Kang, Y. S. and K. W. Moon. Seoul National University, Seoul, Korea. Drosophilid fauna in the vicinity of the demilitarized zone in Korea.

The demilitarized zone (4 km wide, 249 km long) and its adjacent area have been kept uninhabited and undisturbed for fifteen years. For the studies of relationship between chromosomal inversion and ecological versalities of Drosophila natural population in the areas adjacent to the demilitarized zone, authors made the preliminary survey on Drosophila during the period of April-October, 1967. According to altitude (sea level), three regions were selected as collecting sites; 1) Eastern region, above 1000 m, 2) Central region, below 800 m, 3) Western region, below 300 m.

The majority of flies were attracted to large containers of fermented fruits, bananas, apples and pears. Net sweeping was not enough for the present work because most of suitable areas for net sweeping were mine field. A total of 3407 specimens were represented by 6 genera, 25 species as shown in table 1. Some remarkable was the fact that D. angularis, D. unispina and D. brachynephros were abundant in all regions, but D. coracina, only in central region, D. sexvittata, in eastern region.

Table 1. Numerical data of drosophilid flies collected in the three regions near the demilitarized zone.

Species	Eastern Region	Central Region	Western Region	Total
* Amiota alboguttata	-	6	3	9
* A. variegata	27	26	8	61
* L. magnipalpis	19	2	-	21
* L. maculata	3	4	-	7
* M. japonica	-	3	-	3
* S. graminum	21	26	72	119
* P. pallida	49	78	94	221
D. sexvittata	35	-	-	35
D. coracina	-	146	-	146
D. suzukii	-	47	-	47
D. melanogaster	-	40	37	77
D. clarofinis	-	6	-	6
D. auraria (A.B.C.)	65	514	141	720
D. brachynephros	75	137	69	281
D. angularis	110	224	110	444
D. unispina	109	95	91	295
D. nigromaculata	17	73	25	115
D. kuntzei	63	74	13	150
D. testacea	-	5	-	5
D. bizonata	11	10	38	59
D. histrio	91	55	44	190
* D. tenuicauda	5	4	-	9
D. virilis	47	63	-	110
D. lacertosa	-	166	16	182
D. sordidula	-	68	27	95
Total	747	1872	788	3407

* Collected with the use of net sweeping

Chovnick, A. University of Connecticut, Storrs, Connecticut. A ma-1^2 marked Y chromosome.

From X-rayed y v ma-1^2 $y^S \cdot y^L$ y^+ (no free Y) males crossed to y^+ y sc^{S1} ma-1^{F3} sc^8 females. A fertile y^+ ma-1^+ male was recovered which was y sc^{S1} ma-1^{F3} sc^8/ma-1^2 $y^S \cdot y^L$ y^+. The ma-1^+ phenotype reflects allele complementation seen in ma-1^2/ma-1^{F3} heterozygotes. The duplication of proximal X covers the region from sw through su-f inclusive.