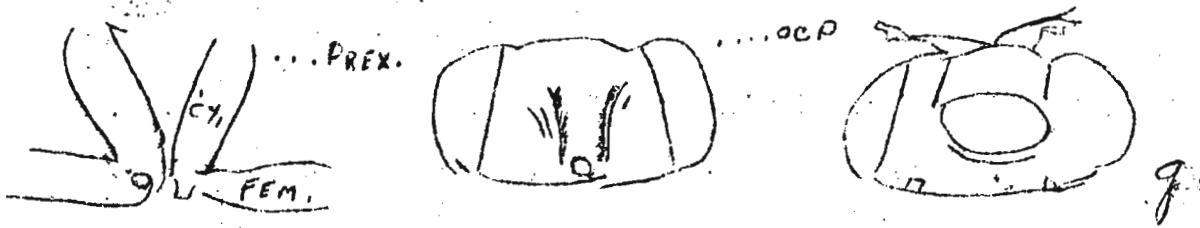


that flies having deletions, often display the appearance of the same bristles, probably due to a similar cause of hyperploidy for sc and ac. The study of several deletions has shown each of them to exert a characteristic influence either on prex or on ocp and g. Having compared eleven different deletions, the author was able to distinguish easily some of them according to those characters, when examining groups of flies. Such a circumstance may be utilized in working on deletions. Praecoxales are also to be observed in Hw and in h flies.



Serebrovsky, A. S. Interaction between the genes divers and yellow and scute.

phenomenon was studied by the author in combinations of div with other allelomorphs of yellow. In  $y^3$  div (yellow body, black bristles) the wings get curved as strongly as in  $y^1$  div. In  $y^3$  div the wings are seen to curve somewhat less, but still very strongly. In  $y^N$  div (gray body, yellow bristles) (see Neuhaus DIS-4) the wings are either flat or slightly curved as in some  $y^1$  div. Thus the degree of the wing curving is parallel to the body color ( $y = y^3 y^3P y^N$ ), showing no connection with the color of bristles. At the same time some allelomorphs of scute and achaete were investigated. The  $sc^3$  div flies are of a very poor viability, the same being the cause of the failure in obtaining  $sc^0$  div. In  $sc^3$  div,  $sc^6$  div and  $sc^8$  div the wings were found to be flat.

Shapiro, N. The frequency of the somatic mosaic occurrence in males and females.

results are summarized in a table.

The writer has observed the frequency of the mosaic occurrence in the stock  $h\ ss/\#$  after X-irradiating heterozygous larvae. The latter were treated at the age from 3 to 48 hours from the moment of egg laying. The dose of irradiation was 1000r. The

Number of flies	Number of mosaics		Total
	hairy	spineless	
♀ ♀ 1420	3	6	9
♂ ♂ 1132	3	5	8