Drosophila mojavensis baja Mettler 1961. DIS 38:57-58
Drosophila neonasuta Sajjan and Krishnamurthy 1972. DIS 48:56-57*
Leucophenga neoangusta Godbole and Vaidya 1977. DIS 52:24
Stegana subexcavata Vaidya and Godbole 1977. DIS 52:55-56
Zaprionus paravittiger Godbole and Vaidya 1972. DIS 48:135-136

*Starred species were later described again in another journal.

In my opinion, Drosophila taxonomists should not publish new species descriptions in DIS--at least until it is formally recognized as a "publication". Further, it is not wise to include new names in articles of a non-taxonomic nature. The Code provides that a new name may be valid if accompanied by a "description"; but a complete, thorough description is not required--the simplest descriptive remark may be enough to validate a new name (e.g., describing the chromosomes, some electrophoretic patterns, etc.). Drosophila workers have a rather poor reputation in systematic circles, having used new, unpublished names without regard to the International Code.

Regretfully, the writer is an expert on this subject, having made more than a few of such errors!

Wijsman, E.M. University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin. The effect of ether on mating behavior in D. simulans y w.

In setting up some experiments which involved matings between virgin females and their brothers in D. simulans y w, I encountered considerable difficulty with sterility. I decided to test the possibility that the ether that I was using as an anesthetic was causing this sterility.

I established pair matings using virgin females and their brothers separated by ether, CO_2, or aspirator (no anesthesia), and placed the vials at 25°C. Two weeks later I scored the vials as fertile or sterile. As can be seen in Table 1, ether had a very strong effect on fertility. The hypothesis that anesthesia had no effect on fertility was tested using a 1-tailed Fisher's exact test. Comparison of ether and no anesthesia gave $p < 0.000001$. CO_2 vs. no anesthesia gave $p = 0.18$, which is not significant.

Table 1. Number of vials which were either fertile or sterile when parents were exposed to different types of anesthesia.

Anesthesia	Fertile	Sterile
Ether	4	56
CO_2	18	8
None	21	4

To determine which of the two sexes was sterilized I repeated the experiment using only one sex which had been exposed to ether. When only the male had been anesthetized high sterility resulted. Anesthetized females mated to non-anesthetized males were fertile.

To determine the cause of sterility I dissected the testes to check for motile sperm and watched the males court females. Males were isolated for 3-4 days after collection with either ether or an aspirator and then placed in empty vials with 3 aged virgin females. Those which had been collected without ether showed normal courtship behavior; those which had been exposed to ether showed virtually no courtship behavior. Dissection of the testes showed motile sperm. Thus in this strain of D. simulans, ether seems to produce almost complete, permanent, behavioral sterility in the males.

Williams, J.M. University of California, Santa Cruz, California. Tumorigenesis in D. melanogaster bearing the temperature-sensitive mutation shibire^{ts1}.

The imaginal discs of Drosophila are single-layered secretory epithelia (Bodenstein 1950; Poodry and Schneiderman 1970) which resemble the ascinar units of vertebrate exocrine glands. This feature has been exploited along with the convenience of in vivo culturing methods (Hadorn 1963) to characterize the initial morphological and ultrastructural changes occurring in the eye-antenna imaginal disc of D. melanogaster.

A temperature-sensitive mutation, shibire^{ts1} (Poodry et al. 1973) in D. melanogaster