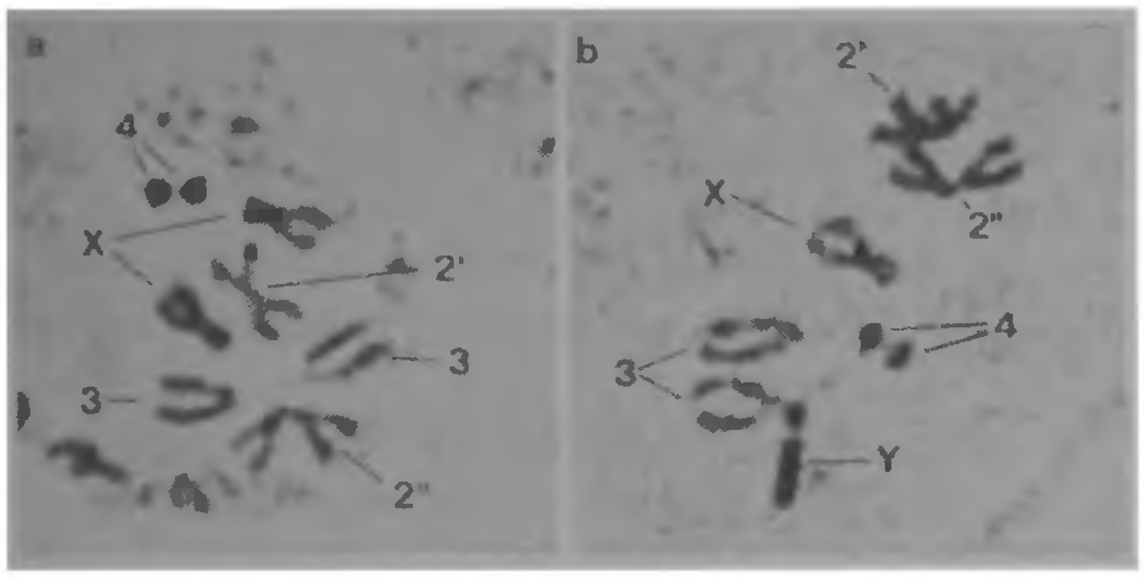

Figures 2a–b. Female and male metaphase karyotypes of *D. pulaua*. Chromosome 2 is marked to indicate the polymorphism.

karyo-typically almost indistinguishable while, *D. s. albostrigata*, *D. s. neonasuta* and *D. pulaua* have notable differences in their karyotypic organization. Thus, both the karyotypic similarities and differences are striking among these morphologically and phylogenetically parsimonious members of the orbital sheen complex of the *nasuta* subgroup of *Drosophila*.

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NEWS

SHOULD LIFE SCIENTISTS TAKE A LESSON FROM PHYSICISTS?

. . . "If, after reading popularizers, life scientists conclude that such notions as parallel time streams, interconnectedness, and the like are confined in their relevance to the very large (cosmology) and the very small (particle physics) and do nothing to the back drop of science generally, they will remain, as it were, frozen in. Our unwillingness to revise an already coherent model and our resistance to the unfamiliar should provide abundant resources of rigour and skepticism to keep us from rash speculation. Rash speculation does not bother the physicists—it has got them where they are today. And it is high time that life sciences looked critically at the solidity of their tribal idols, including stochastic-genetic evolution, morphogenesis, and the 'mind-body problem'—while being mindful that, in the present climate, work on some quite unrelated matter may prove, incidentally and quite unwittingly, to have altered the entire face of the problem. Nor will the answers obtained lie within any existing frame of discourse." [(Alex Comfort (Windmill House, Kent, UK) in *Perspectives in Biology and Medicine* 29(1): 1–9, Autumn 1985.) Reproduced with permission from Press Digest, Current Contents®, No 20, May 19, 1986, p. 14, (Published by the Institute for Scientific Information®, Philadelphia, PA, USA)].