

Ahmad, M. A study of the lys-3 locus in *Neurospora crassa*.

Conidia of the strain Em5297a of Neurospora crassa were exposed to ultraviolet rays and 59 lysine mutants were obtained using the media and methods of Ahmad and Catcheside (1960 Heredity 15: 55). Of these 59

mutants, 8 were found to belong to the same locus as lys-3. None of them showed any complementation amongst themselves in heterocaryon tests, although they were heterocaryon positive with other mutants against which they were tested. The locus lys-3 therefore appears to be a simple one.

For determining the location of these mutants, one of them, A212, was crossed with nicotinic-1 (3416). A count of 1,046 spores from this cross showed 1 wild type and 1,045 mutant spores. This gave a linkage value of A212 to nic-1 as 0.19 centimorgans. Next the order of lys-3 and nic-1 was determined because Barratt, et al. (Barratt, Newmeyer, Perkins and Garnjobst 1954 Adv. Genet. 6:1) had shown the two loci superimposed on one another in their map of linkage group I.

A212, as a representative of the lys-3 locus, was crossed with albino-2 (15300) and a double mutant A212, al-2 was obtained. This double mutant was then crossed to nic-1 and the spores from this cross were plated on V. M. Out of 17,425 spores studied, 17,396 were nutritional mutants, 27 were wild type, and 2 were albino. Since the majority of the recombinants proved to be wild type, the order of loci on linkage group I is al-2, lys-3, nic-1. The distance between lys-3 and nic-1 comes to $\frac{29 \times 2 \times 100}{17,425}$ or 0.33 nearly.

lys-3 is thus proximal to nic-1 in relation to al-2 and the distance between lys-3 and nic-1 is about 0.33 centimorgans.

Further, the distance of A212 from albino-2 was found to be roughly 11.5 centimorgans. On classification of 122 spores from a cross A212 x al-2, 50 single spore cultures proved to be albino, 55 lysine, and 7 wild type.

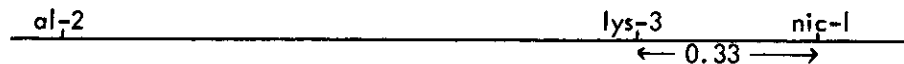


Fig. 1. Relative positions of *al-2*, *lys-3* and *nic-1* on linkage group I.

These findings support the observation of St. Lawrence (1956 Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. 43: 189) with regard to the relative positions of lys-3 and nic-1. In her studies, St. Lawrence utilized osmotic as a marker, which lies to the right of lys-3 and nic-1, whereas in the present studies albino-2, lying to the left of lys-3 and nic-1, has been used. - - - Department of Botany, University of Dacca, Pakistan.