41 (1501)

Castration of hen-feathered Campines.

By THOMAS H. MORGAN.

[*From Columbia University, New York City.*]

A few races of domestic fowls, such as the Campines, have two kinds of males, one showing the ordinary cock-feathering, and the other the so called hen-feathering. Three young Campines of a hen-feathered strain were castrated, one before the adult feathers had appeared, one when they had begun to appear, and a third that was like the last but exceptional in certain respects. This bird will not be considered here. Both of the former birds developed cock-feathering after castration. It is evident that removal of the testes in this race produces the same effects as is produced in the hen feathered Sebrights, as reported three years ago before this Society.

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42 (1502)

The vermilion gene and gynandromorphism.

By A. H. STURTEVANT.

[*From Columbia University and Carnegie Institution of Washington.*]

Morgan and Bridges (1919, Carnegie Inst. Wash. publ. 278) have recently described and discussed a large number of gynandromorphs of *Drosophila melanogaster*. They conclude that all female parts in gynandromorphs of this animal contain two X-chromosomes, and that all male parts contain only one X. The peculiarities of a given part are thus due to its own constitution, and are not dependent on the rest of the body for their differentiation. The same principle was found to hold for the characters determined by the sex-linked genes, which are carried by the X-chromosomes.

I have recently obtained evidence indicating that the sex-linked character vermilion forms an exception to this rule. A