

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.

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## 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.

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## 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.

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