The rate of callus growth, but not its induction, appears to be strain dependent. Single cross hybrids grow faster than inbreds, and some inbreds do better than others. One inbred which has performed well in our hands is A632. Callus has also been induced in putative androgenic haploid seed obtained from Dr. J. L. Kermicle. These are particularly slow growing.

Corn callus from other than endosperm origin has also been reported by others (cited in Masteller and Holden, Pl. Phys. 45: 362, 1970). Dr. Ed Green is also conducting extensive studies on maize tissue in culture at the University of Minnesota.

Ben Burr
Oliver Nelson

7. A recently isolated mutant with an opaque phenotype.

The designation, opaque-6, is assigned to a recently isolated mutant with an opaque phenotype inherited as a Mendelian recessive. The mutant, which has good expressivity, is not allelic to opaque-1, opaque-2, opaque-4, opaque-5, or horny. The homozygous mutant plants die when about 2" tall. The only plants from mutant seeds surviving to maturity are heterozygotes resulting from heterofertilization. When compared to normal maize, there is no change in the amino acid profile of the collective endosperm proteins. The mutation was detected in a popcorn line by R. B. Ashman (his number, ASX 566).

It is my understanding that the mutant (floury-10) reported by McWhirter (MNL 45:184) last year will now be designated opaque-7.

Oliver Nelson

8. The location of lo_2.

The lethal ovule mutant, lo_x, reported in MNL 43: 145 as being 6 map units from wx on chromosome 9, is located distal to wx. The data leading to this conclusion are derived from the following cross:

$$\frac{c\ sh\ +\ wx\ gl_{15}}{C\ Sh\ lo\ Wx\ Gl_{15}} \times \frac{c\ sh\ +\ wx\ gl_{15}}{c\ sh\ +\ wx\ gl_{15}}.$$