metzii

Report of Norman L. Jordan, Jr.

sd: scalloped EMS induced in male, recessive. Margins of wings between veins II, III, IV, and V are scalloped. Phenotype variable, sometimes approaching wild type. Viability and fertility good. RK1.

gld: glider EMS induced in male, recessive. Wings held out from sides at an angle varying from 45° to 90°. Sometimes only one wing shows lateral divergence. Wings may also be elevated above the body. Viability and fertility good. RK1.

V-less: five less EMS induced in male, recessive. Distal part of vein V varies in length. Variation is from phenotype approaching wild type to no extension of vein V past the posterior crossvein. A posterior crossveinless condition can also occur. Viability and fertility good. RK1.

LINKAGE DATA

hydei

Report of W. W. Doane

The Amylase (Amy) locus in hydei is associated with linkage group V (Doane, research note, this issue). Two electrophoretic variants, each characterized by a single major band, were distinguished by disc electrophoresis (Doane, DIS 41: 74). These codominant alleles are named Amy^7 and Amy^8 in accordance with the system of nomenclature used for melanogaster. Linkage data indicates the following c.o. frequencies: 17.2% between sca and cn, 5.5% between cn and Amy, and 8.9% between Amy and vg. In hydei, the linear arrangement of these loci appears to be sca cn Amy vg (or the reverse order), unlike the situation in melanogaster where the sequence of homologous loci in IIr is cn sca vg Amy.
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RESEARCH NOTES

Clancy, C. W. University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon. Correction

The females used in the matings referred to in paragraph 4 of my note in DIS 42: 57 all bear attached-X chromosomes homozygous for the markers indicated. The underline ordinarily used to designate the attached-X condition was inadvertently omitted on retyping. Without this correction, the sense of the argument is lost.