Wheeler, M. R. and F. Clayton. University of Texas; University of Arkansas. A new Drosophila culture technique.

Since attempts to raise endemic Hawaiian spp. on standard banana or cornmeal media were failures, a new medium was devised, using several dried breakfast cereals of the high-protein, high vitamin and mineral types. Other D. spp. do extremely well on it. The basic recipe is as follows:

1000 ml distilled water
13.5 to 14.5 g Bacto agar, fine (amount varies with climate)
50.0 g dried Brewers yeast
1 jar (4.75 oz) Gerber's Strained Banana Baby food
10.0 g Kellogg's Special K cereal
5.0 g Kellogg's Concentrate cereal
15.0 g Gerber's High-Protein cereal
15.0 g Kretschmer's Wheat Germ

In addition 5 ml of ETOH (95%) was used to wet the dry yeast, and 5 ml of propionic acid was used for mold inhibition.

To secure good pupation and eclosion, mature larvae were transferred to vials half-filled with lightly moistened sand; larvae burrow down (some spp. to 4.0 inches) to pupate. At eclosion adults climb upward through the sand using the ptilinum to force a trail. This technique works best for those spp. whose larvae crawl up into the cotton plug when mature.

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Mazar-Barnett, Beatriz K. de. Comisión Nacional de Energía Atomica, Argentina. A fly holder for injecting Drosophila.

When injecting Drosophila with mutagenic agents, it is desirable to do it in as short a period of time as possible, especially when the compound injected is chemically unstable. A lucite plate with 20 small cavities, each of a size to accomodate one fly, has proved to be quite useful. The flies are kept in a position suitable for injection, as shown in the drawing, and when ready one or two taps of the plate will remove them easily. It is possible in this way to inject about 150 flies in one hour.