5. Corrections and up-dating of an earlier report.

The following corrections apply to an article in MNL 42, 1968, and refer specifically to Table 1 on page 123, the "All arms" interchange tester set.

1. A double ** should be added to T4-9 (4307) and removed from T5-8a.
2. T4-6 (Conn.) is a T2-3 interchange. The stock is now homozygous.
3. T2-7c, T5-10 (6760) are now homozygous.

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6. Pollen abortion and related mutants as possible schemes for producing "all male-sterile progeny."

The pollen abortion (pa) mutants might be used for this purpose. Thirty of them, characterized by sub-normal to very small pollen, have been reported in Datura by Blakeslee (1934) and Avery et al. (1959). They show normal female transmission but none through the pollen. One pa mutant with similar behavior in maize is located between P and br (Burnham, 1941). A plant heterozygous for such a mutant with a very closely linked ms gene on the normal chromosome would transmit only ms through the pollen. The cross on ms ms $\overset{\circ}{+}$ would produce an all ms progeny.

Another possibility is an application of information published by McClintock (1944). She found that part of the deficiencies in the short arm of chromosome 9 had normal male and female transmission and also did not produce a new phenotype when homozygous. Certain normal alleles would be missing in both members of the pair. If the locus for a ms gene were one of them, the stock would breed true but when crossed on ms ms would produce all ms progeny (all hemizygous).

Such a stock might be produced by using irradiated pollen on ms plants, or on a non-lethal seedling character closely linked to ms. Various selection and test procedures could be used to establish and identify the diploid missing both alleles of ms, or the type with a usable pa mutant. (An idea developed from a proposal I made in our department in early February, 1971).

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