

Four New Brachypterous *Lathrobium* (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae) from Eastern Shikoku, Japan

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Abstract Four new brachypterous *Lathrobium* belonging to the family Staphylinidae are described under the names *L. (L.) kitosonense*, *L. (L.) kotsuzanum*, *L. (L.) kagawaense* and *L. (L.) tokuenjiense*. They were obtained from under dead leaves accumulated in broadleaved forests at four localities in eastern Shikoku, Japan.

Until now, only one species, *Lathrobium tamotsui* Y. WATANABE, 1994, of the group of *L. brachypterum/monticola*, has hitherto been known from Shikoku, Japan (WATANABE, 2013, 2014, 2015). Through the courtesy of Messrs. H. FUJIMOTO, M. SATOU and M. YOSHIDA, I had an opportunity to examine a number of interesting species of brachypterous *Lathrobium* obtained from several localities in eastern Shikoku, Japan. After a careful examination, it has become clear that these species were classified into different four species belonging to the group of *L. (L.) brachypterum/monticola*. Furthermore, they are new to science on account of different external features, configuration of secondary sexual characters of abdominal sternites and genital organ in the male from the previously known species. I am therefore going to describe these new species in the present paper.

Before going further, I wish to express my hearty thanks to Mr. Hirofumi FUJIMOTO, Kagawa, Mr. Masaaki SATOU, Takamatsu, and Mr. Masataka YOSHIDA, Tokushima, in giving me the specimens used in this study, and to Prof. Hiroaki KOJIMA and Mr. Naoya ITO, Laboratory of Entomology, Tokyo University of Agriculture, for taking the photographs inserted in this paper.

Lathrobium (Lathrobium) kitosonense Y. WATANABE, sp. nov.

[Japanese name: Kitōson-himekobane-nagahanekakushi]

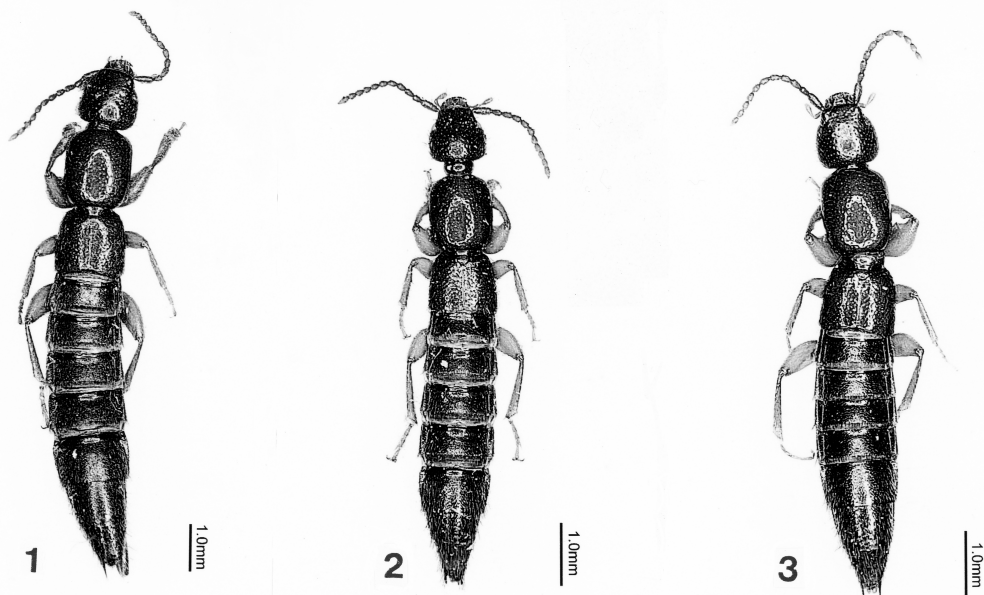
(Figs. 1, 4, 8–10)

Body length: 6.7–7.9 mm (from front margin of head to anal end); 3.4–3.6 mm (from front margin of head to elytral apices).

Body elongate, nearly parallel-sided and somewhat depressed above. Colour black to blackish brown and moderately shining, with antennae and abdomen brown except for yellowish red apical abdominal segments, palpi and legs yellow.

The present new species is similar in faces and body length to *L. masarui* Y. WATANABE, 2014 from Awaji-shima Island in Hyōgo Prefecture (WATANABE, 2014), but differs from it in structure of secondary sexual characters of abdominal sternites and genital organ in the male, and in the following features:

Male. Head subquadrate, somewhat depressed above and slightly transverse (width/length = 1.05), widest before posterior angles and somewhat more strongly narrowed anteriorly than in *L. masarui*, lateral sides feebly arcuate as in *L. masarui*, surface slightly less densely and less coarsely punctured than in *L. masarui*, these punctures much sparser in medio-frontal area than in latero-basal area as in *L. masarui*, and covered with much more fine coriaceous ground sculpture all over than in *L.*

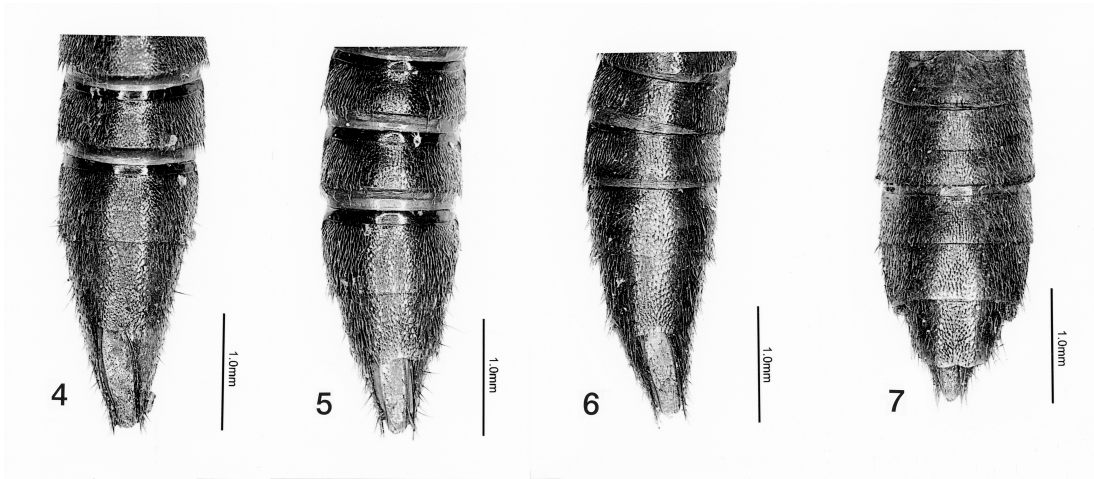


Figs. 1–3. *Lathrobium (Lathrobium)* spp. — 1, *L. (L.) kitosonense* sp. nov., ♂, from Mt. Yutōmaru, Kitō-son, Tokushima Pref., Shikoku, Japan; 2, *L. (L.) kotsuzanum* sp. nov., ♂, from Mt. Kōtsu-zan, Yamakawa-chō, Tokushima Pref., Shikoku, Japan; 3, *L. (L.) kagawaense* sp. nov., ♂, from Mt. Daisen-san, Kotonami-chō, Kagawa Pref., Shikoku, Japan.

masarui, eyes small and flat, their longitudinal diameter somewhat shorter length of postocular part than in *L. masarui*. Antennae moderately long and somewhat slender, extending slightly beyond the middle of pronotum and not thickened towards the apical segment, all the segments longer than wide and similar in articulation to those of *L. masarui*.

Pronotum gently elevated medially and subtrapezoidal, less strongly narrowed posteriad than in *L. masarui*, distinctly longer than wide (length/width = 1.22), clearly longer (pronotum/head = 1.40) and slightly wider (pronotum/head = 1.10) than head; lateral sides almost straight except near anterior and posterior angles which are similar to those of *L. masarui*, surface somewhat more closely but less coarsely punctured than in *L. masarui* except for a narrow smooth median longitudinal space which is somewhat wider than that of *L. masarui*. Scutellum subtriangular, surface provided with a few somewhat coarse setiferous punctures as in *L. masarui*. Elytra subtrapezoidal, somewhat dilated posteriad and subdepressed above, slightly transverse (width/length = 1.09), distinctly shorter (elytra/pronotum = 0.79) and slightly wider (elytra/pronotum = 1.04) than pronotum, lateral sides, posterior margins and posterior angles similar to those of *L. masarui*, surface more sparsely and more finely punctured than in *L. masarui*. Hind wings degenerated to minute lobes as in *L. masarui*. Legs moderately long and similar in structure to those of *L. masarui*.

Abdomen elongate, almost parallel-sided except for two apical segments which are abruptly narrowed towards the anal end as in *L. masarui*, each tergite more densely, more finely punctured and pubescent than in *L. masarui*, 8th sternite provided with a small subtriangular excision at the middle of posterior margin, shallowly and longitudinally depressed in front of the excision, surface of the depression more densely covered with setiferous punctures than in *L. masarui*, 7th sternite slightly emarginate at the middle of posterior margin, more broadly and elliptically depressed in front of the



Figs. 4–7. Secondary sexual characters of abdominal sternites in the males. — 4, *Lathrobium (Lathrobium) kito-sonense* sp. nov.; 5, *L. (L.) kotsuzanum* sp. nov.; 6, *L. (L.) kagawaense* sp. nov.; 7, *L. (L.) tokuenjiense* sp. nov.

emargination, surface of the depression covered with setiferous punctures; 6th sternite simple.

Genital organ similar in basal conformation to that of *L. masarui*, but different from it by the following points: Median lobe somewhat wider than that of *L. masarui*, with ventral sclerite widest near apical fourth and more strongly narrowed basad than apicad. Fused paramere gradually narrowed towards constricted part before the apex which is acutely pointed, surface provided with a fine longitudinal carina at the middle in apical part.

Femur. Similar in facies to male, but differs from it by 8th abdominal sternite which is narrowed towards the gently rounded apex, gradually in basal three-fourths and abruptly so in apical fourth.

Type series. Holotype: ♂, allotype: ♀, Mt. Yutōmaru, Kitō-son, Naka-gun, Tokushima Pref., Shikoku, Japan, 4.V.1976, M. YOSHIDA leg. Paratypes: 3 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, same data as for the holotype; 2 ♀♀, same locality and collector as above, 5.VIII.1976; 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, Mt. Ikenoko-yama, Kitō-son, Naka-gun, Tokushima Pref., Shikoku, Japan, 18.V.1976, YOSHIDA leg.

Type depository. All the type specimens are deposited in the collection of the Laboratory of Entomology, Tokyo University of Agriculture.

Distribution. Japan (Eastern Shikoku).

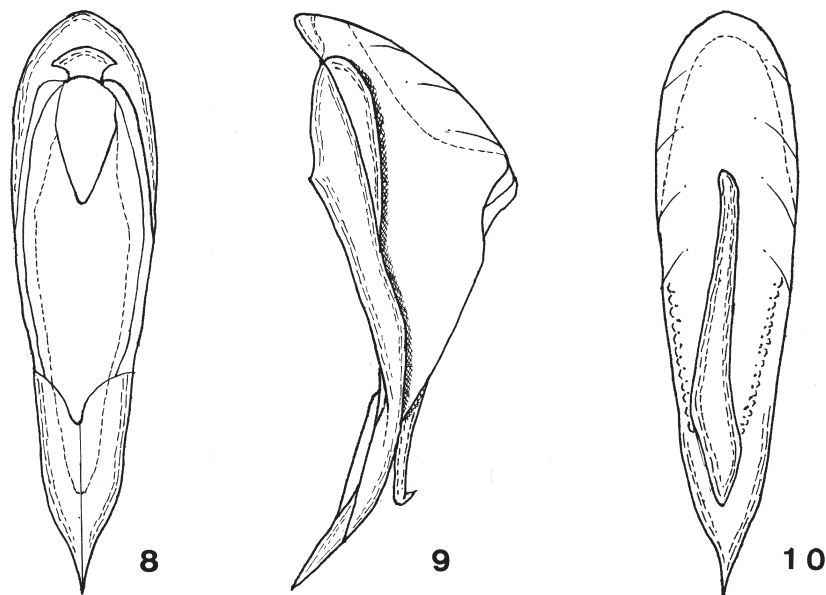
Bionomics. The type specimens of the type series were taken at two different localities in Tokushima Prefecture. The specimens found on Mt. Yutōmaru were obtained at an altitude of about 1,100 m. Besides, four specimens found on Ikenoko-yama were obtained at an altitude of about 1,000 m. All the type specimens were obtained by sifting dead leaves accumulated in broadleaved forests.

Etymology. The specific epithet of this new species is derived from “Kitō-son” in which lies the two known localities.

***Lathrobium (Lathrobium) kotsuzanum* Y. WATANABE, sp. nov.**

[Japanese name: Kōtsu-himekobane-nagahanekakushi]

(Figs. 2, 5, 11–13)



Figs. 8–10. Male genital organ of *Lathrobium (Lathrobium) kitosonense* sp. nov. — 8, Dorsal view; 9, lateral view; 10, ventral view. Scale: 0.25 mm.

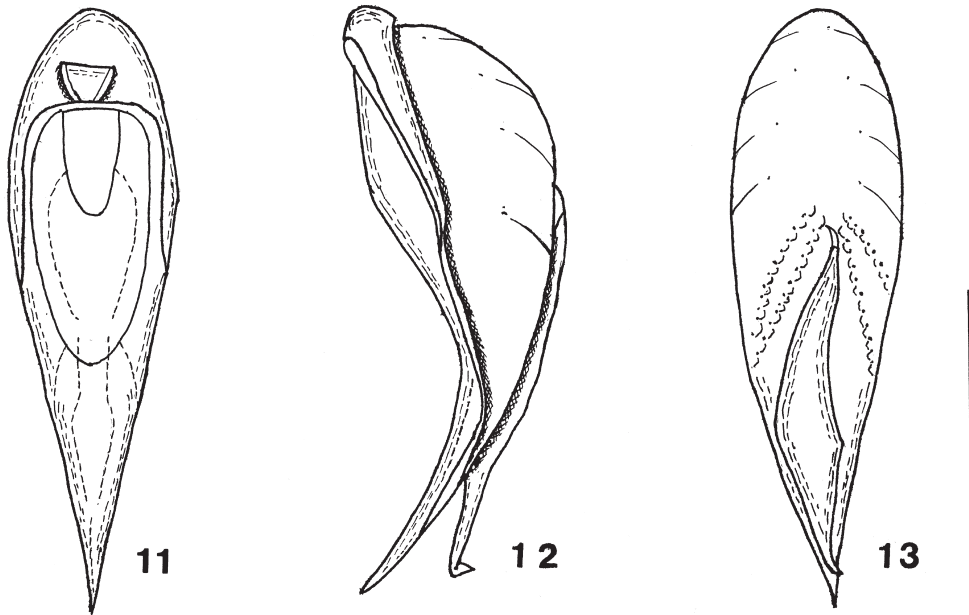
Body length: 6.3–8.4 mm (from front margin of head to anal end); 3.4–3.7 mm (from front margin of head to elytral apices).

Body elongate, nearly parallel-sided and subdepressed above. Colour black to dark reddish brown and moderately shining, with labrum, palpi and legs yellow, terminal abdominal segment and sometimes both sides of elytral suture brownish yellow.

The present new species is similar in facies and basal conformation of male genital organ to the preceding species, but differs from it in the secondary sexual characters of abdominal sternites and genital organ in the male, and in the following features:

M a l e. Head subtrapezoidal and almost as long as wide, less strongly narrowed anteriorly than in the preceding species and slightly more elevated at the median area than in the preceding species, lateral sides gently arcuate and about three times as long as eye which is small and nearly flat as in the preceding species, frontal area between antennal tubercles flattened and glabrous as in the preceding species; surface sparsely scattered with somewhat more coarse punctures in latero-basal area than in the preceding species and covered with microscopic coriaceous ground sculpture as in the preceding species. Antennae moderately long, extending slightly beyond the middle of pronotum and not thickened apically, all the segments longer than wide and similar in articulation to those of the preceding species.

Pronotum elevated medially, a little longer than wide (length/width = 1.18), but somewhat wider (pronotum/head = 1.16) than head, widest behind anterior angles and more strongly narrowed posteriorly than in the preceding species; lateral sides nearly straight with the exception of arcuate parts of anterior and posterior angles as in the preceding species; anterior and posterior margins each similar to that of the preceding species; surface sparsely covered with more coarse punctures than those of the preceding species except for a narrow smooth median space through the length of pronotum. Scutellum small and subtriangular; surface provided with a few minute setiferous punctures. Elytra subtrap-



Figs. 11–13. Male genital organ of *Lathrobium (Lathrobium) kotsuzanum* sp. nov. — 11, Dorsal view; 12, lateral view; 13, ventral view. Scale: 0.25 mm.

ezoidal, somewhat dilated posteriorly and subdepressed above, distinctly transverse (width/length = 1.24), clearly shorter (elytra/pronotum = 0.73) and slightly wider (elytra/pronotum = 1.07) than pronotum; lateral side, posterior margins and posterior angles similar to those of the preceding species; surface somewhat sparingly covered with more coarser superficial punctures than those of the preceding species. Hind wings reduced to minute lobes as in the preceding species. Legs moderately long and similar in structure to those of the preceding species.

Abdomen elongate, nearly parallel-sided with the exception of two apical segments which are abruptly narrowed towards the anal end as in the preceding species; each tergite densely covered with more coarse setiferous punctures than those of the preceding species; 8th sternite more widely emarginate at the middle of posterior margin than in the preceding species and more shallowly longitudinally depressed in front of the emargination than in the preceding species, surface of the depression covered with more sparse blackish rigid setae than in the preceding species; 7th sternite broadly and slightly emarginate at the middle of posterior margin and more shallowly depressed before the emargination than in the preceding species, surface of the depression provided with more sparse setiferous punctures than in the preceding species; 6th sternite simple.

Genital organ similar in basal conformation to that of the preceding species but different from it by the following points: Median lobe shorter than that of the preceding species and spindle shaped, with ventral sclerite widest behind the middle and more strongly narrowed both basad and apicad than in the preceding species, basal and apical apices acutely pointed. Fused paramere more strongly narrowed to the pointed apex than in the preceding species, surface provided with a fine longitudinal carina along the median line in apical fifth.

F e m a l e. Similar in facies to male, though the 8th abdominal sternite is gradually narrowed towards the rounded apex.

Type series. Holotype: ♂, allotype: ♀, Mt. Kôtsu-zan, Yamakawa-chô, Tokushima Pref., Shikoku, Japan, 10.X.1975, M. YOSHIDA leg. Paratypes: 5 ♂♂, 18 ♀♀, same data as for the holotype; 3 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, same locality and collector as the holotype, 29.IV.1972; 3 ♀♀, same locality and collector as for the holotype, 30.IV.1972; 2 ♂♂, same locality and collector as for the holotype, 6.V.1979.

Type depositories. The type specimens are deposited in the collection of the Laboratory of Entomology, Tokyo University of Agriculture, except for two pairs of paratypes are preserved in the YOSHIDA's private collection.

Distribution. Japan (Eastern Shikoku).

Bionomics. All the type specimens obtained on Mt. Kôtsu-zan were taken by sifting dead leaves accumulated in deciduous broadleaved forests at an altitude of about 1,040 m and 1,120 m.

Etymology. The specific epithet of this new species is derived from "Mt. Kôtsu-zan" the type locality.

***Lathrobium (Lathrobium) kagawaense* Y. WATANABE sp. nov.**

[Japanese name: Kagawa-himekobane-nagahanekakushi]

(Figs. 3, 6, 14–16)

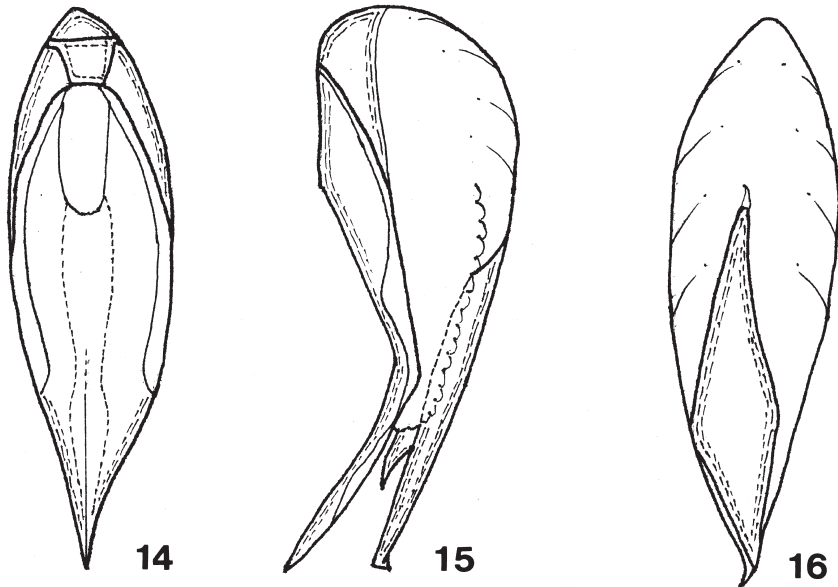
Body length: 6.4–7.2 mm (from front margin of head to anal end); 3.1–3.2 mm (from front margin of head to elytral apices).

Body elongate, nearly parallel-sided and somewhat depressed above. Colour black or brownish black and moderately shining, with antennae reddish brown, palpi and legs yellow.

The present new species is similar in general appearance to *Lathrobium kotsuzanum* from Mt. Kôtsu-zan, but can be distinguished from it by different secondary sexual characters of abdominal sternites and genital organ in the male, and in the following points:

Male. Head subquadrate and somewhat depressed above, slightly wider than length (width/length = 1.05), widest before posterior angles and gently narrowed anteriorly as in *L. kotsuzanum*, lateral sides feebly arcuate as in *L. kotsuzanum*; surface slightly more coarsely and slightly more closely punctured than in *L. kotsuzanum*, slightly more closely punctured in medio-frontal area than in latero-basal area as in *L. kotsuzanum*, and covered with more distinctly coriaceous ground sculpture than in *L. kotsuzanum*; eyes small and flat as in *L. kotsuzanum*, though their longitudinal diameter remarkably shorter than length of postocular part (length of eye/postocular part = 0.33). Antennae moderately long, extending a little beyond the middle of pronotum and not thickened towards the apical segment, antennal articulation similar to that of *L. kotsuzanum*.

Pronotum subtrapezoidal and elevated medially, more strongly narrowed posteriorly than in *L. kotsuzanum*, a little longer than wide (length/width = 1.18), distinctly longer than head (pronotum/head = 1.37); lateral sides nearly straight except near anterior and posterior angles which are almost rounded and similar to those of *L. kotsuzanum*; surface slightly more sparsely and slightly more coarsely punctured than in *L. kotsuzanum* with the exception of a narrow smooth median space through the length of pronotum as in *L. kotsuzanum*. Scutellum subtriangular, surface provided with a few minute setiferous punctures as in *L. kustuzanum*. Elytra subtrapezoidal, somewhat dilated posteriorly and slightly transverse (width/length = 1.10), distinctly shorter (elytra/pronotum = 0.81) and slightly wider (elytra/pronotum = 1.05) than pronotum, lateral sides, posterior margins and posterior angles similar to those of *L. kotsuzanum*; surface slightly more sparingly and slightly more coarsely punctured than in *L. kotsuzanum*. Hind wings degenerated to minute lobes as in *L. kotsuzanum*. Legs relatively short, femora, tibiae and tarsi similar in structure to those of *L. kotsuzanum*.



Figs. 14–16. Male genital organ of *Lathrobium* (*Lathrobium*) *kagawaense* sp. nov. — 14, Dorsal view; 15, lateral view; 16, ventral view. Scale: 0.25 mm.

Abdomen elongate, widest at 6th segment and gradually narrowed both anteriorly and posteriorly; surface of each tergite slightly more sparsely and somewhat more coarsely punctured than in *L. kotsuzanum* except for terminal two tergites, on which the punctures are much sparser than in the preceding tergites; 8th sternite more shallowly emarginate at the middle of posterior margin than in *L. kotsuzanum* and slightly more strongly longitudinally flattened before the emargination than in *L. kotsuzanum*; surface of the flattened area provided with more sparse setiferous punctures than those of *L. kotsuzanum*; 7th sternite nearly truncate at the middle of posterior margin and slightly longitudinally depressed before the truncated part before posterior margin, surface of the depression provided with more fine and more sparse setiferous punctures than those of *L. kotsuzanum*; 6th sternite simple.

Genital organ similar in basal conformation to that of *L. kotsuzanum*, but differs from it in the following points: Median lobe wider than that of *L. kotsuzanum*, ventral sclerite wider than that of *L. kotsuzanum*, widest near the middle and distinctly narrowed both basally and apically as in *L. kotsuzanum*. Fused paramere slightly more longer than median lobe, ventral surface provided with a fine longitudinal carina at the middle in apical third.

Female. Similar in general appearance to male, but differs from it in the 8th abdominal sternite which is produced posteriorly at the median part of posterior margin and gently rounded at the apex, and 7th sternite not modified.

Type series. Holotype: ♂, allotype: ♀, Mt. Daisen-san, Kotonami-chō, Nakatado-gun, Kagawa Pref., Shikoku, Japan, 4.X.2003, M. SATOU leg. Paratypes: 4 ♂♂, 7 ♀♀, same locality and collector as the holotype, 21.XI.2003; 8 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, same locality and collector as above, 21.XI.2003; 4 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, Daisen-yama, Man'nō-chō, Kagawa Pref., Shikoku, Japan, 31.III.2011, H. FUJIMOTO leg.; 6 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀, Mt. Ryūō-zan, Kotonami-chō, Nakatado-gun, Kagawa Pref., Shikoku, Japan, 19.X.2003, M. SATOU leg.; 4 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀, Mt. Unpeji-zan, Ōnohara-chō, Mitoyo-gun, Kagawa Pref., Shikoku, Japan, 17.X.2003, M. SATOU leg.; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, same locality as above, 17.XI.2007, H. FUJIMOTO leg.

Type depositories. Type specimens are deposited in the collections of the Laboratory of Entomology, Tokyo University of Agriculture, with the exception of some paratypes are preserved in FUJIMOTO's and SATOU's private collections.

Distribution. Japan (Eastern Shikoku).

Bionomics. The type specimens were taken at three different mountains in Kagawa Prefecture. The specimens obtained on Mt. Daisen-san by M. SATOU were taken by sifting deadleaves accumulated in broadleaved forest of *Carpinus tschanoshii*, *Quercus serratus* at an altitude of 924 m. Besides, the specimens obtained on Mt. Daisen-yama by H. FUJIMOTO were taken at an altitude of 950 m. The specimens obtained on Mt. Ryûô-zan were taken by sifting deadleaves accumulated in a deciduous broadleaved forest of *Quercus serratus* at an altitude of 878 m. The specimens obtained on Mt. Unpeji-zan by M. SATOU were taken by sifting deadleaves accumulated in broadleaved forest at an altitude of 887 m. Besides, the specimens obtained on the same mountain by H. FUJIMOTO were taken at an altitude of 800 m.

Etymology. The specific epithet of this new species is derived from "Kagawa Prefecture" in which lies the three known localities.

***Lathrobium (Lathrobium) tokuenjiense* Y. WATANABE, sp. nov.**

[Japanese name: Tokuenji-himekobane-nagahanekakushi]

(Figs. 4, 7, 17–19)

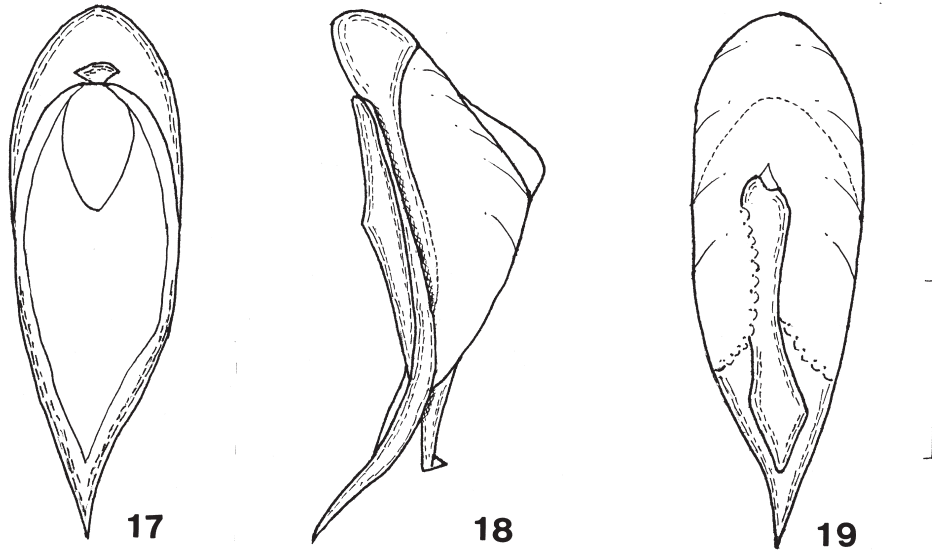
Body length: 5.8–7.9 mm (from front margin of head to anal end), 3.2–3.5 mm (from front margin of head to elytral apices).

Body elongate, nearly parallel-sided and somewhat depressed above. Colour blackish brown to reddish brown and moderately shining, with antennae and apical abdominal segment brownish red, labial and maxillary palpi and legs yellow.

The present new species is similar in general appearance and basal conformation of male genital organ to *L. kagawaense*, but differs from it in the structure of secondary sexual characters of abdominal sternites and genital organ in the male, and in the following features:

Male. Head nearly trapezoidal, somewhat narrowed anteriorly and subdepressed above as in *L. kagawaense*, and slightly transverse (width/length = 1.05) as in *L. kagawaense*; lateral sides slightly more arcuate than in *L. kagawaense*, frontal area between antennal tubercles flattened and glabrous as in *L. kagawaense*; surface sparingly and somewhat coarsely punctured in medio-frontal area than in latero-basal area, the punctures slightly less coarse and somewhat more numerous than in *L. kagawaense*, and coriaceous ground sculpture finer than that of *L. kagawaense*; eyes small and almost flat, their longitudinal diameter one-third as long as postocular parts. Antennae moderately long and somewhat slender, extending beyond the middle of pronotum and not thickened towards the extremity, all the segments longer than wide and similar in articulation to those of *L. kagawaense*.

Pronotum elevated medially, somewhat longer than wide (length/width = 1.18), clearly longer (pronotum/head = 1.37) and slightly wider (pronotum/head = 1.10) than head; widest behind anterior angles and slightly more strongly narrowed posteriorly than in *L. kagawaense*; lateral sides almost straight with the exception of arcuate parts of anterior and posterior angles as in *L. kagawaense*; anterior and posterior margins each similar to that of *L. kagawaense*; surface slightly more finely punctured than in *L. kagawaense* except for a narrow smooth median longitudinal space. Scutellum subtriangular, surface almost impunctate though sometimes provided with a few minute setiferous punctures as in *L. kagawaense*. Elytra subtrapezoidal, somewhat dilated posteriorly and subdepressed



Figs. 17–19. Male genital organ of *Lathrobium (Lathrobium) tokuenjiense* sp. nov. — 17, Dorsal view; 18, lateral view; 19, ventral view. Scale: 0.25 mm.

above, slightly transverse (width/length = 1.09), somewhat shorter (elytra/pronotum = 0.85) though slightly wider (elytra/pronotum = 1.09) than pronotum; lateral sides, posterior margins and posterior angles similar to those of *L. kagawaense*; surface slightly more closely and slightly less coarsely punctured than in *L. kagawaense*. Hind wings degenerated to minute lobes as in *L. kagawaense*. Legs relatively short, femora, tibiae and tarsi similar in structure to those of *L. kagawaense*.

Abdomen elongate, nearly parallel-sided from 3rd to 7th segments, and then abruptly narrowed towards the anal end as in *L. kagawaense*, 3rd to 7th each tergite slightly more closely and more finely punctured than in *L. kagawaense* and covered with fine brownish pubescence as in *L. kagawaense*, 8th and 9th tergites each more sparingly and more finely punctured and pubescent than in the preceding tergites; 8th sternite provided with a small, subtriangular excision at the middle of posterior margin and longitudinally, slightly more strongly depressed before the excision than in *L. kagawaense*, surface of the depression provided with slightly more dense setiferous punctures than those of *L. kagawaense*; 7th sternite nearly truncate at the middle of posterior margin and longitudinally, slightly more widely and more distinctly depressed before the truncated part than in *L. kagawaense*, surface of the depression closely provided with more fine setiferous punctures than those of *L. kagawaense*; 6th sternite simple.

Genital organ similar in basal conformation to that of *L. kagawaense*, but differs from it in the following points: Median lobe with ventral sclerite distinctly narrower than that of *L. kagawaense*, widest near apical fourth and strongly narrowed towards the bluntly pointed apex. Fused paramere elliptical as in *L. kagawaense* though distinctly longer than median lobe.

Type series. Holotype: ♂, allotype: ♀, Tokuenji, Saga, Sanagouchi-son, Tokushima Pref., Shikoku, Japan, 29.VII.1975, M. YOSHIDA leg. Paratypes: 4 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀, same data as for the holotype.

Type depository. All the type specimens are deposited in the collection of the Laboratory of Entomology, Tokyo University of Agriculture.

Distribution. Japan (Eastern Shikoku).

Bionomics. All the type specimens found in Tokuenji were taken by sifting deadleaves accumulated in deciduous broadleaved forest at an altitude of about 550 m.

Etymology. The specific epithet of this new species is derived from “Tokuenji” the type locality.

要 約

渡辺泰明：四国東部からヒメコバナナガハネカクシ種群(鞘翅目ハネカクシ科)に含まれる4新種の記載。
 ——これまで四国からヒメコバナナガハネカクシ種群に含まれる種は、面河溪から採集された個体に基づいて記載されたイシハラヒメコバナナガハネカクシただ1種が知られているに過ぎなかった。最近、私は藤本博文、佐藤正昭および吉田正隆の諸氏によって、四国東部の香川・徳島両県から採集されたこのグループに含まれる多数の個体を検討する機会を得た。これらの個体を詳細に検討した結果4種に分割され、それぞれ雄の腹部第8および第7腹板に認められる性徴および交尾器の形状が既知種とは異なることで区別され未記載種と判定したので、*Lathrobium (Lathrobium) kitosonense* キトウヒメコバナナガハネカクシ, *L. (L.) kotsuzanum* コウツザンヒメコバナナガハネカクシ, *L. (L.) kagawaense* カガワヒメコバナナガハネカクシおよび *L. (L.) tokuenjiense* トクエンジヒメコバナナガハネカクシとそれぞれ命名・記載した。

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Appendix

Three species of the genus *Platydomene* were described as new species from Japan by me (2009). In this paper, however, the type depositories of these species were not designated. Therefore, I propose herewith the type depositories of the three species as follows:

All the type specimens of the three species, *Platydomene daibosatsuensis* Y. WATANABE, *P. flavipes* Y. WATANABE and *P. iidesana* Y. WATANABE, are deposited in the collection of the Laboratory of Entomology, Tokyo University of Agriculture.

Reference for Appendix

- WATANABE, Y., 2009. More new brachypterous species of the group of *Platydomene nobilis* (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae) from northeastern Honshu, Japan. *Elytra, Tokyo*, **37**: 245–253.