

Ips chinensis

Scientific Name

Ips chinensis Kurentsov and Kononov, 1966

Diagnostic notes

-Differs from similarly 3-spined sister species *I. acuminatus* by the swollen ridge joining spines 2 and 3 (shared tumescence) (Knížek and Cognato, 2017).

-Distinguished from the sympatric species *I. sexdentatus* by having only three elytral declivital spines per side.

Morphological Summary

females

Body. 2.2-3.9(-4.2) mm long, 2.4-2.6 times longer than wide; pronotum 1.1-1.2 times longer than wide.

Head. Epistomal margin with uniseriate row of tubercles with gap at midline. Frons outline convex in lateral view; vestiture fine (not hiding part of integument); surface sculpture near epistoma with isolated tubercles; central carina absent; central tubercle absent; transverse carina present, punctate; frons central fovea absent; circular tubercles above top of eyes present - up to, or more than one third of all tubercles. Vertex and pronotum without stridulatory apparatus (pars stridens). Antennal club sutures bisinuate.

Prothorax. Protibiae with two or three socketed teeth on apical half (does not include apical spine).

Elytra. Interstriae impunctate (observed on interstriae 2 and 3 on middle third of elytral disc), punctures 0-0.8 times diameter of adjacent striae (punctures and striae measured at steepest part of puncture wall), interstriae 3-5 times as wide as adjacent striae. Elytral declivity with three spines per side, spine 3 largest; spine 1 (largest on 2nd interstria) closer to suture than spine 2; spines 1 and 2 separated at base by distance greater than height of spine 1; spine 2 closer to spine 3 than spine 1; spine 3 tapered, apex acute, with apical half symmetrical in lateral view; spines 2 and 3 on shared tumescence; declivital integument shiny.

males

Body. 2.9-3.9(-4.2) mm long, 2.4-2.6 times longer than wide; pronotum 1.1-1.2 times longer than wide.

Head. Epistomal margin with uniseriate row of tubercles with gap at midline. Frons outline convex in lateral view; vestiture fine (not hiding part of integument); surface sculpture near epistoma with isolated tubercles; central carina absent; central tubercle absent; transverse carina present, punctate; frons central fovea absent; circular tubercles above top of eyes present - up to, or more than one third of all tubercles. Vertex and pronotum without stridulatory apparatus (pars stridens). Antennal club sutures bisinuate.



Ips chinensis, male frons



Ips chinensis, female frons



Ips chinensis, female frons



Prothorax. Protibiae with two socketed teeth on apical half (does not include apical spine).

Elytra. Interstriae impunctate (observed on interstriae 2 and 3 on middle third of elytral disc), punctures 0-0.8 times diameter of adjacent striae (punctures and striae measured at steepest part of puncture wall), interstriae 3-5 times as wide as adjacent striae. Elytral declivity with three spines per side, spine 3 largest; spine 1 (largest on 2nd interstria) closer to suture than spine 2; spines 1 and 2 separated at base by distance greater than height of spine 1; spine 2 closer to spine 3 than spine 1; spine 3 emarginate, apex obtuse to rounded, with apical half asymmetrical in lateral view; spines 2 and 3 not on shared tumescence; declivital integument shiny.

Geographic Distribution

China (Hebei, Quinghai, Sichuan, Yunnan); Laos

Hosts

Pinus spp.

References

Cognato, A.I. 2015. Biology, systematics, and evolution of *Ips*. In *Bark beetles: biology and ecology of native and invasive species*. Edited by F.E. Vega and R.W. Hofstetter. Elsevier, San Diego, California. Pp. 351–370.

Knížek, M. and Cognato, A.I. 2017. Validity of *Ips chinensis* Kurentzov and Kononov confirmed with DNA data. *Zoological Systematics*, 42: 2291–235.

Ips chinensis, male declivity



Ips chinensis, female declivity



Ips chinensis, female lateral habitus