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RESEARCH ON THE COLEOPTERA (INSECTA) FAUNA OF KAHRAMANMARAŞ PROVINCE

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ABSTRACT: This study aims to contribute to the Coleoptera fauna of the central and district areas of Kahramanmaraş Province. Adult Coleoptera specimens collected between February and October of 2004 were examined within the scope of this study. The specimens were obtained by using the pitfall trap method. As a result of diagnostic studies, a total of 30 genera, 33 species, and 1 subspecies belonging to 10 families were obtained. These are; Buprestidae (1), Cerambycidae (1), Cetoniidae (5), Chrysomelidae (4), Curculionidae (2), Elateridae (5), Lucanidae (1), Scarabaeidae (9), Staphylinidae (2), and Tenebrionidae (4). The study includes collection dates, coordinates, distribution data in Turkey and worldwide, and chorotype information of the identified species.

Keywords: Coleoptera, insect fauna, Kahramanmaraş

KAHRAMANMARAŞ İLİ COLEOPTERA (INSECTA) FAUNASI ÜZERİNE ARAŞTIRMALAR

ÖZET: Bu çalışmada Kahramanmaraş il merkezi ve ilçelerinin Coleoptera faunasına katkı sağlamak amaçlanmıştır. Çalışma kapsamında 2004 yılı Şubat ve Ekim ayları arasında toplanan ergin Coleoptera örnekleri incelenmiştir. Örnekler çukur tuzak yöntemi ile elde edilmiştir. Teşhis çalışmaları sonucunda 10 familyaya ait toplam 30 cins, 33 tür ve 1 alttür elde edilmiştir. Bunlar; Buprestidae (1), Cerambycidae (1), Cetonidae (5), Chrysomelidae (4), Curculionidae (2), Elateridae (5), Lucanidae (1), Scarabaeidae (9), Staphylinidae (2) ve Tenebrionidae (4). Çalışmada, belirlenen türlerin toplanma tarihleri, koordinat bilgileri, Türkiye ve dünya genelindeki yayılışları ile korotip bilgileri yer almaktadır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Coleoptera, böcek fauna, Kahramanmaraş

INTRODUCTION

The significant ecological importance of insects, stemming from their presence in nearly every domain, primarily arises from the numerous roles they play in association with plants and fungi. The most crucial of these roles include facilitating reproduction and decomposition, directly consuming plant and fungal tissues as well as other consumers, among others. Indeed, insects are an integral part of the food web in almost every non-marine habitat (McKenna & Farrell, 2009). The order Coleoptera has more than 400,000 known species worldwide and is classified into four suborders (Evans, 2023). Although the classification of the Coleoptera order at the family level varies, approximately 500 families and subfamilies have been identified. Coleoptera species can thrive in nearly every environment, including freshwater areas, marine, and tidal habitats. They are particularly prevalent in plant-based microhabitats such as leaves, flowers, buds, roots, stems, and bark; in galls; in the living tissues of plants; or at all stages of the decomposition of dead material (Gullan & Cranston, 2012).

The aim of this study is to contribute to the Coleoptera fauna of Kahramanmaraş province. Since Kahramanmaraş province is located in the transition zone between the Mediterranean climate and the continental climate, it has a rich diversity of fauna. Contributing to the identification of this diversity is not only important for faunistic studies but also lays the groundwork for future research.

MATERIAL AND METHOD

The material of this study consists of species belonging to the order Coleoptera. The study area includes the city center of Kahramanmaraş, its districts, and the villages associated with these districts (Figure 1). The names, elevations, and coordinates of the sampling locations are provided in Table 1.

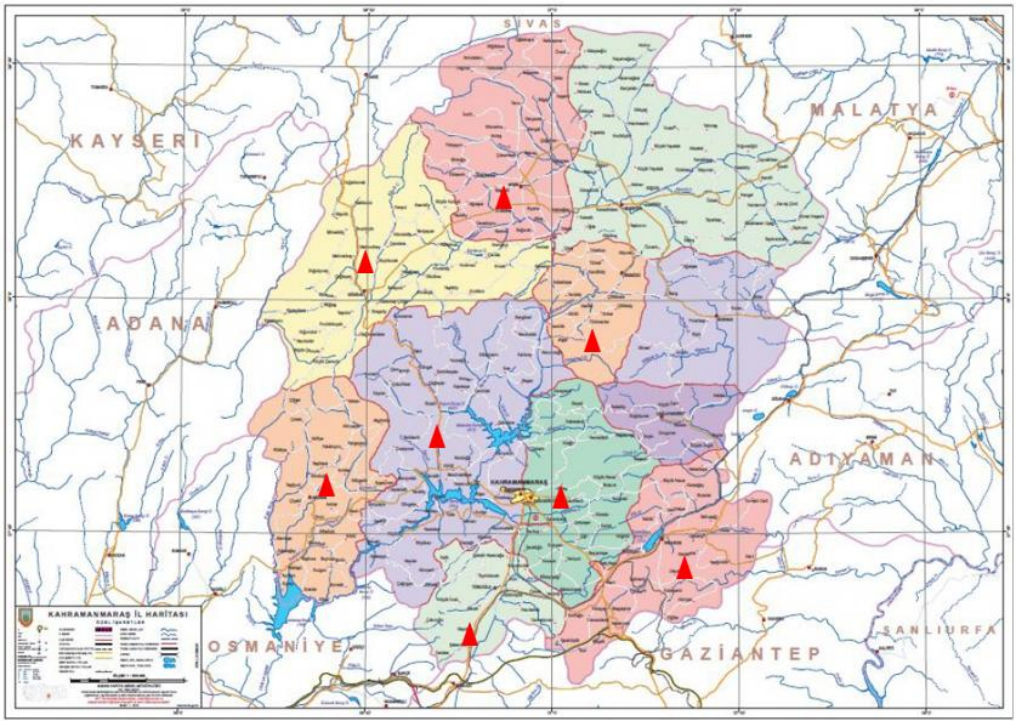

Figure 1. Sampling areas (Harita Genel Müdürlüğü, 2025).

Table 1 . Data from the sampling areas.

Province	Sampling Areas	Elevations	Coordinates
Kahramanmaraş	Onikişubat-Başkonuş	1321 m	37°34'12" N; 36°34'58" E
Kahramanmaraş	Onikişubat-Başkonuş	1312 m	37°33'54" N; 36°34'57" E
Kahramanmaraş	Onikişubat-Yavşan	1591 m	37°28'54" N; 37°16'51" E
Kahramanmaraş	Göksun-Çardak	1365 m	38°03'02" N; 36°38'34" E
Kahramanmaraş	Göksun-Kireçköy	1334 m	38°59'48" N; 36°31'10" E
Kahramanmaraş	Göksun-Gölpınar	1340 m	38°58'50" N; 36°30'07" E
Kahramanmaraş	Ekinözü-Akpınar	1380 m	38°05'32" N; 37°13'17" E
Kahramanmaraş	Pazarcık	792 m	37°28'53" N; 37°16'50" E
Kahramanmaraş	Onikişubat-Üngüt	673 m	37°36'07" N; 36°50'39" E
Kahramanmaraş	Afşin	1242 m	38°14'15" N; 36°55'20" E
Kahramanmaraş	Türkoğlu-Tigem	550 m	37°17'55" N; 36°47'59" E

The field studies were conducted between February and October 2004. The Coleopteraspecimens were collected from the field using the pitfall trap method. The traps were placed at regular intervals in the sampling areas and filled with 25% ethylene glycol. Depending on the accessibility of the area and weather conditions, the traps were checked weekly or biweekly, and the collected insects were retrieved. Additional liquid was added to containers where the fluid had decreased. The collected specimens were preserved in glass jars containing 70% ethanol, labeled with relevant information.

The Coleopteraspecimens were prepared using specialized insect pins and examined with using sterezoommicroscope for identification. To identify species-level diagnoses, the studies by Gülperçin (2006), Çağlar (2009), Şenyüz (2009), Kabalak (2010), Coşkun (2012), and Polat (2016) were utilized. In addition, the identification process was completed by comparing the samples with previously identified specimens located in the Entomology Laboratory of the Faculty of Forestry at Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam University. The study provides information on the locality data of the collected species, their distribution in Turkey and globally, as well as their chorotype information.

RESULTS

Family: Buprestidae

***Julodis andreae* Olivier, 1790**

Material examined: Kahramanmaraş: Başkonuş, 1321 m, 37°34'12" N; 36°34'58" E, 25.VII.2004 (1 sample), Göksun-Çardak, 1365 m, 38°03'02" N; 36°38'34" E, 11.VII.2004 (2 sample), 06.VIII.2004 (1 sample).

Turkish records: Ankara, Kahramanmaraş, Kilis, Mersin, Niğde, Van (Obenberger, 1953, transmitting Çağlar, 2009; Bahadıroğlu et al., 2007; Çağlar, 2009; Kemal & Koçak, 2014).

Distribution: Iraq, Azerbaijan, Iran, Armenia, Türkiye, Syria(Löbl & Smetana, 2007).

Chorotype: Turan – East Mediterranean (Vigna-Taglianti et al., 1999).

Family: Cerambycidae

***Cerambyx welensii* (Küster, 1846)**

Material examined: Kahramanmaraş: Başkonuş, 1312 m, 37°33'54" N; 36°34'57" E, 18.IV.2004 (1 sample), Başkonuş, 1321 m, 37°34'12" N; 36°34'58" E, 27.VII.2004 (1 sample).

Turkish records: Antalya, Adana, Muğla, Afyonkarahisar, Bursa, Balıkesir, Konya, Burdur, Denizli, Niğde, Giresun, Isparta, Adıyaman, İstanbul, Sinop, İzmir, Kahramanmaraş, Karaman, Manisa, Mersin, Osmaniye, Sakarya, Sivas (Lodos, 1998; Rejzek & Hoskovec, 1999; Tozlu et al., 2002; Özdikmen & Çağlar, 2004; Özdikmen & Demir, 2006; Turgut & Özdikmen, 2010; Özdikmen et al., 2010; Sama et al., 2012; Özbek, 2017; Abacıgil et al., 2019; Varlı et al., 2019; Balbakan et al., 2019; Özdikmen & Tezcan, 2020; Özdikmen & Koçak, 2022; Laz & Özdikmen, 2022).

Distribution: Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Crete, Spain, Bulgaria, France, Sicily, Italy, the Caucasus, Türkiye, Lebanon, Syria, Hungary, Ukraine, Malta, Greece, Romania, Iran, Serbia, Slovenia, Jordan (Turgut-Haliloğlu, 2009).

Chorotype: South Europe (Özdikmen &Turgut, 2009).

Family: Cetoniidae

***Cetonia aurata* (Linne, 1761)**

Material examined: Kahramanmaraş: Başkonuş, 1312 m, 37°33'54" N; 36°34'57" E, 10.VII.2004 (2 sample), Başkonuş, 1321 m, 37°34'12" N; 36°34'58" E, 27.VII.2004 (1 sample), Göksun-Kireçköy, 1334 m, 38°59'48" N; 36°31'10" E, 19.VI.2004 (1 sample).

Turkish records: Gaziantep, Kütahya, Adana, Bartın, Karaman, Muğla, Bolu, Kahramanmaraş, Sinop (Lodos et al., 1999; Şenyüz & Şahin, 2009; Öztürk & Kalkar, 2011).

Distribution: Austria, Belarus, Estonia, Spain, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Great Britain, Denmark, Yugoslavia, Finland, Switzerland, Czech Republic, Croatia, France, Iran, Kazakhstan, Germany, Kyrgyzstan, Belgium, Latvia, Ukraine, Liechtenstein, Albania, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Bulgaria, Norway, Ireland, Uzbekistan, Hungary, Poland, Mongolia, Romania, Italy, Russia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Türkiye, Greece (Löbl & Smetana 2006).

Chorotype: Asia–Europe (Carpaneto et al., 2000).

***Oxythyrea cinctella* (Schaum, 1841)**

Material examined: Kahramanmaraş: Türkoğlu-Tigem, 550 m, 37°17'55" N; 36°47'59" E, 22.IV.2004 (2 sample), Göksun-Çardak, 1365 m, 38°03'02" N; 36°38'34" E, 06.VIII.2004 (1 sample), Afşin, 1242 m, 38°14'15" N; 36°55'20" E, 09.IV.2004 (1 sample), 11.VII.2004 (1 sample).

Turkish records: Adıyaman, Erzurum, Aksaray, Balıkesir, Iğdır, Bilecik, Kayseri, Bolu, Antalya, Burdur, Sakarya, Bursa, Kastamonu, İzmir, Çanakkale, Amasya, Çorum, Denizli, Mardin, Diyarbakır, Muğla, Elazığ, Afyonkarahisar, Şanlıurfa, Erzincan, Adana, Eskişehir,

Gaziantep, Malatya, Hatay, Isparta, İstanbul, Kahramanmaraş, Ankara, Karaman, Artvin, Bingöl, Karabük, Kars, Bartın, Kırıkkale, Kırşehir, Kırklareli, Kilis,Aydın, Konya,Bitlis, Kütahya, Tunceli, Manisa, Mersin, Uşak, Muş,Tekirdağ, Nevşehir, Niğde, Osmaniye, Rize, Samsun, Van (Lodos et al., 1978; Lodos et al., 1999; Akdoğan, 2006; Şenyüz & Şahin, 2009; Coşkun, 2012; Polat et al., 2017; Laz & Avgın, 2017).

Distribution: Albania, Cyprus, Bulgaria, Georgia, Iraq, Tajikistan, Israel, Türkiye, Afghanistan, Iran, Kyrgyzstan, Jordan, Lebanon, Azerbaijan, Hungary, Macedonia, Uzbekistan, Pakistan, Kazakhstan, China, Russia, Syria, Turkmenistan, Armenia, Yugoslavia, Greece (Löbl & Smetana, 2006).

Chorotype: Turan – Mediterranean (Carpaneto et al., 2000).

***Protaetia (Netocia) vidua* (Gory & Percheron, 1833)**

Material examined: Kahramanmaraş: Göksun-Kireçköy, 1334 m, 38°59'48" N; 36°31'10" E, 13.IX.2004 (1 sample).

Turkish records: Denizli, İzmir, Çanakkale, Osmaniye, Eskişehir, Isparta, Kahramanmaraş, Balıkesir, Erzurum, Kırklareli, Iğdır, Kütahya, Bingöl, Muş, Burdur, Tunceli (Rozner & Rozner, 2009; Özgen et al., 2014; Polat et al., 2017; Mercan et al., 2024).

Distribution: Azerbaijan, Türkiye, Armenia, Israel, Romania, Lebanon, Syria, Macedonia, Iran, Egypt, Bulgaria, Jordan, Georgia, Greece (Löbl & Smetana, 2006).

Chorotype: East Mediterranean (Carpaneto et al., 2000).

***Tropinota (Epicometis) hirta* (Poda, 1761)**

Material examined: Kahramanmaraş: Ekinözü-Akpınar, 1380 m, 38°05'32" N; 37°13'17" E, 11.VII.2004 (1 sample), Ekinözü-Akpınar, 1380 m, 38°05'32" N; 37°13'17" E, 12.IX.2004 (1 sample), Merkez-Üngüt, 673 m, 37°36'07" N; 36°50'39" E, 21.IV.2004 (1 sample), Türkoğlu-Tigem, 550 m, 37°17'55" N; 36°47'59" E, 31.VI.2004 (1 sample).

Turkish records: Afyonkarahisar, Kırıkkale, Antalya, Osmaniye, Bilecik,Muğla, Burdur, Çanakkale, Kırşehir, Çankırı,Kütahya, Çorum, Kilis, Denizli, Edirne, Gaziantep, Hatay, Tekirdağ, Isparta, İzmir, Kahramanmaraş, Sakarya, Karaman, Adana, Karabük, Balıkesir, Kastamonu, Ankara, Kayseri, Bolu, Kırklareli, Aydın, Konya, Manisa, Bursa, Mersin, Niğde, Uşak (Lodos et al., 1978; Lodos et al., 1999; Şenyüz & Şahin, 2009).

Distribution: Austria, Spain, Belarus, Malta, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Slovakia, Estonia, Hungary, France, Poland, Georgia, Belgium, Croatia, Switzerland, Romania, Italy, Albania, Kazakhstan, Ukraine, Latvia, Germany, Lithuania, Russia, Luxembourg, Andorra, Macedonia, Portugal, Slovenia, Bulgaria, Türkiye, Czech Republic, Yugoslavia, Greece (Löbl & Smetana, 2006).

Chorotype: Europe-Mediterranean (Carpaneto et al., 2000).

***Valgus hemipterus* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

Material examined: Kahramanmaraş: Göksun-Çardak, 1365 m, 38°03'02" N; 36°38'34" E, 13.IX.2004 (1 sample), Türkoğlu-Tigem, 550 m, 37°17'55" N; 36°47'59" E, 01.VI.2004 (1 sample).

Turkish records: İzmir, Edirne, Bilecik, Nevşehir, Erzurum, İstanbul, Kırklareli, Manisa, Burdur, Muğla, Isparta, Ordu, Çanakkale, Sakarya, Kahramanmaraş, Tekirdağ (Lodos et al., 1978; Bahadıroğlu et al., 2007; Rozner & Rozner, 2009; Polat et al., 2017).

Distribution: Finland, Austria, France, Georgia, Portugal, Belarus, Slovakia, Belgium, Lithuania, Algeria, Sicily, Czech Republic, Cyprus, Denmark, Türkiye, Armenia, Russia, Ukraine, Morocco, Crete, Croatia, Slovenia, Germany, England, Albania, Italy, Kyrgyzstan, Romania, Corsica, Latvia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Luxembourg, Hungary, Macedonia, Estonia, Uzbekistan, China, Poland, Sardinia, Spain, Netherlands, Sweden, Kazakhstan, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Bulgaria, Tunisia, Iran, Yugoslavia (Löbl & Löbl, 2016).

Chorotype: Europe-Mediterranean-Turan (Carpaneto et al., 2000).

Family: Chrysomelidae

***Chrysolina herbacea* (Duftschmid, 1825)**

Material examined: Kahramanmaraş: Başkonuş, 1312 m, 37°33'54" N; 36°34'57" E, 05.IX.2004 (1 sample).

Turkish records: Antalya, Erzurum, Kastamonu, Sinop, Bilecik, Kırşehir, Mersin, Bursa, Denizli, Samsun, Diyarbakır, Muş, Düzce, Edirne, Aksaray, Eskişehir, Nevşehir, Erzincan, İstanbul, Trabzon, İzmir, Yozgat, Isparta, Kahramanmaraş, Kırklareli, Bolu, Kayseri,Tokat, Bartın, Kocaeli, Çanakkale, Konya, Manisa, Niğde, Ordu, Kars, Artvin, Osmaniye, Sivas, Zonguldak (Aslan & Özbek, 1999; Çam & Atay, 2004; Özdikmen, 2011 ; Ekiz et al., 2013; Özdikmen et al., 2021).

Distribution: Kazakhstan, Central Asia, Anatolia, Western Siberia, the Caucasus, Northern Iran, Northern India, along with the European countries located between the 55th parallels (Gruev & Tomov, 1998; Gruev & Tomov, 2007).

Chorotype: Turan – Mediterranean (Arslan, 2008).

***Chrysolina orientalis* (Olivier, 1807)**

Material examined: Kahramanmaraş: Türkoğlu-Tigem, 550 m, 37°17'55" N; 36°47'59" E, 31.VI.2004 (1 sample), Merkez-Üngüt, 673 m, 37°36'07" N; 36°50'39" E, 21.IV.2004 (1 sample).

Turkish records: Afyonkarahisar, Kastamonu, Bilecik, Sivas, Yozgat, Çankırı, Aydın, Diyarbakır, Samsun, Elazığ, Konya, Eskişehir, Niğde, Erzurum, Hatay, Tokat, Ankara, Isparta, İstanbul, İzmir, Kahramanmaraş, Karabük, Kayseri, Adana, Kütahya, Mersin, Amasya, Nevşehir, Ordu, Bursa,Osmaniye, Siirt, Sinop, Bolu, Van, Zonguldak (Atay & Çam, 2006; Özdikmen & Aslan, 2009; Özdikmen, 2011; Ekiz et al., 2013; Bal et al., 2018; Aslan et al., 2020; Özdikmen & Coral- Şahin, 2021).

Distribution: Israel, Lebanon, Türkiye, Greece (Borowiec, 2006).

Chorotype: Mediterranean (Arslan, 2008).

***Clytra laeviuscula* Ratzeburg, 1837**

Material examined: Kahramanmaraş: Göksun-Çardak, 1365 m, 38°03'02" N; 36°38'34" E, 11.VII.2004 (1 sample), 13.IX.2004 (1 sample), Pazarcık, 792 m, 37°28'53" N; 37°16'50" E, 11.VIII.2004 (1 sample).

Turkish records: Konya, Ankara, Denizli, Erzurum, Kahramanmaraş, Afyonkarahisar, Karabük, Erzincan, Kastamonu, Isparta, Kayseri, İzmir, Çankırı, Sakarya (Aslan & Özbek, 1999; Gök, 2003; Özdikmen et al., 2010; Özdikmen, 2011; Ekiz et al., 2013; Özdikmen & Mercan, 2014).

Distribution: Germany, Slovenia, Portugal, Azerbaijan, Moldova, Western Siberia, Italy, Belgium, Bulgaria, Russia, Tajikistan, Czech Republic, Armenia, Croatia, England, Spain, Ukraine, France, Slovakia, Montenegro, Türkiye, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Hungary, Afghanistan, Macedonia, Austria, Poland, Romania, Central and Northern European parts of Russia, Xinjiang, Albania, Serbia, Greece (Özdikmen & Mercan, 2014).

Chorotype: Central Asia - Europe (Özdikmen & Mercan, 2014).

***Oulema melanopus* Linnaeus, 1758**

Material examined: Kahramanmaraş: Yavşan, 1591 m, 37°28'54" N; 37°16'51" E, 31.III.2004 (2 sample).

Turkish records: Kütahya, Adana, Erzurum, Osmaniye, Kahramanmaraş, Afyonkarahisar, Manisa, Kars, Aydın, Eskişehir, Kırıkkale, Antalya, Gaziantep, Ardahan, Ankara, Çanakkale, İzmir, Kırklareli, Çankırı, Çorum, Diyarbakır, Erzincan, Hatay, Iğdır, İçel, Karabük, Karaman, Aksaray, Siirt, Kayseri, Kastamonu, Edirne, Konya, Muğla, Samsun, Tekirdağ (Özdikmen & Turgut, 2008; Maican & Serafim, 2009; Özdikmen, 2011; Özdikmen et al., 2012; Ekiz et al., 2013; Özdikmen & Özbek, 2014; Bal et al., 2018, Coral-Şahin, 2020).

Distribution: Germany, Cyprus, Russia, Azerbaijan, Western Siberia, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kyrgyzstan, Norway, Bulgaria, Mongolia, China, Denmark, Israel, Slovakia, Eastern Siberia, Luxembourg, Hungary, Estonia, Armenia, Morocco, Afghanistan, Switzerland, Malta, Belarus, Finland, France, Georgia, Netherlands, England, Iraq, Austria, Iran, Sweden, Italy, Albania, Ireland, Moldova, Canary Islands, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Algeria, Slovenia, Macedonia, Poland, Portugal, Croatia, Romania, Serbia, Tajikistan, Türkiye, Jordan, Ukraine, Greece (Özdikmen & Turgut, 2008; Maican & Serafım, 2009; Özdikmen & Özbek, 2014).

Chorotype: Holoarctic (Özdikmen & Özbek, 2014).

Family: Curculionidae

***Coniocleonus nigrosuturatus* (Goeze,1777)**

Material examined: Kahramanmaraş: Pazarcık, 792 m, 37°28'53" N; 37°16'50" E, 01.VIII.2004 (1 sample), Ekinözü-Akpınar, 1380 m, 38°05'32" N; 37°13'17" E, 12.IX.2004 (1 sample).

Turkish records: Mersin, Gaziantep, Konya, Adana, Aydın, Niğde, Çorum, Hatay, Diyarbakır, Kahramanmaraş, Ankara, Nevşehir, Antalya, İzmir, Sinop (Lodos et al., 2003; Pehlivan et al., 2005; Erbey, 2010; Bolu, 2016).

Distribution: Belgium, Moldova, Ukraine, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Uzbekistan, France, Italy, Poland, Crimea, Türkiye, Croatia, India, Spain, the Caucasus and Transcaucasia, Cyprus, Morocco, Austria, Hungary, Egypt, Portugal, the southern part of European Russia, Turkmenistan, Greece (Ghahari et al., 2010; Erbey, 2010).

Chorotype: Palearctic (Vigna-Taglianti et al., 1999).

***Larinus rudicollis* Petri, 1907**

Material examined: Kahramanmaraş: Göksun-Gölpınar, 1340 m, 38°58'50" N; 36°30'07" E, 12.IX.2004 (1 sample), 02.VI.2004 (1 sample), Merkez-Üngüt, 673 m, 37°36'07" N; 36°50'39" E, 27.II.2004 (1 sample).

Turkish records: Adıyaman, Muş, İçel, Antalya, Bingöl, Bitlis, Osmaniye, Van, Erzincan, Gaziantep, Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, Adana, Bayburt, Kilis, Elazığ, Malatya (Lodos et al., 2003; Pehlivan et al., 2005; Gültekin, 2008; Bolu, 2016).

Distribution: Bulgaria, Algeria, Palestine, Iran, Spain, the Caucasus, Kazakhstan, North Africa, Libya, Lebanon, the Middle East, Siberia, Syria, Türkiye, Jordan, Greece(Ghahari et al., 2010; Talamelli, 2014; Ghahari & Legalov, 2015; Szenası et al., 2019).

Chorotype: Palearctic (Vigna-Taglianti et al., 1999).

Family: Elateridae

***Calais parreyssi* (Steven, 1830)**

Material Examined: Kahramanmaraş: Merkez-Üngüt, 673 m, 37°36'07" N; 36°50'39" E, 11.VII.2004 (1 sample).

Turkish records: Adana, Antalya, Balıkesir, Bursa, Isparta, İçel, İzmir, Karaman, Kahramanmaraş, Sinop (Guglielmi & Platia, 1985; Lodos,1998; Gülperçin, 2006; Kesdek et al., 2006; Gülperçin & Tezcan, 2009; Çağlar, 2009; Gömlek, 2018; Akçay & Yalçın, 2019).

Distribution: Cyprus, Syria, Türkiye, Ukraine, Greece (Preiss & Platia, 2003).

Chorotype: Europe-Mediterranean (Vigna-Taglianti et al., 1999).

***Cardiophorus impressiventris* Schwarz, 1900**

Material examined: Kahramanmaraş: Merkez-Üngüt, 673 m, 37°36'07" N; 36°50'39" E, 21.IV.2004 (1 sample).

Turkish records: Kahramanmaraş, Osmaniye, Kayseri, Adana, Antalya, Karaman, Mersin, Niğde, Gaziantep (Platia & Gudenzi, 2002; Kabalak & Sert, 2011; Gülperçin et al., 2018).

Distribution: Türkiye, Iran (Cate, 2007; Mertlik & Platia, 2008; Platia & Ghahari, 2016).

Chorotype: East Mediterranean-Southwest Asiatic (Vigna-Taglianti et al., 1999).

***Cardiophorus megathorax* Faldermann, 1835**

Material examined: Kahramanmaraş: Göksun-Çardak, 1365 m, 38°03'02" N; 36°38'34" E, 06.VIII.2004 (2 sample), Türkoğlu-Tigem, 550 m, 37°17'55" N; 36°47'59" E, 22.IV.2004 (1 sample), Türkoğlu-Tigem, 550 m, 37°17'55" N; 36°47'59" E, 27.VI.2004 (1 sample).

Turkish records: Kayseri, Adıyaman, Nevşehir, Artvin, Balıkesir, Konya, Erzurum, Çorum, Denizli, Eskişehir, Hatay, Karaman, Erzincan, Şanlıurfa, Aksaray, Sivas, Muğla, Gaziantep, Bilecik, Antalya, Kahramanmaraş, Uşak, Yozgat (Platia & Gudenzi, 2002; Kesdek et al., 2006; Gülperçin & Tezcan, 2009; Kabalak, 2010; Gülperçin et al., 2018).

Distribution: Georgia, Türkiye, Azerbaijan, Israel, Jordan, Armenia, Syria, Iran, Lebanon, Samos Island (Greece)(Cate, 2007; Mertlik & Platia, 2008).

Chorotype: West Europe – Middle East (Sert & Kabalak, 2011).

***Drasterius bimaculatus* (Rossi, 1790)**

Material examined: Kahramanmaraş: Göksun-Kireçköy, 1334 m, 38°59'48" N; 36°31'10" E, 11.VII.2004 (1 sample), Afşin, 1242 m, 38°14'15" N; 36°55'20" E, 18.VI.2004 (1 sample).

Turkish records: Adıyaman, Malatya, Sivas, Trabzon, Amasya, Balıkesir, Mardin, Iğdır, Niğde, Bartın, Kırıkkale, Şanlıurfa, Uşak, Burdur, Diyarbakır, Yozgat, Eskişehir, Ankara, Kilis, Erzurum, Gaziantep, Hatay, Isparta, İzmir, Adana, Samsun, Edirne, İstanbul, Kahramanmaraş, Bursa, Antalya, Karaman, Düzce, Kastamonu, Kırklareli, Aydın, Sakarya, Kırşehir, Manisa, Mersin, Çankırı, Bolu, Muğla, Nevşehir, Yalova, Artvin, Kayseri, Zonguldak (Guglielmi & Platia, 1985; Kesdek et al., 2006; Gülperçin & Tezcan, 2009; Çağlar, 2009; Gülperçin & Tezcan, 2010; Kabalak, 2010; Dikmen & Özuluğ, 2018; Gülperçin & Tezcan, 2022).

Distribution: Germany, Libya, Poland, Albania, Slovenia, Tunisia, Austria, Belgium, Israel, Egypt, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Malta, Cyprus, Spain, Bosnia and Herzegovina, France, Algeria, Moldova, Armenia, Jordan, Morocco, Türkiye, Georgia, Iran, Switzerland, Afghanistan, Romania, Czech Republic, Italy, Syria, Canary Islands (Lanzarote), Kyrgyzstan, Hungary, Azerbaijan, Croatia, Macedonia, Bulgaria, Uzbekistan, Portugal, Iraq, Russia (Central European Region, Southern European Region), Slovakia, Turkmenistan, Yugoslavia (Montenegro, Kosovo, Serbia), Greece (Cate, 2007, transmitting Kabalak, 2010; Mertlik & Platia, 2008).

Chorotype: West Palearctic – Central Asia (Sert & Kabalak, 2011).

***Melanotus fusciceps* Gyllenhal, 1817**

Material examined: Kahramanmaraş: Yavşan, 1591 m, 37°28'54" N; 37°16'51" E, 20.VIII.2004 (1 sample), Merkez-Üngüt, 673 m, 37°36'07" N; 36°50'39" E, 05.IV.2004 (1 sample).

Turkish records: Adıyaman, Kütahya, Artvin, Elazığ, Gaziantep, Mersin, Çanakkale, Osmaniye, Malatya, Çankırı, Diyarbakır, Erzincan, Sivas, Tokat, Erzurum, Isparta, Eskişehir, Antalya, Hatay, İzmir, Kahramanmaraş, Kayseri, Adana, Yalova, Mardin, Muğla, Muş, Niğde, Ankara, Uşak, Şanlıurfa, Denizli, İzmit, Aydın, Kars, Yozgat (Guglielmi & Platia, 1985; Kesdek et al., 2006; Gülperçin, 2006; Gülperçin & Tezcan, 2009; Kabalak, 2010; Gülperçin & Tezcan, 2012; Kabalak & Sert, 2013).

Distribution: Cyprus, Macedonia, Türkiye, Lebanon, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Croatia, Iraq, Ukraine, Israel, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Azores, Romania, Armenia, Russia, Bulgaria, Iran, Syria (Pedroni & Platia, 2010).

Chorotype: Turan – Europe – Mediterranean (Pedroni & Platia, 2010).

Family: Lucanidae

***Dorcus parallelipipedus* (Linnaeus, 1785)**

Material examined: Kahramanmaraş: Yavşan, 1591 m, 37°28'54" N; 37°16'51" E, 31.III.2004 (1 sample), Başkonuş, 1312 m, 37°33'54" N; 36°34'57" E, 10.VII.2004 (1 sample), Başkonuş, 1321 m, 37°34'12" N; 36°34'58" E, 14.V.2004 (1 sample).

Turkish records: Konya, Mersin, Adana, Hatay, Rize, Manisa, Antalya, Artvin, Mardin, Bingöl, Muğla, Samsun, Bolu, İstanbul, Burdur, Giresun, Hakkari, Isparta, Kahramanmaraş, Trabzon (Sabatinelli, 1977; Lodos, 1995; Tezcan & Pehlivan, 2001; Akıncı, 2004; Jansson & Coşkun, 2008; Rozner & Rozner, 2009; Gürkan, 2011; Bartolozzi et al., 2016; Gömlek, 2018; Polat & Yıldırım, 2019).

Distribution: Albania, Italy, Corsica, Morocco, Macedonia, Liechtenstein, Romania, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Austria, Luxembourg, Belarus, Lithuania, Syria, Belgium, Great Britain, Türkiye, Denmark, Estonia, France, Slovakia, Poland, Croatia, Iran, Sweden, Bulgaria, Portugal, Switzerland, Germany, Czech Republic, Israel, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Hungary, Spain, Russia (Western Siberia), Russia (Central European Territories, Northern European Territories, Southern European Territories), Slovenia, Ukraine (Löbl & Löbl, 2016).

Chorotype: Europe – Asia (Vigna-Taglianti et al., 1999).

Family: Scarabaeidae

***Anoxia orientalis* (Krynicki, 1832)**

Material examined: Kahramanmaraş: Yavşan, 1591 m, 37°28'54" N; 37°16'51" E, 20.VIII.2004 (1 sample), Ekinözü-Akpınar, 1380 m, 38°05'32" N; 37°13'17" E, 09.IV.2004 (1 sample).

Turkish records: Samsun, Hatay, Adıyaman, Erzincan, Antalya, Bursa, Kocaeli, Gaziantep, İzmit, Çorum, Sinop, Kahramanmaraş, Sakarya, Adana, Kayseri, Osmaniye, Kütahya, Mersin, Bayburt, Ankara, Niğde, Kastamonu, Trakya (Lodos, 1995; Ulusoy et al., 1999; Rozner & Rozner, 2009; Rezaei, 2015; Polat et al., 2018).

Distribution: Azerbaijan, Russia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Slovenia, Armenia, Switzerland, France, Türkiye, Georgia, Romania, Croatia, Italy, Macedonia, Albania, Israel, Cyprus, Austria, Lebanon, Bulgaria, Hungary, Syria, Iran, Turkmenistan, Greece, Yugoslavia (Löbl & Smetana, 2006).

Chorotype: Europe – Mediterranean (Carpaneto et al., 2000).

***Copris hispanus cavolinii* (Petagna, 1792)**

Material examined: Kahramanmaraş: Başkonuş, 1312 m, 37°33'54" N; 36°34'57" E, 29.VI.2004 (2 sample).

Turkish records: Gaziantep, Osmaniye, Adana, Kayseri, Mersin, İzmir, Adıyaman, Kırıkkale, Ankara, Kırşehir, Antalya, Uşak, Bitlis, Niğde, Bursa, Çorum, Diyarbakır, Eskişehir, Hatay, Isparta, Kahramanmaraş, Afyonkarahisar, Kastamonu, Muğla, Sivas, Van (Lodos et al., 1999; Rozner & Rozner., 2009; Coşkun, 2012; Şenyüz et al., 2016).

Distribution: Russia, Italy, Mediterranean Islands, Egypt, Spain, Pakistan, Morocco, France, Tunisia, Libya, Afghanistan, Iran, Cyprus, Portugal, Algeria, Türkiye(Löbl & Smetana, 2006).

Chorotype: Asia – Europe (Carpaneto et al., 2000).

***Gymnopleurus geoffroyi* (Fuessly, 1775)**

Material examined: Kahramanmaraş: Göksun-Kireçköy, 1334 m, 38°59'48" N; 36°31'10" E, 19.VI.2004 (2 sample), Afşin, 1242 m, 38°14'15" N; 36°55'20" E, 11.V.2004 (1 sample), Merkez-Üngüt, 673 m, 37°36'07" N; 36°50'39" E, 11.VII.2004 (1 sample).

Turkish records: İzmir, Giresun, Hatay, Eskişehir, Adıyaman, Uşak, Kahramanmaraş, Afyonkarahisar, Ordu, Bursa, Kayseri, Sinop, Amasya, Çanakkale, Tokat, Ankara, Muğla, Siirt, Isparta, Kırşehir, Mersin, Antalya, Kocaeli, Balıkesir, Kastamonu, Bilecik, Hakkari, Bitlis, Kütahya, Bolu, Adana, Çorum, Denizli, Gaziantep, Karabük, Manisa, Edirne, Osmaniye, Tekirdağ, Van, Diyarbakır, Kırklareli, Burdur, Zonguldak (Kırgız, 1982; Lodos et al., 1999; Rozner & Rozner, 2009; Anlaş et al., 2011; Coşkun, 2012; Şahiner, 2013; Şenyüz et al., 2013; Gülmez et al., 2019).

Distribution: Albania, Italy, Poland, Cyprus, Egypt, Ukraine, Austria, Kuwait, Macedonia, Russia, Switzerland, Slovakia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Armenia, Montenegro, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, France, Israel, Hungary, Germany, Moldova, Romania, Serbia, Türkiye, Algeria, Greece(Löbl & Smetana, 2006).

Chorotype: Europe – Mediterranean (Vigna-Taglianti et al., 1999).

***Onthophagus illyricus* (Scopoli, 1763)**

Material examined: Kahramanmaraş: Göksun-Çardak, 1365 m, 38°03'02" N; 36°38'34" E, 11.VII.2004 (1 sample), Afşin, 1242 m, 38°14'15" N; 36°55'20" E, 18.VI.2004 (1 sample), Yavşan, 1591 m, 37°28'54" N; 37°16'51" E, 07.VII.2004 (2 sample).

Turkish records: Antalya, Osmaniye, Kütahya, Bartın, Kırşehir, Hakkari, Niğde, Isparta, Kahramanmaraş, Aydın, Konya, Eskişehir, Manisa, Gaziantep, Muğla, Adana, Uşak, Kayseri, Çanakkale, Hatay, Kastamonu, Mersin, Karaman, Zonguldak (Pehlivan, 1989; Lodos et al., 1999; Bellmann, 2007; Rozner & Rozner, 2009; Anlaş et al., 2011; Şenyüz & Şahin, 2013; Küçükkaykı et al., 2013; Ataş, 2019).

Distribution: Germany, Italy, Moldova, Romania, Austria, Slovakia, Ukraine, Portugal, Belarus, Slovenia, Luxembourg, Poland, Montenegro, Switzerland, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Syria, Macedonia, Lebanon, Israel, Serbia, Czech Republic, Armenia, Iraq, Afghanistan, Georgia, Croatia, Iran, France, Sweden, Kazakhstan, Albania, Cyprus, Azores, Hungary, Belgium, Russia, Türkiye, Spain, Greece (Löbl & Löbl, 2016).

Chorotype: Turan – Europe (Carpaneto et al., 2000).

***Onthophagus (Palaeonthophagus) opacicollis* Reitter, 1893**

Material examined: Kahramanmaraş: Yavşan, 1591 m, 37°28'54" N; 37°16'51" E, 31.III.2004 (1 sample), Pazarcık, 792 m, 37°28'53" N; 37°16'50" E, 11.VIII.2004 (1 sample), Göksun-Gölpınar, 1340 m, 38°58'50" N; 36°30'07" E, 18.VI.2004 (2 sample).

Turkish records: Antalya, Eskişehir, Hatay, Kütahya, Ordu, Manisa, Balıkesir, Niğde, Bolu, Çanakkale, Gaziantep, Samsun, Kahramanmaraş, Adana, Mersin, Tokat (Lodos et al., 1999; Rozner & Rozner, 2009; Anlaş et al., 2011; Şenyüz & Şahin, 2013; Şenyüz et al., 2013; Sullivan et al., 2016; Ataş, 2019).

Distribution: Algeria, Macedonia, Tunisia, Italy, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Morocco, Israel, Syria, Türkiye, France, Croatia, Spain, Slovakia, Switzerland, Hungary, Albania, Portugal, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Greece (Löbl & Smetana, 2006).

Chorotype: Mediterrenian (Carpaneto et al., 2000).

***Oryctes nasicornis* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

Material examined: Kahramanmaraş: Başkonuş, 1312 m, 37°33'54" N; 36°34'57" E, 18.IV.2004 (1 sample).

Turkish records: Ağrı, Kars, Isparta, Konya, Siirt, Mersin, Bilecik, Sakarya, Çorum, Samsun, Erzurum, Kahramanmaraş, Denizli, Adana, İzmir, Manisa, Ordu, Erzincan, Artvin, Hatay, Trabzon (Lodos et al., 1999; Öztürk & Kalkar, 2011; Atay et al., 2012; Şenyüz et al., 2013; Özgen et al., 2014; Göktürk & Mihli, 2015; Polat et al., 2018).

Distribution: Cyprus, Bulgaria, Syria, Croatia, Greece, Egypt, Slovenia, Israel, Macedonia, Romania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Türkiye, Lebanon, Albania, Yugoslavia (Löbl & Smetana, 2006).

Chorotype: Mediterranean – Europe (Carpaneto et al., 2000).

***Phyllognathus excavatus* (Forster, 1771)**

Material examined: Kahramanmaraş: Pazarcık, 792 m, 37°28'53" N; 37°16'50" E, 26.VI.2004 (1 sample), Yavşan, 1591 m, 37°28'54" N; 37°16'51" E, 31.III.2004 (2 sample).

Turkish records: Elazığ, Niğde, Ağrı, Osmaniye, Muğla, Erzurum, İzmir, Antalya, Kahramanmaraş, Mersin, Isparta, Adana (Ulusoy et al., 1999; Demirözer & Karaca, 2011; Gömlek, 2018).

Distribution: Italy, Malta, Portugal, Lebanon, United Arab Emirates, Yemen, Macedonia, Jordan, Algeria, Cyprus, Egypt, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, France, Ukraine, Türkiye, Morocco, Turkmenistan, Libya, Croatia, Saudi Arabia, Iran, Kazakhstan, Oman, Iraq, Russia, Israel, Albania, Canary Islands, Kuwait, Tunisia, Spain, Greece (Löbl & Löbl, 2016).

Chorotype: Turan – Mediterranean (Carpaneto et al., 2000).

***Polyphylla olivieri* (Castelnau, 1840)**

Material Examined: Kahramanmaraş: Başkonuş, 1312 m, 37°33'54" N; 36°34'57" E, 29.VI.2004 (1 sample).

Turkish records: Bursa, Antalya, Samsun, Kahramanmaraş, Bolu, Isparta, Ankara, Niğde, Bitlis, Kütahya, İstanbul, Van (Sabatinelli, 1977; Rey, 1999; Lodos et al., 1999; Karaca et al., 2006; Akdoğan, 2006; Coşkun, 2012; Rezaei, 2015).

Distribution: Iran, Transcaucasia, Türkiye, Near East, Greece (Bunalski et al., 2014).

Chorotype: Turan – Mediterranean (Vigna-Taglianti et al., 1999).

***Scarabaeus (Scarabaeus) pius* (Illiger, 1803)**

Material examined: Kahramanmaraş: Afşin, 1242 m, 38°14'15" N; 36°55'20" E, 11.VII.2004 (1 sample), Merkez-Üngüt, 673 m, 37°36'07" N; 36°50'39" E, 11.VII.2004 (1 sample), Pazarcık, 792 m, 37°28'53" N; 37°16'50" E, 26.VI.2004 (3 sample), 01.VIII.2004 (1 sample), Başkonuş, 1312 m, 37°33'54" N; 36°34'57" E, 29.VI.2004 (2 sample).

Turkish records: İzmir, Muğla, Diyarbakır, Kayseri, Ankara, Manisa, Kırklareli, Mersin, Siirt, Niğde, Antalya, Bilecik, Tokat, Çanakkale, Kahramanmaraş, Bursa, Konya, Denizli, Adıyaman, Kırşehir, Eskişehir, Bolu, Pamukkale, Kütahya, Şanlıurfa, Çorum,Van (Pehlivan, 1988; Lodos et al., 1999; Rozner & Rozner, 2009; Özgen et al., 2014).

Distribution: Greece, Italy, Albania, Cyprus, Georgia, Tajikistan, Hungary, Croatia, Azerbaijan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Bulgaria, Türkiye, Russia, France, Lebanon,

Spain, Afghanistan, Israel, Austria, Macedonia, Romania, Iran, Syria, Turkmenistan, Yugoslavia (Löbl & Smetana, 2006).

Chorotype: East Mediterranean(Carpaneto et al., 2000).

Family: Staphylinidae

***Ocypus olens* (O. Müller, 1764)**

Material examined: Kahramanmaraş: Pazarcık, 792 m, 37°28'53" N; 37°16'50" E, 01.VIII.2004 (2 sample), Ekinözü-Akpınar, 1380 m, 38°05'32" N; 37°13'17" E, 12.IX.2004 (2 sample).

Turkish records: Gaziantep, İzmir, Kahramanmaraş, Manisa, Mersin, Muğla (Anlaş, 2009; Özgen et al., 2017; Gömlek, 2018; Örgel & Tezcan, 2020).

Distribution: Europe, North Africa: Algeria, Canary Islands, Morocco, Tunisia, Nearctic Region (Stan, 2010).

Chorotype: Europe – Mediterranean (Zanetti & Tagliapietra, 2005).

***Philonthus intermedius* (Lacordaire, 1835)**

Material Examined: Kahramanmaraş: Merkez-Üngüt, 673 m, 37°36'07" N; 36°50'39" E, 21.IV.2004 (1 sample).

Turkish records: Malatya, Kocaeli, Denizli, Mersin, Kayseri, Afyonkarahisar, Konya, Mardin, Ankara, Gümüşhane, Nevşehir, Muş, Antalya, Kırıkkale, Sivas, Balıkesir, Elazığ, Eskişehir, Kahramanmaraş, Kırşehir, Adıyaman, Erzincan, Kütahya, Aksaray, Manisa, Muğla, Bilecik, İzmir, Uşak (Öncüer, 1991; Anlaş, 2009; Anlaş & Rose, 2009; Özgen & Anlaş, 2010; Abacıgil et al., 2013; Anlaş et al., 2014; Özgen et al., 2015; Çiftçi & Hasbenli, 2016; Fırat & Sert, 2016; Tanyeri et al., 2017; Sert et al., 2024).

Distribution: Azerbaijan, Europe, Algeria, Morocco, Georgia, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Russia, Tunisia, Türkiye (Herman, 2001).

Chorotype: Turan – Europe – Mediterranean (Zanetti & Tagliapietra, 2005).

Family: Tenebrionidae

***Blaps lethifera* Marsham, 1802**

Material examined: Kahramanmaraş: Merkez-Üngüt, 673 m, 37°36'07" N; 36°50'39" E, 05.IV.2004 (1 sample), Afşin, 1242 m, 38°14'15" N; 36°55'20" E, 11.VII.2004 (1 sample).

Turkish records: Burdur, Iğdır, Konya, Aydın, Bilecik, Manisa, Denizli, İzmir, Kahramanmaraş, Antalya (Ferrer & Soldatı, 1999; Tezcan et al., 2004b; Akıncı, 2004, Gömlek, 2018; Doğan, 2020; Göksel et al., 2023).

Distribution: Europe, Western Asia, Eastern North America, Sweden, Kazakhstan, Poland, Türkiye (Cotton & Good, 1937; Ferrer & Picka, 1990; Ferrer & Soldatı, 1999; Tezcan et al., 2004b; Haitlinger, 2012; Chigray et al., 2016).

Chorotype: Palearctic (Akıncı, 2004).

***Blaps tibialis* Reiche, 1857**

Material examined: Kahramanmaraş: Başkonuş, 1312 m, 37°33'54" N; 36°34'57" E, 05.IX.2004 (1 sample).

Turkish records: Konya, İzmir, Edirne, Ağrı, Niğde, Diyarbakır, Eskişehir, Adana, Kırıkkale, Çanakkale, Ankara, Osmaniye, Manisa, Burdur, Nevşehir, Kahramanmaraş, Aydın, Isparta, Van (Tezcan et al., 2004b; Sürgüt, 2011; Korkmaz, 2016).

Distribution: Ukraine, Bulgaria, Türkiye, Greece, Israel, Southern Europe Region of Russia(Löbl & Smetana, 2008).

Chorotype: Europe – Mediterranean (Vigna-Taglianti et al., 1999).

***Dailognatha quadricollis* (Brulle, 1832)**

Material examined: Kahramanmaraş: Başkonuş, 1312 m, 37°33'54" N; 36°34'57" E, 18.IV.2004 (1 sample).

Turkish records: Adana, Nevşehir, Hatay, Muğla, Gümüşhane, Karaman, Bitlis, Aydın, Kırıkkale, Manisa, Hakkari, İzmir, Çanakkale, Balıkesir, Eskişehir, Gaziantep, Ağrı, Adıyaman, Isparta, Kahramanmaraş, Konya, Mersin, Antalya, Niğde, Tunceli (Ferrer & Soldatı, 1999; Tezcan et al., 2004a; Aslan et al., 2008; Tanyeri et al., 2010; Ateş, 2013; Korkmaz, 2016; Bolu, 2016).

Distribution: Bulgaria, Lebanon, Romania, Türkiye, Greece (Löbl ve Smetana, 2008).
Chorotype: Europe – Mediterranean (Vigna-Taglianti et al., 1999).

***Opatroides punctulatus* Brulle, 1832**

Material examined: Kahramanmaraş: Türkoğlu-Tigem, 550 m, 37°17'55" N; 36°47'59" E, 01.VI.2004 (1 sample), Göksun-Çardak, 1365 m, 38°03'02" N; 36°38'34" E, 06.VIII.2004 (2 sample), Türkoğlu-Tigem, 550 m, 37°17'55" N; 36°47'59" E, 31.VI.2004 (2 sample).

Turkish records: Manisa, Isparta, Kilis, Ankara, İzmir, Mardin, Aydın, Diyarbakır, Gaziantep, Bitlis, Kahramanmaraş, Antalya, Muğla, Denizli, Şanlıurfa (Tezcan et al., 2004b; Tanyeri et al., 2017).

Distribution: Bahrain, Uzbekistan, Türkiye, Italy, Cyprus, Yemen, Libya, Russia, Malta, Eastern Siberia, Egypt, Syria, Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco, Greece (Löbl ve Smetana, 2008).

Chorotype: Palearctic (Vigna-Taglianti et al., 1999).

As seen in Figure 3, the family with the highest number of species is the Scarabaeidae family, while the families with the lowest number of species are Buprestidae, Cerambycidae, and Lucanidae.

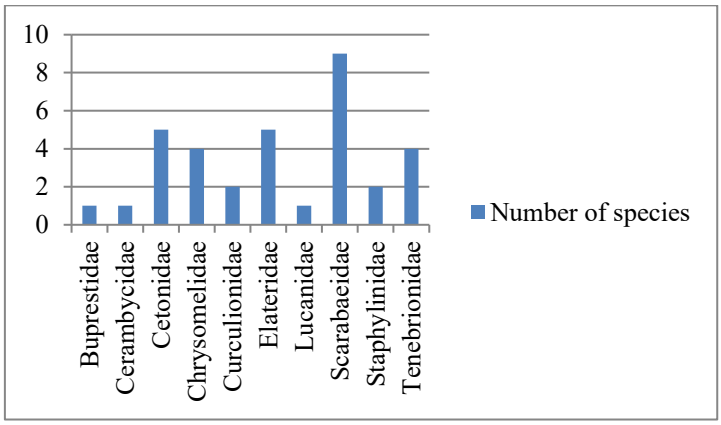

Figure 3. Number of species belonging to the families.

As seen in Figure 4, the majority of the collected Coleoptera specimens were obtained from the city center.

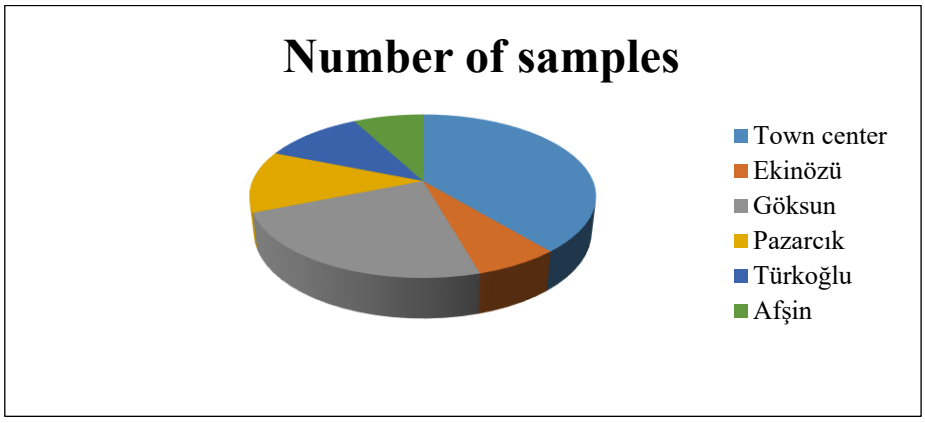

Figure 4. Distribution of collected samples according to districts.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

In this study, conducted to contribute to the Coleoptera fauna of Kahramanmaraş city center and its districts. In total 33 species and 1 subspecies belonging to 30 genera in 10 families were identified. It was determined that *Scarabaeus (Scarabaeus) pius* (Illiger, 1803) from the Scarabaeidae family was the most frequently collected species.

According to the data in Figure 3, the high number of species observed in the Scarabaeidae family is thought to be due to the sampling method being pitfall trapping. According to the data in Figure 4, the highest number of samples was collected from areas connected to the city center. The main reason for this is thought to be the rich fauna of Başkonuş and Yavşan plateaus, which are linked to the center. In the study conducted by Öztürk & Kalkar (2011), the Coleoptera fauna around the Kahramanmaraş Menzelet Dam Lake was investigated. As a result of the study, 19 families and 32 insect species belonging to the order Coleoptera were identified. In this study, the Scarabaeidae family was also found to have the highest species

diversity and number of specimens. In his study on the Coleoptera fauna at Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam University Avşar Campus, Gömlek (2018) identified 71 species and 4 subspecies belonging to 14 families. As a result of the study, the Scarabaeidae family was again found to have the highest diversity in terms of species number and number of collected specimens.

Looking at the chorotype data of the obtained species, it was determined that 20 species have a Mediterranean distribution, 18 species have a European distribution, 9 species have a Turanian distribution, 5 species have an Asian distribution, 5 species have a Palaearctic distribution, and 1 species has a Holarctic distribution.

Identifying the insect fauna of a region contributes to determining biological diversity, managing harmful insect species, detecting endangered species, and supporting many scientific fields. This study aims to contribute to the Coleoptera fauna of Kahramanmaraş province and some of its districts. Future studies can provide a more comprehensive investigation of the insect fauna of Kahramanmaraş. Additionally, these studies can serve as a basis for research on harmful or beneficial insects in agricultural and forestry areas.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

This article was written by a single author

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST STATEMENT

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

ETHICSCOMMITTEE APPROVAL

This study does not require any ethics committee approval.

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