Ips hunteri

Scientific Name

*Ips hunteri* Swaine, 1917

Diagnostic notes

- Has four spines on the elytral declivity and appears similar to *I. borealis*.  
- Potentially sympatric with closely related species *I. pilifrons, I. borealis* and morphologically similar species *I. pini*.  
- Differs from the related species by lack of frontal sexual dimorphism and from *I. pini* by uniseriately punctured discal interstriae.  
- Using sexual dimorphism for identification requires either genitalic dissection or collection of males and females from a single gallery.

Morphological Summary

Sexes combined

**Body.** 3.3-4.5 mm long, 2.5-2.6 times longer than wide; pronotum 1.0-1.2 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; transverse carina absent; frons central fovea absent; circular tubercles above top of eyes 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 punctate (observed on interstriae 2 and 3 on middle third of elytral disc), punctures 0.5-0.7 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 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, with apical half asymmetrical in lateral view; spines 2 and 3 not on shared tumescence, in line with spines 1 and 4 (posterodorsal view); declival integument shiny.

Geographic Distribution

USA (Arizona, Colorado, Utah).

**Hosts**

*Picea* spp. Principally *Picea pungens*.

**Notes**

*I. hunteri* and *I. perturbatus* form clade (Cognato and Sun 2007).

**References**


**Internet resources**