

Table 1. Percentage values for the flies attracted to yeast species, transformed in $\text{arc sin } \sqrt{x/100}$.

	Hansenula anomala	Pichia membranaefasciens	Saccharomyces chevalieri	Saccharomyces kluyveri	Torulospora delbrueckii
MALES	5.74	8.13	21.97	31.95	47.87
	9.97	11.54	25.10	45.00	30.00
	14.18	15.34	27.27	44.43	23.58
	5.74	5.74	21.97	60.00	18.43
FEMALES	8.13	5.74	30.00	36.87	36.87
	5.74	5.74	29.33	49.02	8.13
	12.92	18.43	41.55	30.00	22.79
	5.74	9.97	27.27	39.23	35.67
	8.52(a)	10.08(a)	28.06(b)	42.07(c)	27.92(b)

different, but are different otherwise (Tukey's test). Thus, eight tests using an association of yeast species different from that employed by Belo (1982) confirmed the previous finding: males and females did not differ in their preferences for the yeast species; also the "most attractive" species of yeast (*Saccharomyces kluyveri*, *S.chevalieri* and *Torulospora delbrueckii*) were more sought for by the flies than the "intermediate" ones (*Pichia membranaefasciens* and *Hansenula anomala*). On the other hand, among the "most attractive" yeasts, *S.kluyveri* was more attractive to the flies than *S.chevalieri* and *T.delbrueckii*.

References: Belo, M. & P.M.Lacava 1980, DIS 55:146-147; Belo, M. & P.M.Lacava 1982, *Naturalia* (UNESP-Sao Paulo, Brasil) 7:35-45; Belo, M. 1982, Free-Doctent Thesis (UNESP-Campus de Jaboticabal, SP, Brasil). [Work supported by CNPq-PIG-IV]

Berry, T. and M.Snyder. University of Oregon, Eugene. Treatment for bacterial contamination.

Persistent bacterial contamination, presumably by *Achromobacter*, is a common problem. It is characterized by a brown discoloration of the medium along with a decreased yield. Hendrix & Ehrlich (DIS 40:99) have found a mixture of

certain antibiotics added directly to the medium when it is made to be an effective measure against it.

We have modified, and, it appears, improved the effectiveness of their procedure somewhat by applying the antibiotics directly with an atomizer in addition to adding it to the medium. We make the antibiotic solutions as follows: (1) streptomycin solution: 13.8 grams of dihydrostreptomycin sulfate in 100 ml of water, and (2) penicillin/tetracycline solution: 4.25 grams of penicillin G potassium and 2.00 grams of tetracycline hydrochloride both in 400 ml of 95% ethanol.

Add three parts of (1) to one part of (2) in an atomizer. Mist each container with one spray immediately after the adults have been removed after 2-3 days of egg-laying. Development time may be delayed about two days at 25C, but the yield does not appear to be appreciably decreased.

