

Pericentric Inversions: Chromosome 3

- lpe(3) 1. #59. N-l. Lt. break in G; rt. break on 3R (obs) in hc. M larva. C2 x. 62c.
 lpe(3) 2. #106. N-l. Lt. break in F; rt. break on 3R (obs) in E. F larva. A3 x. 62f.
 lpe(3) 3. #241. R. Lt. break in D; rt. break on 3R (obs) in C. A3 x. 62g.
 lpe(3) 4. #252. N-l. Lt. break in F; rt. break on 3R-1 (obs) in G. F larva. A3 x. 62g.
 lpe(3) 5. #289. N-l. Lt. break in hc; rt. break on 3R (obs) in F1. M larva. Same A3 x as lpe(2)29. 62g.
 lpe(3) 6. #362. N-l. Lt. break in C; rt. break on 3R (obs) in G. M larva. A1(O.) x. 62i.
 lpe(3) 7. #449. N-l. Lt. break in L; rt. break on 3R (obs) in G. F larva. Same A1(Va.) x as lpa(XL)15 (Levitan 1964). 62l.
 lpe(3) 8. #511. N-l. Lt. break in hc; rt. break on 3R (obs) in G. M larva. B1 x. 63c.

Lopez, M.M. University of Mar del Plata, Argentina. *Drosophila subobscura* has been found in the Atlantic coast of Argentina.

D.subobscura, a typical palearctic species, was found in South America in 1978 in Chile (Brncic et al. 1981) and in 1981 in the western region of Argentina (Prevosti 1983) around the Nahuel Huapi lake. This lake is part of a lacustral system which is a natural

Andean pass. No *D.subobscura* were found by the same author in the east of the country (near the city of Buenos Aires).

During 1984, we took samples of *Drosophila* near Mar del Plata, a coastal city situated 400 Km south from Buenos Aires. In our captures, out of 1300 individuals, 26 were *D.subobscura* (i.e., about 2%). We found a considerable seasonal variation, similar to that found in Chile (Budnik et al. 1982).

This finding would indicate that the "pampa" plain is not a geographic barrier as suggested by Prevosti (1983). The absence of *D.subobscura* in the sample obtained in 1981 could have been due to: (1) the season when it was taken (not mentioned), and/or (2) colonization after 1981.

References: Brncic et al. 1981, *Genetica* 56: 3-9; Prevosti 1983, DIS 59:103; Budnik & Brncic 1982, *Actas V Congreso Latinoamericano de Genetica* 177-188.

Manousis, T.H. Aristotelian University of Thessaloniki, Greece. Larval saliva in several *Drosophila* species.

Salivary glands as well as isolated saliva of some developmental stages of the late third instar larvae and early prepupae of several *Drosophila* species were analysed by urea-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis and the main components of the saliva of each species

were localized on the zymograms (Fig. 1). There was an attempt to find correlations between the polypeptide content and the hardness of the "glue" in the fixative, the background the larvae pupate on and the degree of their phylogenetic relationship.

The number of the different saliva polypeptidic components seems to have no effect on the pupating behavior of the animals. Larvae with hard and rich in proteins content, tend to pupate on the container

TABLE	<i>Drosophila</i> species	Collection area	Stock No	main components of glue	colour of glue in fixative	hardness of glue in fixative	pupariation on the:
ananassae	varians	Los Banos-Luson Philippines	3146.53 Texas	4	white	very hard	container
	bipectinata	Thailand	3256.4	3	white	hard	container
	malerkotliana	Philippines	3146.56 Texas	2	white	hard	food
obscura	pseudoobscura		3339.5 standard Texas	2	light blue	hard	container
montium	serrata	Queensland	2404.6 Texas	4	transparent	syrup	food
	auraria	Kirishima Japan	3040.11b Texas	2	light white	very soft	food
	quadraria	Chi-Tou Taiwan	3075.1 Texas	3	white	medium soft	food
Takahashii	triauraria	Tokyo, Japan	1731.1	2	white	medium soft	food
	takahassii	Tagaytay-Luson Philippines	Texas	2	white	hard	container
willistoni	equinoxialis	Teffe Brazil	2533.3	5	white	hard	food & container