

A New *Donacia* from Taiwan, with a New Record of
Donacia frontalis JACOBY
(Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae, Donaciinae)

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Abstract Two new records of Donaciinae (Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae) from Taiwan are reported. A new donaciine species, *Donacia* (*Donaciomima*) *lusow* sp. nov., is described. Its endophallus resembles that of *Donacia* (*Donaciomima*) *bicoloricornis* CHEN from the eastern Palaearctic region but coloration of legs is useful for their identification. *Donacia frontalis* JACOBY is recorded for the first time from Taiwan.

The donaciine fauna of Taiwan includes only three species of the genus *Donacia* FABRICIUS: *D. (Cyphogaster) lenzi* SCHÖNFELDT, *D. (C.) provostii* FAIRMAIRE, and *D. (Donaciomima) bicoloricornis* CHEN (KIMOTO & TAKIZAWA, 1997). In 2007, two additional species of *Donacia* were found from Taiwan. One species is recognized as a new species and the other is identified with *Donacia frontalis* JACOBY known from the eastern Palaearctic region.

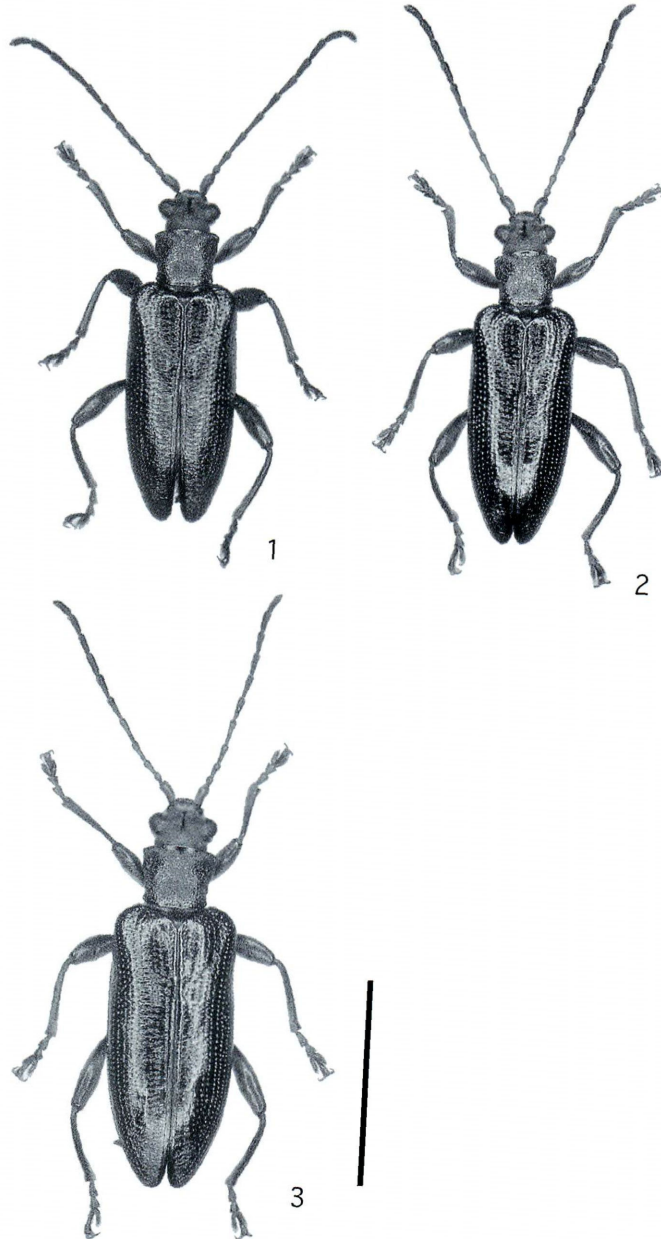
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Donacia (*Donaciomima*) *lusow* sp. nov.

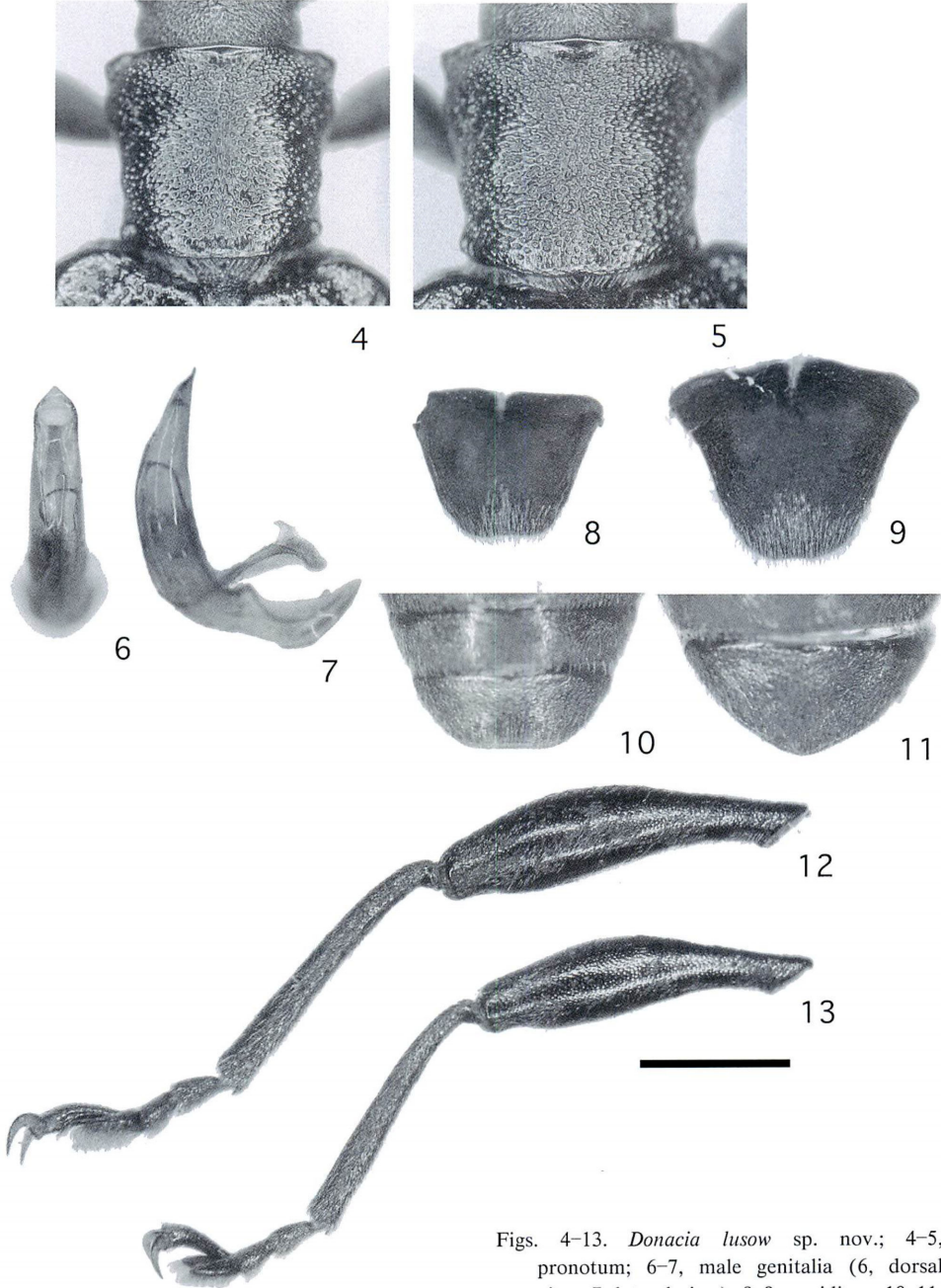
(Figs. 1–16)

Diagnosis. Pronotal and elytral disc glabrous; legs metallic; metafemur lacking tooth on underside; median process of endophallus (MP) more or less robust and with truncated apex, paired dorsal sclerites (PDS) robust, basal supporting block (BSB) as long as MP and PDS.

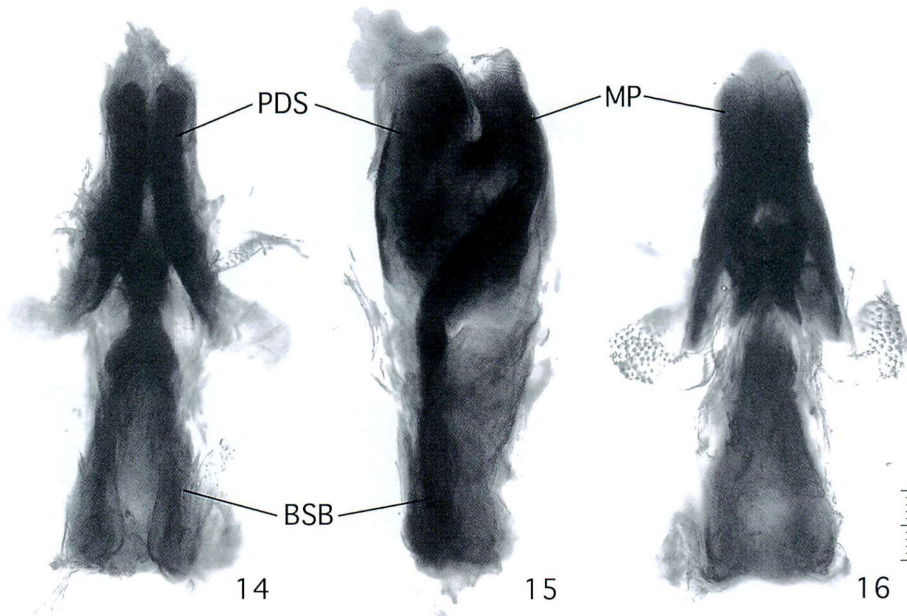
Description. Male. Body entirely coppery. Eyes small; supraocular furrow



Figs. 1-3. *Donacia lusow* sp. nov.: 1-2, male (1, holotype; 2, paratype); 3, female (paratype). Scale bar=5.0 mm.



Figs. 4-13. *Donacia lusow* sp. nov.; 4-5, pronotum; 6-7, male genitalia (6, dorsal view; 7, lateral view); 8-9, pygidium; 10-11, last sternite; 12-13 right hind leg. 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, male; others, female. Scale bar=1.0 mm.



Figs. 14–16. Endopahllus of *Donacia lusow* sp. nov.; 14, dorsal view; 15, lateral view; 16, ventral view. Scale bars=0.1 mm. Endophallic features are as follows (see ASKEVOLD, 1990): MP, median process (endophallic lateral digit + median ejaculatory guide); PDS, paired dorsal sclerites; BSB, basal supporting block.

present; vertex pubescent and more or less swollen, with deep median line. Antenna entirely coppery and pubescent; antennomere 5th longest of 2nd to 6th and slightly longer than 4th; antennomere 4th longer than 3rd; antennomere 4th 2.5 times as long as 2nd; antennomere 3rd twice as long as 2nd. Pronotal outline quadrate, length longer than width, anterior and posterior corners prominent; anterolateral calli present and callosal sulcus indistinct; disc densely punctate with transverse coarse rugae; median line indistinct; basal sulcus present but shallow, sparsely punctate. Elytron shiny, with a shallow depression on baso-sutural part of disc; sutural interval finely punctate with rugae, gradually narrowed towards apex; other intervals with transverse rugae; apex entirely rounded. Legs entirely metallic colored; outer apical angle of protibia acute; underside of metafemur lacking tooth. Pygidial apex shallowly emarginate. Median lobe of genitalia narrowed apically, with a median lip; cap of tegmen slender. Sterna entirely coppery and pubescent; last sternite (sternum VII) punctate, apical shape truncate with shallow depression.

F e m a l e. Pronotal outline quadrate, width longer than length, pygidial apex gently truncate but slightly emarginate. Apical shape of last sternite entirely rounded.

Body length: males 8.1–9.3 mm; females 9.5–10.0 mm.

Remarks. The new species is similar to two Palearctic species, *D. impressa*

PAYKUL and *D. yoshitomii* HAYASHI in body shape, glabrous pronotum, pronotal and elytral rugosity, and metallic coloration. These similar species have prominent metafemoral tooth but the new species does not have the tooth. However, we recognized that *D. bicoloricornis* CHEN is its sister species on the basis of male genitalic features. The general shape of endophallus of the new species is similar to that of *D. bicoloricornis* but PDS are divided into two parts (Fig. 14) in the former; PDS are fused together in the latter. In the external morphology, *D. bicoloricornis* is recognized by partly or entirely rufous legs, so that it can be distinguished from the new species easily.

Distribution. Taiwan.

Host plants. *Sparganium fallax* GRAEBNER.

Type series. Holotype and six paratypes are designated. Holotype: ♂, Rueisuei, Hualen, Taiwan, 6-VI-2007, C.-H. AY leg. Paratypes: 2 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, same data as holotype. The holotype and two paratypes are deposited in the Taiwan Agricultural Research Institute (TARI), and other paratypes are in the Hoshizaki Institute of Wildlife Protection, Izumo, Japan.

Etymology. The type locality is a hunting site for indigenous people, Truku Tribe. One man, Lusow, died there while hunting. Thus this place is called “Lusow” for memory. We would like to name this new species for such a special meaning.

Donacia frontalis JACOBY

(Figs. 17–20)

Donacia frontalis JACOBY, 1893, Annl. Soc. ent. Belg., 37: 261 (Woosong, China).

Records. 4 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, Sijhij, Dajnanpingshan, 12-IV-2007, H.-F. CHEN leg. 2 ♂♂, Sijhij, Dajnanpingshan, 14-IV-2007, M.-H. TSAO leg.

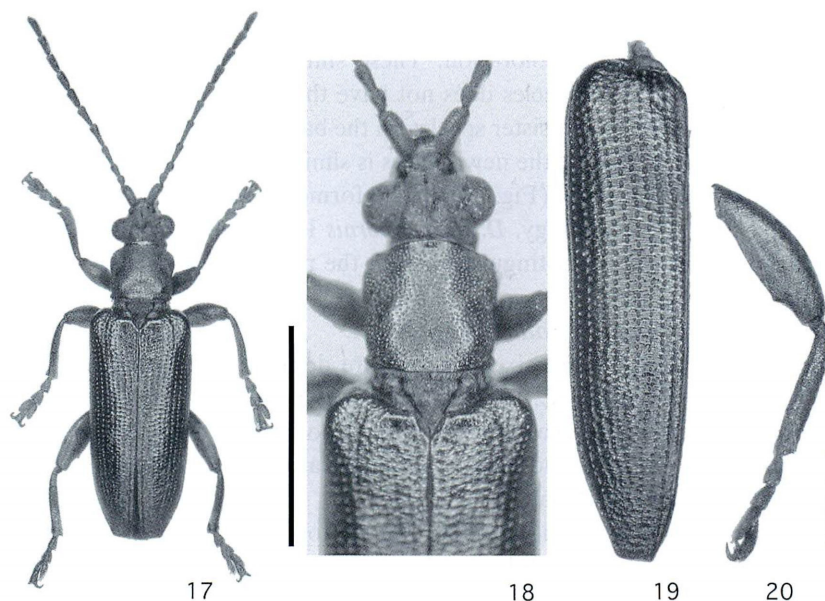
Distribution. Taiwan (new record); China; Japan (this report; TAN *et al.*, 1980; HAYASHI & HARUSAWA, 2000). Records of “*D. frontalis*” from northern China are possibly based on misidentification of *Donacia knipowitschi* JACOBSON known from Primorsky, Far East Russia (HAYASHI, 2002).

Host plants. *Eleocharis dulcis* (BURM. f.) TRINIUS ex HENSENSCHEL.

Remarks. Resembling *D. katurai* KIMOTO and *D. knipowitschi* JACOBSON in external morphology, *D. frontalis* from Taiwan can be distinguished from them by endophallic median process (see HAYASHI & HARUSAWA, 2000; HAYASHI, 2002).

Key to the Species of the Genus *Donacia* of Taiwan

- 1 (2) Legs entirely metallic. 3
- 2 (1) Legs partly or entirely rufous. 5
- 3 (4) Metafemur slender without tooth (Figs. 12–13). Pronotal disc with punctures and rugae (Figs. 4–5). Elytral apex rounded (Figs. 1–3). Length: 8.1–10.0 mm. *D. (Donaciomima) lusow* sp. nov.
- 4 (3) Metafemur short with a small tooth (Fig. 20). Pronotal disc coarsely punctate



Figs. 17-20. *Donacia frontalis* JACOBY; 17, habitus; 18, pronotum; 19, left elytron; 20 left hind leg. Scale bars: 5.0 mm in Fig. 17; 1.0 mm in others.

- without coarse rugae (Fig. 18). Elytral apex truncate (Fig. 19). Length: 5.0–8.7 mm. *D. (D.) frontalis* JACOBY
- 5 (6) Pronotal disc with coarse punctures. Metafemoral tooth small. First abdominal segment of male lacking tubercles in middle. Length: 6.0–10.0 mm.
..... *D. (D.) bicoloricornis* CHEN
- 6 (5) Pronotal disc with fine rugae mainly. Metafemoral tooth prominent. First abdominal segment of male with tubercles on middle. 7
- 7 (8) Elytron rufous with metallic luster. Antennomere III evidently longer than II. Length: 6.0–9.0 mm. *D. (Cyphogaster) provostii* FAIRMAIRE
- 8 (7) Elytron metallic colored. Antennomere III as long as II. Length: 6.1–8.0 mm.
..... *D. (C.) lenzi* SHÖNFELDT

要 約

林 成多・李 奇峰：台湾から発見されたネクイハムシ属 *Donacia* の1新種とアオノネクイハムシ *Donacia frontalis* JACOBY の新記録。—— 2007年に台湾で採集されたネクイハムシ属2種について検討した結果、1種は新種であることが判明し、*Donacia lusow* HAYASHI et LEE として記載した。本新種は、雄交尾器骨片（内袋）の形状からキアシネクイハムシ *Donacia bicoloricornis* CHEN の姉妹種とみられる。しかし、本新種では肢が全体に金属色を帯びるのに対し、キアシネクイハムシの肢は全体または部分的に褐色であることから容易に区別できる。もう1種は中国大陸

や日本から知られるアオノネクイハムシ *Donacia frontalis* JACOBY に同定され、台湾からは初めて記録された。本報告により、台湾産ネクイハムシ亜科は1属5種となり、その検索表を作成した。

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New Record of *Crenitis neglecta* (Coleoptera, Hydrophilidae) from Kyushu, Japan

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Crenitis neglecta is a hydrophilid beetle endemic to Japan and was originally described by MATSUI and NAKANE (1985) on the basis of one female specimen collected at Minami-zawa in Nagano Prefecture. Later, HEBAUER (1994), YOSHITOMI and TORII (2004) and ARAI (2006) recorded this species from Shizuoka, Nagano and Saitama Prefectures, respectively. Thus, all the previous records were made only from central Honshu.

Recently, we had an opportunity to examine three individuals of this species collected by the