Fly Nomenclature (adapted from: Fly Pushing, 2nd ed, Ralph Greenspan)

* fly genotype in italics
* lower case recessive; upper case dominant
* semi colon separates chromosomes
* genotype written on one line (no “denominator” homozygous for trait
* if genotype not shown it is considered wild type (not mutant), shown genotypes usually mutation or some kind of variant

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Chromosome number 2. Has the P element Stanx4 with allele for red eyes on one chromosome and on the other chromosome 2 there is the dominant Lobed-eye mutation

First set are on sex chromosomes. White eyed allele for eye color on X chromosome, Y chromosome in males small and not usually considered. If female, may have another letter under the line for the gene on the X chromosome

Chromosome: X 2 3 4 (not considered for genes, small)

*w-;P(w+,Stanx4) TM6B,Hu,Tb,e*

*L ftz,e*

TM6 is a balancer on chromosome 3, which is called a balancer chromosome. Balancer chromosome is a multiple inverted chromosome that will very unlikely crossover with its homolog, in this case chromosome 4 and it carries marker mutations, In this case *Hu, Tb, e*. In this case *e* (ebony) is observed in the adult fly and *Hu* and *Tb* is observed in the larva. ftz is *fushi tarazu* is arecessive lethal mutation which makes this stock stable.