ISSN 1211-8788 *Acta Musei Moraviae, Scientiae biologicae*
104(2): 87–107, 2019

New species and records of *Lathrobium*, with the first and southernmost record of the genus from Vietnam (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Paederinae)

VOLKER ASSING

Gabelsbergerstr. 2, D-30163 Hannover, Germany; e-mail: vassing.hann@t-online.de

ASSING V. 2019: New species and records of *Lathrobium*, with the first and southernmost record of the genus from Vietnam (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Paederinae). *Acta Musei Moraviae, Scientiae biologicae* **104(2):** 87–107. – Six species of the Holarctic genus *Lathrobium* Gravenhorst, 1802 are described and illustrated: *L. austere* sp. nov. (North Vietnam: Cao Băng Prov.); *L. tsukubanum* sp. nov. (Japan: Honshu: Ibaraki Pref.); *L. converrens* sp. nov. (Japan: Shikoku: Ehime Pref.); *L. aperiens* sp. nov. (Japan: Shikoku: Ehime Pref.); *L. toonicum* sp. nov. (Japan: Shikoku: Ehime Prov.); *L. bigladiosum* sp. nov. (Japan: Honshu: Fukui Pref.). Additional records of six species are reported from China and Japan. The genus is now represented in the Old World by as many as 620 species, 131 of which have been recorded from Japan. An updated checklist of the *Lathrobium* species of Japan is provided.

Keywords. Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Paederinae, *Lathrobium*, taxonomy, new species, new records, endemism, East Palaearctic region, Vietnam, China, Japan

Introduction

Based on available evidence, *Lathrobium* Gravenhorst, 1802, by far the most speciose genus of Paederinae in the Palaearctic region, has a Holarctic distribution. A number of species described from regions outside the Holarctic is still assigned to this genus, but they have not been revised and almost certainly belong to other genera of Lathrobiina.

In the Old World, all previously described and revised species are distributed in the Palaearctic region sensu SCHÜLKE & SMETANA (2015), with the southernmost records from South Yunnan (China) and South Taiwan. Similarly southern records of revised and confirmed *Lathrobium* species from the New World are unknown. According to ASSING (2018), the genus was represented in the Palaearctic region by 612 described species and nine subspecies. In the meantime, two additional species have been described from Italy and Turkey (BORDONI & MAGRINI 2018, ANLAŞ 2019).

In the Palaearctic, the regions with the highest diversity are China, Japan, and the Himalaya. According to ASSING (2013b), the *Lathrobium* fauna of Japan included 105 described species, 100 of them micropterous, one wing-dimorphic, and four macropterous. In the meantime, 18 additional micropterous species have been described and three species originally described from East Siberia and the Russian Far East have been recorded from Hokkaido (2015; WATANABE 2014, 2016a, b, 2017a, b, 2018). Thus, a total of 126 species were previously known from Japan, at least 118 of them micropterous and locally or regionally endemic.

Material examined since the latest contribution included six new species from Vietnam and Japan, and additional records of six species from China and Japan. The discovery of a *Lathrobium* species in Vietnam not only represents the first record from this country, but most likely also the southernmost record of the genus as a whole.

Material and methods

The material treated in this study is deposited in the following collections:

MNHW . . . . . Museum of Natural History, University of Wrocław (P. Jałoszyński)
NHMW . . . . . Naturhistorisches Museum Wien (H. Schillhammer)
NMP . . . . . National Museum of Natural History, Prague (J. Hájek)
NSMT . . . . . National Museum of Nature and Science, Tsukuba
cAss . . . . . author´s private collection

The morphological studies were conducted using a Stemi SV 11 microscope (Zeiss), a Discovery V12 microscope (Zeiss), and a Jenalab compound microscope (Carl Zeiss Jena). The images were created using digital cameras (Nikon Coolpix 995, Axiocam ERc 5s), as well as Labscope and Picolay software.

Body length was measured from the anterior margin of the mandibles (in resting position) to the abdominal apex, the length of the forebody from the anterior margin of the mandibles to the posterior margin of the elytra, head length from the anterior margin of the frons to the posterior constriction of the head, elytral length at the suture from the apex of the scutellum to the posterior margin of the elytra, and the length of the aedeagus from the apex of the ventral process to the base of the aedeagal capsule. The "parameral" side (i.e., the side where the sperm duct enters) is referred to as the ventral, the opposite side as the dorsal aspect.

Results

Lathrobium cooteri Watanabe, 1999

Material examined. China: Zhejiang: 1 ex., Lin'an Co., West Tianmu Shan Nat. Res., WNW Original Temple of Lion Sect, 30.343°N, 119.430°E, 1190 m, broad-leaved deciduous forest, sifted, 6.VII.2017, leg. Růžička & Hájek (NMP, cAss); 1 ex., West Tianmu Shan Nat. Res., Three Li Pavillion, 30.334°N, 119.436°E, 670 m, mixed forest, sifted, 1.VII.2017, leg. Růžička & Hájek (NMP); 1 ex., West Tianmu Shan Nat. Res., 350 m WNW Original Temple of Lion Sect, 30.343°N, 119.430°E, 1190 m, broad-leaved deciduous forest, sifted, 2.VII.2017, leg. Růžička & Hájek (cAss).

Comment. This species has been reported only from Zhejiang (Assing 2013a).

Lathrobium rougemonti Watanabe, 1999

Material examined. China: Zhejiang: 5 exs., Lin'an Co., West Tianmu Shan Nat. Res., 0.5 km W Original Temple of Lion Sect, 30.342°N, 119.428°E, 1200 m, broad-leaved deciduous forest, sifted, 30.VI.2017, leg. Růžička & Hájek (NMP, cAss); 9 exs., West Tianmu Shan Nat. Res., Three Li Pavillion, 30.334°N, 119.436°E, 670 m, mixed forest, sifted, 1.VII.2017, leg. Růžička & Hájek (NMP, cAss); 6 exs., West Tianmu Shan Nat.

Res., 350 m WNW Original Temple of Lion Sect, 30.343°N, 119.430°E, 1190 m, broad-leaved deciduous forest, sifted, 2.VII.2017, leg. Růžička & Hájek (NMP, cAss); 3 exs., same data, but WNW Original Temple of Lion Sect, 30.343°N, 119.430°E, 1190 m, 6.VII.2017, leg. Růžička & Hájek (NMP); 4 exs., West Tianmu Shan Nat. Res., 100 m SE below top of Immortal Peak, 30.349°N, 119.424°E, 1470 m, dwarf forest, litter under bamboo and shrubs sifted, 5.VII.2017, leg. Růžička & Hájek (NMP, cAss); 1 ex., West Tianmu Shan Nat. Res., below Halfmoon Pond, 30.342°N, 119.437°E, 1130 m, broad-leaved transitional mixed forest, sifted, 25.VI.2017, leg. Růžička & Hájek (NMP).

Comment. *Lathrobium rougemonti* is endemic to Tianmu Shan, Zhejiang (Assing 2013a).

Lathrobium uncum Peng, Li et Zhao, 2012

Material examined. China: Zhejiang: 2 exs., Lin'an Co., West Tianmu Shan Nat. Res., WNW Original Temple of Lion Sect, 30.343°N, 119.430°E, 1190 m, broad-leaved deciduous forest, sifted, 6.VII.2017, leg. Růžička & Hájek (NMP, cAss); 3 exs., West Tianmu Shan Nat. Res., 350 m WNW Original Temple of Lion Sect, 30.343°N, 119.430°E, 1190 m, broad-leaved deciduous forest, sifted, 2.VII.2017, leg. Růžička & Hájek (NMP, cAss); 8 exs., West Tianmu Shan Nat. Res., 100 m SE below top of Immortal Peak, 30.349°N, 119.424°E, 1470 m, dwarf forest, litter under bamboo and shrubs sifted, 5.VII.2017, leg. Růžička & Hájek (NMP, cAss).

Comment. This species was originally described from Longwang Shan, Zhejiang (Peng *et al.* 2012).

Lathrobium austere sp. nov. (Figs 1–7)

Type material. Holotype ♂: "VIETNAM: Cao Bằng Prov., Pia Ouac Nat. Park, summit road, ca. 1800 m / 22°36'52.7''N 105°52'06.7''E, 17./18.V.2019, sifted, leg. Brunke & Schillhammer (28) / Holotypus ♂ *Lathrobium austere* sp. n., det. V. Assing 2019" (NHMW). Paratypes: 1♂, 7♀♀: same data as holotype (NHMW, cAss).

Description. Small species; body length 6.0–6.8 mm; length of forebody 3.2–3.4 mm. Habitus as in Fig. 1. Coloration: body blackish with the posterior portion of the elytra, the posterior margins of abdominal segments VII and VIII, and segments IX–X more or less distinctly paler; legs dark-yellow to yellowish-brown; antennae reddish.

Head (Fig. 2) 1.05–1.10 times as long as broad; punctation moderately coarse and moderately sparse, sparser to nearly absent in median dorsal portion; interstices with distinct microreticulation. Eyes small, composed of approximately 50 ommatidia, approximately one-fourth to one-third as long as postocular region in dorsal view. Antenna approximately 1.7 mm long.

Pronotum (Fig. 2) approximately 1.3 times as long as broad and slightly broader than head; punctation coarser and denser than that of head; midline moderately broadly impunctate; interstices without microsculpture.

Elytra (Fig. 2) approximately half as long as pronotum, or slightly longer; punctation similar to that of pronotum, but slightly denser and less defined; interstices without microsculpture. Hind wings completely reduced.

Abdomen slightly broader than elytra; punctation dense and rather fine, less dense on posterior than on anterior tergites; interstices with fine transverse microsculpture visible only at high magnification; posterior margin of tergite VII without palisade fringe.

♂: protarsomeres I–IV strongly dilated; sternite VII (Fig. 3) moderately transverse, with sparse and unmodified pubescence; sternite VIII (Fig. 4) weakly transverse, in postero-median portion without pubescence, otherwise with unmodified pubescence, posterior margin weakly concave in the middle; aedeagus (Figs 5–6) 1.1 mm long, distinctly asymmetric in ventral view; ventral process slender and apically hook-shaped; dorsal plate lamellate, basally thin, apically broadened and convex in cross-section, internal sac with two slender sclerotized spines of slightly different shapes.

♀: protarsomeres I–IV moderately dilated, distinctly less so than in male; posterior margin of sternite VIII obtusely produced in the middle, posterior portion with micropubescence; tergite IX (Fig. 7) undivided anteriorly, with very long anterior portion and rather short postero-lateral processes, these processes apically with a spine-shaped extension; tergite X (Fig. 7) very small, flat, and with truncate posterior margin, approximately half as long as antero-median portion of tergite IX.

Comparative notes. *Lathrobium austere* is characterized by the male primary and secondary sexual characters and by the shapes of the female tergites IX–X. A close relationship to the two geographically closest species, *L. daweianum* Assing, 2015 and *L. coadultum* Assing, 2015, both from the mountains to the southeast of Pingbian (China: Southeast Yunnan, close to the border with Vietnam), is not evident. For detailed descriptions and illustrations of these species see Assing (2015).

Distribution and natural history. *Lathrobium austere* is the first representative of the genus to be recorded from Vietnam and the southernmost representative of the genus as a whole. The southernmost previous records from the Asian mainland are *L. daweianum* and *L. coadultum* (see above) and the southernmost representatives in the whole of the Palaearctic region were *L. follitum* Assing, 2010 and *L. extraculum* Assing, 2010 from Peitawu Shan (22°38'N, 120°45'E) in South Taiwan (Assing 2010). According to Smetana (e-mail 23 Sept., 2019), the southernmost record of the Taiwanese species is at 22°37'40''N. In North America, 22°37' northern latitude runs through central Mexico and, to my knowledge, records of true *Lathrobium* are unknown from this region.

The type material of *L. austere* was sifted from leaf litter at an altitude of approximately 1800 m.

Etymology. The specific epithet (Latin, adjective: southern) alludes to the fact that this species represents the southernmost record of the genus in the Old World, most likely the southernmost record of the genus as a whole.

Lathrobium adachii Watanabe, 2010

Material examined. Japan: Tokoy Pref.: 1 ex., Takao env., Sagamiko, 29.V.2004, leg. Jałoszyński (MNHW); 2 exs., Nippara Valley, Okutama env., 10.VIII.2003, leg. Jałoszyński (MNHW, cAss); 1 ex., Higashi Nippara, Okutama env., 24.VIII.2003, leg. Jałoszyński (MNHW). **Kanagawa Pref.:** 2 exs., Takao env., Sagamiko, 1.XI.2003, leg. Jałoszyński (MNHW); 2 exs., Nishi-Tanzawa, 9–10.XI.2002, leg. Jałoszyński (MNHW, cAss); 1 ex., Shirashi-zawa, Nishi Tanzawa, 10.XI.2002, leg. Jałoszyński (cAss).

Comment. *Lathrobium adachii* has been reported from Kanagawa, Shizuoka, Tokyo, and Saitama Prefectures, Honshu (Assing 2013b).

Lathrobium kurosawai Watanabe, 2010

Material examined. Japan: Tochigi Pref.: 1♂, Nikko City env., 23.IX.2005, leg. Jałoszyński (MNHW).

Comment. *Lathrobium kurosawai* has been reported from several prefectures in Northeast Honshu (Fukushima, Gunma, Gifu, Toyama, Tochigi) (Assing 2013b, 2015).

Lathrobium loebli Assing, 2013

Material examined. Japan: Gunma Pref.: 1♂, Nanamagari pass, Mt. Harunasan, 1200 m, 21.X.2001, leg. Jałoszyński (MNHW).

Comment. This species was originally described from a locality in Nagano Prefecture, Honshu (Assing 2013b).

Lathrobium tsukubanum sp. nov. (Figs 8–16)

Type material. Holotype ♂: "JAPAN, IBARAKI Pref., Mt. Tsukuba, 500–800 m, 19.VII.2003, leg. P. Jałoszyński / Holotypus ♂ *Lathrobium tsukubanum* sp. n., det. V. Assing 2019" (NSMT). Paratypes: 2♀♀: same data as holotype (MNHW, cAss).

Description. Body length 6.5–7.5 mm; length of forebody 3.5–3.8 mm. Habitus as in Fig. 8. Coloration: body blackish-brown; legs pale-reddish; antennae reddish.

Head (Fig. 9) approximately as broad as long; punctation coarse and rather dense, less dense in median dorsal portion; interstices with distinct microreticulation. Eyes weakly convex and of moderate size, composed of significantly more than 50 ommatidia. Antenna 2.0–2.2 mm long.

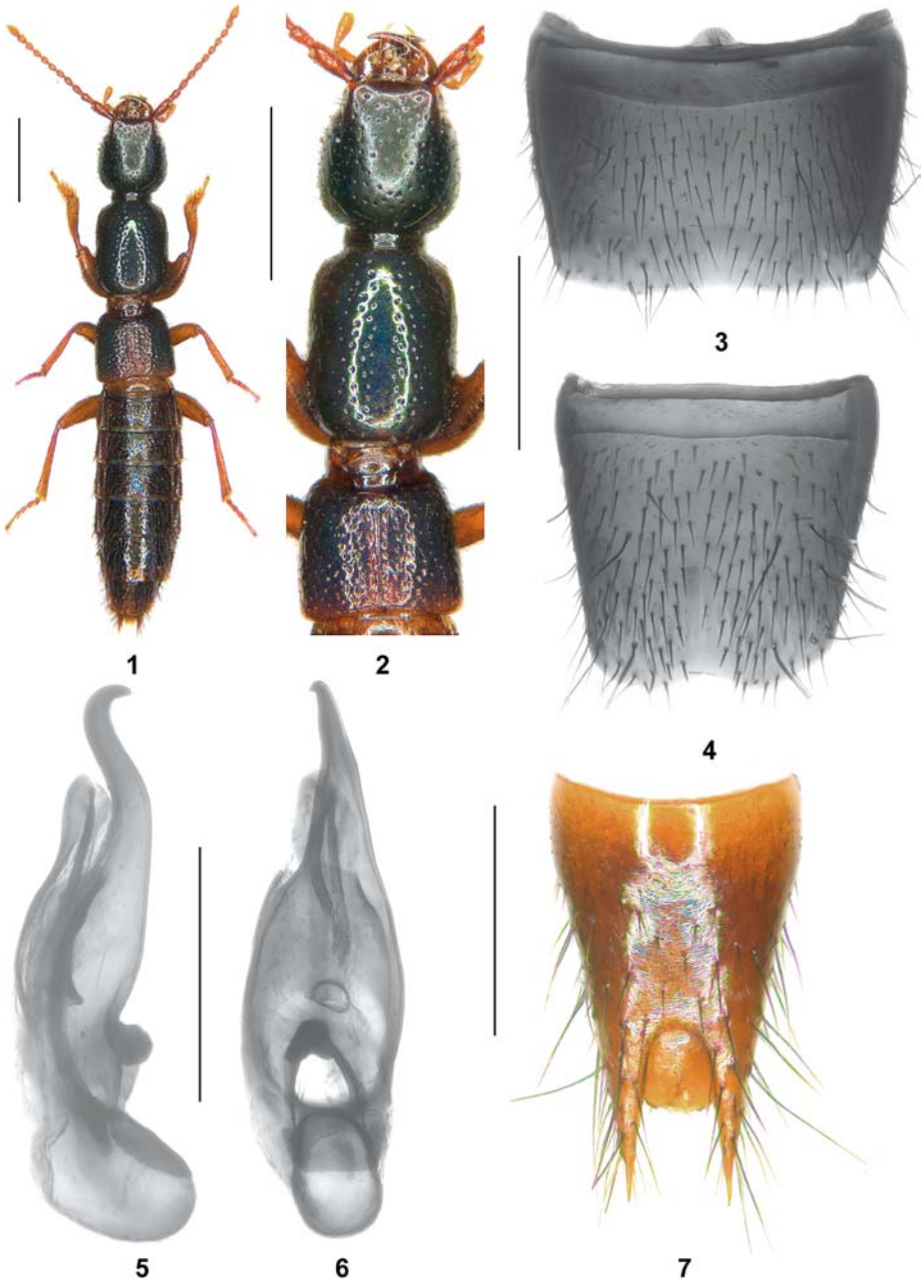
Pronotum (Fig. 9) approximately 1.2 times as long as broad and slightly broader than head; punctation similar to that of head; midline moderately broadly impunctate; interstices without microsculpture.

Elytra (Fig. 9) little more than half as long as pronotum, without microsculpture. Hind wings completely reduced.

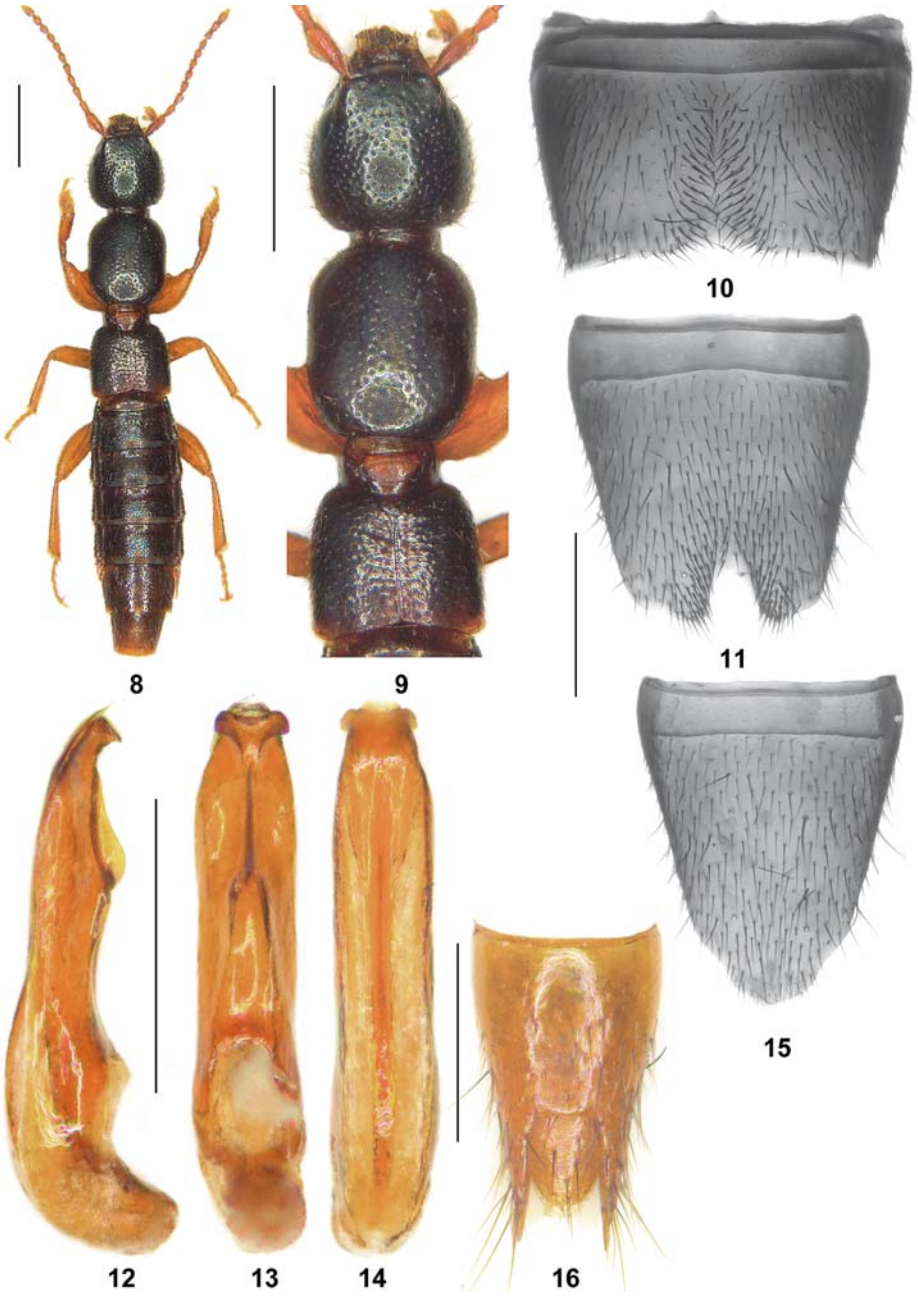
Abdomen broader than elytra; punctation dense and fine; interstices with fine transverse microsculpture; posterior margin of tergite VII without palisade fringe.

♂: protarsomeres I–IV strongly dilated; sternite VII (Fig. 10) strongly transverse, slightly impressed in postero-median portion, along middle with moderately modified pubescence; sternite VIII (Fig. 11) approximately as long as broad and weakly asymmetric, posterior excision asymmetrically V-shaped, near this excision with dense and moderately modified setae; aedeagus (Figs 12–14) 0.93 mm long, symmetric, and of very distinctive shape; ventral process short, medially with a pronounced carina, apically bifid, and with hook-shaped apices (lateral view); dorsal plate with long and thin basal portion and with broader apical portion.

♀: protarsomeres I–IV distinctly dilated, but slightly less so than in male; sternite VIII (Fig. 15) distinctly oblong, at apex with micropubescence; tergite IX (Fig. 16) undivided anteriorly, with very long anterior portion and rather short postero-lateral processes, these processes apically with a spine-shaped extension; tergite X (Fig. 16) very small and rather flat, little more than half as long as antero-median portion of tergite IX.



Figs 1–7. *Lathrobium austere*. 1 – habitus; 2 – forebody; 3 – male sternite VII; 4 – male sternite VIII; 5–6 – aedeagus in lateral and in ventral view; 7 – female tergites IX–X. Scale bars: 1–2: 1.0 mm; 3–7: 0.5 mm.



Figs 8–16. *Lathrobium tsukubanum*. 8 – habitus; 9 – forebody; 10 – male sternite VII; 11 – male sternite VIII; 12–14 – aedeagus in lateral, ventral, and in dorsal view; 15 – female sternite VIII; 16 – female tergites IX–X. Scale bars: 8–9: 1.0 mm; 10–16: 0.5 mm.

Comparative notes. According to the checklist of *Lathrobium* species reported from Japan provided by Assing (2013b), *L. tsukubanum* is the first species of the genus to be recorded from Ibaraki Prefecture. This species is readily distinguished from all other micropterous congeners from Japan by the shapes and chaetotaxy of the male sternites VII and VIII, and above all by the conspicuously derived structure of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Mount Tsukuba (Honshu: Ibaraki Pref.; 36°13'N, 140°06'E), with the highest summits at less than 900 m, is situated some 60 km to the northeast of Tokyo. It is surrounded by plains, suggesting that *L. tsukubanum* may be endemic to this mountain.

Etymology. The specific epithet is an adjective derived from the name of the mountain where the species was discovered.

Lathrobium converrens sp. nov. (Figs 17–24, 48–50)

Type material. Holotype ♂: "JAPAN, EHIME Pref., Keyakidaira, Kumakogen-cho, 33°28'37.4''N, 132°58'38''E, 11.V.2018, primeval dec. forest, leg. P. Jałoszyński / Holotypus ♂ *Lathrobium converrens* sp. n., det. V. Assing 2019" (NSMT). Paratypes: 2♀♀: same data as holotype (MNHW, cAss).

Description. Size possibly subject to sexual dimorphism; body length 9.5 mm (♂) and 8.0–8.5 mm (♀); length of forebody 4.9 mm (♂) and 4.3–4.4 mm (♀). Habitus as in Fig. 17. Coloration: body black; legs reddish-brown; antennae dark-brown.

Head (Fig. 18) flattened (weakly convex in cross-section) and transverse, approximately 1.15 times as broad as long; punctation moderately coarse and moderately dense, less dense in median dorsal portion; interstices with distinct fine microreticulation. Eyes weakly convex and of moderate size, composed of significantly more than 50 ommatidia. Antenna 2.5 (♀) to 2.9 (♂) mm long.

Pronotum (Fig. 18) weakly convex in cross-section and broad, 1.15–1.18 times as long as broad and slightly broader than head; punctation similar to that of head; midline narrowly impunctate; interstices without microsculpture.

Elytra (Fig. 18) approximately 0.55 times as long as pronotum, without microsculpture. Hind wings completely reduced.

Abdomen broader than elytra; punctation dense and fine; interstices with fine transverse microsculpture; posterior margin of tergite VII without palisade fringe.

♂: protarsomeres I–IV strongly dilated; sternite VII (Fig. 19) strongly transverse, impressed in postero-median portion, this impression with numerous distinctly modified, short and stub-shaped setae, posterior margin broadly concave; sternite VIII (Figs 20, 48) transverse, in postero-median portion with impression of asymmetric shape, right side of this impression with a cluster of numerous strongly modified stub-shaped setae, remainder of impression without pubescence, posterior excision small and asymmetric, on right side (ventral view) of this excision with a pronounced cluster of stout black setae, on left side with few stout black setae; aedeagus (Figs 21–24) 1.4 mm long (1.7 mm including dorsal plate), asymmetric, and of distinctive shape; ventral process short, laterally compressed, and asymmetric; dorsal plate strongly sclerotized and distinctly projecting beyond apex of ventral process.

♀: protarsomeres I–IV moderately dilated, distinctly less so than in male; sternite VIII (Fig. 49) weakly oblong, posterior margin convexly produced in the middle, apical portion extensively with micropubescence; tergite IX (Fig. 50) anteriorly with short suture, nearly completely divided, with rather short postero-lateral processes, these processes apically with a spine-shaped extension; tergite X (Fig. 50) long, narrow anteriorly and broad posteriorly, anteriorly nearly extending to anterior margin of tergite IX.

Comparative notes. Based on the similarly derived shape and chaetotaxy of the male sternite VIII and the similarly derived structure of the aedeagus, *L. converrens* is closely allied to *L. sanukiense* Watanabe, 1991 (Shikoku: Kagawa Pref.: Mt. Ohtakisan), *L. uozumii* Watanabe, 2002 (Shikoku: Kochi Pref.: Monobe), and *L. duplebarbatum* Assing, 2013 (Kyushu: Fukuoka Pref.). The new species is distinguished from them particularly by the different shapes of the ventral process and of the dorsal plate of the aedeagus. For illustrations of *L. sanukiense*, *L. uozumii*, and *L. duplebarbatum* see Watanabe (1991, 2002) and Assing (2013b), respectively.

Distribution. The type locality is situated to the southeast of Nishidani, eastern Ehime Prefecture, West Shikoku. The specimens were collected in a primeval deciduous forest.

Etymology. The specific epithet is the present participle of the Latin verb converrere (to brush) and alludes to the conspicuous brush-like clusters of setae in the posterior portion of the male sternite VIII.

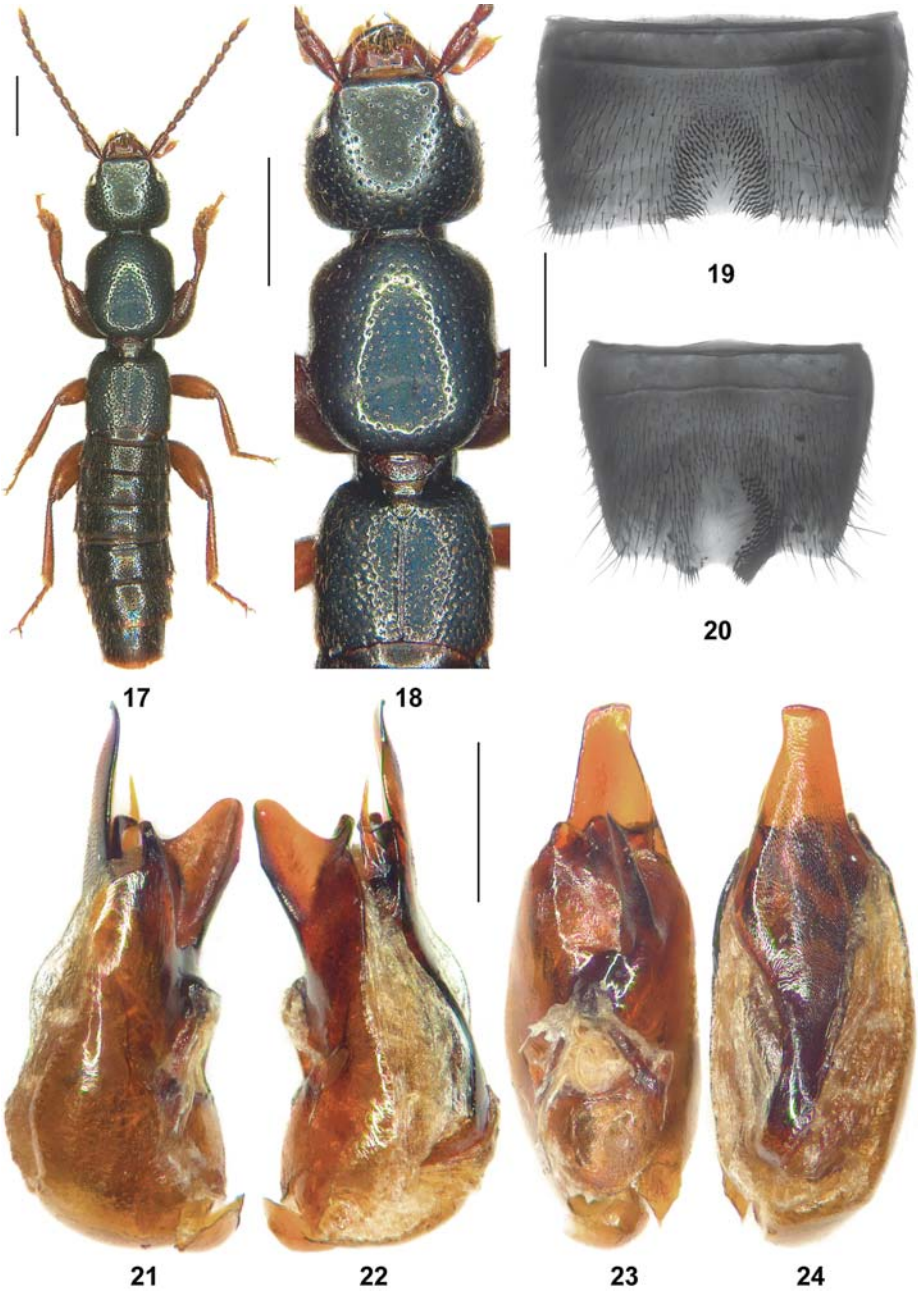
***Lathrobium aperiens* sp. nov.** (Figs 25–32, 51, 53)

Type material. Holotype ♂: "JAPAN, EHIME Pref., Saragamine, Toon-shi, 33°43'19"N, 132°53'49"E, 100-year mt. forest, 16.V.2018, Jałoszyński / Holotypus ♂ *Lathrobium aperiens* sp. n., det. V. Assing 2019" (NSMT). Paratypes: 3♀♀: same data as holotype (MNHW, cAss).

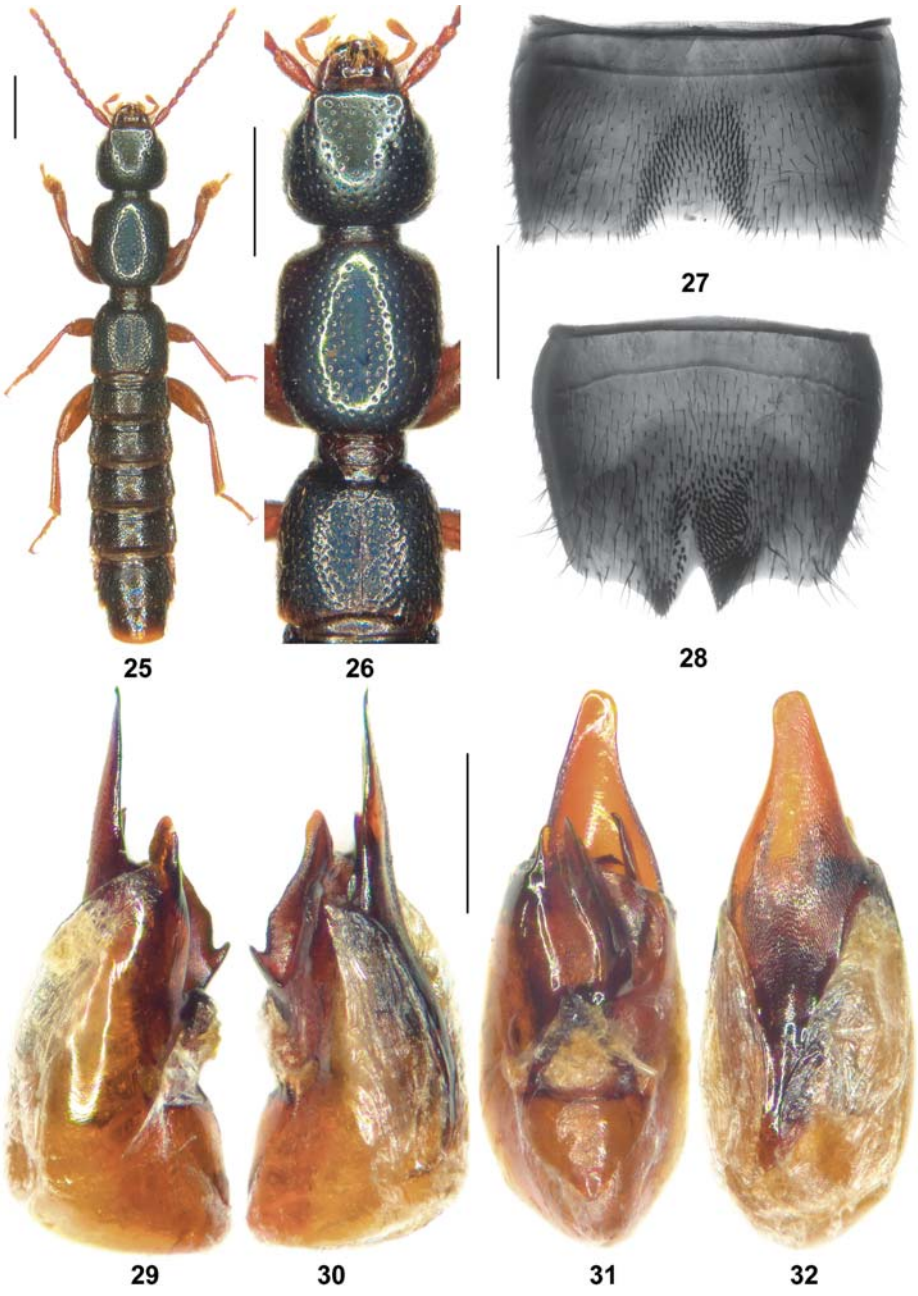
Description. Size possibly subject to slight sexual dimorphism; body length 9.7 mm (♂) and 8.7–9.3 mm (♀); length of forebody 4.5 mm (♂) and 4.1–4.3 mm (♀). Habitus as in Fig. 25. Coloration: body black; legs reddish-brown; antennae dark-brown.

Head (Fig. 26) flattened (weakly convex in cross-section) and transverse, approximately 1.1 times as broad as long. Antenna 2.2 (♀) to 2.5 (♂) mm long. Pronotum (Fig. 26) approximately 1.1 times as broad as head. Other external characters as in *L. converrens*.

♂: protarsomeres I–IV strongly dilated; sternite VII (Fig. 27) strongly transverse, slightly asymmetrically impressed in postero-median portion, this impression with numerous distinctly modified, short and stub-shaped setae and posteriorly nearly without setae, posterior margin broadly, in the middle more distinctly concave; sternite VIII (Figs 28, 51) transverse, in postero-median portion with impression of asymmetric shape, right half (ventral view) of this impression with numerous strongly modified stub-shaped setae, left half with fewer modified setae, posterior excision asymmetrically V-shaped, on right side of this excision with a pronounced cluster of stout black setae, on left side with smaller cluster of stout black setae; aedeagus (Figs 29–32) 1.4 mm long (1.8 mm



Figs 17–24. *Lathrobium converrens*. 17 – habitus; 18 – forebody; 19 – male sternite VII; 20 – male sternite VIII; 21–24 – aedeagus in lateral, ventral, and in dorsal view. Scale bars: 17–18: 1.0 mm; 19–24: 0.5 mm.



Figs 25–32. *Lathrobium aperiens*. 25 – habitus; 26 – forebody; 27 – male sternite VII; 28 – male sternite VIII; 29–32 – aedeagus in lateral, ventral, and in dorsal view. Scale bars: 25–26: 1.0 mm; 27–32: 0.5 mm.

including dorsal plate), asymmetric, and of distinctive shape; ventral process short, laterally compressed, and asymmetric; dorsal plate strongly sclerotized and distinctly projecting beyond apex of ventral process.

♀: protarsomeres I–IV moderately dilated, distinctly less so than in male; sternite VIII (Fig. 52) weakly oblong, posterior margin produced in the middle, apical portion extensively with micropubescence; tergite IX (Fig. 53) anteriorly with very short median suture, nearly completely divided, with rather short postero-lateral processes, these processes apically with a spine-shaped extension; tergite X (Fig. 53) long, narrow anteriorly and gradually broadened posteriad, anteriorly nearly extending to anterior margin of tergite IX.

Comparative notes. As can be inferred from the similarly derived shape and chaetotaxy of the male sternite VIII and the similarly derived structure of the aedeagus, *L. aperiens* belongs to the same species group as *L. converrens* (see above). It is distinguished from other representatives of this group by the shapes and chaetotaxy of the male sternites VII and VIII, as well as by the shape of the ventral process and of the dorsal plate of the aedeagus. For additional external characters separating it from *L. converrens* see the description above. *Lathrobium kamezawai* Watanabe, 2005, which too has been recorded only from Saragamine, belongs to a different species group and is distinguished from *L. aperiens* by significantly larger body size (body length 12.1 mm; length of forebody 5.6 mm) and a more slender habitus alone. For illustrations of *L. kamezawai* see Watanabe (2005).

Distribution. The type locality is situated in Toon County to the south of Toon city, Ehime Prefecture, West Shikoku. The specimens were collected in an old mountain forest.

Etymology. The specific epithet is the present participle of the Latin verb aperire (to open) and alludes to the shape of the ventral process of the aedeagus (lateral view), which somewhat resembles a tin-opener.

Lathrobium toonicum sp. nov. (Figs 33–41)

Type material. Holotype ♂: "JAPAN, EHIME Pref., Saragamine, Toon-shi, 33°43'19''N, 132°53'49''E, 100-year mt. forest, 16.V.2018, Jałoszyński / Holotypus ♂ *Lathrobium toonicum* sp. n., det. V. Assing 2019" (NSMT). Paratypes: 2♀♀: same data as holotype (MNHW, cAss).

Description. Body length 7.0–7.8 mm; length of forebody 3.3–3.5. Habitus as in Fig. 33. Coloration: body blackish-brown; legs pale-brown; antennae brown.

Head (Fig. 34) approximately as broad as long; punctation rather coarse and dense, less dense in median dorsal portion; interstices with distinct fine microreticulation. Eyes weakly convex and of moderate size, composed of significantly more than 50 ommatidia. Antenna 1.8–2.0 mm long.

Pronotum (Fig. 34) 1.21–1.24 times as long as broad and 1.12–1.13 times as broad as head; punctation similar to that of head; midline moderately broadly impunctate; interstices without microsculpture.

Elytra (Fig. 34) nearly 0.6 times as long as pronotum, without microsculpture. Hind wings completely reduced.

Abdomen broader than elytra; punctation dense and fine; interstices with fine transverse microsculpture; posterior margin of tergite VII without palisade fringe.

♂: protarsomeres I–IV strongly dilated; sternite VII (Fig. 35) strongly transverse, weakly depressed in postero-median portion and with weakly concave posterior margin, pubescence not distinctly modified; sternite VIII (Fig. 36) weakly transverse and symmetric, in postero-median portion with shallow impression, this impression with moderately modified pubescence, posterior excision shallow; aedeagus (Figs 37–39) 1.35 mm long and symmetric; ventral process apically acute; dorsal plate strongly sclerotized, with very long, stout, and apically slightly hooked apical portion.

♀: protarsomeres I–IV moderately dilated, distinctly less so than in male; sternite VIII (Fig. 40) oblong and with convexly produced posterior margin, apical portion without micropubescence; tergite IX (Fig. 41) long and undivided anteriorly, with rather short postero-lateral processes, these processes apically with a spine-shaped extension; tergite X (Fig. 41) small, approximately 0.4 times as long as anterior portion of tergite IX.

Comparative notes. Based on the similar modifications of the male sternites VII–VIII and on the similar general structure of the aedeagus, *L. toonicum* is closely allied to *L. tamotsui* Watanabe, 1994 (Shikoku: Ehime Pref.: Ishizuchi Mts.), *L. kitosonense* Watanabe, 2016 (Shikoku: Tokushima Pref.), *L. kotsuzanum* Watanabe, 2016 (Shikoku: Tokushima Pref.), *L. kagawaense* Watanabe, 2016 (Shikoku: Kagawa Pref.), and *L. tokuenjiense* Watanabe, 2016 (Shikoku: Tokushima Pref.). It is distinguished from them particularly by the rather stout apical portion of the ventral process (lateral view) and the massive apical portion of the dorsal plate. For illustrations of the compared species see Watanabe (1994, 2016b). From the two other species known from Saragamine (*L. kamezawei*, *L. aperiens*), *L. toonicum* is readily distinguished by significantly smaller size alone.

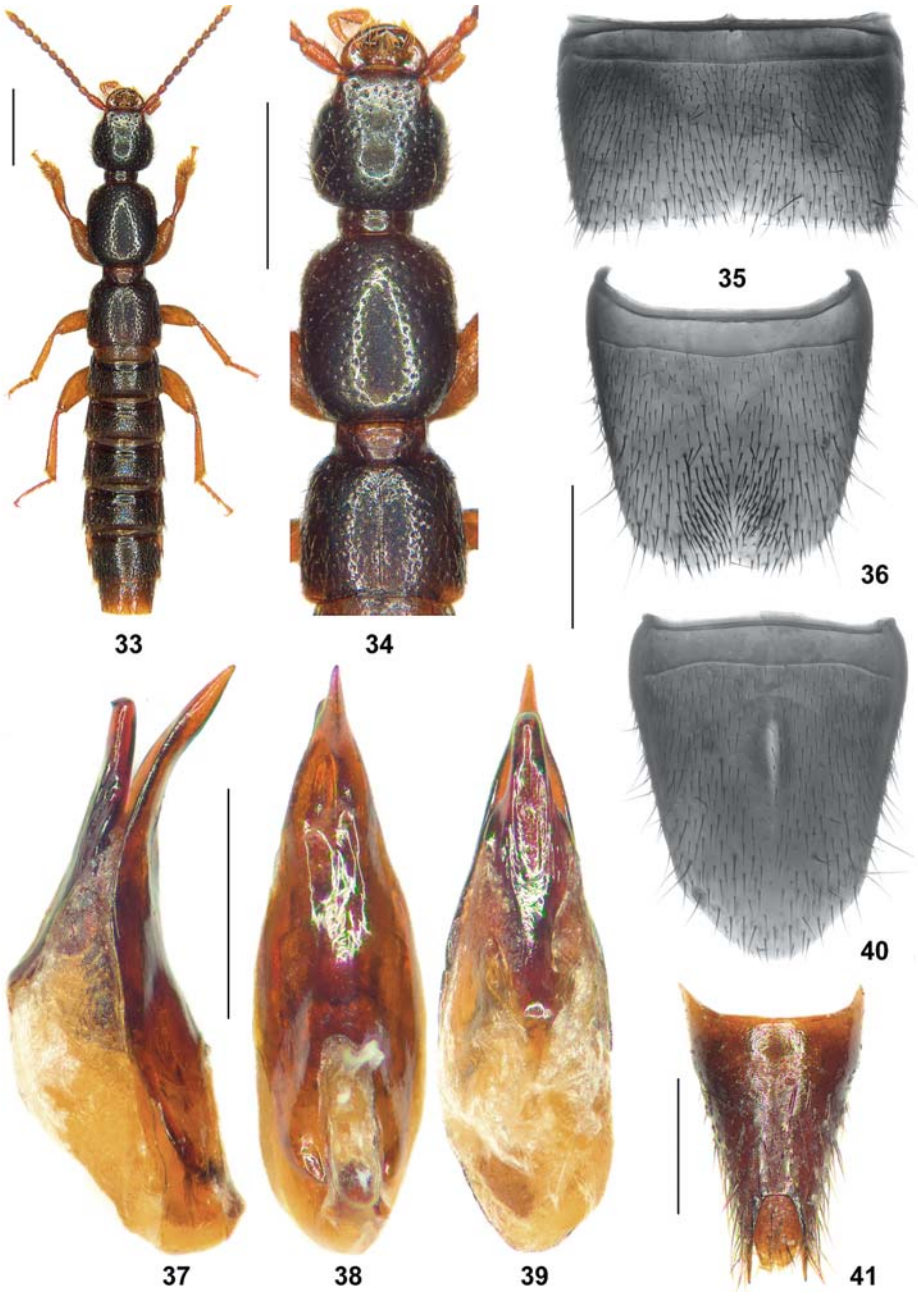
Distribution. The type locality and the circumstances of collection are identical to those of *L. aperiens* (see above).

Etymology. The specific epithet is derived from the name of the county where the type locality is situated.

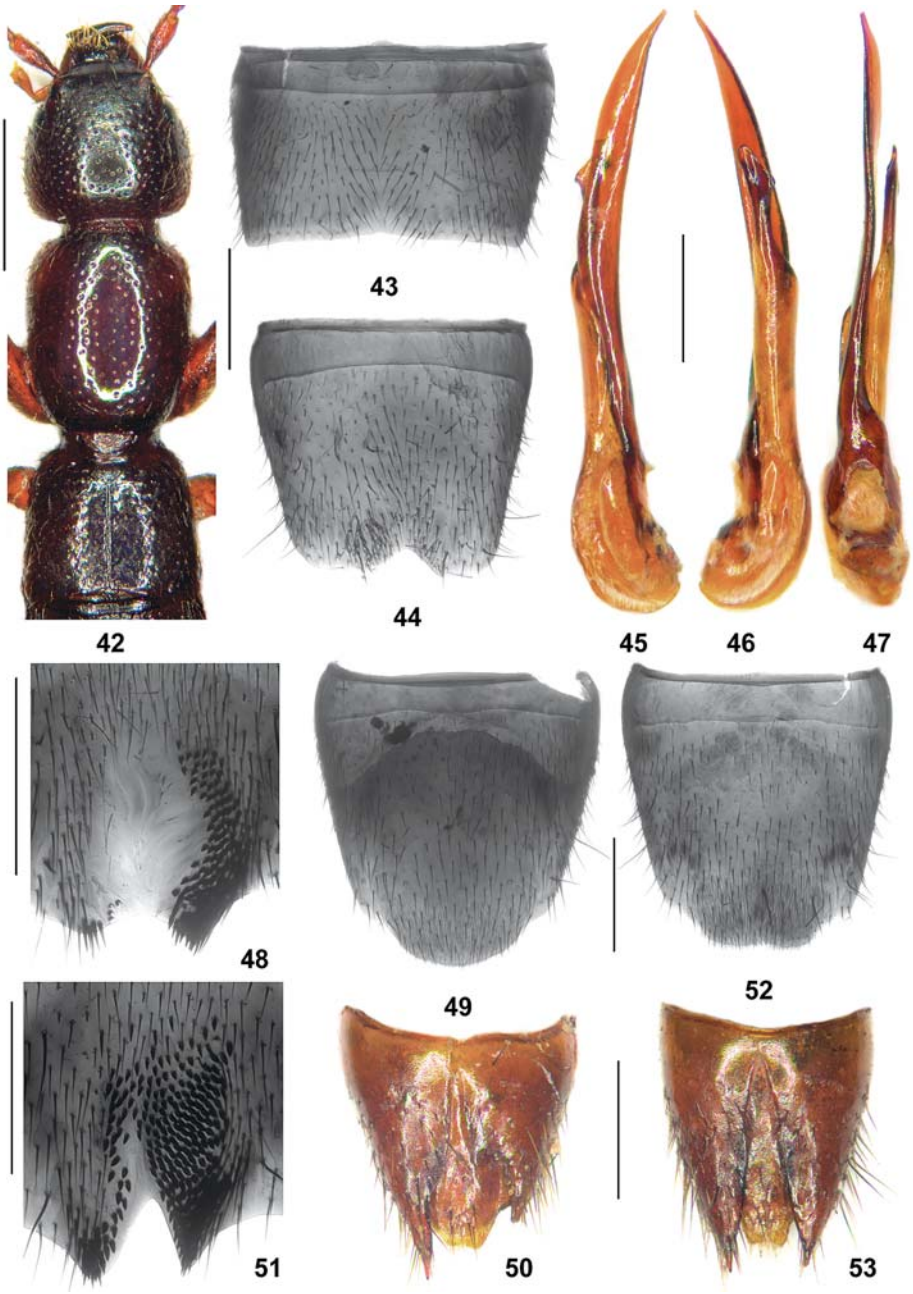
***Lathrobium bigladiosum* spec. nov.** (Figs 42–47)

Type material. Holotype ♂ [apical antennomeres of both antennae missing]: "JAPAN, Fukui Pref., Hakusan-Jinja, 350 m, Shimo-Uchinami, Ono City, 27.IV.2003, leg. P. Jałoszyński / Holotypus ♂ *Lathrobium bigladiosum* sp. n., det. V. Assing 2019" (NSMT).

Description. Body length 7.7 mm; length of forebody 3.9. Coloration: body dark-brown; legs reddish; antennae reddish-brown.



Figs 33–41. *Lathrobium toonicum*. 33 – habitus; 34 – forebody; 35 – male sternite VII; 36 – male sternite VIII; 37–39 – aedeagus in lateral, ventral, and in dorsal view; 40 – female sternite VIII; 41 – female tergites IX–X. Scale bars: 33–34: 1.0 mm; 35–41: 0.5 mm.



Figs 42–53. *Lathrobium bigladiosum* (**42–47**), *L. converrens* (**48–50**), and *L. aperiens* (**51–53**). 42 – forebody; 43 – male sternite VII; 44 – male sternite VIII; 45–47 – aedeagus in lateral and in ventral view; 48, 51 – postero-median portion of male sternite VIII; 49, 52 – female sternite VIII; 50, 53 – female tergites IX–X. Scale bars: 42: 1.0 mm; 43–53: 0.5 mm.

Head (Fig. 42) 1.12 times as broad as long; punctation rather coarse and dense, less dense in median dorsal portion; interstices with distinct fine microreticulation. Eyes weakly convex and of moderate size, composed of approximately 50 ommatidia.

Pronotum (Fig. 42) 1.21 times as long as broad and approximately as broad as head; punctation similar to that of head, but somewhat less dense; midline moderately broadly impunctate; interstices without microsculpture.

Elytra (Fig. 42) 0.52 times as long as pronotum, without microsculpture. Hind wings completely reduced.

Abdomen broader than elytra; punctation dense and fine; interstices with fine transverse microsculpture; posterior margin of tergite VII without palisade fringe.

♂: protarsomeres I–IV strongly dilated; sternite VII (Fig. 43) strongly transverse, shallowly impressed in postero-median portion and with weakly concave posterior margin, pubescence weakly modified; sternite VIII (Fig. 44) weakly transverse and weakly asymmetric, in postero-median portion with shallow impression, pubescence not distinctly modified, posterior excision broadly V-shaped; aedeagus (Figs 45–47) 2.3 mm long, asymmetric, and of highly derived morphology; ventral process extremely long and sword-shaped; dorsal plate strongly sclerotized, strongly elongated, and apically of distinctive shape.

♀: unknown.

Comparative notes. Based on the similarly derived structure of the aedeagus, *L. bigladiosum* is closely allied to *L. masumotoi* Watanabe, 2011 (Honshu: Nagano Pref.), *L. kuramaicum* Assing, 2013 (Honshu: Kyoto-fu), and especially to the geographically close *L. kagaense* Watanabe et Hoshina, 2003 (Honshu: southeastern Ishikawa Pref.). For illustrations of the aedeagi of these species see Watanabe (2011), Watanabe & Hoshina (2003), and Assing (2013b), respectively. According to the checklist provided by Assing (2013b), only one *Lathrobium* species was previously known from Fukui Pref.: *L. sasajii* Watanabe, 2001 (also known from Ishikawa Pref.), a species of smaller body size (body length 6.3–6.5 mm; length of forebody 3.3 mm) and with an aedeagus of completely different shape. For illustrations of *L. sasajii* see Watanabe (2001).

Distribution. The type locality is situated in the north of Fukui Prefecture at an altitude of 350 m.

Etymology. The specific epithet (Latin, adjective: with two swords) alludes to the long sword-shaped ventral process and the long dorsal plate of the aedeagus.

Updated checklist of the *Lathrobium* species of Japan

SPECIES	DISTRIBUTION
adachii Watanabe, 2010	C-Honshu: Kanagawa, Shizuoka, Tokyo & Saitama Pref.
aioiense Watanabe, 2002	W-Honshu: Hyogo Pref.: Minoo-yama
aonoi Watanabe, 2011	W-Honshu: Okayama Pref.
aperiens Assing, sp. nov.	Shikoku: Ehime Pref.: Saragamine
arakawai Watanabe, 1992	C-Honshu: Niigata Pref.: Tanigawa-dake Mts.
awajiense Watanabe, 2014	Hyogo Pref.: Awaji-shima: Yuzuruha-san
awajishimanum Watanabe, 2001	Hyogo Pref.: Awaji-shima: Kabuto-yama
awanum Watanabe, 1991	Shikoku: Tokushima Pref.: Tsurugi-san
biexcisum Assing, 2013	Honshu: Gunma Pref.: Nikkô
bigladiosum Assing, sp. nov.	Honshu: Fukui Pref.
brachypterum Sharp, 1889	C-Honshu: Kanagawa, Shizuoka & Yanmanshi Pref.
converrens Assing, sp. nov.	Shikoku: Ehime Pref.
daisenense Watanabe, 1987	W-Honshu: Tottori Pref.: Daisen
daisensanum Watanabe, 1998	N-Shikoku: Kagawa Pref.: Daisen-zan
densum Bernhauer, 1936	W-Honshu: Okayama
dignum Sharp, 1874	Japan: Hokkaido, Honshu; China; Russian Far East; North Korea; South Korea
dozenense Watanabe et Shimada, 2005	W-Honshu: Shimane Pref.: Oki-shotô
duplebarbatum Assing, 2013	Kyushu: Fukuoka Pref: Jô-yama
ezoense Watanabe, 2013	Hokkaido: Naganuma env.
fujimotoi Watanabe, 2001	E-Kyushu: Oita Pref.: Kuro-dake
gomadanzanum Watanabe, 2005	Honshu: Kii Peninsula: Wakayama Pref.: Gomadan-zan
hakusanum Watanabe et Hoshina, 2003	C-Honshu: Ishikawa Pref.: Haku-san
harimanum Watanabe, 1986	W-Honshu: Hyogo Pref.: Tanjô-san
hayashii Hayashi, 1999	C-Honshu: Kii Peninsula: Osaka Pref.: Kongo-zan
hikosanense Watanabe, 1998	N-Kyushu: Fukuoka Pref.: Hiko-san
hirakuranum Watanabe, 2005	C-Honshu: Kii Peninsula: Mie Pref.: Hirakura
hisamatsui Watanabe et Yoshida, 2009	Shikoku: Ehime Pref.: Ishizuchi-san
horridum Assing, 2013	N-Kyushu: Fukuoka Pref.
hoshinai Watanabe, 2017	Kyushu: Fukuoka Pref.
imminutum Assing 2013	Japan: Honshu; China
inflatum Assing, 2013	Honshu: Gunma Pref.: Hotaka-san
isense Watanabe, 2006	C-Honshu: Kii Peninsula: Mie Pref.
ishidai Hayashi, 1996	W-Honshu: Hyogo Pref.: Sasayama-shi, Amaishi-yama
ishiharai ishiharai Hayashi, 1994	Honshu: Osaka-fu
itsukushimanum Watanabe, 2011	W-Honshu: Hiroshima Pref.: Miyajima, Itsukushima
iwamiense Watanabe, 1991	W-Honshu: Shimane Pref.: Iwami-ginzan
izumoense Watanabe, 2010	W-Honshu: Shimane Pref.: Ôhara
japonicum japonicum Bernhauer, 1907	Rishiri-tô (W Hokkaido)
kagaense Watanabe et Hoshina, 2003	C-Honshu: Ishikawa Pref.: Haku-san
kagawaense Watanabe, 2016	Shikoku: Kagawa Pref.: Mt. Daisen-san
kamezawai Watanabe, 2005	NW-Shikoku: Ehime Pref.: Saragamine
kanayamaense Watanabe, 2001	C-Honshu:Yamanashi Pref.: Kanayamadaira
kanmuriense Watanabe, 2002	W-Honshu: Hiroshima Pref.: Kanmuri-yama
kasagatanum Watanabe, 2002	W-Honshu: Hyogo Pref.: Kasagata-yama
kasaharai Watanabe, 2002	C-Honshu: Bôsô Peninsula: Chiba Pref.: Kameyama-ko
kasumiense Watanabe, 2002	W-Honshu: Hyogo Pref.: Obara
katsumiae Watanabe et Yoshida, 2007	E-Shikoku: Tokushima Pref.
kinokuniense Watanabe, 2006	C-Honshu: Kii Peninsula: Wakayama Pref.

SPECIES	DISTRIBUTION
kishuense Watanabe, 1991	W-Honshu: Wakayama Pref.: Asarano-tani
kitosonense Watanabe, 2016	Shikoku: Tokushima Pref.: Mt. Yutomaru
konpira Watanabe, 1991	Shikoku: Kagawa Pref.: Zôzu-san
kotsuzanum Watanabe, 2016	Shikoku: Tokushima Pref.: Mt. Kotsu-zan
koyasanum Watanabe, 2006	C-Honshu: Kii Peninsula: Wakayama Pref.: Kôya-san
krilioni Tikhomirova, 1976	Russian Far East; Hokkaido
kumotoriense Watanabe, 2016	Honshu: Tokyo Pref.: Mt. Kumotori-yama
kuramaicum Assing, 2013	C-Honshu: Kyoto-fu: Kurama-yama
kurosawai Watanabe, 2001	NE-Honshu: Fukushima, Gunma, Gifu, Toyama & Tochigi Pref.
kusamai Watanabe, 1999	C-Honshu: Shizuoka Pref.: Sobatsubu-yama
loebli Assing, 2013	Honshu: Nagano Pref.: Jôshin'etsu-Kôgen N. P.
masaoi Watanabe, 1999	C-Honshu: Kii Peninsula: Nara & Mie Pref.
masarui Watanabe, 2014	Hyogo Pref.: Awaji-shima: Yuzuruha-san
masatoi Watanabe, 2010	W-Honshu: Shimane Pref.: Ôhara
masumotoi Watanabe, 2011	C-Honshu: Nagano Pref.
matobai Watanabe, 2005	C-Honshu: Kii Peninsula: Wakayama Pref., Kainan-shi
mayasanense Watanabe, 1992	W-Honshu: Hyogo Pref.: Maya-san
monticola Sharp, 1889	Kyushu: Nagasaki Pref.
morii Watanabe, 2002	W-Honshu: Osaka Pref.: Minoo
morimotoi Watanabe, 2016	Honshu: Nagano Pref.: Kano
moritai Watanabe, 1998	W-Honshu: Yamaguchi Pref.: Jakuchi-san
nabetaniense Watanabe, 1997	C-Honshu: Ishikawa Pref.: Nabetani
nagashimanum Watanabe, 2005	C-Honshu: Kii Peninsula: Mie Pref.: Kiinagashima-chô
nankiense Watanabe, 2006	C-Honshu: Kii Peninsula: Wakayama & Mie Pref.
nanseiense Watanabe, 2005	C-Honshu: Kii Peninsula: Mie Pref.: Tsurugi-toge
narutoense Watanabe, 2010	C-Honshu: Tochigi Pref.: Nasushiobara-shi: Santo-goya
nasuense Watanabe, 1992	C-Honshu: Tochigi Pref.: Oku-Nasu: Santo-goya
nidoagense Watanabe, 2001	C-Honshu: Gunma Pref.: Nidoage
niisatoi Watanabe, 2017	Honshu: Hyogo Pref.: Mt. Mayasan
nikkoense Watanabe, 2001	C-Honshu: Gunma Pref.: Nikko
nishikawai Watanabe, 1986	C-Honshu: Shizuoka Pref.: Koguromi
nomurai Nakane, 1955	Kyushu: Oita Pref.: Saeki
notoense Watanabe, 1997	C-Honshu: Ishikawa Pref.: Horyu-zan
oharai Watanabe, 2004	Hokkaido; Russian Far East
ohdaiense Watanabe, 1998	C-Honshu: Mie & Nara Pref.
ohkurai Hayashi, 1996	W-Honshu: Hyogo Pref.: Mt. Amaishi
ohtakisanum Watanabe, 2010	E-Shikoku: Tokushima Pref.: Ôtaki-san
ohtohense Watanabe, 2006	C-Honshu: Kii Peninsula: Wakayama Pref.
oitaense Watanabe, 2017	Kyushu: Oita Pref.
okamotoi Watanabe, 2011	W-Honshu: Hiroshima Pref.: Yasuura, Noro-san
okiense Watanabe et Shimada, 2004	Honshu: Shimane Pref.: Oki Islands
omogoense Watanabe, 1991	Shikoku: Ehime Pref.: Ishizuchi-san, Omogokei
onodai Watanabe, 1996	SW-Kyushu: Kagoshima Pref.: Shimokoshi-ki-jima
owaseanum Watanabe, 2005	C-Honshu: Mie Pref.: Owase-shi
pollens Sharp, 1889	Honshu: Kanagawa Pref.: Hakone-shi, Miyanoshita
sanukiense Watanabe, 1991	Shikoku: Kagawa & Ehime Pref.
sasajii Watanabe, 2001	C-Honshu: Fukui & Ishikawa Pref.
satoi Watanabe, 2003	C-Honshu: Aichi Pref.: Mennoki-tôge
satsumanum Watanabe, 2018	Kyushu: Kagoshima Pref.
scaphiforme Assing, 2015	NE-Honshu: Iwate Pref.
shinanense Watanabe, 2011	C-Honshu: Nagano Pref.

SPECIES	DISTRIBUTION
shingon Watanabe, 1992	C-Honshu: Kii Peninsula: Wakayama & Nara Pref.
shiritakanum Watanabe, 1997	C-Honshu: Ishikawa Pref.: Shiritaka-yama
shizuokaense Watanabe, 1986	C-Honshu: Shizuoka Pref.: Sakano, Kiyozasa-tôge
shotaroi Watanabe, 2005	C-Honshu: Kii Peninsula: Wakayama Pref., Hikigawa-chô, Shôgun-gawa, Tsutsumi-dani
sinense Herman, 2003	Japan: Honshu; China
sugiei Watanabe, 1997	C-Honshu: Ishikawa Pref.: Nabetani
susamiense Watanabe, 2005	C-Honshu: Kii Peninsula: Wakayama Pref.
susumui Watanabe, 1984	NE-Honshu: Yamagata & Fukushima Pref.
suzukii Watanabe, 2011	W-Honshu: Okayama Pref.
tadaorum Watanabe, 2008	W-Honshu: Hyogo Pref.: Maya-san
tahirai Watanabe, 2001	C-Honshu: Shizuoka Pref.: Mitsumine-san
taichii Watanabe, 2008	W-Honshu: Hyogo Pref.
taishakuense Watanabe, 2011	W-Honshu: Hiroshima Pref.: Tôjô-chô, Taishakukyô
takakuwai Watanabe, 2017	Kyushu: Fukuoka Pref.: Mt. Hiko-san
tamotsui Watanabe, 1994	Shikoku: Ehime Pref.: Ishizuchi-san, Omogokei
tanakai Watanabe, 1998	C-Honshu: Kii Peninsula: Wakayama & Nara Pref.
tokuenjiense Watanabe, 2016	Shikoku: Tokushima Pref.: Tokuenji
tokushimanum Watanabe et Yoshida, 2009	Shikoku: Tokushima Pref.: Shibakoya-yama, Takamaru-yama
toonicum Assing, sp. nov.	Shikoku: Ehime Pref.: Saragamine
tosanum Watanabe, 1987	Shikoku: Kochi Pref.: Okuminagawa-yama
toyodai Watanabe, 2005	C-Honshu: Kii Peninsula: Mie Pref.
trabale Assing, 2015	S-Honshu: Kyoto
tsukubanum Assing, sp. nov.	Honshu: Ibaraki Pref.: Tsukuba-san
tsurugisanum Watanabe, 1991	Shikoku: Tokushima Pref.: Tsurugi-san, Kotsu-zan
uenoi Watanabe, 1980	Honshu: Kyoto Pref.: Mizuho-chô, Shizushi
uozumii Watanabe, 2002	S-Shikoku: Kochi Pref.: Kami-gun, Monobe
viduum Eppelsheim, 1839	Hokkaido; Russia: East Siberia, Far East
volutum Assing, 2015	NE-Honshu: Iwate Pref.
wasamatanum Watanabe, 2006	C-Honshu: Kii Peninsula: Nara Pref.: Kamikita-yama, Wasamata-yama
yokozekii Watanabe, 2005	C-Honshu: Kii Peninsula: Mie Pref.
yosiianum Watanabe, 1999	S-Shikoku: Ehime Pref.: Takatsuki-yama
yuzuruhaense Watanabe, 2014	Hyogo Pref.: Awaji-shima: Yuzuruha-san

Acknowledgements

I am indebted to the colleagues indicated in the material section for the loan of material from the collections under their care. The comments and suggestions of two anonymous reviewers are much appreciated.

References

Anlaş S. 2018: A new species and additional records of the microphthalmous *Lathrobium* species of Turkey (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Paederinae). *Zootaxa* **4527 (1):** 97–104.

Assing V. 2010: On the Lathrobiina of Taiwan (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Paederinae). *Beiträge zur Entomologie, Keltern* **60 (2):** 301–361.

Assing V. 2013a: On the *Lathrobium* fauna of China V. New species and additional records from Yunnan (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Paederinae). *Contributions to Entomology* **63 (1):** 53–128.

Assing V. 2013b: On the *Lathrobium* fauna of Japan (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Paederinae). *Linzer Biologische Beiträge* **45 (2):** 1615–1641.

Assing V. 2015: New species and additional records of *Lathrobium* and *Elytrobium* from the Palaearctic region, with special reference to the fauna of East Yunnan (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Paederinae). *Contributions to Entomology* **65 (1):** 41–74.

Assing V. 2018: Five new species of *Lathrobium* from Nepal and China (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Paederinae). *Contributions to Entomology* **68 (2):** 361–369.

Bordoni A. & Magrini P. 2019: A new glyptomeroid *Lathrobium* Gravenhorst, 1802 from Mount Valestra in Emilia, Italy (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae). *Gionale Italiano di Entomologia* **15 (64):** 607–612.

Peng Z., Li L.-Z. & Zhao M.-J. 2012: Taxonomic study on *Lathrobium* Gravenhorst (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Paederinae) from Longwangshan Mountain, East China. *ZooKeys* **165:** 21–32.

Schülke M. & Smetana A. 2015: *Staphylinidae.* Pp. 304–1134. In: Löbl I. & Löbl D. (eds): *Catalogue of Palaearctic Coleoptera. Volume 2. Hydrophiloidea – Staphylinoidea. Revised and updated edition*. Leiden: Brill, xxvi + 1702 pp.

Watanabe Y. 1991: New species of the group of *Lathrobium pollens* (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae) from Shikoku, Japan. *Journal of the Speleological Society of Japan* **16:** 29–37.

Watanabe Y. 1994: A new apterous *Lathrobium* from Shikoku, Japan (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae). *Transactions of the Shikoku Entomological Society* **20 (3–4):** 349–353.

Watanabe Y. 2001: A new paederine beetle of the group of *Lathrobium brachypterum* (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae) from Fukui Prefecture, Central Japan. *Special Publication of the Japan Coleopterological Society, Osaka* **1:** 223–226.

Watanabe Y. 2002: A new species of the group of *Lathrobium pollens* (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae) from southern Shikoku, Japan. *Journal of the Speleological Society of Japan* **27:** 12–16.

Watanabe Y. 2005: A new subterranean *Lathrobium* (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae) from northwestern Shikoku, Japan. *Journal of the Speleological Society of Japan* **29:** 29–33.

Watanabe Y. 2011: Two new species of the brachypterous *Lathrobium* (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae) from the Northern Japanese Alps in Central Honshu, Japan. Special *Publication of the Japanese Society of Scarabaeoidology, Tokyo* **1:** 103–108.

Watanabe Y. 2014: New brachypterous *Lathrobium* (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae) from the island of Awaji-shima in Hyôgo Prefecture, Japan. *Elytra, Tokyo, New Series* **4 (1):** 133–1340.

Watanabe Y. 2016a: *Lathrobium pollens* and its two new relatives (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae) from Central Honshu, Japan. *Elytra, Tokyo, New Series* **6 (1):** 151–158.

Watanabe Y. 2016b: Four new brachypterous *Lathrobium* (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae) from eastern Shikoku, Japan. *Elytra, Tokyo, New Series* **6 (2):** 321–330.

Watanabe Y. 2017a: A new *Lathrobium* (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae) from Hyôgo Prefecture in western Honshu, Japan. *Special Bulletin of the Coleopterological Society of Japan* **1:** 69–72.

Watanabe Y. 2017b: Three new brachypterous *Lathrobium* (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae) from northern Kyushu, Japan. *Elytra, Tokyo, New Series* **7 (2):** 267–275.

Watanabe Y. 2018: A new species of the genus *Lathrobium* (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae) from Kagoshima Prefecture in southern Kyushu, Japan. *Elytra, Tokyo, New Series* **8 (1):** 179–182.

Watanabe Y. & Hoshina H. 2003: On some apterous *Lathrobium* (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae) from Mt. Hakusan in Central Honshu, Japan. *The Memoirs of the Research and Education Center for Regional Environment, University of Fukui* **10:** 7–14.