	Total number of nuclei observed	Number of asynapsed chromosomes	X-chromosome	Autosome	% of asynapsis
Control	103	31	9	22	6.00
Treated	103	95	19	76	18.40

The data, therefore, reveals that in treated nuclei chromosomes asynapsis is 3 times more than that of control nuclei. The high percentage of asynapsis in treated nuclei is probably due to some ionic disturbance.

Duttagupta, A., A.Kar and A.DuttaRoy. University of Calcutta, India. A deficiency Minute mutation that acts as an enhancer of position-effect variegation.

$M(2)\text{-}z^{B}$ is a deletion spanning the polytene chromosome section 24E1-2; 24F7-8. We tested the effect of this deletion on brown-variegation (bw^{V1}). Level of Drosopterin pigment was measured following the methods of Reuter et al. (1983) by making bw^{V1} heterozygous with $M(2)\text{-}z^{B}$ chromosome. We have already reported the analysis of 38 lethal mutation in this region (DuttaRoy et al. 1984). Until now fourteen such lethal alleles have been tested with bw^{V1} (Fig. 1). Our analysis revealed that $DfM(2)\text{-}z^{B}$ act as a definite enhancer of brown-variegation where the quantity of pigments dropped down to less than half of the $bw^{V1}/+$ level. Some of the lethal alleles which behaved as point mutations also showed some reduction. The enhancement was not as pronounced as it was observed in case of deficiency $M(2)\text{-}z^{B}$. Work is in progress to see the effect of rest of the alleles.

Reference: Reuter, G. & J.Szidonya 1983, Chromosoma 88:277.

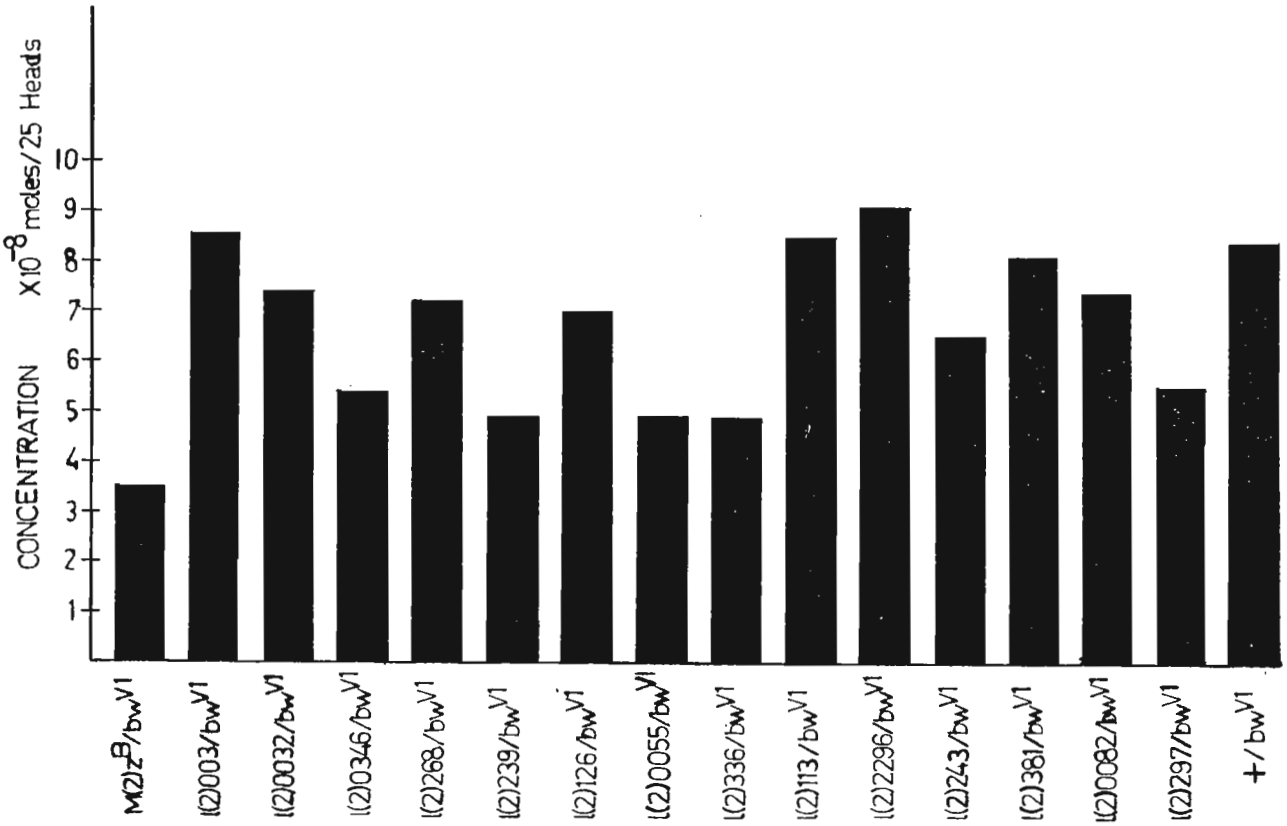

Figure 1.