Thus it is necessary to turn the core through a ninety degree are only. This has been found to be of decided advantage when the stop-cock is operated mechanically. A similar stop-cock with a bronze core has been made. The advantage of the steel core is the fact that it can be used in positions in which there is a possibility of its coming in contact with mercury. These stop-cocks are used in gas analysis apparatus.

The device shown at B in Fig. 1 consists of four, two-way stop-cocks, in one unit, each sealed by mercury under a pressure of about three centimeters. Over a period of about a year it has given satisfactory service as part of a device for obtaining aliquot samples of air.

The core and shell of the mercury-sealed stop-cock were machined until a very close fit was obtained and were then run together in the lathe, well lubricated with a light grade of oil, until the parts were worn enough to permit reasonably free movement. Taper of the core is 0.003 mm per cm length.

When sealed with graphite, no leaks could be found in the mercury-sealed stop-cock under pressure of 30 cm of water.

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FIXATION OF SESSILE ROTATORIA

THE sessile Rotatoria have long been notorious as difficult to narcotize and fix extended in a life-like manner. The proper use of Zenker's fixing solution gives a greater percentage of well-extended specimens than any other method known to me.

The rotifer, with a small piece of the plant to which it is attached, is removed with a pipette to a very small amount of water in a watch glass. When the animal is well extended, a large amount (one or two cc) of boiling Zenker's solution is poured into the watch glass. The specimen should be immediately rinsed in clean water. Boiling water is not as satisfactory as the Zenker's fixative, for fewer specimens remain extended, and those that do are generally distorted.

This method usually works well with Stephanoceros, Collotheca and the smaller Flosculariidae, but it generally fails with the genera Floscularia and Limnias.

I am working on a taxonomic monograph of the sessile Rotatoria (families Collothecidae, Conochilidae and Flosculariidae) and am eager to see material from any part of the world. Such material will be acknowledged in the monograph.

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SIMPLE AID FOR COUNTING CROWDED PLATES

RECENTLY we have had occasion to completely count all the bacteria colonies on a large number of moderately crowded plates (400 to 600 colonies per plate). This was done with the aid of a Lumi-lens type illuminator, having a Jeffers Plate Counter card and a 3X lens. The count was recorded with a hand tally.

The method of procedure was to count the colonies in each of the ten pie-shaped sectors in turn, starting at the apex and working back and forth, section by section within the sector out towards the edge of the plate, moving clockwise around the plate from sector to sector.

Since all the dividing lines on the Jeffers Plate Counter were white, we had to be continually on the alert that in our concentration on spotting each of the many colonies our eyes did not occasionally and accidentally pass over the sector boundary line, giving us a double count on some colonies. This became especially troublesome when counting near the edge of the plate where there are a multiplicity of radial lines.

By a simple device this error due to eye confusion was eliminated and the counting of the plates made less tiring and more accurate. The ten radial lines from the center to the periphery of the chart were lightly colored with green ink (almost any contrasting color but black will serve as well). Each pie sector was then outlined from apex to outer edge in green. Thereafter in counting a plate one's entire attention could be devoted to spotting colonies, since the eyes, approaching the colored boundary line, would be warned and turn back into the sector being counted rather than wander erroneously into the adjacent sector.

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