



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.

December 9, 2005

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):* hemlock engraver

1b. *Proposed new common name in French (optional):* None required as ESA has no French common names, and ESC already has one for this insect (see #2c, below)

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

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

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

Scolyte de la pruche (scolytid of hemlock)

3. *Scientific name (genus, species, author):* *Scolytus tsugae* (Swaine)

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).*

See response to question #7, below.

Supporting Information

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

a) This was the common name used by Keen (1952).

b) This name was published in Furniss and Carolin (1977) which is a standard general reference used by foresters and forest entomologists for many western forest insects.

c) This is the common name accepted by the Entomological Society of Canada.

d) While not yet known to be present there, is a noted exotic insect "to consider further" in Australia (Australian Government 2004).

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

Adult and larval stages both mine in the phloem and cambium of hemlocks, leaving engraved

marks on the wood below which are seen when the bark is peeled back. Note that the term “engraver” is used in accepted common names for other species of bark beetles that behave in a similar manner in other hosts (e.g. *Ips pini* is known as the pine engraver and *Scolytus ventralis* is known as the fir engraver).

6. *Distribution (include citations):*

- “From British Columbia southward into California and eastward into Idaho” (Keen, 1952).
- “British Columbia to California” and Idaho, Montana, Wyoming (Furniss and Carolin, 1977).
- “British Columbia (and) Alberta to northern California” (Australian Government, 2004).
- There is a recent report from New Mexico (U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service, 2004), but this is likely in error (see comment below in #9).

7. *Principal hosts (include citations):*

Western hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*) and mountain hemlock, *T. mertensiana* (Furniss and Carolin, 1977; Wood 1982).

Due to the synonymy by Wood (1966)*, the biology of *S. tsugae* reported by McMullen and Atkins (1959) in Douglas-fir (and other hosts) may have actually pertained to *Scolytus monticolae* (Swaine). For the same reason, the article by Schenk et al. (1976) may have actually dealt with *S. monticolae* (or more probably, *Scolytus unispinosus*, personal communication from M.M. Furniss).

**S. monticolae* was placed in synonymy under *S. tsugae*; however, *S. monticolae* was reinstated (as shown in Wood 1982) after M.M. Furniss brought to his attention that the two entities have contradictory egg galleries (vertical for *S. monticolae* and horizontal for *S. tsugae*) (personal communication from M.M. Furniss). Note, however, that the possibility of one insect species constructing differently-oriented galleries in different hosts (due to differences in anatomical and physiological characteristics of the alternate hosts) has not been ruled out.

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

Keen, 1952; Furniss and Carolin, 1977; Australian Government, 2004

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

A publication of the U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service (U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service, 2004) refers to “*S. monticolae* (= *S. tsugae*)” as the Douglas-fir engraver. Note, however, that “Douglas-fir engraver” is typically used as the common name for *Scolytus unispinosus* LeConte (Furniss and Carolin 1977, and elsewhere) and is the accepted common name for that insect by both the Entomological Society of America and the Entomological Society of Canada. Thus, either the usage of the common name or the usage of the Latin binomial for the insect in question in the USDA Forest Service publication is in error. Note that *S. unispinosus* flight period greatly overlaps that of *S. tsugae*, so a mistaken identification is also possible in this case.

hemlock engraver
1010-10-05

Scolytus tsugae

12/9/2005

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):

None. No other scolytid engraves the sapwood of *Tsuga heterophylla* or *T. mertensiana*.

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

Australian Government, Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry. 2004. Import risk analysis for sawn coniferous timber from Canada, New Zealand and the United States. Draft Pest Categorisation Tables, April 2004. (available at http://www.daff.gov.au/corporate_docs/publications/pdf/market_access/biosecurity/plant/timber_pestcat.pdf)

Furniss, R.L. and V.M. Carolin. 1977. Western forest insects (1992 reprinting). U.S.D.A. Forest Service. Misc. Publ. 1339. 654p.

Keen, F. P. 1952. Insect enemies of western forests, revised edition. U.S.D.A. Misc. Publ. 273. 280p.

McMullen, L.H. and Atkins, M.D. 1959. Life-history and habits of *Scolytus tsugae* in the interior of British Columbia. *The Canadian Entomologist* 91:416-426.

Schenk, J.A., Berryman, A.A., and Dale, J.W. 1976. An evaluation of a *Scolytus tsugae* infestation in a small stand of Douglas-fir samplings in northern Idaho. *The Canadian Entomologist* 108:1079-1083.

U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service. 2004. Forest insect and disease conditions in the Southwestern Region, 2004. Washington, D.C.

Wood S. L. 1982. The bark and ambrosia beetles of North and Central America (Coleoptera: Scolytidae), a taxonomic monograph. *Great Basin Naturalist Memoirs* 6

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 who are familiar with this insect and have addressed their comments and concerns in this proposal.

These individuals were supplied with a draft version of this proposal and were asked to provide input:

- John H. Borden (Phero Tech Inc.; johnb@pherotech.com)
- B. Staffan Lindgren (University of Northern British Columbia; lindgren@unbc.ca)
- Malcolm M. Furniss (Affiliate Professor of Entomology, University of Idaho; MalFurniss@turbonet.com)
- Mary L. Reid (University of Calgary; mreid@ucalgary.ca)

hemlock engraver
1010-10-05

Scolytus tsugae

12/9/2005

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.)

Used two UNBC library abstracting databases (ISI Web of Science and Biological & Agricultural Index Plus) as well as Google.com and Google Scholar.

Also used:

- 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 CABI (Commonwealth Agricultural Bureau International) data base (includes CAB, Tree CD, and Forest Science Abstracts)
- Search of personal literature files

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

Proposal prepared and submitted to the WFIWC CNC by Dezene Huber, Canada Research Chair in Forest Entomology and Chemical Ecology & Assistant professor.

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Date:

December 9, 2005