

lay it, glue side up, on the table or another newspaper; apply the sheet of mounting paper and rub as before. With reasonable care, this method gives the most excellent results.—A. B. SEYMOUR.

**Liquid fish glue** is unequalled for herbarium use. It is now offered for sale in the stores as Le Page's Liquid Glue, in small tin cans, at 75 cents per can. It can be obtained of the Denison Manufacturing Company, Milk street, Boston, for 35 cents per pint, or in five gallon lots at \$1.65 per gallon—with an antiseptic added to prevent spoiling. To be sure that it shall not spoil, add a few drops of carbolic acid or corrosive sublimate.—A. B. SEYMOUR.

**Disposition of thick specimens.**—It is a problem what to do with thick specimens—rough-dried Hymenomycetes, puff-balls (which are valueless if pressed), acorns, cones, etc. Minute specimens, like the Myxomycetes, Aspergillus, etc., which are likely to suffer from pressure, are easily preserved in shallow pill-boxes, glued to the herbarium sheets; but this plan will not do for the larger things I have mentioned. I think I have solved this problem, so far as my wants are concerned, by having heavy pasteboard boxes made, with deep covers reaching nearly to the bottom. These boxes are two, three and four inches deep, to accommodate specimens of different sizes, the smallest being most needed, and measure outside  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 16\frac{1}{2}$  inches, so that they may set in the herbarium case. To facilitate their removal, each is provided with a strong double tape passing through the front and bottom and spread on the latter beneath the paper lining. These boxes are "spaced" within by small boxes of several sizes, to meet different needs, the largest of these being two to four times the size of the smaller, so that they are interchangeable at will. To keep out the all-pervasive smoke and dust of St. Louis, these inner boxes are covered by a folder of heavy manilla. Boxes of this description, reinforced at the angles with muslin, are made for me by the Holman Box Co., of this city, for \$15.00 per hundred. The "spacing" costs about \$12.00 per hundred additional. By using them, the acorns, say of a section of white oaks, are grouped in a box immediately under the covers containing the mounted specimens, and so in the same compartment of the case with them.—WILLIAM TRELEASE.

FOR SMALL FRUITS, cones, etc., and especially for the Myxomycetes and other fungi, which have to be preserved in little boxes, I provide shallow boxes  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 16\frac{1}{2}$  inches, and one inch deep. In these I arrange the species boxes. The larger boxes may be used as *genus boxes*, in case the species are numerous enough. I do not do so yet, but may have to before long. Put the label on the front end of the box and slip it into the herbarium case in its proper place.—C. E. BESSEY.

---

## EDITORIAL.

THE PREPARATION of this number has given us more than usual pleasure on one account especially. This is in respect to the hearty coöperation with which the botanists of the country have aided the undertaking. They have contributed liberally, and when for any reason a contribution was not possible,





Trelease, William and Bessey, Charles E. 1886. "Disposition of Thick Specimens." *Botanical gazette* 11(6), 157–157. <https://doi.org/10.1086/325961>.

**View This Item Online:** <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/87716>

**DOI:** <https://doi.org/10.1086/325961>

**Permalink:** <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/partpdf/221575>

**Holding Institution**

Missouri Botanical Garden, Peter H. Raven Library

**Sponsored by**

Missouri Botanical Garden

**Copyright & Reuse**

Copyright Status: Public domain. The BHL considers that this work is no longer under copyright protection.

This document was created from content at the **Biodiversity Heritage Library**, the world's largest open access digital library for biodiversity literature and archives. Visit BHL at <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org>.