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Taxonomic notes on the genus *Glenea* Newman, 1842 (Coleoptera Cerambycidae)

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Some taxonomic changes concerning the genus *Glenea* Newman, 1842 are proposed. *Accolona* Strand, 1942 status revalid. is no longer considered as subgenus of *Glenea*; consequently, the following new or reinstated combinations are proposed: *Accolona citrina* (Jordan, 1894) comb. restit. = *Glenea astathiformis* Breuning, 1958 n. syn. = *Glenea astathiformis m. viridicoerulea* Breuning, 1958 unav. nom.; *Accolona superba* (Breuning, 1958) n. comb. *Glenea bifascia* n. nomen is proposed for *Glenea bifasciata* Vitali, 2025 nec Gardner, 1930 (primary homonymy) nec Olivier, 1795 (secondary homonymy). *Glenea (s. str.) paragrisea* n. sp. from Sulawesi (Peleng I.) is described.

Keywords: Lamiinae, Saperdini, new species, new combinations, new synonymies

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INTRODUCTION

A recent revision of the *Glenea* Newman, 1842 from Sulawesi (Vitali, 2025) resulted in the description of three new species. During subsequent nomenclatural checks, one of the proposed names was found to be preoccupied, requiring the introduction of a replacement name. A new species from Sulawesi is also described. In addition, a systematic error introduced about seventy years ago by Breuning (1958) is here corrected, as it no longer appears tenable in light of current knowledge and examination of type material.

This contribution aims to update the taxonomy of the genus *Glenea*, providing new morphological and nomenclatural data within a coherent framework of the group's distribution and diversity in the region.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Materials coming from the following collections were examined:
CFV: Collection Francesco Vitali, Luxembourg (Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg)
CXG : Collection Xavier Gouverneures, Rennes (France)
MNHN: National Museum of Natural History, Paris (France)

Photographs of *Accolona citrina* (Jordan, 1894) were gently provided by Xavier Gouverneur. Photographs of the specimen preserved in the CFV were taken by the author with a CMOS Camera mounted on a Keyence VHX 6000 digital microscope equipped with a VHX-S660E free-angle observation system, a VH-ZST 20-2000x double zoom objective, 2D/3D image stitching system and stacking system taking

200 images at 2 million pixels of resolution, owned by the National Museum of Natural History of Luxembourg. All photographs were performed using Photoimpact software to enhance depth of field and detail.

SYSTEMATIC PART

Cerambycidae Latreille, 1802
Lamiinae Latreille, 1825
Saperdini Mulsant, 1839
***Accolona* Strand, 1942 status revalid.**
Accola Jordan, 1894 nec Simon, 1889
(Figs 1-4)

Fig. 1. *Accola citrina* Jordan, 1894 Holotype, female.

Examined material. HOLOTYPE ♀, Khasia / hill / 5000' [handwritten on a squared whitish label] // Accola / citrina / Jord. ♀ [handwritten on a squared whitish label] // Ex Musæo / H.W.Bates / 1892 [printed on a squared whitish label] // Ch. J. Gahan / vidit 1895. [printed on a squared whitish label] // Type [printed on a squared red label] // Glenida (Accolona) / citrina (Jordan) ♀ / Det. M.Y. LIN 2008 [handwritten on a squared whitish label] (MNHN); 1♂, Laos, Hua Phan, Mont Phu Phan, 2060 m, 1.V.2014, local collector (CXG); 1♀, ditto VI.2011 (CXG); 1♀, ditto, Ban Saleui, 1.V.2014 (CFV).

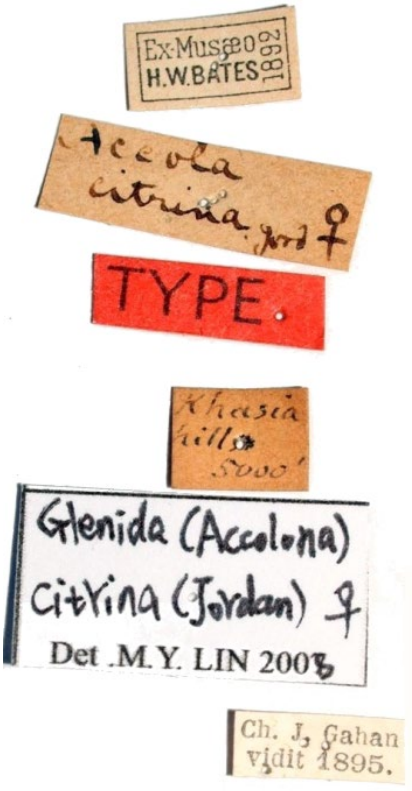

Fig. 2. *Accola citrina* Jordan, 1894 Holotype, labels.

Remarks. Jordan (1894) established the monobasic genus *Accola* (type-species *Accola citrina* Jordan, 1894), distinguishing it from *Glenida* Gahan, 1888. Subsequently, Strand (1942), noting the homonymy with *Accola* Simon, 1889 (a junior synonym of *Masteria* L. Koch, 1873; Araneae: Dipluridae), proposed the replacement name *Accolona*.

Fig. 3. *Accolona citrina* (Jordan, 1894) male.

Fig. 4. *Accolona citrina* (Jordan, 1894) male, detail of the head.

Breuning (1958) later treated *Accolona* as a subgenus of *Glenea* Newman, 1842 (type-species *Saperda novemguttata* Guérin-Méneville, 1831), disregarding the evident morphological distinctions separating these taxa.

In fact, *Accolona* differs from *Glenea* in several key characters: frons tuberculate in male (Fig. 4), more robust habitus, shorter antennae (approximately as long as body in male), shorter elytra, parallel-sided in both sexes (rather than tapering posteriorly), rounded at the apex and obliquely truncated, but lacking apical spines (Figs 1, 3).

These features indicate that *Accolona* is more closely related to *Glenida* than to *Glenea*, as originally stated by Jordan (1894). As Jordan also remarked, the peculiar frontal tubercle in male (Fig. 4) and the unarmed pronotum clearly distinguish *Accolona* from *Glenida*, although the two genera are evidently closely allied.

Considering that recent authors (Lin *et al*., 2009, Vives 2009) separated again as true genera some taxa that Breuning had considered as subgenera (*Heteroglenea* Gahan, 1897; *Parazosne* Aurivillius, 1926) or separated new genera (*Tsounkranaglenea* Lin & Ge, 2021; *Bifidunguiglenea* Lin & Tavakilian, 2012) despite their overall resemblance to *Glenea*, it seems appro-priate to re-establish *Accolona* as a valid genus. *Accolona* may also constitute a subgenus of *Glenida*, as suggested by Lin's unpublished labelling. In either case, the following new or reinstated combinations are proposed:

Accolona citrina (Jordan, 1894) **comb. restit.**
Accola citrina Jordan, 1894 or. comb.
Glenea astathiformis Breuning, 1958 **n. syn.**
Glenea astathiformis m. viridicoerulea Breuning, 1958 **unavailable**

Accolona superba (Breuning, 1958) **n. comb.**
Glenea (Accolona) superba Breuning, 1958 or. comb.

***Glenea (s. str.) bifascia* n. nomen**
Glenea (s. str.) bifasciata Vitali, 2025 nec Gardner, 1930 (primary homonymy) nec Olivier, 1795 (secondary homonymy)

Remarks. Breuning (1958) replaced *Glenea bifasciata* Gardner, 1930 with *G. gardneriana* Breuning, 1958, stating that the former name was preoccupied. However, he did not list any *bifasciata* in the index of his worldwide revision of *Glenea*. Consequently, I was unaware of the existence of this name when describing my new species. The earliest use of the epithet *bifasciata* within *Glenea* can be traced to Aurivillius (1923), who included *Cerambyx bi-fasciatus* Olivier, 1795 among the synonyms of the African *Glenea fasciata* (Fabricius, 1781).

To resolve this case of homonymy, *Glenea bifascia* n. nom. is here proposed for *Glenea bifascia* Vitali, 2025, in accordance with Article 60.3 of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (ICZN, 1999).

***Glenea (s. str.) paragrisea* n. sp.**
(Figs 5-7)

Typical material. HOLOTYPE: 1♂, Indonesia, Sulawesi, Peleng I., Banggai, XII.2018, C. Nock lgt. (CFV).

Description. Body length: 11.5 mm. Integuments black, entirely covered with fine, dense grey pubescence, whitish on the head, along a median line on the pronotal disc, on the lateral sides of the prothorax and on the ventral surface. The dark pattern on the elytra results from the abrasion of the natural tomentum.

Fig. 5. *Glenea (s. str.) paragrisea* Holotype, male, dorsal view.

Head higher than wide; mandibles densely covered with pubescence at the base; labrum bilobed, densely pubescent, with long yellowish setae at the apex; clypeus membranous, shining brown; frons convex, with numerous fine punctures and a fine median furrow extending posteriorly beyond the antennal supports; lower eye-lobes higher than wide, slightly longer than genae, bearing some erect long setae along the inner margin; antennal supports widely separated and flat. Antennae longer than the body (♂), surpassing the elytral apex by the

last three antennomeres; scape glabrous, covered with extremely dense and fine punctures; pedicel elongate; antennomere III the longest, about one-third longer than IV; antennomeres II–VI bearing semi-erect setae on the inner side, decreasing in length towards the apex.

Fig. 6. *Glenea (s. str.) paragrisea* Holotype, male, lateral view.

Fig. 7. *Glenea (s. str.) paragrisea* Holotype, male, detail of the elytral apex.

Pronotum longer than wide, parallel-sided, unarmed, slightly convex on the disc and covered with dense, rather strong punctures. Scutellum triangular, transverse, densely covered with pubescence.

Elytra twice as long as wide at the humeri, tapering posteriorly; base concave; humeri prominent and angulate; disc covered with irregular, dense, strong pubescence, sometimes rugose, with an obtuse lateral carina separated from the outer carina by two rows of regular, rather strong punctures; sides with a strong carina reaching both apex and humeri; apex transversely truncate (Fig. 7); surface covered with dense, recumbent pubescence.

Legs relatively long and slender, covered with recumbent pubescence; apices of tibiae covered with dense, semi-erect yellow pubescence.

Differential diagnosis. *Glenea paragrisea* n. sp. belongs to a group of Moluccan species characterised by a uniform grey pubescence. They mainly differ in the colour of the metallic-blue integuments. The most similar species appears to be *Glenea subgrisea* Breuning, 1938 from Halmahera, which also exhibits some

brown spots on the head, pronotum, and elytral sides. *Glenea grisea* Thomson, 1861 from Ambon and *Glenea atropa* Pascoe, 1867 from Ceram exhibit spined elytra. In addition, *G. atropa* shows two whitish bands along the lateral sides of the prothorax.

In the key to the *Glenea* of Sulawesi (Vitali, 2025), the uniform grey pubescence places *Glenea paragrisea* n. sp. close to *G. glaucoptera* Breuning, 1958, which differs by its black (rather than metallic-blue) integuments, black (rather than red) legs and antennae, and elytra that are truncated (rather than concave at the apex) and lack a sutural spine.

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