

ADDITIONS:

Rearrangements	Break Points
T(1;3) v	10 / 93B
T(1;3)05	4F / 88A-C / 92/62B-C (new order in 3 is : tip of 3L to 62 B-C / 88A-C through centromere of 3 to 62B-C / 92 to 3R tip; section 88A-C to 92 is inserted into X-- in 4F according to Griffen's analysis).
T(2;3) A	29 B-C / 83B
T(2;3) B	33 / 81F
T(2;3) 101	42-43 / 83 E-F
T(2;3) 108	The single euchromatic break is in 52D-F and is superimposed on In(2R)Cy.
T(2;3) 109	22F-23AB / 80 / 55F-26A (a cyclical exchange of tips as reported by Bridges and Brehme, but contrary to earlier report the inversion in 3R is evidently In(3R)P.).
T(3;4) c	86B-C (just to right or left of 86Cl-2) / 101F
In(3LR) sep (Muller)	65E/85E

CORRECTIONS:

T92;3)Xa	The break in 3R which is superimposed on In(3R)P is not in 89D but lies near the end of 89E (to the right of bx and its pseudoalleles).
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Lindsley, D. L. An X chromosome specifically deficient for the nucleolus organizing region.

In experiments in which newly derived X chromosomes, involving changes in the heterochromatic region, are recovered, it is desirable to test every product for the presence or absence of each known heterochromatic marker separately.

Therefore, a chromosome lacking the nucleolus organizing region, but retaining the bb locus and block A has been made. The proximal break in In(1)sc^{L8} is immediately to the right of the nucleolus organizing region, while the proximal break of In(1)w^{m4} is immediately to the left of it (Kaufmann, 1944). A single exchange between these two inversions results in one product which is duplicated for the region from immediately to the right of sc to immediately to the left of w and is deficient for the nucleolus organizing region. This product is viable in heterozygous but not homozygous females. It lives as a male in the presence of Y or Yⁿ but is sterile; XO males or males carrying Y^{lc} do not survive. Such viability data agree with observations that the nucleolus organizing region of the Y chromosome is carried on Y short. The sterility of nucleolusless/Y is puzzling, since males carrying larger deficiencies, also including the nucleolus organizing region, such as In(1)sc⁴ sc⁸ are fertile; also males carrying duplications for all of the region duplicated in the nucleolusless chromosome and more are fertile (T(1;4) w^{m5L}).

Lüning, K. G. X-ray-induced mutations in different stages of spermatogenesis.

Wild-type, M5, and y w sn males were irradiated (2900 r) at the ages of 0-1 or 6-7 days. The males were mated to virgin y.w sn females immediately or after some days. Every day or every third day the males were transferred to new females.

Eggs were collected and the number of hatched eggs was counted; total, 150,000 eggs. In the first five days the rate of dominant lethals was nearly constant. Then there was a more-or-less sharp increase in the rate of dominant lethals. This high frequency remained till the 11th day; then there was a sharp decrease, which continued to the 20th day after treatment, when there was only a slight effect of treatment compared to the controls. The increase in the rate of dominant lethals appeared at the same time, whether the males