the Reserve. We observed it on stems and leaves of *Ch. bulbosum*. The species is common on forests edges and clearings, old abandoned orchards, riparian willow bushes.

***Phytoecia coerulescens* Scopoli, 1763**

Examined material: Ternopil Region: Vikno, 05.06.2014, 1 spc. Vikno, (Kapelyukh); idem, 06.06.2016, 2 spc. (Zamoroka); Horodnytsya in Pidvolochysk District, 14.06.2012, 3 spc. (Zamoroka).

Habitat: Thermophilous meadows and steppes.

Food plants and life style: Larva develops in live stems and roots of *Echium maculatum* L. *Echium*

vulgare L. and *Cynoglossum officinale* L., rarely in other Boraginaceae. Life cycle duration is 1 year. Pupation in root collar at level of ground. Adults feed on leaves and lowers of host plants.

Distribution: West Palearctic.

Distribution in NR “Medobory”: It is very common species within the Reserve. We observed it on stems, leaves and inflorescence of host plants.

Conclusions

In summary, the fauna of the longhorn beetles of Nature Reserve “Medobory” is highly diverse and comprises 86 species. However, its inventorying is not finished. Relying on the data of Cerambycidae diversity within West Podillya macroregion, we suggest at least 110–120 species should be spread in the Reserve.

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