November 2001

A *Dendroctonus* Bark Engraving (Coleoptera: Scolytidae) From A Middle Eocene *Larix* (Coniferales: Pinaceae): Early Or Delayed Colonization?

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Abstract
An engraving made by a scolytid bark beetle, assigned to the genus *Dendroctonus* of the tribe Tomicini, has been identified on a mummified, middle Eocene (45 Ma) specimen of *Larix altoborealis* wood from the Canadian High Arctic. *Larix altoborealis* is the earliest known species of *Larix*, a distinctive lineage of pinaceous conifers that is taxonomically identifiable by the middle Eocene and achieved a broad continental distribution in northern North America and Eurasia during the late Cenozoic. *Dendroctonus* currently consists of three highly host-specific lineages that have pinaceous hosts: a basal monospecific clade on Pinoideae (*Pinus*) and two sister clades that consist of a speciose clade associated exclusively with Pinoideae and six species that breed overwhelmingly in Piceoideae (*Picea*) and Laricoideae (*Pseudotsuga* and *Larix*). The middle Eocene engraving in *L. altoborealis* represents an early member of *Dendroctonus* that is ancestral to other congeneric species that colonized a short-bracted species of *Larix*. This fossil occurrence, buttressed by recent data on the phylogeny of Pinaceae subfamilies and *Dendroctonus* species, indicates that there was phylogenetically congruent colonization by these bark-beetle lineages of a Pinoideae + (Piceoideae + Laricoideae) host-plant sequence. Based on all available evidence, an hypothesis of a geochronologically early invasion during the Early Cretaceous is supported over an alternative view of late Cenozoic cladogenesis by bark beetles onto the Pinaceae. These data also suggest that host-plant chemistry may be an effective species barrier to colonization by some bark-beetle taxa over geologically long time scales.

Keywords

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A Dendroctonus bark engraving (Coleoptera: Scolytidae) from a middle Eocene Larix (Coniferales: Pinaceae): early or delayed colonization?1

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An engraving made by a scolytid bark beetle, assigned to the genus Dendroctonus of the tribe Tomicini, has been identified on a mummified, middle Eocene (45 Ma) specimen of Larix altoborealis wood from the Canadian High Arctic. Larix altoborealis is the earliest known species of Larix, a distinctive lineage of pineaceous conifers that is taxonomically identifiable by the middle Eocene and achieved a broad continental distribution in northern North America and Eurasia during the late Cenozoic. Dendroctonus currently consists of three highly host-specific lineages that have pineaceous hosts: a basal monospecific clade on Pinoideae (Pinus) and two sister clades that consist of a speciose clade associated exclusively with Pinoideae and six species that breed overwhelmingly in Piceoideae (Picea) and Laricoideae (Pseudotsuga and Larix). The middle Eocene engraving in L. altoborealis represents an early member of Dendroctonus that is ancestral to other congeneric species that colonized a short-bracted species of Larix. This fossil occurrence, buttressed by recent data on the phylogeny of Pinaceae subfamilies and Dendroctonus species, indicates that there was phylogenetically congruent colonization by these bark-beetle lineages of a Pinoideae + (Piceoideae + Laricoideae) host-plant sequence. Based on all available evidence, an hypothesis of a geochronologically early invasion during the Early Cretaceous is supported over an alternative view of late Cenozoic cladogenesis by bark beetles onto the Pinaceae. These data also suggest that host-plant chemistry may be an effective species barrier to colonization by some bark-beetle taxa over geologically long time scales.

Key words: Canadian Arctic; coevolution; Dendroctonus; Eocene; Larix; Napartulik; Pinaceae; plant-insect associations; Scolytidae; Tomicini.

The varied and often intimate associations among species of plants and insects are a major source for ecological diversity in much of the world and historically have provided a major role in structuring terrestrial ecosystems. A fundamental method in evaluating the dependency of insects on their vascular-plant hosts is to assess the phylogenies of each component of these associated systems for congruence. Tests typically have been expressed as joint phylogenies of host and herbivore associates that may indicate (1) parallel, herbivore-for-host cladogenesis; (2) delayed, or sequential, radiation of insect herbivores on previously diversified plant hosts; (3) the deployment of a more complex pattern of “escape-and-radiate” coevolution whereby plants evolve antiherbivore strategies only to have them occasionally breached by insect herbivores, resulting in renewal of another cycle of defense and attack; or (4) looser, diffuse arrangements between plant and host that lack a demonstrably congruent pattern (Thompson, 1994; Schoonhoven, Jermy, and Van Loon, 1998; Labandeira, 2001).

Such tests are almost always addressed by phylogenetic analyses of interacting extant representatives from both the plant and insect clades, but rarely calibrated to or informed by fossil occurrences. More unusual is the presence of fossil material that is sufficiently well preserved that identifiable insect damage can be linked to an equally identifiable plant host (Opler, 1973; Lairew, 1986; Labandeira et al., 1994; Wilf et al., 2000). It is in this context that we present rare fossil wood engravings of an insect in a well-preserved Larix Miller stem (Pinaceae) of middle Eocene age from the Canadian High Arctic. The insect responsible for this damage is an undifferentiable bark beetle within the modern genus Dendroctonus Erichson (Scolytidae), whose modern relatives are economically destructive species that occur on North American conifers (Anderson, 1960).

Considerable progress relevant to this study has included advances in the systematics and phylogeny of the Pinaceae and its collateral and substituent lineages (Frankis, 1989; Farjon, 1990; Tsumura et al., 1995; Chaw et al., 1997; Xiao-Quan et al., 1997; Stefanovic et al., 1998), as well as an examination of the phylogeny and evolution of host-plant associations of the Scolytidae and the Pinaceae-feeding bark beetle, Dendroctonus, based on molecular systematic analyses (Kelley and Farrell, 1998; Sequeira, Normark, and Farrell, 2000). Given this background, the middle Eocene bark beetle gallery system described in this report provides relevant data for addressing four questions regarding the macroevolutionary history of the Pinaceae and one of their associated herbivore lineages. First, how old is the Pinaceae and Dendroctonus association? Sec-

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1 Manuscript received 4 January 2001; revision accepted 8 May 2001.

The authors thank Finnegan Marsh, who drafted Figs. 1, 10, and 11, and formatted Figs. 2–9; the staff of the National Museum of Natural History Library, who retrieved much-needed articles; the Polar Continental Shelf Project for field and logistical support; and Patrick Fields, Robert Rabaglia, Andrea Sequeira, Stephen Wood, and Scott Kelley who provided critical comments on previous drafts. The authors recognize that the conclusions reached herein are our own. Financial support for this research was provided from grants by the Walcott Fund of the Smithsonian Institution (C.C.L.), the University of Pennsylvania Mellon Geobiology Initiative, the University of Pennsylvania Research Fund, and the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation (B.A.L., A.H.J.). This is contribution no. 42 of the Evolution of Terrestrial Ecosystems Consortium at the National Museum of Natural History and contribution no. 031-00 of the Polar Continental Shelf Project.

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ond, what was the likely colonization pathway of Larix species by Dendroctonus bark beetles? Third, which of the above four hypotheses for expressing the macroevolutionary patterns of plant–insect associations does the data support? And lastly, is there evidence for unusual avoidance of certain plant-hosts or for long-term faithful associations within this system? Most of these issues were broached by the important papers of Kelley and Farrell (1998) and Sequeira, Normark, and Farrell (2000), which provided important data on the evolution of host specialization in Dendroctonus bark beetles and their relatives.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The fossil stem of Larix altiborealis LePage et Basinger containing the scolytid engraving was recovered from the middle Eocene Buchanan Lake Formation, the youngest and uppermost major unit of the Eureka Sound Group. This formation is part of a sedimentary sequence ranging from Late Cretaceous (Campanian) to late Eocene (Priabonian) (Ricketts, 1986, 1991, 1994; LePage and Basinger, 1989). The middle Eocene age of this specimen corresponds to the Lutetian Stage (Eberle and Storer, 1999; Harrison et al., 1999), equivalent to the Uintan North American land mammal age, representing an interval from 41.3 to 47.5 Ma. The Buchanan Lake Formation occurs within the Sverdrup Basin on Axel Heiberg and Ellsmere islands along the northern margin of the Canadian Arctic Archipelago and is best exposed at Napartulik (Inuk for “the place of trees”), near Geodetic Hills on eastern Axel Heiberg Island (LePage and Basinger, 1991b), in a region corresponding to 79°55’ N and 89°02’ W (Fig. 1). This site prominently exposes the uppermost of the four members of the Buchanan Lake Formation, namely an upper lignitic and coal-bearing unit. This unit contains in situ leaf litter mats that have produced vegetative and reproductive organs of gymnospermous and angiospermous swamp forest and associated taxa, including needle fascicles, leaves, cones, seeds, and wood. These plants lived in a local floodplain basin.
and were rapidly buried by fluvial systems and debris flows originating from the ancestral Princess Margaret Mountain Range a few kilometers to the west (Ricketts, 1991). Rapid burial by coarse alluvial deposits resulted in the pristine morphological preservation observed in the fossils, through elimination or reduction of oxygen to the entombed plants, and thus prevented microbial decay (Ricketts and McIntyre, 1986; Basinger, Melver, and LePage, 1988). The paludal taxodiaceous taxa *Metasequoia* Hu et Cheng (dawn redwood) and *Glyptostrobus* Endlicher (Chinese swamp cypress) are preserved as megafossils. They were the dominant plants of this poorly drained swamp community, although *Picea* A. Dietrich (spruce), *Larix* (larch), *Pseudolarix* Gordon (golden larch) and *Pinus* L. (pine) were less abundant (LePage and Basinger, 1991a, b, 1995b; LePage, 2001). *Tsuga* (Endlicher) Carrière (hemlock), *Keteleeria* Carrière (fir), *Chamaecyparis* Spach (false cedar), *Betula* L. (birch), *Carya* Nuttall (hickory), *Abies* P. Miller (alder), *Cercidiphyllum* Siebold ex Zuccarini (katsura), and several other unidentified woody dicotyle- donous angiosperms were also present (LePage and Basinger, 1989, 1991a, b; Basinger, 1991; Greenwood and Basinger, 1994). This spectrum of plant taxa is supported by a palynological analysis of leaf litter and intervening silt and mudstone horizons at this site (McIntyre, 1991) and further reveals a more diverse spectrum of ferns and angiosperms. This suggests the presence of adjacent mixed woodland and shrubland, which is interpreted as having grown under a temperate to warm-temperate climate (Basinger, 1991). Mid-Eocene continental climates were considerably milder than the climates of equivalent latitudes today (Wolfe, 1980), and pole-to-equator temperature gradients were the weakest recorded for the Cenozoic (Greenwood and Wing, 1995; Wilf and Labandeira, 1999).

The single unbranched specimen, consisting of original wood unaltered by mineral replacement (mummification), was extracted from the deposit by hand sawing an exposed stem and freeing a segment 12 cm in diameter and ~24 cm long. Sediment matrix, ranging in grain size from a fine sand to a silt, was removed from the insect engraving by applying distilled water containing thymol, with a soft no. 2 camelhair brush. No frass was observed in the tunnels only occur from the upper half of the gallery network, a feature that is primary and not attributable to differential preservation (Figs. 3, 8). Several relict larval tunnels are discernible in the lower region (Figs. 3, 8), but do not appear to be associated with the above gallery system.

The central gallery is 2.7 cm long by 1.3 cm wide by 0.25 cm deep at the least and ovoidal and flat in shape. It exhibits some abraded edges, but in places there is distinct penetration into deeper cambial tissue, revealing active excavation (Figs. 2–4, 8). The floor of the gallery is relatively planar, with fine striae paralleling the wood grain, and differing in texture from the general sapwood surface (Fig. 4). What may be a feeding and/or exit tunnel (Fig. 8, It) emerges from the left side of the central gallery.

Major lateral tunnels are indicated in Figs. 2–4 and 8, shown emerging from the upper margin of the central gallery, initially perpendicular but subsequently parallel to the wood grain. For example, at the lower right of the specimen, there is a lower lateral tunnel (Fig. 8, Lt), measuring 4.2 cm long and ~0.35 cm wide (excluding a pronounced crack), which branches into three distinct larval tunnels (Fig. 7), each separated by a thin wood barrier. Above these tunnels is an initial tunnel that is 3.8 cm long and 0.15–0.18 cm wide and branches into five unequally spaced, largely unbranched tunnels (Fig. 8). These tunnels emerge from the lateral tunnel at approximately perpendicular (90°) to highly inclined (60° to 75°) angles and curve away from the central gallery, forming a bend (Fig. 6) and becoming oriented parallel to the wood grain. The major lateral tunnels to the left, one of which is immediately adjacent the feeding tunnel, are less well preserved (Figs. 4, 8). This tunnel is 1.9 cm long, 0.18 cm wide, and consists of two branches. There is a short longitudinal tunnel 0.42 cm in diameter above the last mentioned tunnel that gives rise to five branches that originate from a secondary gallery. Four of these subsequently coalesce into another secondary gallery, after which they again become separate as three larval tunnels. The terminus of one tunnel of this set ends in an ovoidal expansion 0.7 by 0.4 cm in dimension and with a distinctive central whitened area 0.27 by 0.16 cm in dimension (Fig. 5), perhaps representing an inner coating resulting from frass.

From the upper margin of the enlarged central gallery, six branching tunnels perpendicularly emerge, but three are eventually deflected to the right, eventually becoming parallel to the wood grain (Fig. 8). Proximally, these branching tunnels range from 0.16 to 0.20 cm in diameter and are perpendicular or highly inclined to the wood grain, eventually becoming oriented parallel to the wood grain, and terminating as tunnels ranging from 0.28 to 0.32 cm in diameter. Three of these branching tunnels end as noticeable ellipsoidal expansions. One distinctive terminal expansion at the upper left is 0.6 by 0.3 cm in size.

**Locality**—The site from which the specimen was obtained is Napartulik, near the Geodetic Hills, eastern Axel Heiberg Island, Nunavut Territory, Canada, 79°55'02.0"N, 88°58'20.4"W. The specimen was found in a sandy facies near the top of the upper coal member.

**Stratigraphic position**—The stratigraphic occurrence of the specimen is from the Buchanan Lake Formation of the Eureka
Sound Group; it was retrieved from the upper lignitic, coal-bearing member. It is of middle Eocene age (Ricketts and McIntyre, 1986), corresponding to the Uintan North American land mammal age (41.3–47.5 Ma) and the Lutetian Stage (Gradstein and Ogg, 1996).

**Plant host**—The engraving was found on *Larix altoborealis* (LePage and Basinger, 1991b). This specimen is a short-bracted species with closest affinities to extant *L. decidua* Miller (European larch). It also exhibits some anatomical similarities to the long-bracted, extinct species *L. occidentalis* Nuttall (western larch) of the Pacific Northwest and *L. kaempferi* (Lambert Sargent (Japanese larch)) of eastern Asia. The phyto geography of this species is discussed in LePage and Basinger (1991a, 1995a).

**Interpretation, comparisons, and affinities**—The engraving documented in Figs. 2–8 contains several structural details, such as the juxtaposition of the central gallery and a highly patterned tunnel network, which are unambiguous behavioral apomorphies of the Scolytidae and cannot be confused with any other known wood-penetrating insect taxon. This system of engravings, characterized by tunnels that are several millimeters in diameter, occur dominantly within the upper cambium, although there is evidence for consumption of the lower bark surface. This is a habitat that is overwhelmingly confined to the Scolytidae.

We interpret this gallery and tunnel system as follows. The feeding tunnel (Fig. 8, ft) was constructed by a parent beetle after oviposition and was used as an exit path after abandonment of the gallery. Only part of this tunnel is preserved; the remainder presumably resided in the bark of this decorticated specimen. The central gallery is the enlarged region of the egg tunnel (Fig. 8, cg). This central gallery resembles Balachowsky’s (1949) “galerie longitudinale simple” and Choo’s (1983) “horizontal flat gallery” configurations and may represent a nuptial gallery that was modified into an egg gallery reminiscent of modern angiosperm-feeding species of *Cryphalus Eriichson* (Balachowsky, 1949, fig. 23) and *Liparthrum* Wollaston (Blackman, 1922). The surrounding tunnels indicate that the central gallery is an enlarged egg-laying region, particularly as several regularly spaced larval tunnels emerge from the upper margin of this chamber (Trägårdh, 1930; Stark, 1982). These tunnels extend from the central gallery on one side only, of which there are 21 individual tunnels recognizable at mid-level that terminate into 19 separate tunnels. Some of these tunnels initially are common larval tunnels that subsequently bifurcate into individual larval tunnels (Fig. 8, lt). These distinctive larval tunnels originate from the central gallery side-wall at highly-inclined to perpendicular angles (Fig. 8, lt). In at least two regions, there are secondary galleries (Fig. 8, sg) caused by the merging of separate larval tunnels into a larger chamber during larval development. They are characterized by the temporary joint occupancy of a gallery by multiple larvae and are followed by the reestablishment of separate larval tunnels. Some larval tunnels terminate in pupal cells (Fig. 8, pc), characterizedly elongate and ellipsoidal expansions that, in four complete examples, are enlarged to approximately twice that of larval tunnel width. Other more subtle terminal expansions probably do not represent pupal cells, but rather are associated with developmental size increases of feeding larvae that were suddenly aborted.

Within the Scolytidae, six lines of evidence represent behavioral apomorphies and indicate that this fossil engraving is assignable to a monogynous species and to *Dendroctonus* in particular. First, there is a single gallery, which originated from a feeding tunnel that is partly preserved. This gallery is typical of the short-and-broad rather than the long-and-narrow configuration of *Dendroctonus frontalis* (Hopkins, 1909a, fig. 55) and *D. brevicomis* (Stark, 1982, fig. 2.1b). Such a shape represents an important behavioral apomorphy, in which the gallery formed is short and broad rather than long and narrow, but this behavior also is reminiscent of *Cryphalus* and Liparthrum, which construct egg-niches on the peripheral margin of an enlarged nuptial chamber (Blackman, 1922; Balachowsky, 1949).

Second, the occurrence of larval tunnels that emerge asymmetrically on one side of the central gallery is unusual for bark beetles (Figs. 3, 4, 8), and resembles closely the engravings produced by species such as the extant *D. rufipennis* (Kirby), *Ips Picea* (Hopkins, 1901, pl. 5; Wood, 1982, fig. 77c), and less so to those produced by *D. pseudotsugae* on *Pseudotsuga Carrière* (Hopkins, 1909b, fig. 66; Chamberlin, 1958, figs. 12, 39). Interestingly, the engravings of modern *D. simplex* on *Larix laricina* (Du Roi) K. Koch are quite different (Hopkins, 1909a, fig. 73), with larval tunnels emerging from both sides of the central gallery. An alternative, nonparsimonious explanation is that this asymmetry is explained as deliberate avoidance of the lower gallery margin during oviposition while the female parent was in the central gallery. Such avoidance possibly would be attributable to the presence of inclement levels of humidity or temperature or unusual surface conditions within the chamber. However, there is no direct evidence for this.

Third, there is no indication of a nuptial chamber or “turning zone” from which multiple branches, particularly elongate egg galleries, widen, as is seen in *Ips* DeGeer (Kabe, 1954, pl. 19), *Phloeosinus Chapuis* (Trägårdh, 1930), *Lepesernes Reitter* (Balachowsky, 1949, fig. 21), and numerous other genera. Rather, there is a broad central gallery, the product of behavior consistent with species of Tomicini, particularly *Dendroctonus*, examples of which include *D. rufipennis* (Hopkins, 1909a, figs. 79 and 81; Massey and Wygant, 1954, fig. 10) and *D. pseudotsugae* (Bedard, 1950, fig. 3).

The fourth and fifth features that indicate larval coexistence within tunnels or galleries are important for taxonomic assignment of this specimen. Fourth, there is the presence of secondary galleries where larvae occur in congress (Fig. 8, sg). Although uncommon in bark beetles, secondary galleries have been documented in various species of *Dendroctonus*, particularly *D. rufipennis* (Fig. 9; Werner, Baker, and Rush, 1977, fig. 4), but also *D. micans* (Hopkins, 1909a, fig. 88b) and *D. valens* (Hopkins, 1909a, fig. 91c). This feature also occurs in some primitive scolytid genera occurring on tropical angiosperms. The overwhelming occurrence of agonistic response and cannibalism among scolytid larvae probably does not allow for the widespread presence of secondary galleries.

The fifth feature, also indicating larval coexistence, is the presence of larval tunnels that are initially inhabited by multiple larvae, but subsequently dichotomize some distance from the central gallery and become separate (Fig. 8, right lt). In almost all scolytid genera, larval tunnels initially are separate and remain subparallel to each other for the entire endophytic phase of the life cycle, from eclosion to pupation. This phenomenon also applies to the crossing of larval tunnels, which appears to be present in the upper-left region of Fig. 8. This
Figs. 2–9. Scolytid engraving of cambial zone of middle Eocene *Larix altoborealis*, showing detail of gallery and tunnel system and a similar modern engraving by *Dendroctonus rufipennis*. Solid scale bar = 1 cm; in Fig. 5 the striped scale bar = 0.1 cm. 2. Mummified *Larix altoborealis* log with scolytid bark engraving visible in the central region, immediately below a pronounced longitudinal crack. Left margin of log is hand sawn; right margin is irregularly fractured. 3. Enlargement of bark engraving in Fig. 2, displaying the entire preserved network of tunnels and galleries. 4. Enlargement of central region of bark engraving outlined in Fig. 3, showing larval tunnels emerging from egg-laying tunnels that, in turn, originate from the ovoidal nuptial gallery. 5. Enlargement of pupal chamber in Fig. 4 showing an ovoidal cavity with a central, whitened area representing a portion of the frass plug. 6. Transition of larval tunnel from an earlier phase of engraving inclined obliquely to the wood grain, to a subsequent phase of engraving parallel to the wood grain. See Fig. 3 for position. 7. Detail of larval tunnels and their termini outlined in Fig. 3. Note apposition of three larval tunnels separated by thin partitions of wood. 8. Cameral lucida drawing of Fig. 3 with interpretation of structures. The angular pattern of slashes at top indicates that the pronounced longitudinal crack in Figs. 2 and 3 has
feature occurs rarely in extant Tomicini and represents a primitive condition (S. Wood, Brigham Young University, personal communication).

The sixth and final behavioral apomorphy is that the spacing and extent of egg-laying along the margin of the central gallery. This is an important feature, but has multiple explanations. The fossil material exhibits a distinct irregularity in the interval by which eggs were oviposited in sidewall niches of the central gallery. Most scolytid species place eggs at a regular, approximately equal interval. In most tomices, including *Dendroctonus*, this interval is highly variable, with placement of one to several eggs in each niche, as indicated by the presence of one to five distal branches for each proximal larval tunnel. Apparently, most larvae hatched from a single niche with multiple eggs, initially occupying a common tunnel before diverging into separate tunnels, as in *D. pseudotsugae* (Anderson, 1960, figs. 10, 13; Johnson and Lyon, 1991, pl. 26, fig. 2). The number of eggs per centimeter of the central gallery length is ~20, which is almost the same as modern *Dendroctonus* (Wood, 1982). A less likely alternative is that this irregularity could be interpreted as part of the disruptive microecological conditions within the gallery system that may have been responsible for the absence of oviposition on the lower margin of the central gallery.

The size and structure of the central gallery, larval tunnels, and pupal cells largely circumscribe *Dendroctonus* and are typical of the tribe Tomicini in general (Bedard, 1950, fig. 3; Werner, Baker, and Rush, 1977). The former is the most extensively studied and documented extant genus of the tribe. Notably, in one pupal cell, the presence of whitish material adhering to the cell wall (Fig. 5) is similar to material deposited by parasitoids in modern bark-beetle taxa (Berisford, Kulman, and Pienkowski, 1970). The position of pupal cells as enlarged elliptical-elongate termini parallel to the wood grain occurs in modern species *Dendroctonus* and other members of the tribe Tomicini (Chamberlin, 1939; Balachowsky, 1949), but also in numerous other genera.

This scolytid engraving is attributed to an unidentified species of *Dendroctonus*, whose closest relatives are the Pinaceae-feeding Eurasian *Tomicus* Latreille (8 species) and *Hylurgus* Latreille (2 species) and the North American *Pseudoxylenus* Swaine (11 species) (Peyerimhoff, 1919; Chamberlin, 1958, figs. 58–60; Bright, 1969, figs. 29–33). It is based on the six behavioral apomorphies itemized above: (1) the presence of a single egg gallery, (2) asymmetrical origin of larval tunnels, (3) lack of a “turning zone” in the central gallery, (4) secondary chambers, (5) branching larval tunnels, and (6) irregular spacing of egg niches along the gallery margin. Other less exacting criteria are consistent with such an assignment. It is notable in this context that extant tamarack, *Larix laricina*, with a transcontinental distribution extending from north-central Alaska to the New England Seaboard, is extensively and monophagously attacked by *D. simplex* (Langdor and Raske, 1987a, b), although the gallery structure of this extant species is significantly different from its fossil congeneric host. In fact, the gallery of *D. simplex* is more similar to a few of its distantly related *Pinus*-feeding species (Hopkins, 1909b, figs. 45, 63; Furniss, 1976, fig. 9; Rose and Lindquist, 1992, p. 60; but see Wilson, 1977, fig. 68g), than to its own sister-species, whose host is *Pseudotsuga*. Additionally the fossil material can be excluded from the more diverse clade that exclusively parasitizes *Pinus* (Wood, 1982; Kelley and Farrell, 1998), due to its lack of gallery systems characterized by very elongate egg chambers, thin and short larval tunnels placed at approximately regular and equal intervals on both sides of the egg chamber, and proportionately large pupal chambers (Hopkins, 1909b, fig. 45 for *D. ponderosae*; Wood, 1982, fig. 64 for *D. adjunctus*; Beal and Massey, 1945, pl. 14 for *D. frontalis*).

Within *Dendroctonus*, the fossil scolytid gallery is closest to that of *D. rufipennis*, whose hosts are all species of *Picea*, and to *D. pseudotsugae*, whose hosts are *Pseudotsuga menziesii* (Mirbel) Franco (Douglas fir), *P. macrocarpa* (Vasey) Mayr (bigcone fir), and perhaps *Tsuga heterophylla* (Rafinesque) Sargent (western hemlock) and *Larix occidentalis*. Although structural attributes of the Eocene bark engraving circumscribe a *Dendroctonus* relationship, definitive generic identification needs to be bolstered by examination of variability of additional complete gallery and tunnel systems on specimens of *Larix altoborealis*. In summary, this Eocene fossil can be placed in an older, Pinaceae-feeding lineage of *Dendroctonus*; apparently it became extinct as subsequent *Dendroctonus* species later colonized Holarctic pinaceous confiers.

**DISCUSSION**

**Fossil history of the Scolytidae and their gymnosperm hosts**—Boring into or engraving of wood and other vascular plant tissues is an ancient life habit (Labandeira, 1998a, b). The earliest well-documented examples from the fossil record are detritivorous oribatid mite borings in a variety of plant hosts from a 17-million-year interval during the Late Carboniferous of North America (Cichan and Taylor, 1982; Labandeira, Phillips, and Norton, 1997). Oribatid mite borings into wood also are known from the Permian of Europe (Goeth and Wilde, 1992) and Antarctica (Weaver, McLoughlin, and Drinnan, 1997). Borings of considerably larger diameter occur in Permian glossopterid woods (Zavada and Mentis, 1992; Weaver, McLoughlin, and Drinnan, 1997). Oribatid mite borings into wood also are known from the Permian of Europe (Goeth and Wilde, 1992) and Antarctica (Weaver, McLoughlin, and Drinnan, 1997). Borings of considerably larger diameter occur in Permian glossopterid woods (Zavada and Mentis, 1992; Weaver, McLoughlin, and Drinnan, 1997) and are attributed to insects, possibly beetles (Labandeira, 1997, 1998a). The earliest solid evidence for beetle wood borings originates from the Late Triassic of Germany (Linck, 1949) and Arizona, USA (Walker, 1938). Three distinctive types of borings and engravings were described by Walker (1938), the culprits of which could have been buprestid or cerambycid beetles (Wood, cited in Labandeira et al., 1997, p. 2031).
in Boucot, 1990). Of these, the ichnogenus *Paleoipidus* Walker, occurring in wood of *Araucarioxylon* Kraus in Schimper, could have been constructed by a member of the Platypodidae (Wood, cited in Boucot, 1990), a family of wood-boring beetles closely related to the Scolytidae (Wood, 1973, 1986). Several Jurassic occurrences of beetle wood borings have been attributed to the Cupedidae, Cerambicidae, and Buprestidae (Zhou and Zhang, 1989; Tidwell and Ash, 1990; Genise and Hazeldine, 1995). However, none illustrate the highly stereotyped gallery and tunnel patterns typical of even the most primitive Scolytidae. Although Crowson (1981) supported the above observations by stating that the Scolytidae did not differentiate until the Cretaceous (also see Ponomarenko, 1995), others indicate that an earlier Mesozoic origin on conifers is more likely (Sturgeon and Mitton, 1982; Wood, 1982). This is likely, although earlier Mesozoic woods may lack sufficient or well-enough developed structural features to allow assignment to the Pinaceae.

The first well-documented scolytid engravings are known from Lower Cretaceous coniferous wood and cones. The best example was initially described without illustration (Blair, 1943) from a decorticated conifer log with radiating cambial tunnels originating from undefined central chambers. Blair (1943) compared these cambial engravings to the extant scolytid beetle *Hylastes pelliatius* Gylenhall, although Wood (1986) indicated that they resemble the galleries of certain Ctenophorini. Subsequently, this and additional material were described and figured by Jarzembowski (1990), who established its age as late Berriasian to mid-Valanginian and formally assigned it to *Paleoscolythus* Walker (1938) as *P. sussexensis* Jarzembowski. Other illustrations of this material are provided in Jarzembowski (1984), Stephenson (1991), and Scott, Stephenson, and Chaloner (1992). This material was reassigned by Stephenson (1991) to a curculionid weevil similar to extant Pinaceae-feeding *Pissodes*, which constructs a radial system of larval tunnels originating from a single egg chamber (Hopkins, 1911, pl. 15c). Nevertheless, this engraving bears several behavioral features characteristic of the Scolytidae, of which undescribed body fossils have been recorded from slightly younger (Hauterivian) Lebanese amber (Jarzemowski, 1990). A second, somewhat younger Lower Cretaceous (Aptian) scolytid gallery system was described in the axis of the cone *Pityostrobus milleri* Falder et al. (1999). The damage of this cone resembles that of extant *Conophthorus* (Boucot, 1983, pl. 10b; Tanaka, 1987). As reevaluated by Wood and Bright (1992), this deposit consists of ~23 species of bark beetles in seven mostly primitive genera, two of which are fossil. Of these, the Pinaceae-feeding *Hylastes* and *Hylurgops* represent the sister group (Hylastini) to *Dendroctonus* (Sequeira, Normark, and Farrell, 2000) and provide a minimal age for that genus as late Eocene, or ~38 Ma (Gradstein and Ogg, 1996). Early Miocene Dominican amber has produced 20 scolytid species (Bright and Stock, 1982; Grimaldi, 1996), which are allocated to 14 genera, of which 6 are extinct (Bright and Poinar, 1994). The two most abundant amber deposits—Baltic and Dominican amber—lack Tomicini taxa, in spite of preserving 43 species and 21 mutually exclusive genera. This is explained possibly by the lack of conifer hosts in these biotas. One notable exception of the late Eocene pineaceous resin producer, *“Pinner” succinifera* Convertz from the Baltic region, which evidently is related to extant *Pseudolarix* of the Abietoideae (Anderson and LePage, 1995). *Dendroctonus* body fossils are uncommon in glacially associated latest Pleistocene to early Holocene deposits, but have been found in southern Ontario, Canada; Minnesota, USA; and the Front Range of Colorado, USA, represented by *D. rufipennis*, *D. simplex*, and unassigned species, often with co-occurring needles or wood of *Picea* and *Larix* (Ashworth et al., 1977; Ashworth et al., 1981; Elias, 1985).

The colonization of Pinaceae by *Dendroctonus* and its immediate ancestors—Extant conifers consist of seven to nine families representing ~600 species, of which the Pinaceae are the most speciose, amounting to ~215 species or ~35% of the total (Farjon, 1990; Mabberley, 1993). Within the Pinaceae, four subfamilies comprised of 11 genera are recognized...
The genus *Dendroctonus* is a member of the Tribe Tomicini within the subfamily Hylesinae; its closest relatives are the Pinaceae-feeding genera *Tomicus*, *Hylurgus*, and *Pseudohylesinus* (Wood, 1982). *Dendroctonus* is a widespread, cold-temperate to subtropical clade of 19 species, of which 17 occur in North America and 2 in Eurasia (Wood, 1982; Bentz and Stock, 1986; Zúñiga et al., 1999). Of the Eurasian taxa, the Chinese species *D. armandii* Tsai and Li (1959) occurs on *Pinus* and the other is a clade of six species. Of the latter, one subclade contains four species, three that have colonized *Picea* (Massey and Wygant, 1954; Schmid and Frye, 1977), and the other subclade consists of two species, one on *Larix* and one on *Pseudotsuga* (Bedard, 1950; Lanier, 1981; Werner, 1986; Kelley and Farrell, 1998). These phloem-feeding taxa are monophagous (species specific), or oligophagous at either the first level, in which there is colonization of multiple host-species in the same genus, or less commonly at the second level, characterized by establishment among multiple host-species within closely related genera (Stark, 1982; Sturgeon and Mitton, 1982). Some instances of second-level oligophagy or even rare polyphagy may reflect mere presence of larvae or adults on an atypical host rather than true completion of a life cycle. For example, one instance of second-level oligophagy has been ruled out in *D. micans*, which is said to colonize species of *Picea* and *Pinus*, but has been found on *Pseudotsuga*, *Abies*, and *Larix* (Wood, 1982). However, the beetle is now known to lack the ability for completing larval development in the three latter genera (Wainhouse and Beech-Garwood, 1994). Because of their high level of host specificity and well-described life habits, *Dendroctonus* is a near-ideal system for detecting coevolutionary associations among a tractable number of distinctive hosts. Their highly distinctive patterns of subcortical damage allows for assignments usually to the generic level, particularly since a rich literature has been devoted to gallery and tunnel recognition among all target trees of the Pinaceae, particularly on Douglas fir by *D. pseudotsugae* and ponderosa pine by *D. ponderosa* (Keen, 1952; Furniss and Carolin, 1977; Johnson and Lyon, 1991). Moreover, owing to their profound economic impact on valuable timber trees, the life history of no other bark beetle genus has been as intensively examined as *Dendroctonus*, with the possible exception of *Ips* (Bright, 1976).

Figures 10 and 11 illustrate the phylogeny of the four subfamilies of Pinaceae hosts and contrast two hypotheses explaining their colonization by *Dendroctonus* lineages. The hypothesis of plant-host relationships is based on "consensus" data among the four subfamilies constituting the Pinaceae, discussed above, while their bark beetle colonizers are represented by the results of a study by Kelley and Farrell (1998) based on mitochondrial DNA sequence data. Included as a sister-lineage to *Dendroctonus* is the closely related Hylastini (node 1), demonstrated by Sequeira, Normark, and Farrell (2000). Based on the preferred hypothesis presented in Fig. 10, once *Dendroctonus* originated, it colonized Pinioideae (*Pinus*) first, currently represented by the basal clade (not shown) of *Dendroctonus armandi* on *Pinus armandii* from China (collapsed onto node 2). This was followed by a subsequent cladogenetic event in which the ancestor of a diverse clade of 12 extant species again colonized *Pinus* (node 2), the ancestral host. Then its sister-group diverged into two clades, one now consisting of three extant species colonizing *Picea* of the Pinioideae (node 3) and the other presently containing two extant species colonizing the Laricoideae, namely, *Pseudotsuga* (node 4) and *Larix* (node 5). Given this colonization sequence, and including the Eocene fossil occurrence, there is congruence between the inferred order of appearance of host-plant genera and their *Dendroctonus* bark beetle associates. The sequence is Pinioideae, and subsequently Piceoideae + Laricoideae. Based on the preexisting occurrence of Cretaceous Pinioideae, Piceoideae, and Laricoideae, an earlier existence can be posited for the Tomicini in general and *Dendroctonus* in particular as a relatively early lineage of the Scolytidae. Including the paraphyletically interspersed Hylastini, Polygraphini, and the secondarily angiosperm-feeding Hylesinini (Sequeira, Normark, and Farrell, 2000; see also Kuschel, Leschen, and Zimmerman, 2000). These lineages feed almost entirely on Pinaceae and Araucariaceae, providing circumstantial evidence for late Mesozoic colonization events. The absence of relevant body fossils in appropriate deposits could be attributable to the lack of searching or taphonomic bias, although undescribed scolytids have been reported from Early Cretaceous Lebanon and amber (Jarzembowski, 1990). Additionally, there is the possibility of the lack of recognition of appropriate scolytid engravings in conifer woods from warm-to cool-temperate floras of the North American Cretaceous and Paleocene. The most parsimonious interpretation is the geochronological origination of *Dendroctonus* relatively early in the phylogenetic history of the Pinaceae and its four constituent clades. This is consistent with the parallel cladogenesis model of Brooks and Mitter (1984).

An alternative interpretation of the occurrence of a middle Eocene *Dendroctonus* engraving on *Larix* (Fig. 11) is to posit a delayed colonization of Pinaceae until the mid-Cenozoic (Wood, 1986). This view holds that *Dendroctonus* is not phylogenetically basal within the Scolytidae and represents a de-
Figs. 10–11. Coupled phylograms showing two hypotheses for the evolutionary colonization by ancestral lineages of *Dendroctonus* bark beetles (dashed lines, taxa with normal font) of their pineaceous hosts (solid lines, taxa with bold font) that belong to the subfamilies Pinoideae (*Pinus*), Piceoideae (*Picea*), and Laricoideae (*Larix* and *Pseudotsuga*). 10. The preferred hypothesis is based on a geochronologically older origin of *Dendroctonus*, supporting the Pinaceae-feeding sister-groups (*Dendroctonus* + Hylastini). Additional support is provided by more basal taxa to the *Dendroctonus* + Hylastini clade that feed on Pinaceae (Sequeira, Normark, and Farrell, 2000). 11. An alternate hypothesis is based on the geochronologically recent origin of *Dendroctonus* (Wood, 1986), indicating that conifer-feeding is a secondary acquisition.
rived lineage that secondarily acquired pinaeaceous hosts (Wood, 1986), in contrast to the analysis of Sequeira, Normark, and Farrell (2000). Interestingly, the sequence of colonization of major pinaeaceous clades by Dendroctonus, as determined by the analyses of Kelley and Farrell (1998), is topologically congruent with their plant-host phylogeny deduced by a variety of molecular, anatomical, and fossil data. Accordingly, rather than positing parallel cladogenesis that is consistent with the phylogenetically basal congruent radiation of Dendroctonus and subclades of Pinaceae, the sequential evolution model of Jermy (1984) would best explain a delayed colonization. However, based on what is known of the phylogenetic relationships and history of the Pinaceae and Dendroctonus, it appears that mid-Cenozoic sequential evolution is highly unlikely.

An interesting pattern is present in the colonization history of Larix. Evidently only the currently less diverse, typically lowland-inhabiting, short-bracted larches were colonized by extant and middle Eocene species of Dendroctonus. There is the single exception of D. pseudotsugae that has been collected on the long-bracted Larix occidentalis (Wood, 1982), though complete life cycle viability on this host needs to be confirmed (also see Wainhouse and Beech-Garwood, 1994). All other occurrences of Dendroctonus are on short-bracted species, namely North American L. laricina and the Eurasian L. sibirica Ledebour (Wood, 1963, 1982; Bright, 1976; Yannovskij, 1999). Curiously, Rozhkov (1970) did not record Dendroctonus in a compendium of phytophagous insects on Siberian larch, P. sibirica. The colonization of Larix by the Tomicini occurred by middle Eocene time (Jagels, LePage, and Jiang, 2001); it was again colonized during the later Cenozoic by Dendroctonus simplex. Nevertheless, the major exception to the colonization of Larix is the conspicuous absence of Dendroctonus on the twice-as-spicose, long-bracted, mostly montane species. This is a pattern that begs an explanation. Perhaps an answer involves a distinctive spectrum of terpene and other resin volatiles that have been deterrents rather than attractants to potential Dendroctonus colonizers.

The persistence of plant–insect associations in macroevolutionary time—The occurrence of a middle Eocene tomicine brood gallery on Larix is relevant for understanding the maintenance of host specificities among a tribe of bark beetles and their pinaeaceous hosts during the past 45 million years (Futuyma and Moreno, 1988). The assignment of this engraving to an earlier representative of Dendroctonus implies that the Pinaeaceae were colonized by the middle Eocene and later were recolonized by modern Dendroctonus species or were continuously colonized by this evolving lineage. These and other fossil and phylogenetic data indicate the early colonization of Pinaceae by Dendroctonus (Fig. 10) and the phylogenetically basal origin of the genus within the Scolytidae is consistent with parallel cladogenesis. In this context, the long-term avoidance of feeding on long-bracted species of Larix is significant, considering that the avoided species of Larix are more species diverse than the colonized species. Fortunately, there have been investigations into the nature of bark beetle isolation mechanisms in the Pinaceae, and a consensus indicates that various volatile compounds occurring in conifer oleoresin, principally terpenoids, act as attractants or deterrents to particular Dendroctonus species. This allows for the securing of certain host species and the avoidance of other species (Renwick and Vité, 1970; Werner et al., 1981), which may be the case for the long-bracted Larix species. At low concentrations, some terpenoids are attractants to certain Dendroctonus species, whereas at elevated levels, these same compounds often act as deterrents (Renwick and Vité, 1970; Cook and Hain, 1988). In many instances, these volatile compounds chemically mimic or are the same as mass-aggregation pheromones produced by their host-specific bark beetles, thus serving as direct lures to host trees (Rudinsky, 1963; Renwick and Vité, 1969). The nature of the terpenoid chemical spectra, timing of response elicitation, concentration level, production of secondary beetle pheromones, and other life history aspects contribute to a complex interplay at many biological levels, moderating the types and levels of bark beetle infestation. For example, the production of appropriate secondary pheromones by females consuming suitable phloem of host trees will attract conspecific males for mating in galleries, resulting in subsequent gallery construction and oviposition (Rudinsky, 1963, 1968).

Monoterpenes are low-molecular-weight, volatile byproducts of terpenoid metabolism that occur in conifers (Sturgeon and Mitton, 1982) and undoubtedly were present in ancestral Mesozoic members of the Pinaceae. Typically such compounds deter insects, not only in conifers, but also in a wide array of angiosperms (Harborne, 1972). During geologic time, such initial insect deterrents also can be used by insect herbivores that evolve the ability to metabolically detoxify compounds such as terpenoids or even sequester them for defense against potential predators. A well-documented case is the association between Bursera N. J. Jacquin ex L. (Burseraceae) and its Blepharida Chevrolat (Chrysomelidae) herbivores, which is a prime macroevolutionary example of an insect clade tracking the chemical similarity rather than the phylog-
eny of its hosts per se (Becerra, 1997; Becerra and Venable, 2000). This type of host specialization and tracking by insects also has been extensively demonstrated for *Dendroctonus* and its Pinoideae hosts (Lanier and Burkholder, 1974; Sturgeon and Mitton, 1982). Although the historical data are tentative, we suggest that the interplay of modern-aspect host conifer and bark beetle terpenoid compounds (Pinaceae and *Dendroctonus*) has been in existence during the past 45 million years at the minimum. This interplay also may be related to the conspicuous absence of colonization of one Laricoideae lineage, namely the long-bracted *Larix* clade. Future fossil evidence may extend the association with *Dendroctonus* and other Tomicini bark beetles to older Piceoideae, Pinoideae, and perhaps Abietoideae lineages, based on diagnostic and stereotypical damage patterns, similar in extension to the Late Cretaceous colonization of Zingiberales by hispine beetles (Wilt et al., 2000) and the earlier Cretaceous occurrence on Plantaceae of modern taxa of nepticulid leaf-miners (Labandeira et al., 1994).

**LITERATURE CITED**


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