

Ecuador $\underline{R}^r = 18.70$ and in Peru Corongo $\underline{R}^s = 9.00$). No simple explanation can be given for this high negative interference, although some analogies can be drawn from similar phenomena occurring in organisms like *Neurospora*, *Aspergillus* and yeast. However, these analogies necessarily require elaborate and complex models for which no evidence is available in the present experiments. On the other hand, if some or all plant colour components are transposable, then also the results simulate "loose linkage" and "negative interference".

Mutation studies of Stadler \underline{R}^{ch} and New Mexico \underline{R}^{ch} alleles (described above) indicated that the two components (Si) and (Ch) are between (P) and (S).

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3. Further studies on mutable \underline{R} from Bolivia.

In the 1965 Maize News Letter a short note on a new mutable allele from Bolivia was included. This material was grown in India during the winters of 1966 and 1967. The material obtained from the two crops showed a very low mutable pattern in aleurone tissue compared to the material grown in Wisconsin. Fully coloured plants (from fully coloured aleurone mutants) also showed less pigmentation. This may be due to higher temperatures in India. Such changes were not seen in any other \underline{R} alleles.

An attempt to reconstitute mutable \underline{R} from fully coloured mutants has failed.

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