A New Species of the Tribe Trogini
(Hymenoptera: Ichneumonidae)

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Conocalama catalinarum spec. nov.  ♂

Type locality.—Mt. Lemmon, 9,000 ft., St. Catalina Mts., Arizona.

Holotype.—♂ H. E. Evans, 2-4 Aug. 1948, C.N.C. No. 6529.

Paratypes.—7 ♂ from type locality, H. E. Evans, 2-4 Aug. 1948 in Can-
adian National Collection, Cornell Coll., G. H. Heinrich Coll.

A uniformly deep black species. Wings yellowish-brown with a distinct
black band at the end, the base being indistinctly infuscated. Mimics strongly
the colour and general appearance of some Pepsis species of the southwestern
States. Length, 28 mm.

Male

Inner orbits more or less, middle of clypeus and an indistinctly limited area
around the middle of outer orbits obscurely reddish or yellowish red. Flagellum
with short oval thyloides on joints 4-25-26, almost black, usually obscurely
ferrugineous below and the joints of the basal third with reddish base at the outer
side.

Agrees morphologically with brullei Cress. except that the notaulices are
somewhat more strongly developed and extend over the middle of the mesonotum.
Elevation of the postpetiole well developed with a more or less pronounced
deepening in the middle of its posterior slope.

Book Notices


Nikol’skaya’s monograph belongs to the “Opredelitel’” (or, broadly speak-
ing, the “Taxonomic Guide”) series. This was started in 1927 but its numbering
from at least 1950 onwards seems to mesh with that of the Fauna U.S.S.R. The
latter started in 1911, with a New Series in 1935. The recent numbering sug-
gests contribution numbers for the Zoological Institute of the Academy of the
U.S.S.R., rather than the separate numbering of two series. As with the other
faunal volumes, Nikol’skaya’s has been difficult to obtain, coming to hand only
in 1955.

The publication of the Fauna series is of great interest to Western taxono-
mists, although also a source of embarrassment to those of us without some
knowledge of the Russian language. Nevertheless, in this case an extensive
familiarity with this tongue is not needed for the most part. Keys occupy 469
pages and are written in the usual abbreviated style; thus no verbs as such appear,
while nouns and adjectives are in the nominative, or follow a preposition, or
occur in a recognisable participle phrase. Grammatical pitfalls are restricted
mainly to the recognition of plural nouns, of comparative adjectives and of ad-
verbs. A vocabulary of less than 500 words is necessary for these keys, supple-
mented by the list of common names for Russian insect hosts (pp. 566-8). The
meanings of morphological terms can be found through the illustrated pre-
liminary discussion upon taxonomic morphology. Ignorance of Russian is
therefore not an insurmountable barrier to reading at least the main part of
Nikol’skaya’s work.