

<u>Category</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Per cent</u>
1. Normal plants	43	58.33
2. Plants with interchanges	26*	36.05*
3. Plants with accessory chromosomes	4*	5.56*
4. Plants with aneuploid chromosome number	1	1.39

While there is a good increase in the percentage of individuals with interchanges in the mixed population from 20 - 25 (earlier report) to 36.05, there is either a total disappearance or a reduction in frequency of plants with other chromosomal abnormalities when compared to the observations recorded from the original populations. In Coix aquatica it may be assumed that when all the plants in the population are provided equal chance of survival and growth in the experimental garden, it appears likely that translocations float in the population with increased frequency rather than being lost like the other chromosomal variations.

J. Venkateswarlu
Panuganti N. Rao

4. Variation in pollen fertility in a population of Coix aquatica.

Pollen fertility in 40 plants of a mixed population of Coix aquatica was determined by counting stained pollen grains in acetocarmine. Pollen fertility varied between 28.12% and 95.88% in plants with normal meiosis and about three-fourths of these plants showed pollen fertility of over 50%. The plants with chromosomal interchanges, involving nucleolar and non-nucleolar chromosomes, forming higher associations of 3, 4, 5 and 6 chromosomes at meiosis have a pollen fertility ranging from 17.10% to 94.00%. Nearly one-half of these plants have more than 50% of pollen fertility. It may therefore be assumed that at least some of the interchanges do not seem to have any adverse effect on pollen fertility and the plants with interchanges show as high or as low a pollen fertility as normal plants. This is perhaps indicative that in C. aquatica pollen fertility is more a function of the genetic make-up of the individual than the effect of the chromosomal interchanges.

J. Venkateswarlu
Panuganti N. Rao

5. Meiosis in autotetraploid Chionachne koenigii.

Autotetraploidy was induced in Chionachne koenigii through colchicine treatment. Root portions of seedlings (raised from seed obtained from Maharashtra) with 2-3 leaves were dipped in 0.4% aqueous solution of

*Two plants which showed the presence of interchanges as well as accessory chromosomes are included in both categories for the purpose of calculating the frequency and percentage.