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Entomological Society of America Proposal Form for New Common Name or Change of ESA-Approved Common Name

Complete this form and e-mail to pubs@entsoc.org.

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 at <https://www.entsoc.org/pubs/use-and-submission-common-names>.

6 June 2025

Dear ESA Common Names Committee members,

I am pleased to present proposals for common names for the bark beetle, *Pseudips radiatae*, for your consideration. This proposal is an effort to formalize common names of economically important beetles, one which has been recently found beyond its native range. The name is currently not recognized by ESA but occur, in part, in several publications concerning forest insects.

I have consulted with members of the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization (EPPO) Expert Working Group on Pest Risk Analysis for *Pseudips mexicanus*, Western Forest Insect Work Conference (WFIWC) Common Names Committee (CNC), and other forest entomologists on the appropriateness of this name.

This proposal will also be submitted to the Entomological Society of Canada so you will find entries in our form that are in addition to those you require (any numbers accompanied by a letter).

If you have any questions or concerns, please contact me.

Sincerely,

Anthony I. Cognato
Professor, Department of Entomology
Michigan State University

1. Proposed new common name:

Monterey pine engraver

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):

Order: Coleoptera

Family: Curculionidae

Pseudips radiatae (Hopkins, 1915)

Supporting Information

4. Please provide a clear and convincing explanation for why a common name is needed, possibly including but not limited to the taxon's economic, ecological, or medical importance, striking appearance, abundance, or conservation status:

Pseudips radiatae (Hopkins 1915) (Scolytinae: Ipini) is a secondary pest that occasionally kills natural and planted pines in United States and can vector pine disease (Trimble 1924, Fox et al. 1991). The common names “Monterey pine engraver” and “Monterey pine ips” were used for *Pseudips radiatae* (Essig 1926, Doane et al. 1936, Keen 1952, Struble 1961) and subsequently applied to *Pseudips mexicanus* (Hopkins, 1905) upon the synonymy of these species (Hopping 1963). *Pseudips radiatae* was recently removed from synonymy based on morphological diagnostic characters and reciprocally monophyly compared to *P. mexicanus* in a DNA-based phylogeny (Cognato & Smith 2024). *Pseudips mexicanus* was recently discovered outside its natural range in Ireland and The Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine applied the common name, “Monterey pine engraver” to this species (DAFM 2023). In the process of drafting a Pest Risk Analysis for *P. mexicanus*, EPPO Expert Working Group on Pest Risk Analysis for *Pseudips mexicanus*, expressed concern that “Monterey pine engraver” is an inadequate common name for *P. mexicanus* because Monterey pine is not a host of *P. mexicanus* and a different common name would be preferred. Formal association of “Monterey pine engraver” with *P. radiatae* and the application of a new common name for *P. mexicanus* (see separate common name proposal) would reduce potential confusion between these species in government and popular publications.

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

(If the description involves a physical feature, it is strongly encouraged that an image of the organism be provided with this submission.)

The common name (Monterey pine engraver) refers to the pine tree host (*Pinus radiatae*) that was associated with *Pseudips radiatae* in its original description. “Engraver” has been used as a common name for many Ipini species. In addition, only subtle morphological difference distinguishes *P. radiatae* from its sister-species, *Pseudips mexicanus* (Cognato & Smith 2024) and other characters of the elytral declivity have been used in common names of *Ips* species

(such as, sixspined ips). Thus, it would be difficult to incorporate a diagnostic morphological characteristic in its common name. See figures below.

6. Distribution (include references): **Canada:** Alberta, British Columbia, Yukon; **United States:** Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming
References:

Cognato, A.I. and S.M. Smith. 2024. Taxonomic review of *Pseudips* Cognato (Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Scolytinae: Ipini) inferred from morphology and a DNA-based phylogeny. The Coleopterists Bulletin 78: 239-254.

Atkinson, T.H. (2025). Bark and ambrosia beetles of the Americas. <http://www.barkbeetles.info>. (15 May 2025)

7. Principal hosts (include references):

Many *Pinus* species but most commonly *P. radiata* and *P. contorta* (Atkinson 2025).

8. Please provide multiple references indicating clearly that the proposed name is already established and ideally widespread in use. If the name has been newly coined for purposes of this application, please state so:

“Monterey pine engraver” was first used for *Pseudips radiatae* by Essig (1926). It was subsequently used throughout the forest entomology community.

Essig, E. O. 1926. Insects of Western North America A Manual and Textbook. The Macmillan Co., New York.

Keen, F. P. 1929. Bark beetles of the superfamily Scolytoidea (Ipoidae) infesting forest trees of western North America. Stanford University, California.

Doane, R.W., E.C. VanDyke, W.J. Chamberlin, and H. E. Burke. 1936. Forest Insects: A Textbook for the Use of Students in Forest Schools, Colleges, and Universities, and for Forest Workers. McGraw-Hill, New York.

Chamberlin, W. J. 1939. The bark and timber beetles of North America, north of Mexico. OSC Cooperative Associations, Corvallis, Oregon.

Keen, F. P. 1952. Insect enemies of western forests. Rev. ed. U.S. Dep. Agr. Misc. Publ. 273, 280 pp., illus.

Chamberlin, W. J. 1958. The Scolytoidea of the Northwest: Oregon, Washington, Idaho, British Columbia. Oregon State College, Corvallis, Oregon.

Struble, G. R. 1961. Monterey pine Ips. U.S. Dept. Agr. Forest Pest Leaflet 56.

The name “Monterey pine engraver” has also been applied to *Pseudips mexicanus* (previously *Ips mexicanus*).

CABI, 2023. *Ips mexicanus* (Monterey pine engraver). CABI Compendium. Available online. <https://www.cabidigitallibrary.org/doi/10.1079/cabicompendium.28831> [Accessed October 2023].

DAFM (2023) Monterey Pine Engraver (*Pseudips mexicanus*) discovered in Co Clare. Available online: <https://www.gov.ie/en/publication/b62ba-monterey-pine-engraver-pseudips-mexicanus-discovered-in-co-clare/> [Published on 21 December 2023; Last updated on 9 October 2024; Accessed 28 April 2025]

9. Please identify any common names in use, including those used by indigenous peoples in the insect's area of origin, that have been applied to this taxon, other than the one herein proposed, with references. Please briefly describe the methods used to find alternative names and, if necessary, justify why each alternate name is inadequate:

Google search using terms, "*Ips radiatae* and *Ips mexicanus*" and a review of citations within publications concerning these species returned only one alternative common name "Monterey pine ips" used in the following publications:

Struble, G.R., 1961. *Monterey pine ips* (Vol. 56). US Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Available online. <https://ia903407.us.archive.org/28/items/CAT31114395/CAT31114395.pdf>

Offord, H.R. 1964. Diseases of Monterey pine in Native Stands of California and in Plantations of Western North America. Berkeley, Calif., Pacific SW. Forest & Range Expt. Sta. 37 pp., illus. (U.S. Forest Serv. Res. Paper PSW-14)

Roy, D.F. 1966. Silvical Characteristics of Monterey Pine (*Pinus radiata* D. Don). Berkeley, Calif., Pacific SW. Forest & Range Expt. Sta. 37 pp., illus. (U.S. Forest Serv. Res. Paper PSW-32)

Furniss, R. L. and V. M. Carolin. 1977. Western Forest Insect. USDA- Forest Service. Miscellaneous Publication No. 1339.

Wood, D. L. and Andrew J. Storer. 2002. Bark beetles infesting California conifers. *Fremontia* (30:3-4):19-25

"Monterey pine ips" is an inadequate name because it references *Ips* and the species now belongs to *Pseudips*.

Reference to names used by indigenous peoples were not found.

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. Please identify any other organisms to which your proposed common name could apply, giving careful consideration to closely related taxa. Please justify why the proposed common name is (i) unsuitable for each of those taxa and/or (ii) better suited for the proposed taxon:

“Monterey pine engraver” could be applied to *Ips plastographus* given that this species co occurs with *Pseudips radiatae* on Monterey pine. “Monterey pine engraver” is unsuitable for *Ips plastographus* because “Western pine engraver” and the “California four-spined ips” have been used for this species (Essig 1926, Keen 1952). The name is better suited for *Pseudips radiatae* because the name was first applied to this species and there is a need to distinguish it from *P. mexicanus*.

11. Please document your efforts to consult with entomologists (including taxonomic specialists), colleagues, or other professionals who work with the taxon as to the suitability and need for the proposed common name. Please note that this is an important element of your proposal; proposals that do not document these steps are less likely to be successful.

The use of “Monterey pine engraver” for *Pseudips radiatae* was discussed with the following taxonomists, forest entomologists, and insect pest regulators:

The EPPO Expert Working Group on Pest Risk Analysis for *Pseudips mexicanus* (met 13-16 May 2025): Dmitrii Musolin (EPPO Secretariat, France), Andy Bourke and Tom McDonald (Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine, Ireland), Dragos Cocos (Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Sweden), Anthony Cognato (Michigan State University, USA), Armando Equihua-Martínez (Colegio de Postgraduados, Mexico), Jean-Marc Henin (Walloon Agricultural Research Centre, Belgium), Roel Potting (NVWA, The Netherlands), Gerardo Sanchez Peña (MAPA, Spain), and Juha Tuomola (Ruokavirasto, Finland).

The Expert Working Group reviewed earlier proposal drafts and supported the application of “Monterey pine engraver” to Pseudips radiatae.

Brytten Steed and Iral Ragenovich, retired US-FS forest entomologists, members of the WFIWC-CNC.

They commented that the name was appropriate and would facilitate the revision of “Western Forest Insects”. They provided comments on previous drafts of this proposal.

Robert Rabaglia (retired National Entomologist, USDA-Forest Service), Rick Hoebecke (Collection manager UG), Marc DiGirolomo (USDA-Forest Service).

They commented that the name was appropriate.

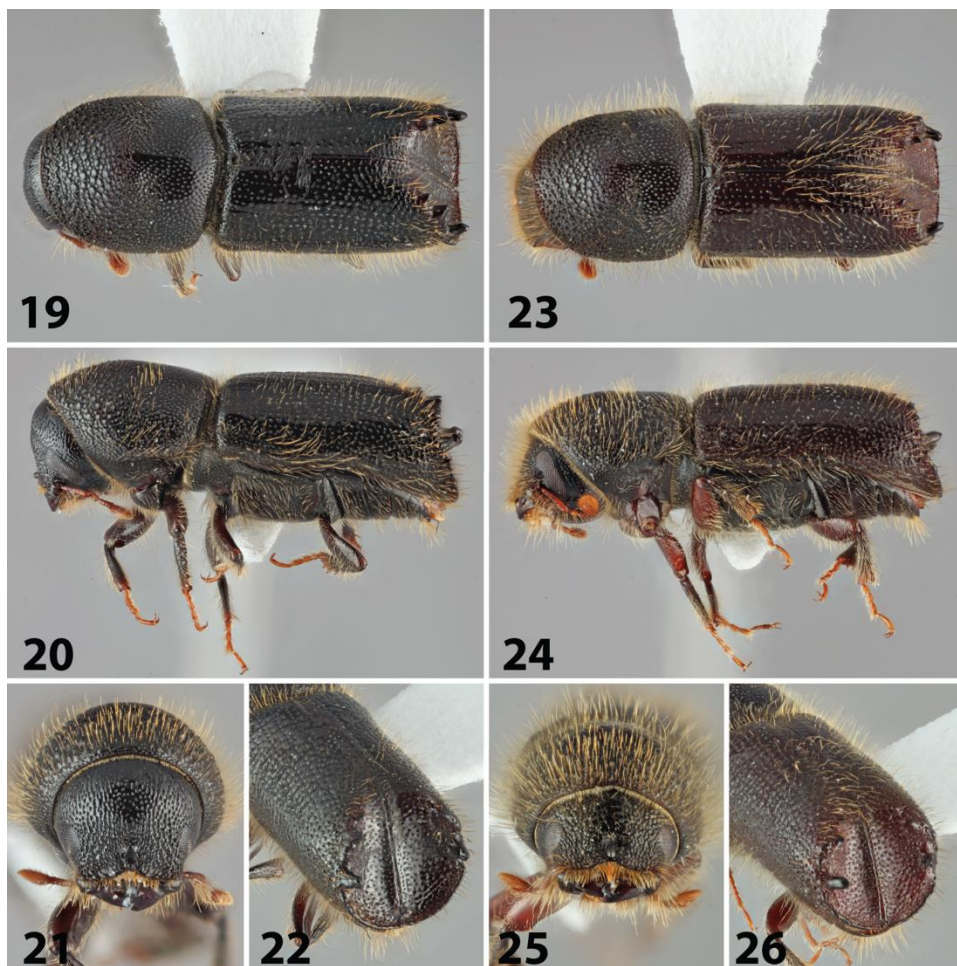
Andrea Lucky (University of Florida, former member of ESA- common name committee)

The reason for a common is well justified. If there is any morphological distinction you can refer to, this would be preferred. Add photos of the beast if you can!

Proposed by (your name): Anthony I. Cognato

E-mail: cognato@msu.edu

Date submitted: 6 June 2025



Figs. 19–26. *Pseudips radiatae*. Male **19)** Habitus, dorsal view; **20)** Habitus, lateral view; **21)** Declivital view; **22)** Frontal view. Female **23)** Habitus, dorsal view; **24)** Habitus, lateral view; **25)** Declivital view; **26)** Frontal view. From Cognato and Smith 2024.

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