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Notes on the Chlaeniini from the Philippines, with description of two new species (Coleoptera Carabidae)

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The two new species *Viridagonum azureoviride* n. sp. from Mindanao, and *Chlaenius* (*Epomis*) *ismaeli* n. sp. from Luzon are described. One new synonymy is proposed: *C.* (*Amblygenius*) *touzalini* Andrewes, 1920 = *C.* (*A.*) *cebuensis* Kirschenhofer, 2008 syn. n. New distribution data and country records are provided: *C. (Epomis) nigricans* Wiedemann, 1821 and *C*. (*Lissauchenius*) *maculiger* Castelnau, 1867 are mentioned for the first time for the Philippines, and *C*. (*Lissauchenius*) *flaviguttatus* (W.S. Macleay, 1825) first record for Mindanao and Palawan. *Chlaenius surigaensis* Jedlicka, 1935 up to now regarded as a synonym of *C. tetragonoderus* Chaudoir, 1876 is synonym of *C*. (*Lissauchenius*) *maculiger* Castelnau, 1867.

Key words: New species, new synonymy, new country records, Carabidae.

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INTRODUCTION

The Chlaeniini from the Philippine Islands have been studied rather intensively, although no complete systematic studies have been published until now: some species have been known for a long time, while some others have been described quite recently (Kirschenhofer 2008; Lassalle, 2015; Brunk, 2016; Zettel, 2020). Studying the interesting material of Philippine Carabidae, in part provided by Ismael Lumawig and in part collected during different personal expeditions, we have identified two undescribed species of Chlaeniini. We have also identified two more species that had never been mentioned for this archipelago. With this work we would like to describe the new species, expose the new data and provide some new data on the distribution of some species.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The material from the following institutional and private collections has been examined:
AAc – Alexandr Anichtchenko Collection, Daugavpils, Latvia;
MMc – Milton N. Medina Collection, Mati, Philippines;
RSc – Riccardo Sciaky Collection (part of Bavarian State Collection for Zoology, Munich), Milan, Italy.
SFc – Sergio Facchini Collection, Piacenza, Italy.
DUBC – Daugavpils University Beetles collection, Daugavpils (Ilgas), Latvia.

All measurements were made using a Nikon SMZ 745T stereomicroscope. Measurements of the total body length (TL) were made from the front of the clypeus to apex of elytra. The other measurements were taken at respective maxima, i.e., greatest width of head, including eyes (HW), pronotum along midline (PL, PW), elytra along suture (EL, EW). The label data of type specimens are reported from pinhead to pinpoint in quotation marks with label sides divided by a single slash (/). White label color and rectangular shape, however, were not explicitly noted. All remaining pertinent variants are reported within brackets.

The illustrations were made using a Canon EOS 6D digital camera with a Canon MP-E 65 mm macro lens, using StackShot macro rail system and Helicon Focus software, and subsequently edited in Photoshop. High-resolution habitus images, including type specimens and additional material, are available at Carabidae of the World web-project http://carabidae.org

RESULTS

Viridagonum Lassalle, 2015

Type species *Viridagonum lumawigi* Lassalle, 2015 by monotypy.

Observations. The discovery of new species makes it necessary for us to redefine the generic characters of *Viridagonum* Lassalle, 2015. The original diagnosis of genus lists the following characters: a single frontal seta behind the eye; no pronotal anterolateral seta (but with five setae are present on each side in one female of *V. azureoviride* n. sp.); mentum and submentum bisetose; scutellar striole present; scutellar seta at the base of stria 1 (occasionally there are two scutellar pores in *V. lumawigi,* one pore in *V. azureoviride* n. sp.); no discal setae (at a more accurate observation, in *V. lumawigi* there are 3-5 small pores with short setae in the third interval, close to stria 3); elytra with very reduced sculpture; epipleura "crossed"; antennal article 3 twice as long as 4; profemur and metafemur with a few setae on the dorsal side, none on the ventral side; profemur clearly furrowed on the superior face; 3 first segments of the male protarsi wide, rectangular and slightly asymmetrical; article 4 of all tarsi strongly bilobed, those of the meso- and metatarsi slightly asymmetrical; the greatest length of the lobe of the tarsus is on the inner side; gonapophysis with only 2 small setae on the basal segment; apical segment spineless, with 2 small bristles on one side and a longer one on the other, the foramen with 1 or 2 setae.

All of these characters are shared also by our new species, except the reduced elytral sculpture; in fact the elytra are completely punctate and pubescent, with an evident isodiametric microsculpture on the intervals. We have checked all of these characters, noting that in both species the profemur is not so clearly furrowed, but has a very superficial, hardly visible furrow.

One of the important characters not mentioned in the original description is the occurrence of microbristles under the onychium; in the other genera of Chlaeniini and in some specimens that we have checked of all the known subgenera of *Chlaenius*, a double row of spinules or, in some rarer cases, thinner but still very evident bristles are clearly evident in the lower part of the onychium. The only exception is subgenus *Dacnochlaenius* Alluaud, 1919 which has onychium without bristles, but it is a completely different group. Furthermore, *V. lumawigi* and *V. azureoviride* n. sp. have black femurs and tarsi with yellowish tibiae with black apex and base, but very few species among over 1000 species of Chlaeniini have this type of color pattern: *C. (Lissauchenius) bifenestratus* Klug, 1832, *C. (Chlaenites) inderiensis* (Motschulsky, 1850), *C. (Chlaenius) gonioderus* ssp. *nigrofemoralis* Basilewsky, 1949 (the typical form has pale femurs) and a few other cases. The tarsomere 4 is emarginated in both species of *Viridagonum*: the subgenus *Lithochlaenius* Kryzhanovskij, 1976 has protarsomere 4 emarginated, especially in the male, but it has the basal margin of elytra incomplete, while it is complete in *Viridagonum lumawigi* and *azureoviride*. Furthermore, in *Lithochlaenius* the setae under the onychium are clearly visible, even if thin.

In addition to the three previous characters, rare or unusual for the Chlaeniini, *Viridagonum lumawigi* and *V. azureoviride* share a similar habitus (not considering the elytral punctuation) and an extremely similar aedeagus structure, with short and robust median lobe and strongly downturned apex (Figs 4-5); furthermore, both are from the same island of the Philippines (Mindanao).

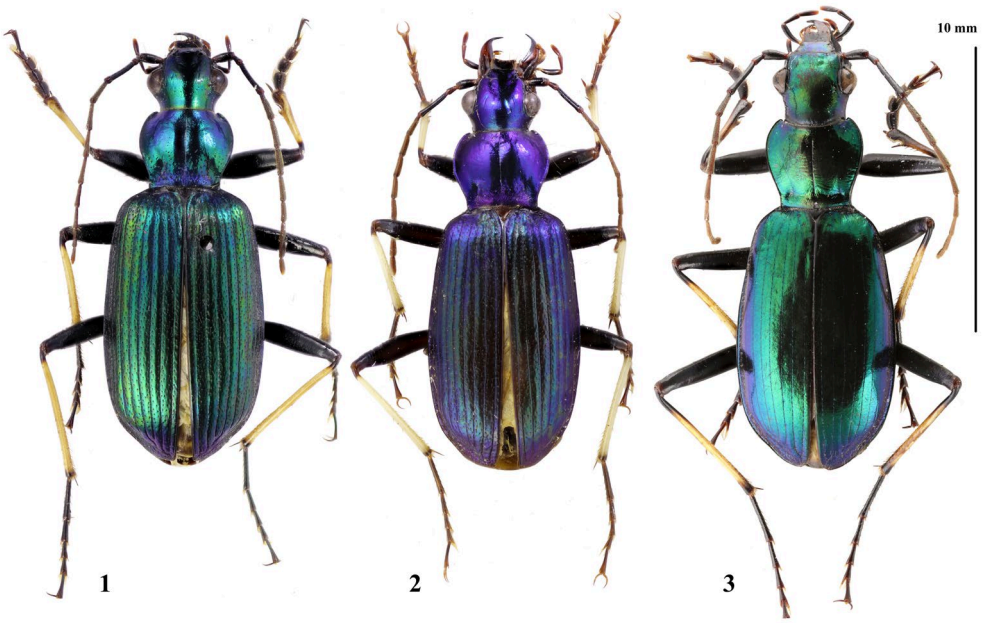
***Viridagonum azureoviride* n. sp.**

https://zoobank.org/85EE2A87-53A3-473E-A607-3E30D0CFE2E3

Type material. Holotypus, male: “Philippines, Mindanao / Ugwad Falls (Kapuka) / Caraga, Davao Or., 260m / 7.440359, 126.434027, 29-30.IV.2023 / Anichtchenko A. leg.” (DUBC). Paratypes: 1 ♂, 1 ♀: “The Philippines, Mindanao / Agusan del Sur / Esperanza, IV.2018” (RSc, SFc); 1 ♀: “The Philippines, Mindanao / Davao Oriental / Governor Generoso, XI.2017” (RSc); 1 ♀: “Philippines, Mindanao / Ugwad Falls (Kapuka) / Caraga, Davao Or., 260m / 7.440359, 126.434027, 29-30.IV.2023 / Anichtchenko A. leg.” (AAc); 1 ♂: “Philippines - Davao Or. / Caraga / Kapuka Falls / M.N. Medina, leg. / MMCP” (MMC).

Description. A *Viridagonum* of medium size (14.5-15 mm), dorsal side of head, pronotum and elytra completely blue violet or green with light blue hues. Ventral side black, with light bluish tinge. Buccal parts, antennae, and legs, except the tibiae, blackish; tibiae yellowish, with narrowly black apical and basal parts. Wings fully developed. (Figs 1-2).

Head wide, 0.81 times as wide as pronotum, mostly smooth, with few punctures on vertex; labrum with anterior margin slightly concave, with six apical setae; anterior margin of clypeus straight, posterior bi-sinuate near frontal fossae; mandibles rather long and slender, apices narrow and strongly curved, all palps smooth, the last segment of maxillary palps not widened in both sexes. Mentum with tooth, slightly bifid; mentum separated from submentum by complete transverse suture. Antennae very long, posteriorly reaching well beyond the anterior third of the elytral length; third antennomere 1.6-1.7 times as long as fourth. Antennomeres 1-3 almost smooth, 4-12 densely pubescent. Eyes very large and convex, twice longer than tempora.



Figs 1-3. Habitus of *Viridagonum*. 1-2: *V. azureoviride* **n. sp.** 1 – Holotype male, 2 – female. 3: *V. lumawigi* Lassalle, 2015; male.

Pronotum 0.77 times as long as wide. Disc of pronotum mostly smooth, with few large punctures in basal third, sometimes extended along lateral sides and medial line; moderately rugate along base; without microsculpture, slightly transverse, wider than head, with sides evenly rounded, constricted towards base and briefly sinuate before basal angles. Anterior angles weakly protruding forward, posterior angles straight and protruding backwards. Basal foveae rather short, less than one fourth of the pronotal length, and very deep. Posterior pronotal setae not inserted in the posterior angle, but advanced in relation to it; lateral setae situated slightly before mid-length; sometimes with 1-4 additional setae between anterior angle and lateral seta.

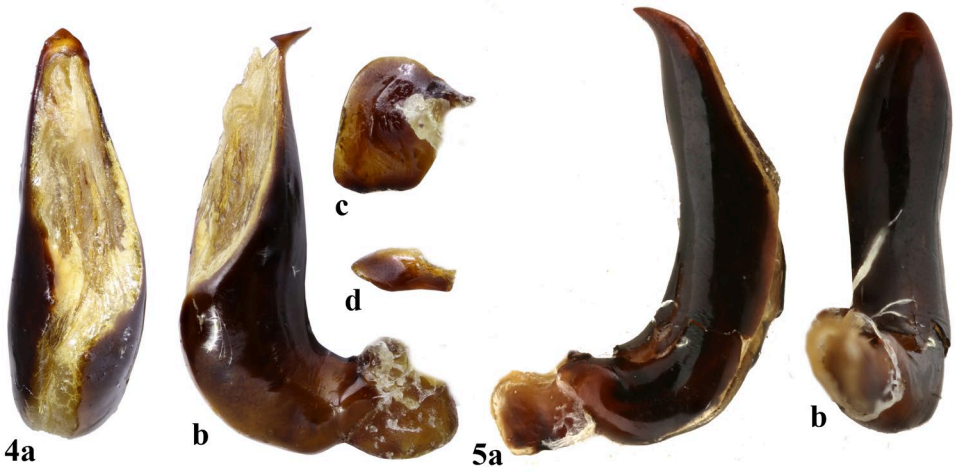
Elytra 1.71 times as long as wide; elongate and almost parallel-sided, very slightly dilated towards apex. Striae deep and from moderately to gently punctate, intervals convex but not carinate, each one with two rows of points adjoining the striae, and few irregularly inserted points between rows, these points bring each a seta. Shoulders rounded, the lateral margin continues in smooth curve the basal margin.

Prosternum sparsely and unevenly punctate, more densely on the sides, minutely setose. Proepisterna smooth, with 4-5 tiny setae. Mesosternum and mesepisterna almost smooth. Metasternum smooth, except for few relatively large punctures laterally. Metepisternum sparsely punctate and minutely setose. Prosternal process bordered at apex. Ventrites smooth, bisetose on apical margin.

Legs long and slender. All tarsi dorsally minutely punctate and pubescent, onychium ventrally with two rows of 3-4 thin setae; onychium of metatarsi longer than tarsomere 4; protarsomeres 1-3 of the male slightly dilated, with dense setae ventrally; article 4 of all tarsi strongly

bilobed, those of the meso- and metatarsi slightly asymmetrical; the greatest length of the lobe of the tarsus on the inner side

Median lobe of aedeagus (Fig. 4) of medium size, rather short; strongly inflated in basal third; ventral side slightly convex, preapical portion almost rectilinear, apex strongly bent downwards at tip; in dorsal view with apex wide and obtuse angulate.



Figs 4-5. Aedeagus of *Viridagonum:* 4: *V. azureoviride* **n. sp.** (a – dorsal view, b – lateral view, c – left paramere, d – right paramere). 5: *V. lumawigi* Lassalle, 2015 (a – lateral view, b – ventral view).

Affinities. The two known species can be easily distinguished by the punctuation of the elytral intervals: almost completely smooth in *V. lumawigi* (Fig. 3), except for sparse punctures with setae at the apex and in intervals 8 and 9; while in *V. azureoviride* n. sp. (Figs 1-2) all the intervals are punctate and pubescent. Head and pronotum are smooth in *V. lumawigi*, but with rare points at the base of the head and pronotum in *V. azureoviride*.

Etymology. This specific epithet refers to the two colours that different specimens show dorsally.

Distribution. This unexpected species is known only from the island of Mindanao, in two different provinces: Agusan del Sur and Davao Oriental. The only other species of the genus is known only from the province of Bukidnon.

Viridagonum lumawigi Lassalle, 2015

We have examined two specimens of this interesting and rare species, never collected after the type series. We have been able to observe some differences with respect to the original description e.g.: the presence of 3-5 small pores with short setae in the third interval, close to stria 3 and the occasional occurrence of two scutellar pores instead on one.

Material: PHILIPPINES: 1f#: Filippine, Mindanao, Bukidnon, Intavas II.2016 (RSc); 1m#: Filippine, Mindanao, Bukidnon, Intavas, IX.2014 (RSc).

***Chlaenius* (*Epomis*) *ismaeli* n. sp.**
https://zoobank.org/58f385a2-db60-48c1-9423-81916e01a491

Type material. Holotypus, male: "The Philippines, E Luzon / Sierra Madre, Aurora prov./ Dingalan, V.2015" (RSc). Paratypes: 1 ♀: "The Philippines / E Luzon, Sierra Madre / Aurora prov., VI.2010" (RSc); 1 ♀: "The Philippines, E Luzon / Sierra Madre, Aurora prov. / Dingalan, I.2018" (SFc); 1 ♀: "The Philippines, E Luzon / Sierra Madre, Aurora prov. / Dingalan, IV.2019" (RSc).

Type-locality: The Philippines, E Luzon, Sierra Madre, Aurora prov., Dingalan.

Description. An *Epomis* of very large size (24-26 mm), with completely purple elytra, except for narrow yellowish margin near the apices; epipleura, seen by the side, slightly paler than the rest of elytra. Buccal parts, antennae and legs yellowish (Fig. 6).
Head 0.74 times as wide as pronotum; completely metallic, except the labrum, that is yellowish, densely punctate throughout, except a small area on the vertex. Labrum with anterior margin rectilinear, clypeus slightly concave; mandibles rather short and narrow, all palps with long hairs (as typical for the subgenus *Epomis*), the last segment of maxillary palps slightly securiform in the male, less dilated at apex in the female. Antennae reddish, not extremely long but very thin, posteriorly reaching the anterior fifth of the elytral length; antennomere 3 almost twice as long as 4. Antennomeres 1 and 2 almost smooth, 3 with some sparse setae throughout, 4-12 densely pubescent. Eyes very large and convex, markedly longer than tempora.
Pronotum 0.91 times as long as wide; without microsculpture, but sparsely punctate on all its surface, with sides very slightly constricted towards base, but distinctly sinuate. Anterior angles not protruding forward, posterior angles rights and obtuse at tip. Basal foveae rather short, less than one third of the pronotal length, and very deep. Posterior pronotal setae not inserted in the posterior angle, but advanced in relation to it; no lateral setae.

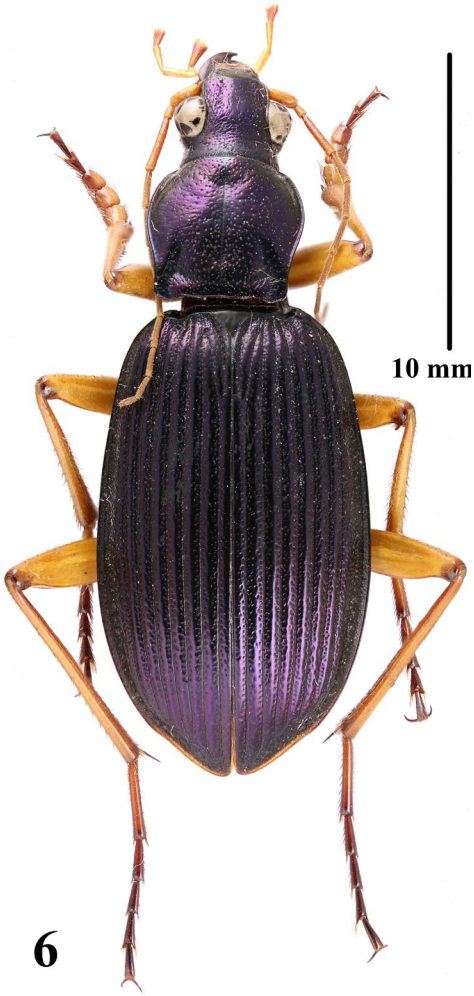


Fig. 6. Habitus of *Chlaenius* (*Epomis*) *ismaeli* n. sp., Holotype.

Elytra 1.69 times as long as wide; much wider than pronotum, dilated towards apex; point of maximum width at two thirds of the length. Striae deep and minutely punctate, intervals very convex, almost carinate, each one with two-three rows of points all along, but leaving a central area smooth; these points bring each a seta, so small to be visible only at high magnification. Shoulders rounded, the

lateral margin forms an obtuse angle with the basal margin.
Legs long and slender, completely yellowish, except coxae and trochanters, that are reddish brown. Fore femur of male without tooth on the inferior side, all tarsi superiorly pubescent, onychium inferiorly with a double series of spinae, in the metatarsi onychium hardly longer than tarsomere 4, pro-tarsomeres 1-3 of the male with dense setae inferiorly.

Median lobe of aedeagus (Fig. 7) of medium size, slender; in lateral view with preapical portion almost rectilinear, just slightly bent downwards at tip; in dorsal view with apex wide and rounded.

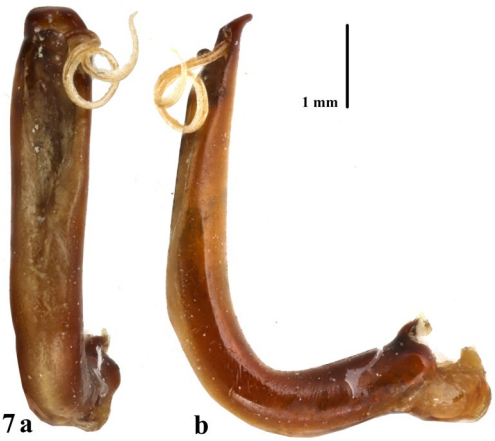
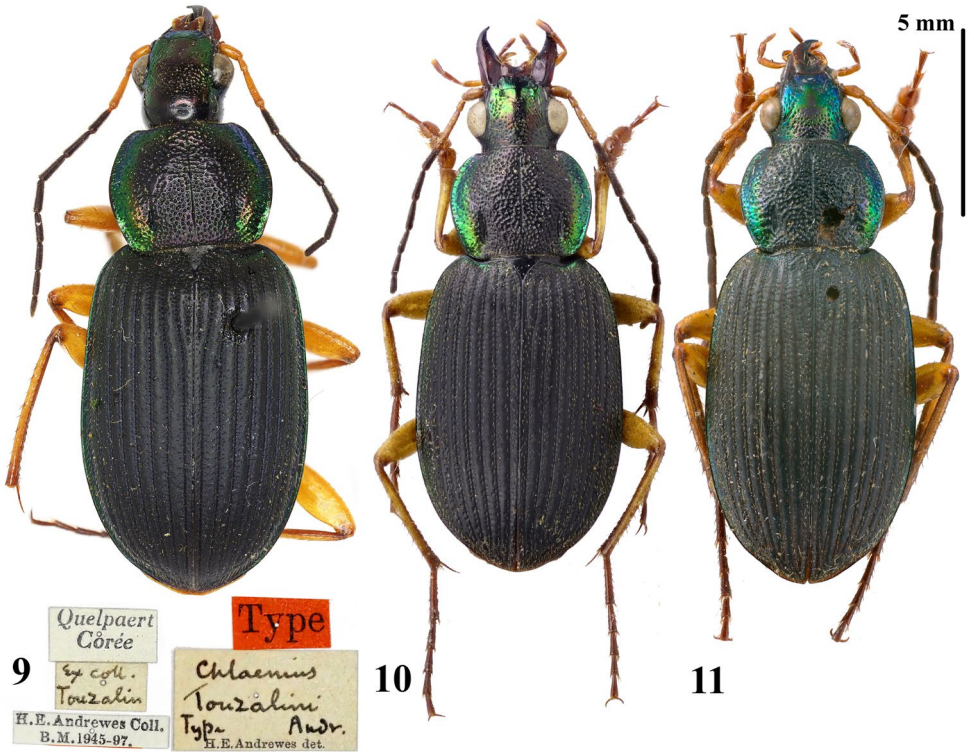


Fig. 7. Aedeagus of *Chlaenius* (*Epomis*) *ismaeli* **n. sp.** a – dorsal view; b – lateral view.

Affinities. It is not easy to assess some precise relationships of this species with the other Asian species of this subgenus: the species of *Epomis* Bonelli, 1810 known from Asia are only six, all of them markedly different from the new one and all of them with a yellowish margin at elytra. The overall aspect and the large size could suggest a relationship with *C. (E.) duvaucelii* (Dejean, 1831), from India, but this species has the elytral intervals densely punctate and shows a yellowish elytral margin. The other four species diffused in South-West Asia, *C. (E.) nigricans* Wiedemann, 1821, *C. (E.) kenyerii* Kirschenhofer, 2003, *C. (E.) louwerensi* Andrewes, 1936 and *C. (E.) vientianensis* Kirschenhofer, 2009, are all strictly related to each other and are very distant from the species here described. On the other hand, the lack of yellowish margin can be observed in several african species, such as *C. (E.) violaceipennis* Chaudoir, 1876, *C. (E.) immunitus* Murray, 1858, *C. (E.) simba* Alluaud, 1929, etc., but all of these are markedly different for other reasons.

Fig. 8. Habitus of *Chlaenius* (*Epomis*) *nigricans* Wiedemann, 1821 from Philippines, N Luzon, Apayao.

Etymology. This beautiful species is cordially dedicated to its discoverer, Ismael Lumawig, who keeps exploring the Philippines islands allowing the entomological community to perform many new discoveries.



Figs 9-11. Habitus of *Chlaenius* (*Amblygenius*) *touzalini* Andrewes, 1920. 9: Holotype (BMNH); 10: specimen from Mindanao (DUBC); 11: Holotype of *C.* (*Amblygenius*) *cebuensis* Kirschenhofer, 2008 **syn. n.**

Distribution. This species seems limited to the southernmost section of the Sierra Madre mountain range, in the Aurora province.

***Chlaenius (Epomis) nigricans* Wiedemann, 1821**

Material: PHILIPPINES: 1 ♂: Philippines, N Luzon, Apayao, IX.2010 (RSc); 2 ♀: Vietnam, Nghé An, V.2021 (RSc); VIETNAM: 1 ♂: Vietnam, Nghé An, VI.2022 (RSc); 1 ♂: Vietnam, Tam Dao – 900 m, 16-23.V.1991, Strnad Jan leg. (RSc); JAPAN: 1 ♂: Japan, Oita pref., Choujabara, Handa Highland, 7.VII.2004 Masada (RSc).

Distribution: This species (Figs 8 and 19) is widely distributed in South-East Asia, but it had never been mentioned for the Philippines until now. According to

Anichtchenko (2024) it is diffused in Myanmar, China, Taiwan, Indonesia (Borneo), India, Sri Lanka, North Korea, South Korea and Japan, but we know it also from Vietnam. From the Philippines we have examined a specimen perfectly comparable to other populations of other regions. The province of Apayao is in the northernmost part of the island of Luzon, in the Cordillera mountain range. It seems therefore that *E. nigricans* is not sympatric with *C. ismaeli* n. sp., that lives in the other large mountain range of Luzon, the Sierra Madre.

Figs 12-14. Aedeagus of *Chlaenius* (*Amblygenius*) *touzalini* Andrewes, 1920. 12: Mindanao, a – dorsal view, b – lateral view; c-d – parameres; 13: Taiwan; 14: Holotype of *C.* (*Amblygenius*) *cebuensis* Kirschenhofer, 2008 **syn. n.** (Fig 14 Image courtesy of E. Kirschenhofer).

***Chlaenius* (*Amblygenius*) *touzalini* Andrewes, 1920**

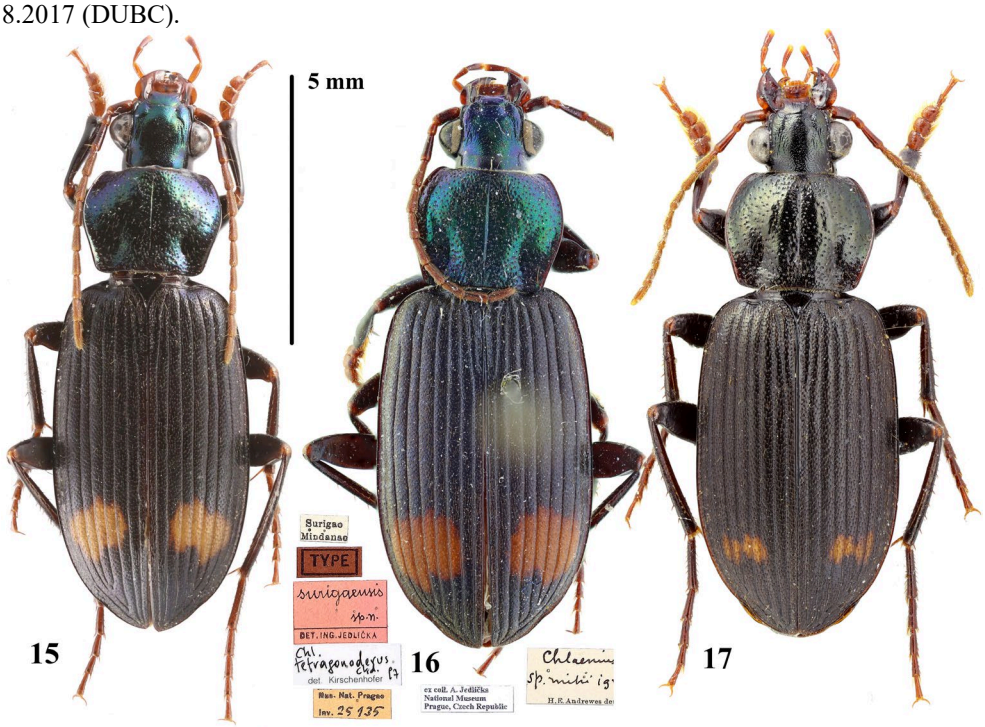
Loc. typ.: South Korea, Quelpart island (=Jeju-do)

= *C. klickai* Jedlicka, 1931 Loc. Typ.: Süd China: Prov. Anking-Anwhei, (= Anqing, Anhui)

= *C.* (*Amblygenius*) *cebuensis* Kirschenhofer, 2008: 5 **syn. n.** Loc. typ.: Philippines: Cebu

Material: PHILIPPINES: 1♂: Philippines, Mindanao, Lanao del Sur, Wao, III.2021: 2♀ (RSc); Philippines, Mindanao, Misamis oriental, Cugman, VI.2021 (RSc); 2♂: Mindanao, Agusan del Sur, Esperanza, Jan. 2017 (DUBC); 1♂: Mindanao, Agusan del Sur, Esperanza, June 2014 (DUBC); 1♀: Mindanao, Agusan del Norte, Sibagat, Jan. 2017 (DUBC); 1♂: N Luzon, Nueva Vizcaya, Kayapa, March 2017 (DUBC); 1♀: Samar, Hinabangan, Nov. 2014 (DUBC); 1♀: Samar, Hinabangan, Dec. 2015 (DUBC). CHINA: 1♀: China, Yunnan prov., 2.6.1995, 1950-2100 m, 27 18'N 100 14'E, Daju, Jinsha r., lgt. S. Becvar (RSc). SOUTH KOREA: Type, male: "Quelpaert / Corée", "Ex coll. / Touzalin", "H.E. Andrewes Coll. / B.M. 1945-97", "Type [red label]; "Chlaenius / touzalini / Type Andr. / H.E. Andrewes det." (BMNH). TAIWAN: 2♂, 1♀: Republic of China, Formosa (Taiwan), A Li Shan 17-26.6.95, P. Moravec (RSc). THAILAND: 1♀: Thailand, Khao Yai, Pak Chong VI.1991 (AAc).

VIETNAM: 1♀: Bao Loc, Lam Dong, 8.2017 (DUBC).



Figs 15-17. Habitus of *Chlaenius* (*Lissauchenius*) *maculiger* Castelnau, 1867. 15: Luzon, Aurora; 16: *Chlaenius surigaensis* Jedlicka, 1935 **syn. n**., type; 17: Indonesia, West Papua.

Notes: Study of the Holotype of *C.* (*A.*) *touzalini* Andrewes, 1920 and of the Holotype and of new material of *C.* (*Amblygenius*) *cebuensis* Kirschenhofer, 2008, described from Cebu and Luzon, showed no differences, both in the external (Figs 9-11) and the aedeagal (Figs 12-14) characters, proving that the two taxa are conspecific. Anyway, Jedlička (1959) had already mentioned this species for the Philippines. We therefore propose the new synonymy: *C.* (*A.*) *cebuensis* Kirschenhofer, 2008 = *Chlaenius* (*Amblygenius*) *touzalini* Andrewes, 1920 **syn. n.**.

The group of species which this one belongs to includes several species of very homogeneous aspect and very difficult to distinguish, diffused in East Asia, from India and Nepal to Japan. Jedlicka (1959) provides a key for the determination of the 9 species known at that time, not mentioning the subgenus they should be included in. Kirschenhofer (2004) provides a more complete key, including the 12 species described until that moment, but seems to consider them as belonging to *Chlaenius* s. str. We prefer to keep these species within the subgenus *Amblygenius*, as is the most traditional subgeneric assignment.

Distribution. *C.* (*Amblygenius*) *touzalini* Andrewes, 1920 was described from South Korea (Jeju island), and later cited for China, North Korea, Thailand, Taiwan and Vietnam (Anichtchenko, 2024). In the Philippines it is known from Cebu, Luzon, Mindanao and Samar Islands.

***Chlaenius* (*Lissauchenius*) *maculiger* Castelnau, 1867**

Chlaenius surigaensis Jedlicka, 1935

Material: PHILIPPINES: 1 ♂: Luzon, Aurora, Dingalan, VII.2024 (RSc). AUSTRALIA: 1 ♂: Australia, N. Terr, Darwin env., XI.2008 (RSc); 1 ♀: N Queensland, Lockhart river, Cape York, XI.2010 (RSc); 1 ♀: Australia, NW Queensland, Cairns, 10.I.1975 (RSc). INDONESIA: 1 ♂: Indonesia E, 10.09.2010, West Papua, S Bird's Neck Kaimana 47 km Triton Bay, Kamaka (former Warika) vill. 03°46'43S 134°10'18E (AAc); 2♂: Klaisu village, Gresi District, Jayapura prov., West Papua, Indonesia, Feb. 2019, V. Voitsekhovskii coll. (AAc); 1♂: Indonesia, W Papua, Manokwari prov., VII.2016 (RSc); 1 ♂, 1 ♀: Genyum Jaya village, Gresi district, Jayapura province, Papua, Indonesia, Aug. 2019 (RSc).

Notes. *Chlaenius surigaensis* Jedlicka, 1935 is a species described from the Philippines (Mindanao), up to now regarded as a synonym of *C. tetragonoderus* Chaudoir, 1876. Studying a recently collected specimen very well corresponding to this species (Fig. 15) and comparing it with a photograph of the type of this species (Fig. 16) kindly provided by Jiri Hajek, we realized that *C. surigaensis* is not a synonym of *C. tetragonoderus*, but it corresponds perfectly to *C. maculiger* (Fig. 17); so it seems that this species is confirmed for the Philippine faune. The characters distinguishing *C. maculiger* from *C. tetragonoderus* are: sides of pronotum unevenly rounded and slightly sinuate before hind angles, disc of pronotum unevenly punctate, especially on the sides, the distance between punctures sometimes equal to 3-8 times its diameter, (in *C. tetragonoderus* sides of pronotum evenly rounded and not sinuate before hind angles, disc of pronotum much more evenly punctate, especially on the sides, the distance between punctures equal to 1-2 times its diameter).

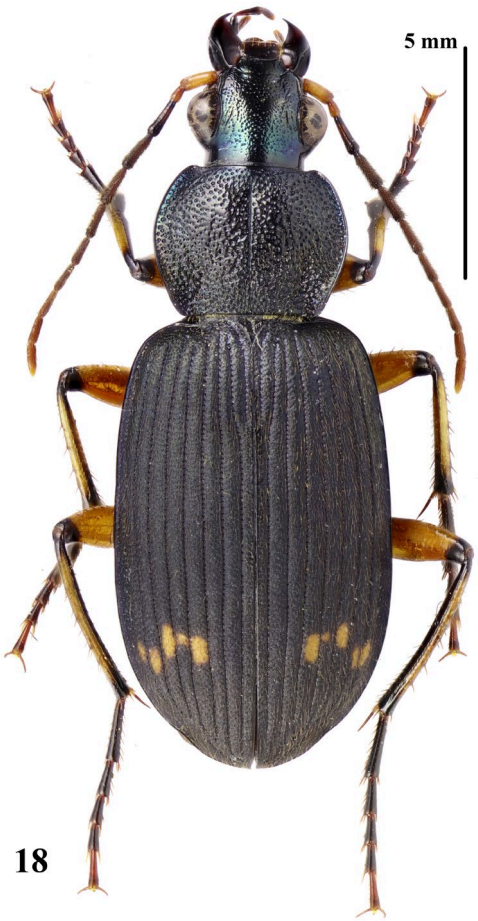
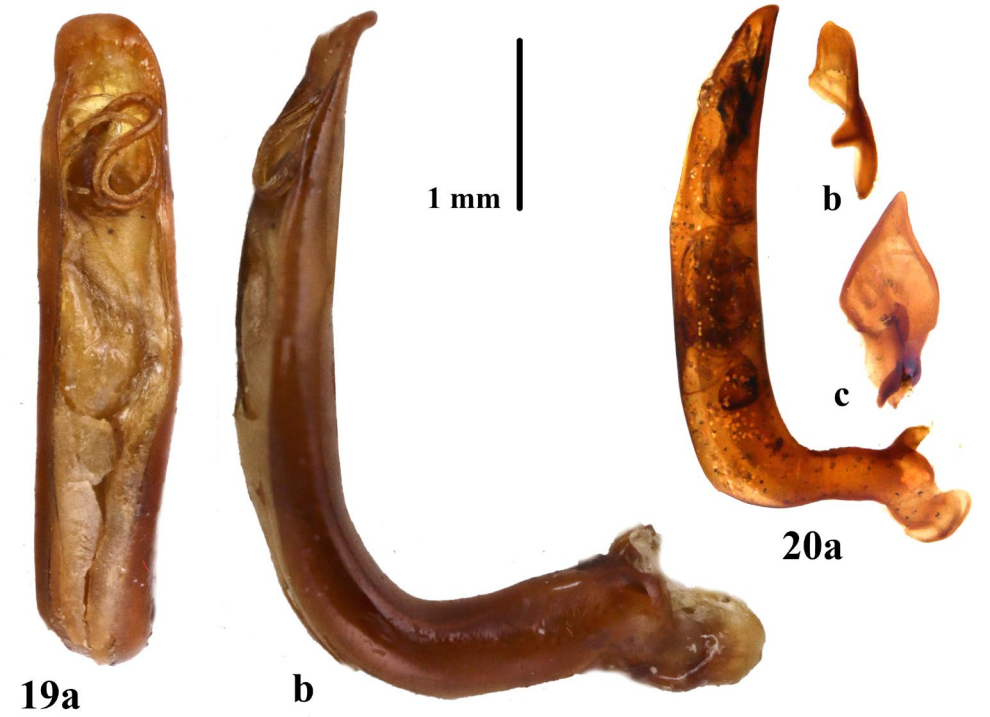


Fig. 18. Habitus of *Chlaenius (Lissauchenius) flaviguttatus* W.S. Macleay, 1825 from Philippines, Mindanao, Wao.



Figs 19-20. Aedeagus. 19: *Chlaenius (Epomis) nigricans* Wiedemann, 1821 a – dorsal view, b – lateral view; 20: *Chlaenius (Lissauchenius) flaviguttatus* (W.S. Macleay, 1825) in lateral view and parameres.

Distribution: This species is widely distributed in the South-Eastern Pacific, being present in Australia and New Guinea. We have examined a specimen from the island of Luzon, beyond a photograph of the type of *C. surigaensis*, from Mindanao, extremely similar to the specimens from New Guinea and Australia that we have examined. This is the first mention of this species for the Philippines.

***Chlaenius (Lissauchenius) flaviguttatus* (W.S. Macleay, 1825)**

Material: PHILIPPINES 1♀: Mindanao, Lanao del Sur, Wao, XII.2016 (DUBC). 1♀: Mindanao, Misamis Oriental, Balingasag XI.2015 (DUBC); 1♀: Mindanao, Zamboanga del Norte, Gutalac, X.2018 (DUBC); 1♂: Filippine, Mindanao, Davao del Sur, M. Talomo, VII.2021; 1♀: Philippines, Palawan, Roxas, X.2018 (DUBC); 1♂: Filippine, Mindoro, VII.1993 (RSc); 1♂: Filippine, N Luzon, Cagayan, III.2011 (RSc); 1♀: Filippine, N Luzon, Ifugao, Benguet, IX.2011 (RSc); 1♂: Filippine, N Luzon, Nueva Vizcaya, Kasibu, IX.2020 (RSc); 1♂, 1♀: Filippine, Palawan, Roxas, VII.2020 (RSc); 1♀: Filippine, Palawan, Roxas, II.2000 (RSc). NEW CALEDONIA: 1♂: New Caledonia, 50 m, Boarali, 30.XII-5.I.1991, leg. Wiesner & Worm (RSc). INDONESIA: 1♂, 2♀: Sumatra, M. Bukittingi, III.1993 (RSc).
Distribution. The species (Figs 18 and 20) is known from Australia, Indonesia (Sumatra), Melanesia (New Caledonia; Papua New Guinea; Solomon Islands), Micronesia, Philippines, Polynesia (Norfolk

ils.; Samoa; Tahiti). First record for Mindanao, Mindoro and Palawan, while the species was previously cited for Luzon only (Anichtchenko & Kirschenhofer, 2022).

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