been published (*5*). Detailed publications will be forthcoming from the various investigators and will appear elsewhere.

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Manuscript received December 21, 1951.

A Dominant, Sex-Linked Mutation in the House Mouse

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Evidence for sex-linked mutations in the mouse has been presented by Hauschka *et al.* (*1*), Chase (*2*), Bittner (*3*), and Strong (*4*). Only one of these reports (*1*), however, involved a morphological mutation. The results of matings of a new dominant mutation in the mouse, Bent-tail (Bn), suggest that this mutation may be sex-linked.

The expression of Bent-tail in the female may range from a single, almost imperceptible kink to a series of well-defined kinks. In some extreme cases, the tail is bent back on itself and may be pressed against the body. In females, the tail is usually normal in length; in males, however, the tail is usually half the normal length, and the kinks are generally restricted to the end of the tail. Except for the kinks and shortness, the tail is apparently normal.

A single Bent-tail male was found in a litter of 7 mice resulting from a mating between a normal female of the Namru strain (*5*) and a bald, hr^{ba}, male (*6*).

TABLE 1

A SUMMARY OF MATINGS OF BENT-TAIL AND NORMAL MICE

Parents		Offspring				
		Bent-tail		Normal		No. of litters
Female (phenotype)	Male (phenotype)	Female	Male	Female	Male	
24-A (+)	24-1 (Bn)	23	0	2*	13	4
24-A (+)	Namru (+)	0	0	7	4	1
Namru (+)	24-1 (Bn)	4	0	0	2	1
Namru (+)	24-1 (Bn)	3	0	0	6	1
Namru (+)	24-1 (Bn)	3	0	0	4	1
130 (+)*	Namru (+)	2	1	3	1	1
131 (+)*	Namru (+)	1	1	3	4	1

* Phenotypically normal, genotypically Bent-tail.

[1] This work was supported in part by a contract between the University of California, Department of Bacteriology, and the Office of Naval Research. The opinions contained in this report are not to be construed as reflecting the views of the Navy Department or the Naval service at large.

This male, 24-1, mated with a normal sib, 24-A, produced Bent-tail females and normal males, suggesting that the mutation was dominant and apparently sex-linked. Two females could not be positively identified as Bent-tail because of the poorly defined single kink. These 2 females when outcrossed to normal Namru males yielded Bent-tail and normal mice. When the original normal female, 24-A, was outcrossed to a normal Namru male, only normal mice resulted. Finally, the original Bent-tail male, 24-1, was outcrossed to 3 normal Namru females. These matings also indicated that the mutation was sex-linked and dominant. The results of all these matings are summarized in Table 1.

The aberrant sex ratio in litters from the original matings between 24-A and 24-1 has been interpreted as being due to a lethal gene in one of the sex chromosomes of the female (*1*). Matings are in progress to test the validity of this hypothesis. Additional matings have been initiated to determine whether homozygous Bent-tail females occur.

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Manuscript received February 25, 1952.

Uraninite from the Grey Dawn Mine, San Juan County, Utah

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Massive chunks of primary uraninite have been found intimately associated with carnotite-bearing ores from the Grey Dawn Mine located on a small tributary of La Sal Creek near the southeast flank of the La Sal Mountains, San Juan County, Utah. This spectacular occurrence of uraninite was brought to the attention of the writer by Ace Turner, operator of the Grey Dawn Mine, when he reported uncovering approximately a thousand pounds of some black ore, "heavy as lead," and assaying about 64% U_3O_8.

Although uraninite has been recognized by Gruner (*1*), Kerr (*2*), and others (*3*) in other sedimentary and igneous rocks on the Colorado Plateau, this discovery is believed the first in carnotite ores from the Salt Wash sandstone member of the Morrison formation, which currently contributes the major proportion of our domestic production. Its presence in these ores may modify the present concept of the origin of the carnotite-bearing sandstone deposits of the Colorado Plateau as interpreted by Fischer (*4*).

A field examination of the mine revealed three pod-like occurrences of uraninite-bearing ore in separate