F <sub>1</sub>		Parental		Reg. l		Reg. 2		1-2		Total
+ + 1 wx pg <sub>12</sub>	ns <sub>2</sub>	200 36	165 35		24 1 <u>+</u> 1.5	3 1.0	0 3 <u>+</u> 0.5		0 1 2.4	410
+ + V wx ar + l		22 (11	20 10)			1	1 <u>+</u> 0.9			111

 $\underline{Ar}$  is between T1-9a and T1-9c (9L.15 and 9L.22);  $\underline{Bk}_2$  is proximal to  $\underline{TB}$ -9a (9L.5);  $\underline{Bf}$  is distal to T4-9<sub>5788</sub> (9L.82) and probably to T5-9<sub>7205</sub> (9L.90) according to duplication-deficiency tests.

E. H. Coe, Jr.

## 4. Deletions of B' and chromosome 2 markers.

Cross	Irradiated	1	Examined				
		Gl B'	Gl B' Sk	Gl	B¹	t	Number
B x B <sup>1</sup>	pollen	23	4	4	0	0	3200
b x B <sup>†</sup>	pollen	20	i	3	0	0	1100
B' x B	zygotes	11	$ar{f 2}$	6	0	0	1700
B' x b	zygotes	5	0	2	0	0	350

Loss of  $\underline{B}$ ' is invariably accompanied by loss of  $\underline{Gl}$  (distal to  $\underline{B}$ ). Loss of  $\underline{Gl}$  is usually accompanied by loss of  $\underline{B}$ ' (exceptions are morphologically distinct from  $\underline{Gl}$   $\underline{B}$  hemizygotes and are attributable to breakage between  $\underline{Gl}$  and  $\underline{B}$ '). Zygotes of  $\underline{B}$ '/ $\underline{B}$  constitution do not show conversion of  $\underline{B}$  up to 52 hours after pollination.  $\underline{B}$ ' is refractory to x-rays except by deletion.

 $\underline{B}$ ' must be entirely chromosomal. The conversion or paramutation event is not immediate at fertilization; it may be as late as meiosis.

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