1.0 (as in the case of XX; *tra/tra* males) irrespective of sexual phenotype, the template activity of the X chromosome is set at a female level. Similarly, in the case of XX; *dsx/dsx* individuals, the X chromosome is transcribed at female level. On the other hand, in XY; *dsx/dsx* individuals, the level of template activity is set at a male level. In summary, our data clearly indicate that the sex determining mutants, *tra*, *ix* and *dsx* have no role in regulating the template organization of the X chromosome(s) (see Table 1) for dosage compensation.

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Alatortsev, V.E. Institute of Molecular Genetics, Russian Academy of Sciences, Kurchatov Sq.46, Moscow, 123182, Russia. Genetic loci in the *Pgd-K10* region of the *Drosophila* X chromosome.

The *Pgd-K10* region of the X chromosome is one of the most genetically investigated areas of the *Drosophila melanogaster* genome. The fine genetic structure of this region has been determined in several independent studies based on saturation of this region by lethal mutations and by rearrangements and complementation analysis (Gvozdev *et al.*, 1973; Perrimon, *et al.*, 1984; Alatortsev and Tolchkov, 1985). For the descriptions of the individual complementation groups, see Lindsley and Zimm (1992).

There are some additions to the information about earlier described complementation groups. First, our complementation analysis showed that group *N2* (Gvozdev *et al.*, 1977) coincides with group *l(1)C204* (Perrimon *et al.*, 1985), as well as groups *N7* and *l(1)JA127*. Thus, two pairs of groups were correctly jointed (Lindsley and Zimm, 1992). They were designated as *wapl* and *l(1)2Ea*, respectively. Second, the *l(1)90* mutation representing separate complementation group complements the *JC105* deletion and must be situated to the left of *wapl*, between the *Pgd* and *wapl* loci.

Contiguous and overlapped DNA fragments from the *Pgd-K10* region were cloned in several laboratories in the course of chromosomal walks along the Canton (Haenlin *et al.*, 1985), Oregon (Dura *et al.*, 1987), and *gt* w^a (Alatortsev, 1987) X chromosomes, and the physical map for the region was constructed. Molecular approaches allowed to expand our knowledge about genetic structure of the region. Thus, cluster containing four *Cytochrome P450* genes was found in the interval between *wapl* and *pn* loci (Gandhi *et al.*, 1992; Frolov and Alatortsev, 1994). Recently the *Vinculin* (*Vinc*) gene was described between the *2Ea* and *pcx* loci (Alatortsev *et al.*, 1997).

Current arrangement of genetic loci in the *Pgd-K10* interval is shown in Figure 1.

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- Pgd - l90* - wapl* - P450* - pn - 2Ea* - Vinc* - pcx - kz - K10 -

Figure 1. Arrangement of genetic loci in the *Pgd-K10* region of the *Drosophila X* chromosome. The orientation is from centromere-distal (left) to centromere-proximal (right). Added or changed loci are marked by asterisks (see text).