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# Longhorn beetles (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) of Ossa massif, Greece

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The paper presents and summarizes data on the distribution of longhorn beetles on Mount Ossa in Eastern Thessaly, Greece. Observations are the result of numerous expeditions carried out within years 1999-2024 with various intensity. The paper comprises data on 158 species which reflects 33% of Greek Cerambycidae fauna including subspecies. In-depth literature review was conducted and published data was herein included. Remarks on interesting and rare species are provided with detailed collecting data. Habitus of selected species is presented. 126 taxons are recorded for the massif of Ossa for the first time. The total number of recorded long-horned beetle species indicates the high degree of ecological and environmental preservation of Mount Ossa.

Key words: Mount Ossa, Eastern Thessaly, Larissa, long-horned beetles, faunistics, distribution.

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## INTRODUCTION

Longhorn beetles are one of the most abundant beetle family with around 35 000 species described (Švácha & Lawrence 2014), however this number constantly grows. Greek fauna of longhorn beetles comprises of 480 taxa including subspecies and rises continuously. At this point it should be stressed that only the sheer number of 48 taxa have been newly described from Greece within the last decade. Numerous species and subspecies are endemic to islands or limited to narrow and isolated areas on mainland, often in mountainous landscapes (eg. 105 *Dorcadion* species and subspecies) (Danilevsky 2024). Such number of species is the greatest among European countries. Habitat diversification of mainland and islands of Greece reflects in its biodiversity abundance. There is a number of published data regarding Cerambycidae of Ossa massif recording 32 species in the following literature positions: Berger 2005, 2008; Berger et al. 2010; Breuning 1946, 1962; Brustel 2005; Dutru & Le Restif 2002; Gutowski & Kurzawa 2019; Heyrovský 1941; Karpiński et al. 2020; Kovács et al. 1999; Meschnigg 1947; Pesarini & Sabbadini 2007, 2010, 2011; Rapuzzi & Sama 2013, 2018; Sama 1977, 1982; Sama & Rapuzzi 1993; Sláma 2017; Somerma et al. 1996; Szczepański & Karpiński 2017.

However, considering the area's popularity amongst longhorn beetles enthusiasts and researchers, the published data on Cerambycidae is scattered, insufficient and a comprehensive faunistic review is still lacking. The aim of the following manuscript is to gather and summarize new and literature faunistic data on the distribution of longhorn beetles of Ossa massif.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

### Study area

The massif of Ossa (alternatively „Kissavos") (Fig. 1) is located in the southeast coastal region of Thessaly in the administrative unit of Larissa. The highest point is 1978 meters above sea level (m a.s.l.). The massif is located between Mount Pelion on the south and Mount Olympus on the north. The summit of Mount Ossa is made of marble, whereas the lower slopes are dominated by schist. Serpentinite occurs only on lowlands to the south of the massif (Higgins & Higgins 1996). Eastern Thessaly is one of the most densely forested areas of Greece (Raus 2015). The eastern and western slopes of the Ossa massif differ in terms of their vegetation. Therefore, in the following paper the massif description is divided into its eastern and western parts.

The eastern slopes of the mountain are covered with luxuriant forest from the sea level up to 1600 m a.s.l. Grebenchikoff (1938) distinguished three major floral zones on the eastern Ossa:

- zone of macchia (Fig. 2A) from sea level up to 400-500 m a.s.l with following predominant species: *Quercus ilex* L., *Phillyrea latifolia* L., *Erica arborea* L., *Ostrya carpinifolia* Scop., *Quercus coccifera* L., *Cercis siliquastrum* L., *Juniperus oxycedrus* L., *Smilax aspera* L.,
- oak and chestnut forests (Fig. 2B, 3D) at the level of 400 and 900 m a.s.l with *Castanea sativa* Mill., *Quercus petraea* (Matt.) Liebl. and dominant *Q. pubescens* Willd., *Q. ilex* L., *Tilia cordata* Mill., *T. tomentosa* Moench, *Fraxinus ornus* L., *Acer campestre* L. At around 700 m a.s.l the *Quercus pubescens* is mixed with *Pinus nigra* Arn.,

- dense beech forest (Fig. 3C) from 900-1000 m. a.s.l up to the limit of the tree stands; in some parts of the tree stands the zone is mixed with *Abies borisii-regis* Mattf.

These three zones of eastern Ossa are well recognizable on the road from Spilia to Karitsa village. It is worthwhile mentioning that after Karitsa, on the eastern foothills of the mountain, there are old *Platanus orientalis* L. tree stands (Fig. 3B) found around the villages of Stomio and Omolio, and in Tembi Valley on both sides of Pinios river.

Floral zones are also well recognizable from local roads on western part of the massif:

- road Sykourio-Spilia-shelter: after the village of Sykourio, at low altitudes, there is bushland with *Quercus coccifera* L. and *Paliurus spina-christi* Mill., as well pine tree stands; higher in Spilia environs (ca. 850 m. a.s.l.) there is a bushland with *Spartium junceum* L. and an oak forest, which is replaced by fir forest at higher altitudes; there is a semi-alpine zone with sparse firs and *Juniperus oxycedrus* bushes at the area of mountain refuge at ca. 1650 m a.s.l.,
- road Spilia-Anatoli: an extensive fir forest covers the area from west of Spilia with some open areas (local name 'Tsairia') with sparse firs, bushes and crops; there are deciduous tree stands inside the luxuriant fir forest with oaks *Quercus coccifera*, chestnuts *Castanea sativa* and walnuts *Corylus;* there is a bushland of *Quercus coccifera* and old oak forest with an age-old specimens at the village of Anatoli (ca. 950 m a.s.l.); these ancient tree stands are accompanied by chestnut groves and a very mixed community with oaks, beeches, firs, chestnut trees, willows; at lower altitudes there is a bushland with predominantly *Q. coccifera* and *Paliurus spina-christi*,
- road Spilia-Ampelakia: on the route to Ampelakia village oak forest transmutes into fir zone with some oak patches; afterwards tree zones change into pine forest, beech zone, chestnut groves and an extensive open area with patches of *Q. coccifera*, respectively; lower altitudes from ca. 700 to 450 m a.s.l. are covered by an extensive oak forest; below Ampelakia (ca. 400 m a.s.l.) bushland is formed by *Q. coccifera*, figs and acacias.

At streams of the mountain there are mainly planes, willows and poplars. It is worthwhile mentioning, that very rare *Carpinus betulus* reaches here its southernmost distribution in Europe (Raus 2015). Slopes of the Ossa mountain are not easy to explore at its higher altitudes. In many places the land is inaccessible, even at the sea level (rough vegetation, steep slopes). Number of floristic endemics are found on Ossa e.g. *Centaurea ossaea* Halácsy, *Campanula incurva* Aucher ex A. DC., *C. pelia* Haussk. ex Bedd., *Soldanella chrysosticta* subsp. *pelia* (Raus) Raus, *Verbascum aphentulium* Heldr., *Viola rausii* Erben (Raus 2015).

Well preserved tree stands on the Mount of Ossa are inhabited by rare and indicator beetle species such as *Limoniscus violaceus* (Müller, 1821) (Elateridae) (Gouix 2011), *Osmoderma lassallei* J. Baraud et Tauzin, 1991 (Scarabaeidae), *Eurythyrea quercus* (Herbst, 1780) (Buprestidae), *Peltis grossa* (Linnaeus, 1758), *Seidlitzella procera* (Kraatz, 1858) (Trogossitidae) (Mpamnaras & Eliopoulos 2019).

## Methods

The study was carried out within years 1999-2024 with varied intensity during numerous expeditions. Additionally, data from research conducted in 1984 was included. Miscellaneous methods for species detection were used, i.e. sighting of imagines on blossoming flowers and larval host material (e.g. vegetation, dead wood, shrubs), sweep-netting, shaking off with entomological umbrella and net, attracting to light. Traps with fruits mixed with wine as well as pitfall traps were hung on trees in order to attract beetles in flight. Breeding processes of some species were conducted from their host plants. Dead wood with larval galleries, larvae and pupae was stored in laboratory conditions. Proper notes were made on the common species, which were observed and determined in the field. Detailed literature query was conducted for the purpose of this paper.

The following abbreviations are used in the paper: AM – Athanasios Mpamnaras, AW – Adam Woźniak, DN – David Navrátil, DS – Daniele Sechi, GG – Gianni Gobbi, GJ – Grzegorz Jarosiewicz, GS – Gianfranco Sama, JTD – Jan Tatur-Dytkowski, KC – Kamil Chrul, LK – Lech Kruszelnicki, MJ – Marcin Jakubowski, MW – Marcin Walczak, PG – Paweł Górski, PR – Pierpaolo Rapuzzi, SS – Sebastian Stępień, ca. – around, m. a.s.l. – meters above sea level, N – North, S – South, C – Central, E – East, W – West, Mt. – mountain, env. – environs. Adam Woźniak's data were included on the basis of his notes made within a period of 2013-2021.

The nomenclature of Cerambycidae is based on the Catalogue of Palearctic Coleoptera (Löbl & Smetana 2010) and a check-list of European Cerambycidae (Danilevsky 2024).

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Numerous surveys to the Ossa massif yielded in recording 158 longhorn beetle species, including subspecies, belonging to 6 subfamilies: Prioninae, Spondylidinae, Necydalinae, Lepturinae, Cerambycinae, Lamiinae. The number of 32 taxa were previously mentioned in literature, whereas 126 taxons are recorded for the Mount Ossa for the first time (Table 1). A number of 25 species are presented on colour plates. Some noteworthy and interesting species are presented in the „Remarks on selected species" section with detailed collecting data. Rare and scarce species occuring on slopes of Ossa are worth mentioning, i.e., *Acanthocinus henschi henschi*, *A. reticulatus*, *Aegomorphus krueperi*, *Akimerus berchmansi ariannae*, *Alocerus moesiacus*, *Asemum tenuicorne*, *Calchaenesthes oblongomaculata*, *Cerambyx carinatus*, *Deroplia genei genei*, *Lioderina linearis*, *Necydalis ulmi*, *Mallosia graeca*, *Stictoleptura erythroptera*, *S. rufa rufa*, *Ropalopus ungaricus ossae*, *Saphanus piceus bartolonii*, *Xylotrechus chinensis*.

The total number of 158 taxa reflects 33% of Greek Cerambycidae fauna that comprises of 480 taxa including subspecies and increases continuously. For comparison, it should be emphasised that only the total number of 105 species and subspecies of *Dorcadion* recorded from Greek islands and mainland, most with limited range.

The significant number of longhorn beetle species of Ossa indicates the high degree of diversity and environmental preservation. Such well preserved and vast tree stands are currently scarce on Greek mainland, hence it is worthwhile considering conservation activities by establishing protected areas and implementing logging restrictions on the massif of Ossa.

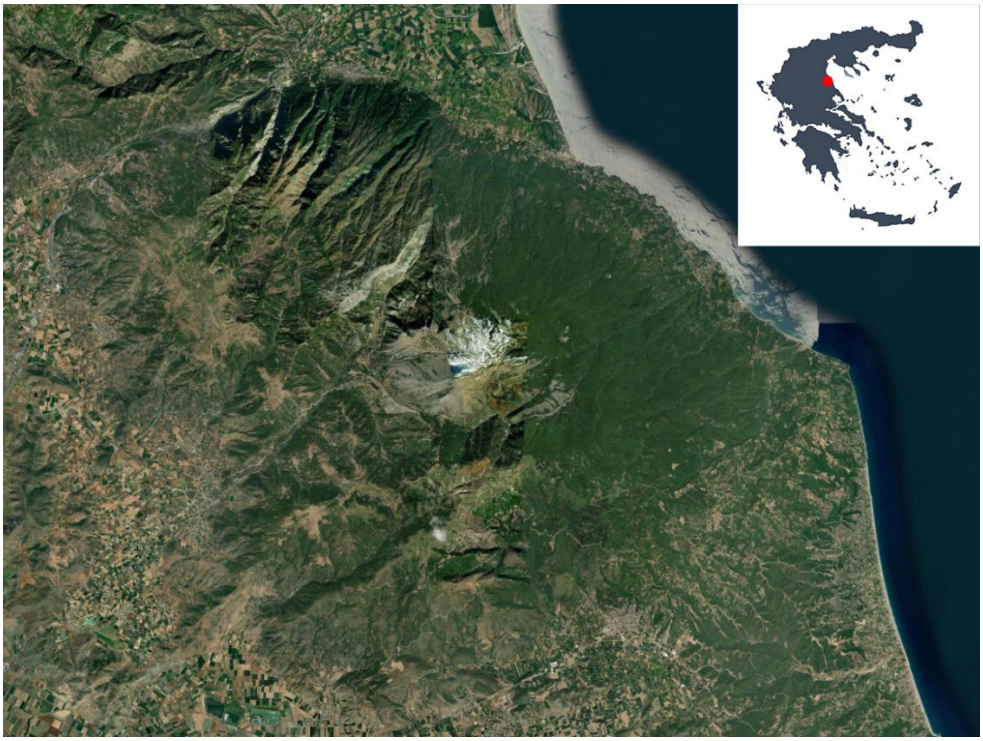

Fig. 1. Ossa massif, satellite view

Table 1. List of longhorn beetles (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) recorded on Ossa massif

| No | Subfamily/Species | Detected host plant of larvae | Legit (leg.) | Literature |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | PRIONINAE | | | |
| 1 | *Aegosoma scabricorne* (Scopoli, 1763) | | AM, AW, DS, GJ, LK, MW | |
| 2 | *Ergates faber faber* (Linnaeus, 1767) | *Pinus* | AM, AW, DS, MJ, MW, PG | |
| 3 | *Mesoprionus besikanus* (Fairmaire, 1855) | | AM, AW, JTD, LK, MW, SS | |
| 4 | *Prinobius myardi slamorum* Danilevsky, 2012 | *Platanus orientalis* | AM, AW, JTD, LK, MW | Berger 2005 |
| 5 | *Prionus coriarius* (Linnaeus, 1758) | *Carpinus* | AM, AW, DS, JTD, LK, MW | |
| 6 | *Rhaesus serricollis* (Motschulsky, 1838) | *Platanus orientalis* | AM, AW, DS, LK, MW | |
| | SPONDYLIDINAE | | | |
| 7 | *Alocerus moesiacus* (Frivaldszky, 1838) | *Ulmus, Platanus orientalis* | AW, JTD, MW, PR | |

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8 | *Arhopalus rusticus rusticus* (Linnaeus, 1758) | | AW, DS, SS | |
| 9 | *Asemum tenuicorne* Kraatz, 1879 | | LK | Gutowski & Kurzawa 2019 |
| 10 | *Cephalocrius syriacus* (Reitter, 1895) | | AW, LK | |
| 11 | *Spondylis buprestoides* (Linnaeus, 1758) | | AM, AW, PG | |
| 12 | *Saphanus piceus bartolonii* Sama & Rapuzzi, 1993 | *Fagus* | AW, DS, MW, SS | Sama & Rapuzzi 1993; Berger 2005 |
| 13 | *Tetropium castaneum* (Linnaeus, 1758) | | AW | |
| | NECYDALINAE | | | |
| 14 | *Necydalis ulmi* Chevrolat, 1838 | | AW, MJ, PG | Berger 2005; Dutru & Le Restif 2002 |
| | LEPTURINAE | | | |
| 15 | *Akimerus berchmansi ariannae* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2007 | | AM, AW, JTD, SS | Berger 2005; Brustel 2005; Pesarini & Sabbadini 2007; Rapuzzi & Sama 2018 |
| 16 | *Alosterna tabacicolor tabacicolor* (DeGeer, 1775) | | AM, AW, LK, MW, SS | |
| 17 | *Anastrangalia dubia dubia* (Scopoli, 1763) | | AM, AW, DN, GJ, LK, MJ, MW, PG | |
| 18 | *Anoplodera rufipes* (Schaller, 1783) | | LK | |
| 19 | *Anoplodera sexguttata* (Fabricius, 1775) | | AM, AW, GJ, LK, MW, SS | |
| 20 | *Cortodera differens differens* Pic, 1898 | | GJ | Pesarini & Sabbadini 2011 |
| 21 | *Cortodera humeralis humeralis* (Schaller, 1783) | | DN | |
| 22 | *Dinoptera collaris* (Linnaeus, 1758) | | AM, AW, GJ, LK | |
| 23 | *Grammoptera ruficornis ruficornis* (Fabricius, 1781) | | AW, MJ, PG | |

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| 24 | *Leptura aurulenta* Fabricius, 1793 | *Fagus* | AM, AW, LK, MW, SS | |
| 25 | *Leptura quadrifasciata* Linnaeus, 1758 | | AW | |
| 26 | *Pachytodes cerambyciformis* (Schrank, 1781) | | AM, AW, LK, MW, SS | |
| 27 | *Pachytodes erraticus* (Dalman, 1817) | | AM, AW, GJ, JTD, LK, MJ, MW, PG, SS | |
| 28 | *Paracorymbia fulva* (De Geer, 1775) | | AM, AW, DN, DS, GJ, JTD, LK, MW, SS | |
| 29 | *Paracorymbia maculicornis* (De Geer, 1775) | | AM, AW, GJ, GS, LK, PR | Sama 1982 |
| 30 | *Paracorymbia pallens* (Brullé, 1832) | | AM, AW, DN, GJ, LK, MJ, MW, PG | |
| 31 | *Paracorymbia tesserula* (Charpentier, 1825) | | AW | |
| 32 | *Pedostrangalia revestita* (Linnaeus, 1767) | | AW, LK | |
| 33 | *Pedostrangalia verticalis* (Germar, 1822) | | AM, AW, GJ, LK, MJ, MW | |
| 34 | *Pseudovadonia livida livida* (Fabricius, 1776) | | AM, AW, DN, GJ, LK, MJ, MW, PG, SS | |
| 35 | *Rhagium inquisitor* (Linnaeus, 1758) | | PR | |
| 36 | *Rhamnusium bicolor graecum* Schaufuss, 1862 | *Fagus* | AW, LK, PR | Berger 2005; Dutru & Le Restif 2002 |
| 37 | *Rutpela maculata* (Poda, 1761) | | AM, AW, DS, GJ, JTD, LK, MW, SS | |
| 38 | *Stictoleptura cordigera illyrica* (Müller, 1948) | | AM, AW, DS, GJ, JTD, LK, MW, SS | |
| 39 | *Stictoleptura erythroptera* (Hagenbach, 1822) | | AM, AW, LK, SS | Brustel 2005 |
| 40 | *Stictoleptura scutellata* (Fabricius, 1781) | *Fagus* | AM, AW, GJ, JTD, LK, SS | |
| 41 | *Stictoleptura rubra rubra* (Linnaeus, 1758) | | AM, AW | |
| 42 | *Stictoleptura rufa rufa* (Brullé, 1832) | | AM, AW, LK, MW, PR, SS | Brustel 2005; Dutru & Le Restif 2002 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| 43 | *Stenurella bifasciata bifasciata* (O.F. Müller, 1776) | | AM, AW, DN, GJ, LK, MJ, MW, PG, SS | |
| 44 | *Stenurella melanura melanura* (Linnaeus, 1758) | | AW, JTD, LK | |
| 45 | *Stenurella nigra nigra* (Linnaeus, 1758) | | GJ, MW | |
| 46 | *Stenurella septempunctata septempunctata* (Fabricius, 1792) | | AM, AW, DN, GJ, JTD. LK, MW, SS | |
| 47 | *Stenocorus meridianus* (Linnaeus, 1758) | | AM, AW, DS, MW, PG, PR, SS | Berger 2005 |
| 48 | *Strangalia attenuata* (Linnaeus, 1758) | | AW, LK, MW, SS | Berger 2005 |
| 49 | *Vadonia grandicollis laurae* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2007 | | AM, AW, DN, LK, MW | Berger 2005 |
| 50 | *Vadonia insidiosa* Holzschuh, 1984 | | AM, AW, DS, LK, MW, PG, SS | Berger 2005 |
| 51 | *Vadonia unipunctata* (Fabricius, 1787) | | GS | Sama 1982 |
| | CERAMBYCINAE | | | |
| 52 | *Axinopalpis gracilis gracilis* (Krynicki, 1832) | | AW, DS | |
| 53 | *Aromia moschata moschata* (Linnaeus, 1758) | *Salix* | AW, GJ | |
| 54 | *Calchaenesthes oblongomaculata* (Guérin-Méneville, 1844) | *Quercus* | LK | |
| 55 | *Callimoxys gracilis* (Brullé, 1832) | | AM, JTD, MW, LK | |
| 56 | *Callimus angulatus angulatus* (Schrank, 1789) | | GJ, PR | |
| 57 | *Cerambyx carinatus* Küster, 1845 | *Prunus dulcis* | AM | |
| 58 | *Cerambyx cerdo cerdo* Linnaeus, 1758 | *Quercus* | AM, AW, DS, GJ, MJ, MW, PG, SS | |
| 59 | *Cerambyx miles* Bonelli, 1812 | *Quercus* | AM, AW, LK | |
| 60 | *Cerambyx scopolii* Füssli, 1775 | *Carpinus, Quercus* | AM, AW, GJ, JTD, LK, MJ, MW, PG, SS | |
| 61 | *Cerambyx welensii welensii* (Küster, 1845) | *Quercus pubescens* | AM, AW, DS, LK, MJ, MW, PG | Kovács et al. 1999 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| 62 | *Chlorophorus aegyptiacus* (Fabricius, 1775) | | AW, DS, GJ, LK | |
| 63 | *Chlorophorus figuratus* (Scopoli, 1763) | | AM, AW, GJ, JTD, LK, MJ, MW, PG, SS | |
| 64 | *Chlorophorus hungaricus* (Seidlitz, 1891) | | GJ | |
| 65 | *Chlorophorus sartor* (O.F. Müller, 1766) | | AW, GJ, LK, MJ, MW, PG, SS | |
| 66 | *Chlorophorus trifasciatus* (Fabricius, 1781) | | GG | |
| 67 | *Chlorophorus varius varius* (O.F. Müller, 1766) | | AW, GJ, JTD, LK, MJ, MW, PG, SS | |
| 68 | *Clytus arietis arietis* (Linnaeus, 1758) | | AM, AW | |
| 69 | *Clytus rhamni rhamni* Germar, 1817 | | AW, DN, GJ, JTD, LK, MJ, MW, PG, SS | |
| 70 | *Deilus fugax* (Olivier, 1790) | | AM, GJ | |
| 71 | *Dolocerus reichii* Mulsant, 1862 | | AW, LK, MW | |
| 72 | *Gracilia minuta* (Fabricius, 1781) | *Juglans regia* | GJ, LK, PR | |
| 73 | *Echinocerus floralis* (Pallas, 1773) | | AM, AW, GJ, LK, MW | |
| 74 | *Hesperophanes sericeus* (Fabricius, 1787) | | AM, AW, JTD, LK | |
| 75 | *Hylotrupes bajulus* (Linnaeus, 1758) | | AM, AW, DS, LK, SS | |
| 76 | *Isotomus speciosus speciosus* (Schneider, 1787) | *Acer, Carpinus, Quercus* | AM, AW, GJ, LK, MJ, MW, PG, SS | Berger 2005; Sama 1977 |
| 77 | *Leioderes kollari kollari* Redtenbacher, 1849 | | AM | Berger 2005; Brustel 2005 |
| 78 | *Lioderina linearis* (Hampe, 1870) | *Quercus* | AW, DS, LK | |
| 79 | *Molorchus minor minor* (Linnaeus, 1758) | *Abies* | AW, LK, MW | |
| 80 | *Nathrius brevipennis* (Mulsant, 1839) | *Juglans regia* | AW, GJ, LK, MW | |
| 81 | *Neoplagionotus scalaris* (Brullé, 1833) | | AW, GJ, LK, MW | |
| 82 | *Penichroa fasciata* (Stephens, 1831) | *Ficus carica* | AW, JTD, LK | |

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| 83 | *Phymatodes lividus* (Rossi, 1794) | | LK | |
| 84 | *Phymatodes pusillus barbipes* Küster, 1847 | | AW, LK, MW | |
| 85 | *Phymatodes testaceus* (Linnaeus, 1758) | | AW, DN, GJ, JTD, LK, MW | |
| 86 | *Plagionotus arcuatus arcuatus* (Linnaeus, 1758) | | AM, AW, GJ, LK | |
| 87 | *Plagionotus detritus detritus* (Linnaeus, 1758) | | AM, AW, JTD, LK, SS | |
| 88 | *Purpuricenus budensis* (Götz, 1783) | | AM, AW, DN, GJ, JTD, MW | |
| 89 | *Purpuricenus desfontainii inhumeralis* Pic, 1891 | | AW, DN, LK | |
| 90 | *Purpuricenus globulicollis skypetarum* Rapuzzi & Sama, 2013 | | AW, LK, MW | Berger 2005; Rapuzzi & Sama, 2013 |
| 91 | *Purpuricenus kaehleri boryi* Brullé, 1833 | *Ficus*, *Quercus* | AM, DS, GJ, JTD, LK, MJ, MW, PG, SS | |
| 92 | *Ropalopus clavipes* (Fabricius, 1775) | | AM, AW, DN, GJ, JTD, LK, MJ, MW, PG, SS | |
| 93 | *Ropalopus ungaricus ossae* Karpiński, Szczepański & Kruszelnicki 2020 | | AW, MW | Berger 2005; Brustel 2005; Dutru & Le Restif 2002; Karpiński et al. 2020 |
| 94 | *Rosalia alpina alpina* (Linnaeus, 1758) | *Fagus* | AM, AW, DS, GJ, LK, MJ, PG | Berger 2005 |
| 95 | *Stenhomalus bicolor bicolor* (Kraatz, 1862) | *Quercus* | AW, GJ, LK, MW, PR | |
| 96 | *Stenopterus atricornis* Pic, 1891 | | AW, DN, GJ, MJ, LK, MW, PG, SS | |
| 97 | *Stenopterus flavicornis* Küster, 1846 | | AM, AW, DN, GJ, LK, MJ, MW, PG, SS | |
| 98 | *Stenopterus rufus rufus* (Linnaeus, 1767) | *Quercus* | AM, AW, DN, GJ, LK, MJ, MW, PG, SS | |
| 99 | *Stromatium auratum* (Böber, 1793) | *Quercus* | JTD, LK | |

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| 100 | *Trichoferus fasciculatus fasciculatus* (Faldermann, 1837) | *Ficus, Castanea sativa*, *Quercus* | AM, AW, GJ, JTD | |
| 101 | *Trichoferus griseus* (Fabricius, 1792) | *Ficus carica* | GJ | |
| 102 | *Trichoferus holosericeus* (Rossi, 1790) | *Ficus* | GJ, PR | |
| 103 | *Trichoferus pallidus* (Olivier, 1790) | | AW, DS | |
| 104 | *Xylotrechus antilope antilope* (Schönherr, 1817) | *Castanea sativa, Quercus* | AM, AW, DS, GJ, LK, MJ, MW, PG | |
| 105 | *Xylotrechus arvicola arvicola* (Olivier, 1795) | *Fagus, Ulmus* | AM, AW, DS, GJ, LK, MJ, MW, PG, SS | |
| 106 | *Xylotrechus chinensis* (Chevrolat, 1852) | *Morus* | LK | |
| 107 | *Xylotrechus rusticus* (Linnaeus, 1758) | *Juglans regia, Quercus* | AW, MJ, PG | |
| 108 | *Xylotrechus stebbingi* Gahan, 1906 | *Juglans regia* | AW, GJ, LK, MW, SS | |
| | LAMIINAE | | | |
| 109 | *Acanthocinus henschi henschi* Reitter, 1900 | | AW, DS | |
| 110 | *Acanthocinus reticulatus* (Razoumowsky, 1789) | *Abies* × *borisii-regis* | AM, AW | |
| 111 | *Aegomorphus clavipes* (Schrank, 1781) | | AW, GJ, LK, MJ, PG, SS | Berger 2005 |
| 112 | *Aegomorphus krueperi* (Kraatz, 1859) | *Quercus* | AM, AW, GJ, LK, MJ, PG | Berger 2005; Berger et al. 2010; Brustel 2005 |
| 113 | *Agapanthia cardui* (Linnaeus, 1767) | | AW, DN, GJ, JTD, LK, MJ, MW, PG | |
| 114 | *Agapanthia cynarae cynarae* (Germar, 1817) | | AM, AW, DN, GJ, JTD, LK, MW | Somerma et al. 1996 |
| 115 | *Agapanthia kirbyi* (Gyllenhal, 1817) | | AM, AW, DN, GJ, LK, MW | |
| 116 | *Agapanthia villosoviridescens* (De Geer, 1775) | | GG | |
| 117 | *Agapanthia violacea* (Fabricius, 1775) | | AM, AW, GJ, JTD, LK, MW | |

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| 118 | *Agapanthia uxoria* Sláma, 2017 | | | Sláma 2017 |
| 119 | *Agapanthiola leucaspis* (Steven, 1817) | | AW, LK | |
| 120 | *Anaesthetis testacea testacea* (Fabricius, 1781) | | GS | |
| 121 | *Calamobius filum* (Rossi, 1790) | | AW, LK, MW | |
| 122 | *Deroplia genei genei* (Aragona, 1830) | | LK, PR | |
| 123 | *Dorcadion aethiops aethiops* (Scopoli, 1763*)* | | AW, LK | |
| 124 | *Dorcadion etruscum bravardi* Pic, 1916 | | AM, AW, DN | |
| 125 | *Dorcadion lugubre thessalicum* Pic, 1916 | | AM, AW, GJ, LK, MW | Pesarini & Sabbadini 2007, 2010 |
| 126 | *Dorcadion ossae* Heyrovský, 1941 | | AM, AW, DN, GJ, LK, MW, PG | Berger 2008; Breuning 1946, 1962; Heyrovský 1941; Meschnigg 1947; Pesarini & Sabbadini 2007, 2010 |
| 127 | *Exocentrus adspersus* Mulsant, 1846 | | AM, AW, LK, SS | |
| 128 | *Exocentrus lusitanus* (Linnaeus, 1767) | | AW, GJ, JTD, LK | Berger 2005 |
| 129 | *Exocentrus punctipennis* Mulsant & Guillebeau, 1856 | | GJ | |
| 130 | *Leiopus taeniatus* (Gmelin, 1790) | *Ficus carica* | AW, LK | |
| 131 | *Mallosia graeca* (Sturm, 1843) | | VK | |
| 132 | *Mesosa curculionoides* (Linnaeus, 1761) | *Ficus, Juglans regia* | AW, GG, GJ, LK, MJ, PG, PR | Berger 2005 |
| 133 | *Mesosa nebulosa* (Fabricius, 1781) | | AW, PG, PR | |
| 134 | *Monochamus galloprovincialis galloprovincialis* (Olivier, 1795) | *Pinus* | AM, AW, LK, PG, SS | |
| 135 | *Morimus asper funereus* Mulsant, 1863 | | AW, DS, LK, KC | |

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| 136 | *Morimus asper gazanchidisi* Danilevsky, 2019 | | AM, AW, GJ, KC, LK, MJ, MW, PG, SS | |
| 137 | *Neodorcadion bilineatum* (Germar, 1824) | | AM, DN, GJ, JTD, LK, MW, PG | |
| 138 | *Niphona picticornis* Mulsant, 1839 | *Ficus carica* | AW, GJ, JTD, LK, SS | |
| 139 | *Oberea linearis* (Linnaeus, 1761) | | AW, LK, SS | |
| 140 | *Oberea oculata* (Linnaeus, 1758) | | AW | |
| 141 | *Oberea taygetana* (Pic, 1901) | | AM, AW, LK | Dutru & Le Restif 2002 |
| 142 | *Oxylia duponchelii* (Brullé, 1832) | | AM, AW, GJ, JTD, LK, MW | |
| 143 | *Parmena pubescens* (Dalman, 1817) | | GJ | |
| 144 | *Phytoecia caerulea caerulea* (Scopoli, 1772) | | AW, GS, LK | |
| 145 | *Phytoecia coerulescens coerulescens* (Scopoli, 1763) | | AM, AW, GJ, LK, MW, PG | |
| 146 | *Phytoecia cylindrica* (Linnaeus, 1758) | | GJ | |
| 147 | *Phytoecia pubescens* Pic, 1895 | | AW, AW, GJ, GS, LK | |
| 148 | *Phytoecia pustulata pustulata* (Schrank, 1776) | | AW, GJ, LK | |
| 149 | *Phytoecia virgula virgula* (Charpentier, 1825) | | AW, GS, LK | |
| 150 | *Pilemia hirsutula hirsutula* (Frölich, 1793) | | AM, AW, GJ | |
| 151 | *Pilemia kruszelnickii* (Szczepański & Karpiński, 2017) | | MW, SS | Szczepański & Karpiński 2017 |
| 152 | *Pogonocherus hispidulus* (Piller & Mitterpacher, 1783) | | AW | |
| 153 | *Pogonocherus hispidus* (Linnaeus, 1758) | | GJ | |
| 154 | *Pogonocherus perroudi perroudi* Mulsant, 1839 | | SS | |
| 155 | *Saperda octopunctata* (Scopoli, 1772) | | AW, GJ, LK | Berger 2005 |
| 156 | *Saperda punctata* (Linnaeus, 1767) | | AW, SS | |
| 157 | *Saperda populnea populnea* (Linnaeus, 1758) | | LK | |

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| 158 | *Tetrops praeustus praeustus* (Linnaeus, 1758) | | GS | |

**Remarks on selected species**

PRIONINAE

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

Localities:
- N Ossa Mt., 20.07.2020, 1 ex., at light, leg. AW;
- E Ossa Mt., Stomio env., 13.07.2004, in exit hole in *Platanus*, leg. AM; road Spilia-Karitsa, Arioprino, ca. 600 m a.s.l., 23.07.2013, on beech,1 ex., leg. AM; Kalybi, 10.07.2020, 1 ex., at light., leg. AW; Karitsa, 17.07.2020, at light, leg. AW; Kokkino Nero, 07.2002, over 30 exx. reared from larvae and pupae from *Platanus* log found on the beach, 26.06.2002, leg. LK; 29.06.2016, 1 ex. (Fig. 4A), leg. AW; 7.07.2017, 1 ex.; 11.07.2017, leg. AW; 7.07.2019, 2 exx., leg. AW; 27.06.2023, 1 ex., under bark of *Persica* Mill., leg. GJ;
- W Ossa Mt., road Sykourio-Spilia, Agios Panteleimon church, ca. 750 m a.s.l., 1.07.2018, under bark of dead oak, leg. AM.

Widely distributed, polyphagous species in southern Europe reaching its central parts. It should be emphasized that numerous specimens were obtained from a salt soaked tree that was drifting in the sea. Taking into account species long larval cycle, tree infestation must have taken place before the log fell into the sea.

***Mesoprionus besikanus* (Fairmaire, 1855)**

Localities:
- E Ossa Mt., Agiokampos, sea level, 20.07-1.08.2000, 4 exx., attracted to light, leg. AM; Arioprino, 10.07.2016, 2 exx., leg. AW; Kokkino Nero env., 29.06.2000, 2 exx., leg. LK; 5.06.2012, 1 ex., attracted to light, leg. LK; 7.06.2012, 2 exx., attracted to light, leg. LK; 6-16.07.2012, 4 exx., attracted to light, leg. LK; 15.07.2012, 2 exx., attracted to light, leg. LK; 08.07.2013, 2 exx., on the road at night, leg. JTD; 10.07.2013, 1 ex. (Fig. 4C), on the trunk at night, leg. JTD; 13.07.2013, 1 ex., on the road at night, leg. JTD; 8-17.07.2013, numerous exx., 21-30.06.2014, numerous exx.; 22.06-6.07.2015, numerous exx.; 19.06-16.07.2016, numerous exx.; 20.06-19.07.2017, numerous exx.; 4-13.07.2018, numerous exx.; 7-15.07.2019, numerous exx., leg. AW; Kalybi env., 23.06-12.07.2016, numerous exx.; 17-19.07.2017, numerous exx.; 10.07.2020; 9.07.2021, 2 exx., leg. AW; Karitsa, 6.07.2015, 1 ex., leg. AW; 11.07.2020, at light, 1ex., leg. AW; Kutsupia, 22.06.2015, leg. AW; Stomio, 20.06.2016, leg. AW;
- SE Ossa Mt., Velika, 22.06.2017, leg. AW; 13.07.2018, leg. AW; 16-22.07.2020, at light, numerous exx., leg. AW; 16.07.2021, 3 exx., at light, leg. AW.

Crepuscular and nocturnal species attracted to artificial light sources, hence most often found on local roads. Larvae develop in roots of deciduous trees.

***Prinobius myardi slamorum* Danilevsky, 2012**

Localities:
- N Ossa Mt., Omolio, 2004-2020, numerous specimens, leg. AM; 21.07.2020, at light, leg. AW; 15-23.07.2021, at light, numerous exx., leg. AW; Stomio, 2004-2020, numerous specimens, leg. AM;
- E Ossa Mt., Arioprino, 10.07.2016, leg. AW; Karitsa, 22.06.2017, leg. AW; Kokkino Nero, 28.06.2000, 5 exx., leg. LK; 6-16.07.2012, 15 exx., leg. LK; 5-15.07.2016, numerous exx.; 27.06-13.07.2017, numerous exx.; 10-17.07.2018, numerous

exx.; 7-14.07.2019, numerous exx.; 8.07.2020, 1 ex.; 13.07.2021, at light, 2 exx., leg. AW; Kokkino Nero env., 7-17.07 2013, 10 exx. (Fig. 4D), leg. JTD, 10.07.2013, 1 ex. (Fig. 5B, D), 1 larva (Fig. 5C), in broken bough of *Platanus orientalis* (Fig. 5A), leg. JTD; 28.06-2.07.2014; 5.07.2018, leg. AW; road Kokkino Nero-Karitsa, 6.07.2015, leg. AW;
- SE Ossa Mt., Velika, 12.07.2021; 14.07.2021, 1 ex., leg. AW.

Subspecies known from eastern part of *P. myardi* range. Similarly to other known European subspecies, the status of this newly described taxon is unclear, hence a validity of these needs furter research including DNA analysis.


Fig. 2. A – Zone of macchie; B – East Ossa, Karitsa and Kokkino Nero. Photos: JTD; C – Summit environs, biotope of *Dorcadion ossae*. Photo: AM; D – Mountain refuge vicinity, *D. ossae* biotope. Photo: GJ.

***Rhaesus serricollis* (Motschulsky, 1838)**

Localities:
- N Ossa Mt., Omolio, 2004-2020, numerous specimens, leg. AM; 20.07.2020, at light, leg. AW; 15-23.07.2021, over 10 exx., at light, leg. AW; Stomio, 2004-2020, numerous specimens, leg. AM;
- E Ossa Mt., Kokkino Nero, 4-5.07.2007, 2 exx., leg LK; 16.06.2012, 1 ex., leg. LK; 12.07.2016, leg. AW; 6-15.07.2018, 6 exx., leg. AW; 14.07.2019, 1 ex., leg. AW; 12.07.2020, leg. AW; 7.07.2021, 3 exx., leg. AW; Stomio, 21.07.2020 at light, leg. AW;
- SE Ossa Mt., Velika 22.06.2017, 1 ex. (dead), leg. AW; 10.07.2020, 1 ex., leg. AW.

Widely distributed species (Fig. 4B) in eastern mediterranean basin, however

encounered rarely due to leading a stealthy life after dusk.

SPONDYLIDINAE

***Asemum tenuicorne* Kraatz, 1879**

Locality:

- E Ossa Mt., Karitsa env., 1.06.2016, 6 exx., leg. LK.

Pyrophilous species (Fig. 6D) with enigmatic distribution, mostly known from southern Europe. At the same time, found in its central and northern parts, most often in single individuals (Gutowski & Kurzawa 2019).


Fig. 3. A – Age-old oak with hollow, *Stictoleptura rufa* biotope. Photo: AW; B – Omolio env., grove with *Platanus orientalis*, biotope of *Aegosoma scabricorne*, *Prinobius myardi slamorum* and *Rhaesus serricollis*. Photo: DS; C – Clearing in dense beech forest in Central Ossa, *Dorcadion ossae* biotope. Photo: JTD; D – Deciduous tree stand with oaks, biotope of *Aegomorphus krueperi*, *Akimerus berchmansi ariannae*, *Cerambyx welensii*, *Leptura aurulenta, Stenocorus meridianus*. Photo: AM.

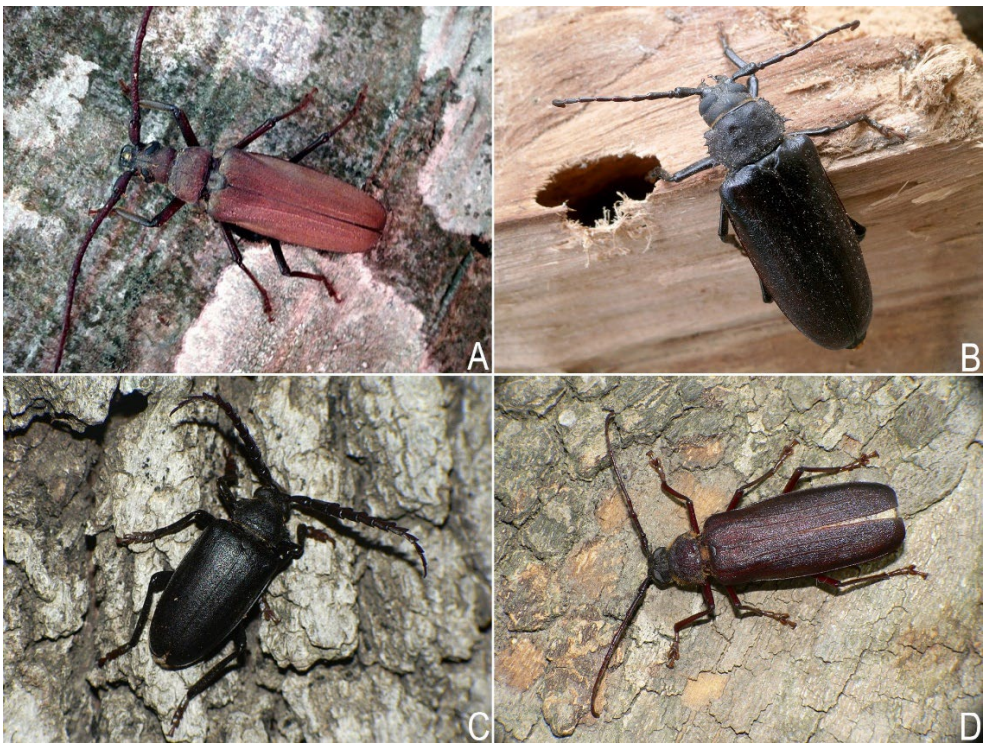


Fig. 4. A – *Aegosoma scabricorne* female after dusk; B – *Rhaesus serricollis* female after hatching near exit hole. Photos: AW; C – *Mesoprionus besikanus* male on an oak trunk after dusk; D – *Prinobius myardi slamorum* female after dusk on platanus, its host plant. Photos: JTD.

***Alocerus moesiacus* (Frivaldszky, 1838)**

Localities:
- N Ossa Mt., Omolio, 04.1984, ex larva, leg. leg. Mourglia, coll. GS & PR; 1 ex., attracted to light, 20.07.2020, leg. AW;
- E Ossa Mt., Stomio, 07.1984, 1 ex., on *Platanus orientalis*, coll. GS & PR; 10.07.2001, 2 exx., leg. M. Egger, coll. MW; Kokkino Nero, 19.07.2013, 1 ex., attracted to light, leg. JTD; Karitsa, 1 ex., attracted to light, 10.07.2020, leg. AW;
- SE Ossa Mt., Velika, 16.07.2020, 1 ex., leg. AW;
- S Ossa Mt., Dimitra, 8.1982-3.12.1984, ex larvae collected on 07.1982, *Ulmus*, coll. GS & PR.

Rarely encountered species (Fig. 6C) in the mediterranean area due to leading a stealthy life after dusk.

***Saphanus piceus bartolonii* Sama & Rapuzzi, 1993**

Localities:
- E Ossa Mt., 1020 m a.s.l., 20 exx., ex cult. beech *Fagus* sp. trunk collected on 10.07.2019: 15.01.2020, 1 ex.; 17.01.2020, 1 ex.;19.01.2020, 1 ex.; 20.01.2020, 2 exx.; 21.01.2020, 3 exx.; 22.01.2020, 4 exx.; 23.01.2020, 3 exx.; 26.02.2020, 1 ex.; 27.02.2020, 4 exx., leg. MW; Karitsa, 25.06.2016; 14.07.2020, leg. AW; Kissavos, 7.07.2018, larvae in *Fagus* sp. trunks, leg. AW; Kokkino Nero env. 26.06.2017, 1 dead

pupa in beech trunk, leg. AW; 7.07.2019, 1 ex., leg. AW; road Kokkino Nero-Spilia, 25.06.2015, larvae and pupae in *Fagus* sp. trunks; 1.07.2015, 10 exx. (Fig. 6A), leg. AW;
- W Ossa Mt., Spilia, 18.07.2021, 1 ex., leg. AW; road Spilia-Anatoli, 518 m a.s.l., 31.07.2006, 1 ex., active on a trunk by night, leg. DS.

Described on the basis of specimens from Pilion, Pindos and Ossa (Sama & Rapuzzi 1993). A nocturnal and rarely encountered species due to leading a stealthy life after dusk. Its morphology resembles both *Saphanus* and *Drymochares* species, hence DNA analysis and revision of both genera shall be conducted to constitute its taxonomical status.


Fig. 5. *Prinobius myardi slamorum*: A – broken bough of *Platanus orientalis*, adult's emergence hole marked with yellow circle; B – larval galleries in bough's cross-section with imago in larval corridor; C – fully grown larva before pupation; D – teneral imago in pupal cell. Photos: JTD.

NECYDALINAE

***Necydalis ulmi* Chevrolat, 1838**

Localities:
- E Ossa Mt., Stomio env., 23.06.2015, 1 ex., leg. AW; road Spilia-Karitsa, 27.06.2021, 1 ex., in flight, beech forest, leg. MJ; 28.06.2021, 1 ex., in flight, beech forest, leg. PG; 12.07.2021, 1 ex. (Fig. 7A), leg. AW.

Very rare species in central and southern Europe that occurs in old, well preserved deciduous forests. Larvae feed in the substrate overgrown with fungi inside the

hollows of living trees, as well as in thick branches and in lateral necroses (Rejzek & Vlasák 1999).

LEPTURINAE

***Akimerus berchmansi ariannae* Pesarini & Sabbadini 2007**

Localities:

- E Ossa Mt., Kokkino Nero env., 27.05.2008, 1 ex., flying around the group of oaks *Quercus coccifera*, leg. JTD; Kalybia, 5.07.2015, 1 ex., leg. AW;
- W Ossa Mt., road Spilia-Karitsa, 1.07.2018, ca. 770 m a.s.l., 1 ex., in flight in mixed forest with *Q. pubescens* (Fig. 3D); 21.06.2019, 1 ex., on oak trunk, leg. AM.

Scarcely encountered species associated with oaks on sun-exposed clearings.


Fig. 6. A – *Saphanus piceus bartolonii* female on beech trunk. Photo: AW; B – *Xylotrechus chinensis* female on mulberry, its host plant. Photo: LK; C – *Alocerus moesiacus* female ovipositing near a tree necrosis; Photo: AW; D – *Asemum tenuicorne* female on pine tree, its host plant. Photo: JTD.

***Cortodera differens* Pic, 1898**

Locality:
- E Ossa Mt., 1800 m a.s.l., 21.06.2023, 2 exx., in sweeping net, leg. GJ.

Species associated with herbaceous plants of *Centaurea*. Its younger synonym *C. steineri* was in use for about last decade.

***Leptura aurulenta* Fabricius, 1793**

Localities:
- E Ossa Mt., 1217 m.a.s.l, 10.07.2019,1 ex., in wine-fruit trap, leg. MW; Ariopriono, 10.07.2016, leg. AW; Kalybi, 18.07.2017, leg. AW; Karitsa, 26.06.2015, leg. AW; Kissavos, 12.07.2018; 15.07.2018, leg. AW; Stomio, 1.07.2014; 23.06.2017, leg. AW; Kokkino Nero, 26.06.2000, 2 exx., leg. LK; Kokkino Nero env., 30.06.2014; 02.07.2014, leg. AW; 26.06.2016, leg. AW; 4.07.2017, in wine-fruit trap, leg. AW; 12.07.2018, leg. AW; road Spilia-Karitsa, 11.07.2018, 1 ex., clearing in mixed forest of mainly oak, in flight, leg. AM; 28.07.2020, 1 ex., beech forest, in flight, leg. AM;
- W Ossa Mt., Spilia, 18.07.2021, leg. AW.

Rare species across Greece, recorded from Thessaly for the first time being and at the same time a southernmost record in Greece. So far, taxon was known only from north mainland.


Fig. 7. A – *Necydalis ulmi* female on bough of beech, one its host plants; B – *Stictoleptura rufa* female feeding on Apiaceae; C – *Trichoferus pallidus* male on its host plant *Quercus coccifera*. Photos: AW; D – *Rosalia alpina* male resting on leaves of beech, its host plant. Photo: JTD.


Fig. 8. A – Gathering of *Purpuricenus budensis* males attracted to females on a thistle; B – *Calchaenesthes oblongomaculata* female on branch of its host plant *Quercus coccifera*. Photos: JTD; C – *Purpuricenus globulicollis* resting on oak leaf; D – *Purpuricenus kaehleri boryi* teneral imago in pupal cell in oak branch. Photos: LK.

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

Localities:
- W Ossa Mt., Ampelakia env., ca. 550 m a.s.l., 18.06.2020, 1 ex., in flight around old hollowed *Quercus pubescens*; 17.06.2021, 6 exx.; 23.06.2021, 8 exx.; 23.06.2021, 1 ex., in flight in *Q. pubescens* forest, leg. AM; Anatoli env., ca. 900 m a.s.l., 28.06.2021, 1 ex., on Apiaceae flowers under old *Q. pubescens* oaks, leg. AM.

Very rare species across Europe and Greece, regarded as bioindicator of well preserved deciduous forests.

***Stictoleptura rufa rufa* (Brullé, 1832)**

Localities:
- E Ossa Mt., Kokkino Nero, 2.06.2006, 3 exx., on Daucaceae, leg. MW; 3.06.2006, 1 ex., on Daucaceae, leg. MW; 7.06.2012, 1 ex., on Daucaceae, leg. MW; 3.06.2006, 1 ex., leg. LK; 1812 m a.s.l., on *Centaurea* sp., 31.05.2016, 1 ex., leg. MW; road Spilia-Karitsa, 770 m a.s.l., 24.06.2020, 1 ex., in flight around *Quercus pubescens* oaks, leg. AM;
- W Ossa Mt., Ampelakia env., ca. 550 m a.s.l., *Q. pubescens* forest, 17.06.2021, 6 exx., on flowers and in flight around an old hollowed oak, leg. AM; 23.06.2021, 10 exx., leg. AM; Spilia, 27.06.2016, 1 ex., leg. AW; 10.07.2020, 1 ex. (Fig. 7B), leg. AW.

Very scarce species in southern Europe. Associated with deciduous sun-exposed oaks with hollows (Fig. 3A) (Sama et al. 2011).

***Vadonia insidiosa* Holzschuh, 1984**

Localities:
- E Ossa Mt., Kissavos, 7.07.2018, leg. AW; Kokkino Nero env., 7.07.2019, leg. AW;
- W Ossa Mt., Ampelakia, 29.06.2021, 5 exx., leg. PG & MJ; Spilia, 9.07.2018; 5-20.07.2021, numerous exx., leg. AW.

Species is endemic to central Greece and the island of Lefkada. It is worth mentioning that Sama (1982) reported *Vadonia unipunctata* from Ossa that very much resembles *V. insidiosa* that was described two years later by Holzschuh (1984).

CERAMBYCINAE

***Calchaenesthes oblongomaculata* (Guérin-Méneville, 1844)**

Locality:
- E Ossa Mt., Kokkino Nero env., 1.07.2009, 1 ex. (dead), in the dead twig of an oak *Quercus* sp., leg. LK.

Relatively rarely encountered species (Fig. 8B) associated with oaks. Beetles can be found in large numbers on oak trees where they are attracted by other individual's pheromones.


Fig. 9. A – *Hesperophanes sericeus* on one of its host plants, *Quercus*; B – *Ropalopus ungaricus ossae* on leaf on maple, its host plant. Photos: AW; C – *Stromatium auratum* male attracted to light; D – *Aegomorphus krueperi* mating on oak bough as an example of mimicry. Photos: JTD.


Fig. 10 A – *Acanthocinus reticulatus* on log of fir as an example of mimicry. Photo: JTD; B – *Dorcadion ossae* near Ossa summit, its typical habitat. Photo: GJ; C – *Oberea taygetana* female on its host plant *Euphorbia*. Photo: JTD; *Saperda octopunctata* male after emerging from lime branch near its exit hole. Photo: AW.

***Cerambyx carinatus* Küster, 1845**

Locality:
- W Ossa Mt., Sykourio, ca. 140 m a.s.l., 06.2000, numerous exx., on old almond *Prunus dulcis* (Mill.) D.A.Webb, leg. AM; 21-26.06.2019, 3 exx., wine traps on old almond trees, leg. AM; 23-28.07.2020, 1 ex., wine trap on old almond tree, leg. AM.

Scarcely observed thermophilic species occuring in southern Europe. Species develops in well insolated fruit trees of *Ceratonia*, *Malus*, *Prunus* and *Pyrus*.

***Cerambyx welensii welensii* Küster, 1846**

Localities:
- NE Ossa Mt., Omolio env., 28 m a.s.l., 1 ex., 1.08.2006, in pitfall trap, leg. DS; ca. 20 m a.s.l., 3.08.2012, 1 ex. (dead) at the base of old *Platanus orientalis*, leg. AM; 26.07.2019, 1 ex. (dead) in the hollow of *P. orientalis,* leg. AM; 08.07.2021, leg AW;
- E Ossa Mt., Aghios Triada, 06 07.2017, leg. AW; Kalybi, 10.07.2020, leg. AW; Karitsa env., 27.07.2006, 1 ex., attracted to light, leg. DS; 19.06.2015; 25.06.2016, leg. AW; Kokkino Nero env., 2.07.2002, 1 ex., leg. LK; 26.06.2014; 21.06.2016; 26.06.2016, in wine-fruit trap, 30.06.2016; 12.07.2016; 19.06-19.07.2017, numerous exx., leg. AW; 14.07.2018, 1 ex., in wine-

fruit trap, leg. AW; 12.07.2019, 1 ex., wine-fruit trap, leg. MW; 15.07.2019, leg. AW; 28.06.2021, 3 exx., leg. PG & MJ; Stomio, 20.06.2016; 01.07.2017, leg. AW;
- SE Ossa Mt., Velika, 13.07.2018, 1 ex., leg. AW; 12-24.07.2020, numerous exx., leg. AW; 18.07.2021, in wine-fruit trap, leg. AW;
- W Ossa Mt., Anatoli env., ca. 900 m a.s.l., 10.08.2015, 1 ex. (dead) under old *Quercus pubescens*; 29.06-4.07.2020, 2 exx., in wine-fruit trap on old *Q. pubescens*, leg. AM.

Likewise *Cerambyx carinatus*, *C. welensii* prefers warm, sun-exposed places. Species inhabits various oaks *Quercus* spp.

***Hesperophanes sericeus* (Fabricius, 1787)**

Localities:
- E Ossa Mt., Kokkino Nero, 8.07.2006, 1 ex., leg. LK; 15.07.2013, 1 ex. (Fig. 9A), sea level, attracted to light, leg. AW; 9.07.2016, 1 ex., attracted to light, leg. AW;
- W Ossa Mt., Sykourio, ca. 140 m a.s.l., 23.07.2014, 1 ex., leg. AM.

Crepuscular and nocturnal, widely distributed species across mediterranean area associated with trunks of deciduous trees. At the same time, rarely encountered due to leading a stealthy life after dusk.

***Lioderina linearis* (Hampe, 1870)**

Localities:
- NE Ossa Mt., Seloma, 900 m a.s.l., leg. Liberto, coll. GS;
- E Ossa Mt., Kokkino Nero, 26.06.2000, 1 ex., thrown off from oak branch, leg. LK; Kalybi, 10.07.2020, 1 ex., attracted to light, leg. AW;
- W Ossa Mt., road Spilia-Anatoli, 900 m a.s.l., 23.07.2006, 1 ex., attracted to light, leg. DS.

Considered as very rare taxon throughout central Europe, and more common in its south-eastern part. This nocturnal species leads a stealthy life and sometimes is attracted to artificial light sources.

***Trichoferus pallidus* (Olivier, 1790)**

Localities:
- NE Ossa Mt., Omolio env., 327 m a.s.l., 1.08.2006, 3 exx., in fruit-wine trap, leg. DS;
- E Ossa Mt., Kokkino Nero, 1 ex. (Fig. 7C), attracted to light, 7.07.2016. leg. AW.

Species associated with oaks, occasionally inhabiting other deciduous trees – trunks and thick branches. Rarely collected across Europe due to leading stealthy life after dusk.

***Purpuricenus globulicollis skypetarum Rapuzzi & Sama, 2013***

Localities:
- E Ossa Mt., Kalybi env., 4.07.2015, 14 exx.; 5.07.2015; 7.07.2015, leg. AW; Karitsa, 22.06.2017, leg. AW; Kissavos, 15.07.2018, leg. AW; Kokkino Nero, 28.06.2014; 21.06-12.07.2016, numerous exx., leg. AW; 26.06.2017, 6 exx., leg. LK; road Kokkino Nero-Karitsa, 19.06.2015, leg. AW; Stomio, 3.07.2015, leg. AW;
- W Ossa Mt., Spilia, 1.07.2018, leg. AW.

A rare, thermophilic species (Fig. 8C). Similarly to *Purpuricenus budensis* (Fig. 8A) and *P. kaehleri*, associated with branches of deciduous trees. Taxon reported from *Quercus*, *Castanea* and *Acer*.

***Purpuricenus kaehleri boryi* Brullé, 1833**

Localities:
- E Ossa Mt., Aiopriono, 29.06.2016, leg. AW; Kalybi, 5.07.2015; 12.07.2016, leg.

AW; Karitsa, 15.06.2014; 25.06.2015, leg. AW; 10.07.2019, 1 ex., in wine-fruit trap, leg. MW; Kokkino Nero env., 14.06.2008, 1 ex., in *Quercus* branch (Fig. 8D), leg. LK; 10.07.2013, 7 exx., on *Salix* sp., leg. JTD; 13.06-02.07.2014, numerous exx.; 19.06-08.07.2015, numerous exx.; 18.06-16.07.2016, numerous exx.; 26.06-19.07.2017, numerous exx.; 4-15.07.2018, numerous exx.; 7-15.07.2019, numerous exx.; 24.07.2020 1 ex., in wine-fruit trap; 17-18.07.2021, in wine-fruit trap, leg. AW; road Kokkino Nero-Spilia, 25.06.2015, leg. AW; Stomio, 20.06-1.07.2014, numerous exx.; 23.06-7.07.2015, numerous exx.; 21.06-1.07.2017, numerous exx.; 19-24.07.2020 numerous exx., leg AW;
- SE Ossa Mt., Velika, 19.06.2014, leg. AW;
- W Ossa Mt., Ampelakia, 29.06.2021, 1 ex., leg. PG & MJ; Spilia, 1.07.2016, leg. AW; road Spilia-Anatoli, 327 m a.s.l., 1.08.2006, 2 exx., in fruits-wine trap, leg. DS.

Subspecies of *Purpuricenus kaehleri* with very large elytral black spot and black pronotum, known from central and southern Greece.

***Rosalia alpina alpina* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

Localities:
- NE Ossa Mt., road Spilia-Karitsa, 07.2003-07.2021, numerous exx. on dead beeches *Fagus* sp. and beech timber, leg. AM; 27-28.06.2021, 5 exx., leg. PG & MJ;
- E Ossa Mt., 1020 m a.s.l., 10.07.2019, 4 exx., on dead *Fagus* sp., leg. MW; Ariopriono, 29.06.2016, leg. AW; Kalybi, 7.07.2015, leg. AW; Kokkino Nero env. 28.06.2000, numerous exx., several feeding on blossoming *Chamaecytisus* sp., leg. LK; 12.07.2000, 1 ex., leg. LK; 2.07.2002, 1 ex., leg. LK; 25.06.2015; 26.06-7.07.2017, numerous exx.; 7-12.07.2019, numerous exx., leg. AW; road Kokkino Nero-Spilia, 25.06.2015, leg. AW; Stomio env., sea level, 6.07.2005, 1 ex., on *P. orientalis* leaf, leg. AM; 20.06-1.07.2014, numerous exx.; 23.06-7.07.2015, numerous exx.; 21.07.2020, leg. AW;
- W Ossa Mt., Spilia, 23.07.2021, leg. AW.

Relatively rare species across Europe, locally encountered in numerous specimens in well preserved beech forests (Fig. 7D). Numerous specimens were observed on beech tinder of the massif and it is worthwhile mentioning that imagines were recorded while feeding on flowering *Chamaecytisus* which is the first such observation. Taxon is mentioned in European Union's Habitat Directive (Annex II and IV) and regarded as priority species.

***Ropalopus ungaricus ossae* Karpiński, Szczepański & Kruszelnicki, 2020**

Localities:
- E Ossa Mt., 1217 m a.s.l., 10.07.2019, 2 exx., in wine-fruit trap, leg. MW; 1 ex., in wine-fruit trap, leg. AW; 23.07.2020, 1 ex. (Fig. 9B), in wine-fruit trap, leg. AW; Kokkino Nero env., 12.07.2019, 15.07.2019, in wine-fruit trap, leg. AW.

Recently described subspecies as a result of *Ropalopus* genera revision, similar to subspecies *Ropalopus ungaricus siculus* (Stierlin, 1864) that was previously regarded as separate taxon – *Ropalopus siculus* (Stierlin, 1864). Firstly recorded from Ossa Mt. by Dutru & Le Restif (2002) as *R. siculus*.

***Stromatium auratum* (Böber, 1793)**

Locality:
- E Ossa Mt., Kokkino Nero, 16.07.2012, 1 ex., leg. LK; 7.07.2013, 15.07.2013, leg. AW; 8-19.07.2013, 4 exx. (Fig. 9C), leg. JTD; 13.07.2016, leg. AW; 10.07.2017, at light, leg. AW; 08.07.2018, leg. AW; 21.07.2020, leg. AW.

Species distributed in whole mediterranean basin, nevertheless encountered rarely due to its nocturnal activity.

***Xylotrechus chinensis* (Chevrolat, 1852)**

Locality:
- E Ossa Mt., Kokkino Nero, 16.07.2024, 1 ex. (Fig. 6B), leg. LK.

An invasive species native to Eastern Asia, although uncommon across Europe and still spreading its range. Larvae develop in living trunks of *Morus*, occassionally in *Pyrus* and *Vitis*. Firstly recorded in Europe from southern Germany in 2007 (Benker 2008). Eventually, after a decade found in Greece on Crete in 2017 (Leivadera et al. 2018).

LAMIINAE

***Acanthocinus henschi henschi* Reitter, 1900**

Localities:
- E Ossa Mt., Kokkino Nero env., 7.07.2016, 1 ex. attracted to light, leg. AW;
- W Ossa Mt., road Spilia-Anatoli, 900 m a.s.l., 24.07.2006, 1 ex., leg. DS.

Species associated with coniferous trees as pines *Pinus*, and spruces *Picea*. Very rarely encountered species, leading a stealthy life after dusk.

***Acanthocinus reticulatus* (Razoumowsky, 1789)**

Locality:
- W Ossa Mt., road Spilia-Karitsa, 6.05.2020, 1 ex., beech forest with fir, on trunk of dead fallen *Abies* × *borisii-regis* Mattf., leg. AM.

Very rare species (Fig. 10A) both in Europe and in the study area. Species associated with *Abies* in old coniferous and mixed tree stands. Collected in larger numbers under the bark in larval and pupal stages.

***Aegomorphus krueperi* (Kraatz, 1859)**

Localities:
- SE Ossa Mt., Melivoia, 20.03-2.05.2009, 5 exx., from a branch with oviposited eggs by 1♀ on 7.06.2007, leg. et cult. LK;
- E Ossa Mt., Stomio, 21.06.2017, leg. AW;
- W Ossa Mt., Ampelakia env., 7.06.2019, *Quercus pubescens* forest, ca. 600 m a.s.l., 1 ex., on dried oak twig, leg. AM; Ampelakia, 29.06.2021, 2 exx., (Fig. 9D), leg. PG & MJ.

Species associated with oaks. Endemic to the Balkan Peninsula, known primarily from the Meteora region in Greece.

***Deroplia genei genei* (Aragona, 1830)**

Locality:
- E Ossa Mt., Kokkino Nero, 1 ex., ex larva 12.2007 collected in *Quercus* on 3.07. 2007, leg. LK.

Rare thermophilic species across Europe associated with oaks. Previously noted generally from Ossa (PR – pers. com.)

***Dorcadion ossae* Heyrovský, 1941**

Localities:
- C Ossa Mt., summit env. (Fig. 2C, D), 21.05.2008, 1 ex., leg. PG; 10.06.2012, 2 exx., leg. LK; 1812 m a.s.l., 1.05.2015, 3 exx., leg. MW; 21.06.2023, 1700-1813 m a.s.l., 2 exx., leg. GJ; mountain refuge env., ca. 1450 m a.s.l., 20.05.2012, 3 exx.; 22.04.2019, 7 exx.; 3.05.2019, 3 exx.; 4.05.2021, 2 exx., leg. AM;

- W Ossa Mt., Sykourio env., 3 km E from Spilia, 1200-1500 m a.s.l., 18.05.2016, 15 exx., leg. DN.

This species (Fig. 10B) is known primarily from the Ossa massif, however was also reported from the nearby Mt. Pelion (Pessarini & Sabbadini 2007). Additionally, found by two authors on Olympos Mt. (26.05.2008, 3 exx., leg. JTD & PG).

***Oberea taygetana* (Pic, 1901)**

Localities:
- E Ossa Mt., Kokkino Nero SW env., 10.06.2011, 1 ex., leg LK; 1.06.2016, 2 exx., leg. LK; Stomio env., 20.06.2014, leg. AW;
- W Ossa Mt., road Spilia-Karitsa, 24.06.2020, 1 ex., rocky place in beech forest, on *Euphorbia* sp., leg. AM.

Recorded from Ossa Mt. (Dutru & Le Restif 2002). Relatively uncommon species (Fig. 10C) on Greek mainland.

***Mallosia graeca* (Sturm, 1843)**

Locality:
- E Ossa Mt., Kokkino Nero, 13.05.2005, 1 ex., leg. V. Kadlecova (VK), coll. GS.

A species endemic to Greece, described from Peloponnese peninsula, also found on Greek mainland.

***Morimus asper funereus* Mulsant, 1863**

Locality:
- E Ossa Mt., Kokkino Nero env., 25.06-7.07.2016, 1 ex., leg. KC; 25.06-1.07.2018, 2 exx., leg. KC.

***Morimus asper gazanchidisi* Danilevsky, 2019**

Localities:
- E Ossa Mt., Arioprino, 29.06.2016, leg. AW; Karitsa, 25-26.06.2016, leg. AW; Kissavos, 12.07.2018, leg. AW; Kokkino Nero env., 13.06.2014-15.07.2019, numerous exx., leg. AW; Kokkino Nero-Spilia, 25.06.2015-23.07.2021, numerous exx., leg. AW; 27.06.2021, numerous exx., leg. PG; Stomio, 25.06-1.07.2014, leg. AW; 23.06-3.07.2015, leg. AW; 21.06.2017, leg. AW;
- W Ossa Mt., road Spilia-Karitsa, 05.1999-07.2001, 500-1000 m.a.s.l., numerous exx., leg. AM; 28.06.2021, 1ex, leg. PG; road Spilia-Anatoli, 518 m.a.s.l., 31.07.2006, 1 ex., leg. DS; Spilia, 1.07.2016, leg. AW; 10.07.2020, leg. AW; road Sykourio-Spilia, 900 m.a.s.l., 07.2018, leg. AM.

Morphology of the *Morimus asper*-group species is very variable. The lack of flight ability results in development of numerous local, isolated populations. The authors collected both the *Morimus asper asper* and *Morimus asper funereus* in the discussed area, finding high individual variability. It seems that the recently described subspecies *Morimus asper gazanchidisi* may be a local form of *M. asper asper* coexisting with others on the slopes of Ossa massif. Authors suggest that status of *Morimus* in Greece needs further and separate research including molecular analysis rather than basing only on morphological features.

***Saperda octopunctata* (Scopoli, 1772)**

Localities:
- E Ossa Mt., Kokkino Nero env., 30.5.2007, 2 exx., on *Tilia*., leg. GJ; 3.06.2007, numerous exx., on log of *Tilia*, leg. LK; Ariopriono, 10.07.2016, leg. AW; Kalybi, 10.07.2020, attracted to light, leg. AW; Karitsa, 15.06.2014; 22.06.2017, leg. AW;

Kokkino Nero, 28.06.2014, leg. AW; Kokkino Nero env., 11.07.2013; 3-6.7.2017, numerous exx., leg. AW; road Kokkino Nero-Karitsa, 19.6.2015, leg. AW; Stomio env., 16.6-1.7.2014, numerous exx., leg. AW; 20.06.2016; 21.06.2017, leg. AW.

Monophagous species (Fig. 10D) associated with lime trees. Widely distributed but rarely encountered in whole Europe.

***Saperda punctata* (Linnaeus, 1767)**

Localities:
- E. Ossa Mt., Kalybi, 10.07.2020, at light, leg. AW; Kokkino Nero env., 13-19.06.2014 numerous exx.; 19.06.2016, leg. AW; Kucupia, 22.06.2015, leg. AW.

Widely distributed, rarely encountered species in Europe associated with elm trees.

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