



SCREENING AID FOR EASTERN SCOLYTINAE

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Contributions and Acknowledgements

James LaBonte (Oregon Dept. of Agriculture, ODA) designed this Power Point screening aid.

Steve Valley (ODA) acquired the images for this aid.

Robert Rabaglia (USFS) developed the original text version of the screening aid for the southeastern Scolytines and reviewed this aid.

E. Richard Hoebeke (Cornell University) developed the original text version of the screening aid for the northeastern Scolytines and reviewed this aid.

Don Bright (Canada Dept. of Agriculture, retired) and Steve Wood (Brigham Young University, emeritus) for their tireless efforts in developing the systematics and taxonomy of Scolytinae.

USDA APHIS/Forest Service for funding of this project and the acquisition of the ODA imaging system.

Introduction

This screening aid is not intended to replace a full course in the identification of Scolytinae nor is it a comprehensive treatment of the Scolytines of the eastern USA. It is intended to enable individuals responsible for sorting and identifying large volumes of wood boring insect trap samples to quickly and efficiently sort out the most common species encountered in samples from surveys in the eastern USA. This aid will be most reliable east of the Midwest and north of the southern edge of the U.S. (e.g., southern Florida). Specimens from other areas may not be addressed by the aid. It is designed to be used by individuals with a wide range of taxonomic expertise. Images of all character states are provided. It is not intended to operate completely independently of support by a taxonomist but instead in the context of a workshop.

Use of This Screening Aid

This screening aid functions much like traditional dichotomous keys, with couplets. However, buttons linking non-sequential couplets and enabling return to the originating couplet have been utilized. In general, the most obvious or reliable characters come first in a couplet half, followed by those that are less so.

Names of species known to be abundant in the North are followed by the “snowflake” ❄, those known to be abundant in the South are followed by the “sun” ☀. Text associated with exotic species of regulatory significance is in white. Species names of exotic species are followed by the ☹ symbol.

Where possible and efficient, taxonomic jargon has been kept to a minimum. It is intended that unfamiliar terms and character states are explained via the images and associated labels. The first several slides following the introduction illustrate the basic body parts of Scolytinae and the terms applied to them. A single slide explaining a few technical terms follows those.

Use of This Screening Aid: II

THIS IS VERY IMPORTANT!

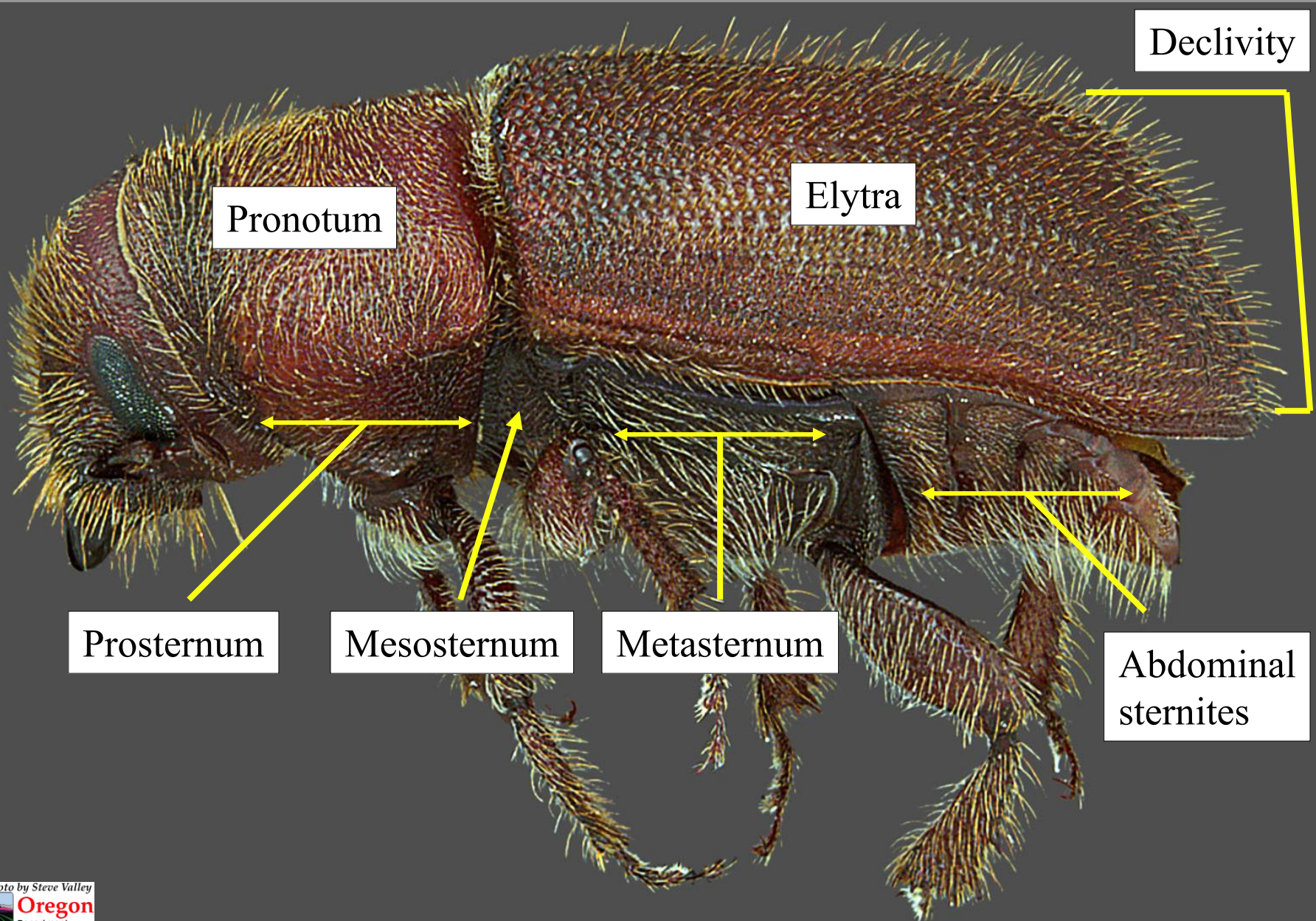
It is intended that this aid be used in conjunction with the services of a taxonomist responsible for the identification of any specimens thought to be other than the “common” species treated. The design of the aid is that any species other than the targets for screening will end at a couplet with “STOP, which equals “STOP, Submit specimen to taxonomist”. “STOP” specimens are NOT unimportant or to be discarded - quite the opposite! Any specimen that does not, in the judgment of the user, appear to be a screening target should be forwarded to a cooperating taxonomist for further identification. Furthermore, any specimen keying to an exotic species of regulatory concern should be promptly submitted to a cooperating taxonomist for verification.

Use of This Screening Aid: III

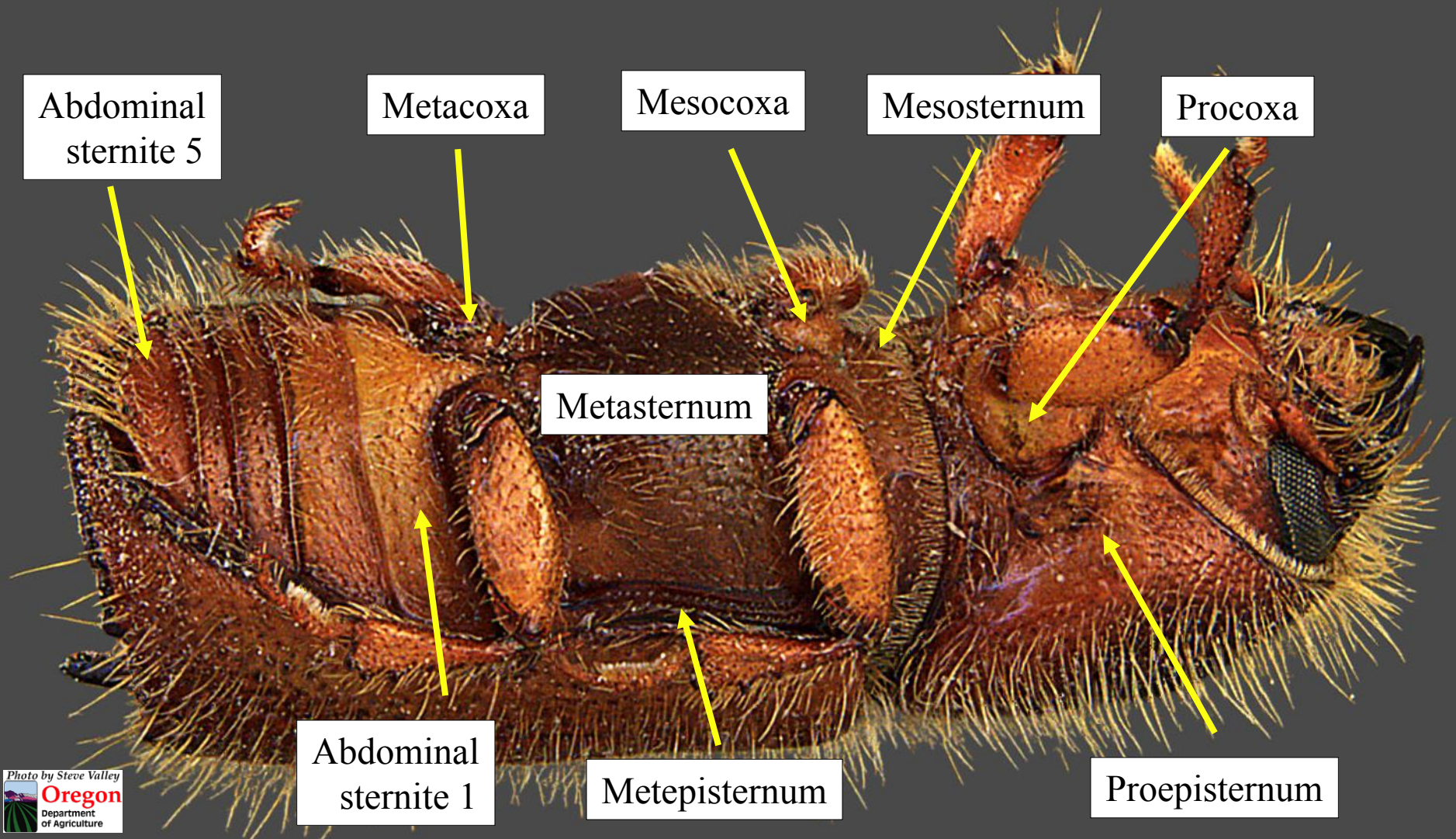
With few exceptions, bark and ambrosia beetles are very small. The characters used in their identification are often portions of body parts and are thus even smaller. Effective identification of this group of insects cannot be conducted without access to a good quality, high powered (preferably with up to 90X) dissecting microscope.

It is also important to maintain a reference collection of identified specimens (hopefully confirmed by a cooperating taxonomist) to ensure correct understanding of the necessary characters. Although the images contained within this screening aid are of very high quality, nothing substitutes for the characters visible on actual specimens.

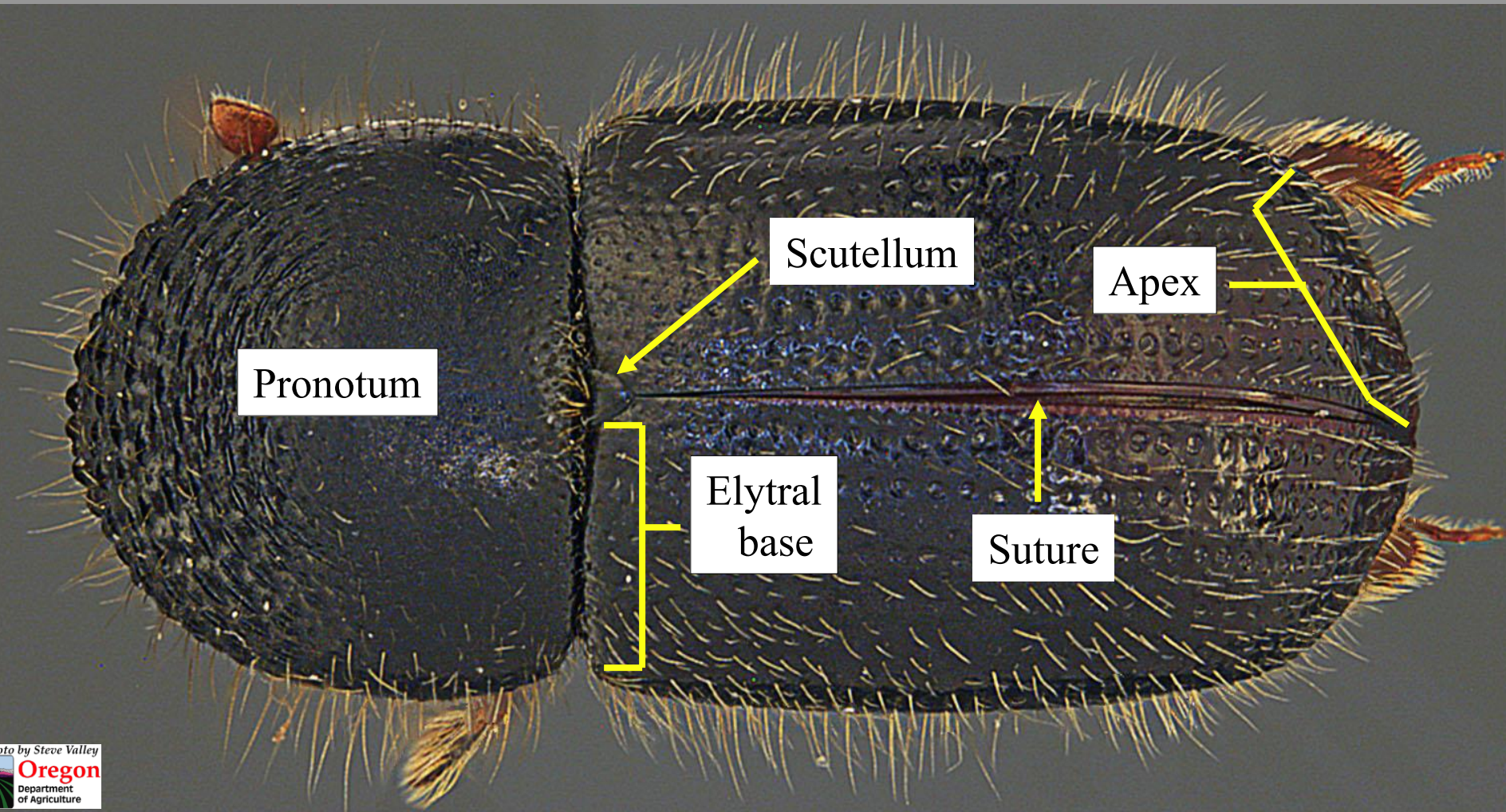
BASIC BODY PARTS OF SCOLYTINAE



BASIC BODY PARTS OF SCOLYTINAE



BASIC BODY PARTS OF SCOLYTINAE



BASIC BODY PARTS OF SCOLYTINAE

Striae are the series of large, linearly arranged, punctures. They (and interstriae) are counted from the suture (sutural stria = 1).

Interstria

Stria

Stria 2

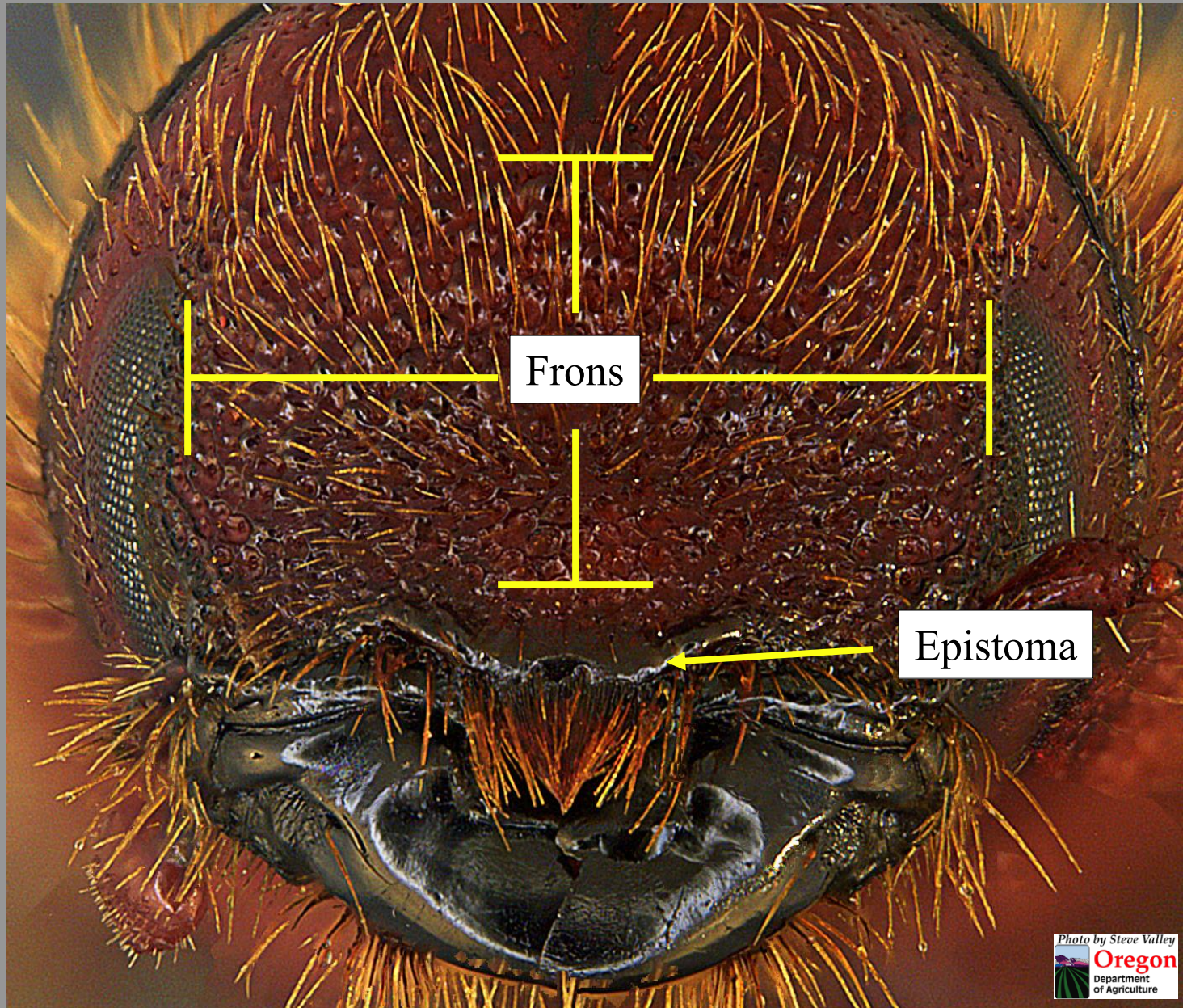
Interstria 2

Stria 1 (sutural)

Interstria 1
(sutural)

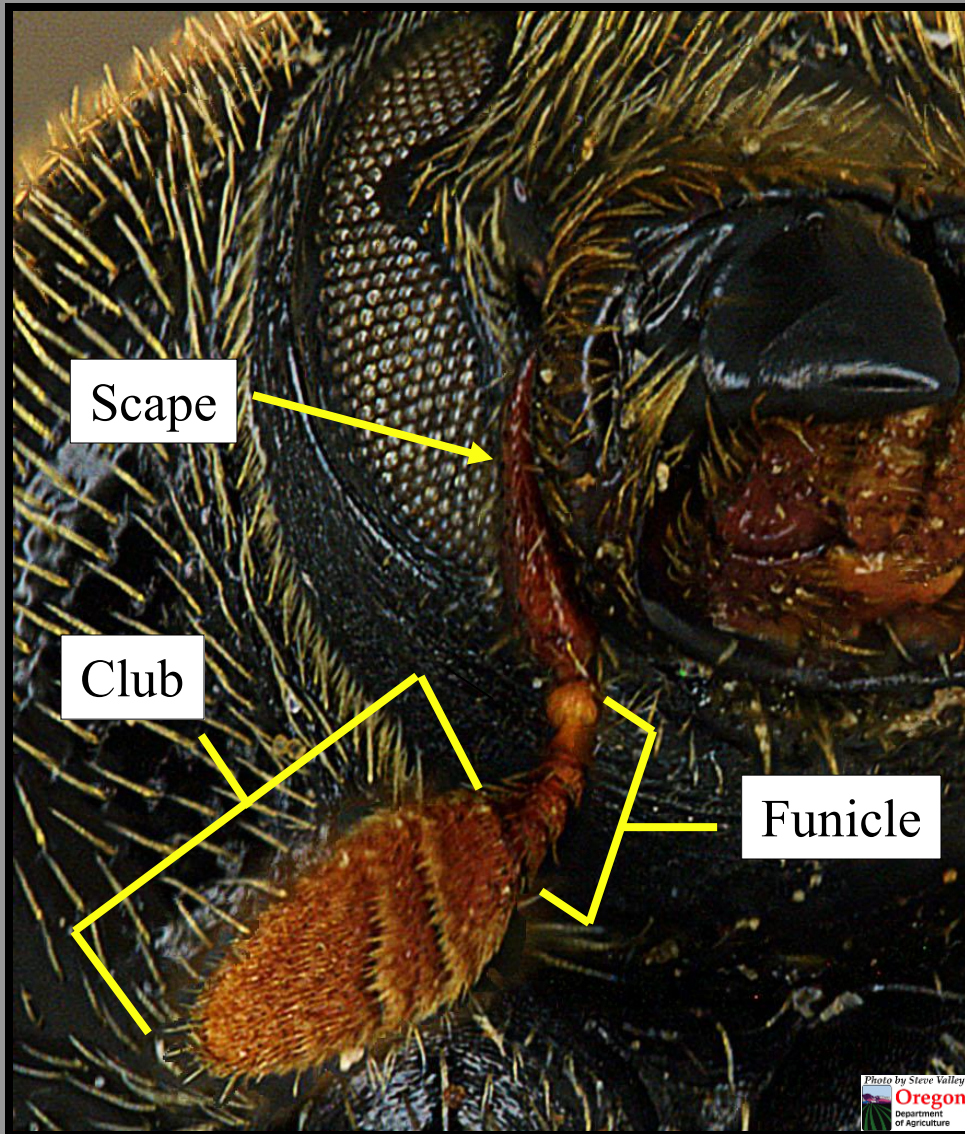
Interstriae are the more-or-less flattened ridges between striae. Interstriae may or may not be punctate - if so, the punctures are normally smaller than those of the striae.

BASIC BODY PARTS OF SCOLYTINAE

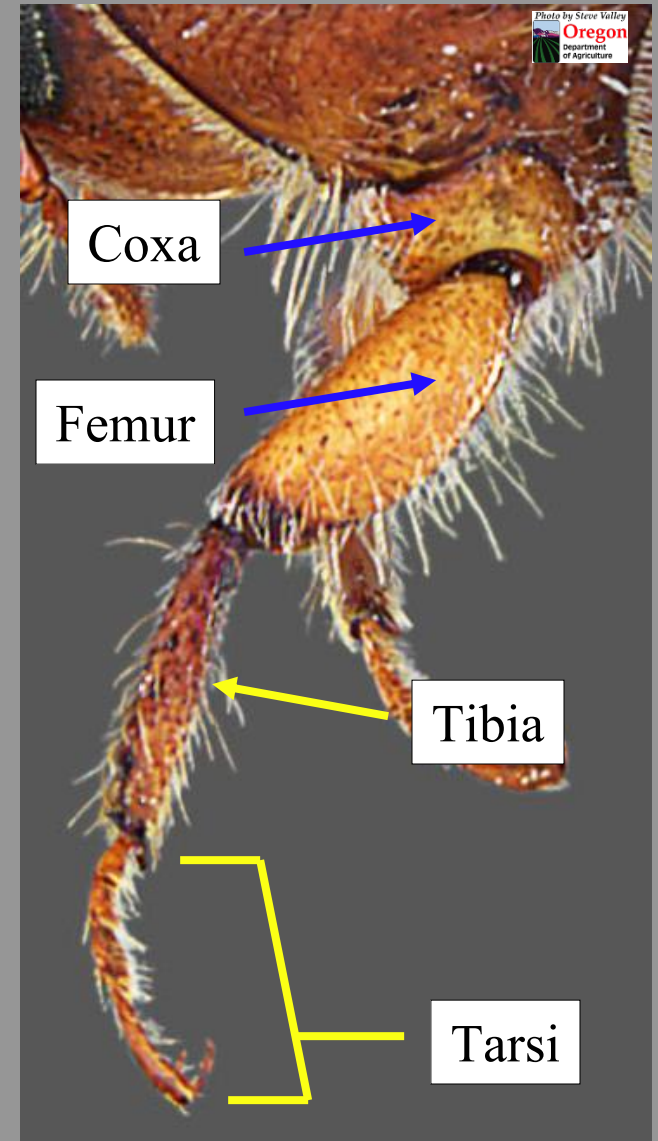


BASIC BODY PARTS OF SCOLYTINAE

Antenna



Leg



A Few Technical Terms

Acuminate: strongly and abruptly tapered to a narrow apex

Asperities: small, sharp elevations or teeth

Contiguous: touching or in contact

Corneous: of a hard, smooth texture

Crenulations: blunt, rounded teeth or scallops

Procurved: curving anteriorly

Recurved: curving posteriorly

Setose: covered with setae

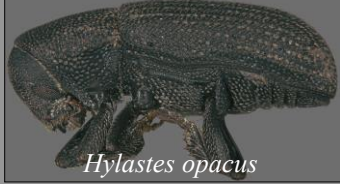
Spine: a thorn-shaped, generally pointed process emerging from a surface, normally longer than wide

Sulcate: channeled or grooved

Tubercle: a bump, a generally rounded process emerging from a surface, generally no longer than wide

Vestiture: a clothing of hairs or scales

Index of Species Exotic to the USA: Select Image of Desired Species



Hylastes opacus



Hylurgus ligniperda



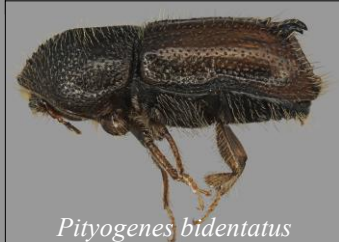
Ips sexdentatus



Ips typographus



Orthotomicus erosus



Pityogenes bidentatus



Pityogenes chalcographus



Tomicus piniperda



Trypodendron domesticum



Xyleborinus abni



Xyleborinus saxesenii



Xyleborus atratus



Xyleborus californicus



Xyleborus pelliculosus



Xylosandrus compactus



Xylosandrus crassiusculus

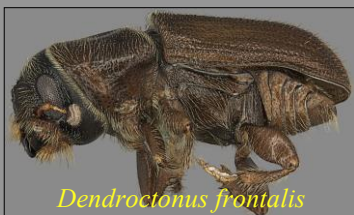


Xylosandrus germanus



Xylosandrus mutilatus

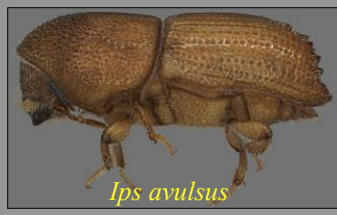
Index of Species Indigenous to the USA: Select Image of Desired Species



Dendroctonus frontalis



Hylastes salebratus



Ips avulsus



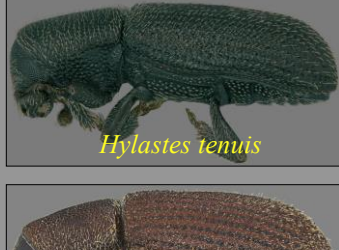
Monarthrum mali



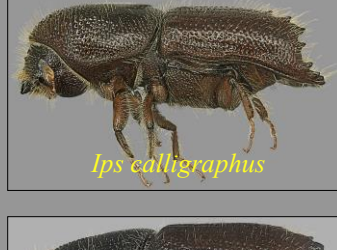
Pityogenes hopkinsi



Dendroctonus terebrans



Hylastes tenuis



Ips calligraphus



Orthotomicus caelatus



Dendroctonus valens



*Hylurgops rugipennis
pinifex*



Ips grandicollis



Pityophthorus spp.



Trypodendron lineatum



Euwallacea validus



Hypothenemus spp.



Ips pini



Pityophthorus spp.



Trypodendron lineatum



Gnathotrichus materiarius



Hylastes porculus



Monarthrum fasciatum



Pityophthorus spp.

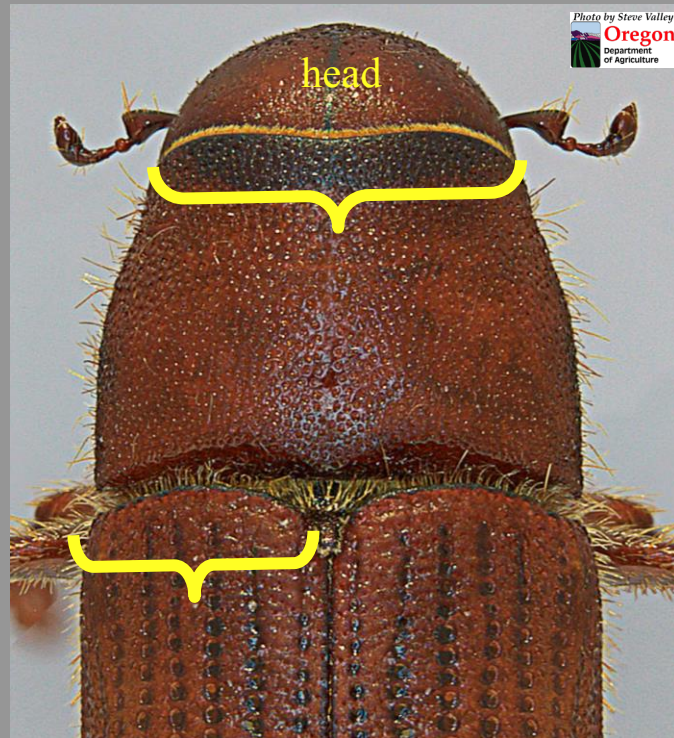


Xyloterinus politus

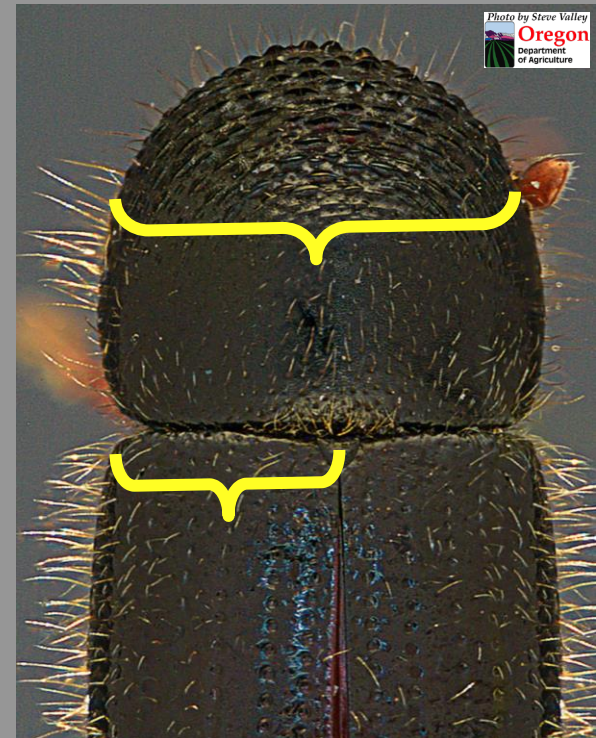
1: Part I

Anterior margins of elytra procurved, with a series of crenulations (**a**); pronotum usually unarmed; head visible from above (**c**).....2

Anterior margins of elytra truncate and squared off, without crenulations (**b**); pronotum often armed by granules or asperities on at least anterior 1/3; head usually concealed from above (**d**).....18

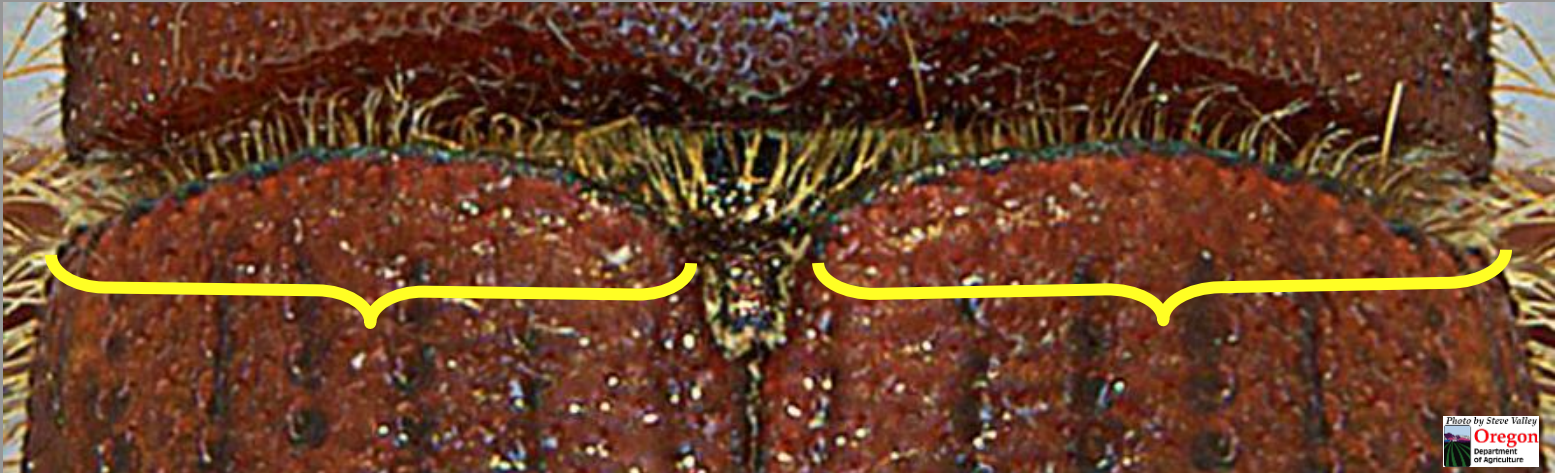


1a: Anterior elytral margins procurved; pronotum unarmed; head visible.

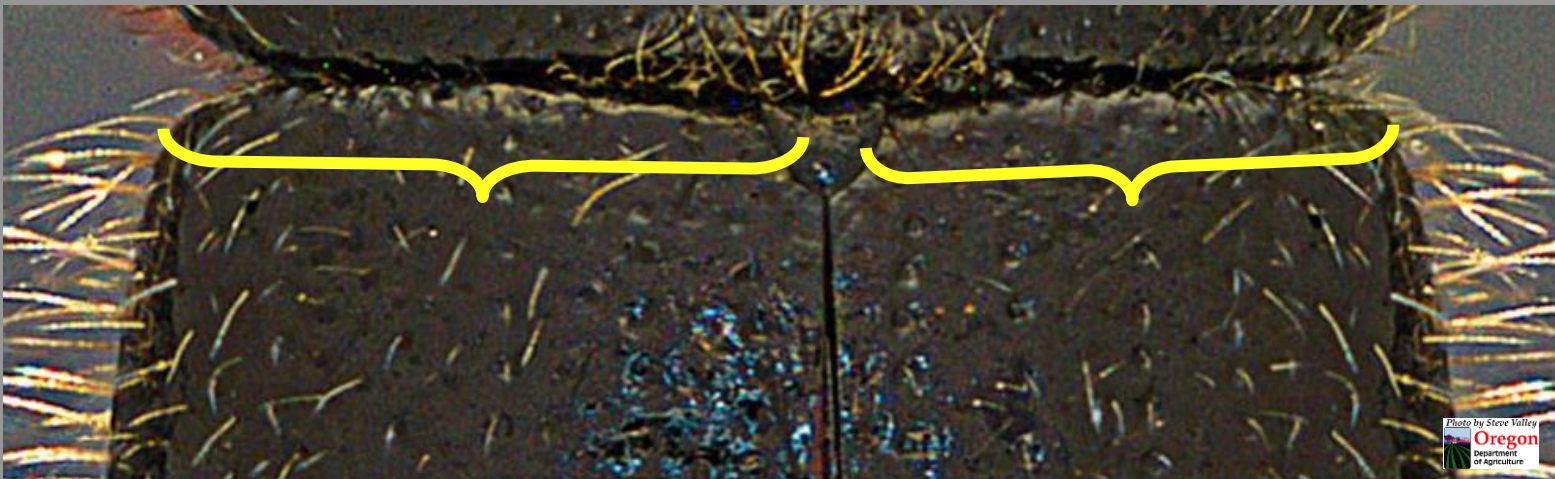


1b: Anterior elytral margins truncate; pronotum armed; head concealed.

1: Part II



1c: Anterior elytral margins procurved, with crenulations.

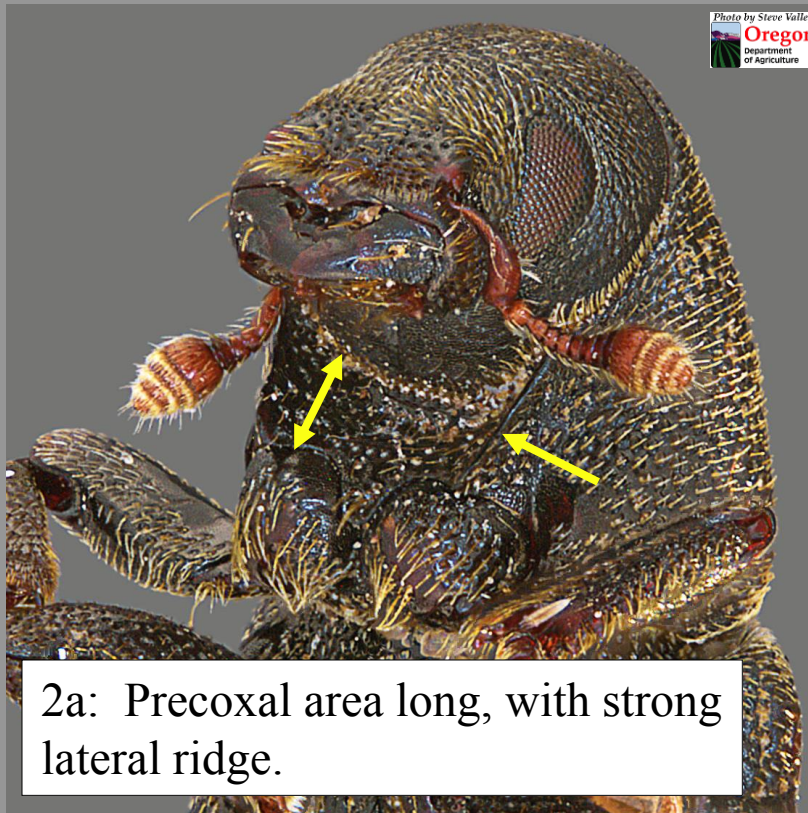


1d: Anterior elytral margins truncate, without crenulations.

2 (1)

Prothoracic precoxal area long (~ as long as diameter of a procoxa), lateral margin strongly elevated from anterior margin to procoxae (**a**).....3

Prothoracic precoxal area short (much shorter than diameter of a procoxa, lateral prosternal ridge poorly developed or absent (**b**).....7



2a: Precoxal area long, with strong lateral ridge.

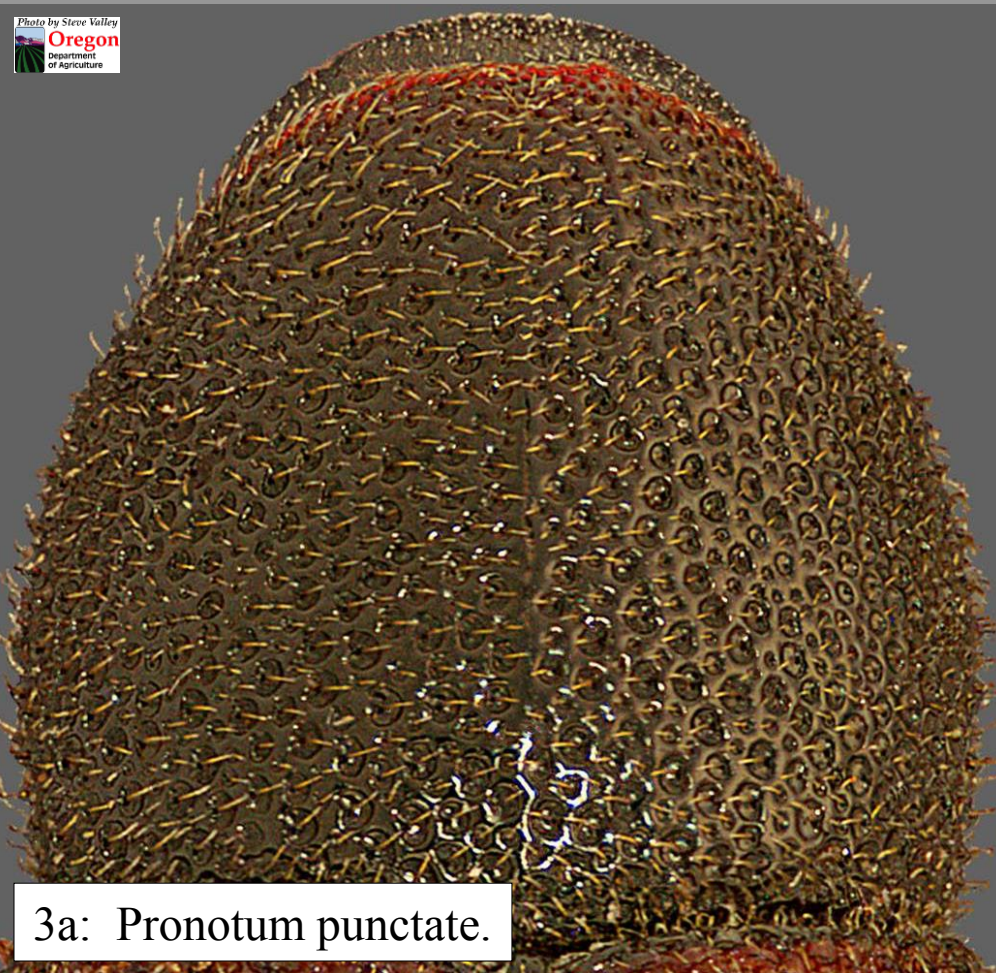


2b: Precoxal area short, with weak or absent lateral ridge.

3 (2): Part I

Dorsum of pronotum punctate (a).....3 Part II

Dorsum of pronotum longitudinally strigose (b).....STOP



3 (2): Part II

Elytra with erect setae in apical half as long or longer than elytral intervals (c); pronotal disc with about equal numbers of small and large punctures (e); portrait (g).....*Hylurgops rugipennis pinifex* (Fitch) ☪ ☀

Elytra with recumbant setae in apical half shorter than elytral intervals (d); pronotal disc with most punctures uniform in size (a few very small punctures) (f).....4



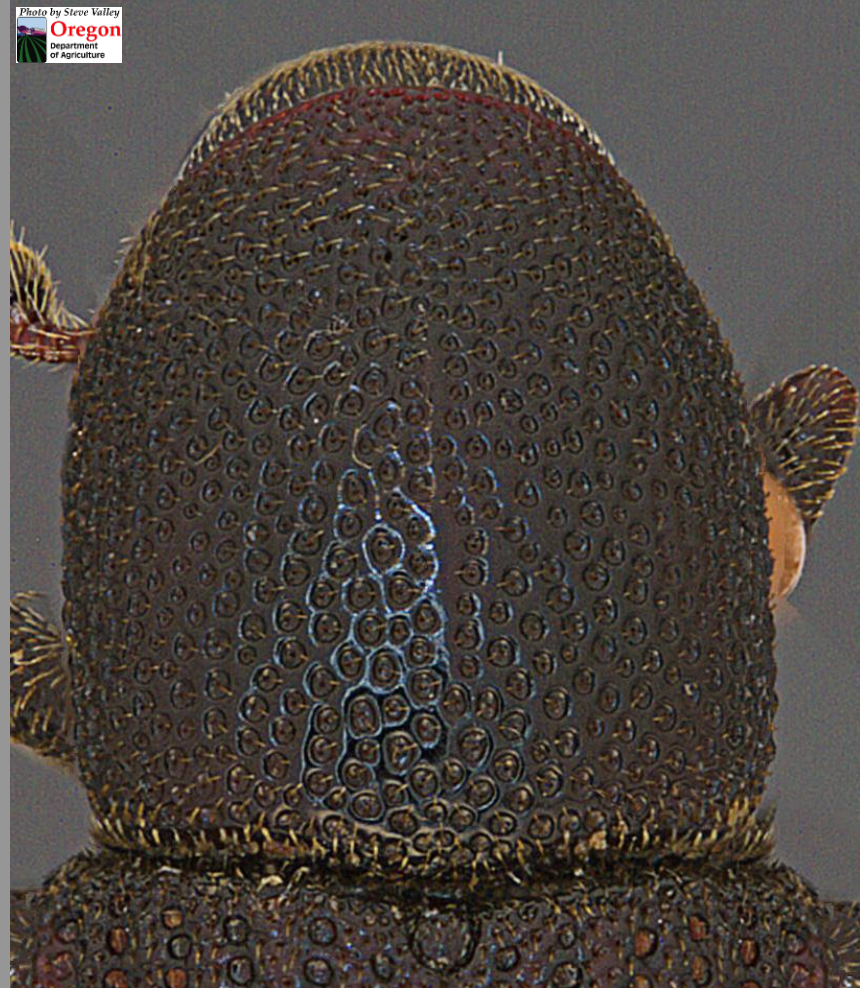
3 (2): Part III

Photo by Steve Valley
Oregon
Department
of Agriculture



3e: Pronotum with mixed puncture sizes.

Photo by Steve Valley
Oregon
Department
of Agriculture



3f: Pronotum with (mostly) uniform-size punctures.

3 (2): Part IV

Hylurgops rugipennis pinifex (Fitch) ☐ ☀

Photo by Steve Valley
Oregon
Department
of Agriculture



3g.

4 (3)

Frons entirely devoid of median carina (**a**); mostly smaller (generally less than 3.0 mm in length).....5

Frons with definite median carina (**b**); mostly larger (generally greater than 3.3 mm in length).....6

4a: Frons without median carina.



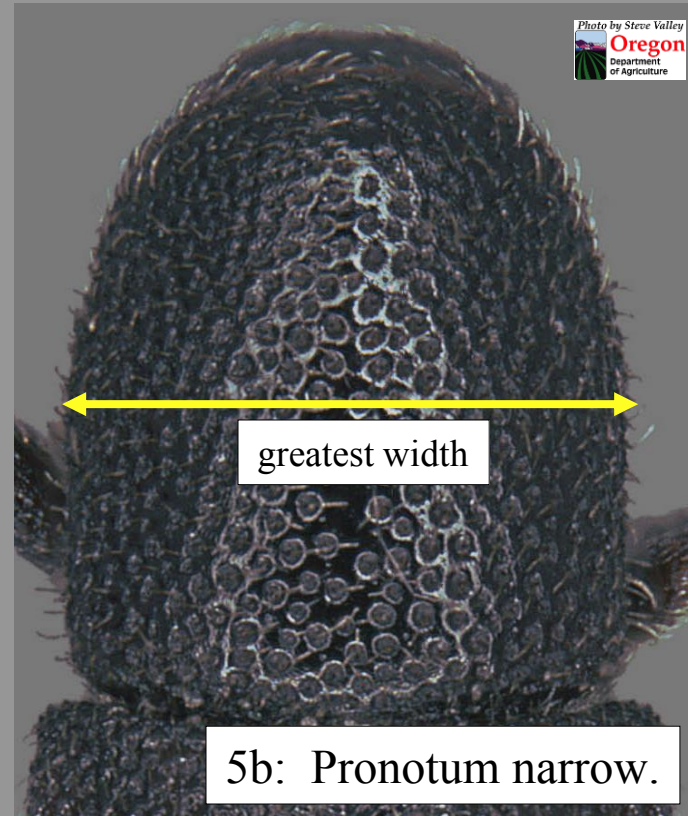
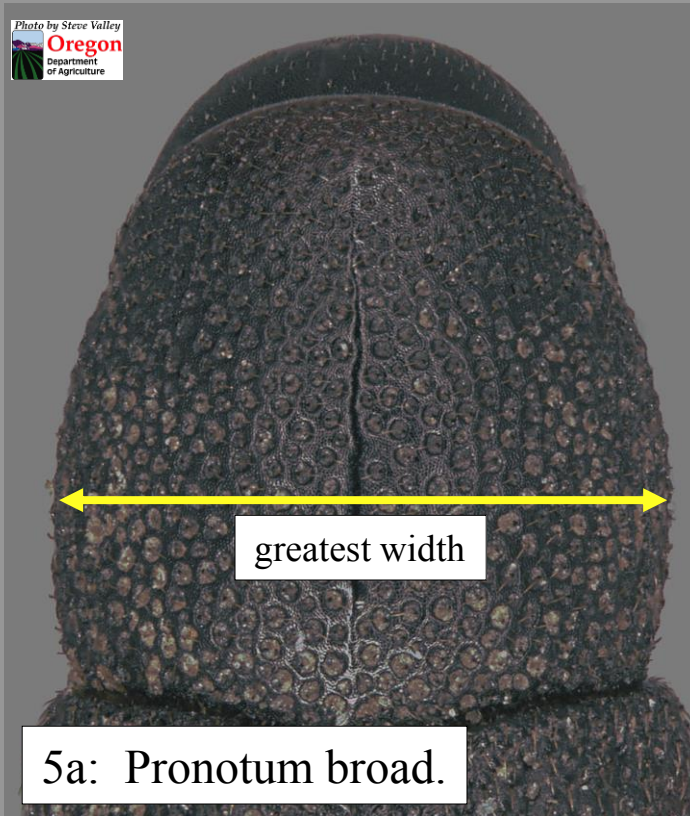
4b: Frons with median carina.



5 (4): Part I

Pronotum broad, widest posterior of middle, sides arcuate (a); interstriae flattened, each with a median row of shining, dark, setiferous tubercles (c); portrait (e).....*Hylastes opacus* Erichson ☹️ ⚡

Pronotum narrow, widest near middle, sides \pm parallel (b); interstriae narrowly convex, without median row of setiferous tubercles (d); portrait (f).....*Hylastes tenuis* Eichhoff ☀️



5 (4): Part II



5 (4): Part III

Hylastes opacus Erichson ☹️ Ω



5e.

5 (4): Part IV

Hylastes tenuis Eichhoff ☀

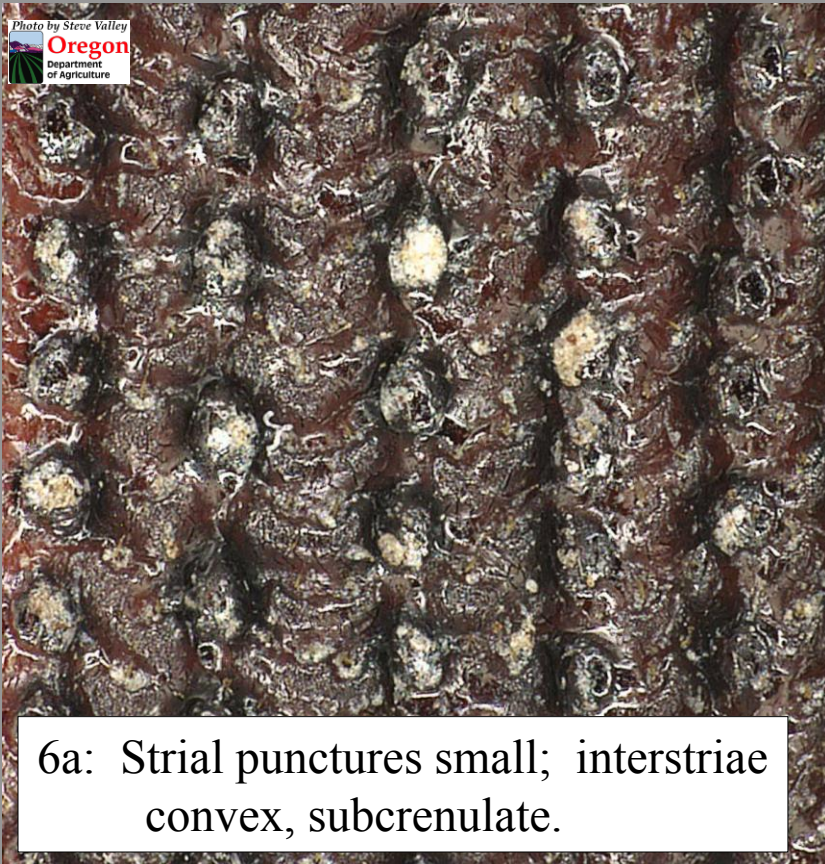


5f.

6 (4): Part I

Strial punctures on elytra small, indistinct; interstriae convex, subcrenulate (a); portrait (c).....*Hylastes salebrosus* Eichhoff ☀

Strial punctures on elytra large, distinct; interstriae flat, smooth (b); portrait (d).....*Hylastes porculus* Erichson ☀ ☞



6 (4): Part II

Hylastes salebrosus Eichhoff ☀



6 (4): Part III

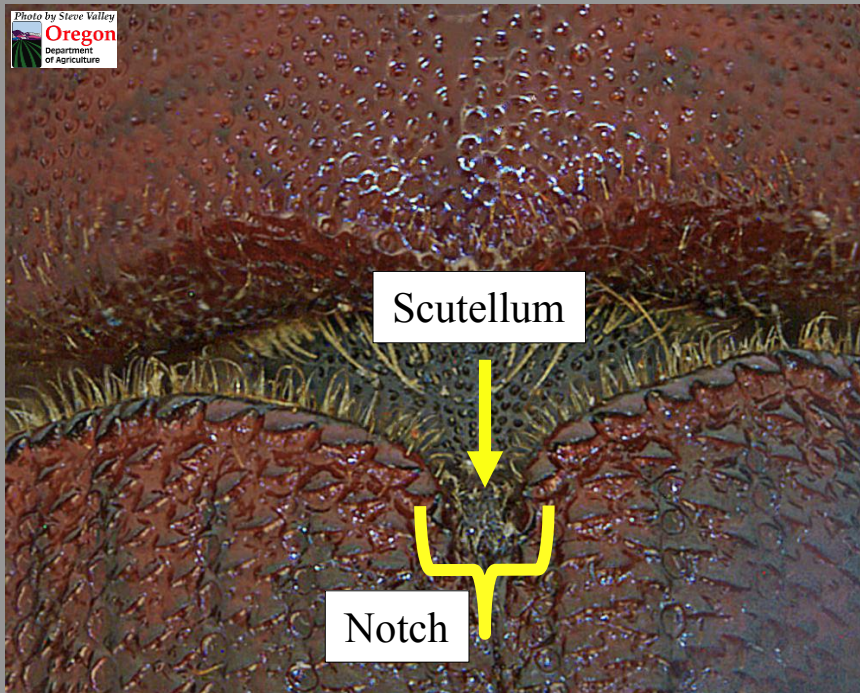
Hylastes porculus Erichson ☼ Ω



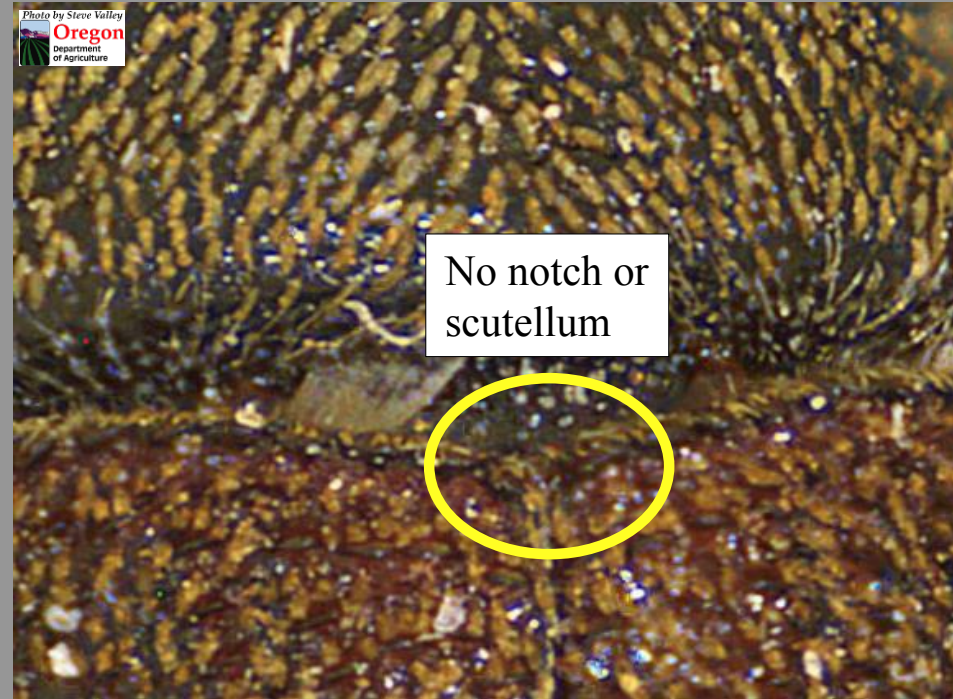
7 (2)

Scutellum visible, elytral bases notched for its reception (a).....8

Scutellum not visible, elytral bases NOT notched for its reception (b)...STOP



7a: Scutellum visible, elytra notched.



7b: Scutellum not visible, elytra not notched.

8 (7)

Antennal club symmetrical, sutures transverse or slightly procurved (a).....9

Antennal club asymmetrical (b) or pseudolamellate (c), sutures oblique or absent.....STOP

Photo by Steve Valley
Oregon
Department of Agriculture



8a: Symmetrical club, sutures procurved.

Photo by Steve Valley
Oregon
Department of Agriculture



8b: Club asymmetrical, sutures oblique.

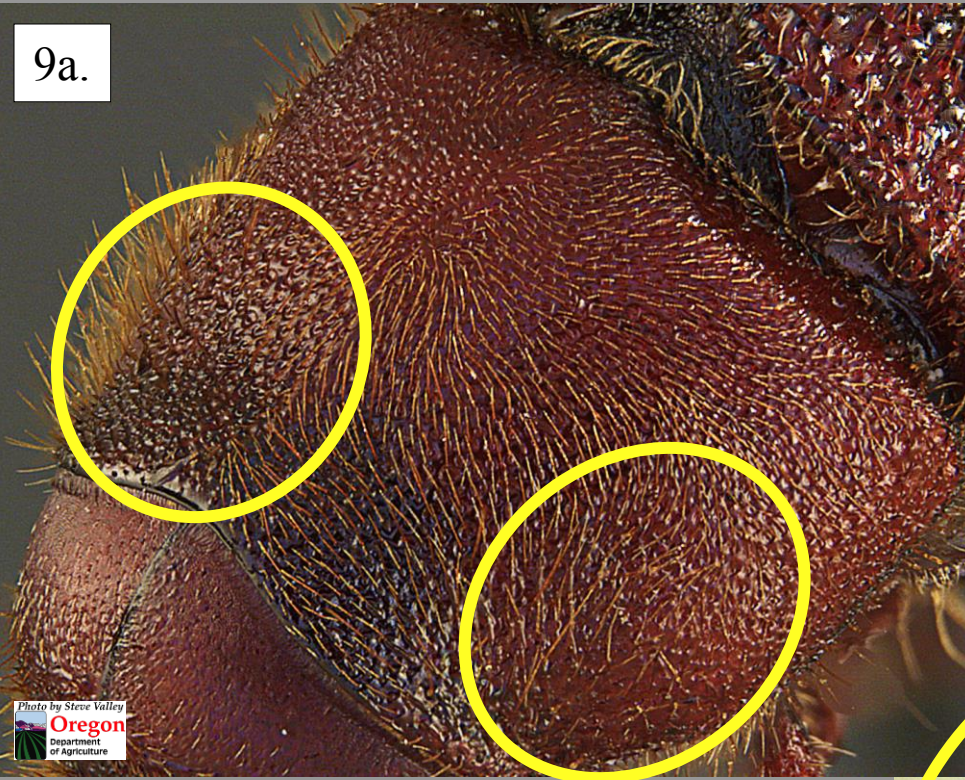
Photo by Steve Valley
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8c: Pseudolamellate club.

9 (8)

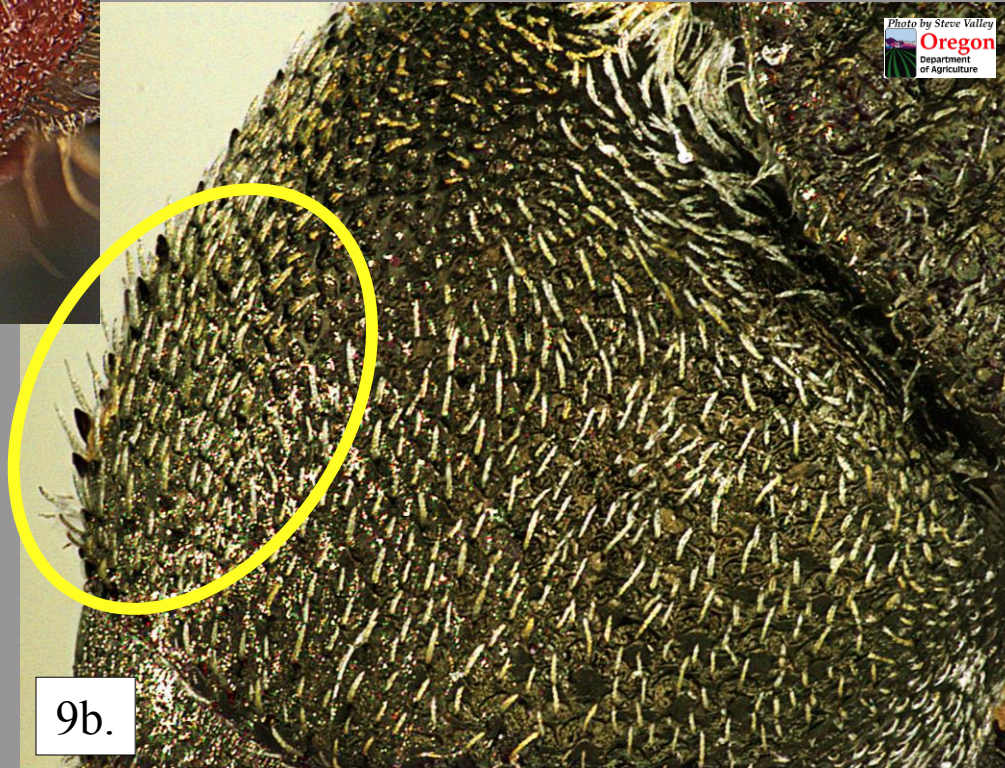
9a.



Pronotum asperate on anterolateral areas (b).....STOP

Pronotum not asperate antero-laterally (a).....10

9b.



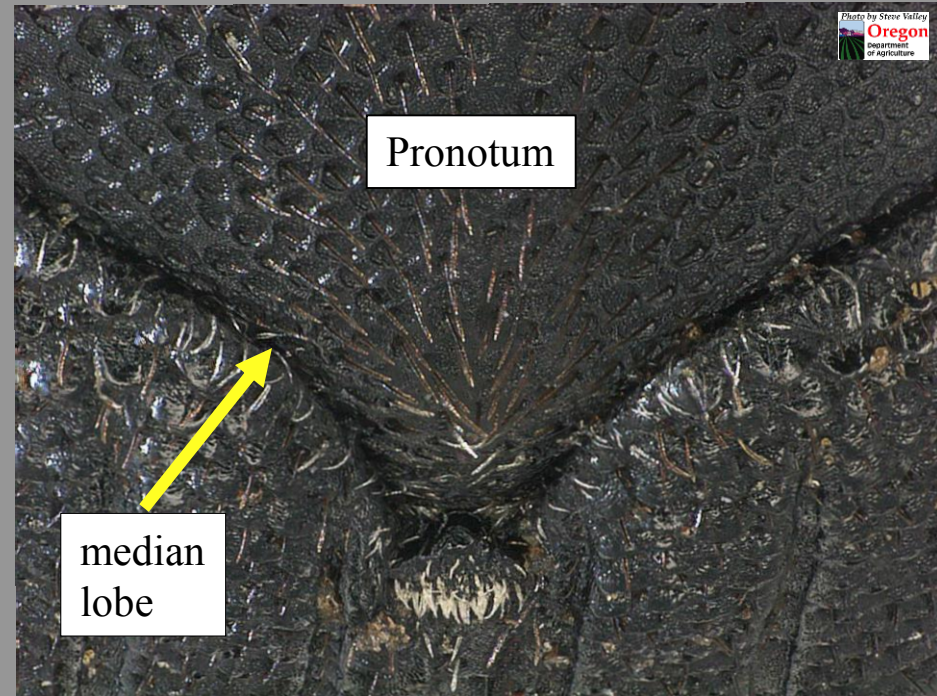
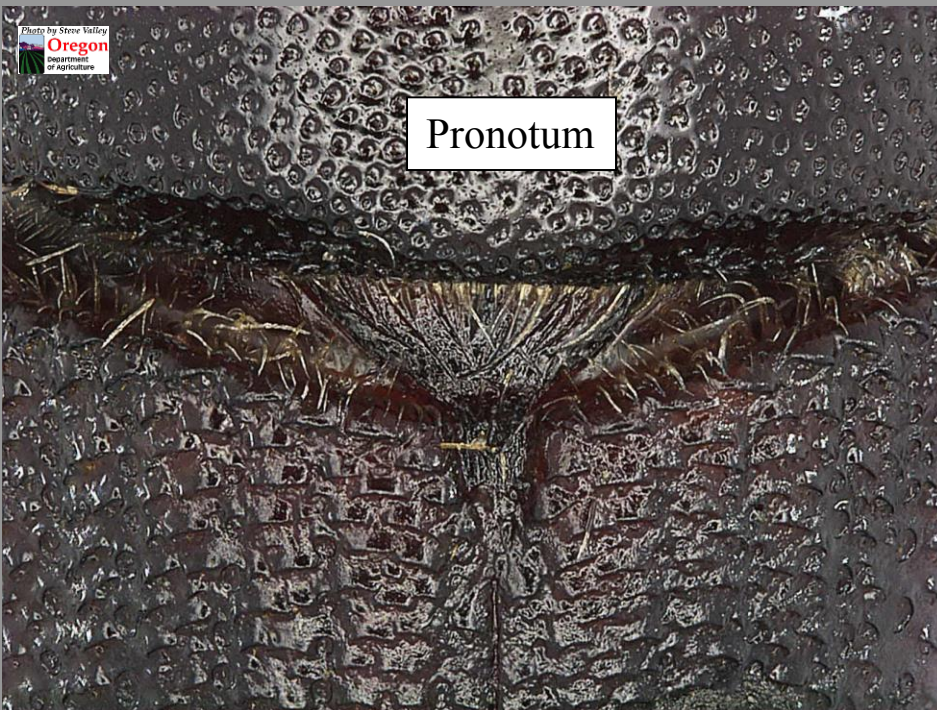
10 (9): Part I

Posterior margin of pronotum not prolonged as a triangular lobe (a); elytra not extended anteriorly over pronotum (c); setae on frons shorter, not curving in to meet medially (e).....11

Posterior margin of pronotum prolonged as a triangular lobe (b); elytra extended anteriorly over pronotum (d); frons with long setae curving in from the sides to meet medially (f).....STOP

10a: Posterior margin of pronotum not prolonged as a triangular lobe.

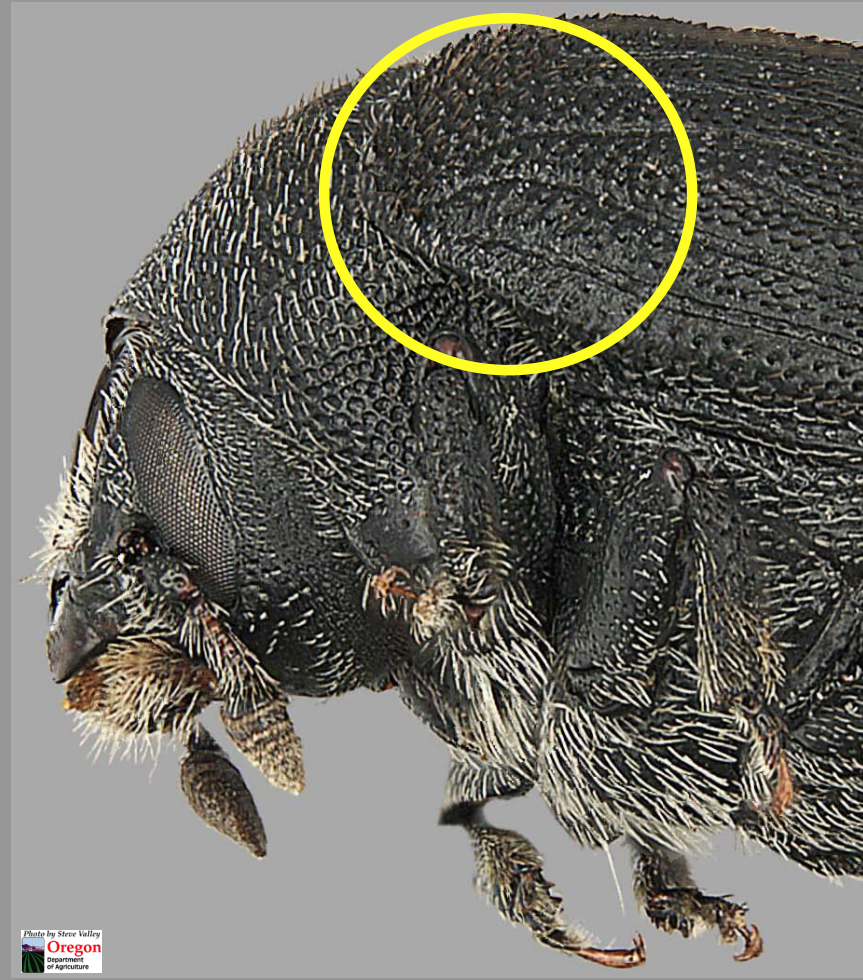
10b: Posterior margin of pronotum prolonged as a triangular lobe.



10 (9): Part II

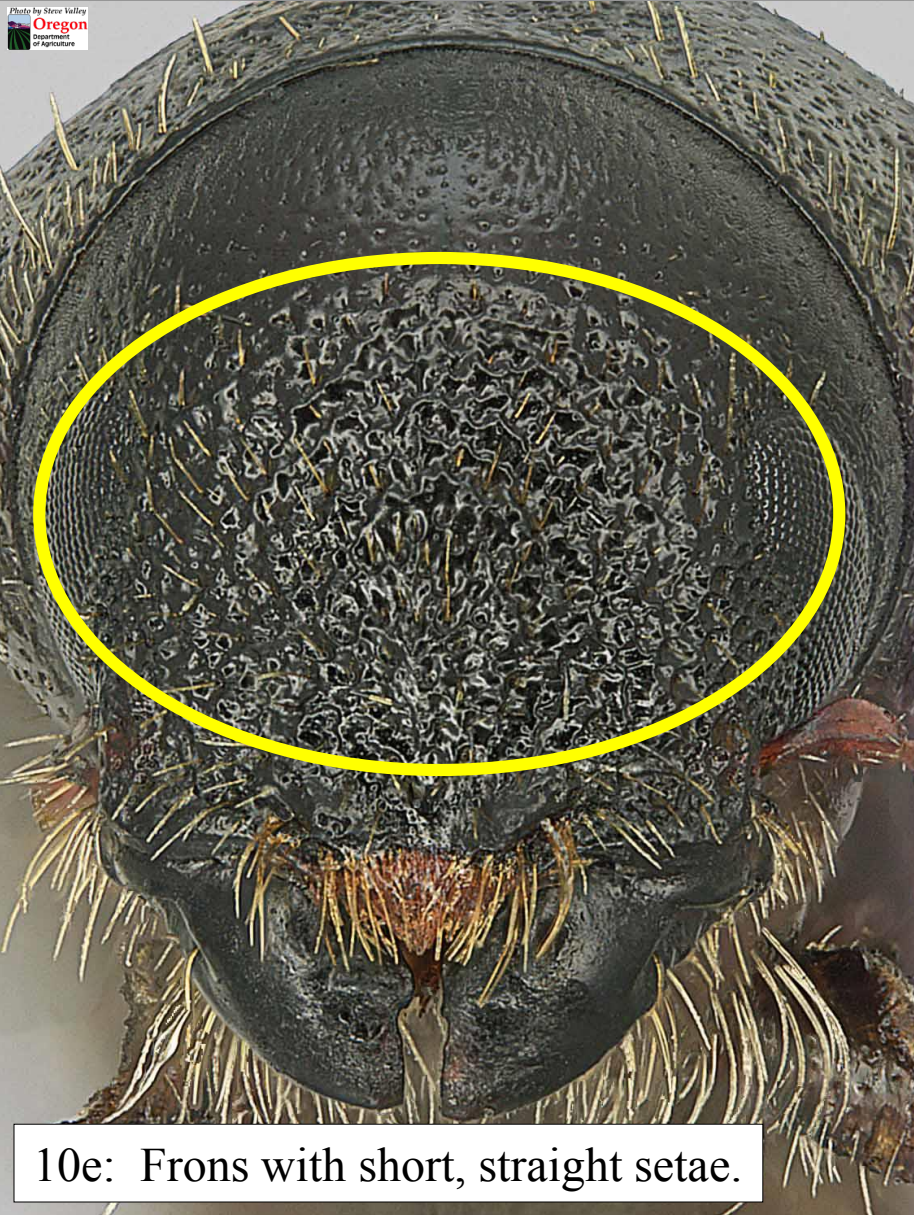


10c: Elytra not extending over pronotum.



10d: Elytra extending over pronotum.

10 (9): Part III

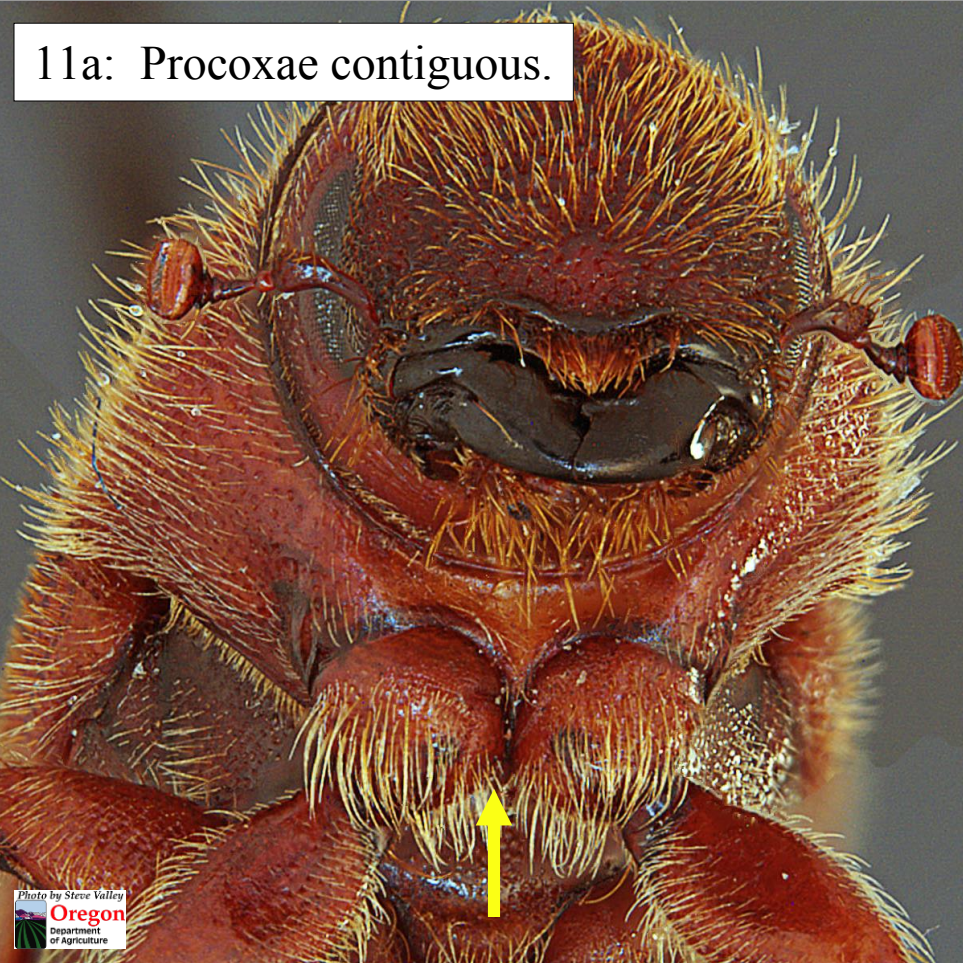


11 (10)

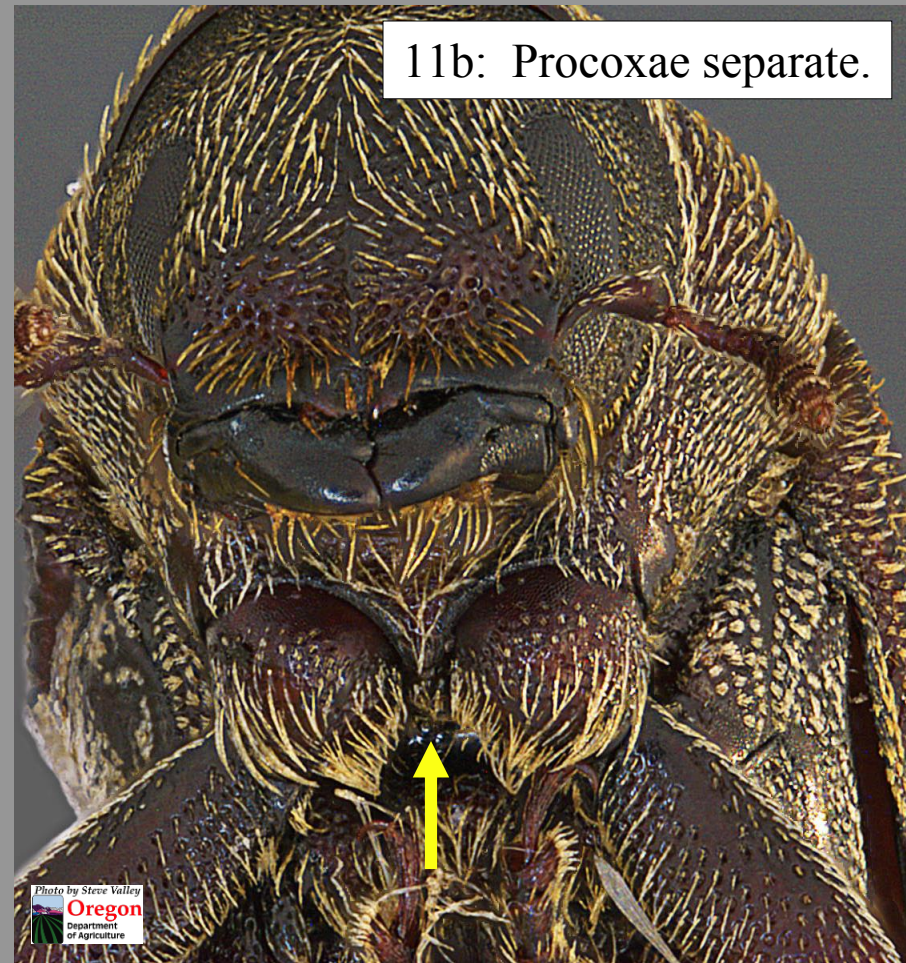
Procoxae contiguous or at most very narrowly separate (a).....12

Procoxae distinctly separate (b).....STOP

11a: Procoxae contiguous.



11b: Procoxae separate.

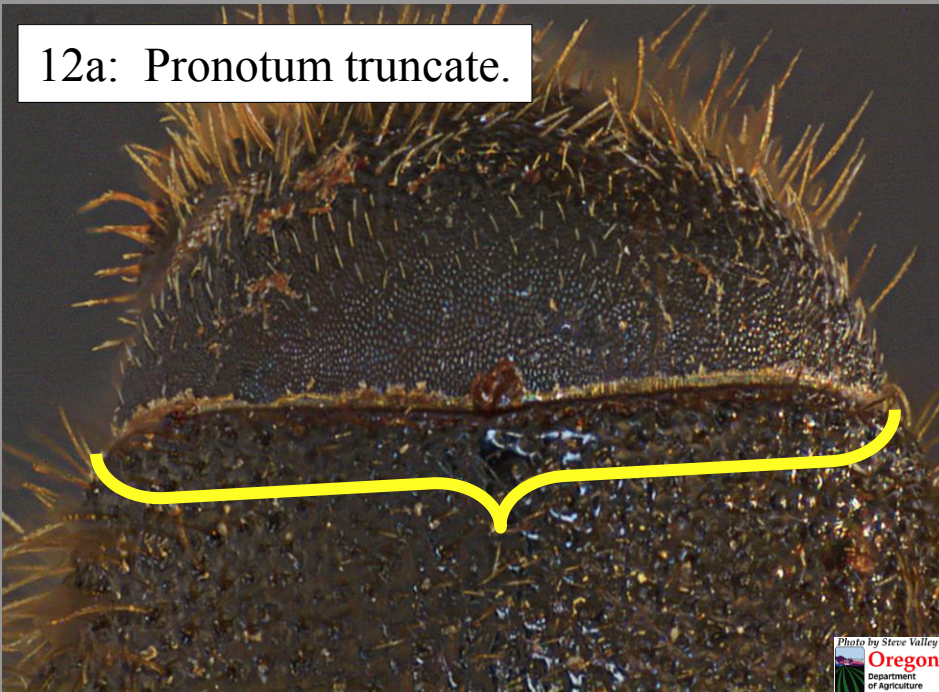


12 (11): Part I

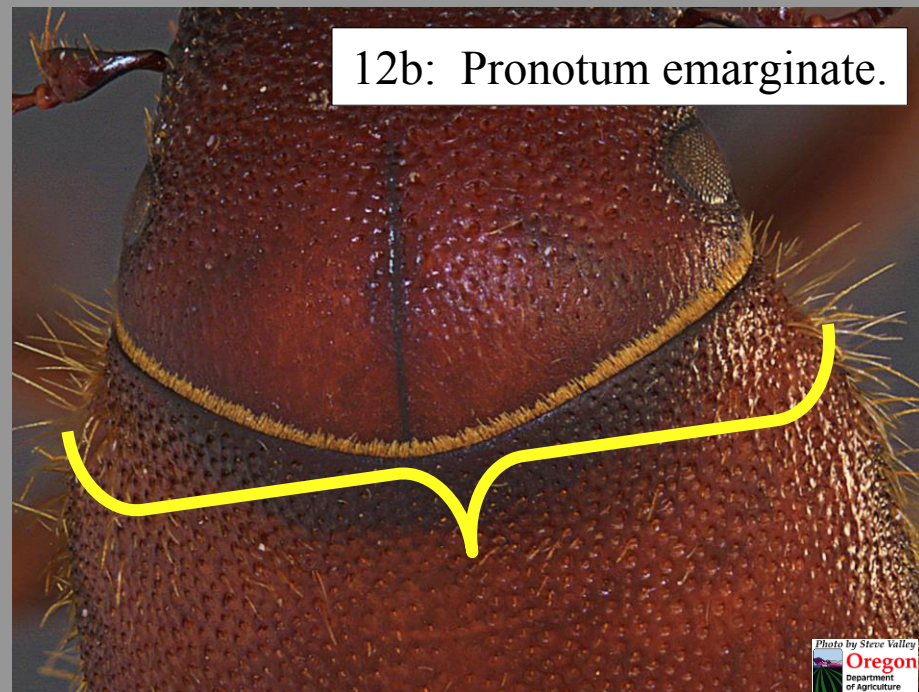
Anterior margin of pronotum truncate (**a**); antennal funicle with 6 segments (**c**);
antennal club sutures transverse (**c**).....13

Anterior margin of pronotum distinctly emarginate (**b**); antennal funicle with
5 segments (**d**); antennal club sutures slightly procurved (**d**).....14

12a: Pronotum truncate.

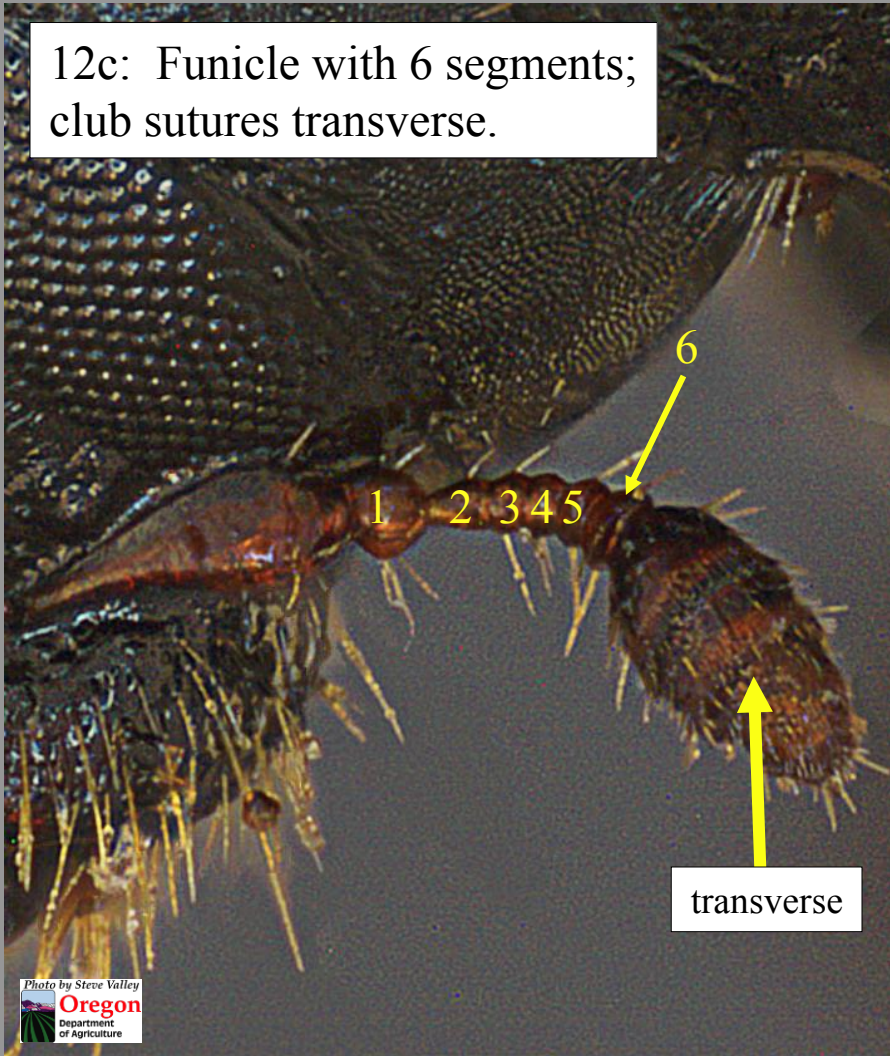


12b: Pronotum emarginate.

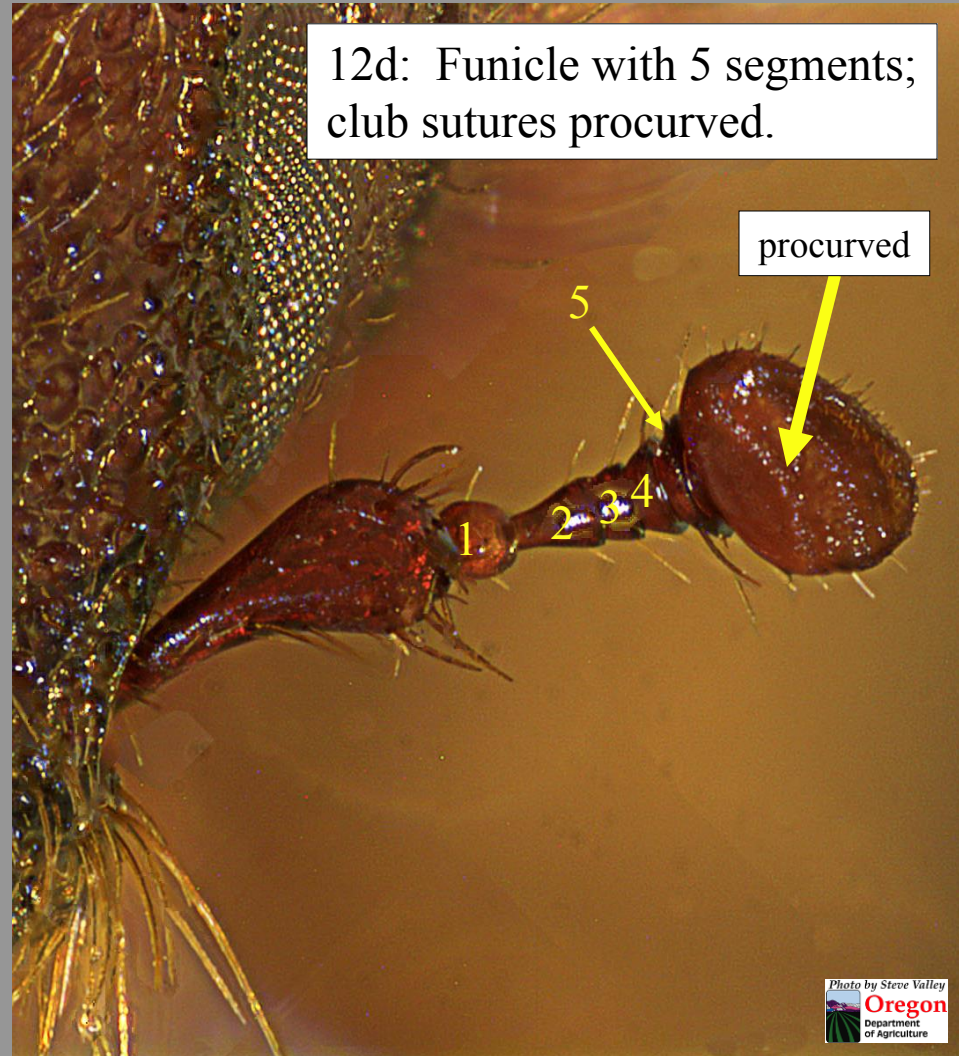


12 (11): Part II

12c: Funicle with 6 segments; club sutures transverse.



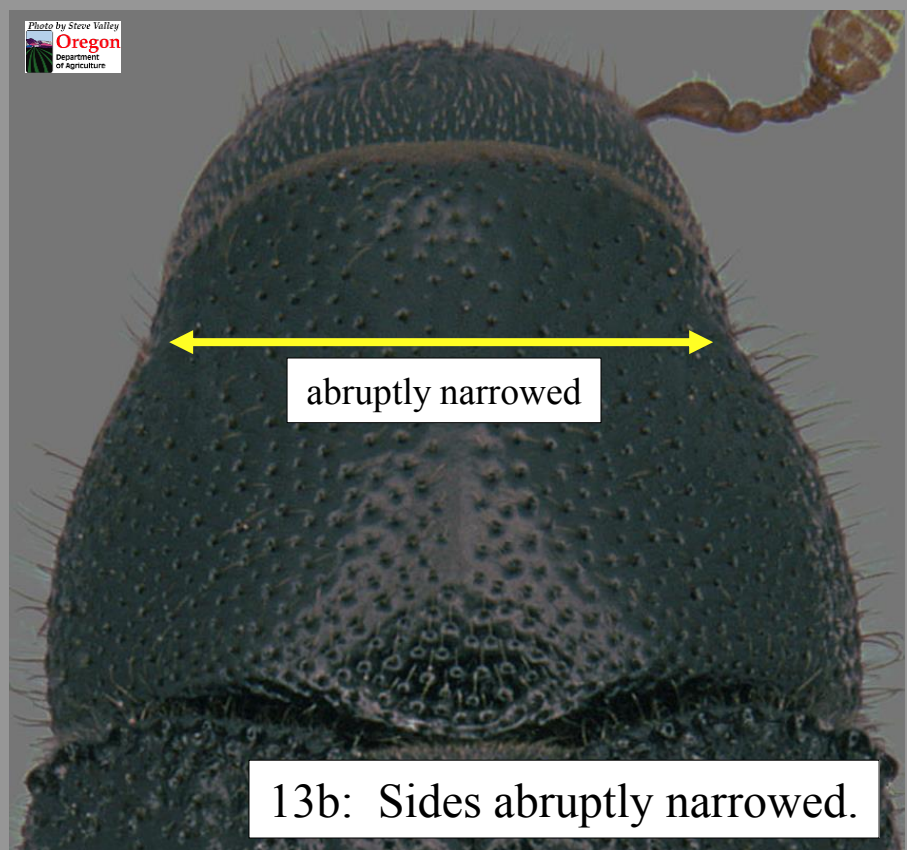
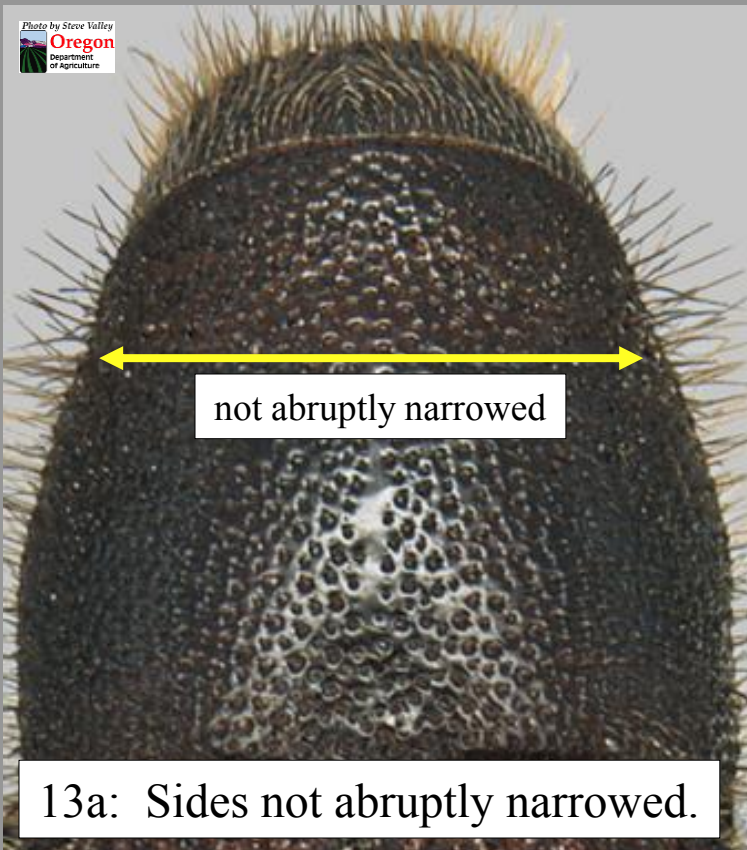
12d: Funicle with 5 segments; club sutures procurved.



13 (12): Part I

Sides of pronotum weakly arcuate throughout (a); elytral interstriae roughened, with multiple rows of setae (c).....*Hylurgus ligniperda* (Fabricius) ☹️ ⚡

Sides of pronotum strongly abruptly narrowed anterior of middle (b); elytral interstriae \pm smooth, with uniseriate setae (d) ...*Tomicus piniperda* (Linnaeus) ☹️ ⚡

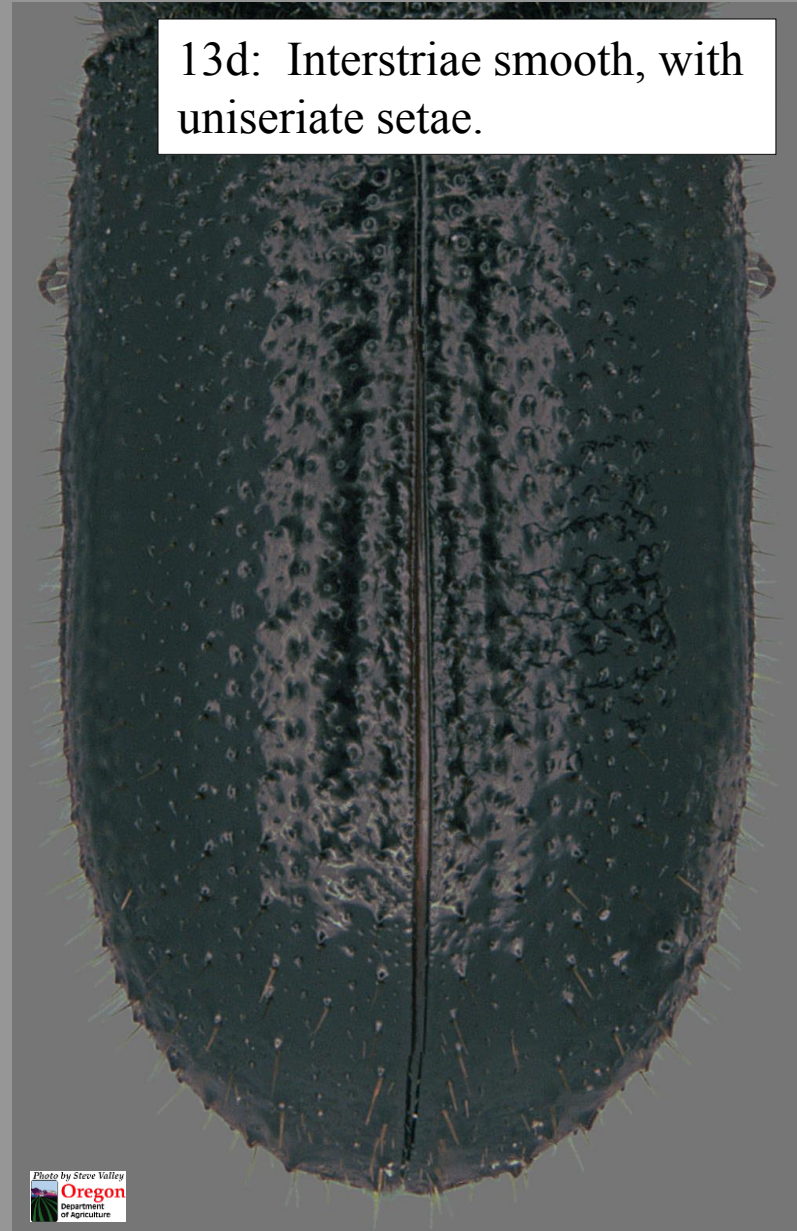


13 (12): Part II

13c: Interstriae rough, with multiple rows of setae.



13d: Interstriae smooth, with uniseriate setae.



13 (12): Part III

Hylurgus ligniperda (Fabricius) ☹️ Ω



13e.

13 (12): Part IV

Tomicus piniperda (Linnaeus) ☹️ Ω

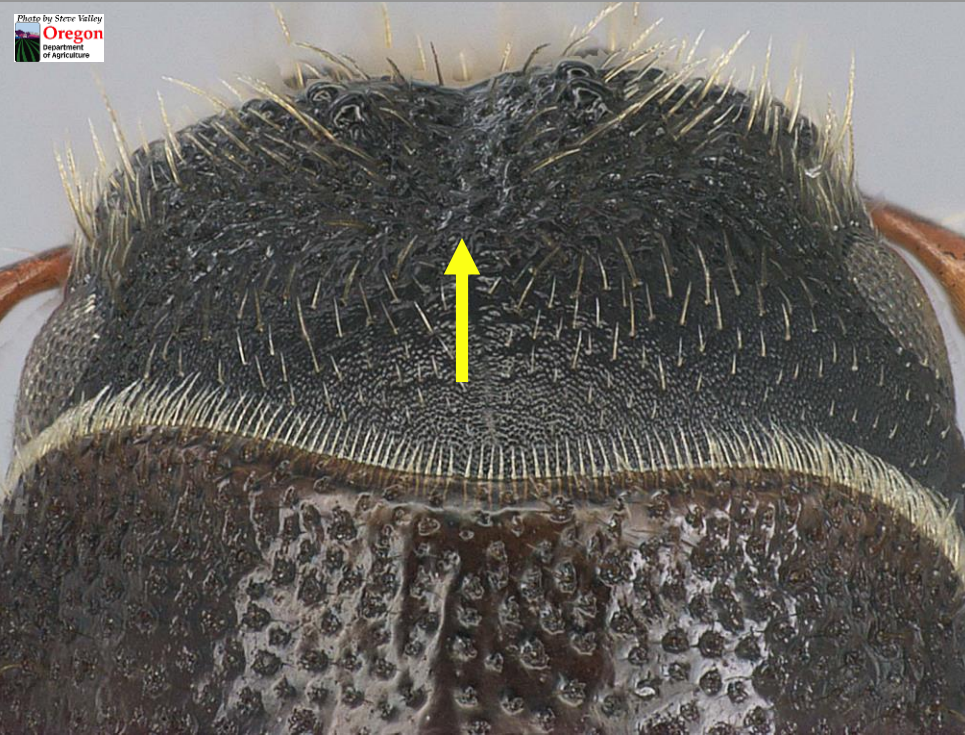


13f.

14 (12): Part I

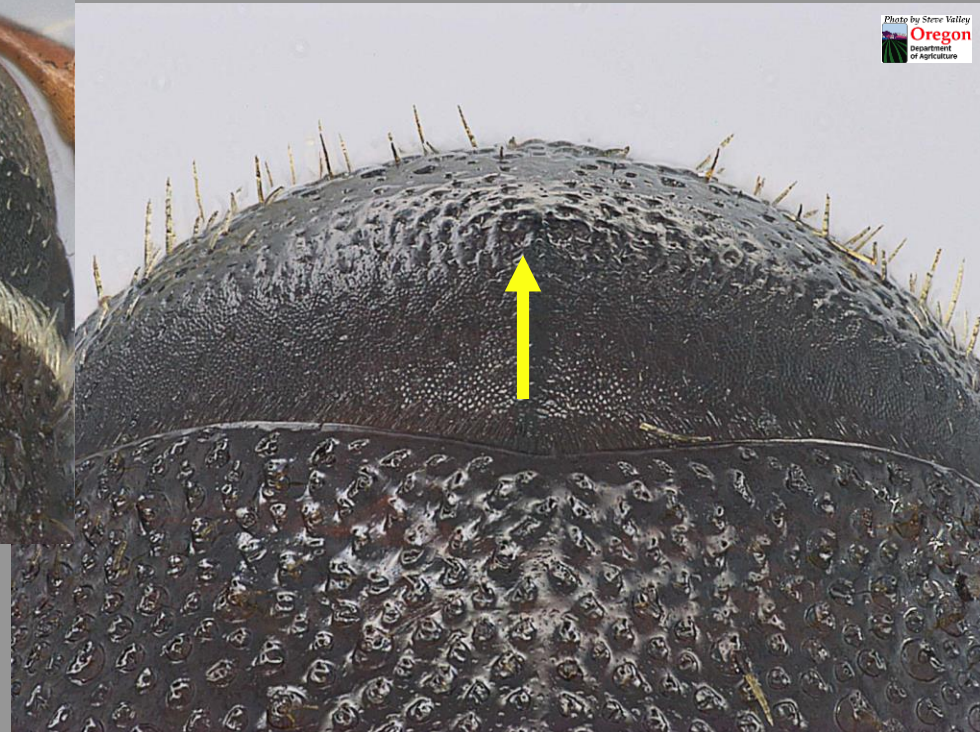
Frons with deep, narrow, median groove between eyes (a); dorsal vestiture of elytra shorter and dense (c); portrait (e)...*Dendroctonus frontalis* Zimmerman ☀

Frons without deep median groove between eyes (b); dorsal vestiture of elytra longer and less dense (d).....15

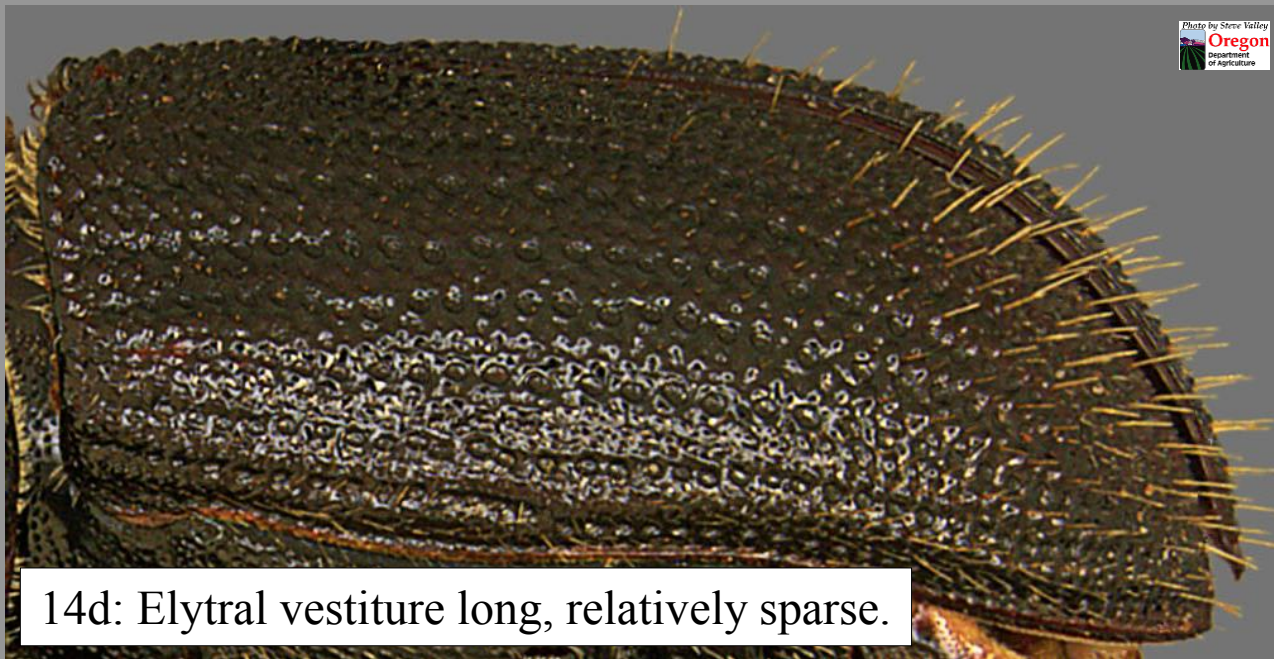


14a: Frons with median groove (dorsal view).

14b: Frons without median groove (dorsal view).



14 (12): Part II



14 (12): Part III

Dendroctonus frontalis Zimmerman ☀



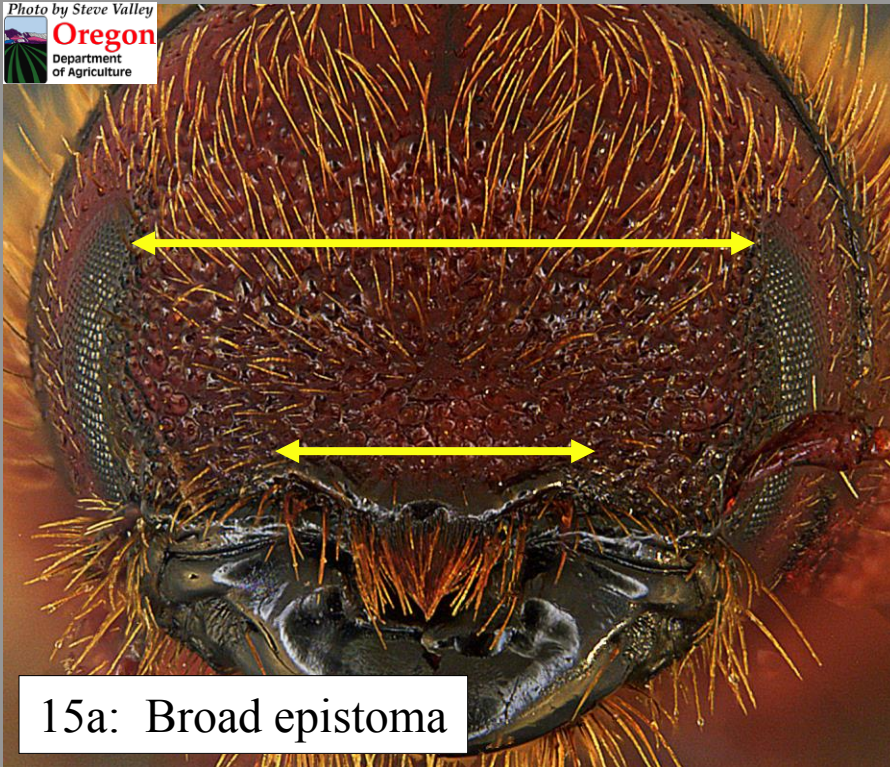
14e.

15 (14): Part I

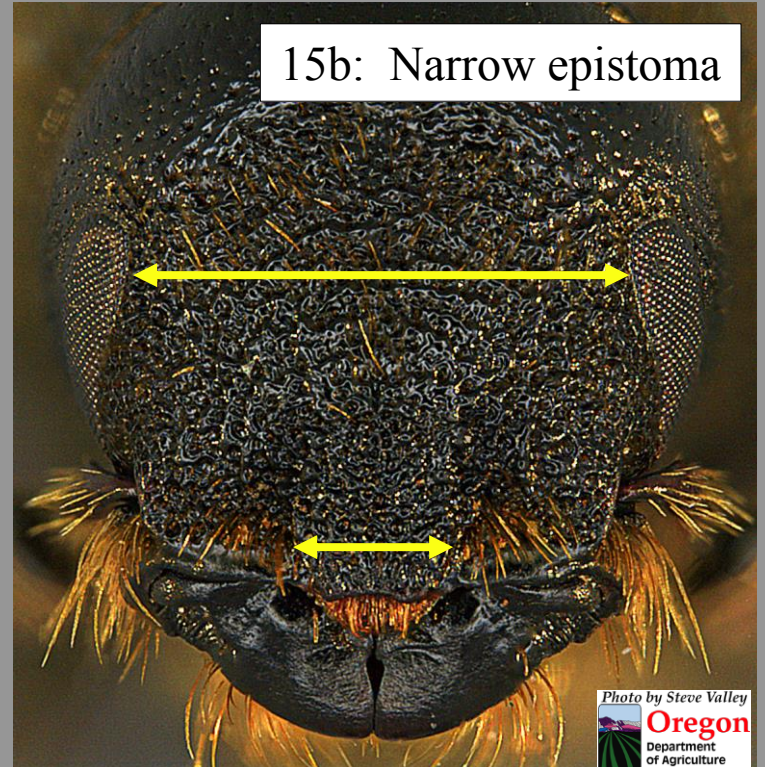
Epistomal process broader, distance between eyes about 2X its basal width (a); elytral declivital interstriae dull (usually rugulose) (c) or, if shining, punctures virtually all granulate (d)16

Epistomal process narrower, distance between eyes about 3X its basal width (b); elytral declivital interstriae smooth and shining, most punctures impressed (sometimes a few granulate) (e).....STOP

Photo by Steve Valley
Oregon
Department
of Agriculture

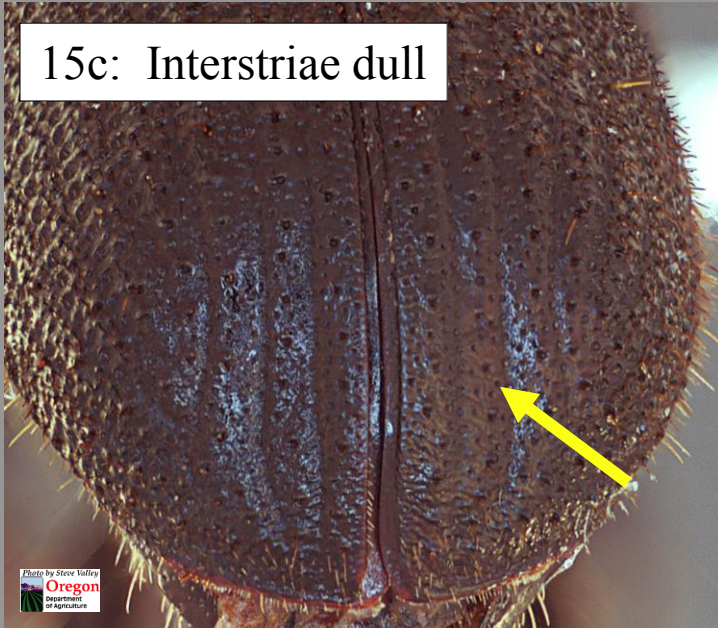


15b: Narrow epistoma

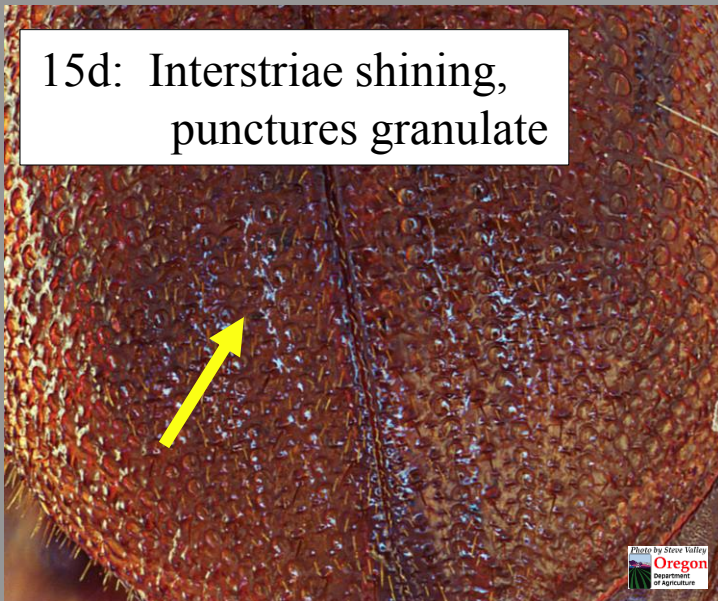


15 (14): Part II

15c: Interstriae dull



15d: Interstriae shining, punctures granulate

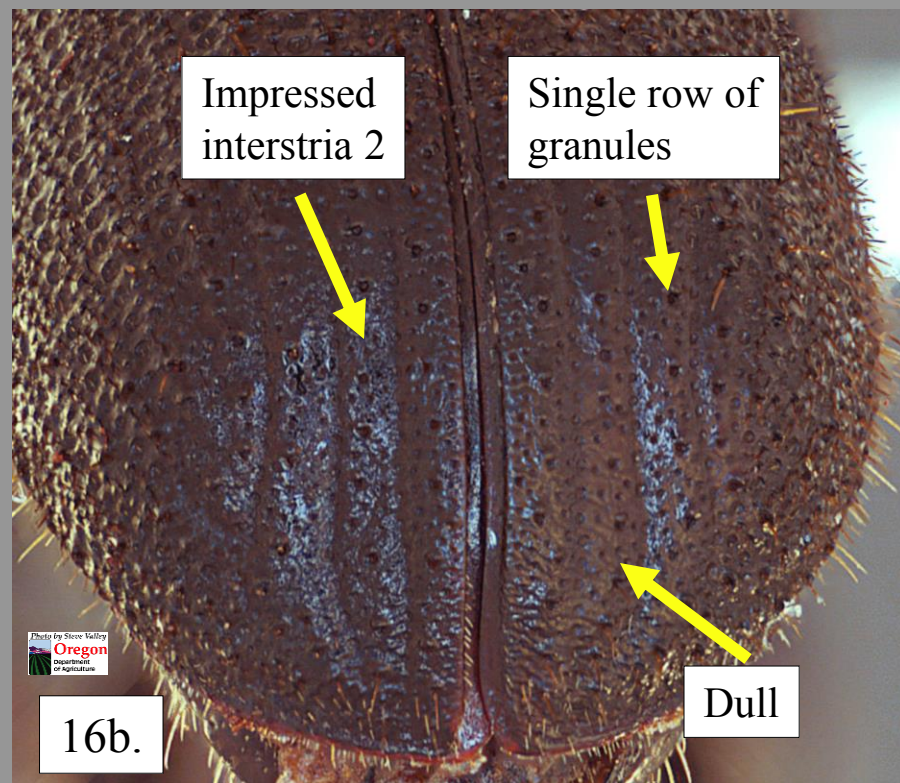
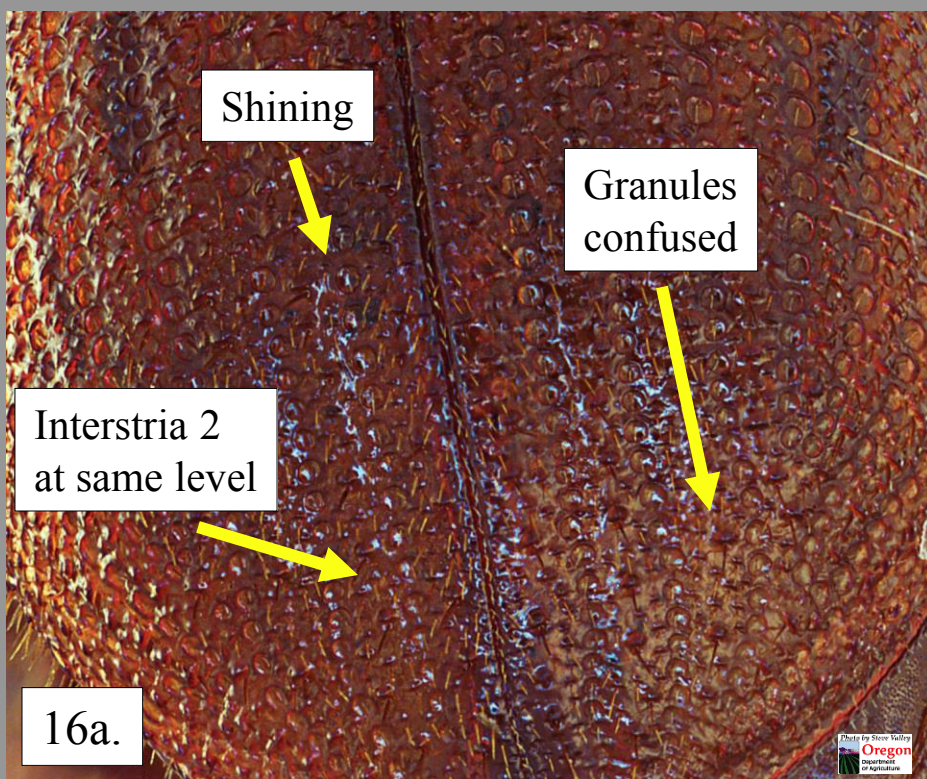


15e: Interstriae smooth, shining, punctures impressed

16 (15)

Surface of elytral declivity shining; declivital interstriae all at same level; granules of declivital interstriae numerous and confused, NOT forming a single row (a).....17

Surface of elytral declivity dull; declivital interstriae 2 impressed, usually flat, interstriae 1 strongly elevated; granules of declivital interstriae usually in a single, distinct row (b).....STOP



17 (16): Part I

Mature color black or dark brown (a); punctures on disc of pronotum larger (c); portrait (e).....*Dendroctonus terebrans* (Olivier) ☼

Mature color reddish brown (b); punctures on pronotum smaller (d); portrait (f).....*Dendroctonus valens* LeConte ☼



17a: Color black or dark brown

Photo by Steve Valley
Oregon
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of Agriculture

17b: Color reddish brown



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17 (16): Part II



17c: Punctures larger.

17d: Punctures smaller.



17 (16): Part III

Dendroctonus terebrans (Olivier) ☀



17e.

17 (16): Part IV

Dendroctonus valens LeConte Ω



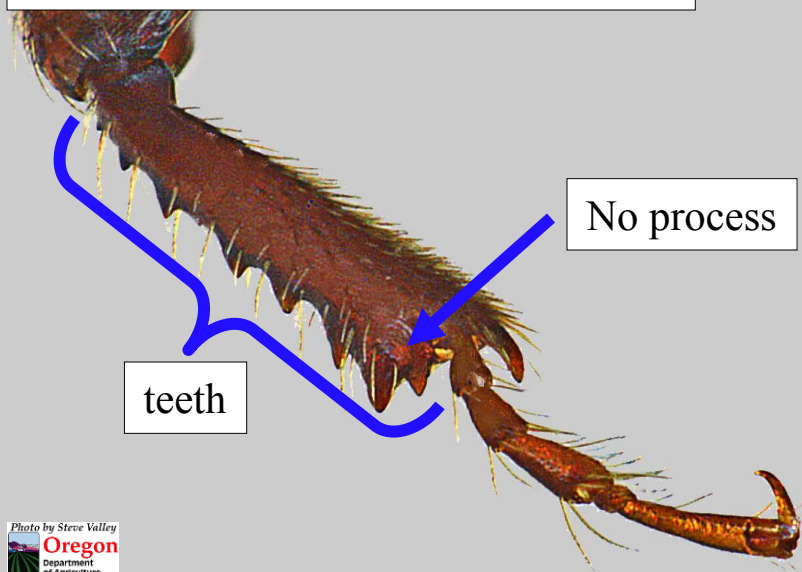
17f.

18 (1): Part I

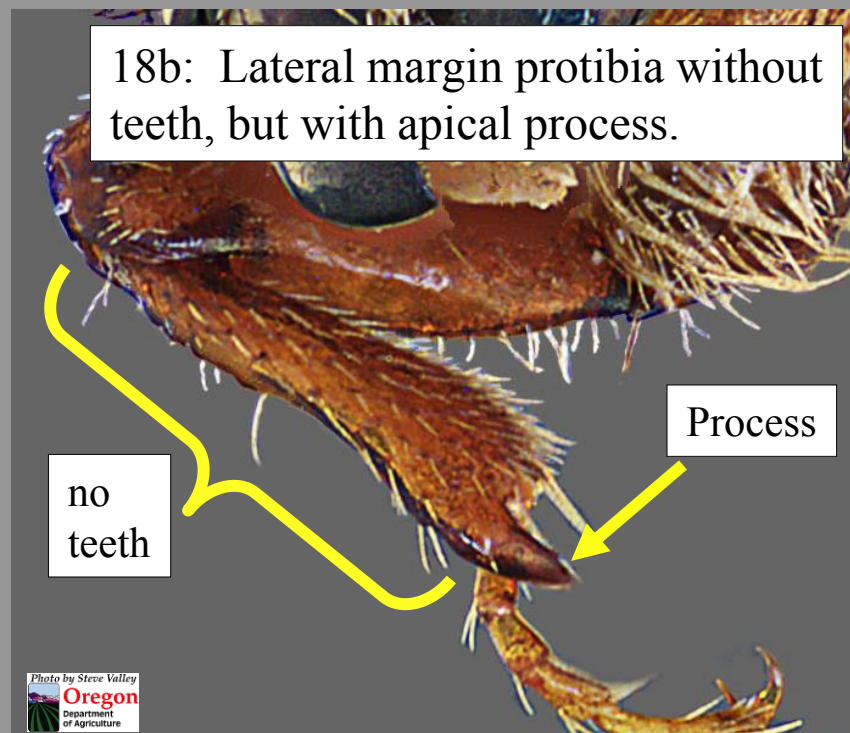
Lateral margin of protibia armed by several teeth, none of which curve toward the inner process of the inner apical angle (a); head not visible in dorsal view (c); scutellum flush with elytral surface (c); elytral declivity rather steep, descending to meet horizontal abdomen (e).....19

Lateral margin of protibia unarmed except for a single curved process at outer apical angle that curves toward and extends beyond process of inner apical angle (b); head visible in dorsal view (d); scutellum depressed (d); elytra slightly, if at all, declivous, abdomen ascending to meet them (f).....STOP

18a: Lateral margin protibia with several teeth.



18b: Lateral margin protibia without teeth, but with apical process.



18 (1): Part II

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vicinity of
scutellum

18c: Head concealed in dorsal view;
scutellum not depressed.

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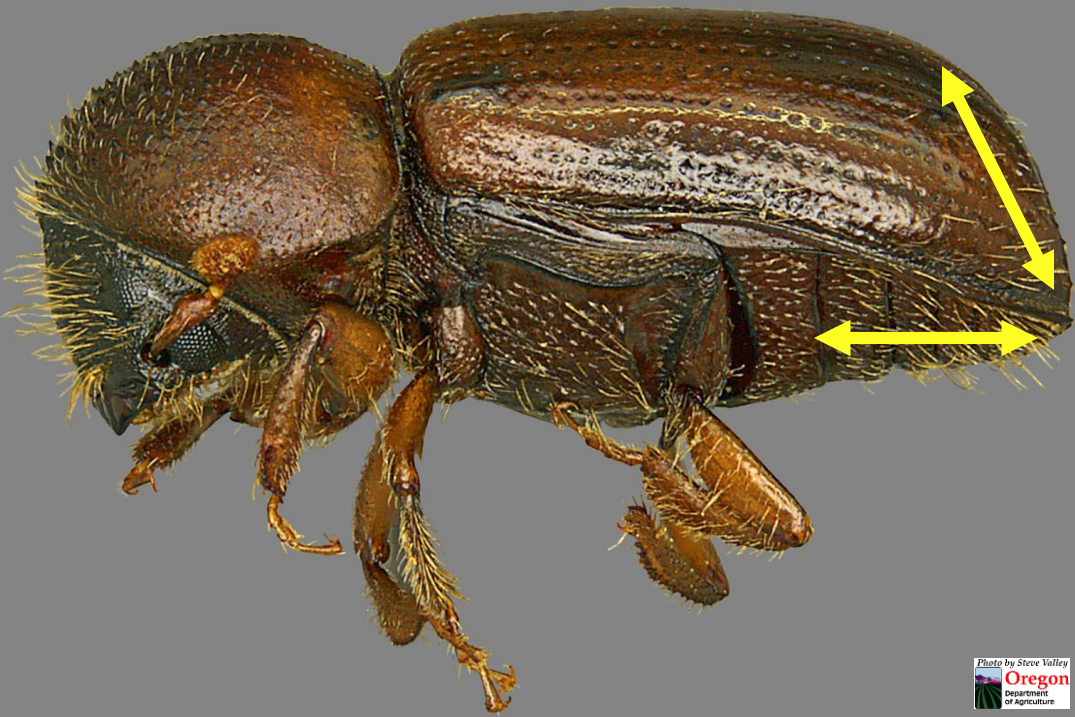
head

18d: Head visible in dorsal view;
scutellum depressed.



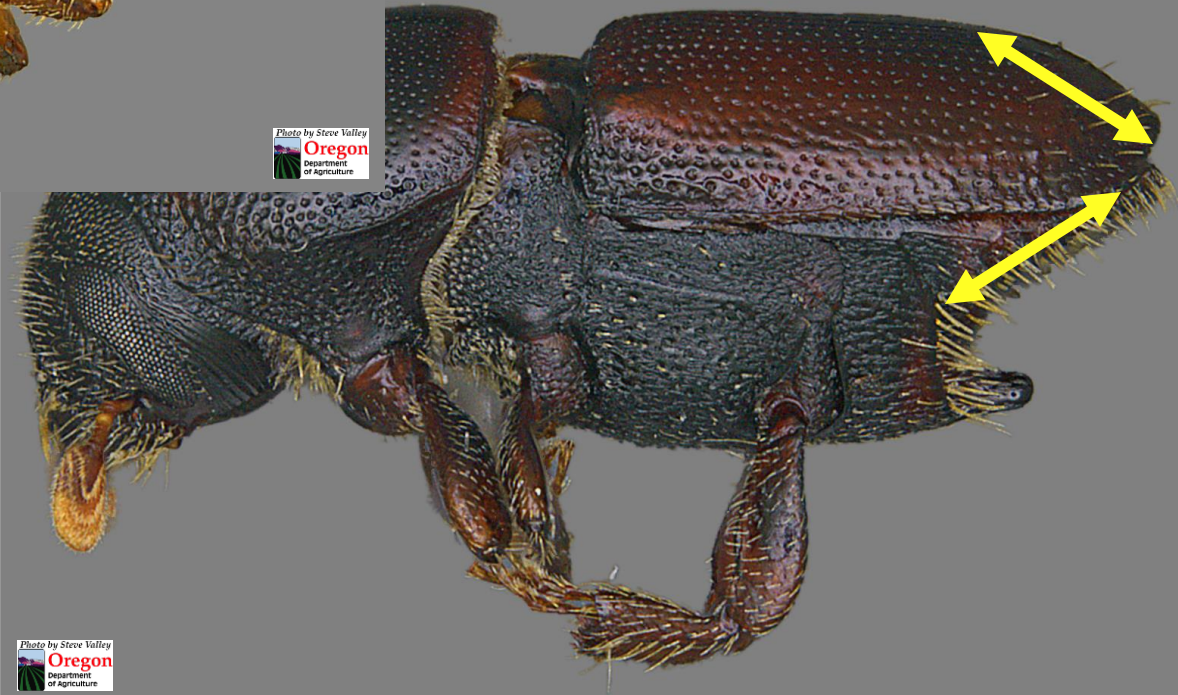
vicinity of
scutellum

18 (1): Part III



18e: Elytra steeply declivous,
descending to meet
horizontal abdomen.

18f: Elytra slightly declivous,
abdomen ascending to
meet them.



19 (18): Part I

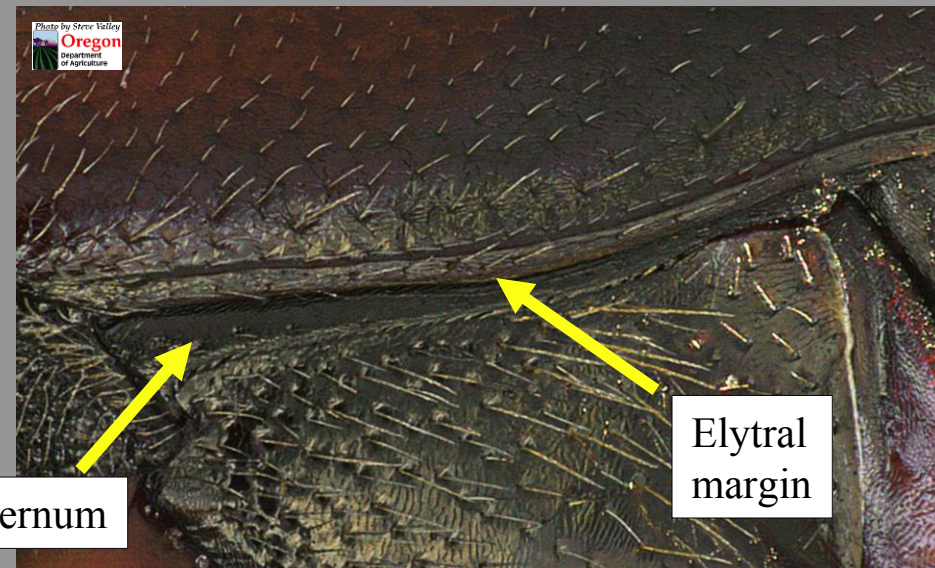
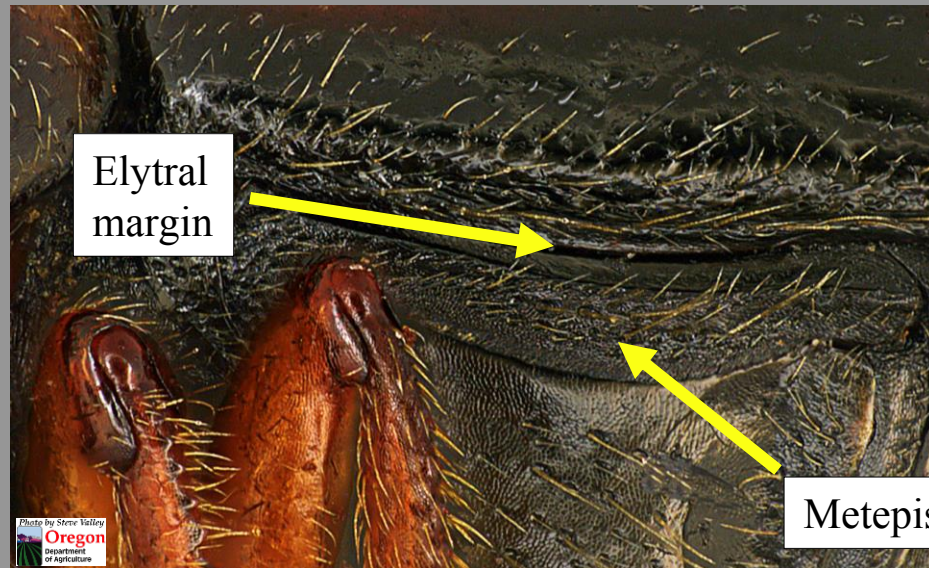
Metepisternum fully visible throughout its length (if the elytra are slightly displaced, this character may be difficult to assess) (**a**); antennal club varying from flat(**c, d**) to obliquely truncate (**e**).....20

Metepisternum largely covered by elytra, fully visible only in its anterior portion (**b**); antennal club strongly flattened with sutures on both sides, those on posterior surface not strongly displaced apically (**f, g, h**).....73



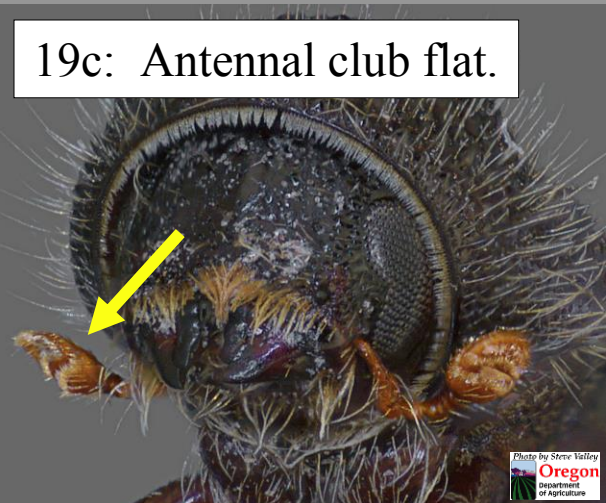
19a: Metepisternum visible

19b: Metepisternum obscured

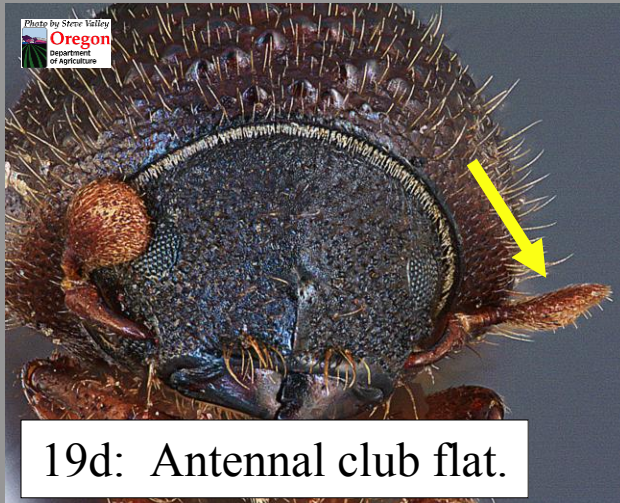


19 (18): Part II

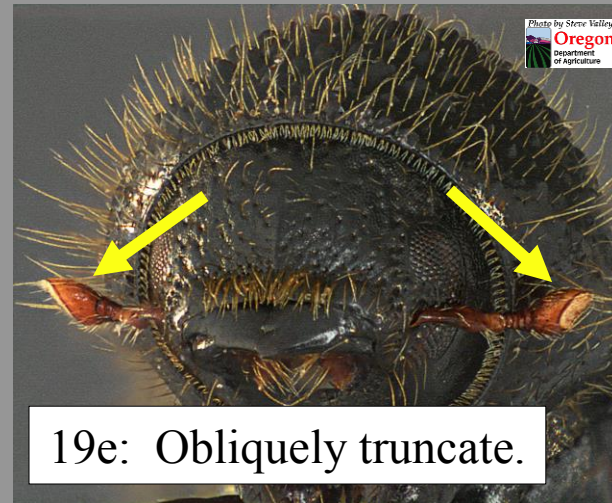
19c: Antennal club flat.



19d: Antennal club flat.



19e: Obliquely truncate.



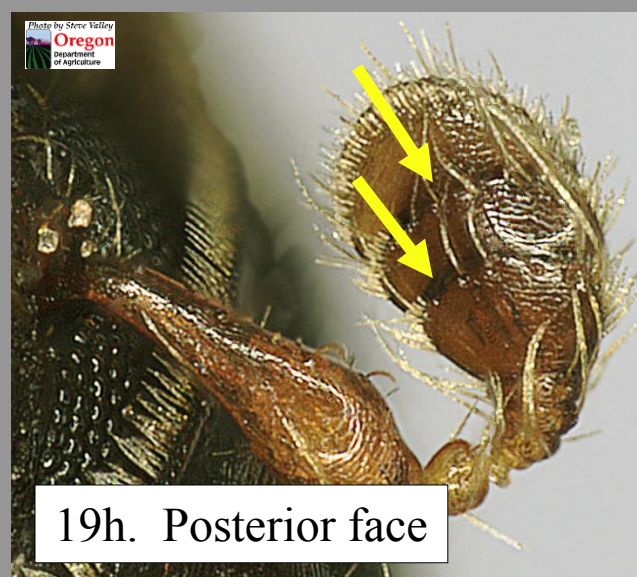
19f: Antennal club strongly flattened.



19g. Anterior face.

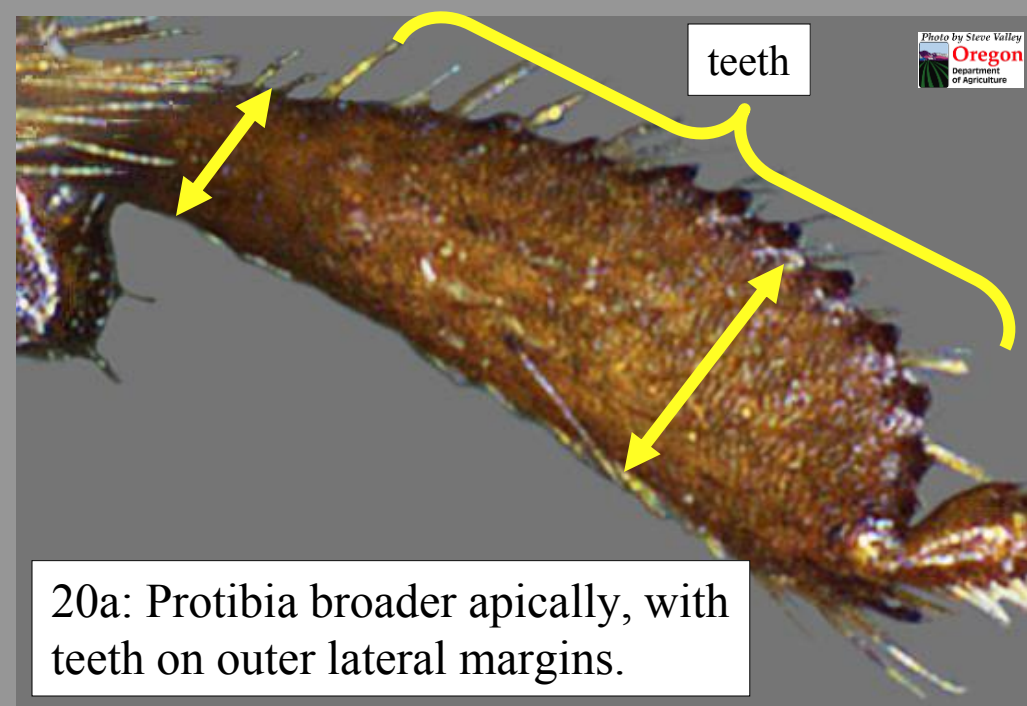


19h. Posterior face

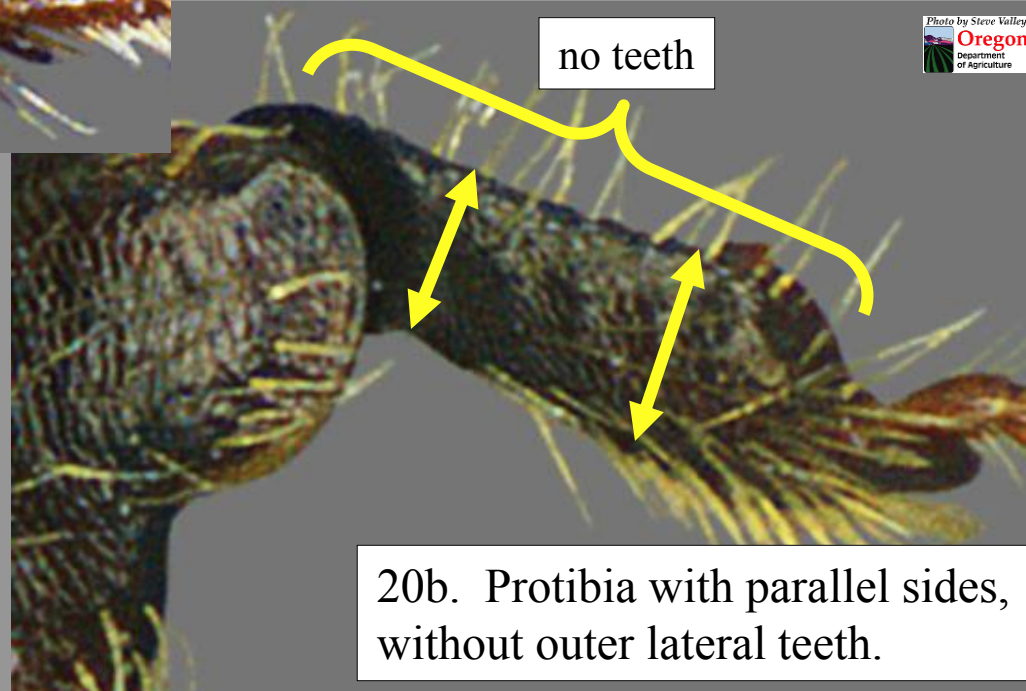


Club with sutures on both faces, not displaced apically.

20 (19): Part I



Protibiae with parallel sides, without outer lateral teeth (b); procoxae separated (d)....STOP

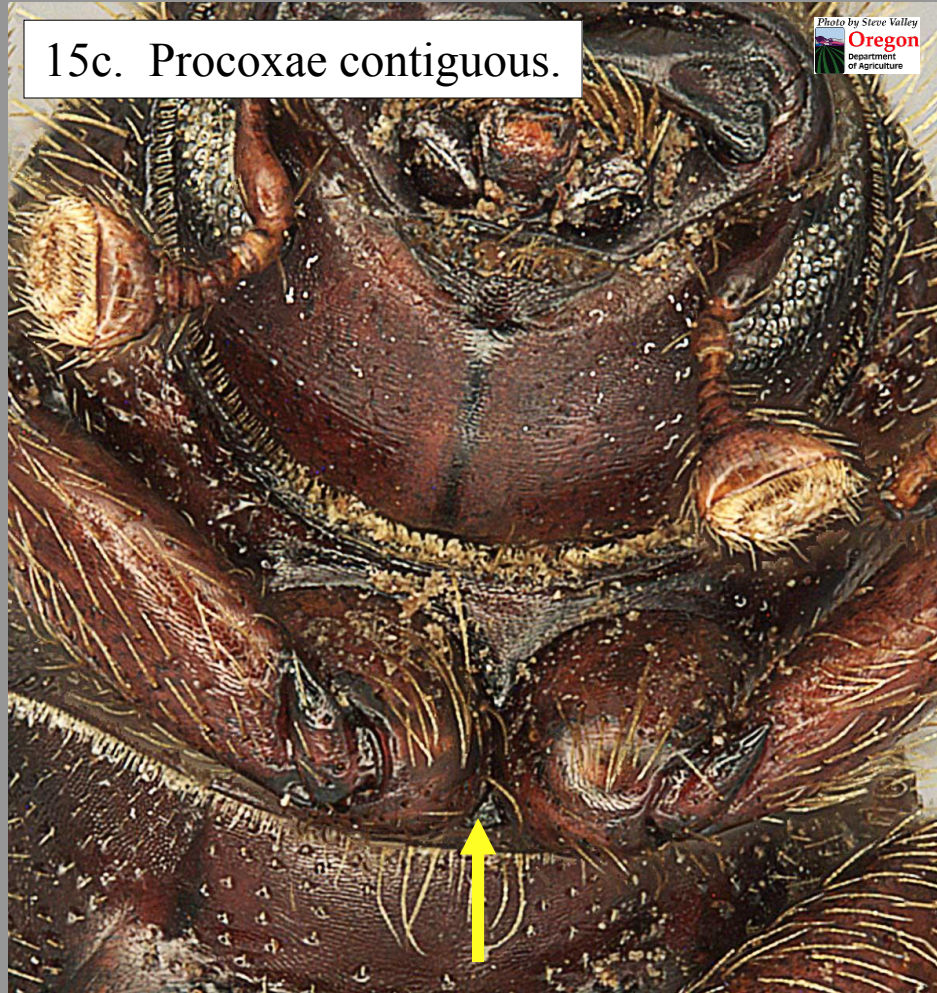


Protibiae broader apically, with teeth on outer lateral margins (a); procoxae contiguous (c); (EXCEPT *Xylosandrus*).....21

20 (19): Part II

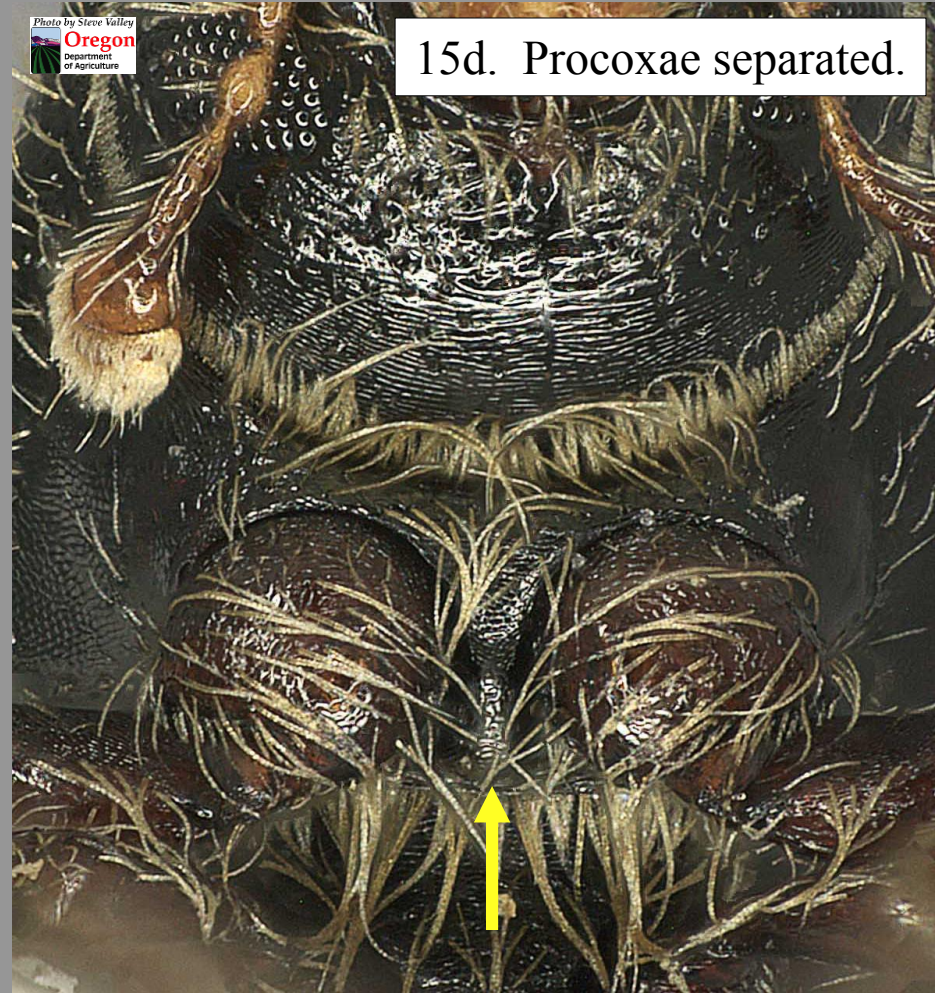
15c. Procoxae contiguous.

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15d. Procoxae separated.

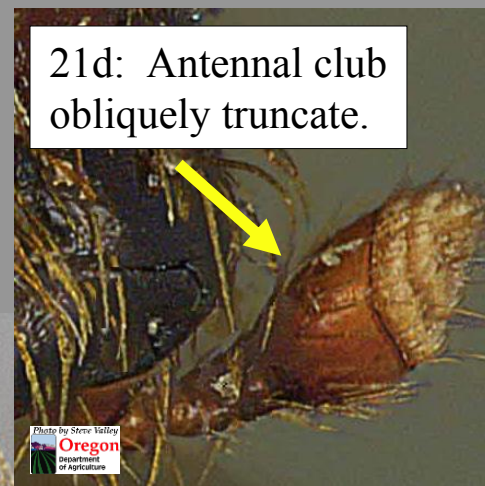
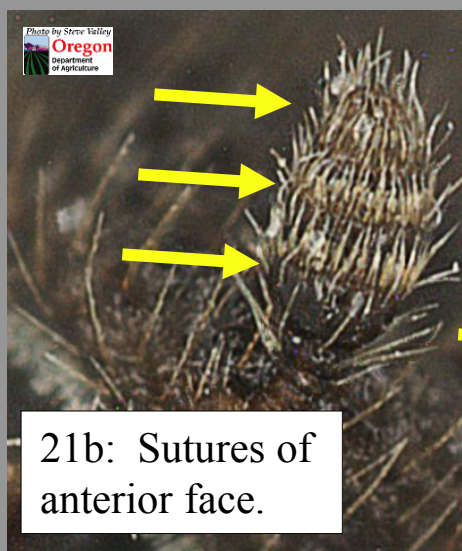
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21 (20): Part I

Antennal club more strongly flattened (**a**), with sutures on neither face displaced to apical 1/4 (**b**, **c**); costal margins of elytra slightly ascending posteriorly and vestiture scale-like (**j**); usually less than 2.0 mm in total length.....22

Antennal club obliquely truncate (**d**) or with sutures of posterior face restricted to less than apical 1/4 (**e**) or with no sutures on either face (**f-i**); costal margins of elytra descending posteriorly and vestiture setose (**k**); usually greater than 2.0 mm in total length.....23



21 (20): Part II

21h, i: No sutures visible on posterior face of antennal club.

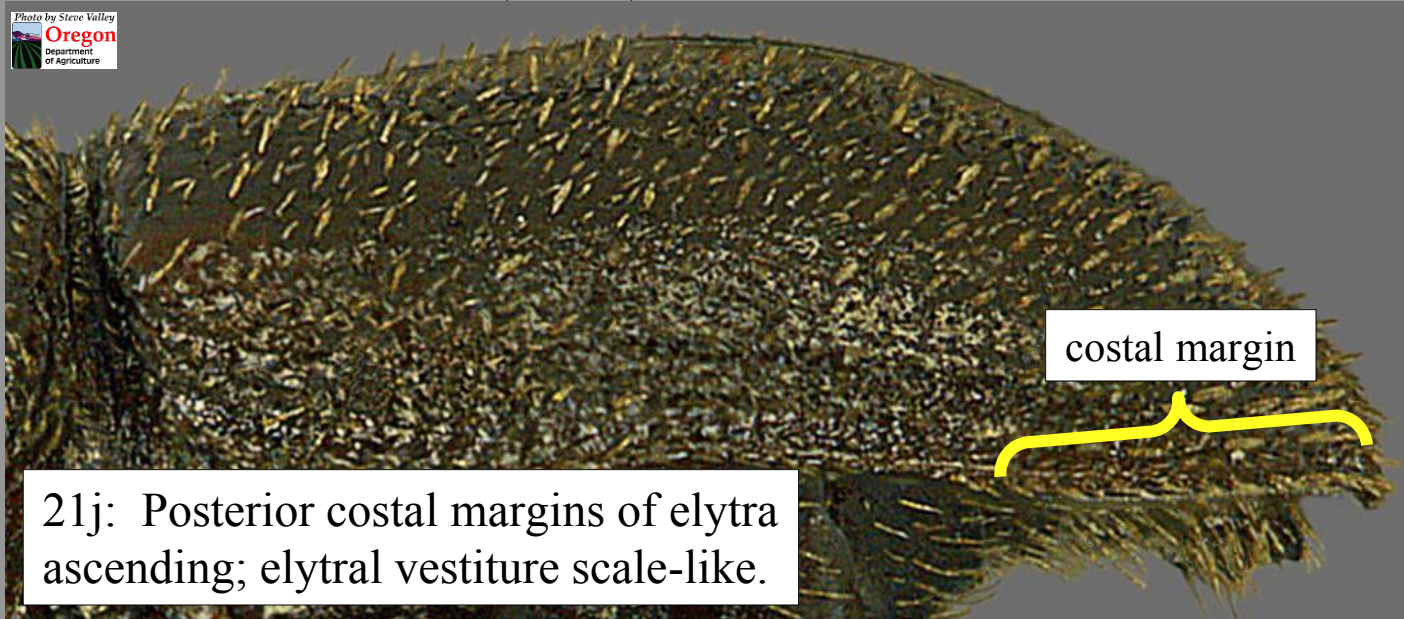


21f, g: No sutures visible on anterior face of antennal club.



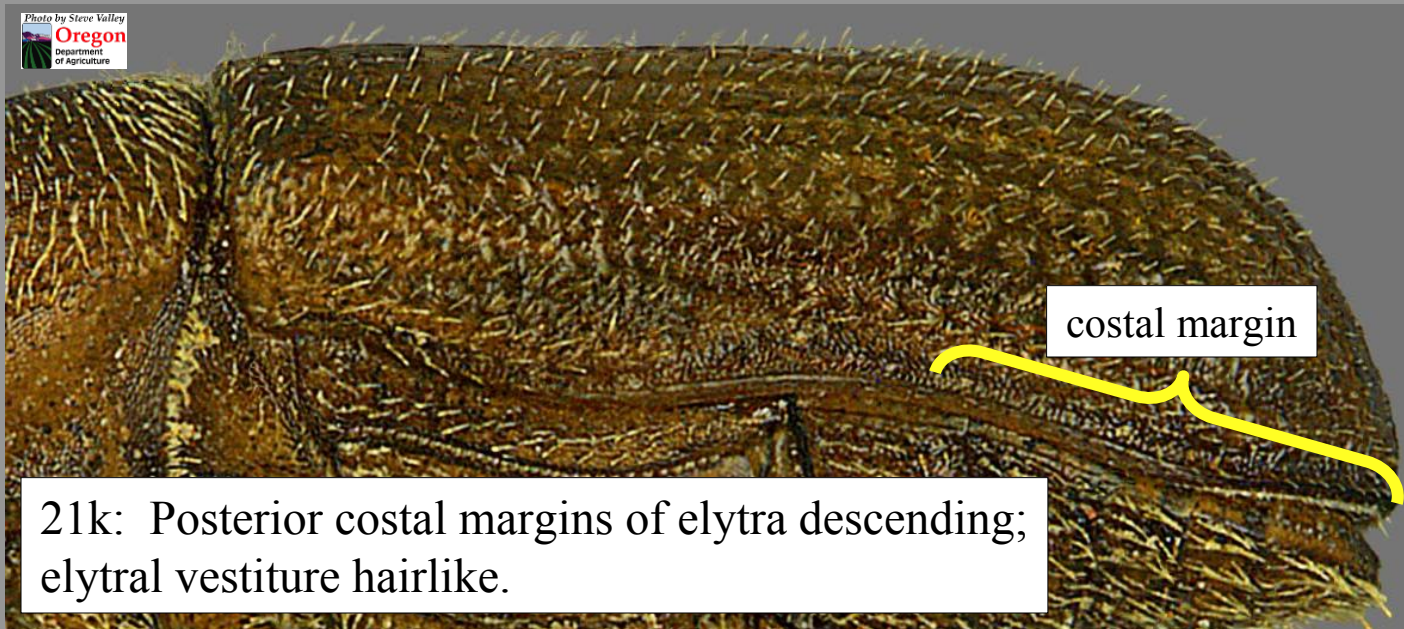
21 (20): Part III

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21j: Posterior costal margins of elytra ascending; elytral vestiture scale-like.

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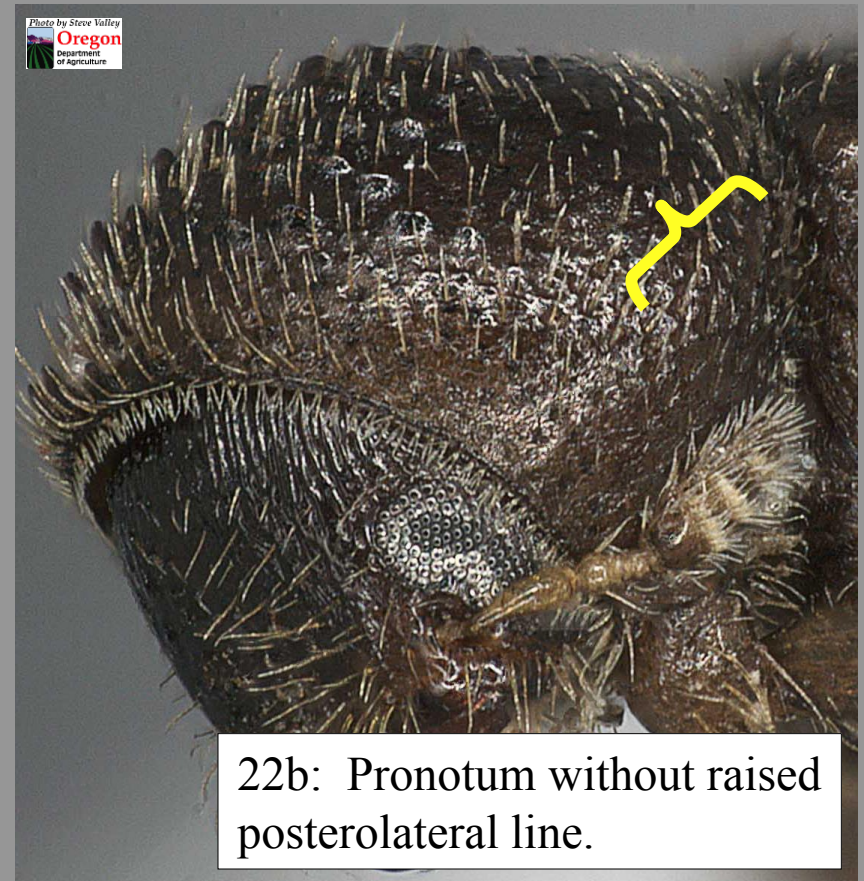
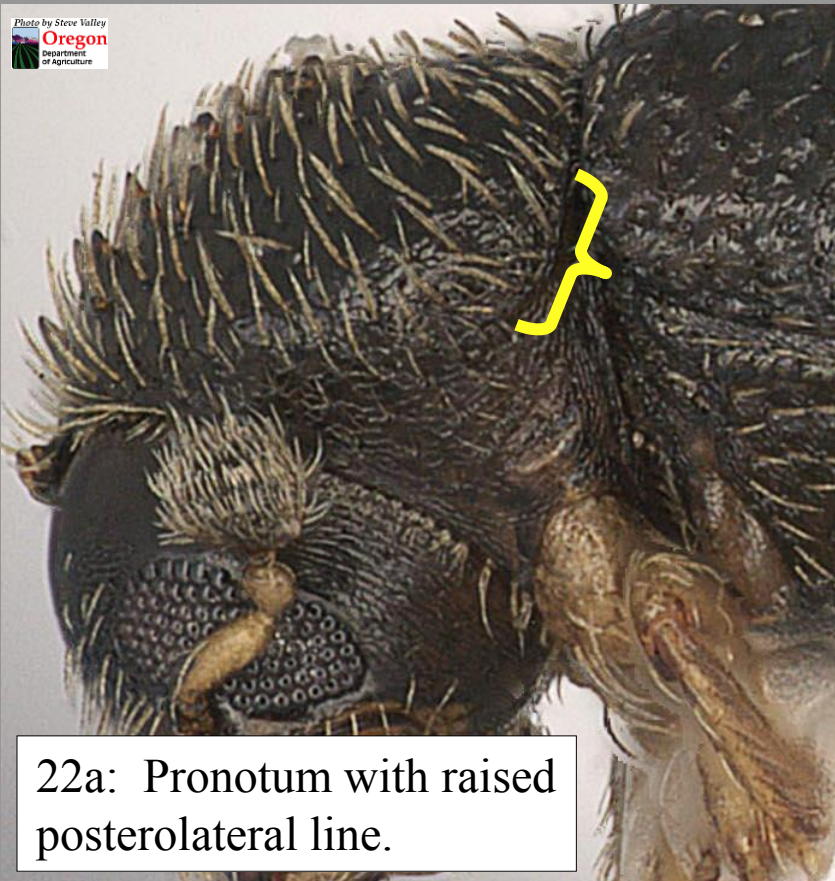


21k: Posterior costal margins of elytra descending; elytral vestiture hairlike.

22 (21): Part I

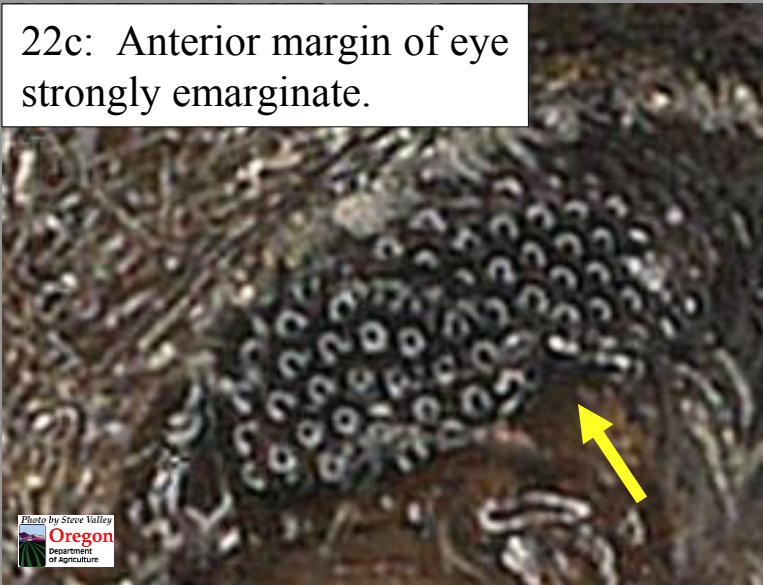
Pronotum acutely margined at sides and with fine, raised line at least on posterolateral 1/3 (a); anterior margin of eye distinctly emarginate (c); antennal club about as long as broad (e); portraits (g).....*Hypothenemus* spp. ☹ ☀

Pronotum without fine, raised posterolateral line (b); anterior margin of eye at most shallowly emarginate (d); antennal club longer than broad (f).....STOP

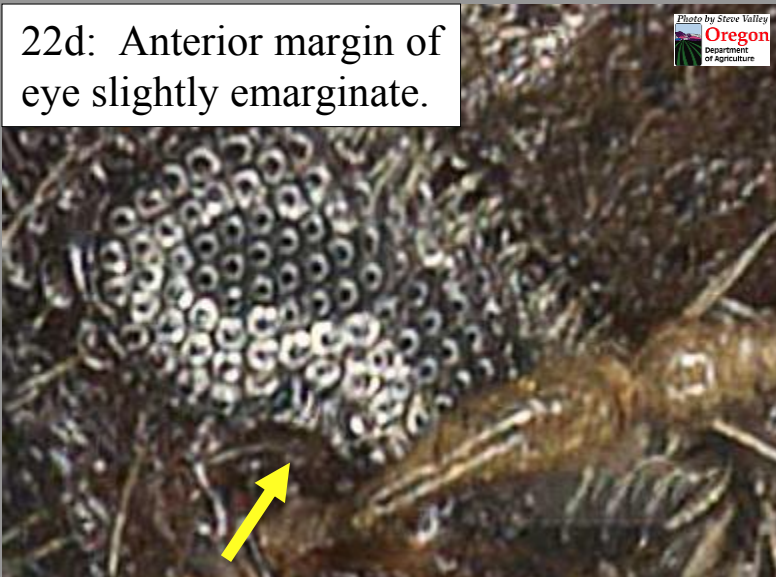


22 (21): Part II

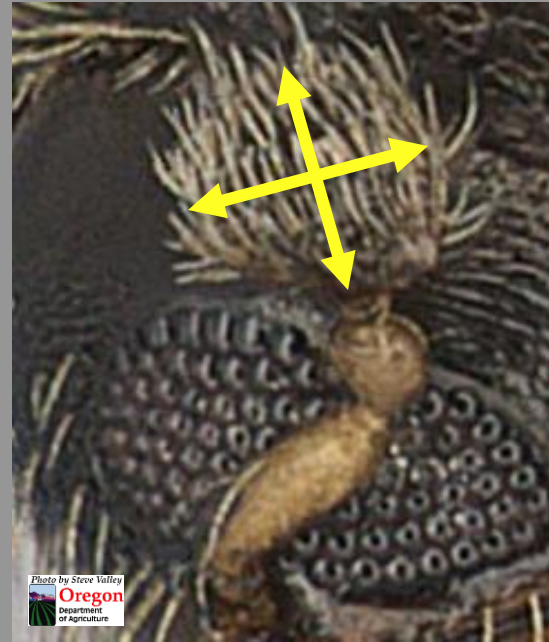
22c: Anterior margin of eye strongly emarginate.



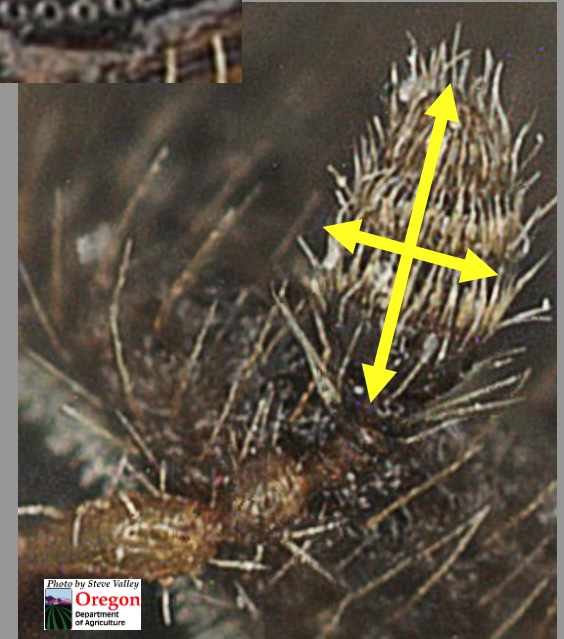
22d: Anterior margin of eye slightly emarginate.



22e: Antennal club as broad as long.



22f: Antennal club longer than broad.



22 (21): Part III

Hypothenemus spp. ☐ ☀



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22g.

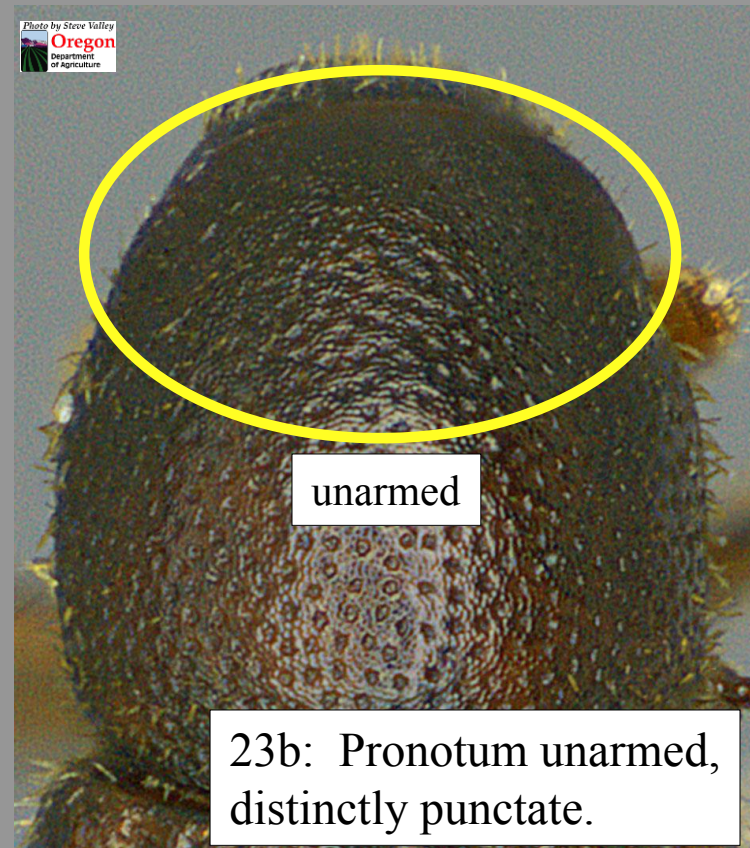
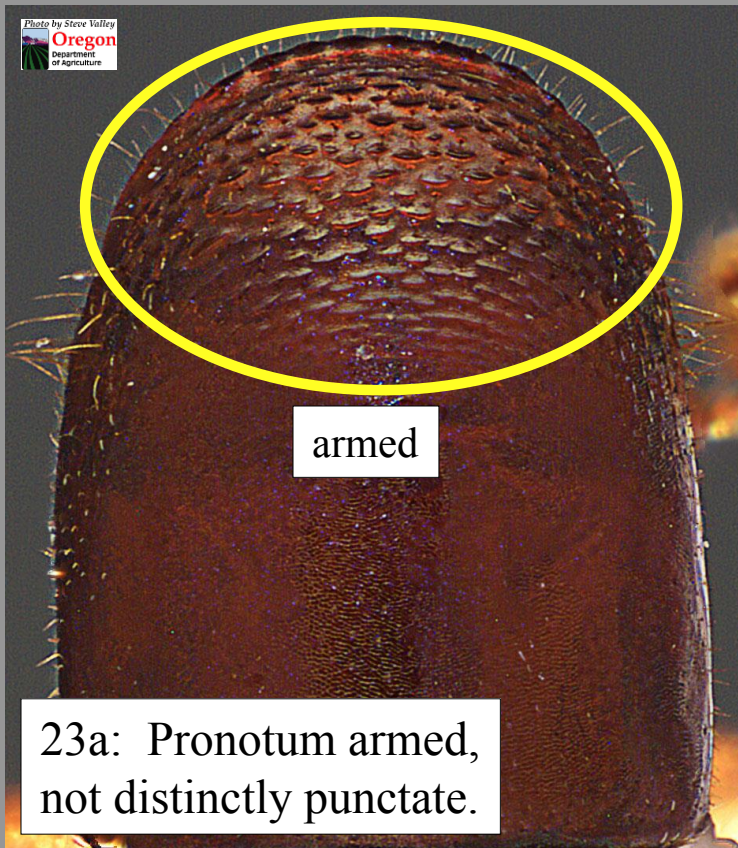


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23 (21): Part I

Pronotum usually armed anteriorly with granules or asperities (**a**), if unarmed, lateral line sharply raised (**c**), at most finely punctate on unarmed surface; antennal funicle 4- (**e**) or 5-segmented (**f**); length usually over 2.0 mm.....24

Pronotum unarmed, punctured over entire surface (**b**), lateral line not sharply raised (**d**); antennal funicle 2- (not illustrated) or 3-segmented (**g**); length 2.0 mm or less.....STOP



23 (21): Part II

23c: Lateral line of pronotum sharply raised.

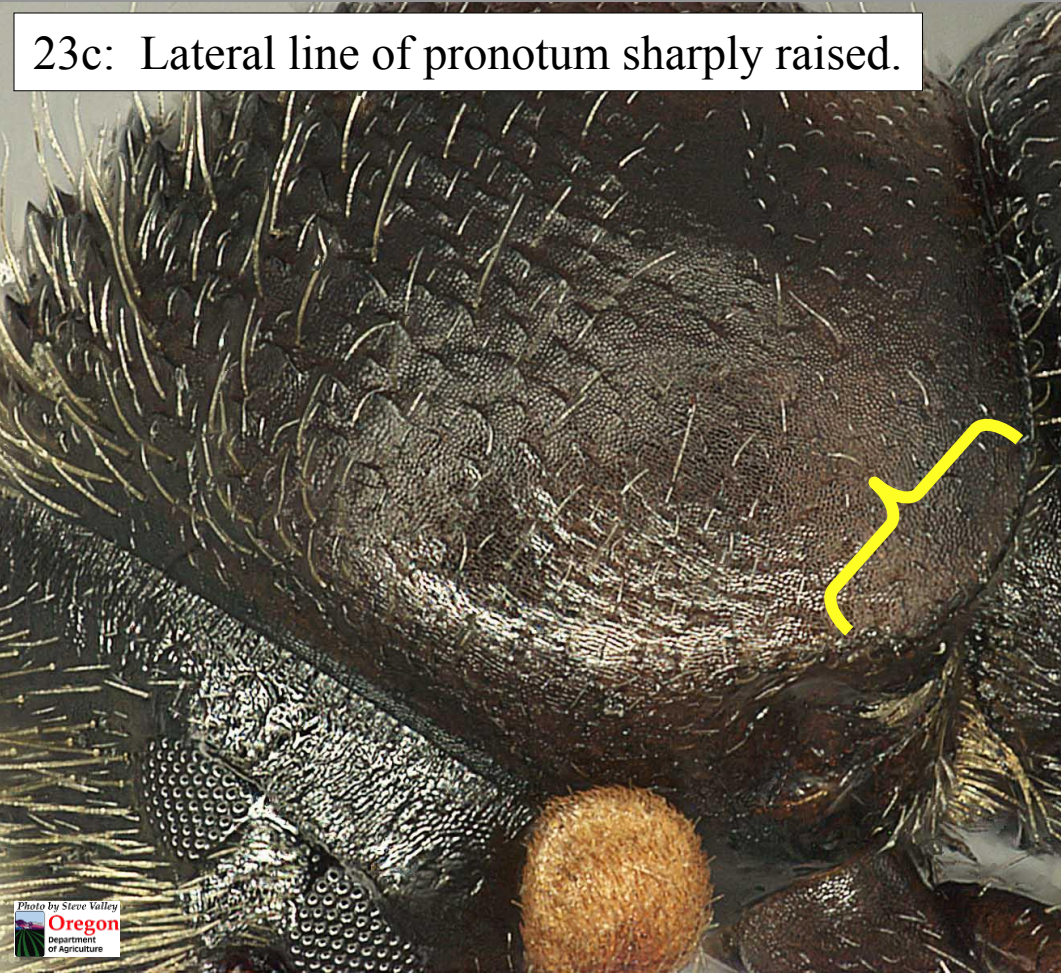
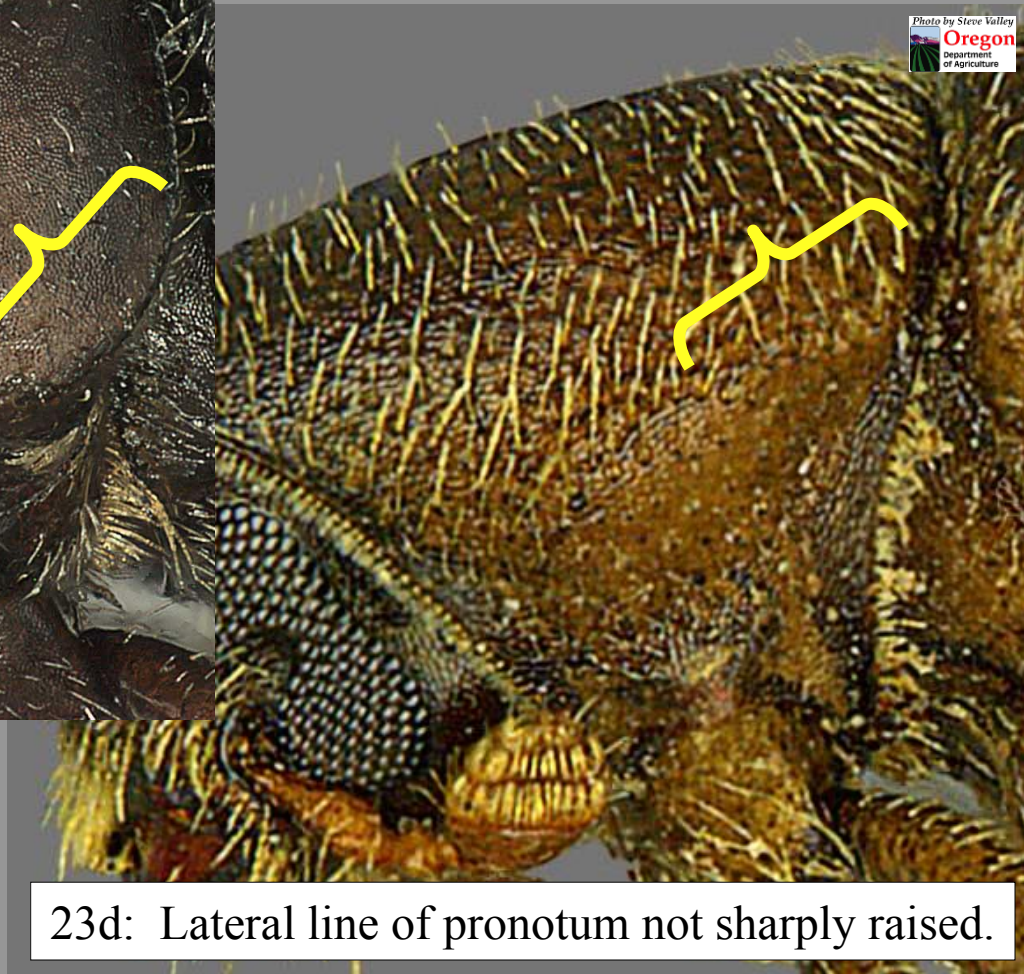


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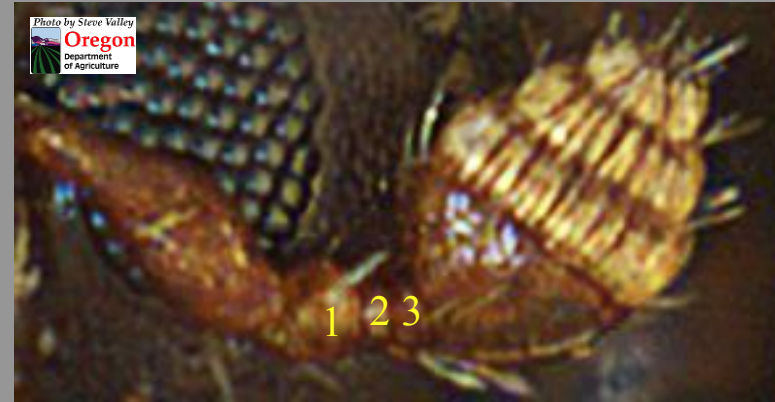
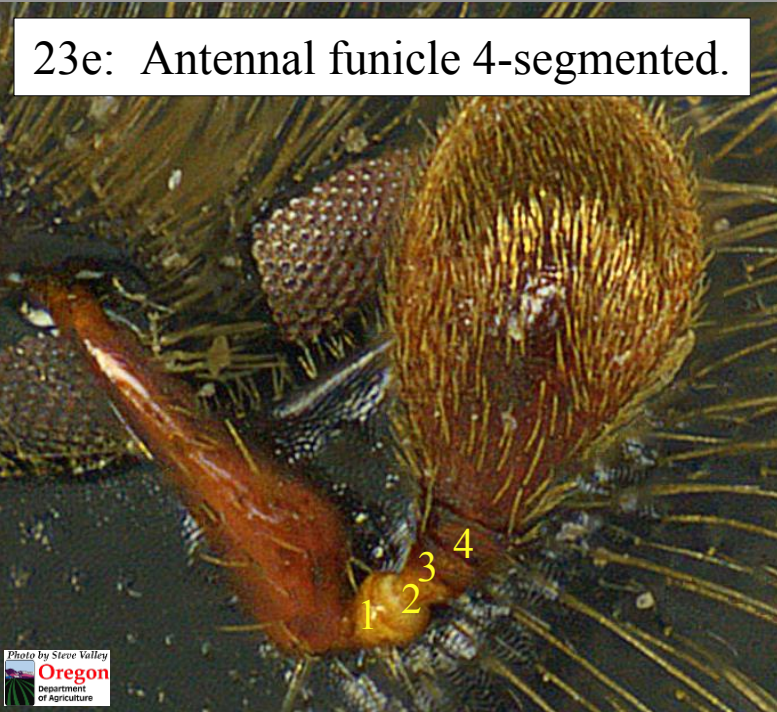
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23d: Lateral line of pronotum not sharply raised.



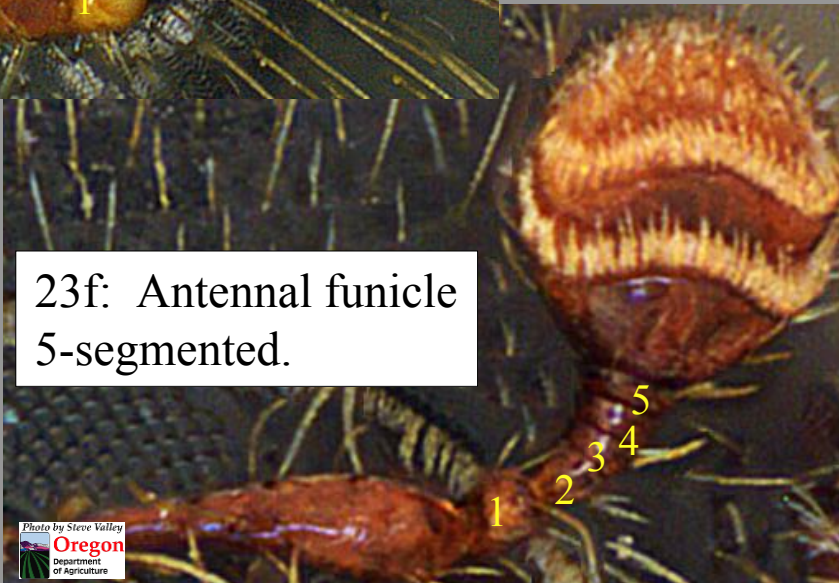
23 (21): Part III

23e: Antennal funicle 4-segmented.



23g: Antennal funicle 3-segmented (2-segmented not illustrated).

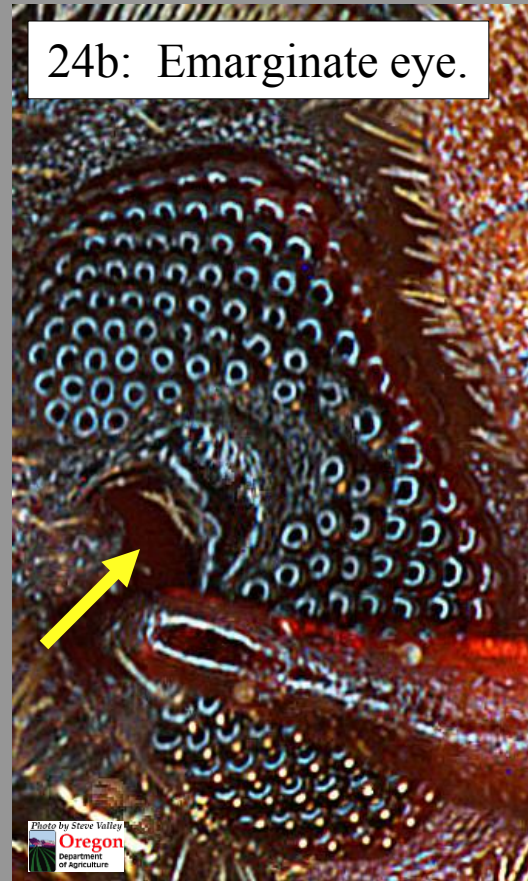
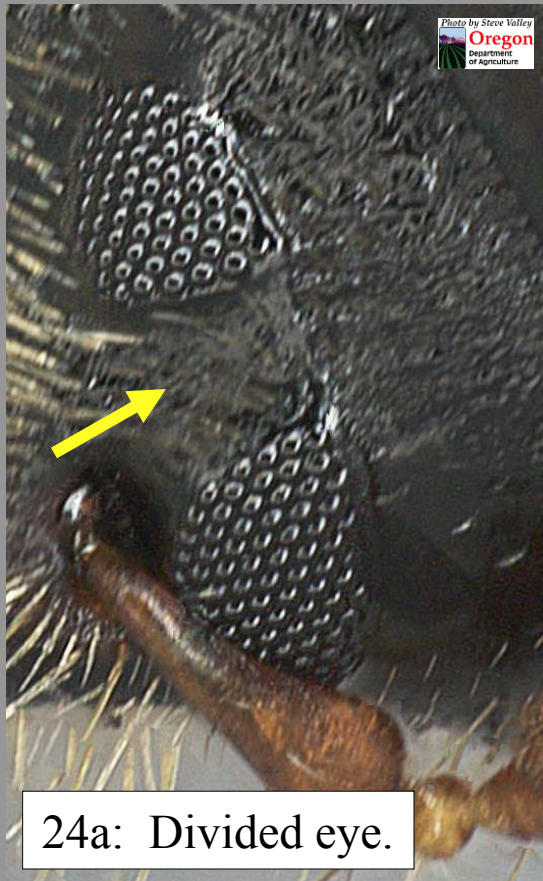
23f: Antennal funicle 5-segmented.



24 (23): Part I

Eye completely divided into two halves (**a**); anterior face of antennal club without distinct sutures (other than at apex of basal segment) (**c, d**).....25

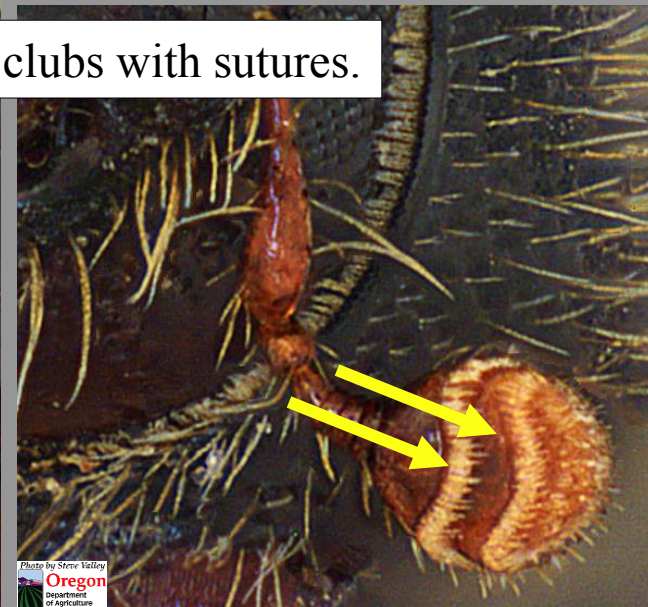
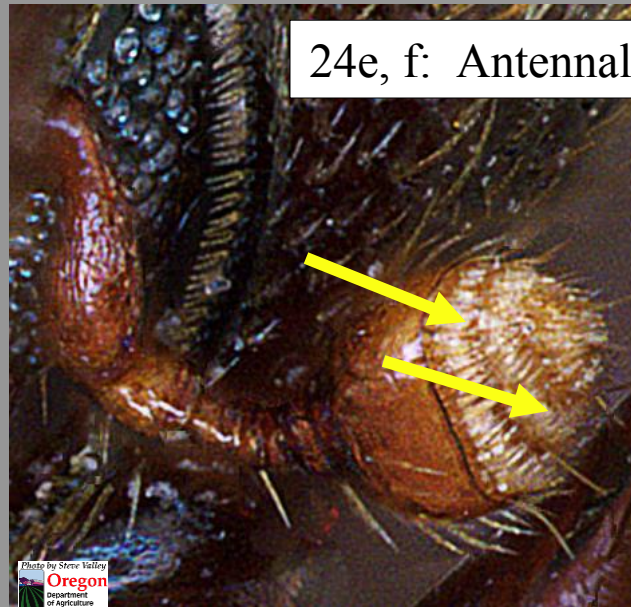
Anterior margin of eye sinuate or emarginate, never completely divided (**b**); anterior face of antennal club usually with distinct sutures (**e, f**).....35



24 (23): Part II



24c, d: Antennal clubs without sutures.

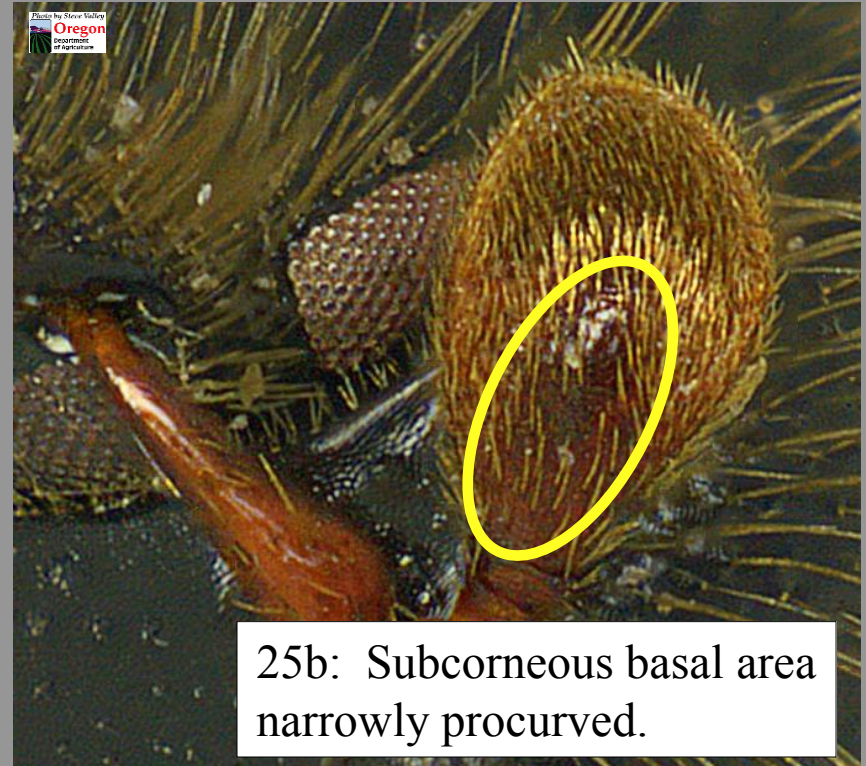


24e, f: Antennal clubs with sutures.

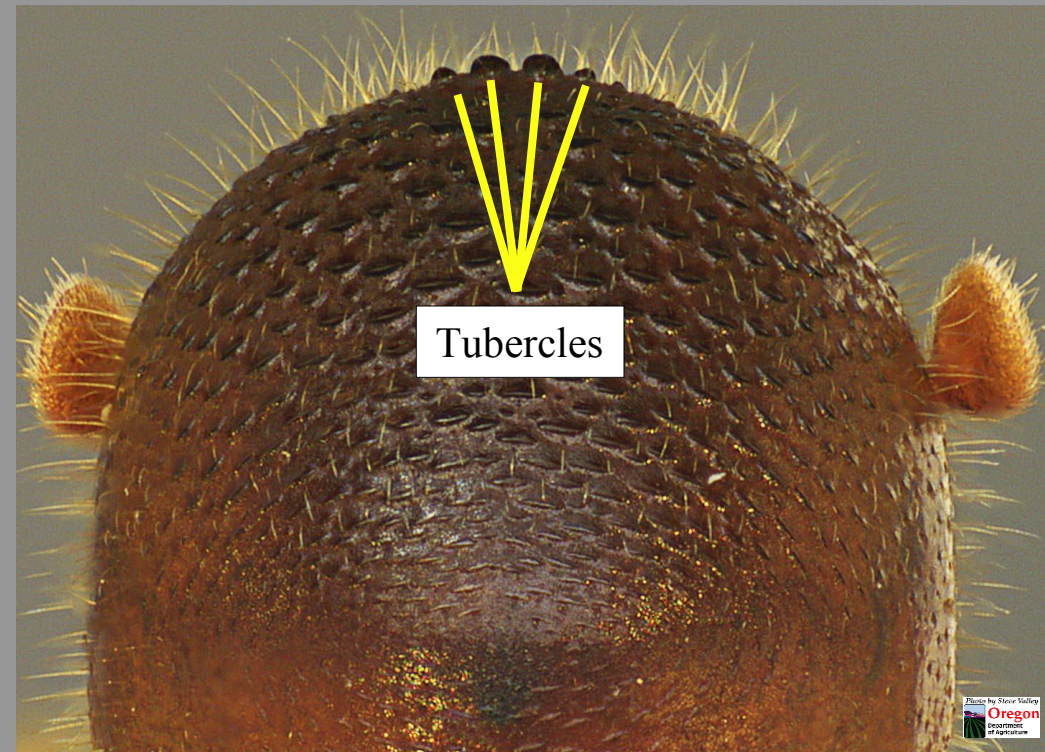
25 (24): Part I

Antennal club with subcorneous basal area broadly procurved (a);
anteromedial margin of pronotum with 4 distinct tubercles (in full
dorsal view) (c); portraits (e, f).....*Xyloterinus politus* (Say) $\underline{\Omega}$

Antennal club with subcorneous basal area narrowly procurved (b);
anterior margin of pronotum without distinct tubercles (d).....26



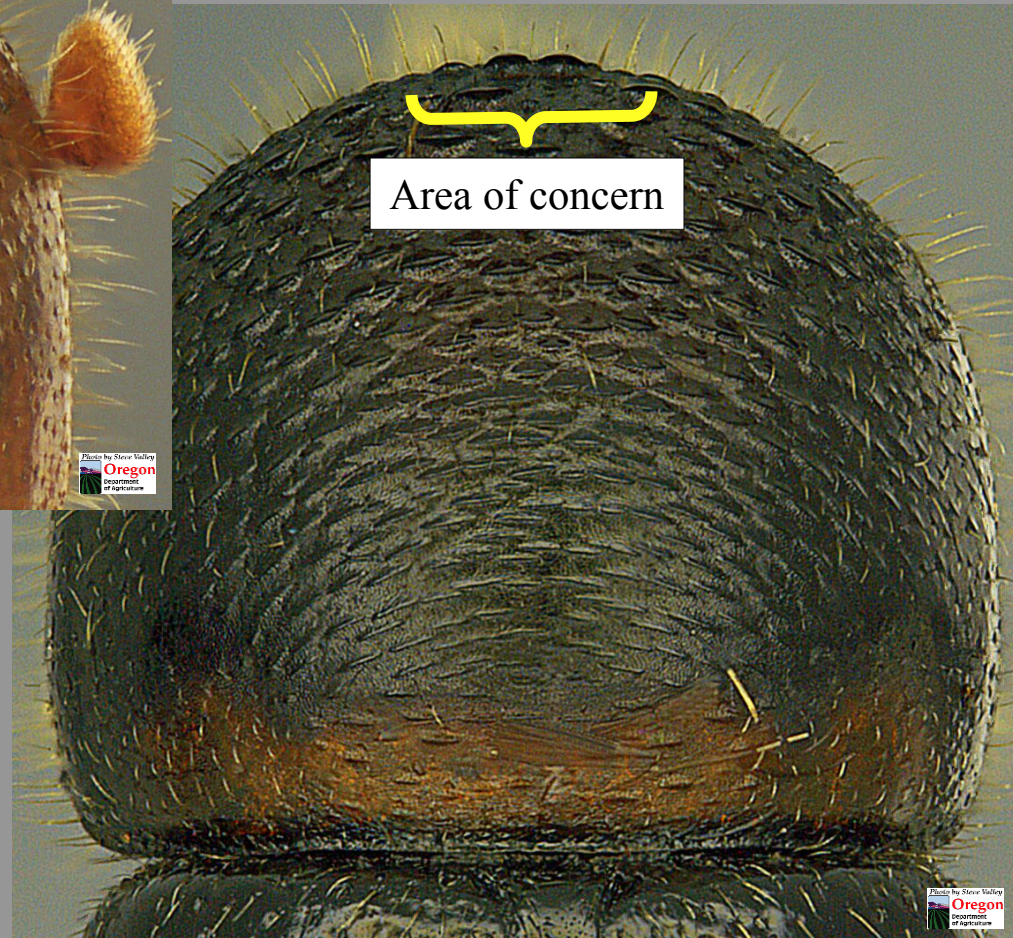
25 (24): Part II



Tubercles

25c: Anterior margin of pronotum with 4 distinct tubercles.

25d: Anterior margin of pronotum without distinct tubercles.



Area of concern

25 (24): Part III

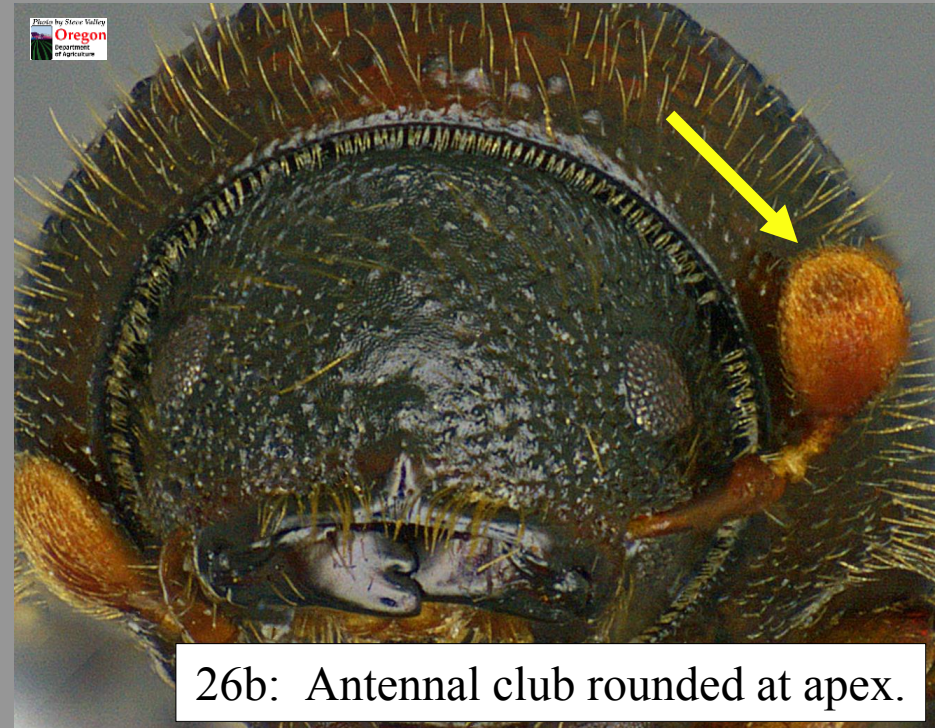
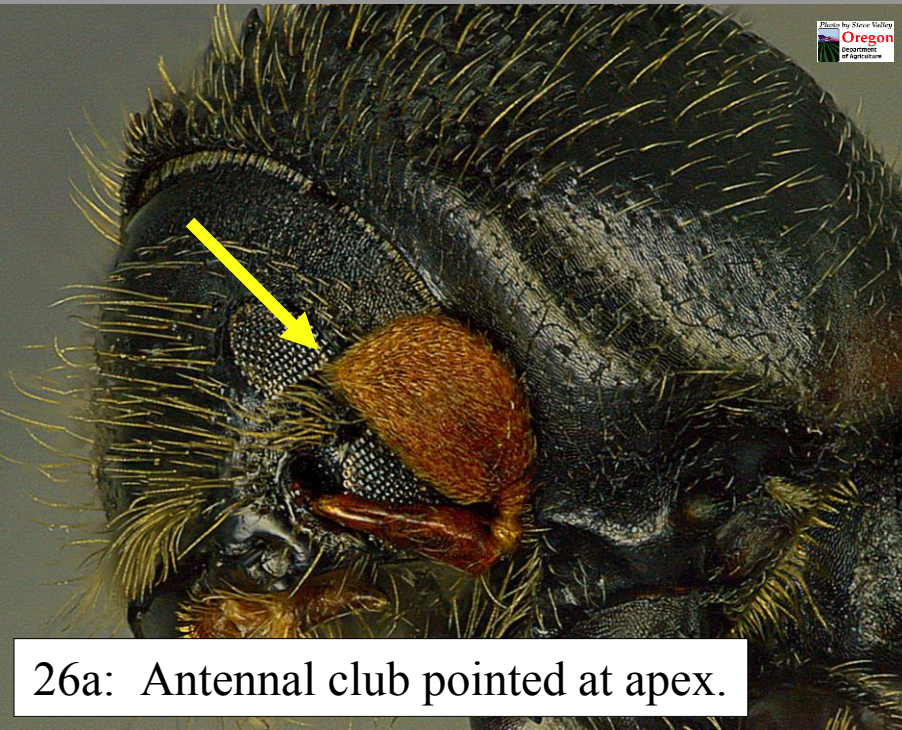
Xyloterinus politus (Say) Ω



26 (25): Part I

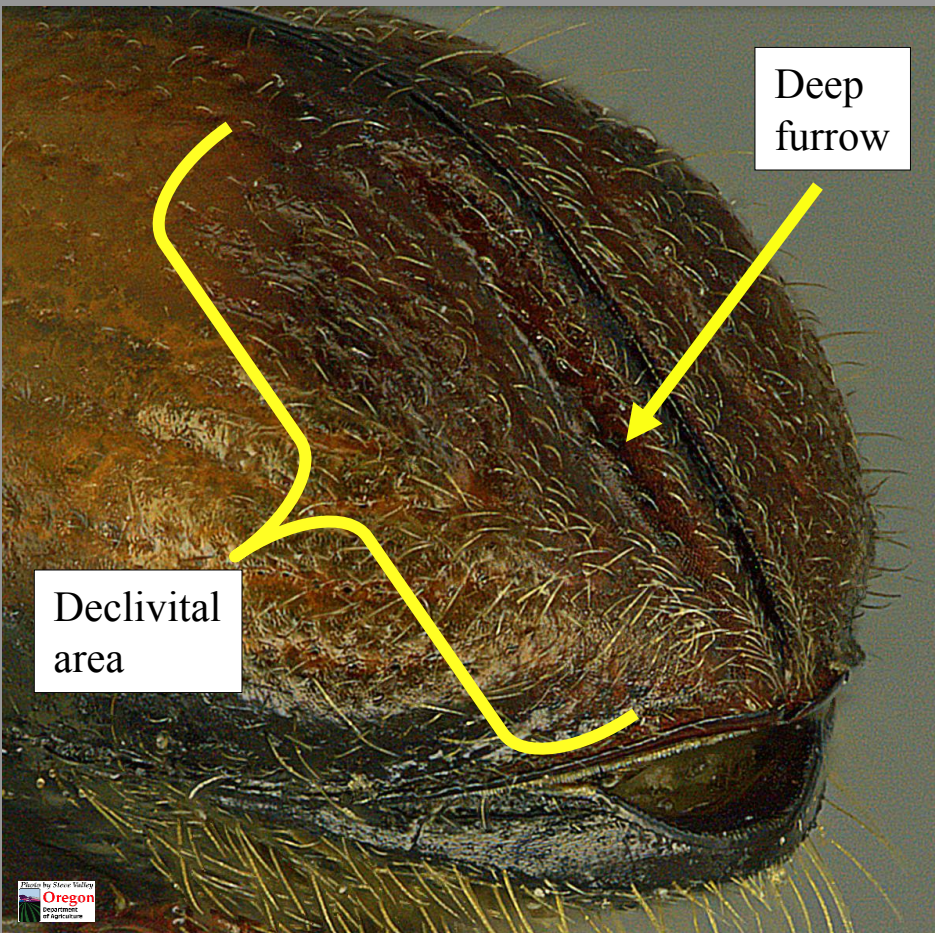
Antennal club pointed apically (a); elytral apical declivity with dense, relatively long setae and with a pronounced furrow adjacent to the suture (c); portrait (e).....*Trypodendron domesticum* Linnaeus ☹

Antennal club rounded apically (b); elytral apical declivity with only sparse, short, setae and with at most a shallow furrow adjacent to the suture (d).....27

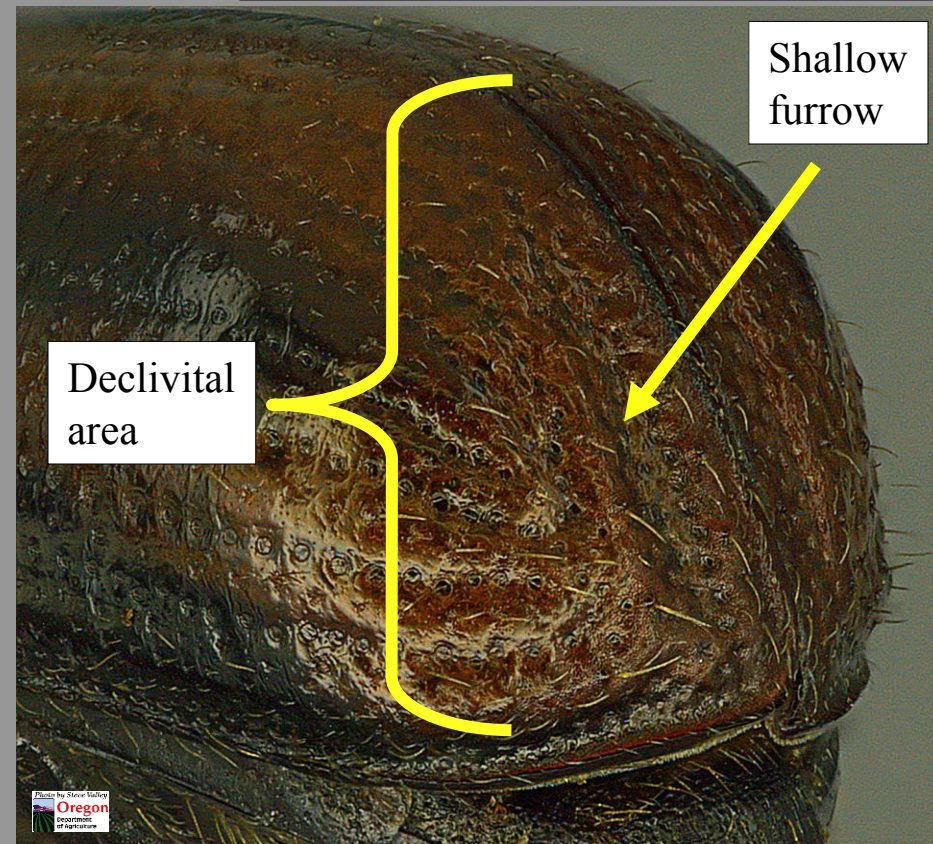


26 (25): Part II

26c: Apical declivity with dense relatively long setae and a deep furrow next to the suture.



26d: Apical declivity with sparse, short setae and a shallow furrow next to the suture.



26 (25): Part III

Trypodendron domesticum Linnaeus ☹



26e. Female.

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26f. Male.

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27 (26): Part I

Pronotum in dorsal view rounded, with arcuate anterior margin (**a**);
frons convex (**c**) - females.....28

Pronotum in dorsal view rectangular, with truncate anterior margin (**b**);
frons concave (**d**) - males.....31



27a: Pronotum rounded.



27b: Pronotum rectangular.

27 (26): Part II



27c: Frons convex.



27d: Frons concave.

28 (27)

Elytral surface between rugae and punctures smooth and shiny (a).....29

Elytral surface between rugae and punctures roughened, more-or-less dull (b).....STOP



28a: Elytral surface smooth, shiny.

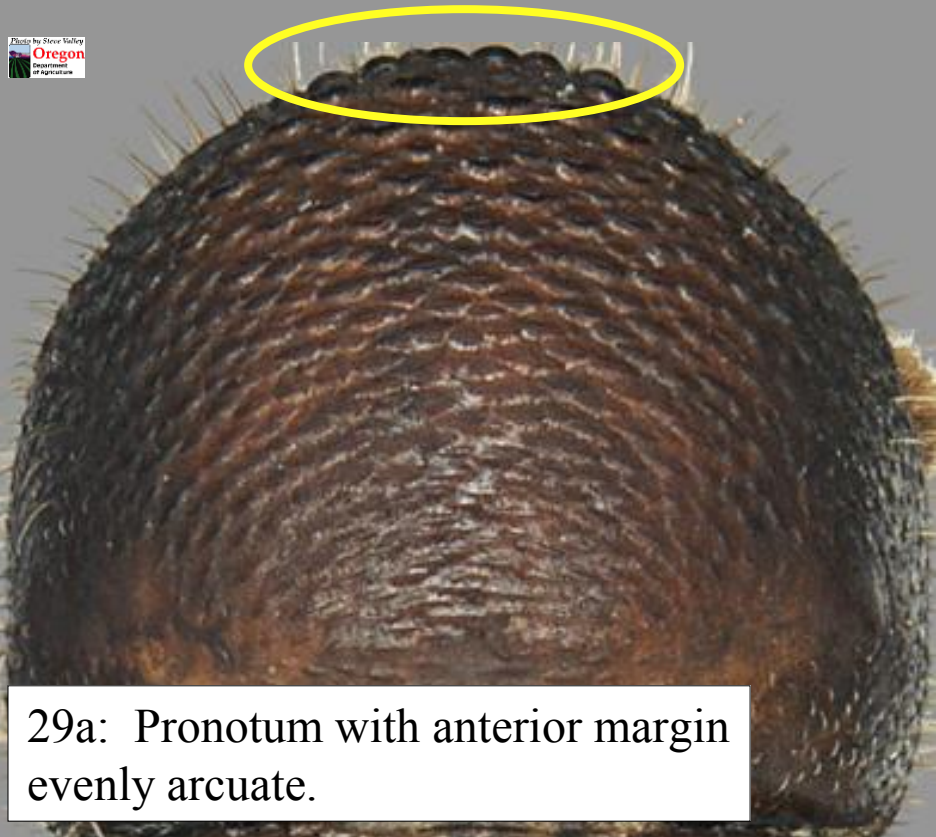


28b: Elytral surface roughened, dull.

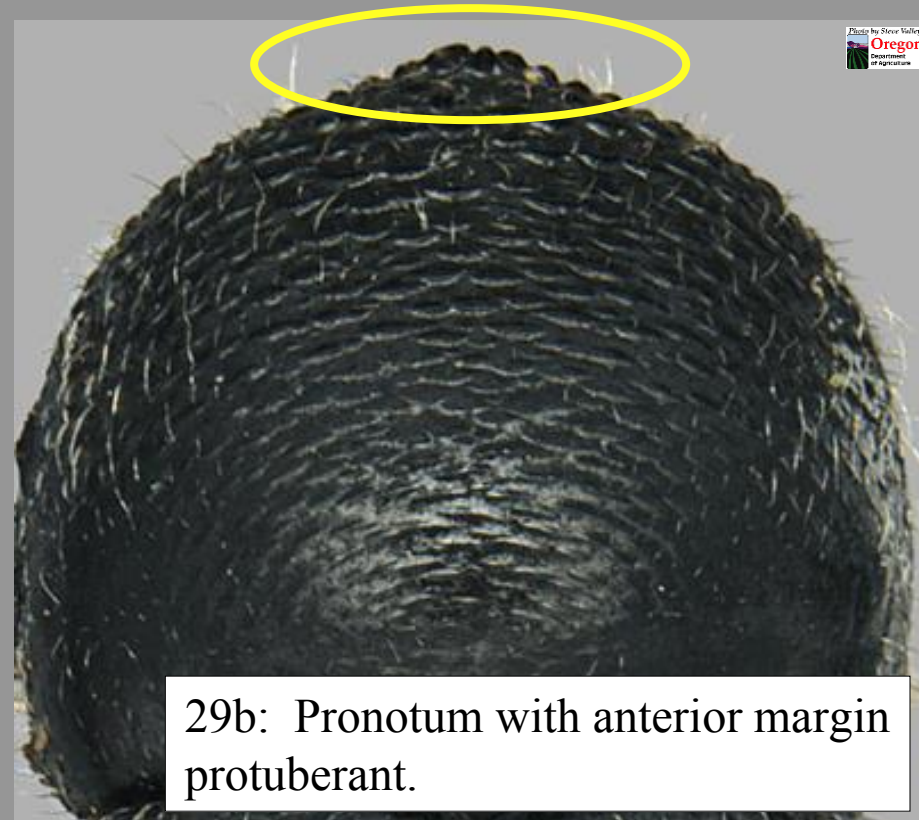
29 (28)

Anterior margin of pronotum (dorsal view) without prominent asperities so the median margin appears evenly arcuate (a).....30

Anterior margin of pronotum with several prominent asperities causing the median margin to appear protuberant (b).....STOP



29a: Pronotum with anterior margin evenly arcuate.



29b: Pronotum with anterior margin protuberant.

30 (29): Part I

Punctures of striae on elytral declivity absent or, at most, very vague and indistinct(a); portraits (c, d).....*Trypodendron lineatum* (Olivier) $\underline{\Omega}$ (female)

Punctures of striae on elytral declivity distinct and sharply impressed (b)...STOP



30a: Declivital punctures vague.

30b: Declivital punctures distinct.



30 (29): Part II

Trypodendron lineatum (Olivier) Ω (female)



30c: Female lateral portrait.



30d: Female dorsal portrait.

31 (27)

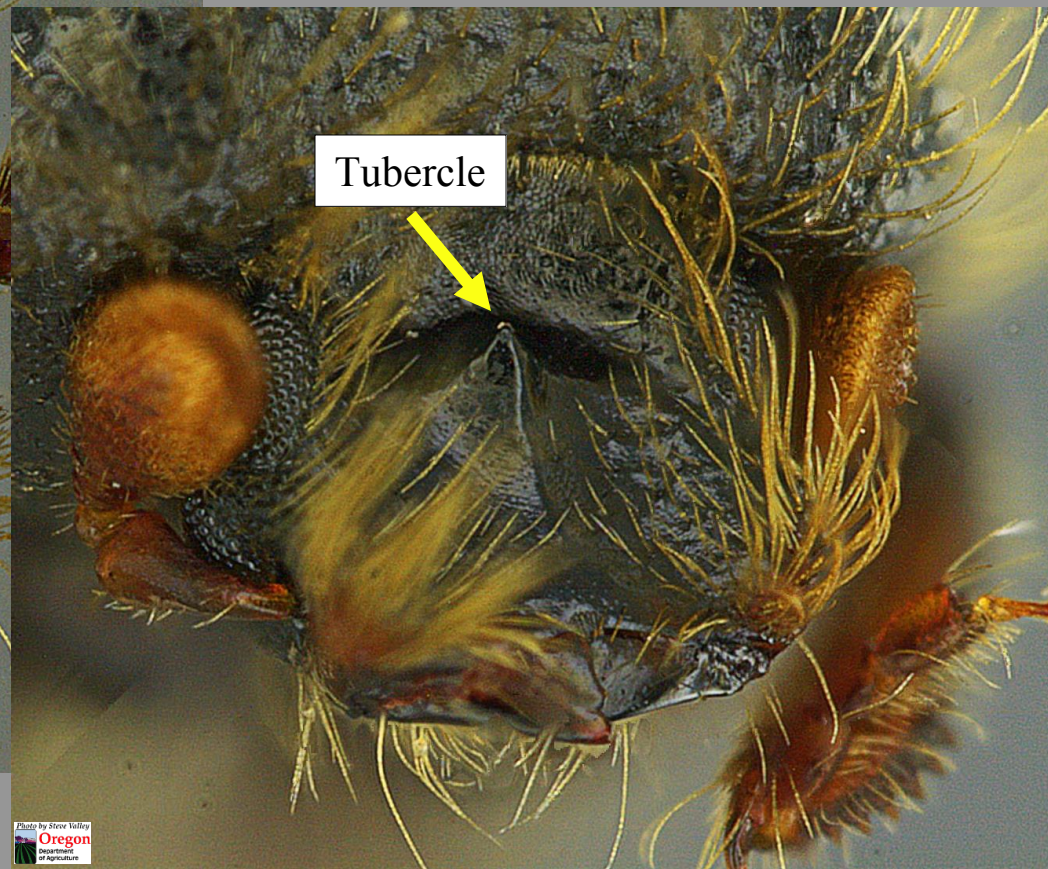
Frons of male without median tubercle (a).....32

Frons of male with large, pointed, median tubercle between upper halves of eyes (b).....STOP

31b: Frons with tubercle.



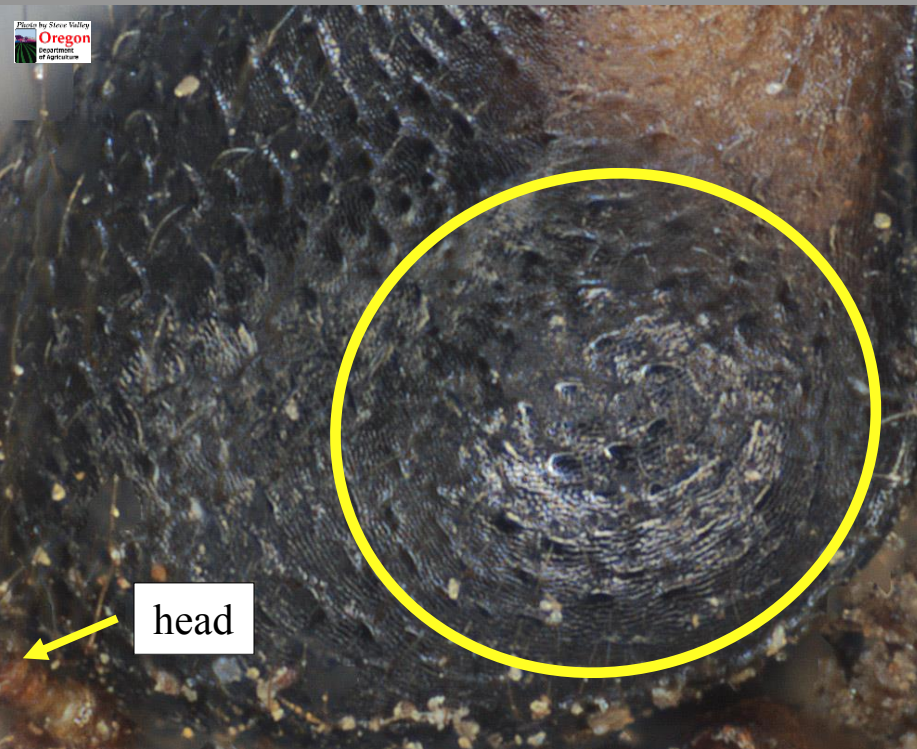
31a: Frons without tubercle.



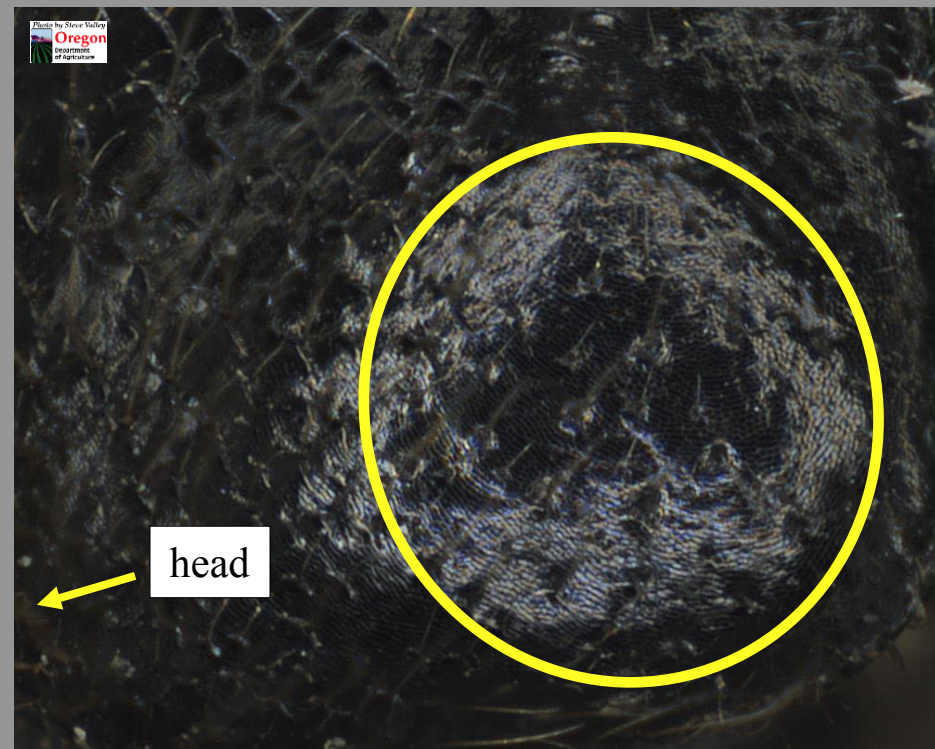
32 (31)

Posterolateral areas of pronotum with distinct asperities (a).....33

Posterolateral areas of pronotum without distinct asperities (b)....STOP



32a: Posterolateral areas asperate.

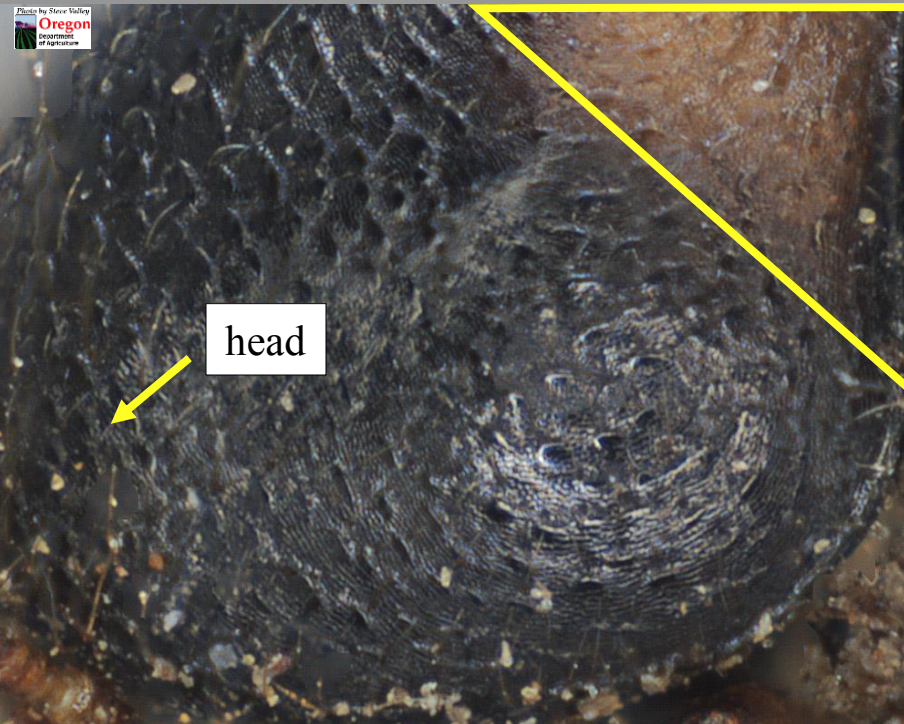


32b: Posterolateral areas not asperate.

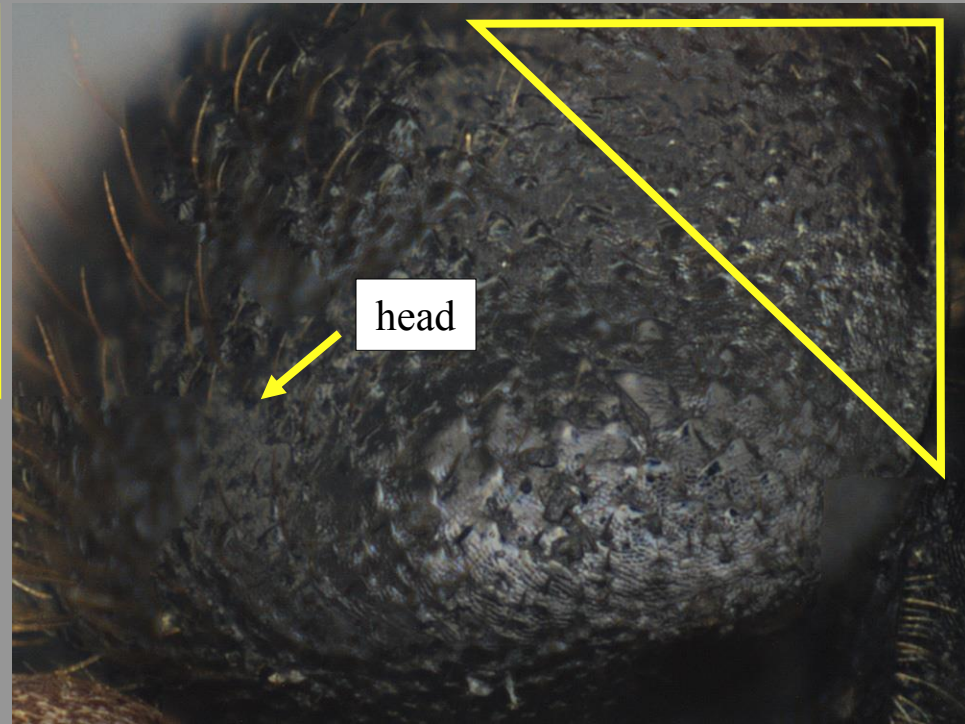
33 (32): Part I

Posterolateral areas of pronotum with sparse, shallow asperities (a);
total length < 3.3 mm.....34

Posterolateral areas of pronotum with dense, coarse asperities (b);
total length > 3.5 mm.....STOP



33a: Posterolateral areas sparsely asperate.



33b: Posterolateral areas densely asperate.

34 (33): Part I

Elytral surface smooth, shiny between rugae and punctures (a); elytral apex broadly rounded in dorsal view (c); pale markings on posterior of pronotum and elytral interstriae 2-4 and 7 with abrupt transition to dark color (c); portraits (e, f).....*Trypodendron lineatum* (Olivier) Ω (male)

Elytral surface rather dull and roughened between rugae and punctures (b); elytral apex narrowed in dorsal view (d); pale markings on posterior of pronotum and elytra with gradual transition to dark color (d).....STOP



34 (33): Part II



elytral apex

34c: Elytral apex rounded, transition from pale to dark colors abrupt.



elytral apex

34d: Elytral apex narrowed, transition from pale to dark colors gradual.

34 (33): Part III

Trypodendron lineatum (Olivier) Ω (male)



34e: Male lateral portrait.



34f: Male dorsal portrait.

35 (24): Part I

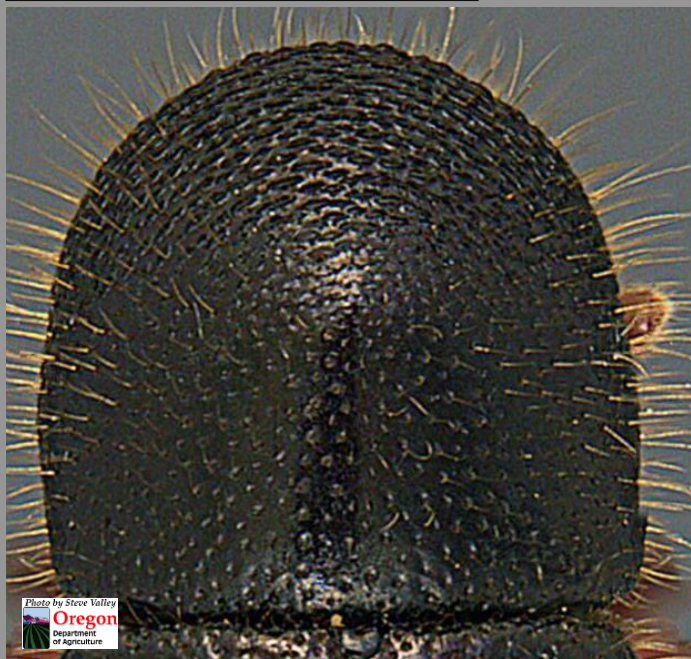
Pronotum coarsely asperate and usually punctate at least on posterior third (a), strongly anteriorly declivous (d), anterior margin sometimes armed (f); declivity frequently armed by spines (h-k).....36

Pronotum either punctate (b) or else finely granulate (c) over almost entire dorsal surface, dorsal profile evenly convex, not strongly anteriorly declivous (e), anterior margin never armed (g); elytral declivity unarmed (some small granules) (l).....STOP

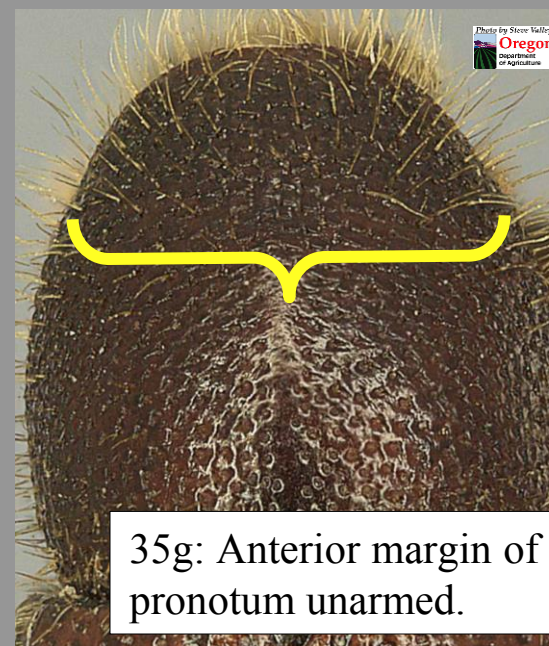
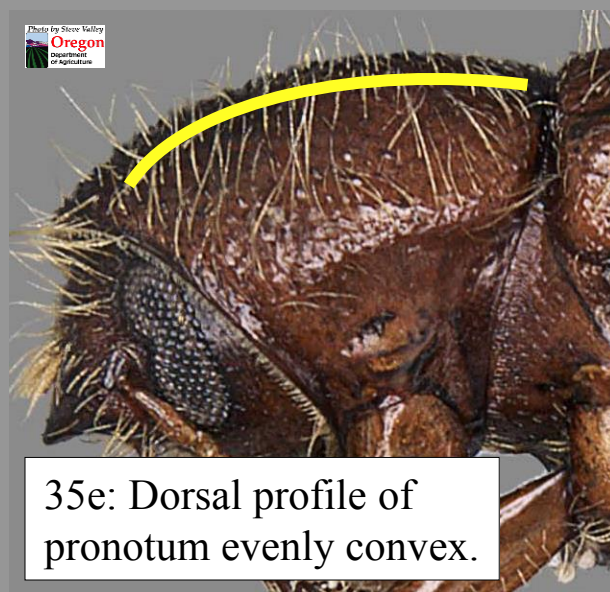
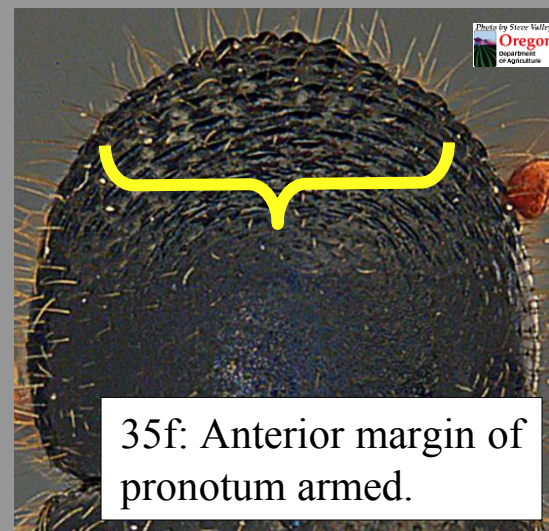
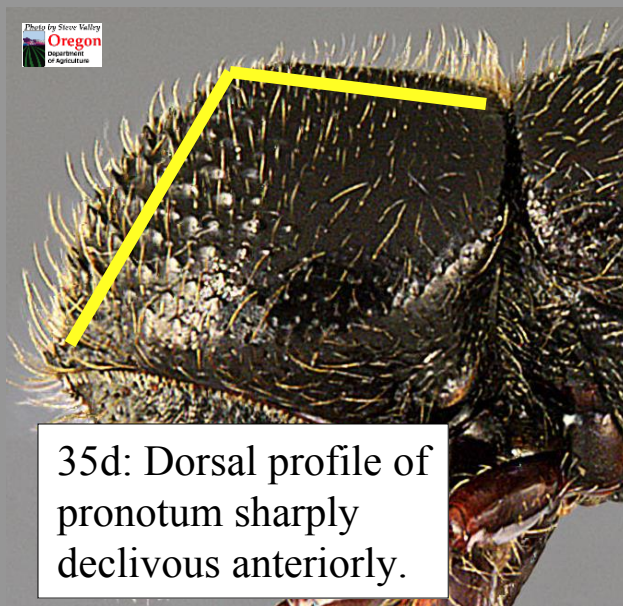
35a: Pronotum granulate
AND punctate.

35b: Pronotum punctate.

35c: Pronotum granulate.



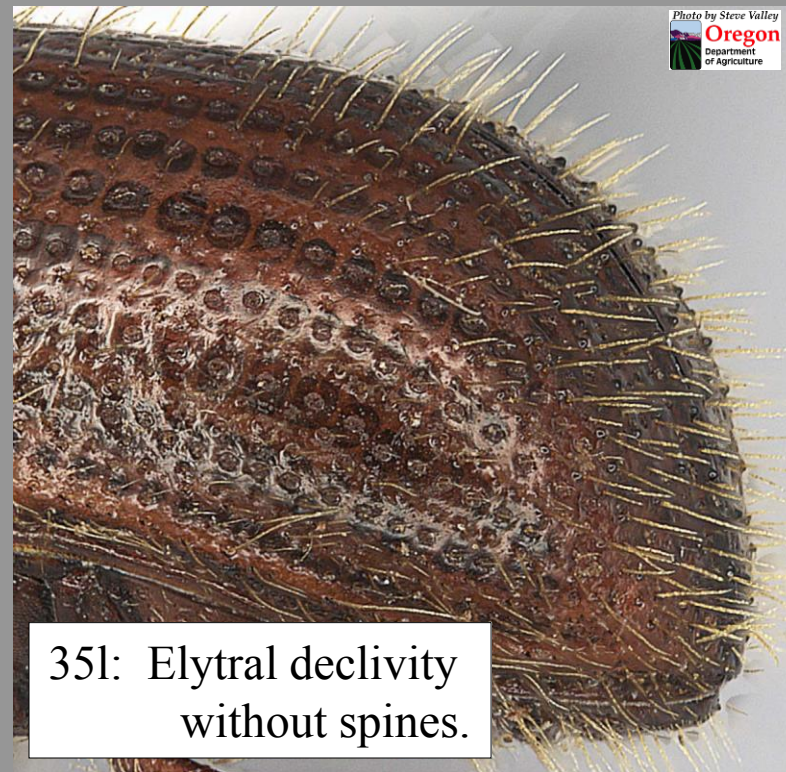
35 (24): Part II



35 (24): Part III



35h-k: Elytral declivity with spines.



35l: Elytral declivity without spines.

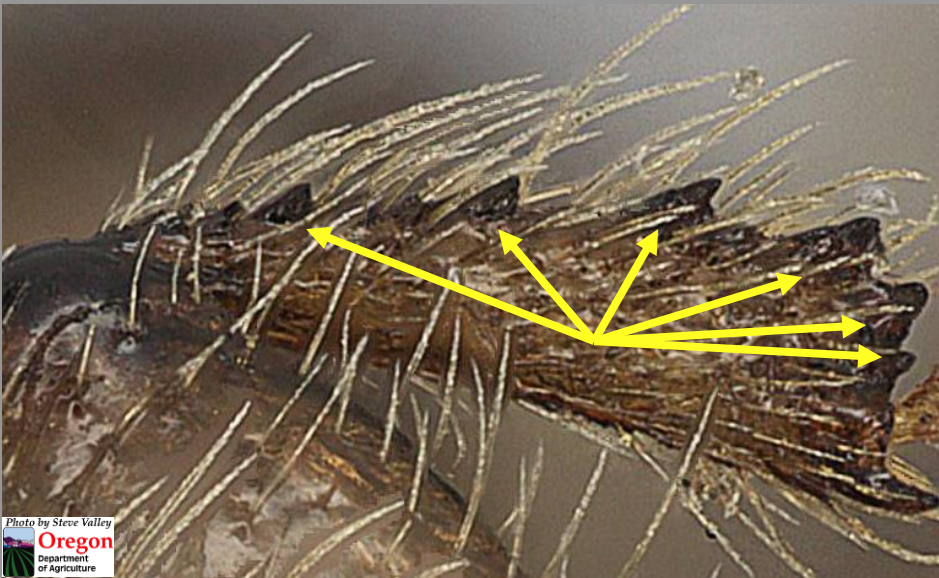
36 (35): Part I

Mid- and hind tibiae rather slender, abruptly truncate apically, armed by a few rather widely spaced coarse teeth (**a**); males and females similar in size and appearance (**c, d**).....37

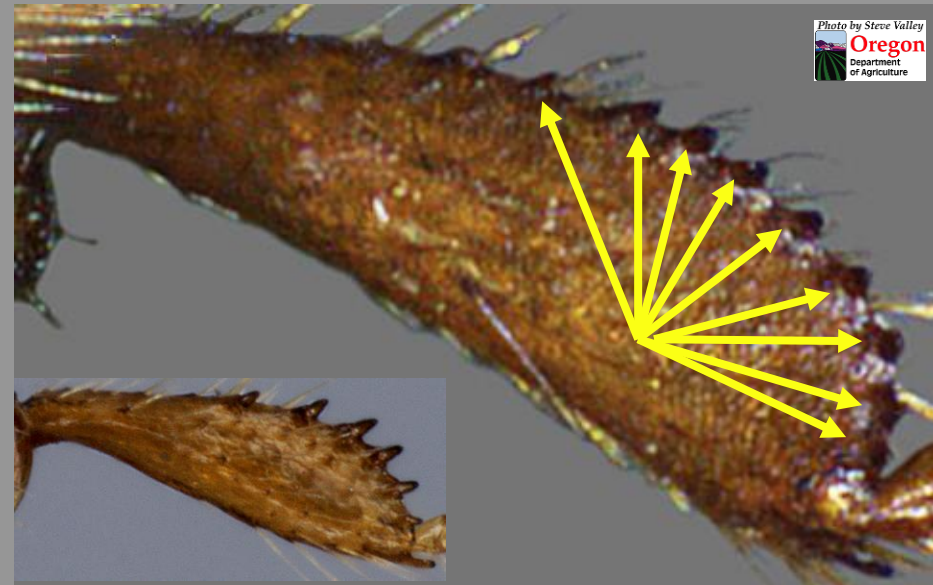
Mid- and hind tibiae rather broadly dilated to a point slightly beyond middle then gradually narrowed to apex, armed by numerous small closely set teeth (**b**) - one species in this group has only a few large teeth - see inset in (**b**); males rarely encountered, usually smaller and radically different in appearance from females (**e, f**).....57



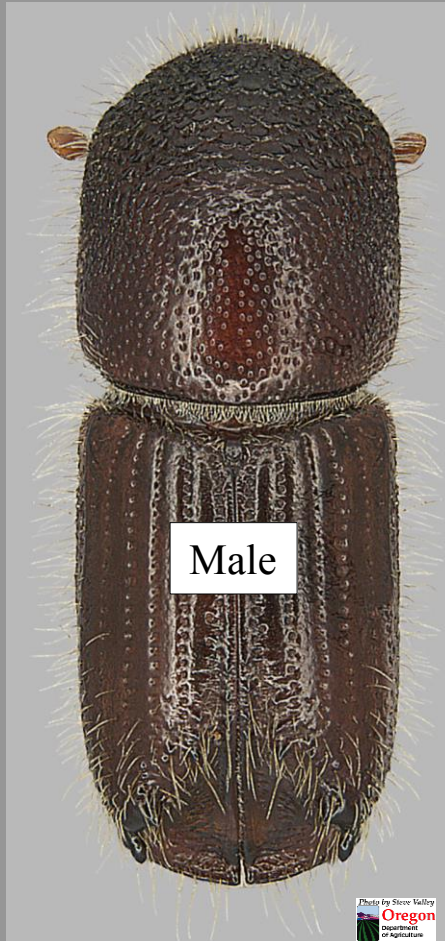
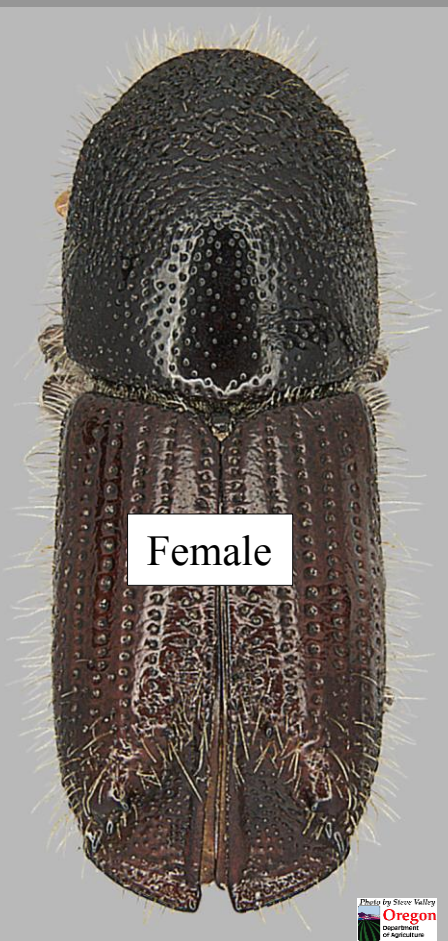
36a: Narrow tibia with few, coarse teeth.



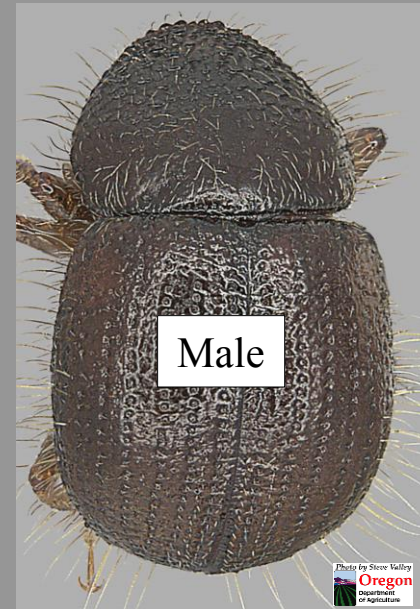
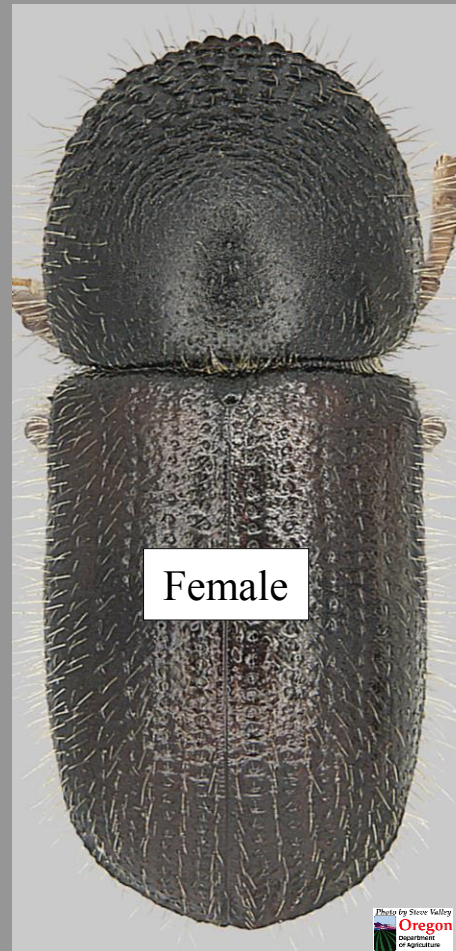
36b: Broad tibia with many, fine marginal teeth.



36 (35): Part II



36c,d: Females and males similar in appearance and size.

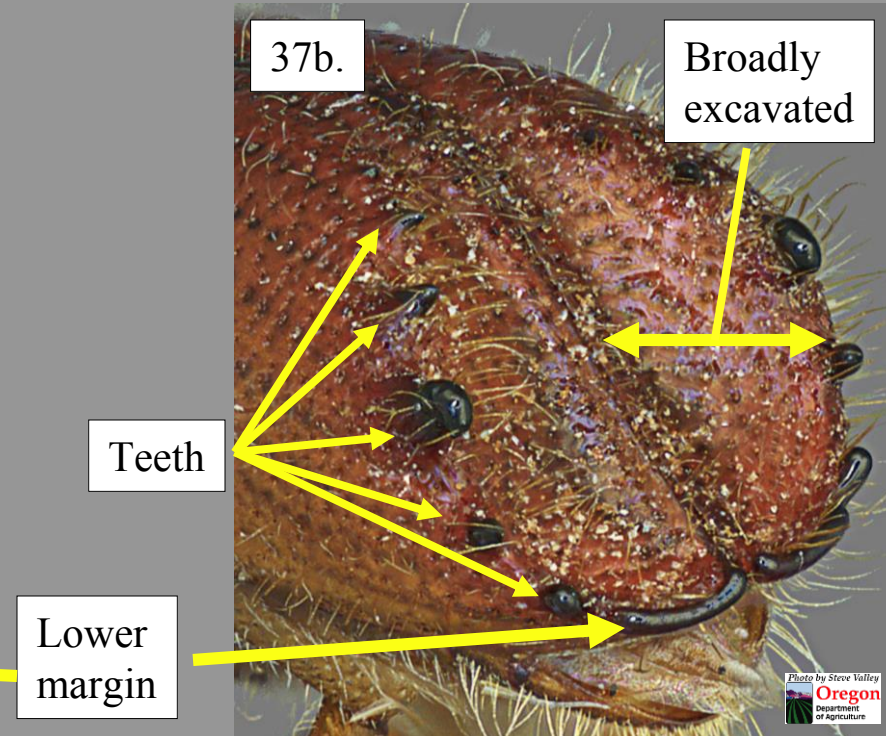
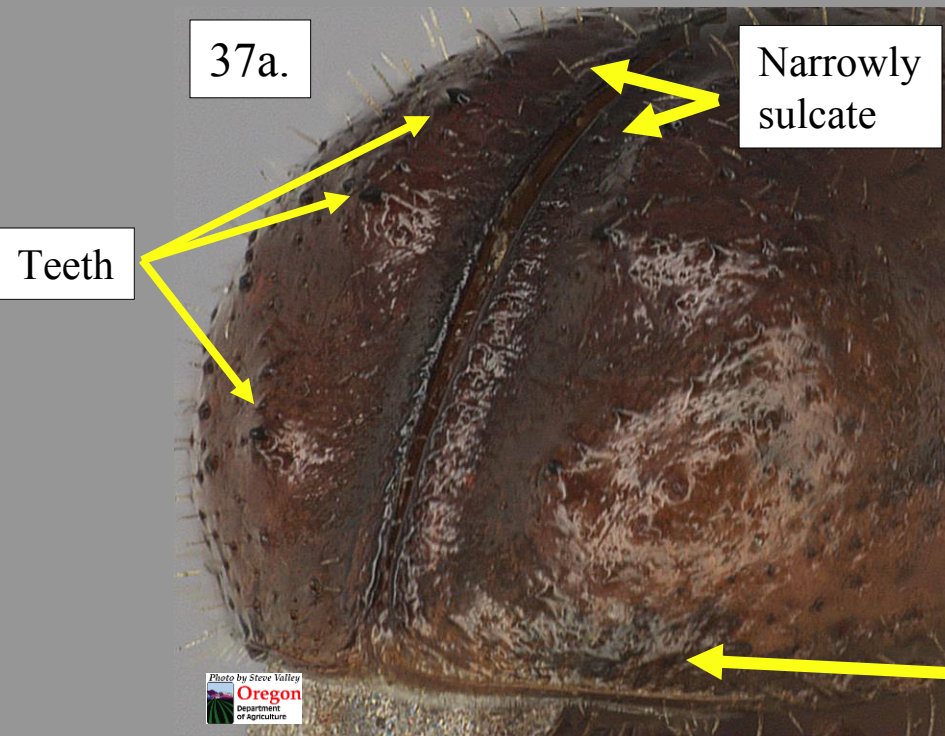


36e,f: Females and males different in appearance and size.

37 (36)

Elytral declivity rather narrowly bisulcate, margins moderately elevated, rounded, and armed by no more than 3 teeth, lower margin of declivity rounded (**a**); body usually shorter than 3.0 mm.....38

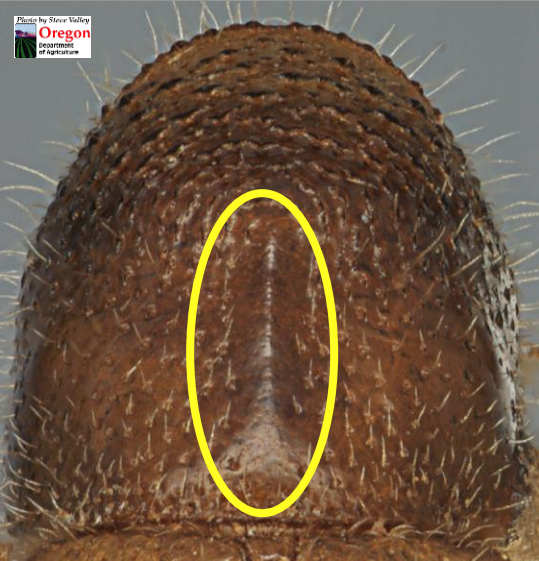
Elytral declivity broadly, rather deeply excavated, margins acutely elevated and armed by 3 or more teeth, lower margin of declivity with an acutely elevated transverse ridge separating declivital excavation from apical margin (**b**); body usually longer than 3.0 mm.....47



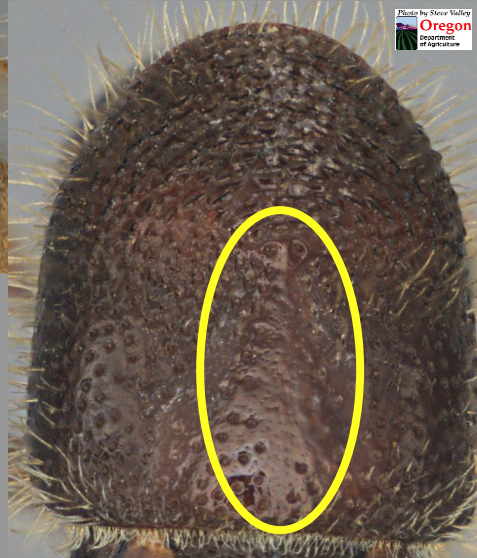
38 (37): Part I

Posterior half of pronotum normally with smooth, raised, medial carina (**a**); posterior face of antennal club with 2 sutures visible (**c**); elytral surface smoother between stria punctures, stria punctures small, striae not impressed (**e**).....39

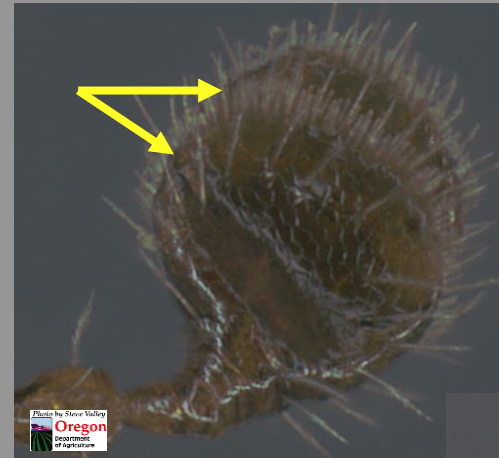
Smooth area on posterior half of pronotum normally flat, not raised and carinate (**b**); posterior face of club without sutures (**d**); elytral surface between stria punctures roughened (especially near declivity), stria punctures large, striae impressed (**f**)....STOP



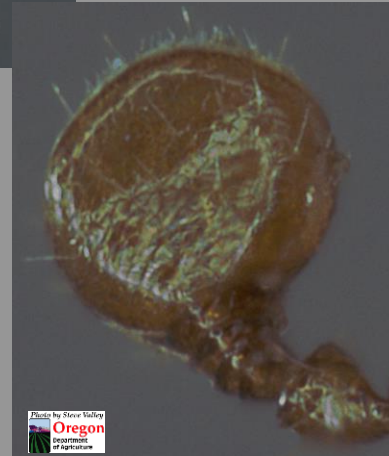
38a: Posterior half pronotum with raised carina.



38b: Posterior half pronotum without raised carina.

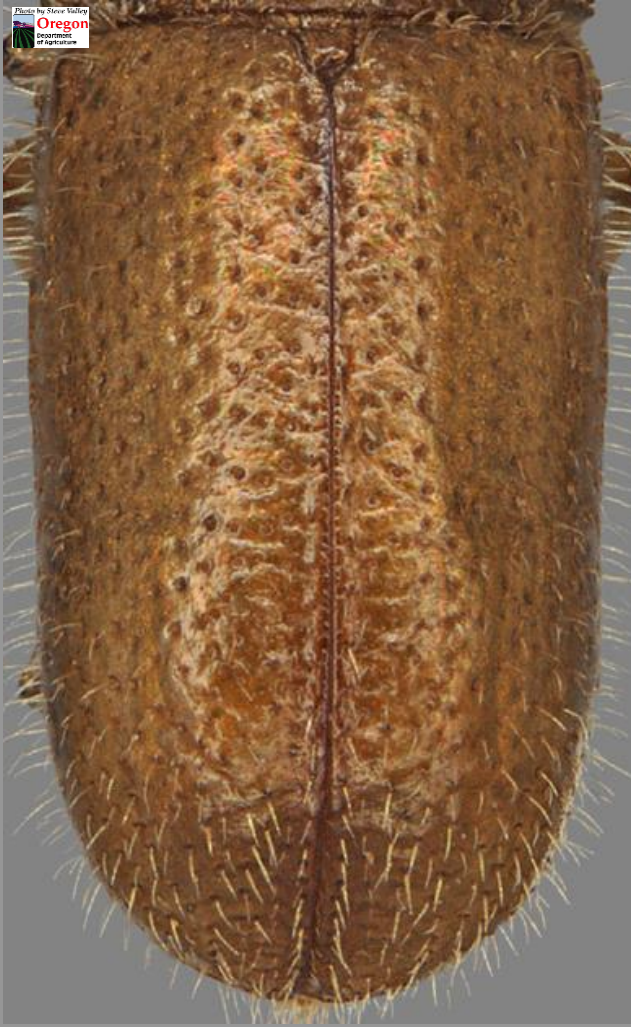


38c: Posterior club face with 2 sutures.



38d: Posterior club face without sutures.

38 (37): Part II



38e: Elytral surface between punctures smooth, punctures small, striae not impressed.



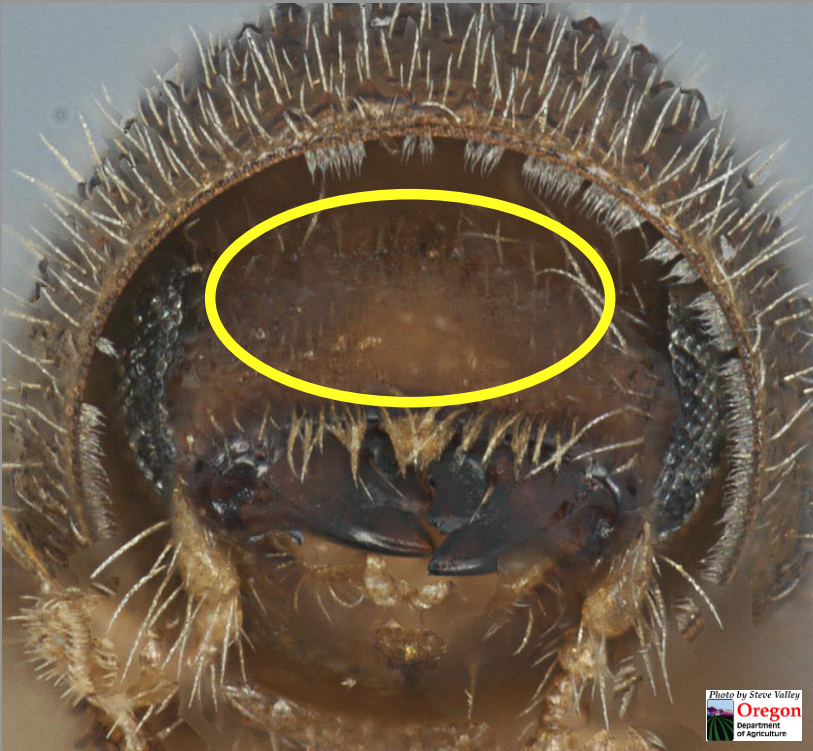
38f: Elytral surface between punctures rough, punctures large, striae impressed.

39 (38)

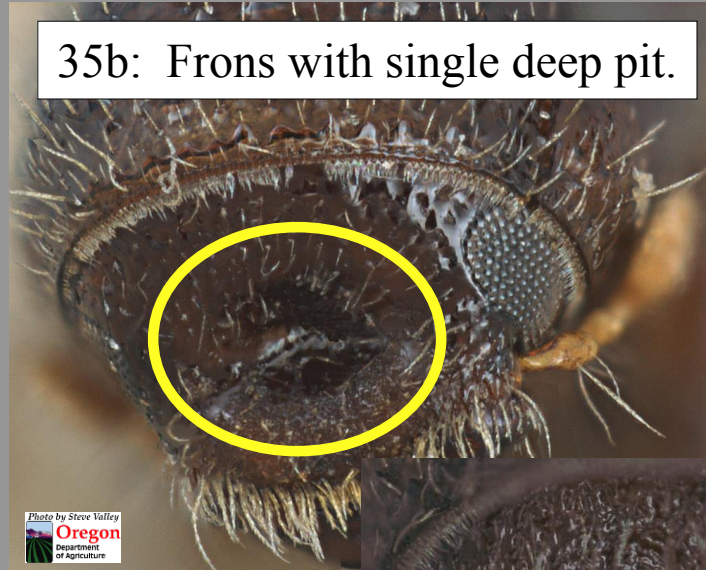
Frons without deep pits (**a**).....40

Frons with one or two deep pits (**b, c**).....45

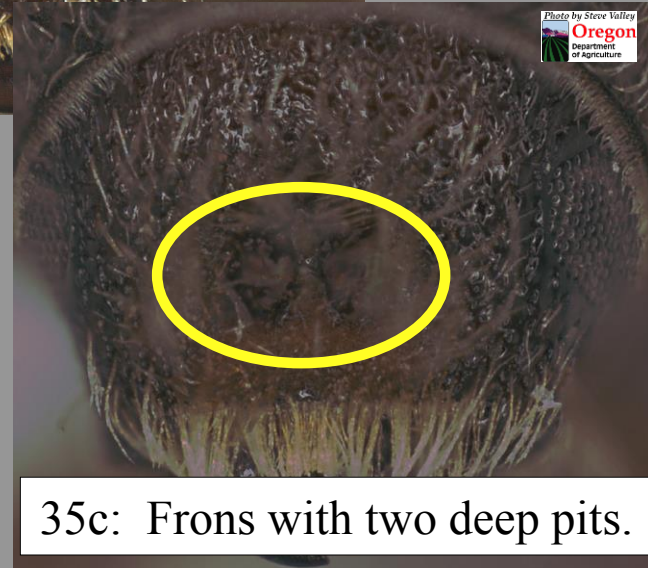
35a: Frons without deep pits.



35b: Frons with single deep pit.



35c: Frons with two deep pits.



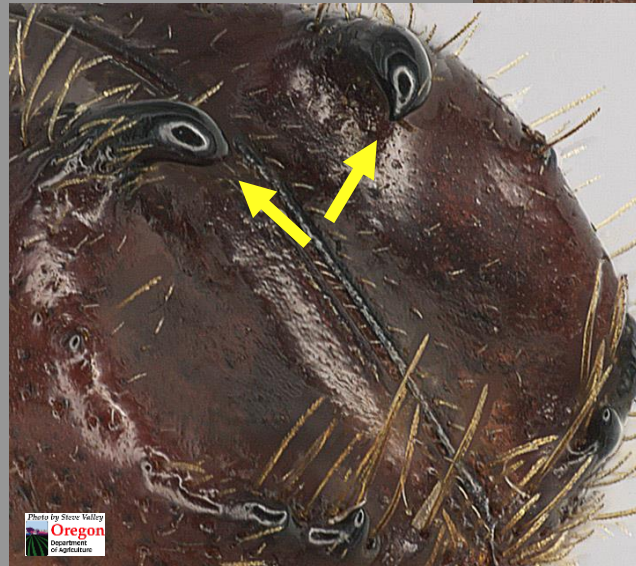
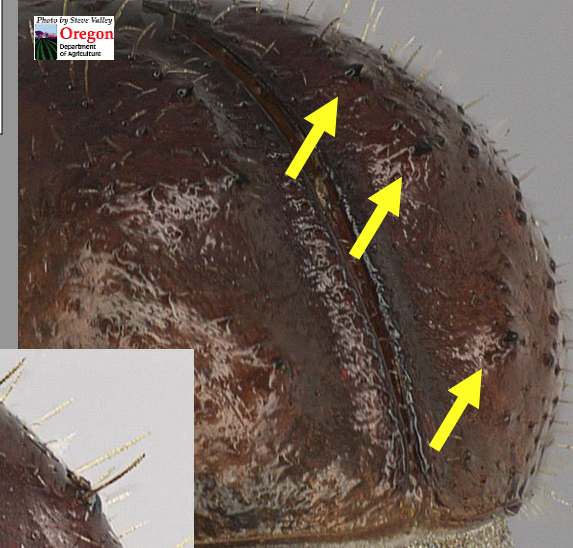
40 (39): Part I

Elytral declivity without easily seen spines (a); portrait (d)
.....*Pityogenes bidentatus* (Herbst) ☹ ☹ (female)

At least short, conical declivital spines evident (b), sometimes
elongate and hooked (c).....41



40b: Short,
conical spines.



40c: Long,
hooked spines.

40 (39): Part II

Pityogenes bidentatus (Herbst) ☹️ Ω
(female)

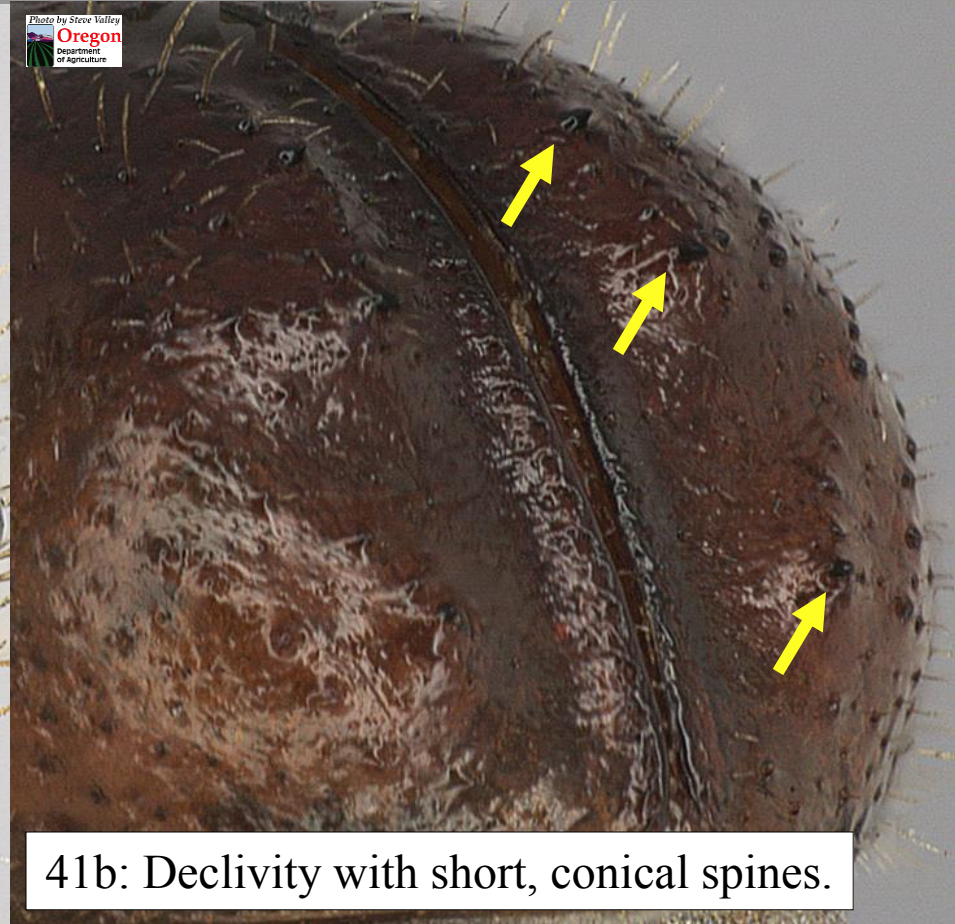
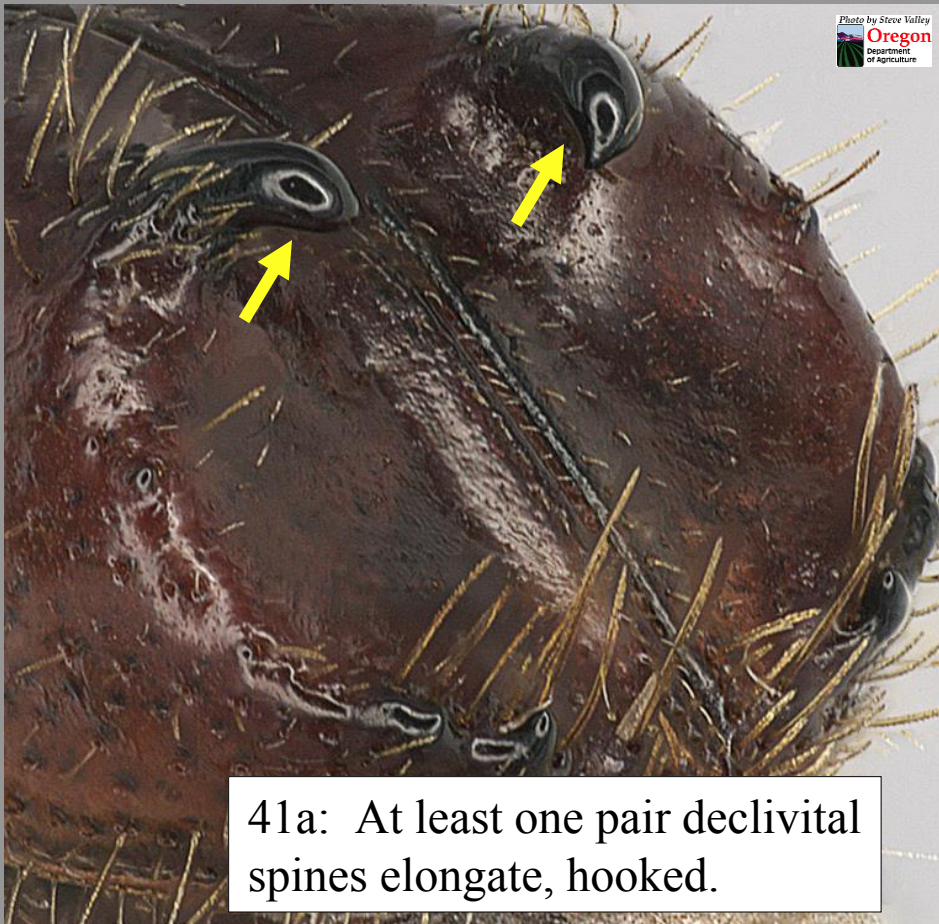


40d.

41 (40)

At least one pair of declivital spines elongate and hooked (**a**).....42

Elytral declivity with, at most, short, conical spines (**b**).....43



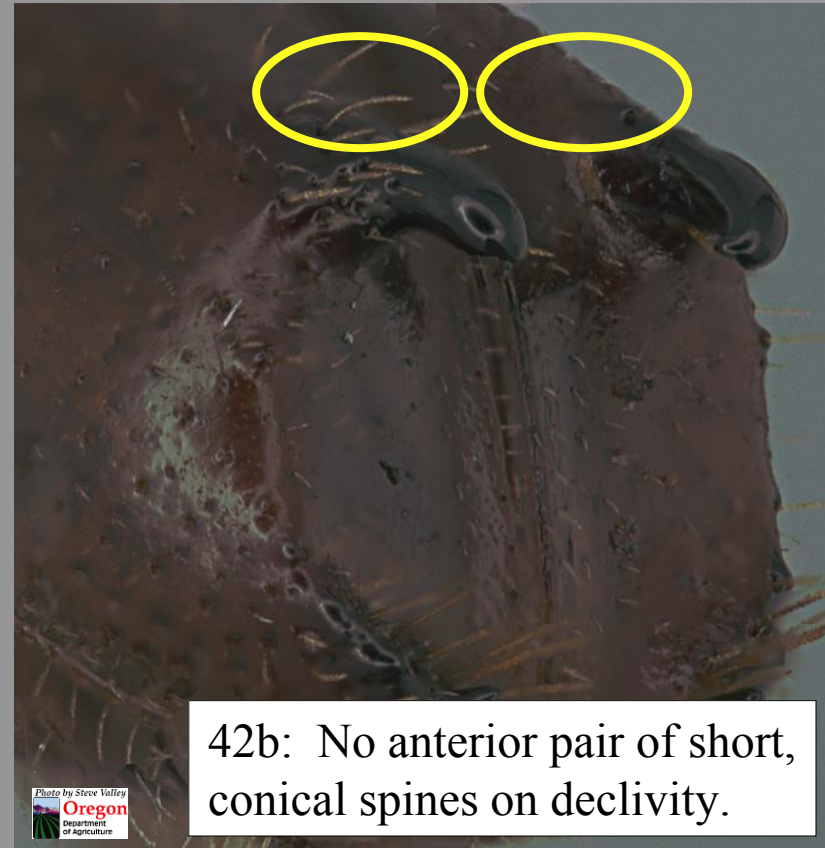
42 (41): Part I

Short, sharply conical pair of spines anterior to the pair of large, elongate, hooked spines on elytral declivity (a); portrait (c).....
.....*Pityogenes bidentatus* (Herbst) ☹️ ♂ (male)

No conical pair of spines anterior to the pair of large, elongate, hooked spines on elytral declivity (b).....STOP



42a: Anterior pair of short, conical spines on declivity.



42b: No anterior pair of short, conical spines on declivity.

42 (41): Part II

Pityogenes bidentatus (Herbst) ☹️ Ω
(male)



42c.

43 (41)

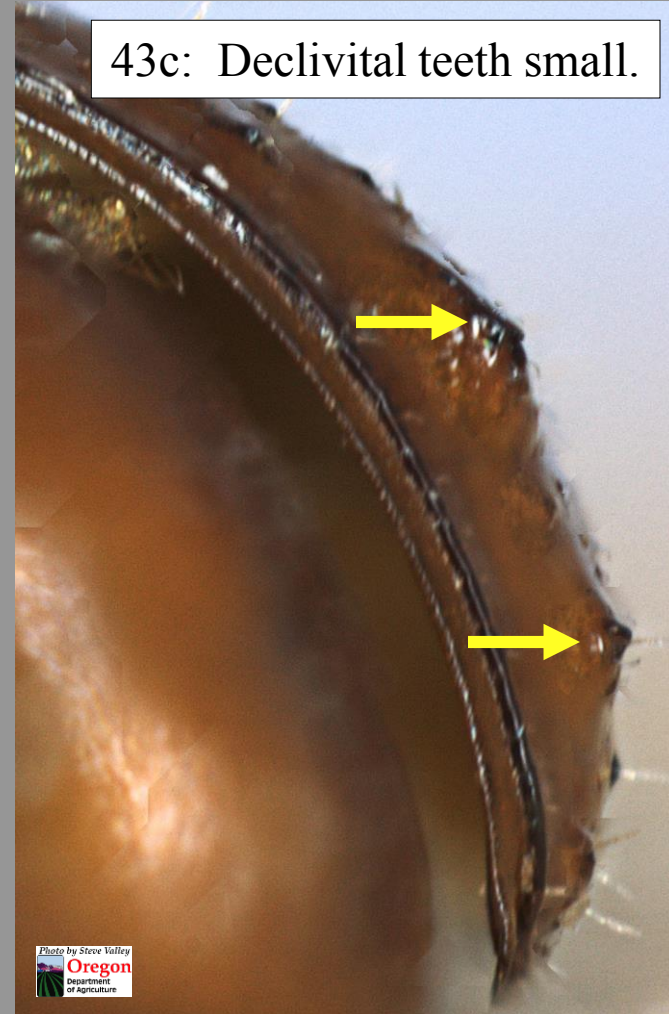
Teeth on elytral declivity large, conspicuous (**a**, **b**).....44

Teeth on elytral declivity very small, inconspicuous (**c**).....STOP

43a, b: Declivital teeth large.



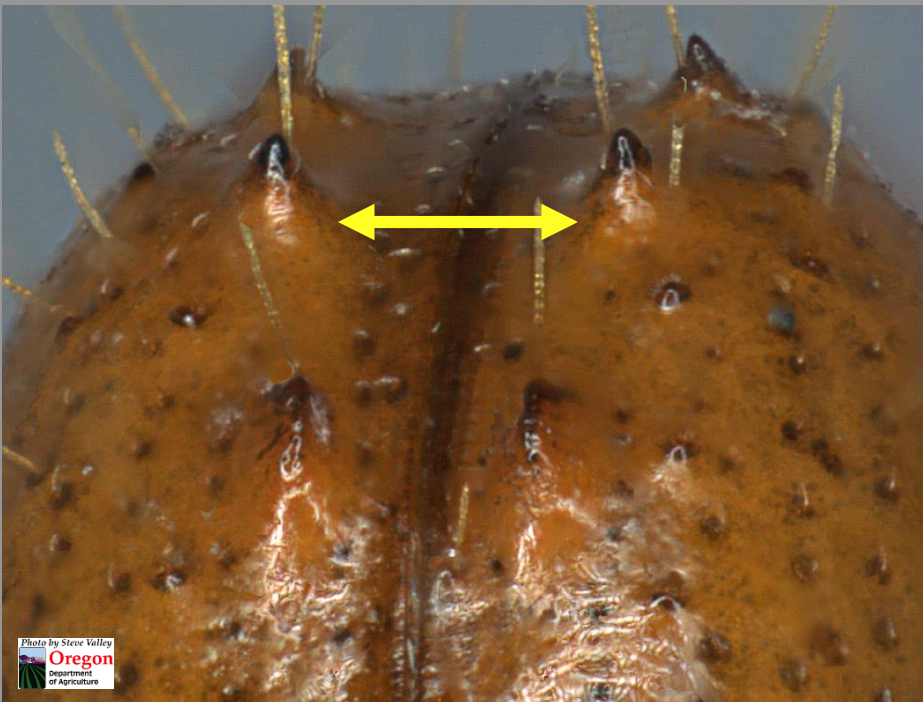
43c: Declivital teeth small.



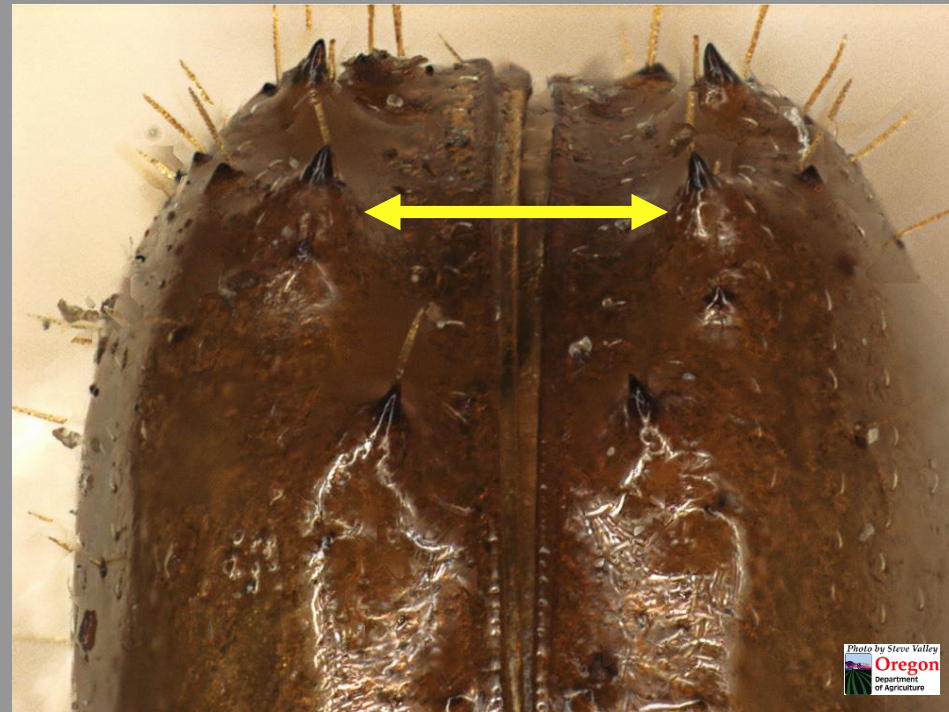
44 (43): Part I

Elytral declivity narrowly excavated (a); portrait (c).....
.....*Pityogenes hopkinsi* Swaine Ω (male)

Elytral declivity broadly excavated (b); portrait (d).....
.....*Pityogenes chalcographus* (Linnaeus) \odot (male)



44a: Elytral declivity narrowly excavated.



44b: Elytral declivity broadly excavated.

44 (43): Part II

Pityogenes hopkinsi Swaine Ω
(male)



44c.

44 (43): Part III

Pityogenes chalcographus (Linnaeus) ☹
(male)

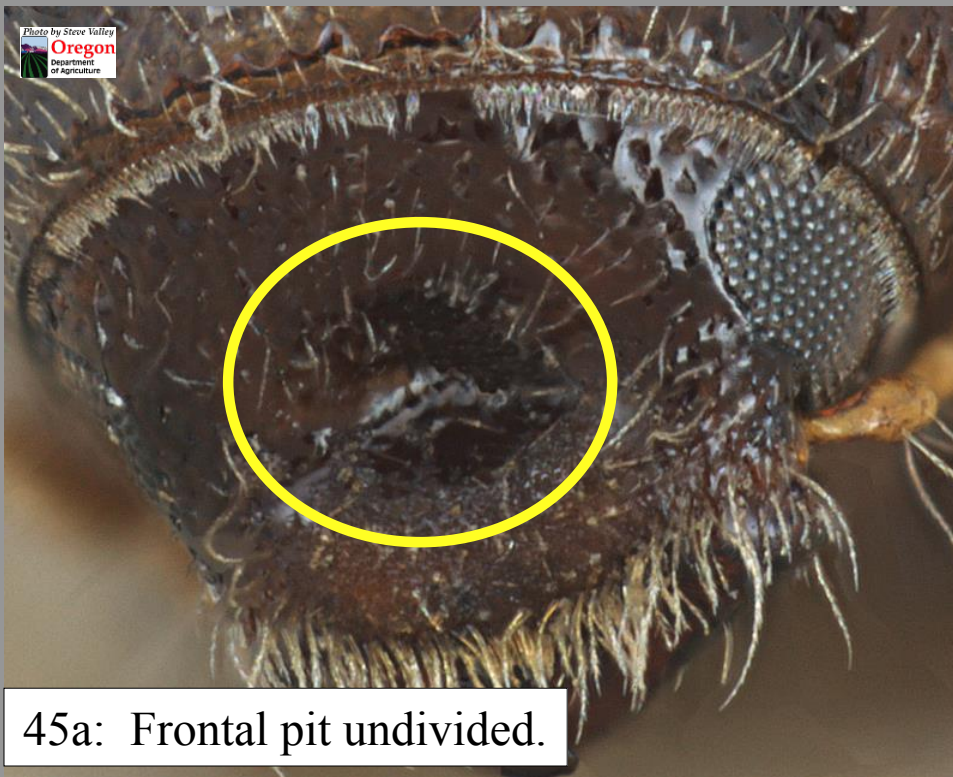


44d.

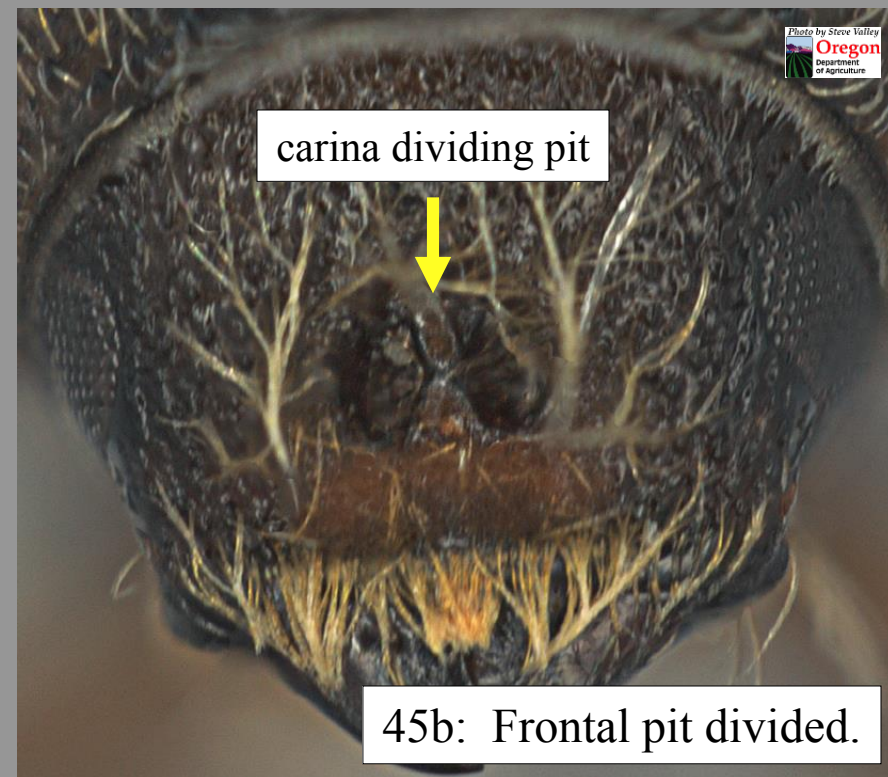
45 (39): Part I

Pit on frons undivided (**a**); distance between elytral declivital spines 1 and 2 about equal that of distance between spines 2 and 3 (**d**).....46

Pit on frons divided by carina (**b**); distance between elytral declivital spines 1 and 2 about half that of distance between spines 2 and 3 (**d**).....STOP



45a: Frontal pit undivided.



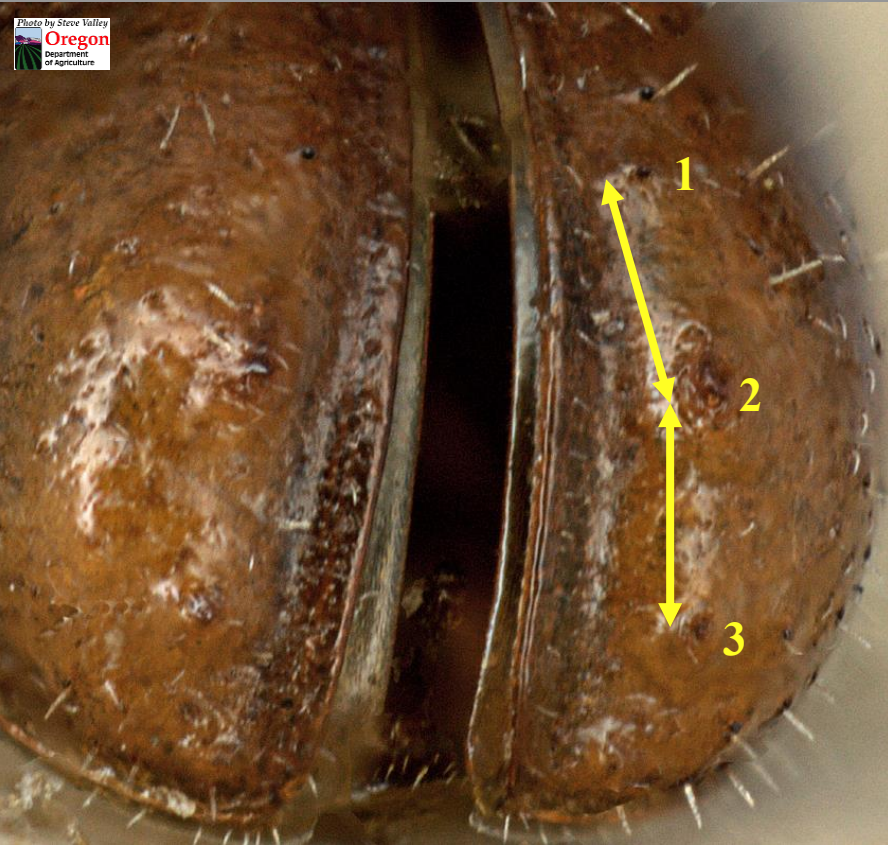
45b: Frontal pit divided.

45 (39): Part II

***Numbers denote spine pairs.**

45d: Distance between declivital spines 1 and 2 about half of distance between spines 2 and 3 .

Photo by Steve Valley
Oregon
Department
of Agriculture



45c: Distance between declivital spines 1 and 2 about equal to distance between spines 2 and 3.

Photo by Steve Valley
Oregon
Department
of Agriculture



46 (45): Part I

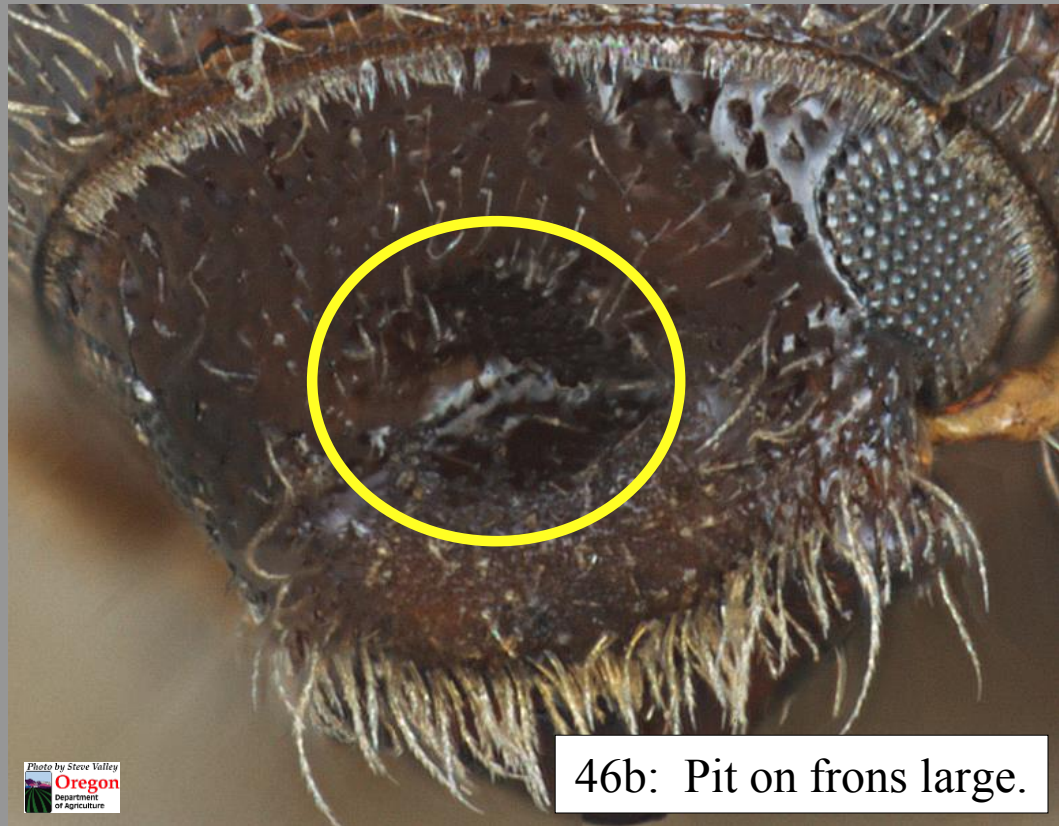
Pit on frons smaller, occupying about 1/3 total area of frons (a);
portrait (c)..... *Pityogenes hopkinsi* Swaine ☹ (female)

Pit on frons large, occupying most of frons and extending up to
upper margin of eyes (b); portrait (d).....
.....*Pityogenes chalcographus* (Linnaeus) ☹ (female)

Photo by Steve Valley
Oregon
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of Agriculture



46a: Pit on frons small.



46b: Pit on frons large.

Photo by Steve Valley
Oregon
Department
of Agriculture

46 (45): Part II

Pityogenes hopkinsi Swaine Ω
(female)



46c.

46 (45): Part III

Pityogenes chalcographus (Linnaeus) ☹
(female)

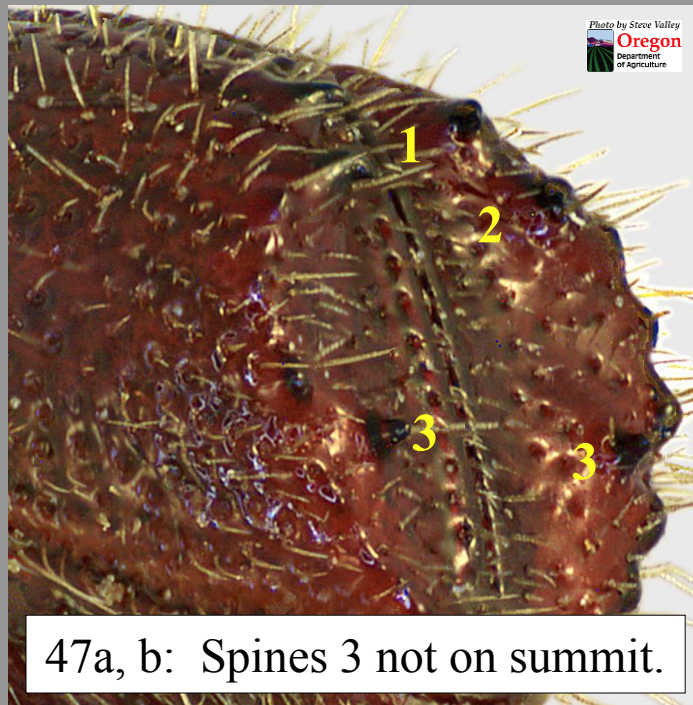


46d.

47 (37)

Elytral declivity with 3 (a) or 4 pairs spines (b), 3rd pair of spines displaced mesally, not on summit of declivital margin (a, b).....48

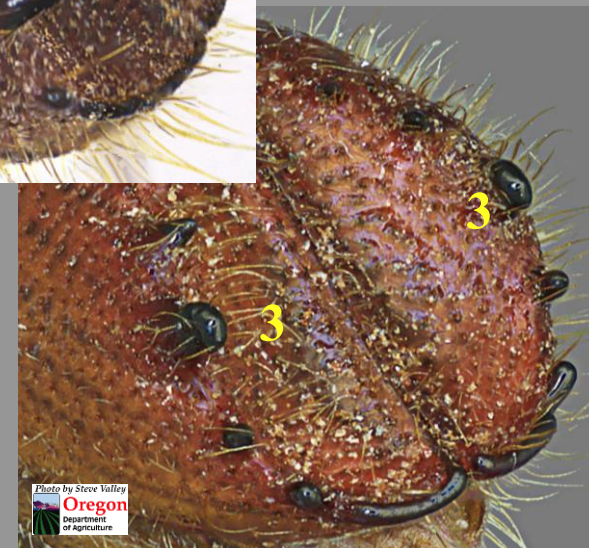
Elytral declivity with 3-6 major spines, all spines on summit of lateral margin (c, d).....49



***Numbers
denote
spine pairs**



47c, d: Spines
3 on summit.



48 (47): Part I

Antennal club sutures recurved (**a**); elytral declivity narrowly excavate (**c, e**); male elytral declivity with 3 pairs of spines, spine 2 not lobate (**c**); female with lower declivital carinate margin not reaching bottom pair of spines, spines 1 and 2 almost touching (2 & 3 at least twice distance between 1 and 2) (**e, f**); portraits (**i, j**).....*Orthotomicus caelatus* (Eichhoff) ☹️ ⚙️

Antennal club sutures procurved (**b**); elytral declivity broadly excavate (**d, f**); male elytral declivity with 4 pairs of spines, spine 2 lobate (**d**); female with lower declivital carinate margin about at level of spines 3, spines 1 and 2 distant (about as distant as 2 & 3) (**g, h**); portraits (**k, l**).....
.....*Orthotomicus erosus* (Wollaston) 😊

48a: Antennal club sutures recurved.



48b: Antennal club sutures procurved.

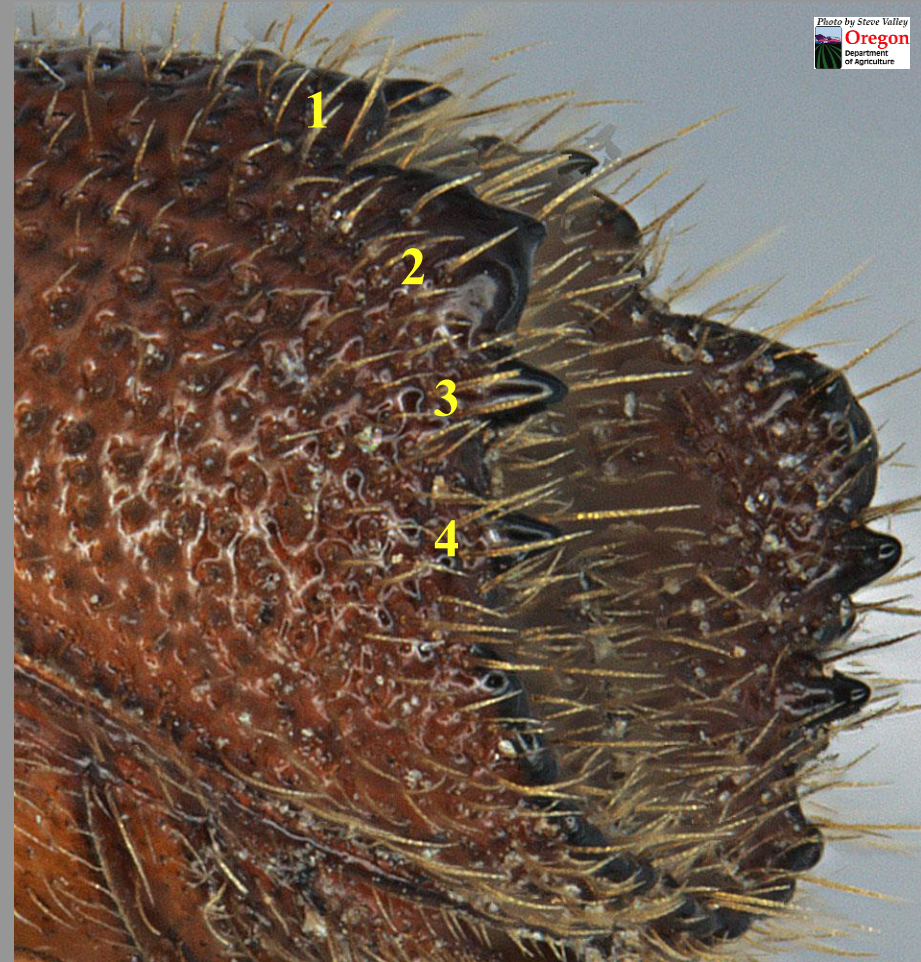


48 (47): Part II

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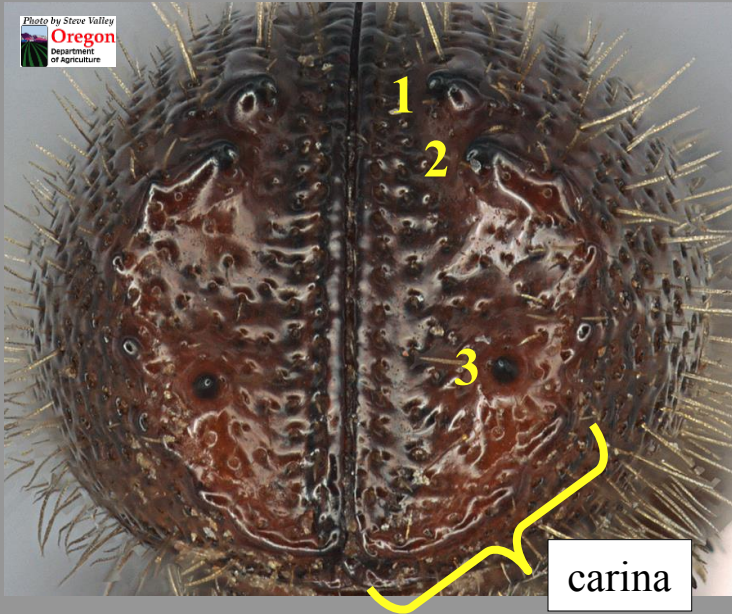


48c: Male declivity with 3 pair spines, spine 2 not lobate.

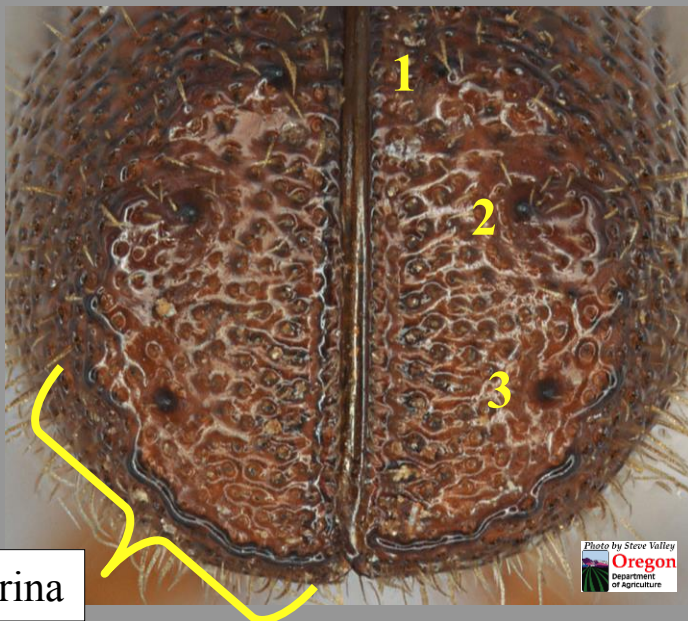
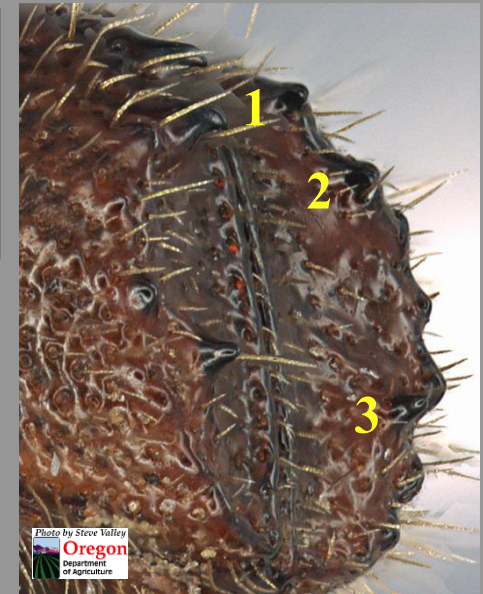


48d: Male declivity with 4 pair spines, spine 2 lobate.

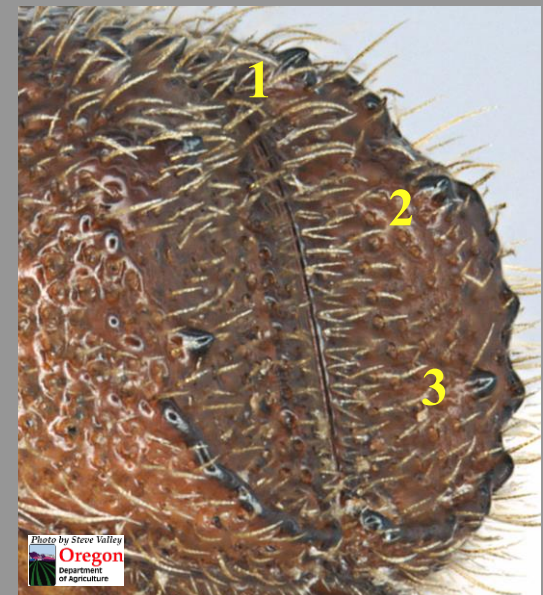
48 (47): Part III



48e, f: Female carina not reaching bottom pair of spines, spines 1 & 2 closer together.



48g, h: Female carina extending beyond bottom pair of spines, spines 1 & 2 distant from each other.



48 (47): Part IV

Orthotomicus caelatus (Eichhoff) Ω \odot

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43i. Female.



Photo by Steve Valley
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of Agriculture

43j. Male.

48 (47): Part IV

Orthotomicus erosus (Wollaston) ☹

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43k: Female.



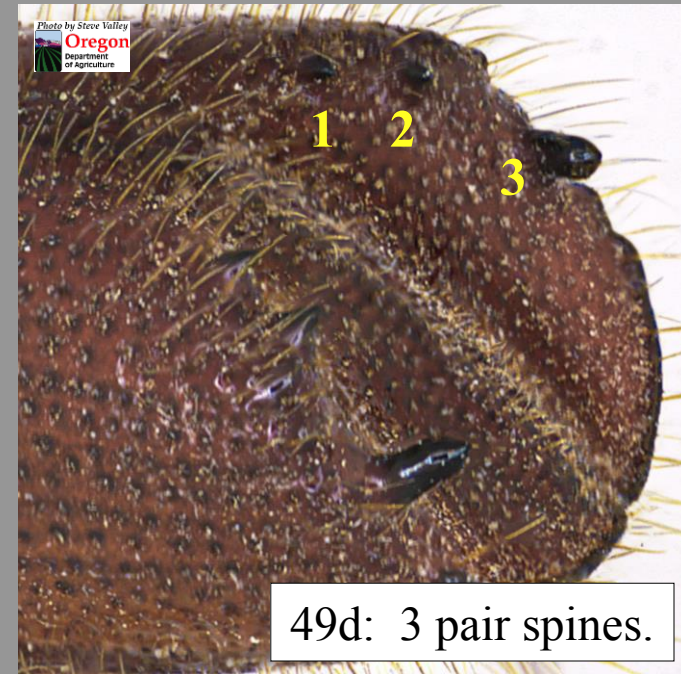
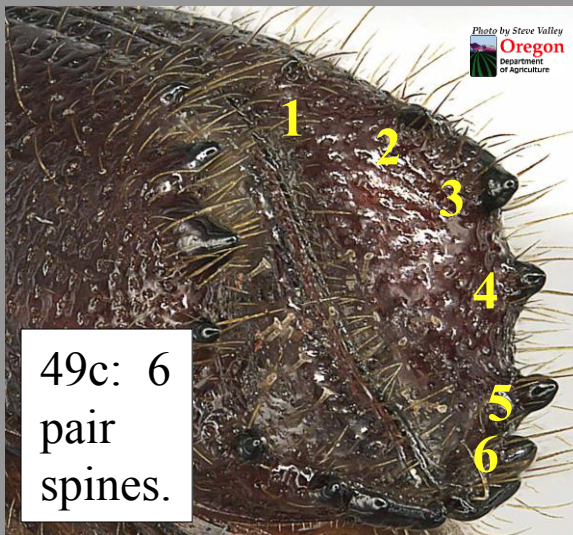
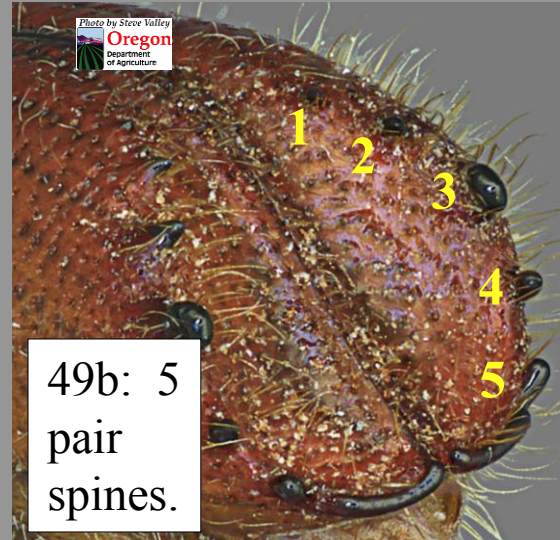
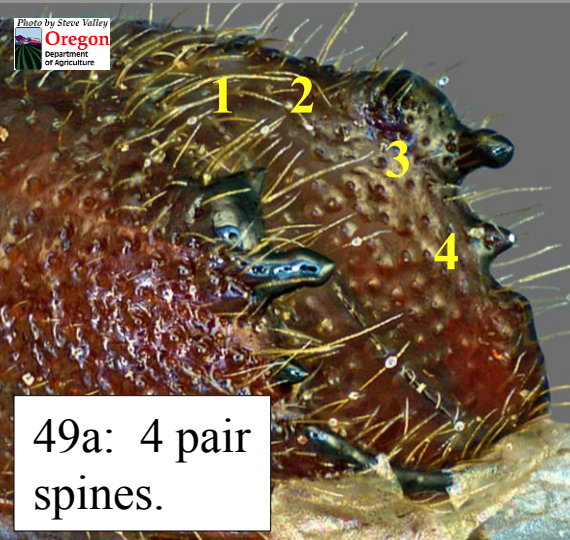
43l: Male.

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of Agriculture

49 (47)

Lateral margins of elytral declivity with 4-6 pairs of spines (a-c).....50

Lateral margins of elytral declivity with 3 pairs of spines (d).....STOP

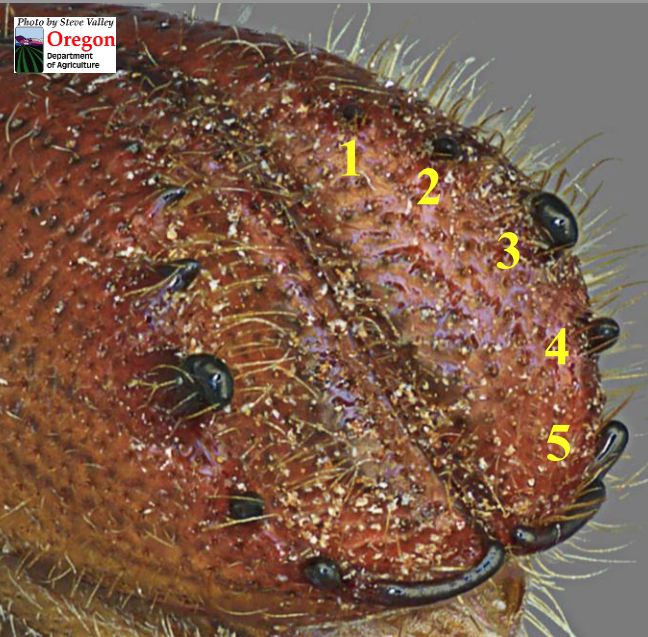


***Numbers denote spine pairs**

50 (49)

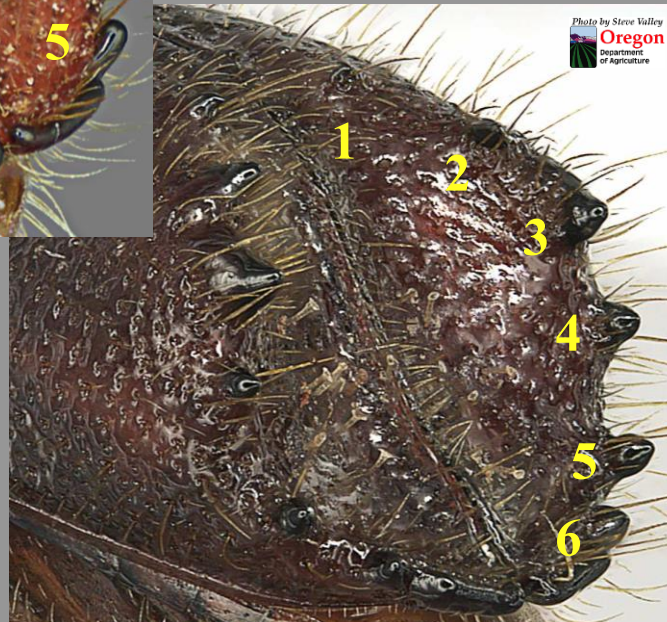
Lateral margins of elytral declivity with 5 (a) or 6 (b) pairs of spines.....51

Lateral margins of elytral declivity with 4 pairs of spines (c).....53

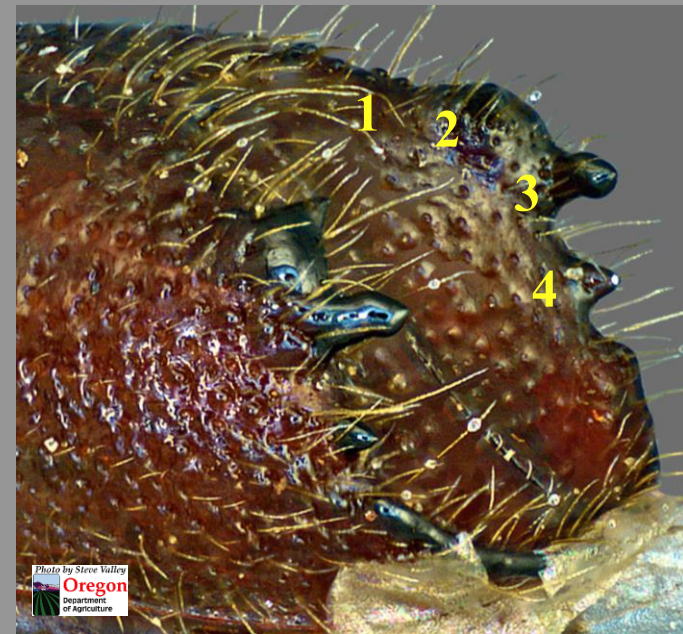


50a: 5 pairs spines.

***Numbers denote spine pairs**



50b: 6 pairs spines.



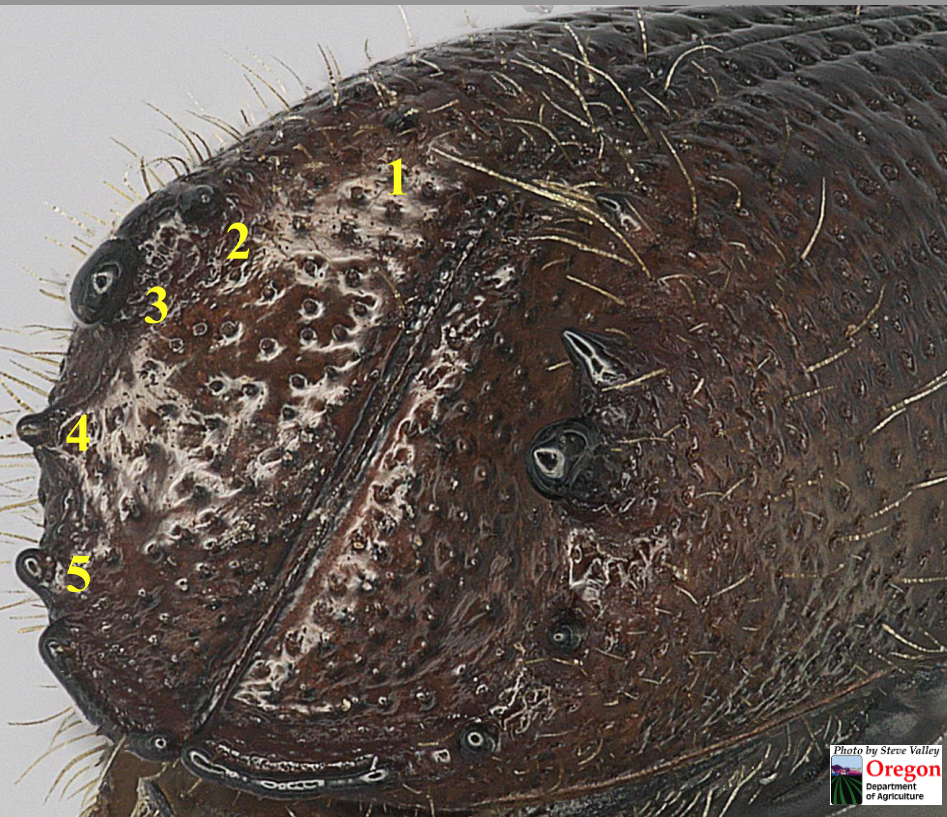
50c: 4 pairs spines.

51 (50): Part I

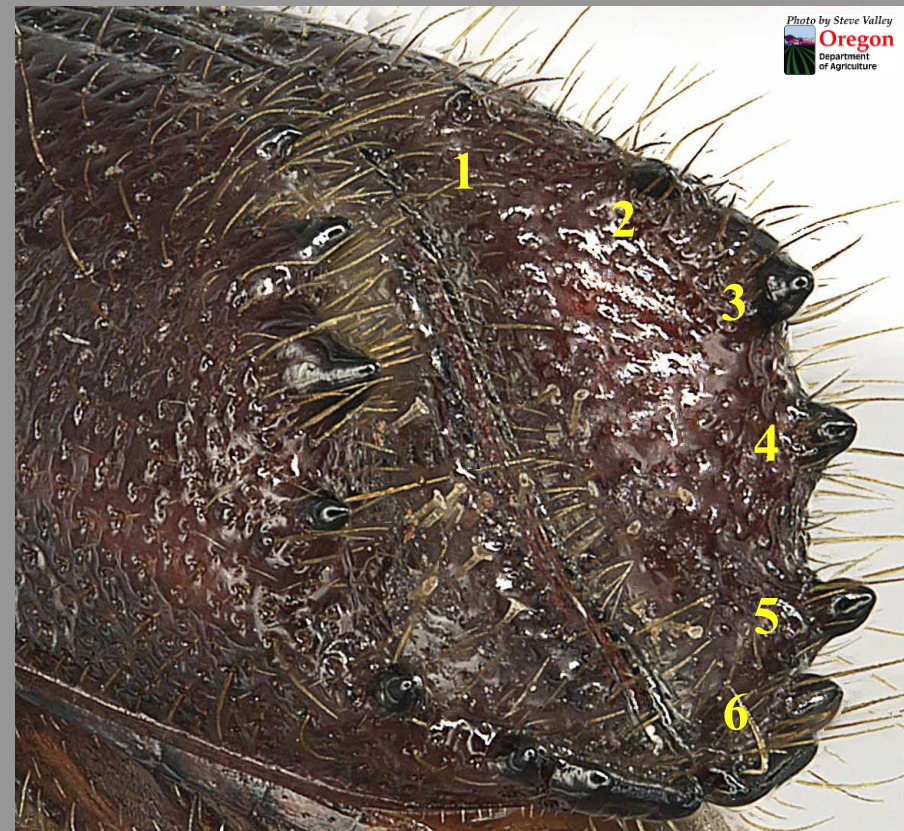
Lateral margins of elytral declivity with 5 pairs of spines (a);
portrait (c).....*Ips grandicollis* (Eichoff) ☼ ☽

Lateral margins of elytral declivity with 6 pairs of spines.....52

51a: 5 pairs of spines on declivity.



51b: 6 pairs of spines on declivity.



51 (50): Part II

Ips grandicollis (Eichhoff) ☼ Ω

51c.



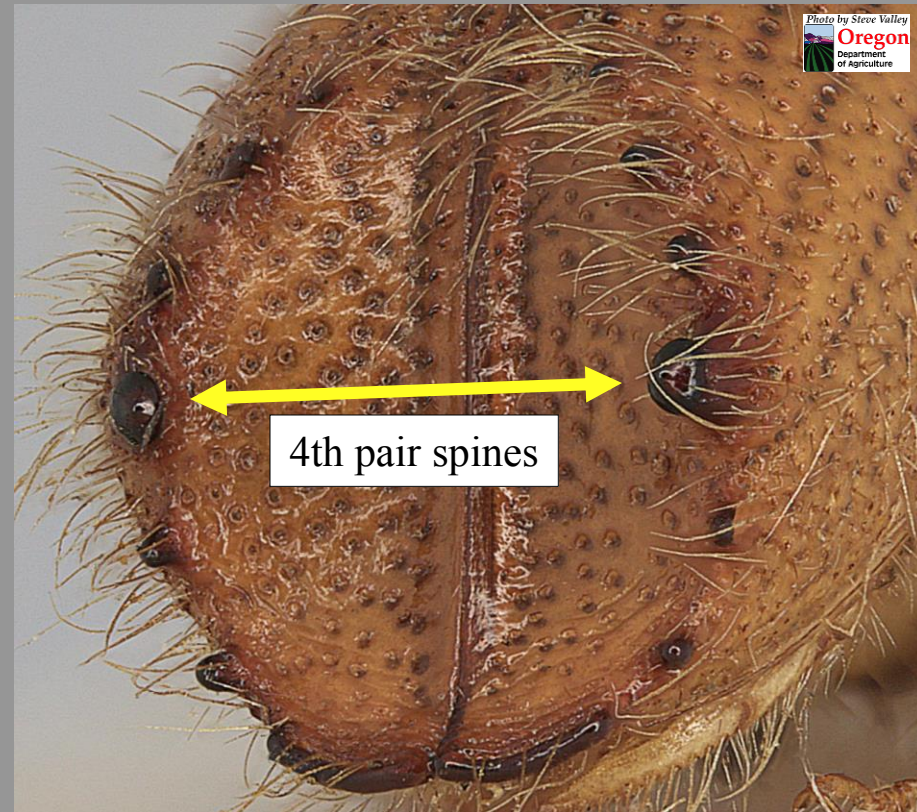
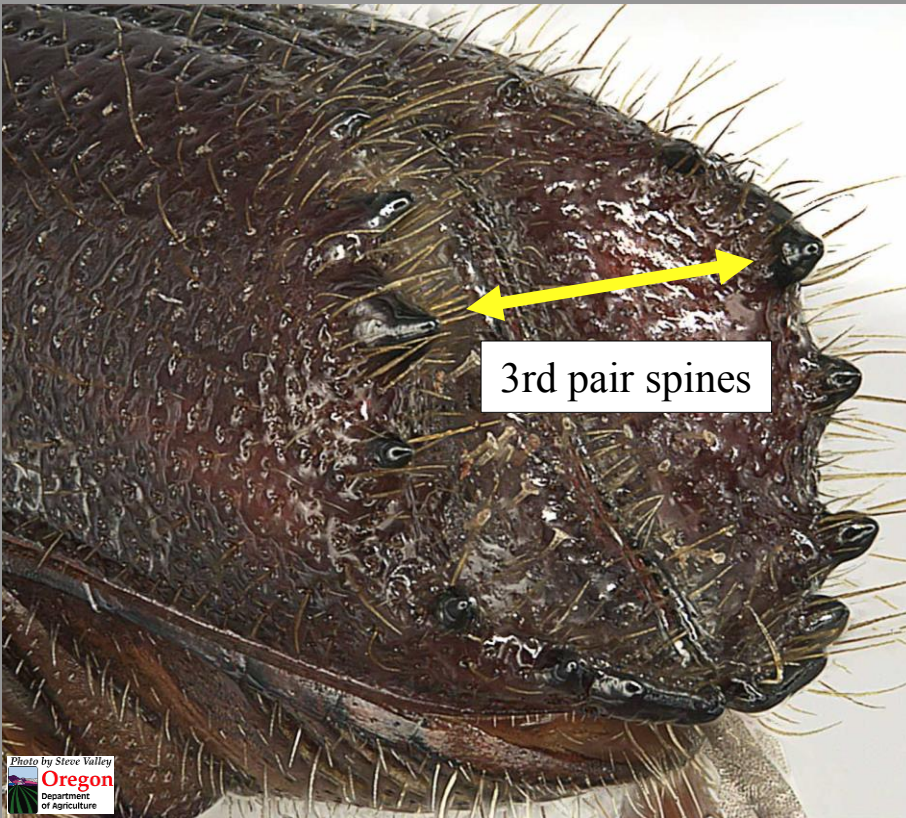
52 (51): Part I

3rd pair of declivital spines largest (a); frons without a raised line above the median tubercle (c); larger, 5.5-8.2 mm in length; portrait (e).....*Ips calligraphus* (Germar) ☀ ☹

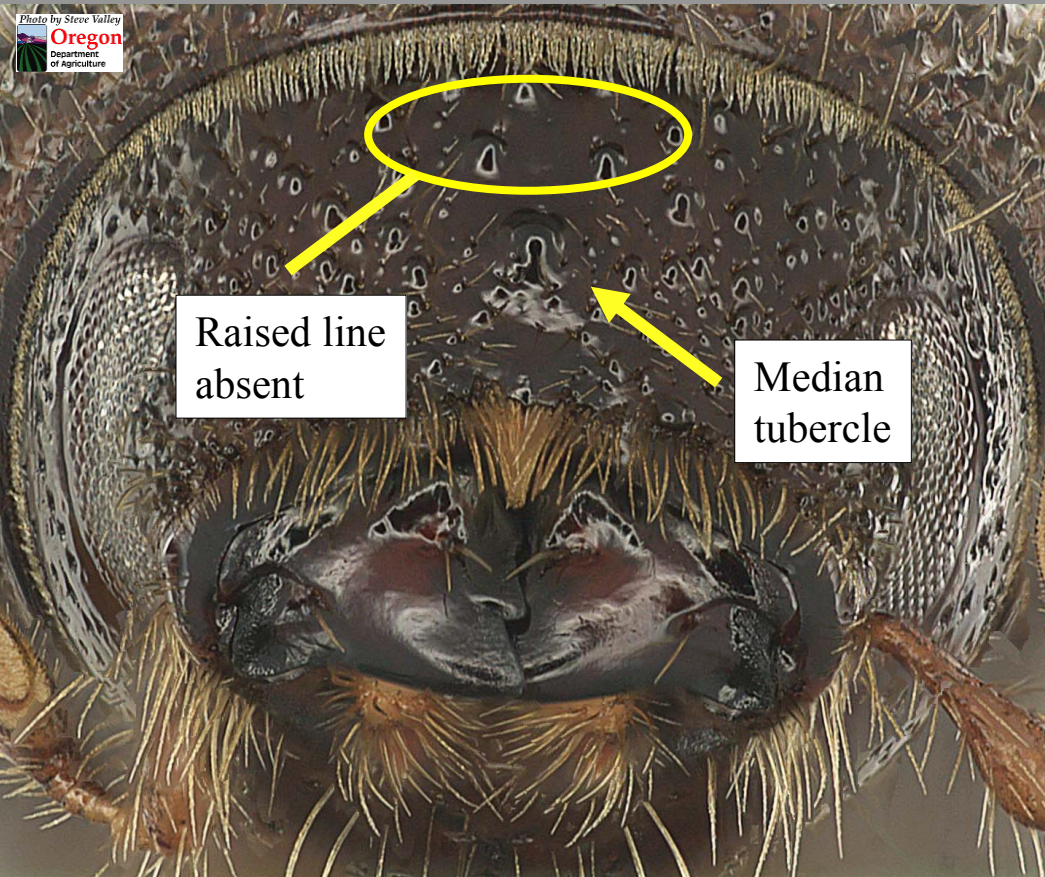
4th pair of declivital spines largest (b); frons with a short, transverse raised line above median tubercle (d); smaller, 3.5-5.9 mm in length; portrait (f).....
.....*Ips sexdentatus* (Boerner) ☹

52a: 3rd pair declivital spines largest.

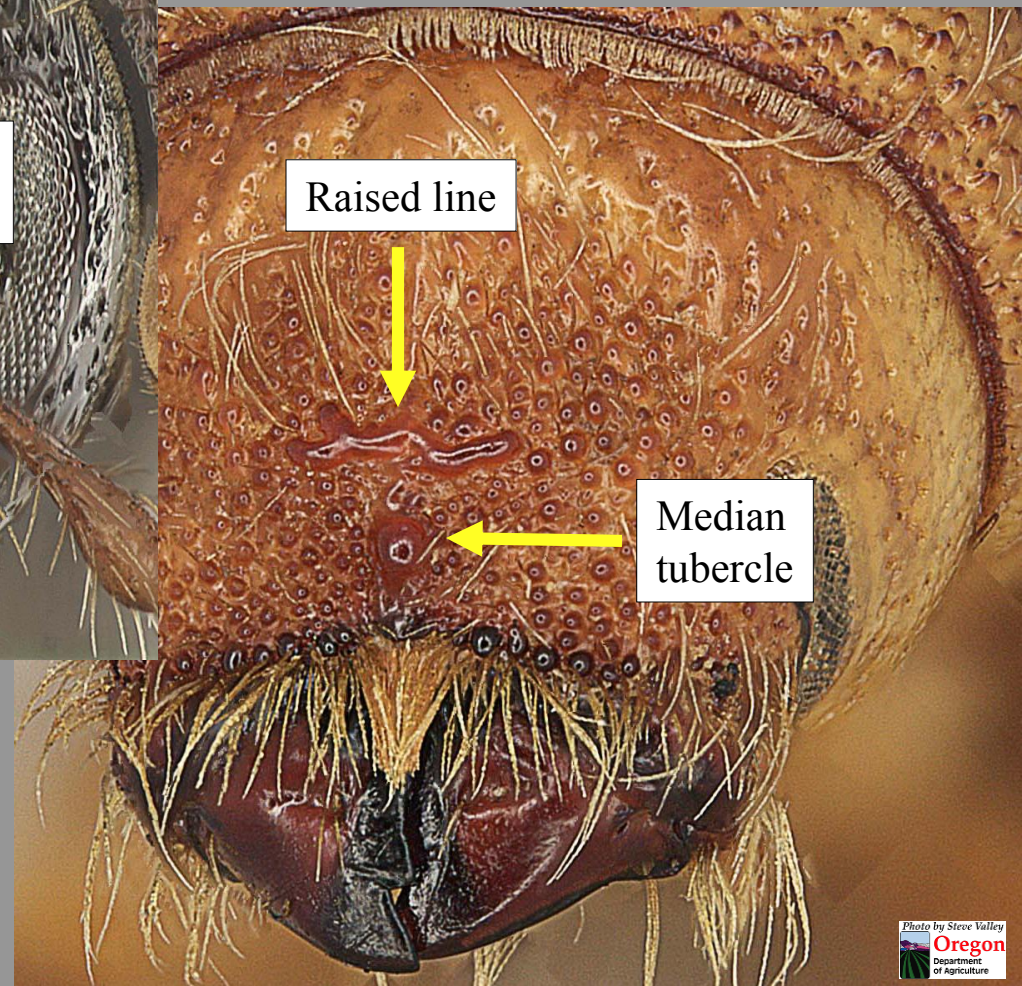
52b: 4th pair declivital spines largest.



52 (51): Part II



52d: Frons with transverse raised line above median tubercle.



52c: Frons without transverse raised line above median tubercle.

52 (51): Part III

Ips calligraphus (Germar) ☼ Ω



52e.

52 (51): Part IV

Ips sexdentatus (Boerner) ☹



52f.

53 (50)

Discal interstriae impunctate (except near declivity in some species) (a).....54

Discal interstriae with irregular median row of setose punctures (b) (*some specimens may have this character restricted to the apical half of the elytra).....STOP



53a: Discal interstriae impunctate.



53b: Discal interstriae punctate, setose throughout.

54 (53): Part I

Surface of elytral declivity dull, roughened between punctures (a);
portrait (c).....*Ips typographus* (Linnaeus) ☹

Surface of elytral declivity shiny, smooth between punctures (b).....55

54a: Declivital surface dull, rough.



54b: Declivital surface shiny, smooth.



54 (53): Part II

Ips typographus (Linnaeus) ☹



54c.

55 (54)

Sutures of antennal club broadly bisinuate (first suture is normally the most distinct and diagnostic) (a).....56

Sutures of antennal club narrowly, strongly bisinuate (the first suture is normally the most distinct and diagnostic) (b).....STOP



55a: Sutures broadly bisinuate.

55b: Sutures narrowly bisinuate.

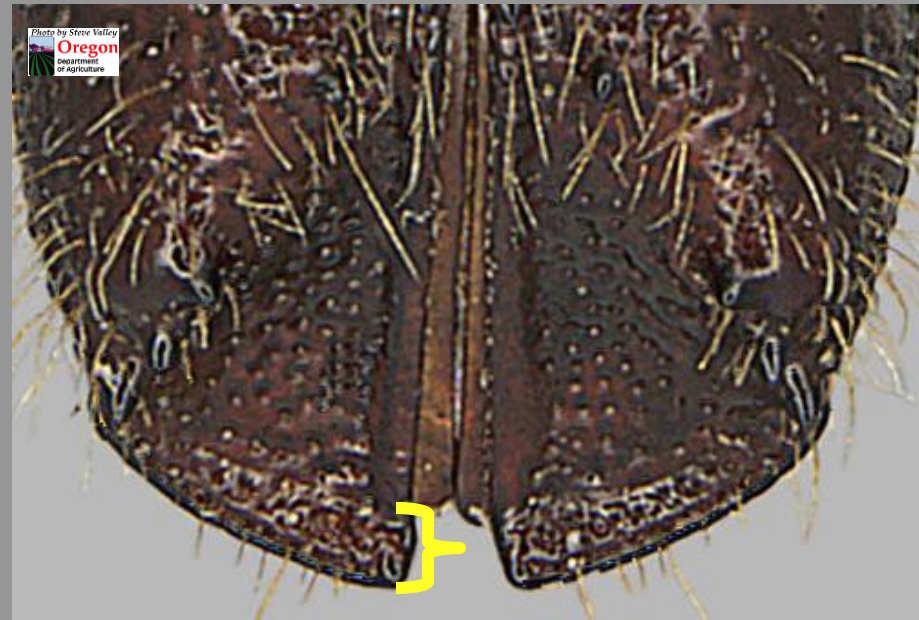
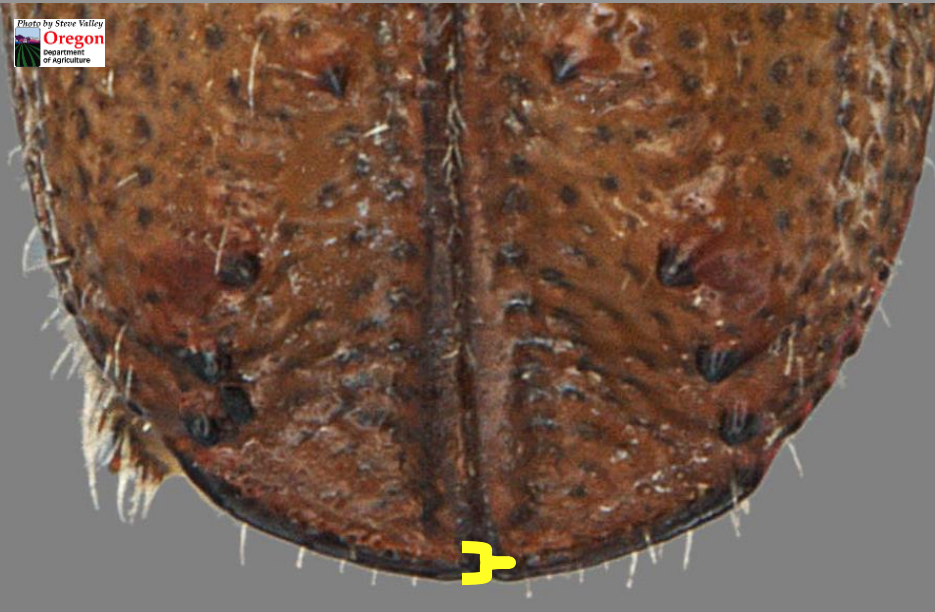


56 (55): Part I

In dorsal view, the apex of elytron is a narrow ridge perpendicular to the posterior slope of the declivity (**a**); declivital spines are short cones in both sexes (**c, d**); portraits (**g, h**).....*Ips avulsus* (Eichhoff) ☼

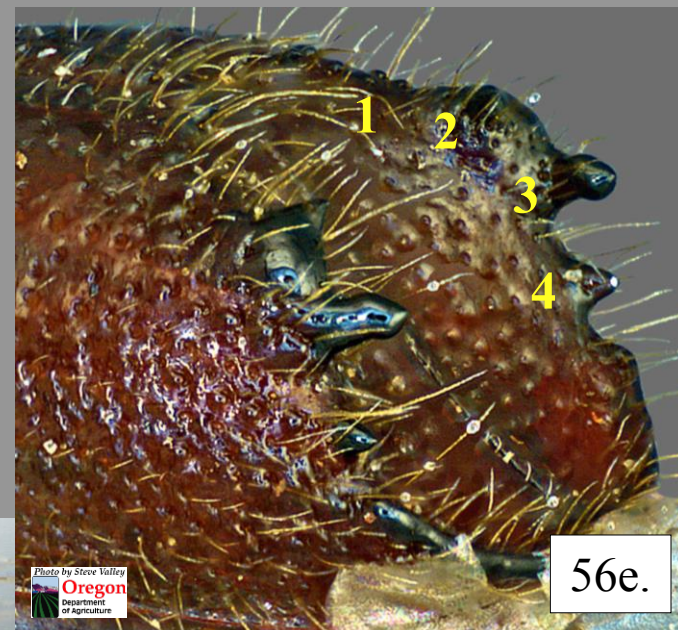
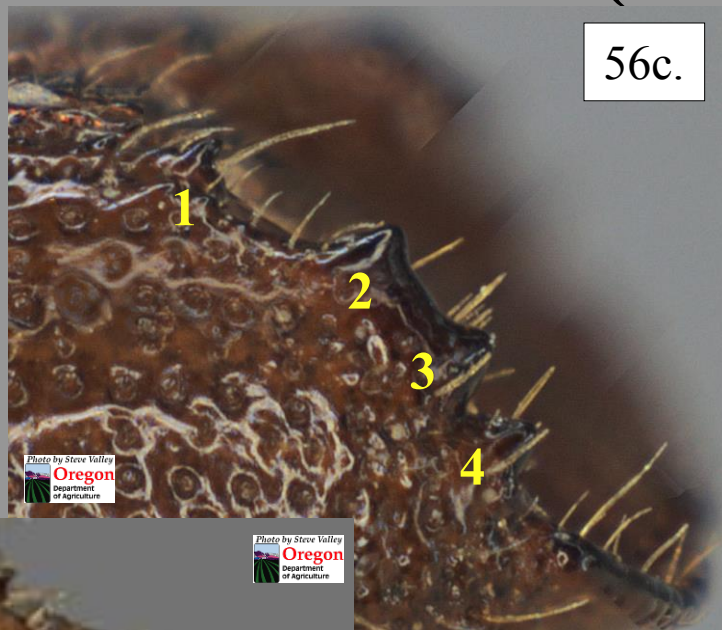
In dorsal view, the apex of elytron projects as a broad shelf perpendicular to the posterior slope of the declivity (**b**); spine 3 is capitate in male (**e, f**); portraits (**i, j**).....*Ips pini* (Say) ☹

56a: Apex of elytron a narrow ridge.

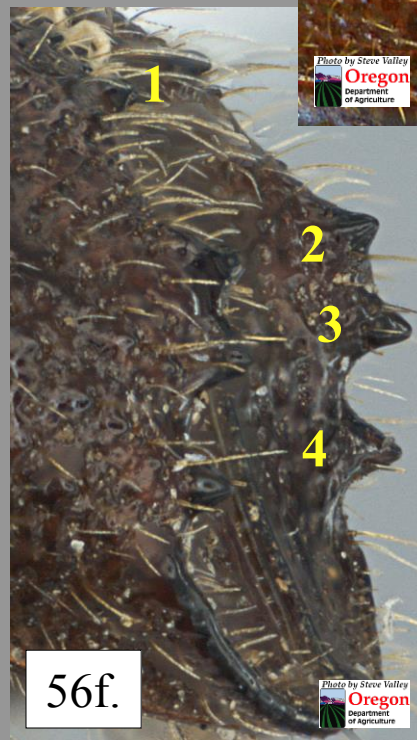


56b: Apex of elytron a strongly projecting shelf.

56 (55): Part II



Declivital spine 3 not capitate in either male (c) or female (d).



Declivital spine 3 capitate in male (e), not capitate in female (f).

56 (55): Part III

Ips avulsus (Eichhoff) ☀



56g: Female.

56h: Male.
*Not available
at this time.*

56 (55): Part IV

Ips pini (Say) Ω



56i: Female.



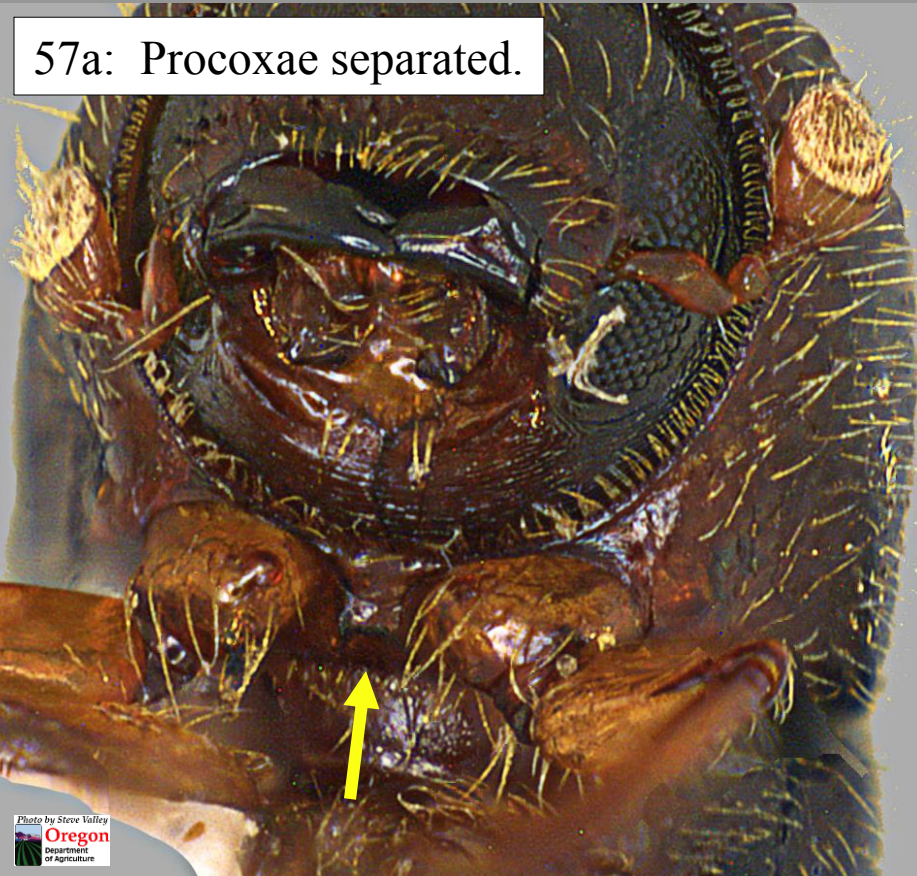
56j: Male.

57 (36): Part I

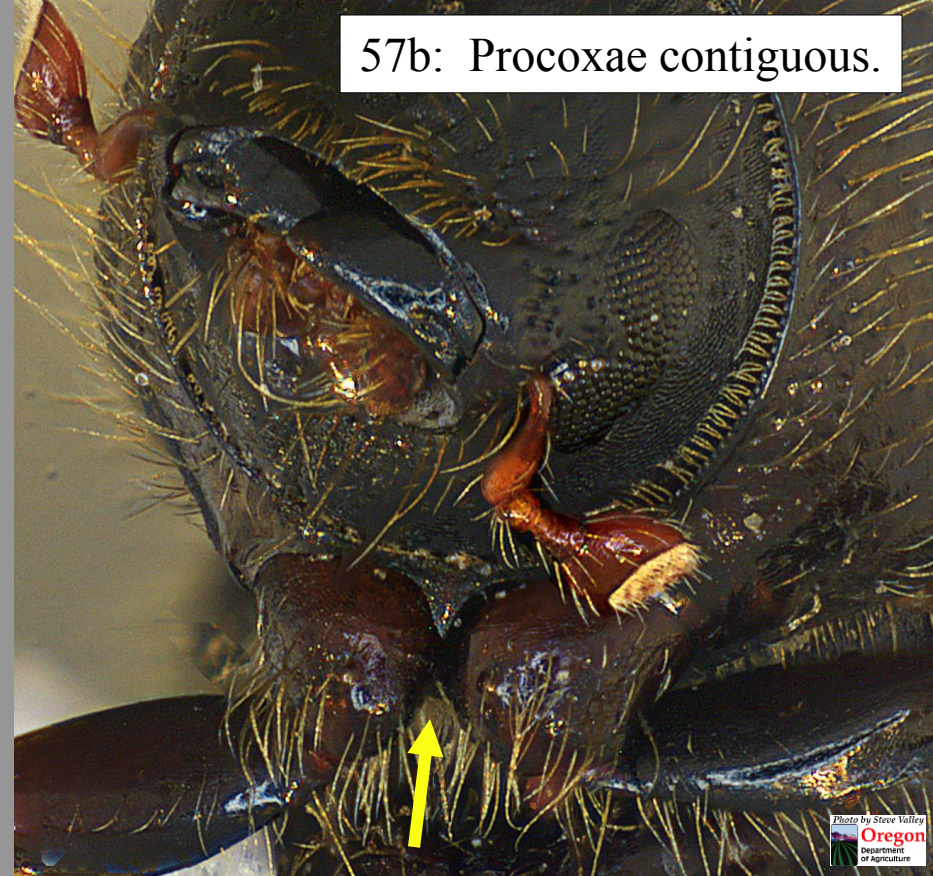
Procoxae widely separated (**a**); posterolateral margins of elytral apex sharply and distinctly carinate (**c**); body stout (**e**).....58

Procoxae contiguous (**b**); posterolateral margins of elytral apex not or feebly raised (**d**); body often elongate (some stout) and slender (**f**).....61

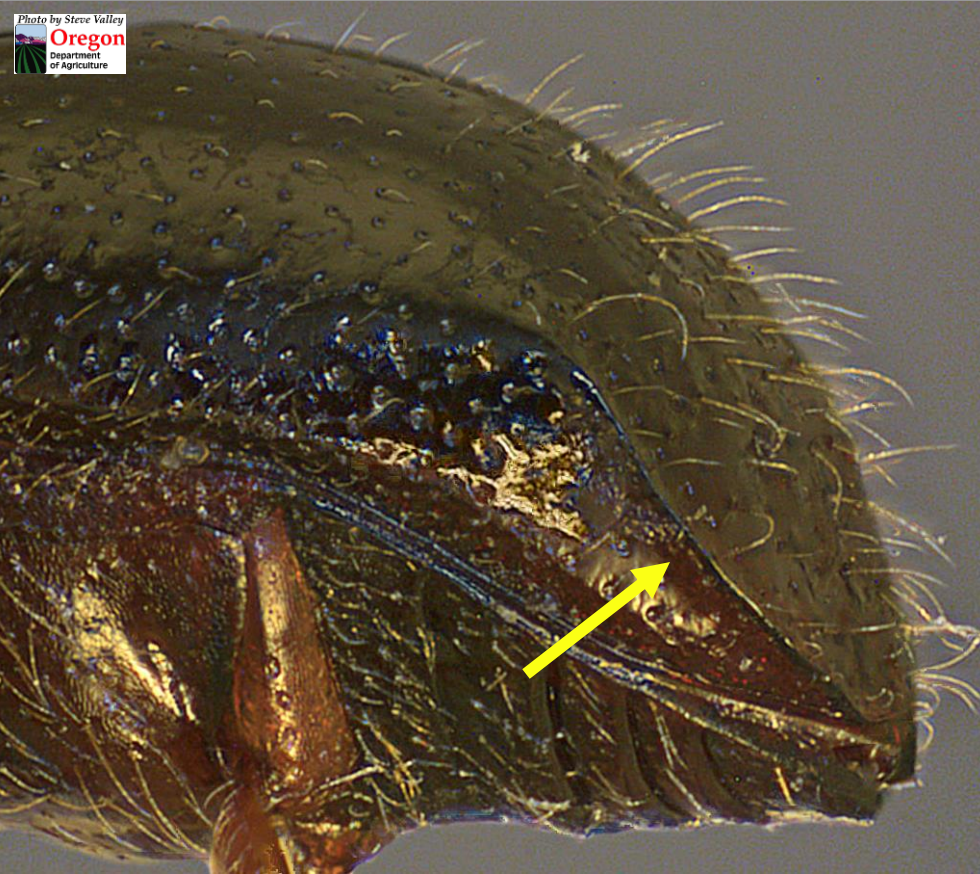
57a: Procoxae separated.



57b: Procoxae contiguous.

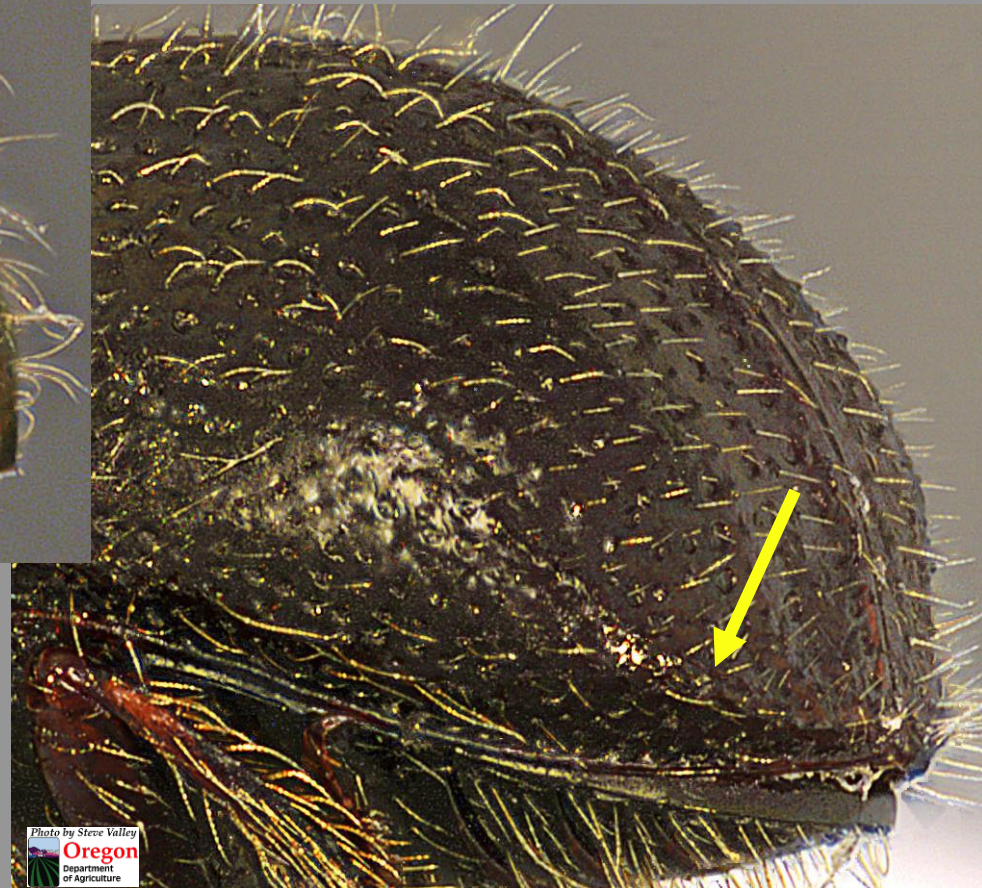


57 (36): Part II



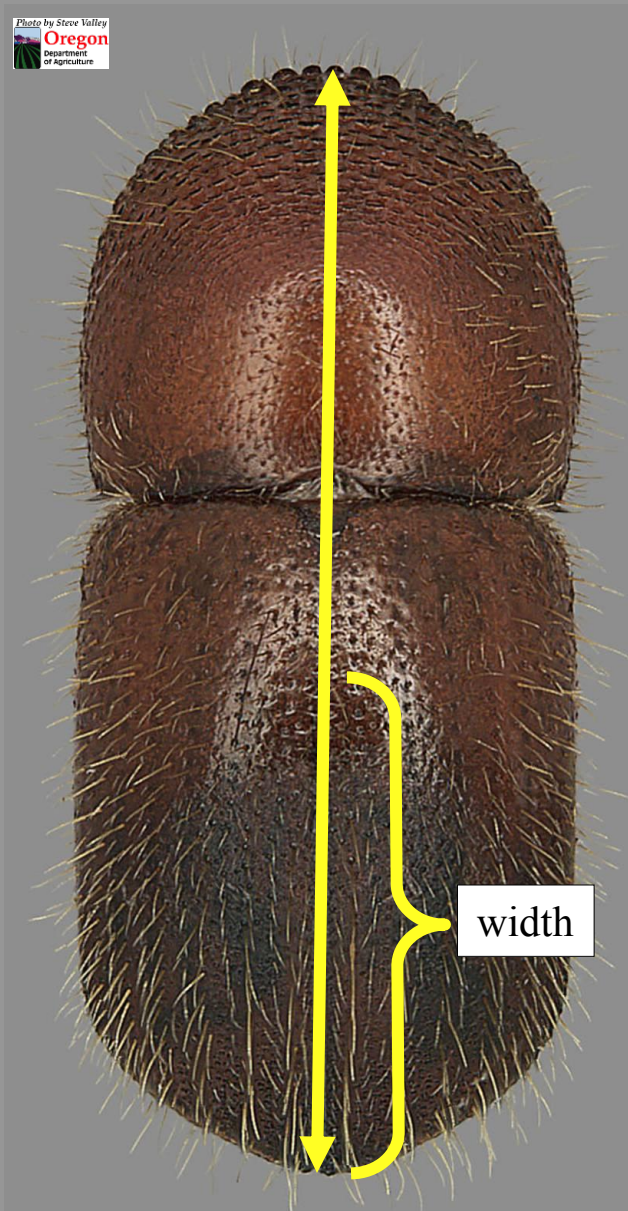
57c: Elytral apex with sharp carina.

57d: Elytral apex without sharp carina.

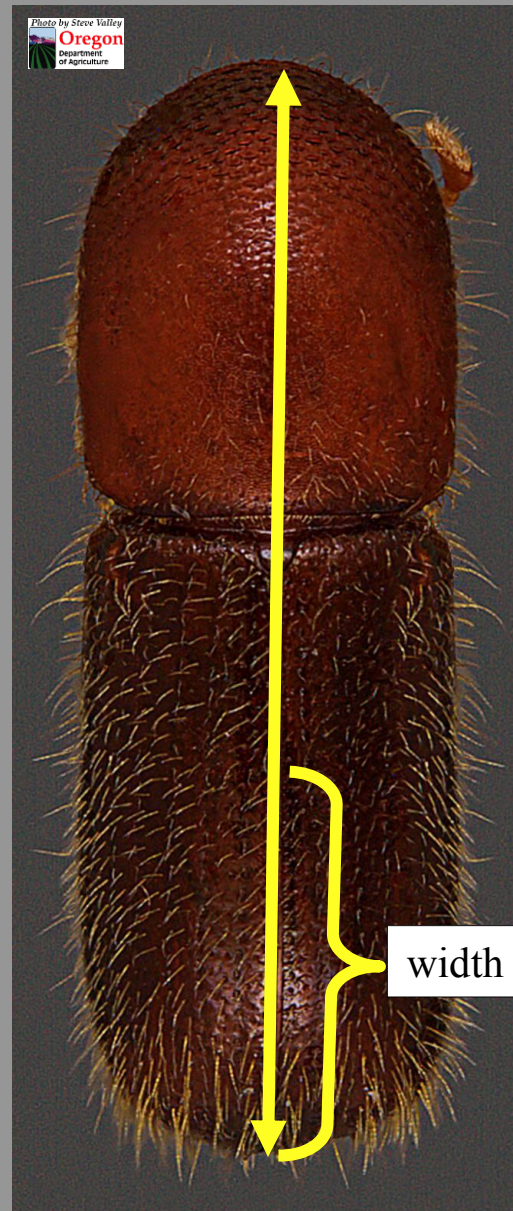


57 (36): Part III

57e:
Body
stout.



57f:
Body
slender.

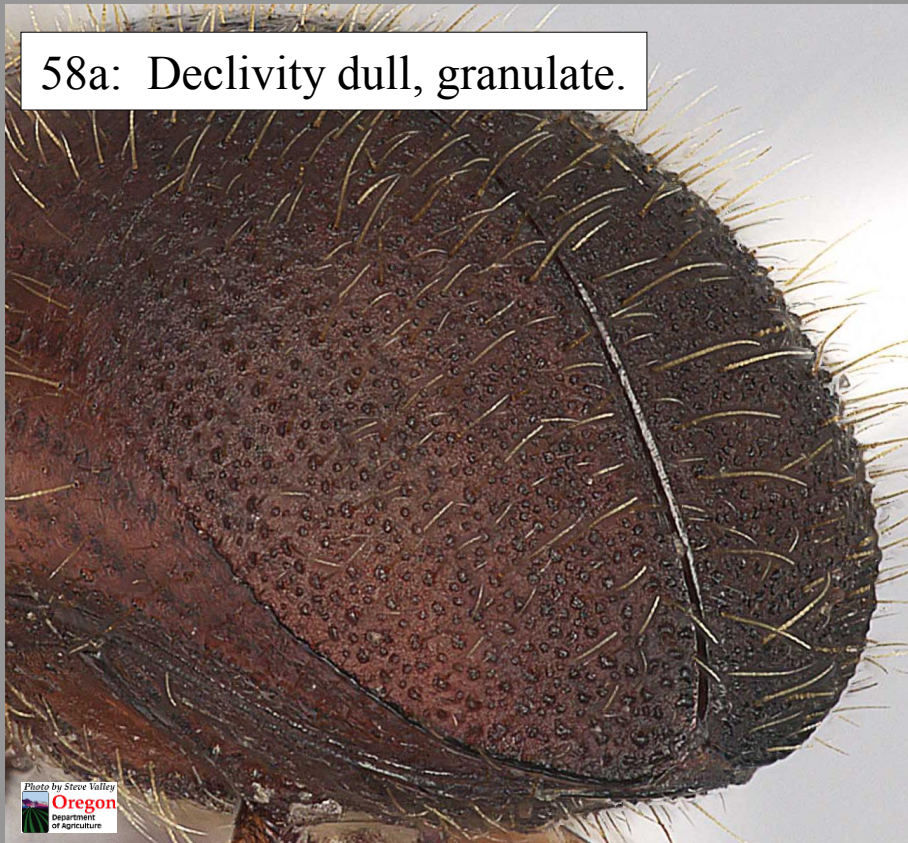


58 (57)

Declivity without punctures, surface granulate, dull **(a)**; total body length longer than 2.3 mm.....59

Declivital striae with distinct, clearly impressed rows of punctures **(b)**; declivital surface shining, granules (if present) in sparse rows **(b)**; total body length less than 2.3 mm.....60

58a: Declivity dull, granulate.



58b: Declivity shiny, striate.

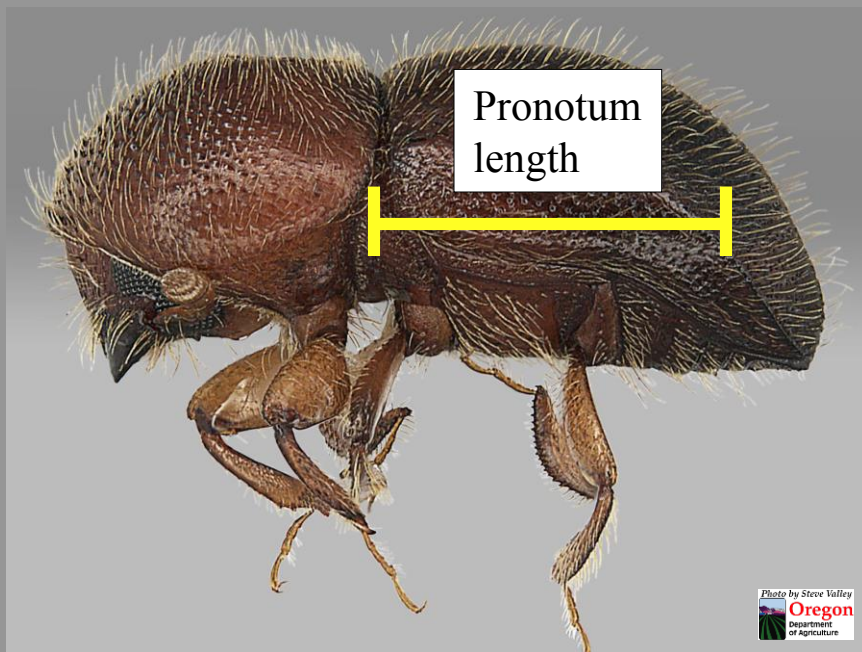


59 (58): Part I

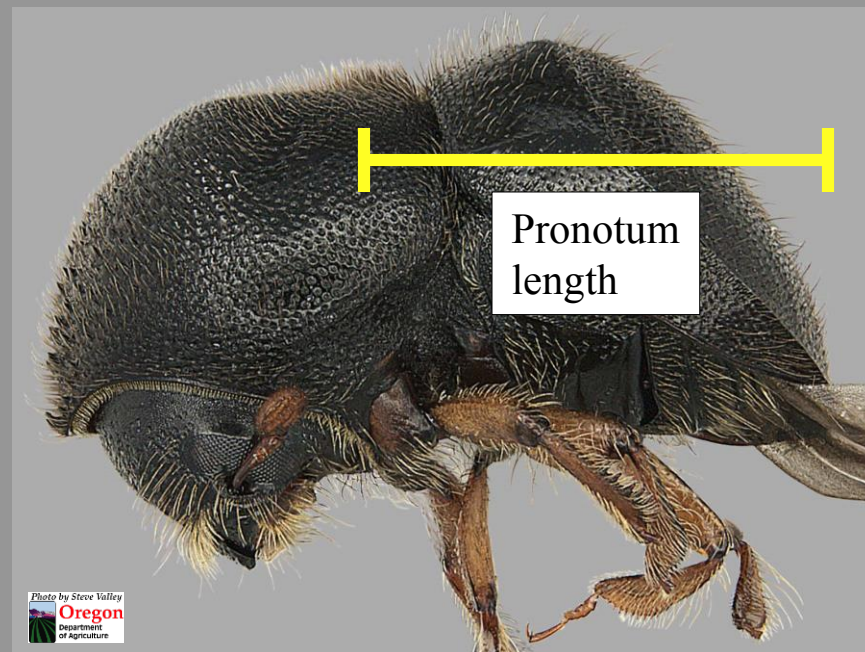
Body less stout, elytra longer than pronotum (a); declivity shorter, with carina around lower 1/2 (c); total body length less than 3 mm; portrait (e).....
.....*Xylosandrus crassiusculus* (Motschulsky) ☼ ☹ ☹

Body very stout, elytra shorter than pronotum (b); declivity longer, with raised carina around lower 3/4 (d); total body length greater than 3 mm; portrait (f)..
.....*Cnestus mutilatus* (Blandford) ☼ ☹

59a: Elytra longer than pronotum.

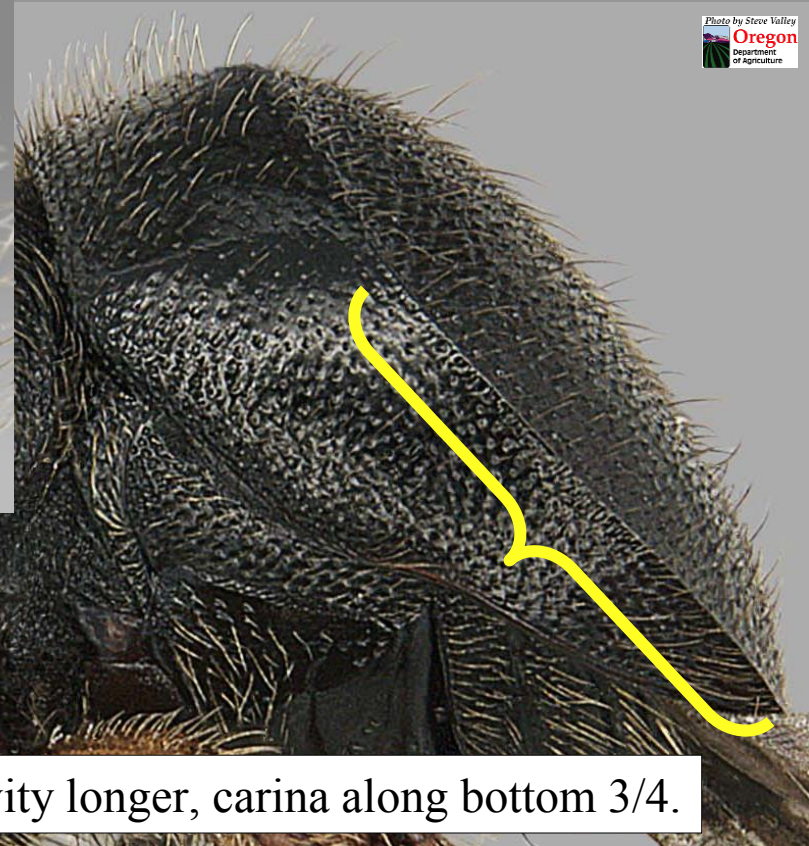
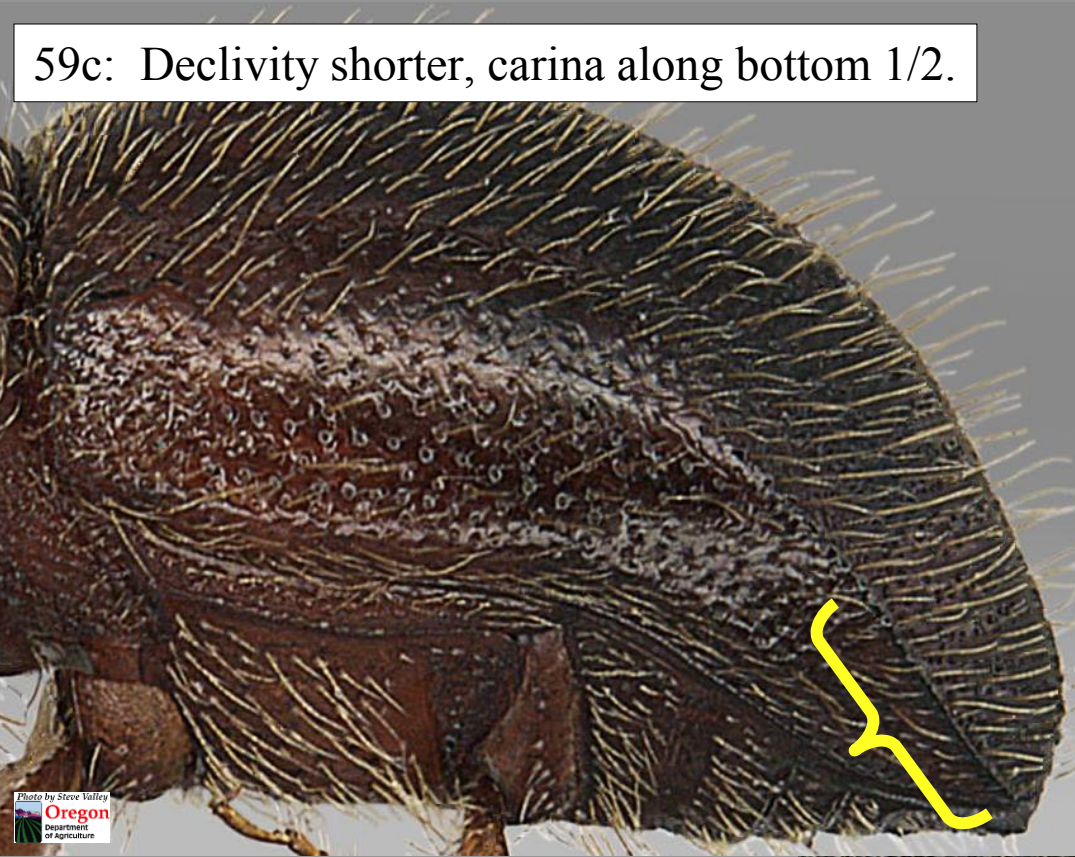


59b: Elytra shorter than pronotum.



59 (58): Part II

59c: Declivity shorter, carina along bottom 1/2.



59d: Declivity longer, carina along bottom 3/4.

59 (58): Part III

Xylosandrus crassiusculus (Motschulsky) ☼ ☹ ☹



59e.

59 (58): Part III

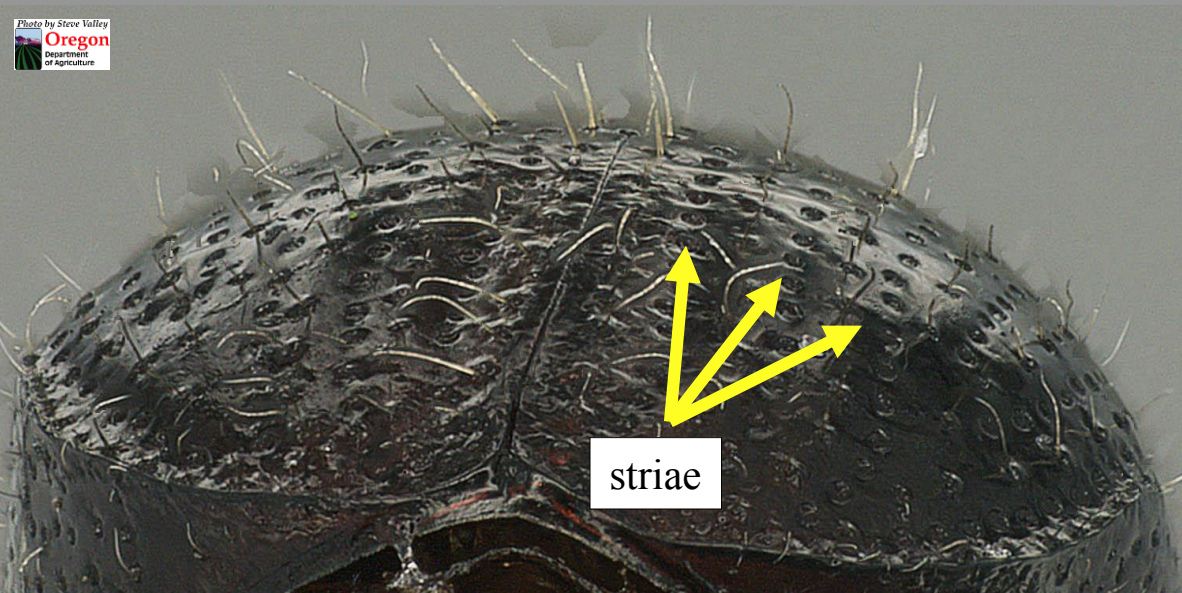
Cnestus mutilatus (Blandford) ☀ ☹



60 (58): Part I

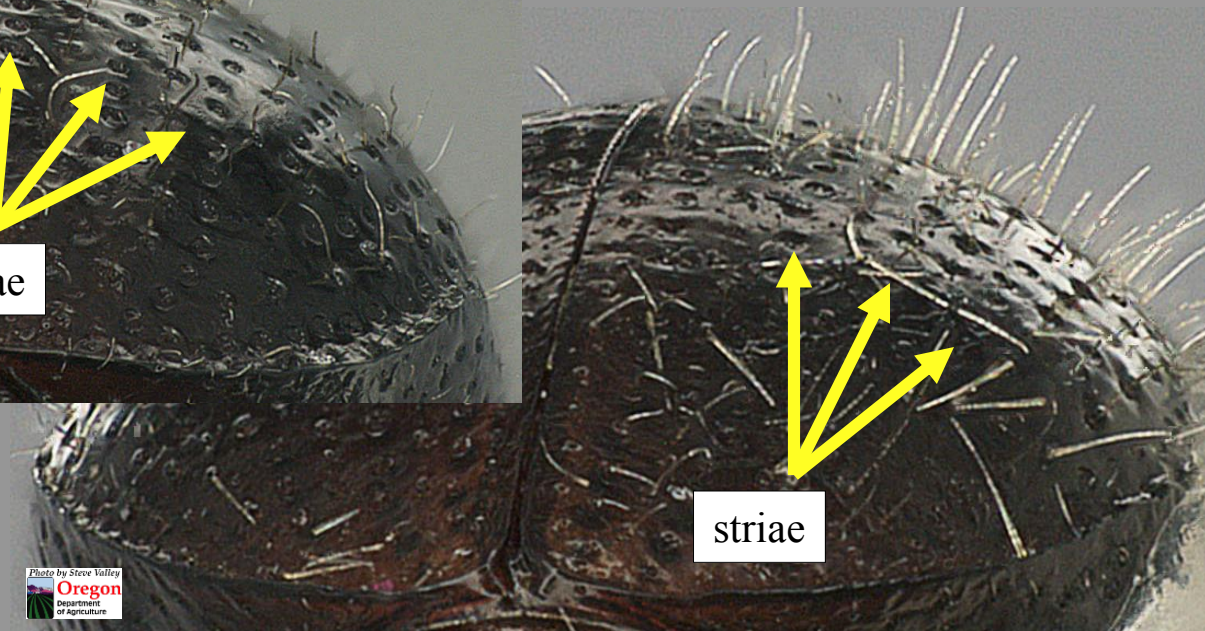
Larger, 2.0-2.3 mm total length; strial setae on elytral declivity absent) (a), striae at least feebly impressed, interstriae very slightly convex (c); portrait (e).....*Xylosandrus germanus* (Blandford) ☹️ ⚙️ 😞

Smaller, 1.7 mm or less in length; strial setae on elytral declivity present (at least 1/3 as long as those on interstriae) (b), striae not impressed, interstriae flat (d); portrait (f).....*Xylosandrus compactus* (Eichoff) ⚙️ 😞



60a: Declivital strial setae absent.

60b: Declivital strial setae present.



60 (58): Part II

Photo by Steve Valley
Oregon
Department
of Agriculture

60d: Striae not impressed, interstriae flat.

Photo by Steve Valley
Oregon
Department
of Agriculture

60c: Striae impressed, interstriae convex.



60 (58): Part III

Xylosandrus germanus (Blandford) ☹️ ☀️ ☹️



60 (58): Part IV

Xylosandrus compactus (Eichhoff) ☼ ☹



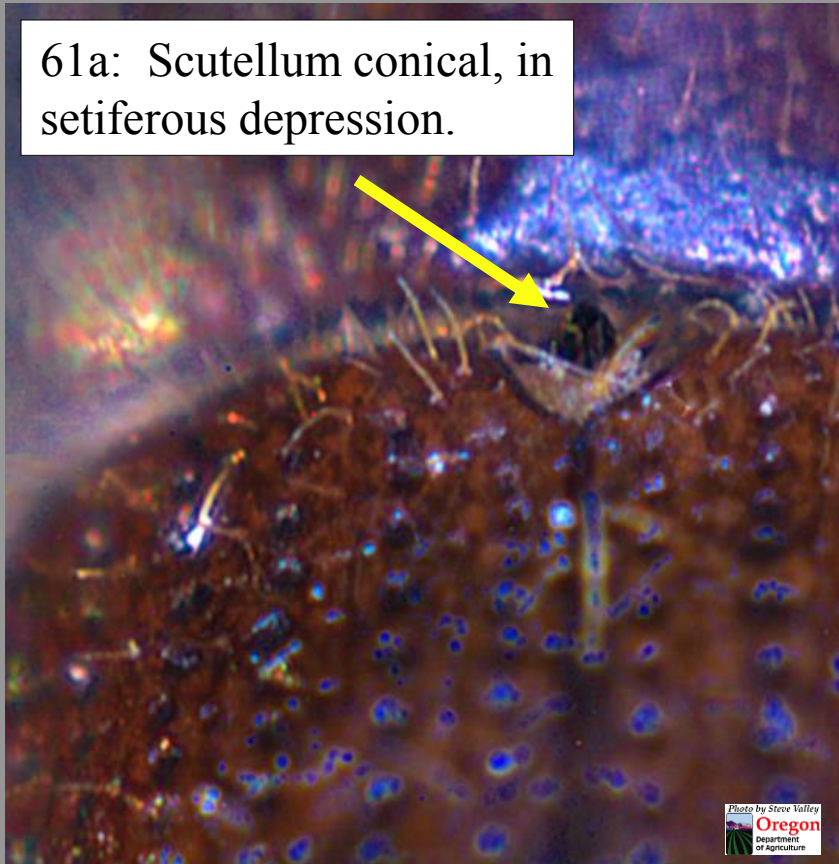
60f.

61 (57): Part I

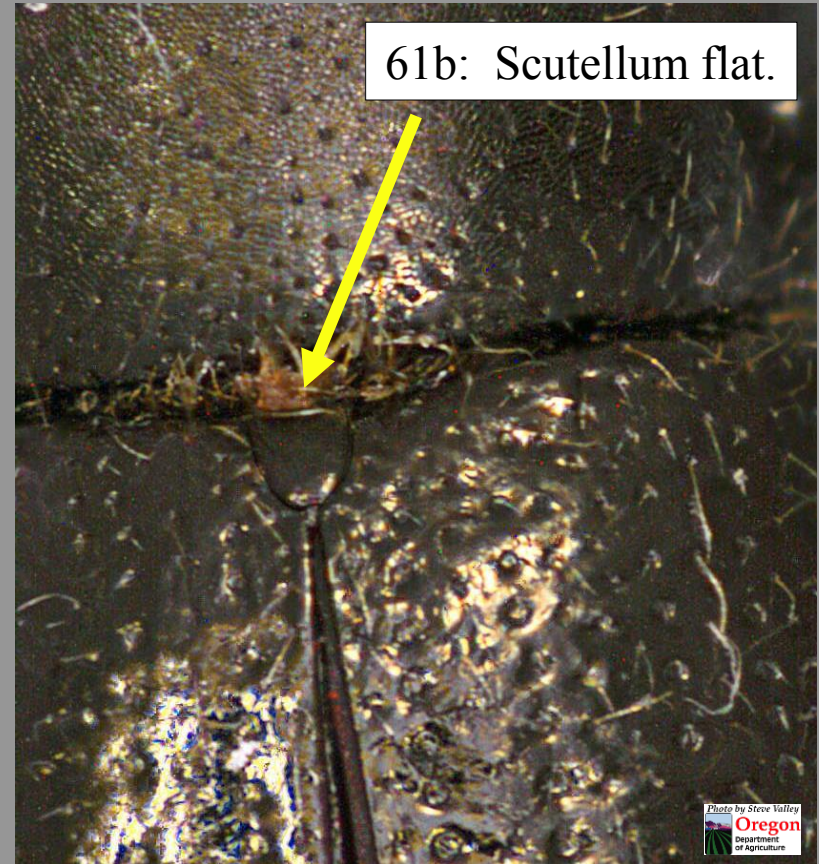
Scutellum conical, within setiferous depression between elytral bases (a); lower margin of elytral declivity (beginning about interstria 7) with small spines, the largest (at interstria 2) nearest the suture (c)62

Scutellum flat, in same plane as elytral bases (b); lower margin of elytral declivity without spines (d).....64

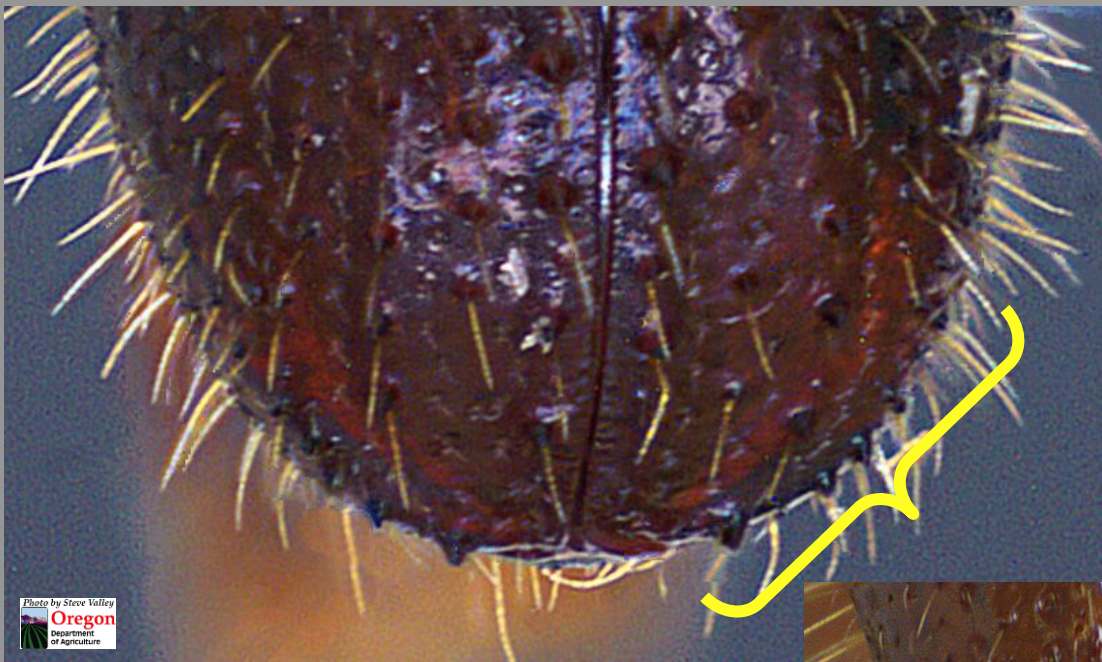
61a: Scutellum conical, in setiferous depression.



61b: Scutellum flat.

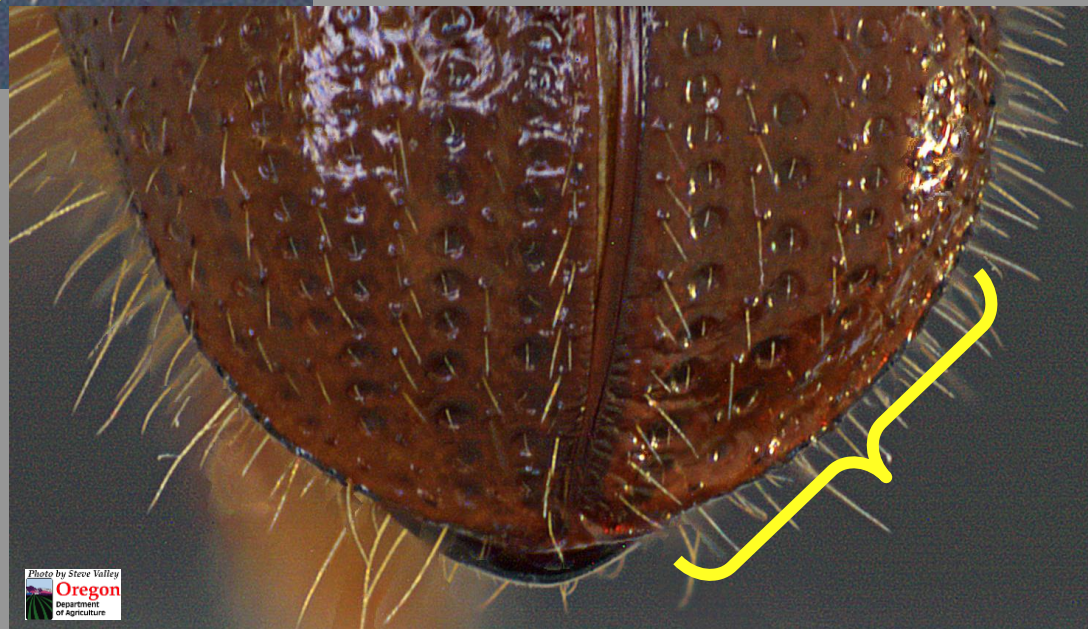


61 (57): Part II



61c: Declivital margin with spines.

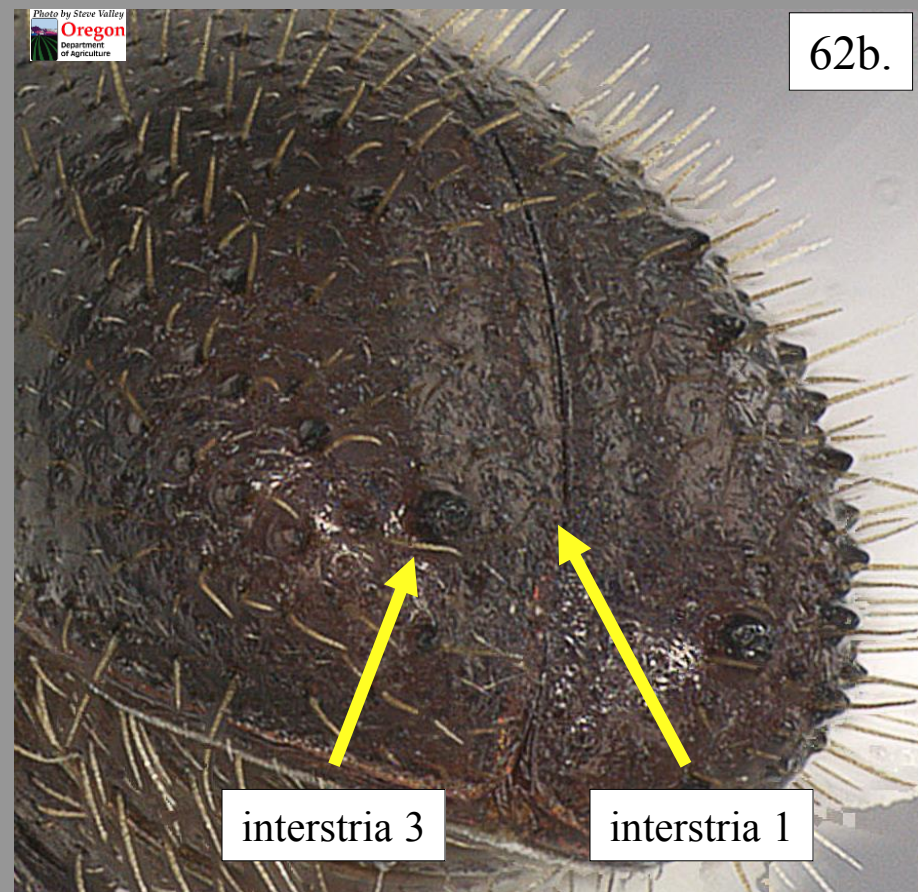
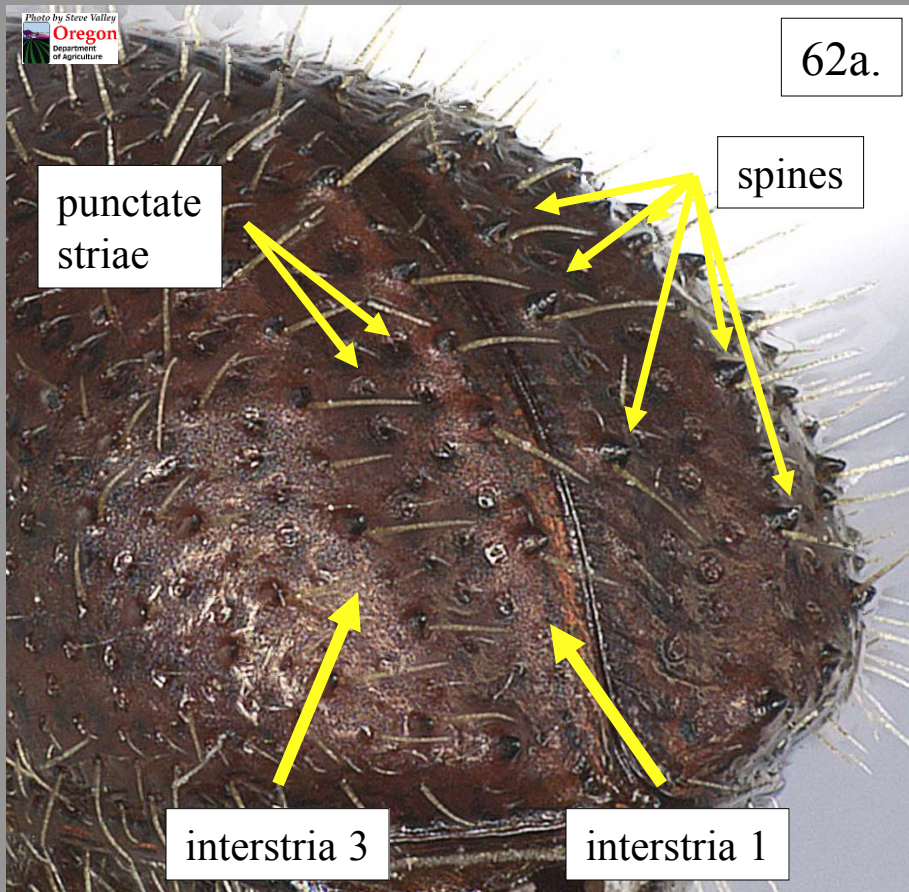
61d: Declivital margin without spines.



62 (61)

Declivital interstriae 1 and 3 with small spines, 1 and 3 weakly elevated;
declivital striae punctate (a); slightly larger, 2.0-2.8 mm.....63

Declivital interstriae 1 without spines, 3 with spine near apex, 1 and 3 not
elevated (b); declivital striae not punctate (b); smaller, 1.6-1.9 mm.....STOP



63 (62): Part I

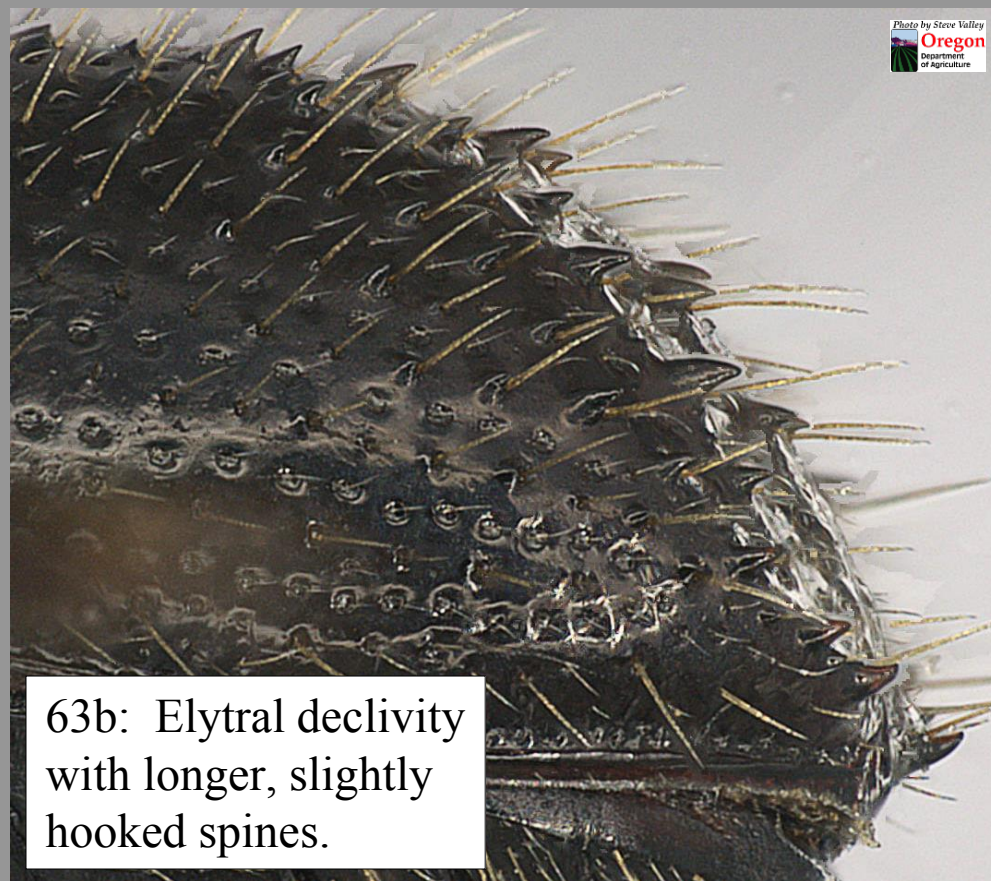
Spines on declivital interstriae 1 and 3 and ventrolateral margin conical, not hooked at apex (**a**); smaller, 2.0-2.4 mm; portrait (c)...*Xyleborinus saxesenii* (Ratzeburg) ☹️ ⚙️ ☹️

Spines on declivital interstriae 1 and 3 and ventrolateral margin larger, slightly hooked at apex (especially the largest) (**b**); larger, 2.5-2.8 mm; portrait (d).....

.....*Xyleborinus attenuatus*(Niisima) ☹️ ☹️



63a: Elytral declivity with small, conical spines.



63b: Elytral declivity with longer, slightly hooked spines.

63 (62): Part II

Xyleborinus saxesenii (Ratzeburg) ☹ ☀ ☹



63c.

63 (62): Part III

Xyleborinus attenuatus(Niisima) ♀ ☹

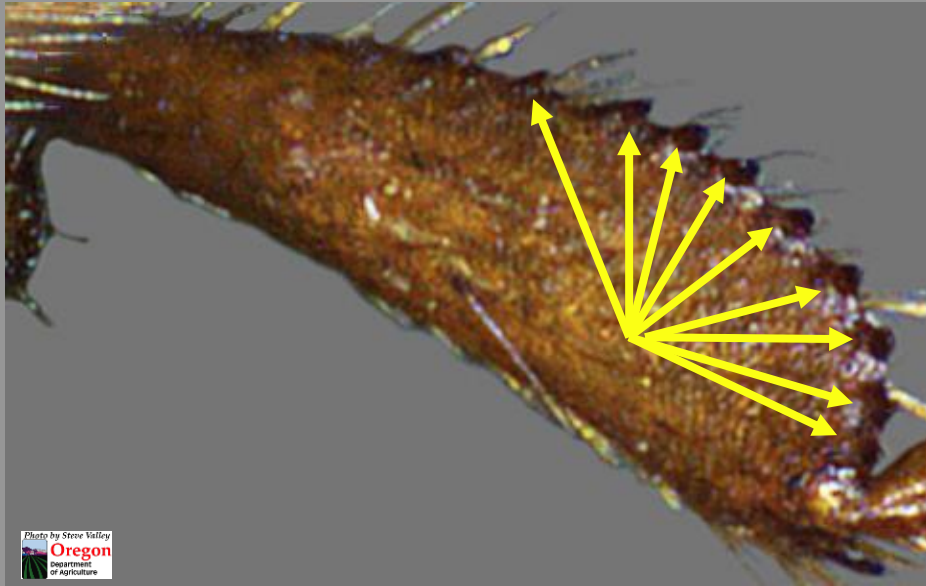


63d.

64 (61)

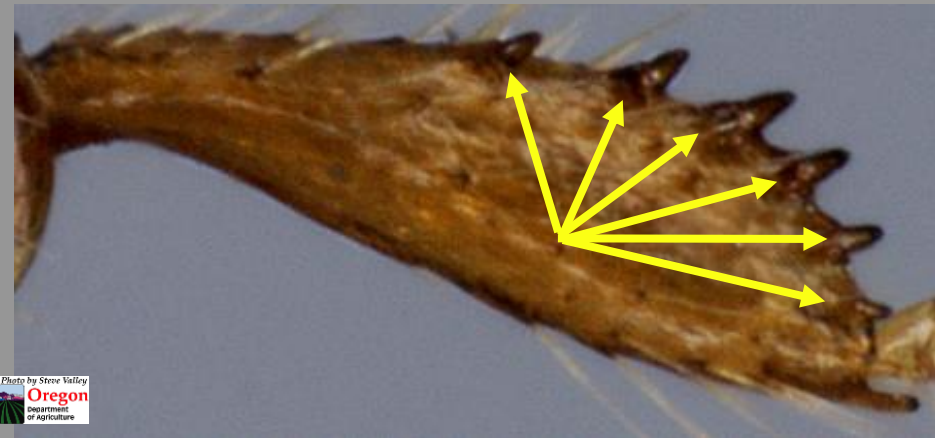
Tibial teeth many, small, and closely spaced (a).....65

Tibial teeth few, large, and widely separated (b).....STOP



64a: Tibial teeth many, small, close together.

Photo by Steve Vailley
Oregon
Department of Agriculture



64b: Tibial teeth few, large and far apart.

Photo by Steve Vailley
Oregon
Department of Agriculture

65 (64): Part I

Several segments of antennal club visible beyond corneous basal segment in lateral view (**a**) and at apex of posterior face (**c**); segment one not forming a complete circle enclosing subsequent segments (**e**).....66

No segments of antennal club visible beyond corneous basal segment in lateral view (**b**); segments not visible at apex of posterior face (**d**); segment one forming a complete circle enclosing subsequent segments (**f**).....70



65a: In lateral view, antennal club segments visible beyond basal segment.



65b: In lateral view, no antennal club segments visible beyond basal segment.



65 (64): Part II

65e: 1st segment not enclosing those following.

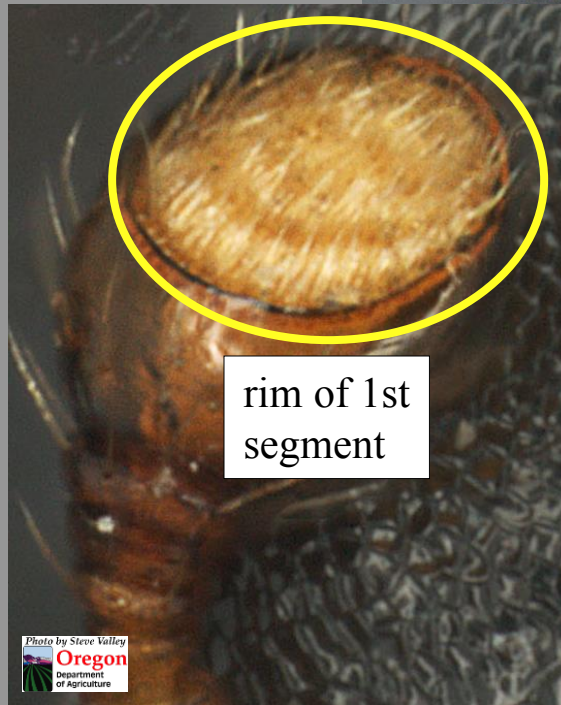
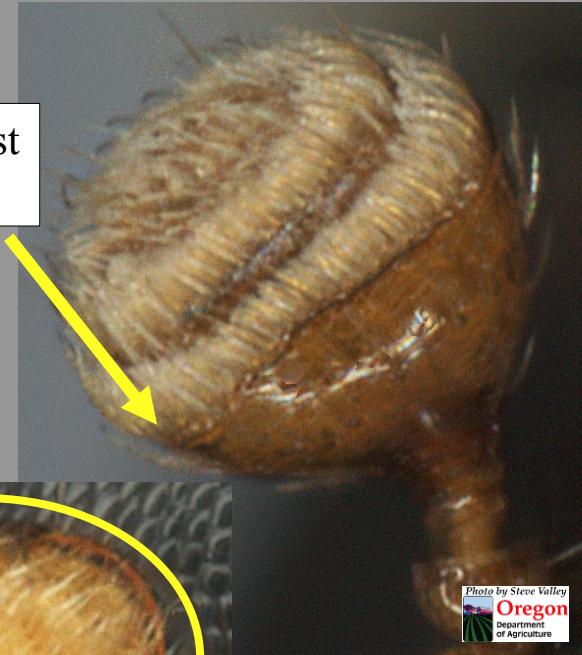
65c: Segments visible at apex posterior face.

edge of 1st segment

rim of 1st segment

65d: Segments not visible at apex posterior face.

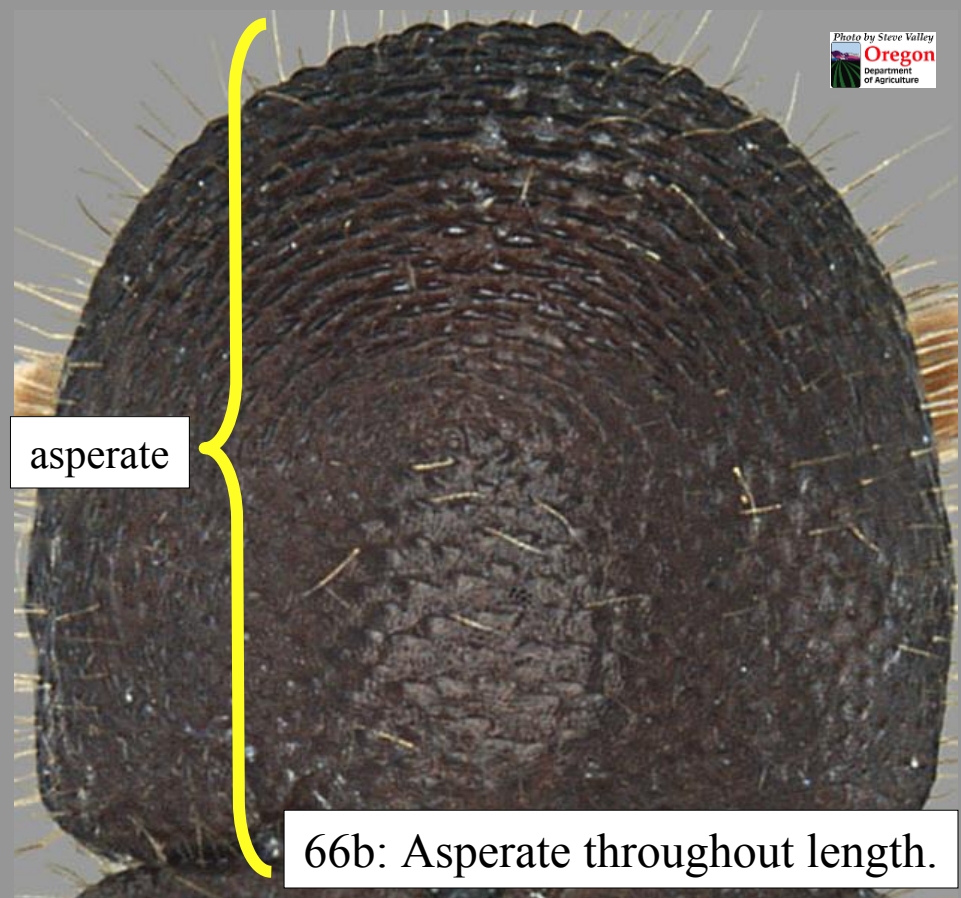
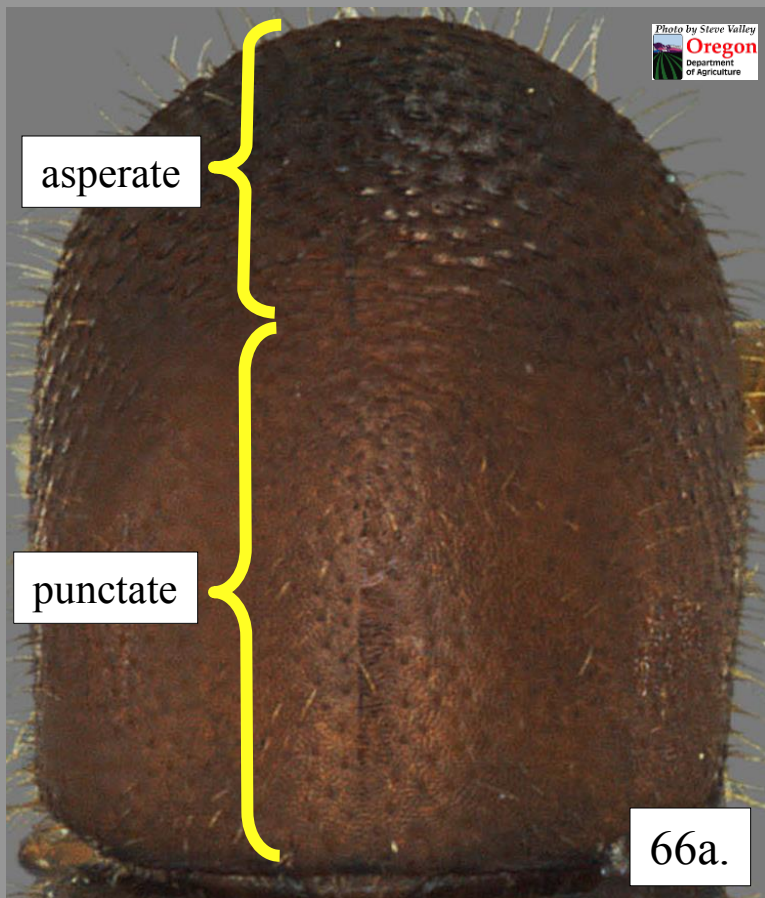
65f: 1st segment enclosing those following.



66 (65)

Pronotum asperate only on anterior half, posterior half of pronotum often punctate (**a**).....67

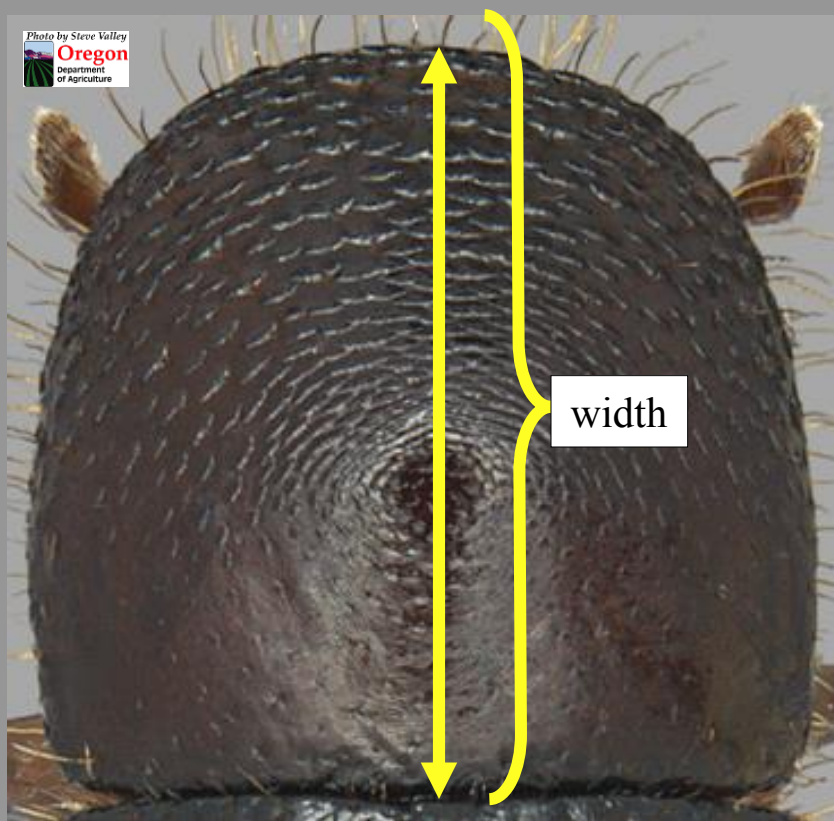
Pronotum asperate throughout length (**b**).....STOP



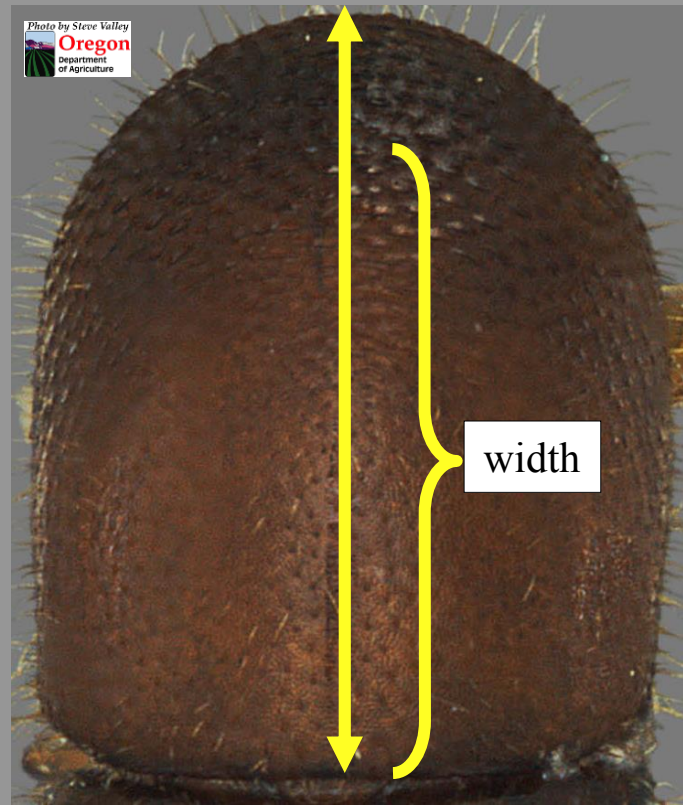
67 (66): Part I

Pronotum as wide as long, or wider (a); posterolateral margin of elytral declivity subacutely elevated from apex to interstria 7 (c); elytral punctures in rows, vestiture sparse, uniseriate (e).....68

Pronotum longer than wide (b); posterolateral margin of elytral declivity rounded (d); elytral punctures and vestiture confused, vestiture abundant (f).....69



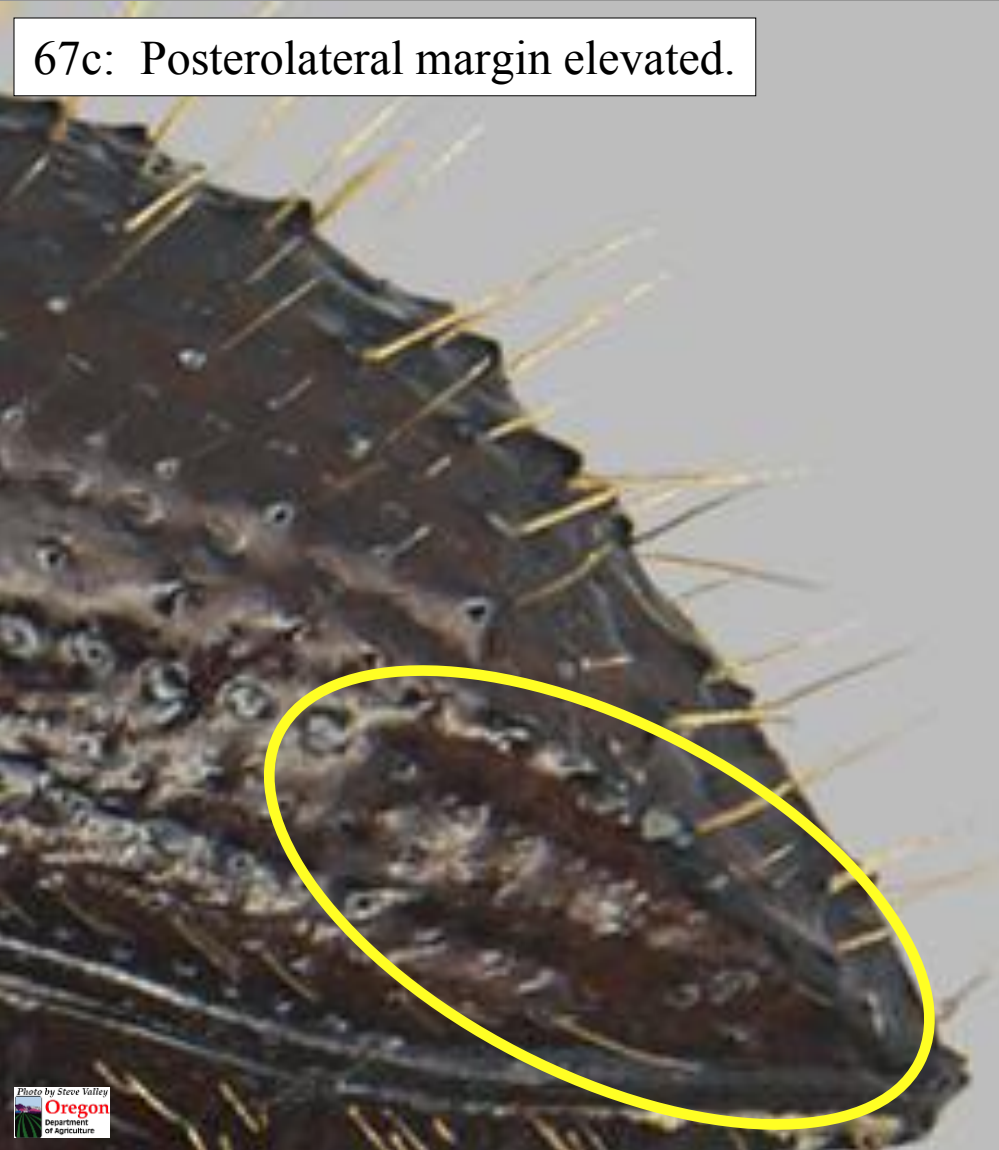
67a: Pronotum wide as long, or wider.



67b: Pronotum longer than wide.

67 (65): Part II

67c: Posterolateral margin elevated.



67d: Posterolateral margin rounded.

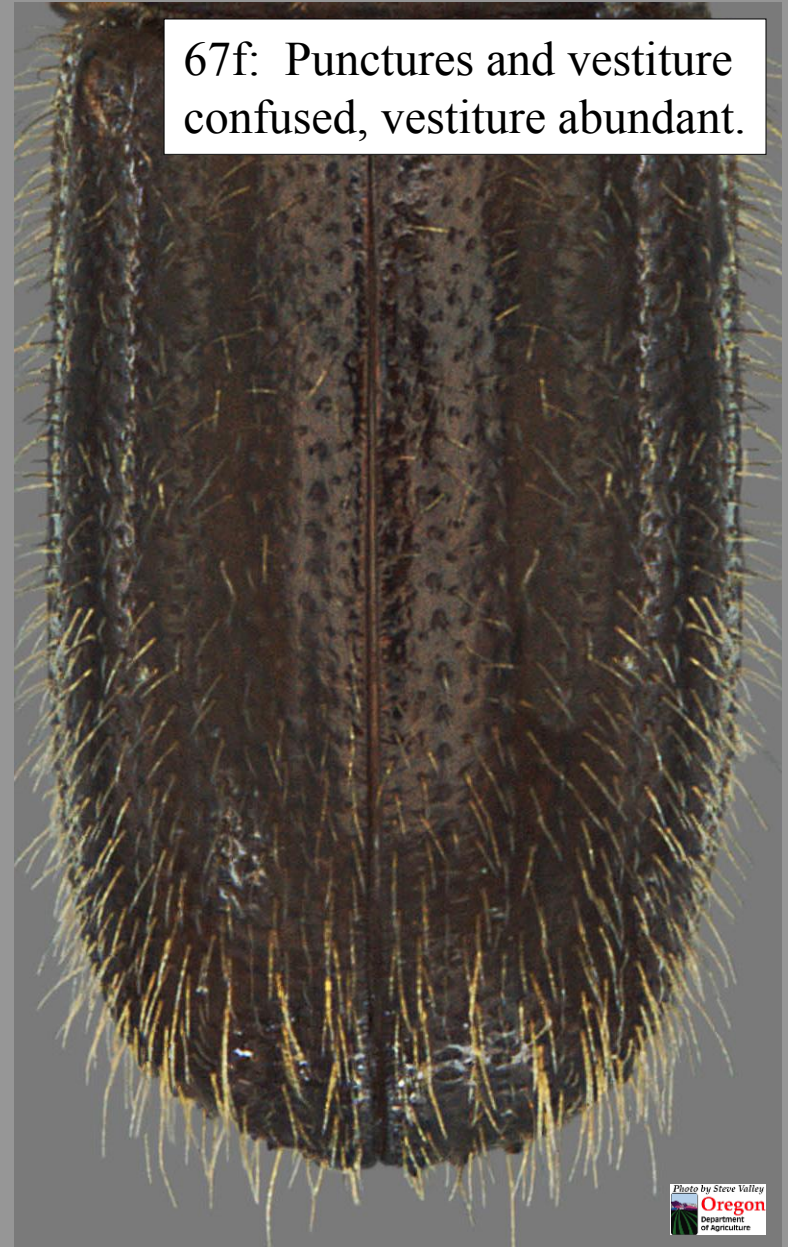


67 (65): Part III

67e: Punctures and vestiture in rows, vestiture sparse.



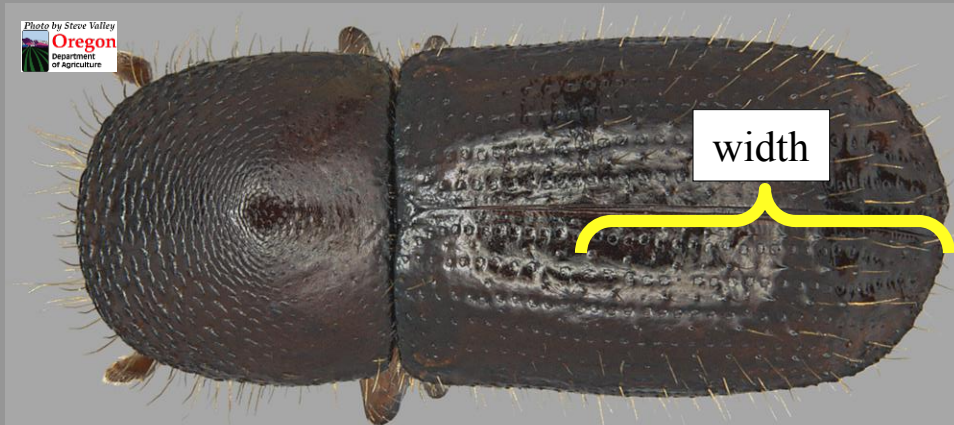
67f: Punctures and vestiture confused, vestiture abundant.



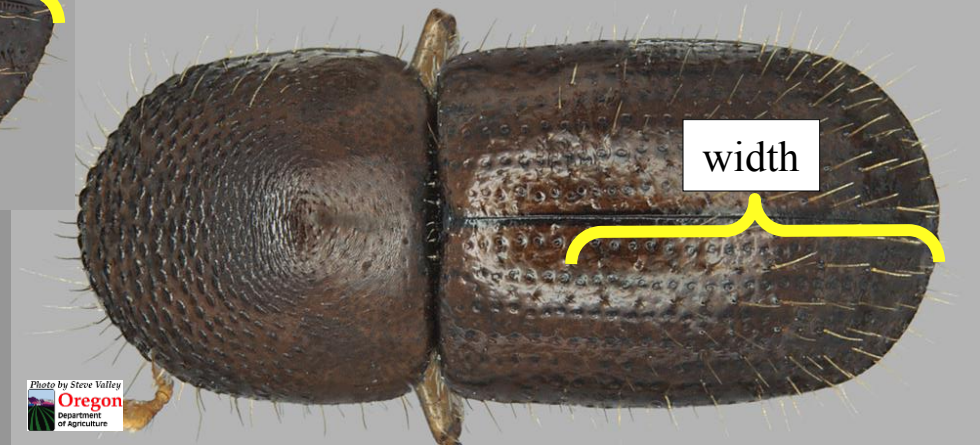
68 (67): Part I

Body more slender, elytra 1.5 times long as wide (a); pronotum subquadrate, anterior margin weakly procurved and at most weakly serrate (c); elytral declival profile weakly convex (e); body length at least 3.5 mm; portrait (g).....*Euwallacea validus* (Eichhoff) $\underline{\Omega}$

Body stout, elytra about 1.2 times long as wide (b); pronotum nearly subcircular, anterior margin distinctly procurved and coarsely serrate (c); elytral declival profile more strongly convex (e); body length less than 2.5 mm.....STOP



68a: Body slender.



68b: Body stout.

68 (67): Part II



68c: Pronotum subquadrate, anterior margin weakly procurved and weakly serrate.



68d: Pronotum subcircular, anterior margin procurved and coarsely serrate.

68 (67): Part III

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68e: Declivital profile flattened.

68f: Declivital profile strongly convex.

68 (67): Part IV

Euwallacea validus (Eichhoff) Ω



68g.

69 (67): Part I

Color of pronotum (sometimes of elytra also) yellowish brown (a); elytral declivity dull (c); smaller, total body length ~2.2 mm (e); portrait (f). *Cyclorhipidion californicus* Wood ☹️ ⚙️ 😊

Color of pronotum and elytra dark brown (b); elytral declivity shining (d); larger, total body length ~3.2 mm (e); portrait (g)..... *Cyclorhipidion pelliculosus* Eichhoff ☹️ ⚙️ 😊

69a: Pronotum yellowish brown.



69b: Pronotum dark brown.



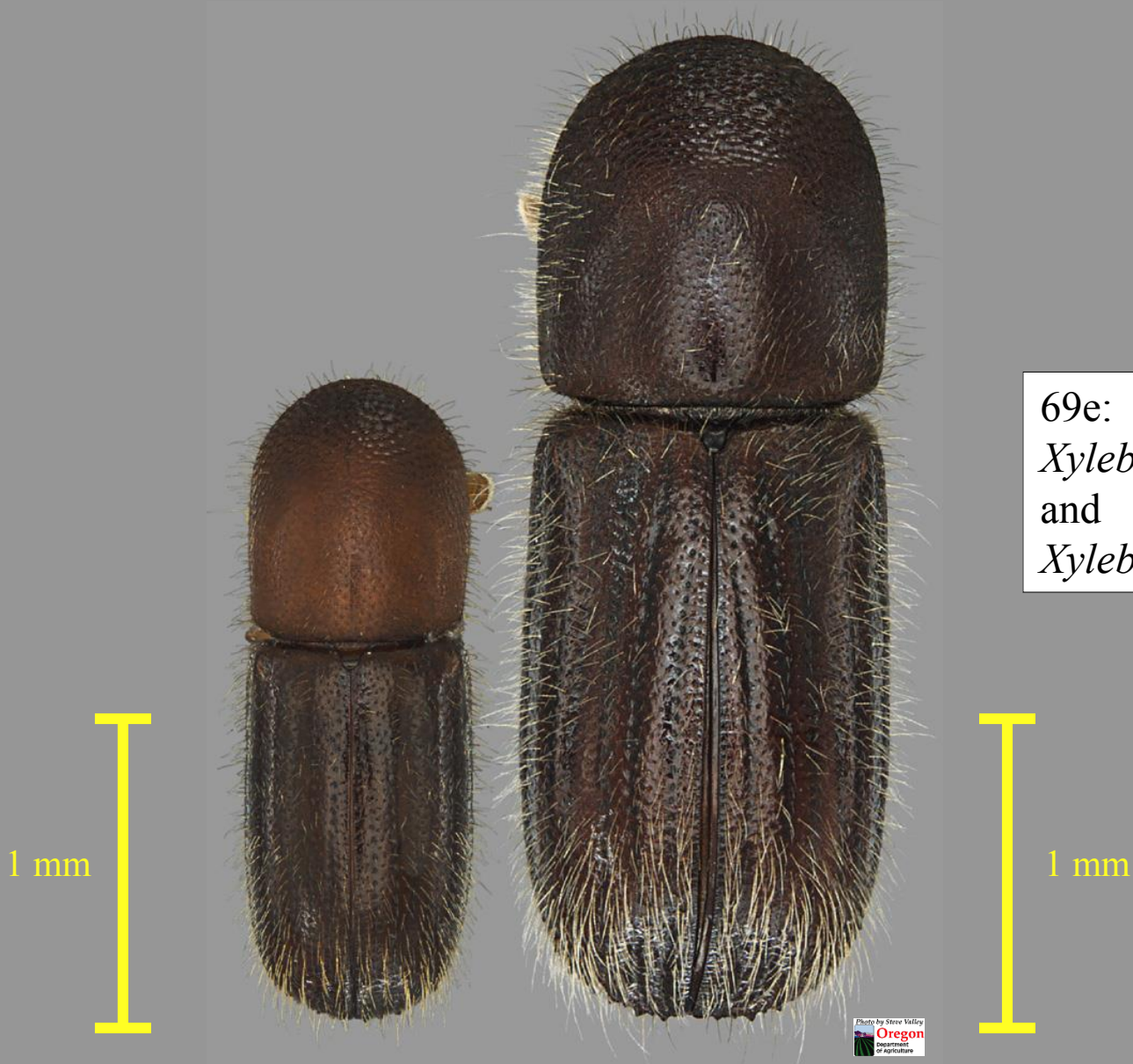
69c: Declivity dull.



69d: Declivity shining.



69 (67): Part II



69e: Relative sizes of *Xyleborus californicus* (left) and *Xyleborus pelliculosus* (right).

69 (67): Part IV

Xyleborus californicus Wood ☹ ☀ ☹



69f.

69 (67): Part III

Xyleborus pelliculosus Eichhoff ☹ ☀ ☹



69g.

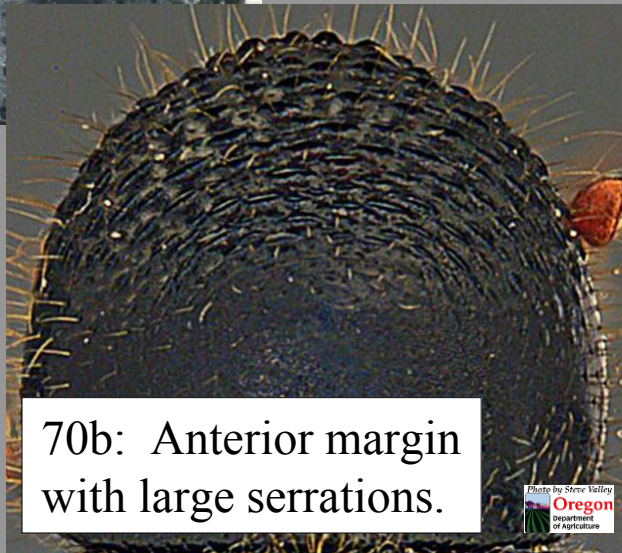
70 (65)

Anterior margin pronotum with distinct small (a) or large (b) serrations.....71

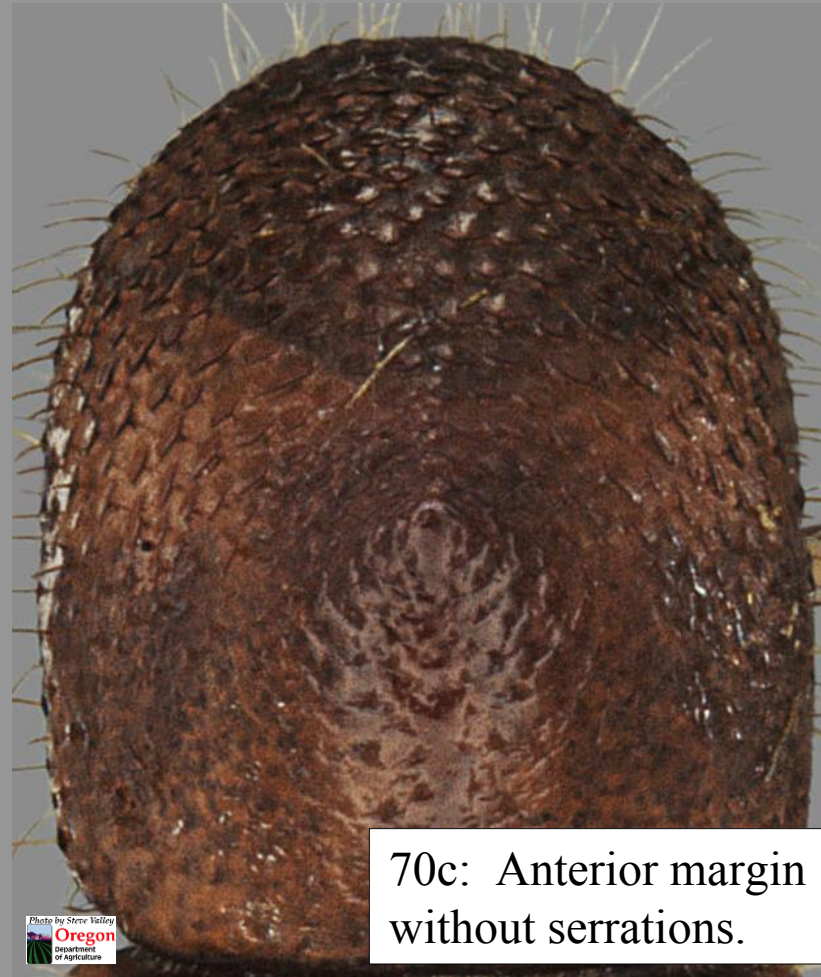
Anterior margin pronotum without serrations (c).....STOP



70a: Anterior margin with small serrations.



70b: Anterior margin with large serrations.

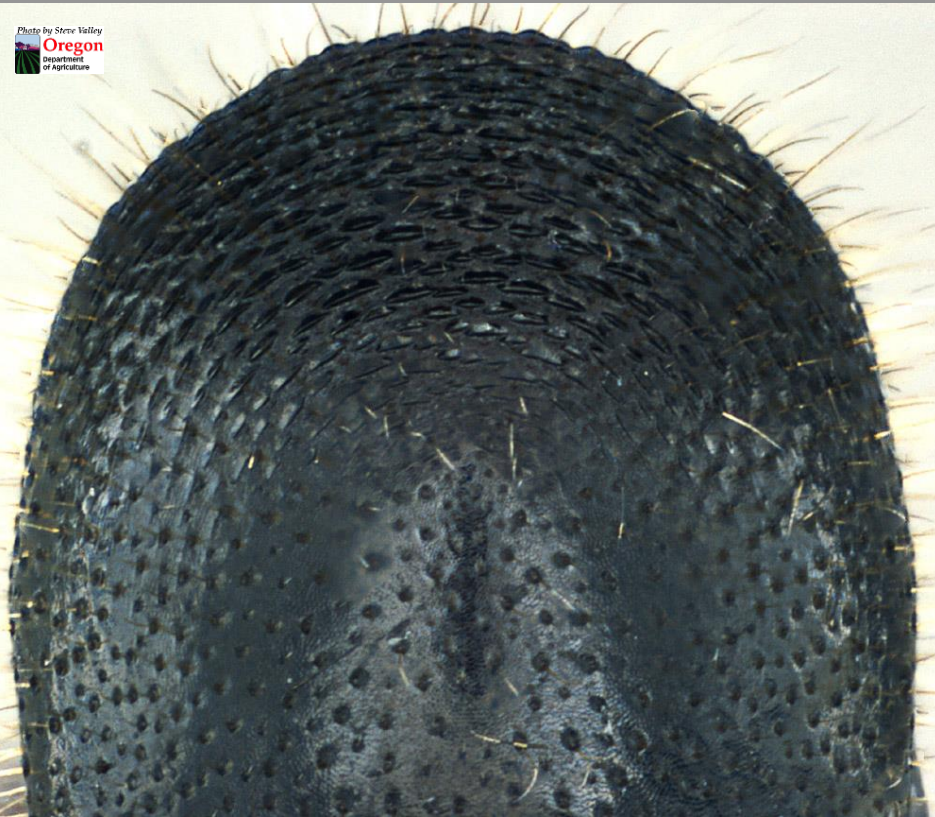


70c: Anterior margin without serrations.

71 (70)

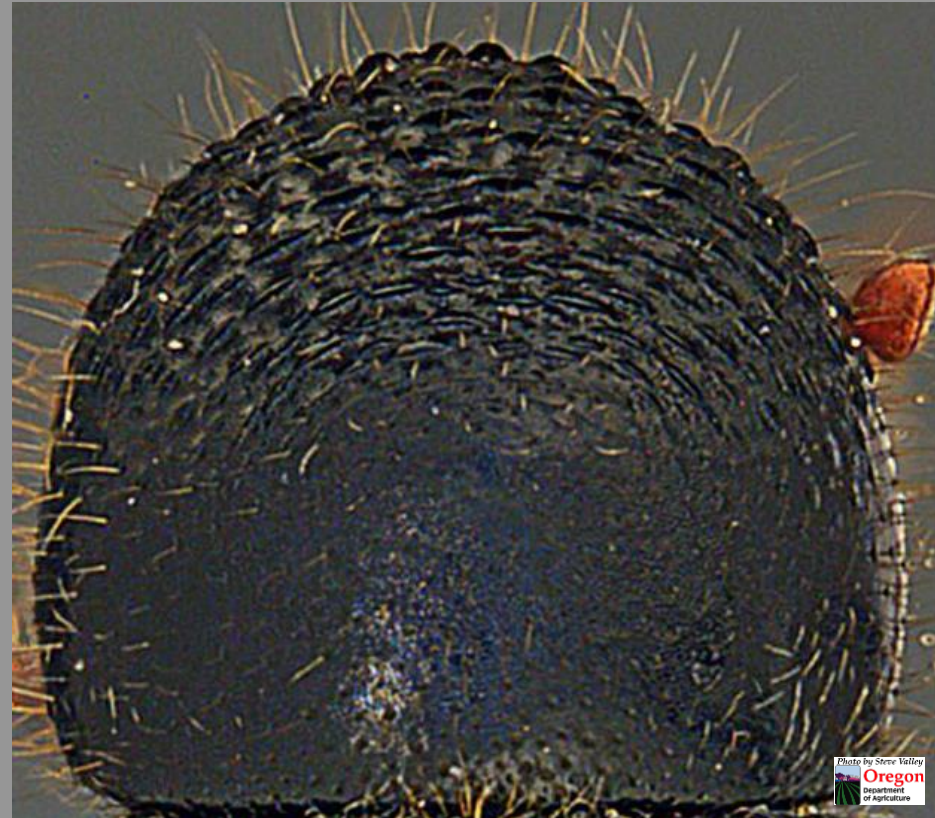
Anterior margin of pronotum with small serrations (a).....72

Anterior margin of pronotum with several coarse serrations (b).....STOP



71a: Anterior margin with small serrations.

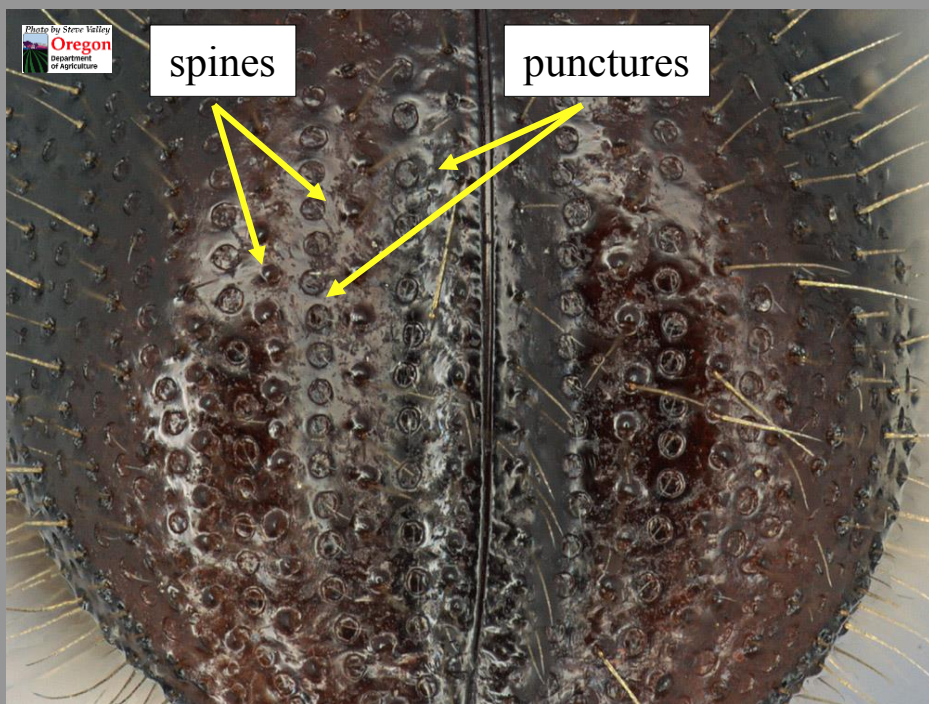
71b: Anterior margin with large serrations.



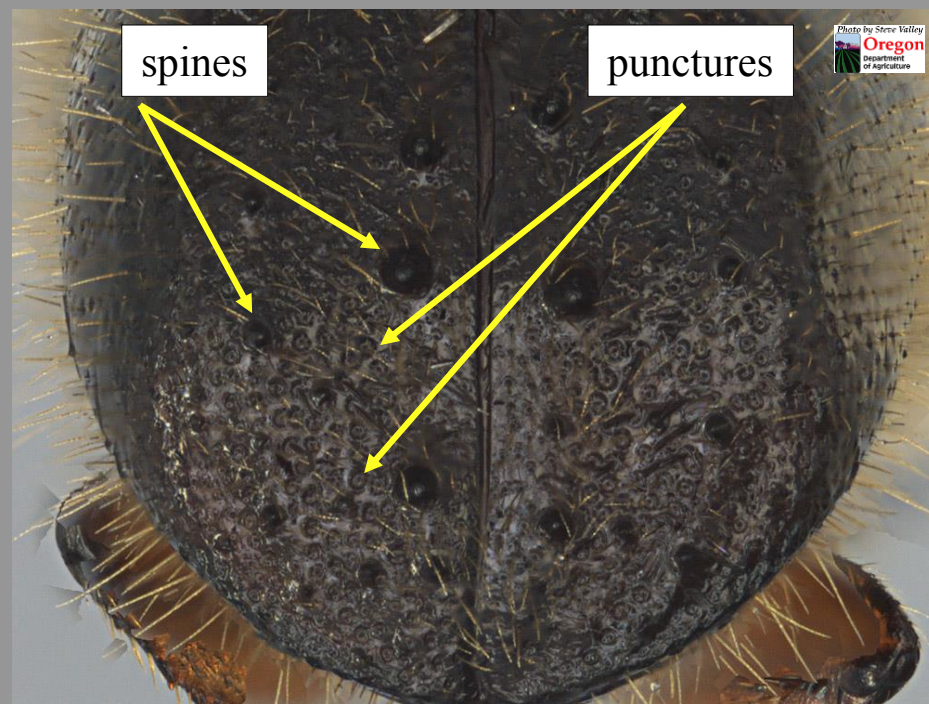
72 (71): Part I

Elytral declivity with interstrial spines smaller than stria punctures (a); declivity sparsely setose (c, d); total body length ~3.0 mm, mature color black (f); portrait (g)..... *Ambrosiophilus atratus* Eichhoff ☀ ☹

Elytral declivity with large spines, much larger than stria puncture (b); declivity heavily setose (d, e); total body length ~4.0 mm, mature color reddish brown (f).....STOP



72a: Interstrial spines smaller than stria punctures.



72b: Spines larger than stria punctures.

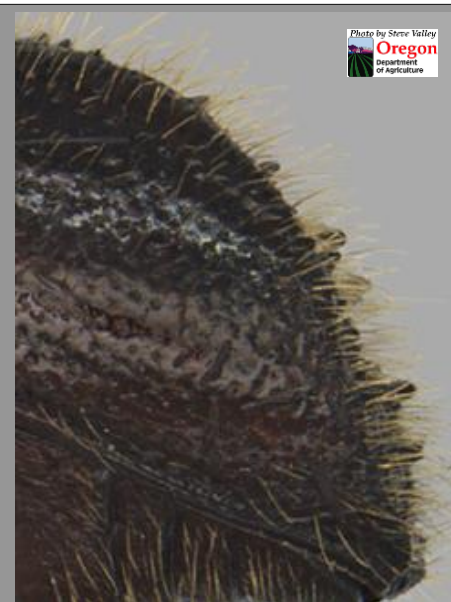
72 (71): Part II



72c, d: Elytral declivity sparsely setose.



72e, f: Elytral declivity heavily setose.



72 (71): Part III



72f: Relative sizes of *Xyleborus atratus* (note dark color), on left, and STOP species (note reddish brown color), on right.

72 (71): Part III

Xyleborus atratus Eichhoff ☀ ☹

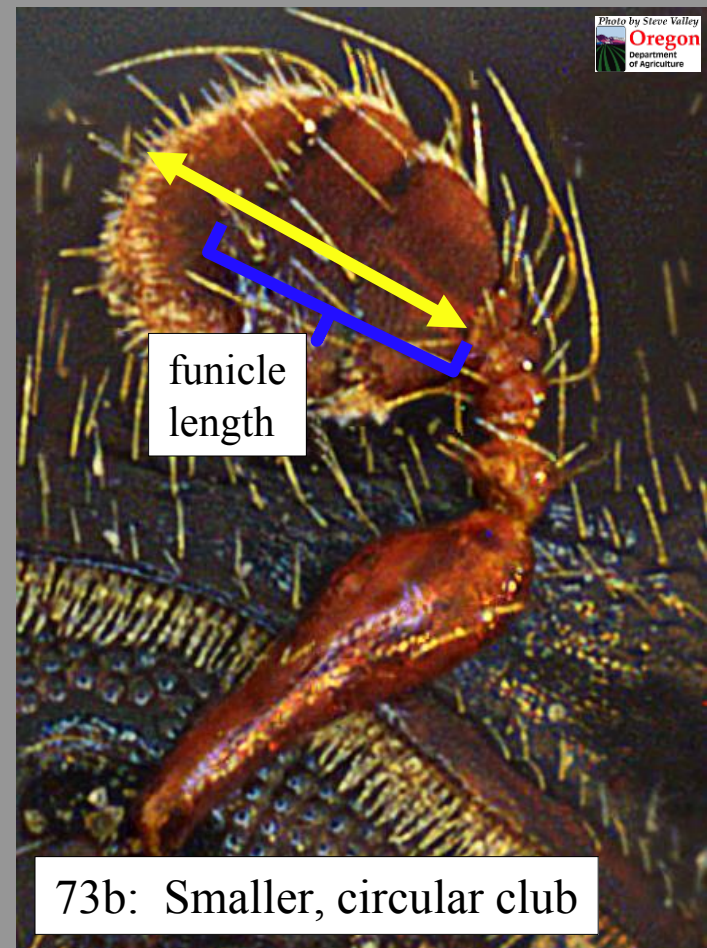
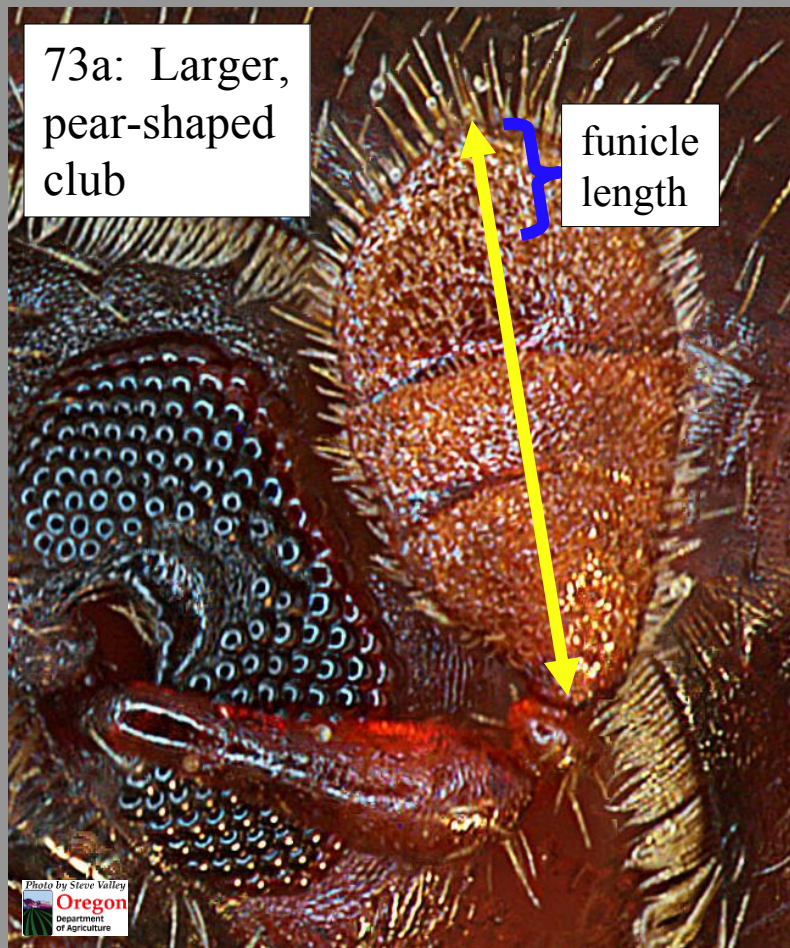


72g.

73 (19)

Antennal club very large, > 3 times funicle length, in broadest aspect pear-shaped (narrow at base, broad at apex) (a); funicle 1- or 2-segmented (a).....74

Antennal club smaller, < 2 times funicle length, in broadest aspect circular (about equal width at both base and apex) (b); funicle 5-segmented (b).....76

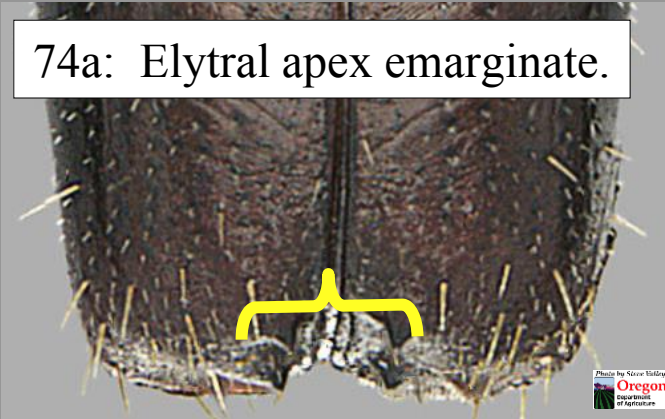


74 (73): Part I

Elytral apex emarginate at suture (dorsal view) (**a**); posterior surface of protibia tuberculate (**c**); antennal funicle 2-segmented (the 2nd segment is small and hard to see) (**e**); body slender (**g**).....75

Elytral apex rounded at suture (dorsal view) (**b**); posterior surface of protibia smooth (**d**); antennal funicle 1-segmented (**f**); body stout (**h**).....STOP

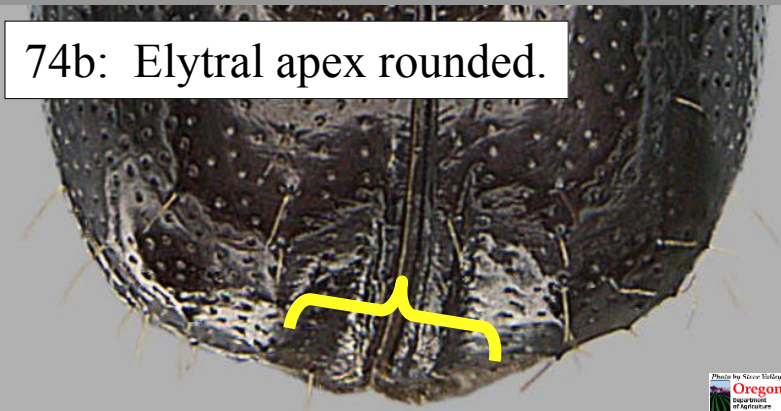
74a: Elytral apex emarginate.



74c: Posterior of protibia roughened.



74b: Elytral apex rounded.



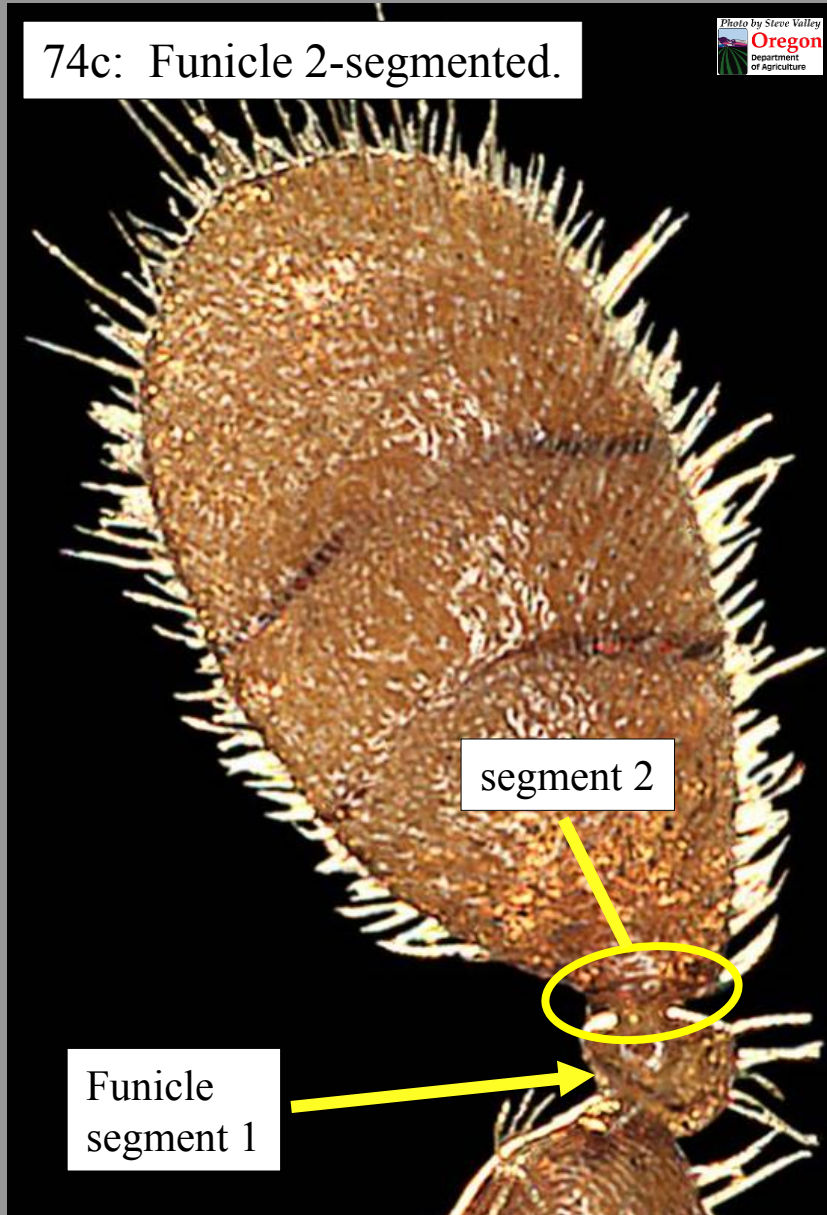
74d: Posterior of protibia smooth.



74 (73): Part II

74c: Funicle 2-segmented.

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74d: Funicle 1-segmented.

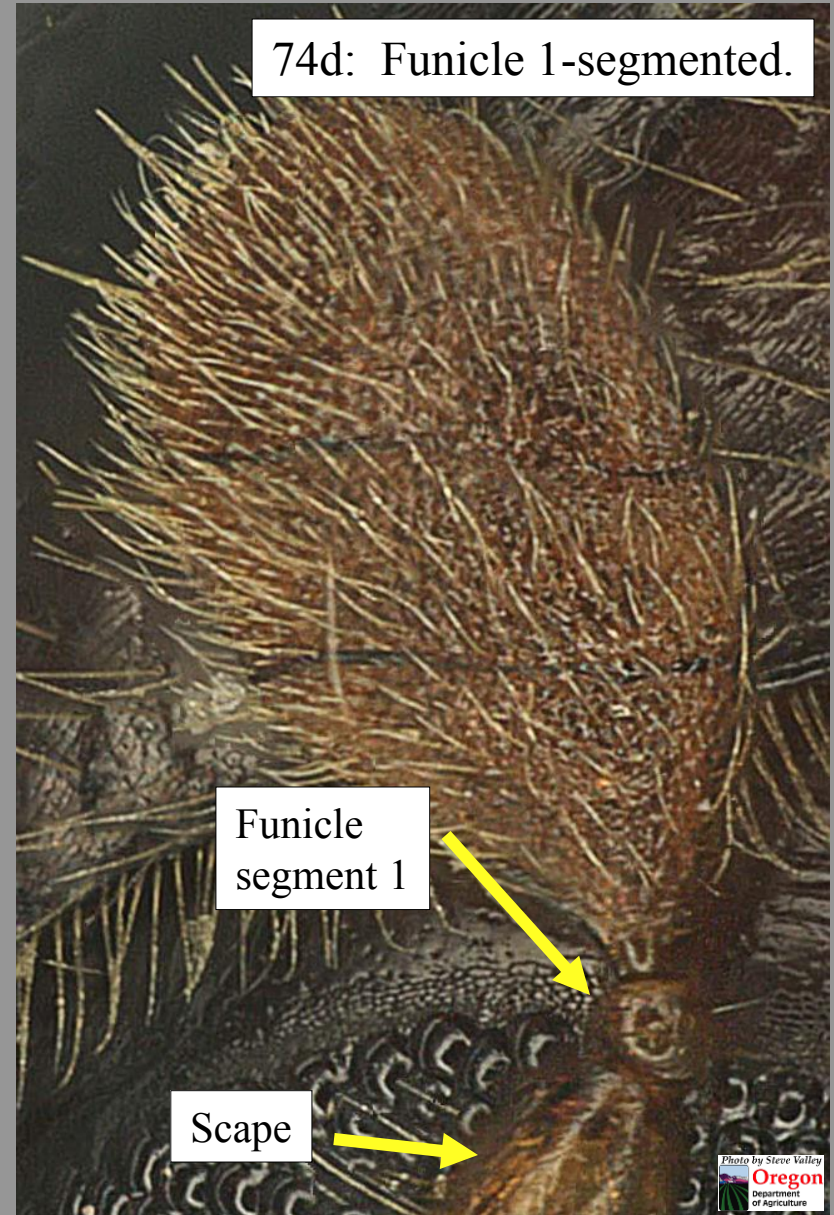
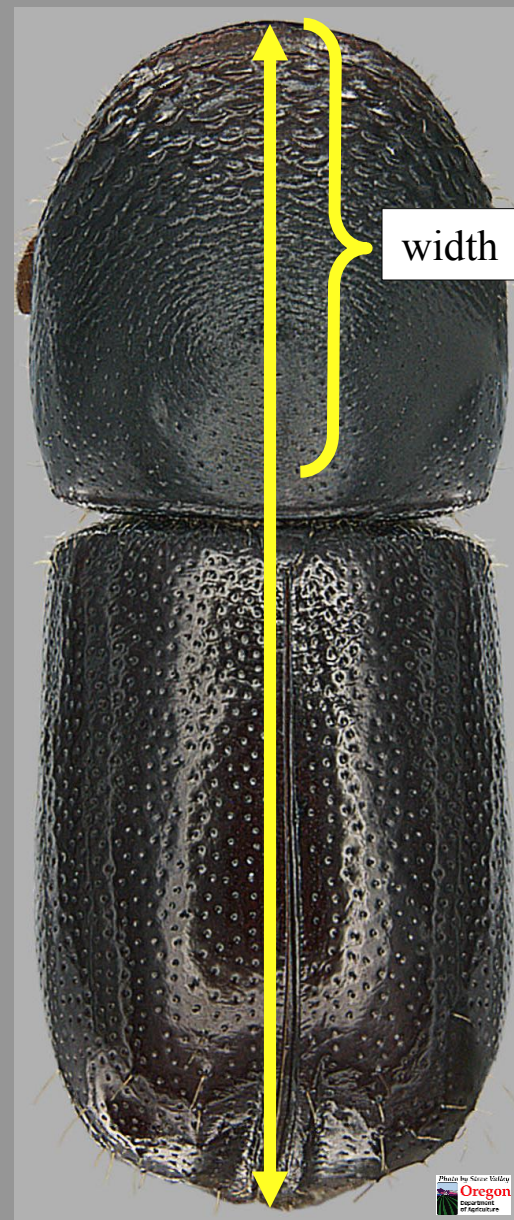


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74 (73): Part III



74e: Body slender.

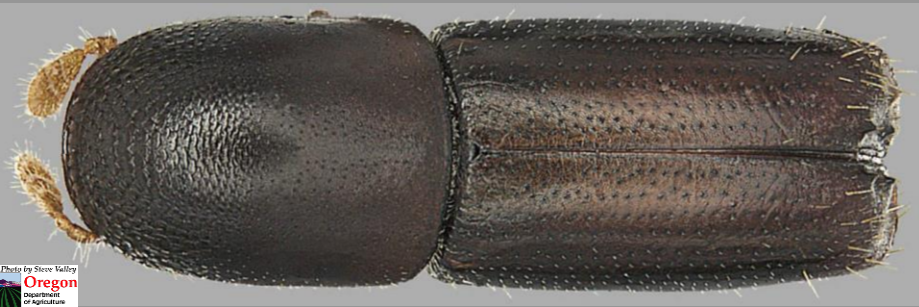


74f: Body stout.

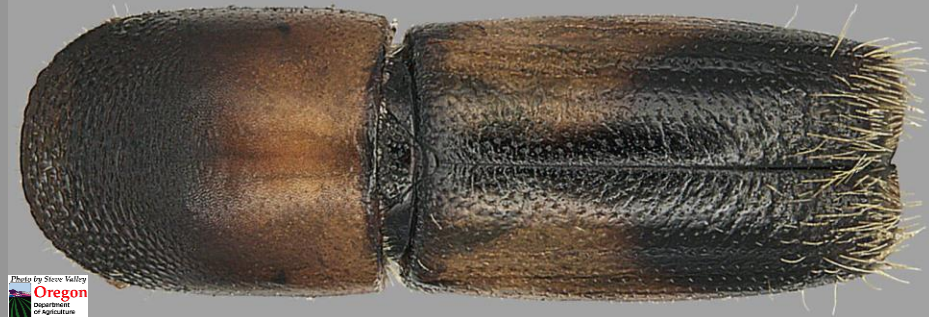
75 (73): Part I

Elytra and pronotum uniformly brown (a, b); declivity with 2 pairs of widely separated tubercles and few seta (d); portrait (f)...*Monarthrum mali* (Fitch) ☹ ☀

Posterior of pronotum and anterior of elytra pale yellow, rest brown (c, d); declivity with a single pair of small tubercles and many setae (e); portrait (g).....*Monarthrum fasciatum* (Say) ☹ ☀



75a, b: Elytra and pronotum brown.



75c, d: Elytra and pronotum bi-colored.



75 (73): Part II

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tubercles

tubercles

75f: Declivity with single pair of tubercles and many setae.

75e: Declivity with 2 pairs of tubercles and few setae.

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tubercles

75 (73): Part III

Monarthrum mali (Fitch) ☐ ☀



75g.

75 (73): Part IV

Monarthrum fasciatum (Say) ☐ ☀



75h.

76 (73): Part I

Body surface smooth, punctures small and shallow, pubescence scant (**a, b**); antennal club and funicle of female with long, curved setae (**f, g**); body very slender (**j**); portrait (**n**).....*Gnathotrichus materiarius* (Fitch) ☹ ☀

Body surface moderately smooth to rough, distinctly punctured and pubescent (some with scales) (**c-e**); antennal club and funicle of female devoid of special pubescence (**h, i**); body slender to stout (**k-m**).....77

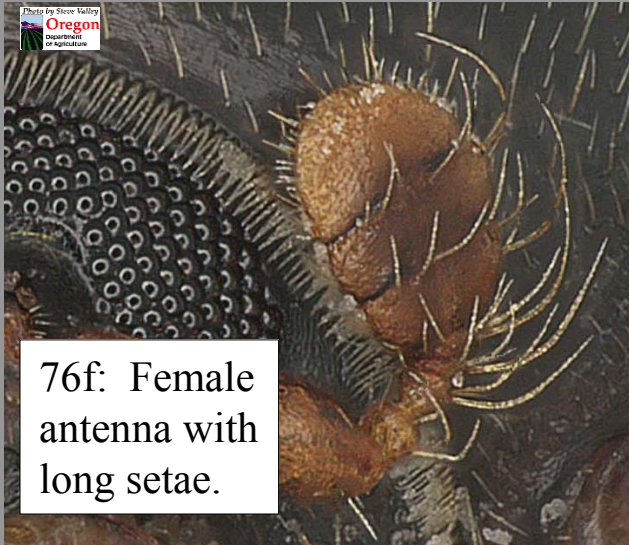


76a, b: Body surface smooth, punctures small, shallow, pubescence scant.

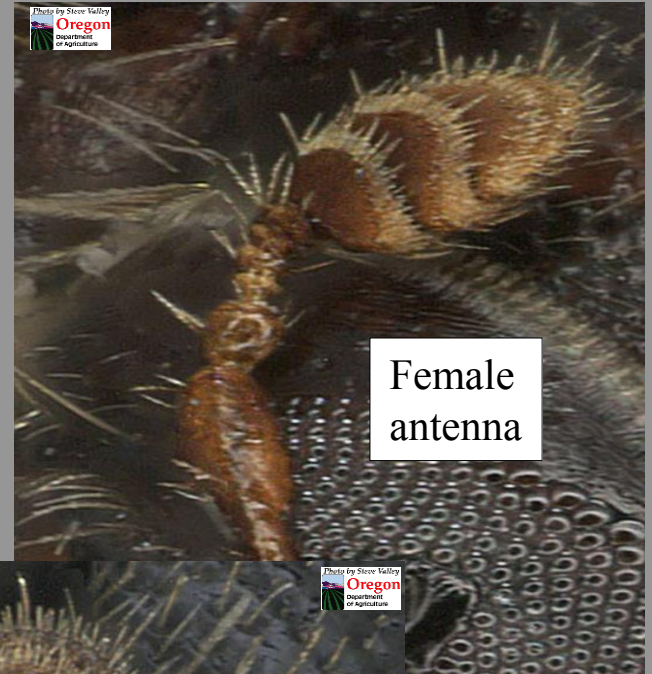


76c, d, e: Body surface moderately smooth to roughly sculptured, distinctly punctate and pubescent.

76 (73): Part II



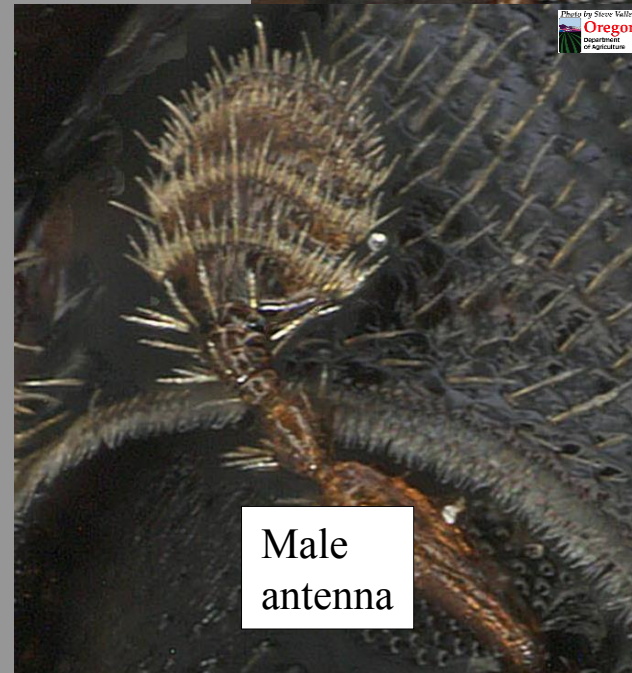
76f: Female antenna with long setae.



Female antenna



76g: Male antenna with short setae.



Male antenna

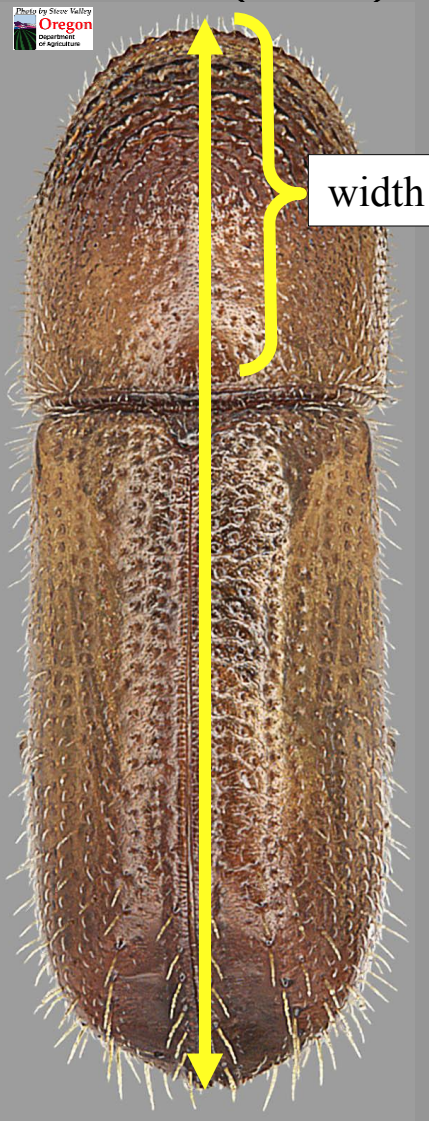
76h, i: Female and male antennae both without long, curved setae.

76 (73): Part III

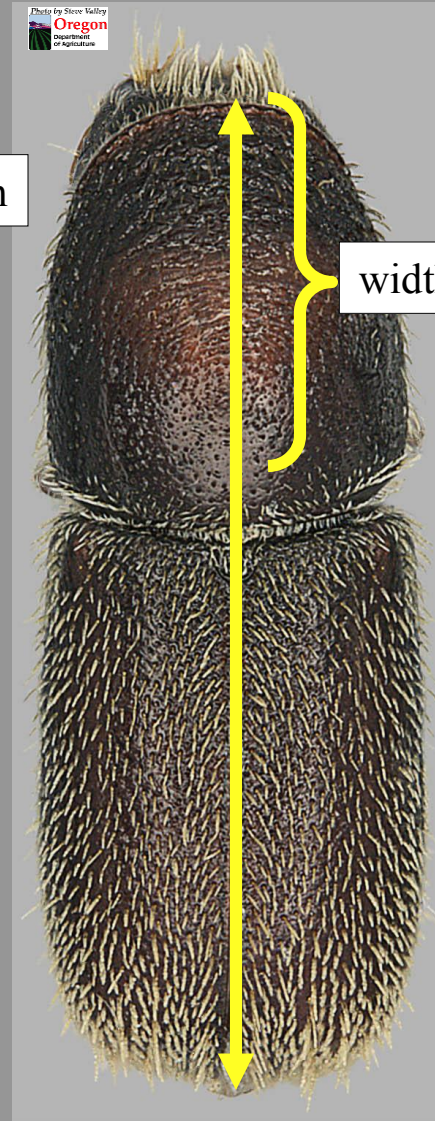


width

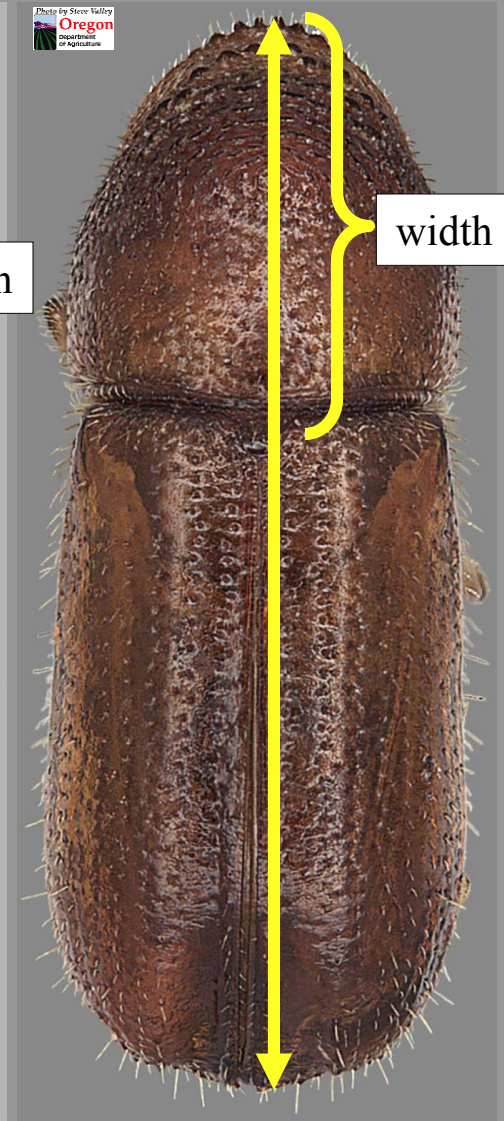
76j: Body always very slender.



width



width



width

76k, l, m: Body slender to stout.

76 (73): Part IV

Gnathotrichus materiarius (Fitch) ☐ ☀



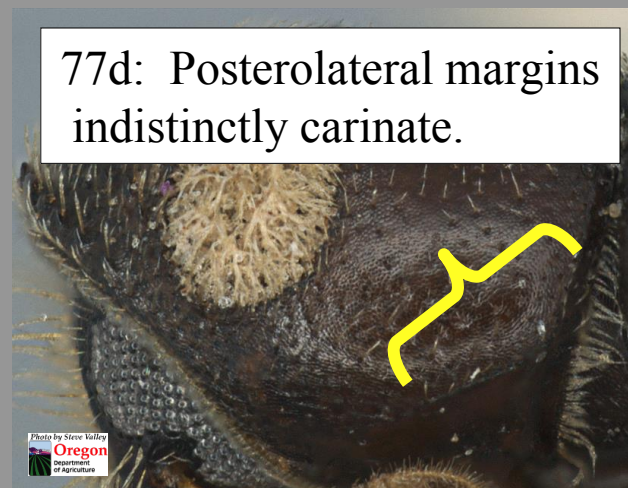
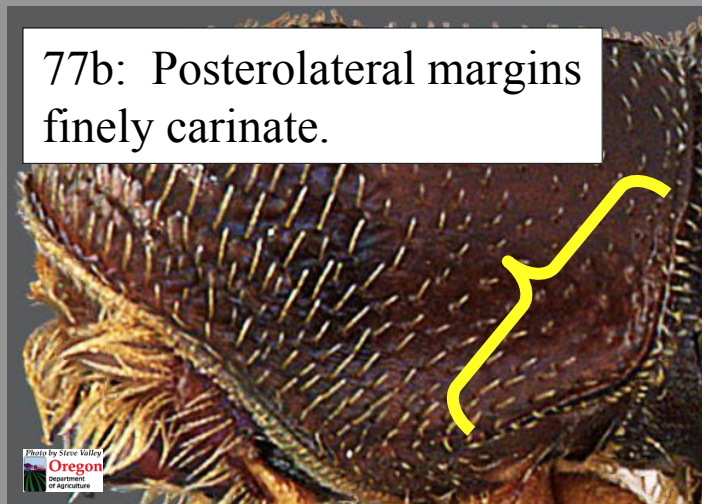
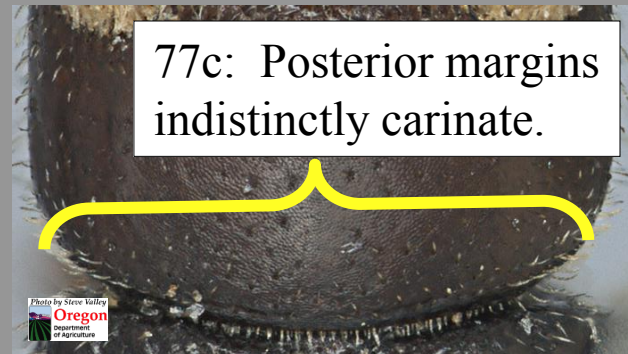
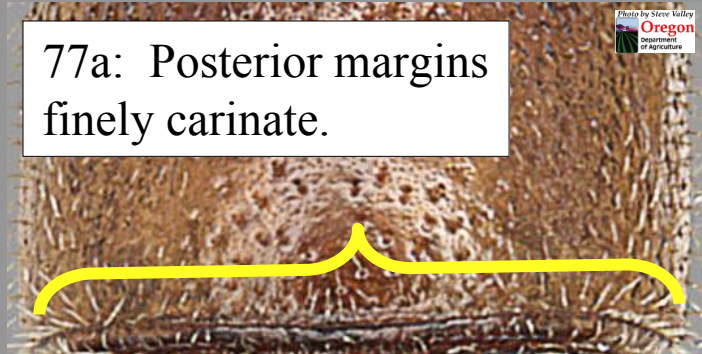
76n.

77 (76)

Posterior (a) and posterolateral (b) pronotal margins distinctly finely carinate.....78

Posterior (c) and posterolateral (d) pronotal margins at most indistinctly finely carinate.....STOP

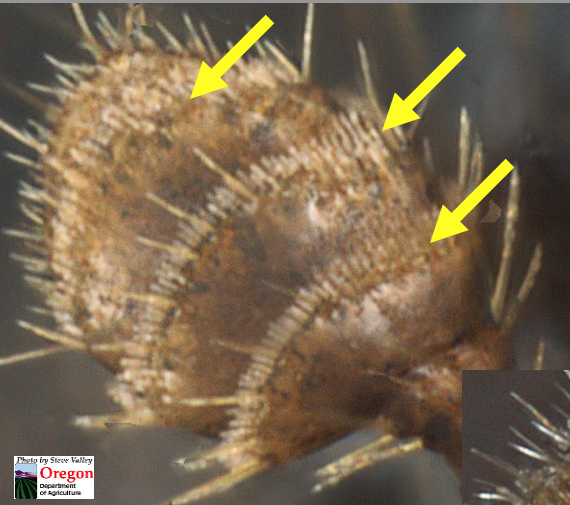
anterolateral pronotal pubescent patches not present in all specimens



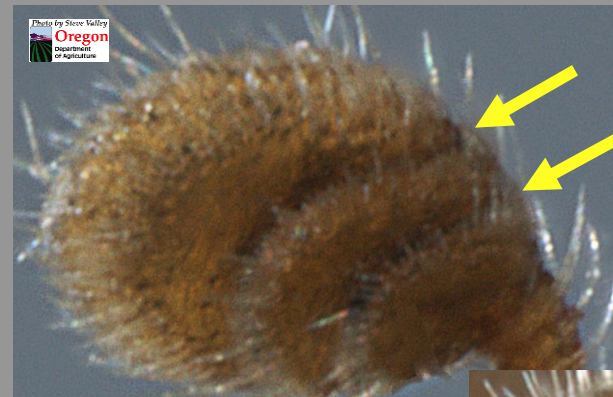
78 (77): Part I

Antennal club with at least 2 complete sutures (on both faces) indicated by setae (**a, c**); anterior dorsum of pronotum more strongly declivous (**e, f**).....79

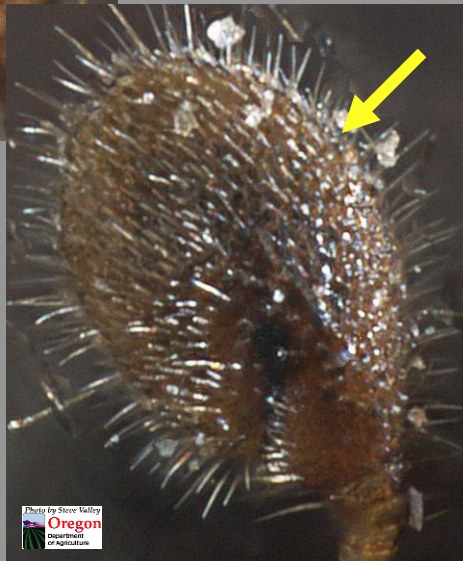
Antennal club with only one suture on anterior face (**b**) and without sutures on posterior face (**d**); dorsum of pronotum evenly rounded in profile (**g**).....STOP



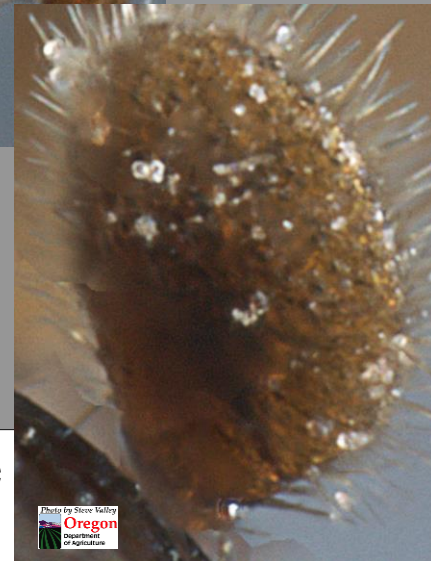
78a: Anterior face with at least 2 sutures.



78c: Posterior face with 2 sutures.

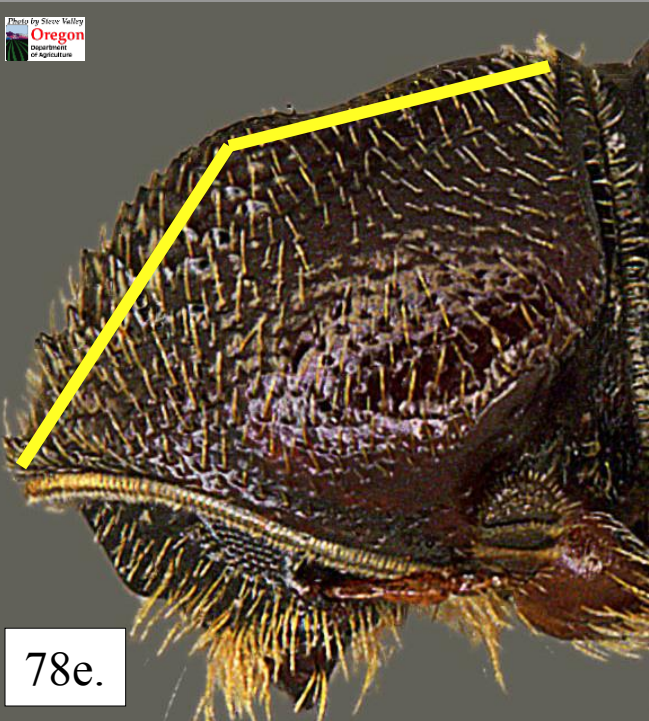


78b: Anterior face with 1 suture.



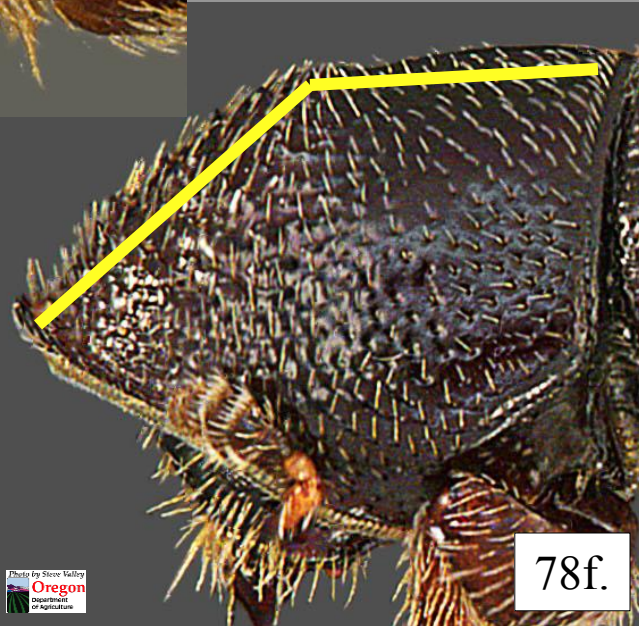
78d: Posterior face with no sutures.

78 (77): Part II

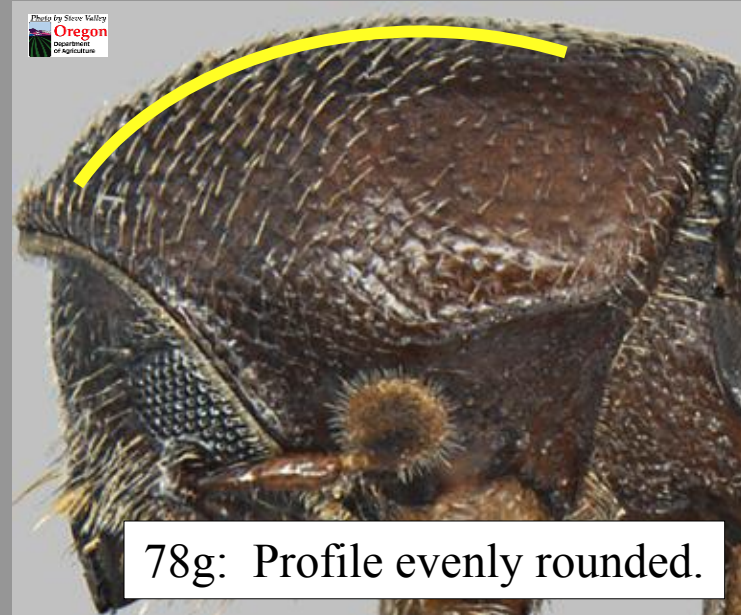


78e.

78e, f: Anterior
profile declivous.



78f.

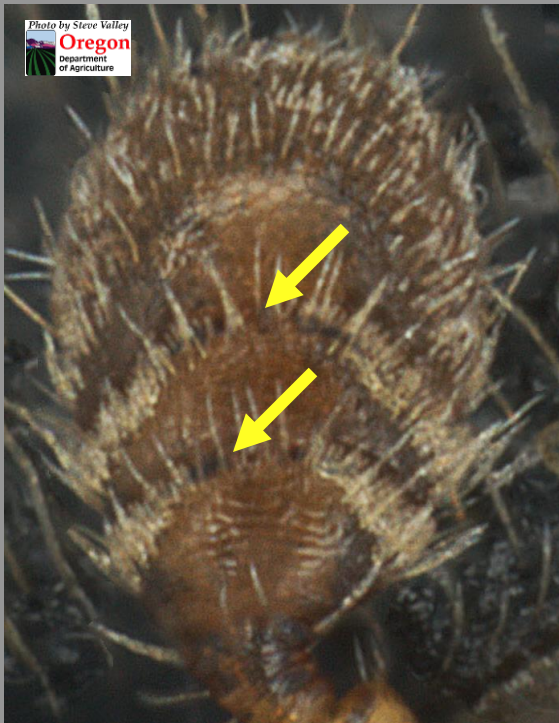


78g: Profile evenly rounded.

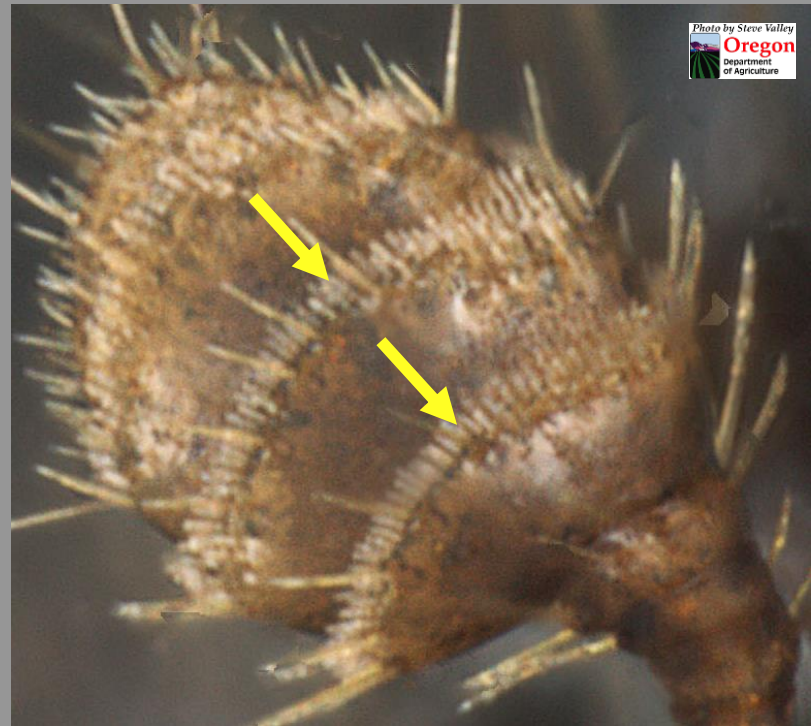
79 (78): Part I

First and second antennal club sutures septate (**a**); most pronotal asperities anterior of middle, transition from asperate to punctate surface abrupt (**c, d**).....80

Antennal club sutures not septate (**b**); lateral pronotal asperities extend posterior of middle, transition from asperate to punctate surface gradual (**d**).....STOP

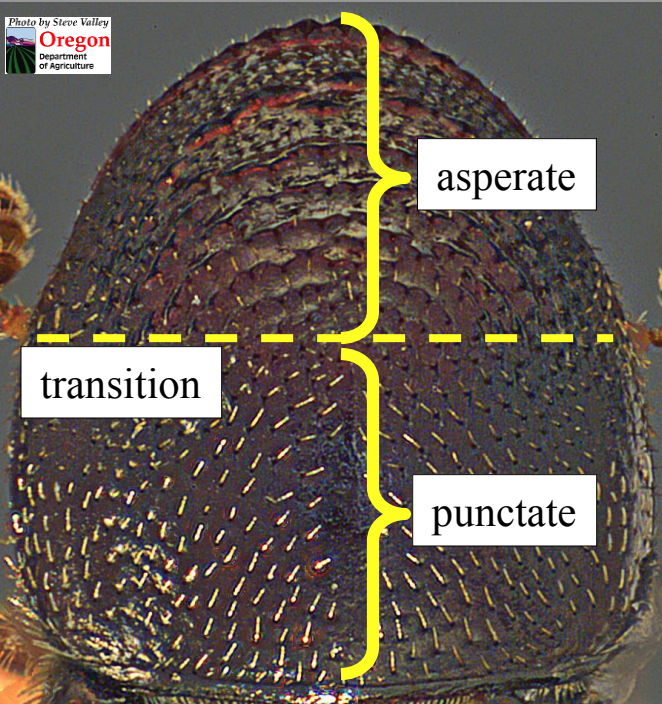


79a: 1st & 2nd sutures septate.

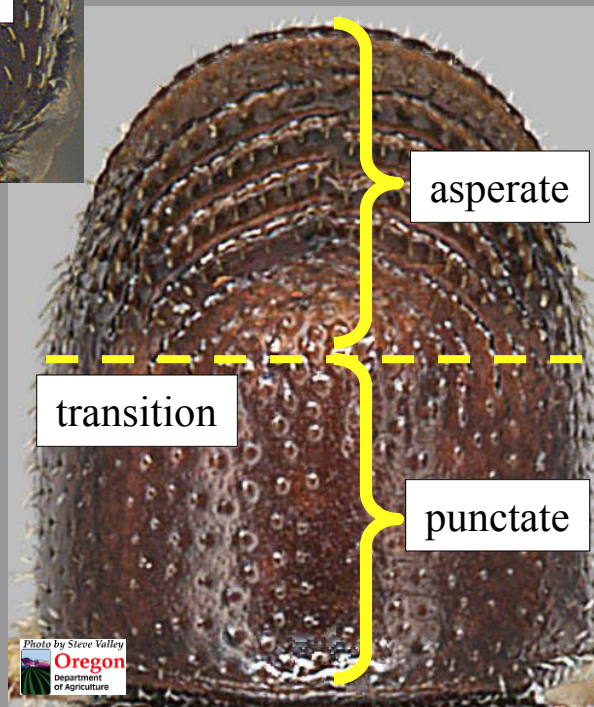


79b: 1st & 2nd sutures aseptate.

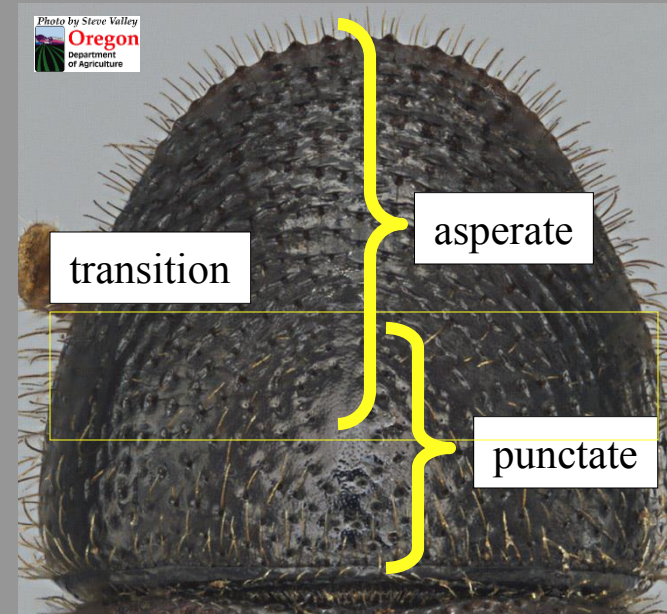
79 (78): Part II



79c, d: Asperate anterior of middle, transition abrupt.



79e: Lateral asperities extend posterior of middle, transition gradual.



80 (79)

Pronotum and elytra more coarsely, less densely punctured (**a**); vestiture longer, less dense, always setose (**a**); portraits (**c-e**)

...*Pityophthorus* spp. ☹ ☀

*Members of this speciose genus are difficult to identify beyond this point.

**Species of *Pityotrichus*, a rarely collected genus from the southwestern U.S., may key here.

Pronotum and elytra minutely, densely punctured (**b**); vestiture very short, dense, almost always scale-like (**b**).....STOP

80a.

80b.

81 (80): Part II

Pityophthorus spp. Ω \odot

