

In another chromosomal line, a wing mutation characterized by the abnormal disposition of the wings, presenting them in a drooping position in reference to the body axis was obtained (Figures 3 and 4). This mutation has not been previously described in *D. subobscura* (Krimbas, 1993). We have called this mutation *ac* (“*ales caigudes*”). The mutation is recessive and located in the O chromosome. It can be qualified as rank RK1.

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References: Krimbas, C.B., 1993, *D. subobscura. Biology, Genetics and Inversion Polymorphism*, Verlag Dr. Kovac, Hamburg, Germany; Lindsley, D.L., and G.G. Zimm 1992, *The Genome of Drosophila melanogaster*, Academic Press, San Diego, USA; Mestres, F., G. Pegueroles, A. Prevosti, and L. Serra 1990, *Evolution* 44: 1823–1836; Sperlich, D., H. Feuerbach-Mravlag, P. Lange, A. Michaelidis, and A. Pentzos-Daponte 1977, *Genetics* 86: 835–848; Ranganath, H.A., and M.T. Tanuja 1999, *Resonance* 4: 95–104.



New wing mutation in *Drosophila subobscura*.

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To obtain wild chromosomes in homozygous condition for the O chromosomes of *D. subobscura* from Málaga (Spain), appropriate crosses using the lethal balanced strain *Va/Ba* were carried out (Sperlich *et al.*, 1977; Mestres *et al.*, 1990). One of the chromosomal lines obtained presented a wing mutation. This was characterized by a reduction in length and changes in the shape (Figure 1). The vein pattern is altered forming new transverse veins (Figure 2a, 2b). This mutation has not previously been described in *D. subobscura* species (Krimbas, 1993). We have called this mutation *aa* (*ales alterades*). The mutation is recessive and located in the O chromosome. It can be qualified as rank RK1.



Figure 1. General view of a *D. subobscura* male and female with the *aa* mutation. The reduction of wing size is apparent.

Figure 2. (a, left) Lateral view showing the altered vein pattern. (b, right) Detail of the wing where can be observed additional transverse veins.

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Novel mutants in *D. simulans*.

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Here we report five mutations in *Drosophila simulans*. All mutations appeared spontaneously in stocks recently established from natural populations of different localities. Below is a brief description of these mutants.

Results and Discussion

1. *orange glue*¹ (*ogl*¹).

ORIGIN: Recessive mutation isolated in March 2009 from wild type Cayucos (California, 2008).

PHENOTYPE: The eyes are smaller than the wild type and rough. The orange eye pigmentation is usually unevenly distributed and more concentrated towards the center of the eye (Figure 1). The outer part of the eye varies from completely white to light orange. In males the eye color is usually more even and stronger than in females. The stock has normal fertility, but viability appears to be reduced.

LINKAGE: Chromosome 3. Placed on 3R due to the fact that *ogl* is balanced by In(3R)Ubx (81F1;84B1;84E1;89E1).



Figure 1. *orange glue* female. Note the color and distribution of the eye pigments of *ogl* when compared to the eyes of the females in Figure 2.