

and has the remarkable feature of lacking the sexual band of androconia or special scales, which is such a striking characteristic of the males of all the other species in the genus. The plate is a very beautiful one, and shows a pale male and the full life-history with the exception of the pupa. The female figured, although of course copied from an actual specimen, is hardly typical of that sex, and it is to be hoped that at some future time Mr. Edwards will publish another illustration showing the more usual form, which has a much richer appearance both on the upper and under sides.

*Ch. Macounii* is decidedly a variable species, both in the intensity of the golden brown of the wings, in the amount of infuscation along the nervures, and in the size and number of the ocelli. Both sexes frequently have three ocelli on the primaries, and occasionally four. One specimen in my collection, plainly a male, has four distinct ocelli on the primaries, the second and fourth from the apex large and pupilled. In fact, this specimen has more nearly the markings of what appears to me the typical form of the females. There is also a very much infuscated variation of the male which is rarely taken, in which the nervures are all broadly bordered and the greater part of the surface of the disk is covered with dark scales. One of these was mentioned by Mr. Edwards in his original description (CAN. ENT., XVII., p. 74), and was omitted from the plate now published for want of space. The life-history of this species has not yet been fully worked out, as no one has succeeded in obtaining the pupa. It will probably be much like that of *Ch. Chryxus*; but for the present it is unknown, and it remains for some expert and patient breeder to carry the larvæ through all their stages and obtain this missing link. The eggs are easily obtained when a female has been captured; but the breeding is very tedious, the larval life lasting nearly two years.

JAMES FLETCHER.

MONOGRAPH OF THE NORTH AMERICAN PROCTOTRYPIDÆ, by William H. Ashmead. Bulletin of the U. S. National Museum, No. 45; pages 472; plates 18.

Every student of the Hymenoptera must be delighted at the issue of this magnificent volume, which bears most ample testimony to the extensive studies and patient industry of the author. Treating, as he does, of a family in which the American species had previously been but meagrely represented in collections, he has necessarily been compelled to describe