

#### 4. Crossing over differences in male and female

Studies are underway to make these tests for regions which may be near the centromeres. For many, stocks have to be synthesized, but a few more results have been obtained:

Tester parent	F <sub>1</sub> het.	F <sub>1</sub> heterozygote used at m		F <sub>1</sub> heterozygote used as h	
		number	% recomb.	number	% recomb.
+lg <sub>2</sub>	$\frac{Rg +}{+ lg_2}$	618	26.7	262	35.1
$\frac{+d}{++}$	$\frac{Rg +}{+ d_1}$	897*	9.6*	347*	16.4*
y pb	$\frac{+ +}{y pb}$	304	1.64	394	5.8

\*recombination calculated by product method for (3:1) (1:1) ratios

Crossing over values are higher in the h. Similar differences were reported in the 1950 Coop Newsletter #24, p. 56; for sh-wx, the difference was most pronounced in plants heterozygous for T5-9a, less so in those homozygous for the translocation or without the translocation. In that report, the upper row of data for each group is from the heterozygote used as the m, the lower row is from the heterozygote used as the h -- this was not indicated in that summary.

Mr. E. Clark is studying crossing over in chromosome 9 in reciprocal crosses in a series of translocations involving the short arm of chromosome 9.