

Figure 2. Frequency distribution of mating activity for heterozygous males.

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Kumar, A. and J.P. Gupta. Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. Further records of Drosophilid species from north-east India.

Table 1. Drosophilid species collected from different areas in Meghalaya and Arunachal Pradesh during September-October 1983.

Name of species	Subgenus	Locality	Number ♂♂/♀♀
Z.obscuricornis	Aprionus	Shillong & Tai	103
Z.multistriatus	н	Shillong Shillong	61
Liodrosophila	11	Shillong &	9
penispinosa		New Itanagar	
D.rhopaloa	Sophophora	Tai	
D.sp.Nov.	' u'	D)	9
D.ficusphila	"	H	9 6
D.bryani	Scaptodrosophila	II .	88
D.sp.Nov.	Drosophila	Shillong Shillong	2
D.sp.Nov.		Tai	21
D.sp.Nov.	II .	"	15
D.sp.Nov.	11	"	10
D.neoimmigrans	R	II .	5
D.lacertosa	D	Shillong -	31
D.tongpua	D	Tai	22
D.siamana		H	60
D.synpanishi		11	32
D.sternopleuralis		11	3 9
D.setitarsa		1)	9
TOTAL			492

Recent surveying studies in different parts of north-east India (Singh & Gupta 1977; Gupta & Singh 1979; Dwivedi & Gupta 1979, 1980; Dwivedi et al. 1979; Singh & Gupta 1981) have indicated that this region possesses a fairly rich, and at present little known fauna of Drosophila and related genera of Drosophilidae. During the present study, intensive field collections were carried out in several previously unexplored areas in Meghalaya and Arunachal Pradesh. Altogether 18 species were collected as shown in Table 1. Among them, 5 species are detected as new to science, while 4 other species namely D.tongpua, D.siamana, D.synpanishi, D.sternopleuralis are recorded for the first time from India. An interesting feature of the collection data is that out of the total 18 species, 11 species are found to belong to the immigrans group of the subgenus Drosophila alone, indicating that resources are better utilized in this region by these species than the species of other genera of Drosophilidae.

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