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D. Y. Thomas

L. C. Frost

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## Temperature and the fertility of wild types in Neurospora

### Abstract

Temperature and the fertility of wild types

fertility of wild-types in *Neurosporo*.

15° to 30°C., no strain tested producing protoperithecio at 10° or 35°. In the present study, observations were made on 15 wild strains of *Neurosporo*. Replicated plate cultures were used with the edges of the agar (Westergaard and Mitchell medium) cut away to give a square not in contact with the edges of the dish. The variation noted by McNelly-Ingle and Frost was again apparent (Table 1). Four strains which consistently produced protoperithecia at 30° were tested at 32.5°. Costa Rica 205A consistently produced apparently normal protoperithecia at this temperature while Costa Rica 205a, Liberia 4A and Fiji N6-1a occasionally produced protoperithecia. However, in all cases these protoperithecia could not be fertilized-by conidia of the other wild strains at 32.5°.

Table 1. The range of temperatures over which protoperithecia were produced by wild-type strains of *Neurosporo* spp.

Wild-type strain	Obtained from	Temperature				
		15°	17.5°	25°	27.5°	30°
Lindegren 1A	Beadle and	+	+	+	+	+
Lindegren 25a	Tatum	+	+	+	+	+
<i>N. sitophila</i> A	Ramsbottom and	+	+	+	+	-
<i>N. sitophila</i> a	Stephens	+	+	+	+	-
Costa Rica 205A	FGSC	•	☐	☐	☐	☐
Costa Rica 205a	FGSC	+	+	+	+	±
Costa Rica CU8a	E. Evans	-	-	+	±	±
Puerto Rico 18a	FGSC	+	+	+	+	+
Honduras a	C. Curtis	-	(±)	-	(±)	-
North Africa 1A	FGSC	+	+	+	+	+
Liberia, 4A	FGSC	±	±	±	±	±
Sydney a	P. Valder	•	☐	☐	+	+
Singapore 2a	FGSC	±	+	+	+	+
Fiji N6-1a	FGSC	•	☐	☐	☐	☐
Jom a	FGSC	±	☐	•	☐	☐

Protoperithecia produced: + = consistently, ± = occasionally, (±) = occasionally and abortive, • = never.

The results showed that conidia of 5 different wild strains tested over the range 15-30° against Honduras a acting as protoperithelial parent were sterile whereas the latter as conidial parent was fertile with Lindegren 1A, Costa Rica 205A, North Africa 1A and Liberia 4A. Liberia 4A and Costa Rica-CU8a also were predominantly sterile as protoperithecio? parent when tested against several of the wild strains.

Sydney a, isolated from a loaf of bread in Sydney, Australia, differed from typical *N. crassa* or *N. sitophila* *N. sitophila* II producing, on a variety of media, brilliant yellowish-orange conidia in aggregated clumps. It was more fertile with Lindegren 1A (68% normal ascospores) than with *N. sitophila* A (35% normal ascospores).

The Costa Rican, Puerto Rican and Lindegren strains all inter-crossed with high fertility, particularly over the range 25-30°. However, Honduras a showed its greatest fertility with Liberia 4A, notably at 25°. The latter was highly fertile with Java a, particularly at 27.5°, but not with the other strains from the Pacific area. North Africa 1A was more fertile, especially at the higher temperatures, with Singapore 2a than with the Caribbean strains while Fiji N6-1a was more fertile, notably at 17.50, with Lindegren 1A than with the Caribbean or African strains. These patterns of inter-strain fertility suggest that wild populations of *Neurospora* may show geographical diversity with a tendency for fertility barriers to arise between geographically isolated populations. • • • Genetics Laboratory, Department of Botany, University of Bristol.

McNelly-Ingle and Frost (1965 J. gen. Microbiol. 39:33) showed that the Lindegren, Abbott, Chilton and recently isolated Costa Rican strains of *Neurosporo* differed in the range of temperatures over which protoperithecia were produced. The overall range was

Counts of protoperithelial frequency in typical unit areas of the plates were made 7 days after inoculation, irrespective of temperature. These counts indicated that some strains, but not others, showed two marked peaks of protoperithelial frequency in relation to temperature. Costa Rica 205a, Puerto Rico 18a, Honduras a and Singapore 2a showed peaks at 17.5° and 27.5° while Fiji N6-1a showed peaks at 17.5° and 30°.

Fertility between the wild strains was tested by reciprocal pair-wise crosses in test tubes and by the more rapid method of loop-streaking dense conidial suspensions of two different wild-types on opposite margins of cut-away plate cultures with 7-day-old protoperithecio of a third strain. Fertility was measured on the plates by the frequency per unit area of perithecio with normally developed necks (since perithecia with undeveloped necks were found to be devoid of viable spores) and the percentage of block oxospores of normal size and shape in a sample of crushed fertile perithecio.