



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.

October 14, 2008

Esteemed ESA Common Names Committee members,

As the co-Chairs for the Western Forest Insect Work Conference (WFIWC) Common Names Committee (CNC), we are pleased to present the following insect for your consideration. This proposal is part of a current effort to update the important publication [Western Forest Insects](#) and formalize common names used therein not yet recognized by ESA.

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 (numbered entries accompanied by a letter are additional). 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, we encourage you to contact us.

Sincerely,

/s/ Brytten Steed

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

/s/ William Ciesla

William Ciesla
WFIWC-CNC co-Chair
wciesla@aol.com

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): *northern spruce engraver*

1b. Proposed new common name in French (optional): *None required. ESA has no French common names and the Entomological Society of Canada already has a French name for this insect.*

2. Previously approved ESA common name (if any): *None*

2b. Previously approved English ESC common name (if any): *northern spruce engraver*

2c. Previously approved French ESC common name (if any)-include direct translation to English: *scolyte de l'épinette*

3. Scientific name (genus, species, author): *Ips perturbatus* (Eichoff)

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).

Ips interpunctus (Eichoff) and *Ips hudsonicus* LeConte

Supporting Information

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

a) *This is the current common name accepted by the Entomological Society of Canada and there is no current accepted name within the Entomological Society of America.*

b) *This is the common name used in the USDA Forest Service publication Insect of Eastern Forests. Although this publication is out of print, it is still used by forest entomologists and foresters (Drooz, ed., 1985).*

c) *Ips perturbatus* is an important insect in the Alaska boreal forest ecosystem that is often referred to in work with the public and particularly state agencies dealing with timber sales, salvage operations, and fuels treatments.

d) This common name is necessary because there are several other species of Curculionids with similar common names, both accepted and unaccepted, that could easily be confused with *Ips perturbatus*. (see also # 10)

5. Stage or characteristic to which the proposed common name refers: Adult and larval stages feed on the phloem tissue in the cambium of the host leaving “engraved” patterns of their galleries on the surface of the wood. The term “engraver” is commonly used for bark beetles that exhibit this behavior and is most commonly used for beetles in the genus *Ips* and *Scolytus*.

‘Spruce’ refers to the principal host.

‘northern’ refers to the general range and compares to the more common engraver in spruce, *Ips pillifrons*.

6. Distribution (include citations):

- Almost everywhere in Canada and “apparently follows the northern range of its host tree” (Swaine, 1918)
- “Alaska and New Brunswick to Montana and Michigan” (Wood, 1982). Specific localities from Alaska, Canada and Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, and Montana are listed here.
- “Transcontinental in Canada; northern United States” (Bright, 1976).
- Manitoba, unconfirmed, USA unconfirmed CAB Abstracts, 1973-1998.

7. Principal hosts (include citations):

White and Lutz Spruce, (Gobeil, 1936; Holsten and Werner, 1987; Holsten et al., 2001a) *Picea glauca* and *P. sitchensis* (Beckwith, 1972).

“*Picea glauca*, one record from *P. engelmanni*,” (Wood, 1982).

“*Picea* spp.; also *Pinus banksiana* and *P. contorta*,” (Bright, 1976)

Picea mariana (black spruce), CABI, 2005

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

Drooz, ed, 1985; Holsten et al, 2001b; Robertson, 2000; Holsten, 1999.

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

Engraver, northern spruce bark beetle, (CABI, 2005).

Engraver beetle (Holsten et al, 2000; Werner, 1993; Werner and Holsten, 1997).

Spruce bark beetle (Swaine, 1924; Watson, 1927).

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) scolyte de l'épinette, (there is no direct translation for scolyte, but de l'épinette literally means “of spruce” so scolytid of spruce is the most literal translation available) CABI, 2005 and ESC.

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

Other bark beetles to which 'spruce engraver' has sometimes been applied are listed below. However, *Ips borealis* and *Scolytus piceae* are most likely to be confused. Additional proposals for these bark beetles are being considered to minimize confusion.

-*Scolytus piceae* is referred to as the spruce engraver (Furniss and Carolin, 1977).

However, searches for 'spruce engraver' have more often resulted in references *Ips perturbatus* suggesting confusion with common names of these two species (searches using library databases as well as google.com and google scholar resulted in hits for both species when entering spruce engraver as the key word). The concurrent proposal for a common name suggests 'spruce limb engraver'.

-*Ips pilifrons*- we suggest a common name of 'southern spruce engraver'; grey literature references to this as 'spruce ips'

-*Ips hunteri*- concurrent proposal suggests a common name of 'blue spruce engraver'

-*Ips tridens*- we suggest a common name of 'lesser OR diverse spruce engraver'

-*Ips borealis*- we suggest a common name of 'boreal spruce engraver'; ESC has a common name listing of 'northern engraver'

-*Pseudips concinnus*- we suggest a common name of 'Sitka spruce engraver'; WFI uses 'Sitka spruce ips'; grey literature references to this as 'spruce ips'

Note that the name 'spruce beetle' is the current common name for *Dendroctonus rufipennis*.

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

Beckwith, R.C. 1972. Key to adult bark beetles commonly associated with white spruce stands in interior Alaska. USDA For. PNW Res. Note PNW-189. 6pp.

Bright, D.E. 1976. The insects and arachnids of Canada, Part 2. Canadian Dept. of Agriculture Publ. 1576. 241pp.

Furniss, R.L. and V.M. Carolin. 1977. Western Forest Insects. USDA For. Service Miscell. Publication No. 1339. 654pp.

Gobeil, A.R. 1936. The biology of *Ips perturbatus*. Canadian Journal of Research. Vol. 14, Sec. D., No. 12: 181-204.

Holsten, 1999. *Ips perturbatus* Textbook, Software. USDA Forest Service, Forest Health Protection, Alaska Region, Anchorage, Alaska.
<http://www.fs.fed.us/r10/spf/fhp/ipstext.htm>, accessed November 30, 2005.

Holsten, E.H. and R.A. Werner. 1987. Engraver beetles in Alaska forests. USDA For. Serv. Leaflet. 6pp.

- Holsten, E.H., Hennon, P., Trummer, T., and M. Schultz. 2001a. Insects and Disease of Alaskan Forests. USDA Forest Service Alaska Region. R10-TP-87. 242pp.
- Holsten, E.H., Burnside, R.E., and S.J. Seybold. 2001b. Verbenone interrupts the response to aggregation pheromone in the northern spruce engraver, *Ips perturbatus* (Coleoptera: Scolytidae), in south-central and interior Alaska. Journ. Ent. Soc. of British Columbia Vol. 98: 25-29.
- Holsten, E.H., Burnside, R.E., and S.J. Seybold. 2000. Attractant semiochemicals of the engraver beetle, *Ips perturbatus*, in south-central and interior Alaska. USDA Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Research Station Research Paper PNW-RP-529. 9pp.
- Robertson, I.C. 2000. Reproduction and developmental phenology of *Ips perturbatus* (Coleoptera: Scolytidae) inhabiting white spruce (Pinaceae). The Canadian Entomologist 132: 529-537.
- Swaine, J. M. 1918. Canadian bark-beetles. Dom. Can. Dept. Agric. Bull. 14, part II.
- Swaine, J. M. 1924. The control of the destructive spruce bark beetle in eastern Canada. Dom. Can. Dept. Agr. Pamph. 48.
- Watson, E.B. 1927. Notes on the hibernation of the spruce bark beetle, *Ips perturbatus* in northern Ontario. The Canadian Entomol. Vol. 59:120-121.
- Werner, R.A. 1993. Response of the engraver beetle, *Ips perturbatus*, to semiochemicals in white spruce stands in interior Alaska. USDA For. Serv. PNW Research Station Res. Paper PNW-RP-465. 9pp.
- Werner, R.A. and E.H. Holsten. 1997. Dispersal of the spruce beetle, *Dendroctonus rufipennis*, and the Engraver Beetle, *Ips perturbatus*, in Alaska. USDA For. Serv. PNW Res. Station Res. Paper PNW-RP-501. 8pp.
- Wood, S.L. 1982. The bark and ambrosia beetles of North and Central America (Coleoptera: Scolytidae), a taxonomic monograph. Great Basin Naturalist Memoirs, Brigham Young University No. 6. 1359pp.
- CABI. 2005. CABI (Commonwealth Agricultural Bureau International) data base (includes CAB, Tree CD, and Forest Science Abstracts).
- USDA Forest Service. 1985. Insects of Eastern Forests, Drooz, A.T., ed. Misc. Publ. 1426. Washington DC: USDA Forest Service. 608pp.

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:

I have contacted several other researchers and forest health professionals who are familiar with this insect and discussed the submission of this common name. Everyone that was contacted agreed that northern spruce engraver was the appropriate choice of common name for *Ips perturbatus*. This document was also reviewed by the WFIWC Common Names Committee and these professionals:

Jim Kruse, USDA Forest Service, Forest Health Protection; jkruse@fs.fed.us
Ken Zogas, USDA Forest Service, Forest Health Protection; kzogas@fs.fed.us
John Hard, retired USDA Forest Service
Richard Werner, retired USDA Forest Service, wernerr@peak.org
Ed Holsten, retired USDA Forest Service, Forest Health Protection,
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Steven J. Seybold, Chemical Ecology of Forest Insects, USDA Forest Service, Pacific
Southwest Research Station, Davis, California (sseybold@fs.fed.us)
Brytten Steed, USDA Forest Service, Forest Health Protection, bsteed@fs.fed.us
Steve Munson, USDA Forest Service, Forest Health Protection, smunson@fs.fed.us
Jim LaBonte, Insect Program Specialist, Oregon Dept. of Ag., 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.)

- a) Searched the USDA Forest Service Library.
- b) Conducted a formal library search using the following databases: Academic Search Premier, Agricola, and Biosis
- c) Conducted an internet search using Google and Google Scholar.

Also used:

-Search on ESA Common Names site
(http://www.entsoc.org/pubs/common_names/index.htm) to determine if this species had a common name and if the common name belonged to another species.

-Review of the ESC Common Names publication (pdf at http://www.esc-sec.org/common_names_2006.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.

-Search of British Museum of Natural History website (<http://www.nhm.ac.uk/nature-online/biodiversity/nature-navigator/>)

-Search in CABI (Commonwealth Agricultural Bureau International) data base (includes CAB, Tree CD, and Forest Science Abstracts).

- Search of Forest Service literature files

northern spruce engraver *Ips perturbatus* (Eichoff)
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- See list of citations in #10

12. Proposed by (your name): 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 Angie Ambourn (previously
at USDA Forest Service Fairbanks, Alaska).

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