

'Martanda sub-clade'*T. janardana*-group.

This group have long been treated as one single species with a range of subspecies all defined by the island or island group on which they occur. Our phylogeny includes samples from Malaysia (ssp. *sagittigera*), Sulawesi and Sangir Island (ssp. *opaculus*), and Bohol in the Philippines (ssp. *circella*). All three of these groups show a clear genetic divergence, and based on that we treat them all as belonging to three separate species together with their biogeographically linked subspecies with the species name going to the oldest in each cluster. The three species following this treatment are *T. janardana*, *T. megamede* and *T. micromede*. There are no noticeable differences in the male genitalia across the whole range of the *T. janardana*-group. However, the split of the Philippine taxa is supported by a loss of the dual discocellular brush (found in males across all other taxa in the 'Martanda sub-clade') in both Philippine taxa (*T. m. micromede* and *T. micromede circella*). It is likely that further studies will sink a range of the subspecies within *T. janardana*, but without a more thorough investigation we have decided to leave them largely intact for the moment.