

he attaches to bottles and distributes among those of his friends who are disposed to help him in making captures. We append this for the benefit of our readers :

P O I S O N .

DIRECTIONS HOW TO CATCH MOTHS, ETC.—The contents of the bottles are prepared by dissolving Cyanide of Potassium in water, and pouring into the bottle to the depth of half an inch ; then drop in Plaster Paris until it thickens, and let it stand until hardened, keeping it **CORKED**. To catch moths with it, the best way is to take sugar from a molasses hogshead and mix with water, making it thick ; spread this mixture on old posts, or trunks of trees, fences, &c., for two or three days. When the moths begin to scent the sugar, provide yourself with a small lantern giving light only on one side ; visit each post and tree, and you will find moths by letting the light shine on the sweetened places. Then hold the bottle under one of them, and it will dart or fall into it ; cork immediately or it will fly out. Then put the bottle in your pocket, and use another bottle to catch the next one, and by that time the first bottle will be ready for use again. You can thus visit each post, and when you reach the last one it is better to put the moths into a box, so that the new ones will not spoil them by flying among them. Some persons dip old rags into the syrup and hang them up to attract the moths.

DEAR SIR,—

From a friend in the neighborhood of Salt Lake, Utah Territory, I received a small lot of Lepidoptera, and as collectors would no doubt be pleased to learn something of the fauna of that locality, I will give you a list of the insects received, viz :

Papilio daunas Boisd,	Gnophaela vermiculata,
Pieris protodice Boisd. & Lec.,	Deilephila lineata,
Anthocaris ausonides Boisd.,	Platysamia gloverii Strecker,
Colias eurytheme Boisd.,	Arctia americana,
Vanessa antiopa Linn.,	Catocala faustina? Strecker,
Pyrameis caryae Hübn.,	Erebus odora,
Lycaena anna,	
Chrysophanus helloides Boisd.	

Of *Platysamia gloverii* I received two examples, both males, and as there were none of *P. cecropia* among the lot, I would take it to be a proof that *gloverii* is not a form of that species. Besides the differences