

# Ips nitidus

## Scientific Name

*Ips nitidus* Eggers, 1933

## Diagnostic notes

- Has four spines on the elytral declivity and is similar to *I. typographus*.
  - Differs from sympatric *I. shangrila* by the usually petiolate third declivital spine.
  - Differs from its sister species *I. typographus* by the deeper frontal fovea, shiny elytral declivity (shiny in rare specimens of *I. typographus* also).
- Diagnostic characters vary so that morphological methods may not lead to reliable diagnosis of all specimens between these two species.

## Morphological Summary

### sexes combined

**Body.** 3.7-5.8 mm long, 2.4-2.8 times longer than wide; pronotum 1.0-1.2 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 densely tuberculate-punctate; central carina absent; central tubercle absent or present and single, separated from base of epistomal setae by 0-1 tubercle diameters, without pair of circular tubercles on either side of midline; transverse carina absent; frons central fovea present; circular tubercles above top of eyes absent or present - up to one third of all tubercles. Vertex and pronotum without stridulatory apparatus (pars stridens). Antennal club sutures bisinuate.

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

**Elytra.** Interstriae impunctate or punctate (observed on interstriae 2 and 3 on middle third of elytral disc), punctures 0.5-0.9(-1) 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 4-5 times as wide as adjacent striae. Elytral declivity with four spines per side, spine 3 largest; spine 1 (largest on 2nd interstria) closer to spine 2 than suture or suture than spine 2; spines 1 and 2 separated at base by distance greater than height of spine 1; spine 2 closer to spine 1 than spine 3; spine 3 straight sided with tapered apex or pedunculate (capitate), apex acute or right-angled, 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); declivital integument shiny.

## Geographic Distribution

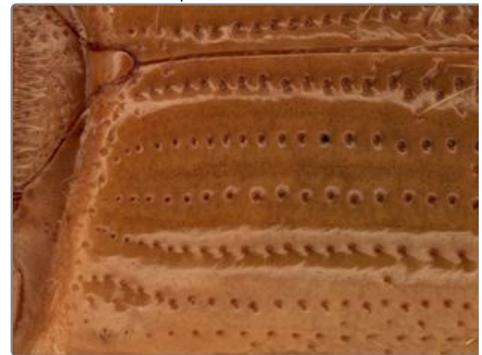
China (Gansu, Qinghai, Sichuan, Xingjiang, Yunnan).

## Hosts

*Picea* spp. (also *Abies*, *Pinus*)



*Ips nitidus*, frons



*Ips nitidus*, elytral disc



*Ips nitidus*, declivity

## Notes

Sister species (Cognato and Sun 2007) to *I. typographus*.

This species shows little sexual dimorphism: only in size of frontal tubercle and declivital spine #3.

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

Knížek M. 2011. Scolytinae. In *Catalogue of Palaearctic Coleoptera*, Vol. 7. Edited by I. Löbl and A. Smetana. Apollo Books, Stenstrup, Denmark, Pp. 204–251.



*Ips nitidus*, declivity



*Ips nitidus*, declivity, spine 3 (non-petiolate individual)



*Ips nitidus*, lateral habitus