

Figure 3. Some puffs of the proximal part differing in behaviour from the puffs of the distal part.

a, h = 118 hrs.

b, c, d, e, f, g = 115 hrs.

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Earlier experiments by Crossley (1964) showed that there were individual differences in the male wing vibration component of courtship in D. melanogaster. The possible genetic basis of these differences is being investigated by selection for high and low percentage vibration

in Oregon-R males, (based on the selection scheme of Manning (1963)). After four generations of selection, the high and low percentage vibration lines differ considerably from the control, in the expected directions, suggesting a genetic component in the control of this behaviour. The effects and significance of altered percentage vibration on mating success, courtship, and general activity are being investigated in both males and females of the lines as selection proceeds.

References: Crossley, S. 1964, D.Phil. thesis, University of Oxford; Manning, A. 1963, Anim. Behav. 11:116-20.