be on the slide, avoiding the gland to dry; (3) let two or three drops of the following liquid fall on the gland; 1 part Faure's liquid (50cc. of distilled water + 50cc. of chloral hydrate + 20cc. of glycerine + 30cc. of arabic gum) mixed with 2 parts of normal aceto carmine (the proportion 1:2 should be changed slightly to fit the different materials); (4) put the cover slip on and smear as usual, leaving the liquid in excess to dry around the edges of the cover slip. The slide will be dry enough to be used in a few hours, and keeps in very good conditions practically indefinetely.

Just, G. and F. Steiniger. Food. The marketable fruit-marmalades, which could be used as a convenient Drosophila food, in Germany nowadays contain remedies for preventing fermentation, and the food becomes very acid in short time. These marmalades are to be used only with great cautiousness.

Lüers, H. The use of the dominant Bobbed in the Y-chromosome of D. funebris in genetic experiments. A dominant bobbed-mutation was induced by X-rays in the Y-chromosome of Drosophila funebris (Bb^Y). Some properties of this new mutation make it useful in some genetic experiments. (1) Bb^Y has a markedly slower development. Since it is present in males only, it facilitates the obtaining of virgin females from mass-cultures. (2) Bb^Y is a good marker of the Y-chromosome. (3) Bb^Y enhances non-disjunction of the X-and Y-chromosomes, and facilitates the obtaining of XO- and XYY- ♂♂ and of XXX-, XXY- and XXYY- ♀♀.

Medvedev, N.N. How to make Drosophila larvae immobile for a short time. In order to carry out transplantation experiments on Drosophila larvae it is necessary to make them for some time immobile. Beadle and Ephrussi in their work use the current method of etherization. This treatment, however, is very undesirable, because it makes transplantation experiments tedious by themselves still more difficult, especially in the case when they are carried out by but one person.

For this purpose the author successfully uses a very simple method. After placing a larvae on the slide where we are going to perform the transplantation, it is quite sufficient to press it gently with a piece of filter paper and to roll it over a few times around its longitudinal axis. After this simple manipulation the larva becomes immobile for a time sufficiently long to perform a transplantation.