Table 2. Relative abundance of species collected at locations 1, 9 and 19. N, number collected; sp./mel., species/melanogaster.

		October		November		December		February		March			
Species	Loc.	N	sp./mel.	N	sp./mel.	N	sp./mel.	N	sp./mel.	N	sp./mel.	Totals	sp./mel.
Melanogaster	1	516	1.00	101	1.00	208	1.00	183	1.00	129	1.00	1,137	1.00
"	9	34	1.00	0	-	22	1.00	0	-	25	1.00	81	1.00
"	19	238	1.00	64	1.00	0	-	0	-	0	-	302	1.00
Sp. (repleta)	1	253	0.49	1,010	10.00	376	1.81	562	3.07	552	4.28	2,753	2.42
"	9	3	0.09	12	-	5	0.23	0	-	0	-	20	0.25
"	19	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	19	-	19	0.06
Pseudoobscura	1	95	0.18	0	-	25	0.12	280	1.53	102	0.79	502	0.44
"	9	0	-	0	-	3	0.14	0	-	22	0.88	25	0.31
"	19	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Immigrans	1	190	0.37	21	0.21	31	0.15	3	0.02	5	0.04	250	0.21
"	9	34	1.00	13	-	0	-	0	-	2	0.08	49	0.60
"	19	4	0.02	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	4	0.01
Hydei	1	61	0.11	17	0.17	17	0.08	44	0.24	15	0.11	154	0.14
"	9	0	-	0	-	4	0.27	0	-	9	0.36	13	0.16
"	19	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Busckii	1	80	15.5	23	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	103	0.09
"	9	44	1.29	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	44	0.54
"	19	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-

Acknowledgments: The authors are most grateful to Dr. M.R. Wheeler, for the classification of the Drosophilid species collected during the present survey.

References: Félix, R., J. Guzmán and A. de Garay Arellano, 1971. DIS; Goldstein, L., 1949. Bull. biol. 83:177-188; L'Héritier, P., 1951. In: Harris, R.G. (Ed.). Cold Spring Harbor Symposia on Quantitative Biology XVI. The Biological Laboratory. Cold Spring Harbor, L.I., New York; L'Héritier, P., 1958. Adv. Virus Res. 5:195-245; L'Héritier, P. and G. Teissier, 1945. Publs. lab. Ecole Norm. Sup. Paris 1:35-74; Seecof, R.L., 1962. In: Harris, R.G. (Ed.) Cold Spring Harbor Symposia in Quantitive Biology, XXVII. The Biological Laboratory. Cold Spring Harbor, L.I., New York.

Gupta, J.P. Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. Key to Indian species of subgenus Scaptodrosophila.

During last few years taxonomists and geneticists in India have reported several new and unrecorded species of Drosophila, among which seven species belong to the subgenus Scaptodrosophila so far. A taxonomic key is given here to distinguish them with an addtional note on their distribution.

1. Mesonotum and scutellum unicolorous.....2
   Mesonotum and scutellum not unicolorous.....3
2. Tarsal segments of male fore legs with many long curved upright hairs .....latifshahi Gupta and Ray-Chaudhuri
   Tarsal segments of male fore legs with no such hairs.....4
3. Mesonotum and scutellum with silvery white striations arranged longitudinally .....silvalineata Gupta and Ray-Chaudhuri
   Mesonotum and scutellum with scattered silvery white spots arranged longitudinally .....chandraprabhiana Gupta and Ray-Chaudhuri
4. Posterior parameres forming a triangular flap-like structure .....paratriangulata Gupta and Ray-Chaudhuri
   Posterior parameres not forming a triangular flap-like structure.....5
5. Heel observable and produced into a large spur-like projection .....ebonata Parshad and Duggal
   Heel observable but not produced into a spur-like projection.....6

6. Acrostichal hairs in six rows. Or_2 less than half of vibrissa .....bryani Malloch
Acrostichal hairs in eight rows. Or_2 not differentiated .....bambuphila Gupta

Species	Source	Locality
D. chandraprabhiana	Bait	Chandraprabha (Chakia forest, Varanasi), Sirsi Dam (Mirzapur)
D. silvalineata	Bait	Chandraprabha (Chakia forest, Varanasi).
D. paratriangulata	Bait	Chandraprabha (Chakia forest, Varanasi); River Bank colony (Lucknow); Ayurvedic garden (B.H.U.).
D. latifshahi	Bait	Chandraprabha, Latifshah (Chakia forest, Varanasi); River bank colony (Lucknow).
D. ebonata	Bait	Srinagar, Pahalgam (Kashmir valley).
D. bryani	Bait and sweeping	Old Botanical garden (B.H.U.)
D. bambuphila	Bait and sweeping	Old Botanical garden (B.H.U.); Jatili near Padmapur (Berhampur).

Franklin, I.R. C.S.I.R.O. Division of Animal Genetics, Epping, N.S.W. Genetic variation at the Esterase-6 locus in D. melanogaster.

Wright (1963) in describing the Esterase-6 polymorphism in D. melanogaster reported two alleles, Est-6^S and Est-6^F. Subsequently Rodino and Martini (DIS 46:139) have reported a third allele, Est-6^V. In a number of samples of D. melanogaster from the Hunter Valley, N.S.W. four alleles have been observed, and a fifth seen rarely in other collections. Extension of the above notation would result in a cumbersome terminology, and I have followed Hubby and Lewontin (1966) in using the following designation -- Est-$6^{1.0}$, Est-$6^{1.1}$, Est-$6^{1.15}$, and Est-$6^{1.25}$. The first two are equivalent to Est-6^S and Est-6^F, and Est-6^V probably corresponds to Est-$6^{1.25}$. (The fifth allele alluded to above is slower than Est-$6^{1.0}$, and has been represented Est-$6^{0.95}$).

The frequencies of the four most common alleles are quite constant from site to site, and the genotypic frequencies are shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Genotypic frequencies at the Est-6 locus

	Genotype								
	1.0/1.0	1.0/1.1	1.0/1.15	1.0/1.25	1.1/1.1	1.1/1.25	1.25/1.25	Others	Total
Numbers	376	234	7	45	52	7	2	-	714
Frequency	.514	.328	.010	.063	.073	.010	.003	-	

The frequencies of the four alleles are 0.714, 0.242, 0.005, and 0.039.

Some additional data on the location of the Est-6 locus have been collected in test-crosses to 'rucuca'. Using a similar experiment to that described by Wright (1963), 185 flies showing recombination between hairy and thread were tested for their genotype at the Est-6 locus. In 81 cases the recombination had occurred between thread and Est-6. Wright observed 57 out of 149 tested. Pooling these data the location of the Est-6 locus is 3-35.9±0.5.

References: Wright, T.R.F. 1963 Genetics 48:787; Hubby, J.L. and Lewontin, R.C. Genetics 54:577.