Ips hauseri

Scientific Name

*Ips hauseri* Reitter, 1894

Synonyms

*Ips ussuriensis* Reitter, 1913

Common names: Kyrgyz mountain engraver, Hauser’s engraver (English)

Diagnostic notes

- Has 4 spines per side on elytral declivity.
- Differs from all other European *Ips* spp. by the position of spine 1 of the elytral declivity, which is closer to the elytral suture than to spine 2.
- Differs from its sister species *I. duplicatus* by the separation of the bases of spines 2 and 3 (nearly equal to the distance between the spines 1 and 2).

Morphological Summary

females

**Body.** 3.7-5.3 mm long, 2.6-2.8 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 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 present, punctate; 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 bisinuate.

**Prothorax.** Protibiae with 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 0.3-0.5 times diameter of adjacent strial punctures (punctures and striae measured at steepest part of puncture wall), interstrial setae longer than width of scutellar shield, interstriae (4-)5(-6) 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 1 than spine 3; spine 3 tapered, apex acute, 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.

males

**Body.** 3.7-5.3 mm long, 2.6-2.8 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 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 present, punctate; 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 bisinuate.

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 0.3-0.5 times diameter of adjacent striae punctures (punctures and striae measured at steepest part of puncture wall), interstrial setae longer than width of scutellar shield, interstriae (4-)5(-6) 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 1 than spine 3; spine 3 straight sided with tapered apex, apex acute or right-angled, 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
China (Jilin, Xinjiang); Kyrgyzstan; Kazakhstan; Russia: eastern; Tajikistan; Turkey.

Hosts
Picea spp. (also Larix, Pinus)

References
Ips hauseri, female lateral habitus
Rotatable image of *Ips hauseri* Reitter 1894
(click on dorsal habitus images)

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