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Scientific Note

Distribution of *Eodrepanus striatulus* (Paulian, 1945) (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae: Oniticellini)

The drepanocerine genus *Eodrepanus* Barbero et al., 2009 was recently described and the distribution studied to assess its historical biogeography (Barbero et al. 2009). Currently, nine species are included in the genus, eight being extant and found in the Afrotropical (five species) or Oriental (three species) Regions; the Afrotropical species are isolated and secluded from Oriental ones by the Arabian-Indian disjunction. The ninth species is extinct and recorded from the Eemian interglacial period of England, thus in the Palearctic Region (Barbero et al. 2009). Based on a phylogenetic analyses of Drepanocerina (Barbero et al. 2009, Roggero et al. 2015), the Afrotropical and Oriental *Eodrepanus* species constitute two distinct clades, both showing close relationships with the fossil Palearctic species.

Eodrepanus striatulus (Paulian, 1945) is characterized by a rather wide distribution and was recorded by Barbero et al. (2009) from Nepal, north-eastern India, northern Myanmar, central Laos and northern Vietnam (Fig. 1). The species is well-known and has been reported from India (Biswas 1979), Nepal and Vietnam (Kabakov & Napolov 1999), Thailand (Masumoto 1987, Hanboonsong et al. 1999) and southern China (Kouy Tschou, now Guizhou province) (Balthasar 1963). Since the two latter locations could not be verified, however, they were excluded from the biogeographical analyses (Barbero et al. 2009).

Recently, we had the opportunity to examine a number of drepanocerine specimens collected in various Oriental localities. Among this material we identified several specimens belonging to *E. striatulus*, many of which came from previously unrecorded localities. Identification of specimens was based on external morphological shape, the genitalia, and the epipharynx.

This note documents a series of collections that represent the first known occurrences of *E. striatulus* in Malaysia and Indonesia (Sumatra) and an easternmost record for southern China. The specimens are deposited in the Oxford University Museum of Natural History (Oxford, UK) (OUMNH) collection.

These new data listed below were georeferenced and then added to the distribution map of the species (Fig. 1):

- 1) Indonesia, Sumatra, Riau prov., Siak reg., Smartri Sei Rokan Estate, 00°53'37"N 101°11'43"E, 70m amsl, 03.x.2013, Mature oil palm (plot B18), ex. cattle dung, sandy soils, coll. Mann & Slade [6 exs] idem 07.x.2013 [65 exs].
- 2) Indonesia, Sumatra, Riau prov., Siak reg., Smartri Sei Rokan Estate, 00°53'01"N 101°12'06"E, 70m amsl, 07.x.2013, Mature oil palm (plot C21), ex. cattle dung, sandy soils, coll. Mann & Slade [42 exs].
- 3) Thailand, N Kwze, iii.1987, Rougamont [1 ex].
- 4) China, Fujan, West Fujan, Tongguzhang Jianlin, 1500 m alt., vii.2005, coll. Wen [8 exs].

While these new records lie entirely in the Indomalaya Ecozone from which *E. striatulus* was previously recorded, they nevertheless significantly extend southwards and eastwards its known distribution. Moreover, and interestingly, two of the records

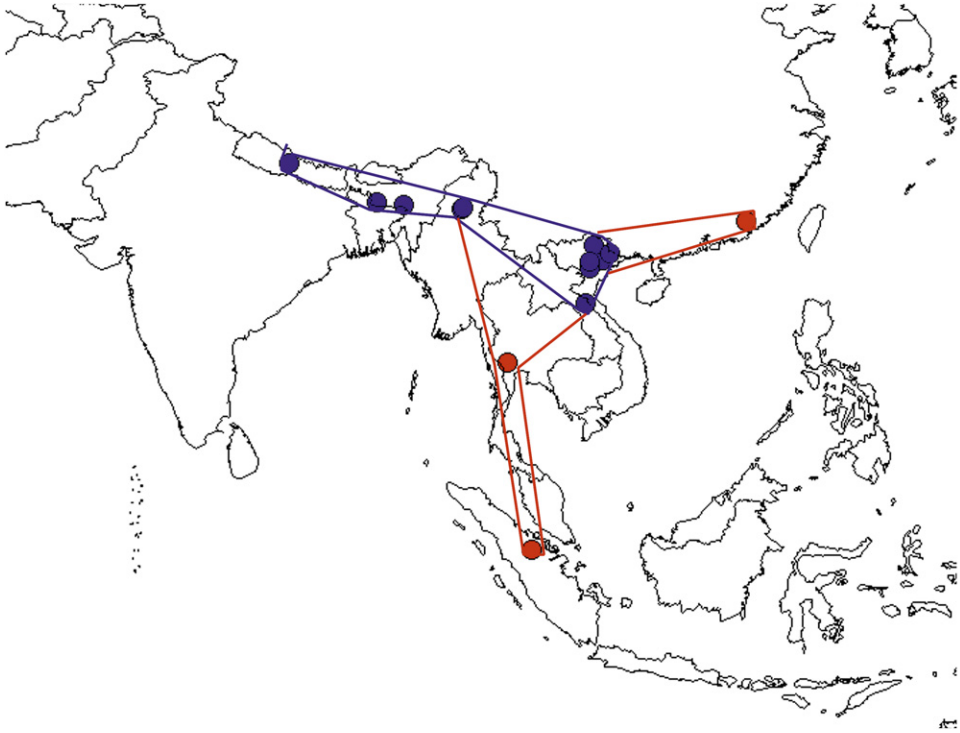


Figure 1. Map of the distribution of *Eodrepanus striatulus* (Paulian, 1945), with the former known localities in blue, and the new records in red.

reported above represent respectively the lowest (Sumatra, Riau province) and the highest (China, Tongguzhang Mountains) collection sites known for *E. striatulus*; this seems to confirm the relative eurytopy of the species.

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