

activity of the opaque gene. The presence of more bands and RNase isozymes in S_{502} suggests a higher activity compared with S_{5+} or opaque-2; however, the S_{5+} exhibits a higher RNase activity compared to normal or opaque-2, which may be due to genotypic differences.

S. Annapurna
G. M. Reddy

2. Luteolinidin in aleurone tissue of the bz_1 mutant.

By using chromatographic (BAW, Forestal), spectrophotometric and chemical techniques, it was found that hydrolysates of methyl alcohol-HCl extracts of bz_1 aleurone contain an orange-red pigment, Luteolinidin (3-deoxycyanidin) and apigeninidin (3-deoxy pelargonidin), in addition to a dark brown pigment. However, apigeninidin was present only in trace amounts. These pigments were absent in the hydrolysates of the single mutants C^I , a_1 , r , c_1 , c_2 , and a_2 and the double mutants $C^I bz_1$, $c_1 bz_1$, $a_1 bz_1$, and $a_2 bz_1$. The $a_2 bz_1$ hydrolysate yielded cyanidin chloride as a result of conversion of the Leucocyanidin. The double mutant, $in bz_1$, has shown about a fivefold increase in pigment as determined by a Klett Summerson photoelectric colorimeter.

A. R. Reddy
G. M. Reddy

3. Chemical nature of an induced salmon silk mutant.

A salmon silk mutant induced by DES in opaque-2 material was subjected to chromatographic, spectrophotometric, and chemical techniques and it was found that the hydrolysates of a methyl alcohol-HCl extract of fresh silks contain an orange-red pigment, Luteolinidin.

A. R. Reddy
G. M. Reddy