



**A NEW SPECIES OF *GLENEA* NEWMAN, 1842
(CERAMBYCIDAE, LAMIINAE, SAPERDINI)
FROM THE INDONESIAN ISLAND OF SULAWESI**

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HERGOVITS, R. 2026. A new species of *Glenea* Newman, 1842 (Cerambycidae, Lamiinae, Saperdini) from the Indonesian island of Sulawesi. *Entomofauna carpathica*, **38**(1): 1-13.

Abstract: A new species of the genus *Glenea* Newman, 1842, *G. marceli* **sp. nov.**, from Central Sulawesi, Indonesia, is described. Taxonomic data on selected species of the genus *Glenea* from the Oriental Region are presented, based on material deposited in the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France and the Collection of Roman Hergovits, Slovak Republic. All the species mentioned are illustrated.

Key words: Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, *Glenea*, Indonesia, Southeast Asia, Wallacea

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Glenea* (tribe Saperdini) comprises 822 taxa, which are assigned to 36 subgenera. This includes the nominotypical subgenus *Glenea* Newman, 1842, which contains 690 species and subspecies that are distributed throughout the Old World (TAVAKILIAN & CHEVILLOTTE 2026). At the time, the most comprehensive treatment of the genus was Breuning's revision (BREUNING 1956a, b; 1958a, b). However, this revision is no longer considered adequate by modern taxonomic standards. It lacks photographs of type specimens, includes only a limited number of illustrations, and provides no information on genital morphology. Furthermore, many of the 'forms' recognised by Breuning are now considered to be of little taxonomic significance, while others have since been elevated to species rank or transferred to different genera. Consequently, a re-examination of the original type material is essential. In recent years, new species of *Glenea* have been described almost annually. Mei-Ying Lin has made a significant contribution to the taxonomy of the tribe Saperdini and the genus *Glenea* through extensive systematic research.

Several relatively large species (exceeding 20 mm in length) within the nominotypical subgenus *Glenea* share a distinctive combination of morphological characters. Their dorsal and ventral surfaces, as well as their appendages, are metallic blue, bluish-violet, or black with a metallic sheen. White maculae, formed by dense patches of appressed white pubescence, produce a characteristic pattern on both the pronotum and the elytra.

In the southern part of the Oriental Region (Sumatra, Java, the Malay Peninsula and Borneo), *Glenea bellona* Thomson, 1879 and its geographical forms are found. The taxonomic history of *G. bellona* dates back to descriptions published in the latter half of the nineteenth century. This species is characterised by its red legs. *Glenea voluptuosa* Thomson, 1860 was originally described from Singapore. Subsequently, several synonymous taxa and infrasubspecific forms were described from Malaysia and Sumatra. *G. voluptuosa* occurs in both red-legged and black-legged forms. The subspecies *G. v. thetis* Thomson, 1879 is distributed in Borneo. This taxon and the others illustrated in Figure 1 are confined to equatorial region. A new equatorial species, *Glenea marceli* **sp. nov.**, is described herein from Sulawesi Island (equatorial part of Wallacea). Unlike to the preceding species, it has dark metallic blue legs that match the general body color (Fig. 3). VITALI (2025) recently published a description of a new species and a key to the determination of all previously known *Glenea* species from Sulawesi. New species of the subgenus *Euglenea* were published by HERGOVITS (2025).

The *Glenea diana* Thomson, 1865 species group contains four large species that are distributed across the north-eastern part of the Oriental Region and the south-eastern Palaearctic Region. This species group was comprehensively revised by LIN et al. (2009). Continental species are characterised by red legs. The taxonomic status of *Glenea diana niasana* Breuning, 1969 (cited by TAVAKILIAN & CHEVILLOTTE 2026), remains uncertain. This taxon is based on a single type specimen (*G. diana* m. *niasana*), which is deposited at the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle in Paris (see Fig. 5A). Its elytral pattern more closely resembles that of *Glenea voluptuosa*, which is also consistent with its type locality. Due to the lack of additional material, the taxonomic identity of this specimen cannot be determined at present; therefore, this taxon is excluded from the current taxonomic study.

Collection data for all species discussed herein are provided in the Taxonomy section and the specimens are illustrated in Figures 1–3.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Descriptions are intentionally concise and omit morphological characters that are clearly visible in the accompanying figures. Locality data for the examined material are reproduced verbatim (enclosed in quotation marks). Type label of the newly described species is printed in red and include the species name, author, year, and type status (holotype, allotype, or paratype), together with the identification label "R. Hergovits det. 2025".

Habitus photographs were taken using a Nikon D700 digital camera. Genitalia were photographed with a Leica M205 C stereomicroscope equipped with a Leica Flexacam C3 camera.

Collection codens:

MNHN: Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle de Paris, France

RHCS: Collection of Roman Hergovits, Slovak Republic

TAXONOMY

Tribe: Saperdini Mulsant, 1839

Tribe type: *Cerambyx populneus* Linnaeus, 1758

Genus: *Glenea* Newman, 1842

Genus type: *Glenea novemguttata* (Guérin-Ménéville, 1831)

***Glenea bellona* Thomson, 1879**

Glenea Bellona Thomson, 1879

Glenea Bowringi Gahan, 1889

Glenea Oberthüri Ritsema, 1892

(Figs 1A-D, G)

Type material

Glenea Bellona Thomson, 1879, Holotype ♂, ex collection Castelnau > J. Thomson > R. Oberthür, Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, INDONESIA, Sumatra (Figs 1A, B).

Glenea Bowringi Gahan, 1889, Holotype ♂, The Natural History Museum, London, "INDONESIA, Java".

Glenea Oberthüri Ritsema, 1892, ♀ Holotype ex collection R. Oberthür, Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, "INDONESIA, East Java, Mount Ardjoeno" (Figs 1C, D) (TAVAKILIAN & CHEVILLOTTE 2026).

Distribution. Indonesia: Sumatra, Java

Material examined. *Glenea Bellona* Thomson, 1879. Holotype ♂ (MNHN). *Glenea Oberthüri* Ritsema, 1892. Holotype ♀ (MNHN). ♀ (RHCS): "INDONESIA, E Java Prov., S base Mt. Raung, 8°13.13'S, 114°03.08'E, 850 m, 13–17.xii.2023, J. Horák leg."

***Glenea bellona albomaculata* Gahan, 1889**

(Figs 1H-J)

Type material

Glenea albomaculata Gahan, 1889. Holotype ♀, The Natural History Museum, London. "BORNEO".

Glenea (Glenea) bellona ssp. *albomaculata* m. *borneana* Breuning, 1956. Holotype ♂, The Natural History Museum, London. "MALAISIE, Sarawak (Borneo) Mt. Merinjak, 27 May 1914, G. E. Bryant leg." (TAVAKILIAN & CHEVILLOTTE 2026).

Distribution. Malaysia: Sarawak (Borneo)

Material examined. ♀♀ (MNHN): "MUSÉUM PARIS, 1852, COLL. R. OBERTHÜR, Bornéo Occ., Pontianak, 1898."

***Glenea bellona hebe* Thomson, 1865**

(Figs 1E, F)

Type material

Glenea Hebe Thomson, 1865. Holotype ♂, ex coll. J. Thomson > R. Oberthür, Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris. "Malasia" (MALAYSIA) (TAVAKILIAN & CHEVILLOTTE 2026).

Distribution. Malay Peninsula: Selangor

Material examined. *Glenea Hebe* Thomson, 1865, Holotype ♂ (MNHN).

***Glenea voluptuosa* Thomson, 1860**

(Figs 1K, L)

Type material

Glenea voluptuosa Thomson, 1860 Holotype ex collection J. Thomson > R. Oberthür Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, "SINGAPORE"

Glenea Cybele Thomson, 1865 Holotype ex collection J. Thomson > R. Oberthür Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, "Malasia" (MALAYSIA)

Glenea (Glenea) voluptuosa m. *rufinipes* Breuning, 1956 Holotype ♀ ex collection G. Frey Naturhistorisches Museum Basel, "INDONESIA Sumatra Palembang"

Glenea (Glenea) voluptuosa m. *rubrimembris* Breuning, 1956 Holotype ♀ The Natural History Museum, London, "Malacca Peninsula Perak William Doherty" (MALAYSIA)

Distribution: Malay Peninsula; Singapore; Indonesia: Sumatra: Nias

Material examined. Type material (MNHN).

***Glenea voluptuosa thetis* Thomson, 1879**

Glenea thetis var. *rufipes* Ritsema, 1892

(Figs 1M-T)

Type material

Glenea Thetis Thomson, 1879 Male & female syntypes ex collection J. Thomson > R. Oberthür Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, "BORNEO".

Distribution: Borneo

Material examined. ♂ 17 mm (RHCS) "INDONESIA, Kalimantan Barat pr., SW Kalimantan, 1000 - 1500m alt., Singkawang Region, XI. 2021, MT. BAWANG, Madi vill. env., local collector leg."; ♂ 22 mm same location "APR. 2017", ♀ 23 mm, same location "AN. 2025".

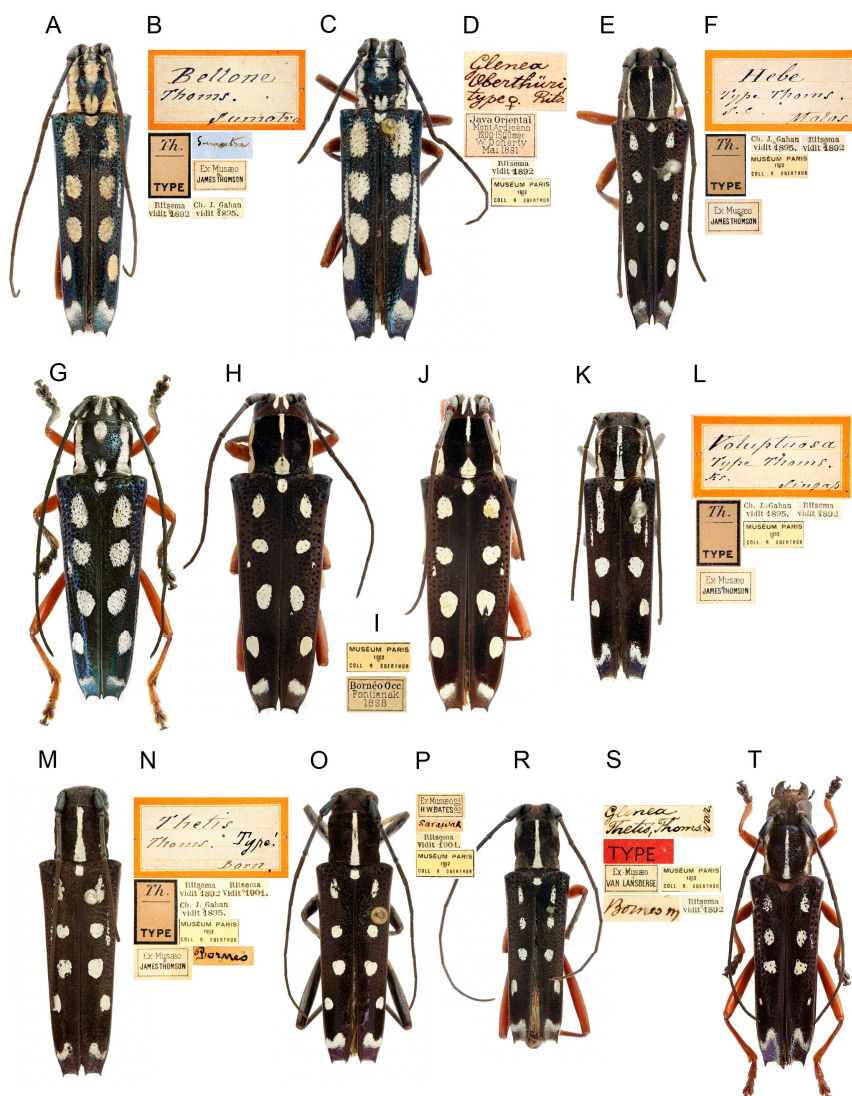


Fig. 1. *Glenea* sp., habitus, dorsal view & original labels (MNHN): **A** *Glenea bellona* Thomson, 1879, type, 22 mm, Indonesia, Sumatra (MNHN); **B** *G. bellona*, original labels (MNHN); **C** *G. bellona*, 24.5 mm, syn. type. *Glenea Oberthüri* Ritsema, 1892, Indonesia, Java (MNHN); **D** *G. bellona*, syn. type. *G. Oberthüri* Ritsema, 1892, original labels (MNHN). **E** *G. bellona hebe* Thomson, 1865, type, 20.5 mm, Malaysia (MNHN); **F** *G. bellona hebe* Thomson, 1865, original labels (MNHN); **G** *G. bellona* Thomson, 1879, Indonesia: Java, 27mm (RHCS); **H** *G. bellona albomaculata* Gahan, 1889, Borneo, 28 mm (MNHN); **I** *G. bellona albomaculata* Gahan, 1889, original labels (MNHN); **J** *G. bellona albomaculata* Gahan, 1889, Borneo, 27 mm (MNHN); **K** *G. voluptuosa* Thomson, 1860, 19 mm, Malaysia: Sarawak (MNHN); **L** *G. voluptuosa* Thomson, 1860 original labels (MNHN); **M** *Glenea Thetis* Thomson, 1879, type, Borneo, 24 mm (MNHN); **N** *Glenea Thetis* Thomson, 1879, original labels (MNHN); **O** *G. voluptuosa thetis* Thomson, 1879, non type, Sarawak, 23 mm; **P** *G. voluptuosa thetis* Thomson, 1879, original labels (MNHN); **R** *G. voluptuosa* Thomson, 1860 ssp. *thetis* var. *rufipes* type, Borneo, 16 mm (MNHN); **S** *G. voluptuosa* Thomson, 1860 ssp. *thetis* var. *rufipes* original labels (MNHN); **T** *G. voluptuosa* Thomson, 1860 ssp. *thetis*, Indonesia: Kalimantan, 23mm (RHCS). Photo: R. Hergovits

***Glenea diana* Thomson, 1865**

Glenea Diana Thomson, 1865

Glenea bimaculiceps Gahan, 1889

Glenea Theresae Pic, 1943

(Figs 2A-K)

Type material

Glenea Diana Thomson, 1865, Holotype ex collection J. Thomson > R. Oberthür, Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, "INDIA Assam"

Glenea bimaculiceps Gahan, 1889, Holotype ♀, The Natural History Museum, London, "MYANMAR Burmah Moulmein"

Glenea Theresae Pic, 1943, Holotype ex collection M. Pic, Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, "VIETNAM Cochinchina"

Distribution: China: Yunnan; Vietnam; Laos; Thailand; Myanmar; India

Material examined. Type & non type (MNHN); (RHCS) 4 ♂♂ 2 ♀♀ "LAOS Centr., Khammouane prov., NAKAI env., 4. - 8. V.2098, Route No, alt. 8, 560 ± 20m, N 17°42.8' E 105°08.9' (GPS), M. Štrba & R. Hergovits leg."; (RHCS) ♂ "NW Thailand, 19.19N, 97.59E, Mae Hong Son, 1991, Ban Huai Po, 1600-2000m, 30. 4 - 4.5., L. Denbický leg. ".

***Glenea paradiana* Lin & Montreuil, 2009**

(Figs 2L-O)

Type material

Male holotype, ex collection R. Oberthür, 1952, National Museum of Natural History, Paris, "Vietnam, Annam Qui Nhon, 1903, Reverend Father Guerlach"

Distribution: Vietnam (Annam); Laos

Material examined. Paratype ♂♂ & ♀♀ (MNHN).

***Glenea rufipes* Gressitt, 1939**

Glenea atropubens Pic 1943

(Figs 2P-S)

Type material

Glenea (Glenea) rufipes Gressitt, 1939, Holotype ♂, Sun Yat-sen University (ex Lingnan National History Museum or Zhongshan University), "Guangzhou CHINE N. Guangdong (Lien District) Taam-yuen-tung 15-19 June 1934 F. K. To"

Glenea atropubens Pic, 1943, Holotype ex collection M. Pic, Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, "VIETNAM Tonkin"

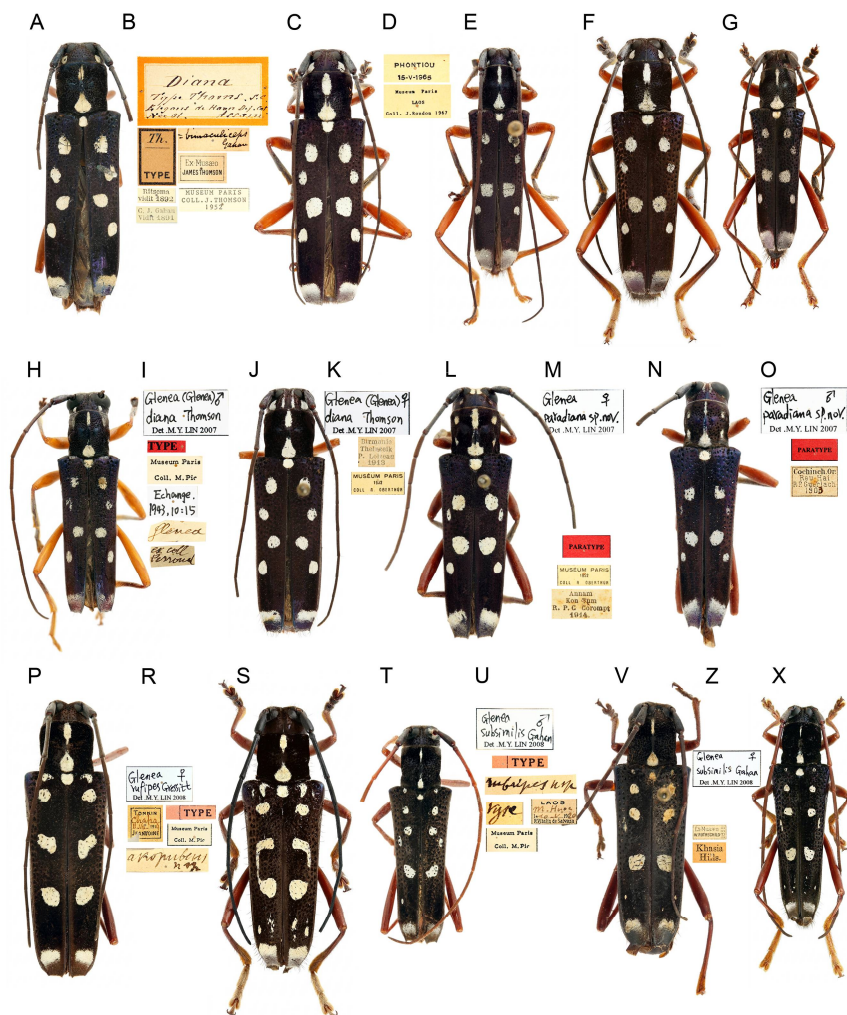


Fig. 2. *Glenea* sp., habitus, dorsal view & original labels (MNHN): **A)** *Glenea diana* Thomson, 1865, type, 24 mm, India Assam (MNHN); **B)** *G. diana* Thomson, 1865, type original labels (MNHN); **C)** *G. diana* Thomson, 1865, ♀ 25 mm, Laos (MNHN); **D)** original labels (MNHN); **E)** *G. diana* Thomson, 1865, ♂ 21 mm, Laos (MNHN); **F)** *G. diana* Thomson, 1865, ♀ 25 mm, Laos (RHCS); **G)** *G. diana* Thomson, 1865, ♂ 20 mm, Laos (RHCS); **H)** *G. diana* Thomson, 1865, type, 17 mm, syn. *Glenea Theresæ* Pic, 1943, (MNHN); **I)** *G. diana* Thomson, 1865, syn. *Glenea Theresæ* Pic, 1943, original labels (MNHN); **J)** *G. diana* Thomson, 1865, 20 mm, Birmania, (MNHN); **K)** *G. diana* Thomson, 1865, Birmania, original labels (MNHN); **L)** *G. paradiana* Lin & Montreuil, 2009, paratype, ♀ 22 mm (MNHN); **M)** *G. paradiana* Lin & Montreuil, 2009, paratype, original labels (MNHN); **N)** *G. paradiana* Lin & Montreuil, 2009, paratype, ♂ 22 mm (MNHN); **O)** *G. paradiana* Lin & Montreuil, 2009, paratype, original labels (MNHN); **P)** *G. rufipes* Gressitt, 1939, syn. *Glenea atropubens* Pic, 1943, type, ♀ 25 mm, Vietnam Tonkin (MNHN); **R)** *G. rufipes* Gressitt, 1939, syn. *Glenea atropubens* Pic, 1943, type, original labels (MNHN); **S)** *G. rufipes* Gressitt, 1939, ♀ 24mm, Laos (RHCS); **T)** *G. subsimilis* Gahan, 1897, syn. *Glenea rubripes* Pic, 1926, type, ♂ 16 mm, Laos, (MNHN); **U)** *G. subsimilis* Gahan, 1897, syn. *Glenea rubripes* Pic, 1926, type, original labels (MNHN); **V)** *G. subsimilis* Gahan, 1897, ♀ 23 mm, non type (MNHN); **Z)** *G. subsimilis* Gahan, 1897, ♀ 23 mm, original labels (MNHN); **X)** *G. subsimilis* Gahan, 1897, ♂ 18 mm, Laos (RHCS). Photo: R. Hergovits

Distribution: China: Hunan, Fujian, Guangdong, Hainan, Hongkong, Guangxi; Vietnam; Laos

Material examined. *Glenea atropubens* Pic, 1943, Holotype ♀, (MNHN); 2♀♀ (RHCS), “NE LAOS, Huaphanne pr., MT. PHU PANE, 1200-1900 m, Ban Saluei v. env., 26.IV-10.V.2019, 20°12'N 103°59'E, 2013, St. Jakl + Lao Collector leg”.

***Glenea subsimilis* Gahan, 1897**

Glenea rubripes Pic, 1926

(Figs 2T-X)

Type material

Glenea subsimilis Gahan, 1897, Holotype, Female ex collection F. Pascoe, The Natural History Museum, London, “INDIA”

Glenea rubripes Pic, 1926, Holotype ex collection M. Pic, Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, “LAOS”

Distribution: China: Yunnan; Vietnam; Laos; India

Material examined. *Glenea rubripes* Pic, 1926, Holotype (MNHN); non type ♂♂ & ♀♀ (MNHN); ♂ (RHCS), “Laos N, 13.-24.V.1997, 15 km NW Louang Namtha, N21°07.5 E101°21.0, alt. 750± 100 m, Roman Hergovits leg.”

***Glenea marceli* sp. nov.**

(Figs 3A-K)

Type locality. Indonesia, Central Sulawesi, Palolo Palu, Mt. Gawalise.

Type material. Holotype: ♂ (RHCS): “Indonesia, C. Sulawesi, Palolo Palu, Mt. Gawalise, August 2022, leg. loc. coll.”

Paratypes: 5 ♂♂, 1 ♀ (RHCS): 4 ♂♂, “Indonesia, C. Sulawesi, Mt. Gawalise, Palolo Palu, June 2014, leg. loc. coll.”; 1 ♂, “Indonesia, C. Sulawesi, Palolo Palu, Mt. Gawalise, August 2012, leg. loc. coll.”; 1 ♀, “Indonesia, C. Sulawesi, Palolo Palu, Mt. Gawalise, April 2022, leg. loc. coll.”

Description. Male (holotype). Head, pronotum, ventral surface, femora, tibiae, tarsi, scape, antennomeres and elytra metallic blue. White markings formed by dense patches of fine appressed white pubescence (Figs 3A, C).

Measurements. Body length 23.0 mm; humeral width 7.25 mm.

Head. Sparsely punctate, with a fine median longitudinal groove on the vertex; in dorsal view distinctly narrower than the pronotum. Eyes large, finely faceted, narrowly emarginate around the antennal insertions dorsally, but broad in lateral and frontal view. Margin of eyes narrowly bordered with white appressed pubescence. Frons bearing sparse dark setae. Labrum brown; clypeus

metallic blue, bearing two white pubescent patches, each with several rusty-brown setae. Mandibles small, basally clothed with white pubescence. Palpi small, slightly expanded apically, sparsely covered with white pubescence and a few white setae.

Antennae. In the male extending to the elytral apex. Relative lengths of antennomeres I–XI: 0.71 : 0.14 : 1.00 : 0.71 : 0.71 : 0.63 : 0.63 : 0.60 : 0.48 : 0.46 : 0.46 (Fig. 3A).

Pronotum. Length 4.72 mm, width 4.52 mm; anterior margin distinctly narrower than posterior margin, lateral margins weakly undulate. Surface sparsely and coarsely punctate, with a prominent glabrous median tubercle. White pattern composed of dense appressed white pubescence. Median stripe interrupted by the glabrous tubercle; anteriorly beginning as a narrow line and posteriorly expanding into a broad white patch wider than the scutellum (Fig. 3A). A broad lateral white stripe extends from behind the eye to the humeral angle and is clearly visible in dorsal view (Figs. 3A–C). Ventral side densely clothed with white pubescence.

Scutellum. Entirely covered with white pubescence, semicircular to broadly oval (Fig. 3A).

Elytra. Length 17.0 mm; shiny, gradually narrowed towards apex. Dorsal ridge prominent and rounded. Surface with large, deep punctures separated by spaces approximately equal to their diameter; punctures becoming smaller and sparser towards the apex. Lateral margin bordered by strong longitudinal carinae, between which occur two regular rows of punctures (Fig. 3C). Elytral apex truncate, bearing a small outer tooth. Each elytron with a row of five nearly equally sized white maculae arranged at approximately equal intervals, together with a small additional spot between the second macula and the lateral margin (Fig. 3A). The first three maculae are situated approximately along the middle of the elytron; the fourth lies close to, but does not touch, the lateral margin; the apical macula is isolated from all margins and is separated from the elytral apex by a distance approximately equal to its own diameter. Elytra sparsely clothed with dark erect setae.

Legs. Slender and straight. Femora only slightly swollen; tibiae straight and weakly widened apically; hind tibiae bearing a small inner apical spine. Legs sparsely covered with white appressed pubescence; ventral surfaces of tibiae with scattered dark setae. Tarsi relatively broad, clothed with white pubescence and sparse dark setae; first tarsomere longer than the following two combined.

Ventral surface. Sternites metallic blue basally, with the apical half of each sternites densely covered with white pubescence (Figs 3C, D).

Female. Broader than the male. Pronotum broader, almost as wide as long. Elytra nearly subparallel, only weakly narrowed towards the apex, with more rounded apices. Antennae shorter and tarsi broader (Figs 3B, D).

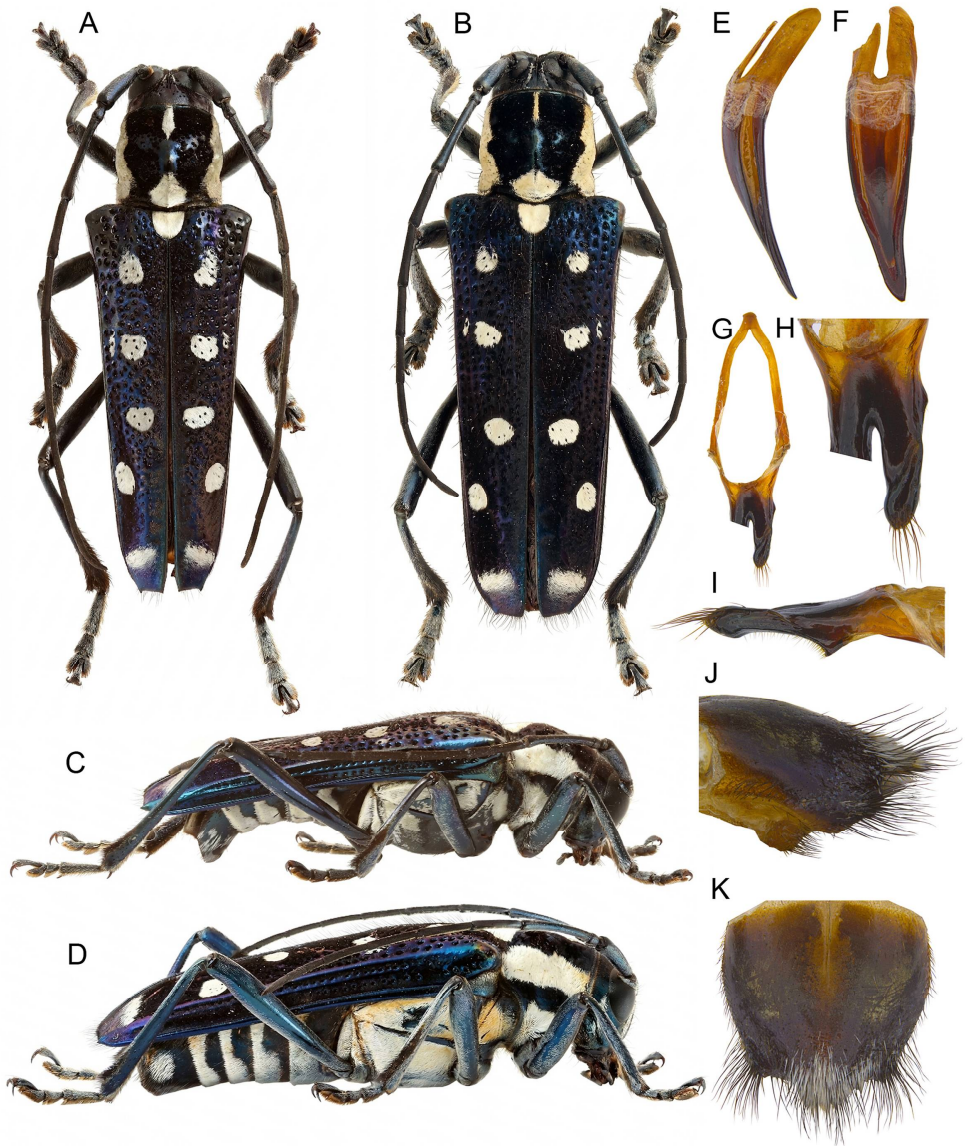


Fig. 3. *Glenea marceli* sp. nov.: A,B) habitus, dorsal view; C,D) lateral view; E) aedeagus, lateral view; F) aedeagus, dorsal view; G) paramere, dorsal view; H) paramere, ventral view, detail; I) paramere, lateral view; J) last sternite, lateral view; K) last sternite, dorsal view; A,C) holotype, Indonesia, ♂ 23 mm. C Sulawesi; B,D) paratype, Indonesia, ♀ 24 mm. C Sulawesi. Photo: R. Hergovits (A-D); Ľ. Vidlička (E-K).

Etymology. The species is named in honour of the author's son, Marcel Hergovits.

Differential diagnosis. *Glenea marceli* **sp. nov.** differs from all related species by the unique combination of the following characters: entirely metallic blue body, including legs and antennae; pronotum with a high glabrous median tubercle interrupting the median white stripe; head distinctly narrower than pronotum; anterior dorsal margin of the elytra raised; humeri broadly rounded; elytral white maculae arranged in a regular longitudinal row; and elytral apex truncate with a small outer tooth.

Glenea bellona differs in having red legs, lacking the glabrous pronotal tubercle, possessing two well-developed apical teeth on each elytron, a weakly elevated elytral dorsal margin, and sharply angulate humeri (Figs 1A, C, G).

Glenea voluptuosa has a narrower pronotum with an uninterrupted median white stripe and lacks the glabrous median tubercle. In males, the head is almost as wide as the pronotum. The elytral apex bears an S-shaped white marking and is produced into distinct outer and inner teeth.

Species of the *Glenea diana* group possess red legs, and *G. subsimilis* also has red antennae. Their head is nearly as wide as the pronotum; the pronotum is almost subparallel in dorsal view, longer than wide, lacks both the lateral white stripe and the glabrous median tubercle, and the general body colour is black, dark blue, or dark violet. In contrast, *G. marceli* is uniformly bright metallic blue, closely resembling the coloration of *Glenea (Macroglenea) venus celebensis* Ritsema, 1892, represented in the author's collection by specimens from the same locality (MNHN: female type-paratype, 25 mm; male, 19.5 mm; Figs 4A, C). The arrangement of the elytral maculae in the *G. diana* species group is illustrated in Fig. 2.

The female is broader; the pronotum is wider, being almost as wide as long; the elytra are nearly subparallel, narrowing only slightly toward the apex, with a more rounded apical margin; the antennae are shorter; and the tarsi are broader (Figs 3B, D).

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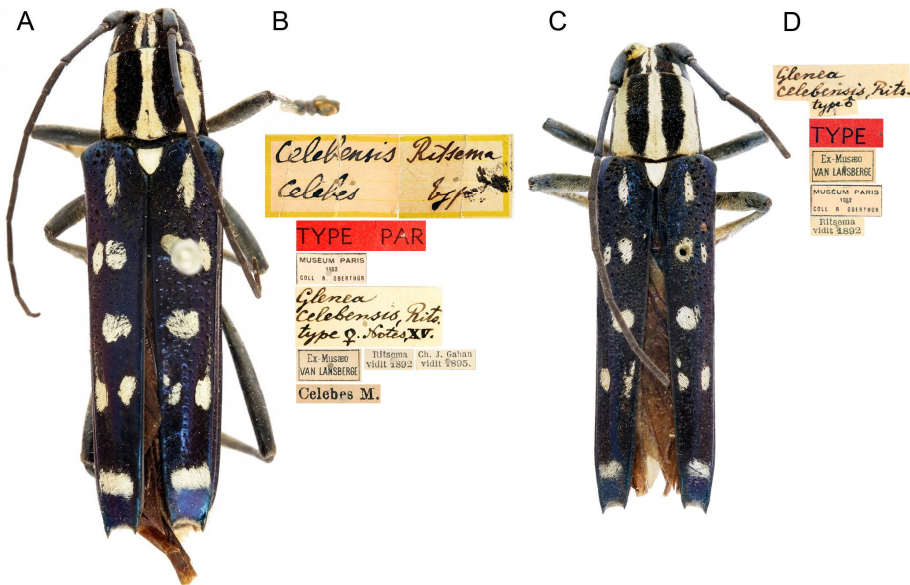


Fig. 4. *Glenea (Macroglenea) venus celebensis* Ritsema, 1892. Photo: R. Hergovits



Fig. 5. A view into an entomological collection box containing species of the genus *Glenea* (MNHN); A) habitus of *Glenea diana niasana* Breuning, 1969. Photo: R. Hergovits

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