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Visibly distinguishable albino
alleles in Neurospora crassa.

terized molecularly, it may be useful to list representative alleles and their phenotypes. Multiple alleles are known at all three albino loci.

Diverse carotenoid phenotypes have long been known (for documentation see Perkins et al. 1982 Microbiol. Rev. 46:426-570). Albino mutants with a range of colors were studied genetically by Subden and Threlkeld (1969, 1970). Now that albino genes have been cloned and are being charac-

al-1. Allele JH216: Pure white. Allele 34508 ("aurescent"): initially white, then conidia become orange. Allele ALS4: Conidia and mycelium become uniformly yellow. (Allele RES-25-4 is similar.) Allele SAT 10-14: White with a lemon-yellow tinge in conidia at top of slant.

al-2. Allele 15300: White with barely detectable trace of pink. Allele MN58p: Pink-purple. (Identical appearance to al-3 Y234M470.)

al-3. Allele RP100: White with detectable pink-purple tinge. Allele Y234M470 ("rosy"): Pink-purple. Identical appearance to al-2 MN58p.)

Numerous albino mutants in the al-1 - al-2 region remain unassigned to locus (see FGSC stock list). Translocation T(IR;IIR)4637 al-1 (which is white) is the only strain with a rearrangement breakpoint at an albino locus. - - - Department of Biological Sciences, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305-5020.