INTRODUCTION sections and is followed by a species key in English. The previous volume on Conognatha by Hoscheck (1934) divided the genus into four informal groups, one (Group III) coinciding with Pithiscus; these informal groups have been eliminated in this new revision with the genus divided into two subgenera: Conognatha (s. str.) (individual species’ treatments: pp. 62-83, photos 1-36, genitalia figs. 1-19) and Conognatha (Pithiscus) (individual species’ treatments: pp. 84-134, photos 37-120, genitalia figs. 20-64).

In this work, the authors have recognized 79 species, with two species described as new and three are reinstated, and five valid subspecies. In addition, there are 82 synonyms listed and the 54 unavailable names (infrasubspecific, nomina nuda) are not listed. One concern in not listing or discussing infrasubspecific names is that without examining types of such taxa, but simply not including such because they are not available by definition, potentially excludes taxa that may represent valid names that would become available with a modern definition.

Each species’ discussion contains an abbreviated original citation, synonymies, a short summary description illuminating “distinctive principle characters”, then a summary of distribution, the label data and location(s) of type specimens and a list of additional specimens studied. One note about the synonymy listings given in this volume in comparison with the recent catalogue pages under Conognatha (Bellamy, 2008) is that several of the taxa listed as new synonyms were, in fact, proposed by different authors in earlier works. For example, Pithiscus plebeja Rothkirch, 1912 was first considered a synonym of Conognatha subdilatata Saunders, 1869 by Hoscheck (1934: 221), but listed as a “syn. nov.” in this volume (p. 129); several other taxa are also perceived as
new synonyms and yet are not. These details would be easy to overlook without including the full spectrum of earlier taxonomic works. One name left out of this work is Conognatha theryi Obenberger, 1934, proposed as a replacement name for Pithiscus vicinus Théry, 1911 with the assumption that Théry’s name was preoccupied by P. vicinus Germain or Germain and Kerremans, 1906. However, P. vicinus Germain is a manuscript name and only repeated as such by Germain and Kerremans (1906), yet cited thereafter as if validly described by Germain and Kerremans (Hoscheck 1931, 1934; Obenberger, 1934; Blackwelder, 1944; Bellamy, 2008). Since P. vicinus Germain is a nomen nudum, P. vicinus Théry, 1911 is valid and P. theryi Obenberger, 1934 is an unnecessary replacement name. None of these names are found in the index of Moore and Lander’s volume, while P. vicinus Théry is included in the listing of “type material”, although not as a synonym, of Conognatha klugii (Gory, 1841) (p. 108). The names theryi and vicinus are omitted from the index.

In concluding the main text of the revision with the species’ treatments, both authors are shown in color photos on p. 134. Thereafter appear 20 color plates illustrating all species and subspecies (and the variation of some) and male genitalic line drawings before a brief summary and acknowledgments in French and Spanish. The volume concludes with the Bibliography, Index, and Table of Contents.

This softbound volume is nicely appointed and a valuable contribution to our understanding of this interesting group, but with the few slight caveats discussed above.

In summary, this work has 172 pp., 20 color plates for 120 dorsal habitus photographs, 64 genitalic line drawings. Text in French; Introduction in French, genus discussion in French and Spanish; abstracts and keys to species in French, Spanish, and English. The book can be purchased directly at the website of the Editorial Magellanes (www.magellanes.net/magellanes_systematiques.html) at a cost of 60 Euros + shipping.

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