

BIODIVERSITY OF THE LONGHORN BEETLES (COLEOPTERA: CERAMBYCIDAE) IN THE VITOSHA NATURAL PARK AND BISTRISHKO BRANISHTE BIOSPHERE RESERVE

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The cerambycid fauna (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) of the Vitosha Natural Park and Bistrishko Branishte Biosphere Reserve were examined on the basis of published data and studies in 2008. As a result 101 species were established for the Vitosha Natural Park and twenty two of which were known for the reserve. The species of the park belong to the six Bulgarian subfamilies of Cerambycidae as follows: Prioninae – 1 species, Lepturinae – 34 species, Necydalinae – 2 species, Spondylinae – 7 species, Cerambycinae – 25 species and Lamiinae – 32 species. New larval host plants were defined for 3 species of Cerambycidae as follows: for *Rhagium inquisitor* – *Salix caprea*, for *Rh. bifasciatum* – *S. caprea* and *Prunus avium*, for *Xylosteus bartoni* – *Corylus avellana* and *Betula pendula*.

Key words: Bulgaria, Vitosha Natural Park, Bistrishko Branishte Biosphere Reserve, Cerambycidae.

Ключови думи: България, природен парк „Витоша“, биосферен резерват „Бистришко бранище“, Cerambycidae.

The conservation of biodiversity is one of the fundamental guiding principles for ecologically sustainable forest management (Lindenmayer and Franklin 2002). Some plant or animal specific groups are often used as indicators of the forest ecosystems state and for assessment of their biodiversity. A group such as these are the saproxylic organisms in which a large part of the longhorn beetles, Cerambycidae (Hexapoda: Coleoptera) is included.

Up to now 259 species of Cerambycidae are known for Bulgarian fauna (Rapuzzi and Georgiev 2007; Doychev and Bencheva 2008) so the fam-

ily is relatively well studied in Bulgaria. However, detailed lists of cerambycids have been published only for several regions of the country – the Eastern and the Western Rhodopes (Georgiev et al. 2004a, 2006), Strandja Mt. (Georgiev and Stojanova 2003a, 2003b) and the Kresna Gorge (Guéorguiev 2001). Generalized data of longhorn beetles are lacking about many of Bulgarian mountains and protected areas.

This paper presents data about species composition of longhorn beetles in Vitosha Natural Park with a special review of situated there Bistrishko Branishte Biosphere Reserve, strongly af-

ected by tornado in 2001. Vitosha is the first natural park not only in Bulgaria but on the Balkan Peninsula as well.

Material and Methods

Vitosha Natural Park and Bistrishko Branishte Biosphere Reserve are included in the Vitosha Mountain which is situated in Western Bulgaria and is the fourth highest in the country.

Cerambycid fauna of the Vitosha Natural Park and Bistrishko Branishte Biosphere Reserve is studied on the basis of published data and collected materials.

Data for villages, situated at the foot of the mountain (Vladaya, Knyazhevo, Dragalevtsi, Bistritsa, Pancharevo, Kokalyane) also are noted.

The studies of the longhorn beetles in Vitosha Mt. started in 1904. Until now data about this family are contained in

near twenty publications.

The biological material was collected in the northern part of Bistrishko Branishte Biosphere Reserve in 2008 by the following methods:

- Larvae and adults were collected in wood or under the bark of dead trees;
- Hand collection of adults on flowers and host plants;
- Laboratory rearing of adults from dead branches in plastic banks at room temperature 20–25° C.

Results and Discussion

The list is sorted by subfamilies in which the genera and species are sorted alphabetically. The nomenclature of the taxa is given according to Sama (2007). An abbreviation used in the list is BBBR for the Bistrishko Branishte Biosphere Reserve.

Prioninae

1. *Prionus coriarius* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Heyrovsky (1931); Kantardjiewa-Minkova (1932): Dragalevtsi Monastir; Ganey (1984): Bunkera Place.

Lepturinae

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

Migliaccio et al. (2004): Yanchovska River, Bistrishka River, Bosnek-Chuypetlovo.

3. *Anastrangalia dubia* (Scopoli, 1763)

Joakimov (1904): Popova Skala Place; Migliaccio et al. (2004): Ofeliite Place, BBBR.

4. *Anastrangalia sanguinolenta* (Linnaeus, 1761)

Joakimov (1904): Rezniovete Peaks; Kantardjiewa-Minkova (1932): Dragalevtsi Monastir; Migliaccio et al. (2004): Bistritsa Vill., BBBR.

5. *Anoplodera rufipes* (Schaller, 1783)

Migliaccio et al. (2004): Ofeliite Place.

6. *Cortodera femorata* (Fabricius, 1787)

Heyrovsky (1931); Kantardjiewa-Minkova (1932).

7. *Cortodera flavimana* (Waltl, 1838)

Heyrovsky (1931); Kantardjiewa-Minkova (1932): Knyazhevo Vill.; Migliaccio et al. (2004): Bosnek-Chuyetlovo.

8. *Cortodera holosericea* (Fabricius, 1801)

Simandl, 2002 (after Migliaccio et al. 2007): 1500 m asl.

9. *Dinoptera collaris* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Migliaccio et al. (2004): Bistritsa Vill.

10. *Gaurotes virginea* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Kantardjiewa-Minkova (1957); Migliaccio et al. (2004): Ofeliite Place, BBBR.

New data: BBBR, 1530 m asl, 22 June 2008, 2 adults on leaves of *Rubus idaeus* L.; the same locality, 05 July 2008, 1 adult nibbled faded flower of *Rubus idaeus*.

11. *Grammoptera abdominalis* (Stephens, 1831)

Georgiev et al. (2005): above Knyazhevo Vill., 1000 m asl; Migliaccio et al. (2007).

12. *Grammoptera ruficornis* (Fabricius, 1781)

Migliaccio et al. (2004): BBBR, Yanchovska River, Bistrishka River.

13. *Lampropterus femoratus* (Germar, 1824)

Joakimov (1904): Dragalevtzi Vill.; Kantardjiewa-Minkova (1932): Dragalevtzi Vill.

14. *Leptura quadrifasciata* Linnaeus, 1758

Nedelkov (1905); Migliaccio et al. (2004): Yanchovska River, under bark of dead *Populus*.

15. *Pachytodes cerambyciformis* (Schränk, 1781)

Kantardjiewa-Minkova (1932): Dragalevtzi; Migliaccio et al. (2004): Ofeliite Place, Momina Skala Hut, Bistrishka River, BBBR.

New data: BBBR, 1530 m asl, two adults on flowers of *Apiaceae gen. sp.*, 05 July 2008.

16. *Pachytodes erraticus* (Dalman, 1817)

Kantardjiewa-Minkova (1932).

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

Heyrovsky (1931); Migliaccio et al. (2004): Bistrishka River.

18. *Pidonía lurida* (Fabricius, 1772)

Kantardjiewa-Minkova (1932); Migliaccio et al. (2004): BBBR, Yanchovska River, Bistrishka River.

19. *Pseudovadonia livida* (Fabricius, 1776)

Kantardjiewa-Minkova (1932): Knyazhevo Vill.; Migliaccio et al. (2004): Bosnek-Chuyetlovo.

20. *Rhagium bifasciatum* Fabricius, 1775

Migliaccio et al. (2004): Ofeliite Place, BBBR, under bark of dead *Picea abies* (L.) Karst.

New data: BBBR, 1500 m asl, six larvae under bark of dead upright stem of *Prunus avium* L., 18 May 2008; BBBR, 1520 m asl, two larvae under bark of dead fallen stem of *Salix caprea* L., 8 May 2008; BBBR, 1530 m asl, two larvae in semi-decayed stump wood of *Betula pendula* Roth, 05 July 2008; BBBR, 1500 m asl, one larva in semi-decayed wood of dead upright stem of *Fagus sylvatica* L., 05 July 2008; BBBR, 1550 m asl, one newly emerged adult in semi-decayed wood of fallen stem of *Picea abies*, 13 August 2008; BBBR, 1530 m asl, three larvae in semi-decayed wood of fallen stem of *Picea abies*, 09 October 2008; BBBR, 1530 m asl, one larva under bark of fallen stem of *Betula pendula*, 17 October 2008.

21. *Rhagium inquisitor* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Yoakimov (1904): near Bistritsa Vill.; Nedelkov (1909); Heyrovsky (1931); Migliaccio et al. (2004): Ofeliite Place, BBBR.

New data: BBBR, 1520 m asl, one larva under bark of dead fallen stem of *Salix caprea*, 18 May 2008; BBBR, 1530 m asl, one larva under bark of fallen stem of *Betula pendula*, 17 October 2008; BBBR, 1570 m asl, one newly emerged adult under bark of dead stem of *Picea abies*, 17 October 2008.

22. *Rhagium mordax* (De Geer, 1775)

Nedelkov (1905): Dragalevtzi Monastir; Migliaccio et al. (2004): BBBR, Yanchovska River, Bistrishka River, under bark of dead *Populus*.

23. *Rhagium sycophanta* (Schränk, 1781)

Angelov (1995).

24. *Rutpela maculata* (Poda, 1761)

Kantardjiewa-Minkova (1932); Migliaccio et al. (2004): BBBR, Yanchovska River, Bistrishka River.

25. *Stenurella bifasciata* (Müller, 1776)

Heyrovsky (1931): Knyazhevo Vill.; Migliaccio et al. (2004): Bistritsa Vill., BBBR.

26. *Stenurella melanura* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Yoakimov (1904): near Cherni Vrah Peak; Migliaccio et al. (2004): Ofeliite Place, Momina Skala Hut, Aleko Hut, Bistritsa Vill., BBBR.

27. *Stenurella nigra* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Heyrovsky (1931); Migliaccio et al. (2004): Bistritsa Vill.

28. *Stenurella septempunctata* (Fabricius, 1792)

Kantardjiewa-Minkova (1932); Migliaccio et al. (2004): Bistritsa Vill.

29. *Stictoleptura cordigera* (Fuessly, 1775)

Heyrovsky (1931).

30. *Stictoleptura rubra* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Nedelkov (1905).

31. *Strangalia attenuata* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Kantardjiewa-Minkova (1932): Vladaya Vill.

32. *Xylosteus bartoni* Obenberger & Mařan, 1933

Georgiev et al. (2005): BBBR, 1650 m asl; Georgiev and Simov (2006): Dolno Blato Place, 1750 m asl.

New data: BBBR, 1520 m asl, two hibernated newly emerged adults in dead stem wood of *Corylus avellana* L., 20 April 2008; BBBR, 1530 m asl, one dead adult in pupa chamber into semi-decayed wood of stump of *Betula pendula*, 05 July 2008; BBBR, 1570 m asl, two newly emerged adults in dead stem wood of *Picea abies*, 17 October 2008.

33. *Xylosteus spinolae* Frivaldszky, 1838

Heyrovsky (1931); Georgiev et al. (2005): between Kopitoto Peak and Zlatnite Mostove Place, 1250 m asl, pupae in wood of dead *Corylus avellana*.

34. *Vadonia moesiaca* Daniel, 1891

Ganev (1985) (after Migliaccio et al., 2007): Dragalevtsi Monastir.

35. *Vadonia unipunctata* (Fabricius, 1787)

Migliaccio et al. (2004): Bistritsa Vill.

Spondylinae**36. *Arhopalus ferus* (Mulsant, 1839)**

Ganev (1984): Bunkera Place.

37. *Arhopalus rusticus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Ganev (1984): Bunkera Place.

38. *Asemum striatum* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Kantardjiewa-Minkova (1932).

39. *Spondylis buprestoides* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Nedelkov (1905); Kantardjiewa-Minkova (1932).

40. *Tetropium castaneum* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Migliaccio et al. (2004): Ofeliite Place, BBBR.

41. *Tetropium fuscum* (Fabricius, 1787)

Heyrovsky (1931); Kantardjiewa-Minkova (1932); Migliaccio et al. (2004): BBBR.

42. *Saphanus piceus* (Laicharting, 1784)

Kantardjiewa-Minkova (1957); Angelov (1995).

Necydalinae**43. *Necydalis major* Linnaeus, 1758**

Yoakimov (1904): Knyazhevo.

44. *Necydalis ulmi* Chevrolat, 1838

Kantardjiewa-Minkova (1932): Knyazhevo Vill.

Cerambycinae**45. *Anaglyptus mysticus* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

Netolitzky (1912); Kantardjiewa-Minkova (1932): Dragalevtsi Vill., Dragalevtsi Monastir; Knyazhevo Vill., Boyana Waterfall.

46. *Aromia moschata* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Yoakimov (1904): Boyana Vill.; Kantardjiewa-Minkova (1932): Boyana Vill., Dragalevtsi Vill., Bistritsa Vill.

47. *Axinopalpis gracilis* (Krynicky, 1832)

Ganev (1984): Bunkera Place.

48. *Callidium aeneum* (De Geer, 1775)

Heyrovsky (1931); Migliaccio et al. (2004): BBBR.

49. *Callidium violaceum* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Kantardjiewa-Minkova (1932): Knyazhevo Vill.

50. *Cerambyx miles* Bonelli, 1812

Kantardjiewa-Minkova (1957): Dragalevtsi Vill.

51. *Cerambyx scopolii* Fuessly, 1775

Nedelkov (1905).

52. *Chlorophorus herbstii* (Brahm, 1790)

Nedelkov (1905).

53. *Clytus arietis* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Kantardjiewa-Minkova (1932): Boyana Vill.; Migliaccio et al. (2004): Yancho-vska River.

54. *Clytus lama* Mulsant, 1847

Kantardjiewa-Minkova (1932): Dragalevtsi Vill.

55. *Glaphyra kiesenwetteri* (Mulsant & Rey, 1861)

Migliaccio et al. (2007): Bistrishka River, above Bistritsa Vill., 1200 m asl.

56. *Molorchus minor* (Linnaeus, 1767)

Migliaccio et al. (2004): Ofeliite Place, BBBR, Bistrishka River, Momina Skala Hut.

New data: BBBR, 1530 m asl, one adult reared from dry branch of *Picea abies*, samples – 30 April 2008, emerged adult – 07 May 2008; BBBR, 1530 m asl, one adult on flowers of Apiaceae *gen. sp.*, 22 June 2008.

57. *Obrium brunneum* (Fabricius, 1792)

Migliaccio et al. (2004): Bistrishka River.

58. *Obrium cantharinum* (Linnaeus, 1767)

Ganev (1984): Bunkera Place.

59. *Penichroa fasciata* (Stephens, 1831)

Ganev (1984): Bunkera Place.

60. *Phymatodes testaceus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Kantardjiewa-Minkova (1932): Knyazhevo Vill., Dragalevtsi Vill.

61. *Plagionotus arcuatus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Migliaccio et al. (2004): Aleko Hut.

62. *Plagionotus bobelayei* (Brullé 1832)

Angelov (1995).

63. *Poecilium rufipes* (Fabricius, 1776)

Migliaccio et al. (2004): Bosnek-Chuypetlovo.

64. *Purpuricenus kaehleri* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Nedelkov (1905), Kantardjiewa-Minkova (1932): Bistritsa Vill.

65. *Pyrrhidium sanguineum* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Kantardjiewa-Minkova (1932): Knyazhevo Vill.

66. *Ropalopus clavipes* (Fabricius, 1775)

Nedelkov (1905), Kantardjiewa-Minkova (1932): Bistritsa Vill.

67. *Rosalia alpina* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Nedelkov (1905).

68. *Semanotus undatus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Migliaccio et al. (2004): BBBR.

69. *Stenopterus flavicornis* Küster, 1846

Kantardjiewa-Minkova (1932): Knyazhevo Vill., Dragalevtzi Vill.

Lamiinae**70. *Acanthocinus aedilis* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

Kantardjiewa-Minkova (1934): Knyazhevo Vill.

71. *Acanthocinus griseus* (Fabricius, 1792)

Migliaccio et al. (2004): BBBR.

72. *Agapanthia dahli* (Richter, 1821)

Nedelkov (1905).

73. *Agapanthia kirbyi* (Gyllenhal, 1817)

Migliaccio et al. (2004): BBBR.

74. *Agapanthia villosoviridescens* (De Geer, 1775)

Heyrovsky (1931).

75. *Agapanthia violacea* (Fabricius, 1775)

Migliaccio et al. (2004): Bosnek-Chuypetlovo.

76. *Carinatodorcadion aethiops* (Scopoli, 1763)

Kantardjiewa-Minkova (1934): Dragalevtzi Vill.

77. *Exocentrus lusitanus* (Linnaeus, 1767)

Kantardjiewa-Minkova (1934): Boyana Vill., Boyana Waterfall.

78. *Herophila tristis* (Linnaeus, 1767)

Kantardjiewa-Minkova (1934): Knyazhevo Vill.

79. *Lamia textor* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Heyrovsky (1931); Kantardjiewa-Minkova (1934): Knyazhevo Vill., Boyana Vill.

80. *Leiopus nebulosus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Ganev (1984): Bunkera Place.

81. *Monochamus sartor* (Fabricius, 1787)

Migliaccio et al. (2004): BBRR.

82. *Monochamus sutor* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Georgiev et al. (2005): Aleko Hut, 1840 m asl.

83. *Morimus asper* (Sulzer, 1776)

Nedelkov (1905); Heyrovsky (1931); Migliaccio et al. (2004): Ofeliite Place, Bosnek-Chuypetlovo.

84. *Musaria affinis* (Harrer, 1784)

Kantardjiewa-Minkova (1934); Migliaccio et al. (2004): Ofeliite Place, Momina Skala Hut.

85. *Neodorcadion bilineatum* (Germar 1824)

Heyrovsky (1931): Pancharevo Vill.

86. *Oberea linearis* (Linnaeus, 1761)

Nedelkov (1905).

87. *Opsilia coerulescens* (Scopoli, 1763)

Angelov (1967); Migliaccio et al. (2004): Bosnek Vill.

88. *Pedestredorcadion arenarium* (Scopoli, 1763)

Kantardjiewa-Minkova (1934): Dragalevtsi Vill.

89. *Pedestredorcadion axillare* (Küster, 1847)

Heyrovsky (1931): Knyazhevo Vill.

90. *Pedestredorcadion tauricum* (Waltl, 1838)

Heyrovsky (1931): Vladaya Vill.; Kantardjiewa-Minkova (1934): Vladaya Vill.

91. *Phytoecia caerulea* (Scopoli, 1772)

Heyrovsky (1931).

92. *Phytoecia geniculata* Mulsant, 1863

Migliaccio et al. (2004): Bosnek-Chuypetlovo.

93. *Phytoecia pustulata* (Schränk, 1776)

Kantardjiewa-Minkova (1934): Knyazhevo Vill., Pancharevo Vill.; Migliaccio et al. (2004): Bosnek-Chuypetlovo, Ofeliite Place, Momina Skala Hut.

94. *Pogonocherus fasciculatus* (De Geer, 1775)

Chorbadjiev (1927); Kantardjiewa-Minkova (1934).

95. *Pogonocherus hispidus* (Linnaeus 1758)

Kantardjiewa-Minkova (1934); Georgiev et al. (2005): Boyana Waterfall, 1400 m asl.

96. *Saperda carcharias* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Heyrovsky (1931); Ganey (1984): Bunkera Place.

97. *Saperda octopunctata* (Scopoli, 1772)

Kantardjiewa-Minkova (1934).

98. *Saperda populnea* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Kantardjiewa-Minkova (1934): Vladaya Vill.; Migliaccio et al. (2004): Aleko Hut, reared from branches of *Populus tremula*.

99. *Saperda similis* Laicharting, 1784

Georgiev and Samuelian (2000): above Kokalyane Vill.; Georgiev et al. (2004b).

100. *Stenostola ferrea* (Schrank, 1776)

Kantardjiewa-Minkova (1934); Angelov (1967): Aleko Hut.

101. *Tetrops praeustus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Nedelkov (1905); Migliaccio et al. (2004): Bosnek-Chuypetlovo.

A total number of 66 genera and 101 species were established for the Vitosha Mt. and for the Vitosha Natural Park also.

They are 39 % of the Bulgarian cerambycids so far known and belong to all six subfamilies of Cerambycidae in the Bulgarian fauna.

Among them most numerous are Lepturinae (20 genera with 34 species) and Lamiinae (19 genera, 32 species). Subfamily Cerambycinae is presented with 20 genera and 25 species, Spondyliinae – 5 genera and 7 species, Necydalinae – one genus with 2 species and Prioninae includes one species.

In Cerambycinae list the absence of *Cerambyx cerdo* Linnaeus, 1758 is of interest. This beetle has even been noted as “a typical” for Vitosha Mt. species in several information and educational WEB-materials about the Vitosha Natural Park (www.journey.bg; www.retur.eu/bg; www.bbf.biodiversity.bg; forum.bmo.bg; www.bulgariatour.org). However, any published data about the presence of *C. cerdo* in Vitosha Mt. are lacking. According to Georgiev & Hubenov (2006) this longhorn beetle occurs in zones of the lowlands, hills and low mountains up to 800 m asl. To this end the presence of *Cerambyx cerdo* in the Vitosha Mt. seems quite doubtfully.

In the Bistrishko Branishte Biosphere Reserve the cerambycid fauna is presented with 17 genera and 22 species, belonging to four subfamilies – Lepturinae (10 genera with 14 species), Lami-

inae (3 genera, 3 species), Cerambycinae (3 genera, 3 species) and Spondyliinae (one genus and 2 species).

Against their larval host plants, most of the longhorn beetles in Vitosha Mt. or 81 species are saproxylic (xylophagous) and the other 20 species are not in need of wood.

Among the second the larvae of *Vadonia moesiaca*, *V. unipunctata*, *Agapanthia dahli*, *A. kirbyi*, *A. villosa-viridescens*, *A. violacea*, *Musaria affinis*, *Opsilia coerulescens*, *Phytoecia caerulea*, *Ph. geniculata*, *Ph. pustulata* develop into stems and roots.

The larvae of *Carinatodorcadion aethiops*, *Neodorcadion bilineatum*, *Pedestredorcadion arenarium*, *P. axillare* and *P. tauricum* live in soil and feed on roots of Poaceae.

The fungus *Marasmius oreades* (Bolton) is a food source for *Pseudovadonia livida*.

With a view to the conservation status of park, the following groups longhorn beetles are of interest, after Migliaccio et al. (2004):

- Balkan endemic species – *Vadonia moesiaca* and *Xylosteus bartoni*;
- Bulgarian endemic species – *Pedestredorcadion axillare*;
- Rare species (in Bulgaria) – *Cortodera holosericea*, *Phytoecia geniculata*, *Pogonocherus hispidus*, *Saperda similis*, *Semanotus undatus*.

Among them *X. bartoni* and *S. undatus* also occur in the Bistrishko Branishte Biosphere Reserve.

In the Bulgarian legislation protected cerambycids are:

– *Rosalia alpina*, protected by the Bulgarian Biodiversity Law and included in the Annexes II and IV of the EC Habitats Directive (2007) as a priority species;

– *Morimus asper*, included in the Annex II of the EC Habitats Directive (2007).

New larval host plants were defined for 3 species of Cerambycidae as follows: for *Rhagium inquisitor* – *Salix caprea*, for *Rh. bifasciatum* – *S. caprea* and *Prunus avium*, for *Xylosteus bartoni* – *Corylus avellana* and *Betula pendula*.

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БИОРАЗНООБРАЗИЕ НА ВИДОВЕТЕ ОТ СЕМЕЙСТВО СЕЧКОВЦИ (COLEOPTERA: CERAMBYCIDAE) В ПП „ВИТОША” И БР „БИСТРИШКО БРАНИЩЕ”

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Резюме

Видовете от семейство Сечковци (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) в природен парк „Витоша” и биосферен резерват „Бистришко бранище” са проучени по литературни данни и изследвания, проведени през 2008 г. За територията на Парка са установени 101 вида сечковци, 22 от които се срещат и в резервата. Сред видовете от Витоша има представители и на шестте представени в България подсемейства от Cerambycidae, разпределени по следния начин: Prioninae – 1 вид, Lepturinae – 34 вида, Necydalinae – 2 вида, Spondylinae – 7 вида, Cerambycinae – 25 вида и Lamiinae – 32 вида. За три вида сечковци са установени нови хранителни растения, а именно: за *Rhagium inquisitor* – *Salix caprea*, за *Rh. bifasciatum* – *S. caprea* и *Prunus avium*, за *Xylosteus bartoni* – *Corylus avellana* и *Betula pendula*.