compound does influence the subsequent behavior of ring chromosomes. Second, since the constructions with a vermillion deficiency appear to generate a different collection of compounds, especially with respect to the number of stable compounds, it would appear that the presence of this deficiency influences the behavior of the compound. However, the deficiency could be eliminated by a double exchange and only in one case did loss of the deficiency result in recovery of rings. Thus it seems that it is not the presence of the deficiency in the tandem metacentric itself that affects its behavior, but rather, the deficiency must somehow influence the nature of the compound-generating exchange.

Finally, it should be pointed out that in addition to those tandem metacentrics reported here, Lindsley and Sandler in the course of generating their tandem metacentrics mention the recovery of stable compounds behaving as if they were attached X's and Pasztor (1967, DIS 42: 107) reported the construction of a tandem metacentric which generated rings that had a high frequency of mitotic loss.

Reference: Lindsley, D.L. and L. Sandler 1965, Genetics 51:223-245.

Ripoll, P. and A. Garcia-Bellido. Centro de Investigaciones Biológicas C.S.I.C., Madrid, Spain. A new sc^{VI} translocation to the long arm of the Y.

This translocation arose spontaneously in the stock $Dp(1)sc^{VI}/\mathfrak{C}(1)M3$, $y^2/T(Y:3)P6$ and was detected as a y^+ female. Genetic tests showed that the sc^{VI} element was now translocated to a KL deficient Y chromosome with all the KS factors present. We previously found that the Y, Dp(Y:3)P6 (Lewis, 1972, DIS 48:188) element was a Y chromosome carrying all the fertility factors, besides mwh^+ ve^+. Since the primitive mwh^+ element remained it is reasonable to conclude that the new Y chromosome is sc^{VI}.KS mwh^+ ve^+.

The y^+ of the sc^{VI} element of this Y chromosome variegates very strongly in y males, whereas mwh^+ does not.

Gassparian, S. University of Isfahan, Isfahan, Iran. New mutants in D. melanogaster.

Populations of D. melanogaster from two regions in Isfahan province were studied. A total of 57 mutations were detected from the combined populations of Hossein-Abad and Isfahan region, which was kept for more than 44 generations under artificial selection. The number of mutations detected from the city of Isfahan are 30; the rarest mutation is an allele of miniature called minature of Isfahan, which shows an excellent viability after culturing in Mostashfi medium. One allele, dark red eye color, is a new mutation. This is a single gene mutation on the third chromosome in a distance of 108 ± 1 genetic units. The pure lines of both stocks are available. (Supported by grant #51001 University of Isfahan Research Center.)

QUOTABILITY OF NOTES

Doane, W.W. 47:100
Elens, A. 49:71
Libion-Mannaert, M. & A. Elens 49:77
Mather, W.B. & P. Thongmeearkom 50:60
Nash, W.G., T.B. Friedman & C.R. Merril 50:19?
Portin, P. & M. Ruohonen 49:70
Rizki, T.M. & R.M. Rizki 50:45
Savontaus, M.-L. 45:131
Sharma, R.P. 50:134
Sharma, R.P., K.S. Gill & G.S. Miglani 50:98
Steiner, W.W. 49:125
Williamson, R.L. & W.D. Kaplan 50:134

For previous listings see DIS 38, 42, 43, 44, 45, 47, 48 and 49.