

To obtain each generation, 10 to 15 males from the previous generation were crossed to females of the appropriate stock (No. 2 for (a) and No. 269 for (b)). The substitution required about one year. F_{14} males from series (a) and (b) were individually crossed to $yw(H^-)$ females. Crosses of No. 2 and No. 269 males to $yw(H^-)$ females served as control. The rate of somatic mosaicism determined in F_1 females resulting from the crosses. Individual analysis of $\sigma\sigma$ for the presence of H showed that $\sigma\sigma F_{14}$ sn v wy (H^+), (a) with autosomes replaced by the autosomes of stock No. 2 (H^-) had not lost H (contained the same two H dosages as $\sigma\sigma$ No. 296, H^+) and $\sigma\sigma F_{14}$ (b) which had received the autosomes of stock No. 296 (H^+) had not received the H factor with them. Now the autosome substitution in the (b) series led to an unexpected result. All the F_{14} (b) males, which were phenotypically indistinguishable from the parental No. 2 males (red-eyed), produced brown-eyed females in the F_1 of the cross to yw females. Since the F_1 females were heterozygous with respect to the white gene, we supposed that all the F_{14} (b) males carried a coloured white allele phenotypically indistinguishable from the wild-type w^+ allele.

Further analysis, including crosses to w^{1187} , w^{1393} and w^{lemon} alleles independently obtained at different times, confirmed the above supposition. We termed the new white allele white-mysterious (w^{my}). The w^{1187}/w^{my} , w^{1393}/w^{my} , w^{le}/w^{my} heterozygotes have dark brown eyes. The colouring of w^{my}/w^{my} females and w^{my}/Y males is phenotypically indistinguishable from the wild type.

The w^{my} mutation seems to have emerged in the process of autosome substitution. Possibly the w^{my} males develop at a somewhat faster rate than the wild-type males, which would have given them a higher probability of getting from F_1 to F_{i+1} . The case described is an instance of genetic drift in small laboratory populations.

References: Khovanova, E.M. 1977, Genetics 13(11):1966-1975; Khovanova 1977, Genetics 18(12): 2173-2180.

Kidwell, M.G., T. Frydryk & J.B. Novy. Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island. The hybrid dysgenesis potential of *Drosophila melanogaster* strains of diverse temporal and geographical natural origins.

A large survey of *D. melanogaster* strains has been conducted in order to determine their potential for the P-M and I-R systems of hybrid dysgenesis (for review see Bregliano & Kidwell 1983). The summarized results and analysis of this survey will be published elsewhere (Kidwell 1983). Here a list of tested strains is provided together with the results of standard tests for hybrid dysgenesis.

In order to test for each system of hybrid dysgenesis, two crosses, denoted A and A*, were routinely made en masse with each strain as indicated in Table 1. Sterility frequencies of the gonadal (GD) and sterilite femelle (SF) types characteristic of the P-M and I-R systems, respectively, were estimated using the methods described by Kidwell (1979). The results of the sterility tests were interpreted and the strains were characterized according to the criteria given in Table 2. The distinctions made between P and Q and between R and N strains are somewhat arbitrary and may reflect quantitative rather than qualitative variation.

A list of tested strains together with sterility frequencies observed and strain designations with respect to hybrid dysgenesis are presented in Table 3. With respect to GD sterility, the cross A results provide an estimate of P factor activity and the cross A* results indicate the cytotype. With respect to SF sterility, the cross A results provide an estimate of I factor activity and the cross A* results estimate the degree of reactivity. Individual

Table 1. Details of reference strains used in mass matings in order to test strains of unknown dysgenic potential with respect to the two systems of hybrid dysgenesis.

Hybrid dysgenesis system	Type of cross		Developmental temp.	Sterility assay
	A	A*		
P-M	Canton-S (M)♀♀	Harwich (P)♂♂	29°	GD frequency
I-R	seF ₈ (R) or Cockaponsett Forest (R)♀♀	Luminy (I)♂♂	20°	SF frequency

Table 2. Interpretation of the results of the sterility tests outlined in Table 1.

% Sterility		Strain	
cross A	cross A*	Characteristic	
>10 GD	<10 GD	P	I-R system
<10 GD	<10 GD	Q	
<10 GD	>10 GD	M	
>10 SF	<10 SF	I	P-M system
<10 SF	<10 SF	N	
<10 SF	>10 SF	R	

strains are listed according to the geographical area and decade of origin in the wild.

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M.L. Savontaus, R.E. Schaefer, D. Sperlich, J.A. Sved, J.N. Thompson, Jr., L.H. Throckmorton, M.L. Tracey, Jr., E.J. Tuinstra, E. Valade del Rio, J.K. Waage, B. Wallace, M. Warren, R.C. Woodruff, C. Yannoni.

References: Bregliano, J.C. & M.G. Kidwell 1983, In: Mobile Genetic Elements (Shapiro, ed.), Academic Press (p363-410); Kidwell, M.G. 1979, Genet. Res. 33:205-217; Kidwell, M.G. 1983, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA (80:1655-1659).

Table 3. List of wild type strains tested with their sterility frequencies and designations in the P-M and I-R systems of hybrid dysgenesis.

Strain	Location	% GD sterility				P-M design- nation	% SF sterility				I-R design- nation
		A		A*			A		A*		
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA											
1920-29											
Oregon S	Oregon	0	(26)*	96	(26)*	M	2	(111)†	5	(64)†	N
Oregon R	Oregon	0	(26)	100	(24)	M	3	(325)	5	(342)	N
Princeton	New Jersey	2	(26)	100	(26)	M	3	(167)	0	(32)	N
1930-39											
Canton-S	Ohio	0	(50)	87	(50)	M	51	(155)	0	(52)	I
Inbred	Massachusetts	0	(26)	92	(26)	M	46	(334)	12	(98)	I
Oregon R-C	Oregon	2	(52)	93	(30)	M	6	(237)	2	(184)	N
If-38	Idaho	8	(25)	38	(56)	M	70	(110)	7	(107)	I
NB-1	Connecticut	0	(22)	76	(38)	M	2	(159)	53	(101)	R
O2L	Connecticut	0	(25)	75	(60)	M	4	(764)	7	(269)	N
Cockaponsett For.	Connecticut	0	(17)	61	(51)	M	8	(124)	100	(210)	R
Amherst-3	Massachusetts	4	(26)	97	(20)	M	51	(145)	3	(64)	I
1940-49											
Florida	Florida	0	(26)	100	(24)	M					
1950-59											
Boa Esperance	Brazil	0	(26)	96	(26)	M	2	(490)	1	(255)	N
Gruta	Argentina	4	(26)	100	(26)	M	1	(588)	60	(393)	R
San Miguel	Argentina	0	(26)	73	(26)	M	65	(116)	16	(114)	I
731 C	Minnesota	4	(26)	97	(86)	M	100	(71)	0	(43)	I
91 C	Minnesota	0	(26)	64	(84)	M	46	(95)	7	(30)	I
NO 1	Louisiana	25	(51)	100	(50)	M	46	(255)	7	(372)	I
NO 2	Louisiana	0	(22)	96	(25)	M	51	(306)	1	(187)	I
RC 1	California	12	(26)	96	(26)	M	49	(82)	0	(26)	I
SC 1	Chile	2	(51)	91	(23)	M	86	(80)	10	(68)	I
Ber 1	Bermuda	0	(22)	100	(26)	M	45	(155)	3	(245)	I
Ber 2	Bermuda	54	(26)	0	(11)	P	100	(38)	0	(58)	I
BV-1	Virginia	13	(135)	5	(84)	P	95	(41)	5	(44)	I
Ica	Peru	0	(26)	96	(26)	M	50	(42)	16	(187)	I

Table 3 (contin.): [Kidwell]

Table 3 (contin.): [Kidwell]		% GD sterility				P-M design- nation	% SF sterility				I-R design- nation
Strain	Location	A		A*			A	A*			
Pacific J#1	U.S. West Coast Minnesota	0	(50)	100	(50)	M	95	(85)	37	(73)	I
		0	(31)	98	(80)	M	96	(135)	5	(61)	I
<u>1960-69</u>											
CO 3	New York	1	(66)	100	(26)	M	24	(96)	0	(30)	I
CO 7	New York	0	(26)	100	(26)	M	94	(227)	3	(97)	I
EV 1	New York	0	(23)	100	(17)	M	45	(263)	5	(513)	I
MO 1	New York	3	(30)	100	(19)	M	26	(31)	0	(31)	I
MO 12	New York	89	(26)	8	(16)	P	85	(106)	3	(90)	I
MO 18	New York	24	(25)	0	(26)	P	52	(161)	0	(81)	I
Bog 1	Colombia	0	(23)	94	(16)	M	57	(14)	0	(28)	I
Bog 2	Colombia	79	(24)	0	(28)	P	61	(110)	15	(117)	I
Bog 3	Colombia	25	(56)	95	(48)	M	81	(206)	8	(125)	I
Ottawa	Canada	0	(39)	100	(13)	M	36	(94)	3	(39)	I
RVC 2	California	8	(25)	100	(26)	M	89	(251)	5	(276)	I
RVC 3	California	6	(56)	100	(56)	M	46	(151)	0	(29)	I
RVC 4	California	64	(22)	0	(25)	P	52	(436)	1	(133)	I
Cranston	Rhode Island	75	(52)	2	(52)	P	99	(105)	12	(109)	I
Madison	Wisconsin	0	(25)	96	(26)	M	34	(105)	6	(72)	I
Amherst	Massachusetts	0	(128)	0	(111)	Q	76	(46)	1	(183)	I
2A	Ohio	0	(25)	100	(26)	M	72	(29)	5	(80)	I
2C	Ohio	0	(26)	100	(26)	M	76	(80)	6	(32)	I
2D	Ohio	0	(25)	100	(27)	M	31	(112)	1	(93)	I
3A	Ohio	4	(26)	92	(26)	M	91	(33)	0	(33)	I
3B	Ohio	90	(19)	0	(33)	P	87	(163)	2	(68)	I
3C	Ohio	5	(18)	100	(34)	M	42	(624)	7	(452)	I
4B	Kentucky	4	(26)	92	(26)	M	69	(29)	2	(97)	I
4C	Kentucky	77	(26)	0	(25)	P	71	(370)	2	(280)	I
5A	Georgia	0	(26)	4	(26)	Q	83	(140)	10	(185)	I
5B	Georgia	0	(26)	100	(26)	M	26	(362)	3	(212)	I
5C	Georgia	0	(26)	100	(26)	M	46	(104)	7	(62)	I
8D	Florida	77	(26)	0	(26)	P	66	(58)	1	(128)	I
9A	Georgia	79	(14)	0	(32)	P	61	(119)	3	(110)	I
10A	South Carolina	92	(26)	0	(26)	P	85	(221)	3	(58)	I
10D	South Carolina	73	(26)	0	(26)	P	81	(264)	0	(78)	I
10E	South Carolina	0	(26)	100	(19)	M	42	(31)	0	(37)	I
11A	North Carolina	12	(52)	96	(52)	M	84	(331)	3	(336)	I
11C	North Carolina	0	(10)	100	(16)	M	29	(282)	2	(177)	I
11D	North Carolina	0	(17)	100	(19)	M	2	(228)	2	(135)	N
Harwich	Massachusetts	100	(150)	0	(150)	P	94	(100)	11	(100)	I
S.H. A	New Jersey	0	(26)	0	(26)	Q	13	(345)	3	(114)	I
S.H. P	New Jersey						64	(161)	0	(45)	I
<u>1970-80</u>											
Clearwater	Florida	41	(27)	2	(48)	P	92	(131)	2	(125)	I
Margarita	Venezuela	0	(26)	43	(44)	M	59	(152)	0	(190)	I
Marion	North Carolina	0	(23)	84	(25)	M	26	(123)	5	(100)	I
Mt. Carmel	Illinois	0	(38)	0	(25)	Q	44	(191)	1	(217)	I
Palos Heights	Illinois	42	(25)	4	(25)	P	24	(652)	1	(222)	I
Riverside	California	54	(26)	8	(25)	P	48	(236)	1	(175)	I
S.H. G	New Jersey	14	(35)	0	(26)	P	22	(192)	1	(171)	I
S.G. 71G	New Jersey	0	(22)	41	(34)	M	18	(107)	1	(218)	I
OK-1 (II)	Oklahoma	50	(26)	4	(26)	P	30	(88)	3	(109)	I
MK 74f	Massachusetts	40	(50)	0	(50)	P	21	(326)	3	(115)	I
Weymouth 74g	Rhode Island	57	(51)	0	(51)	P	34	(501)	1	(516)	I
EP 74i	Rhode Island	33	(52)	4	(51)	P	36	(139)	15	(145)	I
Weymouth 74i	Rhode Island	57	(51)	0	(52)	P	30	(60)	3	(103)	I
RWI 74	Rhode Island	40	(52)	8	(52)	P	18	(253)	4	(185)	I

Table 3 (contin.): [Kidwell]

Strain	Location	% GD sterility				P-M design- nation	% SF sterility				I-R design- nation
		A		A*			A		A*		
RWJ 74	Rhode Island	8	(52)	8	(52)	Q	30	(133)	24	(195)	I
Chepachet 74i	Rhode Island	26	(51)	2	(52)	P	51	(77)	3	(177)	I
NH 74 i	New Hampshire	48	(52)	0	(52)	P	32	(50)	0	(14)	I
Belize	Central America	33	(52)	4	(52)	(P)	60	(208)	2	(126)	I
Cambridge	Massachusetts	29	(52)	2	(52)	P	21	(463)	2	(285)	I
NH 75f	New Hampshire	50	(52)	0	(52)	P	62	(98)	12	(93)	I
St. Louis	Missouri	54	(26)	0	(26)	P	53	(34)	4	(57)	I
Weymouth 76g	Rhode Island	44	(52)	2	(52)	P	44	(91)	3	(35)	I
Maine 76i	Maine	33	(52)	0	(52)	P	30	(92)	2	(92)	I
N.H. 76i	New Hampshire	27	(52)	0	(52)	P	47	(485)	9	(275)	I
Parbo	Surinam	0	(25)	6	(25)	Q					
Des Moines	Iowa	61	(50)	0	(50)	P	76	(182)	0	(100)	I
Weymouth 76i	Rhode Island	59	(51)	0	(50)	P	60	(125)	5	(41)	I
Weymouth 78i	Rhode Island	33	(24)	9	(25)	P	64	(207)	1	(140)	I
Santa Domingo 1	Dominican Rep.	0	(26)	0	(26)	Q	22	(46)	4	(26)	I
Santa Domingo 2	Dominican Rep.	0	(26)	0	(26)	Q	15	(152)	0	(181)	I
Santa Domingo 3	Dominican Rep.	19	(26)	0	(26)	P	37	(202)	5	(112)	I
Santa Domingo 4	Dominican Rep.	23	(26)	0	(26)	P	27	(82)	6	(36)	I
π_2 (inbred)	Wisconsin	100	(26)	0	(8)	P	40	(120)	4	(114)	I
<u>EUROPE, AFRICA AND THE NEAR EAST</u>											
<u>1920-29</u>											
Swedish-b-6	Sweden	4	(51)	91	(52)	M	3	(203)	4	(111)	N
<u>1930-39</u>											
Porvoo	Finland	0	(25)	100	(25)	M					
Crimea	USSR	0	(26)	92	(25)	M	0	(64)	15	(26)	R
Samarkand	USSR	3	(38)	100	(14)	M	6	(198)	8	(180)	N
Finn 6	Finland	8	(26)	100	(26)	M	1	(159)	6	(87)	N
Swedish C	Sweden	8	(26)	100	(26)	M	2	(43)	2	(56)	N
Lausanne	Switzerland	4	(26)	100	(30)	M	2	(429)	1	(237)	N
<u>1940-49</u>											
Kaduna	Nigeria	9	(22)	96	(26)	M	85	(123)	14	(324)	I
Champetieres	France	0	(26)	27	(26)	M	85	(550)	5	(102)	I
Paris	France	7	(14)	100	(8)	M	9	(129)	4	(51)	N
Gaiano	Italy	0	(26)	100	(26)	M	1	(72)	0	(19)	N
Inhaca 47	Mozambique	0	(25)	100	(25)	M					
Graaff Rienet	S. Africa	0	(25)	100	(25)	M					
<u>1950-59</u>											
Charolles	France	4	(26)	58	(26)	M	0	(107)	74	(31)	R
Algeria	Algeria	0	(26)	96	(26)	M	1	(137)	5	(371)	N
Karsnas	Sweden	0	(26)	100	(26)	M	93	(147)	9	(58)	I
Oslo	Norway	0	(26)	92	(26)	M	92	(153)	4	(118)	I
Skaftø	Sweden	9	*42	76	(52)	M	48	(141)	4	(51)	I
Ståket	Sweden	0	(26)	100	(26)	M	0	(160)	4	(97)	N
Seoclen	Switzerland	4	(26)	72	(85)	M	3	(494)	1	(474)	N
Valdagno	Italy	12	(26)	96	(26)	M	2	(392)	6	(343)	I
Aspra	Sicily	0	(25)	100	(26)	M	32	(860)	7	(134)	I
QA-A	Israel	0	(25)	100	(25)	M					
Inhaca 53	Mozambique	0	(24)	100	(25)	M					
QI-2	Israel	0	(24)	100	(56)	M	67	(191)	4	(82)	I
CA-1	S. Africa	0	(26)	100	(26)	M	69	(16)	8	(13)	I
CA-2	S. Africa	0	(26)	100	(53)	M	68	(65)	2	(49)	I
Inhaca 55	Mozambique	0	(25)	100	(25)	M					

Table 3 (contin.): [Kidwell]

Table 3 (contin.): [Kidwell]		% GD sterility				P-M design- nation	% SF sterility				I-R design- nation
Strain	Location	A		A*			A	A*			
1960-69											
Bacup	England	8	(26)	96	(26)	M	77	(142)	3	(94)	I
Chieti V 6-9	Italy	0	(26)	92	(26)	M	85	(423)	2	(149)	I
LM	USSR	8	(25)	100	(25)	M	14	(209)	6	(125)	I
Nettlebed	Scotland	8	(25)	93	(27)	M	51	(155)	0	(52)	I
Varese	Italy	0	(26)	92	(26)	M	57	(155)	0	(32)	I
Woodbury	England	4	(26)	77	(26)	M	0	(321)	4	(114)	N
Finn 7	Finland	0	(18)	95	(22)	M	30	(88)	4	(57)	I
Finn 8	Finland	0	(26)	97	(56)	M	45	(304)	0	(26)	I
BS 1	Spain	0	(26)	100	(25)	M	98	(48)	5	(41)	I
BS 2	Spain	0	(17)	96	(23)	M	46	(304)	4	(175)	I
Groningen	Netherlands	4	(26)	0	(26)	Q	49	(99)	2	(94)	I
Magaliesburg	S. Africa	8.3	(25)	4.2	(24)	Q					
KSA 2	S. Africa	0	(26)	96	(26)	M	65	(252)	1	(71)	I
KSA 3	S. Africa	0	(15)	100	(31)	M	75	(96)	0	(14)	I
KSA 4	S. Africa	4	(25)	89	(26)	M	100	(83)	5	(42)	I
Dilizhan 64	USSR	0	(26)	96	(26)	M	75	(120)	1	(113)	I
MWA 1	Madeira Is.	2	(54)	100	(49)	M	27	(242)	3	(162)	I
MWA 3	Madeira Is.	3	(34)	100	(15)	M	27	(397)	2	(215)	I
PVM	Madeira Is.	8	(96)	100	(103)	M	88	(32)	12	(33)	I
PYR-1	Spain	8	(52)	100	(61)	M	76	(41)	2	(48)	I
PYR-2	Spain	4	(26)	92	(26)	M	89	(36)	0	(14)	I
PYR-3	Spain	6	(56)	81	(58)	M	73	(258)	0	(73)	I
Reids 1	Madeira Is.	0	(21)	100	(26)	M	50	(128)	1	(91)	I
Reids 2	Madeira Is.	4	(55)	96	(57)	M	25	(95)	2	(60)	I
Vag 1	Greece	0	(24)	100	(27)	M	83	(121)	11	(46)	I
Vag 2	Greece	9	(27)	100	(52)	M	81	(154)	0	(31)	I
Vag 3	Greece	12	(26)	100	(26)	M	28	(148)	3	(480)	I
Dilizhan 66	USSR	6	(52)	100	(52)	M	38	(269)	4	(225)	I
Turku	Finland	2	(23)	100	(25)	M					
Mysore	India	0	(26)	100	(26)	M	67	(443)	8	(62)	I
Ashwood	England	0	(26)	73	(26)	M	91	(349)	18	(45)	I
Kerbinou	France	100	(32)	3	(36)	P	96	(110)	30	(53)	I
Luminy	France						99	(100)	3	(100)	I
Saille	France	0	(26)	96	(26)	M	54	(295)	4	(257)	I
1970-80											
Mancha	Spain	0	(26)	27	(64)	M	24	(180)	0	(4)	I
Prevosti	Spain	6	(45)	96	(26)	M	42	(123)	0	(14)	I
Riuidevella	Africa	4	(25)	70	(30)	M	27	(104)	0	(45)	I
Sexi	Spain	4	(26)	29	(110)	M	23	(110)	3	(30)	I
Ponza	Italy	0	(24)	96	(26)	M	2	(152)	7	(240)	N
Uman 70	USSR	6	(52)	21	(47)	M	32	(142)	12	(75)	I
Haren	Netherlands	0	(25)	22	(25)	M					
Nokia	Finland	80	(46)	0	(75)	P					
Beaune	France	2	(54)	45	(32)	M					
B2'	France	7	(61)	3	(77)	Q	62	(109)	0	(54)	I
Dahomey	Africa	0	(25)	22	(25)	M					
Hamenlinna	Finland	9	(35)	0	(25)	Q					
Pellworm	Germany	2	(25)	4	(25)	Q					
Hacettepe	Turkey	0	(25)	0.5	(25)	Q					
LeMontet	France	0	(72)	5	(113)	Q	96	(149)	0	(122)	I
Tulle	France	0	(46)	53	(55)	M	54	(190)	8	(132)	I
Naantali	Finland	2	(25)	85	(50)	M					
Krasnodar	USSR	4	(26)	4	(26)	Q	28	(120)	9	(129)	I
Strom 7	Sweden	0	(20)	100	(26)	M	54	(314)	5	(226)	I
Strom 8	Sweden	4	(26)	100	(26)	M	47	(159)	4	(73)	I
Strom 10	Sweden	0	(26)	100	(22)	M	66	(259)	5	(87)	I

Table 3 (contin.): [Kidwell]

Strain	Location	% GD sterility		P-M design- nation	% SF sterility		I-R design- nation
		A	A*		A	A*	
Bierbeek	Belgium	0	(20)	65.7 (19)	M		
Bocholt	Belgium	65	(20)	0 (25)	P		
Nazzano	Italy	4	(26)	0 (26)	Q	38 (136)	26 (43)
Orval	Belgium	0	(20)	27.5 (20)	M		
Schio	Italy	0	(26)	0 (22)	Q	26 (141)	2 (141) I
Watou	Belgium	0	(20)	0 (20)	Q		
Pedroso	Spain	0	(25)	95 (21)	M		
Formia	Italy	19	(26)	0 (14)	P		
Bizerte	Tunisia	0	(23)	100 (22)	M		
Cinisi	Sicily	0	(21)	4 (26)	Q		
Kibris	Turkey	0	(20)	100 (20)	M		
Menetreol	France	7	(26)	0 (20)	Q	30 (174)	2 (161) I
Plumpton	England	38	(24)	0 (19)	P	60 (106)	3 (37) I
Aix	France	9	(105)	6 (97)	Q	52 (111)	2 (198) I
Beausoleil	France	0	(18)	0 (26)	Q	57 (97)	5 (79) I
Biziat	France	2	(120)	4 (122)	Q	47 (213)	12 (78) I
Chantelle	France	1	(123)	30 (140)	M	60 (136)	2 (134) I
Haute Corse	France	1	(92)	3 (121)	Q	45 (208)	15 (215) I
Bujumbura	Africa	4	(51)	2 (50)	Q	11 (469)	1 (437) I
Eurigtai	Africa	4	(52)	6 (52)	Q	68 (271)	1 (175) I
Krasnodar 80	USSR	0	(52)	28 (52)	M	15 (104)	3 (61) I
LaPoujade	France	4	(26)	4 (26)	Q	63 (160)	0 (31) I
Senegal	Senegal	56	(63)	0 (25)	P		
Sremska Kamenica	Yugoslavia	0	(25)	4 (25)	Q		
Uman 80	USSR	2	(52)	56 (52)	M	58 (221)	11 (153) I
Sancerre	France	2	(26)	0 (26)	Q		
<u>THE FAR EAST AND AUSTRALIA</u>							
<u>1950-59</u>							
Hikon J	Japan	0	(25)	100 (26)	M	2 (164)	11 (138) R
Australia	Australia	0	(25)	0 (26)	Q	83 (114)	0 (110) I
Wellington	New Zealand	0	(26)	100 (26)	M		
Kochi R	Japan	4	(26)	96 (26)	M	3 (506)	13 (272) R
Oahu	Hawaii	0	(26)	100 (26)	M	21 (273)	2 (263) I
Toonda	Australia	0	(26)	88 (17)	M	29 (358)	2 (185) I
Kolonia	Ponape Island	0	(24)	81 (26)	M	55 (227)	6 (328) I
Canberra	Australia	0	(26)	100 (15)	M	32 (347)	4 (533) I
<u>1960-69</u>							
Kuala Lumpur	Malaysia	0	(26)	100 (18)	M	65 (57)	5 (37) I
Katsunuma 63	Japan	8	(26)	85 (26)	M	15 (153)	1 (70) I
Nankang	Taiwan	4	(26)	67 (24)	M	7 (493)	7 (540) N
I-lan	Taiwan	0	(68)	61 (97)	M	11 (427)	1 (146) I
Agana	Guam	100	(26)	27 (26)	P	36 (102)	13 (40) I
Daekwanryeong	Korea	0	(26)	100 (26)	M	24 (297)	2 (109) I
Bojo	Malaysia	0	(26)	88 (26)	M	4 (334)	3 (216) N
<u>1970-80</u>							
Ken-ting	Taiwan	0	(26)	100 (26)	M	24 (532)	1 (175) I
Para Wirra	Australia	100	(25)	0 (26)	P	71 (206)	5 (58) I
Ishigaki 73	Japan	4	(26)	0 (26)	Q	54 (105)	1 (171) I
Hunter Valley	Australia	0	(25)	0 (26)	Q	61 (225)	3 (124) I
New Guinea	New Guinea	0	(26)	0 (26)	Q	76 (111)	4 (139) I
Sydney	Australia	4	(26)	0 (22)	Q	34 (287)	6 (292) I
Darwin	Australia	0	(26)	77 (26)	M	61 (599)	4 (169) I
Ishigaki 79	Japan	8	(52)	4 (23)	Q	52 (270)	2 (90) I
Melbourne	Australia	4	(26)	0 (26)	Q	69 (90)	2 (44) I
Melville Is.	Australia	0	(26)	0 (26)	Q	49 (142)	5 (58) I

Table 3 (contin.): [Kidwell]

Strain	Location	% GD sterility		P-M desig- nation	% SF sterility		I-R desig- nation
		A	A*		A	A*	
Akita	Japan	0 (26)	0 (17)	Q	59 (112)	7 (103)	I
Best's	Australia	5 (20)	58 (26)	M	64 (452)	4 (391)	I
Bridgewater	Australia	0 (26)	0 (26)	Q	62 (127)	5 (62)	I
Ettiwada	Australia	0 (26)	3 (16)	Q	52 (279)	2 (232)	I
Fairfield	Australia	0 (26)	77 (26)	M	61 (110)	4 (81)	I
Katsunuma 80	Japan	0 (26)	4 (26)	Q	25 (80)	5 (56)	I
Lake Boga	Australia	2 (52)	13 (45)	M	67 (255)	1 (112)	I
Mildura	Australia	0 (26)	0 (25)	Q	71 (113)	0 (8)	I
Mourguong	Australia	0 (26)	4 (25)	Q	66 (443)	12 (372)	I
Sarina	Australia	0 (26)	0 (26)	Q	57 (127)	5 (20)	I
Shimane	Japan	0 (21)	0 (20)	Q	73 (138)	1 (109)	I
Tottori	Japan	0 (26)	0 (24)	Q	60 (424)	1 (146)	I
Niigata	Japan	8 (52)	22 (46)	M	96 (274)	12 (196)	I
Ishikawa 2	Japan	5 (42)	4 (48)	Q	22 (195)	7 (398)	I
Aomori	Japan	35 (20)	0 (21)	P	58 (224)	2 (128)	I

* Figures in parentheses are the number of F_1 females tested.

† Figures in parentheses are the number of eggs observed for hatchability.

Koene, P. & R. Bijlsma. University of Groningen, The Netherlands. Differences in mating success between G6pd and Pgd genotypes of Drosophila melanogaster.

Since some time it has become clear that the adult component of selection, besides viability selection, may be an important component of the total selection in D. melanogaster (Prout 1971a, b; Bundgaard & Christiansen 1972). Especially factors concerning the mating process may be of

significance for the maintenance of polymorphisms in nature. Differences in mating preference and mating success have been demonstrated for a number of genetic factors in Drosophila (for a review see Petit & Ehrman 1974). Here we want to report differences in mating success in a female-choice experiment with respect to the allozyme variation at the loci G6pd (glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase) and Pgd (6-phosphogluconate dehydrogenase). Both loci are located on the X-chromosome in D. melanogaster and both are found to be polymorphic in natural populations with, electrophoretically, a fast (F) and a slow (S) allele. There are thus four possible homozygous (males are hemizygous) genotypes: FF, FS, SF and SS. These genotypes are denoted by two letters: the first stands for G6pd and the second for Pgd. The flies used for the experiment were isolated from the Bogota population as described by Bijlsma (1980) and maintained as mixed populations at 25°C on standard food.

The test was started by bringing together in a vial, without etherization, 1 virgin female and 4 males: one of each hemizygous genotype. During 30 minutes after entry the flies were observed. When a mating occurred the genotype of the male was determined and the time

Table 1. Number of matings between different genotypes for G6pd and Pgd together with the number of females that did not mate within 30 minutes.

Female Genotype	Male genotype				total	not mated
	FF	FS	SF	SS		
FF	20	24	24	11	79	41
FS	16	18	30	11	75	45
SF	20	35	24	19	98	22
SS	33	22	29	28	112	8
Total	89	99	107	69		

Table 2. The mean mating latency time (MLT) of different female and male genotypes together with the number of matings observed.*

Females			Males		
Geno- type	MLT in min.	No. of matings	Geno- type	MLT in min.	No. of matings
SS	8.99	112	SS	10.49	69
SF	11.38	98	FF	10.72	89
FF	12.17	79	FS	12.02	99
FS	14.35	75	SF	12.08	107

*data arranged according to increasing MLT.