

expression of Wc (white cap) in contrast to Wh (lemon endosperm) was not clearly distinguishable in the testcross ears, but some variation in the endosperm color was suspected, so separations were made of 10 darker yellow and 10 lighter yellow from each ear. The plants were classified for bk₂, which shows about 25% recombination with Wc. The darker yellow class showed a +:bk ratio of 55:36, the lighter class 46:41. In addition, among the class chosen as possible yellow exceptions (for progeny test as above) the ratio was 16:7. The separation of Wc from Wh is by no means perfect, but Wc kernels seem to be slightly more yellow. This agrees with earlier impressions of Wh versus Wc classification.

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6. Dominant dilute aleurone color factor on chromosome 7.

A factor with dilute expression has been located near in on chromosome 7; it is tentatively designated In^D. Progeny from o₂ + gl / + In^D + x o₂ + gl were as follows:

$$\frac{+ \text{In}^D}{109} + \frac{o + \text{gl}}{111} \quad \frac{+ + \text{gl}}{4} \quad \frac{o \text{In}^D}{5} + \frac{+ \text{In}^D \text{gl}}{5} \quad \frac{o + +}{4} \quad \frac{+ + +}{0} \quad \frac{o \text{In}^D \text{gl}}{0}$$

$$\underline{o}_2 - \underline{\text{In}}^D = 0.04$$

$$\underline{\text{In}}^D - \underline{\text{gl}} = 0.04$$

The expression of In^D is quite clear, even in the presence of o₂. Homozygotes have very faintly pigmented aleurone tissue. In homozygous pr, the aleurone color is a unique lavender. No plant color effect can be detected.

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7. The development of pigments in germinating colorless seeds.

Germinating seeds of c₁ tester synthesize anthocyanin pigments in the aleurone tissue. The pigments look similar to those of A₁A₂CR genotype, yet less concentrated. There are some variations among c₁ kernels from different sources, in the sense of quantity and quality. Certain lines can develop very strong and uniform pigmentation while certain others develop little or none. Plant color genes, B and Pl, may control