

Dunn, L. C. Effects of minutes on developmental rate and on eye size of mutants.

Supplementing report in DIS-3, M1 has retarding effect on larvae, similar to Mw. Mw, M1, M33j, Mz and M1² act as minus mod-

ifiers of L/+ and L⁴/+ in order given, also as minus modifiers of L/L. Mw, M1 and Mz are lethal in pupal stage when combined with L²/+. Mw, M33j and M1² are minus modifiers of B/+ and B/B. Mw, M1, M33j and M1² are lethal or of very low viability with ey^d/+; Mw, M1 and M1² are of very low viability in combination with Dfd/+.

L and L⁴ prove to be very sensitive to changes in larval growth rate brought about by culture conditions (temperature, crowding). Retardation of early growth results in increase in size of Lobe eye; effect especially marked when a Minute is also present, often resulting in eyes larger than wild-type.

Bar and Lobe have cumulative effects in reducing eye size; Bar Lobe flies often show Bar in one eye, Lobe other.

Neither L or L² has any marked effect on developmental rate.

Gottschewski, G. Eine deficiency ohne einen genetisch bzw. cytologisch nachweisbaren Ausfall eines Chromosomenstückes.

Nach Hitzeexposition eines ss/ss ♂ (18-24 Std. in 35-36°) wurde von Goldschmidt mehrere Male eine Mutation ge-

durch Kerben an den Flügelspitzen gekennzeichnet waren (phanotypisch = cut-Beaded-Kombination). Die mutation wurde von mir Notch^G genannt. NG/+ x fa (34j23): F₁ NG fa 56 ♀ 61; ♂ 71. NG/+ x spl (35f17): F₁ NG spl 41; ♀ 53; ♂ 59. NG/+ x cc (34j23): F₁ NG cc 166; ♀ 163; ♂ 157. NG/+ x cc (35e18) F₁ NG 9; ♀ 7; ♂ 9. Demnach liegt eine Df für fa und spl vor. Ob die Df immer den Locus cc einschliesst, ist noch zu entscheiden. Ein Verlust einer Chromosomenstrecke erscheint nach den genetischen Befunden unwahrscheinlich, da der Faktorenaustausch zwischen Genen, die Df einschliessen, nicht kleiner, sondern grosser ist (Vgl. Linkage data). Der cytologische Befund: Carmin-Eisessig-Quetschpräparate zeigt eindeutig, dass die Banden in der fa-region unverändert sind. In keinem Präparat hat sich eine Abänderung von der für Deletionen bzw. Chromosomen-deficiencies typischen Struktur nachweisen lassen.

Hoover, Margaret E. Salivary limits of delta-49 inversion.

Delta-49 (dl-49) inversion which has been found and analyzed at the Austin Laboratory

is a useful x-chromosome balancer since it is not lethal when homozygous and it prevents entirely crossing over from cv to g and reduces it greatly in other regions of the chromosome. A study of good salivary chromosome preparations seems to indicate that cytologically dl-49 extends from 4D2 to and including 11F3. A well spread figure was found in material heterozygous for dl-49 in which the x was split from the left end of the