

Trippa, G., C. Barberio, A. Loverre and P. Santolamazza. Istituto di Genetica, Università di Roma, Italia. Phosphoglucumutase (PGM) polymorphism in natural populations of *Drosophila melanogaster*.

the technique by Spencer et al. (1964) and modified by Trippa et al. (1970) for single fly homogenate, show that the wild populations contain six

The distribution of phosphoglucumutase (PGM) polymorphism has been investigated in seven natural Italian populations. The samples were collected in Puglia (Castellaneta, Otranto and Corato) and Sicily (Ranna, Pedalino, Vittoria and Archi) during September-October 1971. The zymograms of single fly homogenates, following

anodic forms of PGM, each showing different electrophoretic mobility. In addition to the more common and already described alleles Pgm^A and Pgm^B (Trippa, G. DIS 46:42, 1971) four new alleles have been found. They have been called Pgm^C , Pgm^D , Pgm^E and Pgm^F (Trippa, G., New Mutants, this issue). The corresponding forms migrate from the cathode to the anode in this order: Pgm^E , Pgm^B , Pgm^F , Pgm^A , Pgm^C and Pgm^D .

Before PGM phenotype determination all males were crossed with females

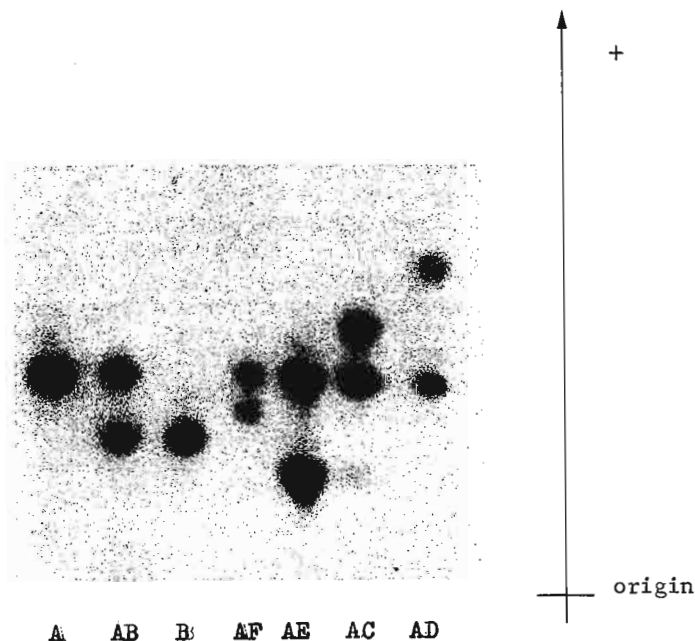


Fig. 1. The phosphoglucumutase patterns of the different genotypes observed in the present survey.

homozygous for a known Pgm allele. The frequencies of the PGM phenotypic classes were the expected ones in all the offspring of those males who turned out to be carriers of new Pgm alleles.

The observed PGM phenotypic values and the allele frequencies found in the seven natural populations are shown in

Table 1. The chi-square test for the Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium in the populations, where it was possible, showed no significant difference between the values for the observed against the

Populations	PGM phenotypes							TOT	Gene Frequencies	
	A	AB	B	AC	AD	BC	AE			
Castellaneta	177	28	4	3	1	-	-	213	$Pgm^A=90.6 \pm 1.38$ $Pgm^C= 0.7 \pm 0.40$	$Pgm^B= 8.5 \pm 1.34$ $Pgm^D= 0.2 \pm 0.21$
Otranto	258	29	1	2	5	1	-	296	$Pgm^A=93.2 \pm 1.03$ $Pgm^C= 0.5 \pm 0.29$	$Pgm^B= 5.4 \pm 0.93$ $Pgm^D= 0.8 \pm 0.37$
Corato	207	24	-	1	-	-	1	233	$Pgm^A=94.4 \pm 1.06$ $Pgm^C= 0.2 \pm 0.20$	$Pgm^B= 5.2 \pm 1.03$ $Pgm^E= 0.2 \pm 0.20$
Ranna	184	17	-	4	1	-	-	206	$Pgm^A=94.7 \pm 1.10$ $Pgm^C= 1.0 \pm 0.48$	$Pgm^B= 4.1 \pm 0.97$ $Pgm^D= 0.2 \pm 0.22$
Pedalino	143	19	-	-	-	-	-	162	$Pgm^A=94.1 \pm 1.31$	$Pgm^B= 5.9$
Vittoria	31	11	4	-	-	-	-	46	$Pgm^A=79.3 \pm 4.22$	$Pgm^B=20.7$
Archi	197	3	-	-	-	-	-	200	$Pgm^A=99.2 \pm 0.44$	$Pgm^B= 0.8$

Table 1. Distribution of PGM phenotypes and allele frequencies in the seven wild populations.