

# Ips plastographus plastographus

## Scientific Name

*Ips plastographus plastographus* (LeConte, 1868)

## Synonyms

Common names: California pine engraver (English)

## 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 usually larger than that in *I. plastographus maritimus*.

## Morphological Summary

### females

**Body.** 4-5.2(-6.2) mm long, 2.3-2.6 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; 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 or present; 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 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 0.6-0.9(-1) 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 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 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 mat or shiny.

### males



*Ips plastographus plastographus*, male frons



*Ips plastographus plastographus*, male frons



*Ips plastographus plastographus*, female frons

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## Geographic Distribution

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

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

## 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.



*Ips plastographus plastographus*, female frons



*Ips plastographus plastographus*, male declivity



*Ips plastographus plastographus*, female declivity

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=1726](https://www.barkbeetles.info/regional_chklist_target_species.php?lookUp=1726)



*Ips plastographus plastographus*, male lateral habitus