NOTE: Since printing of DIS is done in groups of eight pages, any total less than a multiple of eight would leave some blank pages at the end. After this issue was typed, it appeared that we would have five such blank pages and we have taken advantage of that fact to include several Research Notes which arrived late and which would otherwise have been delayed until the next issue. E.N.

Lewis, E. B. California Institute of Technology. Cytological location of the multiple-wing-hairs (mwh) gene in Drosophila melanogaster.

Duplications for the tip of the left arm of chromosome 3 of D. melanogaster derived from three x-ray induced Y-3 translocations have been used to locate the cell-marker mutant, multiple wing hairs (mwh), of Di Pasquale. Two of the translocations, T(Y;3)P3 and T(Y;3)P5 (P = Pasadena) were found by P. Rosenthal and have breakage points in regions 61E-F and 62C-D, respectively, of 3L. The third translocation, T(Y;3)P6 was found by S. Heinemann and has a breakage point in region 62A-B of 3L. Flies bearing duplications for the tip of 3L can readily be obtained from each of the three translocations and are phenotypically virtually wild type except for a tiny extra vein parallel to, and close to the middle of, the second wing vein. The duplication products from the P5 and P6 translocations cover two doses of mwh; that is, give the wild-type cuticular hair pattern whereas the duplication from P3 fails to cover two doses of mwh; that is, gives the typical mwh pattern. Hence the locus of mwh lies between 61E and 62B.

Rasmuson, B. and Johansson, H. Institute of Biology, Universityy of Umeå, Sweden. Drosophila species in the northern part of Sweden.

A survey of Drosophila species was performed during the summer of 1968 in the vicinity of Umeå (Lat. 64°N). Flies were collected from June 26 to Sept. 15 with nine traps set up in different biotopes. A total of 1287 flies was obtained.

During the whole period the obscura-group, represented by D. obscura, D. subobscura, D. alpina and D. bifasciata, dominated, especially in forests and edges of forests. D. alpina first,appeared at the end of July and reached its maximum in the beginning of August, when it sometimes was more abundant than the total of all the other species in this group.

D. phalerata was most common in the beginning of the season but was later surpassed by D. transversa. Both these species also seem to be confined to forests.

D. littoralis was the dominating species in the trap situated at the riverbank. It was here very abundant, giving up to 100 individuals in a catch. It was found also in other biotopes but is obviously highly water dependent.

The occurrence of D. funebris was sporadic. Further, a few specimens were found of D. silvestris, D. busckii and, among the not identified, probably one D. melanogaster.

D. obscura*	
D. subobscura	
D. bifasciata	562
D. alpina	173
D. phalerata	12
D. transversa	28
D. littoralis	486
D. funebris	13
D. silvestris	2
D. busckii	1
Not identified	10
TOTAL	1287

*Jointly accounted because of identification difficulties.