NOMENCLATURE RULES

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

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1. Genotype of a chromosome is indicated only if there is a mutation or some

 Variant on it and the chromosomes are always listed in order

**X/Y; 2; 3; 4**

* For example: *f; cn,bw;TM2/tra* refer to X, 2, 3, respectively.
* If the pertinent mutations are on the X and 3 only then you would skip any designations for chromosome 2.
* Chromosome 4 is usually ignored because it is very small and does not have that many genes on it.
1. Fly genotypes are always italicized
2. Mutant names are abbreviated with three or fewer letters (usually!). cn is for cinnabar eye color and bw is brown, together they produce a white eye fly. TM2 indicates the balancer chromosome “Third Multiple 2” and *tra* denotes transformer, a gene needed for sex determination.
3. Lowercase abbreviations indicate recessive phenotypes and uppercase indicate dominants.
4. Semicolons separate the genotype symbols for different chromosomes.
5. Commas follow the name of the rearrangement and indicate mutations on that chromosome.
6. A chromosome genotype written on a single line indicates that the stock is homozygous for that genotype; heterozygous is denoted by a two-line genotype, as *TM2/tra.*
7. Anything that is not shown is presumed to be wild type. Thus, f means that the X chromosome carries a mutant allele of *f* (forked); all other X-chromosome loci are presumed to be wild type.