

# Ips montanus

## Scientific Name

*Ips montanus* (Eichhoff, 1881)

## Synonyms

*Ips vancouveri* Swaine, 1916

Note: *Ips montanus* Fuchs, 1913 (junior homonym) is a synonym of European species *Ips amitinus* (Eichhoff, 1872), and is not the same as *Ips montanus* (Eichhoff, 1881).

## Diagnostic notes

-Has five spines on the elytral declivity and its general appearance is similar to *I. confusus*.

-Potentially sympatric with *I. paraconfusus* in northern California and Oregon.

-Differs from *I. paraconfusus* by the absence of the frontal fovea; the male major medial frontal tubercle displaced from the epistoma by at least its own diameter; and larger, 4.6–5.4 mm (Wood 1982).

## Morphological Summary

### females

**Body.** 4.6-5.4(-5.8) mm long, 2.5-2.7 times longer than wide; pronotum 1.1-1.3 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 densely tuberculate-punctate or with isolated tubercles; central carina present or absent; central tubercle absent or present and single, separated from base of epistomal setae by 1-4(-5) 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 (0.4-)0.5(-0.6) times diameter of adjacent striae (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 spine 2 than suture; spines 1 and 2 separated at base by distance greater than height of spine 1; spine 2 closer to spine 1 than spine 3 or 3 than spine 1; spine 3 hooked, apex acute or right-angled, with apical half asymmetrical in lateral view; spines 2 and 3 on or not on shared tumescence, not in line with spines 1 and 4 (posterodorsal view); spine 4



*Ips montanus*, male frons



*Ips montanus*, frons, sex unknown



*Ips montanus*, female frons

closer to spine 3 than spine 5 or 5 than spine 3; declivital integument shiny.

#### males

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#### Geographic Distribution

Canada (British Columbia); USA (California, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington).

#### Hosts

*Pinus* spp. Principally *P. monticola*

#### Notes

Clade formed by (((*I. confusus* + *I. hoppingi*) + *I. paraconfusus*) + *I. montanus*), see Cognato and Sun (2007).

#### 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 montanus*, female elytral disc



*Ips montanus*, male declivity



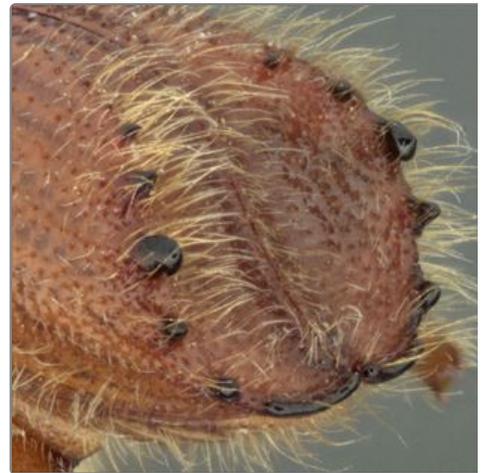
*Ips montanus*, declivity, spine 3

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=1717](https://www.barkbeetles.info/regional_chklist_target_species.php?lookUp=1717)



*Ips montanus*, female declivity



*Ips montanus*, male lateral habitus



*Ips montanus*, male lateral habitus