

From the above given data it may be seen that the frequency of the mosaic occurrence for autosomal genes is alike both in males and females.

Surrarrer, T. C. Time of pupae case coloration.

In obtaining pupae cases of known age of a vermilion mottled eyed mutant strain at 27°C the pupae cases do not undergo any

noticeable darkening during the first hour after pupation.

Waletzky, E. A haploid mosaic of *D. melanogaster*.

In a cross between  $W \frac{+}{+} \frac{+}{+} w^p p^p \times w^p p^p \sigma^7$  a single female was found in which thorax, abdomen and the right side of the head

were  $W \frac{+}{+} w^p p^p$ . The left side of the head was smaller than the right side. The left eye was peach in color and approximately two-thirds the size of the normal, red, right eye. The left posterior ocellus was peach and approximately half the size of the normal, right posterior ocellus. The arista and all macrochaetae and microchaetae on the left side of the head, were not more than half the size of those present on the right side of the head.

Whittinghill, M. Salivary studies on translocation.

Salivary analyses (and supplementary tests as to the localizations of several mutants on the salivary map) have been

obtained in a series of Y-2 translocations (found and first used by Dobzhansky: Biol. Zbl. 50:671-685, 1930; also Z.i.A.V. 60:235-286, 1932) and in T(2,3)Moiré (formerly  $Me^{1x}$ ).

Three of the translocations, T(Y;2)A, B and C, were indistinguishable from each other in the salivaries, though differentiated genetically by crossing-over relations with thick (Dobzhansky) and by a position effect with rolled (see below). In each of these three translocations the break in the second chromosome was found to be just before band 41A1 of Bridges' 1935 map. Synapsis in 2R was greatly interfered with, especially near the region of the break.

Translocation D was found to be a complex rearrangement involving the third chromosome also and is, therefore, here designated as T(Y;2;3)D. Six (or more) breaks were found in the second and third chromosomes as follows: before 30A1, before heaviest band of 34C, undetermined breaks (or break) proximal to 41D, before 61F1, before or after 62A5 (which is the last of four similar light bands), and in 78F. The new arrangement of chromosomes was found to be as follows: Proximal part of Y; 29F to 2L tip. - Distal part of Y; 30A1 to 34C; 78F through spindle attachment to 3R tip. - 3L tip to 61E2; deficiency of 61F1 to 62A4 or 5; 62A5 or 6 to 78F; 34C to spindle attachment; unanalysed rearrangement in 41A to C; 41D1 to 2R tip.