

A review of the Japanese Kateretidae fauna (Coleoptera: Cucujoidea)

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Abstract. The family Kateretidae of Japan is revised. Nine species belonging to 6 genera are recognized, including: *Kateretes japonicus* Hisamatsu, 1985, *K. takagii* S-T. Hisamatsu, 2006, *Platamartus jakowlewi* Reitter, 1892, *Heterhelus* (*Heterhelus*) *scutellaris* (Heer, 1841), *H. (Heterhelus) morio* (Reitter, 1878), *H. (Boreades) solani* (Heer, 1841), *Sibirhelus corpulentus* (Reitter, 1900), *Brachypterolus urticae* (Fabricius, 1792), and *Brachypterolus pulicarius* (Linnaeus, 1758). *Heterhelus morio*, which was synonymized under *H. scutellaris* by KIREJTSHUK (1989), is found to be a valid species, and is herein resurrected. *Platamartus jakowlewi* is newly recorded from Japan. *Brachypterolus shimoyamai* Hisamatsu, 1985, syn. nov., is synonymized under *Brachypterolus pulicarius*. Dorsal habitus images, illustrations of male and female genitalia, and other important diagnostic characters are provided for all species. A key for identification of all Japanese taxa is also provided.

Key words. Coleoptera, Kateretidae, taxonomy, new synonym, new record, key, Japan, Palaearctic Region

Introduction

The family Kateretidae, belonging to the superfamily Cucujoidea, is mainly distributed in the Holarctic Region, and comprises about 95 species within 14 genera worldwide (JELÍNEK & CLINE 2010). Both larval and adult Kateretidae are anthophilous: the larvae are monophagous or oligophagous, while adults are more generalized feeders, occurring on true host plants only during mating and ovipositing periods; otherwise, they feed on a broader assortment of flowering plants (JELÍNEK & CLINE 2010).

Adult kateretids are flower visiting insects, which are often used in population ecology studies or other ecological studies (ISHIDA 1996, GRUBB et al. 2002). Moreover, some kateretid species are agricultural pests; for example, *Brachypterolus vestitus* Kiesenwetter, 1850 and