## 2. Relation of centromere associations to knob number.

In studies of pachytene, observations were made of both knob associations and centromere associations. Two families were used, an  $F_1$  of Maiz Chapolote X Tama Knobless Flint (heterozygous for 12 knobs), and an  $F_1$  of a standard genetic line X Tama Knobless Flint (heterozygous for 8 knobs).

It was observed that centromere associations occurred with significantly more frequency in the family with the fewer knobs. (Table I) In this family, knob associations and centromere associations occurred with equal frequency. In the family with 12 knobs, ations occurred with equal frequency. In the family with 12 knobs, knob associations were 3.54 times as frequent as centromere associations. (Table II)

Table I

family	# of knobs	# of cells	total # of centromere associations	frequency of centromere association
160-862 160-844	12 8	25 25	13 24	52 <b>.</b> 0% 96 <b>. 0</b> %
	$x^2 = 12.578$		P<0.01	

Table II

family	# of knobs	# of knob associations	# of centromere associations	ratio: knob/ centromere
160-862	12 8	ц6	13	3.54
160-844		25	24	1.04

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## 3. Relation of multiple chromosome associations at diakinesis to knob associations at pachytene.

Using the same crosses as above, pachytene figures of the family having 12 knobs showed significantly more multiple knob associations (3 or more knobs per association) than that with 8 knobs. (Table I)

In diakinesis studies of the same plants, the family with 12 knobs showed fewer single individual bivalents, but more double and multiple bivalent associations. (Table II)

These observations suggest that the knob associations observed at pachytene persist through diakinesis.

Table I (Pachytene)

family	# of knobs	# of a	of 3 or more	more total
160-862 160-844	12 8	21 24	25 1	46 25
	x <sup>2</sup> =	21.775 P	co. 005	

## Table II (Diakinesis)

family # of k		single bivalents	association of 2 bivalents	associations of 3 or more bivalents
160-862 12 160-814 8	242	1647 1777	194 161	106 80
For si	ngle bivale	nts, X <sup>2</sup> = 10	0.09 P(0.025	·
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## Le Defective endosperm factor in maize teosinte derivatives.

The study of such de<sup>t</sup> factors has been continued. Other allelism tests have been carried out. However, while no other sure cases of allelism have been found, it seems fairly well established that de<sup>t13</sup> is not allelic to de<sup>t25</sup> and to de<sup>t12</sup>.