



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.

January 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

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: redhaired pine bark beetle
- 1b. Proposed new common name in French (optional): None
2. Previously approved 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): *Hylurgus ligniperda* (F.)
Order: Coleoptera
Family: Curculionidae (Subfamily: Scolytinae)
- 3b. List important previous scientific names: *Bostrichus ligniperda* F.

Supporting Information

4. Reasons supporting the need for the proposed common name:

Hylurgus ligniperda was first detected in traps in 1994 and 1995 in damaged pine stands near Rochester, New York. In November 2000, about 15 miles away from the first trap records, overwintering adult populations were discovered in a Christmas tree plantation under decline from white pine root disease. Later, *H. ligniperda* was detected in July 2003 in flight traps from two urban areas in Los Angeles County, California, by Richard Penrose of the California Department of Food and Agriculture. Monitoring traps and subsequent ground surveys by R. Penrose, S. Seybold, D. Liu and J. Lee have revealed that the beetle is present in six southern California Counties (Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, and Ventura Cos.) From 1985-2000, this pest was intercepted 217 times making it the fifth most intercepted pest at US Ports of Entry (Haack, 2001). According to PIN309, it is reportable/actionable. In a risk assessment by Eglitis (2000), *H. ligniperda* was ranked as having a "high" risk potential, both in likelihood and consequences of introduction.

A common name is needed to facilitate communication with the interested public. There are many bark beetles in the U.S., and there is a need to distinguish this beetle by its obvious physical characteristic and association with pines for land managers and the lay public.

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

An adult *Hylurgus ligniperda* is easily distinguished from most other bark beetles by the presence of red hairs (setae), which are particularly evident on the posterior slope of the elytra. Worldwide, the beetle has been reported to frequently colonize 12 different *Pinus* spp. While its host range has been suggested by some to include other non-pine conifers, this has not been confirmed in the primary literature. Thus, the beetle is likely to confine its colonization and development to pines.

6. Distribution:

Native:

- Europe: includes central, southern, western Russia, the Caucasus, Crimea
- Mediterranean: also includes North Africa, Algeria and associated Atlantic and Mediterranean Islands
- Asia Minor (between Mediterranean and Black Sea)
- China? (although reported by Wood and Bright 1992, a review of the recent Chinese literature reveals that it has been intercepted many times at Chinese ports, but is apparently not yet established in China)

Introduced:

Asia: Japan

Australasia and South Pacific: Australia, New Zealand (1974), Sri Lanka (=Ceylon)

Africa: South Africa, St. Helena Island, Swaziland

South America: Brazil, Chile, Uruguay

North America: New York, southern California

Key References:

- Bain, J. 1977. *Hylurgus ligniperda* (Fabricius) (Coleoptera: Scolytidae). New Zealand Forest Service, Forest Research Institute, Forest and Timber Insects in New Zealand, No. 18, 7 pp.
- Browne, F.G. 1968. *Pests and diseases of forest plantation trees: An annotated list of the principal species occurring in the British Commonwealth*. Oxford, UK: Clarendon Press, 1330 pp.
- Eglitis, A.E. 2000. Red-haired pine bark beetle. pp 183-185, *USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service and Forest Service Pest risk assessment for importation of solid wood packing materials into the United States*, 275 pp.
- Haack, R.A. 2001. Intercepted Scolytidae (Coleoptera) at U.S. ports of entry: 1985-2000. *Integrated Pest Management Reviews*, 6:253-282.
- Hu, X.-N., Wu, J.-J., Liang, F., Liang, G.-G., Yie, W.-F., and Shen, W.-T. 2004. Study on the biological control of *Steinernema feltiae* against *Hylurgus ligniperda* on the entry log. *Plant Quarantine*, **18**: 269–272 (in Chinese)
- Liang, Q.-C., Chen, S.-Y, Liu, Z.-C., and Wen, W.-F. 2003. Interception records of harmful beetles in imported *Pinus radiata* logs from New Zealand. *Plant Quarantine*, **17**: 352–353 (in Chinese).
- MacKenzie, M. 1992. Potential forest exports and pests from New Zealand. *In Log Imports and Introduced Forest Pests into the Pacific Northwest*, Corvallis, Oregon, 21–23 April, 1992. Edited by G.M. Filip Oregon State University, Department of Forest Science, College of Forestry, Corvallis, Oregon Unpaginated.
- Neumann, F.G. 1979. Insect pest management in Australia radiata pine plantations. *Australian Forestry*, **42**: 30–38.
- USDA Forest Service. 2002. New introduction: The red-haired bark beetle, *Hylurgus ligniperda* Fabricius (Coleoptera: Scolytidae). *Pest Alert NA-PR-03-02*, 2 pp.
- Wang, F., Chen, S.-L., and Zhou, W.-C. 2005. Recognition and diagnosis of *Hylurgus ligniperda*. *Plant Quarantine*, **20**: 30–31 (in Chinese).

- Wei, H.-D., and Shao, P.-Z. 1991. Methods for quarantine of imported wood infested with *Hylurgus ligniperda*. *Plant Quarantine*, **5**: 199–200 (in Chinese).
- Wood S.L, Bright D.E. 1992. A catalog of Scolytidae and Platypodidae (Coleoptera), Part 2: Taxonomic Index, Volume A. *Great Basin Naturalist Memoirs* **13**: 1-833.
- Yang, X.-J., and An, Y.-L. 2002. Diagnosis of *Hylurgus ligniperda* in imported pines during interceptions at ports of entry. *Plant Quarantine*, **16**: 288–289 (in Chinese).
- Zondag, R. 1979. Breeding of the clerid *Thanasimus formicarius* for the control of the bark beetles *Hylastes ater* and *Hylurgus ligniperda* in New Zealand. *New Zealand Journal of Forestry Science*, **9**: 125–132.

7. Principal hosts (include references):

Native and Introduced Range: *Pinus* spp. especially *P. brutia*, *P. canariensis*, *P. elliottii*, *P. halepensis*, *P. montezumae* Lamb., *P. nigra*, *P. patula*, *P. pinaster*, *P. pinea*, *P. radiata*, *P. strobus* L., and *P. sylvestris*

- Bain, J. 1977. *Hylurgus ligniperda* (Fabricius) (Coleoptera: Scolytidae). New Zealand Forest Service, Forest Research Institute, Forest and Timber Insects in New Zealand, No. 18, 7 pp.
- Bright D.E. Jr., Skidmore R.E. 1997. *A catalog of Scolytidae and Platypodidae (Coleoptera), Supplement 1 (1990-1994)*. Ottawa, Canada: NRC Research Press.
- Browne, F.G. 1968. *Pests and diseases of forest plantation trees: An annotated list of the principal species occurring in the British Commonwealth*. Oxford, UK: Clarendon Press, 1330 pp.
- Eglitis, A.E. 2000. Red-haired pine bark beetle. pp 183-185, *USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service and Forest Service Pest risk assessment for importation of solid wood packing materials into the United States*, 275 pp.
- Pfeffer, A. 1994. Zentral- und westpaläarktische borken- und kernkäfer (Coleoptera, Scolytidae, Platypodidae). *Entomologica Basiliensia*, **17**: 5–310.

Hosts in California to date as reported by Penrose, Lee, Liu, and Seybold:

Pinus halepensis (Aleppo pine), *Pinus canariensis* (Canary Island pine)

Hosts in New York to date as reported by USDA Forest Service 2002 Pest Alert

Pinus strobus (eastern white pine)

8. References containing previous use of the proposed common name:

Two of three references use red-haired instead of redhaired. We propose “redhaired” to follow ESA naming standards which excludes hyphens.

- NAPIS website, Reported Status of Redhaired pine bark beetle, *Hylurgus ligniperda* in US and Puerto Rico, <http://www.ceris.purdue.edu/napis/pests/barkb/impa/rpbbusa.html>
- Tribe, G.D. 1991. Phenology of *Pinus radiata* log colonization by the red-haired pine bark beetle *Hylurgus ligniperda* (Fabricius) (Coleoptera: Scolytidae) in the south-western Cape Province.

- Eglitis, A.E. 2000. Red-haired pine bark beetle. pp 183-185, *USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service and Forest Service Pest risk assessment for importation of solid wood packing materials into the United States*, 275 pp.

9. References using common names (give names) other than that proposed:

“golden-haired bark beetle”

- Lawson, S.A, F.D Morgan. 1993. Prey specificity of adult *Temnochila virescens* F. (Col., Trogositidae), a predator of *Ips grandicollis* Eichh. (Col., Scolytidae). *J. Appl. Ent.* 115: 139-144.

“goldenhaired bark beetle”

- Bark and wood boring beetles of the world. 2006. *Hylurgus ligniperda* (Fabricius). <http://www.barkbeetles.org/browse/subject.cfm?SUB=885>

“red-haired bark beetle”

- USDA Forest Service. 2002. New introduction: The red-haired bark beetle, *Hylurgus ligniperda* Fabricius (Coleoptera: Scolytidae). *Pest Alert NA-PR-03-02*, 2 pp.

“red haired bark beetle”

- Browne, F.G. 1968. *Pests and diseases of forest plantation trees: An annotated list of the principal species occurring in the British Commonwealth*. Oxford, UK: Clarendon Press, 1330 pp

“red-haired pine bark beetle”

- Phytosanitary Alert System. 2002. *Hylurgus ligniperda* Fabricius. *Pest Alert*. www.pestalert.org

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:

None

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:

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

- Michael Bohne, USDA Forest Service, Forest Health Protection, Sacramento, California (mbohne@fs.fed.us)
- Mary Lou Flint, Department of Entomology, UC Davis, Davis, California (mflint@ucdavis.edu)
- Robert A. Haack, USDA Forest Service, North Central Experiment Station, East Lansing, Michigan (rhaack@fs.fed.us)
- Jana C. Lee, Department of Entomology, UC Davis, Davis, California (jctlee@ucdavis.edu)

- Deguang Liu, Department of Entomology, UC Davis, Davis, California (dgliu@ucdavis.edu)
- Richard L. Penrose, California Dept. of Food and Ag., Sacramento, California (dpenrose@cdfa.ca.gov)
- Steven J. Seybold, Chemical Ecology of Forest Insects, USDA Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Research Station, Davis, California (sseybold@fs.fed.us)
- Jeff J. Witcosky, USDA Forest Service, Forest Health Protection, Lakewood, Colorado (jwitcosky@fs.fed.us)
- Don Bright, Gillette Museum of Arthropod Diversity, Dept. Bioagricultural Sciences and Pest Management, Colorado State University (dbright@lamar.colostate.edu)
- Brytten E. Steed, Entomologist, USDA Forest Service, Forest Health Protection, Missoula, Montana (bsteed@fs.fed.us)
- William Ciesla, Forest Health Management International, Fort Collins, CO (WCiesla@aol.com)
- Lee Pederson, Entomologist, USDA Forest Service, Forest Health Protection, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho (lpederson@fs.fed.us)

Other people contacted include:

- Iral Ragenovich, Entomologist, USDA FS, FHP, Portland, OR
- John McLean, Professor at the University of British Columbia, Vancouver Canada
- Lee Humble, Research Entomologist, NRC Canadian Forest Service, Victoria BC, Canada
- Bobbe Fitzgibbon, Entomologist, USDA FS, FHP, Flagstaff, AZ

The membership of Western Forest Insect Work Conference was given announcement of 30 days for review; no negative comments were received.

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.)

USDA FS library

Web of Science search engine

Entomological Society of America

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

Proposal prepared and submitted to the WFIWC CNC by Jana Lee, Postdoc, Entomology, UC Davis, Davis, CA jctlee@ucdavis.edu.

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Date: 14 January 2008

The following is the only comment we received concerning this proposal and the reply made by the proposers:

The concern:

Support for a common name for this species is not a problem. But which common name? Golden-haired or goldenhaired pine bark beetle is almost as common as red-haired or redhaired pine bark beetle, the first is strongest in Europe whereas the later is common in Canada and the US. But even the Bugwood site uses "goldenhaired pine bark beetle".

My personal preference would be "European goldenhaired pine beetle". A lot of bark beetles in pines are often called "pine beetles" ... we don't always need "bark" in the common name. Adding "European" clearly identifies it as an exotic. Using "goldenhaired" is consistent with the European origin ... and the hairs look more golden than red to me. Also, we have a number of other pine bark species with red hairs like turpentine beetles.

The response:

We addressed three aspects of the comment:

1) pine bark beetle vs. pine beetle: We prefer pine bark beetle. We reviewed the other bark beetle common names and found that the word bark shows up in the Dryocoetes (*D. confusus* = western balsam bark beetle, *D. betulae*= birch bark beetle), the Scolytus (*S. multistriatus*=European elm bark beetle, *S. schevyrewi*=banded elm bark beetle), and *Hylurgopinus rufipes* (native elm bark beetle). The Ips are general engravers or ips; only the *Dendroctonus* are referred to as pine beetles or spruce beetles. We think that it is important with *H. ligniperda* to designate the insect as bark beetle to distinguish it from other beetles and since there is no precedent for a non-*Dendroctonus* to be referred to as a pine beetle, we would like pine bark beetle in the common name. In this way, the lay reader knows immediately from the common name that the insect is grouped with the bark beetles. For the *Dendroctonus*, sometimes this is a problem and we have to point out that, for example, the spruce beetle is indeed a bark beetle.

2) European vs. no designation of origin. We prefer not to use the term European in the common name. First of all, the native range of the beetle includes North Africa and Asia Minor, so calling it "European" would be a misnomer. Second, it is already cosmopolitan and there is almost more literature on it from New Zealand and South Africa than from the native range. Adding the term European would make the common name very long and it is already somewhat long. Finally, we originally proposed that *S. schevyrewi* should be called the Asian banded elm bark beetle, but Bob Haack pointed out that this had a political connotation and we would be implicitly assigning blame to Asia or China for the introduction of the insect. This probably holds true in this case as well. However, given that the beetle is not solely from Europe in the first place, I think it is clear that we should not use European in the common name.

3) redhaired vs. goldenhaired: We prefer to use the term redhaired. Of the three issues raised by the reviewer, this is the most difficult to address, mainly because the difference between red hairs and golden hairs is not all that obvious! We would like to stay with redhaired primarily because this is the common name that has been used so far in North America and after all, we are interested in establishing a U.S. common name, i.e., this is a North American common names issue. In our survey of the literature we found that redhaired was used in two papers from South Africa, in the USDA FS Pest Alert, in the NAPIS web site, in the PRA by Andy Eglitis, and in a publication by the North American Plant Protection Organization (2002). Also, we found that Sabine Grune used redhaired in her taxonomic treatment of bark beetles from 1979:

Grüne, S. 1979. *Brief illustrated key to European bark beetles*. M.&H. Schaper, Hannover, Germany, 182 pp.

redhaired pine bark beetle
spec-02-07

Hylurgus lingniperda (F.)

1/14/2008

This is a European work. In fact, in contrast to the comments of the reviewer, we could not find any evidence of any European writer using goldenhaired in the literature. Goldenhaired was used in four papers, all of which were written by Australian authors. It is also used by the Bugwood website. One New Zealand paper by Bain (1977) describes the insect morphologically as having yellowish hairs, but he does not use a common name.

Given this review of various precedents, we would argue that redhaired is as appropriate as goldenhaired and ask that you keep our suggested common name intact, i.e., redhaired pine bark beetle.

Hope that this helps you with the application!

Best wishes,

Steve

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