

Table 1
List of translocations comprising the "all-arms" interchange set

Interchange	No. of bkc.	Breakpoints (Longley, 1961)		Interchange	No. of bkc.	Breakpoints	
<u>T1-3(5982)**</u>	9	1S.77	3L.66	T3-8(6373)**	6	3S.53	8L.68
T1-7(4405)	4	1S.43	7S.46	T4-8(6926)	6	4L.60	8L.71
<u>T1-8a*</u>	9	1L.41	8S.52	T4-9(4307)	6	4S.48	9L.55
<u>T1-9b</u>	10	1L.50	9L.60	T5-6(6522)	6	5S.87	6L.70
<u>T2-4L</u>	10	2L.59	4S.40	<u>T5-7(5179)**</u>	9	5L.55	7L.73
<u>T2-6b**</u>	9	2S.69	6L.49	<u>T5-8a**</u>	9	5L.49	8S.58
T2-7c*	9	2L.47	7S.34	T5-10(6760)*	8	5S.78	10S.40
<u>T2-10(6061)**</u>	8	2S.60	10L.57	T6-9(5454)*	7	6 Cent.	9S.75
<u>T3-4(5156)*</u>	11	3S.47	4L.67	T6-10(5253)	6	6S.80	10L.41
<u>T3-7c</u>	9	3L.46	7L.45	T9-10b	6	9S.13	10S.40
<u>Additional interchanges</u>							
<u>T1-3(5883)</u>	10	1S.88	3S.60	T4-6(Conn.)	9	4S.4	6L.6 (Roberts)
<u>T1-8b</u>	11	1L.59	8L.72	T4-7(7108)	8	4S.17	7S.45
<u>T2-4b</u>	11	2L.81	4L.53	<u>T5-7e</u>	8	5S.40	7S.18
<u>T2-6d</u>	10	2L.41	6L.45	<u>T5-10(5290)</u>	8	5L.78	10S.49
T2-9c	7	2S.49	9S.33	T8-10c	6	8L.41	10S.56

*These 5 mark one arm of each of the 10 chromosomes.

**These 7 mark the remaining arms; the 12 constitute the skeleton set.

Homozygous lines are underlined.

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1. A preliminary test for chlorophyll in xantha or albina mutants.

The classic property of fluorescence of the chlorophylls and related porphyrins can be employed to screen relatively large populations of new xantha or albina traits for the tentative presence of the chlorophylls. The first seedling leaf is macerated with several milliliters (ideally, 4 volumes) of acetone and the resulting crude extract is viewed under long (366 nm) or short (254 nm) wave ultraviolet light. A red fluorescence serves as a rapid preliminary test for the chlorophylls. Confirmation can

be made chromatographically and spectrophotometrically if one is interested in the actual identity of the pigments.

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2. Plastid pigments in white-1 luteus-1 (w_1/w_1 l_1/l_1) seedlings.

Seedlings of the genotype w_1/w_1 l_1/l_1 are of interest in that they would probably be scored as xantha rather than albina by most observers. Extracted pigments from greenhouse-grown w_1/w_1 l_1/l_1 seedlings yielded at least seven detectable plastid pigments when chromatographed on and eluted from sucrose (powdered confectioners sugar) columns. Tentative identification of the pigments included chlorophyll a , β -carotene, lutein, violoxanthin and neoxanthin but quantities at hand were insufficient for spectral confirmation of the separated pigments.

Pigments detected in leaves of w_1/w_1 l_1/l_1 seedlings were 10% or less than quantities found in normally green maize leaves at the same age, six days after emergence. Of particular interest is that a similar quantity of leaf tissue (0.5 g.) from homozygous w_1 seedlings with dominant alleles at the l_1 locus did not provide sufficient pigments for separation using the same chromatographic technique.

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1. Chemical mutagens in mineral oil very effective on corn pollen.

For a number of technical reasons, chemical mutagens are generally ineffective when applied to corn pollen. However, when mineral oil (white domestic paraffin oil) is used as a carrier for the pollen (Coe MNL 40:108, 41:139) effective concentrations can be brought in direct contact with the pollen grains. The results with ethyl methanesulfonate (EMS) and nitroso guanidine (NG) have been especially impressive.

The procedure with EMS is as follows: Prepare a solution of .01 to .1% EMS in mineral oil. Place fresh pollen in a shell vial and add 10 times its volume of treatment solution. Stir immediately with a #10 camel hair brush. Wait 3-5 minutes to begin pollination. Pollinate by stirring pollen, then applying moderate amounts of the mixture to the silks with the brush. With EMS it is necessary to proceed rapidly as the pollen will be killed in less than 20 minutes. Extreme caution should be used to protect handlers as this is a dangerous chemical especially in mineral oil, which will not wash off easily. Disposable gloves, eye protection, and sanitation are vital.

The same procedure is used with NG except that it is in crystalline form and highly insoluble in mineral oil. Place a small quantity of crystals (.4 gram +) in 100 ml of mineral oil. Do not use solvents as they will