

## Five New Species of the *Lathrobium* (s. str.) *nomurai* Group (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae) from Japan

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**Abstract** Five new species of the *Lathrobium* (s. str.) *nomurai* group are described under the names *L.* (s. str.) *tanakai*, *L.* (s. str.) *ohdaiense*, *L.* (s. str.) *hikosanense*, *L.* (s. str.) *daisensanum* and *L.* (s. str.) *moritai*. They were mainly obtained from the upper hypogean zone of mountain areas in Southwest Japan.

Nine species of the *Lathrobium* (s. str.) *nomurai* group have hitherto been reported from Japan by NAKANE (1955, p. 29) and WATANABE (1980, p. 21; 1986, p. 688; 1987, pp. 8, 11; 1991, pp. 145, 149, 151, 153; 1996, pp. 10–11); five species from Honshu, three from Shikoku and one from Kyushu. The members of this group are mainly found in the upper hypogean zone of mountain areas in Japan and characterized by large body, vestigial eyes and degenerated hind wings. These morphological features of the group are similar to those of the group of *L.* (s. str.) *pollens*, though it can be distinguished from the latter by the reddish colour of body, and head and elytra not transverse.

Examining the members of the genus *Lathrobium* from Japan, I have found five interesting species belonging to this group. After a careful examination, it has become clear that they are new to science because of different configuration of male genital organ. They will be described in the present paper under the names *L.* (s. str.) *tanakai*, *L.* (s. str.) *ohdaiense*, *L.* (s. str.) *hikosanense*, *L.* (s. str.) *daisensanum* and *L.* (s. str.) *moritai*. The type specimens of the new species to be described are deposited in the collection of the Laboratory of Entomology, Tokyo University of Agriculture, except for the holo- and allotypes of *L.* (s. str.) *ohdaiense* which are preserved in the collection of the Department of Zoology, National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo.

Before going further, I wish to express my hearty thanks to Dr. Shun-Ichi UENO, Visiting Professor at Tokyo University of Agriculture, for his kindness in giving me the opportunity to study the interesting specimens and valuable advice on the present study. Thanks are also due to Dr. Y. NISHIKAWA, Messrs. K. MATSUMOTO, S. MORITA, T. SHIMADA and S. TANAKA for their kindness in providing me with specimens used in the present study.

*Lathrobium* (s. str.) *tanakai* Y. WATANABE, sp. nov.

(Figs. 1, 2, 7-9)

[Japanese name: Tanaka-kobane-nagahanekakushi]

Body length: 10.0-13.0 mm (from front margin of head to anal end); 5.3-5.8 mm (from front margin of head to elytral apices).

Body elongate, subdepressed above and parallel-sided. Reddish brown and moderately shining, with head and pronotum sometimes paler, palpi, legs and anal end yellowish brown.

Male. Head suborbicular and gently elevated medially, as long as broad, widest at basal third and more strongly narrowed anteriorly than posteriorly; lateral sides arcuate; frontal area between antennal tubercles transversely flattened and impunctate, provided with a conspicuous setiferous puncture inside each antennal tubercle; disc sparingly covered with distinct setiferous punctures, except for small smooth vertexal area; latero-posterior parts also with setiferous punctures which are closer and finer than those on the disc; eyes very small and almost flat, their longitudinal diameter about one-sixth as long as the postocular part. Antennae extending to posterior fifth of pronotum and not thickened towards the apicalmost, basal two segments polished, the remainings opaque; 1st segment robust and distinctly widened apically, more than twice as long as broad, 2nd well constricted at the base, 1.5 times as long as broad, but a half as long as and somewhat narrower than 1st ( $2\text{nd}/1\text{st}=0.80$ ), 3rd remarkably longer than broad ( $\text{length}/\text{width}=1.75$ ) and a little longer though as broad as 2nd, 4th to 7th equal in both length and width to one another, each somewhat longer than broad ( $\text{length}/\text{width}=1.25$ ), 8th and 9th subequal in both length and width to each other, each slightly shorter ( $8\text{th}/7\text{th}=0.90$ ) though as broad as 7th, 10th somewhat longer than broad ( $\text{length}/\text{width}=1.25$ ) and equal in length to but slightly shorter than 9th ( $10\text{th}/9\text{th}=0.91$ ), apicalmost fusiform, twice as long as broad and 1.5 times as long as but slightly narrower than 10th ( $\text{apicalmost}/10\text{th}=0.94$ ), subacuminate at the apex.

Pronotum oblong and nearly parallel-sided or very feebly narrowed posteriorly, apparently longer than broad ( $\text{length}/\text{width}=1.31$ ) and distinctly longer ( $\text{pronotum}/\text{head}=1.24$ ) but slightly narrower ( $\text{pronotum}/\text{head}=0.94$ ) than head, lateral sides almost straight except near anterior and posterior angles, anterior margin gently and broadly rounded, posterior margin nearly truncated, anterior angles obtuse and not visible from dorsal side, posterior ones rounded; surface much more closely covered with stronger setiferous punctures than on head except for a narrow median smooth line through the length of pronotum. Scutellum subtriangular, sparsely scattered with somewhat coarse setiferous punctures and covered with microscopic ground sculpture. Elytra trapezoidal, distinctly narrowed anteriorly, slightly longer than broad ( $\text{length}/\text{width}=1.06$ ) and slightly broader ( $\text{pronotum}/\text{head}=1.06$ ) but a little shorter ( $\text{pronotum}/\text{head}=0.86$ ) than pronotum; lateral sides feebly arcuate, posterior margin broadly emarginate at the middle; posterior angles broadly rounded; surface more closely and more roughly punctured than on pronotum, bearing a vague depression be-

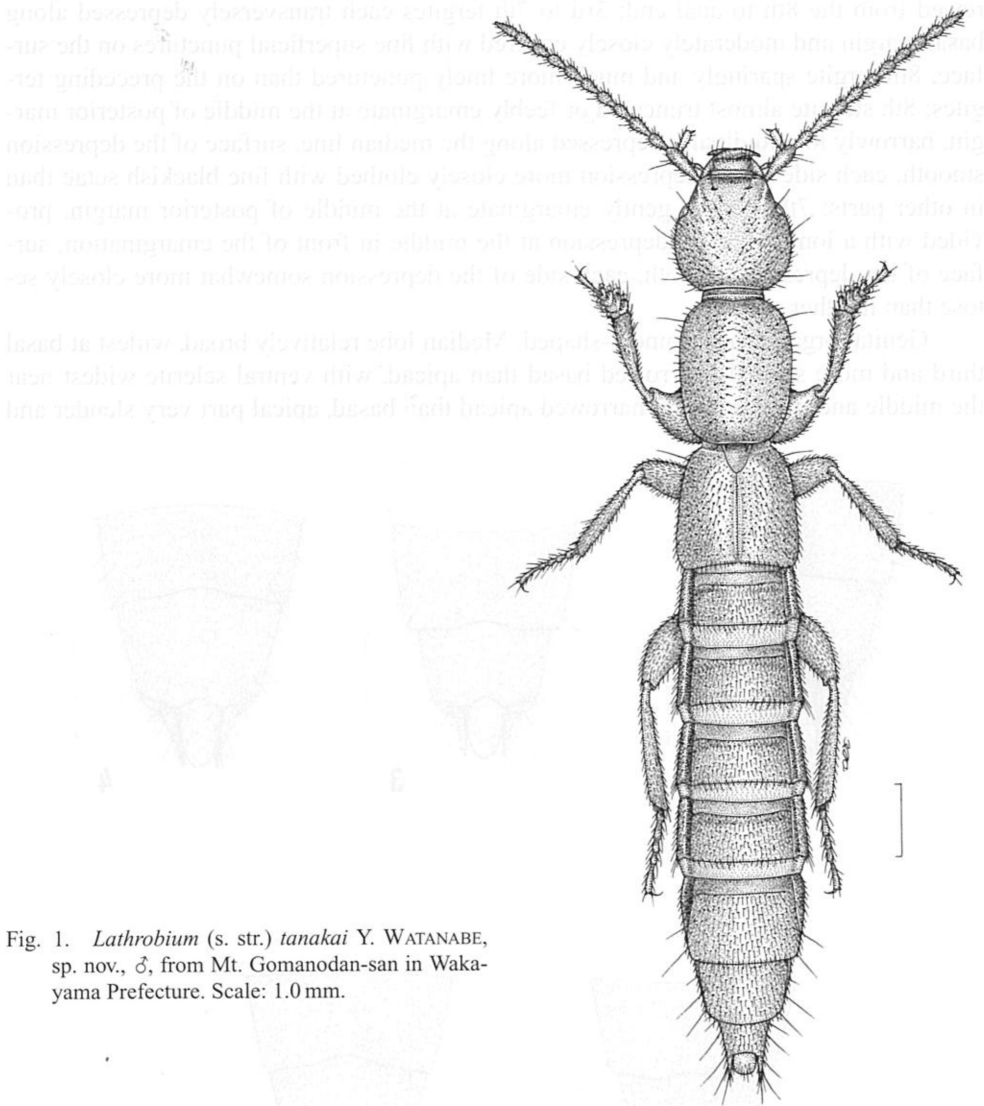


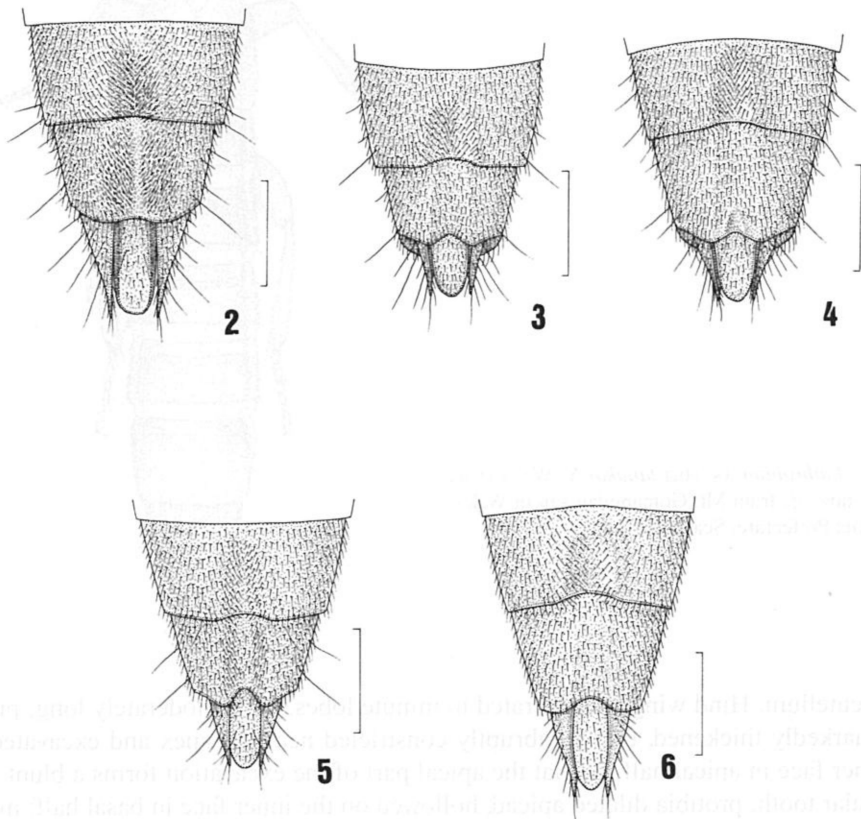
Fig. 1. *Lathrobium* (s. str.) *tanakai* Y. WATANABE, sp. nov., ♂, from Mt. Gomanodan-san in Wakayama Prefecture. Scale: 1.0 mm.

hind scutellum. Hind wings degenerated to minute lobes. Legs moderately long; profemur markedly thickened, though abruptly constricted near the apex and excavated on the inner face in apical half, so that the apical part of the excavation forms a blunt subtriangular tooth; protibia dilated apicad, hollowed on the inner face in basal half; meso- and metatibiae simple; 1st to 4th protarsal segments strongly widened; meso- and metatarsi thin.

Abdomen elongate, slightly widened towards the 7th segment and abruptly nar-

rowed from the 8th to anal end; 3rd to 7th tergites each transversely depressed along basal margin and moderately closely covered with fine superficial punctures on the surface, 8th tergite sparingly and much more finely punctured than on the preceding tergites; 8th sternite almost truncated or feebly emarginate at the middle of posterior margin, narrowly longitudinally depressed along the median line, surface of the depression smooth, each side of the depression more closely clothed with fine blackish setae than in other parts; 7th sternite gently emarginate at the middle of posterior margin, provided with a long elliptical depression at the middle in front of the emargination, surface of the depression smooth, each side of the depression somewhat more closely setose than in other parts.

Genital organ nearly spindle-shaped. Median lobe relatively broad, widest at basal third and more strongly narrowed basad than apicad, with ventral sclerite widest near the middle and more strongly narrowed apicad than basad, apical part very slender and



Figs. 2-6. Last three abdominal sternites in male of *Lathrobium* (s. str.) spp.; *L.* (s. str.) *tanakai* sp. nov. (2), *L.* (s. str.) *ohdaiense* sp. nov. (3), *L.* (s. str.) *hikosanense* sp. nov. (4), *L.* (s. str.) *daisensanum* sp. nov. (5), and *L.* (s. str.) *moritai* sp. nov. (6). Scale: 1.0 mm.

acutely pointed at the apex. Fused paramere asymmetrical and distinctly longer than median lobe, abruptly constricted near the middle, and then apparently tapered apicad, strongly curved to the right in apical half as seen from dorsal side and curved dorsad in apical part in profile.

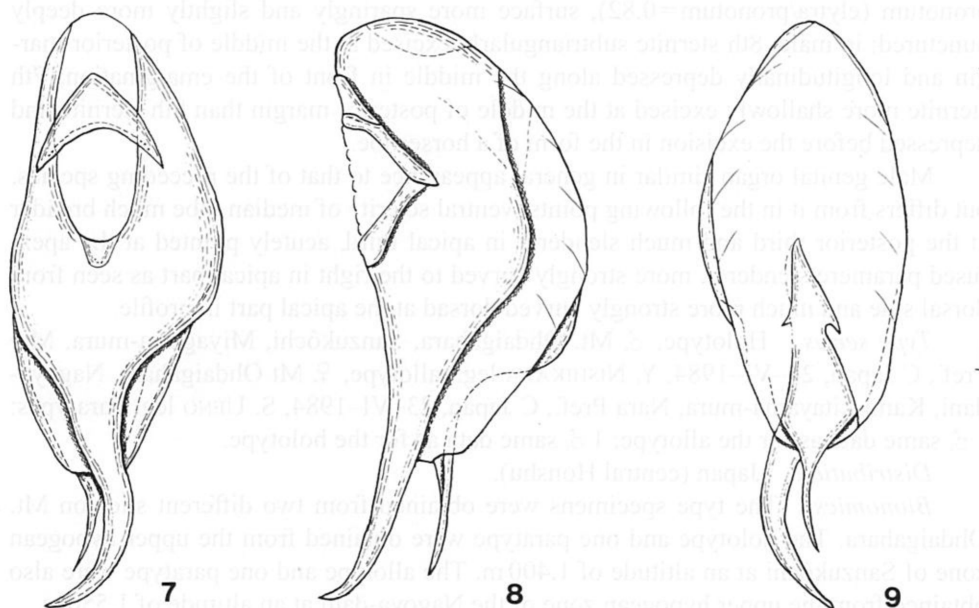
Female. Similar in facies to male, but the apical two abdominal sternites are simple.

*Type series.* Holotype, ♂, Mt. Gomanodan-san, Ryūjin, Wakayama Pref., Honshu, Japan, 3–VIII–1991, S. TANAKA leg.; allotype, ♀, same locality and collector as above, 27–VIII–1991. Paratypes: 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, same data as for the holotype; 2 ♂♂, same data as for the allotype; 1 ♂, Okusenjō (Ōnodani), Totsukawa-mura, Nara Pref., Honshu, Japan, 17–VIII–1991, S. TANAKA leg.

*Distribution.* Japan (central Honshu: Kii Peninsula).

*Remarks.* In general appearance, the present new species is similar to *L.* (s. str.) *kishuense*, but differs from it in the following points: body more or less smaller, head as long as broad, pronotum slightly narrower than head; 8th abdominal sternite in male more shallowly emarginate at the middle of posterior margin and distinctly glabrous along the median line before the emargination; male genital organ with fused paramere strongly curved to the right in apical half.

*Bionomics.* According to Mr. S. TANAKA's information, the type specimens obtained on Mt. Gomanodan-san were found in the upper hypogean zone in a mixed for-



Figs. 7–9. Male genital organ of *L.* (s. str.) *tanakai* Y. WATANABE, sp. nov.; dorsal view (7), lateral view (8), and ventral view (9). Scale: 1.0 mm.

est of deciduous broadleaved trees, *Fagus crenata* and *Quercus crispula*, and coniferous trees, *Abies firma* and *Tsuga sieboldii*, at an altitude of about 1,280 m. One paratype obtained on Mt. Okusenjô, which is about 10 km distant to the south-south-east from Ryûjin Spa, was also found in the upper hypogean zone of the Ônodani at an altitude of about 1,060 m.

*Etymology.* The present new species is named after Mr. Shotaro TANAKA, Shirahama-chô, who kindly supplied me with the specimens of the type series.

*Lathrobium* (s. str.) *ohdaiense* Y. WATANABE, sp. nov.

(Figs. 3, 10–12)

[Japanese name: Ohdai-kobane-nagahanekakushi]

Body length: 9.4–10.4 mm (from front margin of head to anal end); 4.8–5.6 mm (from front margin of head to elytral apices).

Male and Female. In facies resembles the preceding species, but can be distinguished from it by the darker colour, somewhat smaller and narrower body, and the following points.

Head with lateral sides less arcuate and more numerous punctured on latero-posterior parts; pronotum distinctly narrowed posteriad, not so long (length/width = 1.27) as in the preceding species and as broad as head, surface similarly punctured to that of head; elytra relatively short, nearly as long as broad and much shorter than pronotum (elytra/pronotum = 0.82), surface more sparingly and slightly more deeply punctured; in male, 8th sternite subtriangularly excised at the middle of posterior margin and longitudinally depressed along the middle in front of the emargination; 7th sternite more shallowly excised at the middle of posterior margin than 8th sternite and depressed before the excision in the form of a horseshoe.

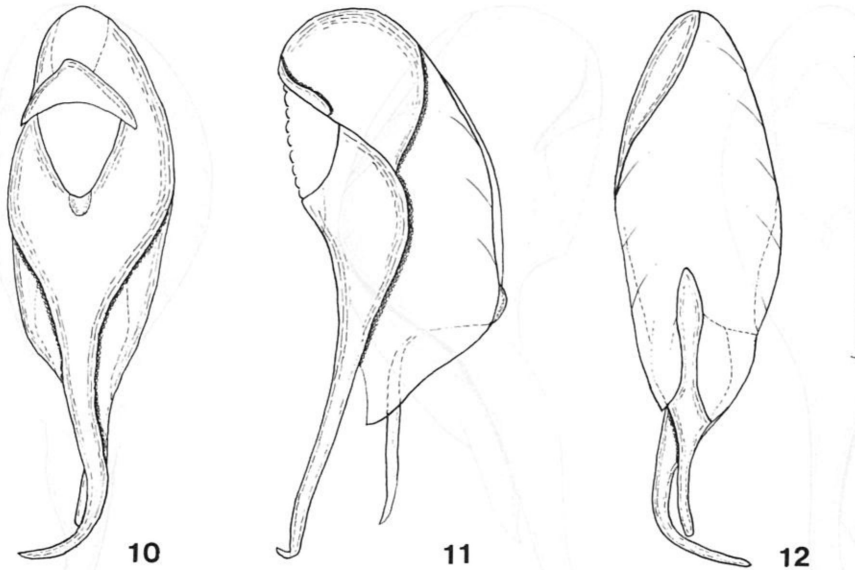
Male genital organ similar in general appearance to that of the preceding species, but differs from it in the following points: ventral sclerite of median lobe much broader at the posterior third and much slenderer in apical third, acutely pointed at the apex; fused paramere slenderer, more strongly curved to the right in apical part as seen from dorsal side and much more strongly curved dorsad at the apical part in profile.

*Type series.* Holotype, ♂, Mt. Ohdaigahara, Sanzukôchi, Miyagawa-mura, Mie Pref., C Japan, 24–VI–1984, Y. NISHIKAWA leg.; allotype, ♀, Mt Ohdaigahara, Nagoya-dani, Kami-kitayama-mura, Nara Pref., C Japan, 23–VI–1984, S. UENO leg. Paratypes: 1 ♂, same data as for the allotype; 1 ♂, same data as for the holotype.

*Distribution.* Japan (central Honshu).

*Bionomics.* The type specimens were obtained from two different sites on Mt. Ohdaigahara. The holotype and one paratype were obtained from the upper hypogean zone of Sanzukôchi at an altitude of 1,400 m. The allotype and one paratype were also obtained from the upper hypogean zone of the Nagoya-dani at an altitude of 1,550 m.

*Etymology.* The name of this new species is derived from "Mt. Ohdaigahara", the type locality.



Figs. 10–12. Male genital organ of *L. (s. str.) ohdaiense* Y. WATANABE, sp. nov.; dorsal view (10), lateral view (11), and ventral view (12). Scale: 1.0 mm.

***Lathrobium* (s. str.) *hikosanense* Y. WATANABE, sp. nov.**

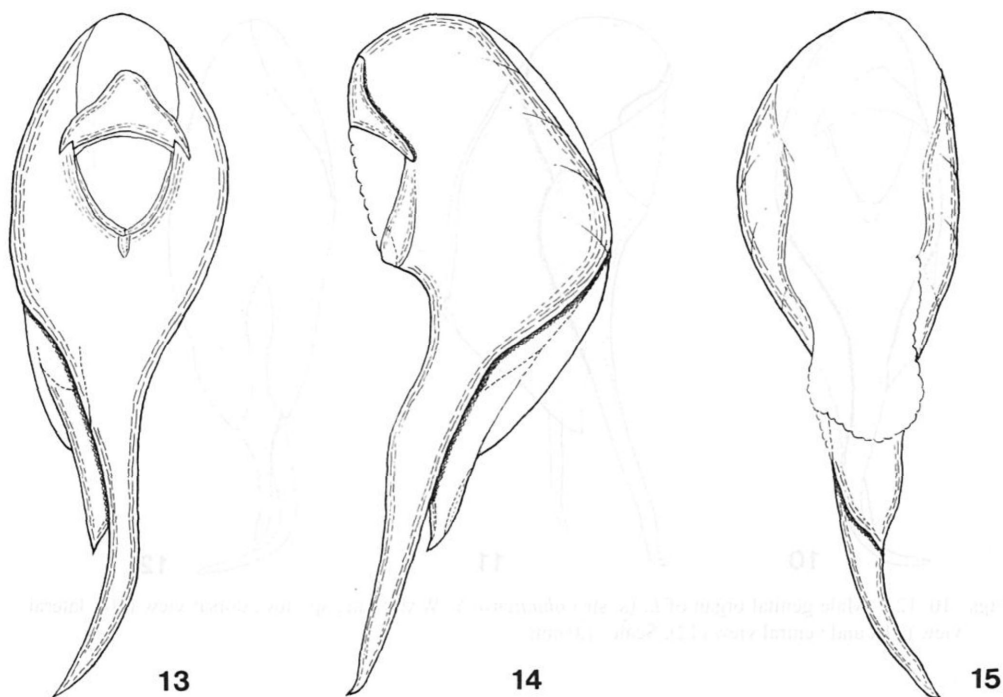
(Figs. 4, 13–15)

[Japanese name: Hikosan-kobane-nagahanekakushi]

Body length: 9.5–10.5 mm (from front margin of head to anal end); 5.2–5.5 mm (from front margin of head to elytral apices).

Male and Female. In general appearance similar to *L. (s. str.) ohdaiense*, but differs from it in the following points.

Head more strongly narrowed anteriorly, slightly longer than broad (length/width=1.03), surface more sparingly and less coarsely punctured in latero-posterior parts; pronotum more strongly narrowed posteriorly and relatively long, considerably longer than broad (length/width=1.43) and a little narrower than head (pronotum/head=0.90), surface more coarsely punctured except for a smooth longitudinal median place; elytra as long as broad, lateral margins less arcuate, posterior margin more deeply emarginate, surface more closely though less coarsely punctured; abdomen more sparingly and more coarsely punctured on the surface; in male, 8th sternite semicircularly excised at the middle of posterior margin and longitudinally depressed along the median line in front of the excision, apical part of the depression provided with a small subtriangular glabrous area, 7th sternite also shallowly, broadly emarginate at the middle of posterior margin and elliptically depressed at the middle before the emargination.



Figs. 13–15. Male genital organ of *L. (s. str.) hikosanense* Y. WATANABE, sp. nov.; dorsal view (13), lateral view (14), and ventral view (15). Scale: 1.0 mm.

Male genital organ similar in facies to those of the two preceding species, but differs from them in the following points: Median lobe much shorter than fused paramere, ventral sclerite broad and gradually narrowed to near the apex which is subtriangularly pointed; fused paramere much more elongate and more gently curved to the right in apical fourth as seen from dorsal side.

*Type series.* Holotype, ♂, Mt. Hiko-san, Fukuoka Pref., Kyushu, Japan, 8~11-IX-1997, T. SHIMADA leg.; allotype, ♀, same locality as for the holotype, 24-IX-1981, S. MORITA leg. Paratypes: 4 ♂♂, same data as for the allotype.

*Distribution.* Japan (northern Kyushu).

*Bionomics.* Unknown.

*Etymology.* The specific epithet of the present new species is derived from “Mt. Hiko-san”, the type locality.

***Lathrobium (s. str.) daisensanum* Y. WATANABE, sp. nov.**

(Figs. 5, 16–18)

[Japanese name: Daisensan-kobane-nagahanekakushi]

Body length: 9.2–10.4 mm (from front margin of head to anal end); 5.1–5.4 mm

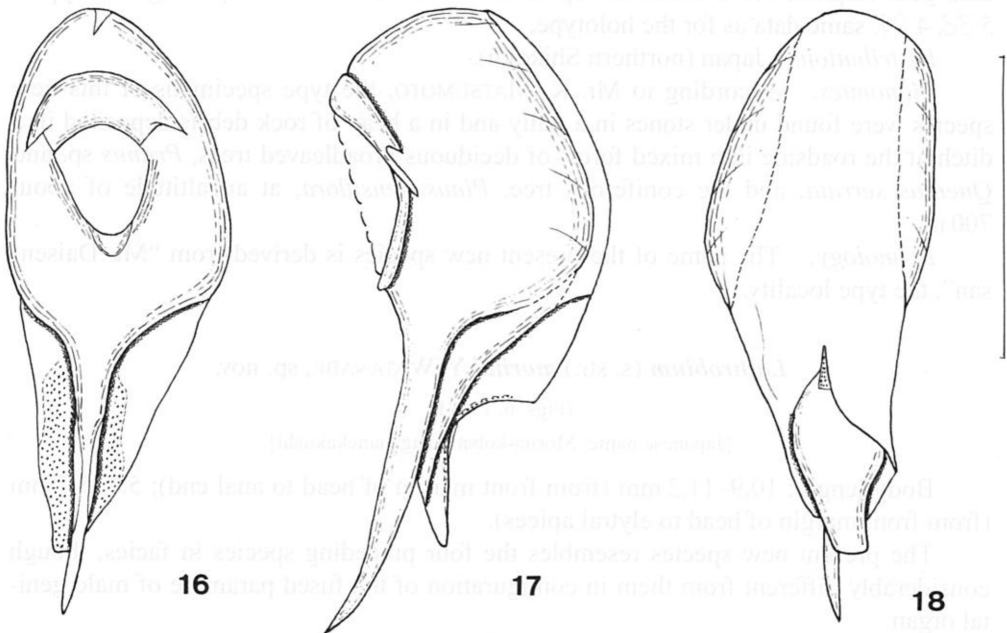


(from front margin of head to elytral apices).

Similar in general appearance to the three preceding species, but can easily be distinguished from them by configuration of male genital organ.

**Male.** Head suborbicular, gently elevated medially, widest before posterior angles and feebly narrowed anteriorly; lateral sides gently arcuate; surface sparsely scattered with distinct setiferous punctures except for small median area which is glabrous, the punctures becoming more numerous and smaller in the latero-posterior areas than on disc. Antennae elongate, similar in articulation to those of the three preceding species.

Pronotum oblong, almost parallel-sided in median part, though more strongly narrowed in posterior fifth than in anterior fifth, evidently longer than broad (length/width=1.40), distinctly longer (pronotum/head=1.26) though slightly narrower (pronotum/head=0.93) than head; lateral sides nearly straight except near anterior and posterior angles which are rounded, anterior and posterior margins as in the three preceding species, surface densely covered with coarse setiferous punctures except for a narrow median smooth line through the length of pronotum, but sometimes obscure in anterior half. Scutellum similar to those of the three preceding species. Elytra nearly square, slightly dilated posteriorly, as long as broad, apparently shorter (elytra/pronotum=0.79) but a little broader (elytra/pronotum=1.11) than pronotum, lateral sides gently arcuate, posterior margin emarginate at the middle and forming a re-en-



Figs. 16–18. Male genital organ of *L. (s. str.) daisensanum* Y. WATANABE, sp. nov.; dorsal view (16), lateral view (17), and ventral view (18). Scale: 1.0 mm.

trant angle; surface rather densely covered with superficial setiferous punctures. Legs similar in structure to those of the three preceding species.

Abdomen elongate, gradually dilated towards the 7th segment and abruptly narrowed from the 8th to anal end; 3rd to 6th and anterior half of 7th tergites each closely covered with superficial punctures, posterior half of the 7th and 8th tergites much more sparingly and much more finely punctured than on the preceding tergites; 8th sternite subtriangularly excised at the middle of posterior margin and narrowly, longitudinally depressed along the median line, each side of the depression closely provided with short blackish setae; 7th sternite also shallowly emarginate at the middle of posterior margin and elliptically depressed at the middle in front of the emargination.

Genital organ more closely similar in configuration to that of *L. (s. str.) konpira* Y. WATANABE (1991, p. 149) than those of the three preceding species. Median lobe widest at the basal fourth and more strongly narrowed apicad than basad, evidently shorter than fused paramere, ventral sclerite broader and truncated at the apex. Fused paramere slightly curved to the right and gradually narrowed towards the pointed apex in dorsal view, surface provided with a fine longitudinal carina on each side of median part.

Female. Similar in general appearance to male, though differing from it in the 7th and 8th abdominal sternites which are not modified.

*Type series.* Holotype, ♂, allotype, ♀, Mt. Daisen-san, Kotonami-chô, Nakatado-gun, Kagawa Pref., Shikoku, Japan, 25-X-1997, K. MATSUMOTO leg. Paratypes: 5 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, same data as for the holotype.

*Distribution.* Japan (northern Shikoku).

*Bionomics.* According to Mr. K. MATSUMOTO, the type specimens of this new species were found under stones in a gully and in a heap of rock debris deposited in a ditch at the roadside in a mixed forest of deciduous broadleaved trees, *Prunus* sp. and *Quercus serrata*, and the coniferous tree, *Pinus densiflora*, at an altitude of about 700 m.

*Etymology.* The name of the present new species is derived from "Mt. Daisen-san", the type locality.

***Lathrobium (s. str.) moritai* Y. WATANABE, sp. nov.**

(Figs. 6, 19–21)

[Japanese name: Morita-kobane-nagahanekakushi]

Body length: 10.9–11.2 mm (from front margin of head to anal end); 5.1–5.7 mm (from front margin of head to elytral apices).

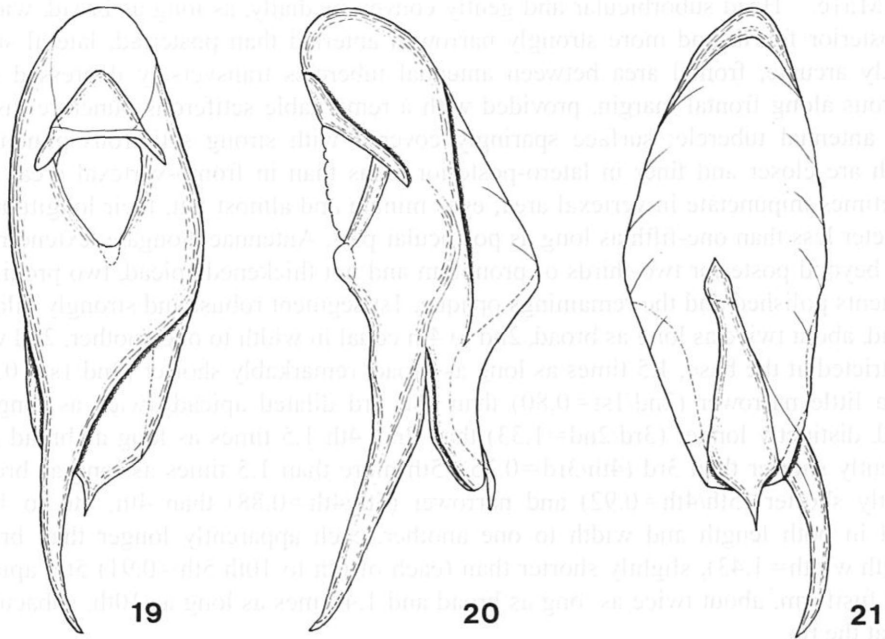
The present new species resembles the four preceding species in facies, though considerably different from them in configuration of the fused paramere of male genital organ.

Body elongate, nearly parallel-sided and subdepressed above. Colour dark red and moderately shining, with palpi and legs somewhat paler.

Male. Head suborbicular and gently convex medially, as long as broad, widest at posterior fourth and more strongly narrowed anteriorly than posteriorly; lateral sides weakly arcuate, frontal area between antennal tubercles transversely depressed and glabrous along frontal margin, provided with a remarkable setiferous puncture inside each antennal tubercle; surface sparingly covered with strong setiferous punctures which are closer and finer in latero-posterior areas than in fronto-vertexal area, and sometimes impunctate in vertexal area; eyes minute and almost flat, their longitudinal diameter less than one-fifth as long as postocular part. Antennae elongate, extending a little beyond posterior two-thirds of pronotum and not thickened apically, two proximal segments polished and the remainings opaque, 1st segment robust and strongly dilated apically, about twice as long as broad, 2nd to 4th equal in width to one another, 2nd well constricted at the base, 1.5 times as long as broad, remarkably shorter ( $2\text{nd}/1\text{st}=0.55$ ) and a little narrower ( $2\text{nd}/1\text{st}=0.80$ ) than 1st, 3rd dilated apically, twice as long as broad, distinctly longer ( $3\text{rd}/2\text{nd}=1.33$ ) than 2nd, 4th 1.5 times as long as broad and evidently shorter than 3rd ( $4\text{th}/3\text{rd}=0.75$ ), 5th more than 1.5 times as long as broad, slightly shorter ( $5\text{th}/4\text{th}=0.92$ ) and narrower ( $5\text{th}/4\text{th}=0.88$ ) than 4th, 6th to 10th equal in both length and width to one another, each apparently longer than broad ( $\text{length}/\text{width}=1.43$ ), slightly shorter than (each of 6th to 10th/ $5\text{th}=0.91$ ) 5th, apical-most fusiform, about twice as long as broad and 1.4 times as long as 10th, subacuminate at the tip.

Pronotum oblong, nearly parallel-sided in anterior half and slightly narrowed posteriorly in posterior half, clearly longer than broad ( $\text{length}/\text{width}=1.40$ ), evidently longer ( $\text{pronotum}/\text{head}=1.31$ ) but slightly narrower ( $\text{pronotum}/\text{head}=0.94$ ) than head; lateral sides very feebly arcuate in dorsal view, anterior margin broadly rounded though slightly emarginate at the middle, posterior margin subtruncate, anterior angles obtuse and not visible from above, posterior ones rounded; surface more closely and more strongly punctured than on head, bearing a narrow smooth longitudinal space at the middle through the length of pronotum. Scutellum subtriangular, sparsely covered with obscure setiferous punctures on the surface. Elytra subtrapezoidal, dilated posteriorly, slightly longer than broad ( $\text{length}/\text{width}=1.06$ ), apparently shorter ( $\text{elytra}/\text{pronotum}=0.86$ ) but a little broader ( $\text{elytra}/\text{pronotum}=1.13$ ) than pronotum; lateral sides very feebly arcuate; posterior margin emarginate at the middle; posterior angles broadly rounded; surface rather densely and roughly punctured all over, provided with a small depression behind scutellum. Legs moderately long, profemur remarkably thickened, though abruptly constricted near the apex and excavated in apical half on the inner face, so that the anterior part of the excavation forms a subtriangular blunt tooth; protibia dilated apically, hollowed in basal half on the inner face and armed with five comb-like transverse rows of yellowish setae within the hollow; meso- and metatibiae normal; 1st to 4th protarsal segments strongly widened.

Abdomen elongate, slightly dilated to the 7th segment, and then abruptly narrowed from the 8th to anal end, 3rd to 7th tergites each transversely depressed along the base and moderately closely covered with fine superficial punctures, 8th tergite



Figs. 19–21. Male genital organ of *L. (s. str.) moritai* Y. WATANABE, sp. nov.; dorsal view (19), lateral view (20), and ventral view (21). Scale: 1.0 mm.

much more sparingly and more minutely punctured than on the preceding tergites; 8th sternite semicircularly excised at the middle of posterior margin and shallowly longitudinally depressed before the excision, 7th sternite also shallowly, broadly emarginate at the middle of posterior margin and depressed in the shape of a horseshoe in front of the emargination.

Genital organ nearly spindle-shaped. Median lobe apparently shorter than fused paramere, with ventral sclerite widest near the posterior fourth and abruptly narrowed apicad, the apex acutely pointed. Fused paramere asymmetrical, abruptly constricted near the middle and clearly tapered towards the pointed apex, apical half gently curved to the left in dorsal view.

Female. In facies resembles male, but the apical two abdominal sternites are simple.

*Type series.* Holotype, ♂, allotype, ♀, Mt. Jakuchi-san, Nishiki-chô, Kuga-gun, Yamaguchi Pref., Honshu, Japan, 22-IX-1981, S. MORITA leg. Paratype: 1 ♀, same data as for the holotype.

*Distribution.* Japan (western Honshu).

*Bionomics.* The type specimens were obtained from the upper hypogean zone in a broadleaved forest on Mt. Jakuchi-san at an altitude of about 1,000 m.

*Etymology.* The specific epithet of the present new species is given after Mr.

Seiji MORITA, who kindly supplied me with the type series.

## 要 約

渡辺泰明：日本から採集されたオオコバネナガハネカクシ種群に含まれる5新種（甲虫目，ハネカクシ科）。——アリガタハネカクシ亜科に属するオオコバネナガハネカクシ種群は，現在まで日本から9種が知られ，西日本の主として地下浅層から，また一部の種は洞窟や廃鉱になった坑道からも発見されてきた。この種群は，後翅が退化している点では落ち葉の下などから採集されるコバネナガハネカクシ種群と共通しているが，体がより大型で，色彩は赤みが強く，翅鞘が幅広にならない点で後者から区別することができる。

私は手許に保有している本種群について検討を進めているが，その結果，未記載の5種を見出すことができた。これらの5種は外部形態がたがいに酷似しているが，雄の腹板に表われる第二次性徴および雄交尾器の形状に明らかな差異が認められ新種と判断されたので，下記のとおり命名，記載した。

### 1. *Lathrobium* (s. str.) *tanakai* Y. WATANABE タナカコバネナガハネカクシ

本種は護摩壇山および奥千丈（大野谷）の地下浅層から得られたもので，*L.* (s. str.) *kishuense* に類似している。しかし頭部の幅は長さと同じで，前胸背板よりも狭いこと，雄の腹部第8腹板後縁中央の湾入は弱く，その前方に縦の平滑帯が存在すること，さらに雄交尾器の側葉が強く湾曲することで容易に区別できる。

### 2. *Lathrobium* (s. str.) *ohdaiense* Y. WATANABE オオダイコバネナガハネカクシ

大台原山の三津河落とナゴヤ谷の地下浅層から採集された本種は前種に類似しているが，雄の腹部第8腹板後縁中央はほぼ三角形に切りとられ，その前方の凹陷は弱く，平滑帯は認められず，雄交尾器の側葉はより細く，末端が強く上反することで区別できる。

### 3. *Lathrobium* (s. str.) *hikosanense* Y. WATANABE ヒコサンコバネナガハネカクシ

本種は九州の彦山の地下浅層から採集されたもので，前記2種に類似している。しかし雄の腹部第8腹板後縁中央の湾入部前方に認められる凹陷の末端中央には三角形の小さい平滑域が存在し，また雄交尾器中葉の腹板片は前記2種に比し後半部分が細まらないこと，さらに側葉はそれほど強く湾曲しないことで区別できる。

### 4. *Lathrobium* (s. str.) *daisensanum* Y. WATANABE ダイセンサンコバネナガハネカクシ

本種は四国の香川県大川山から採集されたもので，外観は前記3種に類似しているが，雄の腹部第8腹板後縁中央は深く湾入し，その前方の縦凹陷の両側には粗毛が存在していること，雄交尾器中葉の腹板片末端が裁断されること，さらに側葉後半が湾曲しないことで区別できる。

### 5. *Lathrobium* (s. str.) *moritai* Y. WATANABE モリタコバネナガハネカクシ

山口県の寂地山から採集された本種は，雄の腹部第8腹板後縁中央が半円形に湾入し，その前方は弱く平圧されている。また雄交尾器の形状は前記の4種とはいちじるしく異なり，側葉後半部は逆の方向に湾曲していることでただちに区別できる。

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## New Records of Staphylinid Beetles (Coleoptera) from Kume-jima Island, the Ryukyus

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Only two species of staphylinid beetles, *Paederus fuscipes* (CURTIS) and *Phucobius densipennis* BERNHAUER, have hitherto been recorded from Kume-jima Island, the Ryukyus.

Through the courtesy of Dr. Hitoo ÔHIRA, Okazaki, some staphylinid beetles obtained on Kume-jima Island were offered to me. They contain four species, all of which are new to the fauna of this island, as recorded below. All the specimens were collected by Dr. H. ÔHIRA himself on May 1–3, 1996. I thank Dr. H. ÔHIRA for his kindness in giving me the specimens.

1. *Philonthus amicus* SHARP, 2 ♀♀.
2. *Philonthus lewisius* SHARP, 1 ♀.
3. *Philonthus rectangulus* SHARP, 6 ♂♂.
4. *Zyras optatus* SHARP, 1 ♀.

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