

Take one pint of Turpentine, and add to it about two ounces of 95% alcohol, shake thoroughly, and set aside until the liquids separate (the alcohol will be the upper liquid), remove the turpentine to another bottle (which should be quite clean), and add to it about one pint of distilled water, give another good shake, and set aside until separation takes place; the turpentine will now be on top; pour it off carefully, and add about one ounce of finely ground starch, and filter through paper; you will now have a pure and sparkling turpentine. The alcohol used need not be wasted, as it will do for cleaning slips, brushes, etc., also for burning.

After your insect has become clear in the carbolic acid and turpentine solution, remove it to a cell of proper depth, and drain off superfluous solution, arrange the wings, legs, and antennæ, add one or two drops of Canada balsam dissolved in turpentine, and apply the cover glass, remove any balsam that may have run over, and cement down the cover. If the directions given are carefully followed, you will have a mount that you can spend hours in examining, and one that will show better the internal organs, than can be done by following any other method of preparation with which I am acquainted. In this method of preparing insects, for microscopical examination, as in a great many other processes, the longest part of the process is the description.

BOOK NOTICES.

Canadian Spiders. by J. H. Emerton. Transactions of the Connecticut Academy, Vol. ix., July, 1894; 30 pp.; 4 plates.

This interesting and valuable paper treats of spiders collected in various parts of Canada, from the Rocky Mountains to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The author states at the outset that the species differ little from those of the New England States. "Out of 61 species, from Labrador to Manitoba, 56 species live in New England; and 27 out of 48 species from the Rocky Mountains." Of the latter, no less than 40 of the species mentioned were collected by Mr. Bean at Laggan, and of these sixteen are described as new to science. Mr. Tyrrell, of the Geological Survey of Canada, supplied other species from the Rocky Mountain region, Alberta Territory, and Ottawa, and other collectors from the various localities mentioned in the paper. The plates illustrating the new species are admirably drawn by the author, the excellence of whose work in scientific illustration has long been well-known and highly appreciated.