

Table 3. Protein band changes in the hemolymph of male larvae between 60-74 hour period in band C-complex. Exp. = treated with 2.5% glutaramide for one hour.

Ages	Genotypes											
	+			B			BB			BiBi		
	Contr.	Exp.		Contr.	Exp.		Contr.	Exp.		Contr.	Exp.	
	C <sub>1</sub> C <sub>2</sub> C <sub>3</sub>	C <sub>1</sub> C <sub>2</sub> C <sub>3</sub>	C <sub>1</sub> C <sub>2</sub> C <sub>3</sub>	C <sub>1</sub> C <sub>2</sub> C <sub>3</sub>	C <sub>1</sub> C <sub>2</sub> C <sub>3</sub>	C <sub>1</sub> C <sub>2</sub> C <sub>3</sub>	C <sub>1</sub> C <sub>2</sub> C <sub>3</sub>	C <sub>1</sub> C <sub>2</sub> C <sub>3</sub>	C <sub>1</sub> C <sub>2</sub> C <sub>3</sub>	C <sub>1</sub> C <sub>2</sub> C <sub>3</sub>	C <sub>1</sub> C <sub>2</sub> C <sub>3</sub>	C <sub>1</sub> C <sub>2</sub> C <sub>3</sub>
60	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- + +	- - -	- - +	± + +	- - -	- - d	- - d	- - d
62	single dif- fuse band	- - -	- - -	+ - +	- + +	- - -	- - -	± + +	- - -	- - d	- - +	- - +
64	single dif- fuse band	- - -	- - -	- - +	- + +	- - -	+ + +	± + +	- - -	- - +	- + +	- + +
66	single dif- fuse band	+ + +	+ + +	+ + +	- - +	+ + +	+ + +	+ + +	- - -	- - +	- - d	- - d
68	single dif- fuse band	+ + +	+ + +	- - -	- - +	+ + +	+ + +	+ + +	- - -	- - +	- - -	- - -
70	single dif- fuse band	- - -	- - -	- - +	- + +	- - -	- - -	- + +	- - -	- - +	- - -	- - -
72	single dif- fuse band	- - -	- - -	- - +	- + +	- - -	- - ±	- + +	- - -	- - +	- - -	- - -
74	single dif- fuse band	+ + +	+ + +	- - +	- + +	- - -	- - ±	- + +	- - -	- - +	- - d	- - d
+ Denotes distinct band ± Denotes less distinct band - Denotes absence of band d Denotes diffuse band												

Minamori, S. and K. Sugimoto. Hiroshima University, Hiroshima, Japan. Production of delta-retaining sensitive chromosomes by EMS in *D. melanogaster*.

The extrachromosomal element denoted by delta has a virus-like nature in killing host and damaging host chromosomes, and is retained steadily by a specific second chromosome line symbolized by S<sup>b</sup>, S<sup>r</sup> or ID<sup>b</sup> (S<sup>b</sup>, sensitive to killing action of delta b, but not to delta r;

S<sup>r</sup>, sensitive to delta b and r; ID<sup>b</sup>, insensitive to delta b and r). The association between the chromosomes and delta is inseparable. In earlier reports (Minamori 1969, 1971), it was assumed that delta may be a copy of a chromosomal gene or of a certain agent integrating inseparably into the chromosome. These alternative hypotheses were examined by the following experiment.

Cy-heterozygous males for an insensitive second chromosome, I-521, which retains no delta were fed with 0.025M solution of ethyl methane sulfonate (EMS, alkylating mutagen; cf. Lewis and Bacher 1968) for 24 hours, and then crossed with Cy/Pm females for two days. Single Cy/I-521 sons of this mating were crossed with Cy/bw<sup>D</sup> females (bw<sup>D</sup>-chromosome is S<sup>b</sup>, retains delta b), and the mortality of the I-521/bw<sup>D</sup> progeny was checked. Five out of 1970 chromosomes (I-521) tested were sensitive, although no sensitive chromosome was obtained in the control (0/1733). Among the five, four chromosomes were S<sup>b</sup> and one was S<sup>r</sup>. These lines were maintained in the heterozygous condition for Cy-chromosome at 25°C. At the tenth generation after establishment, each line was tested for delta-retention by mating females with Cy/S<sup>r</sup>-20 males. All the four S<sup>b</sup> lines carried delta b, and the S<sup>r</sup> line carried delta r. These findings indicate that delta-retaining sensitive chromosomes are inducible by mutation, and lead to the interpretation that delta may be a product of a chromosomal gene, but not a copy of integrating agent.

References: Lewis, E.B. and F. Bacher 1968 DIS 43:193; Minamori, S. 1969 Japan. J. Genet. 44:347-354; \_\_\_\_\_ 1971 Japan. J. Genet. 46:169-180.