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1. Blotching gene on short arm of chromosome 4.

Earlier tests (MNL 31:60) have shown that one of the three genes involved in the blotching system, which causes blotches of color to appear in the aleurone layer when the genotype for the principal color factors is \underline{AA} \underline{cc} \underline{RR} , is located on chromosome 4. Three-point backcross tests completed during the past season show that the \underline{Bh} gene is located on the short arm of this chromosome, 42 $\underline{cross-over}$ units from \underline{Su} and 50 units from \underline{Gl}_{3} . This is one of the few genes so far located in this general region. The data are shown below:

Table 1
Three-point Tests of Linkages of Bh, Su, and Gl, on Chromosome 4.

Genotypes XY	Linkage Phase	Numb XY	oer o	of Ir	ndivi xy	iduals Total		nations Percent
Su Bh	RB	439	593	631	454	2117	893	42.2
Su Gl ₃ Su Gl ₃ Total ³	CB RB		-	138 338		667 1202 1869	287 482 769	43.0 40.1 41.1
Bh Gl ₃ Bh Gl ₃ Total ³	CB RB	287 159		299 159		1202 667 1869	602 337 939	50.1 50.5 50.2

P. C. Mangelsdorf

2. Races of maize in Argentina.

This work has been started with a collection of maize ears from the highlands of Northwestern Argentina.

On the basis of the external morphology of the ear, a preliminary classification of the entire collection was made and it was possible to choose typical ears to represent the different races. The internal characters of the ear and kernels are being studied and the preliminary classification may have to be altered in some cases. Roughly there seem to be about 20 different races of indigenous corn in Northwestern Argentina. Almost half of them are related to races of Peru such as Confite Puntiagudo, Kculli, Confite Puneño, Chullpi, Uchuquilla, and most of the races show close relationship with Bolivian races.