

A Record of a Male of *Cephalochetus rufus* (CAMERON, 1918) (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae) from Iriomote Island, the Ryukyus, Japan, with Description of the Aedeagus

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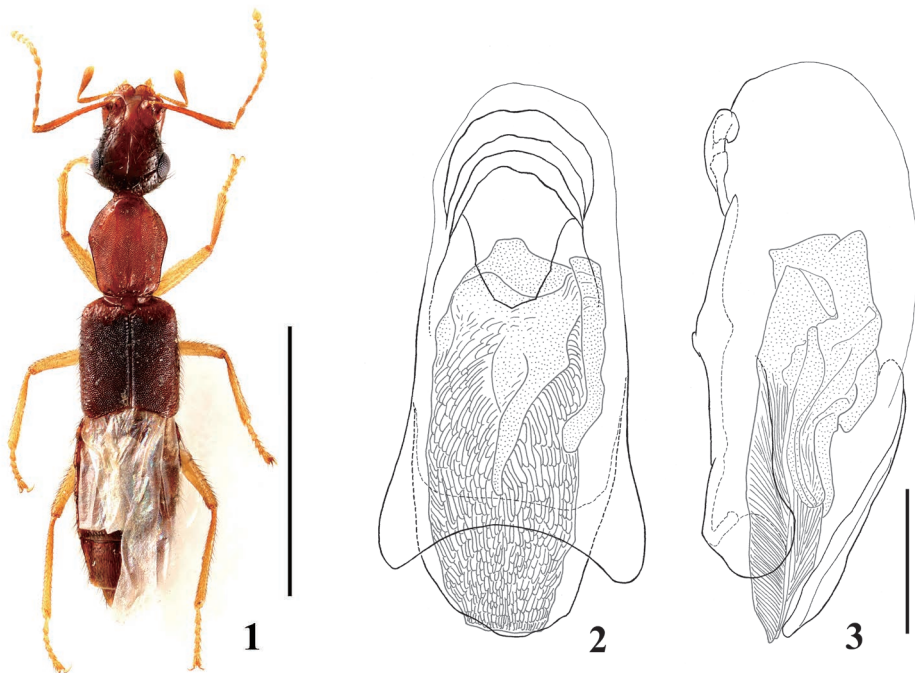
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Cephalochetus rufus (CAMERON, 1918) (Paederinae, Paederini, Cryptobiina), which was described from Bukit Timah, Singapore, is known to be widely distributed in the Oriental Region (WATANEBE, 2009). In Japan, this species has been reported from only two islands in the Ryukyus: Nakanoshima Island in the Tokara Islands (SAWADA, 1961), and Ishigaki Island (WATANABE, 2009); each report was based on a single female specimen. Fortunately, I had a chance to examine a male specimen of the species from Iriomote Island in the Ryukyus, Japan.

This species has hitherto been described only by external morphology; male genitalia has not yet been described. For further taxonomic study of the genus, it is necessary to observe structures of the male genitalia. Here an aedeagus of the male specimen from Iriomote Is. of *C. rufus* is described and illustrated (Figs. 2 & 3).

I am grateful to Dr. Munetoshi MARUYAMA (the Kyushu University Museum, Fukuoka, Japan: KUM) for his kind advice to the draft and Mr. Shôta INOUE (Entomological laboratory, Kyushu University, Fukuoka, Japan) for his kind offer of the examined specimen which was collected by him with permission by the Okinawa District Forest Office to enter the national forest in Iriomote Island for research purpose.



Figs. 1–3. *Cephalochetus rufus* (CAMERON, 1918) from Iriomote Island, male. — 1, Dorsal habitus; 2, aedeagus (ventral view); 3, ditto (lateral view). Scales: 2.0 mm for 1; 0.1 mm for 2 & 3.

Cephalochetus rufus (CAMERON, 1918)

[Japanese name: Nagazu-hanekakushi]

(Figs. 1–3)

Specimen examined. 1 ♂, Uehara National Forest, Mt. Tedô, Iriomote Is., Ryukyus, Japan, 23–27.VI. 2019, S. INOUE leg. (preserved in KUM).

Description of male aedeagus based on the Japanese specimen. Length 0.39 mm, bulbous and almost symmetrical. Sub-basal part of aedeagal body on ventral side with two sclerotized half rings, one of which is larger than the other. Ventral process strongly sclerotized, shorter and broader than dorsal plate; sides distinctly becoming broader toward sub-apical region, and then roundly convergent apically; apical margin with broad arched excision in ventral view. Apex of dorsal plate gently rounded, moderately sclerotized at apical third in lateral view. Internal sac with two different parts: apical part with numerous long spines, as long as dorsal plate and half as broad as broadest part of ventral process in ventral view; basal part less sclerotized than apical part, inflating at middle of aedeagal body in lateral view.

Comparative notes. The aedeagus of the examined specimen is similar to those of *Cephalochetus hornabrooki* LAST, 1984 and *C. ventriosus* LAST, 1984 in having the bulbous aedeagal body, but differs from them by the short ventral process (LAST, 1984, p. 119: figs. 21 & 22). Its bulbous aedeagal body and large internal sac with numerous long spines are similar to those of some species of the related genus *Ochtheophilum* STEPHENS, 1829, which belongs to the same subtribe as *Cephalochetus* (ASSING, 2009, p. 403: figs. 1–13, p. 409: figs. 34 & 35). *Cephalochetus rufus* has been originally described based on specimens from Bukit Timah, Singapore; no observation of the male genitalia of the type specimens has been done. The Japanese population occurring so far from the type locality has been identified as *C. rufus*, however, the body length of the examined specimen from Iriomote Island is smaller (4.0 mm) than that of the type specimens noted in the original description (5–6 mm). Further comparison will be needed based on more specimens, including the type specimen, from various localities in the Oriental Region, in order to confirm the taxonomic identity of the Japanese population.

Remarks. The examined specimen was collected by a portable small light trap with LED black light. According to Mr. Yoshihiro SENDA (2019, pers. comm.), this species was collected also from Kume Island, the Ryukyus, Japan in recent years.

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Manuscript received 23 January 2020;
revised and accepted 13 March 2020.