

WFIWC Proposal Form for New Common Name or Change of ESA or ESC-Approved Common Name

The proposer is expected to be familiar with the rules, recommendations, and procedures outlined in the introduction to the current list of names and with the discussion by A.B. Gurney, 1953, *Journal of Economic Entomology* 46:207–211.

NOTE: SUBMISSIONS WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED UNLESS THIS FORM IS FILLED OUT COMPLETELY.

I ask that the WFIWC Standing Committee on Common Names of Insects facilitate the submission of the following common name to ESA and ESC.

This proposal is part of an effort to 1) transfer the common name of goldspotted oak borer from *A. coxalis* to *A. auroguttatus* (completed April 28, 2014 as per e-mail correspondence from Prof. Whitney Cranshaw, Chair, ESA Common Names Committee); and 2) assign the common name of Mexican goldspotted oak borer to *A. coxalis* (this proposal).

1. Proposed new common name (English): Mexican goldspotted oak borer.

1b. Proposed new common name in French (optional): none.

2. Previously approved ESA common name (if any): goldspotted oak borer (recently transferred to *A. auroguttatus* by W. Cranshaw).

2b. Previously approved English ESC common name (if any): none.

2c. Previously approved French ESC common name (if any)-include direct translation to English: none.

3. Scientific name (genus, species, author): *Agrilus coxalis* Waterhouse

Order: Coleoptera

Family: Buprestidae

3b. List important previous scientific names (*esp. note if this scientific name is different from that noted in Western Forest Insects or in the literature cited*).

None. Species is not covered in *Western Forest Insects*, but should be included in the revised version and will be included in a new *Forest Insect and Disease Leaflet* that is in an advanced state of preparation. The species is also not covered in Solomon (1995) or in Cibrian et al. (1995), the latter of which is perhaps the Mexican equivalent of Furniss and Carolin (1977).

Supporting Information

4. Reasons supporting the need for the proposed new or changed common name:

When the original common name proposal for this insect was submitted in July 2008, the taxonomic status of the *Agrilus coxalis* species complex was still in flux. In 2011, Hespenheide *et al.* concluded that the Arizona/California form (*A. auroguttatus*) and the Mexican/Guatemalan form (*A. coxalis*) constituted separate species based on the morphological structure of the male genitalia. This was confirmed through

molecular analysis by Coleman *et al.* (2012a). The scientific literature published since 2011 has associated the common name of “goldspotted oak borer” with *A. auroguttatus* (see reference list below). Thus, it is no longer reasonable to associate *A. coxalis* with the common name “goldspotted oak borer,” and on April 28, 2014, Prof. W. Cranshaw, Chair, ESA Common Names Committee, transferred this common name to *A. auroguttatus*.

Several factors support the designation of a new common name for *A. coxalis*. 1) The nomenclatural confusion created around the scientific names would be ameliorated if both *A. auroguttatus* and *A. coxalis* were assigned unique common names (Hespenheide, 1979; Hespenheide and Bellamy, 2009; Hespenheide *et al.*, 2011). 2) Pest management specialists and regulatory entomologists/biologists would benefit from the designation of unique common names—e.g., both a USDA APHIS NPAG evaluation and a USDA FS Forest Health Enterprise Team Pest Risk Assessment were initiated with the concept that the invasive population in California was *A. coxalis*; this has not been reconciled with either group because of confusion around the nomenclature. 3) There is a relatively high likelihood that populations of *A. coxalis* will soon find their way northward in firewood and present a potential threat to U.S. forest resources. The known distribution of the species (based on only 37 collection records) is primarily in the Mexican State of Chiapas, but reaches north into Jalisco and Tamaulipas, the latter of which borders on Texas (Coleman and Seybold, 2011). There are no records of either *A. auroguttatus* or *A. coxalis* in the other northern Mexican states, which suggests that states adjacent to AZ, NM, and TX have been under collected for these species. Another species of *Agrilus* (soapberry borer, *A. prionurus*) has invaded Texas from Mexico, and it is thought to have done so on firewood (Billings and Pace, 2008, Haack *et al.*, 2010). 4) As a consequence of the intensive research on *A. auroguttatus* in CA and AZ, several studies have directly included *A. coxalis* as a target of inquiry for sources of information on impact, biological control, and population genetics (Coleman *et al.*, 2012a,b, 2014b; Lopez *et al.* 2014). For the sake of clarity for applied entomologists, we propose that assignment of an unequivocal common name for both of the members of the species complex would be an important step.

The proposed common name (Mexican goldspotted oak borer) is logical because 1) at least one of the type collections was made in southern Mexico (Waterhouse, 1889); 2) the bulk of the known distribution of *A. coxalis* is in Mexico (Coleman and Seybold, 2011); and 3) the sibling species (*auroguttatus*) will have the common name of goldspotted oak borer.

We have canvassed the primary applied entomologists and biologists working with these species about the appropriateness of the common name for *A. auroguttatus* and the proposed common name for *A. coxalis*. There is consensus among the applied scientists that the proposed approach is the best course to take. The only alternative raised by several scientists was to call *A. auroguttatus* the southwestern goldspotted oak borer and *A. coxalis* the Mexican goldspotted oak borer. However, we have rejected this approach because 1) it is unlikely that anyone (besides us) working in Mexico with *A. coxalis* has been using the goldspotted oak borer as a common name; 2) the name was associated with *A. coxalis* for only 3 years (2008-2011) related to populations of an organism now recognized to be *A. auroguttatus*; and 3) since 2011 this common name has been applied strictly to *A. auroguttatus*. We feel that introducing a third and brand new common name (southwestern goldspotted oak borer) would probably confuse the entomological world even more.

As we stated in the original application in 2008, there are other native wood-boring beetles in oaks in North America, including the oak twig borer, *A. angelicus*, the two-lined chestnut borer, *A. bilineatus*, the red oak borer, *Enaphalodes rufulus*, and the oak cordwood borer, *Xylotrechus nauticus*. Because of communications to the public of management concerns regarding *A. auroguttatus* and *A. coxalis*, we need common names appropriate to these two additional species.

5. Stage or characteristic to which the proposed common name refers:

The proposed common name refers to both the adult and larval stages. Adults of *A. coxalis* can be distinguished from most other *Agrilus* spp. (beside *auroguttatus*) by golden yellow pubescence located on the thorax and elytra. The pubescence forms six golden spots. For the record, “*auroguttatus*” means

gold spots. Historical collection records of *A. coxalis* associated this species with oaks, *Quercus* spp., but the host and larval habitat were confirmed by new collections and research in southern Mexico (Coleman *et al.*, 2012a,b, 2014b). No other hosts were found with attacks from *A. coxalis*. *Agrilus coxalis* larvae bore into oaks and construct larval galleries at the interface of the phloem and sapwood.

The proposed common name follows the format for common names of other *Agrilus* spp. that are considered forest pests, including the emerald ash borer, *A. planipennis*, the bronze birch borer, *A. anxius*, the two-lined chestnut borer, *A. bilineatus*, and the soapberry borer, *A. prionurus*.

6. Distribution:

Reviewed in Coleman and Seybold (2011).

Native:

U.S.: None;

Mexico: Comitán, Lagos de Montebello National Park, Ocosingo, San Cristóbal de las Casas, Teopisca, Pueblo Nuevo (Chiapas); Tuito (Jalisco); Juquila, Mitla (Oaxaca); Santa Engracia and Tula (Tamaulipas); and Córdoba and Jalapa (Veracruz).

Guatemala: San Jerónimo, Chilasco (Baja Verapaz), San Lorenzo (San Marcos), San Lorenzo Road (Zacapa), and Capetillo (Sacatepéquez).

Honduras: Montaña del Malacate (Olancho).

A female specimen from Juquila (Oaxaca), Mexico was designated as the lectotype of *A. coxalis*, whereas another specimen from Juquila, one from Córdoba (Veracruz), Mexico, as well as one each from Capetillo (Guatemala), and from San Jerónimo (Baja Verapaz, Guatemala) were designated paratypes (Hespenheide 1979).

Introduced/Range Expansion:

None documented.

7. Principal hosts:

Coleman *et al.* (2012a,b, 2014b)

Native Range: *Quercus* spp., *Quercus conzatti* Trel. (Section *Quercus*), and *Quercus peduncularis* Née (Section *Lobatae*).

8. Cite references containing previous use of the proposed common name:

Note: The proposed common name, Mexican goldspotted oak borer, has not been used previously for *A. coxalis*. Since 2011 authors have been using goldspotted oak borer as the common name for *A. auroguttatus*. Previous to 2011, *A. auroguttatus* was considered a synonym or subspecies of *A. coxalis*, which had the common name goldspotted oak borer. We are using Mexican goldspotted oak borer as the common name for *A. coxalis* in the draft Forest Insect and Disease Leaflet for *A. auroguttatus*.

9. Cite references using English common names (provide names) other than that proposed:

See note in 8 above. Between 2008 and 2011, the common name goldspotted oak borer was used for *A. coxalis* or *A. coxalis auroguttatus* (Coleman and Seybold, 2008a,b; 2009; 2010a,b; Coleman *et al.*, 2009; Seybold and Coleman, 2010a,b; Seybold and Downing, 2009; Seybold *et al.*, 2010).

9b. References using common names in a non-English language (give the common name in the non-English language and give the direct translation to English, if possible):

None.

10. Other insects or organisms to which the proposed common name might apply (give scientific name and include citations, if applicable):

None.

10 b. List references cited in questions 6-10:

Note: This list includes all recent and applied entomology references for *A. auroguttatus* and *A. coxalis*.

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- Chen, Y., Coleman, T.W., Jones, M.I., Flint, M.L., and Seybold, S.J. 2013.** Foliar nutrients explain goldspotted oak borer, *Agrilus auroguttatus* Schaeffer (Coleoptera: Buprestidae), adult feeding preference among four California oak species. *Entomologia Experimentalis et Applicata* 149: 57–66. DOI: 10.1111/eea.12110
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- Coleman, T.W., Graves, A.D., Hoddle, M.S., Heath, Z., Flint, M.L., Chen, Y., and Seybold, S.J. 2012a.** Forest stand composition and impacts associated with *Agrilus auroguttatus* Schaeffer (Coleoptera: Buprestidae) and *Agrilus coxalis* Waterhouse in oak woodlands. *Forest Ecology and Management* 276: 104–117. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.foreco.2012.03.011>
- Coleman, T.W., Grulke, N.E., Daly, M., Godinez, C., Schilling, S.L., Riggan, P.J., and Seybold, S.J. 2011.** Coast live oak, *Quercus agrifolia*, susceptibility and response to goldspotted oak borer, *Agrilus auroguttatus*, injury in southern California. *Forest Ecology and Management* 261: 1852–1865. doi:10.1016/j.foreco.2011.02.008.
- Coleman, T.W., Jones, M.I., Hoddle, M.S., Haavik, L.J., Moser, J.C., Flint, M.L., and Seybold, S.J. 2014b.** *Pyemotes tritici*: A parasitoid of *Agrilus auroguttatus* and *Agrilus coxalis* in the southwestern U.S. and southern Mexico. *The Canadian Entomologist* (In Press, May 2014).

- Coleman, T.W., Lopez, V., Rugman-Jones, P.F., Stouthamer, R., Seybold, S.J., Reardon, R., and Hoddle, M.S. 2012b.** Can the destruction of California's oak woodlands be prevented? Potential for biological control of the goldspotted oak borer, *Agrilus auroguttatus*. *BioControl* 57: 211–225 doi: 10.1007/s10526-011-9404-4.
- Coleman, T.W. and Seybold, S.J. 2008a.** Previously unrecorded damage to oak, *Quercus* spp., in southern California by the goldspotted oak borer, *Agrilus coxalis* Waterhouse (Coleoptera: Buprestidae). *Pan-Pacific Entomologist* 84: 288–300.
- Coleman, T.W. and Seybold, S.J. 2008b.** New pest in California: The goldspotted oak borer, *Agrilus coxalis* Waterhouse. USDA Forest Service, Pest Alert, R5-RP-022, October 28, 2008, 4 pp.
- Coleman, T.W. and Seybold, S.J. 2009.** Striking gold in southern California: Discovery of the goldspotted oak borer and its central role in oak mortality. pp. 12–16, in K. A. McManus and K. W. Gottschalk (eds.). Proceedings, 20th U.S. Department of Agriculture Interagency Research Forum on Invasive Species 2009, January 13-16, 2009; Gen. Tech. Rep. NRS-P-51. 114 pp., Newtown Square, Pennsylvania: USDA, Forest Service, Northern Research Station, December 2009.
- Coleman, T.W. and Seybold, S.J. 2010a.** GSOB ≠ SOD: Tree Mortality from the goldspotted oak borer in oak woodlands of southern California. pp. 58–63, in Frankel, S.J.; Kliejunas, J.T.; Palmieri, K.M., tech. cords. 2010. Proceedings of the Sudden Oak Death Fourth Science Symposium. Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-GTR-229, Albany, CA: Pacific Southwest Research Station, Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture. 378 pp.
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- Flint, M.L., Coleman, T.W., and Seybold, S.J. 2012.** California oaks threatened by invading wood borer. The Western Front, Newsletter of the Western Integrated Pest Management Center, February 2012, p. 1 and 8.
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- Furniss, R.L. and Carolin, V.M. 1977.** Western Forest Insects. USDA Forest Service Misc. Publication 1339. Washington, D.C., 654 pp.
- Haack, R.W., Petrice, T.R., and Wiedenhoft, A.C. 2010.** Incidence of bark- and woodboring insects in firewood: A survey at Michigan's Mackinac Bridge. *J. Econ. Entomol.* 103: 1682-1692.
- Haavik, L.J., Coleman, T.W., Chen, Y., Jones, M.I., Venette, R.C., Flint, M.L., and Seybold, S.J. 2012a.** First occurrence of the goldspotted oak borer parasitoid, *Calosota elongata* (Hymenoptera: Eupelmidae), in California. *Pan-Pacific Entomologist* 88: 374–376.
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- Lopez, V.M. and Hoddle, M.S. 2013.** Mortality factors affecting *Agrilus auroguttatus* Schaeffer (Coleoptera: Buprestidae) eggs in the native and invaded ranges. *Biol Control* 67: 143–148.
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- Seybold, S.J. and Coleman, T.W. 2010a.** Goldspotted oak borer: A surprising primary mortality agent on oaks in southern California, p. 374, in J.A. Parrotta and M.A. Carr (eds.). *Forests for the Future: Sustaining Society and the Environment*. XXIII IUFRO World Congress; August 23-28, 2010, Seoul, Republic of Korea. *The International Forestry Review* 12(5):374, 508 pp. Commonwealth Forestry Association, www.cfa-international.org. Unrefereed Abstract.
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11. Steps you have taken to consult with other workers who are familiar with the insect or organism as to suitability of and need for the proposed common name:

Eleven forest entomologists and other professionals working with this beetle (listed below) have discussed common name options and have agreed as a group on this submission.

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11b. What type of literature searches/checks did you conduct (e.g. CABI, ESA and ESC web pages, USDA FS library, formal library search engine-list, etc.): [Googlescholar and personal literature files.](#)

12. Proposed by: [Western Forest Insect Work Conference group \(WFIWC\), Common Names Committee co-Chairs – Brytten Steed and William Ciesla](#)

[Proposal prepared and submitted to the WFIWC CNC by Steven J. Seybold and Tom W. Coleman, May 6, 2014.](#)

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Figure 1: Photograph of *Agrilus coxalis*

