

In our map, we have adopted a nomenclature system based on letters. Dr. Prevosti (1950, *Genetica Hiberica*) uses numbers in his study of the salivary chromosomes of the European species of the obscura group. The correspondence of the chromosomes in the two systems is as follows:

<u>Chrom.</u>	<u>Br. Fr. map elements</u>	<u>Prevosti map elements</u>
A	a a'	4 4
B	b b'	1 1'
C	c c'	2 2'
D	d d'	3 3'

In our material (wild strain from Terminillo, kept in captivity for two years) we found several heterozygous inversions:

<u>Elements</u>	<u>Inversions</u>	<u>Incidence (80 larvae obser.)</u>
b	2 median (tandem)	40
b'	1 median; 1 subterm.	48;40
c	1 submedian (the two chromatids can be asynaptic until the proximal end)	40
c'	none observed	
sex chr. (d)	none observed	
(d')	none observed	
a	none observed	
a'	none observed	

The inverted homozygous order has been observed only for element c.

We have had the opportunity of studying a series of permanent preparations of salivary chromosomes of larvae of the first generation which that stock had in captivity (July-August, 1949); we find all and only the inversions which are still present in the stock. However, a few small heterozygous deficiencies have been lost. The deficiencies which have been seen in the material of the first captive generation have the following distribution: element c, one subterminal deficiency; element b', one subterminal deficiency; element a, one subproximal deficiency.

Burdette, Walter J. Incidence of tumors in different strains of *Drosophila*.

It is customary to classify inbred strains of mice used in cancer research according to their degree of susceptibility to spontaneous and induced tumors. Tumors appear with characteristic incidence in *Drosophila* strains as well. Although the number of tumors appearing is known to be influenced by culture conditions (temperature, nutrition, etc.), the incidence remains within certain limits for each stock under ordinary culture conditions. The percentage of tumorous individuals has been determined in a number of stocks for 7 to 15 generations, and some of this information is presented in the table below, with the thought that it may be useful for other investigators to have the comparative incidence of a number of tumors under the usual conditions in one laboratory. The lowered incidence of tumors in three strains after they had been made isogenic will be noted. It is apparent that a wide spectrum of tumor penetrance is available for study in *Drosophila*.

Incidence of Tumors in *Drosophila*

Stock	Months counted	Times counted	Total no. counted	Total tumorous	Per cent tumorous		
					Total	Males	Females
bw st tu	4	7	4426	24	.54	.26	.84
tu <sup>36a</sup> (isogenic)	8	13	7473	222	2.97	3.21	2.73
tu <sup>36a</sup>	5	9	3394	182	5.36	5.10	5.66
ed Su <sup>2</sup> -dx	4	7	4022	385	9.57	11.59	7.52
f <sup>257-19</sup> B/In AM	4	7	2449	416	16.99	15.53	17.87
tu <sup>wps</sup>	8	13	8077	1423	17.62	12.10	23.18
wbf f <sup>5</sup>	4	7	2827	715	25.29	30.20	19.85
lz <sup>3</sup> f	8	13	1016	2428	23.88	28.53	18.59
tu <sup>50d</sup>	8	15	7144	1901	26.61	29.60	23.31
bw tu	8	14	8614	2434	28.26	26.72	29.92
se e <sup>11</sup> tu <sup>49h</sup>	8	13	8799	3275	37.22	38.11	36.41
tu <sup>h</sup> (isogenic)	8	13	5464	2421	44.31	42.09	46.86
tu <sup>g</sup> (isogenic)	8	12	4626	2156	46.61	49.19	43.81
tu <sup>48j</sup>	8	14	5865	2833	48.30	53.66	43.67
tu <sup>h</sup>	8	13	12236	6616	54.07	50.98	57.69
vg mt <sup>A</sup> bw y <sup>B</sup> 263-43	8	14	10069	5944	59.03	56.49	61.09
(homozyg.)	4	7	3120	2274	72.88	69.92	75.77
tu <sup>g</sup>	8	14	11967	9113	76.15	87.30	65.34
vg bw tu	8	14	10555	10540	99.86	99.77	99.94

Burla, Hans Drosophilids of the Ivory Coast (French West Africa)

During three months, from July to October 1951, I collected Drosophilids at five different places close to Abidjan, Ivory Coast. Two of the places lie in small

spots of rain forest along the coast, the third in a secondary forest of the same region, the fourth in a cultivated area with plantations of banana and coffee, and the fifth in a very big mesophile virgin forest one hundred km. away from the coast. A total of 98 species has been recorded. Only 32 of them occurred on the fruit bait generally used for collecting *Drosophila*. Thirty species were recorded near the stumps of cut palm trees (*Raphia* species), 23 species around out Mahogany trees, 32 species on fungi, 25 on wild fruits, and 5 on flowers. The following genera, subgenera, and groups are represented: *Chymomyza* (9 species), *Leucophenga* (9), *Zaprionus* (9), *Hirtodrosophila* (3), *Mycodrosophila* (11), genus *Drosophila* (44), *Pholadonis* (21), *Sophophora* (12), melanogaster group (5), subgenus *Drosophila* (11). The remaining species could not be classified yet. Of the 65 Drosophilid species of the Ethiopian region mentioned by Duda (1939-40), only 22 could be found again, including a few doubtful determinations. About 70 species seem to be new. The characters of many of the species are aberrant and thus lead to revised definitions of the systematical group to which they belong.

Buzzati-Traverso, A. A. Inter-specific crossings in the affinis subgroup.

Extensive tests have been made to check whether the American species belonging to the affinis subgenus (affinis, algonquin, athabasca, azteca, narragansett)

could be crossed with the only known European representative of this subgroup, D. helvetica. No hybrids have been obtained.

Buzzati-Traverso, A. A. Inter-specific crossings in the obscura subgroup.

D. ambigua females, when crossed with D. miranda, pseudoobscura, or persimilis males produce a small number of hybrid