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From: bobmetz@Leland.Stanford.Edu (Robert L. Metzenberg)

Subject: Gelasinospora heterothallic strains X-Sender: bobmetz@pobox4.stanford.edu To: fgsc@KUHUB.CC.UKANS.EDU

To: Kevin McCluskey, Louise Glass September 18, 1996

From: Bob Metzenberg

Hi!. Today I am sending each of you six strains of heterothallic Gelasinospora of undesignated species, all isolated from soil samples. They are all the heterothallic ones I kept, though it would be quite easy for someone to get some more. (Homothallic ones are a dime a dozen). Kevin, Dave Perkins thought the heterothallic ones ought to be in the FGSC because they are still viable and fertile (or were still fertile when last checked and put up as silica gels by me). This is in contrast to isolates in other stock collections that have reputedly been transferred repeatedly and gone downhill. Five of the isolates were from Otter Creek, Sauk County, Wisconsin, the sixth was from Wilmington, Delaware. They can be stored like any non-conidiating strain of Neurospora, in silica gel and/or lyophil.

I need to tell you a little about their history because at least you, Louise, will want to know how heteromorphic they might be. The first three digits of each number, namely, 142, 143, or 146, indicate a particular soil sample. The last digit, 2, 3, 4, etc. identifies a particular petri plate from which the strain was isolated. Therefore, strains carrying the numbers 1422 vs. 1423 came from the same soil sample, but can be considered independent isolates, since they grew up and mated on different isolation plates. The same is not true, however, of strains 1422A and 1422a, for instance. These came from separate ascospores from the same petri plate, but were opposite mating types and can mate with one another. If there was only one crossing pair on that plate (hard to be sure, but likely to be true), then these spores are siblings. If there is an interesting gene unlinked to mating type, and with an allelic pair segregatingon the dirt-plate (say, two different alleles of Het C), there is a 50% chance that one of them will have become homomorphic between 1422A and 1422a.

Kevin, I will also send you deposit sheets under separate cover from the strains. Louise, I can send them to you too if you want them, but I don't think you'll see anything beyond what I've told you above.

Robert L. Metzenberg