	♀	♂
lg-gl	14.91 ± 1.81	17.53 ± 1.89
gl-f1	28.02 ± 2.28	31.60 ± 2.31
f1-v_4	12.60 ± 1.68	27.41 ± 2.22
N	389	405

10. Location of Y in chromosome 6.

A stock homozygous for T 5-6c, (break in short arm of 6 adjacent to the centromere) showed 14.5 ± 1.2% recombination between Y and Pl. Therefore Y as well as Pl are in the long arm. This new chromosome (6^S) is not attached to the nucleolus. The lower recombination (the normal value is 31) might conceivably be the result of the substitution of a short arm in which crossing over is higher than in the short arm of 6 normally present.

11. Big ring.

Some progress has been made in building other permanent rings of 6. Those now available are 2-4b+2-3d, 2-4b+4-8a, 8-9b+ 8-10a, and 1-7 (4405-2) + 5-7 (5179-9).

Following the scheme suggested by Inman, the following combinations are being produced: 1-9 X 1-7, 3-6 X 2-3, 9-10 X 2-9, 4-8 X 8-9, and 3-6 X 5-6.

A new series of crosses for producing rings of six which can be used for other purposes has been planned by Inman.

C. R. Burnham

12. Unlinked genes.

We have been unable to confirm by linkage tests with P, f, bm, the indication from T-Bla tests (News Letter 29: p. 51) that a crinkly-leaved dwarf is in chromosome 1.

X^2 tests for independence show:

silky tassel vs. colored and colorless aleurone (2 factors segregating) are associated, p = .02.
midget and Y vs. y in a culture segregating pale yellow - P = <.01.
gl_{11} no close association with py, Y y, mi,
gl_6 no close association with f, bm_2, Y y.
dwarf " " " with y ms.
fired " " " with su_2, Y, Pr-pr.