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A Revision of the Japanese Species of the Genus *Tetrabothrus* (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Aleocharinae)

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Abstract The aleocharine staphylinid beetles of the genus *Tetrabothrus* BERNHAUER from Japan are revised. A new species is described and illustrated under the name of *T. validus* MARUYAMA et KISHIMOTO, sp. nov. The chaetotaxy and male terminalia of *T. japonicus* and *T. septentrionalis* are firstly described. A key is given to the Japanese species of the genus.

NAKANE (1991) recorded for the first time the genus *Tetrabothrus* from Japan, and described a new species, *T. japonicus* on the basis of specimens obtained in Kyushu. After that, KISHIMOTO (1997) described *T. septentrionalis* on the basis of female specimens taken in Hokkaido. Recently, we had an opportunity to examine some additional specimens of *T. septentrionalis*, including males, taken from some localities in Honshu and Shikoku. We also found a new species from Honshu through the courtesy of Mr. Hiroshi WATARI (Yokohama) and Susumu YOSHIDA (Machida, Tokyo).

In this paper, we are going to revise the three Japanese species of the genus *Tetrabothrus* BERNHAUER. They are: *T. japonicus* NAKANE, *T. septentrionalis* KISHIMOTO, and *T. validus* MARUYAMA et KISHIMOTO, sp. nov. General descriptions and illustrations will be given of the male genitalia of each species, and of the chaetotaxy and terminalia of *T. japonicus* and *T. septentrionalis*.

Terminology for chaetotaxial system largely follows SAWADA (1972). The technical procedures adopted are generally as in NAOMI and MARUYAMA (1997). The material was observed by using binocular stereoscopic microscope (Olympus SZ40; up to ×160) and light-microscope (Olympus BH2; up to ×1000).

Key to the Japanese Species of the Genus *Tetrabothrus*

1 (2) Eyes extremely large, their diameter much larger than postocular parts. Body broad and somewhat depressed above. ..... *T. japonicus* Nakane

2 (1) Eyes moderate in size, their diameter not larger than postocular parts. Body slender.

3 (4) Body large, 5.5–6.6 mm in length. Longitudinal diameter of an eye nearly as long as postocular part. Third to 7th tergites without pubescence. ..... *T. validus* sp. nov.

4 (3) Body small, 4.5–5.4 mm in length. Longitudinal diameter of an eye nearly 2/3 as large as postocular part. Third to 7th tergites with large pubescence at each apex. ..... *T. septentrionalis* KISHIMOTO

Genus *Tetrabothrus* BERNHAUER

Tetrabothrus BERNHAUER, 1915, Tidjschr. Ent., **58**: 240 [type species: *Tetrabothrus clavatus* BERNHAUER, fixed by subsequent designation (BLACKWELDER, 1952, p. 382)]. —— CAMERON, 1939, Fn. Brit. Ind., Coleopt. Staphyl. IV, p. 457, description. —— KISHIMOTO, 1997, Elytra, Tokyo, **25**: 445–450, description.

This genus is distinguished from all the other genera of the tribe Lomechusini by the following combination of morphological features:

Head with distinct neck, mouth parts produced anteriad to form a beak. Antennae short, strongly clavate. Mentum subtrapezoidal; anterior margin broadly emarginate. Prementum with 3 real pores. Ligula bilobed. Elytra more or less transverse. Tarsal formula 4–5–5. Third to 6th abdominal tergites excavated at each base. Tenth tergite with a row of setae at base.

CAMERON (1939) surmised that the genus is myrmecophilous. However, there has been neither report of its association with ants nor collecting data taken from ants' nest. Our opinion is that *Tetrabothrus* is probably not a myrmecophilous genus.

Tetrabothrus japonicus NAKANE

[Japanese name: Kombou-higebuto-hanekakushi]

(Figs. 1–14)

Tetrabothrus japonicus NAKANE, 1991, Kita-kyûshû no Konchû, Kokura, **38**: 111, description; type locality: Inao-dake, Kagoshima Pref., Kyushu. —— KISHIMOTO, 1995, Elytra, Tokyo, **23**: 94, record from Honshu; 1997, Elytra, Tokyo, **25**: 448, records from the Ryukyu Isls.

Body length: 4.6–6.0 mm (from front margin of head to anal end); 2.0–2.5 mm (from front margin of head to apices of elytra).

Body (Fig. 1) broad, somewhat depressed above, shining. Color brownish red; legs yellowish.

Male. Head transverse and very weakly convex above (width/length=1.39),

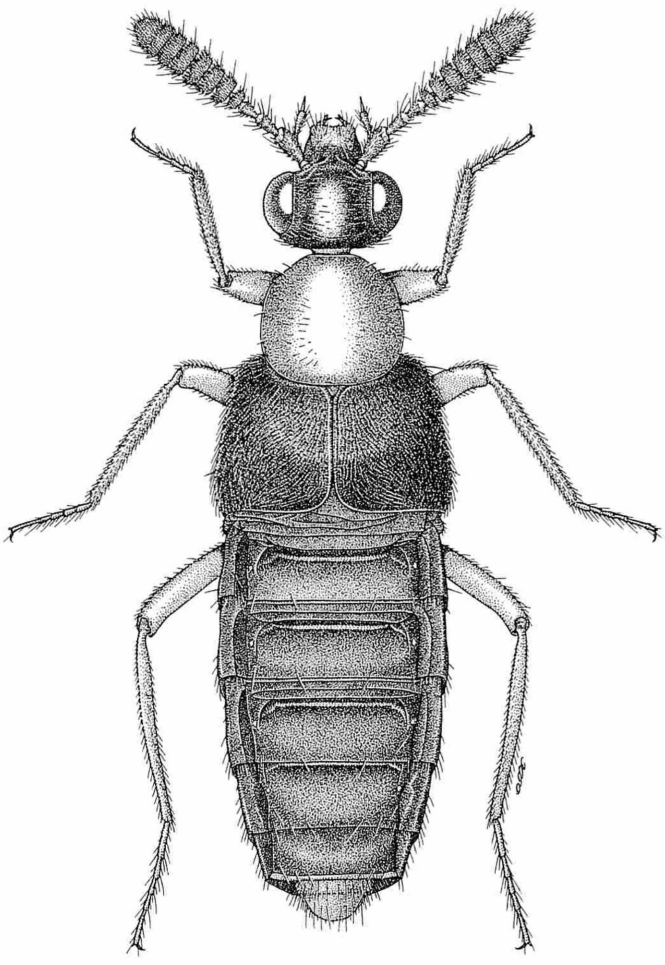
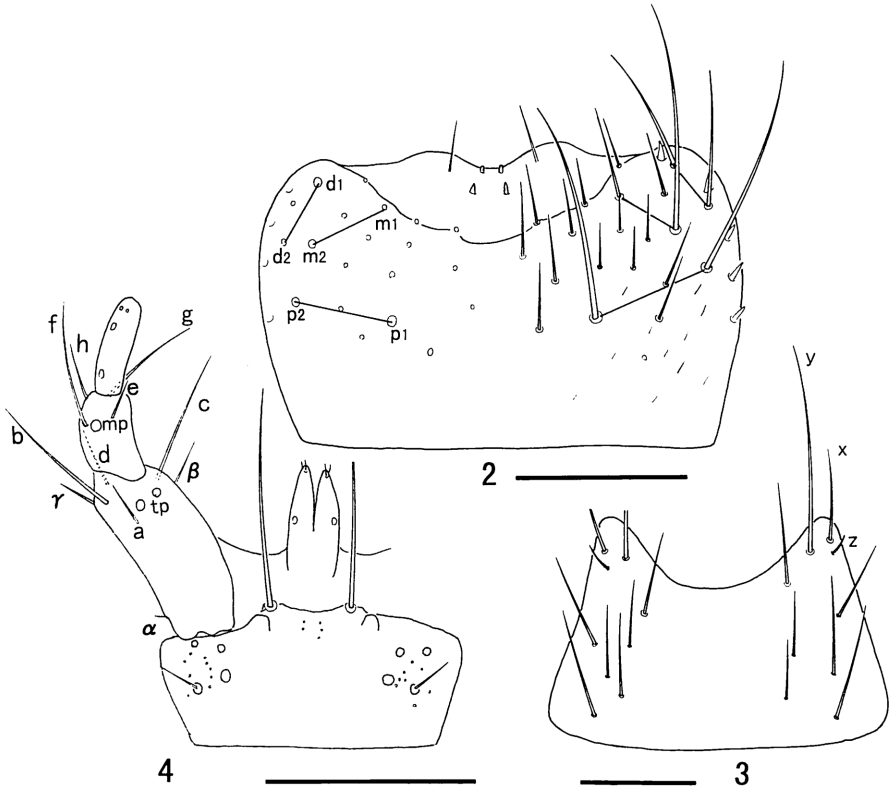


Fig. 1. Habitus of *Tetrabothrus japonicus* NAKANE.

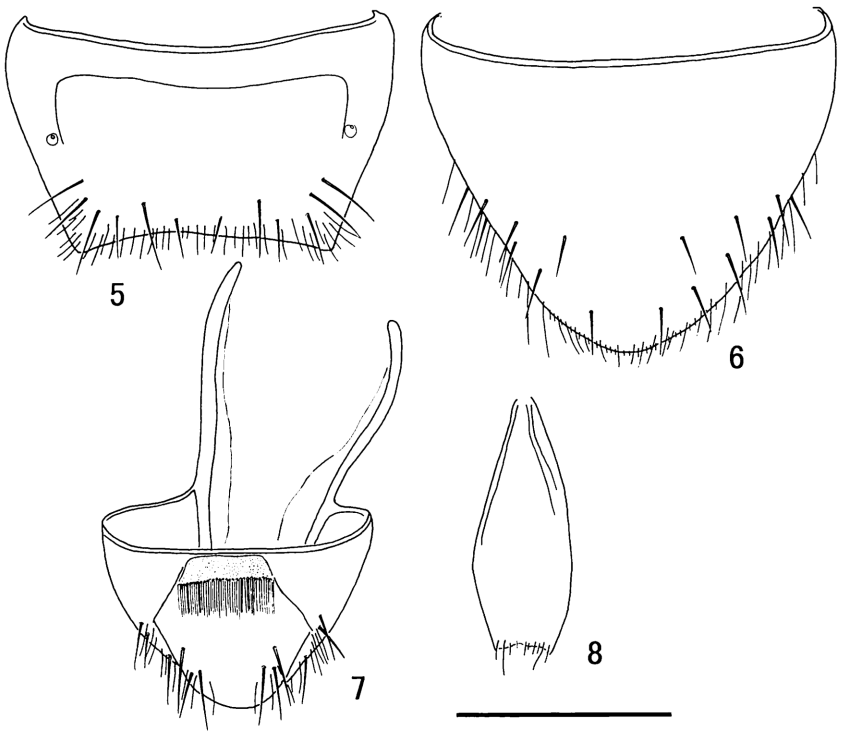
strongly narrowed posteriad to constricted neck; surface sparingly covered with long recumbent pubescence, central part glabrous; eyes extremely large and prominent, longitudinal diameter of an eye nearly twice as long as postocular part. Antennae much clavate; 1st segment stout and apically dilated, nearly twice as long as broad; 2nd segment shorter than the 1st; 3rd segment shorter than the 2nd, longer than broad; 4th–10th segments apparently broader than long; 11th segment conical, broader than long; relative length (width) of each segment from base to apex:— 2.3 (1.0): 1.3 (0.8): 1.1 (0.8): 0.4 (1.1): 0.6 (1.5): 0.7 (1.6): 0.7 (1.7): 0.6 (1.7): 0.55 (1.7): 0.4 (1.6): 1.1 (1.3). Labrum (Fig. 2) transverse, moderately emarginate at apex; anterior median part submembranous; surface sparsely covered with very minute pubescence; rows *d1–d2* and *m1–m2* almost the same in length; seta *m1* thin and inconspicuous as compared with



Figs. 2–4. *Tetrabothrus japonicus* NAKANE; 2, labrum; 3, mentum; 4; prementum and labium. Scale: 0.1 mm.

other principal setae, and poorly differentiated from secondary setae; *p1* and *p2* blackish and conspicuous. Mentum (Fig. 3) trapezoidal; anterior margin deeply and widely emarginate; seta *x* on the anterior margin, long, nearly a half as long as *y*; 1 *z* present, somewhat reduced. Prementum (Fig. 4) with 3 real pores and 1 setal pore, and with some minute pseudopores on median anterior margin and among the real pores. Ligula (Fig. 4) bilobed, with 2 fine spinulae at each apex. Labial palpus (Fig. 4) well segmented; 1st segment very long; 2nd segment shorter and narrower than the 1st, 1/3 as long as the 1st; 3rd segment as long as the 2nd but narrower; setula α much reduced; δ absent; β and γ well developed; setae *a* very short, located near *tp*; *b* as long as *c*, and located apically; *d* and *e* reduced; *f* located near *mp*; *g* as long as *f*, and located apically.

Pronotum circular and convex, narrowly and distinctly bordered, except for slightly emarginate anterior median margin, slightly broader than long (width/length= 1.10), and slightly broader than head (pronotum/head=1.10), widest at middle; surface similarly pubescent to head, and with 6 pairs of black suberect bristles. Scutellum tri-



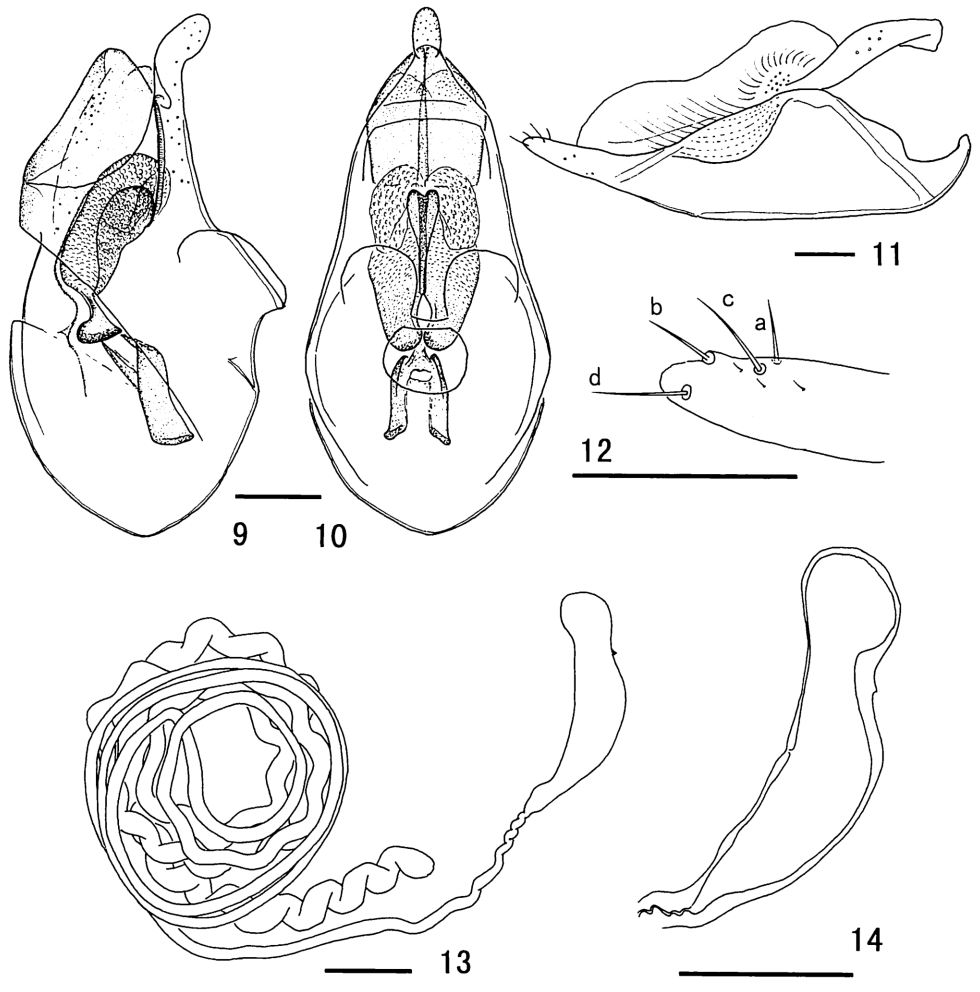
Figs. 5–8. *Tetrabothrus japonicus* NAKANE; 5, 8th tergite; 6, 8th sternite; 7, 9th and 10th tergite; 8, 9th sternite. Scale: 0.5 mm.

angular; surface smooth, and with 3 pairs of long pubescence. Elytra transverse, narrowed anteriad, broader than long (width/length=1.55), and much broader than pronotum (elytra/pronotum=1.75); posterior margin of elytra nearly truncate, though forming a slight re-entrant angle at suture; surface densely covered with long recumbent pubescence, which forms many bundles of 2–4 pubescence, and with 2 pairs of black suberect bristles. Legs long; relative length of each segment from base to apex: foretarsus:— 0.6: 0.7: 0.7: 1.8; midtarsus:— 1.0: 0.8: 0.7: 0.6: 1.7; hindtarsus:— 1.5: 1.1: 1.1: 0.9: 2.1.

Abdomen foliaceous; 5th–8th segments much narrowed posteriad; surface of all tergites completely glabrous, except for black bristles; 3rd–6th tergites deeply and broadly excavated at each base; 8th tergite (Fig. 5) truncated apically, transverse, with 6 long black bristles and with long pubescence; 8th sternite (Fig. 6) with 8 or 9 long black bristles, with long pubescence, and with minute apical pubescence; 9th and 10th tergites (Fig. 7) with 3 black bristles, respectively; 10th tergite with a row of long and thick setae at base; 9th sternite as shown in Fig. 8.

Macrochaetotaxy of 3rd–10th tergites:— 2: 2: 2: 3: 3: 6: 3: 3.

Median lobe (Figs. 9–10), viewed ventrally, ovate at base, gradually narrowed



Figs. 9–14. *Tetrabothrus japonicus* NAKANE; 9, median lobe of male genitalia, lateral aspect; 10, ditto, ventral aspect; 11, paramere of male genitalia; 12, ditto, apical lobe of paramerite; 13, spermatheca; 14, ditto, apical part. Scale: 0.1 mm.

apicad, with a narrowly protruded apex. In lateral view, ventro-median part abruptly produced; apical part almost straight and abruptly curved ventrad at the tip. Paramere (Fig. 11):— base of velum with some pores; apical lobe of paramerite as shown in Fig. 12; setae *b*–*d* on outer side; *a* as long as *b*; *c* as long as *d*, longer than *a* or *b*.

Female. Spermatheca (Figs. 13–14) complicatedly coiled many times; apical part gourd-shaped, weakly constricted.

Specimens examined [additional records]. [Honshu]: 1 ex., Kaminaka, Anamizu-machi, Ishikawa Pref., 12–VI–1963, S. TAKABA leg.; 1 ex., Torami, Ichinomiya-machi, Chiba Pref, 14–VIII–1991, K. KUBO leg.; 1 ex., Mt. Kiyosumi, Chiba Pref., 8–IX–

1986, H. YAMAZAKI leg.; 1 ex., same locality, 8–VII–1990, H. YAMAZAKI leg.; 1 ex., Mt. Tomisan, Chiba Pref., 14–VIII–1968, H. YAMAZAKI leg.; 1 ex., same locality, 8–VIII–1970, H. YAMAZAKI leg.; 1 ex., Higashiyama Rindô, Kimitsu-shi, Chiba Pref., 11–VII–1991, H. YAMAZAKI leg.; 1 ex., same locality, 1–IX–1991, H. YAMAZAKI leg.; 1 ex., Mt. Iwawaki, Osaka Pref., 13–VIII–1966, Y. HAYASHI leg. [Shikoku]: 1 ex., Higashino, Matsuyama, Ehime Pref., 17–V–1952, T. EDASHIGE leg. [Kyushu]: 1 ex., Yabe-mura, Fukuoka Pref., 6–V–1928, T. ESAKI leg.; 1 ex., Akamatsu Valley, Shimabara Pen., Nagasaki Pref., 25–VII–1979, S. IMASAKA leg.; 1 ex., Toi Cape, Miyazaki Pref., 19–VII–1963, M. YASUI leg.; 1 ex., Iriki, Kagoshima Pref., 20–VII–1981, M. ÔHARA leg. [Yaku Is.]: 2 exs., Miyanoura, 17–VII–1938, H. NOMURA leg. [Ryukyu Isls.]: 2 exs., Hatsuno, Amami-Ôshima Is., Kagoshima Pref., 4–IV–1965, K. UEDA leg.; 1 ex., Mt. Yuwan-dake, Amami-Ôshima Is., Kagoshima Pref., 7–VIII–1998, T. UEBI leg.; 2 exs., Gaji Rindô, Mt. Terubuki, Okinawa Is., Okinawa Pref., 21–X–1987, M. SAKAI leg.; 1 ex., Mt. Nishime-dake, Kunigami-son, Okinawa Is., Okinawa Pref., 19–X–1987, M. SAKAI leg.; 1 ex., Mt. Omoto, Ishigaki Is., Okinawa Pref., 31–III–1994, K. TOYODA leg.; 1 ex., Yonehara, Ishigaki Is., Okinawa Pref., 11–VI–1983, S. IMASAKA leg.; 3 exs., Arakawa Fall, Ishigaki Is., Okinawa Pref., 26–III–1998, H. YOSHITOMI leg.; 1 ex., Itona, Ishigaki Is., Okinawa Pref., 29–XI–1998, T. SHIMADA leg.; 1 ex., Ôsato, Ishigaki Is., Okinawa Pref., 1–VI–1999, H. MIZUSHIMA leg.; 1 ex., Urubuchi, Iriomote Is., Okinawa Pref., 17–X–1981, S. YOSHIMATSU leg.; 2 exs., Hoshidate, Iriomote Is., Okinawa Pref., 31–VIII–1989, K. YAMAZAKI leg.; 2 exs., Iriomote Is., Okinawa Pref. (no other data); 1 ex., Yonaguni Is., Okinawa Pref., 18–VII–1962, Y. HAMA leg.

Distribution. Japan (Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Yaku Is., Ryukyu Isls. [new to Shikoku and Yaku Is.]).

Remarks. This species is easily distinguished from all the other Japanese species of the genus by the large eyes which occupy nearly a half of head in area.

Biological notes. Most specimens examined were taken by light traps. This species seems nocturnal, because of having large eyes and showing positive phototaxis. Life cycle is unknown.

Tetrabothrus septentrionalis KISHIMOTO

[Japanese name: Kita-kombou-higebuto-hanekakushi]

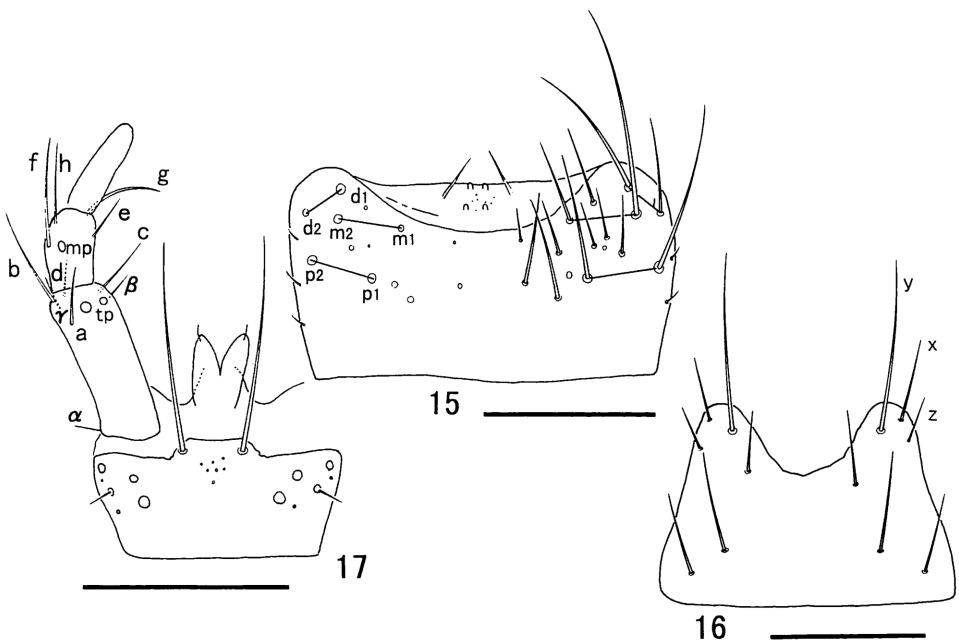
(Figs. 15–27)

Tetrabothrus septentrionalis KISHIMOTO, 1997, Elytra, Tokyo, **25**: 446, description of female; type locality: Oketo-ko, Oketo-chô, Abashiri, Hokkaido.

General description was given in KISHIMOTO (1997). Modified body length, chaetotaxy, and male and female terminalia of the species are described as follows:

Body length: 4.5–5.4 mm (from front margin of head to anal end); 1.9–2.4 mm (from front margin of head to apices of elytra).

Male. Labrum (Fig. 15) transverse, moderately emarginate at apex; anterior

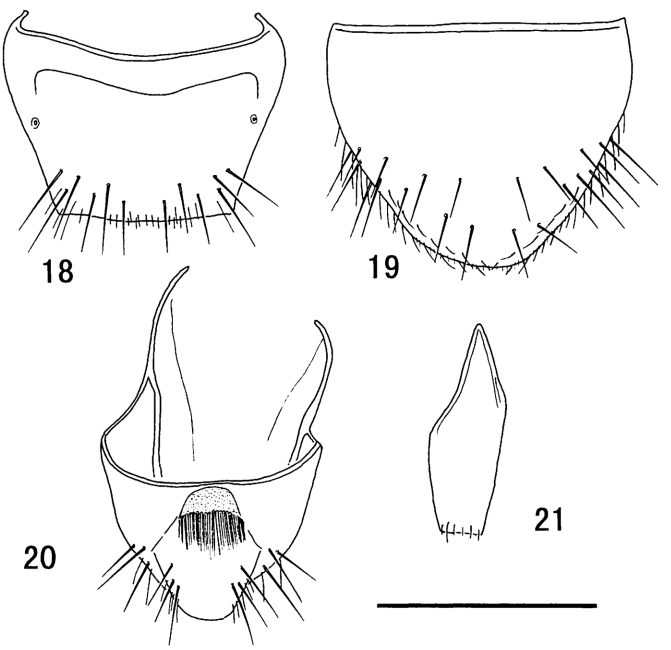


Figs. 15–17. *Tetrabothrus septentrionalis* KISHIMOTO; 15, labrum; 16, mentum; 17, prementum and labium. Scale: 0.1 mm.

median part submembranous; row *d1–d2* short, *m1–m2* and *p1–p2* almost the same in length; seta *m1* thin and inconspicuous as compared with other principal setae, and poorly differentiated from secondary setae; *p1* and *p2* blackish and conspicuous. Mentum (Fig. 16) trapezoidal; anterior margin deeply and widely emarginate; seta *x* on the anterior margin, very long, 2/3 as long as *y*; 1 *z* present, well developed. Prementum (Fig. 17) with 3 real pores and 1 setal pore, and with a small number of minute pseudopores on median anterior margin and among the real pores. Ligula (Fig. 17) bilobed, with 1 fine spinula at each apex. Labial palpus (Fig. 17) well segmented; 1st segment very long; 2nd segment shorter and narrower than the 1st, 2/5 as long as the 1st; 3rd segment as long as the 2nd but narrower; setula α developed; δ absent; β and γ well developed; setae *a* short; *b* as long as *c*, and located apically; *d* and *e* reduced; *f* located near *mp*; *g* as long as *f*, and located apically.

Eighth tergite (Fig. 18) truncated apically, with 6 long black bristles, and with long pubescence; 8th sternite (Fig. 19) with 11 or 12 long black bristles, with long pubescence, which forms 2 rows along median posterior margin, and with minute apical pubescence; 9th and 10th tergites (Fig. 20) with 3 black bristles, respectively; 10th tergite (Fig. 21) with a row of long and thick setae at base; 9th sternite as shown in Fig. 21.

Macrochaetotaxy of 3rd–10th tergites:— 3: 3: 3: 3: 3: 6: 3: 3.

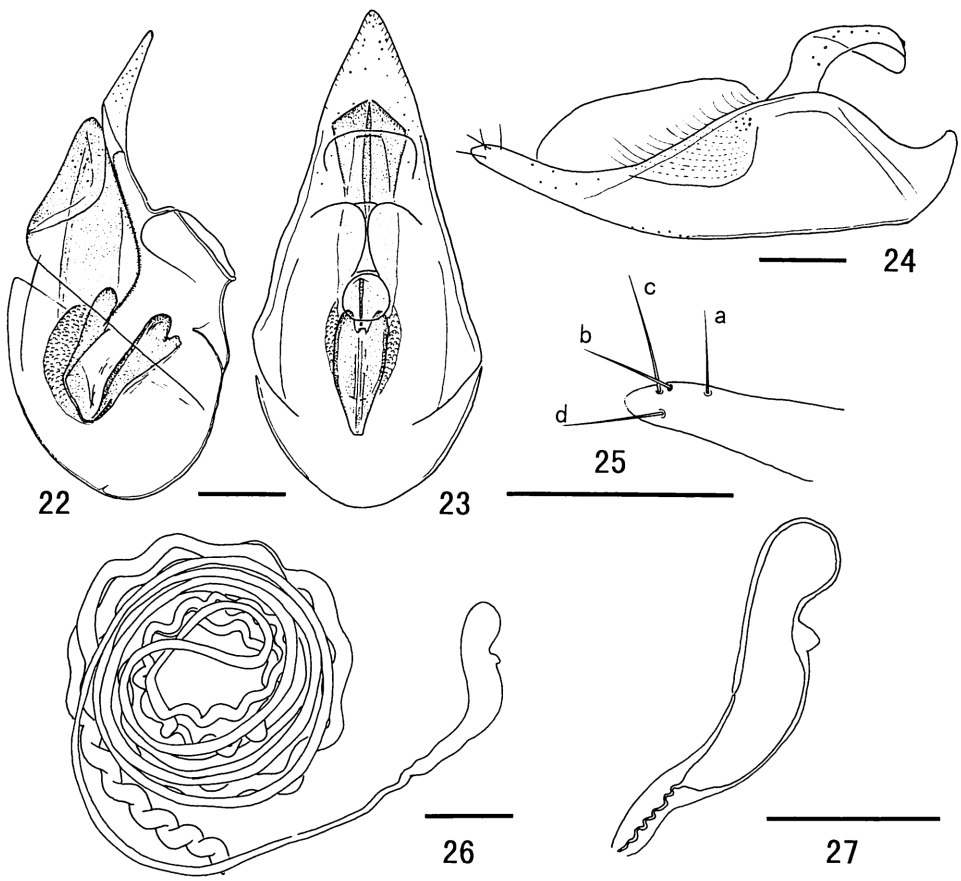


Figs. 18–21. *Tetrabothrus septentrionalis* KISHIMOTO; 18, 8th tergite; 19, 8th sternite; 20, 9th and 10th tergites; 21, 9th sternite. Scale: 0.5 mm.

Median lobe (Figs. 22–23), viewed ventrally, ovate at base, gradually and straightly narrowed apicad, with rounded apex. In lateral view, ventro-median part abruptly produced; apical part weakly and gradually curved ventrad. Paramere (Fig. 24):— base of velum with some pores; apical lobe of paramerite as shown in Fig. 25; all setae on outer side; *a* as long as *b*; *c* as long as *d*, longer than *a* or *b*.

Female. Spermatheca (Figs. 26–27) complicatedly coiled many times; apical part gourd-shaped, strongly constricted.

Specimens examined [additional records]. [Hokkaido]: 1 ex., Teshio Riv., Teshio-chô, 26–VIII–1992, S. HORI leg. [Honshu]: 1 ex., Nukumidaira, Yamagata Pref., 9–VIII–1969, Y. SHIBATA leg.; 1 ex., Mt. Azuma, Fukushima Pref., 10–VII–1985, S. NOMURA leg.; 1 ex., Okukinu, Nikkô-shi, Tochigi Pref., 21–VII–1987, S. NOMURA leg.; 1 ex., Chûzenji, Nikkô-shi, Tochigi Pref., 30–VI–1982, S. NAOMI leg.; 1 ex., Nikkô-yumoto, Nikkô-shi, Tochigi Pref., 25–VII–1985, S. NOMURA leg.; 1 ex., Kamiyama, Hakone-machi, Kanagawa Pref., 13–VIII–1970, Y. HIRANO leg.; 1 ex., Gozaishi-kôsen, Nirasaki-shi, Yamanashi Pref., 24–VII–1991, Y. SHIBATA leg.; 1 ex., Aokigahara, Mt. Fuji, Yamanashi Pref., 20–VII–1982, S. NAOMI leg.; 1 ex., Inago Spa, Yatsugatake Mts., Nagano Pref., 13–VII–1959, T. SHIBATA leg.; 1 ex., Ogamigô, Shirakawa-mura, Gifu Pref., 3–VIII–1998, K. MIZOTA leg. (on a log); 1 ex., same locality, 5–VIII–1998, M. MARUYAMA leg. (under dead leaves); 1 ex., Mt. Obako, Nara Pref., 27–VI–1982, T.



Figs. 22–27. *Tetrabothrus septentrionalis* KISHIMOTO; 22, median lobe of male genitalia, lateral aspect; 23, ditto, ventral aspect; 24, paramere of male genitalia; 25, ditto, apical lobe of paramerite; 26, spermatheca; 27, ditto, apical part. Scale: 0.1 mm.

SHIBATA leg.; 1 ex., Mt. Mayasan, Kôbe-shi, Hyôgo Pref., 12–VI–1996, H. HOSHINA leg.; 2 exs., Haigamine, Kure-shi, Hiroshima Pref., 12–VII–1987, I. OKAMOTO leg. [Shikoku]: 1 ex., Minokoshi, Tokushima Pref., 1–VIII–1960, T. SHIBATA leg.; 1 ex., Mt. Tsurugi, Tokushima Pref., 28–VII–1961, M. T. CHÛJÔ leg.

Distribution. Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku [new to Honshu and Shikoku]).

Remarks. This species is easily distinguished from *T. japonicus* by the smaller and slenderer body, and from *T. validus* sp. nov. by the smaller body, the less transverse elytra, and the 3rd to 7th tergites pubescent.

Biological notes. This species is rarely collected from under dead leaves by sifting and pit-fall trapping. Life cycle is unknown.

Tetrabothrus validus MARUYAMA et KISHIMOTO, sp. nov.

[Japanese name: Oni-kombou-higebuto-hanekakushi]

(Figs. 28–36)

Body length: 5.5–6.6 mm (from front margin of head to anal end); 2.6–2.9 mm (from front margin of head to apices of elytra).

Body (Fig. 28) elongate and stout, shining. Color reddish brown; legs yellowish brown, with apices of femora and base of tibiae brownish.

Male (Holotype). Head less transverse than in the other species (width/length= 1.26) and weakly convex above, distinctly narrowed posteriad to constricted neck; surface sparingly covered with long recumbent pubescence, central part glabrous; eyes large and prominent, longitudinal diameter of an eye nearly as long as postocular part. Antennae (Fig. 28) clavate; 1st segment stout, somewhat dilated apically, nearly twice as long as broad; 2nd segment shorter than the 1st; 3rd segment shorter than the 2nd, longer than broad; 4th–10th apparently broader than long; 11th conical, as long as broad; relative length (width) of each segment from base to apex:— 2.1 (1.0): 1.5 (0.8): 1.3 (0.8): 0.4 (1.2): 0.7 (1.4): 0.9 (1.4): 0.8 (1.5): 0.7 (1.5): 0.65 (1.5): 0.6 (1.4): 1.1 (1.1).

Pronotum subquadrate and convex, narrowly and distinctly bordered except for subtruncated anterior median margin, a little broader than long (width/length=1.13), and a little broader than head (pronotum/head=1.14), widest just behind the posterior margin; middle part subparallel-sided; posterior margin uniformly rounded; surface similarly pubescent to head, with 6 pairs of black suberect bristles. Scutellum triangular; surface smooth, with 3 pairs of long pubescence. Elytra transverse, narrowed anteriad, broader than long (width/length=1.55), and much broader than pronotum (elytra/pronotum=1.75); posterior margin of each elytron obliquely truncated, forming a slight re-entrant angle at suture; surface apparently more densely covered with long recumbent pubescence than on pronotum, which forms many bundles of 2–4 pubescence, and with 2 pairs of black suberect bristles. Legs long; relative length of each segment from base to apex: foretarsus:— 0.6: 0.7: 0.7: 1.8; midtarsus:— 1.0: 0.8: 0.7: 0.6: 1.7; hindtarsus:— 1.5: 1.1: 1.1: 0.9: 2.1.

Abdomen well developed, 4th–8th segments gradually narrowed posteriad; surface of all tergites completely glabrous, except for black apical bristles; 3rd–6th tergites deeply and broadly excavated at each base; 8th tergite (Fig. 29) truncated apically, with 5 long black bristles, and fine pubescence apically; 8th sternite (Fig. 30) with 9 or 10 long black bristles, and with long pubescence apically; 9th and 10th tergites (Fig. 31) with 3 black bristles, respectively; 10th tergite with a row of long and thick setae at base; 9th sternite as shown in Fig. 32.

Macrochaetotaxy of 3rd to 10th tergites:— 2: 2: 2: 2: 2: 5: 3: 3.

Median lobe (Figs. 33–34), viewed ventrally, ovate at base, gradually and somewhat roundly narrowed apicad, with rounded apex. In lateral view, ventro-median part abruptly and more strongly produced; apical part weakly curved ventrally. Paramere

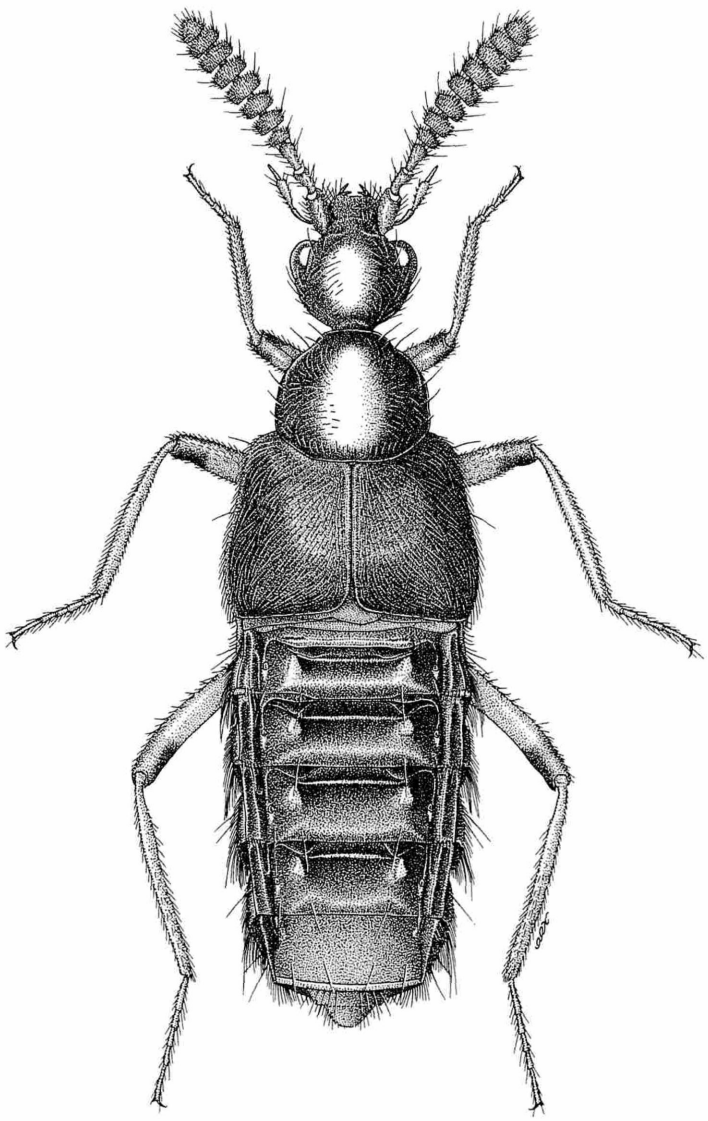
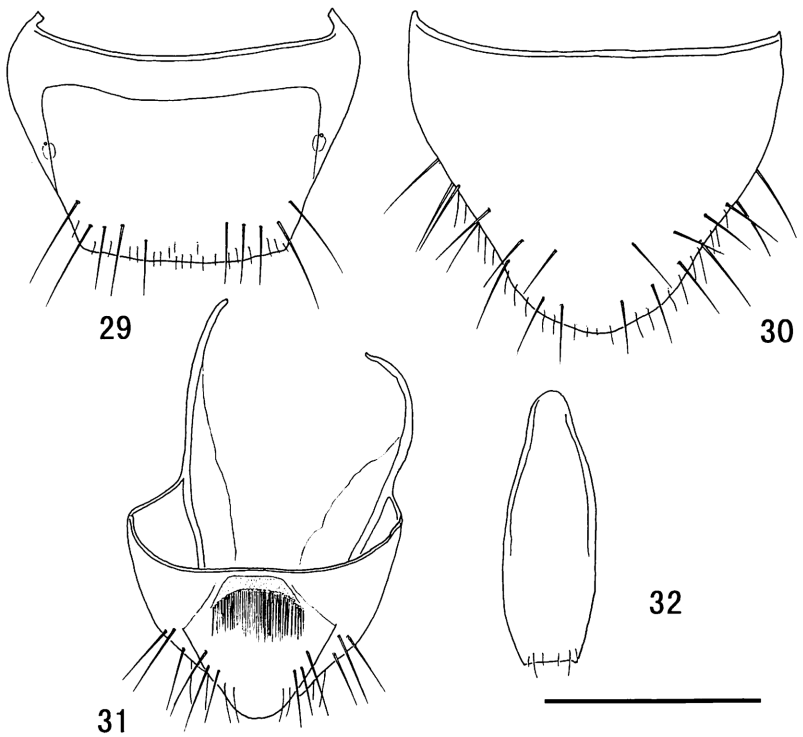


Fig. 28. Habitus of *Tetrabothrus validus* MARUYAMA et KISHIMOTO, sp. nov.

(Fig. 35):— base of velum with some pores; apical lobe of paramerite as shown in Fig. 36; *c* and *d* on outer margin; *a* as long as *b*; *d* the longest, twice as long as *a* or *b*.

Female. Unknown.

Type series. Holotype: male, Ôyato, Enkaizan, Yokohama-shi, Kanagawa Pref., 27–III–1993, K. KUBO leg. Deposited in the collection of the Laboratory of Entomol-



Figs. 29–32. *Tetrabothrus validus* MARUYAMA et KISHIMOTO, sp. nov.; 29, 8th tergite; 30, 8th sternite; 31, 9th and 10th tergites; 32, 9th sternite. Scale: 0.5 mm.

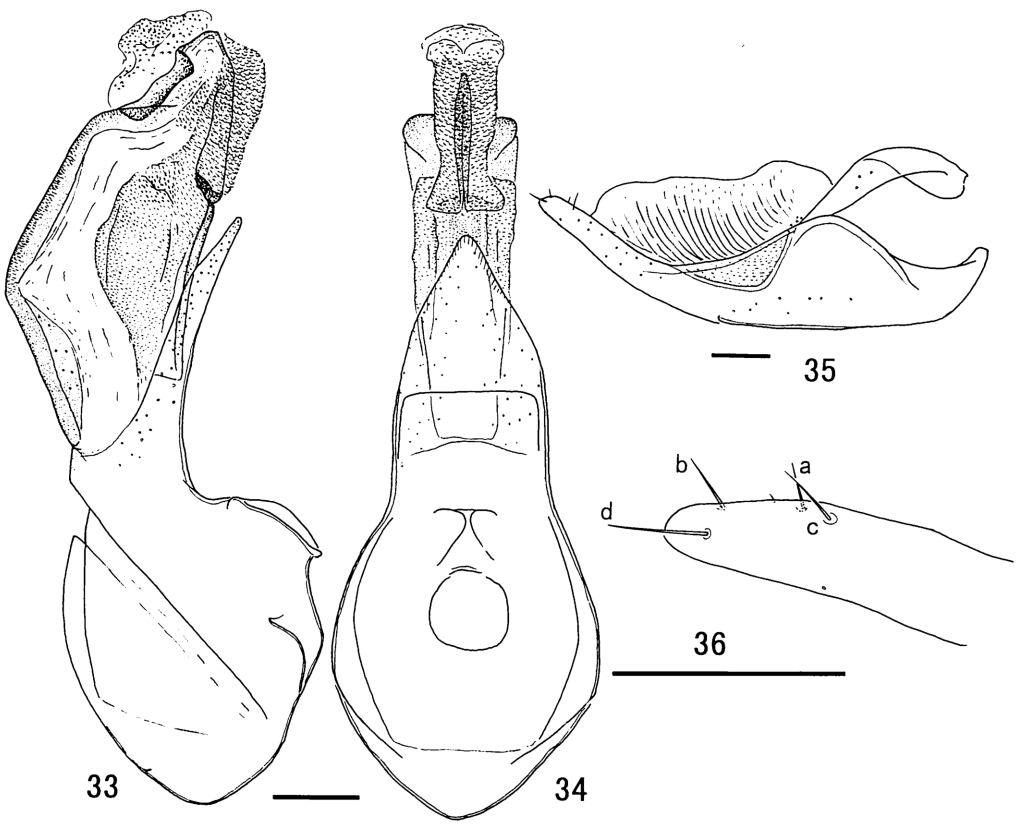
ogy, Tokyo University of Agriculture. Paratype: 1 male, same locality as holotype, 31–V–1994, K. KUBO leg.; 1 male, Honmachida, Machida-shi, Tokyo Pref., 27–VI–1998, S. YOSHIDA leg.

Distribution. Japan (Honshu).

Remarks. This species is closely allied to *T. laticornis* (WASMANN), but is distinguished from the latter by the conformation of pronotum, which is widely bordered in the latter, and the shape of the aedeagus (MARUYAMA, in prep.). Similar to *T. septentrionalis* among the Japanese species, but easily distinguished from it by the larger body, the more transverse elytra, and the 3rd to 7th tergites without pubescence. The chaetotaxy is not described here because of the paucity of available specimens for dissecting the mouthparts.

Biological notes. According to Mr. H. WATARI, the holotype and the paratype obtained on Enkaizan, Yokohama were collected by sweeping along the edge of a secondary broadleaved forest on warm and fine spring days when many insects were on wings. The paratype from Machida, Tokyo is found perching on a wall near a light at night.

Etymology. Named for the stout body.



Figs. 33–36. *Tetrabothrus validus* MARUYAMA et KISHIMOTO, sp. nov.; 33, median lobe of male genitalia, lateral aspect; 34, ditto, ventral aspect; 35, paramere of male genitalia; 16, ditto, apical lobe of paramerite. Scale: 0.1 mm.

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要　約

丸山宗利・岸本年郎：日本産*Tetrabothrus*属ハネカクシの再検討．—— KISHIMOTO (1997)以降に筆者らの手許に集まった標本により，日本産のコンボウヒゲブトハネカクシ属（新称）に含まれる種の再検討を行った．コンボウヒゲブトハネカクシ*T. japonicus*とキタコンボウヒゲブトハネカクシ*T. septentrionalis*の雄交尾器と口器の刺毛配列を初めて記載および図示し，*T. japonicus*を四国と屋久島から，*T. septentrionalis*を本州と四国から新たに記録した．また，関東の平地で発見された新種に，オニコンボウヒゲブトハネカクシ*T. validus* MARUYAMA et KISHIMOTOと命名して記載した．本種は，複眼が小さいことでコンボウヒゲブトハネカクシから，また第3から第7腹背板に軟毛を欠くことでキタコンボウヒゲブトハネカクシから，明瞭に識別できる．

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