Ips schmutzenhoferi

Scientific Name
Ips schmutzenhoferi Holzschuh, 1988

Diagnostic notes
- Elytra with interstriae setose throughout on disc; declivity with four spines, spine 3 petiolate, spine 1 closer to suture than spine 2.
- Frons densely tuberculate below and above top of eyes without central tubercle or carina; transverse elevation present or absent; row of tubercles along epistomal margin interrupted mesally; central fovea present.
- Morphological methods may not lead to reliable separation of all specimens of I. schmutzenhoferi from I. nitidus and I. stebbingi.

Morphological Summary

sexes combined

Body. (4.8-)5.1-6.5 mm long, 2.7-2.8 times longer than wide; pronotum 1.1-1.2 times longer than wide.

Head. Epistomal margin with uniseriate row of tubercles with elongate mesal tubercle or 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 present, punctate; frons central fovea present; circular tubercles above top of eyes present - up to, or more than one third of all tubercles. Vertex and pronotum with or 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 0.6-0.7 times diameter of adjacent strial 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 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 or 3 than spine 1; spine 3 pedunculate (capitate), apex acute or right-angled, with apical half asymmetrical in lateral view; spines 2 and 3 on or not on shared tumescence, not in line with spines 1 and 4 (posterodorsal view); declivital integument shiny.

Geographic Distribution
Bhutan

Hosts
Larix, Picea, and Pinus spp.

Notes
Clade formed by (((I. longifolia + I. stebbingi) + I. schmutzenhoferi) + I. perroti), see Cognato and Sun (2007).

Multi-year tree-killing epidemics recorded (Schmutzenhofer 1988)

References

