

the shelves is a labeled celluloid tag hooked over the end of the tin tray by a card holder. The stocks are arranged on the shelves according to the listing in DIS.

Stocks are kept in 1/4 pint milk bottles. Paper milk caps with a flap are used as stoppers. Experience indicates that virilis stocks go better in small containers.

Muller, H.J. Supplying vials with paper. When numerous small vials have to be handled it is time consuming to prepare and insert paper for each one, although the presence of paper is helpful. For this purpose it is convenient to use white confetti, which can be purchased already prepared in considerable quantities. This is sifted between the fingers into the cultures en masse, as they stand still uncovered after having been seeded with yeast. (Copied from DIS-3: 52).

Brierley, Jean Method for handling vials in transfers of Active flies. I have found 30 by 100 mm. vials well suited to single pair matings. In my work it is necessary to transfer these pairs to fresh vials frequently, without etherization. The size of the vials makes it hard to hold their mouths in exact apposition during the transfer. To eliminate the chance of their slipping, I use a c-shaped metal band about 1.5 mm. wide, which slips over the end of the vial, protruding half its width beyond the mouth. The other vial fits into this half of the ring, and the two vials are held firmly together. Any metal will do, as long as it is fairly thin and quite flexible. It must be elastic enough to cling closely to the glass and adjust itself to the variations in sizes of vials. (University of Michigan).

Kaiser, S. Transfer of flies. We have obtained our best results in transfers by inserting into the food, cones made of towelling paper. Etherized flies come to in these cones without getting wet or dirty. The larvae creep up on the paper and pupate on it.

Stern, Curt Feeding flies kept temporarily in vials. Food (water-molasses-agar, filled into Petri-dishes, before cornmeal is added to the mixture used for bottles) is placed on a parallelogram-shaped piece of cardboard (size 42 x 25 mm. altitude 20 mm., thickness 1 mm.). These cardboard pieces are cheaper than paper spoons and are ordered per 5000 or 10,000 from stationery stores. The shape of the piece eliminates the danger of crushing flies (method suggested in 1931 by Dr. F. Koller, then in Berlin-Dahlem).

Oliver, C.P. Protection of cultures from mice. Mice have made necessary the use of a substitute for cotton plugs for cultures which are left outside a closed chamber. Paper milk