

Genotype	FGSC#	Genotype	FGSC#
Linkage testers for extremes of individual linkage groups:		Strains for selective enrichment of mutants:	
LG I <u>yn-5 A al-2 arg-13</u>	2282	<u>al-3 inos</u> (89601) <u>A</u>	2308
<u>yn-5 a al-2 arg-13</u>	2283	<u>al-3 inos</u> (89601) <u>a</u>	2301
LG IV <u>cys-10 uvs-2 g</u>	2266	<u>al-3 inos</u> (89601); <u>sn cr A</u>	2303
		<u>al-3 inos</u> (89601); <u>sn cr a</u>	2306
LG VI <u>chol-2 ylo-1 ocr-7 A</u>	2358	<u>al-3 inos</u> (83201t) <u>A</u>	2309
<u>chol-2 ylo-1 ocr-7 a</u>	2359	<u>al-3 inos</u> (83201t) <u>a</u>	2300
LG VII <u>spco-4 wc nt A</u>	2284	<u>al-3 inos</u> (83201t); <u>sn cr A</u>	2305
<u>spco-4 WC nt a</u>	2285	<u>al-3 inos</u> (83201t); <u>sn cr a</u>	2304
Reference strains for Neurospora species:			
<u>N. intermedia</u>			
<u>P420 A</u> (Clewiston-1h)	2316		
<u>P405 a</u> (LaBelle-1b)	1940		

Notes:

In linkage group VI, a new marker ocr-7 is located near ws-1, far right of tryp-2. The new testers will be more efficient than chol-2. Acriflavine at 0.05 mg/ml is effective for scoring.

In the strains for enrichment, the closely linked albino gene al-3 serves as a marker for inos. Presence of sn cr allows for re-plication without precluding the possibility of using original isolates from mutant hunts as female (protoperithecial) parents in testing for cytoplasmic inheritance. Advantages of the temperature-sensitive inos allele 83201t have been pointed out by Sullivan and DeBusk (1971 Neurospora Newsl. 18: 13).

For validation of the N. intermedia reference strains, see Perkins and Turner (1973 Neurospora Newsl. 20: following paper).

In the multiply marked centromere testers ("multicent") described in Neurospora Newsl. 19, it should be noted that morphology of the balloon progeny becomes highly variable as they age, because of modifiers. This does not prevent reliable early scoring of bal vs. bal⁺. FGSC numbers for the multicent testers were given incorrectly on p.33 of that issue. Numbers 1985 and 1986 are correct, instead of 1085 and 1086. • • • Department of Biological Sciences, Stanford University, Stanford, California 94305.