

Four New Species and Two New Subspecies of the Subgenus *Nestus* of the Genus *Stenus* Latreille (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae) from Japan¹⁾

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Abstract Four new species and two new subspecies of the subgenus *Nestus* of the genus *Stenus* Latreille are described as follows: *S. lanceolatus* from Okayama Pref., *S. yasutoshii* from Yamanashi Pref., *S. hagai* from Niigata Pref., *S. serratimarginatus* from Chiba Pref., *S. zaishin ohbayashii* from Ehime Pref., and *S. zimmermanni curvaticellus* from Ishikawa Pref. *Stenus expugnator* Ryvkin is first reported from Japan.

Key words: Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Steninae, *Stenus*, new species and subspecies, Japan.

In this paper, four new species and two new subspecies of the subgenus *Nestus* of the genus *Stenus* are described from Honshu and Shikoku. The aedeagi and the 9th sternites of male are illustrated for comparison. In addition, *Stenus (Nestus) expugnator* Ryvkin is first reported from Japan.

Materials and Methods

This study was based on S. Naomi- and Y. Shibata-collections and the collection deposited in the Entomological Laboratory, Ehime University. The aedeagus and related organs were mounted in the Euparal on the celluloid pasteboard, and the pasteboard was placed under the *Stenus* specimen. Concerning the abbreviation see Naomi (1995). All the holotypes are deposited in the Natural History Museum and Institute, Chiba. The paratypes are all deposited in my collection unless otherwise mentioned in "Type Series".

***Stenus (Nestus) lanceolatus* Naomi, sp. nov.**
(Fig. 1C–D)

Male. Body 3.1 mm in length.

Coloration. Body black, matt; maxillary palpi with 2nd segment brownish except for clear yellow basal part, 3rd segment black;

labrum black; antennae dark red except for 1st black segment; legs brown to dark red except for black apical parts of femora and bases of tibiae.

Relative measurements: HL: 33; HW: 54; PL: 43; PW: 43; EL: 44; EW: 55; SL: 34.

Head with clypeofrontal area declivous, sparsely punctured and pubescent, basiantennal tubercles minute but distinct; interocular area with a pair of longitudinal depressions which are obscure anteriorly, median part between the depressions relatively narrow, moderately convex; punctures very dense and round, a little smaller on median part than those near inner margin of eye, diameter of a large puncture about as long as apical cross-section of 2nd antennal segment, interstices very narrow, indistinctly microsculptured. Antennae short, when reflexed extending a little before the middle of pronotum, 8th segment elliptical, much narrower than 9th, 9th broadened apically, 10th a little longer than broad, 11th obtusely pointed; ALP: 10:9:12:8:8:7:6:5:6:7:9.

Pronotum moderately convex above, broadest near the middle, rounded laterally, weakly constricted at base; surface very

¹⁾ Studies on the subfamily Steninae from Japan, XXVI.

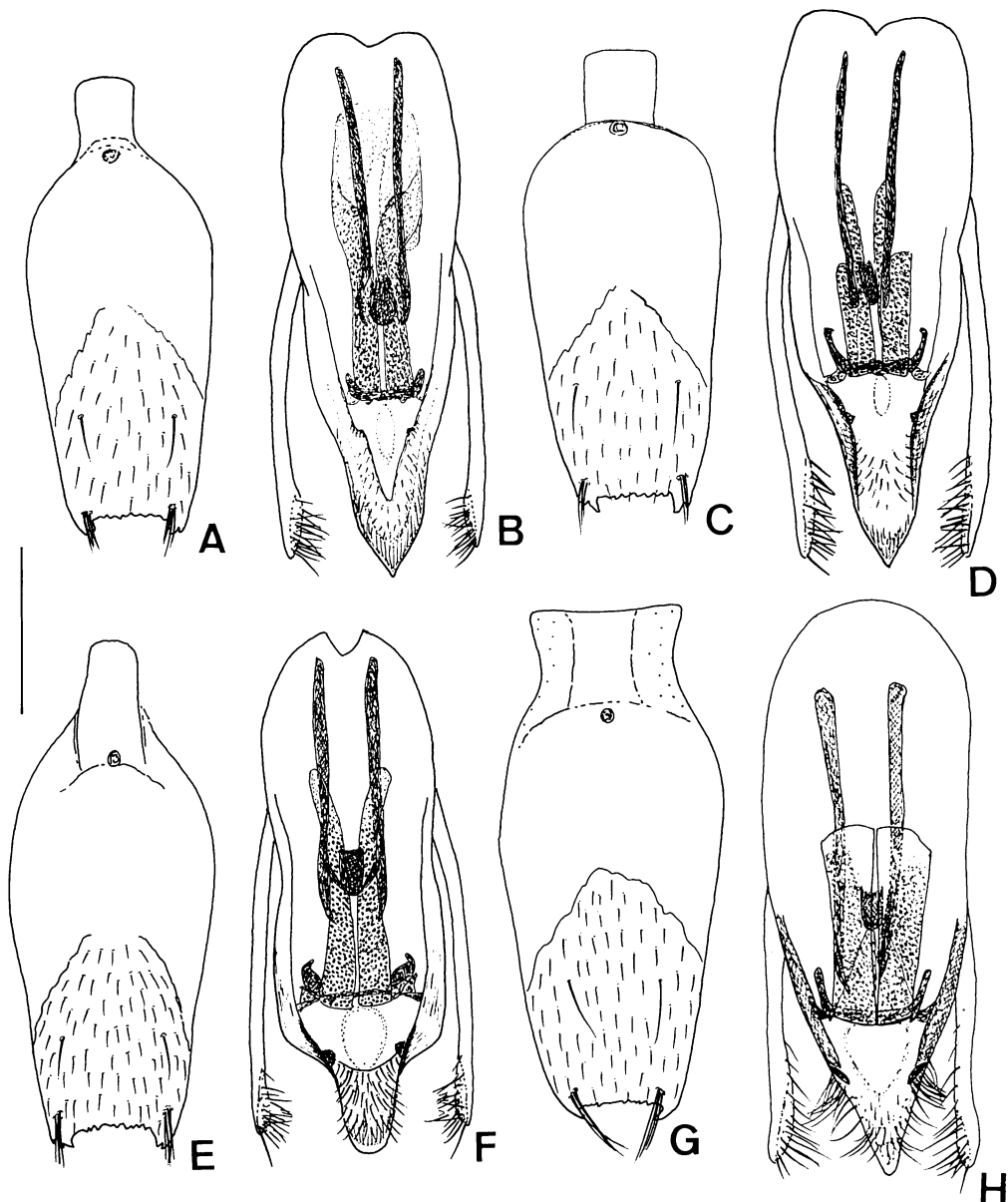


Fig. 1. A-B, *Stenus zaishin ohbayashii* subsp. nov.; C-D, *S. lanceolatus* sp. nov.; E-F, *S. yasutoshii* sp. nov.; G-H, *S. hagai* sp. nov. A, C, E, G, 9th sternite of male; B, D, F, H, aedeagus in ventral view. Scale: 0.2 mm.

weakly uneven, with a very indistinct median longitudinal depression in posterior 2/3; punctures coarse, very dense, diameter of a large puncture about as long as median cross-section of 2nd antennal segment, interstices microsculptured.

Elytra narrowed at base, weakly rounded at side margins, hind margins together very shallowly V-shaped; punctures very dense,

almost round, distinct, a little larger than those on pronotum, each puncture with a short seta which turns posteriorly, interstices very narrow, indistinctly microsculptured.

Legs moderately long; hind leg with 1st tarsomere shorter than the 2 following combined, 4th simple, weakly broadened posteriorly.

Abdomen subparallel-sided in 3rd to 5th

segments, then weakly narrowed posteriorly; paratergites narrow, almost horizontal in position, punctured; 3rd to 5th tergites each with three keels at base, but the lateral keels on 4th and 5th indistinct; punctures round to elliptical, distinct, almost regular, becoming smaller posteriorly from 3rd to 8th tergites, interstices distinctly microsculptured; 6th sternite with an arcuate shallow emargination at the middle of posterior margin; 7th sternite with a moderately deep trapezoidal depression at posteromedian part, the depression becoming broader and deeper toward posterior margin which is deeply arcuately emarginate, sides of the depression acutely ridged; 8th sternite with a narrow flat median longitudinal area at base, sides of the area low ridged, the flat area broadened behind the ridges, then continuing toward posterior margin which is emarginate at the middle; 9th sternite (Fig. 1C) with a pair of serrate and short posterolateral projections, posterior margin straight, serrate. Aedeagus (Fig. 1D) with median lobe weakly constricted near basal 5/11, narrowed apically in apical 1/3 toward the apical triangular area, apical portion behind the ventral teeth strongly sclerotized between lateral ridges, flat, with numerous setae ventrally, subtransparent area small, elongate-elliptical, located before the teeth, expulsion clasp broadly rounded apically; parameres extending a little before the apex of median lobe, very weakly curved inward, furnished with setae in apical 1/3.

Female. Unknown.

Type-series. Holotype: male (CBM-ZI 34026), Shinsho-mura, Kenashizen, Okayama Pref., 14. v. 1994, O. Yamaji coll.

Distribution. Japan (Honshu).

Remarks. *Stenus lanceolatus* sp. nov. is separable from *S. zaishin* Naomi, 1990 by the more strongly acute ridges on the 7th and 8th sternites, the apical portion of median lobe more strongly sclerotized and narrower, and the setae of parameres found in apical third.

Etymology. The specific epithet is derived from the lance-shaped apex of the median lobe of aedeagus.

Stenus (Nestus) yasutoshii Naomi, sp. nov.
(Fig. 1E-F)

Male and female. Body 3.3–3.6 mm in length, relatively flat under low magnification.

Coloration. Body black, weakly to moderately shining; maxillary palpi with 2nd and 3rd segments brown except for yellow basal part of the 2nd; labrum black except for reddish antero-marginal area; antennae dark red except for 1st and 2nd segments which are black and shining; legs yellowish brown to dark red, but apical parts of femora and bases of tibiae more or less infuscate.

Relative measurements: HL: 30; HW: 48; PL: 40; PW: 40; EL: 39; EW: 51; SL: 31.

Head with clypeofrontal area declivous, punctures small but distinct, round, very dense, regular, interstices very narrow, distinctly sculptured, each puncture with short seta, basiantennal tubercles minute, shining; interocular area with a pair of longitudinal depressions which are weakly convergent anteriorly, median part between the depressions a little broader than the area between the depression and inner margin of eye, moderately convex; punctures very dense, distinct, almost round, diameter of a large puncture about as long as apical cross-section of 2nd antennal segment, interstices very narrow, indistinctly microsculptured. Antennae when reflexed extending a little before the middle of pronotum, 3rd to 6th segments thin, distinctly narrower than 2nd, 8th smallest, 9th to 11th forming a loose club; ALP: 10:10:12:9:8:7:7:5:6:7:10.

Pronotum well convex laterally, broadest near the middle, rounded laterally; surface very weakly uneven, without median longitudinal depression; punctures very dense, distinct, round, diameter of a large puncture about as long as median cross-section of 2nd antennal segment, interstices very narrow, distinctly microsculptured.

Elytra narrowed at base, weakly rounded laterally, hind margins together very shallowly broadly V-shaped; surface very weakly uneven, punctures very dense, almost round, subrugose, diameter of a large puncture about as long as median cross-section of 10th antennal segment, each puncture with a

short seta, interstices very narrow, shining.

Legs moderately long; hind leg with 1st tarsomere a little shorter than the 2 followings combined, 4th simple but distinctly broadened posteriorly.

Abdomen broad, broadest near posterior margin of 4th segment, then weakly narrowed posteriorly; paratergites horizontal in position, largely punctured; 3rd to 5th tergites each with 3 keels at base; punctures small, distinct and regular, round on 3rd tergite, elliptical on 7th tergite, interstices on all the tergites distinctly narrower than diameter of punctures, clearly microsculptured.

Male. Sixth sternite with a very shallow arcuate emargination at the middle of posterior margin; 7th sternite with a small semicircular depression at posteromedian part, sides of the depression low and obtusely ridged and furnished with several setae, posterior margin behind the depression arcuately emarginate; 8th sternite with a median elliptical longitudinal depression, sides of the depression low ridged, posterior margin behind the depression moderately emarginate; 9th sternite (Fig. 1E) with a pair of serrate posterolateral projections, posterior margin minutely serrate. Aedeagus (Fig. 1F) with median lobe moderately bulbous at base, weakly constricted near the middle, sclerotized laterally behind the constriction, the apical sclerotized area strongly and abruptly constricted at base, flat ventrally, rounded apically, and furnished with setae, with a pair of small teeth turning anteriorly at the basilateral parts of the apical sclerotized area, subtransparent area ovoidal; parameres extending a little before the apex of median lobe, very weakly curved inward, densely furnished with moderately short setae at apico-internal parts.

Female. Eighth sternite moderately rounded at posterior margin.

Type-series. Holotype: male (CBM-ZI 34406), Near Akazawa Spa, Masuho, Yamana-shi Pref., 4. v. 1974, Y. Shibata coll. Paratypes: 3 exs. (depositories: 1 ex., Col. Shibata; 1 ex., Col. Puthz; 1 ex., Col. Naomi), same data as holotype.

Distribution. Japan (Honshu).

Remarks. *Stenus yasutoshii* sp. nov. is a distinct species from a viewpoint of aedeagal

structure, and is easily separable from such species as *S. zaishin* Naomi, *S. lanceolatus* sp. nov., and *S. zimmermanni* Puthz, 1968, etc., by the apical sclerotized area of median lobe which is strongly constricted at its base and rounded at the tip.

Specimen measured is the holotype.

Etymology. This species is named in honour of Mr. Y. Shibata (Machida, Tokyo) who collected this interesting species.

***Stenus (Nestus) hagai* Naomi, sp. nov.**

(Fig. 1G–H)

Male and female. Body 3.2–3.8 mm in length.

Coloration. Body black, moderately shining; maxillary palpi with 2nd segment reddish brown to dark brown, 3rd segment brown to black; labrum black, with yellow anterolateral margins; antennae dark red to black; legs reddish brown, but apical parts of femora, bases of tibiae and tarsi dark brown to black.

Relative measurements: HL: 30; HW: 50; PL: 40; PW: 40; EL: 42; EW: 53; SL: 33.

Head with clypeofrontal area declivous, minutely densely punctured, interstices distinctly microsculptured, basiantennal tubercles minute; interocular area with a pair of longitudinal depressions which run parallel in posterior half, then weakly converge anteriorly, median part between the depressions a little broader than the area between the depression and inner margin of eye, moderately convex; punctures very dense, distinct and round, diameter of a large puncture about as long as basal cross-section of 2nd antennal segment, interstices very narrow, indistinctly microsculptured. Antennae short, slender, extending a little before the middle of pronotum, 8th smallest, 9th globose, 10th a little broader than 9th, 11th pointed; ALP: 10:10:15:10:10:8:7:5:6:7:11.

Pronotum well convex, broadest near the middle, rounded laterally; surface very weakly uneven, without median longitudinal depression; punctures very dense, round, diameter of a large puncture about as long as apical cross-section of 2nd antennal segment, interstices microsculptured.

Elytra narrowed at base, rounded at side margins, almost flat near suture, hind mar-

gins together very shallowly arcuate; surface very weakly uneven at sides, punctures very dense, coarse, round to elliptical, diameter of a large puncture about apical cross-section of 10th antennal segment, each puncture with a short thin seta, interstices very narrow, shining.

Legs moderately long; hind leg with 1st tarsomere about as long as the 2 followings combined, 4th simple.

Abdomen very weakly narrowed posteriorly; paratergites weakly inclined externally, narrow, punctured; 3rd to 5th tergites each with three keels at base; punctures dense, round, relatively small, distinct and regular on 3rd tergite, interstices indistinctly microsculptured; punctures becoming gradually smaller posteriorly from 3rd to 8th tergites; punctures on 8th tergite fine, interstices about as long as diameter of a puncture, distinctly microsculptured.

Male. Seventh sternite with a semicircular depression at posteromedian part, sides of the depression low and obtusely ridged, posterior margin behind the depression arcuately emarginate; 8th sternite with an elliptical depression at basimedial part, sides of the depression low ridged, and a V-shaped emargination at the middle of posterior margin; 9th sternite (Fig. 1G) with a pair of posterolateral projections which curve inward, posterior margin faintly serrate. Aedeagus (Fig. 1H) with median lobe elongate-ovoidal except for moderately pointed apical part which is not provided with sclerotized area, completely flat, and furnished with long setae behind ventral teeth, the setae near the tooth forming a thin brush, sclerotized area developed only before the teeth along the lateral margins, subtransparent area large, narrowed posteriorly, expulsion clasp with a pair of small and sharp hooks apicolaterally; parameres extending a little before the apex of median lobe, almost straight, setae sparse before the ventral teeth, moderately gathering at apico-internal parts.

Female. Eighth sternite entire.

Type-series. Holotype: male (CBM-ZI 34407), Irihirose-mura, Kurakake Pass, Niigata Pref., 11. vi. 1995, K. Haga coll. Paratypes: 1 ex., same data as holotype; 1 ex.,

Hama River, Irihirose-mura, Niigata Pref., 10. vi. 1995, K. Haga coll.

Distribution. Japan (Honshu).

Remarks. *Stenus hagai* sp. nov. is closely allied to *S. toukin* Naomi and Puthz, 1994, but the body is larger (3.2–3.8 mm), the posterolateral projection of 9th sternite of male is curved inward and pointed, the apico-lateral part of median lobe is continuously narrowed apically, and its apex is moderately pointed.

Specimen measured is a paratype (Hama River).

Etymology. This species is named in honour of Mr. K. Haga (Urawa, Saitama Pref.) who collected this new species.

Stenus (Nestus) serratimarginatus

Naomi, sp. nov.

(Fig. 2A–B)

Stenus (Nestus) zimmermanni Puthz: Naomi, 1990, Nat. Hist. Res., Chiba, (1): 101, fig. 1C. (*partim*)

Male and female. Body 2.8–3.3 mm in length, relatively robust.

Coloration. Body black, moderately shining; maxillary palpi with 2nd segment yellowish brown to brown, 3rd segment dark brown to brown; labrum black, with reddish anterior margin; antennae dark red to black, sometimes reddish brown in apical segments; legs yellowish brown except for infuscate apical parts of femora and bases of tibiae.

Relative measurements: HL: 30; HW: 50; PL: 40; PW: 39; EL: 40; EW: 49; SL: 31.

Head with clypeofrontal area moderately punctured, interstices distinctly microsculptured, basiantennal tubercles minute; interocular area with a pair of longitudinal depressions which are weakly convergent anteriorly, median part between the depressions about as broad as the area between the depression and inner margin of eye; punctures very dense, almost round and regular, diameter of a large puncture near inner margin of eye about as long as apical cross-section of 2nd antennal segment, interstices very narrow, shining on central area, indistinctly microsculptured near inner margins of eyes. Antennae when reflexed extending to the middle of pronotum, 7th segment weakly broadened apically, 8th to 10th grad-

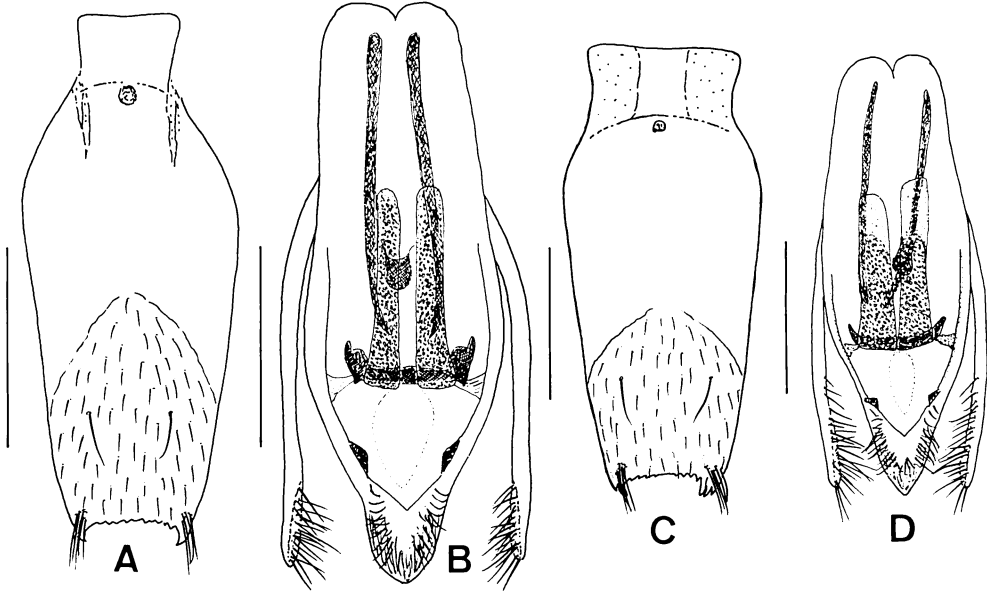


Fig. 2. A–B, *Stenus serratimarginatus* sp. nov.; C–D, *S. zimmermanni curvaticellus* subsp. nov. A, C, 9th sternite of male; B, D, aedeagus in ventral view. Scale: 0.2 mm.

ually broadened apically, each almost globose, 11th pointed; ALP: 10:10:13:10:10:8:7:5:6:7:10.

Pronotum well convex laterally, broadest near the middle, then narrowed both anteriorly and posteriorly in the similar way; surface without a median longitudinal depression; punctures very dense, almost round but variable in size, diameter of a large puncture about as long as median cross-section of 2nd antennal segment, interstices indistinctly microsculptured.

Elytra weakly narrowed at base, gently rounded laterally, somewhat flat near suture, hind margins together very shallowly broadly V-shaped; surface very weakly uneven, punctures very dense, coarse, almost round, diameter of large puncture about as long as the median cross-section of 10th antennal segment, interstices microsculptured.

Legs moderately long; hind leg with 1st tarsomere about as long as the 2 followings combined, 3rd short but weakly broadened apically, 4th subparallel-sided.

Abdomen with paratergites narrow, almost horizontal in position, punctured; 3rd to 5th tergites each with three keels at base; punctures dense to very dense, distinct, round, regular, moderate in size, interstices distinct-

ly microsculptured on 3rd tergite; punctures becoming smaller posteriorly from 3rd to 8th tergites; punctures on 8th tergite dense and elliptical, interstices a little narrower than diameter of punctures.

Male. Abdomen weakly narrowed posteriorly; 6th sternite with a very shallow emargination at the middle of posterior margin; 7th sternite with a relatively shallow semicircular depression at posteromedian part, sides of the depression low and obtusely ridged, posterior margin behind the depression arcuately emarginate; 8th sternite with a median elongate-ovoidal depression which is deepest near base, sides of the depression obtusely ridged in its anterior half, and a V-shaped emargination at posteromedian margin; 9th sternite (Fig. 2A) with a pair of posterolateral projections which are curved inward and pointed, posterior margin minutely serrate. Aedeagus (Fig. 2B) with median lobe broadest near posterior 1/3, rounded laterally, with apical sclerotized area which is obtusely pointed and pubescent, ventral teeth inside the sclerotized area rather large, blunt, subtransparent area very large, ovoidal but obtusely pointed apically, expulsion claspers acute apicolaterally; parameres extending a little before the apex of

median lobe, setae moderately gathering at apico-internal parts.

Female. Abdomen more robust and broader than in male; 8th sternite entire in posterior margin.

Type-series. Holotype: male (CBM-ZI 34408), Fudago, Kimitsu-shi, Chiba Pref., 20. iv. 1989, S. Naomi coll. Paratypes: 4 exs., same data as holotype; 3 exs., Yomogi, Mt. Kiyosumi, Chiba Pref., 27. v. 1990, T. Takeda coll.; 1 ex., same locality, 15. v. 1990, T. Takeda coll.; 1 ex., Yomogi Pass, Mt. Kiyosumi, Chiba Pref., 4. iv. 1990, T. Takeda coll.; 4 exs., Sakamoto, Mt. Kiyosumi, Chiba Pref., T. Takeda coll.; 2 exs., same locality, 13. v. 1990, T. Takeda coll.; 4 exs., Mt. Kiyosumi, Amatsukominato-cho, Chiba Pref., 9. vi. 1991, T. Takeda coll.; 1 ex., Uchiurayama, Amatsukominato-cho, 12. v. 1991, T. Takeda coll.; 1 ex., Mt. Daifuku, Ichihara-shi, Chiba Pref., 29. vi. 1991, T. Takeda coll.; 1 ex., Tomen, Yoro-Valley, Ichihara-shi, Chiba Pref., 20. v. 1990, T. Takeda coll.; 3 exs., Chikura-cho, Chiba Pref., 26. vi. 1994, S. Naomi coll.

Distribution. Japan (Honshu).

Remarks. *Stenus zimmermanni* was described by Puthz (1968) on the basis of one female from Mt. Takao, Tokyo, and up to the present this species has been known from the southwestern part of Kanto District (Tokyo-to and Kanagawa Pref.) except for the newly described subspecies in this paper. Naomi (1990) reported this species from Boso Peninsula, Chiba Pref., and the differences of aedeagal structure between the specimens from Mt. Takao and those from Chiba were considered as infraspecific variations. However, by a closer examination of aedeagus it was clarified that the population of Boso Peninsula has enough differences to be treated as a good species.

Stenus serratimarginatus sp. nov. is separable from *S. zimmermanni* by the obtusely pointed apex of median lobe, the acutely pointed apicolateral parts of expulsion clasp, and the larger subtransparent area of median lobe.

Specimen measured is a paratype. (Tomen).

Etymology. The subspecific epithet is derived from the serrate condition of the posterior margin of 9th sternite of male.

Stenus (Nestus) zaishin ohbayashii
Naomi, subsp. nov.

(Fig. 1A–B)

Male. Body 3.3 mm in length.

Coloration. Body black, weakly shining; maxillary palpi brown to yellowish brown; labrum black; antennae with 1st to 2nd segments black to brown, 3rd to 11th segments reddish brown to brown; legs reddish brown to brown except for dark apical parts of femora and bases of tibiae.

Relative measurements: HL: 30; HW: 48; PL: 40; PW: 37; EL: 36; EW: 46; SL: 30.

Head with clypeofrontal area strongly declivous, minutely sparsely punctured, the setae longer than those on interocular area, basiantennal tubercles minute; interocular area with a pair of longitudinal depressions which weakly converge anteriorly, median part between the depressions relatively narrow, moderately convex; punctures very dense, distinct and round, diameter of a large puncture about as long as apical cross-section of 2nd antennal segment, interstices very narrow, shining, very indistinctly microsculptured. Antennae short, when reflexed extending to the anterior 1/4 of pronotum, 1st segment a little larger than 2nd, 8th smallest, 9th to 11th forming a loose club; ALP: 10:9:12:8:8:7:7:5:6:7:8.

Pronotum well convex above, broadest near the middle, then narrowed anteriorly and posteriorly in the similar way; surface very weakly uneven, with a very vague median longitudinal depression which runs in posterior half; punctures very dense, subrugose, diameter of a large puncture about as long as median cross section of 2nd antennal segment, interstices weakly shining, indistinctly microsculptured.

Elytra weakly rounded at humeri, well convex and rounded laterally, hind margins together very shallowly arcuate; punctures very dense, round, distinct, diameter of a large puncture about as long as median cross-section of 11th antennal segment, each puncture with a very short seta, interstices indistinctly sculptured.

Legs moderately long; hind leg with 1st tarsomere shorter than the 2 followings combined, 4th simple but weakly broadened

posteriorly.

Abdomen subparallel-sided in 3rd to 6th segments; paratergites rather narrow but distinct, punctured; 3rd to 5th tergites each with three keels at base; punctures round, distinct and regular, becoming smaller posteriorly from 3rd to 8th tergites, interstices micro-sculptured; 6th sternite furnished with clear yellow long setae at the posteromedian margin, the setae becoming shorter internally; 7th sternite with a moderately deep semi-circular depression at posteromedian part, the depression obtusely ridged at sides, covered with clear yellow dense setae, feebly broadened toward posterior margin which is distinctly and arcuately emarginate; 8th sternite with a pair of low longitudinal ridges in anterior part, and the area between the ridges shallowly depressed, and a flat median longitudinal area behind the depression, with an almost V-shaped emargination at the middle of posterior margin; 9th sternite (Fig. 1A) with a pair of serrate posterolateral projections, posterior margin almost straight, minutely serrate. Aedeagus (Fig. 1B) with median lobe moderately bulbous at base, weakly constricted twice (before the middle and near the ventral teeth), the broad sclerotized area well-developed along lateral margin to form a resultant median V-shaped emargination, a pair of short ventral teeth inside the sclerotized areas, inner area of the sclerotized part behind the teeth covered sparsely with short setae, subtransparent area between the sclerotized parts elongate-elliptical, internal armatures as in Fig. 1B; parameres extending a little before the apex of median lobe, very weakly curved, setae short, densely gathering at apico-internal parts.

Female. Unknown.

Type-series. Holotype: male (CBM-ZI 34025), Hontani (ca 950 m), Odamiyama, Ehime Pref., 30. vii. 1994, M. Sakai coll.

Distribution. Japan (Shikoku).

Remarks. *Stenus zaishin ohbayashii* subsp. nov. is closely similar in external structure to the nominotypical subspecies *S. zaishin zaishin* Naomi, 1990, but the weakly sclerotized apico-median area of median lobe is clearly V-shaped (this portion is distinctly U-shaped in the nominotypical subspecies), and the

protuberances of expulsion clasp are somewhat shifted inward (they are more situated externally in the nominotypical subspecies).

Etymology. This subspecies is named in honour of Dr. N. Ohbayashi (Ehime University, Matsuyama).

***Stenus (Nestus) zimmermanni curvaticellus*
Naomi, subsp. nov.
(Fig. 2C–D)**

Male and female. Body 2.9–3.5 mm, similarly structured as in the nominotypical subspecies *S. zimmermanni zimmermanni* Puthz.

Coloration. Body black, moderately shining; labrum black, sometimes with reddish anterolateral margins; antennae and legs reddish brown through dark red to black.

Relative measurements: HL: 30; HW: 49; PL: 40; PW: 40; EL: 41; EW: 50; SL: 32.

Male. Secondary sexual modifications on 6th to 8th sternites as in *S. zimmermanni zimmermanni*; 9th sternite (Fig. 2C) with a pair of serrate apicolateral projections, posterior margin serrate. Aedeagus (Fig. 2D) with median lobe broadest near the middle, narrowed toward moderately pointed apex, apicolateral margin weakly curved, apical sclerotized area with setae laterally, a pair of ventral teeth at inner margins of anterolateral sclerotized rims, subtransparent area elongate-ovoidal but pointed at its posterior end; parameres extending a little before the apex of median lobe, weakly curved inward, the setae moderately dense, occurring at apical 5/12.

Type-series. Holotype: male (CBM-ZI 34409), Nabetani, Tatsunokuchi-cho, Ishikawa Pref., 21. iv. 1995, Y. Sugie coll. Paratypes: 10 exs., same locality as holotype, 4. vi. 1994–11. vi. 1995, Y. Sugie coll.; 1 ex., Near-Atsumi, Yamagata Pref., 16. vii. 1960, Y. Shibata coll.

Distribution. Japan (Honshu).

Remarks. *Stenus zimmermanni curvaticellus* subsp. nov. is separable from the nominotypical subspecies by the median lobe of aedeagus narrower and broadest near the middle, and the more obtusely pointed apex of median lobe. At the present this subspecies has been known from Ishikawa and Yamagata Prefectures which face the Sea of Japan.

Specimen measured is a paratype (Near-Atsumi).

Etymology. The subspecific epithet is derived from the weakly curved condition of the anterolateral margin of median lobe.

Stenus (Nestus) expugnator Ryvkin

Stenus expugnator Ryvkin, 1987, Ent. Obozr., 66(1): 123.

Specimens examined. 1 male, Oikamanai, Taiki-cho, Hokkaido, 1. viii. 1993, K. Shibata coll.; 1 male, Near Kuroto, Kisarazu, Chiba Pref., 27. iv. 1986, R. Inagawa coll.

Remarks. This species was described from Kunashiri Island by Ryvkin (1987), and is first reported from Japan in this paper.

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日本産 *Nestus* 亜属メダカハネカクシ
(甲虫目: ハネカクシ科) の 4 新種
および 2 新亜種の記載

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本論文は、日本産メダカハネカクシ亜科に関する研究の第 26 報である。本稿において、*Nestus* 亜属に属する単翅型メダカハネカクシ 4 新種および 2 新亜種の記載を行った。*Stenus lanceolatus* sp. nov. は、岡山県から発見された新種で、*Stenus zaishin* に似るが、雄の腹部第 7 および第 8 腹板上の隆起部がより高く、雄交尾器側片の剛毛が先端部 1/3 に生じることなどにより容易に区別できる。*Stenus yasutoshii* sp. nov. は、山梨県から発見された新種で、日本産 *Nestus* 亜属に属する全メダカハネカクシから、雄交尾器中央片先端部が強くくびれ、先端前縁が一樣に丸まる形態で、容易に区別できる。*Stenus hagai* sp. nov. は、新潟県から発見された新種で、*Stenus toukin* に似るが、雄の第 9 腹節腹板先端両側にある突起が内湾し尖り、雄交尾器中央片が先端方向に一樣に狭くなる形状などで区別できる。*Stenus serratimarginatus* sp. nov. は、これまで *Stenus zimmermanni* の千葉県南房総に分布する 1 個体群と考えられていたが、雄交尾器中央片の先端が鈍く尖り、駆動停止片の先端両側が鋭く尖り、駆動停止片後方の半透明部がより大きいことより、後者より明瞭に区別されることが明らかになったので、本稿で独立の種として記載された。*Stenus zaishin ohbayashii* subsp. nov. は、愛媛県から発見された新亜種で、四国東部に分布する基亜種から、雄交尾器中央片先端部にある硬化の弱い部分の形状が V 字形をしていて、駆動停止片後方にある突起がより内部に位置していることなどで、明瞭に区別できる。*Stenus zimmermanni curvaticellus* subsp. nov. は、石川県と山形県から発見された新亜種で、関東に分布する基亜種から、雄交尾器中央片がより細く、先端部がより鈍く尖ることなどで、区別できる。また、日本未記録種の *Stenus expugnator* Ryvkin を北海道および千葉県から発見したので、併せて記録した。