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***Drosophila suzukii* (Matsumura) found on the Greek island Crete.**

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On demand of dipterist Libor Dvořák (Municipal Museum, Mariánské lázně, Czech Republic), Czech coleopterist Stanislav Benedikt used during his short stay on Crete a very simple beer trap to collect Diptera. The trap consisted of a beer bottle, half-full of beer; it was hung on a shrub branch in the garrigue growth, close to Myrtos at the southeastern shore of the island, 100 m above sea level. The trap had been exposed for one week; drowned dipterans were removed and conserved on 25 March 2014. The author of the present note determined collected drosophilids and the specimens are kept in his collection.

Pertinent data are thus: Greece, Crete, Myrtos env., garrigue, beer trap, 25.3.2014, S. Benedikt leg., J. Máca det. and coll. Nine species were ascertained (Table 1).

Table 1. Pertinent data are thus: Greece, Crete, Myrtos env, garrigue, beer trap, 25.3.2014, S. Benedikt leg. J. Máca det. and coll. Nine species were ascertained, as follows:

Species	Males number	Females number
<i>Drosophila</i> (s. str.) <i>immigrans</i> Sturtevant	17	14
<i>Drosophila</i> (s. str.) <i>hydei</i> Wollaston	3	3
<i>Drosophila</i> (Dorsilopha) <i>busckii</i> Coquillett	1	1
<i>Drosophila</i> (Sophophora) <i>melanogaster</i> Meigen	2	12
<i>Drosophila</i> (Sophophora) <i>simulans</i> Sturtevant	11	13
<i>Drosophila</i> (Sophophora) <i>suzukii</i> (Matsumura)	3	2
<i>Drosophila</i> (Sophophora) <i>obscura</i> Fallén	2	1
<i>Drosophila</i> (Sophophora) <i>subobscura</i> Collin in Gordon	19	10
<i>Zaprionus tuberculatus</i> Malloch	0	2

The East-Asian *Drosophila* (*S.*) *suzukii* is the most important record. This species invaded both North America and Europe in 2008 and it has been reported also from Brazil (Deprá *et al.*, 2014). Unlike other *Drosophila* species, females of *D. suzukii* are able to use their ovipositors to damage intact fruit by perforating its skin and thus initiating its fermentation. Considerable damage of various kinds of fruit has been reported mainly from USA, but also from Italy and France (see, *e.g.*, Cini *et al.*, 2012, for more references). In Europe, *D. suzukii* has been reported mostly from its western part: Spain, France, Italy (Calabria *et al.*, 2012), Switzerland, Slovenia, Croatia, Austria, Belgium (Cini *et al.*, 2012), Netherlands, Great Britain, Portugal, and Hungary (Anonymus, 2012), Germany (Rhineland colonized in 2012, great part of the whole country in 2013; Vogt, 2014), Bosnia-Herzegovina (Ioriatti *et al.*, 2014), and Czech Republic (western part; Březíková *et al.*, in press). (All countries but only selected quotations of literature are given). The collection from Crete represents the first finding of this colonizing species in Greece and the easternmost European record. Rota-Stabelli *et al.* (2013) have shown some further European countries endangered by possible invasion of *D. suzukii*: Poland, Romania, Ukraine, and Russia, yet at the time of writing the present note (November 2014) this species still did not overcome the boundaries of Germany and Bohemia, with exception of a single record

close to the motorway at the Balaton lake in Hungary (not established). Thus, the countries of Eastern Mediterranean (Levant) seem to be currently at least as endangered as is central Europe.

Precariousness of the predictions concerning the spreading of colonizing species can be illustrated also by the following fact: drosophilid *Chymomyza amoena* (Loew), a previously detected invader, was found in Europe for the first time in 1975, and soon afterwards (1980) it was collected in Serbia. Until now *C. amoena* has invaded most European countries and the western part of Asian Russia up to the Altay Mts. (Máca and Bächli, 1994; Sidorenko and Ivannikov, 2001; detailed information on the distribution see Bächli, 2014), nevertheless it has not been as yet ascertained in Greece, although at least some parts of this country are reasonably well explored (Máca, 2011).

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First report of Drosophilid diversity in an ecotone adjoining Bannerghatta National Park (Karnataka, India).

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Drosophila species are thought to have a role as biological indicators of habitat change (Parsons, 1991) and are used as models to study the biological effects of global warming (Francisco Rodríguez-Trelles *et al.*, 1998). *Drosophila* actually means "lover of dew", hence its cosmopolitan distribution is limited by availability of water and temperature. The fruit flies live primarily on rotting plants and fruits and oviposit on unripened/slightly ripened fruit ensuring primary food supply for the newly hatched maggots. Coincidentally this habit of the flies has made them major pests (Demerec, 1950; Lutz, 1948; Wilson, 1999; In Miller, 2000; CABI, 2014).

Forests serve as excellent ecosystems for Drosophilid diversity world over and there are numerous records in India (Upadhyay and Singh, 2006; Guru Prasad and Pankaj Pathak, 2011; Harini and Pranesh, 2011). During the present study a preliminary effort to record the species diversity of drosophilids was undertaken in the Taralu village (10° 17'–10° 19' N; 76° 39'–76° 44' E) adjacent to the Bannerghatta National Park (BNP) south of Bengaluru, Karnataka, India. Despite its proximity to BNP and dense vegetation no records of drosophilids are available nor has any species inventory been undertaken. Hence, a preliminary study to record the drosophilid diversity was undertaken during the summer months of April and May, 2014. The traditionally followed bottle trapping was used with a smash of ripened fruits of *Musa paradisca* (Banana), *Pyrus malus* (apple), and *Punica granatum* (pomegranate) were used as baited traps. On a first time experimental basis four such traps were tied to twigs of trees 5 feet above the ground and left open in an