

4. A test for paramutation at the P locus.

An invariable change of the kind reported by Brink for R^{st} and R^{mb} in heterozygotes with R^L was not found at the P locus when the standard Wisconsin P^{vv} (variegated pericarp) allele was used in a mating scheme with prr (red pericarp) similar to that developed by Brink (Genetics 41, 1956).

The heterozygote prr/pvv was self pollinated and the progeny were grown out and pollinated with homozygous pwr in the same inbred background as the pvv and prr parent cultures. Four red pericarp F_2 segregates and 2 variegated F_2 segregates were selected and grown out and the progeny examined for deviations from the expected red pericarp and medium variegated pericarp.

Three of the four red F_2 ears proved to be homozygous prr and produced only red pericarp offspring. One of the red F_2 ears was apparently heterozygous and produced medium variegated and red pericarp offspring. The two variegated F_2 ears were homozygous and produced medium variegated offspring plus a few red pericarp mutants as expected.

All of the red pericarp ears in the 6 cultures were similar in phenotype and the variegated ears were typical medium variegated phenotype for the background used. Thus, there is no evidence of paramutation between these prr and pvv alleles.

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1. Differences in recombination in ♂ and ♀.

Crosses between exotic stocks and 5-9a carrying $sh\ wx\ gl$ were backcrossed reciprocally with $sh\ wx\ gl$. Only the results for $sh-wx$ are completed. In all cases, crossing over was higher in the ♂. For crosses with Purple Tama, the averages are 8.9 and 14.7, for Argentine pop, 8.9 and 15.5; and for KYS, 3.1 and 16.4. These large differences were not found in hybrids between the exotics and normal $sh\ wx\ gl$ stocks.

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