

In the formation of morphological changes we think the differences in base composition are characteristic in the case of the mutants. Some substantial differences were seen in the base composition of the morphologically deviating forms, derived from the WF9 line in 1961 with 7,000 r X-ray, and even in the formation of the base correlations as well. The trends were similar in both nucleic acids. Additional tests will yield data as to whether a quantitative change in the base composition appears in every case during a mutational change, or whether the values obtained must be considered as exceptional.

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1. Chromosome knobs in maize types from the North-Eastern Frontier Area (NEFA) of India.

Chromosome knobs in two maize types from Nefa were reported earlier (MNL 39: 185, 1965). More types from this area are now investigated and reported below.

M 34: 8 knobs were observed, one each on the long arm of chromosomes 2, 3, 5, 6 and 7, two on chromosome 8 and one on the short arm of chromosome 9. There is a chromomere on the short arm of chromosome 1 and three near the end of the long arm of chromosome 4.

M 35: 6 knobs were observed, one each on the long arm of chromosomes 2, 6 and 7, two on chromosome 8 and one on the short arm of chromosome 9. There is a chromomere on the short arm of chromosome 1.

M 37: 7 knobs were observed, one each on the long arm of chromosomes 2, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 and one on the short arm of chromosome 9. Two chromomeres are present on the short arm of chromosome 1 and on the long arm of chromosome 3 and one each on the long arm of chromosomes 4, 6 and 9.

M 38: 5 knobs were observed, one each on the long arm of chromosomes 2, 4, 6 and 8 and one on the short arm of chromosome 9. There is a chromomere on the short arm of chromosome 1, two on the long arm of chromosome 5 and one each on the long arm of chromosomes 6 and 8.

Except the knob on the short arm of chromosome 9 which is terminal, the rest are interstitial in all the above types.

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