recombination in this study.

3. The X^2 tests failed to show significance, that is, to affect distribution when the parameters of structural constitution, background and adjacency were considered.

4. The negative interference effect previously reported to be associated with the whole arm has been found to be a property of region 2 specifically, as indicated by X^2 tests which tested the distribution for pairs of regions against empirical proportion determined from the first graph described.

Detailed description of the results and their theoretical implications are forthcoming in a paper soon to be published.

S. L. Goldman

2. Structure of an$_{6923}$

An experiment was made in which + +/an$_{6923}$ bz$_2$ was crossed to an$_1$, bz$_2$. Both the bronze and purple seed classes were planted. Of the 4,952 bronze seeds recovered, all gave rise to plants which were anther ear in phenotype. Of the 5,048 plants derived from fully colored seed, no instance of anther ear phenotype was noted.

In a population of 10,000 gametes, ten crossovers are expected between an$_1$ and bz$_2$, since the map distance separating them in the control amounted to 0.1 of a map unit. The failure to obtain any crossovers when an$_{6923}$ was involved is further support for the idea that this may indeed be a pollen transmissible, homozygous viable deletion.

S. L. Goldman

3. Survival kinetics of pollen grains in aqueous medium.

Pollen of ACR stock was mixed with 25 ml of aqueous medium (Newsletter 42:126) and applied sequentially with a #8 brush to silks of a colorless F_1 hybrid, W23/M14. Colored kernels were counted at harvest.

Five experiments were conducted (Table 1). In Expt. A, substantial spilling occurred in the haste of keeping to 5-sec. intervals; these numbers of ears and kernels are adjusted to account for spillage. Estimates indicate 2.5×10^6 pollen grains per cc of dry pollen, so the overload (in thousands of pollen grains per kernel) was both extreme and