It is not known which of the Diptera are parasitized by the various Hymenoptera. Raymond J. Gagné kindly determined the cecidomyiid, Willis W. Wirth the drosophilid, Bernard D. Burks the Hymenoptera, and I am responsible for the remainder. The specimens are deposited in the U. S. National Museum.

The data concerning *Cladochaeta nebulosa* are especially interesting because no biological information on any species of the genus is so far available. The puparium is 2.18 mm long; light brownish; strongly flattened anterodorsally in a typically drosophilid manner; has anterior spiracles projecting 0.135 mm, with a vertical row of 2 or 3 long tubules comprising a little more than half of the length of the projection and with a much shorter tubule somewhat laterad of each end of the row; and has the posterior end tapering to a point consisting of a slender stigmatophore 0.2 mm long, ending in a pair of adjacent tubules.

**LITERATURE CITED**


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**BOOK REVIEW**


If there is any truth in the old axiom that, "The longer one works with honeybees the less he knows about them," it would seem that this author has undertaken a most formidable task trying to live up to the promises implied by the title of this book. While in all honesty I can't say that he quite achieves his goal, this book does cover the subject of beekeeping quite well. Too often authors of this type of book are unaware of or ignore the fact that beekeeping practices, problems, and solutions vary widely in different parts of the country. Dr. Morse's experience and familiarity with beekeeping in both the northern and southern parts of the country make it possible for him to avoid the pitfalls of generalities so that he has produced a quite complete yet readable discussion of general beekeeping.

One criticism that might be made of this book is the scope of subject matter which the author tries to cover. Such a wide range of subjects ranging from "How to start keeping bees," through "How to prepare honey for showing and how to judge it," inevitably means that some subjects cannot be discussed in as much detail as they might warrant. This is particularly true with regard to the discussion of major and minor nectar plants. Many readers will also find it odd that the author waits until the last chapter of the book to discuss the biology of the honeybee instead of making it the first subject as is usually done.

However, all things considered, Dr. Morse's book will make a fine addition to the library of all professional apiculturists, and certainly all hobby beekeepers will find it an excellent source of practical and scientific information about the honeybee.

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