

Directions For Collecting and Preserving Insects

BULLETIN 39, UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM. [64]

wide mouth; break up a quantity of cyanide of potassium into pieces of convenient size (about a cubic centimeter); put these pieces in the bottle so that they form an even layer at the bottom; mix in a convenient vessel a quantity of plaster of Paris with water just sufficient to make the mixture semifluid and then pour it over the cyanide so as to cover this last to a depth of about 5 millimeters. The bottle is then left open for an hour or two until the plaster is thoroughly dry. The walls of the bottle are then cleansed from particles of the plaster which may have splashed on them, and the bottle is ready for use. If not used too frequently, especially in warm weather, it will last for an entire year or longer. Bottles or vials of different sizes can be prepared in the same way, and a very small cyanide vial which can be carried in the vest pocket will be found most convenient for use on all occasions. Fig. 92 represents a medium-sized chemist's test tube, converted into a very convenient cyanide bottle, in which, however, a cotton wad has been used to keep the poison in place. When the collected specimens have been removed from the bottle the latter should be carefully wiped clean with a piece of cloth or paper. The surface of the plaster soon becomes dirty and, on account of the hygroscopic property of the cyanide, more or less moist, especially during warm weather. The cyanide bottle is, therefore, not well adapted for the killing and temporary preservation of small and delicate specimens. This difficulty can be altogether obviated by placing a circular piece of blotting paper, cut to neatly fit the interior of the bottle, on the surface of the plaster. This can be renewed once a week or so, or oftener if it becomes necessary. It will frequently be advisable, also, especially in the collection of Diptera, Hymenoptera, and other delicate insects, to put a strip of blotting paper partially round the inner side of the bottle. This will absorb any moisture which may gather on the inside of the bottle and which would otherwise wet and injure the specimens. The accompanying figure (Fig. 93) illustrates a bottle arranged as described above. A similar result is attained by some collectors by partially filling the bottle with narrow strips of bibulous paper to support and separate the insects as shown at Fig. 91.

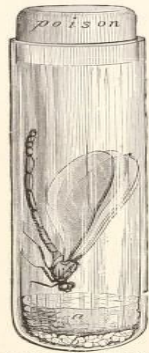


Fig. 92.—Pocket cyanide bottle.

For delicate specimens, also, the collecting bottle may consist of a test-tube of about the size of Fig. 92. This is half filled with loose, thin strips of soft white paper. A piece of cyanide about the size of a pea is then wrapped carefully in paper and so placed in the middle of the strips that it can not come in contact with the sides of the glass.

Comprehensive works most useful for the study of North American insects: p. The Biodiversity Heritage Library works collaboratively to make biodiversity literature openly available to the world as part of a global biodiversity community. Directions for Collecting and Preserving Insects, Parts Front Cover. Charles Valentine Riley. U.S. Government Printing Office, - Insects - pages. DURING the last few years there has been in America a considerable increase of the number of persons interested in entomology. This may be due mainly to the. Subjects: Insects > Collection and preservation. Note: At head of title: Smithsonian Institution. United States National Museum. Physical Description: iv, [3] p. Free kindle book and epub digitized and proofread by Project Gutenberg. The Project Gutenberg eBook of Directions for Collecting and Preserving Insects, by C. V. Riley This eBook is for the use of anyone anywhere at no cost and with. Directions for Collecting and Preserving Insects (Classic Reprint) [Charles Valentine Riley] on bbijournal.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. There is a. Directions for collecting and preserving insects. Packard, A. S.. Date: Show full item record. Files in this item. Icon. Name: SMC_11_Gill__. See Instructions for Spreading Insect Wings to learn the correct way to preserve insects that require their wings to be spread. See Preserving Insects in Alcohol. The former work, prepared in under the direction of the late Dr. C.V. Riley, served a most valuable purpose in showing beginners the best methods of. Directions for Collecting and Preserving Insects. Front Cover. Charles Valentine Riley. Read Books Design, - pages. The methods used to collect insects and mites are dictated by the ultimate goal of the samples pair of such nets set in opposite directions, or a single net. Contents. Collecting and Preserving. Insects and Arachnids. A Manual for Entomology and Arachnology by. SAFRINET, the Southern African (SADC) LOOP of. Excerpt from Directions for Collecting and Preserving Insects At dusk strong-scented flowers such as lilacs, honey-suckle, petunias. Etc.

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