

Common cosmopolitans in a given chromosome arm. Thus, the long-term surveys over several decades reveal the flexible phase of chromosomal polymorphisms in natural populations of *D. melanogaster*.

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Is *Zaprionus indianus* invading a preserved Amazon forest?

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In June 2010 *Zaprionus indianus* Gupta, 1970 (Diptera: Drosophilidae) was registered for the first time in the Caxiuanã National Forest in Pará, Brazil. Caxiuanã is a very preserved conservation area, localized in the center of endemism Xingu (1° 57' 37" S; 51° 36' 55" W) (Silva *et al.*, 2005). The Caxiuanã correspond to 80% of primary forest, with 1,013 species of plants, classified in 189 families. The most extensive and diverse environment is the dense terra-firme forest occupying 85% of the area; the rest is occupied by forests of inundation (várzea and igapó), savanna formation (hydromorphic field), secondary vegetation, and residual vegetation on sites of orchards (Lisboa *et al.*, 1997). The human presence is perceived by small patches of antique fields in recovery areas that are generally close to the river banks and were previously occupied by small proprietors and riverside populations whose current occupation is much more restricted (Praxedes and Martins, in press).

Drosophilidae species have been monitored in Caxiuanã National Forest since 2000, with the specific use of traps (Martins *et al.*, 2008) baited with banana exposed into the forest. In this collection five individuals of *Zaprionus indianus* were recorded from two points (1° 57' 38.2" S; 51° 36' 57.8" W and 1° 59' 42" S; 51° 37' 03.6" W) in one total of 49,139 drosophilids collected which represented 0.012% of all drosophilids. Since in very low abundance, these finds indicated the higher dispersive potential of these species. The next question is if *Zaprionus* will be well established in this forest.

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