

the leathery brown leaves of the bored stem stand out strongly. So one may note the presence of this borer in new territory, even from trolley car or railway train. The principal and only parasite found so far subsisting on this species has not yet been obtained in the imago. There are two or more broods of them surely, since as early as stage four many of the borers have succumbed and the parasites hatched by June 30. The parasitic larvæ that mature by August 10 hybernate after spinning up in a tough cocoon. It is an hymenopterous species, with a larva in miniature like that of *Sphecius*, having pointed, extensile, anterior segments, and attacks the host externally. They attain a length of four millimeters, subsist on the juices of the dead host, and mature rapidly, a necessity under the circumstances. From two to ten may infest one host, and they spin their flattened, tapering cocoons together in a mass in a nearby portion of the larval tunnel. At a late date in the fall they are yet unchanged to a pupal form. In our rather extended breedings of this group heretofore this parasite has not been encountered with any other species.

BOOK NOTICE.

THE BOMBIDÆ OF THE NEW WORLD.—Transactions of the American Entomological Society, XXXVIII, pp. 177-486, issued Feb. 4, 1913; XXXIX, pp. 73-200, issued July 17, 1913; 22 plates. By H. J. Franklin, Ph. D.

That this extensive monograph of the genera *Bombus* and *Psithyrus* has taken its turn as one of the regular series of papers published by the American Entomological Society, and has therefore appeared without any flourish of trumpets, will not obscure the fact that it is not only a work of great merit, recording the author's painstaking investigations into structural and other characters whereby the species of this somewhat difficult group are well separated with the aid of the material at his disposal—about 5000 North American and about 1000 South American specimens comprising many public and private collections, but also a work that is of especial value to Canadians because of the important position that bumble-bees occupy in the insect fauna of Canada. Of the 47 species of *Bombus* recorded from the region north of Mexico 37 have been found north of the United States