Let h be the maximum number of penny-to-penny connections on the vertices of a hexagonal lattice, and let $t(n)$ be the analogous sequence on the vertices of a triangular lattice.

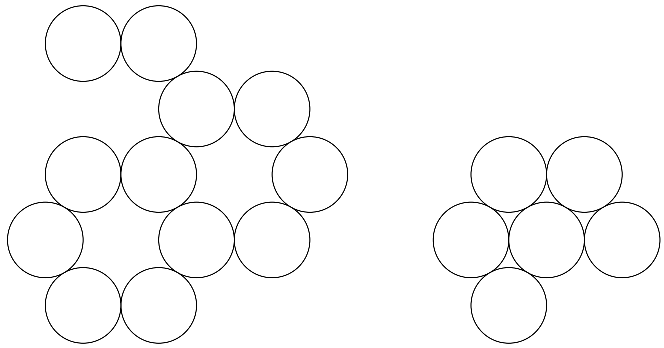

Figure 1: An example for $h(12) = 13$ and $t(6) = 9$

Question. What is a combinatorial proof that $h(2n) - t(n) = A216256(n)$.

Note. A216256 is

$$\underbrace{1}_{1},\underbrace{2}_{1},\underbrace{3,3}_{2},\underbrace{4,4,4}_{3},\underbrace{5,5,5}_{3},\underbrace{6,6,6,6}_{4},\underbrace{7,7,7,7,7}_{5},\underbrace{8,8,8,8,8}_{5},\underbrace{9,9,9,9,9,9}_{6},\dots$$

Related.

1. `https://oeis.org/A216256`
2. $t(n)$: `https://oeis.org/A047932`
3. $h(n)$: `https://oeis.org/A263135`