

well is high enough to cover the lateral opening, the air supply to the reservoir is cut off, a vacuum forms, and the flow ceases. As soon as sufficient liquid escapes from the bottom of the well to uncover part of the lateral opening, air enters the reservoir and displaces sufficient liquid to seal the opening again. A 55-gallon metal drum with a lacquered interior is a convenient reservoir. The apparatus was developed primarily for applying insecticides to irrigation water, but also has other uses.

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## A REVISED PROCEDURE FOR MAKING RAPID PERMANENT MOUNTS OF MOSQUITO LARVAE

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In two previous articles (1953, 1954) various procedures for making permanent mounts of mosquito eggs, larvae, pupae, and adults were described. In an area of high humidity such as the coast of Liberia, some of these methods did not produce satisfactory results. It was also found by experimentation that storage or dehydration in 70 per cent alcohol was entirely unnecessary. Specimens kept too long in beechwood creosote turned quite dark and were unsatisfactory for mounting. A revised procedure was determined as follows:

- (1) Kill larva in hot water (preferably) or in 95 per cent alcohol.
- (2) Dehydrate in 95 per cent alcohol for 2 hours.
- (3) Clear in beechwood creosote for no more than 10 minutes.

- (4) Transfer to xylene or toluene for 30 seconds to 1 minute. Swish specimen around gently.
- (5) Mount in Permout, either the xylene or toluene mixture.

Permout dried more rapidly than any of the other mounting media previously described, and gave no difficulty with formation of a whitish precipitate around the specimen, provided step (4) was followed. Xylene may be used even if the Permout is made with toluene, and vice-versa.

#### Literature Cited

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