

color and for albino shows linkage in coupling with about 12% recombination based on very small numbers. Crosses will be made this summer to identify the aleurone color factor with which it is linked.

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6. White-tipped seedlings.

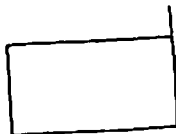
In 1966, self progeny from one ear from one of Kenneth Michel's cultures of Minnesota A188 inbred segregated for white-striped seedlings. The plants were short, with thin stalks and narrow leaves. All leaves were striped, but the stripes varied in width. Two striped plants produced pollen which was used in crosses with interchange stocks in the "all arms tester series" and with sib plants in the same culture. Remnant seed from the original ear and from sibs of the original ear failed to segregate for striped plants. Also the crosses of green x striped sibs failed to segregate striped plants. The latter did segregate for seedlings with a patch of white radiating back from the leaf tips. Self progeny from the crosses of the A188 interchange stocks x striped also segregated 3 green:1 white tipped.

The character is easily classified in the seedling stage and the plants appear normal in vigor. No linkage has been found in the tests made thus far.

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7. Keeping numbered tags in order for field use.

In collecting tassel samples for preservation in 70% alcohol for later pollen abortion determinations, it is advantageous to make out the tags, such as the 37B Dennison string tag, in advance in the laboratory. The first workable item was one seen in sporting goods stores used for display cards of the short leaders used in fishing. These come in different widths, 1" or 1 1/2" across the side, and are bent in this form:



The tags can be strung on this holder in order. We held the strings in one direction as they were added, and experienced no difficulty removing them in order. Mr. John Mead who was helping found that a paper clip bent in the same manner worked fully as well.

If only a few florets or single tassel branches are being collected, perforated sheets of tagboard can be used. These can be perforated to any desired size. One we use is $1\frac{3}{4}$ " x $2\frac{3}{4}$ ". These can be folded and stapled tightly close to the branch or so as to enclose the florets. It is best to use aluminum staples, since steel ones rust in alcohol.

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8. Synthesis of a 7-chromosome (complete) interchange in *Neurospora crassa*: a comparative study with maize.

The cytogenetic behavior of interchanges in *Neurospora crassa* is similar to maize. Since the equivalent to maize backcross data can be obtained in 3-4 weeks, we are using *Neurospora* to obtain more immediate answers to questions pertinent to higher plants, specifically maize. The study briefly reported here was prompted by the near development of a maize stock which has every chromosome involved in an interchange such that the heterozygote forms a ring-of-20 chromosomes (Burnham, see note in this News Letter). Burnham (J. Amer. Soc. Agron. 38:702-707, 1946) outlined the potential advantages of such a stock in maize for the rapid establishment of inbred lines. The amount of crossing over in such a complex of chromosomes is of utmost importance to its proposed use. Since several years will be required to obtain this information in maize, it was decided to synthesize and study a multiple-interchange strain of *Neurospora*.

The first stage of this study, the synthesis of a 7-chromosome (complete) interchange of *Neurospora*, was initiated in February, 1968, and is now complete. This strain produces a ring-of-14 chromosomes when crossed with wild type. Each step in the synthesis has been documented genetically and cytologically. The general scheme of synthesis was as follows: