

acute for species on the Visayas Islands (*O. philippinus* and *O. alias*), where forests have been diminished to a few remnant spots (e.g., on Panay, Negros, Siquijor, Cebu, Bohol) (see ONG & al. 2002), as well as for the very locally distributed *O. scifictus* on Camiguin. The more we see the unique elements of local species and forms in *Odontomachus*, as well as more generally, the more we are aware of their threat and, similarly, just how little we know of what is being lost.

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### Zusammenfassung

Eine Übersicht über die philippinischen *Odontomachus*-Arten behandelt elf Arten einschließlich zweier unbenannter Spezies. Diese gehören zu vier Artengruppen: *Odontomachus simillimus* SMITH, 1858 in die *O. haematodus*-Gruppe, *O. rixosus* SMITH, 1857 in die neu definierte *O. rixosus*-Gruppe und *O. malignus* in die neu errichtete, von der *O. infandus*-Gruppe abgetrennte *O. malignus*-Gruppe. Keine dieser drei Arten ist endemisch. Hingegen gehört die Mehrzahl der Arten in die *O. infandus*-Gruppe und alle Arten sind auf den Philippinen regional-endemisch. Dazu gehören *O. infandus* SMITH, 1858 (= *O. infandus* r. *striaticeps* STITZ, 1925) von Luzon und Mindoro, *O. philippinus* EMERY, 1893 sp.rev. von Panay, Negros und Siquijor, *O. banksi* FOREL, 1910 von Luzon sowie drei weitere, neu beschriebene Arten, nämlich *O. schoedli* sp.n. von Nordluzon,

*O. scifictus* sp.n. von Camiguin und der auf den zentralen und östlichen Philippinen weit verbreitete *O. alias* sp.n. Zusätzlich werden zwei weitere Arten (sp. 1 und sp. 2) behandelt, welche vorerst unbenannt bleiben. Zur Sicherung der Stabilität der Nomenklatur werden Lectotypen für die folgenden Taxa designiert: *O. infandus* SMITH, 1858, *O. infandus* r. *striaticeps* STITZ, 1925, *O. papuanus* st. *philippinus* EMERY, 1893, und *O. banksi* FOREL, 1910.

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