

two amino acids seem to be replaced by  $\beta$ -alanine and glutamic acid respectively.

It is reported by Chen et al. (1967) that in the eggs of *D. melanogaster* glutamic acid,  $\alpha$ -alanine, glycine and aspartic acid are highly concentrated. In the present studies however, it is interesting to note that glycine is not detected either in *D. melanogaster* or in any other species studied. This may be due to very low concentration of this amino acid in freshly laid eggs. Chen et al. (1967) have further indicated the probable presence of methionine sulfoxide in the fertilized eggs of *D. melanogaster*. However in the present studies methionine sulfoxide is not detected in any of the species.

Reference: Chen, P.S., F. Hanimann and H. Briegel 1967, Rev. Suisse Zool. 74:570.

Godbole, N.N. and V.G. Vaidya. University of Poona, India. A quantitative survey of Drosophilidae from Poona (India).

A survey of Drosophilidae was undertaken in Poona and neighbouring areas in the wet season, viz. from 15th of June to 15th of October in the year 1969. This survey was carried out in order to determine the composition of the dros-

ophilid population in this season.

Poona (lat. 18°13' N and long. 73°51' E) is located at the confluence of the rivers Mula and Mutha in the shadows of the mountain ranges of the Western Ghats. It is surrounded by low

Table 1. Numerical data on different species collected

<u>Species</u>	<u>Total number collected</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
<i>D. biarmipes</i>	51	1.75
<i>D. takahashii</i>	112	3.85
<i>D. melanogaster</i>	356	12.23
<i>D. ananassae</i>	1141	39.21
<i>D. malerkotliana</i>	192	6.60
<i>D. kikkawai</i>	114	3.92
<i>D. jambulina</i>	218	7.49
<i>D. nasuta</i>	305	10.48
<i>D. repleta</i>	221	7.60
<i>D. paratriangulata</i>	73	2.51
<i>Zaprionus paravittiger</i> sp. nov.	127	4.36

hills and is at a height of 564 m from the mean sea level. It is about 105 km from the Arabian Sea. The average annual rainfall is about 62.5 cm.

Flies were collected from fermenting fruits, garbage and vegetation by sweeping with net. Banana baits were also used. A total number of 2910 flies were collected, comprising eleven species as shown in Table 1.

Stoddard, A.E. University of Pittsburgh Pennsylvania. Interaction between two dominant bristle mutants.

A series of experiments has been undertaken to characterize the highly variable expression of a dominant bristle mutant, Ocellarless (*Oce*; 1-5.7) in *D. melanogaster*, and to gain information as to its mode of action during development. As

a part of the study, *Oce* was crossed to another mutant, Hairy-wing-49c, which appears, at least superficially, to have an effect opposite to that of *Oce*. The  $F_1$  females from these crosses showed an unexpected phenotype - a differential interaction on the head bristle sites as compared with thoracic sites.

Fahmy and Fahmy described Ocellarless (DIS 32:72, 1958) as being responsible for the absence of ocellar macrochaetae, plus the occasional absence of other macrochaetae, especially the postverticals and scutellars. In the current studies, populations of *Oce/Oce* females are seen to have approximately 90% of ocellar and postvertical macrochaetae missing and 10-40% of anterior dorsocentrals also absent. In *Oce/+* flies, 60-80% of the ocellars and 90-95% of the postverticals are missing, but very few flies lack any dorsocentrals. Hairy-wing-49c (*Hw*<sup>49c</sup>; 1-0.0), notable for its strong dominant manifestations, causes flies to differentiate extra