Stock		Degree of Expression	Rearrangement	Break Pt(s)
dp <sup>w</sup> 1	T(2:3) dp <sup>w1</sup>	Strong	2:3R (entire) Reciprocal translocation	to right of 25A1; 3R heterochromatin
$\mathtt{dp}^{\mathrm{w2}}$	T(Y:2) dp <sup>w2</sup>	(Stock lost - being replaced)		
dp <sup>w3</sup>	T(2:3) dp <sup>w3</sup>	Strong	2 <sup>L</sup> :3R (entire) Reciprocal translocation	Between 24F8 and 25A1; 3R heterochromatin
dp <sup>w4</sup> to dp <sup>w6</sup> lost				
dp <sup>w7</sup>	T(Y:2) dp <sup>w7</sup>	Strong	2 <sup>L</sup> :Y (arm not known)	Between 24F8 and 25A1
dp <sup>w8</sup>	T(2:3) dp <sup>w8</sup>	Moderate	2:3R (entire) Reciprocal translocation	To right of 25A1 3R heterochromatin
dp <sup>w9</sup>	Lost		cransiocacion	
ep <sup>w10</sup>	In(2L(R?)) dp <sup>w10</sup>	Strong	Inversion of 2L (including centromere?)	Left: to right of 25A1; Right: either 2L or 2R heterochromatin
dp <sup>w11</sup>	T(2:3) dp <sup>w11</sup>	Moderate	2L:3R (entire) Reciprocal translocation	Between 24F8 and 25A1; 3R heterochromatin

Jungen, H. University of Zürich, Switzerland. Chromosomal polymorphism in a natural population of D. subobscura from Tunis. In the spring of 1965 a sample of D. subobscura was caught near Tunis. The following structural types were observed (number of chromosomes in parenthesis): chromosome A, St(6), 2(10), 1+2(22), 1+2+3

(18); chromosome I, St(2), 1(98); chromosome E, St(4), 1+2(71), 1+2+9(4), 1+2+9+3(1), 1+2+9+4(16), 1+2+9+12(4); chromosome U, St(1), 1+2(20), 1+2+3(1), 1+2+8(78); chromosome O, St(1), 3+4(5), 3+4+6(2), 3+4+7(2), 3+4+8(80). The data refer to 56 A-chromosomes and 100 of each autosome. In the O-chromosome, two unknown structural types were present (10). The structural types A1+2, A1+2+3, and E1+2+9+4 were recently reported by W. Götz in Z. Vererbungsl. 96: 285-296 (1965), from a Marocan population.

Popper, Joan. University of Oregon, Eugene. X-autosome translocations in a sex-ratio strain of D. pseudoobscura.

It has been reported by Novitski and Ehrlich (Drosophila Research Conference, Seattle: see this volume) that chromosomal rearrangements in cells carrying homologs showing meiotic drive, can appreciably

alter and even reverse the drive. In this connection, it should be noted that an array of translocations involving the sex ratio X-chromosome and the third chromosome of D. pseudo-obscura may alter the amount of drive from 99% recovery of the X at one extreme, to 60% at the other. The relationship between the breakpoints of the translocations and the degree of modification of the drive is under investigation.