

# Ips cribricollis

## Scientific Name

*Ips cribricollis* (Eichhoff, 1868)

## Synonyms

*Ips cloudcrofti* Swaine, 1925

## Diagnostic notes

-Has five spines on the elytral declivity, body length less than 4.5 mm, frons with central tubercle present and separated from edge of mouth cavity by 2 to 3 times its diameter; scattered frons tubercles separated from each other by more than their own diameter.

-Potentially sympatric in Central America and Mexico with similar species *I. grandicollis*.

-*I. grandicollis* differs from *I. cribricollis* by having denser tubercles on the frons (separated by about their diameter near eyes) the absence of a fovea on the male frons, and the width of the pars stridens (Lanier 1987).

## Morphological Summary

### females

**Body.** 2.9-4.0 mm long, 2.6-2.8 times longer than wide; pronotum 1.1-1.2 times longer than wide.

**Head.** Epistomal margin with uniseriate row of tubercles with elongate mesal tubercle or 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 present and single, separated from base of epistomal setae by 2-3 tubercle diameters, without pair of circular tubercles on either side of midline; transverse carina absent; frons central fovea present or absent; circular tubercles above top of eyes present - up to, or more than one third of all tubercles. Vertex and pronotum with stridulatory apparatus (pars stridens). Antennal club sutures acutely angulate.

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

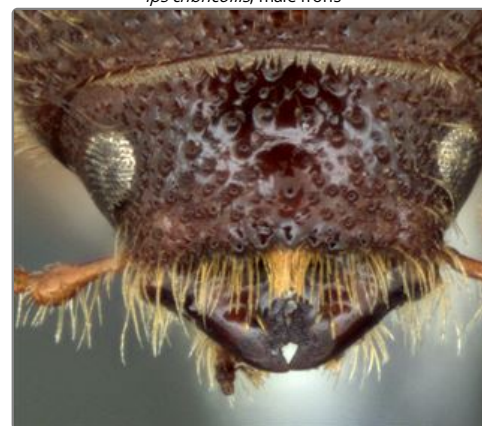
**Elytra.** Interstriae punctate (observed on interstriae 2 and 3 on middle third of elytral disc), punctures 0.3(-0.4) times diameter of adjacent strial punctures (punctures and striae measured at steepest part of puncture wall), interstitial setae longer than width of scutellar shield, interstriae (4-5)(-6) times as wide as adjacent striae. Elytral declivity with five spines per side, spine 3 largest; spine 1 (largest on 2nd interstria) closer to spine 2 than suture; spines 1 and 2 separated at base by distance less than height of spine 1; spine 2 closer to spine 1 than spine 3; spine 3 hooked, apex obtuse to rounded, with apical half asymmetrical in lateral view; spines 2 and 3 not on shared tumescence, not in line with spines 1 and 4 (posterodorsal view); spine 4 closer to spine 5 than spine 3; declival integument shiny.



*Ips cribricollis*, male frons



*Ips cribricollis*, male frons



*Ips cribricollis*, female frons

## males

**Body.** 2.9-4.0 mm long, 2.6-2.8 times longer than wide; pronotum 1.1-1.2 times longer than wide.

**Head.** Epistomal margin with uniseriate row of tubercles with elongate mesal tubercle or 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 present and single, separated from base of epistomal setae by 2-3 tubercle diameters, without pair of circular tubercles on either side of midline; **transverse carina** absent; frons central fovea absent; circular tubercles above top of eyes present - up to, or more than one third of all tubercles. Vertex and pronotum with or without stridulatory apparatus (pars stridens). **Antennal club sutures** acutely angulate.

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

**Elytra.** **Interstriae punctate** (observed on interstriae 2 and 3 on middle third of elytral disc), punctures 0.3(-0.4) times diameter of adjacent striae punctures (punctures and striae measured at steepest part of puncture wall), interstitial setae longer than width of scutellar shield, interstriae 2-3 times as wide as adjacent striae. Elytral declivity with five 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 hooked, apex obtuse to rounded, with apical half asymmetrical in lateral view; spines 2 and 3 on shared tumescence, not in line with spines 1 and 4 (posterodorsal view); spine 4 closer to spine 5 than spine 3; declivital integument shiny.

## Geographic Distribution

Dominican Republic; Guatemala; Honduras; Jamaica; Mexico (Chiapas, Hidalgo, Jalisco, Mexico, Michoacan, Nuevo Leon, Sinaloa); Nicaragua; USA (New Mexico).

## Hosts

*Pinus* spp.

## Notes

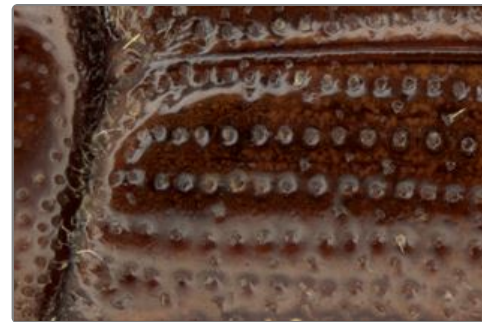
Clade formed by (((*I. apache* + *I. calligraphus*) + *I. lecontei*) + *I. cribricollis*), see Cognato and Sun (2007). Treated as a synonym of *I. grandicollis* by Wood (1982).

Strong ability to kill trees (Lanier 1987), sometimes in association with *Dendroctonus* 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.

Cognato, A.I. and Sun, J.H. 2007. DNA based cladograms augment the discovery of a new *Ips* species from China (Coleoptera: Curculionidae:



*Ips cribricollis*, elytral disc



*Ips cribricollis*, male declivity



*Ips cribricollis*, male declivity

Scolytinae). *Cladistics*, 23: 539–551.

Wood, S.L. 1982. The bark and ambrosia beetles of North and Central America (Coleoptera: Scolytidae), a taxonomic monograph. *Great Basin Naturalist Memoirs*, 6: 1–1359.

### Internet resources

[https://www.barkbeetles.info/regional\\_chklist\\_target\\_species.php?lookUp=3730](https://www.barkbeetles.info/regional_chklist_target_species.php?lookUp=3730)



*Ips cribricollis*, female declivity



*Ips cribricollis*, male lateral habitus



*Ips cribricollis*, male lateral habitus