

Table 1. Effect of the extra Y chromosome on the numbers of sternopleural bristles and bristles of the last sternite in females and males.

Number of flies	Mean number of bristles ± S.D.			
	Sternopleurals	Significance of the difference	Last sternite	Significance of the difference
<b>Experiment No. 1</b>				
XXY-females*	32      11.81±1.53	t = 1.25 n.s.	16.47±3.08	t = 0.41 n.s.
XX- females	33      11.33±1.57		16.12±3.76	
XYY-males	32      10.78±1.70	t = 0.52 n.s.	15.38±2.95	t = 1.90 n.s.
XY- males	39      11.00±1.91		16.55±2.03	
<b>Experiment No. 2</b>				
XXY-females	30      12.03±1.45	t = 0.15 n.s.	16.73±2.73	t = 0.13 n.s.
XX- females	30      11.97±1.71		16.83±3.19	
XYY-males	30      10.80±1.97	t = 0.14 n.s.	16.87±2.17	t = 1.47 n.s.
XY- males	30      10.87±1.84		15.97±2.54	

\* The presence of the extra Y chromosome in the chromosome complement of females and males was verified by making use of its suppression on variegation in In(1)w<sup>m4</sup>.

The results of the present study are thus in contradiction with those of Mather (1944) and suggest that the Y chromosome does not contain any genes affecting the quantitative characters which Mather calls "minor genes" or polygenes (Mather 1941). The discrepancy between the results of the present study and those of Mather is possibly due to that the stocks investigated by Mather differed slightly in other chromosomes than Y as well and/or to too small sample sizes (10) in Mather's study.

References: Mather, K. 1941, J.Genet. 41:159-193; Mather, K. 1944, Proc.Roy.Soc.London B. 132:308-332; Schultz, J. 1939, Proc. 7th Intl. Genet. Congress 257-262.

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Drosophila subobscura has been found in Argentina.

(53°80' South) (Budnik & Brncic 1982), being the most abundant species in the majority of sampled populations.

In October 1981, during a collecting trip through the southern part of the country, we decided to find out if the species had been able to cross Los Andes mountain range, which constitutes an ecological barrier that separates Chile from Argentina. From Coyhaique southwards, the ecological conditions are quite different on each side of the mountain range, being the Argentinian part a dry and windy "pampa," where only few scattered bushes are found. The species was not found in this area. So we tried to find it northwards and chose San Carlos de Bariloche, which is an Argentinian resort next to Nahuel Huapi Lake. There is a natural pass from the Chilean side to Bariloche, with a lot of lakes and continuous arboreal vegetation. The sample was taken in a suburban part of the village, near the lake, for all day long. From a sample of 998 individuals caught, 987 were D. subobscura, 1 D. immigrans and 10 Scaptomyza melanocholica.

We also tried to find out if the species had reached the eastern part of Argentina, in Buenos Aires. A sample was taken near Ezeiza Airport in a forest, not far away from the city. Although a great number of individuals belonging to different Drosophila species were trapped, D. subobscura was not found in the area. We think it most probable that the species has dispersed in Argentina to the north and south from Bariloche. On the other hand, dispersion to the east will be most difficult because the "pampa" separates this area from the Atlantic shore.

References: Brncic et al. 1981, Genetica 56:3-9; Budnik, M. & Brncic, D. 1982, Actas V Congreso Latinoamericano de Genética 177-188.

D. subobscura was considered a typically palaeartic species distributed all over Europe, North Africa and the Near East, until it was found in Chile in 1978 (Brncic et al. 1981). Since then samples have been taken all around the country, from La Serena (29°55' South) to Punta Arenas