

Table 1

Mutant types	Tester	Results
Starchy endosperm (3 tested mutants)	fl ₁	-
	o ₁	-
	o ₂	-
Half starchy endosperm (4 tested mutants)	du ₁	-
Shriveled endosperm	et	+
Shrunken endosperm	sh ₁	-
	sh ₂	+
Sugary endosperm	su ₁	+
	su ₂	-
Liguleless	lg ₁	+

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1. The geographic distribution of the fl^a gene (floury recessive in two doses) in the Paraguay Republic.

The fl^a gene is an allele of fl₁, but differs from fl₁ in that it is recessive in two doses (Mazoti, 1940, Anales del Instituto Fit. de St. Catalina 2:17-26). This fl^a gene has a wide geographic distribution in Paraguay, integrating with the genotype of the floury variety of corn with yellow aleurone designated "Blanco."

The experimental results are as follows:

Floury fl/fl x floury "Blanco" = all floury

(Floury $\underline{fl}/\underline{fl}$ x floury "Blanco") F_2 = all floury
 (Floury $\underline{fl}/\underline{fl}$ x floury "Blanco") x Flint = Table 1

Table 1
 $\underline{fl}/\underline{fl}^a$ (female) x Flint

Progeny	Floury	Flint
1	111	137
2	90	84
3	99	96
4	95	102
Total	395	419

It would be interesting to compare the percentage of lysine in \underline{fl} and \underline{fl}^a in order to be able to establish a possible case of genic action by intrachromosomal duplication. (\underline{fl}^a duplicate = \underline{fl})?

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2. Further studies on the effects of the paramutagenic gene c^{IP} .

In 1966 (MNL 40:62) I described a new paramutagenic gene which is very stable, has normal viability and is localized at the locus \underline{C} . This new paramutagenic gene \underline{c}^{IP} produces in its alleles the mutational sequences: $\underline{C}^i \rightarrow \underline{c}^i$ and $\underline{c}^i \rightarrow \underline{C}^i$.

Further studies show that:

- a. The mutation rate of \underline{C}^i to \underline{c}^{im} (m = mutation) due to the paramutagenic gene \underline{c}^{IP} is 33%. This mutation rate is homogeneous in various progenies, and does not produce mosaicism phenomena (Table 1).