

Reinstatement of the genus *Heteroglenea* Gahan, with four new combinations, four new synonyms and three new species (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Lamiinae: Saperdini)

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Abstract

Heteroglenea Gahan, 1897 is reinstated from the synonyms of *Glenea (sensu stricto)* Newman, 1842, and is redefined. Four taxa are transferred to *Heteroglenea*: *H. fissilis* (Breuning, 1953) comb. nov., *H. bastiensis* (Breuning, 1956) comb. nov., *H. momeitensis* (Breuning, 1956) comb. nov. and *H. mediodiscoprolongata* (Breuning, 1964) comb. nov. *Glenea mimoluctuosa* Breuning, 1968 is considered a junior synonym of *H. mediodiscoprolongata* (Breuning, 1964). *Glenea (G.) palawana* Breuning, 1956, *G. (G.) guadalcanalana* Breuning, 1958, and *G. (G.) hamabovola* Hayashi, 1975, are considered junior synonyms of *H. glechoma* (Pascoe, 1867). *Heteroglenea vicinalis* Lin et Yang sp. nov. from Nepal and India, *H. gemella* Lin et Yang sp. nov. from Nepal and *H. dolosa* Lin et Yang sp. nov. from Laos are described. *Heteroglenea fissilis* and *H. mediodiscoprolongata* are newly recorded from China. Photographs of habitus and terminalia and a key to the nine valid species of *Heteroglenea* are presented.

Key words: *Heteroglenea*, reinstatement, new combination, new synonyms, new species, Oriental region

Introduction

Gahan (1897) described the genus *Heteroglenea* for *Glenea nigromaculata* Thomson, 1865, and *G. glechoma* Pascoe, 1867 based on their special tarsal claws and lack of distinct lateral carina on the elytron, which differ from the genus *Glenea* Newman, 1842. Aurivillius (1923, 1926), Matsushita (1933), and Gressitt (1951) followed Gahan's concept. In his revision of *Glenea* Newman, Breuning (1956–1958) considered *Heteroglenea* Gahan as “überflüssiger Name”, and listed it in the synonyms of *Glenea (sensu stricto)*. Thereafter, most authors adopted Breuning's classification (Rondon & Breuning 1971, Chou 2004, Ohbayashi & Niisato 2007).

Our recent study on *Glenea* showed that *Heteroglenea* Gahan should be reinstated as a valid genus. *Heteroglenea* differs from *Glenea* in many external structural and genitalia characters. For example, in *Heteroglenea* both male and female have anterior claws bifid and posterior claws simple while in *Glenea* female claws are usually simple and male claws variable from simple, only anterior claws appendiculate, to all claws appendiculate; in *Heteroglenea* the internal sac has 1–3 rods and the spermathecal capsule has two parts (basal stalk and apical lobe) parallel with each other, while in *Glenea* the internal sac has 3–4 rods and the spermathecal capsule does not have a stalk curved almost 180 degrees to parallel with the apical lobe.