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1. Location of Rf₂, a fertility-restoring gene for Texas sterile cytoplasm.

Two dominant complementary genes, Rf, and Rf, are required for full restoration of male fertility in the presence of Texas sterile cytoplasm. Rf, has been shown to lie between d, and ts, on chromosome 3 (Duvick, Snyder, and Anderson, 1961, Genet. 46:1245).

The following is a portion of the data obtained in recent X^2 tests involving R_2 and a series of chromosomal translocations:

Family	Translocation	FT*	FN	ST	SN	Total	P
60- 3022	6-9d	1	16	12	5	34	<.01
61-21092	6-10(5519)	58	0	0	40	98	<.01

*F = fertile, S = sterile, T = translocation heterozygote, N = normal.

Although further tests are required, it appears that \underline{Rf}_2 is located on the short arm of chromosome 6 at approximately 65.75, the breakage point of T6-10(5519).

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1. Symbols for genes for resistance to rust, Puccinia sorghi, Schw.

The discovery of a second major gene locus for resistance to P. sorghi in inbred 25 from Australia (page 51, 1961 M.G.C.N.L.) raises the question of gene nomenclature. In keeping with genetic custom, new gene loci would be identified by a different subscript represented by different numbers; different alleles of the same locus would be identified by different small letters shown as superscripts. The symbol rp2 has been used to identify the recessive gene in the sweet corn inbred 13-b for resistance to P. sorghi in Argentina (Page 39, 1948 M.G.C.N.L.). Therefore, the symbol Rp2 is suggested for the locus in inbred 25 identified by rust culture 90laba. Since rp2 and Rp2 could easily be confused with Rp2 present in inbred B38 and with Rp3 present in inbred Kl48, especially in verbal communication, it is suggested that the symbol Rp2 be used for the locus in inbreds GG208R,