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Villarroel, H. and P.Zamorano. Academia Superior de Ciencias Pedagogicas, Valparaiso, Chile. Drosophila species which inhabit the National Park "La Campana".

The particular geographic configuration which presents Chile, both externally and internally (Brncic 1970), has permitted the development of a flora and fauna fundamentally endemic (Reiche 1907; Fuenzalida 1950). The Drosophilidae family constitutes a good example of this phenomenon.

The purpose of this work is to carry out a preliminary search of the Drosophila species which live in the National Park "La Campana" Valparaiso. This site is considered as one of the most interesting ecological areas in Central Chile (Rundel & Weisser 1975).

The collections were made during the period of October 1982 and March 1983. The capture was done by means of the usual trapping method with fermented banana bait.

Table 1. Total number of flies and their corresponding percentages.

Species	No. of Flies	Percentages
D.amplipennis	192	9.68
D.araucana	569	28.69
D.busckii	1	0.05
D.immigrans	428	21.58
D.pavani	27	1.36
D.repleta	66	3.33
D.subobscura	<u> 565</u>	28.50
Total	1983	100.00

Of the 33 species described for Chile by Brncic (1957a, 1962a), 9 Drosophila species (Table 1) were collected in the National Park, which have been grouped according to Brncic (1970) in: (a) widespread species: D.busckii, D.immigrans, D.melanogaster, D.repleta & D.simulans; (b) endemic and ecologically restricted species: D.amplipennis; (c) endemic and ecologically versatile species: D.araucana and D.pavani.

We must add that on this occasion samples of D.subobscura were also collected, which correspond to a colonizing species for Chile (Brncic & Budnik 1980).

Finally we desire to point out that the place chosen for our study presents very interesting biological characteristics, such as the presence of one set of typical Drosophila species, which is found in relation to specific habitats. This event will permit us to carry out important studies on the biology of populations of these organisms.

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Whitmore, T. and W.-E.Kalisch. Ruhr-Universitat Bochum, FR Germany. Hoechst 33258 staining of surface spread polytene chromosomes in D.hydei.

The bibenzimidole derivative Hoechst 33258 has been used extensively in the past as a DNAspecific fluorochrome in cytofluorometric investigations of metaphase chromosomes (see for example, Holmquist 1975; Latt & Wohlleb 1975; Wheeler & Altenberg 1977; Singh & Gupta 1982). Its use with polytene chromosomes has been, however, rather limited (Holmquist 1975; Lakhotia & Mishra 1980; Martin & Sedat 1982). We found that it can also be used, similar to