vials, inoculated in the usual manner with yeast; but larvae
do not develop after hatching; and mold growth is inhibited.
These vials are also very useful for holding individuals to br-
mated at some future time. Before transferring to fresh food,
the flies are given a bath in a watch-glass of 70% alcohol for
2 to 3 minutes; then dried on filter-paper. Flies will stand
a considerable immersion in alcohol with no permanent ill ef-
fects. They may be handled readily with brush and forceps.
The alcohol bath treatment is also effective in freezing flies
from mites. Larvae are especially easily cleaned in this way,
the mites coming off at once; whereupon the larvae may be touch-
ed on filter-paper, and transferred at once to the food, using
a long-handled needle, to which they gently adhere.

Schott, R. Mites and molds. When mites appeared in
our cultures last summer
all shelves and incubators were washed with phenol solution,
pupae were isolated and brushed free of mites. Then rapid
transfer of cultures followed for several generations. All old
bottles were immediately soaked in phenol solution or boiled.
To prevent mold, cover surface of media with 10% alcohol,
drain off and seed with yeast.

Parker, D.R. Moldex-A as
a mold inhibitor.
Tests were run recently
to find a substance to
inhibit the growth of
mold. The compounds tried out were Moldex-A, Nipagin-M, and
Nipagin-T. These were added to our regular banana food in the
ratio of .15 grams of anti-mold substance to 100 c.c. of food.
Twenty vials were made of each of the above compounds, as well
as twenty vials of plain food.
One half of the vials were inoculated heavily with mold,
and the other half left uninoculated. One pair of flies was
placed in each vial. Moldex-A was the most efficient in the
prevention of mold. However, in the uninoculated series, the
Moldex vials gave a slightly lower yield of flies than did the
plain food. Egg counts were then run to see the possible ef-
fact that Moldex might have on hatchability. Out of approxi-
mately 3000 eggs, 98.7% reached the adult stage. This is about
7% higher than the usual hatch on plain food at a cost of about
$1.50 per pound. (Copied from DIS-4: 65).

Shipman, E.E. Mold Preventatives
(Preservatives).
Th. Goldschmidt Corpora-
tion, 127 Waverly Place,
New York City, New York,
has several different preservatives which would probably serve
to prevent mold. Nipagin M has been reported in the literature
but it is chemically pure and therefore more expensive than
Nipagin T, the technical grade. Nipagin M is listed at $1.00
per ounce and $8.00 per pound. Nipagin T is listed at 60 cents
per ounce and $4.70 per pound. They have both been reported
as being used in food cultures for Drosophila in 0.15%. In a
communication from the company it is recommended that Nipagin T