

Explanation of used symbols and illustrations

S Protected by Law on nature protection, as protected or strictly protected species

E Included in European Red List of saproxylic beetles



Dark dots show where species was recorded. Data originate from HabiProt database Alciphron and database of Institute for nature conservation of Serbia



Dark colour marks those months when imagos are active.

♀ female

♂ male

red pronotum

Characteristic enabling species determination



Plant or plants larva feeds on



Usual body length, excluding antennae.
Variations possible.

Subfamilies markings

Longhorn beetles of Serbia are divided into 6 subfamilies. Different colour visible on the side of the book are denoting:



Lamiinae



Cerambycinae



Spondyliinae



Necydalinae



Lepturinae



Prioninae



Nathrius brevipennis
(Mulsant 1839)

U. Schmidt

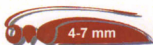
The body is small, elongated and flattened, dark brown. Elytra are shortened to a half of abdomen (smaller than in genus *Molorchus*), rounded at the tip, bit separated at suture. First sternite of abdomen is elongated. Hips are thick at the tip. Development takes place in all kinds of trees.

elytra shortened, first sternite elongated



broadleaved and conifer trees

E



Obrium cantharinum
(Linnaeus 1767)



F. Neuschl

E



The head, pronotum and elytra are maroon to dark brown, eyes are black. Legs are brown to black. Whole pronotum is smooth with indistinct punctuation. Antennae are also darker, of medium length. Larva develops 1-2 years in dead branches and stumps. Adults are found on a host plant or flowers.

distance between the eyes much smaller than eye width



primarily poplar, but also willow, oak and rose

