

1958, p. 95). Following this a plan was set up using the following interchanges involving 4 chromosome pairs in corn: 1-6a, 1-7 (4405); 5-6c and 5-7 (5179). Of the four permanent rings needed, 1-6 + 5-6, 1-6 + 1-7, 1-7 + 5-7 and 5-6 + 5-7, the last two seem to be established and crossovers for the others will be searched for this summer in the progenies of crosses with standard normals. Of the three crosses that can be made to produce different 204 in F<sub>1</sub>, one will have the two rings interdependent.

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4. Notes on "Breakage Points for Two Corn Translocation Series" by A. E. Longley, ARS - 34, 1958.

The following is submitted as additional information:

2-6a - this is the one in which I originally observed extensive non-homologous pairing at pachytene. The pachytene "cross" appears more often in the long arm of 6, but the break is in the short arm, not the long arm of 6 as listed.

5-6B - this is not the same as the 5-6b I list in Genetics 35:469. My 5-6b is 5S0.1 - 6 sat.

5-6c - my values for this are 5L.89 6S.00. Tests in the homozygote confirm this position in the short arm of 6, not in the long arm.

6-10b - (Genetics, Ibid. p. 461). This is not the same as the 6-10b listed in ARS-34-4.

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1. Conversion effects at B.

In 1953, two weak-colored plants were observed among approximately 140 plants in the otherwise uniform progeny of a single B pl individual one from each of two selfed ears of the parent plant. The exceptions were selfed and crossed onto intense. Selfs did not segregate, and