

translocation heterozygotes have been reported earlier in C. aquatica (Venkateswarlu, J., 1958, Cytological observations on spontaneously occurring ring and chain formation in Coix aquatica, J. Indian Bot. Soc. 37: 329-333; also see in this News Letter-"Spontaneous chromosomal variation in Coix aquatica", J. Venkateswarlu and R. S. K. Chaganti). The segment of interchange seemed to be long enough that a chain or ring of four chromosomes was present in almost all cells examined at diakinesis and metaphase I leading to a high pollen sterility.

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5. Chromosome knobs and B-chromosomes in maize types from North Eastern Frontier Area (NEFA) of India.

During the course of a cytogenetic survey of maize types cultivated in the Himalayan tracts of India, some maize types from the area formed by a part of Assam and Nagaland have been analyzed. One type M 36, from Nagaland has been observed to possess six knobs, one each in the long arms of chromosomes 4, 5, 7 and 8, and one each in the short arms of chromosomes 2 and 9. Following the knob in chromosome 8 there is a prominent chromomere. In another maize type from Assam (M 103) only three knobs have been found, one each in the long arms of chromosomes 7 and 8 and one in the short arm of chromosome 9. Except the knob in chromosome 9 which is terminal, all other knobs are interstitial in both M 36 and M 103. In another Naga type (M 37) one pair of B-chromosomes has been encountered in one plant. B-chromosomes during meiosis did not pair with A-chromosomes and showed the phenomena of precocious division, lagging and non-disjunction.

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