

**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 Canadian 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 ferruginous 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.

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**Book Notices**

[**THE CHALCID FAUNA OF THE U.S.S.R.**], by [M. N. Nikol'skaya], [Opred. Faune S.S.R.] 44, 1952, pp. 574, figs. 592 (in Russian).

Nikol'skaya's monograph belongs to the "Opredeleteli" (or, broadly speaking, 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 suggests 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 taxonomists, 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 adverbs. A vocabulary of less than 500 words is necessary for these keys, supplemented by the list of common names for Russian insect hosts (pp. 566-8). The meanings of morphological terms can be found through the illustrated preliminary 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.