

alcoholic tissue extracts with pure sample of cyanidin monoglucoside, aglycone and pelargonidin chloride has shown that all these genotypes have only one type of pigment, i.e., cyanidin monoglucoside. The cherry ( $r^{ch}$ ) husk tissue extract gave two distinct Rf values, 0.23 and 0.33; however, both have the same absorption maxima (528 mu).

Since all the three genotypes contain the same pigment, it appears that these genes might play a quantitative role by regulating the availability of the precursor(s) in anthocyanin production.

K. Vaidyanath  
G. M. Reddy

### 3. Opaque-2 gene incorporation studies.

Several inbred and elite lines were selected for the incorporation of the opaque-2 gene to develop a nutritionally superior variety as reported earlier (MNL 1968). This opaque-2 gene was recovered in various backgrounds and it is interesting to note that the seed from inbred line (Eto-25A-F) showed 5% more weight than the original opaque-2 seed (W64 A) from Dr. Nelson.

S. Annapurna  
G. M. Reddy

### 4. Trifurcated leaves in opaque-2 maize.

Among 559 surviving plants, treated with DES, 30 plants were found with one, and eight plants with more than one "trifurcated" leaf blades. The affected leaf terminal was cut into three, each with a distinct outline, the midrib being present in the middle one. Such trifurcated leaves were also found among the controls, their frequency being 30 out of 540 plants examined. These trifurcations were more frequent on the 9th and 10th leaves and the pattern was quite uniform in all the observations.

V. S. Bharathi  
G. M. Reddy