New sample of drosophilids from the Font Groga site, Barcelona (Spain).

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A new sample of drosophilids was obtained from Font Groga (Barcelona) on 9th October 2013. This site has been described in detail in Araúz *et al.* (2009) and Canals *et al.* (2013). Flies were netted over 12 baits containing fermenting bananas placed along a trail from 4 to 7 pm. The number of flies classified according to species and sex is presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Number and percentage of adult flies collected in Font Groga (Barcelona, Spain) on 9th October 2013.

Species	Total	Percentage
D. subobscura (♂)	58	12.18
D. subobscura (♀)	240	50.42
D. simulans (♂)	33	6.93
D. menalo/simulans (♀)	87	18.28
D. suzukii (♂)	13	2.73
D. suzukii (♀)	25	5.25
D. immigrans (♂)	1	0.21
D. immigrans (♀)	11	2.31
D. phalerata (♂)	1	0.21
D. phalerata (♀)	5	1.05
Scaptomiza sp.	2	0.42
Total	476	100

The most abundant species is *D. subobscura* (62.60%). This is expected because the sample was obtained during its autumn peak of expansion (Krimbas, 1993). Also interesting is to find again *D. suzukii*, and in a percentage similar (9.20%) to that obtained in 2012 sample (Canals *et al.*, 2013). This species invaded recently many European regions (Calabria *et al.*, 2010) and seems it is well established.

We have finally estimated the species diversity using *H'* (Shannon diversity index) and *J* (Shannon uniformity index). The values obtained were 0.990 and 0.615, respectively. They are similar to those estimates obtained in the same site by Calabria (2012) in autumn 2007 and higher than those of Canals *et al.* (2013) in late autumn 2012.

References: Araúz, P.A., F. Mestres, C. Pegueroles, C. Arenas, G. Tzannidakis, C.B. Krimbas, and L. Serra 2009, J. Zool. Syst. Evol. Res. 47: 25-34; Calabria, G., 2012, Ph. D. Dissertation, Universitat de Barcelona (Spain); Calabria, G., J. Máca, G. Bächli, L. Serra, and M. Pascual 2010, J. Appl. Entomol. 136: 139-147; Canals, J., J. Balanyà, and F. Mestres 2013, Dros. Inf. Serv. 96: 185-186; Krimbas, C.B., 1993, *D. subobscura*. *Biology, Genetics and Inversion Polymorphism*, Verlag Dr. Kovac, Hamburg, Germany.

Chromosomal polymorphism of *D. subobscura*: no differences between wild males and sons of wild females.

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When analyzing the chromosomal polymorphism of *D. subobscura* natural populations it is assumed that the information provided by wild males and sons of wild females is equivalent. Thus, using both in the analysis it is possible to increase the sample size. However, it is important to verify whether there are significant differences between both groups or not. The aim of this research has been to statistically compare the results of chromosomal polymorphism of both groups. We have used data from Avala Mountain (Serbia) where *D. subobscura* flies were collected from the 30th May to the 5th June 2011. Avala is located 18 km south of Belgrade and the trapping place is a forest with polydominant communities of *Fagetum submontanum*