in 1966, also in cooperation with EUCARPIA, and together with the organizers of the XIth Pacific Science Congress a Symposium on the Use of Isotopes and Radiation in Agriculture. During the first two years of this joint venture of FAO and IAEA, a number of international programmes has been established, which have fostered cooperation among scientists the world over. The resulting coordination in some of the fields dealt with has already contributed to more rapid progress in the use of nuclear methods in agricultural research and has helped to place this technique in its proper perspective as an important and unique additional tool to further research towards more and better food.

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1. Spm regulation of Diffuse and mosaic pericarp.

Preliminary evidence presented in the M.G.C. News Letter last year suggested that mosaic pericarp and Diffuse may be regulated by an Spm-like element. Further studies make this suggestion unlikely. Neither p^{mo} nor Idf are consistently associated with regulation of the gene action of a^{m-1}, a gene known to be regulated by Spm. The 1966 test ears were again confusing. Spm-like elements are present in both the stock carrying p^{mo} and the stock carrying Idf, but there does not seem to be a one to one relationship. That is, ears with the Diffuse phenotype do not always regulate the action of a^{m-1} as though they carried Spm, and Spm is not always absent in non-Diffuse ears. The frequent presence of strong Spm-like regulators in these stocks remains unexplained.

R. I. Brawn

2. Pericarp phenotype of a^{m-1}.

The mutable allele a^{m-1} produces a pale aleurone color in the absence of Spm (with A_2 C_1 C_2 R) and colorless aleurone with deep spots when Spm is present. In combination with the pericarp allele p^{rr}, this allele acts as a full recessive to give strong brown pericarp color both with and without Spm and not an intermediate red-brown as its aleurone color interaction would suggest. In the presence of Spm, red stripes are present. One ear of the genotype a^{m-1} p^{rr} Idf Spm has been observed. It has strong brown pericarp with frequent colorless sectors typical of the Diffuse phenotype and frequent red stripes due to the response of a^{m-1} to Spm.