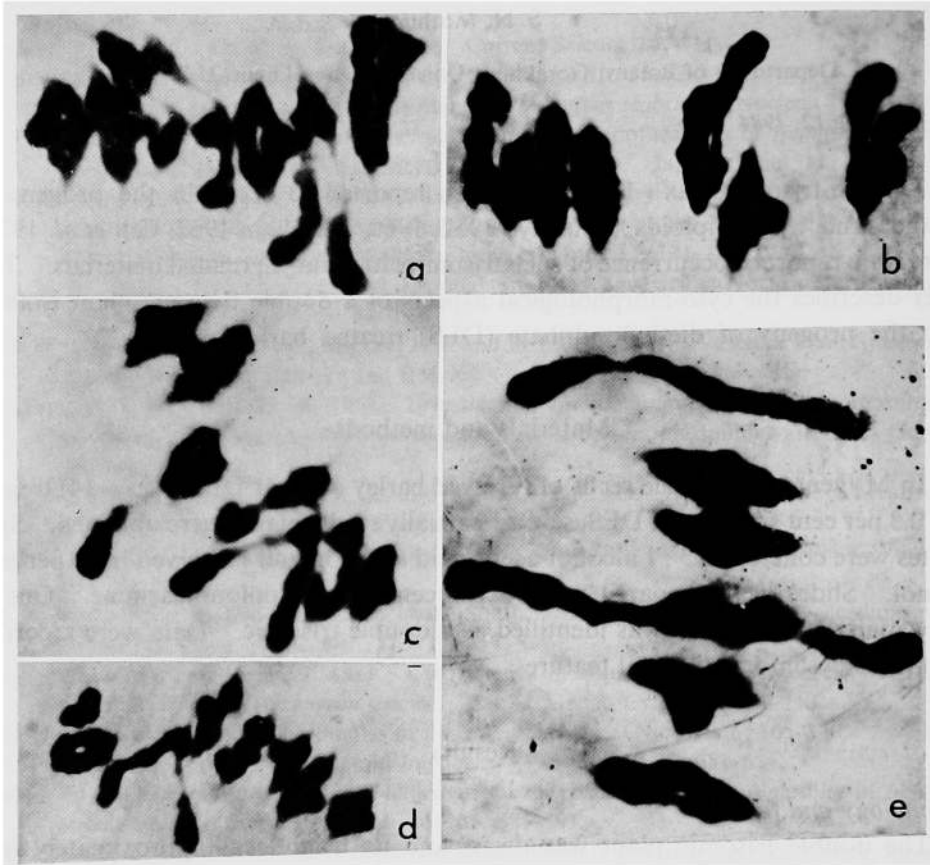


(Fig. 1b), rod shaped (Fig. 1e), frying-pan shaped (Fig. 1c) and Y-shaped. Data presented in Table 3 indicated that V-shape was the most frequent (51.3 per cent), followed by rod shape configuration (35.8 per cent). The Y-shape was the least frequent type (1.6 per cent).

At AI, there were observed four types of chromosome segregations namely, 8-8, 9-7, 8-1-7 and 7-2-7 (Table 4). The most frequent segregation was 9-7 which occurred in 62.5 per cent of AI cells. The least frequent segregation was 8-8 (2.5 per cent).



Figs. 1a-1e. 1a, $2^{III}+5^{II}$ (V-shape trivalents). 1b, $2^{III}+5^{II}$ (V- and J-shape trivalents). 1c, $2^{III}+5^{II}$ (V- and frying-pan shape trivalents). 1d, $1^{III}+1^I+6^{II}$ (V-shape trivalent). 1e, $2^{III}+5^{II}$ (Rod-shape trivalents).

Discussion

Meiotic configurations enable the identification of the kind of trisomics (Tsuchiya 1952, 1960, Burnham 1962). The chromosome configuration ' $2^{III}+5^{II}$ ' at MI clearly indicated that the plant was double trisomic.

Occurrence of double trisomics is not infrequent. They may originate from similar sources as for primary simple trisomics, such as, triploids (Tsuchiya 1954, 1960, 1964, 1967, Gill *et al.* 1970), hypo-triploids (Tsuchiya 1952) and asynaptic

