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New taxa and new records of pygmy grasshoppers (Orthoptera: Caelifera: Tetrigidae) from the Philippines

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Abstract. In the tribe Cleostratini Bolívar, 1887 of the subfamily Metrodorinae a new species of *Cleostratus* Stål, 1877 is described from Negros Island: *Cleostratus argyraeus* Koh, Storozhenko & Tan sp. nov. One new species from the tribe Scelimenini of the subfamily Scelimeninae is described here: *Tagaloscelimena flavomaculata* Koh, Storozhenko & Tan sp. nov. from Negros Island. New locality records in the Philippines are given for the following ten species: *Arulenus miae* Skejo & Caballero, 2016, *A. validispinus* Stål, 1877, *Cleostratus depauperatus* Günther, 1938, *C. monocerus* Stål, 1877, *Diotarus verrucifer* Stål, 1877, *Hirrius punctatus* (Stål, 1877), *Hymenotes triangularis* Westwood, 1837, *Misythus echinatus* (Stål, 1877), *Paraspartolus curiosus* Günther, 1939 and *Spartolus pugionatus* Stal, 1877.

Keywords. Cladonotinae, Metrodorinae, Scelimeninae, new species.

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Introduction

The Philippines is a tropical and diverse country with over 7100 islands with an estimated land area of 114 400 square miles (Wernstedt & Spencer 1967). The fauna of pygmy grasshoppers (Orthoptera Olivier, 1789: Tetrigidae Rambur, 1838) of this country consists of 147 species belonging to 43 genera (Patano *et al.* 2025; Skejo *et al.* 2025; Storozhenko 2025; Tan *et al.* 2025; Cigliano *et al.* 2026). There are still many undescribed or little-known taxa of Orthoptera in the Philippines, making it an area of vital importance for future studies of biodiversity.

Here, we examine pygmy grasshoppers of the subfamilies Cladonotinae Bolívar, 1887, Metrodorinae Bolívar, 1887 and Scelimeninae Bolívar, 1887 from the Philippines. We describe here *Cleostratus argyraeus* Koh, Storozhenko & Tan sp. nov. and *Tagaloscelimena flavomaculata* Koh, Storozhenko & Tan sp. nov. We also document other pygmy grasshoppers for the first time outside their known distributions: *Arulenus miae* Skejo & Caballero, 2016, *Arulenus validispinus* Stål, 1877, *Cleostratus depauperatus* Günther, 1938, *Cleostratus monocerus* Stål, 1877, *Hirrius punctatus* (Stål, 1877) and *Spartolus pugionatus* Stal, 1877; along with additional data on *Diotarus verrucifer* Stål, 1877, *Hymenotes triangularis* Westwood, 1837, *Misythus echinatus* (Stål, 1877) and *Paraspartolus curiosus* Günther, 1939 which are endemic to the Philippines. Notes on the colour variations of *Diotarus verrucifer* are documented.

Material and methods

Specimens were collected from Luzon, Mindanao, Negros Island and Siquijor Island in the Philippines. The specimens were preserved in absolute or 70% analytical-grade ethanol, and later pinned and dry-preserved.

Nomenclature is given according to the rules of the International Code of the Zoological Nomenclature (ICZN 1999). The morphological terminology and measurements follow those of Tumbrinck (2014).

Pinned specimens were imaged using a Canon EOS 6D digital SLR camera attached to a Visionary Digital Passport system. For the images of morphological features, a macro photo lens MP-E 65 mm f/2.8 USM (1–5 ×) was used. Image editing was accomplished using Adobe Photoshop 2025 (Adobe Systems Incorporated, San Jose, CA, USA). Measurements of pinned specimen were made from images using ImageJ 1.54g (Wayne Rasband, Research Services Branch, National Institute of Mental Health,

Bethesda, MD, USA). Whenever possible, live specimens were photographed using a Canon EOS 500D digital SLR camera with a compact-macro lens EF 100 mm f/2.8 Macro USM, and Canon Macro Twin Lite MT-24EX was used for lighting and flash.

The following abbreviations are used in the measurements based on terminologies by Tumbrinck (2014), Tan & Artchawakom (2015) and Skejo *et al*. (2022):

1stTaL = first tarsal segment (basal) length
3rdTaL = third tarsal segment (apical) length (without claws)
AS = infrascapular area
CA = prozonal carina
CH = humero-apical carina
CLV = lateral carina
CM = median carina
CMV = medial carina
CO = frontal costa
COS = fascial carinae
EW = eye width
FA = fastigium
FFL = fore femur length
FFW = fore femur width
FL = frontolateral projection of pronotum
FM = frontomedial projection of pronotum
HFL = hind femur length
HFW = hind femur width
HTL = hind tibia length
IAH = infrascapular area height
MFL = mid femur length
MFW = mid femur width
PA = lateral lobe of pronotum
PF = posthumeral spot
PH = pronotum height (from the lowest part of the lateral lobes to the highest part of dorsum)
PL = pronotum length
PW = pronotum width (in its widest parts)
S = sulcus
SL = spine of lateral lobe
SS = scutellum
SW = scutellum width
VW = vertex width

Specimens collected were deposited in the Philippine National Museum, Manila, Philippines (PNM) and the Zoological Reference Collection, Lee Kong Chian Natural History Museum, Singapore (ZRC).

Results

Taxonomy

Class Insecta Linnaeus, 1758
Order Orthoptera Olivier, 1789
Superfamily Tetrigoidea Rambur, 1838
Family Tetrigidae Rambur, 1838
Subfamily Metrodorinae Bolívar, 1887
Tribe Cleostratini Bolívar, 1887

Genus ***Cleostratus*** Stål, 1877

Type species

Cleostratus monocerus Stål, 1877, subsequent designation in Kirby (1910).

Included species

Cleostratus argyraeus Koh, Storozhenko & Tan sp. nov.
Cleostratus depauperatus Günther, 1938
Cleostratus helleri Günther, 1938
Cleostratus longifrons Stål, 1877
Cleostratus monocerus Stål, 1877
Cleostratus omelkoi Storozhenko, 2025

Distribution

The genus is endemic to the Philippines.

Cleostratus argyraeus Koh, Storozhenko & Tan sp. nov.
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Figs 1–3; Table 1

Diagnosis

This new species is similar to congeners from the Philippines by the protrusion in front of the eyes and the facial carinae of the frontal costa between the scapes broadly spaced apart; but distinctly differs from all congeners by a distinctly stouter (instead of slender) habitus (including pronotum length, face height and legs), with its pronotum not extending and reaching middle of hind tibiae. It also differs from all other members of the tribe Cleostratini (found in Africa) by the same characters.

The new species also shares similarities with the genus *Rhopalina* Tinkham, 1939 from Java and Indochina by the protrusion on the anterior end of head and stout habitus; but differs by the protrusion a part of frontal costa (instead of fastigium in *Rhopalina*), the pronotal disc at the posterior half broader (instead of slender in *Rhopalina*) and the face distinctly shorter with the facial carinae of the frontal costa between the scapes broadly spaced apart (instead of narrowly spaced apart in *Rhopalina*).

This new species also shares similarities with some members of the genus *Miriatroides* Zheng & Jiang, 2002 by the protrusion on the anterior part of head; but differs by the protrusion a part of frontal costa (instead of fastigium in *Miriatroides*) and in dorsal view tapering into narrow apex with the apex faintly emarginated (in *Miriatroides*, the apex truncated with median carina surpassing apex and forming a horn).

Etymology

The species name originates from the Latin '*argyraeus*' (= 'silvery white') in reference to the whitish lateral stripes on the dorsum of the head, pronotum and posterior femora, as well as on the face.

Type material

Holotype

PHILIPPINES • ♀; Negros Island, Negros Oriental, Dauin, coffee agroforest at Baslay; 9.22509° N, 123.19522° E; 849.5 ± 5.0 m a.s.l.; 18 Oct. 2025; M.K. Tan, S.A. Yap and T. Robillard leg.; rotten log, 15h36; PNM, NEG.25.61.

Paratype

PHILIPPINES • 1 ♂; Negros Island, Negros Oriental, Dauin, coffee agroforest at Baslay; 9.22593° N, 123.19408° E; 862.5 ± 5.3 m a.s.l.; 18 Oct. 2025; M.K. Tan, S.A. Yap and T. Robillard leg.; on dead trunk, 16h25; ZRC, NEG.25.65.

Description

Appearance. Habitus as shown in Figs 1–2: stout habitus that is neither distinctly compressed dorso-ventrally nor rounded. Generally dark brown to dark grey with whitish lateral stripes on dorsum of the head, pronotum and posterior femora, and face. Male similar to female, but smaller. Body, head and legs generally similarly coloured but duller (Figs 1, 2C–D).

Antennae. Antennae filiform, 13 or 14-segmented. Scapus dark brown; antennal segment cylindrical, brown (Fig. 3A–C).

Head (in dorsal view, Fig. 3A). In female, frontal costa extended into triangular process, 1.2 times as wide at base as long, faintly indented at middle; at apex with slight emargination; at base forming sulcus with apex of fastigium. In male, frontal costa 1.1 times as wide at base as long (Fig. 3G–J). Dorsum of head with two lateral white stripes running innerly of eye, from transverse sulcus between fastigium and extension of frontal costa to posterior end of head. Fastigium rectangular; apex of fastigium surpassing eyes and scapes. In female, vertex 1.5 times as wide as eye width, separated from fastigium with transverse sulcus. In male, fastigium of vertex 1.7 times as wide as width of one eye from above (Fig. 3G–J). Lateral and median carinae of vertex faint, slightly surpassing apex of fastigium. In frontal view (Fig. 3B): antennal groove inserted at middle of eyes. Fastigium faintly convex, carinae not visible and not forming horns. Face with numerous tiny white nodules; with two lateral vertical stripes ventrad of eye, white and broad. Mouthparts, including maxillary palpes generally dark. Frontal costa as long as half eye height in anterior view. Bifurcation of frontal costa at apex of fastigium and dorsal margin of eye; fascial carinae widely spaced apart throughout, widest between antennal groove; end ventrally dorsal of median ocellus, but not narrowed. Compound eyes hemispheric, not exerted above vertex. Median ocellus rounded and small, white. Lateral ocelli above antennal groove. In lateral view (Fig. 3C): frontal costa arched and well-protruding in front of eyes. Eyes not above level of fastigium and vertex.

Pronotum. Pronotal process generally not rugose but with small nodules and faint punctuation; slightly surpassing hindwings, abdominal apex and posterior femora; 3.6 times as long as wide (pronotal lateral lobe width). Pronotal disk generally flattened with median carina prominent throughout its length; anterior margin straight; prozonal carina distinct, more or less parallel. In dorsal view (Figs 2A, 3A): pronotal process 3.5 times as long as wide (pronotal lateral lobe width). Anterior margin of prozona faintly convex, without processes pointing anteriorly. Median carina distinct throughout length of pronotum. Prozonal carina distinct, more or less parallel; interhumeral carina indistinct; humero-apical carina distinct. External lateral carina distinct throughout length, mostly straight. Apex narrow and subacute, without emargination, white. Lateral carina entire length with white lateral stripe. Lower margin of lateral lobe of pronotum not producing laterally. In lateral view (Figs 2B, 3C): with median carina not undulating; carinae not distinctly raised. Extralateral carina absent. Infrascapular area very narrow. Angle of ventral sinus between lateral shoulder and lateral lobe deep and angular, around 90°. Ventral margin of lateral lobe obliquely triangular with apex rounded; posterior margin of lateral lobe straight.



Fig. 1. *Cleostratus argyraeus* Koh, Storozhenko & Tan sp. nov., paratype, ♂ (ZRC, NEG.25.65) in its natural environment.

Wings. Tegmen unicolorous dark grey, small, very slender, elongated oval with apical margin subacute; with length 1.1 mm, 3.2 times as long as wide (Fig. 3D). Hind wings long, reaching but not surpassing apex of pronotum (Fig. 2B).

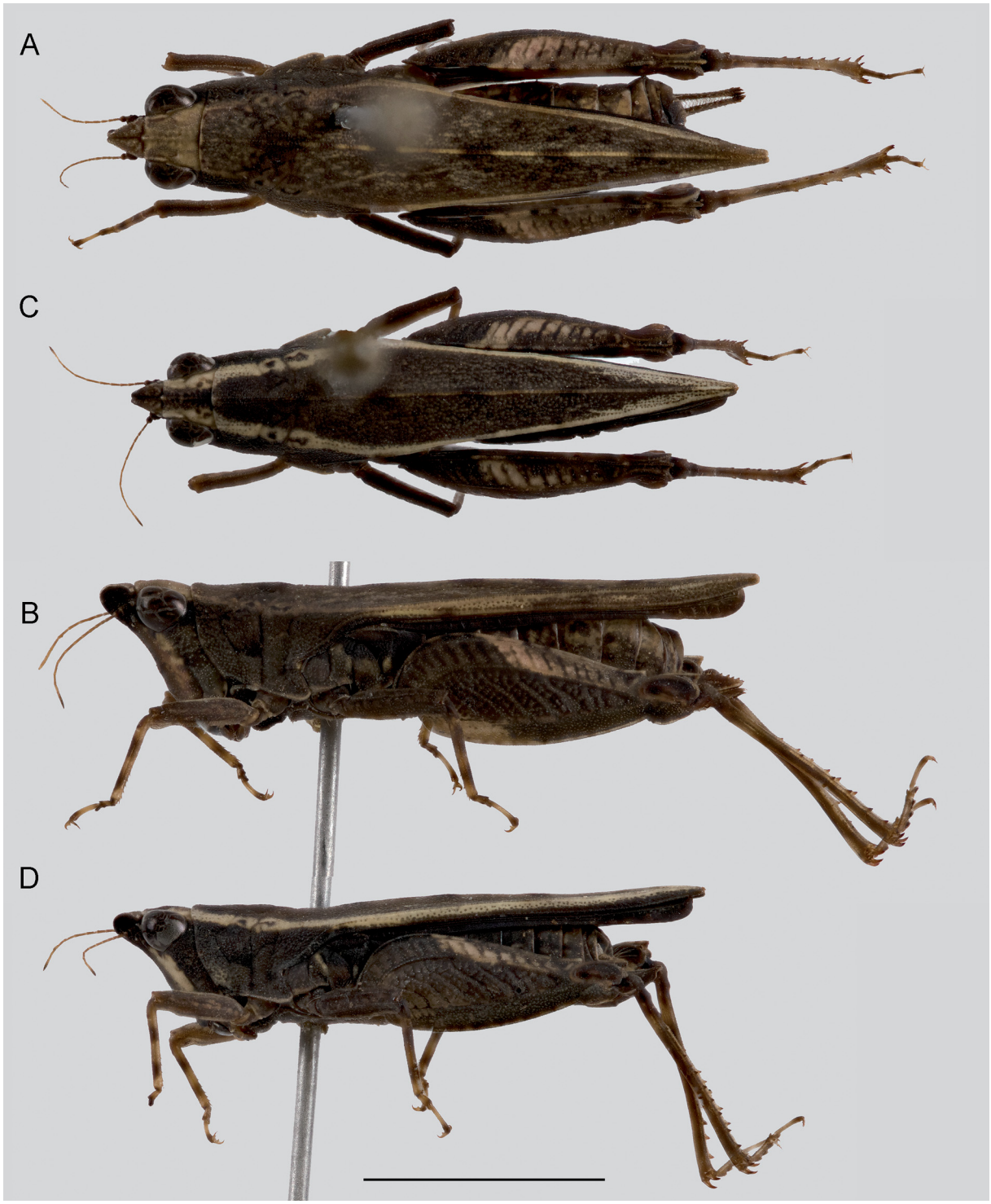

Fig. 2. *Cleostratus argyraeus* Koh, Storozhenko & Tan sp. nov., habitus. **A–B**. Holotype, ♀ (PNM, NEG.25.61). **C–D**. Paratype, ♂ (ZRC, NEG.25.65). **A, C**. Dorsal views. **B, D**. Lateral views. Scale bar = 5 mm.

Legs. Fore and mid legs (Figs 2B, 3C, J): generally dark-brown coloured. Fore and mid femora with dorsal and ventral carinae mostly straight to faintly sinuous. Fore and mid tibiae dark coloured with three pale rings: one at base, large one at middle, small one just before apex. In female, fore femur 3.7 times, middle femur 5.8 times as long as wide. Hind legs (Fig. 2B): in female, hind femur about 2.7 times as

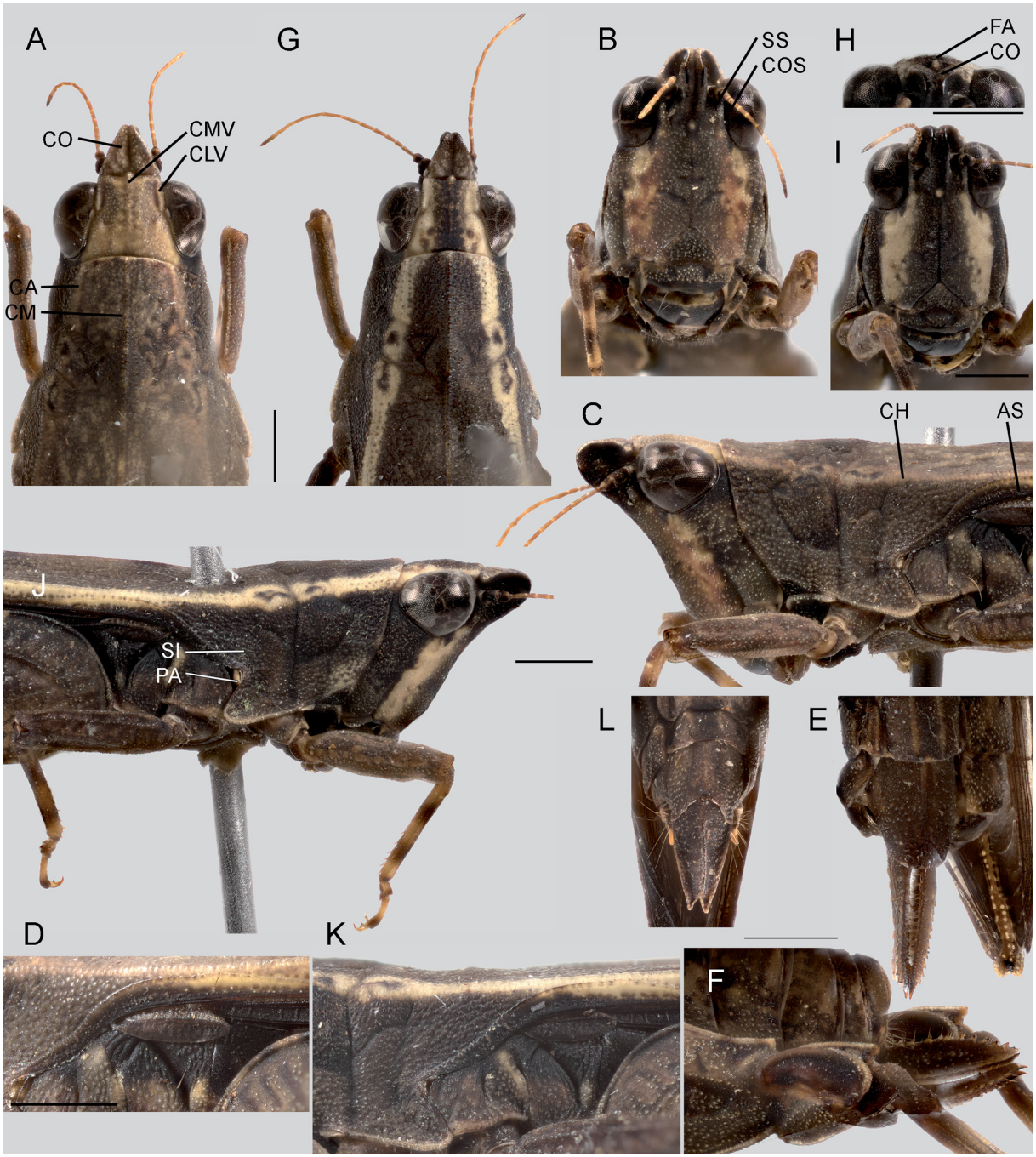

Fig. 3. *Cleostratus argyraeus* Koh, Storozhenko & Tan sp. nov. **A–F**. Holotype, ♀ (PNM, NEG.25.61). **G–L**. Paratype, ♂ (ZRC, NEG.25.65): **A, G**. Head and anterior part of pronotum in dorsal views. **B, H–I**. Face in anterior views. **C, J**. Head and anterior part of pronotum in lateral views. **D, K**. Tegmen in lateral views. **E–F**. Abdominal apex in ventral and lateral views. **L**. Abdominal apex in ventral view. Scale bars = 1 mm. Abbreviations: see Material and methods.

long as wide, about 1.2 times as long as hind tibia. Dorsal margin with smooth carinae. Antegenicular tooth bluntly triangular, genicular tooth rounded. Hind tibia dark coloured with lighter ring slightly after base very faint, becoming slightly lighter in colouration; with five or six spines on each lateral margin, with numerous spinules between these large dorsal spines. Basitarsus of hind legs generally dark coloured, in female length of first tarsal segment of posterior legs 1.3 times as long as that of third segment; mid segment dark coloured and very short; apical segment light, except apex being black. In male, fore femur 3.3 times, mid femur 5.3 times as long as wide. Hind femur about 2.7 times as long as wide, about 1.2 times as long as hind tibia (Fig. 2D). Length of first tarsal segment of posterior legs 1.1 times as long as that of third segment (Fig. 2D).

Female abdomen. Subgenital plate longer than broad, posterior margin broadly rounded (Fig. 3E). Valves of ovipositor narrow, dentate (Fig. 3F). Ovipositor dark, denticles yellow with apices blackish (Fig. 3F). Dorsal valve in lateral view with length of 1.7 mm and 4.0 times as long as tall; ventral valve with length of 1.6 mm and 7.4 times as long as tall.

Male. Tegmen with length of 0.9 mm, 3.2 times as long as wide (Fig. 3K). Tergites and sternites, including subgenital plate dark grey. Subgenital plate in ventral view triangular, with apex fairly deeply emarginated; preapical sternite with posterior margin deeply concave with two lateral lobes (Fig. 3L).

Measurements

See Table 1.

Ecology

Found among dead logs, well camouflaged.

Distribution

Only known from type locality.

Type locality

PHILIPPINES: Negros Island: Negros Oriental: Dauin.

Subfamily Scelimeninae Bolívar, 1887
Tribe Scelimenini Bolívar, 1887

Genus ***Tagaloscelimena*** Günther, 1938

Type species

Gavialidium aurivillii Bolívar, 1887, type species by original designation of *Tagaloscelimena* Günther, 1938.

Remarks

This genus consists of two species known from the Philippines (Muhammad *et al.* 2018; Cigliano *et al.* 2026): *Tagaloscelimena aurivillii* (Bolívar, 1887) and *Tagaloscelimena cebuensis* Günther, 1938. A new species is described here from Negros Island.

This genus is very similar to *Scelimena* Serville, 1838 and *Tefrinda* Bolívar, 1906 (a monotypic genus endemic to the Philippines), but most readily distinguished in accordance with Muhammad *et al.* (2018) by: the antennae grooves inserted at level of lower margins of lower compound eyes (instead of below and above in *Scelimena* and *Tefrinda*, respectively) and lateral ocelli inserted in lower third of compound eye (instead of at level of lower margin of compound eye or between compound eyes, respectively);

Table 1. Specimens measurements of new species of Tetrigidae Rambur, 1838 studied and described here.

Specimen	Sex	VW	EW	SW	PL	PW	PH	IAH	FFL
Procleostratus argyraeus sp. nov.									
NEG-25-61 (holotype)	♀	1.0	0.6	0.3	11.8	3.4	3.1	0.4	2.2
NEG-25-65 (paratype)	♂	0.9	0.5	0.2	10.9	3.0	2.7	0.3	2.0
Tagaloscelimena flavomaculata sp. nov.									
NEG-25-95 (paratype)	♂	0.5	0.6	0.3	17.8	5.3	2.9	0.5	2.4
NEG-25-96 (paratype)	♂	0.6	0.6	0.3	17.8	5.4	2.9	0.3	2.5
NEG-25-97 (paratype)	♂	0.5	0.6	0.3	17.7	5.5	3.0	0.3	2.5
NEG-25-1 (holotype)	♂	0.5	0.6	0.3	17.6	5.3	2.9	0.5	2.5
NEG-25-6 (paratype)	♂	0.5	0.6	0.3	17.9	5.3	2.9	0.4	2.7
NEG-25-8 (paratype)	♂	0.6	0.7	0.4	17.2	5.4	2.9		2.7
NEG-25-98 (paratype)	♀	0.6	0.7	0.3	21.2	6.5	3.6	0.4	3.0
NEG-25-100 (paratype)	♀	0.6	0.7	0.3	21.4	6.6	4.0	0.4	3.0
NEG-25-2 (paratype)	♀	0.7	0.7	0.3	22.8	6.9	4.1	0.4	3.2
NEG-25-3 (paratype)	♀	0.6	0.6		20.0	6.3	3.6	0.3	3.1
NEG-25-4 (paratype)	♀	0.6	0.7	0.3	21.5	6.8	3.6	0.4	3.2
NEG-25-5 (paratype)	♀	0.7	0.7	0.3	22.0	6.7	3.9	0.5	3.4
NEG-25-7 (paratype)	♀	0.7	0.7	0.4	21.1	6.5	3.7	0.4	3.2
NEG-25-9 (paratype)	♀	0.6	0.7	0.4	21.7	6.7	3.9	0.6	3.1

Specimen	Sex	FFW	MFL	MFW	HFL	HFW	HTL	1st TaL	3rd TaL
Procleostratus argyraeus sp. nov.									
NEG-25-61 (holotype)	♀	0.6	2.3	0.4	6.1	2.3	5.1	1.0	0.8
NEG-25-65 (paratype)	♂	0.6	2.1	0.4	5.6	2.1	4.5	0.8	0.7
Tagaloscelimena flavomaculata sp. nov.									
NEG-25-95 (paratype)	♂	0.6	3.0	0.6	6.0	1.9	4.3	1.2	0.9
NEG-25-96 (paratype)	♂	0.6	2.9	0.6	6.0	1.9	4.2	1.1	1.1
NEG-25-97 (paratype)	♂	0.5	3.1	0.6	6.2	2.0	4.5	1.3	1.0
NEG-25-1 (holotype)	♂	0.6	2.8	0.6	6.1	1.9	4.4	1.3	1.0
NEG-25-6 (paratype)	♂	0.6	2.9	0.6	6.1	2.0	4.4	1.3	1.0
NEG-25-8 (paratype)	♂	0.6	2.7	0.6	6.3	1.9	4.5	1.3	1.1
NEG-25-98 (paratype)	♀	0.8	3.3	0.7	7.2	2.3	5.2	1.4	1.2
NEG-25-100 (paratype)	♀	0.7			7.6	2.4	5.6	1.6	1.2
NEG-25-2 (paratype)	♀	0.8	3.8	0.7	8.0	2.6	5.5	1.6	1.3
NEG-25-3 (paratype)	♀	0.7	3.4	0.7	7.4	2.3	5.2	1.5	1.2
NEG-25-4 (paratype)	♀	0.8	3.6	0.8	7.8	2.5	5.7	1.6	1.2
NEG-25-5 (paratype)	♀	0.7	3.7	0.7	8.0	2.4	5.8	1.5	1.2
NEG-25-7 (paratype)	♀	0.7	3.6	0.7					
NEG-25-9 (paratype)	♀	0.7			7.7	2.4	5.5	1.7	1.3

width of vertex in comparison to eye width and below the level of the upper margin of the compound eyes (instead of at level in *Scelimena*). Additionally, this genus also differs from *Tefrinda* by the fore and middle femora having undulated margins and visible teeth (instead of finely granulated and without teeth); hind tibia and the first tarsal segment widened (instead of not widened).

Other characters typically used to characterise Scelimenini (sensu Muhammad *et al.* 2018) are not readily distinguished between these three genera: position of frontal costa bifurcation, elevations of the transverse and lateral carinae of the vertex in frontal view, shape of maxillary palps, projections on pronotal disk, pulvilli of the hind tarsi. This is due to the variability of these characters within the genus, or that the differences overlap between the genera or are small and not clear-cut.

Upon examining the type specimen images of *Tagaloscelimena aurivillii* and *Tagaloscelimena cebuensis* on Orthoptera Species File (Cigliano *et al.* 2026), we observed that some of the characters in these species do not appear to fit the diagnostic characters of *Tagaloscelimena*: antennae grooves inserted below lower margins of compound eyes (instead of at level in *Tagaloscelimena* as defined in Muhammad *et al*. 2018); and lateral ocelli inserted at level with lower margins of compound eyes (instead of at lower third of compound eye height). These suggest that the delimitation of the genera *Tagaloscelimena*, *Scelimena* and *Tefrinda* need revisions, preferably with new insights from their genetics and phylogeny.

Distribution

The genus is endemic to the Philippines.

Tagaloscelimena flavomaculata Koh, Storozhenko & Tan sp. nov.
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:3B2EF9A0-2338-4A6F-A348-6F3FF46D5153
Figs 4–6; Table 1

Diagnosis

This species is distinguished from other species of *Tagaloscelimena*, *Scelimena* and *Tefrinda* by its dark colouration with distinct yellow spots on the pronotal disc at the prozona on both sides of the median carina; ventrolateral projection of the lateral lobe of the pronotum spinose and yellow with apex blunt and pointing laterally.

The new species is most similar to *T. aurivillii* by its dark colouration; but differs by the ventrolateral projection of the pronotum having an obtuse apex and not curving anteriorly, the vertex less wide (in new species, eye width 1.0–1.2 vs 1.4–1.5 times as wide as vertex width in *T. aurivillii*), antennae with a broad wide ring (instead of mostly black in *T. aurivillii*), unicolourous lateral and dorsal parts of the head and pronotum (instead of lighter lateral parts in *T. aurivillii*), and the posterior tibiae black with a white ring near the base (instead of mostly white in *T. aurivillii*). The new species is also similar to *Tagaloscelimena cebuensis* from Cebu Island by the shape of the ventrolateral projection of the pronotum spinose with obtuse apex, and vertex narrow; but differs by the dark colouration (instead of light colouration on the dorsum of the body and pronotum) and the presence of more prominent frontolateral projections.

Moreover, *Tagaloscelimena flavomaculata* sp. nov. resembles *Tefrinda palpata* (Stål, 1877) from the Philippines by the pronotal process long and slender with few projections, and the ventrolateral projection of the pronotum distinctly differently coloured from the rest of its pronotum; but differs by the face more nodulose, placement of antennae groves and lateral ocelli not in the lower third of the compound eye and between the compound eyes, respectively, its hind tibia and the first tarsal segment widened (instead of not), female ovipositor shorter (dorsal valve length 1.6–1.8 mm vs ♀ allotype ovipositor 2.7 mm; ventral valve length 1.45–1.7 mm vs 2.5 mm) and stouter (dorsal valves 3.9–4.3 vs 5.4 times as long as

tall; ventral valves 4.1–4.5 vs 8.3 times as long as tall), and the presence of characteristic yellow spots on the pronotal disc at the prozona.

Genus status

Considering the uncertainties of the generic delimitation described above, we tentatively place our new species in *Tagaloscelimena* on the basis that it is most similar to *Tagaloscelimena aurivillii*.

Etymology

The specific epithet is from the Latin adjectives '*flavus*' (= 'yellow') and '*maculatus*' (= 'spotted').

Type material

Holotype

PHILIPPINES • ♂; Negros Island, Negros Oriental, Valencia, agroforest area near Casaroro Falls; 9.27933° N, 123.20655° E; 622.5 ± 15.3 m a.s.l.; 16 Oct. 2025; M.K. Tan, S.A. Yap and T. Robillard leg.; on rocks near stream, 16h–18h; PNM, NEG.25.1.

Paratypes

PHILIPPINES • 1 ♀; same data as for holotype; PNM, NEG.25.2 • 5 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀; same data as for holotype; ZRC, NEG.25.3 to NEG.25.11 • 3 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀; Negros Island, Negros Oriental, Valencia, Barangay Apolong, along Banica River; 9.28850° N, 123.23298° E; 240.4 ± 10.8 m a.s.l.; 19 Oct. 2025; M.K. Tan, S.A. Yap and T. Robillard leg.; on rock on river, 18h13; ZRC, NEG.25.95 to NEG.25.100 • 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀; Negros I., Negros Oriental, Valencia, near Casaroro Falls (25PH9); 9.27933° N, 123.20655° E; 623 m a.s.l.; 16 Oct. 2025; dusk; on low vegetation along river; T. Robillard, M.K. Tan and S. Yap leg. (TR25-99); MNHN-EO4151 to MNHN-EO4155.

Description

Appearance. Body large sized for Tetrigidae in general, but typical of Scelimenini; body dark grey with tint of yellow; little colour variation among individuals (Fig. 4). Female similar to male, but larger. Body, head and legs generally similarly coloured (Figs 4C, 4D, 5H).

Antennae. Antennae filiform, 13-segmented; antennal bases below level of lower margin of eyes; scapus about 0.7–0.9 times as wide as scutellum. Antennal segment dark grey with white apex; segments around 10th segment completely white (Fig. 5A–C).

Head (in dorsal view, Fig. 5A). Fastigium of vertex not produced in front of eyes, less wide than eye width (in males, eye width 1.0–1.2 times as wide as vertex width). In females, eye width 1.0–1.2 times as wide as vertex width in dorsal view (Fig. 5G). Fastigium with anterior margin truncated; with median and lateral carinae faintly surpassing apex. Eyes oval. In frontal view (Fig. 5B–C): face black with tint of cream colouration; finely nodulose, nodules white. Vertex with medial and lateral carinae slightly elevated, but not elevated above upper margin of eye. Frontal costa long, bifurcating below mid of eye height, just between lateral ocelli; dorsal half white or cream coloured, ventral half black. Scutellum in its widest part as wide as antennal groove, widest at antennal groove; forming shallow concavity, becoming wider ventrally. Antennal grooves with upper margin visible below lower margins of the compound eyes. Lateral ocelli large and oval, placed near level of lower margins of eyes. Medial ocellus oval, white; just below scutellum, distinctly larger than lateral ocelli. Eye oval, taller than wide. In lateral view (Fig. 5D–E): compound eyes hemispheric, exerted above vertex. Frontal costa and scutellum distinctively produced to form two broadly rounded lobes; two lobes of about equal height.

Pronotum. Pronotum finely nodulose, very long, well surpassing abdominal apex, posterior femur, and entire posterior tibiae (Fig. 4). In dorsal view (Figs 4A, 5A): anterior margin broadly concave; posterior

process of pronotum, with truncated apex. Dorsal plate of pronotum dark grey, having distinct yellow spots at prozona on both sides of median carina; another pair of smaller, more irregular and less distinct yellow posthumeral spots (PF) along lateral carinae, median carina sometimes with yellow stripes along length; posterior half black, yellow or red (when alive). Prozonal carinae diverging posteriorly. Frontomedial projection (FM) very small, almost unrecognisable, tubercle-shaped; Frontolateral projection (FL) very small, tuberculated, yellow; otherwise pronotal disc generally flat without other projections; ventrolateral projection (VL) of lateral lobe strong, produced externally but not anteriorly, yellow, apex obtuse. In lateral view (Figs 4B, 5D–E): median carina of pronotum substraight. Prozonal carinae (CA) well defined. Infrascapular area narrow and straight. Posterior margin of lateral lobes of pronotum straight; dorsal and ventral sinuses angular, bent at 90°; dorsal sinus less deep than ventral sinus. Lateral lobes of pronotum mostly dark grey with white nodules and ventrolateral projection yellow. Frontomedial and frontolateral projections very small, almost unrecognisable, tubercle-shaped.

Wings. Tegmen elongated oval with apical margin subacute; in male 2.0–2.1 mm in length and 0.7 mm in width, 2.9 times as long as wide (Figs 4D, 5E). Hind wings long, reaching but not surpassing apex of pronotum (Fig. 4B).

Legs. Fore and mid legs (Fig. 5D–E): fore and mid femora compressed laterally, with upper and lower carinae slightly sinuated and finely nodulose. In males, fore femur 3.8–5.0 times, middle femur 4.5–5.2

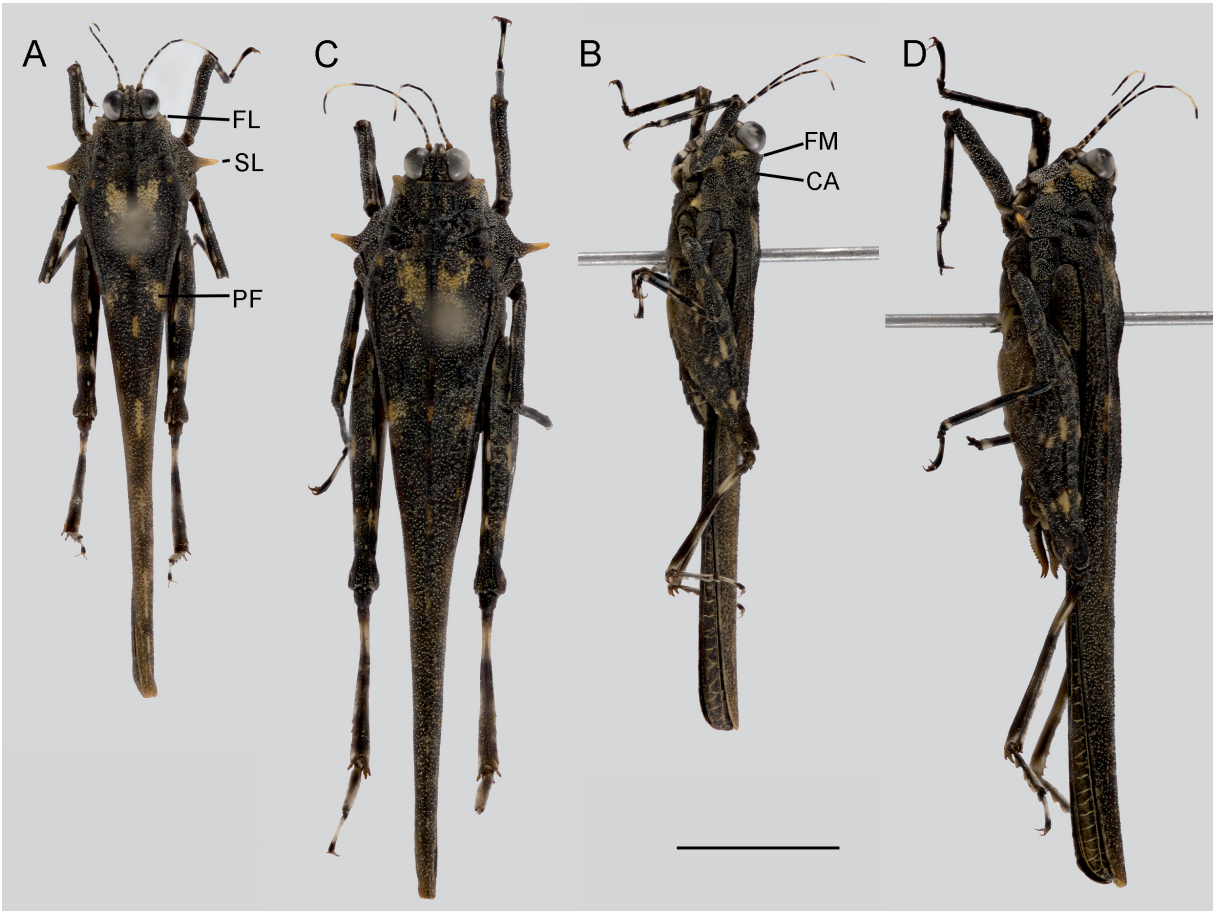

Fig. 4. *Tagaloscelimena flavomaculata* Koh, Storozhenko & Tan sp. nov., habitus **A–B**. Paratype, ♂ (ZRC, NEG.25.5). **C–D**. Paratype, ♀ (ZRC, NEG.25.6). **A, C**. Dorsal views. **B, D**. Lateral views. Scale bar = 5 mm. Abbreviations: see Material and methods.

times as long as wide. Fore and mid legs dark grey, with a few cream-coloured spots, but no complete rings. Tarsi mostly black. Hind legs (Fig. 4A–B): in males, hind femur 3.1–3.2 times as long as wide, 1.4 times as long as posterior tibia. Hind tibia expanded posteriorly. Upper side of hind tibia with 4 to 5



Fig. 5. *Tagaloscelimena flavomaculata* Koh, Storozhenko & Tan sp. nov. **A, C–D**. Paratypes, ♂ (ZRC, NEG.25.8). **B, E–F**. Paratypes, ♂ (ZRC, NEG.25.95). **G–J**. Paratypes, ♀ (PNM, NEG.25.2). **K–L**. Paratypes, ♀ (ZRC, NEG.25.4). **A, G**. Head and anterior part of pronotum in dorsal views. **B–C, H**. Face in anterior views. **D, E, I**. Head and anterior part of pronotum in lateral views. **F, J–K**. Abdominal apex in ventral view. **L**. Abdominal apex in lateral view. Scale bars = 1 mm.



Fig. 6. *Tagaloscelimena flavomaculata* Koh, Storozhenko & Tan sp. nov. in their natural environment in Negros Oriental. **A**. Male. **B**. Female. **C**. Couple.

outer and 0 inner spines; spines can be indistinct with minute denticles between spines. Ventral surface of first tarsal segment with three pads. In males, first tarsal segment of hind leg 1.0–1.3 times as long as third segment. Hind femora mostly dark grey with white nodules, lighter in colouration ventro-basally; at middle and apical third with yellow spots on dorso-external and upper carinae; hind knee black. Hind tibiae dark grey, at basal third with yellow or cream-coloured ring. First segment of hind tarsus cream-coloured and grey, second segment dark grey, third segment white with apical part black. In females, fore femur 4.0–4.9 times, mid femur 4.5–5.4 times as long as wide (Fig. 5I). Hind femur 3.1–3.3 times as long as wide, 1.4–1.5 times as long as hind tibia. Length of first tarsal segment of hind legs 1.2–1.3 times as long as that of third segment (without claws).

Male abdomen. Tergites greyish with yellow patterns. Sternites including subgenital plate dark grey. Subgenital plate in ventral view triangular, with apex subacute; preapical sternite rectangular, longer than broad, posterior margin roundly truncated (Fig. 5F).

Female. Tegmen 2.3–2.7 mm in length and 0.8–1.0 mm in width, 2.6–3.3 times as long as wide (Fig. 5I). Subgenital plate wider than long, posterior margin of plate trilobed, medial lobe longer and triangular (Fig. 5J–K). Valves of ovipositor narrow, dentate (Fig. 5L). Ovipositor cream coloured, with apices of denticles blackish (Fig. 5L). Dorsal valve in lateral view with length 1.6–1.8 mm and 3.9–4.3 times as long as tall; ventral valve with length 1.45–1.7 mm and 4.1–4.5 times as long as tall.

Measurements

See Table 1.

Ecology

This species can be found in abundance along streams, usually on rocks or nearby vegetation near the ground.

Distribution

This species is known from the type locality only.

Type locality

PHILIPPINES: Negros Island: Negros Oriental: Valencia.

New data on the local distribution of Tetrigidae in the Philippines

Arulenus miae Skejo & Caballero, 2016
Fig. 7A

Arulenus miae Skejo & Caballero, 2016: 388.

Arulenus miae – Mohagan *et al.* 2020a: 598 (new locality records); 2020b: 133, 134. — Tan *et al.* 2025: 21.

Material examined

PHILIPPINES • 1 ♀; Mindanao, Lanao del Norte, Iligan, Barangay Rogongon, Sitio Lagkong; 5 Oct. 2025; M.K. Tan *et al.* leg.; among leaf litter, morning; ZRC, MIN.25.38 • 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Mindanao, Lanao del Norte, Iligan, Barangay Rogongon, Sitio Lagkong; 8.22124° N, 124.46285° E; 901.5 ± 8.5 m a.s.l.; 5 Oct. 2025; M.K. Tan *et al.* leg.; 19h52; ZRC, MIN.25.47, MIN.25.48 • 1 ♀; Mindanao, Lanao del Norte, Iligan, Barangay Rogongon, Sitio Lagkong; 8.22132° N, 124.46411° E; 831.3 ± 6.6 m a.s.l.; 6 Oct. 2025; M.K. Tan *et al.* leg.; on foliage, 10h16; ZRC, MIN.25.80 • 1 ♂; Mindanao, Lanao del Norte,

Iligan, Barangay Rogongon, Sitio Lagkong; 8.22356° N, 124.46427° E; 789.0±8.1 m a.s.l.; 6 Oct. 2025; M.K. Tan *et al.* leg.; on foliage of shrub (Araceae), 20h58; ZRC, MIN.25.97 • 1♀; Mindanao, Lanao del Norte, Iligan, Barangay Rogongon, Sitio Lagkong; 8.21772° N, 124.46115° E; 898.8±6.6 m a.s.l.; 7 Oct. 20250; M.K. Tan *et al.* leg.; on trunk near ground, 11h4; ZRC, MIN.25.116.

Distribution

PHILIPPINES: Mindanao Island (Bukidnon, Davao, Lanao del Norte [new locality record]).

Type locality

PHILIPPINES: Mindanao Island: Bukidnon.

Arulenus validispinus Stål, 1877
Fig. 7B

Arulenus validispinus Stål, 1877: 55.

Arulenus validispinus – Bolívar 1887: 308. — de Elera 1895: 207. — Hancock 1907: 7. — Kirby 1910: 2. — Bruner 1915: 47. — Blackith 1992: 5. — Skejo & Caballero 2016: 386. — Mohagan *et al.* 2020b. — Tan *et al.* 2025: 21.

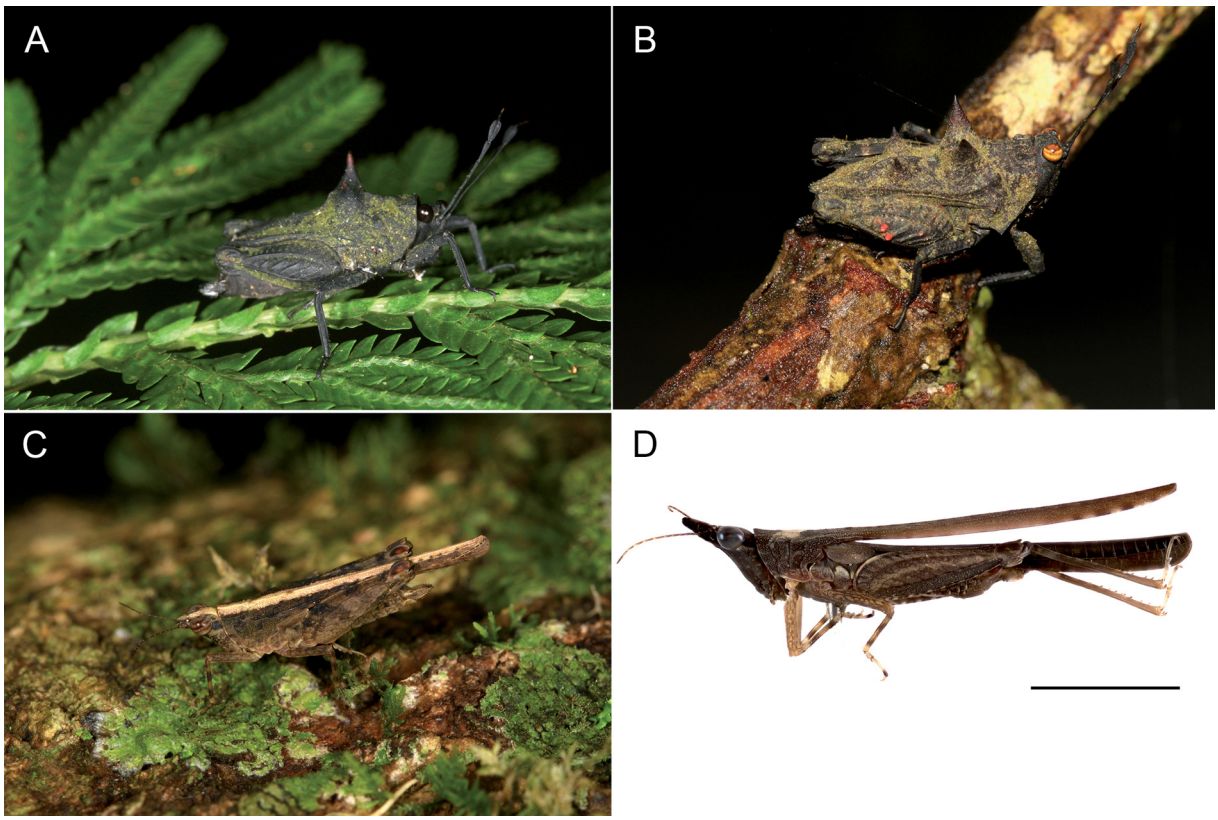

Fig. 7. Other Tetrigidae Rambur, 1838 encountered in the recent fieldwork at Mindanao, Negros and Siquijor Islands. **A**. *Arulenus miae* Skejo & Caballero, 2016 (ZRC, MIN.25.47). **B**. *Arulenus validispinus* Stål, 1877 (ZRC, MIN.23.8). **C**. *Cleostratus depauperatus* Günther, 1938 (ZRC). **D**. *Cleostratus monocerus* Stål, 1877 (ZRC, MIN.24.84). Scale bar = 5 mm.

Material examined

PHILIPPINES • 1 ♀; Mindanao, Misamis Oriental, Gingoog City, Barangay Lunotan, near Mt Sumagaya; 8.69958° N, 126.01359° E; 1243.0 ± 5.9 m a.s.l.; 13 Feb. 2023; M.K. Tan *et al.* leg.; edge of mossy forest, on dead tree branch, 12h43; field number: field number MIN.23.8; ZRC, ZRC_ENT00075827.

Distribution

PHILIPPINES: Mindanao Island (Bukidnon, Misamis Oriental [new locality record]).

Type locality

PHILIPPINES: Mindanao Island: Bukidnon.

Cleostratus depauperatus Günther, 1938
Fig. 7C

Cleostratus depauperatus Günther, 1938: 308.

Cleostratus depauperatus – Blackith 1992: 23. — Storozhenko 2016: 10. — Tan *et al.* 2025: 19.

Material examined

PHILIPPINES • 1 ♀; Luzon, Nueva Vizcaya, Santa Fe, Barangay Imugan, Imugan Falls; 16.15652° N, 120.89317° E; 1093.0 ± 9.8 m a.s.l.; 24 Feb. 2025; M.K. Tan, G.A.M. Balanag & C.A. Marquez leg.; on tree trunk, 16h30–18h00; ZRC.

Remarks

This species is characterised by the shorter frontal costa compared to other congeners and in this feature is similar to *Cleostratus argyraeus* sp. nov., but differs from the new species by the slenderer and longer pronotal process.

Distribution

PHILIPPINES: Luzon Island (Ilocos Norte, Nueva Vizcaya [new locality record]).

Type locality

PHILIPPINES: Luzon Island: Ilocos Norte: Bangui.

Cleostratus monocerus Stål, 1877
Fig. 7D

Cleostratus monocerus Stål, 1877: 56.

Cleostratus monocerus – de Elera 1895: 207. — Hancock 1907: 5. — Kirby 1910: 2. — Bruner 1915: 240. — Günther 1938: 308. — Kevan 1966: 376. — Blackith 1992: 24. — Storozhenko 2016: 10.

Material examined

PHILIPPINES • 1 ♂; Mindanao, Lanao del Norte, Iligan, Barangay Rogongon, Sitio Lagkong; 8.22092° N, 124.46291° E; 894.2 ± 10.2 m a.s.l.; 6 Oct. 2025; M.K. Tan *et al.* leg.; foliage of shrub (Araceae), 11h56; ZRC, MIN.25.84.

Remarks

A seemingly widespread species ranging from northern parts of Luzon to southern parts of the Philippines in the east (i.e., Leyte) and west (Tawi Tawi), it is therefore not surprising that this species is now documented to occur in Mindanao, between Leyte and Tawi Tawi.

Distribution

PHILIPPINES: Leyte; Luzon; Mindanao (Lanao del Norte) [new locality record]; Tawi Tawi.

Type locality

PHILIPPINES: Luzon: Nueva Vizcaya.

Diotarus verrucifer Stål, 1877
Fig. 8

Diotarus verrucifer Stål, 1877: 55.

Diotarus verrucifer – de Elera 1895: 207. — Hancock 1907: 17. — Kirby 1910: 10. — Bruner 1915: 242 [48]. — Günther 1938: 323. — Blackith 1992: 45. — Tumbrinck 2014: 357. — Mohagan *et al.* 2020a: 572. — Storozhenko 2025: 354. — Tan *et al.* 2025: 16.

Material examined

PHILIPPINES • 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Mindanao, Lanao del Norte, Iligan, Barangay Rogongon, Sitio Lagkong; 8.22152° N, 124.46301° E; 859.7±23.8 m a.s.l.; 5 Oct. 2025; M.K. Tan leg.; among leaf litter, 10h54;

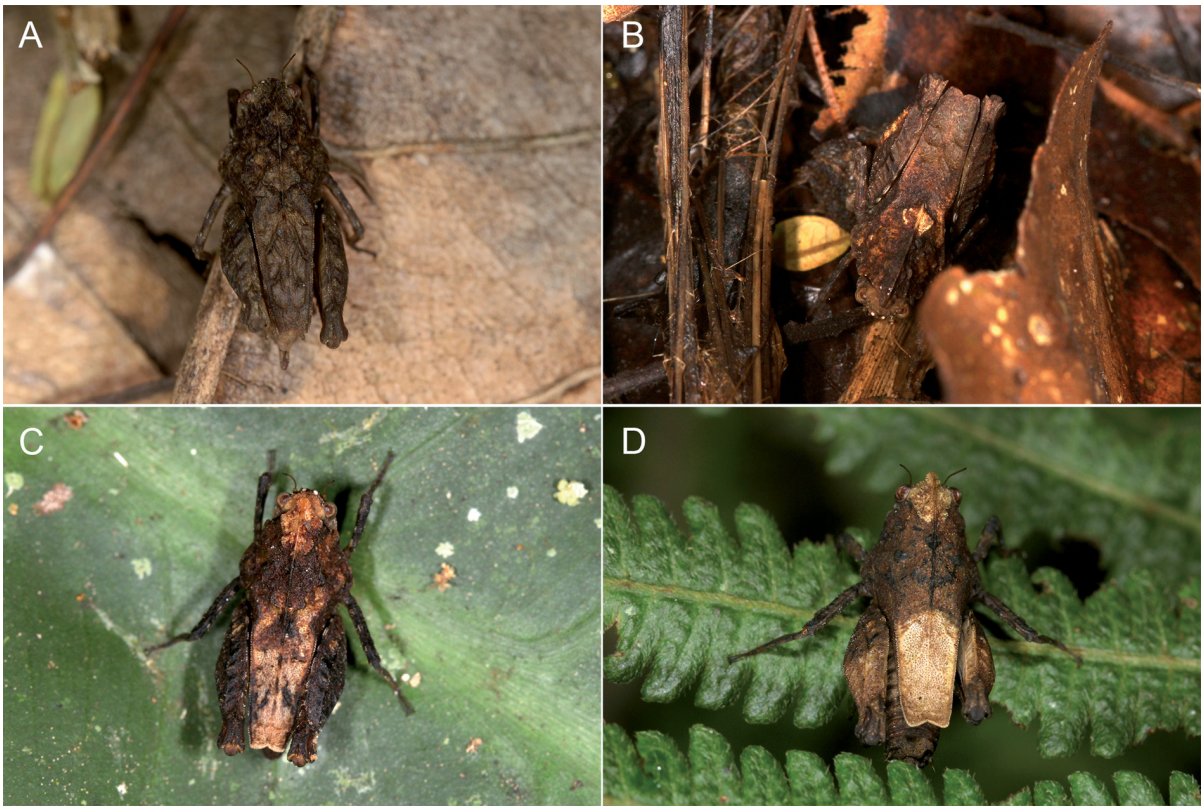

Fig. 8. *Diotarus verrucifer* Stål, 1877, **A**. ZRC, MIN.25.94. **B**. ZRC, MIN.25.93. **C**. Specimen not collected. **D**. ZRC, MIN.25.100. shows variations in colour patterns in its natural environment in Mindanao.

ZRC, MIN.25.32, MIN.25.33 • 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Mindanao, Lanao del Norte, Iligan, Barangay Rogongon, Sitio Lagkong; 5 Oct. 2025; M.K. Tan leg.; among leaf litter, morning; ZRC, MIN.25.39, MIN.25.40 • 1 ♂; Mindanao, Lanao del Norte, Iligan, Barangay Rogongon, Sitio Lagkong; 8.22103° N, 124.46343° E; 878.9 ± 7.0 m a.s.l.; 6 Oct. 2025; M.K. Tan leg.; among foliage; ZRC, MIN.25.83 • 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀; Mindanao, Lanao del Norte, Iligan, Barangay Rogongon, Sitio Lagkong; 8.22307° N, 124.46401° E; 797.2 ± 6.3 m a.s.l.; 6 Oct. 2025; M.K. Tan leg.; among leaf litter, 19h47; ZRC, MIN.25.93 to MIN.25.95 • 1 ♂; Mindanao, Lanao del Norte, Iligan, Barangay Rogongon, Sitio Lagkong; 8.22333° N, 124.46400° E; 793.5 ± 6.8 m a.s.l.; 6 Oct. 2025; M.K. Tan leg.; on fern leaf near ground, 21h23; ZRC, MIN.25.100.

Distribution

PHILIPPINES: Mindanao Island (Davao, Lanao del Norte, Marilog, Zamboanga).

Type locality

PHILIPPINES.

Hirrius punctatus (Stål, 1877)
Fig. 9A

Arulenus punctatus Stål, 1877: 56.

Hirrius punctatus – Bolívar 1887: 309. — Hancock 1907: 7. — Kirby 1910: 3. — Bruner 1915: 241 [47]. — Günther 1938: 303, 424. — Blackith 1992: 90. — Skejo *et al.* 2024: 10. — Tan *et al.* 2025: 19.
Arulenus punctatus – de Elera 1895: 207.

Material examined

PHILIPPINES • 1 ♂; Mindanao, Lanao del Norte, Iligan, Barangay Rogongon, Sitio Lagkong; 8.22393° N, 124.46407° E; 787.1 ± 12.7 m a.s.l.; 4 Oct. 2025; M.K. Tan *et al.* leg.; on foliage, 20h43; ZRC, MIN.24.15 • 1 ♂; Mindanao, Lanao del Norte, Iligan, Barangay Rogongon, Sitio Lagkong; 8.22394° N, 124.46494° E; 775.8 ± 14.9 m a.s.l.; 4 Oct. 2025; M.K. Tan *et al.* leg.; on fern leaf, 20h50; ZRC, MIN.25.17 • 2 ♀♀; Mindanao, Lanao del Norte, Iligan, Barangay Rogongon, Sitio Lagkong; 8.22182° N, 214.46211° E; 820.9 ± 10.5 m a.s.l.; 5 Oct. 2025; M.K. Tan *et al.* leg.; on leaf of shrub, 10h00; ZRC, MIN.25.30, MIN.25.31 • 1 ♀; Mindanao, Lanao del Norte, Iligan, Barangay Rogongon, Sitio Lagkong; 5 Oct. 2025; M.K. Tan *et al.* leg.; on foliage, morning; ZRC, MIN.25.41 • 1 ♂; Mindanao, Lanao del Norte, Iligan, Barangay Rogongon, Sitio Lagkong; 8.22307° N, 124.46401° E; 797.2 ± 6.3 m a.s.l.; 6 Oct. 2025; M.K. Tan *et al.* leg.; on foliage, 19h47; ZRC, MIN.25.96.

Distribution

PHILIPPINES: Mindanao Island (Bukidnon, Davao, Lanao del Norte [new locality record], Lanao del Sur, Misamis Oriental, North Cotabato, Surigao del Sur).

Type locality

PHILIPPINES.

Hymenotes triangularis Westwood, 1837
Fig. 9B

Hymenotes 3-angularis Westwood, 1837: 130.
Hymenotes bolivari Kirby, 1910: 4.

Hymenotes triangularis – Kirby 1910: 4. — Bruner 1915: 241 [47]. — Bey-Bienko 1935: 378. — Kevan 1966: 376. — Blackith 1992: 97. — Tumbrinck 2014: 374. — Tan *et al.* 2025: 16.
Hymenotes bolivari – Günther 1938: 315.

Material examined

PHILIPPINES • 1 ♂, 1 ♀, 1 nymph; Mindanao, Lanao del Norte, Iligan, Barangay Rogongon, Sitio Lagkong; 5 Oct. 2025; M.K. Tan *et al.* leg.; among leaf litter, morning; ZRC, MIN.25.34 to MIN.25.36 • 1 ♂; Mindanao, Lanao del Norte, Iligan, Barangay Rogongon, Sitio Lagkong; 8.22124° N, 124.46224° E; 813.3 ± 7.0 m a.s.l.; 5 Oct. 2025; M.K. Tan *et al.* leg.; among leaf litter, 19h24; ZRC, MIN.25.46 • 1 ♂; Mindanao, Lanao del Norte, Iligan, Barangay Rogongon, Sitio Lagkong; 8.22120° N, 124.46350° E; 870.6 ± 7.4 m a.s.l.; 5 Oct. 2025; M.K. Tan *et al.* leg.; among leaf litter, 20h30; ZRC, MIN.25.49 • 1 ♂; Mindanao, Lanao del Norte, Iligan, Barangay Rogongon, Sitio Lagkong; 8.22189° N, 124.46420° E; 815.3 ± 6.7 m a.s.l.; 6 Oct. 2025; M.K. Tan *et al.* leg.; among fern, 09h37; ZRC, MIN.25.77.

Distribution

PHILIPPINES (seemingly widespread across the archipelago).



Fig. 9. Other Tetrigidae Rambur, 1838 encountered in the recent fieldwork at Mindanao, Negros and Siquijor Islands. **A**. *Hirrius punctatus* (Stål, 1877) (ZRC, MIN.25.30). **B**. *Hymenotes triangularis* Westwood, 1837 (spec. not collected). **C**. *Misythus echinatus* (Stål, 1877) (ZRC, MIN.25.42). **D**. *Paraspartolus curiosus* Günther, 1939 (ZRC, NEG.25.63). **E**. *Spartolus pugionatus* Stål, 1877 (spec. not collected). Scale bar = 5 mm.

Type locality

PHILIPPINES.

Misythus echinatus (Stål, 1877)
Fig. 9C

Cladonotus echinatus Stål, 1877: 54.

Cladonotus echinatus – de Elera 1895: 207. — Hancock 1907: 16. — Kirby 1910: 9. — Bruner 1915: 241 [47].
Misythus echinatus – Hebard 1923: 331. — Blackith 1992: 121. — Tumbrinck 2014: 378. — Patano *et al.* 2021: 811. — Tan *et al.* 2025: 17.

Material examined

PHILIPPINES • 1 ♂; Mindanao, Lanao del Norte, Iligan, Barangay Rogongon, Sitio Lagkong; 5 Oct. 2025; Ris Menoel R. Modina leg.; on rock with moss, morning; ZRC, MIN.25.42.

Distribution

PHILIPPINES: Mindanao (Agusan, Bucas Islands, Bukidnon, Dapa, Davao, Lanao del Norte, Siargao Island, Surigao).

Type locality

PHILIPPINES.

Paraspartolus curiosus Günther, 1939
Fig. 9D

Paraspartolus curiosus Günther, 1939: 37.

Paraspartolus curiosus – Blackith 1992: 134. — Patano *et al.* 2023: 2463. — Tan *et al.* 2025: 20.

Material examined

PHILIPPINES • 1 ♀; Negros Island, Negros Oriental, Dauin, coffee agroforest at Baslay; 9.22499° N, 123.19495° E; 850.2 ± 5.2 m a.s.l.; 18 Oct. 2025; M.K. Tan, S.A. Yap and T. Robillard leg.; rotten log, 15h30; ZRC, NEG.25.58 • 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Negros Island, Negros Oriental, Dauin, coffee agroforest at Baslay; 9.22546° N, 123.19547° E; 844.7 ± 6.2 m a.s.l.; 18 Oct. 2025; M.K. Tan, S.A. Yap and T. Robillard leg.; on rock with moss, 15h56; ZRC, NEG.25.63, NEG.25.64.

Distribution

PHILIPPINES: Luzon; Negros Oriental.

Type locality

PHILIPPINES: Northeastern Luzon: Cape Engano.

Spartolus pugionatus Stål, 1877
Fig. 9E

Spartolus pugionatus Stål, 1877: 56.

Threciscus pugionatus – Bolívar 1887: 232. — Hancock 1907: 33. — Kirby 1910: 19. — Bruner 1915: 244 [50]. — Günther 1939: 38. — Blackith 1992: 191.
Spartolus pugionatus – de Elera 1895: 207. — Mohagan *et al.* 2020a: 593. — Tan *et al.* 2025: 20.

Material examined

PHILIPPINES • 1 ♀; Mindanao, Lanao del Norte, Iligan, Barangay Rogongon, Sitio Lagkong; 8.22271° N, 124.46352° E; 790.2 ± 8.0 m a.s.l.; 4 Oct. 2025; M.K. Tan *et al.* leg.; on trunk, 19h20; ZRC, MIN.25.8 • 1 ♀; Mindanao, Lanao del Norte, Iligan, Barangay Rogongon, Sitio Lagkong; 8.22383° N, 124.46357° E; 761.8 ± 10.1 m a.s.l.; 4 Oct. 2025; M.K. Tan *et al.* leg.; on shrub, 20h08; ZRC, MIN.25.13 • 1 ♀; Mindanao, Lanao del Norte, Iligan, Barangay Rogongon, Sitio Lagkong; 5 Oct. 2025; M.K. Tan *et al.* leg.; among leaf litter, morning; ZRC, MIN.25.37 • 1 ♂; Mindanao, Lanao del Norte, Iligan, Barangay Rogongon, Sitio Lagkong; 8.22117° N, 124.46387° E; 843.7 ± 8.4 m a.s.l.; 6 Oct. 2025; M.K. Tan *et al.* leg.; among fern litter, 11h00; ZRC, MIN.25.81.

Distribution

PHILIPPINES: Mindanao Island (Davao, Lanao del Norte [new locality record]).

Type locality

PHILIPPINES.

Discussion

According to Tan *et al.* (2025), the list of the Philippine Tetrigidae currently included 140 species. Subsequently, Storozhenko (2025) described five more species: *Hirrius kitangladensis* Storozhenko, 2025, *Cleostratus omelkoi* Storozhenko, 2025, *Centrosotettix montanus* Storozhenko, 2025, *Bolotettix parvus* Storozhenko, 2025 and *B. nanus* Storozhenko, 2025. Later, Patano *et al.* (2025) described *Xistra balinsasayaoensis* Patano, Skejo & Kasalo, 2025 and Skejo *et al.* (2025) erected a new genus and species *Almacris alleochroa* Skejo, Patano, Škorput & Kasalo, 2025. Here, we further increase the known diversity by describing two new species: *Cleostratus argyraeus* sp. nov. and *Tagaloscelimena flavomaculata* sp. nov. This paper highlights that while there are still new species of Tetrigidae to be discovered and described, our understanding of the distribution and variation of described species can also be advanced with the collection of new material in unexplored parts of the archipelago.

The higher taxon rankings for the two species described here may need to be re-examined with insights from molecular phylogeny. The differences between *Cleostratus argyraeus* sp. nov. and all other congeners have led us to think whether this species could belong to a new genus. However, a robust molecular phylogeny in the future will help to better understand the affinities of this species with other congeners and tribe members before proposing a new genus for *Cleostratus argyraeus*. Likewise, the broader relationships between *Tagaloscelimena*, *Scelimena* and *Tefrinda* are not fully understood. As discussed earlier, the characters separating these three genera are not straightforward or clear-cut (see also tabular key in Muhammad *et al.* 2018). *Tagaloscelimena* and *Tefrinda* have not been placed in the most recent molecular phylogenies of Scelimeninae (e.g., Li *et al.* 2021, 2025). We are also cautious of the interpretations of the phylogenetic relationships reconstructed using only a few morphological characters as in Adžić *et al.* (2020) and Rebrina *et al.* (2024).

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