



ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA

10001 Derekwood Lane, Suite 100, Lanham, MD 20706-4876
Phone: (301) 731-4535 • Fax: (301) 731-4538

E-mail: esa@entsoc.org • <http://www.entsoc.org>

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.

December 12, 2006

Esteemed ESA Common Names Committee members,

As the Chair for the Western Forest Insect Work Conference (WFIWC) Common Names Committee (CNC), I am pleased 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](#).

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): [fir root bark beetle](#)
- 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): [Pseudohylesinus granulatus \(Leconte\)](#)
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).
[Hylastes granulatus LeConte, 1868](#)

Supporting Information

4. Reasons supporting the need for the proposed new or changed common name:
[Common name is published in the Western Forest Insect \(Furniss and Carolin, 1977\) which is widely used by forest entomologists. Future publication of an updated version of this important publication is expected and should match approved names to minimize any future confusion.](#)

[This species is sometimes referred to as the fir root bark beetle \(Furniss and Carolin 1977\) and is sometimes grouped together with *Pseudohylesinus sericeus* and referred to as “silver fir beetles” \(Thomas and Wright, 1961\). It is more often referred to as the fir root bark beetle. Separate approved common names for these two species will reduce confusion.](#)

[Although this insect, in conjunction with *P. sericeus*, typically attacks windthrown, injured or felled and severely depressed trees, they have been known to periodically kill several million board feet of silver fir.](#)

5. Stage or characteristic to which the proposed common name refers: all stages - as this insect attacks primarily true firs and western hemlock in the lower bole and roots. Referring to the fir root bark beetle rather than the fir root beetle distinguishes this insect as a bark beetle rather than just a root feeding beetle.

6. Distribution (include citations): Range is from central California, Oregon, Washington into British Columbia and, and eastward to Idaho. (Thomas and Wright, 1961; Furniss and Carolin, 1977; Wood, 1982, Furniss and Johnson, 2002). And Alaska (Furniss and Johnson, 2002)

7. Principal hosts (include citations):

Principal hosts are various species of *Abies*:

Grand fir (*Abies grandis*), (Thomas and Wright, 1961; Furniss and Carolin, 1977; Wood, 1982, Furniss and Johnson, 2002)

Silver fir (*Abies amabilis*) (Thomas and Wright, 1961; Furniss and Carolin, 1977; Wood, 1982, Furniss and Johnson, 2002)

Noble fir (*Abies procera*) (Wood, 1982, Furniss and Johnson, 2002; Franklin, n.d.)

California red fir (*Abies magnifica*) (Thomas and Wright, 1961; Wood, 1982; Furniss and Johnson, 2002)

Subalpine fir (*Abies lasiocarpa*) (Wood, 1982; Furniss and Johnson, 2002)

Also recorded as hosts are:

Western hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*), (Thomas and Wright, 1961; Furniss and Carolin, 1977: Wood, 1982, Furniss and Johnson, 2002)

Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), (Thomas and Wright, 1961; Furniss and Carolin, 1977)

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

Furniss, R.L., and V.M. Carolin. 1977 – fir root bark beetle

Furniss, M. M. and J.B. Johnson, 2002 – fir root bark beetle

Thomas and Wright, 1961 – fir root bark beetle

Filip and Schmitt, 1990 – fir root bark beetle

Franklin, n.d. – fir root bark beetle

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

none known

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

10. Other insects or organisms to which the proposed common name might apply (give scientific name and include citations, if possible): *Pseudohylesinus granulatus* (LeConte), often referred to as the fir root bark beetle, this insect is often found in concert with *P. sericeus* attacking the same hosts. The difference is that *P. granulatus* is larger and primarily attacks the base and roots of the host, where *P. sericeus* attacks the bole, and upper bole and limbs in larger trees. (Furniss and Carolin, 1977). *Pseudohylesinus nobilis* also attacks the boles and upper limbs of many of the same true fir host species, but is often referred to as the noble fir beetle.

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

Filip, Gregory M. and Craig L. Schmitt. 1990. Rx for Abies: Silvicultural Options for Diseased firs in Oregon and Washington. USDA For. Serv. Pacific Northwest Research Station. Gen. Tech. Rpt. PNW-GTR-252

Furniss, R.L., and V.M. Carolin. 1977. Western forest insects. Forest Service Miscellaneous Publication No. 1339. Washington, DC: US Department of Agriculture, Forest Service

Furniss, Malcolm M. and J.B. Furniss. 2002. Field guide to the Bark Beetles of Idaho and Adjacent Regions. Idaho Forest, Wildlife and Range Experiment Station, University of Idaho. Sta. Bul. 74. 125p.

Franklin, Jerry F. n.d. Noble fir. On website:
www.na.fs.fed.us/spfo/pubs/silvics_manual/Volume_1/abies/procera.htm

Thomas, Gerard M. and K.H. Wright. 1961. Silver fir beetles. USDA For. Serv. Pacific Northwest Research Station. Forest Pest Leaflet 60. 7p.

BC Ministry of Forests. 2002. Silver fir beetle, *Pseudohylesinus grandis*,/Fir root bark beetle, *Pseudohylesinus granulatus*. Ministry of Forests and Range, forest Practices Branch.
www.for.gov.bc.ca/hfp/publications/00198/silver_fir_beele.htm

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

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:

Proposal was sent for review and comments provided by the following forest entomologists working with bark beetles:

David Bridgwater (Entomologist, USDA Forest Service, Portland, OR; dbridgwater@fs.fed.us)
Dave Overhulser (doverhulser@odf.state.or.us)
Dan Miller (Research Entomologist, USDA Forest Service, Athens, GA; dmiller@fs.fed.us)
Jim LaBonte (Insect Program Specialist, Oregon Department of Agriculture, Salem OR; jlabonte@oda.state.or.us)
Brytten Steed (Entomologist, USDA Forest Service, R-4, Ogden, UT; bsteed@fs.fed.us)

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/Common_Names/index.htm) 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 CABI (Commonwealth Agricultural Bureau International) data base (includes CAB, Tree CD, and Forest Science Abstracts)
- Search of www using the Google search engine for references to *P. granulatus*
- Search of Forest Health Protection and personal literature files
- See list of citations in #10

fir root bark beetle
1015-10-06

Pseudohylesinus granulatus

12/12/2006

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

Proposal prepared and submitted to the WFIWC CNC by Iral Ragenovich, Entomologist, USDA
Forest Service, Forest Health Protection, Portland, OR

E-mail:

bsteed@fs.fed.us

Telephone:

801-476-9732

Fax:

801-479-1477

Address:

Brytten Steed / USDA FS – Forest Health Protection / 4746 S. 1900 E. / Ogden UT 84403

Date:

December 12, 2006