



Synopsis of *Zikanita* Lane (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Lamiinae)

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Lane (1943) proposed the genus *Zikanita* for *Zikanita perpulchra* Lane, 1943 from Rio de Janeiro, considering it close to *Cosmotomidius* Melzer, 1931. Marinoni & Martins (1978) considered *Acanthoderes* (*Trichacanthoderes*) Tippmann, 1960 a synonym of *Zikanita*, and transferred the two species, *Z. biocellata* (Tippmann, 1960) and *Z. argenteofasciata* (Tippmann, 1960), both described from Peru.

In this contribution, we add characters to *Zikanita*, describe a new species from Brazil (Mato Grosso and Goiás), and provide a key to species.

The following acronyms are used throughout the paper:

MNHN Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France.

MNRJ Museu Nacional, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Taxonomy

Zikanita Lane, 1943

Zikanita Lane, 1943: 261; Marinoni & Martins, 1978: 184 (syn.); Monné, 2005: 223 (catalogue); Monné & Bezark, 2009: 229 (checklist).

Type-species: *Zikanita perpulchra* Lane, 1943 (monotypy and original designation).

Acanthoderes (*Trichacanthoderes*) Tippmann, 1960: 176.

Type-species: *Acanthoderes* (*Trichacanthoderes*) *argenteofasciata* Tippmann, 1960 (original designation).

Redescription. Eyes coarsely faceted. Labrum covered by short brown pilosity and long brown decumbent hairs. Lower ocular lobes ovate. Antennal tubercles feebly prominent; directed posteriorly. Antennae filiform, unarmed, sexually dimorphic, long, exceeding elytral apices at antennomere VII in males and VIII in females, with short erect brown setae throughout. Prothorax distinctly transverse; sides of prothorax with median acute tubercles directed slightly dorsally.

Pronotum with two median rhomboid tubercles on disk; pronotum elevated between the tubercles; a row of coarse punctures on posterior and anterior margins; punctures between the tubercles. Intercoxal process of prosternum about one-third as wide as procoxa, narrow, elevated on lateral margins. Procoxal cavities closed behind. Mesocoxal cavities open; mesepisternum triangular with base rounded; metepisternum narrow. Metasternum planar; with long erect hairs. Scutellum truncated at apex and apical margins slightly elevated.

Elytra slightly convex, 1.6 x as long as prothorax, gradually narrowing toward apices; with cristae at base; coarse punctures only on basal one-third. Black, semidecumbent setae more concentrated in central region, and white, erect setae in lateral region. Humeri rounded and slightly projected anteriorly. Metalegs slightly longer than prolegs; pro- and mesocoxae rounded, the former much more prominent; tibiae and femora subequal in length with long white erect hairs. Femora pedunculate-clavate. Tibiae linear; metatibial spurs narrow, with inner spur about twice as long as outer spur; tibiae and femora subequal in length. Urosternites I–IV gradually narrowing to apex; V urosternite twice as wide as preceding urosternite; females with narrow longitudinal glabrous and smooth band on basal one-third; in males, entirely clothed by pilosity.