Legend: p.e., position effect found; x, no effect; -, not tested satisfactorily.

The position effect of T(Y;2)B with rolled was found by Mrs. V. Curry, others by the writer.

Breakages in other regions of the second chromosome showed no position effects in the following series of matings: T(Y;2)J with wt, sm, hy, a, px; T(Y;2)E with j, lm, el, rd, pu, an, cru, rh, ck, hk, bri; T(Y;2;3)I with en, upw, chl; T(Y;2;3)D with Mz, Sk, cl, pi, Sp, spd, gt^4, tkv, d, tkd, J, ab.

After the cytological discovery of a deficiency around the locus of roughoid in T(Y;2;3)D, matings were made with all mutants in this vicinity to find out whether the deficient material might not be present somewhere else in the nucleus and, if not, what other loci it might include. It was found that this is a true deficiency and that the loci of anarista, roughoid and veinlet (but not Roughened) are included within its limits, 61F1 to 62A4 or 5.

Zimmer, K.G. and N.W. Timofeeff-Ressovsky. Production of mutations by neutrons in D. melanogaster.

A statistically significant increase of the rate of sex-linked mutations in D. melanogaster (ClB-method) was obtained by irradiation with neutrons (0, 96% ± 0, 20, as compared with 0, 19% ± 0, 07 in the controls) from an "artificial source (Philips, Eindhoven). Against all other radiations (X-rays produced by the neutron-apparatus) the flies were protected, so that the whole difference in the mutation rates (0, 77% ± 0, 24) is due to protons secondarily induced within the flies by neutrons. Dosage-work (determination of neutron-irradiation-dosages in r-units, equivalent to those of X-rays), as well as further irradiation-experiments are in progress, and will allow an exact comparison of the effectivity of equivalent dosages of neutrons and X-rays. The last question is of interest in connection with the problem of the influence upon the effectiveness of the total dosage of the time-and space-distribution of ionization along the path of the secondary electron or particle.

Technical Notes

Bridges, C. B. Concentration of moldex in culture media.

A concentration of 1.0% of a 10% alcoholic solution of moldex (Moldex-A from Glycol Products Co., 148 Lafayette St., New York, N. Y.) was used at Pasadena for some months in culture media (DIS-6:62) for several species of Drosophila. It was found to control mold perfectly, but was reported by several workers to give fewer fertile cultures, lowered productivity and smaller flies - presumably through hindering growth of live yeast. For the past year a concentration of 0.7% of the solution (0.07% of the chemical) has