tween physiologists and their students, the writer wishes to suggest that this dispute can best be settled by a competent committee of physiologists.

If there are enough persons really interested in the matter, such a committee can easily be appointed, say, by the American Association of Physiologists. The writer for his part would be quite willing to place his case in their hands and abide by their judgment.

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## AN ECONOMICAL INSECT BOX

THE price of cork-lined insect boxes has always seemed to me to be unnecessarily high. As listed in the dealers' catalogues these glass-covered boxes cost from one to three dollars each, according to the size and finish.

It may be of interest to some of the readers of SCIENCE to know that a very satisfactory box may be obtained at about one third of the above price.

While corresponding, recently, with the Jesse Jones Paper Box Co., of Philadelphia, in regard to cardboard museum trays, I asked if they could furnish me with insect cases. The box that they finally made at my suggestion is extremely neat, and will, I believe, prove quite as durable as the wooden boxes that are now sold by the regular dealers in entomological supplies.

The boxes could, of course, be made of any size, but the ones I have are of the larger size, $14 \times 22 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. They are made of heavy "stock board," which is a very stiff pasteboard about one eighth of an inch in thickness. They are covered outside with black book-cloth, which has a very attractive appearance and does not scratch as does a polished wooden surface. The lid is hinged, and is of glass; it fits closely over a three-fourth inch shoulder. The inside of the box is lined with white glazed paper.

Instead of the expensive sheet cork, the bottom of the box is lined with corrugated paper, such as is used for wrapping glassware. This corrugated paper receives the pins almost as well as does cork, and costs nothing. It may either be put into the box before the glazed paper lining is introduced, probably the better way, or it may be covered with the glazed paper and fastened in with pins or glue, so that it may be removed and recovered when it becomes filled with pin holes. Being covered with white paper, this corrugated paper bottom looks as well as any other.

The only defect of the box is that the lid is not pest-proof. This defect may easily be remedied, when the box is filled, by sealing the lid with a strip of black passe-partout cloth, which will just match the book-cloth covering; the box will thus be made absolutely pest-proof, and there will be no danger of open cracks such as sometimes appear in wooden boxes on drying.

If it be necessary to keep the box unsealed, a moth-ball in each corner will keep out the few pests that might work their way under the lid.

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## LIGHTS ATTRACTING INSECTS

TO THE EDITOR OF SCIENCE: I should like to inquire through the columns of SCIENCE whether any of your readers have had an opportunity of observing the relative efficiency of mercury vapor lights, flaming arc lights using sodium carbons, and ordinary arc lights in attracting insects, especially moths. My experience has led me to believe that an ordinary arc light is a very much stronger attraction to moths than an incandescent light with a carbon filament, even allowing for differences in candle power. It therefore occurred to me that it might be the rays in the blue end of the spectrum which attracted them most. Inside a room moths will always leave a sixteen-candle power incandescent light or a series of them to go to the window as soon as there is any daylight. In the evening they will go to the windows at the approach of twilight and will not leave them for incandescent lights in the room until it is