

ising, and could be used as seed parents of single crosses.

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1. Linkage and aberrant segregation of a new Teopod locus.

A dominant mutant, apparently identical in phenotype with Tp_1 on chromosome 7, was found by Dr. J. R. Laughnan. The new Teopod locus is located on chromosome 10, proximal to the golden locus and about 13 units from R :

Cross: $\frac{Tp\ G\ R}{tp\ g\ r} \times \frac{tp\ g\ r}{tp\ g\ r}$

Parentals		Singles G-R		Singles Tp-G		Doubles	
Tp G R	N g r	Tp G r	N g R	Tp g r	N G R	Tp g R	N G r
122	96	14	18	2	1	0	0

Additional data on Teopod-golden distance is given below:

	Tp G	N g	Tp g	N G	Total	Percent Recomb.
Backcross data	314	305	3	8	630	1.75
F ₂ data	736	228	7	10	981	1.25

One strain carrying the new Teopod shows aberrant ratios of Teopod and non-Teopod plants. Heterozygotes, through three generations of testing, have produced only Tp progeny on selfing, while crosses of the same plants, used as egg or pollen parents, with non-Teopod, give 1 Tp : 1 tp ratios in the progenies. Subsequent selfing of the outcross progenies gives families showing normal 3:1 segregation.

Helen Peterson

2. Noncrossover alpha (pale) derivatives from $A^b:P$.

The A^b complex of Peruvian origin (beta:alpha) is highly suited to an analysis of the origin of the noncrossover alpha element since the