

The final chapter is about pollen thieves—bees that sneak into the nests of a host bee and lay their egg in the nest. When the “cuckoo bee” egg hatches, the cleptoparasite will kill the host offspring and consume the pollen resources. Cleptoparasite bees only parasitize other bees (cleptoparasitism has evolved 27 times), and each victim is in a different bee lineage. Cleptoparasites typically parasitize bees that are closely related, usually in the same family (Emry’s rule; see page 254). Like the other chapters, there is a section with identification tips, a size range scale, distribution map, and colorful, crisp photos. At the end of the book is a pronunciation guide of bee names, an index, and photographic acknowledgments.

Overall the book is arranged in a highly useful format that is suitable for the beginner as well as the seasoned entomologist. The book is highly recommended as a vehicle for bee awareness and an introduction to the most

common families in the United States and Canada. Understanding how our environment works is a daunting task, but if everyone starts with an appreciation of our insect friends, especially the bees, we will be one step closer to a global conservation movement that may be the most important action we will ever take.

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Howard O. Clark, Jr.  
Garcia and Associates  
993 Ezie Ave., Clovis, CA 93611-2019  
E-mail: hclark@garciaandassociates.com

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#### ERRATUM: “ACOUSTIC DETECTION REVEALS FINE-SCALE DISTRIBUTIONS OF *MYOTIS LUCIFUGUS*, *MYOTIS SEPTENTRIONALIS*, AND *PERIMYOTIS SUBFLAVUS* IN EASTERN NEBRASKA” (2016)

The publisher would like to draw attention to a minor error in the following print article:

WHITE, J.A., C.A. LEMEN, AND P.W. FREEMAN. 2016. Acoustic detection reveals fine-scale distributions of *Myotis lucifugus*, *Myotis septentrionalis*, and *Perimyotis subflavus* in eastern Nebraska. *Western North American Naturalist* 76:27–35.

During PDF export, the fill of the circles in Fig. 3 was reversed, making the legends of the panels correct but inconsistent with similarly formatted maps in Figs. 1 and 2. We apologize for the confusion and have reprinted the figure here. All online versions have been corrected.

Fig. 3. Distribution of the tri-colored bat (*Perimyotis subflavus*): a, distribution based on publications (Jones 1964, Czaplewski et al. 1979, Benedict et al. 2000, and Benedict 2004) and museum specimens (University of Nebraska State Museum); b, distribution based on expert analysis of acoustic recordings for a single night at each site from June to August 2012 and 2014; c, distribution based on Kaleidoscope probabilities for these same data. Gray circles show areas with known underground mines. Counties identified in Fig. 1.

