

Bock, I.R. University of Western Australia, Nedlands, W.A., Australia. Hybridization between *D. lutea* and *D. paralutea*.

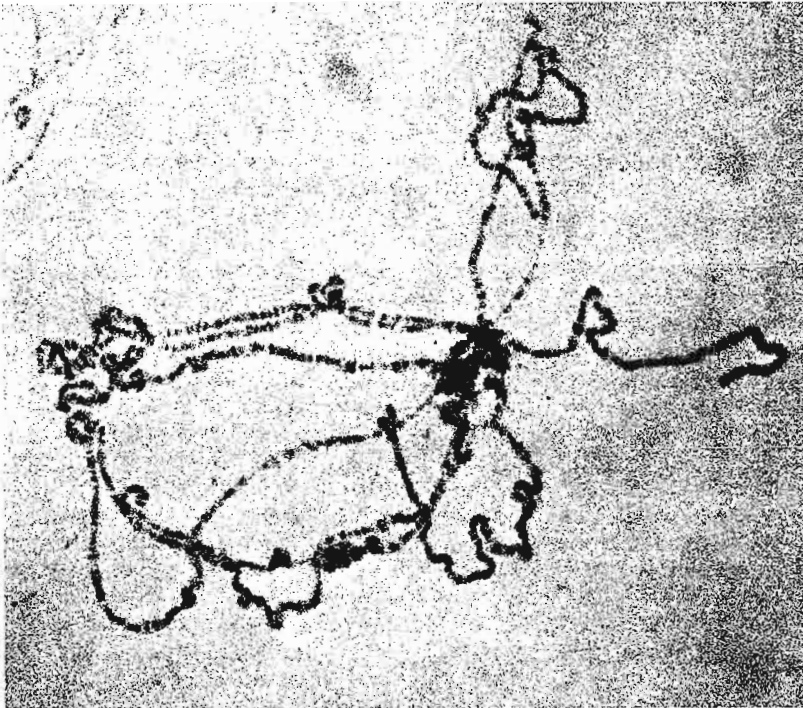
very similar in coloration and in morphology of sex-combs and male genitalia; within this subgroup *D. lutea* Kikkawa and Peng 1938 (distribution: Japan and Korea) and *D. paralutea* Bock and

The melanogaster species group is now known to contain about 80 species classified into 11 subgroups, in several of which pairs or groups of morphologically extremely similar species occur (Bock and Wheeler, 1972). All of the 7 members of the takahashii subgroup in particular are

Wheeler 1972 (distribution: Thailand) are a pair of siblings distinguished in the male sex by the greater number of transverse rows of bristles in the sex-comb of the latter species.

Attempts to hybridize *D. lutea* and *D. paralutea* by mass matings have now proved

Figure 1. *D. lutea* x *D. paralutea*



successful in both directions; in either case a relatively small number of  $F_1$  offspring was obtained and examination of the testes of the hybrid males revealed that all were considerably reduced in size and contained no motile spermatozoa. Pairing between homologous chromosome arms in the salivary glands of hybrid larvae is consistently poor (Fig. 1); it nevertheless appears that the two species are distin-

guished by several chromosomal rearrangements, and it is anticipated that further work will admit of a more precise polytene chromosomal comparison between the species.

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Reference: Bock, I.R. and M.R. Wheeler 1972, Univ. Tex. Publ. 7213:1-102.

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were obtained in all months except during February through May. The other species have scattered distribution over the period studied. *Drosophila* fauna had become virtually thinned out during the months of February, March and April, which may be due to the adverse conditions in nature. Only during the wet months of the year considerable size of *Drosophila* fauna were encountered.

The species *D. malerkotliana* and *D. immigrans* are characteristic in having more females than males during many months. This may be underlined by the property of greater homeostatic abilities of females. *D. albomicans* (?) of *nasuta* complex is for the first time reported from India.

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