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New or little known Japanese Donaciinae (Coleoptera : Chrysomelidae)*

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日本産ネクイハムシ類についての新知見（鞘翅目：ハムシ科）

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野尻湖昆虫グループの２カ年にわたる調査活動の結果得られたネクイハムシ類の１部を分類学的に研究した結果，従来日本より知られていなかった２種類が発見された．１種類は学界未知の新種であり，カツラネクイハムシ（*Donacia katsurai*）として記載され，他の１種は，東シベリア，中国東北部および朝鮮より記録のあるクロガネネクイハムシ（*Donacia flemora* GOECKE）であることが判明した．また，ツヤネクイハムシの学名は *Donacia nitidior* (NAKANE) と変更され，モリモトミズクサハムシ（*Plateumaris morimotoi* KIMOTO）は，ヒラシマミズクサハムシ（*Plateumaris hirashimai* KIMOTO）の同物異名とされた．

Through the kindness of Fossil Insect Research Group for Nojiri-ko Excavation**, I had an opportunity to study very interesting material of Donaciinae beetles. Since 1979 they have engaged in extensive field work and necessary study on the comparative morphology of the Donaciinae beetles in order to identify the fossil material. In the course of the study, they discovered two Donaciinae species which had not been known from Japan, and came across some questions about taxonomic treatment of some Japanese species. This paper is a result of my taxonomic study on the material. Before going further, I would like to acknowledge for the members of this group, for providing me to study the interesting material.

1) ***Donacia flemola*** GOECKE

Donacia flemola GOECKE, 1944, Ent. Blätter 40 : 7, figs. (Weishaho, 180 km E. of Harbin).
— GRESSITT & KIMOTO, 1961, Pac. Insects Monogr. 1A: 16 (Korea, E. Siberia).

Distribution: E. Siberia, NE China, Korea, Japan (Honshu).

Material examined: 6 exs., Midorigaike, Botanical Garden, Togakushi-mura, Nagano Pref., 13. vii. 1980, O. Tominaga. (The specimens are kept in the collection of Osaka Museum of Natural History.)

This species is here recorded for the first time from Japan.

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** c/o Entomological Laboratory, Osaka Museum of Natural History.

2) ***Donacia katsurai*** KIMOTO, **n. sp.**

Entirely cupreous. Head well exposed, distinctly constricted behind eye, rugulosely punctate and pubescent, interocular area with a longitudinal furrow on middle, frontal tubercle convex, separated to each other. Antenna robuster, in preapical segments nearly 1/3 as wide as long and longer than half as long as body length; first segment long and robust, clubshaped; second short, nearly half as long as first and about 1 1/3 times as long as broad; third nearly 1 1/3 times as long as second; fourth slightly slenderer than third and nearly 1 1/4 times as long as third; fifth subequal to 1 1/3 times as long as fourth in length; sixth to eighth subequal to each other in length and shape, and nearly 4/5 as long as fourth; ninth slightly longer than eighth; tenth slightly longer than ninth and nearly 1 1/4 times as long as eighth; eleventh slightly longer than tenth and its apex pointed.

Pronotum nearly as long as broad, gradually narrowed posteriorly, anterior margin feebly rounded anteriorly, lateral margin slightly constricted at middle, posterior margin distinctly rounded posteriorly; dorsal surface with feebly raised anterior and posterior tubercles, and with a shallow longitudinal furrow and a somewhat triangular depression mediobasally, and closely and rugulosely impressed with distinct punctures. Scutellum subtriangular, thickly covered with fine hairs. Elytron subparallelsided from base to middle and gradually narrowed towards apex, and with eleven regularly arranged longitudinal rows of punctures, and their interstices closely impressed with oblique or transverse corrugations, and sparsely impressed with fine punctures, slightly depressed at subbasal area, apex truncate; posterior femora with a blunt angulation subapically.

Length 5.0—8.0 mm.

Holotype: Okuike, Ashiya City, Hyogo Pr., 18. v. 1980, K. Katsura (deposited in the collection of Osaka Musem of Natural History, Osaka — OMNH·TI—6).

Paratopotypes: 5 exs., same data as the holotype (preserved in the collection of Osaka Museum of Natural History).

Paratypes: 14 exs., Imoridani, alt. 530 m, Okuyama-cho, Ashiya City, Hyogo Pr., 26. v. 1980, K. Harusawa (preserved in the author's collection and in the collection of Osaka Museum of Natural History).

Host plant: *Carex omiana* FRANCH. et SAVAT. 〔Japanese name— Yachi-kawazu-sugé〕

This new species most closely resembles *Donacia nitidior* (NAKANE), in having pronotum closely and rugulosely impressed with distinct punctures, but differs in having the oblique or transverse corrugations of elytron more distinctly and closely impressed, and antenna and legs entirely cupreous.

Distribution: Japan (Honshu).

Fig. 1. *Donacia flemola* GOECKE (Midorigaike, Togakushi-mura, Nagano Pref.).

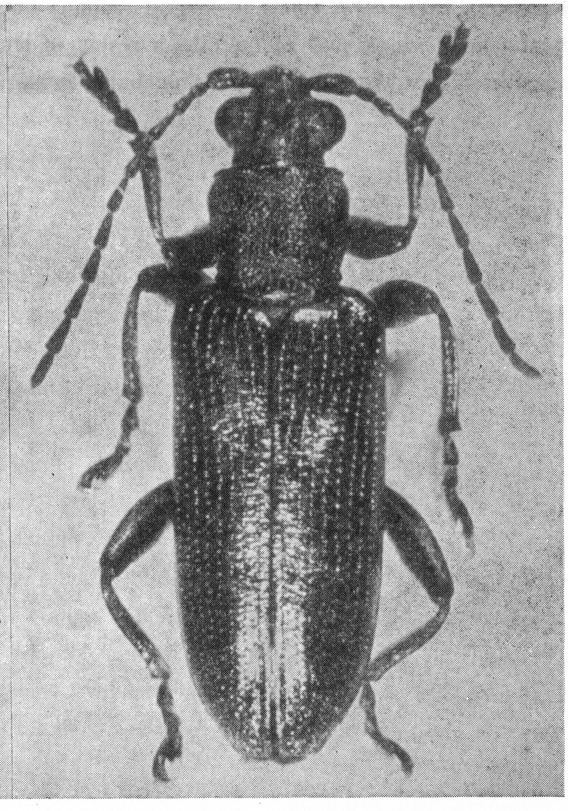

Fig. 2. *Donacia katsurai* KIMOTO, n. sp. (Holotype ; Okuike, Ashiya City, Hyogo Pref.).

3) ***Donacia nitidior*** (NAKANE) **New Combination**

Plateumaris nitidior NAKANE, 1963, Fragm. Col., Kyoto 4 : 18 (Daihizan, Kyoto).

Distribution: Japan (Honshu).

According to the study on the type series of this species, this species should be transferred to genus *Donacia* from *Plateumaris*, in having the elytral suture not inverted at apex.

4) ***Plateumaris hirashimai*** KIMOTO

Plateumaris hirashimai KIMOTO, 1963, Fragm. Col., Kyoto, (3) : 13 (Ashoro in Tokachi, Akan in Kushiro) ; 1964, J. Fac. Agr. Kyushu Univ., 13(1) : 118 (Japan).

Plateumaris morimotoi KIMOTO, 1963, Fragm. Col., Kyoto, (3) : 13 (Tenninkyo at Mt. Daisetsu) ; 1964, J. Fac. Agr. Kyushu Univ., 13(1) : 118 (Japan). **New Synonym**

Distribution: Japan (Hokkaido).

KIMOTO (1963) described *Plateumaris morimotoi* by a single specimen as a new species,

separating from *hirashimai* in having antenna entirely brownish and slenderer, and the elytral corrugations closer and so on. As a result of study on the additional material, it comes to conclusion that *morimotoi* is nothing but a infraspecific variation of *hirashimai*.