



ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA

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Proposal Form for new Common Name or Change of ESA-Approved Common Name

Complete this form and send or e-mail to the above address.

Submissions will not be considered unless this form is filled out completely.

The proposer is expected to be familiar with the rules, recommendations, and procedures outlined in the "Use and Submission of Common Names" on the ESA website and with the discussion by A.B. Gurney, 1953, *Journal of Economic Entomology* 46:207-211.

September 30, 2005

Esteemed ESA Common Names Committee members,

As the Chair for the Western Forest Insect Work Conference (WFIWC) Common Names Committee (CNC), I am please to present the following insect for your consideration. This proposal is part of our project to formalize common names of insects not yet recognized by ESA but found in the important publication [Western Forest Insects](#). We are particularly eager to proceed with these efforts as a revision of this book is being proposed for completion in the next 18 months.

Our committee also works with the Entomological Society of Canada and so you will find entries in our form that are in addition to those you require (any numbers accompanied by a letter). All ESA questions are numbered and worded as found on your form.

If you have any questions or concerns about this or other submissions from our organization, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

/s/ Brytten Steed

Brytten Steed
WFIWC-CNC Chair
bsteed@fs.fed.us

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 or name change to ESA and ESC.

1. Proposed new common name (English): [pinyon ips](#)

1b. Proposed new common name in French (optional): [\(none\)](#)

2. Previously approved ESA common name (if any): [\(none\)](#)

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): [Ips confusus \(LeConte\)](#)

Order: [Coleoptera](#)

Family: [Curculionidae](#)

Subfamily: [Scolytinae](#)

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](#)

(Note: [Ips paraconfusus](#) Lanier used to be considered the same species as [Ips confusus](#) (LeConte). Thus, much of the older literature prior to 1970 regarding '[I. confusus](#)' in California and Oregon is actually about [I. paraconfusus](#). In this literature (Struble, 1955; Chamberlin, 1958; Keen, 1938, revised 1958) [I. paraconfusus](#) (=the pinyon attacking [I. confusus](#) + the non-pinyon attacking [I. paraconfusus](#)) is referred to as the California five-spined engraver, or California five-spined ips.

In 1970, Lanier (1970) proposed a new species name for the non-pinyon pine population of four-spined engraver in California (= [I. paraconfusus](#)). Thus, more recent literature (Furniss and Carolin, 1977; Schultz and Bedard, 1987) refers to only [Ips paraconfusus](#) as the California Fivespined Ips. The separation of species is supported by Page et al. (1997). California fivespined ips is also the ESA approved common name for [I. paraconfusus](#).

Early scientific names for [Ips confusus](#) (probably referring to [Ips paraconfusus](#)) was [Tomiscus confusus](#).)

Notes on taxonomy and nomenclature from CABI2005 database:

I. confusus was thought to range from Oregon, USA to central Mexico and to use a variety of pine hosts (Hopping, 1965). However, in 1970, Lanier described *Ips hoppingi* and *Ips paraconfusus* found on *Pinus cembroides* and on non-pinyon hosts, respectively. It is likely that much of the literature concerning *I. confusus* before 1970 refers to *Ips paraconfusus*. Although few morphological differences exist between these species, data from karyological, behavioural and molecular sources support this taxonomy (Lanier, 1970; Lanier and Wood, 1975; Cane et al., 1990, Cognato and Sperling, 2000; Cognato and Vogler, 2001). (citations missing for underlined references)

Supporting Information

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

Several different common names are currently in use. We would like to have one approved name to standardize the usage. The name submitted here is also slightly different from that used in the Western Forest Insect (Furniss and Carolin 1977). Future publication of an updated version of this important publication is expected and will conform to approved common names to minimize confusion.

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

'Pinyon ips' is used as the common name for all stages of development.

6. Distribution (include citations):

- S California and Colorado to Baja California and W. Texas (Wood 1982)
- Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, California (Furniss and Carolin 1977)
- Mexico (B.C., Chih.); USA (AZ, CA, CO, NV, NM, UT and Cassia County in ID) (Furniss and Johnson 2002)
- Utah and Nevada (Hagle et al. 2003)
- Mexico (Baja California, Chihuahua, Hidalgo, San Luis Potosi) [includes *I. hoppingi*] (Cibrián et al. 1995)
- Baja California Norte, Chihuahua in Mexico; AZ, southern CA, CO, NV, NM, west TX, UT and WY in USA (Wood and Bright 1992)

7. Principal hosts (include citations):

- Pinus edulis*, *P. monophylla*, and rarely on other hosts (Wood 1982)
- Pinus edulis*, *P. monophylla*, and rarely on *Pinus* spp. (Wood and Bright 1992)
- Pinus edulis*, *P. monophylla*, and occasionally other pines (Furniss and Carolin 1977)
- Pinus edulis*, *P. monophylla* (Furniss and Johnson 2002)
- Piñon and single-leaf piñon (Hagle et al. 2003)
- Pinus edulis*, *Pinus monophylla* and *Pinus quadrifolia* (Lanier 1970)
- Pinus edulis*, *P. monophylla*, *P. quadrifolia* [associated with but not true hosts on *Picea engelmannii*, *Picea pungens*, *Pinus aristata*, *Pinus flexilis*, and *Pinus ponderosa*] (CABI)
- P. cembroides*, *P. edulis*, *P. monophylla*, *P. oocarpa* (Cibrián et al. 1995)

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

'pinyon ips' is most often used (Eager 1999; Furniss and Johnson 2002; Kearns and Jacobi 2005; Wilson and Tkacz 1992; lots of 'grey' literature)

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

piñon ips (Burns and Honkala 1990, EPPO no date; Furniss and Carolin 1977, Leatherman and Kondratieff 2003, Negrón and Wilson 2003, Wood 1982)
piñon engraver beetle (Hagle et al. 2003)

pinyon ips beetle (Skelly and Christopherson 2004; CABI 2004)
pinyon engraver beetle (Keyes 2003)
pinyon pine beetle (Cognato et al. 2003, CABI 2004)
occasionally 'pinon ips' without the tilde over the first 'n' (FS 'gray' literature)
CABI (2004) also notes the names: 'pinyon ips', 'California five-spined engraver', 'California five-spined ips'

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 known and none cited in CABI but some possible in Spanish?)

scolyte du pin du Colorado [?pine bark beetle of Colorado] (Kearns and Jacobi 2005; *This is likely a common name generated by the journal*)

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

(none)

(NOTE: that *Ips hoppingi* is morphologically indistinguishable from *I. confusus* and also attacks piñon pines. It is the only other potential candidate for the common name of pinyon ips. However, its distribution occurs mostly in Mexico and would be more appropriately named Mexican pinyon ips. (See: Lanier 1970, Wood 1982, Cibrián et al. 1995, Page et al. 1997, Cognato & Sperling 2000; Cognato & Vogler 2001)

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

- Burns, R.M, and B.H. Honkala, tech. cords. 1990. *Silvics of North America: 1. Conifers*. Agricultural Handbook 654. Washington, DC: US Department of Agriculture, Forest Service
- CABI (Commonwealth Agricultural Bureau International). 2005. *Crop Protection Compendium*, 2005 edition.
- Cane J.H., M.W. Stock, D.L. Wood, and S.J. Gast SJ, 1990. Phylogenetic relationships of *Ips* bark beetles (Coleoptera: Scolytidae): electrophoretic and morphometric analyses of the grandicollis group. *Biochemical Systematics and Ecology*, 18(5):359-368.
- Chamberlin, W.J.; 1958. *The Scolytoidea of the Northwest: Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and British Columbia*. Oregon State College, Corvallis, Oregon. 208 pp.
- Cibrián Tovar, D., J.T. Méndez Montiel, R. Campos Bolaños, H.O. Yates III, and J.F. Lara. 1995. *Forest Insects of Mexico*. Universidad Autónoma Chapingo. Chapingo, Estado de México, México.
- Cognato, A.I, and F. Sperling. 2000. Phylogeny of *Ips* DeGeer species (Coleoptera: Scolytidae) inferred from mitochondrial cytochrome oxidase I DNA sequence. *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution* 14: 445-460.
- Cognato, A.I, and A.P. Vogler. 2001. Exploring data interaction and nucleotide alignment in a multiple gene analysis of *Ips* (Coleoptera: Scolytinae). *Systematic Biology*, 50, 758–780.
- Cognato, A.I., A.D. Harlin, M.L. Fisher. 2003. Genetic structure among pinyon pine beetle populations (Scolytinae: *Ips confusus*). *Environmental Entomology* 32(5): 1262-1270.
- Eager, T. 1999. Factors affecting the health of pinyon pine trees (*Pinus edulis*) in the pinyon-juniper woodlands of western Colorado. In: *Proceedings-ecology and management of pinyon-juniper communities within the Interior West*, compilers Monsen, S.B. and

- R.Stevens, 397-399. US Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station, Ogden UT
- EPPO no date. Data Sheets on Quarantine Pests, *Ips confusus* and *Ips paraconfusus*. 5 pp. viewed at http://www.eppo.org/QUARANTINE/insects/Ips_confusus/IPSXCO_ds.pdf 10 August 2005 (EPPO data also in the CABI2005 database report)
- Furniss, R.L., and V.M. Carolin. 1977 (reprinted w/ some updates in 1992). *Western forest insects*. Forest Service Miscellaneous Publication No. 1339. Washington, DC: US Department of Agriculture, Forest Service
- Furniss, M.M., and J.B. Johnson. 2002. *Field guide to the bark beetles of Idaho and adjacent regions*. Moscow, ID: University of Idaho
- Hagle, S.K., K.E. Gibson, and S.T. Tunnock. 2003. *Field guide to diseases and insect pests of northern and central Rocky Mountain conifers*. Forest Health Protection Report Number R1-03-08. Missoula, MT: US Department of Agriculture, Forest Service
- Hopping, G.R. 1965. North American species in Group IX of *Ips* DeGeer (Coleoptera: Scolytidae). *Canadian Ent.* 97:422-434.
- Kearns, H.S.J. and W.R. Jacobi. 2005. Impacts of black stain root disease in recently formed mortality centers in the piñon-juniper woodlands of southwestern Colorado. *Canadian Journal of Forest Research* 35(2): 461-471.
- Keen, F.P. 1938, rev. 1952. *Insect Enemies of Western Forests*. Division of Forest Insect Investigations, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. USDA Misc. Pub. 273. United States Government Printing Office. Washington, D.C. 280 pp.
- Keyes, C. 2003. Pinyon engraver beetle. Forest Insect and Disease Leaflet. Salt Lake City, UT: Utah Division of Forestry, Fire and State Lands
- Lanier, G. N. 1970. Biosystematics of North American *Ips* (Coleoptera: Scolytidae): Hopping's group IX. *Can. Entomol.* 102: 1139-1163.
- Lanier G.N., and D.L. Wood. 1975. Specificity of response to pheromones in the genus *Ips* (Coleoptera: Scolytidae). *Journal of Chemical Ecology*, 1(1):9-23.
- Leatherman, D.A. and B.C. Kondratieff. 2003. Insects associated with the piñon-juniper woodlands of Mesa Verde country. In *Ancient piñon-juniper woodlands*, Editor: Floyd, M.L., ed, 167-180. University Press of Colorado, Boulder, CO.
- Merrill, L.D. 1991. Biological barriers to hybridization in closely related species of *Ips* (Coleoptera: Scolytidae). Unpublished dissertation, 121 pp.
- Negron, J.F., and J.L. Wilson. 2003. Attributes associated with probability of infestation by the piñon ips, *Ips confusus* (Coleoptera: Scolytidae), in piñon pine, *Pinus edulis*. *Western North American Naturalist* 63(4): 440-451.
- Page, M., L.J. Nelson, G. J. Blomquist, and S. J. Seybold. 1997. Cuticular hydrocarbons as chemotaxonomic characters of pine engraver beetles (*Ips* spp.) in the *grandicollis* subgeneric group. *J. Chem. Ecol.* 23: 1053-1099.
- Schultz, David E. and William D. Bedard. 1987. California Fivespined Ips. Forest Insect and Disease Leaflet 102. USDA Forest Service. 8 pp.
- Skelly, J., and J. Christopherson. 2004. Pinyon pine – management guidelines for common pests. Reno, NV: University of Nevada, Cooperative Extension.
- Struble, G.R, 1955. California Five-Spined Engraver Beetle. Forest Pest Leaflet 4. UDSA Forest Service. 4pp.

Wilson, J.L. and B. Tkacz. 1992. Pinyon ips outbreak in pinyon-juniper woodland in northern Arizona: a case study. In: Symposium on ecology and management of oak and associated woodlands: perspectives in the southwestern United States and northern Mexico, Tech Coord. Ffolliott, P.F., G.J. Gottfried, D.A. Bennett, V.M. Hernandez C., A. Ortega-Rubio, and R.H. Hamre, 187-190. Rocky Mountain Research Station General Technical Report RM-218. Fort Collins, CO: US Department of Agriculture, Forest Service

Wood, S.L. 1982. The bark and ambrosia beetles of North and Central America. Great Basin Naturalist Memoirs, No. 6. Brigham Young University

Wood, S.L. and Bright, D.E. 1992. A catalog of Scolytidae and Platypodidae (Coleoptera), Part 2: Taxonomic Index. Great Basin Naturalist Memoirs. 13: 1-1553.

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:

People who participated in or reviewed this submission include:

- o Brytten E. Steed, Forest Entomologist, USDA Forest Service-Forest Health Protection, Ogden UT
- o Joel McMillin, Entomologist, USDA Forest Service – Forest Health Protection, Flagstaff, AZ
- o Gail Durham, Forest Health Specialist, NV Division of Forestry, Carson City, NV
- o Anthony Cognato, Assistant Professor, Department of Entomology, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX
- o Terry Rogers, Entomologist, USDA Forest Service – Forest Health Protection, Albuquerque, NM
- o Iral Ragenovich, Regional Entomologist, USDA Forest Service-Forest Health Protect, Portland OR
- o Tom Eager, Entomologist, USDA Forest Service – Forest Health Protection, Gunnison, CO
- o Lee Humble, Forest Entomologist, NRC Canadian Forest Service, Victoria BC Canada
- o Steve Seybold, Research Entomologist, USDA Forest Service– Pacific SW Research Station, Davis, CA.
- o Malcom M. Furniss, Research Professor, University of Idaho, Moscow, ID
- o Jim LaBonte, Insect Program Specialist, Oregon Department of Agriculture, Salem OR

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.)

- Search on ESA Common Names site (http://www.entsoc.org/Pubs/Books/Common_Names/search.asp) to determine if this species had a common name, if the common name belonged to another species – negative in both accounts
- Review of the ESC Common Names publication (pdf at http://www.esc-sec.org/common_names_2005.pdf) to determine if this species had a common name in either English or French, or if the English common name proposed belonged to another species – negative in all accounts
- Search of British Museum of Natural History website (<http://www.nhm.ac.uk/nature-online/biodiversity/nature-navigator/>)
- Search in CABI2005 (Commonwealth Agricultural Bureau International) data base (includes CAB, Tree CD, EPPO, and Forest Science Abstracts)
- See list of citations in #10

pinyon ips
1001-08-05

Ips confusus

11/30/2005

12. Proposed by: Western Forest Insect Work Conference group (WFIWC), Common Names Committee (CNC) Chair – Brytten Steed

Proposal prepared and submitted to the WFIWC CNC by Brytten Steed, Entomologist, USDA Forest Service-Forest Health Protection, Ogden UT

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