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# NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS *GLENEA* (CERAMBYCIDAE, LAMIINAE, SAPERDINI) FROM PENINSULAR MALAYSIA AND THE INDONESIAN ISLAND OF SULAWESI

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**Abstract:** The article presents descriptions of three new species of the genus *Glenea* from Southeast Asia. Within the subgenus *Aridoglenea*, taxonomic data on selected species (RHCS) from the Oriental region are provided, including a previously unpublished record of *Glenea (Aridoglenea) cancellata* Thomson, 1865 from Laos and the description of a new species, *Glenea (Aridoglenea) feldalasahensis* sp. nov. from Malaysia. Furthermore, a new species, *Glenea (Euglenea) palolopaluensis* sp. nov., is described from central and northern Sulawesi, Indonesia. The study also includes the description of *Glenea (Tanylecta) jasarensis* sp. nov. from Mt. Jasar in the Cameron Highlands, Malaysia, along with taxonomic data on selected species (RHCS) from the same locality.

**Key words:** Coleoptera, Malaysia, Indonesia, Aridoglenea, Euglenea, Tanylecta

## INTRODUCTION

The tribe Saperdini, within the genus *Glenea*, comprises 819 taxa distributed across 36 subgenera, including the nominotypical subgenus *Glenea* Newman, 1842, with 690 species and subspecies (TAVAKILIAN & CHEVILLOTTE 2025) from the Old World. The most significant work of its time was Breuning's revision (BREUNING 1956a,b, 1958a,b). However, this revision is largely impractical by modern standards. It lacks photographs of type specimens, contains very few illustrations, and does not figure the genitalia. Furthermore, many "forms" described in the work are now taxonomically insignificant, some have been elevated to species rank, and several species have been transferred to new genera. Consequently, it is necessary to cross-examine this work with actual type material. In recent years, publications describing new species have been released almost annually. Mei-Ying Lin has significantly contributed to the knowledge of the tribe Saperdini and the genus *Glenea* through her extensive research.

The subgenus *Aridoglenea* Breuning, 1958 currently includes 17 species and one subspecies, distributed throughout the Old World tropics and the southeastern Palearctic (Nepal, China). The subgenus is primarily continental, except for a few species from Sri Lanka (Ceylon). Sub-Saharan Africa accounts for six taxa (5 species, 1 subspecies), while the remaining species are known from the mainland Oriental region and Sri Lanka. To date, two species are known from mainland Malaysia (Figs 1 C-F) (TAVAKILIAN & CHEVILLOTTE 2025).

The subgenus *Euglenea* Heller, 1896 currently comprises three species, all of which are endemic to Sulawesi, Indonesia (GARREAU 2016, HELLER 1896, VITALI 2025).

The subgenus *Tanylecta* Pascoe, 1866 includes three species from Malaysia and Indonesia: *Glenea* (*Tanylecta*) *aegoprepiformis* Breuning, 1950 from Labuan Island and Borneo (BREUNING, 1966); *Glenea* (*Tanylecta*) *lambii* (Pascoe, 1866), described from the Malaysian state of Penang and mentioned by LACORDAIRE (1876) from Borneo (a record requiring further verification); and *Glenea* (*Tanylecta*) *paralambi* Breuning, 1972 from Mt. Icenti on the Indonesian island of Sumatra (TAVAKILIAN & CHEVILLOTTE 2025).

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

Descriptions are concise, intentionally omitting features clearly visible in the provided illustrations. Locality data for the studied species are quoted verbatim (“ ”). Labels for the type material of new species are highlighted in red, containing the name, author, year, and type status (holotype, allotype, or paratype), supplemented by the identification label “R. Hergovits det. 2025”. Habitus photographs were captured using a NIKON D700, while genitalia were imaged with a Leica M205 C stereomicroscope equipped with a Flexacam C3 camera.

**Collection codens:**
MNHN: Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle de Paris, France
ZSMC: Zoologische Staatsammlung, München, Germany
RHCS: Collection of Roman Hergovits, Slovak Republic
PVCC: Collection of Petr Viktora, Czech Republic
FVC: Collection of Francesco Vitali, Luxembourg

## TAXONOMY

**Tribe:** Saperdini Mulsant, 1839
**Tribe type:** *Cerambyx populneus* Linnaeus, 1758

**Genus:** *Glenea* Newman, 1842
**Genus type:** *Glenea novemguttata* (Guérin-Méneville, 1831)

**Subgenus:** *Aridoglenea* Breuning, 1958
**Subgenus type:** *Glenea* (*Aridoglenea*) *arida* Thomson, 1865

***Glenea* (*Aridoglenea*) *feldalasahensis* sp. nov.**
(Figs 1A-B)

**Type locality.** W Malaysia, Felda Lasah env., 48 km NNE of Ipoh, 120-390m, 5˚02'N, 101˚12'E.
**Type species**. **Holotype** ♀ (RHCS): "W. MALAYSIA, Perak distr., FELDA LASAH vill., 48 km NNE of Ipoh, 120-390m, 5˚02'N, 101˚12'E, 13.-21.III.2001, R. Hergovits leg." **Paratype** ♀ (RHCS): same data as holotype (Fig. 1B).

**Description of holotype.** Female. Head and pronotum dark brown; ventral surface brown to dark brown. Femora, tibiae, tarsi, scapus, antennomeres, and elytra brown. The pattern is formed by light, yellowish-brown pubescence on a darker ground color where pubescence is absent (Fig. 1A).

**Body:** Small species, length: 8.7 mm; humeral width: 2.84 mm (Fig. 1A). **Head:** In dorsal view, slightly wider than the pronotum. Finely punctate, covered with appressed yellowish-brown pubescence. The glabrous ground color forms a median longitudinal line on the vertex and two dark brown lateral spots. Eyes large, black, finely faceted, and deeply emarginate around the scapus. Lower eye lobes are the most prominent part of the head in frontal and lateral views; the connection between the upper and lower eye lobes behind the antennal insertion is remarkably thin. Mandibles small, simple, black, and shiny. Palpi small, not dilated, light yellow, sparsely covered with light setae, and apically tapered. Clypeus reddish-brown, bearing sparse, erect setae. **Antennae:** Longer than the body, composed of 11 subparallel antennomeres. Ratio of relative lengths of antennomeres 1–11: 0.81 : 0.16 : 1.00 : 0.72 : 0.62 : 0.53 : 0.53 : 0.53 : 0.53 : 0.53 : 0.59 (Fig. 1A). The third antennomere significantly exceeds the humeri. Antennomeres are sparsely covered with fine, appressed pubescence and bear sparse, erect setae on the ventral side. **Pronotum:** Length: 1.74 mm; width at the center: 2.06 mm. Strongly and densely punctate. In dorsal view subparallel, constricted basally. Dorsal and ventral surfaces densely covered with appressed yellow pubescence and sparse, long, erect setae. The absence of pubescence forms a dark brown longitudinal band laterally and five dark spots on the dorsal surface (Fig. 1A). Scutellum oval, covered with appressed yellow pubescence. **Elytra:** Length: 6.15 mm; humeral width: 2.84 mm. Wider than the pronotum; basal margin oval; elytra widest in the apical part and tapering towards the apex. Lateral margins straight in dorsal view; apex rounded and produced into a long apical tooth on the outer margin. The outer margin is bordered by a distinct longitudinal humeral ridge. Punctuation consists of

prominent, large pits arranged in longitudinal rows; the interstices (spaces between pits) are narrower than the diameter of the pits. The pattern consists of dense yellow pubescence on a glabrous ground. Below the humeral ridge, the pubescence is continuous; the dorsal surface features a distinct pattern: from the basal pubescent area, three longitudinal bands extend apically—one along the margin reaching the apical rounding, the second medially reaching the basal fourth, and the third along the suture extending to the apex. A butterfly-shaped pubescent macula is located medially; the apex is pubescent (Fig. 1A). **Legs:** Small. Femora slightly thickened, sparsely covered with yellow pubescence. Tibiae straight, slightly expanded, more densely covered with yellow pubescence and long setae. Mid-tibiae with a slight notch on the outer dorsal side. Tarsi small and wide, yellow-pubescent, with longer marginal setae and yellow ventral surfaces.

**Ventral side:** Entire ventral surface densely covered with yellow pubescence.

**Differential diagnosis.** The new species is similar to *Glenea (Aridoglenea) decolorata* (Heller, 1926) from India (Fig. 1G), from which it differs by its more distinct coloration and the dark brown head and pronotum with prominent bands and spots. In *G. (A.) feldalasahensis* **sp. nov.**, the pattern is formed by the absence of pubescence (glabrous areas), whereas in *G. (A.) decolorata*, the entire surface is pubescent with varying intensities of yellow. Furthermore, in the new species, the third antennomere is longer than the scapus, while in *G. (A.) decolorata*, they are of equal length.

**Etymology.** The specific epithet is derived from the name of the village where the holotype was collected.

## Data on faunistically interesting species of the subgenus *Aridoglenea*

***Glenea (Aridoglenea) decolorata* (Heller, 1926)**
♀ "NE INDIA, ARUNACHAL PR:, 8 km S Jamiri - SESSA viciniti, 27˚07'-09 N 92˚04' E, 26. v. - 4. vi.2005, 350m, P.Pacholátko leg." (Fig. 1G)

***Glenea (Aridoglenea) cancellata* Thomson, 1865**
♀ "LAOS centr. Khammouan pr., BAN KHOUN NGEUN vill. env., 17.v. - 65.vi. 2007, 300m, M. Štrna leg." (Fig. 1F); ♂ "LAOS c.,.Khammouan pr., BAN KHOUN NGEUN vill. env., 20. - 25.v. 2004, alt. 250m, R. Štefanovič & M. Štrba leg." (Fig. 1E)

***Glenea (Aridoglenea) vaga* Thomson, 1865**
♂ & ♀ "LAOS, Vientiane Prefecture, 50km NE of Vientian, Ban Pako env. 2.-10. IV.2017 18°9'32"N, 102°51'30"E, R. Hergovits leg." (Figs 1C, D)

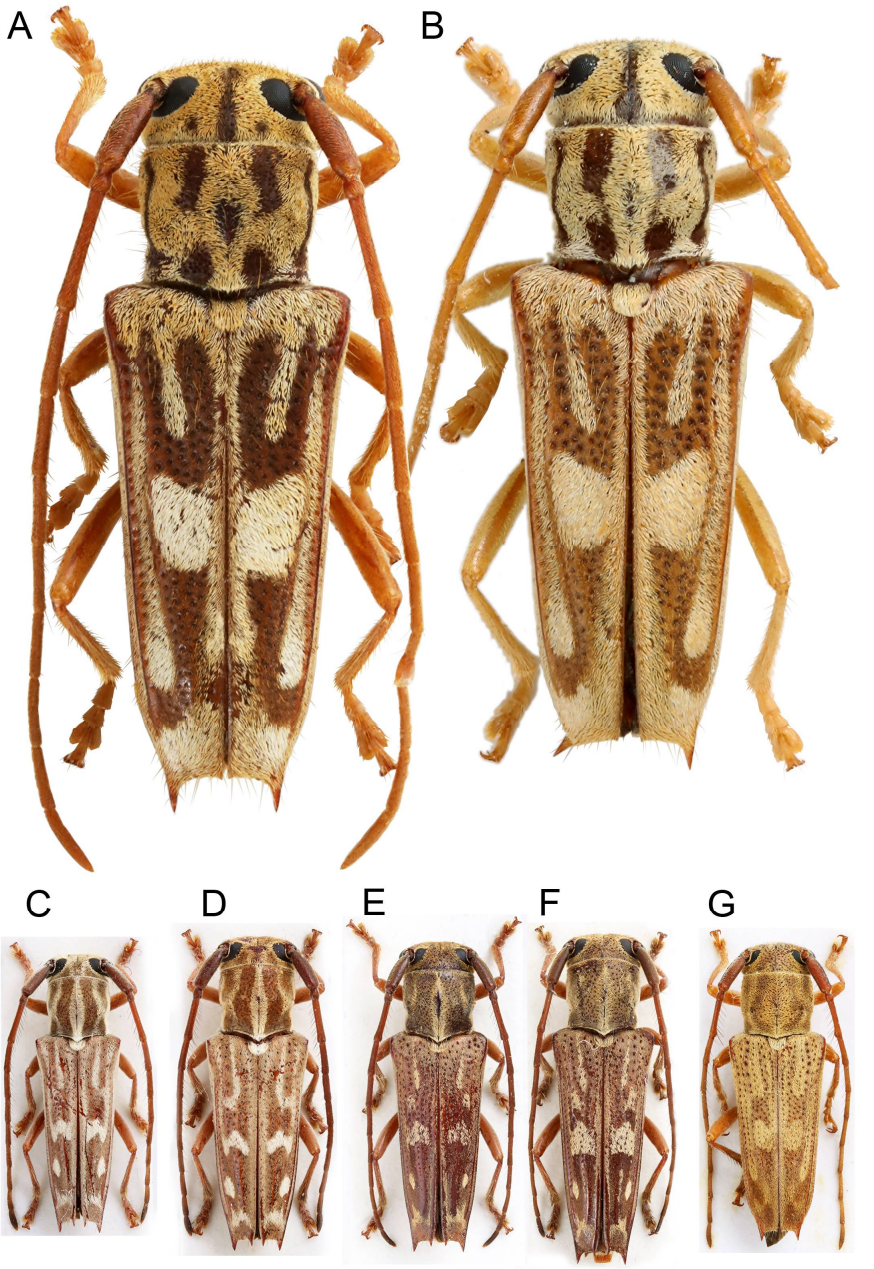


**Fig. 1.** *Glenea* (*Aridoglenea*) sp., dorsal view: **A)** Holotype ♀ *Glenea* (*Aridoglenea*) *feldalasahensis* **sp. nov.** (RHCS), W Malaysia; **B)** Paratype ♀ *Glenea* (*Aridoglenea*) *feldalasahensis* **sp. nov.** (RHCS), W Malaysia; **C)** ♂ *Glenea* (*Aridoglenea*) *vaga* Thomson, 1865, 8 mm, C Laos; **D)** ♀ *Glenea* (*Aridoglenea*) *vaga* Thomson, 1865, 10 mm, C Laos; **E)** ♂ *Glenea* (*Aridoglenea*) *cancellata* Thomson 1865, 10 mm, C Laos; **F)** ♀ *Glenea* (*Aridoglenea*) *cancellata* Thomson, 1865, 11 mm, C Laos; **G)** ♀ *Glenea* (*Aridoglenea*) *decolorata* (Heller, 1926), 9 mm, India Arunachal Prades. Photo: R. Hergovits (A-G)


**Fig. 2.** *Glenea* (*Aridoglenea*) *vaga* Thomson, 1865, a series of specimens from the MNHN collection. Photo: R. Hergovits

**Remarks.** The subgenus *Aridoglenea* remains taxonomically problematic and requires a thorough revision. Following studies conducted at the MNHN and consultations with Lin Mei-Ling, I am convinced that future research must address necessary changes in both higher taxonomy and synonymy within this group.

*Glenea (Aridoglenea) vaga* Thomson, 1865 (Fig. 2C-D, MNHN) was originally described from Malaysia; however, it is commonly distributed across more northern regions of the Oriental region. Consequently, descriptions from regions north of the Malay Peninsula require careful verification. Another species known from Malaysia is *Glenea (Aridoglenea) cancellata* Thomson, 1865 (Fig. 2E-F), which was previously unrecorded from Laos (TAVAKILIAN & CHEVILLOTTE 2025). For comparative purposes, I have utilized photographs of these species from Laos.

**Subgenus:** *Euglenea* Heller, 1896
**Subgenus type:** *Glenea* (*Euglenea*) *sarasinorum* Heller, 1896

***Glenea* (*Euglenea*) *palolopaluensis* sp. nov.**
(Figs 3A-H, 4C-D, G-H)

**Type locality.** Indonesia, C. Sulawesi, Palolo Palu.
**Type species. Holotype** ♂ (RHCS): "Indonesia, C. Sulawesi, Palolo Palu, august 2022, leg. loc. coll.". **Allotype** ♀ (RHCS): "Indonesia, C. Sulawesi, Palolo Palu, august 2022, leg. loc. coll.". **Paratypes** 6 ♂♂ (RHCS): 4 ♂♂ same data as holotype, 2 ♂♂ same data as holotype, june 2022; 4 ♀♀ (RHCS): 2 ♀♀ same data as holotype, 1♀ same data as holotype, april 2022, 1♀ same data as holotype, jun 2022; 2 ♀♀ (FVC): "Sulawesi Utara, Manado, VI. 2001".

**Description of holotype.** Male. Head, pronotum, ventral surface, femora, tibiae, tarsi, scapus, antennomeres, and elytra black with a blue-green metallic luster; coloration and patterns formed by dense pubescence (Figs 3A, 4D).

**Body** length: 20 mm; humeral width: 6.8 mm. **Head:** Finely punctate, covered with appressed blue pubescence; frons with several long, dark setae; a median longitudinal glabrous line extending from the frons to the vertex. Eyes large, black, finely faceted, deeply emarginate around the scapus; the lower eye lobes are the most prominent part of the head in frontal and lateral views. Mandibles robust, simple, black, and shiny, covered with appressed blue pubescence at the base and sides. Palpi small, not dilated, with sparse light setae. Clypeus covered with appressed blue pubescence and long, erect setae. **Antennae:** Longer than the body, consisting of 11 antennomeres; the first four antennomeres slightly expanded apically, the remainder subparallel. Ratio of relative lengths of antennomeres 1–11: 0.64 : 0.15 : 1.00 : 0.73 : 0.7 : 0.64 : 0.6 : 0.6 : 0.55 : 0.42 : 0.52 (Fig. 3A). The third antennomere significantly exceeds the humeri; the tenth antennomere reaches beyond the elytral apex. The first three antennomeres are sparsely covered with fine blue pubescence; subsequent segments bear brown pubescence, which becomes thinner on the final two segments, causing the antennae to appear darker apically. Ventral side with sparse, erect setae. **Pronotum:** Length: 3.92 mm; width at the center: 4.23 mm. Sparsely punctate; in dorsal view subparallel, slightly constricted basally. Dorsal and ventral surfaces densely covered with appressed blue pubescence; the dorsal surface features a large, glabrous, H-shaped macula (Fig. 3A). **Scutellum** oval, sparsely punctate, with appressed blue pubescence. **Elytra:** Length: 14.8 mm; humeral width: 6.78 mm. Significantly wider than the pronotum; humeri prominent; elytra sharply tapering apically. Lateral margins straight in dorsal view, rounded at the apex and produced into a distinct apical tooth. Punctuation coarse and prominent in the basal part, becoming sparse and fine towards the apex. The pattern consists of

dense blue pubescence, featuring a diffuse orange-yellow transverse band in the basal third. The absence of pubescence creates a dark, irregular band in the upper section, a central band, and oval spots in the apical fourth surrounded by glabrous areas (Fig. 3A). **Legs:** Femora slightly thickened, covered with blue pubescence. Tibiae straight, slightly expanded, covered with blue pubescence, with long yellow setae distally. Mid-tibiae with a slight notch on the outer dorsal side. Tarsi wide, with blue pubescence and longer setae along the margins; ventral side yellow, visible from the margins in dorsal view.

**Ventral side:** Entire ventral surface densely covered with blue pubescence.

**Description of allotype.** Female. Body length: 26 mm. Similar to the male but larger and more robust. Antennae shorter than in the male. The transverse band in the middle of the elytra is narrower (consistent across all female specimens) (Fig. 4C).

**Differential diagnosis.** The new species is morphologically similar to *Glenea (Euglenea) sarasinorum* Heller, 1896, but can be distinguished by the following characters: the pubescence is distinctly blue (compared to the different tone in *G. sarasinorum*); the apical teeth of the elytra are smaller in both sexes (Figs 4G-H); and the antennae are longer and brown. In males, the third antennomere significantly exceeds the humeri and the tenth antennomere extends beyond the elytral apex, while in females, the antennae reach the apical oval maculae. Furthermore, the overall proportion of pubescent areas on the pronotum and elytra is greater than in *G. sarasinorum*, as clearly demonstrated in Figs 4A-D.

**Etymology.** The specific epithet is derived from the name of the type locality where the holotype was collected.

**Remarks.** The author has examined a photograph of the holotype of *Glenea* (*Euglenea*) *sarasinorum* Heller, 1896. The holotype is a female lacking antennae; due to its age, the specimen has almost entirely lost its original coloration, although the elytral pattern and apical teeth remain discernible. For comparative purposes, specimens from South Sulawesi near the type locality were used, specifically: ♂ & ♀ from the K. E. Hüdepohl collection (ZSMC) and ♂ & ♀ from the R. Hergovits collection (RHCS).

***Glenea* (*Euglenea*) *sarasinorum* Heller, 1896**
(Figs 4A-B, E-F)

**Material examined:**
**Holotype:** ♀ "INDONÉSIE Sulawesi-Sud (Celébes meridionalis), Loka, pagus monte Bonthain applicatus 1894-1895, Drs. Paul & Fritz Sarasin".
**Other material:** ♂ & ♀ (ZSMC): "S Sulawesi, Mt. Lompo - Battang, IV. 98"; ♂ & ♀ (RHCS): "Indonesia, S Sulawesi, Maros, april 2017, leg. loc. coll.".

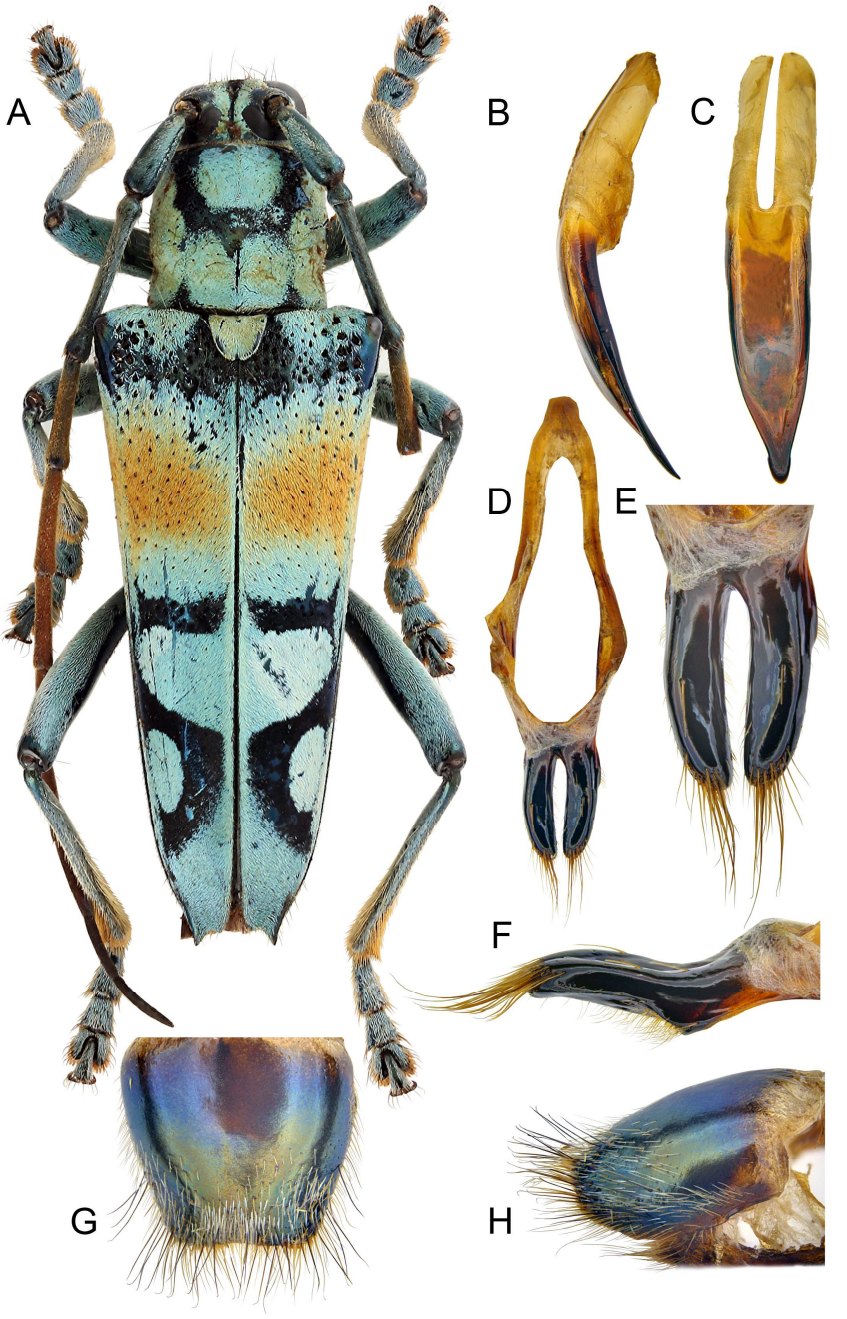


**Fig. 3.** ***Glenea* (*Euglenea*) *palolopaluensis* sp. nov.** ♂. **A)** dorsal view; **B)** aedeagus, lateral view; **C)** aedeagus, dorsal view; **D)** paramere, dorsal view; **E)** paramere, dorsal view, detail; **F)** paramere, lateral view; **G)** last sternite, dorsal view; **H)** last sternite, lateral view. Photo: R. Hergovits (A); Ľ. Vidlička (B-H)

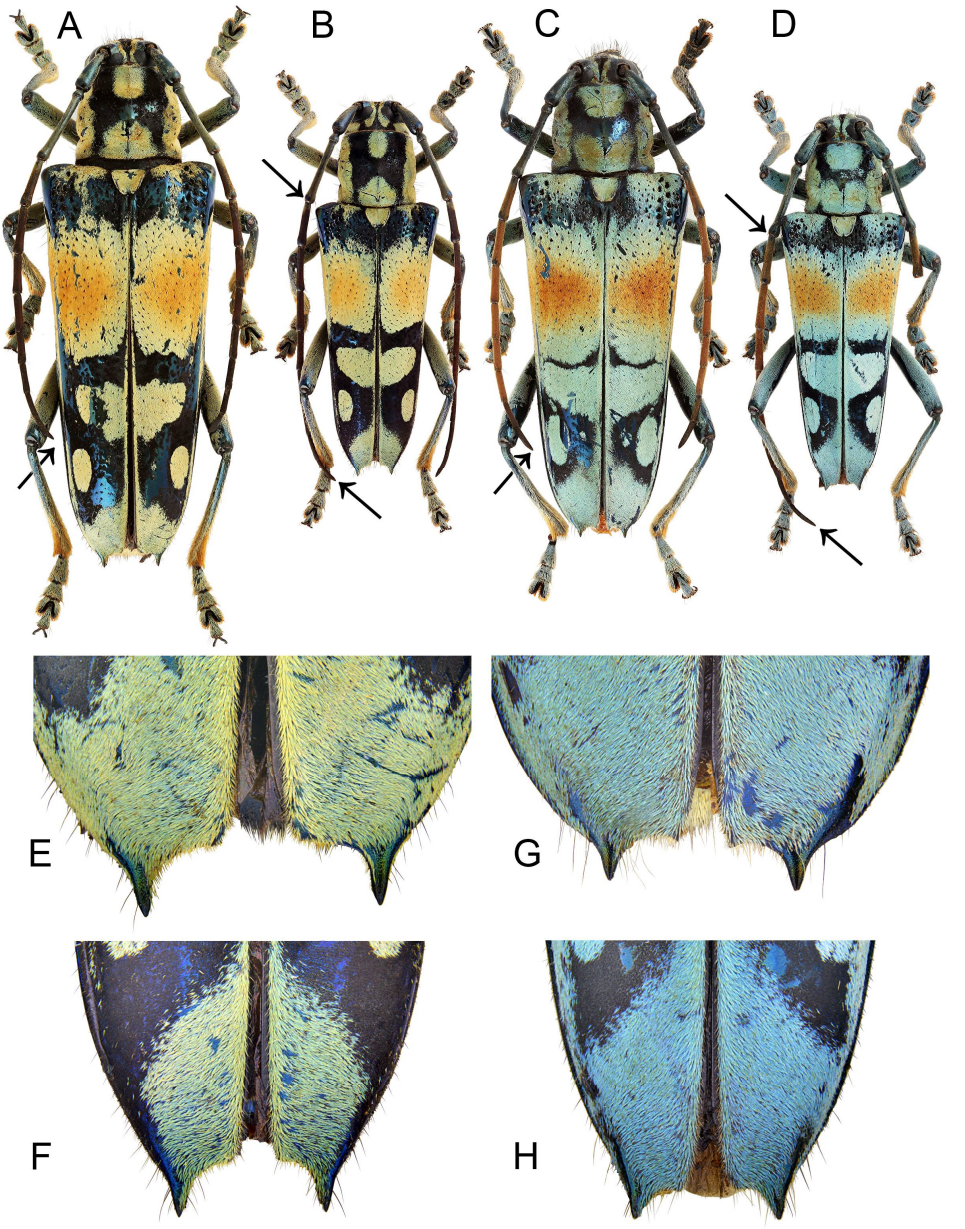


**Fig. 4.** *Glenea* (*Euglenea*) sp. **A-B, E-F**) *Glenea* (*Euglenea*) *sarasinorum* Heller, 1896; **C-D, G-H**) *Glenea* (*Euglenea*) *palolopaluensis* **sp. nov.**; **A-D)** habitus, dorsal view; **E-H)** detail of elytral apex, dorsal view; **A, E)** *G.* (*E.*) *sarasinorum* Heller, 1896, ♀ 28 mm; **B, F)** *G.* (*E.*) *sarasinorum* Heller, 1896, ♂ 19.5 mm; **C, G)** *G.* (*E.*) *palolopaluensis* **sp. nov.** ♀, allotype, 26 mm; **D, H)** *G.* (*E.*) *palolopaluensis* **sp. nov.** ♂, holotype, 20 mm. Photo: R. Hergovits (A-D); Ľ. Vidlička (E-H).

**Subgenus:** *Tanylecta* Pascoe, 1866
**Subgenus type:** *Glenea* (*Tanylecta*) *lambii* (Pascoe, 1866)

***Glenea* (*Tanylecta*) *jasarensis* sp. nov.**
(Figs 5A-I, 6J)

**Type locality.** Malaysia, Pahang distr., Cameron Highlands, Mt. Jasar.
**Type species. Holotype** ♂ (RHCS): "MALAYSIA, Pahang distr., Cameron Highlands, Tanah Rata env., Gunung Jasar, 1500-1696m, 5.x.- 24. x. 2012, N 04°28'25" E 101°22'43" R. Hergovits leg.". **Allotype** ♀, 20.0 mm (PVCC): "MALAYSIA - Pahang Cameron Highlands Tanah Rata 9.4. - 16.4. 2014 P. Viktora lgt.". **Paratype** ♂, 19.5 mm (PVCC): "Malaysia NW Cameron Highlands Tanah Rata, Mt. Gunung Jasar ii. 2012 local collector". **Paratype** ♀, 25.5 mm (PVCC): "W Malaysia Cameron Highlands Tanah Rata - Mt. Gunung Jasar ii. 2013 local collector".

**Description of holotype.** Male. Head, pronotum, elytra, scutellum, ventral surface, first three antennomeres, and mandibles black. Femoral apices and basal part of tibiae (around the joints) shiny black. Fore and mid-tibiae and tarsi black; remaining parts of femora and antennomeres 4–11 reddish-brown. Hind tibiae and tarsi yellow (Fig. 5A). Coloration and patterns are formed by yellow pubescence.

**Body** length: 19 mm; humeral width: 6 mm. **Head:** Coarsely pitted (foveate); a median longitudinal groove extends from the vertex through the frons. Anterior part and genae covered with appressed yellow pubescence; a glabrous black area present laterally behind the eyes. Vertex covered with yellow pubescence with three glabrous spots (occasionally only one median spot in paratypes). Eyes large, black, finely faceted, and deeply emarginate around the scapus; lower eye lobes are the most prominent part in frontal and lateral views. Mandibles small, covered with yellow pubescence at the base and sides. Palpi small, not dilated, with sparse light pubescence. Clypeus with appressed yellow pubescence and long setae distally. **Antennae:** Reaching the elytral apex; composed of 11 finely punctate antennomeres. The first two antennomeres are slightly expanded apically, others subparallel. The first three segments are covered with dense, appressed yellow pubescence; remaining segments with sparse, fine pubescence and scattered setae. Ratio of relative lengths of antennomeres 1–11: 0.84 : 0.18 : 1.00 : 0.76 : 0.96 : 0.84 : 0.84 : 0.72 : 0.72 : 0.6 : 0.6 (Fig. 5A). Ventral side and apices of antennomeres with a few additional setae. **Pronotum:** Length: 3.96 mm; width at the center: 3.66 mm. Densely and distinctly punctate. In dorsal view subparallel, slightly constricted basally; lateral and dorsal surfaces slightly undulate. Pattern consists of yellow appressed

pubescence forming symmetrically arranged irregular spots, a median longitudinal band, and several small dots (Fig. 5A). Scutellum oval, sparsely punctate, with yellow pubescence medially and basally. **Elytra:** Length: 14.8 mm; humeral width: 6 mm. Significantly wider than the pronotum; basal margin rounded; humeri prominent and elevated; elytra tapering apically. Lateral margins straight in dorsal view; apex rounded with a small apical tooth. Punctuation consists of deep, prominent pits; in the basal and lateral regions, the pits are large and confluent (touching each other), becoming smaller and sparser medially. The pattern is formed by yellow pubescence creating irregular spots on a black background. Symmetrical elements include: spots below the scutellum, inverted V-shaped marks near the margins in the apical fourth, and a yellow apex provided with several long setae (Fig. 5A). **Legs:** Femora slightly thickened, with sparse yellow pubescence. Tibiae straight, slightly expanded, covered with yellow pubescence and long yellow setae distally. Mid-tibiae with a slight notch on the outer dorsal side. Fore and mid-tarsi wide, yellow-pubescent with longer marginal setae and yellow ventral brushes. Hind tarsi elongate; the first tarsomere is as long as the following two combined; pubescence similar to the other legs.

**Ventral side:** Entirely covered with yellow pubescence, forming distinct yellow maculae on the black ground colour.

**Description of allotype.** Female. Body length: 20 mm. Coloration similar to the male, but the body is broader and more robust. Antennae shorter, reaching only the middle of the elytra.

**Differential diagnosis.** The new species differs from *Glenea* (*Tanylecta*) *lambii* (Pascoe, 1866) by the less distinct longitudinal bands on the pronotum, the bi-colored antennae (black/reddish-brown), the more prominent and elevated humeri, and the less developed, indistinct apical tooth on the elytra.

**Etymology.** The specific epithet is derived from the name of the mountain where the holotype was collected.

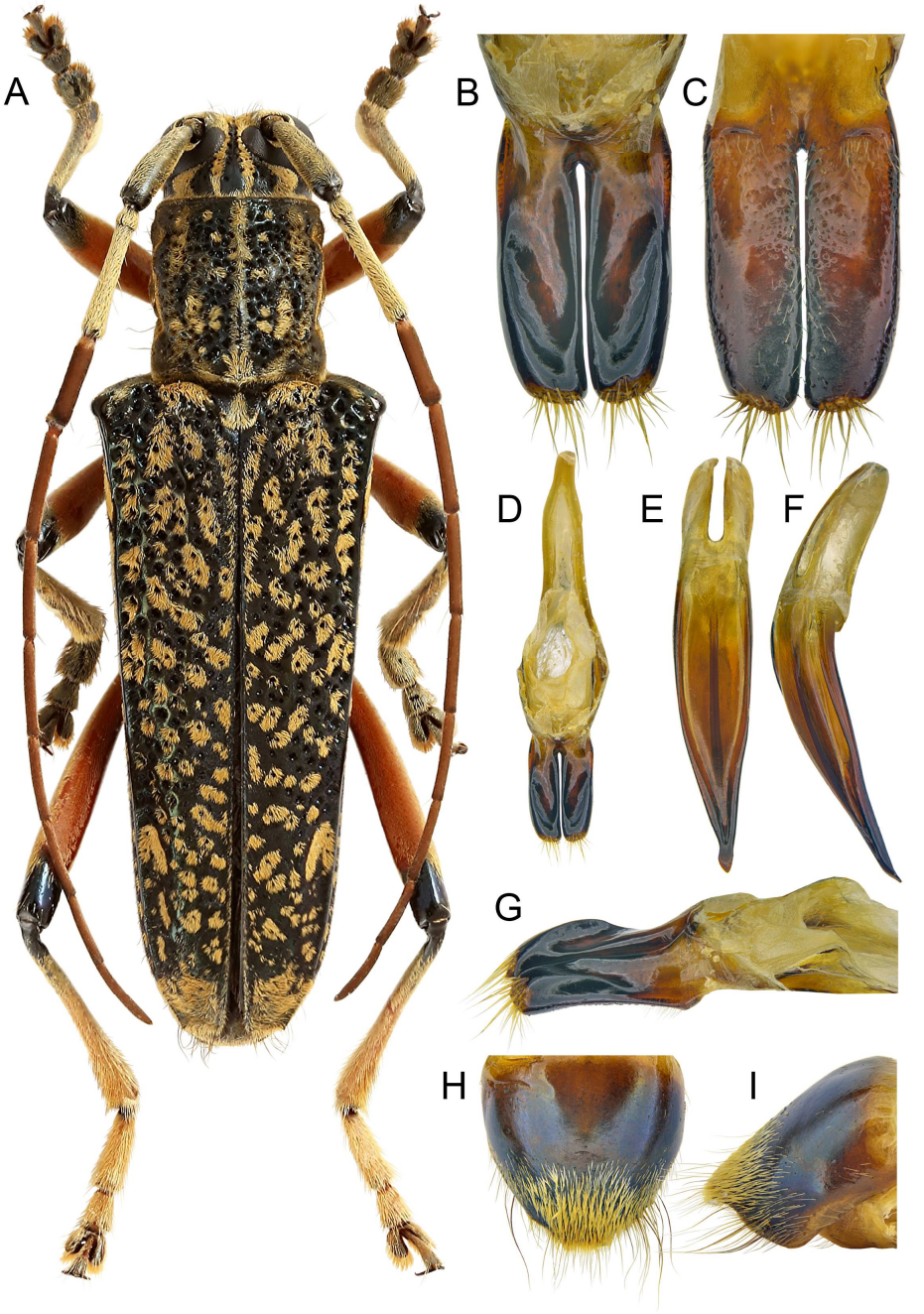


**Fig. 5.** *Glenea* (*Tanylecta*) *jasarensis* **sp. nov.** ♂. **A)** habitus, dorsal view; **B)** paramere, dorsal view, detail; **C)** paramere, ventral view, detail; **D)** paramere, dorsal view; **E)** aedeagus, dorsal view; **F)** aedeagus, lateral view; **G)** paramere, lateral view; **H)** last sternite, dorsal view; **I)** last sternite, lateral view. Photo: R. Hergovits (A); Ľ. Vidlička (B-I).

## Data on faunistically interesting species of the genus *Glenea*

***Glenea* (*Glenea*) *quatuordecimpunctata pahangensis* Breuning, 1961**
♂ & 2 ♀♀ (RHCS): "MALAYSIA, Pahang distr., Cameron Highlands, Tanah Rata env., Gunung Jasar, 1500-1696m, 5.x.- 24. x. 2012, N 04°28'25" E 101°22'43" R. Hergovits leg.", (Figs 6A, B).

***Glenea* (*Glenea*) *quatuordecimpunctata* Breuning, 1956**
♂ & ♀ (MNHN): "Java Côte Sud Salatri MUSÉUM PARIS 1952 COLL R OBERTHUR" (Figs 6C, D).

***Glenea* (*Pseudotanylecta*) *tibialis* Gahan, 1907** – new for Malaysia
Holotype ♂: "INDONÉSIE, Sumatra, Si Rambé, Elio Modigliani" Foto: Mei-Ling Lin (Fig. 6F); ♀ (RHCS): "MALAYSIA, Pahang distr., Cameron Highlands, Tanah Rata env., Gunung Jasar, 1500-1696m, 5.x.- 24. x. 2012, N 04°28'25" E 101°22'43" R. Hergovits leg." (Fig. 6E).

***Glenea* (*Subgrossoglenea*) *ochreosignata* Hüdepohl, 1995**
2 ♀♀ (RHCS): "MALAYSIA, Pahang distr., Cameron Highlands, Tanah Rata env., Gunung Jasar, 1500-1696m, 5.x.- 24. x. 2012, N 04°28'25" E 101°22'43" R. Hergovits leg."

***Glenea* (*Subgrossoglenea*) *wongi* Hüdepohl, 1987**
♀ (RHCS): "MALAYSIA, Pahang distr., Cameron Highlands, Tanah Rata env., Gunung Jasar, 1500-1696m, 5.x.- 24. x. 2012, N 04°28'25" E 101°22'43" R. Hergovits leg." (Fig. 6I).

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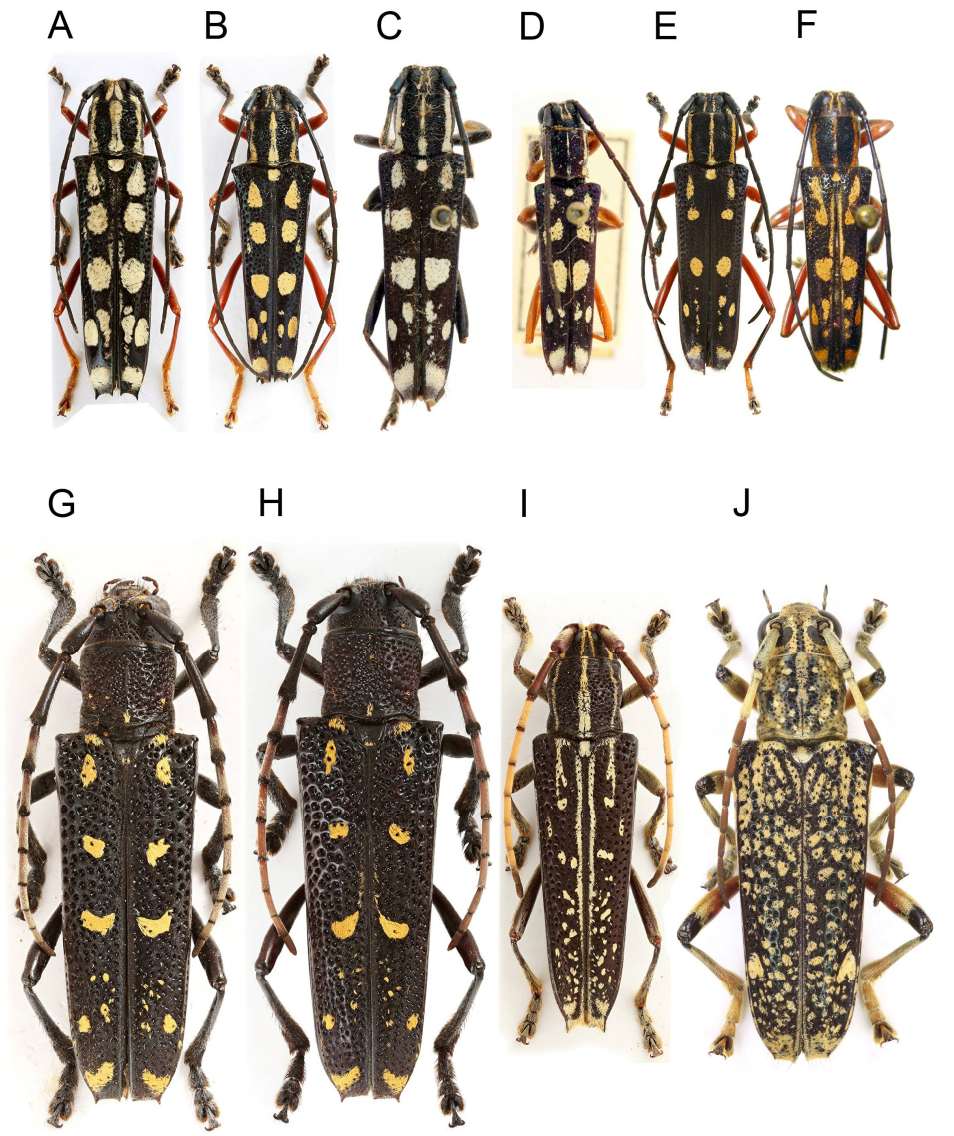


**Fig. 6.** *Glenea* sp., habitus, dorsal view: A) ♀ *Glenea quatuordecimpunctata pahangensis* Breuning, 1961, 21 mm (RHCS); **B)** ♂ *Glenea quatuordecimpunctata pahangensis* Breuning, 1961, 20 mm (RHCS); **C)** ♀ *Glenea quatuordecimpunctata* Breuning, 1956, 21 mm (MNHN); **D)** ♂ *Glenea quatuordecimpunctata* Breuning, 1956, 16 mm, (MNHN); **E)** ♀ *Glenea* (*Pseudotanylecta*) *tibialis* Gahan, 1907, 16 mm (RHCS); **F)** ♂ holotype *Glenea* (*Pseudotanylecta*) *tibialis* Gahan, 1907, 16 mm (MCSN); **G)** ♀ *Glenea* (*Subgrossoglenea*) *ochreosignata* Hüdepohl, 1995, 31 mm, (RHCS); **H)** ♀ *Glenea* (*Subgrossoglenea*) *ochreosignata* Hüdepohl, 1995, 31 mm, (RHCS); **I)** *Glenea* (*Subgrossoglenea*) *wongi* Hüdepohl, 1987, 24 mm; **J)** ♀ allotype *Glenea* (*Tanylecta*) *jasarensis* **sp. nov.**, 20 mm. Photo: R. Hergovits (A-E, G-I); Lin Mei-Ling (F); P. Viktora (J).

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