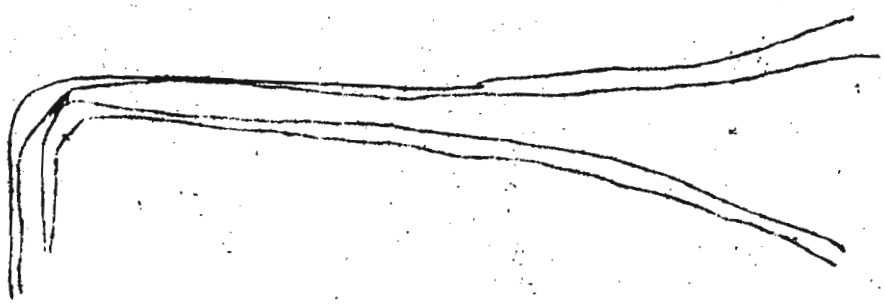
Medvedev, N.N. Pipette in Drosophila transplantation experiments.

In distinction from the pipette described for transplantation experiments on Drosophila by Beadle and Ephrussi we are using the pipette represented in our text-figure.

The very end of such a pipette during performing transplantation is wholly visible in the field of a microscope in a horizontal plane. This peculiarity provides the possibility of checking the movement of an organ under implantation within the capillary of the pipette and at the same time to check more precisely the quantity of physiological solution injected.



Spencer, W. P. Factors involved in oviposition.

As an increasing number of workers are undertaking problems involving the collection and hatching of Drosophila eggs (transplantation experiments, study of larval lethals etc.) a few notes on factors leading up to and inducing oviposition may prove of interest.

(A) Pre-feeding of females. Starved flies will lay few or no eggs. It is important to furnish flies which are to used in egg laying experiments an adequate supply of fresh food, particularly on the day or two days prior to the collection period. It is also well to use flies which have been matured for several days to two weeks depending on the species. If flies are aged in vials fresh food chips should be added or the old ones so cut as to furnish fresh surface, as the surface of a food chip in a vial soon dries or forms a film which cuts down on food comsumption.

(B) Humidity. To elicit the ovipositing reaction the air in contact with the surface where the eggs are to be laid must have a high humidity, probably close to or at the saturation point. This condition is frequently supplied, but sometimes unwittingly. Enclosing moist food medium in a glass container tends to supply the proper humidity. However, a small paper spoon of medium in a half pint bottle,