

The present author is now investigating the interrelation of intensity of these taxises, and that between the taxis and ovulation or sex ratio.

- Basden, E. B. *Drosophila* : During 1950-51 a survey of the *Drosophila* fauna of Scotland produced the total of 18 species listed below. Those marked with an asterisk are new to the British list, while some of the others are recorded for the first time from Scotland.
1. *D. subobscura* Collin. Common and widespread. An out-of-doors species that only exceptionally enters buildings. It is most plentiful in and near woodlands, though it is the only species that can be expected in wide open spaces remote from trees. (moorlands, etc.)
2. *D. obscuroides* Pom. Widespread but not as frequent as (1). Does not enter buildings, and keeps to wooded areas.
3. *D. tristis* Fall. Has a widely scattered distribution but is only infrequently met with. My most northerly record is Lat. 57°53'.
4. *D. ambigua* Pom. Found as yet at only 4 or 5 places up to Lat. 57° 36'.
- \*5. *D. sp. nr obscuroides* (new species) Has long bristles on each ovipositor plate. Quite common in 1951 at apple baits. Not yet caught north of Lat. 57° 56'. This is a purely woodland species. Adults soon die in the laboratory unless fed with honey water. Many attempts to maintain stocks have failed, though ones and twos can be reared on *Drosophila* medium and fermenting fruits.
- \*6. *D. guyenoti* Burla. Fair numbers are attracted to apple baits, but it is not a common species and has not been trapped north of Lat. 57°.
7. *D. funebris* Fabr. This is the commonest species inside buildings, though it is also plentiful outdoors, but so far has not been met with north of Lat. 57° 36'.
8. *D. busckii* Coq. As yet found occasionally in the eastern part of Scotland up to Lat. 56° 44'.
9. *D. melanogaster* Meig. This will almost certainly be found in many more built-up areas but so far has not been found by me above Lat. 56° 34'.
- \*10. *D. simulans* Sturt. This has been found on two occasions, in 1950 at Liberton, near Edinburgh, and in 1951 at Inverkeithing, across the Firth of Forth from Edinburgh.
11. *D. phalerate* Meig. This is the commonest toadstool species but occurs frequently at apple baits. It will probably be found wherever the larger fungi occur, but the most northerly record at the moment is Lat. 57° 36'. This and the next two species (12, 13) breed but reluctantly on *Drosophila* medium.
12. *D. transversa* Fall. This can be bred from various ground fungi in large numbers but is very rarely attracted to fruit baits, even outside the fungus season (July-October). It has not yet been found north of Lat. 56° 26'.
13. *D. pallida* Ztt. (= *unistriata* Strobl, *teste* Duda 1935) The eggs of this species can often be found embedded in the flesh of fungi. The adults will go to apple bait during the winter months. I have not yet found it beyond Lat. 56° 18'.
14. *D. immigrans* Sturt. This occurs commonly in a fruit store in Edinburgh and will doubtless occur in similar places elsewhere in Scotland.
15. *D. sp.* (*repleta* group, near *bifurca* P&W) This has been collected in a house in Brechin, Angus.
16. *D. fenestrarum* Fall. This has been caught a few times around Edinburgh.
17. *D. (Parascaptomyza) disticha* Duda. A few specimens have been found in windows and amongst garden herbage in the southern part of Scotland. It will breed copiously in *Drosophila* medium.
18. *D. sp.* One specimen at apple bait at Coldbackie, in the extreme north.