Despite the many thousands of *ch cu* chromosomes that we have observed —either in heterokaryotypic F_1 larvae or directly in *ch cu* strain larvae— over the long period elapsed, we had never detected any discordant arrangement in *ch cu* chromosomes.

During one of our *in situ* hybridization experiments, we realized that the pair of E chromosomes from one *ch cu* larva was heterokaryotipic for an inversion (Figure 1). We could readily discard an accidental contamination of the *ch cu* strain from other *D. subobscura* strains of the Barcelona area maintained in our laboratory, since the rest of chromosomes were homokaryotypic for the *ch cu* strain arrangements A_{st}, J_{st}, U_{st} , and $O_{\underline{3+4}}$, which are at rather low frequency in the Barcelona area. Moreover, upon closer inspection of the inversion span, we could confirm that this was a new inversion, since its cytological breakpoints correspond to sections 63C/64A and 70C/70D of the Kunze-Mühl and Müller (1958) map, which are not shared by any other spontaneous known inversion. We named this inversion E_{24}.

The spontaneous origin of a new inversion in a laboratory strain that is normally used to determine the karyotype of wild-caught individuals might raise concerns relative to the identification of inversions newly originated in natural populations. Indeed, if the rate of origin of inversions in laboratory strains were high —which does not seem to be the case for the *ch cu* strain—, some of the inversions newly described as having originated in natural populations might have actually originated in the laboratory strain used to karyotype wild-caught individuals.

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Abnormal ovipositor in a *Drosophila melanogaster* female.

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While collecting virgin females from a wild stock, we found a female with an abnormal ovipositor (Figures 1, abnormal; Figure 2, normal). The stock was obtained from wild *D. melanogaster* flies collected at the Font Groga site, near Barcelona, in autumn 2012 (Canals *et al*., 2013). Unfortunately, it was not possible to cross this female, and we did not have any information on her parents because she appeared in a mass culture.

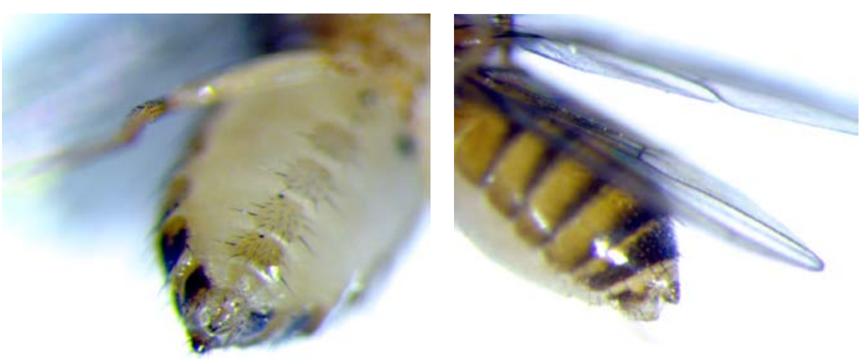

Figure 1. Abnormal ovipositor (ventral and lateral views).

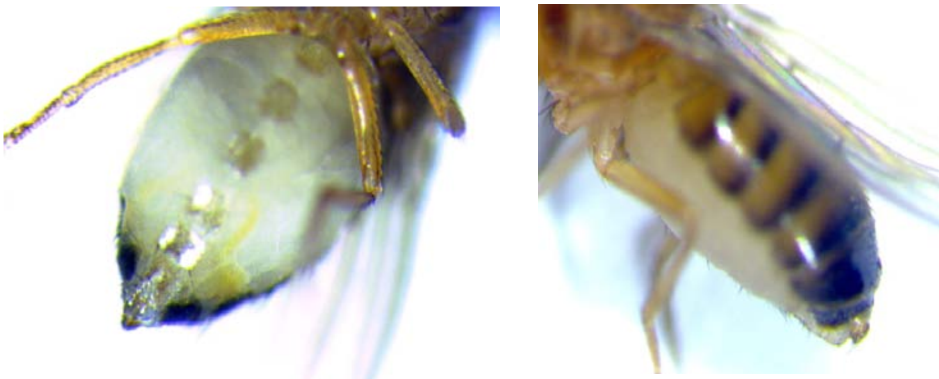

Figure 2. Normal ovipositor (ventral and lateral views).

References: Canals, J., J. Balanyá, and F. Mestres 2013, Dros. Inf. Serv. 96: 185-186.