1) 112(8): Simple Example of the Bianchi Identity and its Hodge Dual.

The Bianchi identity may be constructed from:

$$[D_0, D_1] V^\rho = D_0 (D_1 V^\rho) - D_1 (D_0 V^\rho)$$
$$= R^\rho{}_{\sigma 01} V^\sigma - T^\lambda{}_{01} D_\lambda V^\rho \quad -(1)$$

The Hodge dual of (1) with lowered indices is:

$$[D_2, D_3] V^\rho = D_2 (D_3 V^\rho) - D_3 (D_2 V^\rho)$$
$$= R^\rho{}_{\sigma 23} V^\sigma - T^\lambda{}_{23} D_\lambda V^\rho \quad -(2)$$

Equations one and two are both examples of:

$$[D_\mu, D_\nu] V^\rho = D_\mu (D_\nu V^\rho) - D_\nu (D_\mu V^\rho) \quad -(3)$$

So it follows that:

$$D \wedge \tilde{T} := \tilde{R} \wedge q \quad -(4)$$

is an example of

$$D \wedge T := R \wedge q \quad -(5)$$