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Abstract

Several patches of white conidia were seen in green colonies of the duplication strain *proA1 pabaA6 adE20 biA1;Dp(IR IIR)yA2*, grown on 10^{-2} M isonicotinic acid hydrazide; one with a mutation now designated *wB1*, has been analyzed.

***wB1*, a new white mutant of *Aspergillus nidulans* on linkage group VII**

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Several patches of white conidia were seen in green colonies of the duplication strain *proA1 pabaA6 adE20 biA1;Dp(IR IIR)yA2*, grown on 10(-2) M isonicotinic acid hydrazide; one with a mutation now designated *wB1*, has been analyzed.

A cross of the isolate to a master strain with yellow conidia and a marker on each of the eight linkage groups (MSF) yielded 683 white, 375 yellow and 337 green progeny, indicating a single gene mutation, epistatic to *yA2/yA+*. The heterokaryon with MSF bore white and yellow conidia; it gave a green diploid which, on haploidization, located *wB1* to linkage group VII.

A heterokaryon with master strain E (also with a marker on each linkage group, including *wA3* on II) had only white conidia and gave, as expected, a green diploid. White haploids from the latter, detectable as *wA3*, *wB1* or *wA3 wB1* by the segregation of other markers, were phenotypically indistinguishable.

Meiotic linkage was tested against only one linkage group VII marker, *wetA6*. The proportion of clearly-classifiable, non-wet progeny varied from perithecium to perithecium but the overall results suggested free, or nearly free, recombination between *wB* and *wetA*.