project a little above the cork, place the cyanide in this small vial
and stop the mouth of the vial, above the poison, with a cotton
plug; or the smallest shell vials, 7 x 25 mm., can be used for the
same purpose when sunk in the corks of ordinary 2 dram vials, or
similar ones. Such vials are easier to obtain and have greater
durability for field collecting than the larger tube vials which so
often break without any provocation. In order to catch the eye
more readily, the upper surface of these poison-filled corks may
be marked with a large ink "P," and there is less chance of them
being used for material intended for rearing. Where shell vials
are not to be had, it would be easy to cut a short length of glass
tubing and seal one end in a lamp, inserting this sealed end in the
cork as if it were a small vial.

When working in the field at a distance from supplies, it is pos-
sible to carry two or three corks containing these small vials with-
out the poison, or even with the poison, tightly corked. As they
are needed, uncork and insert in the killing bottle. I am using the
large tube vials for killing and these have corks that are inter-
changeable. With such a holder for the poison there is much less
annoyance from disagreeable moisture than with other forms of
poison-bottles.

This idea is probably not a new one, indeed Prof. C. T. Brues
informs me that he has, for a number of years, used a bottle similar
to the one described above. He further adds that if a small amount
of crystallized boracic acid be added to the cyanide it causes more
rapid decomposition of the cyanide and an increased killing power
results. The addition of the boracic acid was suggested to Pro-
fessor Brues by Dr. George Bock of St. Louis, years ago.

LEPTURA EMARGINATA IN NEW ENGLAND.

Mrs. W. F. Buck of Melrose Highlands, Mass., brought to me
a short time since a specimen of this fine longicorn beetle taken
by her at Pequaket, N. H., about July 20, 1915. I have placed
it, with the donor's sanction, in the New England collection of
the Boston Society of Natural History.

A. P. Morse.
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