



3 Park Place, Suite 307  
Annapolis, MD 21401-3722 USA

Phone: 301-731-4535  
Fax: 301-731-4538

esa@entsoc.org  
www.entsoc.org

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

**Complete this form and e-mail to [pubs@entsoc.org](mailto:pubs@entsoc.org).**

*Submissions will not be considered unless this form is filled out completely.*

The proposer is expected to be familiar with the rules, recommendations, and procedures outlined in the "Use and Submission of Common Names" on the ESA website at <https://www.entsoc.org/pubs/use-and-submission-common-names>.

### 1. Proposed new common name:

Punky wood ambrosia beetle

### 2. Previously approved common name (if any):

None

### 3. Scientific name (genus, species, author):

*Ambrosiodmus minor*

Order: Coleoptera

Family: Curculionidae

### *Supporting Information*

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

*Ambrosiodmus minor* is an invasive ambrosia beetle in the South Eastern US, including Florida. It was considered of low importance because economic or ecological impacts were not observed. However, it is associated with a unique ambrosia fungus *Flavodon ambrosius* which causes rapid wood rot. Wood decay caused by this association between *Ambrosiodmus* and *Flavodon* is increasing in dead trees across the introduced range, especially in Florida.

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

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

Adult

#### 6. Distribution (include references):

*Ambrosiodmus minor* is native to southeastern Asia (Bangladesh, Bhutan, Burma, China, India, Thailand, Vietnam). It has been introduced in the United States with records across Alabama, Florida, Georgia, and Mississippi. This species has rapidly increased its frequency throughout the state of Florida since 2014.

**7. Principal hosts (include references):**

People are most likely to commonly encounter *A. minor* galleries in broken limbs of laurel and water oaks (*Quercus laurifolia* and *Q. nigra* respectively). However, *Ambrosiodmus minor* is highly polyphagous, with records of attack across many plant families: Anacardiaceae, Combretaceae, Dipterocarpaceae, Euphorbiaceae, Fabaceae, Lamiaceae, Lauraceae, and Malvaceae, Salicaceae, and Pinaceae (Wood and Bright 1992, Lin et al. 2019, Atkinson 2020). In Florida, it has been additionally recorded in Altingiaceae, Fagaceae and Platanaceae.

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

Newly proposed

**9. Please identify any common names in use (include references) that have been applied to this taxon other than the one herein proposed. Please justify why each alternate name is inadequate:**

None known to us

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

The only ambrosia beetles that occur in old wood are those of the genus *Ambrosiodmus*. It is unlikely that another species of *Ambrosiodmus* will be confused with *A. minor*.

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

Consulted with the global bark and ambrosia beetle research community through the Frass and Noodles Facebook group (620 members from around the world, <https://www.facebook.com/groups/FrassAndNoodles>). Over ten (!) common name suggestions were received. The selected one – punky wood ambrosia beetle – was the favorite, as it combines a reference to the biological uniqueness of the beetle, as well as attractive sound. It was suggested by Dr. A. Cognato, bark beetle specialist from the Michigan State University, and a co-author of this list.

**Proposed by:** Jiri Hulcr

**Address:** University of Florida, Gainesville, FL (currently: Czech Academy of Sciences, Prague, Czechia)

**E-mail:** hulcr@ufl.edu

Phone: (+420) 702-247-167

**Date submitted:** September 9, 2020



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### 1. Proposed new common name:

Date stone beetle

### 2. Previously approved common name (if any):

None

### 3. Scientific name (genus, species, author):

*Coccotrypes dactyliperda*

Order: Coleoptera

Family: Curculionidae

### ***Supporting Information***

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

Widely used common name:

<https://scholar.google.com/scholar?oi=gsb95&q=%22date%20stone%20beetle%22&lookup=0&hl=en>

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

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

Adult

### 6. Distribution (include references):

Globally wherever date palms are cultivated. In the US: Florida north to Gainesville, Texas, Arizona and California.

**7. Principal hosts (include references):**

Mostly Phoenix palm seed kernels (considered pest of dates), but also many palms grown in the US.

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

- Zchori-Fein, E., Borad, C. and Harari, A.R., 2006. Oogenesis in the date stone beetle, *Coccotrypes dactyliperda*, depends on symbiotic bacteria. *Physiological Entomology*, 31(2), pp.164-169.
- Blumberg, D. and Kehat, M., 1982. Biological studies of the date stone beetle, *Coccotrypes dactyliperda*. *Phytoparasitica*, 10(2), pp.73-78.
- Spennemann, D.H., 2019. Biology, ecology and distribution of the Date Stone Beetle, *Coccotrypes dactyliperda* (Coleoptera: Curculionidae). *Zoology in the Middle East*, 65(2), pp.163-182.

**9. Please identify any common names in use (include references) that have been applied to this taxon other than the one herein proposed. Please justify why each alternate name is inadequate:**

None known to us

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

None known to us

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

Consulted with the global bark and ambrosia beetle research community through the Frass and Noodles Facebook group (620 members from around the world, <https://www.facebook.com/groups/FrassAndNoodles>).

No comments received.

**Proposed by:** Jiri Hulcr

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### 1. Proposed new common name:

Spurred bark beetle

### 2. Previously approved common name (if any):

None

### 3. Scientific name (genus, species, author):

*Cryphalus dilutus* Eichhoff, 1878

Order: Coleoptera

Family: Curculionidae

### ***Supporting Information***

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

A significant pest of mango and fig, invasive in the Americas and Europe, native to South and Southeast Asia.

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

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

Adult

#### **6. Distribution (include references):**

Native to South and Southeast Asia, now spreading in the Americas and the Mediterranean Europe.

**7. Principal hosts (include references):**

[Mangifera and Ficus.](#)

([https://www.barkbeetles.info/regional\\_chklist\\_target\\_species.php?lookUp=9507](https://www.barkbeetles.info/regional_chklist_target_species.php?lookUp=9507))

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

Newly proposed

**9. Please identify any common names in use (include references) that have been applied to this taxon other than the one herein proposed. Please justify why each alternate name is inadequate:**

None known to us

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

None, this is the only bark beetle with a prominent spur on the mesofemur.

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

Consulted with the global bark and ambrosia beetle research community through the Frass and Noodles Facebook group (620 members from around the world, <https://www.facebook.com/groups/FrassAndNoodles>).

Comment from Leigh Greenwood: Spur is spelled with one R in American English. Maybe this is a typo? Regardless, suggest you swap it to spur-thighed instead of with 2 Rs.

Comment from Andrew Johnson: I agree, perhaps change back to the original suggestion of spurred.

Conclusion: Applied the name "spurred".

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### 1. Proposed new common name:

Pitless pinhole borer

### 2. Previously approved common name (if any):

None

### 3. Scientific name (genus, species, author): *Euplatypus parallelus*

Order: Coleoptera

Family: Curculionidae

### ***Supporting Information***

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

Pitless (without a pit) refers to the absence of mycangial pits, a reliable and conspicuous diagnostic character compared to all other platypodine species in North America and most *Euplatypus* elsewhere.

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

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

Adult

#### **6. Distribution (include references):**

Originally South America, now circumtropical (introduced).

#### **7. Principal hosts (include references):**

Extremely polyphagous, pest on rubber, *Pterocarpus* and other trees.

- Beaver, R.A., 2013. The invasive Neotropical ambrosia beetle *Euplatypus parallelus* (Fabricius 1801) in the Oriental region and its pest status (Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Platypodinae). Entomologist's Monthly Magazine, 149(1), pp.143-154.

- Bumrungsri, S., Beaver, R., Phongpaichit, S. and Sittichaya, W., 2008. The infestation by an exotic ambrosia beetle, *Euplatypus parallelus* (F.) (Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Platypodinae) of Angsana trees (*Pterocarpus indicus* Willd.) in southern Thailand.

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

Newly proposed

**9. Please identify any common names in use (include references) that have been applied to this taxon other than the one herein proposed. Please justify why each alternate name is inadequate:**

None known to us

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

The great majority of pinhole borers (Platypodinae) possess mycangial pits, patches and grooves, arranged in a great variety of formations. There are some that, just like *E. parallelus*, do not have those: such species occur in the rare Neotropical genus *Cenocephalus*, African *Trachyostus* and Malagasy *Mitosoma*. Those are unlikely to be encountered by anyone except the few platypodinae specialists. The only platypodine species commonly seen and studied around the world with no mycangial pits will be *E. parallelus*.

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

Consulted with the global bark and ambrosia beetle research community through the Frass and Noodles Facebook group (620 members from around the world, <https://www.facebook.com/groups/FrassAndNoodles>). This common name suggestion received no comments.

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### 1. Proposed new common name:

Polyphagous shothole borer

### 2. Previously approved common name (if any):

None

### 3. Scientific name (genus, species, author):

*Euwallacea fornicatus*

Order: Coleoptera

Family: Curculionidae

### ***Supporting Information***

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

Ambrosia beetles of the *Euwallacea fornicatus* (Eichhoff, 1868) species complex are emerging tree pests, responsible for significant damage to orchards and ecosystems around the world. The species complex comprises seven described species, all of which are nearly identical. Given that the morphology-defined species boundaries have been ambiguous, historically, there has been much disagreement on species validity. The taxonomic status of the *E. fornicatus* species complex was under discussion until recently. Based on morphological and molecular data, the existence of four species was revealed: *E. fornicatior* (Eggers 1923) (part of the TSHB, not found outside its native range), *E. fornicatus* (PSHB), *E. perbrevis* (part of the TSHB and the species in Florida), and *E. kuroshio* (KSHB) (Stouthamer et al. 2017, Gomez et al. 2018b, Smith et al. 2019). Currently, severe economic impacts have been increasingly reported for all the invasive shot hole borers in South Africa, California, Israel, and throughout Asia.

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

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

Adult

## 6. Distribution (include references):

Distribution (molecular data) (Gomez et al. 2018, Smith et al. 2019): China (Guizhou, Hong Kong), Japan (Okinawa), Thailand, and Vietnam, and introduced into Israel, South Africa, and the United States (California).

Distribution (morphological data): China (Chongqing, Guizhou, Hong Kong, and Yunnan), India (Uttar Pradesh), Japan (Bonin Islands and Okinawa), Malaysia (Sabah), Samoa, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Thailand, and Vietnam. This species has been introduced into Israel, South Africa, and the United States (California; cited as PSHB and/or *E. whitfordiodendrus*). Distribution records published prior to 2018 may not reflect the actual species distribution.

## 7. Principal hosts (include references):

Cunninghamia (Cupressaceae) and Erythrina (Fabaceae). In Samoa, it has been recorded as *Xyleborus tapatapoensis* from *Albizia* sp., *Bauhinia variegata*, *Erythrina orientalis* (Fabaceae), *Ochroma lagopus* (Malvaceae), and *Milicia* (=Chlorophora) *excelsa* (Moraceae) (Beaver 1976). It has also been recorded from the following hosts under different names: *Callerya* (Fabaceae), *Persea americana* (Lauraceae) (O'Donnell et al 2015, Mendel et al. 2017) as *Euwallacea* sp. #1 and PSHB, respectively), *Robinia* (Fabaceae) (Haack 2006), *Sambucus* (Adoxaceae), *Liquidambar* (Altingiaceae), *Schinus* (Anacardiaceae), *Alnus* (Betulaceae), *Ricinus* (Euphorbiaceae), *Acacia* (Fabaceae), *Carya*, *Quercus* (Fagaceae), *Juglans* (Juglandaceae), *Umbellaria* (Lauraceae), *Magnolia* (Magnoliaceae), *Ficus*, *Morus* (Moraceae), *Eucalyptus* (Myrtaceae), *Fraxinus* (Oleaceae), *Platanus* (Platanaceae), *Prunus* (Rosaceae), *Populus*, *Salix* (Salicaceae), *Acer* (Sapindaceae), *Ailanthus* (Simaroubaceae), and *Ulmus* (Ulmaceae) (Mendel et al. 2017, Colman et al 2019) as PSHB). Gomez et al. (2019) updated the list of hosts for the *E. fornicatus* species complex to more than 400 species of plant hosts in 75 families, reporting 110 as breeding hosts.

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

Gomez, D. F., J. Skelton, M. S. Steininger, R. Stouthamer, P. Rugman-jones, W. Sittichaya, R. J. Rabaglia, and J. Hulcr. 2018b. "Species Delineation Within the *Euwallacea fornicatus* (Coleoptera: Curculionidae) Complex Revealed by Morphometric and Phylogenetic Analyses." *Insect Syst. Divers.* 2: 1–11. Smith, S. M., D. F. Gomez, R. A. Beaver, J. Hulcr, and A. I. Cognato. 2019. "Reassessment of the Species in the *Euwallacea fornicatus* (Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Scolytinae) Complex after the Rediscovery of the 'Lost' Type Specimen." *Insects* 10:1–11. Stouthamer, R.; Rugman-Jones, P.; Thu, P.Q.; Eskalen, A.; Thibault, T.; Hulcr, J.; Wang, L.-J.; Jordal, B.H.; Chen, C.-Y.; Cooperband, M.; et al. Tracing the origin of a cryptic invader: Phylogeography of the *Euwallacea fornicatus* (Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Scolytinae) species complex. *Agric. For. Entomol.* 2017, 19, 366–375. Paap, T.; de Beer, W.; Migliorini, D.; Nel, W.J.; Wingfield, M.J. The polyphagous shot hole borer (PSHB) and its fungal symbiont *Fusarium euwallaceae*: A new invasion in South Africa. *Australas. Plant Pathol.* 2018, 47, 231–237. Coleman, T.W.; Poloni, A.L.; Chen, Y.; Thu, P.Q.; Li, Q.; Sun, J.; Rabaglia, R.J.; Man, G.; Seybold, S.J. Hardwood injury and mortality associated with two shot hole borers, *Euwallacea* spp., in the invaded region of southern California, USA, and the native region of Southeast Asia. *Ann. For. Sci.* 2019, 76, 61. Cooperband, M. F., R. Stouthamer, D. Carrillo, A. Eskalen, T. Thibault, A. A. Cossé, L. A. Castrillo, J. D. Vandenberg, and P. F. Rugman-Jones. 2016. "Biology of two members of the *Euwallacea fornicatus* species complex (Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Scolytinae), recently invasive in the U.S.A., reared on an ambrosia beetle artificial diet." *Agric. For. Entomol.* 18: 223–237.

**9. Please identify any common names in use (include references) that have been applied to this taxon other than the one herein proposed. Please justify why each alternate name is inadequate:**

None known to us

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

The proposing team is keenly aware of the fact that this common name does not represent biological features of this beetle accurately. There are other borers that are equally or more polyphagous, and the "shothole" epithet has been used for multiple other genera of bark beetles. It is recognized that the reason for the proposal of this common name is not to clarify the species' identity, but to solidify the terms use using proper grammar ("shothole", instead of "shot hole"), despite the biological inaccuracy. The species is now so widely studied and so widely known under this name, than a reversal is unrealistic.

The bark beetle research community has issued an online poll with these two choices:

- 1) "Write up a justification that the name is widely used and should be codified, even though nobody likes it."
- 2) "Be bold and propose a new name, and then wage a public campaign for acceptance of the new name."

Thirty Option 1 won, 24 votes against 15 (all were bark beetle experts or tree health practitioners; the group includes all the most active scolytine taxonomists). The option 1 also received many supportive comments, for example: "For an applied field worker and workers who regularly speak to the public, it is highly relevant that this beetle enters many different species of plants, and less relevant what actually occurs inside the galleries. Unless the term would truly mislead professionals it has little offsetting detriment." (Dr. Kenneth Raffa, University of Wisconsin-Madison)

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

Consulted with the global bark and ambrosia beetle research community through the Frass and Noodles Facebook group (620 members from around the world, <https://www.facebook.com/groups/FrassAndNoodles>).

Comment from Leigh Greenwood: This name is already in fairly common use and I am glad to see it might be formalized.

**Proposed by:** Jiri Hulcr

**Address:** University of Florida, Gainesville, FL (currently: Czech Academy of Sciences, Prague, Czechia)

**E-mail:** hulcr@ufl.edu

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### 1. Proposed new common name:

Kuroshio shot hole borer

### 2. Previously approved common name (if any):

None

### 3. Scientific name (genus, species, author):

*Euwallacea kuroshio*

Order: Coleoptera

Family: Curculionidae

### ***Supporting Information***

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

Ambrosia beetles of the *Euwallacea fornicatus* (Eichhoff, 1868) species complex are emerging tree pests, responsible for significant damage to orchards and ecosystems around the world. The species complex comprises seven described species, all of which are nearly identical. Given that the morphology-defined species boundaries have been ambiguous, historically, there has been much disagreement on species validity. The taxonomic status of the *E. fornicatus* species complex was under discussion until recently. Based on morphological and molecular data, the existence of four species was revealed: *E. fornicator* (Eggers 1923) (part of the TSHB, not found outside its native range), *E. fornicatus* (PSHB), *E. perbrevis* (part of the TSHB and the species in Florida), and *i* (KSHB) (Stouthamer et al. 2017, Gomez et al. 2018b, Smith et al. 2019). Currently, severe economic impacts have been increasingly reported for all the invasive shot hole borers in South Africa, California, Israel, and throughout Asia.

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

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

Adult

**6. Distribution (include references):**

Distribution (Gomez et al. 2018, Smith et al. 2019): Indonesia (East Java), Japan (Okinawa), and Taiwan. This species has been introduced into Mexico and the United States (California).

**7. Principal hosts (include references):**

This species is known from *Sambucus* (Adoxaceae), *Liquidambar* (Altingiaceae), *Schinus*, *Searsia* (Anacardiaceae), *Ambrosia*, *Baccharis* (Asteraceae), *Alnus* (Betulaceae), *Ricinus* (Euphorbiaceae), *Quercus* (Fagaceae), *Cassia*, *Persea* (Lauraceae), *Ficus* (Moraceae), *Eucalyptus* (Myrtaceae), *Juglans*, *Pterocarya* (Juglandaceae), *Magnolia* (Magnoliaceae), *Fraxinus* (Oleaceae), *Platanus* (Platanaceae), *Populus*, *Salix* (Salicaceae), *Nicotiana* (Solanaceae), and *Tamarix* (Tamaricaceae) (Coleman et al 2019, Boland 2016, Na et al 2018). Gomez et al. (2019) updated the list of hosts for the *E. fornicatus* species complex to more than 400 species of plant hosts in 75 families, reporting 110 as breeding hosts.

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

Gomez, D. F., J. Skelton, M. S. Steininger, R. Stouthamer, P. Rugman-jones, W. Sittichaya, R. J. Rabaglia, and J. Hulcr. 2018b. "Species Delineation Within the *Euwallacea fornicatus* (Coleoptera: Curculionidae) Complex Revealed by Morphometric and Phylogenetic Analyses." *Insect Syst. Divers.* 2: 1–11. Smith, S. M., D. F. Gomez, R. A. Beaver, J. Hulcr, and A. I. Cognato. 2019. "Reassessment of the Species in the *Euwallacea fornicatus* (Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Scolytinae) Complex after the Rediscovery of the 'Lost' Type Speci- men." *Insects* 10:1–11. Stouthamer, R.; Rugman-Jones, P.; Thu, P.Q.; Eskalen, A.; Thibault, T.; Hulcr, J.; Wang, L.-J.; Jordal, B.H.; Chen, C.-Y.; Cooperband, M.; et al. Tracing the origin of a cryptic invader: Phylogeography of the *Euwallacea fornicatus* (Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Scolytinae) species complex. *Agric. For. Entomol.* 2017, 19, 366–375. Paap, T.; de Beer, W.; Migliorini, D.; Nel, W.J.; Wingfield, M.J. The polyphagous shot hole borer (PSHB) and its fungal symbiont *Fusarium euwallaceae*: A new invasion in South Africa. *Australas. Plant Pathol.* 2018, 47, 231–237. Coleman, T.W.; Poloni, A.L.; Chen, Y.; Thu, P.Q.; Li, Q.; Sun, J.; Rabaglia, R.J.; Man, G.; Seybold, S.J. Hardwood injury and mortality associated with two shot hole borers, *Euwallacea spp.*, in the invaded region of southern California, USA, and the native region of Southeast Asia. *Ann. For. Sci.* 2019, 76, 61. Cooperband, M. F., R. Stouthamer, D. Carrillo, A. Eskalen, T. Thibault, A. A. Cossé, L. A. Castrillo, J. D. Vandenberg, and P. F. Rugman-Jones. 2016. "Biology of two members of the *Euwallacea fornicatus* species complex (Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Scolytinae), recently invasive in the U.S.A., reared on an ambrosia beetle artificial diet." *Agric. For. Entomol.* 18: 223–237.

**9. Please identify any common names in use (include references) that have been applied to this taxon other than the one herein proposed. Please justify why each alternate name is inadequate:**

None known to us

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

The issue with "shothole borer", discussed within the application for "polyphagous shothole borer", applies here as well.

Kuroshio refers to the sea current among the coasts of China, Taiwan and Japan, the regions

from this beetle originated, as inferred using genetic analyses. Other borers may be endemic to this region, but none is considered as widely studied, invasive, and well known as *E. kuroshio*.

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

Consulted with the global bark and ambrosia beetle research community through the Frass and Noodles Facebook group (620 members from around the world, <https://www.facebook.com/groups/FrassAndNoodles>).

Comment from Leigh Greenwood: This name is already in fairly common use and I am glad to see it might be formalized.

**Proposed by: Jiri Hulcr**

**Address:** University of Florida, Gainesville, FL (currently: Czech Academy of Sciences, Prague, Czechia)

**E-mail:** [hulcr@ufl.edu](mailto:hulcr@ufl.edu)

Phone: (+420) 702-247-167

**Date submitted:** September 9, 2020



3 Park Place, Suite 307  
Annapolis, MD 21401-3722 USA

Phone: 301-731-4535  
Fax: 301-731-4538

esa@entsoc.org  
www.entsoc.org

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

**Complete this form and e-mail to [pubs@entsoc.org](mailto:pubs@entsoc.org).**

*Submissions will not be considered unless this form is filled out completely.*

The proposer is expected to be familiar with the rules, recommendations, and procedures outlined in the "Use and Submission of Common Names" on the ESA website at <https://www.entsoc.org/pubs/use-and-submission-common-names>.

### 1. Proposed new common name:

Tea shot hole borer

### 2. Previously approved common name (if any):

None

### 3. Scientific name (genus, species, author):

*Euwallacea perbrevis*

Order: Coleoptera

Family: Curculionidae

### ***Supporting Information***

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

Ambrosia beetles of the *Euwallacea fornicatus* (Eichhoff, 1868) species complex are emerging tree pests, responsible for significant damage to orchards and ecosystems around the world. The species complex comprises seven described species, all of which are nearly identical. Given that the morphology-defined species boundaries have been ambiguous, historically, there has been much disagreement on species validity. The taxonomic status of the *E. fornicatus* species complex was under discussion until recently. Based on morphological and molecular data, the existence of four species was revealed: *E. fornicator* (Eggers 1923) (part of the TSHB, not found outside its native range), *E. fornicatus* (PSHB), *E. perbrevis* (part of the TSHB and the species in Florida), and *E. kuroshio* (KSHB) (Stouthamer et al. 2017, Gomez et al. 2018b, Smith et al. 2019). Currently, severe economic impacts have been increasingly reported for all the invasive shot hole borers in South Africa, California, Israel, and throughout Asia.

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

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

Adult

## 6. Distribution (include references):

Distribution (molecular data) (Gomez et al. 2018, Smith et al. 2019): American Samoa, Australia, China (Hainan), India, Indonesia (Java), Papua New Guinea, Sri Lanka, and Thailand, and introduced into the United States (Florida and Hawaii). Distribution (morphological data) (Gomez et al. 2018, Smith et al. 2019): This species is confirmed from American Samoa, Australia, Brunei, China (Hainan), Fiji, India, Indonesia (Java), Japan (Okinawa), Malaysia (Java, Sabah), Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Réunion, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Thailand, Timor Leste, and Vietnam, and introduced into the United States (Florida and Hawaii), Costa Rica, and Panama (Kirkendall & Ødegaard 2007, reported as *E. fornicatus*).

## 7. Principal hosts (include references):

The species is here recorded from 16 genera in 13 families: *Avicennia* (Acanthaceae), *Mangifera* (Anacardiaceae), *Cyathocalyx*, *Xylopi*a (Annonaceae), *Bursera* (Burseraceae), *Terminalia* (Combretaceae), *Aleurites* (Euphorbiaceae), *Acacia*, *Erythrina* (Fabaceae), *Theobroma* and *Trichospermum* (Malvaceae), *Artocarpus* (Moraceae), *Myristica* (Myristicaceae), *Citrus* (Rutaceae), *Casearia* (Salicaceae), and *Litchi* (Sapindaceae). It has been recorded from the following hosts under different names: *Protium* (Burseraceae), *Cedrela* (Meliaceae), *Brosimum* (Moraceae) (Kirkendall & Ødegaard 2007 as *E. fornicatus*), *Camellia sinensis* (Theaceae) (O'Donnell et al 2015 as *Euwallacea* sp. #4), *Annona* (Annonaceae), *Bursera* (Burseraceae), and *Albizia*, *Lysiloma* (Fabaceae) (Owens et al 2018 as *Euwallacea* nr. *fornicatus*). Gomez et al. (2019) updated the list of hosts for the *E. fornicatus* species complex to more than 400 species of plant hosts in 75 families, reporting 110 as breeding hosts.

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

Gomez, D. F., J. Skelton, M. S. Steining, R. Stouthamer, P. Rugman-jones, W. Sittichaya, R. J. Rabaglia, and J. Hulcr. 2018b. "Species Delineation Within the *Euwallacea fornicatus* (Coleoptera: Curculionidae) Complex Revealed by Morphometric and Phylogenetic Analyses." *Insect Syst. Divers.* 2: 1–11. Smith, S. M., D. F. Gomez, R. A. Beaver, J. Hulcr, and A. I. Cognato. 2019. "Reassessment of the Species in the *Euwallacea fornicatus* (Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Scolytinae) Complex after the Rediscovery of the 'Lost' Type Specimen." *Insects* 10:1–11. Stouthamer, R.; Rugman-Jones, P.; Thu, P.Q.; Eskalen, A.; Thibault, T.; Hulcr, J.; Wang, L.-J.; Jordal, B.H.; Chen, C.-Y.; Cooperband, M.; et al. Tracing the origin of a cryptic invader: Phylogeography of the *Euwallacea fornicatus* (Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Scolytinae) species complex. *Agric. For. Entomol.* 2017, 19, 366–375. Paap, T.; de Beer, W.; Migliorini, D.; Nel, W.J.; Wingfield, M.J. The polyphagous shot hole borer (PSHB) and its fungal symbiont *Fusarium euwallaceae*: A new invasion in South Africa. *Australas. Plant Pathol.* 2018, 47, 231–237. Coleman, T.W.; Poloni, A.L.; Chen, Y.; Thu, P.Q.; Li, Q.; Sun, J.; Rabaglia, R.J.; Man, G.; Seybold, S.J. Hardwood injury and mortality associated with two shot hole borers, *Euwallacea* spp., in the invaded region of southern California, USA, and the native region of Southeast Asia. *Ann. For. Sci.* 2019, 76, 61. Kendra, P. E., D. Owens, W. S. Montgomery, T. I. Narvaez, G. R. Bauchan, E. Q. Schnell, N. Tabanca, and D. Carrillo. 2017. "a-Copaene is an attractant, synergistic with quercivorol, for improved detection of *Euwallacea* nr. *fornicatus* (Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Scolytinae)." *PLoS One*, 12, e0179416. Carrillo, D., R. E. Duncan, and J. E. Peña. 2012. "Ambrosia beetles (Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Scolytinae) that breed in avocado wood in Florida." *Florida Entomologist* 95 (3): 573–579. Carrillo, D., T. Narvaez, A. A. Cossé, R. Stouthamer, and M. Cooperband. 2015. "Attraction of *Euwallacea* nr. *fornicatus* (Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Scolytinae) to lures containing quercivorol." *Florida Entomologist* 98 (2): 780–782. Carrillo, D., L. Cruz, P. Kendra, T. Narvaez, W. Montgomery, A. Monterroso, A., C. De Grave, and M. Cooperband. 2016. "Distribution, pest status and fungal associates of *Euwallacea* nr. *fornicatus* in Florida Avocado Groves." *Insects* 7: 55.

**9. Please identify any common names in use (include references) that have been applied to this taxon other than the one herein proposed. Please justify why each alternate name is inadequate:**

None known to us

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

The issue with "shothole borer", discussed within the application for "polyphagous shothole borer", applies here as well.

This term is over 50 years old, widespread in literature, particularly in Asian studies on tea management. There one other species which causes similar damage and hence might conceivably be mistakenly named the tea shothole borer: *Xylosandrus compactus*. This species, however, does not create the scattering of "shotholes" on the tea branches, but instead specializes on small-diameter twigs, and creates only a single entrance. In addition, this species already has an approved name: black twig borer.

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

Consulted with the global bark and ambrosia beetle research community through the Frass and Noodles Facebook group (620 members from around the world, <https://www.facebook.com/groups/FrassAndNoodles>).

No comments received.

**Proposed by: Jiri Hulcr**

**Address:** University of Florida, Gainesville, FL (currently: Czech Academy of Sciences, Prague, Czechia)

**E-mail:** [hulcr@ufl.edu](mailto:hulcr@ufl.edu)

**Phone:** (+420) 702-247-167

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3 Park Place, Suite 307  
Annapolis, MD 21401-3722 USA

Phone: 301-731-4535  
Fax: 301-731-4538

esa@entsoc.org  
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## Entomological Society of America Proposal Form for New Common Name or Change of ESA-Approved Common Name

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The proposer is expected to be familiar with the rules, recommendations, and procedures outlined in the "Use and Submission of Common Names" on the ESA website at <https://www.entsoc.org/pubs/use-and-submission-common-names>.

**1. Proposed new common name:**

Tropical nut borer

**2. Previously approved common name (if any):**

Apple twig borer

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

*Hypothenemus obscurus* (Fabricius, 1801)

Order: Coleoptera

Family: Curculionidae

***Supporting Information***

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

Replace current incorrect name "apple twig borer".

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

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

Adult

**6. Distribution (include references):**

Tropical, pest in Hawaii.

**7. Principal hosts (include references):**

[Many tree seeds, often reported as pest on macadamia.\(https://www.barkbeetles.info/regional\\_chklist\\_target\\_species.php?lookUp=2284\)](https://www.barkbeetles.info/regional_chklist_target_species.php?lookUp=2284)

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

- Jones, V.P., Follett, P.A., Westcot, D. and Campora, C., 1996. Developing management alternatives for the tropical nut borer, *Hypothenemus obscurus*. In 36th Annual conference proceedings, Hawaii, USA, 3-4 May 1996. (pp. 23-33). Hawaii Macadamia Nut Association.  
- Greco, E.B. and Wright, M.G., 2012. First report of exploitation of coffee beans by black twig borer (*Xylosandrus Compactus*) and tropical nut borer (*Hypothenemus obscurus*)(Coleoptera; Curculionidae: Scolytinae) in Hawaii.

**9. Please identify any common names in use (include references) that have been applied to this taxon other than the one herein proposed. Please justify why each alternate name is inadequate:**

The currently approved "apple twig borer" is misleading. This beetle does not occur in apple-growing latitudes. It has another name, widespread in literature, that is much more appropriate: tropical nut borer.

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

Other tropical insects bore into nuts, but they are either less polyphagous and less widespread than this one (such as the macadamia nut borer, which is a lepidopteran), or they already have other names applied to them (such as the date stone beetle treated here).

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

Consulted with the global bark and ambrosia beetle research community through the Frass and Noodles Facebook group (620 members from around the world, <https://www.facebook.com/groups/FrassAndNoodles>). No comments received.

**Proposed by:** Jiri Hulcr

**Address:** University of Florida, Gainesville, FL (currently: Czech Academy of Sciences, Prague, Czechia)

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