

Schouten, S. C. M. and Egberta J. Tuinstra.  
Genetisch Instituut der Rijksuniversiteit  
te Utrecht. The influence of live yeast on  
the incorporation of  $^3\text{H}$ -Uridine in the  
testes of *Drosophila melanogaster*.

tids and spermatocytes. The observation that Actinomycin D. (R. Mukherjee, 1965) depresses the induced mutation frequency especially in the same stages, has led to the conclusion that RNA synthesis is important in determining radiation-damage in spermatids and spermatocytes. In order to verify the RNA-synthesis in 2 days old males fed with and fed without yeast, the flies were injected with  $^3\text{H}$ -Uridine in a 0.7% saline solution. Three hours after injection the flies were sacrificed and the testes were sampled. The radioactivity in the testes was determined with a liquid scintillation counter during 50 min.

The results of the experiments are presented in table I. It is obvious that the incorporation in the yeast-fed animals is always higher than in the yeast-less ones with a P 0.01. Thus it seems that the RNA synthesis in yeast-fed males is more intense.

Table I. Incorporation of  $^3\text{H}$ -Uridine in 2 day old males fed with and fed without live yeast.

Group	Number of testes	"Counts per injected fly" (50')	Difference
(no yeast fed -	20	81.63	
A (			+ 25.27
( yeast fed +	17	106.90	
(-	20	84.41	
B (			+ 49.76
(+	18	134.17	
(-	30	36.36	
C (			+ 37.52
(+	22	73.88	
(-	16	85.47	
D (			+ 12.51
(+	20	97.98	
(-	21	69.74	
E (			+ 55.44
(+	24	125.18	
(-	20	114.57	
F (			+ 20.60
(+	23	135.17	
(-	28	89.18	
G (			+ 56.87
(+	22	146.05	

Probably it is this RNA synthesis that is at least partly responsible for the higher induced mutation frequency in spermatids and spermatocytes. Further experiments to elucidate this are in progress now. The helpful discussions with and suggestions of Prof. Dr. F. H. Sobels are gratefully acknowledged. Also Prof. Dr. W. A. de Voogd van der Straaten for his help with the scintillation counter.

Lee, Taek Jun. Chungang University,  
Seoul, Korea. On the polymorphism of  
color pattern in *Scaptomyza pallida* in  
natural populations of Korea.

than in the intermediate one. The intermediate types are more variable in coloration in natural populations of Korea.

Three types of color patterns on mesonotum and abdominal tergites can be distinguished in *Scaptomyza pallida*, referred to as the dark, the light, and the intermediate types. The color patterns are less variable in the light and dark types