

jar, or in a basin with a damp towel over the top. Butterflies and moths stored in the envelopes mentioned above are best relaxed by putting the envelopes carefully without opening them, between the folds of a damp towel placed between two sheets of glass. The cloth should be wetted and then wrung out as dry as possible with the hands. Fold it smoothly and spread out the envelopes separately between the folds. Small butterflies and moths will relax in 12 hours and the largest in 24 hours. Beetles and bugs in paper tubes may be dropped into warm water and will be ready for setting in a few minutes; wasps, bees and flies should be placed in the sand jar to soften. Mr. W. H. Harrington, who uses these tubes extensively for all kinds of insects, finds that specimens can be conveniently relaxed by putting the tubes on a piece of wet blotting paper in the bottom of one saucer with another inverted over the top. The advantage of this plan is that if specimens should be accidentally forgotten, or it should be inconvenient to mount them at once, the small amount of moisture soon evaporates, and there is no danger of mould.

"BUTTERFLIES THAT BATHE."

In Goldthwaite's Geogl. Mag., Vol. 2, p. 738 (Nov., 1891), is a paper on "Butterflies that Bathe", giving observations of M. G. Lyell, jr., in Australia, on certain butterflies, species not stated, that "backed into the water until the whole of the body and the lower part of the hind legs were under water, the two forelegs only retaining their hold on dry land. After remaining in this position something like half a minute it flies away, apparently refreshed. During the morning I noticed a number doing the same thing. In one instance no less than four were to be seen within a space of not more than three yards * * *. While in the water the fluttering of the wings was suspended, and so intent were the butterflies in the enjoyment of the cold bath that they could hardly move, even when actually touched by the net * * *. Immediately upon emerging they flew up again to the hill sides." I do not know where this was originally published. Mr. W. G. Wright sent me the copy of the Geog. Mag., and remarked that it was a case of depositing eggs on plants in the water, and that the larvæ must be aquatic in their habits. I think there can be no doubt of that. Further observations on this butterfly would be welcome, and lepidopterists would be glad to know what genus and species has so unusual a habit.

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