

GENETICAL SOCIETY OF AUSTRALIA

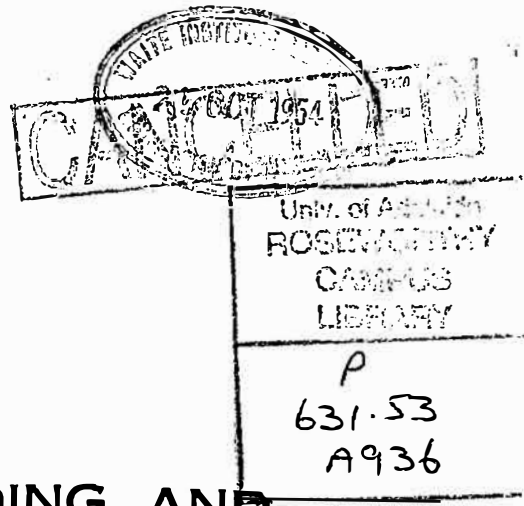
3RD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE

23-24 AUGUST 1954

ABSTRACTS

SCANNED FROM THE AUSTRALIAN
PLANT BREEDING AND GENETICS
NEWSLETTER NO 5, SEP 1954



THE
AUSTRALASIAN
PLANT BREEDING AND
GENETICS
NEWSLETTER

THIS IS NOT A PUBLICATION. Unpublished material presented in this circular must not be used in publications without the specific permission of the author.

NUMBER 5

ISSUED EVERY SIX MONTHS

SEPTEMBER 1954

GENETICAL SOCIETY MEETING

Forty-five members attended the third meeting of the Genetical Society of Australia which was held in Adelaide on August 23rd-24th. Thirteen papers, abstracts of which appear below, were presented. A discussion on the aims and techniques of selection experiments included an outline of two particular projects initiated by different sections of C.S.I.R.O. viz.; The adaptation of cattle to tropical conditions and the adaptation of subterranean clover in areas beyond the present range of distribution. An interesting feature of this discussion was provided by the different approaches to the study of quantitative inheritance which were put forward by the proponents of Lush and Mather respectively.

The next meeting will be held before ANZAAS in Melbourne in August 1955. Anyone not already on the mailing list who wishes to be advised about the next meeting should write to the Secretary, Dr. A. M. Clark, Zoology Department, University of Melbourne. The annual subscription is five shillings.

ABSTRACTS1. Genetical control of incompatibility in Phalaris coerulea

Using the behaviour of the pollen-tube in the style as an index of compatibility, the number of intra sterile, inter-fertile groups present in progeny from cross pollinations has been determined. The results obtained cannot be explained on any previously demonstrated system of incompatibility. A new system of incompatibility involving two apparently unlinked loci has been applied. Each locus has a series of multiple alleles and no dominance differences between the alleles in the pollen or the style have been detected. This system fits the data obtained so far. Confirmatory tests remain to be done.

D. L. Hayman

2. Nutritional Mutants in the Flowering Plant, Arabidopsis Thaliana

Arabidopsis thaliana, a small crucifer with five haploid chromosomes, high fertility and brief life-cycle, has been adapted to the study of biochemical genetics in flowering plants. The wild type will grow in ordinary test-tubes containing five ml. of agar to give ripe seed twenty-three days after germination. Mutations are induced by X-raying the seeds, and metabolically-blocked mutants are selected on the inability of segregants of the X 2 generation to grow on sterile, chemically-defined medium. Five lethal mutations have been obtained, one mutant being unable to synthesize the vitamin, thiamin.

J. L. Langridge

3. Distribution of gene frequencies in world populations of *Trifolium Repens* L.

The cyanogenetic glucoside lotaustralin (Ac) and enzyme linamarase (Li) gene frequencies have been determined, using the modified picrate test in *Trifolium repens* populations collected from the five continents.

The European and Near Eastern *T. repens* populations disclosed a continuous change in genetical structure. A gradual decrease from 100 to 0 per cent was found in the frequencies of the dominant glucoside, and enzyme genes, as the locations of collection moved from southern to north-eastern Europe. The diminution in dominant gene frequencies was closely correlated with January isotherms. A decrease of 1°F (0.55°C) in January mean temperatures resulted in a reduction approximately of 4 per cent in the frequency of glucoside gene, and a reduction of 3 per cent in the dose of the enzyme gene.

Similar changes in genetical structure were evident in *T. repens* populations from the Central European Alps.

Population samples from America, Australia, New Zealand, the Far East and Africa, where this species was introduced in comparatively recent times, indicate that the formation of gene frequency gradients is in progress or is entirely absent. This depends on the winter temperature range prevailing, time of introduction, and origin.

H. Daday

4. Effects of the "Naked" Gene in Mice

The naked gene causes the coat hairs to be shed immediately after their growth has been completed. This allows relatively easy scoring of the patterns of hair bands, and therefore of the movement of growth waves over the body. Comparisons of + and N sibs have shown that these patterns are affected by the gene substitution. Another factor affecting the growth patterns in pregnancy, and from analysis of the pregnancy syndrome some clues may be obtained on the basic actions of the +/N genes.

A. S. Fraser and T. Nay

5. Some Physiological Aspects of the Selection for Oestrogen Sensitivity

A randomly bred line of albino mice has been selected into lines of increased and decreased sensitivity to oestrogens as determined by the intravaginal action of oestrone. Ovariectomized mice were used in the tests, successive generations being bred from the sibs of selected mice.

The relative sensitivity of the two lines was smaller when tested by the intravaginal administration of oestradiol. When tested subsequently by the subcutaneous administration of oestrone the lines were of equal sensitivity.

Owing to the quantal nature of the vaginal response to oestrogens little is known about individual sensitivity. A "staircase" method of estimating individual sensitivity has been developed recently and enables more information to be obtained about individuals.

P. J. Claringbold

6. Inheritance of Antibody Response to a Complex Antigen

The work to be discussed is part of a project to investigate the inheritance of antibody response using the techniques evolved from quantitative inheritance. Where a single antibody response can be measured it can be treated in the same way as any quantitative character: most antigens, however, are complex and elicit a number of different antibody responses. Available methods of measuring antibody response give a single measure of the complex of responses and it is contended that this will mask the heritability of any one of these. Evidence supporting this contention will be presented with an outline of the approach being made.

W. R. Sobey

7. Selection of Chaeta Number in Drosophila

Selection increased the mean values and decreased the phenotypic variance and the heritability. Absence of response to selection was found to be associated with very low estimates of heritability.

G. C. Taneja

8. A possible new Type of Permanent Hybridity in the Stypheliaceae

The Stypheliaceae is a tribe of the Australian Heaths (Epacridaceae) including about 200 species.

Different patterns of pollen development are found in the tribe. Most usual is the monad pattern, in which, following nuclear migration in early P.M.C., the four microspores are initially of unequal size and potentiality. A large microspore develops into a functional pollen grain, and three small microspores die.

Variants from this type of pollen occur in species of several genera. In some, the pollen is full tetrad, all four microspores

being functional. In others, any PMC may give 0 - 4 functional pollen grains, in statistically definable proportions.

In one species of Leucopogon, permanent hybridity is maintained by a peculiar system of complementary genetic selection, - the univalent chromosomes are transmitted only by the embryo sac.

The assumption that the control of monad pollen development is determined by an extra-nuclear polarity, to which certain cytoplasmic and chromosomal components are sensitive leads to the conclusion that permanent hybridity for proximal and distal chromosome segments would be established. Loss of cell-polarity subsequently would provide the conditions for tetrad-segregation.

S. Smith-White

9. Possible Origins of the Merino

Data from filial generations of a longwool x Merino cross do not suggest that the Merino developed as a single gene mutant.

R. H. Hayman

10. Heritability of Egg Production

In selecting for annual egg production two different criteria are possible -

- (a) the production of birds surviving at the end of the laying year
- (b) production on hen-housed basis (Production Index) which takes into account mortality during the laying year

Heritability of Survivors' production has been fairly consistently estimated as 30-35%.

Until recently few estimates of heritability of Production Index had been reported, and these were in the range 5 - 10%. Estimates, based on intra-sire regressions of offspring on dam and on intra-class correlations between full and half sisters, for 6 generations of White Leghorns and Australorps will be presented which indicate that heritability of this trait is considerably higher than 10%. This data is supported by recent published estimates from the United States. The results will be discussed with reference to mortality and production levels in the flocks concerned, and the value of Production Index as a criterion for selection.

B. L. Sheldon

11. Heterosis in Poultry

The subject will be introduced by advancing reasons why poultry are most suitable farm animals for genetical studies on the effects of selection and systems of mating. Facilities at C.S.I.R.O. Poultry Research Centre, Werribee, provide good experimental conditions for such studies by allowing the maintenance of a population of about 5,000 pedigree-bred adult female fowls in a relatively constant and favourable environment. Measurements of the progress obtained by selection in 10 differently bred experimental flocks and of between-year variations of an environmental character are facilitated by the establishment of a Control flock with stable gene frequency and distribution.

Data from 7 generations of inter-breed crossing (single-, 3-way- and criss-crosses between White Leghorn, Black Australorps, and Red Rhode Islands) involving 2354 crossbred pullets will be presented showing significant heterosis effects in characters of a physiological nature, such as hatchability, chick mortality, sexual maturity, and egg production; the latter being superior by about 20 percent to the best parent breed. Close inbreeding, on the other hand, depressed, despite of opposing selection pressure, the same characters during the first 4 generations when a coefficient of inbreeding of 40 per cent was reached. The 5th and 6th generations (60 per cent coefficient of inbreeding) showed evidence of recovery, some strains even producing excellent results.

Several theories to explain heterosis will be mentioned and an attempt made to interpret the presented data according to these theories.

F. Skaller

12. Chlorophyll Deficient Subterranean Clovers

The common occurrence of chlorophyll deficient seedlings of Subterranean Clover is reported. Counts show that about 0.25% of the seedlings are affected to some extent.

The significance of this in regard to the environmental adaptation of the species and their maintenance in the population is discussed.

An unusual form of albinism preceded by green cotyledons is described.

D. E. Symon

13. Coincidence in Drosophila Melanogaster

J. M. Rendel

The Editor has received the following letter from Mr. Guy B. Gresford, C.A.B. Liaison Officer, C.S.I.R.O., 314 Albert Street, East Melbourne.

Review Conference 1950: Recommendation 76.

The Secretary of the Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux has asked me to bring to your notice the following Conference recommendation:-

"The Conference recommends that a circular be sent to plant research institutes throughout the Commonwealth who maintain living collections of economic plant material at their stations, inviting them to give the Executive Council twelve months' notice of their intention to discard any of their material likely to be useful to member countries".

The discussions which led up to this (and other) recommendations will be found in paragraphs 136 and 137 of the 1950 Review Conference Report.

Paragraph 136 reads as follows:-

"It was noted that some plant breeders considered that a central organising body would be of value since it would be in the best position to know what was necessary in the way of plant collecting, and could take responsibility for the maintenance of plant collections when necessary; but that other plant breeders considered that proposals for plant expeditions need not come from a central organization, but could be left to emanate from research units actively concerned with crops for whose improvement additional genetic material was needed, and that such research units were the most suitable bodies to maintain plant collections when formed."

Paragraph 137 contains the above resolution.

I should be pleased if you would endeavour to comply with this recommendation.

Yours faithfully,