and heterozygosity on the mutability of stippled is not yet known. Allelic interaction or crossing over, or both, may be involved.

R. B. Ashman

6. Paramutagenic action of colorless and near-colorless mutants from \( R^{st} \).

The colorless and near-colorless mutants from \( R^{st} \) and \( R^{st} \) (light) (see above) were made heterozygous with \( R^{f} \) and tested for their paramutagenic action. ("Paramutagenic" is a term used to describe the action of \( R^{st} \) on the pigmenting capacity of \( R^{f} \) in \( R^{f}R^{st} \) heterozygotes; see Brink, *Cold Spring Harbor Symp. Quant. Biol.* 23, 1958.)

The one near-colorless mutant obtained from homozygous \( R^{st} \) (light) was found to be paramutagenic. Eight mutants with green plant color were obtained from \( R^{f}R^{st} \) and \( R^{f}R^{st} \) (light) heterozygotes, and all were found to have retained the paramutagenic action of stippled. This is additional evidence for the assumption made above that mutants with green plant color from \( R^{f}/ \)stippled heterozygotes are mutations from the stippled allele.

Ten colorless mutants with red plant color were obtained from \( R^{f}R^{st} \) and \( R^{f}R^{st} \) (light) heterozygotes; five of these mutants were found to be paramutagenic, and five were found to be nonparamutagenic. These results suggest that at least some of the \( R^{f} \) mutants arise from recombination between components of \( R^{f} \) and \( R^{st} \). The paramutagenic \( R^{f} \) mutants exhibit the plant color characteristic of \( R^{f} \); the paramutagenic action of \( R^{st} \), and have lost the aleurone pigmenting action of both \( R^{f} \) and \( R^{st} \). It is not possible at this time to postulate a single crossover or mutational event that will satisfactorily explain all the observed changes. Tests on these mutants are being continued.

R. B. Ashman

7. Dosage effect of the \( R^{st} \) allele on aleurone pigmentation.

An experiment was made to determine the quantitative effect of varying doses of the \( R^{st} \) allele on aleurone pigmentation. The matings were as follows: \( rgrf \times R^{st} R^{st}, R^{st} rgrf \times rgrf, \) and \( R^{st} R^{st}, \) selfed. The kernels were scored using a modification of the reticulé method described by Brink (MCGNL, 31). The results were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dosage of ( R^{st} ) allele</th>
<th>No. of kernels scored</th>
<th>Mean index of pigmentation per kernel</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( rgrf \times R^{st} )</td>
<td>480</td>
<td>8.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( rgrf \times rgrf )</td>
<td>480</td>
<td>19.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( R^{st} R^{st} rgrf )</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>27.70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>