



Synopsis of the Neotropical genus *Lepturgantes* Gilmour (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) with description of a new species

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Abstract

Lepturgantes prolatus Monné & Monné **sp. nov.** is described from Brazil (Bahia, Espírito Santo, Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro, Santa Catarina, Mato Grosso, and Mato Grosso do Sul) and Bolivia (Santa Cruz). *Lepturgantes candicans* (Bates, 1863) and *Lepturgantes dilectus* (Bates, 1863) are redescribed. A key to the species is provided, and all the species are illustrated.

Key words: Acanthocinini, Lamiinae, neotropical, taxonomy, new species

Resumo

Lepturgantes prolatus Monné & Monné **sp. nov.** é descrita de Brasil (Bahia, Espírito Santo, Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro, Santa Catarina, Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul) e Bolívia, Santa Cruz. *Lepturgantes candicans* (Bates, 1863) e *Lepturgantes dilectus* (Bates, 1863) são redescritas. Chave para espécies é adicionada e todas elas são ilustradas.

Palavras-chave: Acanthocinini, Lamiinae, neotropical, taxonomia, espécie nova

Introduction

This is a contribution to the study of the tribe Acanthocinini, which contains 149 genera and more than 950 species in the Neotropical region (Monné 2005; Monné & Monné 2006, 2007; Monné & Monné 2007). The genus *Lepturgantes* Gilmour, 1957 contains seven species, which are distributed from Mexico to Paraguay; herein, a new species is described from Brazil and Bolivia. *Lepturgantes candicans* (Bates, 1863) and *Lepturgantes dilectus* (Bates, 1863) are redescribed because of the succinct original descriptions, and new records are added for *Lepturgantes candicans*, *Lepturgantes flavovittatus* (Gilmour, 1959), *Lepturgantes pacificus* Gilmour, 1960, *Lepturgantes septemlineatus* Gilmour, 1960, *Lepturgantes seriatus* Monné, 1988, and *Lepturgantes variegatus* Gilmour, 1957.

Gilmour (1957) proposed the genus *Lepturgantes* to accommodate *Lepturges variegatus* from Paraná in Brazil, and considered the new genus near *Lepturges* Bates, 1863. He wrote that “the antennae being twelve (12)-segmented, by which characters it also differs from all the other known genera in the tribe Acanthocinini, all of which have eleven-segmented antennae” and added “Females only are so far known of this genus, but I see no reason for supposing that the male does not also have twelve-segmented antennae.”

After describing the genus *Lepturgantes*, Gilmour (1960) had the opportunity of examining several males