

wood, such as whitewood, or pine, should be chosen. Fig. 4 shows a section of the style we use. As the bodies of Lepidoptera vary much, different sized spreading boards are necessary. Our boards are of two lengths 18 and 12 in. In width they are $6\frac{1}{2}$, $4\frac{1}{2}$, $3\frac{1}{4}$, 2 and $1\frac{1}{2}$ in., with body spaces $\frac{5}{8}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$ and $\frac{1}{16}$ in. wide respectively. Below the groove a strip of cork should be

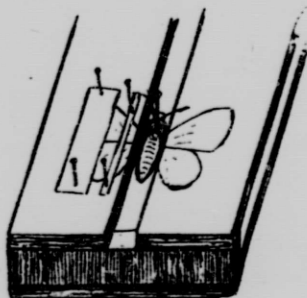


Fig. 4.

glued to hold the pin which has been put through the central portion of the thorax of the insect. When mounted, the insect should be high up on the pin, about one fourth of the pin above the specimen. The wings of butterflies and moths should be arranged as shown in fig. 4, the lower margins of the front wings forming as nearly as possible a straight line. With fine needles the wings can be brought forward and held in place by strips of writing paper or thin cardboard. No. 00 insect pin cut in two and the blunt end forced nearly all the way into half a match, makes a splendid setting needle. These pins are very fine and when used carefully to pierce the wings to hold them in position, the holes made are so small that they are practically invisible afterwards. Specimens should be kept on the spreading board at least a week or ten days, and the boards may be hung in rows on a wall, if a hook of some kind is screwed into the top of each.

If it is not convenient to mount the specimens immediately after their capture, these can be put in envelopes and then stored away in a tin box until the opportunity arrives when they can be relaxed and spread. Fig. 5 shows the pattern of envelope used by entomologists for papering their captures.

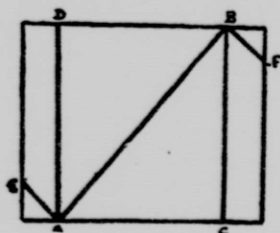


Fig. 5.

Method of folding paper for envelope. First fold on the line A B, then on A D and C B, and then on B F and E A.