

# Ips stebbingi

## Scientific Name

*Ips stebbingi* Strohmeyer, 1908

## Synonyms

*Tomicus blandfordi* Stebbing, 1909

*Tomicus ribbentropi* Stebbing, 1909

## Diagnostic notes

-Has four spines on the elytral declivity, spine 3 acute or subacute, petiolate or nearly parallel-sided with pointed apex; elytral interstriae punctate throughout.

-Frons without central tubercle, median carina, or transverse carina.

-Morphological methods may not lead to reliable separation of all specimens from Palearctic species *I. nitidus*, and *I. schmutzenhoferi*, or from Nearctic *I. borealis*, *I. pilifrons*, or *I. tridens*.

## Morphological Summary

### females

**Body.** 4.1-5.3 mm long, 2.4-2.7 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 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 or with isolated tubercles; central carina present or absent; central tubercle absent; transverse carina absent or present; 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.

**Prothorax.** Protibiae with three or 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 0.3-0.4 times diameter of adjacent striae (punctures and striae measured at steepest part of puncture wall), interstitial setae longer than width of scutellar shield, interstriae 2-3 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 1 than spine 3; spine 3 pedunculate (capitate), apex acute or right-angled, with apical half symmetrical 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.

### males

**Body.** 4.1-5.3 mm long, 2.4-2.7 times longer than wide; pronotum 1.0-1.2



*Ips stebbingi*, male frons



*Ips stebbingi*, elytral disc



*Ips stebbingi*, male declivity

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 or with isolated tubercles; **central carina** present or absent; **central tubercle** absent; **transverse carina** absent or present; **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.

**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 0.3-0.4 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** 2-3 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 or pedunculate (capitate), apex acute, with apical half symmetrical or asymmetrical in lateral view; spines 2 and 3 on shared tumescence, not in line with spines 1 and 4 (posterodorsal view); declivital integument shiny.



*Ips stebbingi*, female declivity



*Ips stebbingi*, male lateral habitus (injured specimen)

## Geographic Distribution

Afghanistan; Bhutan; China (Xinjiang); India: Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Kashmir; Nepal; Pakistan.

## Hosts

*Picea*, *Pinus* spp. (also *Abies*, *Cedrus*)

## Notes

Clade formed by (((*I. longifolia* + *I. stebbingi*) + *I. schmutzenhoferi*) + *I. perroti*), see Cognato and Sun (2007). Can cause severe damage to forest stands (Schmutzenhofer 1988).

## References

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*Ips stebbingi* male dorsal habitus

Rotatable image of *Ips stebbingi* Strohmeyer 1908  
(click on dorsal habitus images)

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