

# 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 striae punctures (punctures and striae measured at steepest part of puncture wall), interstitial 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



*Ips hauseri*, male frons



*Ips hauseri*, female frons



*Ips hauseri*, male declivity

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), interstitial 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

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*Ips hauseri*, male declivity



*Ips hauseri*, female declivity



*Ips hauseri*, male declivity, spine 3



*Ips hauseri*, male lateral habitus



*Ips hauseri*, female lateral habitus



*Ips hauseri* male dorsal habitus

**Rotatable image of *Ips hauseri* Reitter 1894**  
(click on dorsal habitus images)

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