

# Family Cerambycidae Longhorn Beetles

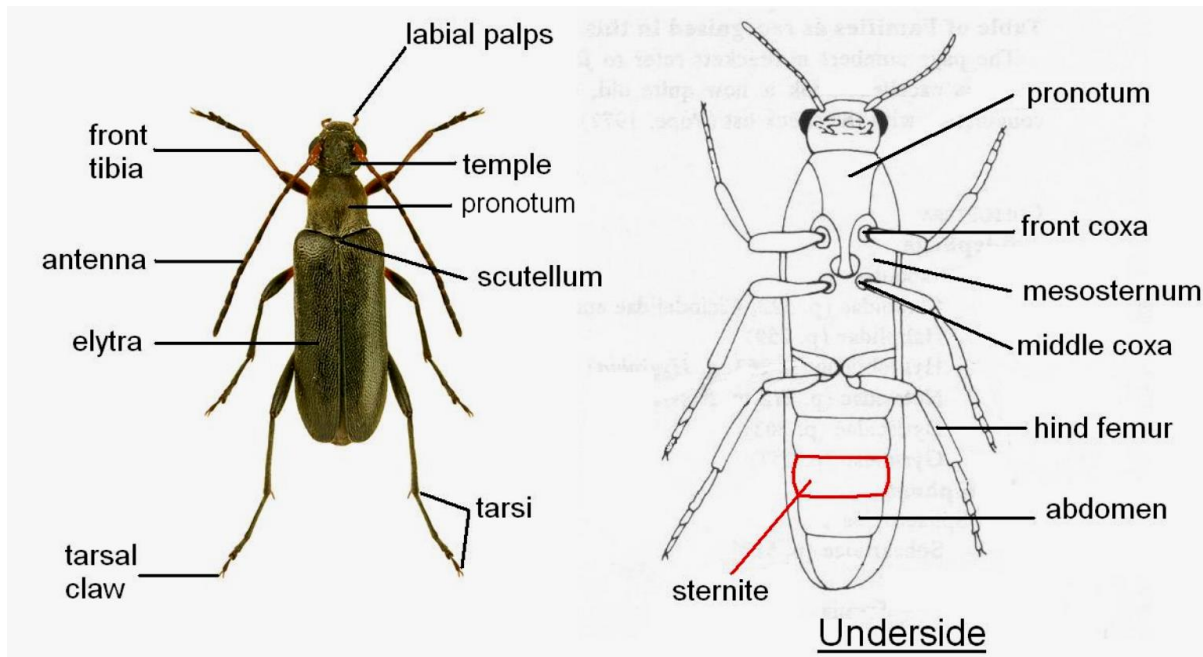


Diagram adapted from Unwin (1984)

## References

Duffy (1952), Handbooks for the Identification of British Insects Volume 5 Part 12.  
 Reitter (1908) Fauna Germanica. Die Käfer des Deutschen Reiches  
 Wallin, Nylander & Kvamme, (2009) Zootaxa 2010:31–45 (2009)

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## Checklist

On the next page is a checklist of the 68 species of established Cerambycidae from the Checklist of Beetles of the British Isles, 2012 edition, edited by A. G. Duff. (available from [www.coleopterist.org.uk/checklist.htm](http://www.coleopterist.org.uk/checklist.htm)).



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**Subfamily PRIONINAE** Latreille, 1802

Genus **PRIONUS** Geoffroy, 1762  
*coriarius* (Linnaeus, 1758)

**Subfamily LEPTURINAE** Latreille, 1802

Genus **RHAGIUM** Fabricius, 1775  
*inquisitor* (Linnaeus, 1758)  
*bifasciatum* Fabricius, 1775  
*mordax* (De Geer, 1775)  
Genus **STENOCORUS** Geoffroy, 1762  
*meridianus* (Linnaeus, 1758)  
Genus **DINOPTERA** Mulsant, 1863  
*collaris* (Linnaeus, 1758)  
Genus **GRAMMOPTERA** Audinet-Serville, 1835  
*abdominalis* (Stephens, 1831)  
*ruficornis* (Fabricius, 1781)  
*ustulata* (Schaller, 1783)  
Genus **PEDOSTRANGALIA** Sokolov, 1896  
*revestita* (Linnaeus, 1767)  
Genus **LEPTUROBOSCA** Reitter, 1913  
*virens* (Linnaeus, 1758)  
Genus **LEPTURA** Linnaeus, 1758  
*aurulenta* Fabricius, 1793  
*quadrifasciata* Linnaeus, 1758  
Genus **ANASTRANGALIA** Casey, 1924  
*sanguinolenta* (Linnaeus, 1761)  
Genus **STICTOLEPTURA** Casey, 1924  
*cordigera* (Füsslin, 1775)  
*rubra* (Linnaeus, 1758)  
*scutellata* (Fabricius, 1781)  
Genus **PARACORYMBIA** Miroshnikov, 1998  
*fulva* (De Geer, 1775)  
Genus **ANOPLODERA** Mulsant, 1839  
*sexguttata* (Fabricius, 1775)  
Genus **JUDOLIA** Mulsant, 1863  
*sexmaculata* (Linnaeus, 1758)  
Genus **PACHYTODES** Pic, 1891  
*cerambyciformis* (Schränk, 1781)  
Genus **ALOSTERNA** Mulsant, 1863  
*tabacicolor* (De Geer, 1775)  
Genus **PSEUDOVADONIA** Lobanov et al 1981  
*livida* (Fabricius, 1777)  
Genus **STRANGALIA** Audinet-Serville, 1835  
*attenuata* (Linnaeus, 1758)  
Genus **RUTPELA** Nakane & Ohbayashi, 1959  
*maculata* (Poda, 1761)  
Genus **STENURELLA** Villiers, 1974  
*melanura* (Linnaeus, 1758)  
*nigra* (Linnaeus, 1758)

**Subfamily SPONDYLIDINAE** Audinet-Serville, 1832

Genus **ASEMUM** Eschscholtz, 1830  
*striatum* (Linnaeus, 1758)  
Genus **TETROPIUM** Kirby, 1837  
*castaneum* (Linnaeus, 1758)  
*gabrielii* Weise, 1905  
Genus **ARHOPALUS** Audinet-Serville, 1834  
*ferus* (Mulsant, 1839)  
*rusticus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

**Subfamily CERAMBYCINAE** Latreille, 1802

Genus **TRINOPHYLUM** Bates, 1878  
*cribratum* Bates, 1878  
Genus **CERAMBYX** Linnaeus, 1758  
*cerdo* Linnaeus, 1758  
*scopolii* Fuessly, 1775  
Genus **GRACILIA** Audinet-Serville, 1834  
*minuta* (Fabricius, 1781)  
Genus **OBRIUM** Dejean, 1821  
*brunneum* (Fabricius, 1793)  
*cantharinum* (Linnaeus, 1767)  
Genus **NATHRIUS** Brèthes, 1916  
*brevipennis* (Mulsant, 1839)  
Genus **MOLORCHUS** Fabricius, 1793  
*minor* (Linnaeus, 1758)  
Genus **GLAPHYRA** Newman, 1840  
*umbellatarum* (von Schreber, 1759)  
Genus **AROMIA** Audinet-Serville, 1833  
*moschata* (Linnaeus, 1758)  
Genus **HYLOTROPUS** Audinet-Serville, 1834  
*bajulus* (Linnaeus, 1758)  
Genus **CALLIDIUM** Fabricius, 1775  
*violaceum* (Linnaeus, 1758)  
Genus **PYRRHIDIUM** Fairmaire, 1864  
*sanguineum* (Linnaeus, 1758)  
Genus **PHYMATODES** Mulsant, 1839  
*testaceus* (Linnaeus, 1758)  
Genus **POECILIUM** Fairmaire, 1864  
*alni* (Linnaeus, 1767)  
*lividum* (Rossi, 1794)  
Genus **CLYTUS** Laicharting, 1784  
*arietis* (Linnaeus, 1758)  
Genus **PLAGIONOTUS** Mulsant, 1842  
*arcuatus* (Linnaeus, 1758)  
Genus **ANAGLYPTUS** Mulsant, 1839  
*mysticus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

**Subfamily LAMIINAE** Latreille, 1825

Genus **MESOSA** Latreille, 1829  
*nebulosa* (Fabricius, 1781)  
Genus **AGAPANTHIA** Audinet-Serville, 1835  
*villosoviridescens* (De Geer, 1775)  
Genus **LAMIA** Fabricius, 1775  
*textor* (Linnaeus, 1758)  
Genus **POGONOCHERUS** Dejean, 1821  
*fasciculatus* (De Geer, 1775)  
*hispidulus* (Piller & Mitterpacher, 1783)  
*hispidus* (Linnaeus, 1758)  
Genus **ACANTHOCINUS** Dejean, 1821  
*aedilis* (Linnaeus, 1758)  
Genus **LEIOPUS** Audinet-Serville, 1835  
*nebulosus* (Linnaeus, 1758)  
*linnei* Wallin, Nylander & Kvamme, 2009  
Genus **SAPERDA** Fabricius, 1775  
*carcharias* (Linnaeus, 1758)  
*populnea* (Linnaeus, 1758)  
*scalaris* (Linnaeus, 1758)  
Genus **STENOSTOLA** Dejean, 1835  
*dubia* (Laicharting, 1784)  
Genus **PHYTOECIA** Dejean, 1835  
*cylindrica* (Linnaeus, 1758)  
Genus **OBBERA** Dejean, 1835  
*oculata* (Linnaeus, 1758)  
Genus **TETROPS** Stephens, 1829  
*praeustus* (Linnaeus, 1758)  
*starkii* Chevrolat, 1859



# Family Cerambycidae

Key to the 68 species with sustained populations in the wild.

Adapted from Handbooks for the Identification of British Insects Volume 5, part 12, Duffy 1952

- 1 Antennae hairless and distinctly toothed. Sides of pronotum with three teeth on each side. Underneath the prosternum projects as a blunt process behind the front coxae. Length 23-40 mm. ....

..... ***Prionus coriarius***

Male antennae 12-segmented, female 11-segmented. Southern England northwards to Cheshire, rare, August to October



Antennae hairy at least towards the base; segments cylindrical. Sides of pronotum with at most one tooth. Underneath the prosternum scarcely projects between the front coxae if at all. ....2



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- 2<sup>1</sup> Front of head facing vertically at right angles to the long axis of the body or strongly inflexed. Front tibiae obliquely grooved on their inner side. Last segments of labial palps tapering or pointed. ....[3](#)



Front of head obliquely or more or less vertically inclined to longitudinal axis of body. Front tibiae not grooved on their inner side. Last segments of labial palps enlarged. ....[17](#)

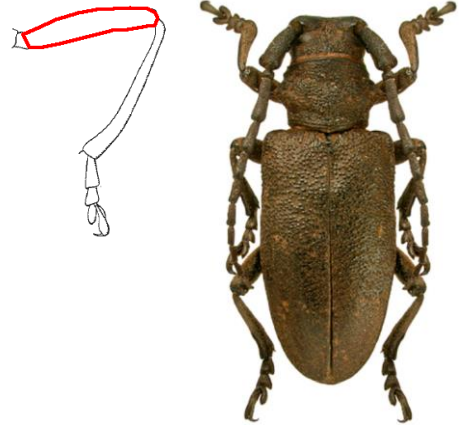


3<sup>2</sup> Pronotum with a single pair of tubercles or spines on the side or on the side-top edge. ....4



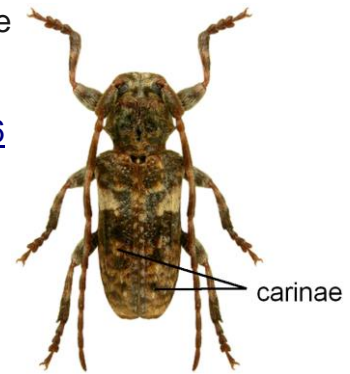
Pronotum without a single pair of spines on the side. ....9

- 4<sup>3</sup> Femora not swollen, little broader than the rest of the leg. ....  
..... ***Lamia textor***



Femora distinctly swollen (club-shaped). .....<sup>5</sup>

- 5<sup>4</sup> Antennae not or scarcely extending beyond the tips of the elytra, and bearing numerous long erect hairs. Elytra each with two to three longitudinal carinae. Mainly on the dead twigs of fruit trees. Genus ***Pogonocherus***. .....[6](#)



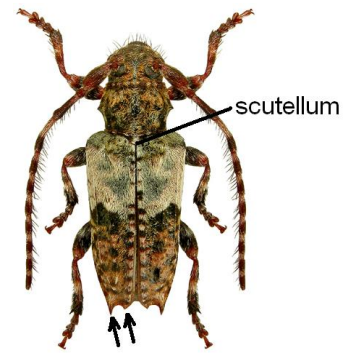
Antennae extending well beyond the ends of the elytra (often considerably) and covered with hairs that more or less lay on the surface. Elytra without raised ridges. ....[8](#)

- 6<sup>5</sup> Elytra more or less sheared off at the tip, without teeth.  
Length 5-7 mm. ....  
..... ***Pogonocherus fasciculatus***  
Northern species. Bred from coniferous trees



Elytra shallowly notched at the tip and toothed at the outer angles. Southern species. In deciduous trees, especially pear. ....<sup>7</sup>

- 76 Each elytron with a two teeth at the tip. Scutellum covered with white pubescence. Length 6-7 mm. .  
..... ***Pogonocherus hispidulus***



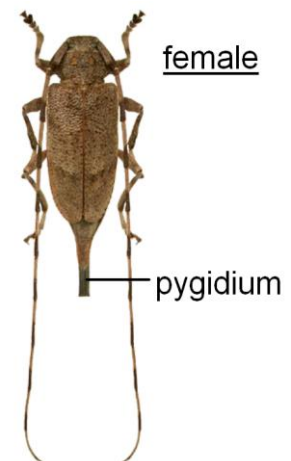
- Elytra each with one tooth at the apex. Scutellum dark brown or black. Length 4-6 mm. ....  
..... ***Pogonocherus hispidus***



- 8<sup>5</sup> Antennae in the male about four times as long as body; in the female about twice as long. Pygidium of female strongly produced into a tubular process. Elytra with scattered reddish, bead-like granules showing through pubescence. Length 13-19 mm. ....

..... ***Acanthocinus aedilis***

Northern species; scarce, but frequently imported in pines.



Antennae less than twice as long as body in both sexes. Pygidium of female not produced. Elytra with deep punctures showing through pubescence. Length 6-10 mm. Genus ***Leiopus***.....[64](#)



9<sup>3</sup> Antennae with the basal segments white, yellow or grey and the apical segments black or brown. Tarsal claws not bifid, split or toothed. Front coxae distinctly separated. ....10

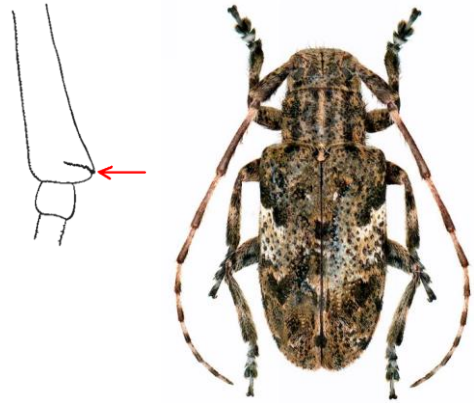
Antennal segments uniform in colour. Tarsal claws bifid, split, or toothed basally. Front coxae more or less fused. ....14



- 10<sup>9</sup> Outer side of first antennal segment with a thin transverse black ridge near the tip (often partly obscured by short hair). Elytra short, less than twice as long as combined basal width. Underneath the mesosternum is convex, protruding between the middle coxae. Length 10-15 mm. ....

..... ***Mesosa nebulosa***

Mainly on oak

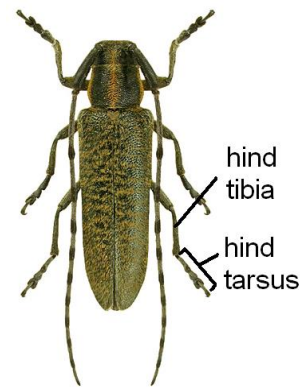


Outer side of first antennal segment without a black carina. Elytra elongate, two and one-half to three times as long as combined basal width. Mesosternum flat, not protruding between middle coxae. ....[11](#)

- 11<sup>10</sup> Antennae 12-segmented. Hind tarsi as long as hind tibiae. Length 12-17 mm. Elytra rather diffusely mottled pale brown on a black background. ....

..... ***Agapanthia villosoviridescens***

On herbaceous plants, especially *Carduus* and *Heracleum*



Antennae with 11 segments. Hind tarsi distinctly shorter than hind tibiae. Elytra with clearly defined patterning. Genus ***Saperda***. .....<sup>12</sup>

- 12<sup>11</sup> Elytra without bands or markings of a contrasting colour but with a dense covering of coarse dark punctures along with yellow or greyish hair; tips of elytra acutely pointed. Length 20-28 mm. ..

..... ***Saperda carcharias***

Bred mostly from poplars. Photograph from [www.zin.ru](http://www.zin.ru).



Elytra with distinct bands or markings of a lighter colour; apex of elytra rounded.

.....<sup>13</sup>

- 13<sup>12</sup> Pronotum becoming narrower towards the rear, with the base of the elytra distinctly broader than the rear of the pronotum. Elytra black and with a broad bright yellowish-green longitudinal band of pubescence extending along suture and branching at intervals, and with a few scattered spots of similar pubescence. Length 14-18 mm. ....

..... ***Saperda scalaris***

Northern species. Mainly from genus *Prunus*, pears and oaks



Pronotum more or less parallel-sided, about as wide at the rear as the base of the elytra. Elytra with rather scanty yellowish pubescence and with a few scattered patches of similar but denser pubescence forming conspicuous patches. Length 9-14 mm. ....

..... ***Saperda populnea***

Southern species. Bred from poplars and willows



- 14<sup>9</sup> Elytra yellowish-brown with darker tips. Eyes completely divided into two parts. Pronotum with a very deep transverse impression on each side near the base. Length 3-5 mm. ....

..... ***Tetrops praeusta***

A second species *Tetrops starkii* has been recorded from Oxfordshire. It is very similar and differs in its relatively darker elytra which are sometimes darkened laterally and generally lighter legs.



Elytra completely grey, dark or black. Eyes not completely divided into two parts. Pronotum without a deep transverse impression near base. ....<sup>15</sup>

15<sup>14</sup> Pronotum and underside of abdomen orange-brown. Elytra distinctly sheared off at the tip and slightly concave. Hind tibiae not nearly reaching the tips of the elytra. Length 16-20 mm. ....

..... ***Oberea oculata***

On willows.



Pronotum and underside of abdomen black. Elytra not or scarcely sheared off at the tips. Back legs much longer, with the hind tibiae more or less reaching the tips of the elytra. ....<sup>16</sup>

- 16<sup>15</sup> Elytra each with one or two slightly raised longitudinal ridges and very gradually tapering towards the rear. Front femora and tibiae orange-brown. Length 6-10 mm. ....

..... ***Phytoecia cylindrica***

On Umbelliferae



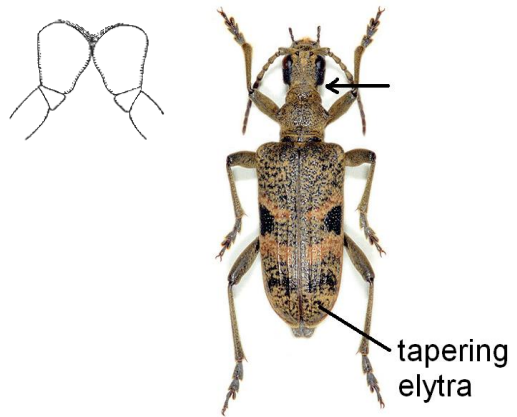
Elytra without ridges and slightly broadened towards the tips. Front femora and tibiae black. Length 9- 12 mm. ....

..... ***Stenostola dubia***

Mainly on limes.



17<sup>3</sup> Viewed from below, the front coxae are distinctly conical. Sides of head strongly constricted behind temples, which are usually strongly protuberant. Elytra usually strongly tapering posteriorly. ..[18](#)



Front coxae round or oval but never conical. Sides of head never strongly constricted behind the temples, which are scarcely protuberant. ....[42](#)

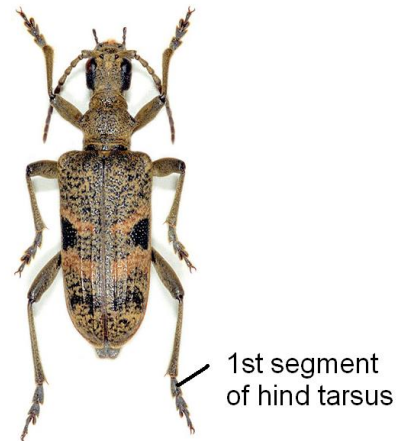
18<sup>17</sup> Pronotum with a conspicuous blunt, short-hairy tubercle on each side. ....<sup>19</sup>



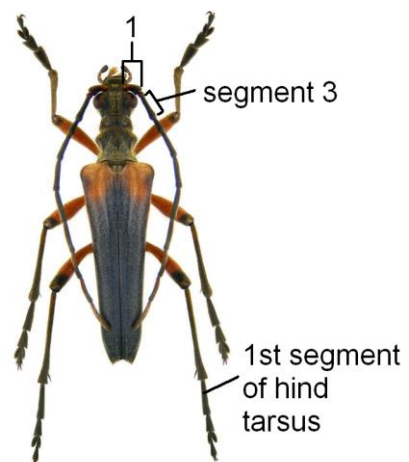
Pronotum without lateral tubercles. ....<sup>22</sup>



- 19<sup>18</sup> Antennae short, not extending as far as the middle of the elytra and with the third segment shorter than the first. Hind tarsi with first segment compressed, strongly broadened apically, and not longer than second and third together. Elytra with a pattern of blacks and browns. Genus ***Rhagium***. .....[20](#)



Antennae longer, extending beyond the middle of the elytra and with the third segment much longer than the first. Hind tarsi with first segment more or less cylindrical, scarcely broadened apically, much longer than second and third together. Length 15-24 mm. Elytra not patterned as above. ....  
..... ***Stenocorus meridianus***



20<sup>19</sup> Antennae long, extending well beyond shoulders of elytra; very finely pubescent. Pattern on the elytra variable but usually consisting mainly of a pair of oblique yellow bands; shoulders reddish-brown. Length 14-18 mm. ....

..... ***Rhagium bifasciatum***

Photograph from [www.cerambyx.uochb.cz](http://www.cerambyx.uochb.cz).



Antennae shorter, not or only just reaching shoulders of elytra; with dense greyish pubescence. Pattern on the elytra never with oblique yellow bands; shoulders black. ....<sup>21</sup>

- 21<sup>20</sup> Temples parallel-sided behind eyes. Head with a deep longitudinal median impression between eyes. Head and pronotum covered with golden pubescence. Length 14-19 mm.  
..... ***Rhagium mordax***



Temples distinctly converging behind eyes. Head without an impression between eyes. Head and pronotum covered with greyish-white pubescence. Length 12-15 mm. ....  
..... ***Rhagium inquisitor***  
Northern species



22<sup>18</sup> Posterior angles of pronotum more or less right-angled or evenly rounded. ....<sup>23</sup>



Posterior angles of pronotum acutely produced into a distinct spine-like process. ....<sup>30</sup>



23<sup>22</sup> Elytra parallel-sided and broadly rounded apically, bluish-black. Pronotum red. Length 7-9 mm. ....  
..... ***Dinoptera collaris***



Elytra slightly to strongly tapering towards the rear. Pronotum usually black, but if reddish then elytra also reddish. ....<sup>24</sup>

24<sup>23</sup> Elytra shining, entirely chestnut-brown with the tips broadly rounded. Length 6-9 mm. ....  
..... ***Pseudovadonia livida***



Elytra dull, entirely black, red or yellow, or black and yellow/orange/red with the tips obliquely sheared off or notched. ....<sup>25</sup>

- 25 Elytra mainly red or orange with the tips black and a black patch in the middle that narrows towards the rear and joins with the black at the tip. ....

..... ***Stictoleptura cordigera***

First recorded a few years ago on thistles on Hackney Marsh.

Photograph © Mark Telfer. See further details at

<http://markgtelfer.co.uk/2014/07/30/tales-of-the-unexpected/>



Elytra uniformly coloured or if marked with orange on black then divided into spots with at least the suture all black-lined. ....[25a](#)



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25a<sup>25</sup> Elytra more or less parallel-sided, black, each with three orange or yellow marks which are sometimes confluent. Length 8-11 mm. ....  
..... ***Anoplodera sexguttata***  
Southern species



Elytra distinctly tapering posteriorly; never black with orange or yellow marks.  
..... <sup>26</sup>

26<sup>25</sup> Elytra entirely black. Scutellum covered with very dense golden pubescence. ....<sup>27</sup>



Elytra mainly or entirely reddish or yellowish. Scutellum sparsely covered with fine greyish pubescence. ....<sup>28</sup>

27<sup>26</sup> Elytra dull because of a rather dense covering of greenish-grey hairs and these obscure the sculpturing. Such hairs are also present on the pronotum and head but much less densely. Antennal segments with the basal half brownish and the apical half black. Tips of elytra rounded. ....

..... ***Lepturobosca virens***

One recent record from the Welsh border near Monmouth. Previously thought to be extinct.



Elytra appearing shiny with little hair, the underlying sculpture of tiny pits clear on the elytra. Antennal segments uniformly blackish. Tips of elytra sheared off. ....

..... ***Stictoleptura scutellata***

Mainly on beech in the south.



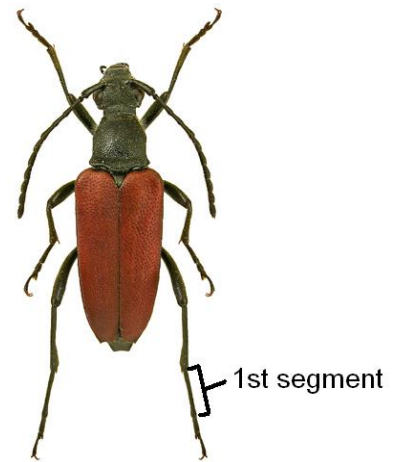
28<sup>26</sup> Elytra orange-brown with the tips distinctly darkened.  
Length 10-14 mm. ....  
..... ***Paracorymbia fulva***



Elytra entirely yellowish or reddish brown. ....<sup>29</sup>



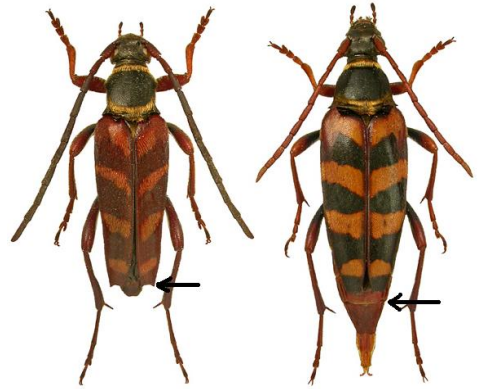
- 29<sup>28</sup> Hair on elytra black. Legs entirely black; first segment of hind tarsus more than four times as long as second. Length 9-12 mm. ....  
..... ***Anastrangalia sanguinolenta***



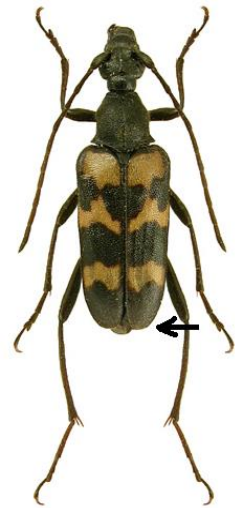
- Hair on elytra pale yellow. Legs with the tibiae and tarsi orange-brown; first segment of hind tarsus less than four times as long as second. Length 12-20 mm. ....  
..... ***Stictoleptura rubra***



30<sup>22</sup> Elytra sheared off at the tip or notched or with a short spine. Elytra always strongly tapering posteriorly. ....[31](#)



Elytra broadly rounded apically. ....[37](#)



31<sup>30</sup> Elytra black, with four transverse yellow or orange bands, usually broken in the middle by a black or darkened line along the suture. ....<sup>32</sup>



Elytra entirely black or largely black, with reddish or yellowish markings but not banded as above. ....<sup>34</sup>  
In doubtful cases the first black band does not extend right across the elytra but has the yellow from the front band linked at the sides with the yellow of the second band - see *Rutpela*

32<sup>31</sup> Front and hind margins of pronotum  
densely fringed with yellow pubescence.  
..... ***Leptura aurulenta***



Front and hind margins of pronotum not densely fringed with yellow  
pubescence. ....<sup>33</sup>

- 33<sup>32</sup> More elongate and slender, particularly the pronotum. Femora and tibiae mostly orange-brown. ....  
..... ***Strangalia attenuata***

Some old records and thought to be extinct, but there has been a reputed sighting in Sussex, SE of Crawley, more recently.



- More stocky, particularly the pronotum. Legs dark. ....  
..... ***Leptura quadrifasciata***



34<sup>31</sup> Each antennal segment with the basal third yellowish and the apical two-thirds black. Elytra yellowish-brown with black markings. Length 15-17 mm. ....

..... ***Rutpela maculata***

The colour patterns are variable. The front black section illustrated here as two spots and a middle patch may be joined together. The second black section may also be joined or separated into two lateral patches. The fourth yellowish-brown area may be reduced to two small spots.



Antennal segments entirely black or reddish. Elytra never yellow with black markings except at apex .....<sup>35</sup>

35<sup>34</sup> Head, pronotum and legs reddish. Pronotum with a pair of very small protuberances in the middle at the side. Length 9-15 mm .....

..... ***Pedostrangalia revestita***

Very rare in southern England



Head, pronotum and legs black. Pronotum without a pair of lateral protuberances .....<sup>36</sup>

36<sup>35</sup> Elytra entirely black. Length 7-9 mm .....  
..... ***Stenurella nigra***



Elytra mainly chestnut-brown (male) or reddish (female). Length 7-9 mm. ....  
..... ***Stenurella melanura***



37 <sup>30</sup> Elytra tapering at least slightly towards the rear; marked yellowish-brown and black. ....	<a href="#">38</a>
Elytra parallel-sided; reddish brown or black but never both. ....	<a href="#">39</a>



- 38<sup>37</sup> Elytra tapering slightly towards the rear; black, with three transverse yellow bands. Bristles on head and pronotum grey and erect. Length 8-11 mm. ....

..... ***Judolia sexmaculata***

Northern species.



Elytra strongly tapering towards the rear; pale brown with black markings. Bristles on head and pronotum yellow and laying more or less flat. Length 7-11 mm. ....

..... ***Pachytodes cerambyciformis***

Southern species.



- 39<sup>37</sup> Antenna with first segment shorter than third segment. Eyes almost touching front margin of head. Elytra with a black ground colour. Genus ***Grammoptera***. .....[40](#)



Antenna with first segment as long as third. Eyes placed well behind front margin of head. Elytra reddish-brown. Length 6-8 mm. ....  
..... ***Alosterna tabacicolor***



40<sup>39</sup> Femora and tibiae entirely reddish chestnut-brown. Elytra densely covered with short golden hair except at the tip which is black and shining. Length 6-7 mm. ....

..... ***Grammoptera ustulata***

Photograph from [www.cerambyx.uochb.cz](http://www.cerambyx.uochb.cz).

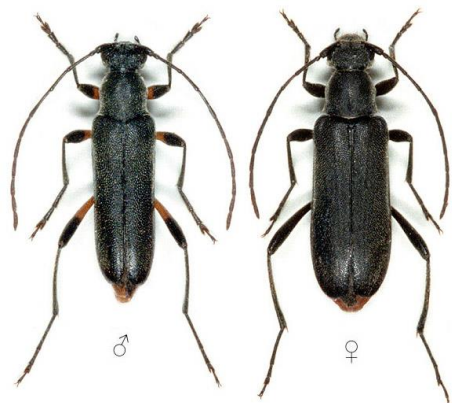


Femora and tibiae partly or entirely black. Elytra completely but sparsely covered with greyish-yellow pubescence. ....<sup>41</sup>

- 41<sup>40</sup> Front tibiae reddish brown. Segments of at least apical half of antennae red basally, black apically. Length 4-5-6 mm. ...  
..... ***Grammoptera ruficornis***

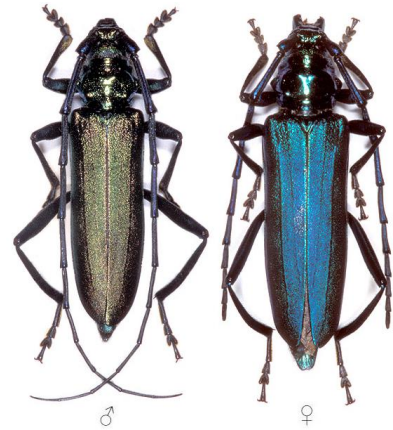


Front tibiae black. Segments of at least apical half of antennae uniformly reddish-brown. Last three abdominal sternites of female red (view the tip of the abdomen from below). Femora usually red basally, but occasionally completely black. Length 6-9 mm .....  
..... ***Grammoptera abdominalis***



42<sup>17</sup> Pronotum with a distinct tubercle each side. Elytra  
metallic shining. ....  
..... ***Aromia moschata***

Photograph from [www.cerambyx.uochb.cz](http://www.cerambyx.uochb.cz)



Pronotum without a distinct tubercle each side. ....<sup>43</sup>



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Insects Volume 5 Part 12. Updated and adapted by Mike Hackston © 2014.

43<sup>42</sup> Elytra short, leaving at least the apical third of the abdomen uncovered, the remainder covered by the wings. ....[44](#)

Elytra completely covering the wings. ....[46](#)



- 44<sup>43</sup> Femora with a basal narrow section and a bulbous apical section.  
Elytra dark reddish-brown. ....<sup>45</sup>



Femora club-shaped, not distinctly divided into two sections. Elytra black. ....

..... ***Nathrius brevipennis***

Photograph from jcringenbach.free.fr



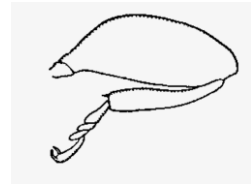
- 45<sup>44</sup> Elytra each with an oblique pale line near the hind margin.  
Male antennae 12-segmented. Length 8-14 mm. From  
coniferous trees. ....  
..... ***Molorchus minor***



- Elytra uniformly coloured. Male antennae 11-segmented. Length  
5.5-8 mm. From deciduous trees .....  
..... ***Glaphyra umbellatarum***



46<sup>43</sup> Femora very distinctly swollen compared to the tibiae AND  
hind femora extending beyond level with the tips of the elytra.  
.....<sup>47</sup>



Femora not swollen or if swollen then the hind legs are shorter, the hind femora  
reaching well short of the tips of the elytra. Front coxae more or less fused.  
Body entirely brown or black. From conifers. ....<sup>60</sup>

47<sup>46</sup> Pronotum with a conspicuous pair of spines on the side. Length at least 16 mm.  
.....<sup>48</sup>

Pronotum without lateral spines or tubercles. Length usually much less. ....<sup>49</sup>



48<sup>47</sup> Elytra strongly tapering towards the tip; inner angles ending in a tiny spine; elytra black, with at least apical third reddish-brown. Length 23-50 mm. ....

..... ***Cerambyx cerdo***

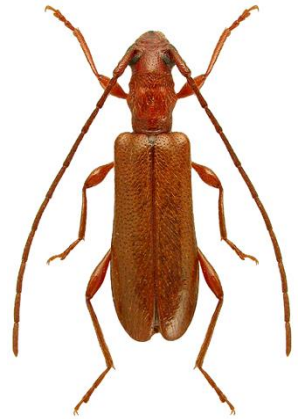
Photograph from [www.zin.ru](http://www.zin.ru)



Very similar but much smaller - 16-28 mm. The elytra are entirely black, do not taper towards the apex and the inner angles do not end in a spine. ....

..... ***Cerambyx scopolii***

49<sup>47</sup> Head (including eyes) broader than pronotum. Viewed from below the first abdominal sternite is elongate, as long as remaining sternites combined. Sockets of the front coxae closed behind. Pronotum elongate. Elytra brownish yellow. Genus **Obrium**. .....<sup>50</sup>



Head narrower than pronotum. Viewed from below the first abdominal sternite is less elongate and is shorter than the remaining sternites combined. Sockets of the front coxae open behind .....<sup>51</sup>

50<sup>49</sup> Top of pronotum shining, smooth. Elytra orange to chestnut-brown. Length 6-9 mm. ....

..... ***Obrium cantharinum***

Photograph from [www.cerambyx.uochb.cz](http://www.cerambyx.uochb.cz)



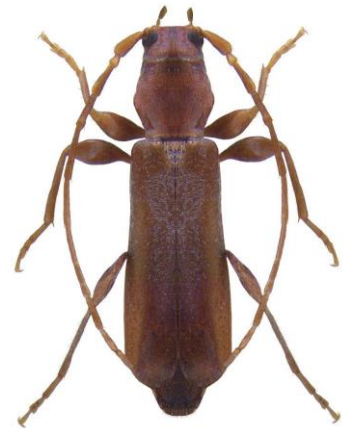
Top of pronotum dull due to being finely punctured. Elytra darker brown. Smaller species - length 4.5-6 mm.

..... ***Obrium brunneum***

Southern England mostly bred from spruce

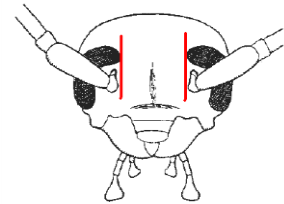
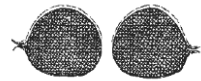


51<sup>49</sup> Pronotum distinctly elongate. Antenna with third segment not longer than fourth. Elytra light brown. Length 4·5-6 mm. Mainly from dead twigs and wicker-work. ....  
..... ***Gracilia minuta***



Pronotum with its length equal to its breadth, or distinctly wider than long. Antenna with third segment longer than fourth. ....<sup>52</sup>

52<sup>51</sup> Viewed from below the sockets into which the front coxae fit are slightly wider than long and angled on the outer edge. Distance between inner margins of eyes above antennae slightly less than distance between bases of antennae. Elytra never with conspicuous yellow bands or grey at apex. ....<sup>53</sup>



Sockets of front coxae rounded, much wider than long and not angled externally. Distance between inner margins of eyes above antennae slightly more than distance between bases of antennae. Elytra with conspicuous yellow bands or grey at apex. <sup>57</sup>



53<sup>52</sup> Viewed from below the front coxae are distinctly separated by at least their combined width. Sides of pronotum densely covered with long outstanding greyish-white hairs; top of pronotum with a conspicuous pair of round black, shining tubercles. Length 8-20 mm. From dry, seasoned coniferous timbers, especially in attics of houses and in packing-cases.

.....  
..... ***Hylotrupes bajulus***



Front coxae more or less joined together. Sides of pronotum sparsely covered with short, usually dark hairs; top of pronotum without black tubercles .....<sup>54</sup>

- 54<sup>53</sup> Sides of pronotum strongly angled to give a front wider section and back narrower section. Elytra densely covered with scarlet hair. Length 9-11 mm. ....  
..... ***Pyrrhidium sanguinem***



Sides of pronotum rounded. Elytra never covered with scarlet hair. ....<sup>55</sup>

55<sup>54</sup> Elytra and pronotum metallic blue or violet. Disc of pronotum dull and with distinct short ridges. Length 11-13 mm. From dead or seasoned coniferous timber. ....  
..... ***Callidium violaceum***



Elytra never metallic, but if bluish, then pronotum red. Top of pronotum shining and sparsely or finely punctured .....<sup>56</sup>

56<sup>55</sup> Hind tarsi slender, more than half as long as the hind tibia. First segment of the antennae longer than segments 2-3 combined. ....  
..... ***Phymatodes testaceus***



Hind tarsi less slender and less than half the length of the hind tibia. First segment of the antennae at most equal to the length of segments 2-3 combined. Genus ***Poecilium***.  
.....<sup>65</sup>



57<sup>52</sup> Elytra densely short hairy, with a conspicuous pattern of contrasting colour.  
Eyes with fine facets. ....<sup>58</sup>

Elytra with very sparse short bristles; uniformly brown and shining, densely and coarsely punctured. Eyes with coarse facets. Length 12-15 mm. ....

..... ***Trinophylum cribratum***

Introduced from India; mainly from oak



58<sup>57</sup> Pronotum broader than long with strongly rounded sides; pronotum with a partial or complete yellowish band across the middle. Head with yellow along the hind margin. Elytra black with yellow bands. ....  
..... ***Plagionotus arcuatus***



Pronotum as broad as long or slightly longer than broad, with the sides slightly rounded and without yellow in the middle. Hind margin of head without a transverse yellow band. Elytra with or without yellow bands. ....<sup>59</sup>

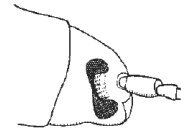
- 59<sup>58</sup> Legs orange-brown. Elytra with conspicuous yellow markings and with the tips covered with bright yellow pubescence. Pronotum with front and hind margins yellow. Length 9-13 mm.  
..... ***Clytus arietis***



- Legs mostly black or brown. Elytra not marked with yellow bands and with the tips covered with greyish pubescence. Pronotum completely black. .  
..... ***Anaglyptus mysticus***



60<sup>46</sup> Viewed from the side the eyes are deeply notched so they are almost divided into two parts. Elytra smooth, with any longitudinal lines at most indistinct. Length 10-15 mm. Mainly from larch. Genus ***Tetropium***. .....[61](#)



Eyes not deeply notched as above, kidney shaped. Elytra sculptured with tiny ridges; longitudinal striae distinct .....[62](#)



61<sup>60</sup> Frons deeply and angularly hollowed; antennal sockets prominently raised. Pronotum more shining, less closely punctured and the sides with distinct tubercles.

..... ***Tetropium castaneum***

Established in Scotland



Frons and antennal sockets not as above. Top of pronotum more finely punctured. Elytra black. Length 10-15 mm. ....

..... ***Tetropium gabrieli***



62<sup>60</sup> Elytra with only two pairs of distinct striae. Head, pronotum and elytra brown. Eyes very coarsely faceted (each facet distinctly visible with a 15x lens). Genus ***Arhopalus***. .....<sup>63</sup>



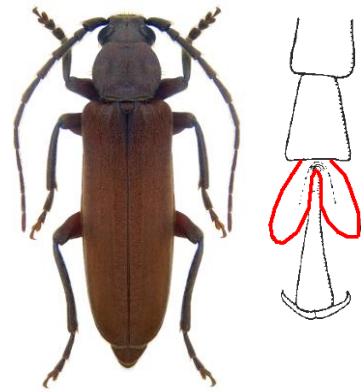
Elytra with at least four pairs of distinct striae. Head and pronotum black. Elytra normally black, but light brown in one variety. Eyes finely faceted (each facet scarcely visible with a x15 lens). Length 10-18 mm. ....  
..... ***Asemum striatum***



63<sup>62</sup> Eyes with numerous short bristles. Third tarsal segment divided almost to the base. Length 12-16 mm. Northern species. ....

..... ***Arhopalus rusticus***

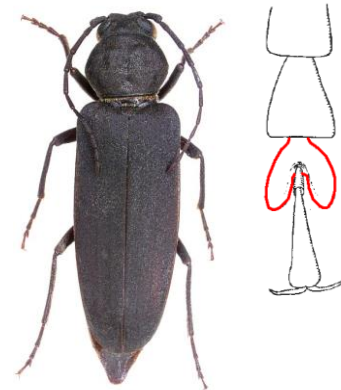
Photograph from U Schmidt 2009



Eyes without bristles. Third tarsal segment much less strongly divided. Length 13-26 mm. Southern species. ....

..... ***Arhopalus ferus***

Photograph from U Schmidt 2005



- 64<sup>8</sup> Frons narrow and not protruding. Pronotum uniformly greyish with no distinct pattern of yellowish spots in the middle, narrow, flattened with tubercles oblique or absent. Females with the posterior margin of the last abdominal segment viewed from below with very fine and short hair. ....

..... ***Leiopus nebulosus***

For further details about the differences in the internal male reproductive system see Wallin et al Zootaxa 2010:31–45 (2009). The photographs are taken from this publication which is available at <http://molbiol.ru/forums/index.php?act=Attach&type=post&id=67775>



Frons wide and protruding. Pronotum covered with a mixture of brownish and yellowish pubescence forming a pattern of lighter spots or transversal bands in the middle; pronotum wide, often with three to five raised tubercles: two close to the rear margin, one elongated one in the middle, and two close to the front margin. Females with the posterior margin of the last abdominal segment viewed from below with a dense group of long hairs. ....

..... ***Leiopus linnei***



- 65<sup>56</sup> Pronotum brownish contrasting with the black head. Elytra uniformly shining bluish-black and more elongate. ....  
..... ***Poecilium lividum***

Photograph from [www.cerambyx.uochb.cz](http://www.cerambyx.uochb.cz) © M.Hoskovec



Pronotum and head black. Elytra much more compact, brown at the base and black from about one third back; black area cut by two narrow whitish bands. ....

..... ***Poecilium alni***

England northwards to Cumbria, westwards to the Welsh borders

