Title	Studies on the Seasonal Variation of Population Structure in Drosophila, II.: The Effect of Altitude on Seasonal Activity of Drosophila, with a Note on the Monthly Numerical Variation of Species (With 8 Text-figures and 2 Tables)
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Studies on the Seasonal Variation of Population Structure in *Drosophila*, II. The Effect of Altitude on Seasonal Activity of *Drosophila*, with a Note on the Monthly Numerical Variation of Species¹⁾

By

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In the previous paper (Wakahama 1962), the author reported the seasonal activity of *Drosophila* and allied forms on Mt. Dakesan, Shimane Pref., with reference to the fluctuation for the total population. The fluctuation in relation to the total population size was found to be bimodal in type, with two peaks in spring and autumn: *D. bizonata*, *D. lutea* and *D. subtilis* displayed two peaks, one in spring and the other in autumn, while *D. angularis* and *D. immigrans* showed a single peak, the former in autumn and the latter in summer. It was reported that there were some species which showed an altitudinal difference in seasonal activity. The effect of altitude on seasonal activity should therefore be considered in relation to the fluctuation for population structure in *Drosophila*. Previously correlation between distribution and altitude was studied in several species of *Drosophila* by Takada (1954, 1958), Kurokawa (1956) and Heed (1957), but the altitudinal difference of seasonal variation of population structure has remained without consideration.

The present report deals with the relation of altitude to the seasonal activity of *Drosophila* (part I), with a note on the monthly numerical variation of species, observed on Mt. Dakesan during a period from April to November, 1961 (part II).

It is the author's pleasant duty to express his gratefulness to Professor Sajiro Makino for reading through this manuscript with important advice. His sincere thanks are also due to Dr. Toyohi Okada for identification of the species, and to Dr. Eizi Momma for his special guidance.

Part I. Altitudinal difference on seasonal activity of Drosophila

Method of collection: For details of collection method, refer to the author's previous paper (Wakahama 1962). Out of 16 traps used, 6 were set up along the foot of Mt. Dakesan at the 100 m level (Sta. I), 5 along the 100 to 200 m level (Sta. II), and the remaining 5 from 200 to the summit of the mountain (Sta. III).

Results

In this collection, a total of 9958 specimens was obtained; among them 4416 specimens represented by 37 species were obtained in Sta. I, 3008 specimens includ-

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ing 24 species in Sta. II, and 2534 specimens comprise in 30 species in Sta, III (Table 1).

In Sta's. I and II, the seasonal activity of the flies was found to be of a typical bimodal type, with two peaks in spring and autumn, whereas a single summer peak was found in Sta. III.

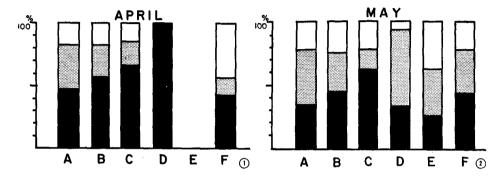
Table 1.	Monthly collec	tion records	of dominant	species	of Droson	bhila observed
at	three stations	on Mt. Dak	esan, from A _I	oril to No	vember (1961).

		_							_	
Species	Month	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	Total
			<u> </u>			<u> </u>	0,			
D. bizonata	Sta. I	30	39	39	7	40	32	542	839	1568
	Sta. II	23	51	39	15	42	50	238	507	965
	Sta. III	11	24	24	17	27	38	82	170	393
D. lutea	Sta. I	16	235	184	26	12	21	296	339	1129
	Sta. II	7	163	132	40	38	28	97	47	552
	Sta. III	5	129	192	160	118	31	43	24	702
D. subtilis	Sta. I	21	110	185	22	9	65	219	60	691
	Sta. II	6	31	87	25	32	67	281	121	650
	Sta. III	5	37	48	46	83	67	87	32	405
D. angularis	Sta. I	3	6	13	0	0	1	209	130	362
	Sta. II	0	11	12	0	5	0	218	103	349
	Sta. III	0	1	4	4	5	1	41	68	124
D. immigrans	Sta. I	0	2	14	15	0	0	5	40	76
	Sta. II	0	3	23	62	5	0	0	2	95
	Sta. III	0	3	74	248	116	2	1	5	44 9
D. rufa	Sta. I	3	6	21	8	18	9	15	2	82
	Sta. II	1	5	26	5	36	21	3	1	98
	Sta. III	3	3	19	42	83	30	4	0	184
Others	Sta. I	11	31	43	11	33	105	190	84	508
	Sta. II	10	24	27	12	23	105	64	40	302
	Sta. III	0	31	42	23	29	115	26	11	277
Total	Sta. I	84	429	499	89	112	233	1476	1494	4416
	Sta. II	41	288	346	159	181	271	901	821	3008
	Sta. III	24	228	403	540	461	284	284	310	2534

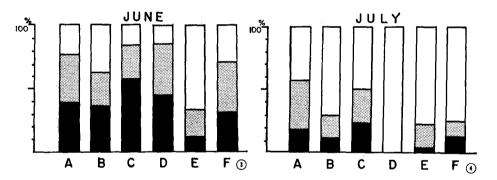
Among the species observed, *D. bizonata* and *D. angularis* showed a monomodal activity in all stations here considered. The former showed peak in November in the three stations, while the latter displayed a peak in October in Sta's. I and II, and in November in Sta. III. *Drosophila lutea* and *D. subtilis* furnished a bimodal curve in Sta's. I and II, with two peaks in spring and autumn, whereas in Sta. III, the former showed a monomodal activity exhibiting a peak in spring, though the latter was indefinite in activity type. *Drosophila immigrans* and *D. rufa* showed dominancy only in Sta. III; they displayed a monomodal activity peak, the former in July and the latter in August.

The dominant species collected in each station were highly variable by month.

In April, D. bizonata, D. subtilis, D. lutea and D. histrioides were the dominant species in Sta. I. Among them, only D. bizonata was dominant in Sta's. II and III. In May, D. bizonata, D. lutea and D. subtilis were found as the dominant species in all stations, and D. auraria was added to the dominant group in Sta. II.



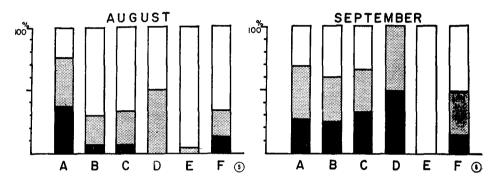
Figs. 1-2. Bar graphs showing seasonal differences on dispersal frequency of dominant species. A, D. bizonata. B; D. lutea. C; D. subtilis. D; D. angularis. E; D. immigrans. F; D. rufa. Black bars showing the frequency of each species in Sta. I, dotted bars that of in Sta. II, and white bars that of in Sta. III. Fig. 1; April. Fig. 2; May.



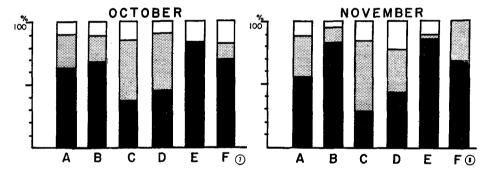
Figs. 3-4. See notes the legends for Figures 1-2. Fig. 3; June. Fig. 4; July.

In June, D. bizonata, D. subtilis and D. lutea showed dominancy in all stations; further, D. immigrans in Sta's. II and III, D. rufa in Sta. II, and D. auraria in Sta. III were dominant members, respectively. In July, D. lutea, D. subtilis and D. immigrans were found as members of the dominant group in all stations. Drosophila bizonata showed dominancy in Sta's. I and II, and D. rufa in Sta. III. In August, D. bizonta, D. rufa, D. lutea and D. subtilis were dominant in all stations, while D. coracina and D. auraria were the dominant species in Sta. I, D. sternopleuralis in

Sta. II, and D. immigrans in Sta. III. In September, D. subtilis, D. bizonata, D. lacertosa and D. lutea were found to be dominant members in all stations, while D. sordidula was dominant in Sta. I, D. suzukii in Sta. II, and D. rufa and D. sternopleuralis in Sta's. II and III. In October and November, D. bzionata, D. lutea and D. angularis showed dominancy in all stations. Drosophila subtilis was the dominant species in all stations in October, while in Sta's. II and III in November.



Figs. 5-6. See notes the legends for Figures 1-2. Fig. 5; August. Fig. 6; September.



Figs. 7-8. See notes the legends for Figures 1-2. Fig. 7; October. Fig. 8; November.

Discussion

Ohba (1956) and Paik (1958) stated that in *Drosophila* different patterns of seasonal activity may occur according to different altitudes in a certain locality. The results of the present survey indicate that a considerable difference is observed in seasonal activity of *Drosophila* according to the difference of altitude. As shown in Figures 1–8, *D. bizonata* was obtained abundantly in Sta. I in Apirl, October and November, in Sta. II in May, June, August and September, and in Sta. III in July.

Drosophila lutea furnished a large number in collections of Sta. I in Apirl, May, October and November, and in Sta. III in the other four months. Drosophila subtilis showed dominancy in Sta. I in April, May and June, in Sta. II October and November, and in Sta. III in July and August. This species showed in September a uniform frequency in occurrence in all stations. Drosophila angularis showed a small number of individuals in collection during the period from April to September, while it furnished a large number in October and November in Sta's. I and II. Drosophila immigrans and D. rufa showed a high dominancy in Sta. III in summer.

In the light of the above findings, it is evident that most species of *Drosophila* are abundant in number on the foot and midway up Mt. Dakesan in spring and autumn seasons, while on the summit they are abundant in summer time.

Part II. Monthly numerical variation of species

The method and stations (Sta's, I-III) of collection were described in detail in the author's previous paper (Wakahama 1962).

Results

A total number of species collected in this survey is 42, as shown in Table 2. Among them, 8 species appeared in April and 7 species were collected in Sta. I, 6 species in Sta. II and 4 species in Sta. III. Drosophila lutea, D. rufa, D. bizonata and D. subtilis were found in the three stations and Amiota variegata and D. angularis were collected in Sta. I, while D. melanogaster in Sta. II. Drosophila histrioides was obtained in Sta's. I and II.

Among 17 species which were secured in May, Mycodrosophila splendida, D. lutea, D. auraria, D. rufa, D. angularis, D. bizonata, D. immigrans and D. subtilis were collected in the three stations. Drosophila histrioides was collected in Sta's. II and III, while D. lacertosa in Sta's. I and III. Drosophila buschii, D. pengi, D. virilis and one undistinguished specimen were collected in Sta. I, D. bifasciata and D. melanogaster in Sta. II, and D. histrio in Sta. III. Compared the data of May with those of April, it is evident that Mycod. splendia, D. buschii, D. immigrans, D. virilis, D. pengi, D. lacertosa and one undistinguished specimen appeared newly in Sta. I, while D. histrioides was not obtained in this station. Mycodrosophila splendida, D. bifasciata, D. auraria, D. angularis and D. immigrans were new members in Sta. II. Mycodrosophila splendida, D. histrioides, D. auraria, D. histrio, D. immigrans and D. lacertosa were found newly in Sta. III.

In June, 18 species were collected; amongst them 15 species were obtained in Sta. I, 11 species in Sta. II and 13 species in Sta. III. In these members, D. histrioides, D. coracina, D. lutea, D. auraria, D. angularis, D. bizonata, D. strenopleuralis, D. immigrans and D. subtilis appeared in the three stations. Drosophila suzukii was collected in Sta's. I and III. Amiota variegata, Parascaptomyza pallida, D. sordidula and D. lacertosa were secured in Sta. I. Drosophila pengi

Table 2.	Altitudinal	distribution	of the	number of speci	ies observed on
	Mt. Dakesan,	during from	April	to November,	1961.

Month	April	Мау	June	July	August	September	October	November
No. of total species collected	8	17	18	16	18	21	36	19
No. of species common to all stations	4	8	10	9	8	12	13	10
No. of species collected in Sta. I	7 (2)	12 (4)	15 (4)	12 (2)	9 (1)	15 (1)	31 (11)	18 (6)
No. of species collected in Sta. II	6 (1)	11 (2)	11 (1)	10 (0)	13 (2)	15 (0)	16 (3)	13 (1)
No. of species collected in Sta. III	4 (0)	11 (1)	13 (2)	14 (3)	15 (4)	19 (4)	15 (2)	10 (0)
No. of species common to Sta's. I and II	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	2
No. of species common to Sta's. I and III	0	1	1	1	0	1	4	0
No. of species common to Sta's. II and III	0	1	0	1	3	2	0	0

^{*} The numerals in the parentheses denote the number of species characteristic to that station.

and D. bifasciata were seen in Sta. II, while D. melanogaster in Sta. III. In comparison of population structure in June with those of May, it was found that A. variegata, P. pallida, D. histrioides, D. coracina, D. suzukii, D. sternopleuralis and D. sordidula appeared newly in Sta. I, whereas Mycod. splendida, D. busckii, D. pengi, D. virilis and one undistinguished specimen were not collected in this station. In Sta. II, D. coracina, D. sternopleuralis and D. pengi were added as new members, and Mycod. splendida, D. bifasciata and D. melanogaster were not observed in this station. Drosophila coracina, D. bifasciata, D. suzukii, D. melanogaster and D. sternopleuralis were newly found and Mycod. splendida, D. histrio and D. lacertosa were not collected in Sta. III.

In July, 16 species were obtained; among them 12 species were observed in Sta. I, 10 species in Sta. II and 14 species in Sta. III. In these species, D. suzukii, D. lutea, D. auraria, D. rufa, D. bizonata, D. immigrans, D. subtilis, D. histrioides and D. virilis were collected in the three stations. Drosophila sternopleuralis was collected in Sta's. I and III, while D. busckii in Sta's. II and III. Amiota variegata and D. melanogaster were obtained in Sta. I, whereas Microdrosophila like sp., D. quadrivittata and D. angularis were observed in Sta. III. In this month, D. virilis and D. melanogaster were new members in Sta. I. and P. pallida, D. coracina, D. angularis, D. sordidula and D. lacertosa were not collected in this station. In Sta. II, D. busckii, D. suzukii and D. virilis were added as new members, while D.

coracina, D. angularis, D. sternopleuralis and D. pengi did not appear in this station. In Sta. III, Microdrosophila like sp., D. quadrivittata, D. busckii and D. virilis were newly found, whereas D. coracina, D. bifasciata and D. melanogaster were not collected in this station.

In August, 18 species were collected, 9 species out of which were found in Sta. I, 13 species in Sta. II and 15 species in Sta. III. In these species, D. histrioides, D. coracina, D. lutea, D. auraria, D. rufa, D. bizonata, D. sternopleuralis and D. subtilis were collected in the three stations, and D. melanogaster, D. angularis and D. immigrans were obtained in Sta's. II and III. Scaptomyza graminum was collected only in Sta. I. Leucophenga argentosa and L. ornatipennis were found in Sta. II, while A. variegata, Mycod. splendida, D. suzukii and D. lacertosa were obtained in Sta. III. In comparison with the members obtained in the former month, S. graminum and D. coracina were new members in Sta. I, while A. variegata, D. suzukii, D. melanogaster, D. immigrans and D. virilis did not appear in this station. In Sta. II, L. argentosa, L. ornatipennis, D. coracina, D. melanogaster, D. angularis and D. sternopleuralis were found as new members, whereas D. busckii, D. suzukii and D. virilis were not collected. In Sta. III, A. variegata, Mycod. splendida, D. coracina, D. melanogaster and D. lacertosa newly appeared, whereas Microd. sp., D. quadrivittata, D. busckii and D. virilis were not collected in this station in this month.

In September, 21 species were collected, 15 species of which were obtained in Sta. I, 15 species in Sta. II and 19 species in Sta. III. Among them, A. variegata, D. suzukii, D. lutea, D. melanogaster, D. auraria, D. rufa, D. bizonata, D. sternopleuralis, D. subtilis, D. virilis, D. sordidula and D. lacertosa were collected in the three stations. Drosophila pengi was obtained in Sta's. I and II, D. histrioides and D. brachynephros in Sta's. II and III, and D. angularis in Sta's. I and III. Drosophila coracina was collected only in Sta. I, while A. magna, D. alboralis, D. immigrans and D. virgata were gathered in Sta. III. Compared the data of this month with those of August, it is apparent that A. variegata, D. suzukii, D. melanogaster, D. angularis, D. pengi, D. virilis, D. sordidula and D. lacertosa were new members in Sta. I, while S. graminum and D. histrioides did not appear in this station. In Sta. II, A. variegata, D. suzukii, D. brachynephros, D. pengi, D. virilis, D. sordidula and D. lacertosa appeared as new members in this station. On the other hand, L. argentosa, L. ornatipennis, D. coracina, D. angularis and D. immigrans were not collected in this station. In Sta. III, A. magna, D. alboralis, D. brachynephros, D. virgata, D. virilis and D. sordidula consisted of new members in this station, whereas Mycod. splendida and D. coracina were not obtained in this station.

In October, 36 species were collected and among of them, 31 species were found in Sta. I, 16 species in Sta. II, and 15 species in Sta. III. In these species, D. coracina, D. suzukii, D. lutea, D. melanogaster, D. rufa, D. angularis, D. bizonata, D. sternopleuralis, D. pengi and D. subtilis were collected in three stations.

Drosophila auraria, D. brachynephros and D. sordidula were obtained in Sta's. I and II, while D. sexvittata, D. unispina and D. immigrans were seen in Sta's. I and III. Amiota variegata, L. magnipalpis, L. concilia, L. angusta, Mycod. splendida. P. pallida, S. graminum. D. alboralis, D. quadrivittata, D. pulchrella, D. ficusphila, D. nigromaculata, D. testacea, D. grandis and D. virgata were found only in Sta. I., L. ornatipennis, D. bifasciata and D. virilis in Sta. II, and D. histrioides and D. lacertosa in Sta. III. In this month, L. magnipalpis, L. concilia, L. angusta, Mycod. splendida, P. pallida, S. graminum, D. alboralis, D. sexvittata, D. quadrivittata, D. pulchrella, D. ficusphila, D. brachynephros, D. unispina, D. nigromaculata, D. testacea, D. grandis, D. immigrans and D. virgata were added as new members in Sta. I, while D. virilis and D. lacertosa were not obtained in this station. In Sta. II, L. ornatipennis, D. coracina, D. bifasciata and D. angularis were new members in this station, whereas A. variegata, D. histrioides and D. lacertosa did not appear in Sta. II. In Sta. III, D. sexvittata, D. coracina, D. unispina, D. histrio and D. pengi were newly found in this station, while A. variegata A. magna, D. alboralis, D. auraria, D. brachynephros, D. virgata, D. virilis and D. sordidula were not seen in this station.

In November, 18 species were found of which 18 species were collected in Sta. I, 13 species in Sta. II and 10 species in Sta. III. In these species, D. suzukii, D. lutea, D. melanogaster, D. ficusphila, D. brachynephros, D. angularis, D. bizonata, D. sternopleuralis, D. immigrans and D. subtilis were collected in the three Drosophila coracina and D. rufa were obtained in Sta's. I and II. Leucophenga argentosa, D. histrioides, D. busckii, D. auraria, D. histrio and D. virgata were collected only in Sta. I, while D. sordidula was seen in Sta. II. In comparison the data of this month with those of the former month, L. argentosa, D. histrioides, D. busckii and D. histrio were newly found in Sta. I, while A. variegata, L. angusta, L. magnipalpis, L. concilia, Mycod. splendida, P. paltida, S. graminum, D. alboralis, D. sexvittata, D. quadrivittata, D. pulchrella, D. nigromaculata, D. testacea, D. grandis, D. pengi, D. virilis and D. sordidula did not appear in this station. In Sta. II, D. ficusphila and D. immigrans were new members in this station. On the other hand, L. ornatipennis, D. bifasciata, D. auraria, D. pengi and D. virilis were not collected in this station. In Sta. III, D. ficusphila and D. brachynephros were newly observed in this station, while D. sexvittata, D. histriodies, D. coracina, D. rufa, D. unispina, D. pengi, D. virgata and D. lacertosa were not collected in this station.

Discussion

Ohba (1956) stated that the monthly population structure in Asakawa forest consisted of 6 to 14 species. The results of the present survey indicate that 10 or more species consist of a monthly population structure, and that the highest collection record with 31 species was obtained in Sta. I in October, Heed (1957)

pointed out that in *Drosophila* population of El Salvador most species showed a definite favor to either a highland or lowland. Based on the data obtained in this survey it seems to the author that, 50 per cent or more of collected species may be members of both habitats.

It was shown in Part I that dominant species of *Drosophila* are abundant in number on the foot and midway of Mt. Dakesan in spring and autumn seasons, while on the summit in summer time. The results of the present study indicate that there is a related feature also with respect of species number: the number of species collected was abundant on the foot and midway of the mountain in spring and autumn seasons, but on the summit in summer.

Summary

The altitudinal difference in seasonal variation of population structure in *Drosophila* was studied on the basis of data obtained during a period from April to November, 1961, on Mt. Dakesan, Shimane Prefecture, with particular regard to the relation of altitude to seasonal activity of some drosophilid flies. Data on the monthly numerical variation of species were given additionally.

Part I: It was shown that a considerable difference occurred in seasonal activity of *Drosophila* according to the difference of altitude. Generally, *Drosophila* flies were abundant in spring and autumn on the foot and midway of the ascent, while in summer they were abundant on summit.

Part II: It was observed that the number of species collected in this survey was abundant on the foot and midway of the mountain in spring and autumn seasons, while on the summit in summer.

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