

Respectfully referred
to Prof Marsh.
C.V.R.

14936

1891

Colorado City Nov 1

C. M. Riley

Dear Sir

There has been found in
Elbert, Co Colorado The
jaw bone of some animal
it was found six feet
underground and is
20 inches long and
1 1/2 wide and is turned
to stone

Now if you will take
the trouble to examine
it and see if it is
worth anything I will
send the photograph
to you

It is the complete
lower jaw of the animal

14937

Hoping to receive an
answer at your earliest
convenience I remain
yours very respectfully

Mrs Charlotte Hill

Colorado City

El Paso, Co Colorado

14938

To be returned if not called for in ten days.

Proculiterum in Col.

1700 13th
WASH
D. C.

Iture,

DIRECTIONS FOR SENDING INSECTS.

All inquiries about insects, injurious or otherwise, should be accompanied by specimens, the more the better. Such specimens, if dead, should be packed in some soft material, as cotton or wool, and inclosed in some stout tin or wooden box. They will come by mail for one cent per ounce. INSECTS SHOULD NEVER BE INCLOSED LOOSE IN THE LETTER. Whenever possible, larvæ (i. e. grubs, caterpillars, maggots, etc.) should be packed alive in some tight tin box—the tighter the better, as air-holes are not needed—along with a supply of their appropriate food sufficient to last them on their journey; otherwise they generally die on the road and shrivel up. Send as full an account as possible of the habits of the insect respecting which you desire information; for example, what plant or plants it infests; whether it destroys the leaves, the buds, the twigs, or the stem; how long it has been known to you; what amount of damage it has done, etc. Such particulars are often not only of high scientific interest, but of great practical importance. In sending soft insects or larvæ that have been killed in alcohol, they should be packed in cotton saturated with alcohol. In sending pinned or mounted insects, always pin them securely in a box to be inclosed in a larger box, the space between the two boxes to be packed with some soft or elastic material, to prevent too violent jarring. PACKAGES SHOULD BE MARKED WITH THE NAME OF THE SENDER.

DIVISION OF ENTOMOLOGY,

Washington, D. C., Dec 10, 1887.

My dear Prof Marsh,

I have recently had such an unpleasant experience with Prof. Cope in a business matter in which he has shown himself unprincipled and dishonorable that I shall have nothing further to do with him. I therefore send enclosed to you, hoping it may lead to something of interest. Have so informed my correspondent.

Yours sincerely,
C. V. Riley.

All inquiries by specimens, packed in some tin or wooden box. They will come by mail for one cent per ounce. INSECTS SHOULD NEVER BE INCLOSED LOOSE IN THE LETTER. Whenever possible, larvæ (i. e. grubs, caterpillars, maggots, etc.) should be packed alive in some tight tin box—the tighter the better, as air-holes are not needed—along with a supply of their appropriate food sufficient to last them on their journey; otherwise they generally die on the road and shrivel up. Send as full an account as possible of the habits of the insect respecting which you desire information; for example, what plant or plants it infests; whether it destroys the leaves, the buds, the twigs, or the stem; how long it has been known to you; what amount of damage it has done, etc. Such particulars are often not only of high scientific interest, but of great practical importance. In sending soft insects or larvæ that have been killed in alcohol, they should be packed in cotton saturated with alcohol. In sending pinned or mounted insects, always pin them securely in a box to be inclosed in a larger box, the space between the two boxes to be packed with soft or elastic material, to prevent too violent jarring. PACKAGES SHOULD BE MARKED WITH THE NAME OF THE SENDER.

Department of Agriculture,

DIVISION OF ENTOMOLOGY,

Washington, D. C., Dec 10, 1887.

My dear Prof Marsh,

I have recently had such an unpleasant experience with Prof. Cope in a business matter in which he has shown himself unprincipled and dishonorable that I shall have nothing further to do with him. I therefore send enclosed to you, hoping it may lead to something of interest. Have so informed my correspondent.

Yours sincerely,
C. V. Riley.

DIRECTIONS FOR SENDING INSECTS.

All inquiries about insects, injurious or otherwise, should be accompanied by specimens, the more the better. Such specimens, if dead, should be packed in some soft material, as cotton or wool, and inclosed in some stout tin or wooden box. They will come by mail for one cent per ounce. INSECTS SHOULD NEVER BE INCLOSED LOOSE IN THE LETTER. Whenever possible, larvae (i. e. grubs, caterpillars, maggots, etc.) should be packed alive in some tight tin box—the tighter the better, as air-holes are not needed—along with a supply of their appropriate food sufficient to last them on their journey; otherwise they generally die on the road and shrivel up. Send as full an account as possible of the habits of the insect respecting which you desire information; for example, what plant or plants it infests; whether it destroys the leaves, the buds, the twigs, or the stem; how long it has been known to you; what amount of damage it has done, etc. Such particulars are often not only of high scientific interest, but of great practical importance. In sending soft insects or larvae that have been killed in alcohol, they should be packed in cotton saturated with alcohol. In sending pinned or mounted insects, always pin them securely in a box to be inclosed in a larger box, the space between the two boxes to be packed with some soft or elastic material, to prevent too violent jarring. PACKAGES SHOULD BE MARKED WITH THE NAME OF THE SENDER.

Department of Agriculture,

DIVISION OF ENTOMOLOGY,

Washington, D. C., Dec 21, 1881.

Dear Prof Marsh

I enclose photo' of jaw-bone, from Mrs. Charlotte Hill referred to in my recent letter. Please return it and oblige,

Yours sincerely

C. V. Riley

Prof O. C. Marsh