pollination. In the other stock, which is a late one, the differential germination of the two pollen types appears to show better several hours later.

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2. Reversion frequency of alleles of the glllocus and of some of their compounds.

As reported in the previous MNL a quite large proportion of the glossy types detected in the Italian open pollinated varieties turned out to be mutants of the locus glown this has provided the opportunity for analysing their nature by studying the reversion frequency of some of these mutants in comparison with some of their compounds. The data so far collected, for the self-pollinated mutants, are presented in the following table:

Identification No. of the gl l Mutant	Total No. of - Seedlings	No. of <u>Gl</u> Seedlings		Limits
'63- 302 '63- 305 '63- 307 '63- 324 '63- 329 '63- 359 '63- 350 '63- 347 '63- 796 '62- 824 '63- 51 '63- 495	7538 1522 20931 14332 1692 4782 6223 5209 1295 41601 17927 12375	1 0 1 29 0 0 0 0	1.33 0.00 0.48 20.23 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	0.03 - 7.39 0.00 -24.24 0.01 - 2.66 19.35 -21.11 0.00 -21.81 0.00 - 7.72 0.00 - 5.93 0.00 - 7.08 0.00 - 28.5 0.00 - 0.89 0.00 - 2.06 0.02 - 4.5

The compound types which have been studied have yielded the following data:

Compound Type	Total No. of Seedlings	<u>G1</u>	Frequency Fiducial Limits of <u>Gl</u> (P=.05) Seedlings x 10 ⁻⁴ x 10 ⁻⁴
'63- 302/307 '63- 302/350 '63- 302/51 '63- 302/59 '63- 324/325 '63- 329/334 '63- 331/335 '63- 345/347 '63- 348/350 '63- 359/51 '63- 359/59 '63- 359/59 '63- 797/495 '63- 796/495	120,850 58,316 47,686 32,714 30,411 14,191 6,757 8,431 45,131 12,144 50,056 25,617 92,326 54,945 35,515 68,632 50,360	28.5* 36 15 24 52 46 16 58 18 96 20 11	2.36

^{*} In this compound 5 seedlings, each one partially normal and partially glossy, have been found. Each of these seedlings has been rated .5.

A higher frequency of reversion is obvious in most of the compounds, although, at this stage of the study, it is impossible to decide whether this is due to intracistron recombination (as appears likely) among different mutational sites, or to higher mutation rate $\underline{s} \cdot \underline{s}$ promoted by mutator systems, as controlling elements, brought together in the hybrids.

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