

# Ips amitinus

## Scientific Name

*Ips amitinus* (Eichhoff, 1872)

## Synonyms

*Ips montanus* Fuchs, 1913

(not *Ips montanus* Eichhoff, 1881, valid species name for a North American species)

Common names: small spruce bark beetle, eight-toothed spruce bark beetle (English); petit bostryche du pin (French); kleiner 8-zähliger Fichtenborkenkäfer (German)

## Diagnostic notes

-Has four spines on elytral declivity.

-Differs from all other Eurasian *Ips* spp. by the straight antennal club sutures.

-Most *I. perroti* specimens are smaller (2.7–3.5 mm) than *I. amitinus* (3.5–4.8 mm).

## Morphological Summary

### sexes combined

**Body.** 3.5-4.8 mm long, 2.5-2.7 times longer than wide; pronotum 1.0-1.1 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; central carina absent; central tubercle absent or present and single, separated from base of epistomal setae by 1-3 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 without stridulatory apparatus (pars stridens). Antennal club sutures straight.

**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 0.5-0.7 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(-4) 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 pedunculate (capitate), apex acute, right-angled or 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); declivital integument shiny.

## Geographic Distribution

Austria; Belgium; Bosnia-Herzegovina; Bulgaria; Croatia; Czechia; Denmark; Estonia; Finland; France; Germany; Greece; Hungary; Italy; Latvia; Lithuania; Macedonia; Montenegro; The Netherlands; Poland; Romania; Russia: western; Serbia;



*Ips amitinus*, male frons



*Ips amitinus*, male declivity



*Ips amitinus*, male lateral habitus

Slovenia; Switzerland; Turkey.

### Hosts

*Pinus, Picea* (also *Abies, Larix*)

### Notes

Sister species (Cognato and Sun 2007) of *I. shangrila*.

### 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.
- Grüne, S. 1979. *Brief illustrated key to European bark beetles*. Hannover, Germany, M. and H. Schaper.
- 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.

### Internet resources

<http://www.padil.gov.au/pests-and-diseases/pest/main/135613>



*Ips amitinus*, male dorsal habitus

Rotatable image of *Ips amitinus* (Eichhoff 1872)  
(click on dorsal habitus images)

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