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Danielle M. Lightle
Ohio State University

Kamal J.K. Gandhi
University of Georgia

Anthony I. Cognato
Michigan State University

Bryson J. Mosley
Ohio State University

David G. Nielsen
Ohio State University

See next page for additional authors

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Recommended Citation
Lightle, Danielle M.; Gandhi, Kamal J.K.; Cognato, Anthony I.; Mosley, Bryson J.; Nielsen, David G.; and Herms, Daniel A. 2007. "New Reports of Exotic and Native Ambrosia and Bark Beetle Species (Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Scolytinae) From Ohio," The Great Lakes Entomologist, vol 40 (2)
Available at: https://scholar.valpo.edu/tgle/vol40/iss2/10
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This peer-review article is available in The Great Lakes Entomologist: https://scholar.valpo.edu/tgle/vol40/iss2/10
NEW REPORTS OF EXOTIC AND NATIVE AMBROSIA AND BARK BEETLE SPECIES (COLEOPTERA: CURCULIONIDAE: SCOLYTINAE) FROM OHIO

Danielle M. Lightle1, Kamal J.K. Gandhi1,2*, Anthony I. Cognato3, Bryson J. Mosley1, David G. Nielsen1, and Daniel A. Herms1

ABSTRACT

In a 2007 survey of ambrosia and bark beetles (Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Scolytinae) along a transect in northeastern Ohio, we collected six exotic and three native species not previously reported from the state. These species include the exotic ambrosia beetles Ambrosiodmus rubricollis (Eichhoff), Dryoxylon onoharaensum (Murayama), Euwallacea validus (Eichhoff), Xyleborus californicus Wood, Xyleborus pelliculosus Eichhoff, and Xylosandrus crassiusculus (Motschulsky). The native ambrosia beetle Corthylus columbianus Hopkins, and the native bark beetles Dryocoetes autographus (Ratzeburg) and Hylastes tenuis Eichhoff are also reported from Ohio for the first time. Our study suggests a northward range expansion for five of the six exotic species including, X. crassiusculus, which is an important pest of nursery and orchard crops in the southeastern United States.

Exotic ambrosia and bark beetles (Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Scolytinae) cause significant ecological and economic damage to trees in forests, urban landscapes, and nurseries throughout North America (Kühnholz et al. 2001, Oliver and Mannion 2001). As global trade has increased in recent years, so has the number of exotic scolytine beetles detected and established in North America (Haack 2006). In response to the growing threat of invasion by exotic ambrosia and bark beetles, the United States Department of Agriculture Forest Service, Forest Health Protection branch (USDA Forest Service) established an Early Detection and Rapid Response (EDRR) program in 2001 (USDA Forest Service 2006). The main objectives of the EDRR program are as follows: 1) to monitor high-risk areas to detect and track recently introduced scolytine species; and 2) to respond rapidly to these new infestations to allow time for eradication programs. Ohio was among the 19 states surveyed as part of the EDRR program in 2007. In the 2007 survey in northeastern Ohio, we caught six exotic ambrosia beetles that had previously been unreported in literature. We also document three native ambrosia and bark beetle species not previously reported from Ohio.

From April through September 2007, scolytine beetles were sampled along a transect extending across five counties (Geauga, Holmes, Medina, Summit, and Wayne) in northeastern Ohio (Fig. 1). Nine trapping sites were monitored including six tree nurseries, an arboretum, a major interstate highway rest-area, and a semi-urban forested area. These sites were chosen because they...
are considered high-risk for importation, movement, or establishment of exotic species, and/or are in proximity to ports-of-entry on Lake Erie. Scolytine beetles were sampled with 12-unit Lindgren funnel traps with a wet collection cup (Lindgren 1983). The collection cup contained 4-5 cm of non-toxic antifreeze to kill insects. Traps were baited with the following three semiochemicals: 1) ultra high-release ethanol (400 mg/day; chemical purity > 98%); 2) ultra high-release (+)-α-pinene (2 g/day; chemical purity 99%) and ultra high-release ethanol; and 3) exotic Ips bait consisting of (±)-ipsdienol (27 µg/day; chemical purity >95%), 2-methylbut-3-en-2-ol (30 mg/day; chemical purity >95%), and (±)- cis-verbenol (0.6 mg/day; 80% (-) enantiomer; chemical purity >95%) (Pherotech International Inc.; Synergy Semiochemical Corp.). Lures were changed every 60 days. Three funnel traps were placed in each of the nine sites for a total of 27 traps for the study. The three traps were placed on a linear transect along forest or woodlot edges, and were separated by > 25 m to reduce inter-trap interactions. Traps were deployed from April to September and emptied every 14 days. All adult scolytine beetles caught in the study were identified to species by AIC and were cross-referenced with scolytine literature for new records (e.g., Wood 1982, Wood and Bright 1992, Bright and Skidmore 1997, 2002, Rabaglia et al. 2006). Voucher specimens are deposited at the Museum of Biological Diversity, The Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio. Collection data for each specimen in the following section includes county, latitude and longitude, the bait used to capture that species, collection date, and total number of specimens collected (indicated parenthetically at the end of the record) (Table 1).

Figure 1. Map of Ohio showing location of detections of six exotic ambrosia beetles in 2007 Early Detection Rapid Response survey of northeastern Ohio. The symbols indicate locations of new species detected at each of the nine trapping sites (in some cases, there are multiple sites within a county).
Table 1. Summary of new state records of scolytine beetles caught as a part of the Early Detection Rapid Response (EDRR) survey of exotic bark beetles in northeastern Ohio in 2007.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scolytine Beetle Species</th>
<th>Exotic/Native</th>
<th>Bark/Ambrosia</th>
<th>Number of Adults Caught</th>
<th>Ohio Counties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Ambrosiodmus rubricollis</em> (Eichhoff)</td>
<td>Exotic</td>
<td>Ambrosia</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Lake, Medina, Wayne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Corthylus columbianus</em> Hopkins</td>
<td>Native</td>
<td>Ambrosia</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Holmes, Lake, Medina, Summit, Wayne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Dryocoetes autographus</em> (Ratzeburg)</td>
<td>Native</td>
<td>Bark</td>
<td>645</td>
<td>Geauga, Lake, Medina, Summit, Wayne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Dryoxylon onoharaensum</em> (Murayama)</td>
<td>Exotic</td>
<td>Ambrosia</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Euwallacea validus</em> (Eichhoff)</td>
<td>Exotic</td>
<td>Ambrosia</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>Geauga, Holmes, Lake, Medina, Summit, Wayne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Hylastes tenuis</em> Eichhoff</td>
<td>Native</td>
<td>Bark</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Geauga, Lake, Summit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Xyleborus californicus</em> Wood</td>
<td>Exotic</td>
<td>Ambrosia</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Xyleborus pelliculosus</em> Eichhoff</td>
<td>Exotic</td>
<td>Ambrosia</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Summit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Xylosandrus crassiusculus</em> (Motschulsky)</td>
<td>Exotic</td>
<td>Ambrosia</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Wayne</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Exotic Scolytine Beetles

_Ambrosiodmus rubricollis_ (Eichhoff)

USA: Ohio, Lake Co., N 41°49'25" W 81°03'03", N 41°36'37" W 81°18'57", (+)-α-pinene and ethanol, exotic _Ips_ lure, 15.V.2007, 4.IX.2007 (2). Medina Co., N 41°04'09" W 81°44'10", ethanol, 27.VI.2007 (2). Wayne Co., 40°46'53" W 81°54'57", (+)-α-pinene and ethanol, 4.IX.2007 (1). _Ambrosiodmus rubricollis_ is endemic to Asia and was first discovered in Maryland in 1968, and is now common throughout the southeastern United States. It has been reported from Alabama, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia (Rabaglia et al. 2006). Common host species include _Carya_ spp., _Cornus_ spp., _Prunus_ spp., and _Quercus_ spp. (Wood 1982).

_Dryoxylon onoharaensum_ (Murayama)

USA: Ohio, Lake Co., N 41°36'37" W 81°18'57", (+)-α-pinene and ethanol, 15.V.2007 (1). This exotic species also is distributed throughout the southeastern United States, and has been detected in Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas (Bright and Rabaglia 1999, Coyle et al. 2005). There is little known about the biology of _D. onoharaensum_. The known host species include _Acer saccharum_ Marsh., _Populus deltoides_ Bartr. ex Marsh, and _Quercus_ spp. This species appears to be expanding its range, and threatens to become a pest of increasing economic significance in both forested and urban landscapes (Bright and Rabaglia 1999).

_Euwallacea validus_ (Eichhoff)

USA: Ohio, Geauga Co., N 41°28'31" W 81°20'28", (+)-α-pinene and ethanol, ethanol, exotic _Ips_ lure, 15.V.2007-20.VIII.2007 (7). Holmes Co., N 40°30'17" W 82°6'53", (+)-α-pinene and ethanol, ethanol, 15.V.2007 (4). Lake Co., N 41°49'25" W 81°03'03", N 41°49'07" W 81°02'18", N 41°36'37" W 81°18'57", (+)-α-pinene and ethanol, ethanol, exotic _Ips_ lure, 15.V.2007-27.VI.2007 (30). Medina Co., N 41°04'09" W 81°44'10", (+)-α-pinene and ethanol, ethanol, exotic _Ips_ lure, 1.V.2007-7.VIII.2007 (18). Summit Co., N 41°14'03" W 81°31'35", N 41°12'41" W 81°40'01", (+)-α-pinene and ethanol, ethanol, exotic _Ips_ lure, 1.V.2007-27.VI.2007 (49). Wayne Co., N 40°46'53" W 81°54'57", ethanol, exotic _Ips_ lure, 1.V.2007, 20.VIII.2007 (3). An exotic Asian species, _E. validus_ was first reported in North America from New York in 1976. This species is now common in the northeastern United States, and has been documented in Delaware, Louisiana, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia (Rabaglia et al. 2006). Known host species include _Abies_ spp., _Picea_ spp., and _Populus_ spp. (Wood 1982, Coyle et al. 2005). This species was caught in relatively high numbers in Ohio (111 individuals), and was present in all the six sampled counties (Figure 1).

_Xyleborus californicus_ Wood

USA: Ohio, Lake Co., N 41°49'07" W 81°02'18", ethanol, 15.V.2007 (1).

This palearctic species was first recorded in the western United States in 1944, and was not reported in the eastern United States until 2000 (Wood 1982, Vandenberg et al. 2000). It has been recorded from Alabama, Arkansas, California, Delaware, Florida, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and Washington (Rabaglia et al. 2006). Hosts are unrecorded but individuals have been collected in _Pinus taeda_ L. and _Populus_ spp. stands (Fletchmann et al. 1999, Coyle et al. 2005).

_Xyleborus pelliculosus_ Eichhoff

USA: Ohio, Summit Co., N 40°45'15" W 82°21'42", N 41°14'03" W 81°31'35", ethanol, 1.V.2007 (3). This Asian species was first reported in North America
in 1987 (Atkinson et al. 1990), and has been detected in Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, and Virginia (Rabaglia et al. 2006). There is no information about hosts or damage caused by this species in the United States, however hosts in Asia include *Acer* spp. and *Quercus* spp. (Haack 2006).

**Xylosandrus crassiusculus** (Motschulsky) (Granulate Ambrosia Beetle)

USA: Ohio, Wayne Co., N 40°46'53" W 81°54'57", ethanol, 12-27.VI.2007 (2). The granulate ambrosia beetle is native to Asia and is especially prevalent in the southeastern United States. It has been recorded in Alabama, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia (Rabaglia et al. 2006). *Xylosandrus crassiusculus* has dozens of hosts worldwide, including economically important plants such as *Asimina triloba* (L.) and *Pyrus calleryana* Dcne., as well as *Acer* spp., *Populus* spp., and *Quercus* spp. (Horn and Horn 2006). The granulate ambrosia beetle is also known to attack healthy and newly transplanted trees, especially in nurseries (Solomon 1995, Oliver and Mannion 2001). The presence of this species in Ohio represents a major northward range-extension. As *X. crassiusculus* is one of the major pests in southeastern states (Kovach and Gorsuch 1985), its detection in Ohio is a case for concern for the eastern nursery and orchard stocks.

**Native Scolytine Beetles**

*Corthylus columbianus* Hopkins (Columbian Timber Beetle)


**Dryocoetes autographus** (Ratzeburg)


**Hylastes tenuis** Eichhoff


In our study, five of the six exotic species (*A. rubricollis*, *D. onoharaensis*, *X. californicus*, *X. crassiusculus*, and *X. pelliculosus*) were previously known to occur primarily in southern states. These state records suggest a northward range expansion of these exotic species. It has come to our attention that some of the exotic and native species reported in this study also have been collected in Ohio by Robert A. Haack (USDA Forest Service), Robert J. Rabaglia (USDA Forest Service), and E. Richard Hoebeke (Cornell University) who retain the relevant collection records (all personal communication). To our knowledge, our study represents the first detection of *X. crassiusculus* in Ohio which is significant, as this beetle is a serious economic pest of nursery and orchard crops in the southeastern states (Kovach and Gorsuch 1985, Oliver and Mannion 2001).

**ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

We thank the field and laboratory assistance provided by L. Aliaga, B. Chambers, A. Claure, A. Font, D. Hartzler, and R. Neiswander (Department of Entomology, The Ohio State University), and R. Acciavatti (USDA Forest Service, Morgantown, WV, retired). V. Muilenburg (Department of Entomology, The Ohio State University) and two anonymous reviewers provided valuable comments on the manuscript. Funding for this project was provided by the USDA Forest Service, State and Private Forestry, Forest Health Protection, Early Detection and Rapid Response Project [#07-DG-11420004-094 to DAH (The Ohio State University) and #07-DG-11420004-182 to AIC (Michigan State University)], and by state and federal funds appropriated to the Ohio Agricultural Development and Research Center and The Ohio State University.

**LITERATURE CITED**


