

(Noona Dan Papers No. 47.)

**Philippine Carabidae (Col.) collected by
the Noona Dan Expedition.**

By

C. J. Louwerens (Hilversum).

I have to thank Dr Børge Petersen (Universitetets Zoologiske Museum, København), who was kind enough as to submit to me for study the Carabidae collected by the Danish Noona Dan Expedition to the Philippines and the Bismarck Islands in 1961 and 1962 (Petersen 1966).

I am much obliged too to Prof. P. J. Darlington Jr (Cambridge, U.S.A.), Ing. Jedlicka Arnost (Praha), Mr. R. D. Pope (British Museum, London), Dr Shun-ichi Uéno (Tokyo) and Prof. S. L. Straneo (Milano) for their kind help and advice, which they all readily gave me, when asked for.

This paper contains the descriptions of two new species from the Philippines and an enumeration of all Philippine species collected (except two species described by Straneo 1967), with a few notes as to geographical distribution, etc.

A second paper will deal with the Carabidae brought home from the Bismarck Islands.

The arrangement of the species examined is alphabetical.

It is to be understood, that all specimens are collected in the second half of 1961, most of them caught by Mercury light or in Malaise traps.

Subfam. Scaritinae.

***Clivina vulgivaga* Boh.**

(Eugenie's Resa, Zool. Inst. IV. Col. 1861, p. 9).

BALABAC: Dalawan Bay, 1 sp., 8. X.

The small species is, so far I know, restricted to the Philippines.

Subfam. **Bembidiinae.****Armatocillenus yokohamae** Bates

(Tr. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1883, p. 268).

PALAWAN: Brooke's Point, Uring Uring, 36 sp. 14. VIII. —
BALABAC: Dalawan Bay, 21 sp. 4. X and 2 sp. 5. X.

Through the kindness of Dr Shun-ichi Uéno I was able to examine 4 typical specimens of *yokohamae* of Japan. The Philippine specimens (Fig. 1) are extremely like *yokohamae* in size

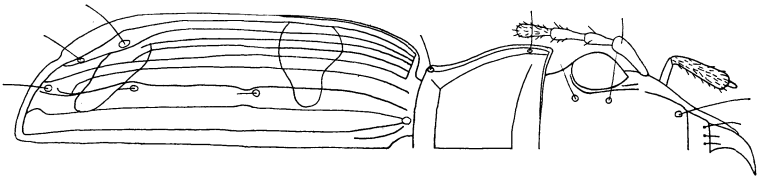


Fig. 1. *Armatocillenus yokohamae* Bates, of Palawan, left side.

as well in color, but most of them also bear an ill defined apical spot on the elytra. They differ only slightly in the shape of the pronotum. In *yokohamae* the pronotal anterior angles are more advanced and the sides of the pronotum a little more contracted behind. In my opinion the differences are of minor importance.

Also in Japan.

Tachys fumigatus Motch. (Bull. Soc. Imp. Nat. Mosc. 1851, p. 509).

PALAWAN: Brooke's Point, Uring Uring, 1 sp. 14. VIII. —
TAWI TAWI: Tarawakan, 1 sp. 15. XI; Lapid Lapid, 1 sp. 19. XI.

Readily recognizable by the deeply emarginate labrum and clypeus and by the long, deep frontal furrows.

A variable species with an enormous distribution extending throughout South East Asia including the Malay Region and the Philippines. Also in Japan, Formosa, New Guinea and Africa.

Tachys impressipennis Motch. (Et. Ent. 1859, p. 39).

PALAWAN: Brooke's Point, Uring Uring, 31 sp. 14. VIII and
3 sp. 21. VIII. — TAWI TAWI: Tarawakan, 1 sp. 21. X, 5 sp.
11.—15. XI.

Common throughout South East Asia with the exception of Japan. Also in Australia.

Tachys klugi Nietn. (Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. 1859, p. 423).

PALAWAN: Brooke's Point, Uring Uring, 2 sp. 14. VIII. —
BALABAC: Dalawan Bay, 1 sp. 4. X. — TAWI TAWI: Tarawa-
kan, 1 sp. 14. XI.

Range: throughout South East Asia including Japan.

Tachys klugi Nietn. var. **sulcatopunctatus** Putz.

(Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Gen. 1875, p. 742).

PALAWAN: Brooke's Point, Uring Uring, 1 sp. 14. VIII. —
BALABAC: Dalawan Bay, 1 sp. 4. X.

Also in Sumatra, Java, Celebes and Andonare Isl.

Differs from the typical form in the unspotted elytra.

Tachys quadrillum Schaum (Berl. Ent. Zeit. 1860, p. 201).

PALAWAN: Brooke's Point, Uring Uring, 135 sp. 14.—23.
VIII.

A common and variable species occurring from India, Ceylon
and southern China to New Guinea.

Tachys singularis Andr.

(Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Gen. 1925, p. 393).

PALAWAN: Brooke's Point, Uring Uring, 9 sp. 14. VIII. —
TAWI TAWI: Tarawakan, 1 sp. 14. XI.

Also in Celebes and the Bismarck Archipelago (Noona Dan
Expedition).

This species is very much like *yunnax* Darl., originally describ-
ed from Dominican Republic by P. J. Darlington Jr (1939) and
also occurring in New Guinea and the Aru Isl. (Darlington, 1962).
Through the kindness of Prof. Darlington I was able to compare
the specimens of the Philippines and the Bismarck Isl. with 2
paratypes of *yunnax* from Sánchez, Dominican Republic. After
careful examination I could not find sufficient differences to re-
cognize two species. Nevertheless it is possible, that *yunnax* and
singularis are different. According to Darlington (1962) *yunnax*
is slightly larger than *singularis*, with more prominent eyes and
relatively slightly wider prothoracic base.

Tachys umbrosus Motch.

(Bull. Soc. Imp. Nat. Mosc. 1851, p. 507).

MINDANAO: Sapamoro, Curuan district, 3 sp. 20. XII.

Throughout South East Asia except Japan. In India it is confined to the Himalayans. Also in New Guinea and the Solomon Isl.

Limnastis pilosus Bates

(Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Gen. 1851, p. 296).

TAWI TAWI: Tarawakan, 2 sp. 20. X, 10 sp. 13.—15. XI;
Lapid Lapid, 3 sp. 19. and 21. XI.

Common and widely distributed in India, Formosa, Tonkin, the Greater Sunda Isl., the Philippines, the Moluccas, New Guinea, eastern Australia and New Britain.

Subfam. **Trechinae.**

Perileptus sp.

The expedition collected two specimens of the same species. According to Dr Shun-ichi Uéno, to whom I sent them for examination, they are very close to a new species that will be described in his forthcoming revision of the West Pacific species of *Perileptini*, and may probably be the same species.

Subfam. **Pterostichinae.**

Besides the two new species, described by Prof. Straneo (1967), the following species are collected:

Lesticus sp. near **gregori** Kuntz. (Ent. Rundsch. 1911, p. 175).

PALAWAN: Mantalingajan, Tagembung, 1150 m, 1 sp. 17. IX.
Identified by Prof. Straneo. *L. gregori* is only known from the Philippines.

Trigonotoma palavanica Tchitch.

(Hor. Soc. Ent. Ros. 1900, p. 184).

BALABAC: Dalawan Bay, 6 sp. 5.—9. X.

Confined to the Philippine Isl.

Subfam. **Anchomeninae.**

Euplenes viridis Andr. (Treubia 1933, p. 282).

PALAWAN: Mantalingajan, Pinigisan, 600 m, 6 sp. 5.—9. IX.
— BALABAC: Dalawan Bay, 5 sp. 7.—13. X.

Also in Java, Celebes and Amboina Isl.

In all specimens examined the elytra are bluish green with the

underside and the legs much darker than in the typical form. Nevertheless I think they belong all to *viridis*.

Dieranoneus quadriens Motch. (Et. Ent. 1859, p. 32).

PALAWAN: Mantalingajan, Pinigisan, 600 m, 3 sp. 1.—9. IX.

Commonly met with from Assam, India, Burma, Andaman Isl. to the Malay Peninsula and Archipelago. Also in Indo China.

Colpodes obscuritarsis Chaud. (Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1878, p. 375).

PALAWAN: Brooke's Point, Uring Uring, 2 sp. 19. and 20. VIII.

Also in Rangoon, Java, Sumatra and Borneo.

Colpodes salsus Jedl.

(Sb. ent. odd. Nar. Mus. V Praze 1934, p. 190).

TAWI TAWI: Tarawakan, 1 sp. 23. X.

So far as I know only known from the Philippine Isl.

Colpodes saphyrinus Chaud. (Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1878, p. 366).

PALAWAN: Mantalingajan, Pinigisan, 600 m, 1 sp. 17. IX.

Also in Penang, Laos, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Celebes, Banguey and Tonda. The var. *sloanei* Maindron (Bull. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1908, p. 185) in Celebes, Amboina Isl. and New Guinea. (Darlington, 1952).

Colpodes sp.

BALABAC: Dalawan Bay, 1 sp. 13. X.

Notagonum (Colpodes) anceps Jedl.

(Sb. ent. odd. Nar. Mus. V Praze 1934, p. 197).

PALAWAN: Mantalingajan, Tagemburg, 1150 m, 1 sp. 17. IX.
Only known from the Philippines.

Notagonum (Colpodes) pereus Jedl.

(Sb. ent. odd. Nar. Mus. V Praze 1934, p. 185).

PALAWAN: Mantalingajan, Tagemburg, 1150 m, 2 sp. 19. and 20. X.

Confined to the Philippines.

Subfam. **Harpalinae**.

Platymetopus flavilabris F. (Suppl. Ent. Syst. 1798, p. 59).

PALAWAN: Brooke's Point, Uring Uring, 1 sp. 21. VIII. —
BALABAC: Dalawan Bay, 1 sp. 4. X.

A variable species. In the specimens examined the femora and tibiae are dark. In one or more of its diverse forms it ranges from China and Japan through India and Ceylon and through the whole of the Malay Archipelago.

Oxycentropsis grandis Emd. (Arb. m. t. Ent. B. D. 1937, p. 116).

PALAWAN: Brooke's Point, Uring Uring, 1 sp. 14. VIII. — BALABAC: Dalawan Bay, 2 sp. 5.—8. X.

Also in Java.

The 3 specimens of the Philippines are a little smaller than the Javan form, the basal striole longer, basal foveae and sides of pronotum more densely and more finely punctate, the punctures not very distinct.

Stenolophus smaragdulus F. (Suppl. Ent. Syst. 1798, p. 60).

PALAWAN: Mantalingajan, Pinigisan, 600 m, 1 sp. 3. IX.

A variable species both in size and the shape of the pronotum.

Undoubtedly the commonest Carabid beetle found in the East. It abundantly occurs throughout the whole of South East Asia from Japan in the North to Queensland in the South.

Stenolophus smaragdulus F. var. **quinquepustulatus** Wied.

(Zool. Mag. 1823, p. 58).

PALAWAN: Brooke's Point, Uring Uring, 3 sp. 22. VIII. — BALABAC: Dalawan Bay, 15 sp. 4.—7. X. — TAWI TAWI: Tarawakan, 2 sp. 14. XI. — MINDANAO: Sapamoro, Curuan district, 1 sp. 15. XII.

As variable and common as the typical form and with the same enormous distribution.

Stenolophus sp.

PALAWAN: Mantalingajan, Pinigisan, 600 m, 1 sp. 14. VIII.

Trichotichnus sp

PALAWAN: Mantalingajan, Pinigisan, 600 m, 1 sp. 21. IX. — TAWI TAWI: Tarawakan, 2 sp. 20.—21. X.

Carbanus straneoi Louw. (Tijdschr. v. Ent. 1962, p. 142).

PALAWAN: Mantalingajan, Pinigisan, 600 m, 1 sp. 3. IX; Tagabung, 1150 m, 1 sp. 19. IX. — TAWI TAWI: Tarawakan, 1 sp. 21. X.

Originally described from Amboina Isl.

Subfam. **Perigoninae.**

Perigona nigriceps Dej. (Spec. Gén. Col. 1831, p. 44).

BALABAC: Dalawan Bay, 2 sp. 5.—8. X. — TAWI TAWI: Tarawakan, 1 sp. 14. XI; Lapid Lapid, 1 sp. 19. XI.

Almost cosmopolitan but not yet recorded from Central and South America.

Perigona sp. 1.

TAWI TAWI: Tarawakan, 2 sp. 24. X.

Perigona sp. 2.

PALAWAN: Brooke's Point, Uring Uring, 1 sp. 22. VIII.

Perigona sp. 3.

TAWI TAWI: Tarawakan, 1 sp. 30. X.

Perigona is a difficult genus. Especially the small species of the genus hardly differ from one another and as to color most of them are rather variable.

Subfam. **Odacanthinae.**

Colliuris tenuis Andr. (Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. 1926, p. 280).

PALAWAN: Mantalingajan, Pinigisan, 600 m, 1 sp. 12. IX. — BALABAC: Dalawan Bay, 1 sp. 13. X.

Mr R. D. Pope of the British Museum kindly compared a specimen with Andrewes' type of *tenuis* and found the elytra of the specimens of the Philippine Isl. rather more strongly punctured and the legs and antennae darker. Perhaps it is no more than a local race.

Also in Sumatra and Borneo.

Ophionea interstitialis Schm.-Goeb. (Faun. Col. Birm. 1846, p. 21).

PALAWAN: Brooke's Point, Uring Uring, 3 sp. 21. VIII.

Range: India, Ceylon, Siam, China, Indo China, the Malay Peninsula and Archipelago.

Very commonly found, especially in the rice fields.

Ophionea nigrofasciata Schm.-Goeb. (Faun. Col. Birm. 1846, p. 21).

BALABAC: Dalawan Bay, 3 sp. 4. X. and 1 sp. 8. X. — TAWI TAWI: Lapid Lapid, 1 sp. 21. XI.

Also a species with a very large distribution, generally less common than the preceding species. It ranges from India, Ceylon, Burma, Indo China, Hainan and Siam to the Malay States and Archipelago.

Andrewesia (*Odacantha* Payk., *Arame* Andr.) **apicalis** Chaud.

(Bull. Soc. Nat. Mosc. XLV, 1872, p. 408).

PALAWAN: Brooke's Point, Uring Uring, 4 sp. 14. and 21. VIII. — BALABAC: Dalawan Bay, 1 sp. 5. X.

Also in Thailand, Singapore and New Guinea.

Strikingly like *obesa* Andr. but the upperside greenish instead of bluish.

Subfam. **Callistinae**.

Chlaenius bimaculatus Dej. (Spec. Gén. Col. 1826, p. 301).

BALABAC: Dalawan Bay, 1 sp. 4. X.

The specimen of Balabac has the elytral spots larger and rounder than is the case in the Javan forms, but all species with a very large distribution are more or less variable.

Abundantly met with in Nepal, Bhutan, Sikkim, Laos, China, Annam, Yunnan, India, Ceylon and the Malay Archipelago.

Chlaenius tetragonoderus Chaud.

(Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Gen. 1876, p. 10).

BALABAC: Dalawan Bay, 2 sp. 7. and 8. X.

Also in China, Tonkin, Formosa, Andaman Isl., Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Java and Amboina Isl.

Much less common than the preceding species.

Haplochlaenius femoratus Dej. (Spec. Gén. Col. 1826, p. 328).

PALAWAN: Mantalingajan, Pinigisan, 600 m, 1 sp. 3. IX. — BALABAC: Dalawan Bay, 2 sp. 5.—12. X.

Also in Sumatra and Java.

A variable species as regards color of pronotum and legs. Jedlicka (1935) gives a key to the color varieties of this species. Fig. 2.

Haplochlaenius peterseni sp. n. (Figs. 3—5).

Color of head, segments 1 to 3 of antennae, underside and legs black; pronotum green and a little coppery at places; elytra dark violet; segments 4 to 11 of antennae brown. Shiny. Hind wings fully developed.

Length about 23 mm.

Head convex, measured over the moderately prominent eyes about as wide as prothoracic apex; labrum truncate; impressions in front uneven and somewhat rugose; antennae reaching about basal third; surface punctate, very finely and sparsely on vertex.

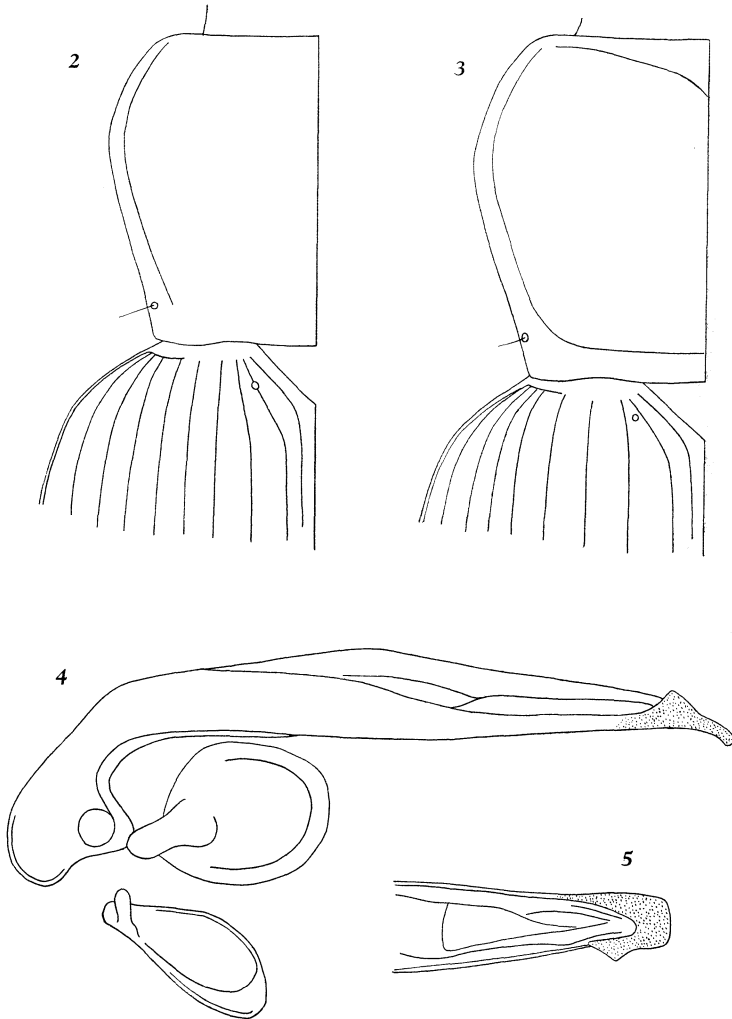


Fig. 2. *Haplochlaenius femoratus* Dej., of Java, left side of pronotum. —Figs. 3—5. *Haplochlaenius peterseni* sp. n.; (3) after a paratype of Palawan, left side of pronotum; (4) after the holotype of Palawan, aedeagus: left lateral view with right style removed; (5) the same, dorsal view of the apical part.

Pronotum convex, width at widest point/length over the median line about 1.50, the base a little wider than the apex; narrowly margined; from widest point, at about a third from apex, gently rounded in front, in an almost straight line contracted to hind angles, which are obtuse and a little rounded; anterior angles indistinct; apex practically not emarginate and for the greater part bordered; base almost right with the sides a little produced backwards, only bordered between the produced sides; the single lateral seta placed at a little distance from the hind angle; median line moderately deep, but less so in front and behind; transverse impressions slight; basal foveae large with a deeper impressed line at bottom; surface finely, transversely striate, the base at middle with closely placed, short grooves parallel to median line; the surface here and there with a few scattered punctures. Elytra convex, about twice as long as wide with gently rounded sides, widest a little behind middle; shoulders obliquely rounded; apex a little rounded without emargination; basal border incomplete, not reaching beyond stria 4, forming an obtuse angle with side border; striae finely impressed and extremely finely punctate; intervals 1, 3, 5 and 7 subcostate on basal half, the rest flat, moderately and moderately densely punctate, from each puncture springs a short, brown hair; the third interval without dorsal pores. Underside: tooth of mentum bifid; palpi truncate, a little stronger in the maxillaries, alike in the ♂ and in the ♀; penultimate segment of the latter plurisetose; prosternal process unbordered, setulose at apex; prosternum finely and sparsely punctate, stronger and more densely in the metasternum; side pieces of prosternum with a very few, very fine punctures; metipesterna a little longer than wide in front, bordered and rather densely punctate; ventral segments very finely punctate, each puncture bearing a fine, brown hair; ♂ protarsi dilated; claw segment haired at sides. Microsculpture isodiametric throughout.

Type material. — PALAWAN: Mantalingajan, Pinigisan, 600 m, holotype ♂, 10. IX, allotype ♀, 24. IX., paratype, 2. IX; Tagabung, 1150 m, paratype, 19. IX. In Zoological Museum, Copenhagen, and in my collection.

Named in honour of Dr Børge Petersen, member of the staff of the expedition.

Apart from color the shape of the pronotum is almost exactly

as in *H. femoratus*, but the puncturation of the intervals of the elytra, and the alternately subcostate intervals are quite different. Also near *flavofemoratus* Cast., which has violet elytra too, the pronotum cupreous and otherwise shaped, all intervals flat and likewise punctured as in the new species. *H. peltastes* Jedl., also from the Philippines, is differently colored and has the intervals of the elytra alternately costate.

Simous aeneus Laf. (Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1851, p. 270).

BALABAC: Balabac Peak, 1 sp. 10. X.

Apparently a small, greenish form of *aeneus*. In size and build almost exactly like *nubilus* Andr., which is black instead of aeneous or greenish.

Also found in Java and Sumatra.

Subfam. Panagaeinae.

Craspedophorus sp.

PALAWAN: Brooke's Point, Uring Uring, 1 sp. 14. VIII.

I sent the specimen to Jedlicka Arnost for examination, who told me, that it is near *elegans* Dej. from India and Ceylon. I do not know *elegans* in nature. It tallies reasonably well with *C. philippinus* Jedl., but it is smaller and the elytra appear to be relatively longer and narrower.

Microcosmodes flavopilosus Laf. (Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1851, p. 222).

PALAWAN: Brooke's Point, Uring Uring, 5 sp. 14. VIII.

Also in China, Nepal, Tonkin, Formosa, Japan, Sumatra, Java and Amboina Isl.

A variable species as regards the size of the yellow markings on the elytra. Specimens of Java have the spots much larger. Sometimes the spots are wanting altogether.

Subfam. Orthogoniinae.

Orthogonius sp. 1.

PALAWAN: Mantalingajan, Pinigisan, 600 m, 1 sp. 9. IX. —
TAWI TAWI: Tarawakan, 20 sp. 23. X. —13. XI.

Orthogonius sp. 2, near **klickai** Jedl.

(Acta Soc. Ent. Praha 1935, p. 184).

TAWI TAWI: Tarawakan, 1 sp. 6. XI.

Orthogonius sp. 3, near **klickai** Jedl.

PALAWAN: Mantalingajan, Pinigisan, 600 m, 1 sp. 10. IX.

Orthogonius sp. 4.

PALAWAN: Mantalingajan, Pinigisan, 600 m, 10 sp. 5—23. IX.

Orthogonius sterbai Jedl.

(Acta Soc. Ent. Praha 1935, p. 185).

PALAWAN: Mantalingajan, Pinigisan, 600 m, 3 sp. 2—6. IX.

Identified by Jedlicka Arnost.

Confined to the Philippines.

Actenoneus ater Cast. (Et. Ent. 1834, p. 48).

PALAWAN: Mantalingajan, Pinigisan, 600 m, 1 sp. 10. IX.

Not very common and also known from Siam, Java and Borneo.

Subfam. **Pentagonicinae**.**Pentagonica erichsoni** Schm.-Goeb.

(Faun. Col. Birm. 1846, p. 48).

BALABAC: Dalawan Bay, 1 sp. 11. X.

Also in Ceylon, Sikkim, Burma, Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Borneo, Java, Great Sangir and Batchian.

Pentagonica philippinensis Jedl.

(Acta Soc. Ent. Praha 1934, p. 124).

PALAWAN: Mantalingajan, Pinigisan, 600 m, 1 sp. 18. IX.

So far as I know confined to the Philippine Isl.

Pentagonica ruficollis Schm.-Goeb. (Faun. Col. Birm. 1846, p. 48).

PALAWAN: Mantalingajan, Pinigisan, 600 m, 2 sp. 3. IX. —

BALABAC: Dalawan Bay, 1 sp. 13. X. — TAWI TAWI: Tarawakan 1 sp. 25. X.

Range: Burma, Taiwan, Andonare Isl., Allor Isl., Tonkin, Java, Sumatra, Borneo, Gilolo, Timor, Amboina Isl. and Australia.

Subfam. **Lebiinae**.**Physodera eschscholtzi** Parry.

(Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1849, p. 179).

TAWI TAWI: Tarawakan, 3 sp. 23.—24. X.

A handsome species also occurring in India, Sikkim, Burma, Laos, Tonkin, China, Sumatra, Borneo and Java.

***Lachnoderma polybothris* sp. n.** (Fig. 7).

Color of underside, head, pronotum, mouth parts, antennae and legs — except tarsi and partly tibiae, which are brown — black; elytra very dark metallic blue with a greenish tinge; ultimate segment of the palpi with a brown tip; upperside with whitish, rather long, not densely placed, erect hairs. Very shiny, also antennae and legs. Hind wings fully developed.

Length about 8 mm.

Head convex, with large, strongly prominent eyes; measured over the eyes much narrower than largest width of pronotum and about as wide as prothoracic base; the palpi truncate, a little stronger so in the labials; labrum slightly arcuate in front; clypeus a little emarginate; antennae short, reaching not far beyond base of elytra; the oblique genae as long as eyes; neck constricted be-

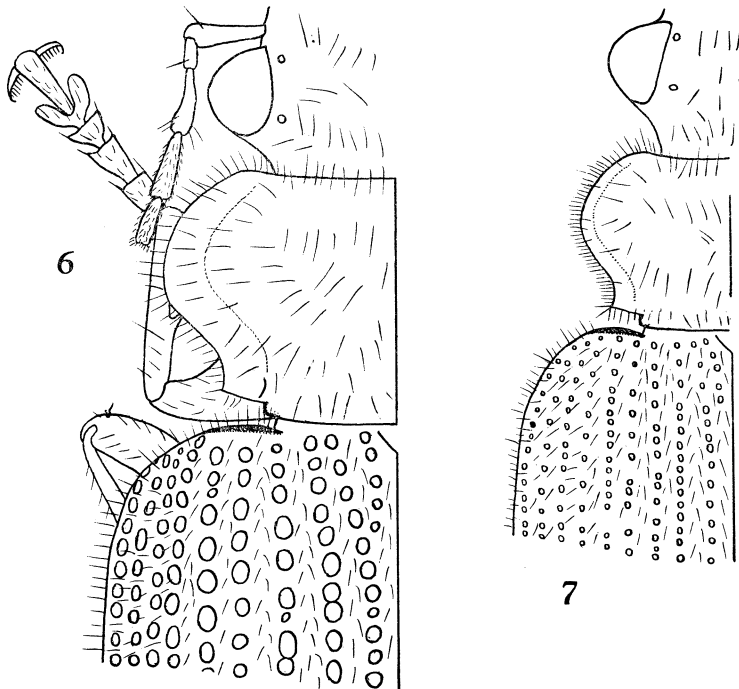


Fig. 6. *Lachnoderma nideki* Louw., after the type-specimen of Depok (Java), left side of head and pronotum. — Fig. 7. *Lachnoderma polybothris* sp. n., after the holotype of Balabac, left side of head and pronotum.

hind; two setae over the eyes on each side; frontal impressions large and round; surface uneven, covered with widely spaced, small punctures, each puncture bears a stiff, erect hair. Pronotum convex, cordiform; at widest point, at about middle, about as wide as long; the unbordered sides moderately explanate, strongly rounded in front, strongly emarginate at a fourth from base, which is produced backwards between the little oblique sides; apex very little emarginate, almost straight; anterior angles indistinct, practically rounded away; posterior angles almost right; median line finely impressed, obliterated in front and behind; transverse impressions little developed; basal foveae large and round; pronotal sides with a fringe of hairs; surface rather strongly uneven, sparsely punctate, the punctures bearing stiff, erect hairs. Elytra convex, with parallel sides; width/length about 0,80; shoulders squarely rounded; basal border incomplete, reaching inwards to about stria 4; apex truncate, with rounded outer angles; basal striae well developed; striae indicated by closely placed, large punctures; intervals wide and nearly flat; I can not detect any dorsal pores in the intervals because of the general pubescence. No microsculpture. Underside: prosternal process setulose at apex; prosternum including side pieces impunctate; venter pubescent, the short hairs more closely placed along the middle than at sides; fourth tarsal segment large, deeply lobed and closed beneath with densely placed, short, whitish hairs; claws pectinate.

BALABAC: Dalawan Bay, holotype ♀, 9. X. The single specimen in the Zoological Museum, Copenhagen.

In build surprisingly like *L. nideki* Louw. of Java, which is a much bigger insect, wholly black, also the tarsi, the elytra with a slight very dark blue tinge; elytra with relatively narrower intervals; the punctures indicating the striae much larger, etc. *L. nideki* was collected in 1949 at Depok, a little village in the neighbourhood of Bogor (formerly Buitenzorg) south of the capital Djakarta. The precise collecting place is a small rest of virgin forest in the plains of Java, which still existed in 1949, but I do not know for sure, how the situation may be at present.

The habits of the species of *Lachnoderma* seem to be arboreal. They are, generally speaking, poorly represented in collections sent for identification.

Calleida splendidula F. var. **rubricata** Motch.

(Bull. Soc. Imp. Nat. Mosc. 1864, p. 283).

TAWI TAWI: Tarawakan, 2 sp. 24. and 25. X.

Range: the whole of South East Asia, excluding Japan and New Guinea.

Anchista (Endynomena) discoidalis Bates?

(Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Gen. 1892, p. 423).

TAWI TAWI: Tarawakan, 1 sp. 10. XI.

As to the correct identification I feel not absolutely sure. Originally described under the generic name *Endynomena*, which has the sides of the pronotum setulose. According to Jedlicka Arnost (1963) it apparently belongs to the genus *Anchista* because the fifth interval of the elytra has a pore near base.

Also known from Assam? (Karen Hills)

Parena bicolor Motch. (Ann. Soc. Imp. Nat. Mosc. 1877, p. 207).

PALAWAN: Mantalingajan, Pinigisan, 600 m, 1 sp. 22. IX.

Also known from Java and quite recently I saw an ex. from Amboina Isl.

The identification of this species is made after the redescription of *bicolor* by H. E. Andrewes (1928), which tallies well with the Philippine specimen, but there are differences, though of minor importance, I believe. The color of the elytra of the ex. of Palawan is metallic, greenish blue, intervals 1, 3, 5 and 7 are convex down the middle of the interval, the intervals are very minutely punctate. I can not detect any microsculpture on the elytra. In *bicolor* the color of the elytra is metallic green, vaguely cuprous at sides and apex, the intervals convex and impunctate and the microsculpture is vaguely isodiametric.

Microlestes inconspicuus Schm.-Goeb.

(Faun. Col. Birm. 1846, p. 41).

TAWI TAWI: Tarawakan, 1 sp. 24. X.

Also in Burma.

In build not unlike *ater* Andr. from Java, of which I could examine a cotype. Much smaller than *ater*, color of upperside blackish aeneous. The microsculpture in both species is about the same.

Risophilus stepaneki Jedl. (Acta Soc. Ent. Praha 1934, p. 168).

TAWI TAWI: Tarawakan, 1 sp. 23. X.

Confined to the Philippines.

Celaenephes parallelus Schm.-Goeb.

(Faun. Col. Birm. 1846, p. 78).

BALABAC: Dalawan Bay, 1 sp. 7. X and 1 sp. 9. X. — TAWI TAWI: Lapid Lapid, 1 sp. 19. XI.

A common species occurring in India, Ceylon, Andaman Isl., Indo China, Siam, Malay Archipelago, Bismarck Isl. (Noona Dan Expedition), New Caledonia, Australia and Samoa.

Subfam. **Coptoderinae**.

Coptodera andrewesi Jedl.

(Acta Soc. Ent. Praha 1934, p. 16).

PALAWAN: Mantalingajan, Pinigisan, 600 m, 1 sp. 8. IX. — TAWI TAWI: Tarawakan, 4 sp. 22.—28. X and 1 sp. 16. XI.

Apparently confined to the Philippines.

At once recognizable by the sharply pointed outer angles of the elytra.

Coptodera eluta Andr. (Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1923, p. 30).

MINDANAO: Sapamoro, Curuan district, 1 sp. 21. XII.

Range: India, Ceylon, Taiwan, Vietnam, Burma, Andaman Isl., Formosa and the Malay Archipelago.

Coptodera sp. near **interrupta** Schm.-Goeb.

(Faun. Col. Birm. 1846, p. 53).

PALAWAN: Mantalingajan, Pinigisan, 600 m, 1 sp. 12. IX.

Smaller than *interrupta*, pronotum brown instead of black. The elytral markings of about the same shape and size.

Coptodera transversa Schm.-Goeb. (Faun. Col. Birm. 1846, p. 54).

PALAWAN: Brooke's Point, Uring Uring, 2 sp. 22. VIII.

Also in Java and Sumatra. Not very often met with.

Lioptera quadriguttata Chaud.

(Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. 1869, p. 208).

TAWI TAWI: Tarawakan, 1 sp. 23. X.

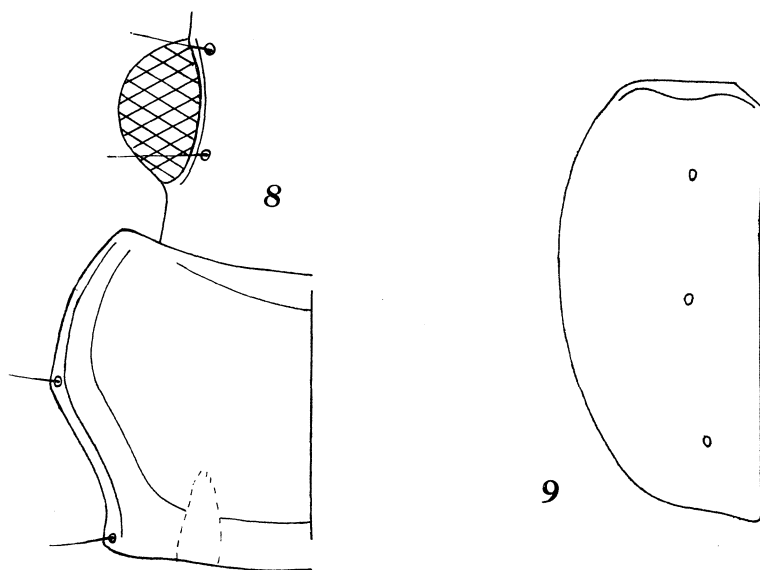
Confined to the Philippine Isl.

Dolichoctis striata Schm.-Goeb.

(Faun. Col. Birm. 1846, p. 62).

TAWI TAWI: Tarawakan, 1 sp. 23. X.

Much like *rotundata* Schm.-Goeb., which, according to Andreyes (1931) is only a variety of *striata*. In *rotundata* each elytron bears two rounded spots. Of *rotundata* I examined many specimens from the Greater Sunda Isl. and from New Guinea, all with four-spotted elytra, but it must be said, that in the genus *Dolichoctis* the spots are sometimes partly or wholly wanting. Also much



Figs. 8—9. *Dolichoctis gilvipes* Dej., after the type-specimen; (8) left side of head and pronotum. (9) left elytron.

like *gilvipes* Dej. The accompanying sketch (Fig. 8—9) of left half of pronotum and elytra is made after the type-specimen. The hind angles of the pronotum are almost right and the elytra have 3 dorsal pores in the third interval.

Distribution: Cochin State, Ceylon, Burma, Siam, Laos, Tonkin, Japan, Andaman Isl., Malay Peninsula and Archipelago, Aru Isl., Philippines, Amboina Isl., New Guinea and Australia.

Mochterus tetraspilotus Macl.

(Ann. Jav. 1825, p. 25).

TAWI TAWI: Tarawakan, 1 sp. 28. X.

A common species in India, Ceylon, Burma, Tonkin, Laos, Formosa, Andaman Isl., Malay Peninsula and Archipelago, Christmas Isl. and Samoa.

Subfam. **Pericalinae.**

Catascopus elegans Weber (Obs. Ent. 1801, p. 45).

PALAWAN: Brooke's Point, Uring Uring, 2 sp. 23. VIII.

A common and variable species occurring in India, Andaman Isl., Nicobar Isl., Indo China, Siam, Vietnam, the whole of the Malay Region, North Australia and New Britain.

Subfam. **Zuphiinae.**

Agastus lineatus Schm.-Goeb. (Faun. Col. Birm. 1846, p. 31).

TAWI TAWI: Tarawakan, 9 sp. 20. X.—15. XI.

Also known from Calcutta, Burma, Cochinchina and Cambodia.

Zuphium inconspicuum Schm.-Goeb.

(Faun. Col. Birm. 1846, p. 30).

TAWI TAWI: Tarawakan, 1 sp. 11. XI.

Also in India, Siam and Java.

Unfortunately the head of the specimen examined is missing. Compared with examples from Java with which it quite agrees as regards the shape of pronotum and elytra. The color is the same too.

Zuphium piceum Schm.-Goeb. (Faun. Col. Birm. 1846, p. 29).

TAWI TAWI: Tarawakan, 1 sp. 20. X.

Smaller than Javanese specimens with which it is compared, but of the same build and color. Sides of pronotum not so deeply emarginate behind and the hind angles not so strongly projecting.

Also known from Java.

Subfam. **Dryptinae.**

Drypta lineola Macl. (Ann. Jav. 1825, p. 27).

PALAWAN: Brooke's Point Uring Uring, 5 sp. 14. VIII and 1 sp. 21. VIII; Mantalingajan, Pinigisan, 600 m, 1 sp. 24. IX. — BALABAC: Dalawan Bay, 15 sp. 4. X. — TAWI TAWI: Tarawakan, 1 sp., 14. X.

A common species throughout South East Asia.

Desera geniculata Klug (Jahrb. Ins. 1834, p. 52).

BALABAC: Dalawan Bay, 2 sp. 4. X and 1 sp. 12. X.

A common species throughout South East Asia, including Japan.

Subfam. **Pseudomorphinae.**

Cryptocephalomorpha gaverei Rits.

(Tijdschr. v. Ent., Verslag, 1875, p. 93).

BALABAC: Dalawan Bay, 1 sp. 9. X.

Apparently an uncommon species and at first glance not very much like a Carabid beetle.

Also known from Singapore, Sumatra and Java.

Subfam. **Brachininae.**

Brachinus bigutticeps Chaud.

(Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. 1876, p. 49).

PALAWAN: Mantalingajan, Pinigisan, 600 m, 13 sp. 3.—22. IX.

Also in Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Bali and Celebes.

As to size a very variable species. The specimens of the Philippines have the tibiae and tarsi darker, more piceous, but for the rest I can not see any more differences. Perhaps a variety.

Summary.

This paper contains the descriptions of two new species (in the genera *Haplochlaenius* and *Lachnoderma*) and an annotated list of 72 species collected by the expedition in southern Philippine islands. Some records are new to the Philippine fauna.

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