

tated by hydrazine hydrochloride were distilled separately in hydrogen and the atomic weight determinations gave the following:

	Det. No.	Wt. of Te. Gms.	Wt. of TeBr ₄ . Gms.	% of Te.	At. wt. of Te.
A Fraction Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4....	1	0.300558	1.054251	28.509	127.481
A Fraction Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4....	2	0.199807	0.700947	28.505	127.456
B Fraction Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4....	1	0.22032	0.773048	28.500	127.425
B Fraction Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4....	2	0.158161	0.554717	28.512	127.500
Fraction No. 19.....	1	0.436907	1.532360	28.512	127.500
Fraction No. 19.....	2	0.29811	1.045485	28.514	127.512
Average.....				28.509	127.479

These determinations show that there is no separation of the tellurium after 19 fractional precipitations by hydrazine hydrochloride and that there is no difference between the tellurium which crystallized from the nitric acid solution in the octahedral crystals as the dioxide and that separating in the orthorhombic crystals as the basic nitrate.

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CORRECTION.

The papers from this laboratory which appeared in the June JOURNAL require the following corrections:

P. 712, equation 75, for $2RT$ read $\frac{2n_aRT}{F}$, and p. 739, lines 33 and 37, for mm. read cm.

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[CONTRIBUTIONS FROM THE CHEMICAL LABORATORY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING.]

ANALYSES OF SOME WYOMING LARKSPURS. I.

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The poisonous character of some of the various larkspurs which are widely and abundantly distributed in the states of the Northwest has been the subject of several experimental studies. Chestnut and Wilcox¹ studied the influence of *Delphinium glaucum* and of *Delphinium bicolor* upon animals which were fed with these plants or with extracts prepared from them. These workers also had the opportunity for observing, to some extent, the economic importance of these particular species in Montana. During the season of 1900, one hundred cases of cattle poisoning produced by *Delphinium glaucum* were brought to their attention and of these fifty-six proved fatal. Because of the habitat of this plant on the mountain ranges, cattle alone are poisoned by it. The figures given are

¹ Div. Bot., U. S. Dept. Agr., *Bull.* 26, 65 (1901).