

and heterozygosity on the mutability of stippled is not yet known. Allelic interaction or crossing over, or both, may be involved.

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6. Paramutagenic action of colorless and near-colorless mutants from $\underline{R^{st}}$.

The colorless and near-colorless mutants from $\underline{R^{st}}$ and $\underline{R^{st}}$ (light) (see above) were made heterozygous with $\underline{R^r}$ and tested for their paramutagenic action. ("Paramutagenic" is a term used to describe the action of $\underline{R^{st}}$ on the pigmentation capacity of $\underline{R^r}$ in $\underline{R^r R^{st}}$ heterozygotes; see Brink, Cold Spring Harbor Symp. Quant. Biol. 23, 1958.)

The one near-colorless mutant obtained from homozygous $\underline{R^{st}}$ (light) was found to be paramutagenic. Eight mutants with green plant color were obtained from $\underline{R^r R^{st}}$ and $\underline{R^r R^{st}}$ (light) heterozygotes, and all were found to have retained the paramutagenic action of stippled. This is additional evidence for the assumption made above that mutants with green plant color from $\underline{R^r}$ /stippled heterozygotes are mutations from the stippled allele.

Ten colorless mutants with red plant color were obtained from $\underline{R^r R^{st}}$ and $\underline{R^r R^{st}}$ (light) heterozygotes; five of these mutants were found to be paramutagenic, and five were found to be nonparamutagenic. These results suggest that at least some of the $\underline{r^r}$ mutants arise from recombination between components of $\underline{R^r}$ and $\underline{R^{st}}$. The paramutagenic $\underline{r^r}$ mutants exhibit the plant color characteristic of $\underline{R^r}$, the paramutagenic action of $\underline{R^{st}}$, and have lost the aleurone pigmentation action of both $\underline{R^r}$ and $\underline{R^{st}}$. It is not possible at this time to postulate a single crossover or mutational event that will satisfactorily explain all the observed changes. Tests on these mutants are being continued.

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7. Dosage effect of the $\underline{R^{st}}$ allele on aleurone pigmentation.

An experiment was made to determine the quantitative effect of varying doses of the $\underline{R^{st}}$ allele on aleurone pigmentation. The matings were as follows: $\underline{r^r r^r} \times \underline{R^{st} R^{st}}$, $\underline{R^{st} R^{st}} \times \underline{r^r r^r}$, and $\underline{R^{st} R^{st}}$, selfed. The kernels were scored using a modification of the reticule method described by Brink (MGCNL, 31). The results were as follows:

Dosage of R	No. of kernels scored	Mean index of pigmentation per kernel
$\underline{R^{st} r^r r^r}$	480	8.75
$\underline{R^{st} R^{st} r^r}$	480	19.83
$\underline{R^{st} R^{st} R^{st}}$	360	27.70