

cal of a female (queen); viewed from above, with prominent but rounded humeral angles and a distinct constriction or concavity on each side of the body anterior to the insertions of the front pair of wings.

Described from four females collected at Spanaway, Wash., and two females from Tenino, Wash. The females from Tenino are similar to those from Spanaway except that they are lighter in color.

**CHRYSIS FUSCIPENNIS BR., A RECENT ADVENTIVE WASP IN
WASHINGTON, D. C., FROM THE OLD WORLD**

(HYMENOPTERA, CHRYSIDIDAE)

Recent captures of *Chrysis* (*Chrysis*) *fuscipennis* Brullé in Washington, D. C., indicate that it is now an established member of the Nearctic fauna. The first specimen, a female, was caught alive by T. P. Cassidy in an office of the South Building of the Department of Agriculture in downtown Washington on July 28, 1953. A pair was taken by Miss Hazel Wharton in an office of the same building on June 8 and 27, 1956. I captured another female when it flew into an office in the U. S. National Museum on June 26, 1956. This species has a wide distribution in the Old World, where it occurs in the eastern half of the Palearctic Region, and in the Oriental and Australian Regions. Several years ago it became established in Hawaii (Pemberton, 1952, Proc. Hawaii. Ent. Soc. 14: 360).

C. fuscipennis has been recorded as a parasite of *Eumenes conica* (F.) in India (Bingham, 1899. Jour. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. 12: 586). No adventive eumenine wasps have been captured in Washington, and the host species of the chrysidid in this area are unknown. However, the chrysidid presumably could effect its development on any of our native mud-daubers such as the species of *Eumenes*, *Sceliphron*, *Chalybion*, or *Trypoxylon politum* Say.

C. fuscipennis may be distinguished readily from any of our native species by the following combination of characters: very dark wings; malar space 0.4 times as long as first segment of antennal flagellum; facial concavity punctate, the punctures confluent in transverse rows; anterior ocellus enclosed by a semi-circular ridge arising from the straight transverse facial ridge; dorsal length of head a little greater than pronotal length; lateral margin of third abdominal tergum slightly concave or sinuate; and apical teeth of third tergum short and obtuse, the median teeth closer to each other than to the lateral teeth.—KARL V. KROMBEIN, *Entomology Research Branch, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.*

BOOK REVIEW

DIE WANDERAMEISEN DER NEOTROPISCHEN REGION, by Thomas Borgmeier. *Studia Entomologica* Nr. 3, 716 pp., 87 plates, 1955. Editora Vozes Limitada, Petropolis, R. J., Brazil. Price \$15.00.

It is fortunate that so difficult a group of ants as this should have been revised by one who is not only an accomplished myrmecologist but a scholar and editor