

Ips plastographus maritimus

Scientific Name

Ips plastographus maritimus Lanier, 1970

Diagnostic notes

Species:

-Has four spines on the elytral declivity and sutures of antennal club acutely angulate.

-Lacks frontal carinate elevation present in most specimens of related species *I. integer* (more details under *I. integer*).

Subspecies:

-Median tubercle of male frons is smaller than in *I. plastographus plastographus*.

Morphological Summary

females

Body. 4.0-5.1 mm long, 2.4-2.6 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. 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 absent; central tubercle present and single, separated from base of epistomal setae by 2-4(-5) 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 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 impunctate or punctate (observed on interstriae 2 and 3 on middle third of elytral disc), punctures 0.6-0.7 times diameter of adjacent stria punctures (punctures and striae measured at steepest part of puncture wall), interstitial setae shorter than width of scutellar shield, interstriae 3-5 times as wide as adjacent striae. Elytral declivity with four spines per side, spine 3 or 4 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 or right-angled, with apical half symmetrical in lateral view; spines 2 and 3 on shared tumescence, not in line with spines 1 and 4 (posterodorsal view); declivital integument shiny.

males

Body. 4.0-5.1 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 elongate mesal tubercle. Frons outline convex in lateral view; vestiture fine (not



Ips plastographus maritimus, male frons



Ips plastographus maritimus, female frons



Ips plastographus maritimus, male declivity

hiding part of integument); surface sculpture near epistoma densely tuberculate-punctate; central carina absent; central tubercle present and single, separated from base of epistomal setae by 2-4(-5) 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 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 impunctate (observed on interstriae 2 and 3 on middle third of elytral disc), punctures 0.6-0.7 times diameter of adjacent striae (punctures and striae measured at steepest part of puncture wall), interstitial setae shorter than width of scutellar shield, interstriae 3-5 times as wide as adjacent striae. Elytral declivity with four spines per side, spine 3 largest; spine 1 (largest on 2nd interstria) closer to 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 pedunculate (capitate), apex acute or right-angled, with apical half symmetrical in lateral view; spines 2 and 3 on shared tumescence, not in line with spines 1 and 4 (posterodorsal view); declivital integument shiny.

Geographic Distribution

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

Subspecies: USA (California, Oregon).

Hosts

Pinus spp. (also *Picea*)

Notes

I. pini, *I. integer*, and *I. plastographus* form clade (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: Scolytinae). *Cladistics*, 23: 539-551.

EPPO. No date. Data Sheets on Quarantine Pests: *Ips plastographus*. European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization.

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=1727



Ips plastographus maritimus, female declivity



Ips plastographus maritimus, male lateral habitus