

Canada, *separatus* Cr., *morrisoni* Cr., and the widely distributed and chameleonic *rufocinctus* Cr.

A second part of the work treats of the species south of the United States. Here we find as many as twenty species of the Dumoucheli group, if we include the four northern forms, of which two have already been taken in Mexico, sixteen of the Fraternal group, only four of the Pratorum group, and no representative of any other group.

Dr. Franklin follows five of his groups into the Old World, but thinks that the Auricomus and Fraternal groups are not certainly known to be represented there. He has probably not seen the male of *Bombus cullumanus* Kirby, a rare and little known European species, of which *rufocinctus* appears to be the nearctic representative. The name *dumoucheli* Rad. is not employed by European workers, but it appears to be synonymous with *armeniacus* a Central Asiatic form allied to *pomorum* Panzer, the type of a well known group in Europe. Reference is also made by Dr. Franklin to five other groups occurring in the Old World, but, so far as is known, absent from America.

The author treats the genus *Psithyrus*, consisting of the parasitic bumble-bees in the same thorough and liberal manner as *Bombus*. Eleven forms of *Psithyrus* have been separated in the region north of Mexico, but three of these are unpaired sexes. The only record of a *Psithyrus* from South America is that of F. Smith from Brazil, but Dr. Franklin doubts if it was ever taken there.

In his work Dr. Franklin introduces new names for six Bombid species north of Mexico and for ten species south of the Mexican border. In the case of some forms the relationships are so close that Dr. Franklin considers "it must be entirely a matter of personal opinion whether they should be given full species rank or considered only a subspecies," a view with which none at this date will quarrel. The author also buries as synonymous a large number of old names. That he is well qualified to do this is evident from the fact that he has seen and examined "practically all of the types of species described by the New World workers on the group."

The twenty-two plates consist of illustrations of various structures, chiefly camera-lucida drawings of the genitalia and of