

Discovery of *Cylindrocaulus davidi* BOUCHER et REYES-CASTILLO
(Coleoptera, Passalidae) from the Daliang Shan Range,
Sichuan, China¹⁾

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Cylindrocaulus FAIRMAIRE (Coleoptera, Passalidae, Aulacocyclinae) is one of the most peculiarly formed passalid genera, characterized by the head completely lacking a central tubercle and having large supraorbital horns. The two species, *C. bucerus* FAIRMAIRE, 1880 from Moupin (=Baoping, Sichuan), China and *C. patalis* (LEWIS, 1883) from Japan, were known for a long time as the members of this genus. Recently, in addition to these two species, BOUCHER and REYES-CASTILLO (1996) described *C. davidi* from Wa Shan (6,000 ft.), Sichuan, China based on the single male specimen that ARROW (1907) had once referred to an undescribed *Cylindrocaulus* species in the collection of OBERTHÜR about 100 years before. However, no additional specimen of *C. davidi* has been known so far.

Recently, we had an opportunity to examine some specimens of a *Cylindrocaulus* species from the Daliang Shan Range (2,600 m in altitude), Sichuan, China, about 150 km south of Wa Shan, the type locality of *C. davidi*. Later, this form was identified with *C. davidi* by S. BOUCHER based on a comparison with the holotype. Thus, we herewith record additional specimens including females of *C. davidi* and provide the results of morphological measurements for them (Table 1). This is a second record of *Cylindrocaulus davidi* after the holotype and a new record of this species from the Daliang Shan Range, Sichuan.

Specimens examined. 10 ♂♂, 10 ♀♀, Daliang Shan Range (2,600 m in altitude), Sichuan, China, 13–V–1996.

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Table 1. Morphometric data for the specimens of *Cylindrocaulus davidi* from the Daliang Shan Range (in mm; mean±SD, followed by ranges in parentheses). BL, body length from the anterior margin of head to the tips of elytra; EL, elytra length; EW, elytra width at the widest part; PL, pronotum length. There are no sexual differences for all the measured characters (Mann-Whitney *U* test, *P*>0.5).

	BL	EL	EW	PL
Male	17.49±0.88	10.77±0.62	6.00±0.31	4.72±0.33
(n=10)	(16.0–18.7)	(10.0–11.6)	(5.5–6.4)	(4.2–5.2)
Female	17.93±0.68	11.00±0.37	6.07±0.31	4.84±0.26
(n=10)	(17.0–19.2)	(10.4–11.7)	(5.5–6.5)	(4.3–5.1)

Distribution. Wa Shan and Daliang Shan Range (new record), Sichuan, China.

No sexual dimorphism is evident. According to BOUCHER and REYES-CASTILLO (1996), the holotype of *Cylindrocaulus davidi* from Wa Shan has the elytra not united. However, the elytra of the specimens from the Daliang Shan Range are loosely united though the hind wings are fully developed.

Intensive field studies in the forests remaining at high altitude of China and its surrounding areas are expected to yield further biogeographic discoveries for the genus *Cylindrocaulus*, bridging the gap between the isolated distributional ranges of this genus, Sichuan and Japan.

In closing this brief report, we express our hearty thanks and sincere condolence to the late W. KITAWAKI who gave us the opportunity to examine the specimens from the Daliang Shan Range. Thanks are also due to M. TANIKADO and M. TABANA for providing specimens, to S. BOUCHER, the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris, for species identification, and to M. MATSUI, Kyoto University, for invaluable geographic information about Sichuan.

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