

Wheeler, M.R. and L. Wheeler. University of Texas at Austin, Austin, Texas. Notes on some introduced *Drosophila* in Hawaii.

D. polychaeta was known from Hawaii for many years only from specimens taken by Gordon Mainland at banana baits on the University of Hawaii campus (March 1948). On August 30, 1970 we caught one female at Pupukea, Koolau Moun-

tains, Oahu. A year later (June 1971) we found it on two other islands. It was collected on mangos in Hilo, at baits in Hilo and at Akaka Falls west of Hilo, at bait at both Kamuela and Honokaa; these localities are on the big island, Hawaii. One female was caught at Kokee State Park, Kauai. We got none on Maui although many collecting sites were tried.

D. virilis was found for the first time in Hawaii; one male, one female came to bait behind a small store at Kihei, Maui.

Kaneshiro (pers. Comm.) found *Leucophenga* in Hawaii for the first time in early 1971. It was *L. maculosa*, common in North America, and came from the Pohakuloa area, Saddle Road, Hawaii (ca. 6000 ft). He later found three more on Oahu. We captured nearly 40 *L. maculosa* at baits behind the Kamuela Inn, Kamuela, Hawaii in June, 1971. At least two species of *Mycodrosophila* have been found by Kaneshiro (pers. comm.), both unidentified but known not to be North American. With these new records, the number of introduced species of *Drosophilids* in Hawaii is now 22.

D. melanogaster is rare in Hawaii although *simulans* is common and widespread. We found both (*D. mel.* in small numbers) at Prince Kuhio Park, Kauai; at Pulehu Gulch on the upper Haleakala Road, upper Paia, Iao Needle area, and Kihei on Maui; and at the Hukilau Hotel, Hilo, Hawaii. In three localities the numbers were large enough to make comparative male counts, as follows: at Waihee Valley, Maui (*mel.* = 8.5% of male sample, $T = 82$); at Lower Paia, Maui (*mel.* = 22% of male sample, $T = 41$); and at Manoa Valley, Oahu (*mel.* = 32% of male sample, $T = 56$).