Research Notes

Bedichek, Sarah. Suppression of the recessive plexus by the dominant Star in the II chromosome of D. melanogaster. In connection with crossing-over studies in a II-III translocation it was found that the expression of the recessive mutant plexus, located at 100.5, II, in the homozygous condition is completely suppressed by the presence of one dose of the dominant Star, located at 1.3 in the same chromosome. The data is obtained from a cross in which both plexus and Star are present in a II-III translocation. In this case, II L is joined with III R and III L with II R. The homozygous translocation containing c px sp in one of the II R's and S in one of the II L's was crossed to al dp b pr c px sp. In the progeny, normal, Star, c px sp, and S c sp flies were found. The S c sp flies were never px.

Camara, A. Branched chromosome structure. Studying the salivary gland chromosomes of the stock "plexus" (D.pseudoobscura) obtained by high temperature, in order to find evidence of one inversion detected by genetical results, we observed in some individuals an interesting branched structure of the X-chromosome. It is clear that the end of the proximal part of the second chromosome was translocated to that one, being laterally attached near the distal end of the inversion.

Camara, A. Effect of centrifuging on crossing-over. The effect of centrifuging was studied in Drosophila melanogaster in the 3 chromosome. The investigation is now complete. The results are summarized as follows:

ru-53-	h-31.4	th-3.6	st-8.0	p^p-4.0	cu-24	sr-	e^s
41.5	30.0	2.3	6.0	3.5	18	29.0	-
38.5	29.0	2.2	4.0	4.0	19	27.4	..

Camara, A. Induction of mutations by high temperature. We intended to test the production of mutations in a series of alleles. We started with purple' (D. pseudoobscura) and obtained pr^2, pr^3 and pr^4. We started also with pr^3 and obtained pr'.

Crew, F. A. E. Developmental studies. The development of the legs, wings and halteres in the larva and early pupa of D. melanogaster has been followed up with the aid of sections and total preparations. The development of several wing mutants - dp, 13d (Jollos), vg - has been studied as to the first deviation from normal. The wing obtains its shape by the obliteration of marginal parts after the formation of the pupa sheath. The narrow wing of 13d shows its first deviation from normal in the first hours after pupation when