

## Four New Species of the Genus *Stenus* LATREILLE (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Steninae) of Japan, with Discovery of the Female of *S. miroku* from Mt. Sanbe, Shimane Prefecture

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**Abstract** This is the 55th taxonomic study on the subfamily Steninae (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae) from Japan, with descriptions of four new species of the genus *Stenus* LATREILLE. The new species of *Stenus* described herein are as follows: *S. tsukubamontis* (Ibaraki Pref.), *S. nogohakusanus* (Ishikawa Pref.), *S. volkerputhzi* (Ishikawa Pref.) and *S. deltoides* (Ishikawa and Fukui Prefs.). The taxonomically important characters including several posterior abdominal segments, aedeagus, endophallic structures and spermatheca are illustrated in detail. The female of *S. miroku* NAOMI, 2006 is first discovered from Mt. Sanbe, Shimane Pref.; and the spermatheca and gonocoxites are first described and illustrated.

**Key words:** Staphylinidae, *Stenus*, new species, Japan

### Introduction

We studied taxonomically the *Stenus* beetles which were collected from western and central parts of Honshu, Japan by the second author NOMURA and several other staphylinist colleagues. During the course of our taxonomic study with those *Stenus* specimens, we discovered four new *Stenus* species; and two of the four species belong to the species group of *S. asyura* NAOMI, while the other two species belong to the species group of *S. cephalotes* SHARP. We are to describe and illustrate them in this 55th paper on Japanese Steninae. In addition, since we also first discovered the female of *S. miroku* NAOMI, 2006 from Mt. Sanbe, Shimane Pref., we are to herein briefly describe the female, together with the illustrations of spermatheca and gonocoxites.

### Materials and Methods

The *Stenus* beetles collected by NOMURA were extracted by Tullgren funnels from sifted leaf litter. Photographs of the holotype and paratype specimens were taken by the digital microscope (KEYENCE digital microscope system VHX–2000 + VHX–D510).

The holotypes and some paratypes of the new *Stenus* species described herein are deposited in the National Museum of Nature and Science, Tsukuba (abbreviated as NMNS); and the other paratypes are deposited in NAOMI Collection (abbreviated as cN).

### Descriptions of Species

*Stenus tsukubamontis* NAOMI, NOMURA et KAMEZAWA, sp. nov.

[New Japanese name: Tsukuba-hayashi-medaka-hanekakushi]

(Figs. 1A, 2A–H)

**M a l e and f e m a l e.** Brachypterous species (Fig. 1A); body 3.7–4.3 mm (fore body 1.6–1.8 mm) in length, elongate, weakly shining, with antennae slender. Body entirely yellowish brown to reddish brown. Head with a pair of shallow longitudinal depressions; punctures small, round and moderately dense. Pronotum weakly uneven, with median longitudinal depression shallow, indistinct; punctures very dense, round and somewhat irregular. Elytra weakly uneven; punctures large, very dense, rough and round to elliptical. Legs with 4th tarsomeres strongly bilobed. Abdomen cylindrical; punctures rather small, regular, round, distinct and moderately dense in anterior segments, while in the posterior segments, punctures extremely small and sparse. Both lateroventrites and tergoventral sutures missing in 3rd to 6th abdominal segments.

**M a l e.** Sixth ventrite (Fig. 2H) posteromedially with a semicircular flat area; 7th ventrite (Fig. 2H) posteromedially with a semicircular flat area, but it is a little smaller than that on 6th ventrite; 8th ventrite (Fig. 2G) posteromedially with a large, almost V-shaped emargination; 9th tergum (Fig. 2A) with ventral apophyses almost straight, moderately long; 9th sternum (Fig. 2C) very minutely serrate at posterior margin, with apicolateral teeth acutely pointed; 10th tergum (Fig. 2A) rounded at posterior part. Aedeagal median lobe (Fig. 2B) broad, distinctly angulate at apicolateral corners, acutely pointed apicomedia; apical sclerotized area hardly developed. Endophallus with median longitudinal bands (Fig. 2B) broad, short; expulsion claspers (Fig. 2B) broadly contiguous each other by the posteromesial margin, each clasp large, rounded anteriorly, pointed posterolaterally and truncate posteriorly; basal tube (Fig. 2B, D) moderately long, basal room elongate-spherical, almost membranous,

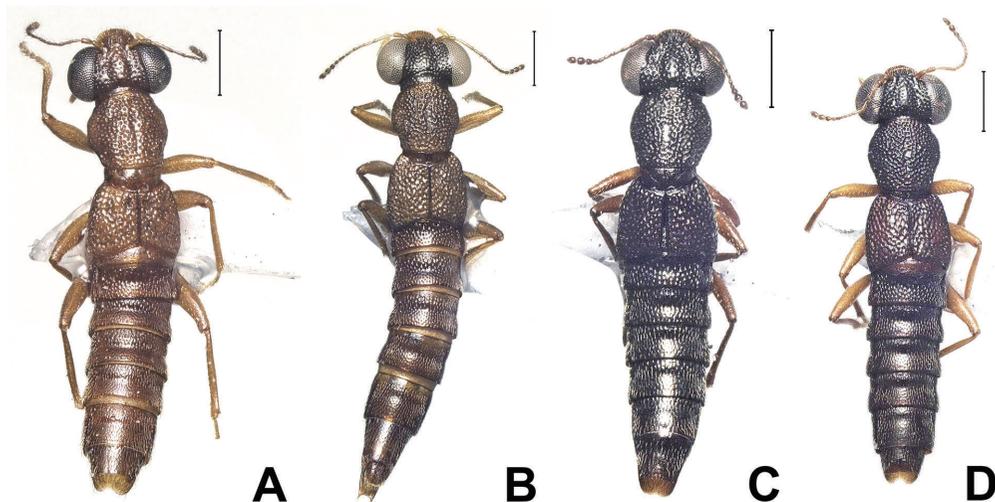


Fig. 1. *Stenus* spp. — A, *Stenus tsukubamontis* sp. nov. (holotype); B, *S. nogohakusanus* sp. nov. (paratype); C, *S. volkerputhzi* sp. nov. (holotype); D, *S. deltoides* sp. nov. (holotype). Scale: 0.5 mm.

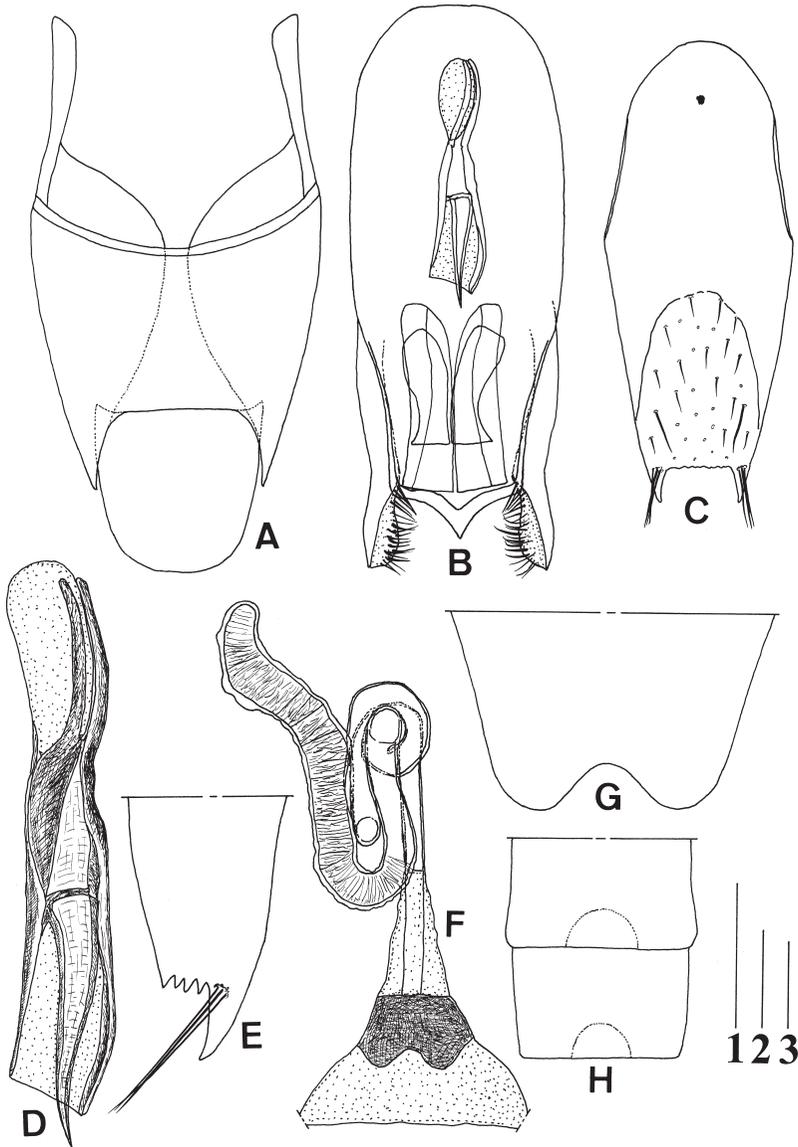


Fig. 2. *Stenus tsukubamontis* sp. nov. (A–H: Tsukuba). — A, Ninth and 10th terga of male; B, aedeagus of ventral view; C, 9th sternum of male; D, endophallic basal tube; E, apical part of gonocoxite; F, spermatheca; G, apical part of 8th ventrite of male; H, 6th and 7th ventrites of male. Scale 1: 0.2 mm for A–C, G and 0.1 mm for D–E; scale 2: 0.1 mm for F; and scale 3: 0.3 mm for H.

with two shafts of same length, basal constriction distinct, tube body attenuate, weakly curved and acutely pointed, with two lateral branches connected by the subtransparent plate (Fig. 2D). Parameres (Fig. 2B) thick, each weakly incurved before the apicolateral corner of median lobe, then weakly turned laterally behind the apicolateral corner; apical parameral area swollen mesially with submembranous area, on which 20 to 22 setae are found, several setae occurring on the median area decumbent.

**F e m a l e.** Eighth ventrite weakly pointed posteromedially; gonocoxites (Fig. 2E) each with apicolateral tooth large, acutely pointed, posterior margin with three to four small dents. Spermatheca (Fig. 2F) with capsule almost missing; RT-duct long, moderately thick, curved three times, surface partially with small elongate-ovoidal tubercles; spermathecal duct short but almost tightly coiled, moderately thick, with six turns; basal valve long; basal pouch large, with anterior portion sclerotized.

**Type series.** Holotype: ♂ (NSMT-I-C-200276 in NMNS), Mt. Tsukuba, Ibaraki Pref., 10. IX.1991, T. ITO leg. Paratypes: 4 ♂♂, 7 ♀♀ (cN), same data as the holotype; 4 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀ (NSMT-I-C-200277 to 200286 in NMNS) & 3 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀ (cN), Mt. Ashio, Makabe-chô, Ibaraki Pref., 11. XII.1997, S. NOMURA leg.

**Distribution.** Japan (Honshu: Ibaraki Pref.).

**Remarks.** *Stenus tsukubamontis* sp. nov. belongs to the species group of *S. asyura* NAOMI (*asyura*-subgroup). This new species is allied to *S. bicara* NAOMI, 1988, but it is distinguishable from the latter by the following points: the aedeagal median lobe is simply unicuspidate, and the apicolateral margins are uniformly arcuate (Fig. 2B); and the tube body of endophallic basal tube is attenuate, weakly curved and acutely pointed, with two lateral branches connected by the subtransparent plate (Fig. 2D).

**Etymology.** The specific epithet of this new species is composed of the name of type locality "Tsukuba" and the Latin word "-montis" which means "mountainous"; and it presently inhabits only Mt. Tsukuba and its neighboring mountainous areas in Ibaraki Pref.

***Stenus nogohakusanus* NAOMI, NOMURA et KAMEZAWA, sp. nov.**

[New Japanese name: Hokuriku-hayashi-medaka-hanekakushi]

(Figs. 1B, 3A–H)

**M a l e and f e m a l e.** Brachypterous species (Fig. 1B); body 4.5–5.6 mm (fore body 2.0–2.6 mm) in length, elongate, weakly shining, with antennae long and slender. Head black; pronotum and elytra reddish brown; abdomen dark reddish brown to dark brown; labrum, antennae and legs reddish brown. Head with a pair of shallow longitudinal depressions; punctures small, round, regular, somewhat umbilicate and moderately dense. Pronotum weakly uneven, with median longitudinal depression shallow, indistinct; punctures very dense, round and rough. Elytra weakly uneven; punctures large, very dense and rough. Legs with 4th tarsomeres strongly bilobed. Abdomen cylindrical; punctures small, regular, round, distinct and moderately dense in anterior segments, while in the posterior segments, punctures very small, regular and sparse. Both lateroventrites and tergoventral sutures missing in 3rd to 6th abdominal segments.

**M a l e.** Sixth ventrite (Fig. 3H) posteromedially with a semicircular flat area; 7th ventrite (Fig. 3H) posteromedially with an elongate flat area; 8th ventrite (Fig. 3F) posteromedially with a V-shaped emargination; 9th tergum (Fig. 3A) with ventral apophyses long and thick; 9th sternum (Fig. 3C) very minutely serrate at posterior margin, with apicolateral teeth acutely pointed; 10th tergum (Fig. 3A) entire or very weakly emarginate posteriorly. Aedeagal median lobe (Fig. 3B) broad, distinctly angulate or obtusely pointed at apicolateral corners and apicomediaally tricuspidate with the apicomedian cusp and paired blunt, short subcusps; apical sclerotized area very short (or hardly developed). Endophallus with median longitudinal bands (Fig. 3B) broad, very long, weakly curved laterally at anterior parts; lateral longitudinal bands thin, elongate; expulsion clasps (Fig. 3B, G) separated, each clasp weakly sclerotized mesially but submembranous at posterior part except for the posterior margin which is weakly bent to form a hook, and laterally with two incisions of different size (Fig. 3G); basal tube

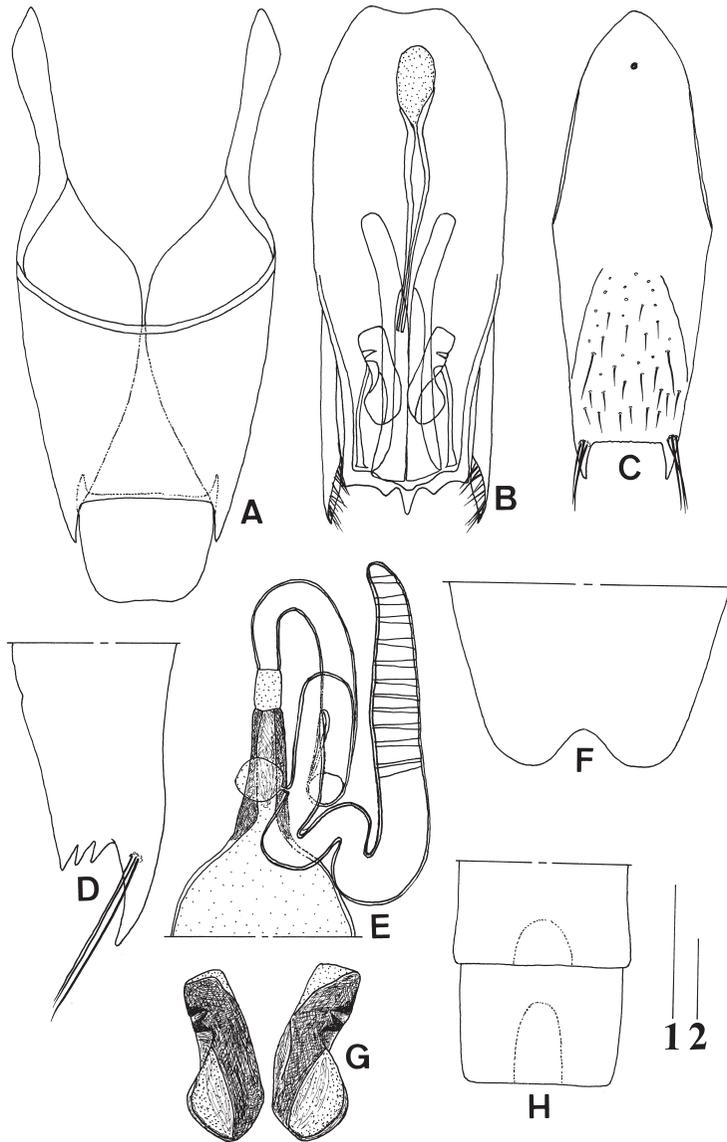


Fig. 3. *Stenus nogohakusanus* sp. nov. — A, Ninth and 10th terga of male; B, aedeagus of ventral view; C, 9th sternum of male; D, apical part of gonocoxite; E, spermatheca; F, apical part of 8th ventrite of male; G, endophallic expulsion clasps; H, 6th and 7th ventrites of male. Scale 1: 0.2 mm for A–C, F and 0.1 mm for D–E, G; and scale 2: 0.3 mm for H.

(Fig. 3B) simple in structure, basal room elongate-spherical, almost membranous, with two shafts of different length, basal constriction distinct, tube body attenuate and acutely pointed. Parameres (Fig. 3B) almost straight, acutely pointed apically; apical parameral area short, furnished with 12 to 13 short setae along the ventromesial margin.

**F e m a l e.** Eighth ventrite weakly pointed posteromedially; gonocoxites (Fig. 3D) each with apicolateral tooth large, acutely pointed, posterior margin with three to four relatively large pointed teeth.

Spermatheca (Fig. 3E) with capsule almost missing; RT-duct moderately long, almost straight, proximally thick but becoming thinner distally; spermathecal duct short, loosely coiled, moderately thick but rather thick at distal part, with six turns; basal valve short; basal duct strongly sclerotized; basal pouch large, membranous.

*Type series.* Holotype: ♂ (NSMT-I-C-200287 in NMNS), Mt. Nogo-hakusan, Ohno City, Fukui Pref., 4.X.2002, S. NOMURA leg. Paratypes: 2 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀ (NSMT-I-C-200288~200295 in NMNS) & 6 ♂♂, 9 ♀♀ (cN), same data as holotype; 2 ♂♂ (cN), Nukumi Pass, Ohno City, Fukui Pref., 4.X.2002, S. NOMURA leg.

*Distribution.* Japan (Honshu: Fukui Pref.).

*Remarks.* *Stenus nogohakusanus* sp. nov. belongs to the species group of *S. asyura* NAOMI (*asyura*-subgroup). This new species is allied to *S. asyura* NAOMI, 1988 and *S. hakonensis* NAOMI, 2004, but it is distinguishable from the latter by the following characters: the body is larger in size and darker in coloration as described above; the aedeagal median lobe is more strongly angulate or obtusely pointed at apicolateral corners (Fig. 3B); the endophallic expulsion clasps are narrowly but distinctly separated, each clasp laterally with two incisions of different size (Fig. 3G); and the apical parameral area is furnished with 12 to 13 short setae along the ventromesial margin (Fig. 3B).

*Etymology.* The specific epithet of this new species is derived from the type locality “Nogohakusan”; and it presently inhabits only Mt. Nogohakusan and its neighboring mountainous areas in Fukui Pref.

***Stenus volkerputzhi* NAOMI, NOMURA et KAMEZAWA, sp. nov.**

[New Japanese name: Hime-kuro-ochiba-medaka-hanekakushi]

(Figs. 1C, 4A–G)

**M a l e and f e m a l e.** Brachypterous species (Fig. 1C); body 3.0–3.6 mm (fore body 1.5–1.6 mm) in length, elongate, weakly shining, with antennae short and relatively thick. Head and abdomen black; pronotum and elytra dark red; labrum reddish brown; antennae and legs yellowish brown to reddish brown. Head with a pair of shallow longitudinal depressions; punctures round, moderately dense to dense, and somewhat umbilicate. Pronotum weakly uneven, with median longitudinal depression shallow or moderately deep, indistinct in outline; punctures very dense and rough. Elytra uneven; punctures very dense and rather rough. Legs short; tarsi with 4th tarsomeres strongly bilobed. Abdomen cylindrical; punctures small, dense, distinct and round to elliptical in anterior segments, while in the posterior segments, punctures very small, regular, elliptical and shallow. Lateroventrites missing but tergoventral sutures only existing in 3rd to 6th abdominal segments.

**M a l e.** Seventh ventrite (Fig. 4D) posteromedially with a very shallow, elongate depression, the depressed area very shallowly emarginate posteriorly; 8th ventrite (Fig. 4D) posteromedially with a very shallow emargination; 9th tergum (Fig. 4B) with ventral apophyses short, straight; 9th sternum (Fig. 4C) irregularly serrate at posterior margin, with apicolateral teeth acutely pointed; 10th tergum (Fig. 4B) entire. Aedeagal median lobe (Fig. 4A) broad, rounded apicolaterally and apically, with the developed apical sclerotized area sparsely covered with very small pores along marginal area. Endophallus with median longitudinal bands (Fig. 4A) broad, moderately long; lateral longitudinal bands short; expulsion clasps missing (Fig. 4A) or highly atrophied to be a pair of very small sclerites (Fig. 4G); basal tube (Fig. 4A, G) with basal room narrow, elongate-spherical in shape, with distinct basal constriction, tube body thin, straight in basal half, weakly curved in apical half, and pointed apically. Parameres (Fig. 4A) almost straight, moderately thick, each sparsely covered with very small pores in

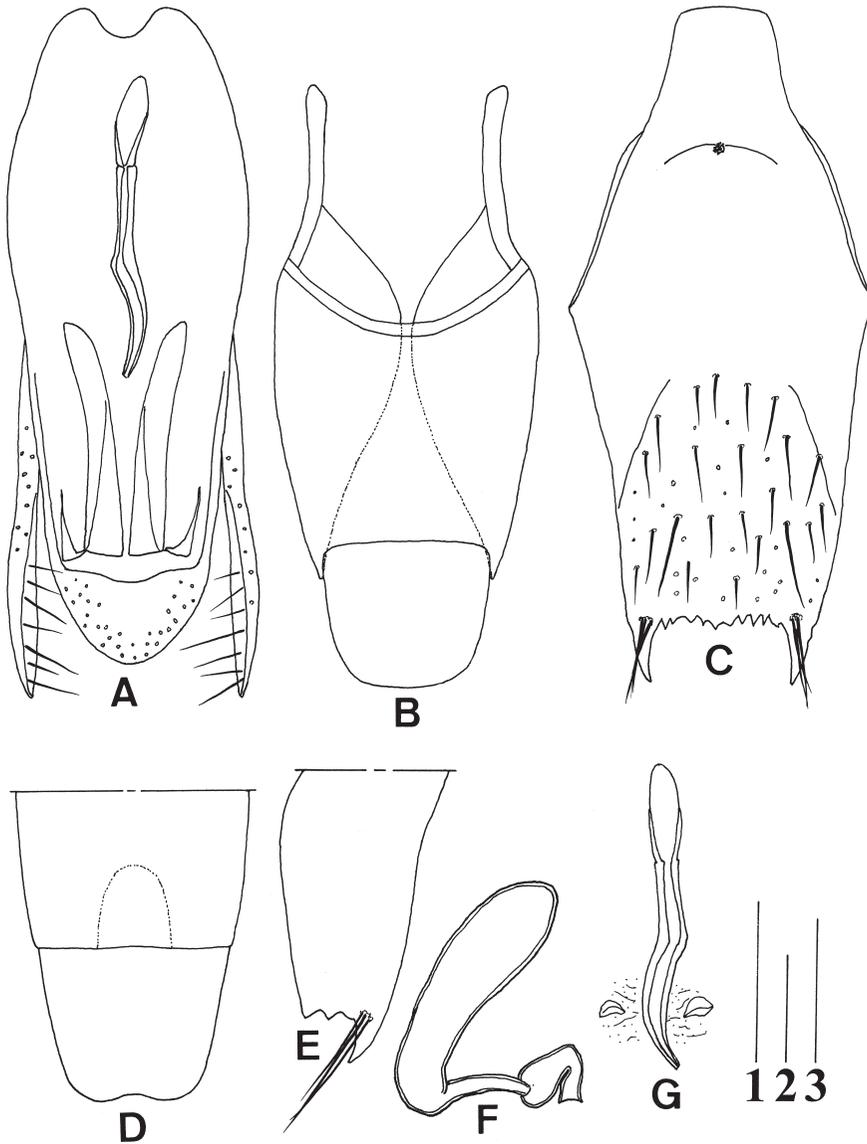


Fig. 4. *Stenus volkerputhzi* sp. nov. — A, Aedeagus of ventral view; B, 9th and 10th terga of male; C, 9th sternum of male; D, 7th and 8th ventrites of male; E, apical part of gonocoxite; F, spermatheca; G, endophallic basal tube. Scale 1: 0.1 mm for A, C, E–G; scale 2: 0.1 mm for B; and scale 3: 0.3 mm for D.

the middle, narrowly rounded at apex; apical parameral area very long, furnished with seven to eight setae of different length on mesial side.

**F e m a l e.** Eighth ventrite pointed posteromedially; gonocoxites (Fig. 4E) each with apicolateral tooth acutely pointed, posterior margin with two to three short teeth. Spermatheca (Fig. 4F) entirely moderately sclerotized, without RT-duct and basal valve; capsule elongate with the thin pedicel, rounded apically; spermathecal duct very simple and short, with one turn.

*Type series.* Holotype: ♂ (NSMT-I-C-200296 in NMNS), Murodo, Mt. Hakusan, Ishikawa Pref., 1.X.2002, S. NOMURA leg. Paratypes: 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀ (NSMT-I-C-200297 to 200300 in NMNS) & 3 ♂♂, 8 ♀♀ (cN), same data as the holotype.

*Distribution.* Japan (Honshu: Ishikawa Pref.).

*Remarks.* *Stenus volkerputhzi* sp. nov. belongs to the species group of *S. cephalotes* SHARP (*coiffaitiellus*-subgroup). This new species is allied to *S. hoshinai* NAOMI, 2012, but it is distinguishable from the latter by the following characters: the aedeagal median lobe is rounded apically, with the developed apical sclerotized area (Fig. 4A); the tube body of endophallic basal tube is thin, almost baculiform and weakly curved in apical half (Fig. 4A, G); the aedeagal paramere is narrowly rounded at apex, with the apical parameral area very long (Fig. 4A); and the spermatheca is very characteristically structured as described above (Fig. 4F).

*Etymology.* This new species is named in honor of an outstanding taxonomist Dr. Volker PUTHZ; and he contributes to the faunal clarification of Steninae, Megalopsidiidae and Euaesthetinae of the world.

***Stenus deltooides* NAOMI, NOMURA et KAMEZAWA, sp. nov.**

[New Japanese name: Hakusan-ochiba-medaka-hanekakushi]

(Figs. 1D, 5A–G)

**M a l e and f e m a l e.** Brachypterous species (Figs. 1D); body 3.4–3.6 mm (fore body 1.6–1.7 mm) in length, elongate, moderately shining, with antennae moderately long. Head black; pronotum, elytra and abdomen reddish brown to dark reddish brown; labrum reddish brown; antennae and legs yellowish brown. Head with a pair of shallow longitudinal depressions; punctures small, round, distinct, regular and moderately dense. Pronotum weakly uneven, with median longitudinal depression shallow, indistinct; punctures very dense and rough. Elytra weakly uneven, impressed along the suture; punctures round, very dense, almost regular and distinct. Legs moderately long; femora moderately thick; tarsi with 4th tarsomeres strongly bilobed. Abdomen cylindrical; punctures dense, distinct, round to elliptical, and various in size in anterior segments, while in the posterior segments, punctures very small and regular. Lateroventrites and tergoventral sutures missing in 3rd to 6th abdominal segments.

**M a l e.** Sixth ventrite (Fig. 5A) posteromedially with a semicircular flat area; 7th ventrite (Fig. 5A) posteromedially with a very shallow, elongate depression, the depressed area shallowly emarginate posteriorly; 8th ventrite (Fig. 5D) posteromedially with a medium-sized emargination; 9th tergum (Fig. 5B) with ventral apophyses moderately long, straight; 9th sternum (Fig. 5C) serrate at posterior margin, with apicolateral teeth acutely pointed; 10th tergum (Fig. 5B) entire. Aedeagal median lobe (Fig. 5G) broad basally, strongly but gradually narrowed apically around the apical 1/4 to form the rather narrow apical part, angulate apicolaterally and acutely pointed at apex, with the apical sclerotized area small, triangular in shape. Endophallus with median longitudinal bands (Fig. 5G) thin, long and almost straight; lateral longitudinal bands very thin; expulsion clasps (Fig. 5G) separated, each almost triangular in shape, obtusely angulate medio-mesially; basal tube (Fig. 5G) with basal room short, with distinct basal constriction, tube body curved with the basal part moderately swollen. Parameres (Fig. 5G) almost straight, acutely pointed apically; apical parameral area long, furnished with 12 to 13 setae on mesial side.

**F e m a l e.** Eighth ventrite hardly pointed (or almost rounded) posteromedially; gonocoxites (Fig. 5E) each with apicolateral tooth acutely pointed, posterior margin with two or three short teeth.

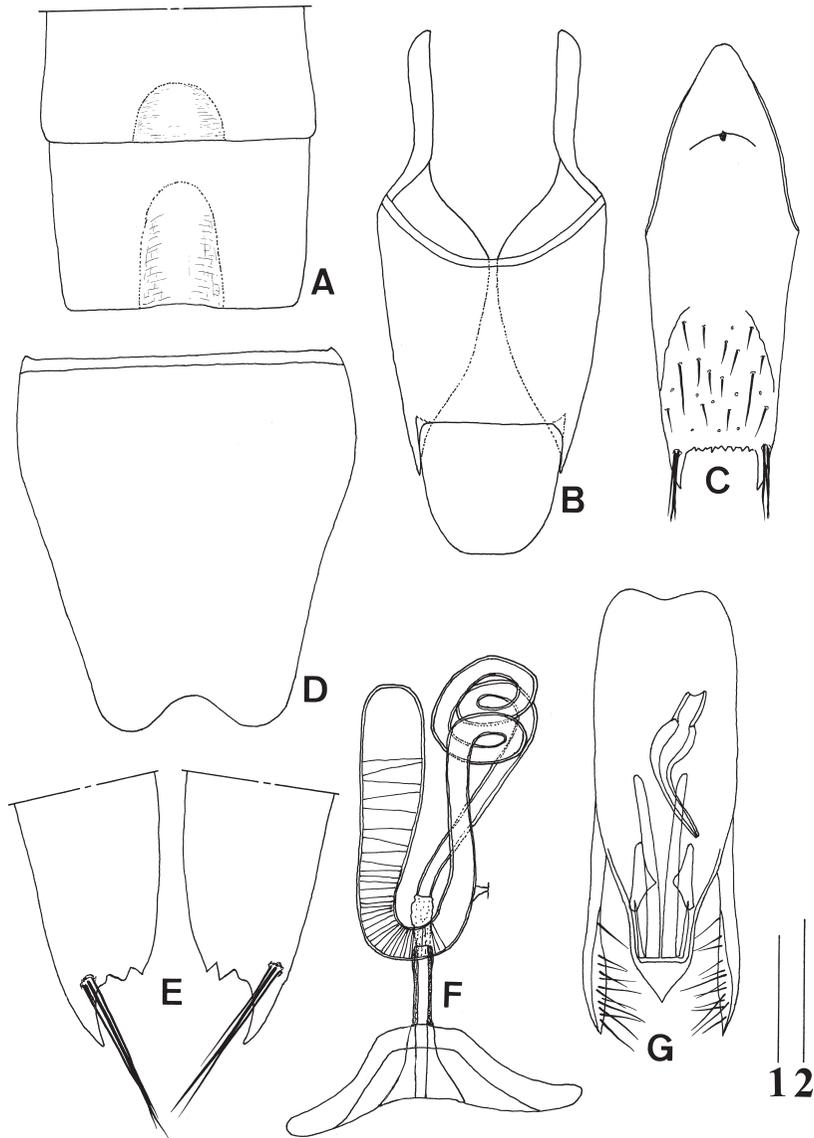


Fig. 5. *Stenus deltoides* sp. nov. (A: Karikomi; B–G: Hakusan). — A, 6th and 7th ventrites of male; B, 9th and 10th terga of male; C, 9th sternum of male; D, 8th ventrite of male; E, apical parts of gonocoxites; F, spermatheca; G, aedeagus of ventral view. Scale 1: 0.3 mm for A; scale 2: 0.2 mm for B–D, G and 0.1 mm for E–F.

Spermatheca (Fig. 5F) with capsule large, rounded apically; RT-duct long, gradually narrowed proximally, with its curved basal part; spermathecal duct moderately long, loosely coiled with six to seven turns, and with the opening of spermathecal gland a little proximal from the base of RT-duct; basal valve short; basal duct strongly sclerotized; basal pouch large, truncated-conical in shape.

*Type series.* Holotype: ♂ (NSMT–I–C–200301 in NMNS), Karikomi Pond, Ôno City, Fukui Pref., 17.VI.2001, H. HOSHINA leg. Paratypes: 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ (cN), same data as the holotype; 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (cN), Roppon-hinoki, Mt. Hakusan, Ishikawa Pref., 3.X.2002, S. NOMURA leg.

*Distribution.* Japan (Honshu: Fukui and Ishikawa Prefs.).

*Remarks.* *Stenus deltooides* sp. nov. belongs to the species group of *S. cephalotes* SHARP (*syngen*-subgroup). This new species is allied to *S. dainichi* PUTHZ, 2001, but it is distinguishable from the latter by the following characters: the apical sclerotized area of aedeagal median lobe is more strongly developed and distinctly triangular in shape (Fig. 5G); the endophallic median longitudinal bands are thinner and longer (Fig. 5G); the expulsion claspers are separated and each almost triangular in shape and obtusely angulate medio-mesially (Fig. 5G); and the basal tube is shorter and more strongly

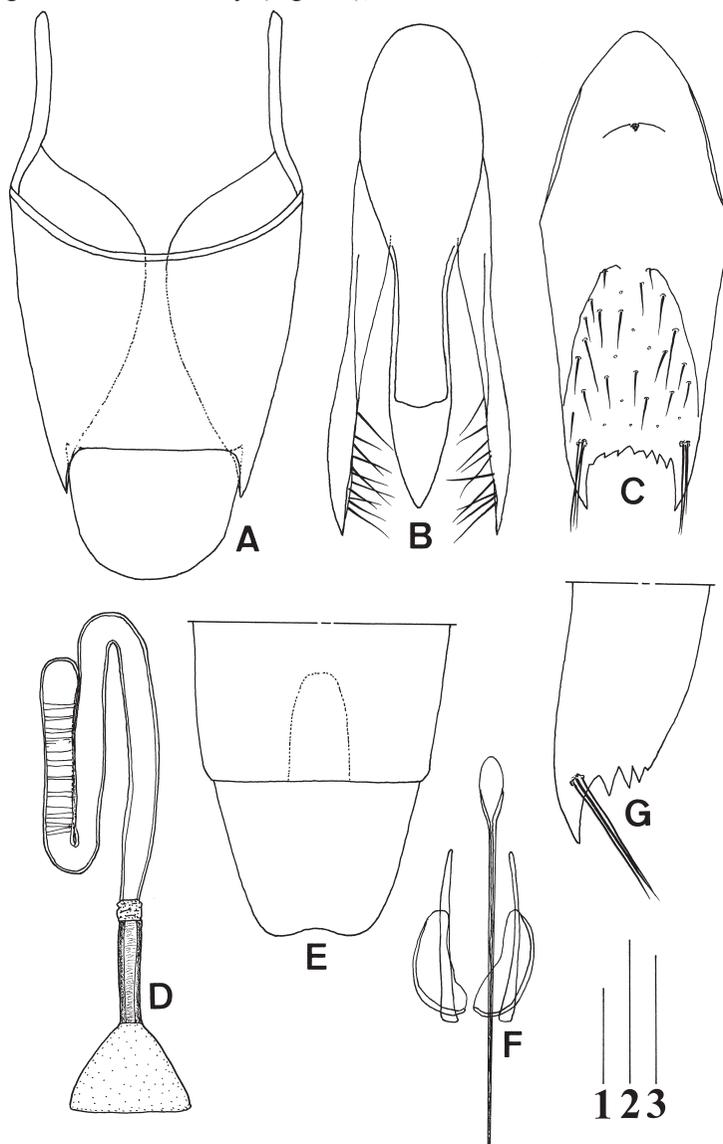


Fig. 6. *Stenus miroku* NAOMI. — A, 9th and 10th terga of male; B, aedeagus of ventral view, without endophallus; C, 9th sternum of male; D, spermatheca; E, 7th and 8th ventrites of male; F, endophallus; G, apical part of gonocoxite. Scale 1: 0.1 mm for A–C; scale 2: 0.1 mm for D, F–G; and scale 3: 0.3 mm for E.

curved (Fig. 5G).

*Etymology.* The specific epithet of this new species is derived from the Greek adjective “*deltoides*” which means “triangular”; and the apical sclerotized area of aedeagal median lobe is just triangular in shape (Fig. 5G).

### *Stenus miroku* NAOMI

(Fig. 6A–G)

*Stenus miroku* NAOMI, 2006: 30; NAOMI & PUTHZ, 2013: 144.

**F e m a l e.** Eighth ventrite hardly pointed (or almost rounded) posteromedially; 10th tergum obtusely but distinctly pointed posteromedially; gonocoxites (Fig. 6G) each with apicolateral tooth large, acutely pointed, posterior margin with three to four acute teeth. Spermatheca (Fig. 6D) with capsule subspherical and rounded apically; RT-duct moderately long, straight; spermathecal duct short, with two turns; basal valve very short; basal duct strongly sclerotized; basal pouch conical, almost membranous.

*Specimens examined.* 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (cN), Mt. Sanbe (NW-slope), Shimane Pref., 4.III.1998, K. ISHII leg.

*Distribution.* Japan (Honshu: Hiroshima and Shimane Prefs.).

*Remarks.* *Stenus miroku* belongs to the species group of *S. cephalotes* SHARP (*okiensis*-subgroup; NAOMI & PUTHZ, 2013). *Stenus miroku* was first described by NAOMI (2006) based on one male specimen collected from Takano, Hiroshima Pref.; and the male of *S. miroku* is, as described in NAOMI (2006), very characteristic in having the elongate shallow depression of 7th ventrite (Fig. 6E), the slender apophyses of 9th tergum (Fig. 6A), the acutely pointed apicolateral teeth of 9th sternum (Fig. 6C), the slender apical part of aedeagal median lobe (Fig. 6B), and the acicular endophallic basal tube (Fig. 6F). After the original description, no further specimens of this species have been collected from Japan, but we ascertained during our study that this rare species was collected again from Mt. Sanbe, Shimane Pref. Since the female of this species has been hitherto unknown to us, we herein described and illustrated it as above, together with the additional record of this species.

### Acknowledgements

We express our sincere gratitude to Dr. V. PUTHZ (Burmuseum, Schlitz) for his constant guidance on our stenology and also for his comments on the manuscript of this paper. We thank Dr. H. HOSHINA (Fukui Univ.), K. ISHII (Dokkyo Medical Univ.) and Mr. T. ITO (Kyoto) for their gifting or loaning *Stenus* specimens to NAOMI for the present study.

### 要 約

直海俊一郎・野村周平・亀澤 洋：日本産メダカハネカクシ属（鞘翅目ハネカクシ科）の4新種の記載、およびミロクオチバメダカハネカクシの雌の発見。——— メダカハネカクシ属（ハネカクシ科メダカハネカクシ亜科）に属する4新種（2新種：ハヤシメダカハネカクシ種群；2新種：オチバメダカハネカクシ種群）を、以下のとおり、本州中部および西部から記載した。*Stenus tsukubamontis*（和名新称：ツクバハヤシメダカハネカクシ）は、茨城県に分布し、*Stenus nogohakusanus*（和名新称：ホクリクハヤシメダカハネカクシ）は、石川県に分布する。*Stenus volkerputhzi*（和名新称：ヒメクロオチバメダカハネカクシ）は、石川県に分布し、

他方 *S. deltoides* (和名新称：ハクサンオチバメダカハネカクシ) は、福井県と石川県に分布する。*Stenus miroku* NAOMI, 2006 (ミロクオチバメダカハネカクシ) は、広島県産の1雄に基づいて記載されたあと、追加採集されていなかった。今回、島根県三瓶山から雌雄の個体が採集されたので、その雌標本に基づき雌の腹部および貯精嚢を記載した。

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