When preparing for shipment, the vials should preferably be laid on their sides in the shipping container and should be wrapped and padded with newspaper.

White blotting paper can be substituted for the chromatography paper but in our experience residual impurities in the paper, apparently localized to limited areas, cause a small percentage of the vials to become poisonous to the flies due to the release of the noxious materials as a result of the autoclaving.

[1]Visiting Colleague, University of Hawaii, July to December, 1964; Guest Investigator, University of Texas, December, 1964 to June, 1965.

[2]Supported in part by grants GB-711 (NSF) and GM 10640-03 (NIH).

Wrathall, C. Richard and E. W. Hanly. University of Utah. Another plug for culture vials.

We have found in this laboratory that large rayon balls, purchased from Kendall Co., Fiber Products Division, Walpole, Massachusetts, 02081 (No. 6898, size 580) make very successful plugs for the commercially available 8 dram shell vials. Their cost is low (5.00/2000), they fit perfectly into the vial (time saving) and retain their color and resiliency after many autoclavings.

Mellett, J. S. Iona College. Plastic beakers for culturing Drosophila.

Any workers (particularly those dealing with undergraduates in genetics laboratory courses) dissatisfied with the traditional glass bottle method of culturing Drosophila might be interested in the disposable "Multi-pour" beakers currently being marketed by Clay-Adams Inc., 141 E. 25th St., New York, N. Y., 10010. They are available in four sizes (50, 100, 250, and 400 ml), each with a tight fitting cardboard cap, on which a mass of information can be recorded. While probably all are suitable for Drosophila genetics work, I have found the 100 ml size the best for student experiments. (Fig. 1).

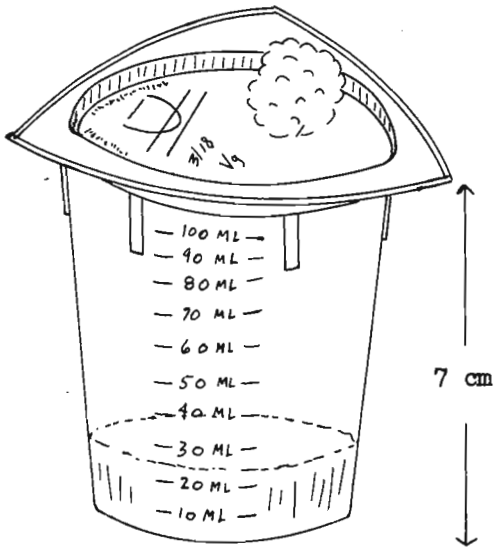

Fig. 1 Clay-Adams 100 ml "Multi-pour" beaker

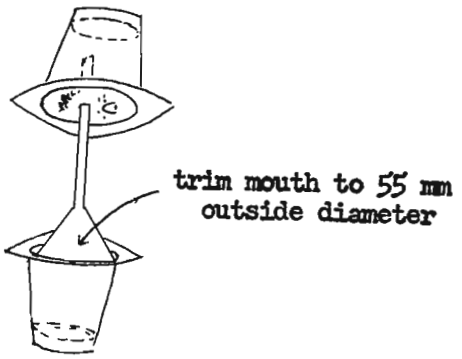

Fig. 2 Transfer method using polyethylene funnel