

NOTES AND QUERIES.

MEXICAN LEPIDOPTERA.—I am anxious to state at once, that in my paper on Mexican Lepidoptera (PAPILIO, Vol. IV, page 11), I have redescribed a species of Messrs. Grote and Robinson.

Ecpantheria tenella, mihi, is = *E. leucarctioides*, G. and R.

A typographical error also occurs, page 11, line 7, in which *impossible* is printed for *possible*, thus entirely altering my meaning. HY. EDWARDS.

A NEW ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At a meeting to which the entomologists of Washington and Baltimore were invited, held at the house of Dr. C. V. Riley, in Washington, D. C., on the evening of 29th February, 1884, and presided over by Rev. Dr. John G. Morris, of Baltimore, a resolution was unanimously adopted to establish an entomological society in Washington and vicinity, and a committee was appointed to draw up the necessary regulations and to call a future meeting for organization.

Washington, D. C., March 1, 1884.

B. PICKMAN MANN, Sec'y.

KILLING LARGE LEPIDOPTERA.—I have for many years killed large LEPIDOPTERA (*Bombycidae*, *Sphingidae*, etc.) by hypodermic injection after the fashion indicated by Mr. Blake, but long since discarded cyanide of potassium for carbolic acid and creosote, the preservative action of these and the protection they afford from parasites being manifest advantages. Either causes instant or nearly instant death, or its equivalent, by producing complete paralysis of the thoracic muscles without the troublesome rigor induced by cyanide. Even injections of chloroform, however, are not always sufficient to prevent muscular action in the abdomens of females of the larger species for considerable time, but as the operation undoubtedly induces complete insensibility, and such specimens are usually eviscerated at once, this is not an objection.

Those who do not possess hypodermic syringes can make an efficient apparatus for this purpose by drawing one of the slender glass tubes (known as "glass straws") to a point over a gas jet. If this is done in the middle of the tube a moment's labor with file and forceps will make two slender-pointed "blow-pipes" by means of which the poison can be introduced, this being effected by simply placing the pointed end in the liquid and placing the finger over the other orifice, lifting two or three drops *in* the pipe, inserting the point in the thorax of the victim and blowing into the open end.

C. E. WORTHINGTON.

MR. STRECKER'S COLLECTION.—During a recent visit to Reading I had an opportunity to inspect this remarkably rich collection for the third time. In it I had the pleasure of seeing three fine specimens of *Papilio Antimachus*, Drury, among them the "giant" once in the cabinet of Mr. Chapman; this is believed to be the largest specimen in collections, and was the third specimen captured; it measures within a fraction of 10 inches in expanse. The other specimens measure $8\frac{1}{2}$ and $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches respectively. Mr. Strecker informed me that "the first *Antimachus* cost Mr. Hewitson not £20, but over £200, as I had from himself at the time."

Among other rarities I noticed a finely preserved type-specimen of *Colias Boothii*, taken by the Ross Expedition in 1829. It is a ♂ of the var. *Chione*,



Murray-Aaron, Eugene. 1884. "Mr. Strecker's collection." *Papilio* 4(2), 41–42.

View This Item Online: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/39770>

Permalink: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/partpdf/318281>

Holding Institution

Smithsonian Libraries and Archives

Sponsored by

Smithsonian

Copyright & Reuse

Copyright Status: NOT_IN_COPYRIGHT

This document was created from content at the **Biodiversity Heritage Library**, the world's largest open access digital library for biodiversity literature and archives. Visit BHL at <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org>.