Wheeler, M.R. University of Texas, Austin, Texas. The remarkable status of Drosophila pseudoneohydei.

Hennig, Hennig and Stein (1970) published an article describing differences in the DNA of Drosophila hydei, D. neohydei and D. pseudoneohydei, pointing out that the latter had not been officially named or described. They detailed a number of differences in the DNA of these three species. Thus, they appear to have "named" this new species of Drosophila, although unintentionally, since the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature states that a proposed new name is valid if "accompanied by a statement that purports to give characters differentiating the taxon..."

This must surely be the first time that a new species of Drosophila, or a new species of any sort of animal or plant for that matter, has been "described" solely on the basis of its primary genetic material - the specific composition of its DNA!

Reference: Hennig, W., I. Hennig and H. Stein,1970. Repeated sequences in the DNA of Drosophila and their localization in giant chromosomes. Chromosoma (Berlin) 32:31-63.

Hochman, B. University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee. Ecologically-sound laboratory practices.

As most drosophilists who occasionally venture outside their laboratories realize, the air, water and land on the earth are deteriorating at an alarming rate. While it is doubtful that any fly geneticist is a major polluter, it is true that some of our common laboratory practices are ecologically unsound. Surely, we should be able to replace these actions by ones which are gentler to our beleaguered environment. The table below contains a list of "do's" and "don'ts" which I respectfully submit for your earnest consideration. The feasibility of the "do's" has been verified in my lab.

Item	Do	Don't	Reasons
Bottles, vials, dishes, beakers etc.	Use glass	Use "disposable" plastic	Broken glass can be recycled. Plastic is a major land and water pollutant and when it is incinerated pollutes the air
Washing products	Use soap or non-phosphate liquid detergents	Use high phosphate detergents	Phosphates are major factors in the eutrophication of rivers and lakes.
Washing soiled glassware	Employ students or other part-time help	Use electric-powered dishwashers	Fossil fuels are not renewable. People do a better job and save water too. Besides, you will be helping a student financially
Chemical mutagens, acrylamide & other poisons	Render them harmless before disposal. Bury if possible	Pour them down the drain	They are toxic and mutagenic to aquatic organisms and they may contaminate municipal drinking water
Used fly food	Compost this organic matter	Pour it down the drain	It can enrich the soil. Municipal sewage systems are already overworked
Paper products	Limit their use. Buy only white paper. Recycle all paper that is not excessively dirty	Use colored paper. Discard paper with other trash	Each ton of recycled paper saves some 15 trees. Certain dyes in colored paper contaminate water ways if the paper enters the sewage system

The above list is by no means exhaustive. You can probably add to it. Also, try to convince your colleagues in other laboratories to eschew environmentally-harmful acts.