Schalet, A. University of Connecticut, Storrs, Connecticut. A Y chromosome carrying the v^+ to dy^+ region of the X.

One of the Y chromosomes carrying the v^+ region described by Chovnick (DIS-43:170) and originally reported as not covering m has been retested and found to cover the m-dy region. The v^+ region of the chromosome designated as $B^s v^+ Y y^+ \#3$ covers the following markers: lethal(1)Q54 located between ras and v, v, sbr, lethal(1)Q66, $Df(1)m^{259-4}$, m, m^D, and dy. It does not cover ras^2 or fw. Males carrying this Y chromosome and m^D on the X have wings similar to the $m^D/+$ female. In some lines carrying this Y chromosome and an X that is wild-type for the m-dy region, males frequently have a normal wing and a wing that is shorter, darker and blistery.

TECHNICAL NOTES

Lakovaara, S., W. Hackman and K. Vepsäläinen. University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland. A malt bait in trapping Drosophilids.

In collecting Finnish Drosophilids we have tried to find an insect baiting method which would attract Drosophilid flies as exclusively as possible and simultaneously exert as little selective action within the family as possible.

In addition to standard fruit or fungal traps we have used traps baited with malt, which has been processed in the following way: The bait is made by swelling rye or barley malt in hot water for some hours, after which the malt mush has been allowed to cool. The water-malt ratio in the mush has been 2:1 (1 l. water and 500 g. malt). After cooling, baker's yeast suspended in water is added. A 3-5 cm layer of the bait is poured into wide two-liter jars and the jars are then carefully closed. The baits are then allowed to ferment in closed jars at room temperature for about a week. During this time some of the alcohol formed as the result of fermentation was further fermented into acetic acid. Thereafter the opened jars used as Drosophilid traps. A bait can be used in the Finnish climate for about 2-4 weeks.

Whether this method compares favorably with the other baits is uncertain, as parallel tests on fruit and fungal baits have yielded inconsistent results. On the other hand, the number of Drosophilid species trapped with malt bait is considerably greater than that obtained by using other baits. This may, however, be due to the fact that other baits have been used to a considerably lesser extent. It must be noted that the malt bait has the advantage of selecting almost only Drosophilids, at least in Finnish conditions. Fruit baits often attract predatory wasps, which in turn expel Drosophilids, and fungal baits collect many other insect species besides Drosophilids. The malt bait is, with a few exceptions, frequented only by Staphylinid beetles, which do not disturb the Drosophilids.

The following Drosophila species have been trapped with the malt bait: D. melanogaster, D. funebris, D. obscura, D. bifasciata, D. subobscura, D. silvestris, D. alpina, D. littoralis, D. cameraria, D. phalerata, D. transversa, D. testacea, D. deflexa, D. hydei, D. busckii, D. immigrans, D. histrio and D. (Hirtodrosophila) n. sp.

Thus, 18 of the 23 Drosophila species found in Finland have been trapped with the malt bait. It is obvious that at least D. fenestrarum is not attracted to this bait.

Other Drosophilids trapped with the malt bait: Chymomyza costata, Ch. distincta, Ch. fuscimana, Ch. caudatula, Amiota alboguttata, Cacoxenus argyreator and Scaptomyza pallida.