

Several males without wing patch were regularly found in that stock. However, the number of males without patch is very low in all the stocks used during the present study. Thus the number of males without patch is gradually decreasing in the stocks during their maintenance in the laboratory. We have initiated selection experiments to study the genetic basis of wing patch in *D. biarmipes*.

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**Pavković Lučić, S., and V. Kekić.** Institute of Zoology, Faculty of Biology, University of Belgrade, Studentski trg 16, 11000 Belgrade, Yugoslavia. *Drosophila (Lordiphosa) miki* Duda, first record for Yugoslavia.

were collected by sweeping net over fruit-fermenting baits (banana, apple, small amount of seasonal fruit with baker's yeast and sugar) distributed over the studied habitat - in a quite dense green belt following the river, where the trees of old willows and poplars dominate. The habitat of Kamarište, compared to the other investigated habitats along the Danube, is most wild. For illustration, while collecting flies we have seen wild pigs and deer. So far we have analyzed only a part of a rather rich Drosophilidae collection, and among them we have identified a male of *Drosophila (Lordiphosa) miki* Duda, 1924 (see also Laštovka and Máca, 1978). *D. (L.) miki* is a very rare European species whose taxonomic status is not yet defined (Gimaldi, 1990; Máca, 1991); up to now it was only recorded in Austria (Duda, 1924), Hungary (Papp and Pescenye, 1988), Czechoslovakia (Máca, 1991), Switzerland (Bächli, 1996) and now in Yugoslavia.

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**Sultana, F.** Institute of Low Temperature Science, Hokkaido University, Sapporo, Japan. Drosophilidae from Bangladesh.

surrounding areas: 262 spp. from India (Gupta, 1993; Singh and Fartyal, 1997), 71 spp. from Nepal (Okada, 1966), 148 spp. from Sri Lanka (Okada, 1988; Toda, pers. comm.), 127 spp. from Myanmar (Toda, pers. comm.) and 20 spp. from Bhutan (Gupta and Abhijit De, 1996).

Our knowledge about drosophilid flies of Bangladesh is still very meagre and fragmentary, in comparison with other countries of the Indian subcontinent. It remains as a virgin field to be explored. Only eight species of Drosophilidae have been recorded from Bangladesh: *Drosophila (Sophophora) kikkawai*, *D. (So.) ananassae*, *D. (So.) bipectinata*, *D. (So.) melanogaster*, *D. (Dorsilopha) busckii*, *D. (Drosophila) repleta*, *D. (D.) latifshahi*, and *Scaptodrosophila mejerei* (Anwara Begum et al., 1977).

The present report deals with the result of a preliminary survey carried out at two localities, Dhaka and Rajshahi (Table 1). Flies were collected near human habitations by traps baited with various kinds of fruits in 1997. The collected species were mostly domestic ones. In total, 750 flies were caught, belonging to seven species and three subgenera of the genus *Drosophila*. Two species, *D. (So.) takahashii* and *D. (D.) sulfurigaster albostrigata*, were recorded for the first

In our investigations of *Drosophila* fauna in habitats on the Yugoslav coasts of the river Danube, we have found 26 species (Kekić, 1997). Continuing these investigations, in June 1996, we have collected flies on the locality of the Kamarište (about 1360 km far from the mouth of the Danube to the Black Sea). Following the methodology applied in previous researches, flies

The family Drosophilidae is a large family of muscomorphan Diptera, containing very nearly 3,500 species around the world (Wheeler, 1986; Toda, pers. comm.). A considerable number of species have been recorded from the Indian subcontinent and its