

Ips woodi

Scientific Name

Ips woodi Thatcher, 1965

Diagnostic notes

- Body length 4.0 to 5.5 mm.
- Elytral declivity with four spines, spine 3 petiolate and acute, spine 1 closer to suture than to second; elytral disc with interstriae punctate throughout.
- Frons without central tubercle, central carina, central fovea, or transverse carina, epistomal margin with uniseriate row of tubercles uniform across midline.
- Difficult to distinguish from male *I. tridens*.

Morphological Summary

sexes combined

Body. (3.5-)4.0-4.7(-5.1) mm long, 2.4-2.5 times longer than wide; pronotum 1.0-1.2 times longer than wide.

Head. Epistomal margin with uniseriate row of tubercles uninterrupted medially. 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, without pair of circular tubercles on either side of midline; transverse carina absent; frons central fovea absent; circular tubercles above top of eyes present - up to 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 (0.5-)0.6(-0.7) times diameter of adjacent striae punctures (punctures and striae measured from steepest part of puncture walls), interstitial setae longer than width of scutellar shield, interstriae 1-2 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 symmetrical or asymmetrical in lateral view; spines 2 and 3 on shared tumescence, in or not in line with spines 1 and 4 (posterodorsal view); declivital integument shiny.

Geographic Distribution

Canada (Alberta); USA (Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Washington, Wyoming).

Hosts

Pinus spp., principally *P. flexilis* and *P. strobiformis*.



Ips woodi, frons



Ips woodi, elytral disc



Ips woodi, elytral declivity



Ips woodi, lateral habitus

Notes

I. cembrae, *I. subelongatus*, and *I. woodi* 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.

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=1734



Ips woodi male dorsal habitus

Rotatable image of *Ips woodi* Thatcher 1965
(click on dorsal habitus images)

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