

# Ips sexdentatus

## Scientific Name

*Ips sexdentatus* (Boerner, 1767)

## Synonyms

*Bostrichus pinastri* Bechstein, 1818

*Bostrichus stenographus* Duftschmid, 1825

*Ips junnanicus* Sokanovskiy, 1959

Common names: six-toothed bark beetle (English); stenographe (French); grosser 12-zähniger iefernborkenkäfer (German); tolvannet barkbille (Norwegian)

## Diagnostic notes

- Has six spines on the elytral declivity.
- Differs from all other *Ips* spp. by having the largest spine in the fourth position.
- Is unlike North American six-spined species *I. calligraphus* and *I. apache*, which have the largest spine in the third position.

## Morphological Summary

### females

**Body.** (5.0-)7.0-8.0 mm long, 2.6-2.8 times longer than wide; pronotum 1.1-1.2 times longer than wide.

**Head.** Epistomal margin with uniseriate row of tubercles uninterrupted medially, 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 present or absent; central tubercle absent or 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, impunctate; 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 stridulatory apparatus (pars stridens). Antennal club sutures bisinuate.

**Prothorax.** Protibiae with four or five socketed teeth on apical half (does not include apical spine).

**Elytra.** Interstriae impunctate (observed on interstriae 2 and 3 on middle third of elytral disc), interstriae 2(-3) times as wide as adjacent striae. Elytral declivity with six spines per side, spine 4 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 less or greater than height of spine 1; spine 2 closer to spine 1 than spine 3 or 3 than spine 1; spine 3 tapered, apex acute, with apical half symmetrical in lateral view; spines 2 and 3 not on shared tumescence, not in line with spines 1 and 4 (posterodorsal view); spine 4 closer to spine 3 than spine 5; declival integument shiny.



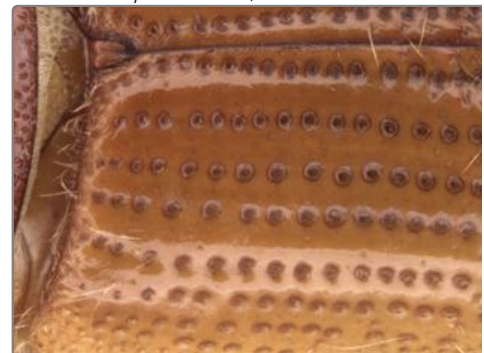
*Ips sexdentatus*, male frons



*Ips sexdentatus*, male frons



*Ips sexdentatus*, female frons



*Ips sexdentatus*, male elytral disc

**males**

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**Head.** Epistomal margin with uniseriate row of tubercles uninterrupted medially, 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 present or absent; central tubercle present and single, separated from base of epistomal setae by 1-3 tubercle diameters, without pair of circular tubercles on either side of midline; transverse carina present, impunctate; frons central fovea present or 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 bisinuate.

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**Geographic Distribution**

Austria; Belarus; Belgium; Bosnia-Herzegovina; Bulgaria; China (Gansu, Hebei, Heilongjiang, Henan, Hubei, Inner Mongolia, Jilin, Liaoning, Qinghai, Sichuan, Shaanxi, Shanxi, Yunnan); Corsica; Croatia; Czechia; Denmark; Estonia; Finland; France; Germany; Great Britain; Greece; Hungary; Italy; Japan; Kazakhstan; Latvia; Lithuania; Luxembourg; Macedonia; Moldova; Mongolia; Montenegro; Myanmar; The Netherlands; Norway; North Korea; Poland; Portugal; Romania; Russia (throughout); Serbia; Slovakia; Slovenia; South Korea; Spain; Sweden; Switzerland; Thailand; Turkey; Ukraine.

**Hosts**

*Larix*, *Picea*, and *Pinus* spp.

**Notes**

Clade formed by (*I. emarginatus* + *I. knausi*) + *I. sexdentatus*, see 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



*Ips sexdentatus*, male declivity



*Ips sexdentatus*, male declivity



*Ips sexdentatus*, female declivity

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EPPO. No date. Data Sheets on Quarantine Pests: *Ips sexdentatus*.

European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization. 3 pp.

Grüne, S. 1979. *Brief illustrated key to European bark beetles*. Hannover, Germany, M. and H. Schaper.

Knížek M. 2011. Scolytinae. In *Catalogue of Palaearctic Coleoptera*, Vol. 7. Edited by I. Löbl and A. Smetana. Apollo Books, Stenstrup, Denmark, Pp. 204–251.



*Ips sexdentatus*, male lateral habitus

### Internet resources

<http://www.padil.gov.au/pests-and-diseases/pest/main/135617>



*Ips sexdentatus* male dorsal habitus

Rotatable image of *Ips sexdentatus* (Boerner 1767)  
(click on dorsal habitus images)

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