Table II Chi-square values for the differences in sex linked recessive lethals and translocations in groups compared.

Group		Sex linked recessive lethals	Translocations
1.	3000 r X-rays Vs PPFF + 3000 r	1.936	1.968
2.	3000 r X-rays Vs 3000 r + PPFF	7.929	10.640
3.	PPFF + 3000 r Vs 3000 r + PPFF	2.196	3.921

The preliminary studies indicate that erythropoietin(s) failed to alter the genetic damage in pre-treatment while the post treatment studies indicated a significant reduction in both sex linked recessive lethals and translocations.

Chung, Y-J. and K-S. Lee. Ewha Womans University, Seoul, Korea. Further collection record of drosophilid flies from Korea.

When Drosophila melanogaster populations were sampled from four areas in Korea in order to make screening for the SD element, several other drosophilid species were collected which are to be reported here. Collections were made with the use of traps containing peach in orchard areas and by sweeping inside of breweries in the four localities of Korea: Changsungpo, Kuje Island from July 15 to 24, 1970; Taijun, Chungjoo and Jungpyung from Aug. 13 to 16, 1970.

A total of 1,834 flies represented by two genera, 12 species was obtained as given in Table 1. D. immigrans was the most abundant species in Kuje Island located in the South Sea, rather warmer area of Korea and D. suzukii was the second dominant species in the island. D. melanogaster, D. virilis and D. busckii were collected mostly in a brewery and it is noticeable that more individuals of D. busckii were captured compared to D. melanogaster and D. virilis. The most abundant species, D. virilis and the second dominant one, D. melanogaster in Taijun area were captured mostly in a brewery and D. auraria was collected mostly from a peach orchard. The collections in Chungjoo area were made chiefly in the peach orchard and the most predominant species was D. auraria and the second one was D. suzukii. It is interesting that quite a few individuals of D. melanogaster were captured in such an outdoor area. The results of the present collections confirm the following points of the characteristics of the Korean drosophilid fauna: (1) D. auraria is the most predominant outdoor species in Korea; (2) D. suzukii is found mostly in the orchard areas in Korea and this species may be harmful to the fruit trees, apple or peach; (3) D. melanogaster populations are not always found abundantly in every outdoor area in Korea.

Table 1. Number of flies collected in four areas of Korea (♂+♀=total)

Species	Areas				Total
	Kuje	Taijun	Chungjoo	Jungpyung	
Amiota sp.*	---	---	9+13=22	---	9+13=22
Drosophila coracina	---	0+1=1	11+4=15	---	11+5=16
D. busckii	4+6=10	---	2+3=5	---	6+9=15
D. melanogaster	2+1=3	49+60=109	153+63=216	2+2=4	206+126=332
D. suzukii	15+9=24	3+6=9	112+189=301	0+5=5	130+209=339
D. auraria	6+7=13	4+39=43	189+192=381	81+56=137	280+294=574
D. nigromaculata	---	---	---	2+5=7	2+5=7
D. transversa-complex**	---	---	0+2=2	0+2=2	0+4=4
D. immigrans	25+16=41	---	---	1+0=1	26+16=42
D. virilis	2+4=6	238+230=468	---	---	240+234=474
D. sordidula	---	---	---	3+5=8	3+5=8
D. bizonata	---	---	1+0=1	---	1+0=1
Totals	54+43=97	294+336=630	477+466=943	89+75=164	914+920=1834

*not identified. **composed of D. brachynephros, D. angularis, and D. unispina.