

ananassaeReport of D. Moriwaki

M-b: Minute-b Moriwaki 67d22. 2-. Spontaneous 1 in a cross wfy x kk. Minute bristles. Dominant. Homo. lethal.

app: approximate Moriwaki 67j23. 3-. Appeared as single in M-b stock. Posterior crossvein shifts toward anterior crossvein obliquely.

bb<sup>67</sup>: bobbed-67 Moriwaki 67j23. 4-. Spontaneous in +F5 wild stock. Only in bristles shortened and often abdomen etched. Male shows neither characteristic. Normal allele exists in Y-chromosome too.

bn<sup>67</sup>: broken-67 Moriwaki 67k21. 2-R. Spontaneous in +F8 wild stock. Posterior crossvein missing or broken. Emerging the later, false normals appear the more. Penetrance is low in male.

M-c: Minute-c Moriwaki 68a11. 3-. Recovered as single in a cross bb<sup>67</sup> x bb<sup>67</sup>/Rf bri. Minute bristles. Dominant. Homo. lethal.

Bd: Beaded Moriwaki 68e16. Spontaneous as single from a cross px x M-c px/+F8. Wings reduced by marginal excisions. Low viability and fertility. Dominant. Homo. lethal.

Report from Paterson Laboratories, Manchester, England

bx: bithorax Chromosome 2. A much milder form of the bithorax condition as seen in melanogaster. Spontaneous origin in curled flies (which made it more visible). Two small lumps of bristle-covered tissue, presumably of metathoracic origin, lying on each side of the mid-line above the balancers. Expression - variable. Penetrance complete. Viability and fertility good.

up: upward Chromosome 3. Wings held up and slightly turned, resembling the position in an over-etherised fly. Spontaneous origin. Expression variable. Penetrance about 70%. Viability and fertility good.

## TECHNICAL NOTE

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Texas, Austin, Texas. Fruit fly  
fractionation.

Our interests in Drosophila enzymology have prompted us to develop a method for the fractionation of the adult fruit fly into its basic morphological components. The following describes a method for rapidly obtaining gram quantities of Drosophila

heads, bodies (abdomen-thorax complex minus appendages), and legs.

Flies are collected in a clean dry milk bottle and frozen on Dry Ice for thirty minutes. The bottle is then rapped sharply 15 or 20 times against a hard rubber pad. The fractured flies are then shaken through stacked wire sieves of 20, 30 and 40 mesh, respectively.

Wings fragment easily and coat the inside of the milk bottle. Bodies and undecapitated flies are retained on the 20 mesh screen. Some bodies, mostly male, pass through and collect on the 30 mesh screen. Heads collect on the 40 mesh screen, which passes the fragmented leg parts. Those heads which remain stuck in the 30 mesh screen can be freed with a camel hair brush.

With a little practice essentially pure heads, bodies and legs can be obtained in amounts limited only by the amount of starting material.