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Taxonomic and geographical notes on *Leptostylus* LeConte, 1852 (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Lamiinae, Acanthocinini) with the descriptions of two new species

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taxonomy;
description;
Neotropical region.

Abstract. – Two new species of *Leptostylus* LeConte, 1852 are described: *L. carinatus* sp. nov., from Panama; and *L. boliviensis* sp. nov., from Bolivia. Two species are reported from Honduras for the first time: *Leptostylus xanthopygus* Bates, 1880; and *Leptostylus retrorsus* Bates, 1885. Notes on the variation of the elytral pubescent pattern in *L. xanthopygus* and *L. hilaris* Bates, 1872 are provided. The number of specimens used in the original description of *L. retrorsus* is questioned.

Santos-Silva A. & Botero J. P., 2023. – Taxonomic and geographical notes on *Leptostylus* LeConte, 1852 (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Lamiinae, Acanthocinini) with the descriptions of two new species. *Faunitaxys*, 11(56): 1 – 9.

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Introduction

The genus *Leptostylus* LeConte, 1852 is currently composed of 90 species, being one of the largest genera of Acanthocinini. It is widely distributed in Neotropical Region, from south of the United States of America to Argentina, including some island of the Antilles (e.g. Cuba, Jamaica, Puerto Rico), with most of the known species distributed in South America. In Panama there are 22 species registered and in Bolivia eight, most of them registered only for Santa Cruz.

Herein, we describe two new species of *Leptostylus*, from Panama and Bolivia, and provide notes on taxonomy and geographical records of some species of the genus.

Material and Methods

Photographs were taken at MZSP with a Canon EOS Rebel T3i DSLR camera, Canon MP-E 65 mm f/2.8 1-5X macro lens, controlled by Zerene Stacker AutoMontage software. Measurements were taken in “mm” using an ocular Hensoldt/Wetzlar - Mess 10 in the Leica MZ6 stereomicroscope, which was also used in the study of the specimens.

The references on the known species are restricted to the original description. The material examined is restricted to the specimens used to establish the new records and/or to show chromatic variation.

The collection acronyms used in the text are as follows:

- FSCA: Florida State Collection of Arthropods, Gainesville, Florida, USA
- MNKM: Museo Noel Kempff Mercado, Santa Cruz, Bolivia
- MZSP: Museu de Zoologia, Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil.

Results

ACANTHOCININI

Leptostylus LeConte, 1852

Leptostylus carinatus sp. nov.

(Fig. 1-6)

ZooBank: <http://zoobank.org/7583F05C-7E09-42FD-AA24-EC0E9499DE2B>

Holotype, ♀, PANAMA, *Colon*: 20 km E Portobello [Puerto Bello], 24.II.1999, J.E. Wappes leg. (FSCA).

Paratypes

PANAMA

Panama:

- 15 km E Portobello [Puerto Bello], 330°, CV Mine rd, 1 ♀, 25.IV-2.V.1992, J.E. Wappes leg. (FSCA);
- 18 km W Ipeti, 1 ♂, 7.V.1999, Wappes & Morris leg. (FSCA);
- Bayano district, 2.5 km W Ipeti, 1 ♂, 3 ♀, 11-22.V.1996, Wappes, Huether & Morris leg. (1 ♂, MZSP; 3 ♀, FSCA).

Colon: 4.5 km E Palenque, 1 ♀, 25.IV.1992, J.E. Wappes leg. (MZSP).

Chiriquí: 4 km E Boquete, 1 ♀, 16.V.1996, Wappes, Huether & Morris leg. (FSCA).

Reviewer :

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Description of the holotype (Fig. 1-4)

Coloration. – Head capsule dark brown, except ventral surface reddish brown anteriorly and yellowish brown posteriorly. Ventral mouthparts mostly yellowish brown, except palpomeres reddish brown with yellowish-brown apex; anteclypeus yellowish brown with irregular brown areas interspersed; labrum reddish brown on posterior 2/3, yellowish brown on anterior third; scape brown with irregular dark-brown areas on anterior 3/4, dark brown on apical quarter; pedicel brown on basal third, dark brown on apical quarter; antennomeres III–IV reddish brown with irregular brown maculae interspersed, except dark-brown apical sixth; antennomeres V–X brownish basally, this area slightly darker toward X, orangish on wide central area, brown apically; antennomere XI mostly brownish on basal 3/4, slightly darker on apical quarter. Pronotum dark brown; sides of prothorax dark brown close to pronotum, mostly dark reddish brown toward prosternum. Prosternum mostly dark reddish brown laterally, reddish brown centrally; prosternal process reddish brown. Mesoventrite and mesoventral process reddish brown, except blackish margins, and dark reddish-brown area of mesoventrite over mesocoxae; mesanepisternum, mesepimeron, metanepisternum, and metaventrite mostly dark reddish brown, except blackish irregular areas interspersed, and blackish margins. Elytra dark reddish brown, except dark brown and blackish maculae on posterior third of dorsal surface and sides of anterior half. Procoxae reddish brown anteriorly, blackish posteriorly; mesocoxae blackish anteriorly, reddish posteriorly; metacoxae blackish on outer surface, reddish on inner surface. Trochanters mostly dark reddish brown. Femoral peduncles reddish brown; femoral club dark brown with irregular dark reddish-brown areas interspersed, these areas larger and light on dorsal surface of metafemoral club. Protibiae brown with two brownish-orange rings, one near base, another just after middle; meso- and metatibiae mostly dark reddish brown on basal quarter, dark brown on remaining surface, except wide brownish-orange ring after middle. Tarsomere I reddish brown about basal half, dark brown on remaining surface; tarsomeres II–IV dark brown; tarsomere V brownish to orangish on basal 3/4, brown on apical quarter. Ventral surface of abdomen mostly reddish brown basally, gradually brownish orange toward apex.

Head. – Frons densely, minutely punctate; with dense straw-colored pubescence on inferior half partially obscuring integument, and dense, both straw-colored and brown pubescence interspersed on superior half, except straw-colored pubescence close to eyes; with one long, erect brownish seta close to eyes. Area between antennal tubercles with abundant pubescence as on superior region of frons, except glabrous median groove; remaining surface of vertex with dense brownish-yellow pubescence partially obscuring integument, except one dark-brown macula on each side between upper eye lobes, irregular brownish pubescent macula on each side between upper eye lobes and prothorax, and glabrous median groove. Area behind upper eye lobes with dense brownish-yellow pubescence close to eye, except brown pubescence about middle, yellowish-white pubescence superiorly close to prothorax, gradually becoming brownish toward after middle of eye, then pale yellow toward lower eye lobe. Area behind lower eye lobe with dense pale-yellow pubescence close to eye, except sparse pubescence about middle; area close to prothorax glabrous. Genae with dense straw-colored pubescence except brownish pubescent macula laterally near eye, and glabrous apex and area close to frons and clypeus. Wide central area of postclypeus with abundant, somewhat bristly straw-colored pubescence, except glabrous central region; with long yellowish setae directed forward interspersed, more abundant laterally; with a few long setae directed forward, setae dark brown basally, yellowish apically. Sides of postclypeus glabrous. Labrum with abundant yellowish-white pubescence on posterior 2/3 not obscuring integument, glabrous on anterior third, except fringe of yellowish-brown setae on anterior margin; posterior 2/3 with long, erect yellowish setae directed forward interspersed, and a few long, erect setae directed forward laterally, lateral setae dark brown basally, yellowish apically. Antennal tubercle with pubescence as on superior region of frons. Gula smooth, glabrous; intermaxillary process with abundant whitish pubescence not obscuring integument, and a few long, erect yellowish-brown setae interspersed. Distance between upper eye lobes 0.21 times distance between outer margins of eyes; in frontal view, distance between lower eye lobes 0.51 times distance between outer margins of eyes. Antennae 2.0 times elytral length, reaching elytral apex at apex of antennomere VI. Basal 3/4 of scape with abundant

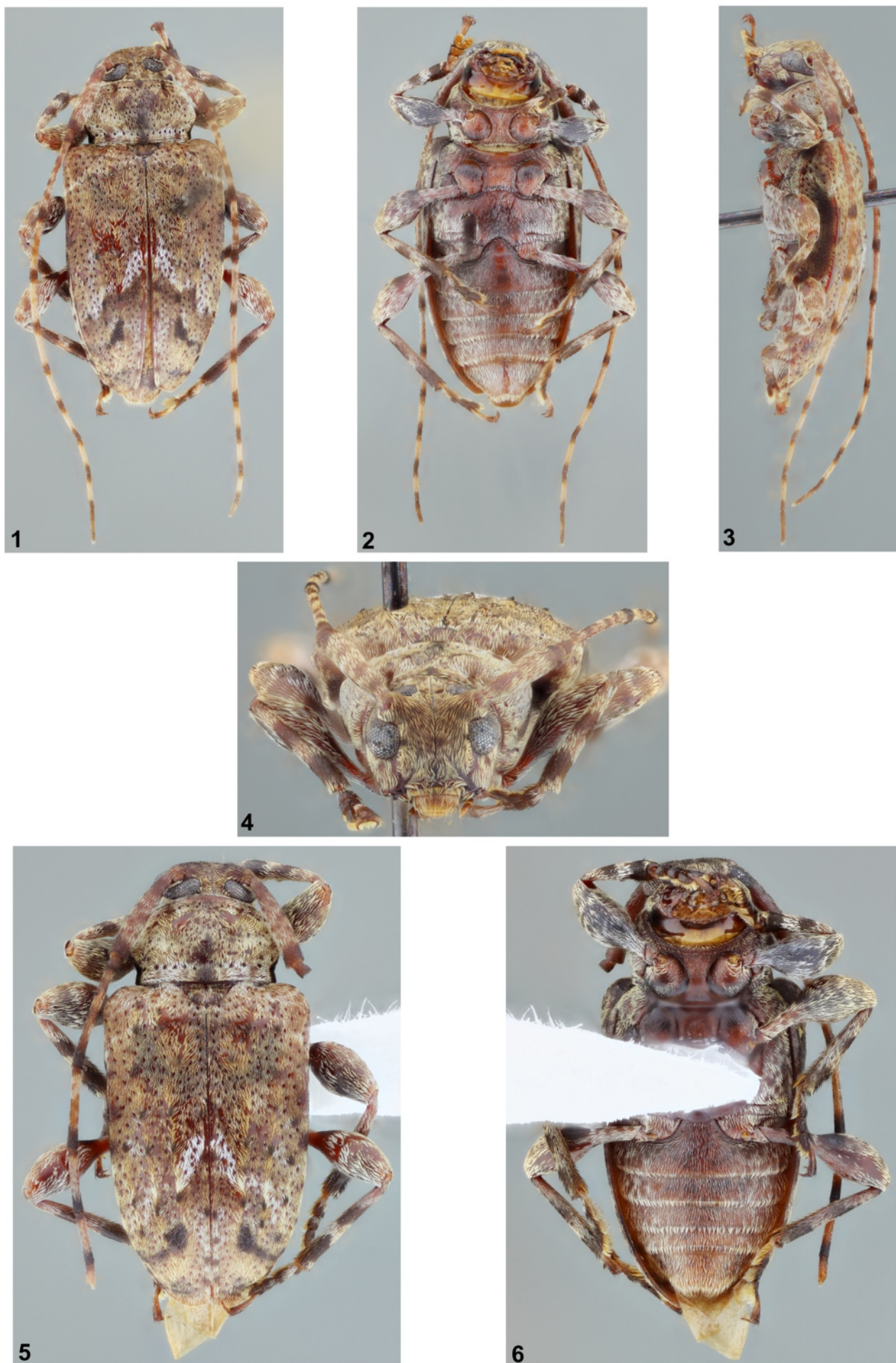
yellowish-white pubescence partially obscuring integument, with irregular yellowish-brown pubescent maculae interspersed, largest macula located on basal quarter; apical quarter with dark yellowish-brown pubescence not obscuring integument (appearing to be darker due to the integument color). Pedicel with abundant yellowish-white pubescence on basal half, dark yellowish-brown on apical half. Antennomeres III–IV with abundant yellowish-white pubescence on reddish-brown areas, sparse brownish pubescence on brown areas, and dark-brown pubescence not obscuring integument on apical dark area. Antennomeres V–X with dense whitish pubescence on orangish area and brown pubescence not obscuring integument on darker basal and apical areas; apical dark area with minute whitish setae interspersed. Antennomere XI mostly with brownish pubescence not obscuring integument, with short, both decumbent and erect yellowish setae interspersed. Apex of antennomeres III–VII with short, thick black setae ventrally.

Antennal formula based on length of antennomere III:

– Scape = 0.94. – Pedicel = 0.11. – IV = 0.73. – V = 0.63. – VI = 0.59. – VII = 0.57. – VIII = 0.48. – IX = 0.46. – X = 0.40. – XI = 0.38.

Thorax. – Prothorax wider than long; sides with large, rounded projection about middle. Pronotum with five gibbosities, one on each side of anterior half, one centrally on posterior half, another transverse, less elevated than the others, located on each side of posterior half; with transverse row of coarse punctures near anterior and posterior margins, and sparse coarse punctures on remaining surface, except close to anterior and posterior margin and on gibbosities; with short, triangular dark-brown pubescent macula centrally close to anterior margin, one short, longitudinal dark-brown pubescent band on each side close to anterior margin, and somewhat wide longitudinal dark-brown pubescent band on center of posterior third; with somewhat small macula with sparse, minute yellowish pubescence on each side close to posterior margin; remaining central area with dense grayish-white pubescence; posterior area with row of coarse punctures with dense white pubescence laterally; remaining surface with yellowish-brown pubescence with irregular white pubescent maculae interspersed. Sides of prothorax with dense blackish pubescence close to pronotum (posteriorly visible in dorsal view), not reaching anterior margin; remaining surface with dense, both white and yellowish-brown pubescence. Prosternum with sparse yellowish pubescence laterally, and sparse white pubescence centrally. Prosternal process with white pubescence not obscuring integument, pubescence denser centrally and laterally; narrowest area 0.5 times procoxal width. Mesoventrite with sparse whitish pubescence, except denser pale-yellow pubescence on apex close to metaventrite; mesanepisternum and mesepimeron with abundant pale-yellow pubescence not obscuring integument, pubescence denser on superior region of mesanepisternum. Mesoventral process with somewhat abundant white pubescence; apex concave centrally; apical width 1.15 times mesocoxal width. Metanepisternum and sides of metaventrite with dense pale-yellow pubescence, except apical area of metaventrite with dense white pubescence; remaining lateral surface of metaventrite with abundant white pubescence not obscuring integument, and central region with somewhat sparse white pubescence. Scutellum with abundant yellowish-brown pubescence not obscuring integument, except dark brown pubescent macula on each side of posterior third.

Elytra. – With sparse, small tubercles throughout, tubercles more distinct and abundant on area of centrobasal crest; humeral carina well marked from humerus to posterior fifth; somewhat abundantly, coarsely punctate, punctures sparser on posterior third; apex obliquely truncate; dorsal surface of anterior 3/4 mostly with dense, somewhat yellowish pubescence, with whitish pubescence interspersed on some areas, except two narrow, longitudinal yellowish-brown pubescent bands, fragmented white pubescent band on anterior sixth, obliquely ascending from humeral carina to middle, then transverse toward suture; dorsal surface of posterior quarter mostly with pale-yellow pubescence, except sutural region mostly with white pubescence, oblique, irregular blackish pubescent macula on posterior quarter, ascending from humeral carina to middle of dorsal surface, and white pubescence close to suture; central region with oblique white pubescent band, ascending from posterior third to suture, longitudinal white pubescent band, from middle to posterior quarter, closer to humeral carina than suture, apically obliquely projected toward humeral carina and oblique white pubescent band. Area between epipleural margin and humeral carina with blackish pubescence basally under humerus, both whitish and yellowish-brown pubescence on



Figures 1-6. *Leptostylus carinatus* sp. nov.

1-4. Holotype ♀. 1. Dorsal habitus. 2. Ventral habitus. 3. Lateral habitus. 4. Head, frontal view.
5-6. Paratype ♂. 5. Dorsal habitus. 6. Ventral habitus.

remaining anterior sixth, whitish pubescence forming oblique band as continuation of dorsal white band, dense dark-brown pubescence with yellowish-brown pubescence interspersed on remaining anterior half, yellowish-brown pubescence more distinct close to humeral carina, except whitish pubescence on epipleural margin; posterior half with two somewhat narrow, oblique yellowish-white pubescence bands on its anterior region, posterior one as a continuation of the dorsal white pubescent band, with light yellowish-brown pubescence between these two bands and on remaining surface.

Legs. – Femora with abundant white pubescence not obscuring integument with irregular areas with sparse pubescence interspersed, except wide yellowish-brown pubescent macula near apex of dorsal and lateral surfaces. Anterior 3/4 of pro- and mesotibiae and anterior 2/3 of metatibiae with yellowish pubescence dorsally, white laterally and ventrally, except dark-brown pubescent area dorsally and laterally just before middle, forming complete ring on protibiae; apical quarter; apical quarter of protibiae with blackish pubescence, somewhat bristly ventrally, except apex with narrow yellowish-white pubescence dorsally and laterally; apical quarter of mesotibiae with abundant, thick, erect black setae dorsally, mostly sparse brownish pubescence laterally, and bristly yellowish-brown pubescence ventrally; apical third of metatibiae with dark-brown pubescence dorsally and laterally, and bristly yellowish-brown pubescence ventrally. Tarsomeres I with abundant white pubescence, except apex with blackish pubescence; tarsomeres II–IV mostly with dark-brown pubescence; tarsomeres V with abundant white pubescence on basal 3/4 and sparse brown pubescence on apical quarter; metatarsomere I slightly shorter than II–III together.

Abdomen. – Ventrites with abundant white pubescence not obscuring integument, denser on apical sides of ventrites 1–4. Ventrite 5 emarginate on center of apex.

Male (Fig. 5-6). Similar to female, differing by antennae slightly longer, 2.15 times elytral length, femoral clubs wider, and apex of ventrite 5 slightly emarginate centrally.

Variation. – Ventral surface of head capsule brown laterally, almost entirely yellowish brown centrally; apical area of antennomeres III–X blackish; anterocentral and posterolateral areas of pronotum reddish brown; mesoventrite and mesoventral process mostly dark reddish brown; mesanepisternum, mesepimeron, metanepisternum, and sides of metaventre mostly dark brown; light rings on tibiae mostly dark reddish brown; light areas of tarsomeres mostly reddish brown or dark brownish orange; ventral surface of abdomen with irregular dark-brown areas interspersed.

Dimensions (mm) (Holotype ♀ / paratypes ♂ / paratypes ♀).

- Total length, 6.75/5.50–6.25/5.40–6.95;
- prothoracic length, 1.20/1.05–1.10/0.95–1.20;
- Anterior prothoracic width, 1.45/1.35–1.40/1.35–1.50;
- Posterior prothoracic width, 1.95/1.70–1.85/1.55–2.05;
- Maximum prothoracic width, 2.15/1.80–2.05/1.70–2.20;
- Humeral width, 3.00/2.50–2.90/2.35–3.15;
- Elytral length, 4.80/3.95–4.35/4.00–5.10.

Etymology. – Latin, “carinatus”; allusive to the humeral carina well marked.

Remarks. – *Leptostylus carinatus* sp. nov. is similar to *L. perniciosus* Monné & Hoffmann, 1981 (Figs 18–20), but differs as follows: humeral carina well marked (Fig. 3); and dorsal surface of the elytra (Figs 1, 5) without dark-brown macula on sides of anterior half. In *L. perniciosus*, the humeral carina is less distinct (Fig. 20), and the dorsal surface of the elytra has dark-brown macula on sides of anterior half (Fig. 18). The new species differs from *Leptostylus plautus* Monné & Hoffmann, 1981 (Fig. 21) by the elytra not mostly dark brown between anterior sixth and posterior third (this area mostly dark brown in *L. plautus*), and the white pubescent band about middle of the elytra wider and distinctly more oblique (slender and slightly oblique in *L. plautus*). See remarks in *Leptostylus boliviensis* sp. nov.

Leptostylus LeConte, 1852

Leptostylus boliviensis sp. nov.

(Fig. 7-12)

Bank: <http://zoobank.org/E0FAA684-AEFB-44A0-81C6-7E1309E955D5>

Holotype, ♀, BOLIVIA, *Santa Cruz*: Potrerillo del Guendá, Snake Farm, 17°40'S 63°27'W, 370–400 m, 21–24.X.2011, Wappes & Skillman leg. (MNKM).

Paratypes, BOLIVIA, *Santa Cruz*:

- Potrerillo del Guendá, 17°40.26'S 63°27.44'W, 1 ♀, 9–29.XI.2006, B.K. Dozier leg. (FSCA);
- 40 km N Bermejo, Refugio Los Volcanes, 1045–1350 m, 18°06'S 63°36'W, 1 ♀, 31.10–3.XI.2013, Wappes & Kuckartz leg. (MZSP);
- Huaico, near Potrerillo del Guendá, 430 m, 63°26'S 17°40'W, 1 ♂, 27–29.X.2013, Wappes & Kuckartz leg. (FSCA).

Description of the holotype (Fig. 7-10)

Coloration. – Head capsule blackish, except brown ventral surface. Ventral mouthparts mostly yellowish brown, except palpomeres dark brown with reddish-brown apex; anteclypeus yellowish brown with irregular brown areas interspersed; labrum dark reddish brown on posterior 2/3, yellowish brown on anterior third; scape and pedicel dark brown; antennomeres III–IV brown with irregular dark-brown areas interspersed, except blackish apex; antennomeres V–VI light brown, with irregular brown maculae interspersed, except dark-brown base and apex; antennomeres VII–X orangish on wide central area, dark brown basally and apically; antennomere XI brown, slightly lighter centrally and apically. Pronotum blackish, slightly lighter laterally; sides of prothorax blackish; prosternum and prosternal process dark brown. Mesoventrite brown centrally (more dark reddish brown depending on light intensity), dark brown laterally. Mesanepisternum and mesepimeron dark brown, almost black on some areas. Mesoventral process mostly blackish. Metanepisternum and metaventre dark brown, sides of metaventre slightly darker. Elytra dark brown dorsally, with blackish areas interspersed on anterior half, black laterally. Coxae dark brown, slightly more dark reddish brown on inner region of metacoxae. Pro- and metatrochanters dark yellowish-brown with blackish apex; mesotrochanters dark brown. Femora dark brown, except dark reddish-brown posterior half of dorsal surface of meso- and metafemoral club. Tibiae and tarsomeres I–IV dark brown; basal 3/4 of tarsomere V reddish brown and apical quarter brown. Ventral surface of abdomen blackish on basal half of ventrite 1, dark reddish brown on remaining surface of ventrite 1, except light reddish-brown apex, mostly reddish brown on ventrite 2–4, except light reddish-brown apex, blackish on basal third of ventrite 5 and dark reddish brown on apical 2/3 of ventrite 5.

Head. – Frons densely, minutely punctate; with dense brown pubescence, and areas with dense yellowish-white pubescence interspersed (whiter depending on light intensity); with one long, erect setae close to eyes, setae dark brown basally, yellowish brown apically. Antennal tubercles and area between them with pubescence as on frons; remaining surface of vertex and area behind upper eye lobes with dense yellowish-white pubescence and irregular brownish pubescent maculae interspersed. Area behind lower eye lobes with dense yellowish-white pubescence close to eye, except glabrous about middle, and glabrous close to prothorax. Genae with dense yellowish-white pubescence, except area with sparse brownish pubescence, glabrous apex and area close to clypeus and frons. Wide central area of postclypeus mostly with abundant brownish pubescence close to frons, except glabrous central region; area close to anteclypeus with abundant, moderately short yellowish-white setae directed forward, absent centrally, and long yellowish setae interspersed, distinctly more abundant laterally; with one very long seta on each side, setae dark brown basally, gradually yellowish toward apex. Sides of postclypeus glabrous. Labrum with somewhat abundant yellowish-white pubescence on posterior 2/3, glabrous on anterior third, except anterior margin with dense fringe of yellowish-brown setae; posterior third with long, erect setae interspersed, setae brownish basally, gradually yellowish toward apex. Gulamentum smooth, glabrous; intermaxillary process with abundant yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument. Distance between upper eye lobes 0.26 times distance between outer margins of eyes; in frontal view, distance between lower eye lobes 0.58 times distance between outer margins of eyes. Antennae 2.0 times elytral length, reaching elytral apex at apex of antennomere VI. Basal 3/4 of scape with dense yellowish-white pubescence and with irregular brownish pubescent maculae interspersed dorsally and laterally, largest macula located on basal quarter; apical



Figures 7-12. *Leptostylus boliviensis* sp. nov.

7-10. Holotype ♀. 7. Dorsal habitus. 8. Ventral habitus. 9. Lateral habitus. 10. Head, frontal view.
11-12. Paratype ♂. 11. Dorsal habitus. 12. Ventral habitus.

quarter with abundant dark-brown pubescence, abundant yellowish-brown pubescence laterally, and somewhat abundant yellowish-white pubescence ventrally. Pedicel with dark-brown pubescence not obscuring integument and yellowish-brown pubescence interspersed, especially basally and ventrally. Antennomeres III–IV with abundant light yellowish-brown pubescence, more yellowish white toward apical region, with irregular areas with brownish pubescence interspersed, except apex with dark brown pubescence not obscuring integument. Antennomeres V–X with dense whitish pubescence on wide central region and dark-brown pubescence not obscuring integument basally and apically, V–VII with some brownish pubescent maculae interspersed centrally. Antennomere XI mostly with brownish pubescence, with short, both decumbent and erect yellowish setae interspersed, except apex with abundant yellowish-white pubescence.

Antennal formula based on length of antennomere III:

– Scape = 0.91. – Pedicel = 0.14. – IV = 0.75. – V = 0.64. – VI = 0.55. – VII = 0.44. – VIII = 0.43. – IX = 0.42. – X = 0.34. – XI = 0.34.

Thorax. – Prothorax wider than long; sides with large, rounded projection about middle. Pronotum with gibbositities, one on each side of anterior half, one elongated located centrally on posterior half, another transverse, less elevated than the others, located on each side of posterior half; with transverse row of coarse punctures near anterior and posterior margins, and sparse coarse punctures on remaining surface, except close to anterior and posterior margin and on gibbositities; with small dark-brown pubescent macula centrally, similar maculae close to anterior and posterior margins; remaining surface mostly with dense white pubescence, slightly sparser centrally, except wide, arched yellowish-brown pubescent macula on each side of central white pubescence, on part of lateral tubercles of prothorax, sides of anterior dark-brown pubescent macula and sides close to anterior margin with yellowish-brown pubescence with whitish pubescence interspersed, and sides of posterior dark-brown pubescent macula with yellowish-brown pubescence. Sides of prothorax with dense whitish pubescence with irregular areas with dense brownish pubescence interspersed. Prosternum with abundant yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument. Prosternal process with abundant whitish pubescence not obscuring integument; narrowest area 0.6 times procoxal width. Mesoventrite with sparse yellowish-white pubescence centrally, and abundant yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument laterally, with whitish pubescence interspersed; mesanepisternum with abundant yellowish-brown pubescence not obscuring integument superiorly and mostly whitish pubescence inferiorly; mesepimeron with abundant whitish pubescence not obscuring integument. Mesoventral process with abundant grayish-white pubescence not obscuring integument; narrowest area 0.78 times mesocoxal width. Metanepisternum with dense whitish pubescence and dense yellowish-brown pubescence interspersed, especially anteriorly. Sides of metaventrite with dense white pubescence with brownish pubescent maculae interspersed on posterior half; remaining surface with abundant whitish pubescence not obscuring integument. Scutellum with dense, longitudinal whitish pubescent band centrally, and dense yellowish-brown pubescence laterally, with whitish pubescence interspersed.

Elytra. – With two longitudinal carinae, from near base to about posterior quarter; with sparse, small tubercles throughout, tubercles more distinct on area of centrobasal crest; humeral carina more distinct on middle of elytra; somewhat abundantly, coarsely punctate, punctures sparser on posterior third; apex slightly obliquely truncate. Anterior sixth of dorsal surface with transverse, light pubescent band, pubescence mostly pale yellow with whitish pubescence interspersed, except humeral region with light yellowish-brown pubescence, circum-scutellar region mostly with whitish pubescence and brownish pubescence interspersed, with small brownish pubescent spot about middle, and irregular white pubescent macula laterally close to posterior margin of transverse light pubescent band; tubercle on area of centrobasal crest with brownish pubescence; with wide, oblique brown pubescent band, starting on suture slightly after middle of elytra and ending on center of posterior third; with large subcircular yellowish-brown pubescent macula near anterior transverse light pubescent band, from near suture to about middle of elytra, followed by slightly arched, longitudinal yellowish pubescent band ending on oblique brown band; area between yellowish-brown macula, longitudinal yellowish-brown band and suture mostly with white pubescence, with irregular brownish pubescent spots interspersed, pubescence more dark yellowish brown on sutural region close to oblique brown pubescent band; with large, irregular white pubescent macula laterally, from middle of elytra to posterior quarter, reaching epipleural margin; area of dorsal surface, between transverse light pubescent band, large white macula, and longitudinal yellowish-brown pubescent band with slightly distinct, fragmented, longitudinal yellowish-brown pubescent band, and remaining

surface with testaceous pubescence with whitish pubescence interspersed on some areas, except irregular dark-brown pubescent macula about middle close to humeral carina; area close to posterior margin of oblique brown pubescent band with yellowish-brown pubescence; posterior quarter with white pubescence close to suture, except a few brownish pubescent spots adjacent to suture, and pale-yellow pubescence laterally, including area close to epipleural margin; nearly all tubercles with bristly dark-brown pubescence. Area between humeral carina and epipleural margin with abundant yellowish-brown pubescence with whitish pubescence interspersed on some areas, except epipleural margin with dashed yellowish-white pubescence.

Legs. – Femora with dense white pubescence with irregular brownish pubescent maculae interspersed, especially dorsally and laterally, except dark-brown pubescent macula on base of femoral club. Dorsal and lateral surfaces of tibiae with abundant, both yellowish-white and light yellowish-brown pubescence, except two dark pubescent bands, one located on basal third, more closer to middle on protibiae, another on posterior third; ventral surface of protibiae mostly with abundant whitish pubescence on basal 2/3, and dense, bristly, both dark brown and yellowish-brown pubescence on apical third; ventral surface of meso- and metatibiae mostly with whitish pubescence on basal 2/3, and bristly yellowish-brown pubescence on apical third; dorsal sulcus of mesotibiae with short, thick, erect black setae. Basal 2/3 of dorsal surface of tarsomeres I–III and V with abundant white pubescence, posterior third with sparse dark yellowish-brown pubescence; metatarsomere I about as long as II–III together.

Abdomen. – Ventrites with dense whitish pubescence. Apex of ventrite 5 truncate.

Male (Fig. 11–12). Similar to female, differing by femoral clubs wider, and apex of ventrite 5 slightly emarginate centrally.

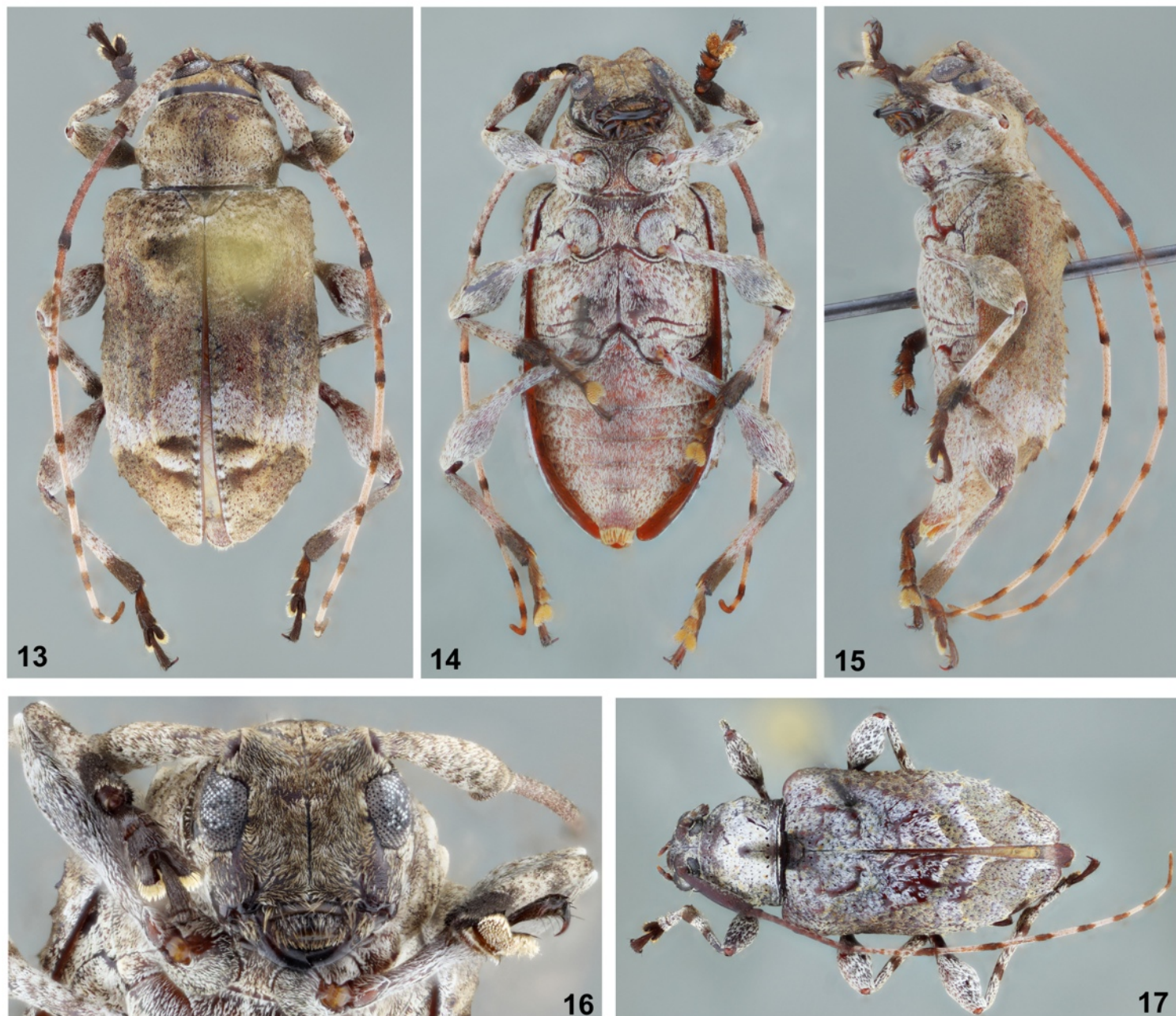
Variation. – Metacoxae entirely dark brown; trochanters dark reddish brown with blackish apex; posterior half of dorsal surface of meso- and metafemoral club mostly brown; ventral surface of abdomen mostly dark reddish brown on ventrites 2–5; mesanepisternum and mesepimeron mostly with whitish pubescence with yellowish-brown pubescence interspersed; transverse pubescent band on base of elytra mostly whitish; posterior oblique pubescent band on dorsal surface of the elytra mostly lighter, except on longitudinal carinae.

Dimensions(mm) (Holotype ♀ / paratype ♂ / paratypes ♀).

– Total length, 6.25/6.10/6.00–6.15;
– Prothoracic length, 1.25/1.25/1.15–1.30;
– Anterior prothoracic width, 1.50/1.50/1.40–1.55;
– Posterior prothoracic width, 1.80/1.90/1.75–1.90;
– Maximum prothoracic width, 2.05/2.20/2.00–2.20;
– Humeral width, 2.80/2.85/2.75–2.90;
– Elytral length, 4.70/4.55/4.55–4.65.

Etymology. – The name refers to the country of the type-locality.

Remarks. – *Leptostylus boliviensis* sp. nov. is similar to *L. plautus* (Fig. 21), but differs as follows: distance between the upper eye lobes larger than the maximum diameter of the scape in both sexes; posterior oblique brown pubescent band without white pubescent band close to its anterior margin; elytra with large white pubescent macula laterally from about the middle to the posterior quarter. In *L. plautus*, the distance between upper eye lobes is equal to maximum diameter of the scape in both sexes, posterior oblique brown pubescent band has white pubescent band close to its anterior margin, and the elytra do not have a large white pubescent macula from the middle to the posterior quarter. *Leptostylus boliviensis* sp. nov. differs from *Leptostylus carinatus* sp. nov. by distance between the upper eye lobes larger than the maximum diameter of the scape, elytra with light basal pubescence (absent in *Leptostylus carinatus*), elytra with wide white pubescent macula laterally from the middle to the posterior quarter (absent in *Leptostylus carinatus*), elytra without blackish pubescent macula on posterior quarter (present in *Leptostylus carinatus*), and elytra without oblique white pubescent band about middle of the dorsal surface (present in *Leptostylus carinatus*).



Figures 13-17. *Leptostylus* spp.

13-16. *Leptostylus xanthopygus* Bates, 1880, ♀ from Honduras. **13.** Dorsal habitus. **14.** Ventral habitus. **15.** Lateral habitus. **16.** Head, frontal view. **17.** *Leptostylus retrorsus* Bates, 1885, ♀ from Honduras, dorsal habitus.

***Leptostylus xanthopygus* Bates, 1880**

(Fig. 13-16)

Leptostylus xanthopygus Bates, 1880: 149.

Material examined. – HONDURAS (new country record), *Francisco Morazán*: near Zamorano, Masicaran Quarry, 1 ♀, 14-15.VI.2015, Wappes & Morris leg. (FSCA).

Note: the specimen has a second label with the following information: “E. van den Berghe / @MV/UV 800 m / 13°59’N [sic, 59’N] 87°01’W [sic, 01’W].”

Remarks. – This species was described based on syntypes from Nicaragua. The species remained known only from this country (Monné 2023; Tavakilian & Chevillotte 2022; Bezark 2022). The specimen from Honduras has the anterior quarter of the elytra mainly with yellowish-brown pubescence, while in the syntype examined through photographs, this region is mainly grayish-white, although it is possible to see traces of yellowish-brown pubescence. Furthermore, the elytral area between the anterior quarter and the transverse band with dense grayish-white pubescence after the middle also has mostly yellowish-brown general pubescence, although less dense than on the basal quarter and has grayish-white pubescence interspersed. However, the pubescence pattern on the posterior of the elytra agrees very well with that in the syntype. As no reliable morphological differences were found, we believe that the specimen from Honduras is just a specimen with variation of the pubescent elytral pattern.

***Leptostylus retrorsus* Bates, 1885**

(Fig. 17)

Leptostylus retrorsus Bates, 1885: 387.

Material examined. – HONDURAS (new country record), *Gracias a Dios*: Miskitís, “Ciudad Blanca,” 15°14’47”N 84°58’02”W, 250 m, 1 ♀, 15-26.II.2017, E. van den Berghe leg. (FSCA).

Remarks. – This species was described from Panama. Chemsak & Linsley (1970) designated a lectotype. However, there is no evidence that Bates (1885) had more than on specimen when he described the species. In fact, Bates (1885) provided a single measure: “Long. 4¾ lin.” Currently, it is known from Costa Rica, Panamá, and Ecuador (Monné 2023; Tavakilian & Chevillotte 2022; Bezark 2022).

***Leptostylus hilaris* Bates, 1872**

(Fig. 22-23)

Leptostylus hilaris Bates, 1872: 211.

Material examined. – PANAMA, *Chiriquí*: Rio Sereno area, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, 14.V.1981, J.E. Wappes leg. (FSCA).

Remarks. – This species was described based on syntypes from Nicaragua. Currently it is known from Mexico (Jalisco), Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama (Monné 2023; Tavakilian & Chevillotte 2022; Bezark 2022).

Résumé

Santos-Silva A. & Botero J. P., 2023. – Note faunistique et taxonomique sur le genre *Leptostylus* LeConte, 1852 (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Lamiinae, Acanthocinini) avec la description de deux nouvelles espèces. *Faunitaxys*, 11(56): 1 – 9.

Deux nouvelles espèces de *Leptostylus* LeConte, 1852 sont décrites : *L. carinatus* sp. nov. du Panama et *L. boliviensis* sp. nov. de Bolivie. Deux espèces sont signalées pour la première fois au Honduras : *Leptostylus xanthopygus* Bates, 1880 et *Leptostylus retrorsus* Bates, 1885. Des notes sur la variation des motifs pubescents des élytres chez *L. xanthopygus* et *L. hilaris* Bates, 1872 sont fournies. Le nombre de spécimens utilisés dans la description originale de *L. retrorsus* est remis en question.

Mots-clés. – Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, longicornes, *Leptostylus*, espèces nouvelles, taxonomie, description, Région néotropicale.

The elytral pubescent pattern of the female (Fig. 22) from Panama agrees well with that of the lectotype, although the wide and oblique white pubescent band on the anterior half of the elytra is incomplete. However, the male (Fig. 23) from Panama does not have the inverted V-shaped elytral dark macula on the dorsal surface of the posterior half. As both specimens were collected at the same place and date, and the male agrees well with the female, we think that the different elytral pubescent pattern in the male is just a variation in the species.

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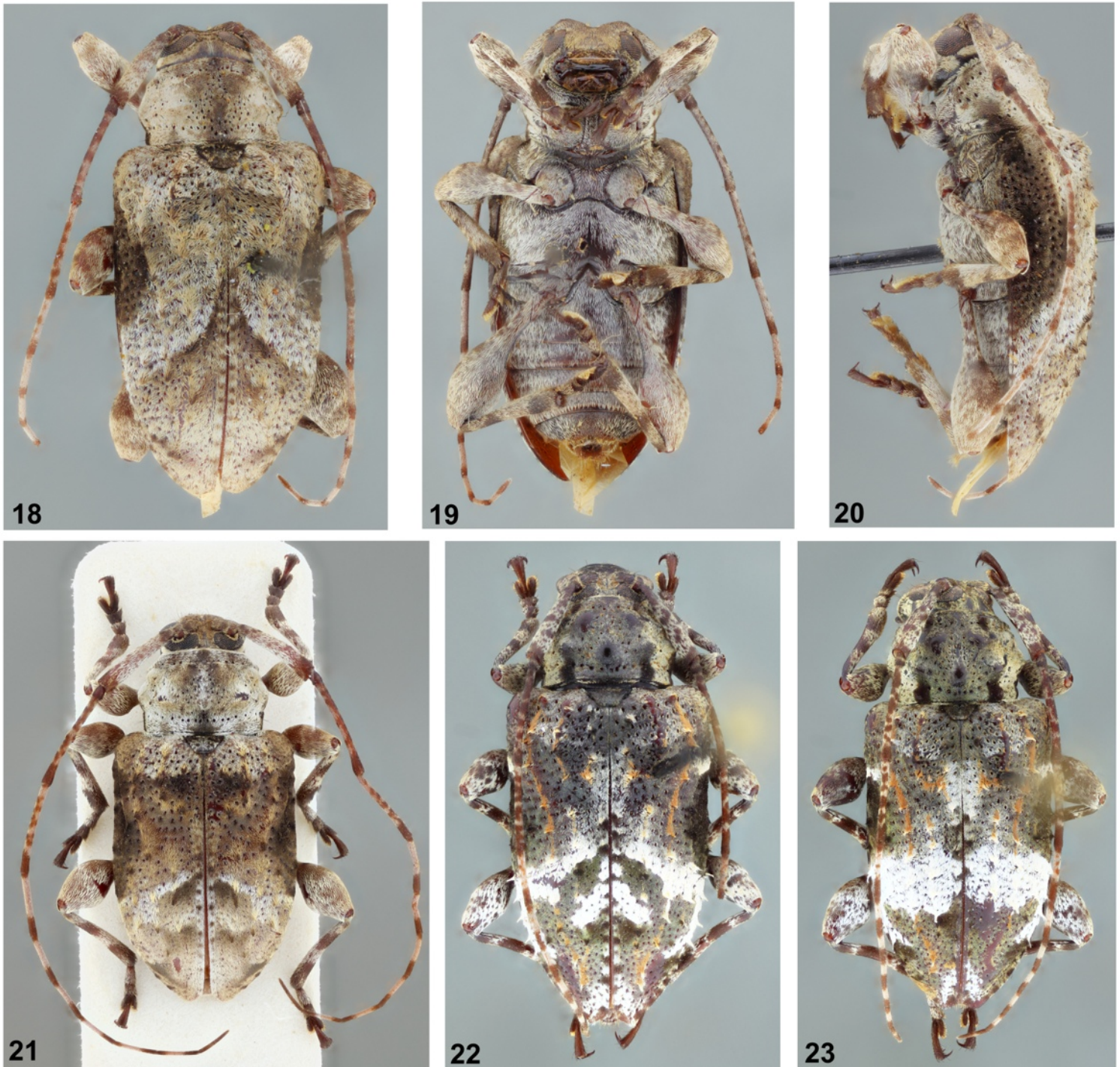
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Authors contribution ¹

AS, JPB – Project initiator - Scientific coordinator - Writing the article - Description of the new species - Article proofreading.

AS – Publisher correspondence - Bibliographic work - Material study - Author of the figures.

¹ AS = Antonio Santos-Silva - JPB = Juan Pablo Botero



Figures 18-23. *Leptostylus* spp.

18-20. *Leptostylus perniciosus* Monné & Hoffmann, 1981, paratype ♂ from Brazil (Goiás). **18.** Dorsal habitus. **19.** Ventral habitus. **20.** Lateral habitus. **21.** *Leptostylus plautus* Monné & Hoffmann, 1981, specimen from French Guiana, dorsal habitus. **22-23.** *Leptostylus hilaris* Bates, 1872, specimens from Panama, dorsal habitus. **22.** ♀. **23.** ♂

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Illustration de la couverture :

The late Ubirajara Martins R. de Souza sorting specimens collected in Bolivia, the same area as the type locality of *Leptostylus boliviensis* (Maria Helena M. Galileo).

Crédits:

Antonio Santos-Silva : Fig. 1-23.

Maria Helena M. Galileo : Couverture.