

were found in females. The same results were also obtained in a previous study, on flies collected from wild populations in Central Asia (Grossman and Koreneva 1970).

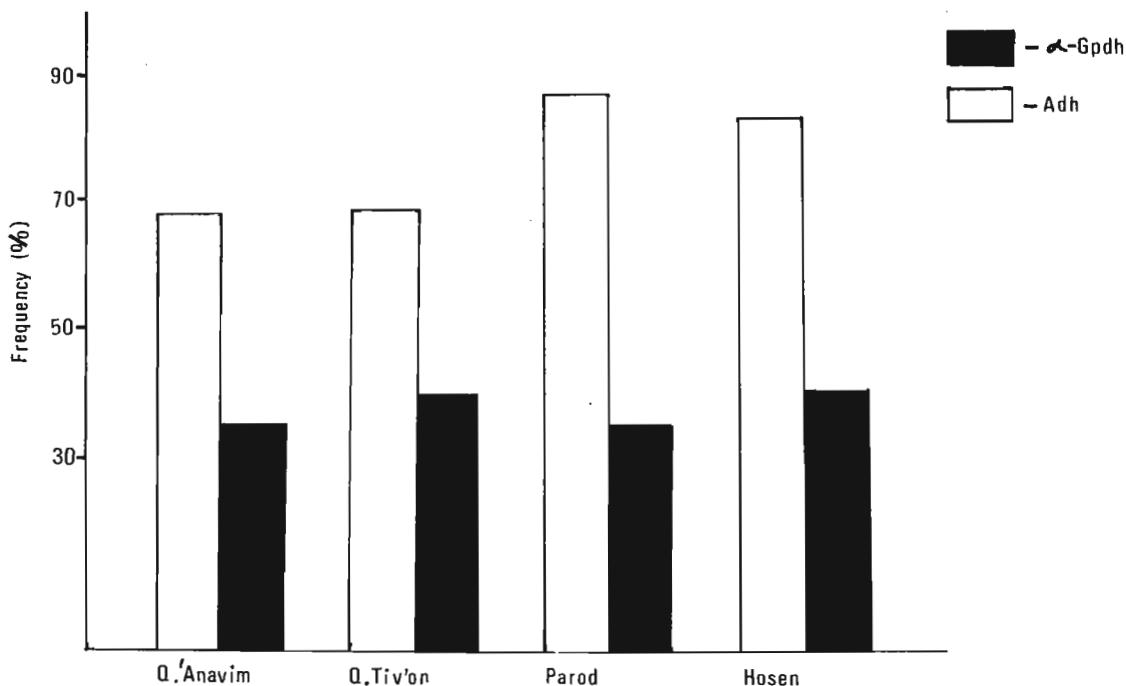


Figure 2. Frequency of allele  $A_s$  (Adh) and  $\alpha_s$  ( $\alpha$ -Gpdh) in males from four wild populations of *D. melanogaster*.

It is suggested that the intra- and inter-population distribution of the Adh and  $\alpha$ Gpdh isozymes is specific.

References: Grossman, A.I. and I.G. Koreneva 1970, Genetica (Russ.) 6(8):95-101.

Kenney, J. and A. Hunter. University of the Pacific, Stockton, California. The effect of chlorinated water on *D. immigrans*.

chlorine in the medium on *D. immigrans*.

Clorox (NaClO) was diluted with distilled-deionized water to 200-300 ppm as tested with sodium thiosulfate. Instant Drosophila medium was moistened with this solution in the experimental vials and with distilled-deionized water in the controls in a 1:1 volume ratio. Three pairs of virgin flies were placed in 150 ml plastic vials moistened with the experimental or control solution and kept at 25°C. with a 12 hour light-day. The flies were transferred to fresh vials prepared with the corresponding solution every 24 hours.

The average life span of the controls was 30 days as compared to 22 days for the experimentals. Control females produced an average of 13 offspring as compared to 4 for those in chlorinated food. It was noted that the experimental flies were less active than the controls. Handling the flies during transfers it was found that the wings of those on chlorinated medium were more fragile. Experiments on the second generation of offspring gave equivocal results and the experiments have been discontinued due to the difficulty of standardizing and maintaining the concentration of chlorine. It can be concluded however that chlorine does affect the life span and productivity of *D. immigrans*.

A. Espinos in DIS 48 reported that when chlorinated tap water (0.4-0.5 ppm) was used to moisten the medium, productivity of *D. melanogaster* decreased. Since effects on one species may differ from those on others even within the same genus, we have carried out experiments with