

<u>Current designation</u>	<u>New equivalent</u>	<u>Position of left inversion-point</u>	<u>Position of rt inversion-point</u>
ClB	In B	Between ec and bi	Between sy and fu
dl-49	In D	No new data(near rg)	No new data(fw-g)
sc ⁸	In E	Between ac and sc	To rt of bb
y sc ⁴	In F	Between ac and rst	Between cr and bb
bb-deficiency*	In O	Between rb and rg	To rt of cr
roughest	In R	Uncertain	Uncertain
sc ⁷	In S	Unknown	Between fa and sn
y ⁴	In Y	Between y and ac	Between fu and cr

*Of Dobzhansky, not of Gershenson. The latter is "F-E" on our terminology.

In D and In S have not given single crossovers in any of our experiments. In R is a long inversion, which gives crossovers with several of the others; it is, however, complicated by the presence of a 1-3 translocation, with probably at least three points of breakage in X. The analysis is still incomplete.

The following crossovers have been obtained and studied: B-O; B-Y, E-F, E-Y, F-E, F-Y, O-Y, R-E, R-F, R-O, Y-E and Y-F. Others can presumably be produced, though several of them (such as Y-B) are known to be inviable.

These studies are being continued, with the object of attacking problems concerning crossing-over, disjunction, and the somatic effects of duplications and deficiencies.

Breakage point in x-chromosome for Blond-translocation (Tl-2). M. Demerec - A certain proportion of offspring from crosses with Blond are deficient for the yellow end of the x-chromosome from the point where the breakage occurred to the end of the chromosome. These flies have minute characteristics. In test made with y, ac, br and pn-yellow, achaete and broad showed in minute flies but prune did not show. This indicates that pn is not included in the translocated piece and that y ac and br are included. The breakage point, therefore, is between br and pn.

Intersexes of D. virilis. G. A. Lebedeff - Out of four lines of flies producing morphologically different types of intersexes (Amer. Nat., 68:68-69, 1934), line 2, producing intersexes predominantly of the hermaphroditic type, is still segregating. The three other lines are producing practically only one type of intersexes. These lines are: (1) ♀-like intersexes; (2) intersexes of ♂-like type retaining ♀ shape of abdomen; (3) intersexes of the ♂ type. F₁'s from crosses between 1 x 3, 1 x 4, and 3 x 4 lines are morphologically intermediate between lines. F₁'s from 1 x 3 and 1 x 4 besides having external and internal genitalia of the ♂, also