period, the Topanga Canyon undergoes drastic temperature changes. Some days, the temperature was 55°F while other days, the temperature reached 99°F.

Over 2,000 Drosophila individuals were collected. Approximately 90% of the collection corresponded to D. simulans. The rest of the individuals in the collections, mostly males, were from the following species: D. melanogaster, D. pseudoobscura, D. mainlandi, D. mercatorum, D. funebris, D. immigrans, D. repleta, D. suzukii, and D. persimilis.* Nevertheless, four D. bifurca individuals were located at 34.08014N, -118.579516W. Three drowned males and one female alive were transported to the laboratory. Once in the lab, I checked external anatomy. Along with other external characteristics like the pollinose pleurae, yellowish-brown legs, eight rows of acrostical hairs, and one prominent oral bristle, I recognized the very long and strongly curved hairs on the medial side of males’ fore tarsi. In addition I made the male genitalia dissections and I compared them to those presented by Vilela (1983): the epandrium had 11 lower and two upper bristles, the surstylus had 11 primary teeth, and the aedeagus was big and strongly bow-shaped. I confirmed that all individuals correspond to D. bifurca. The female was isolated in a vial. Unfortunately, after 13 days, she did not lay eggs. This is, therefore, the first D. bifurca record in California. Also, this is the first record for the pest cherry-associated D. suzukii in the Topanga Canyon area.

*Identification of this species was based on the morphology presented by Rizki (1951).


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Call for Papers

Submissions to Drosophila Information Service are welcome at any time. The annual issue now contains articles submitted during the calendar year of issue. Typically, we would like to have submissions by mid-December to insure their inclusion in the regular annual issue. but articles can be accepted for this volume until 31 December. Details are given in the Guide to Authors or on the DIS web site: www.ou.edu/journals/dis.