M0002858: Diagram showing Mendelian Inheritance in Analusian Fowls / M0002858EB: Diagram showing inheritance In snails.

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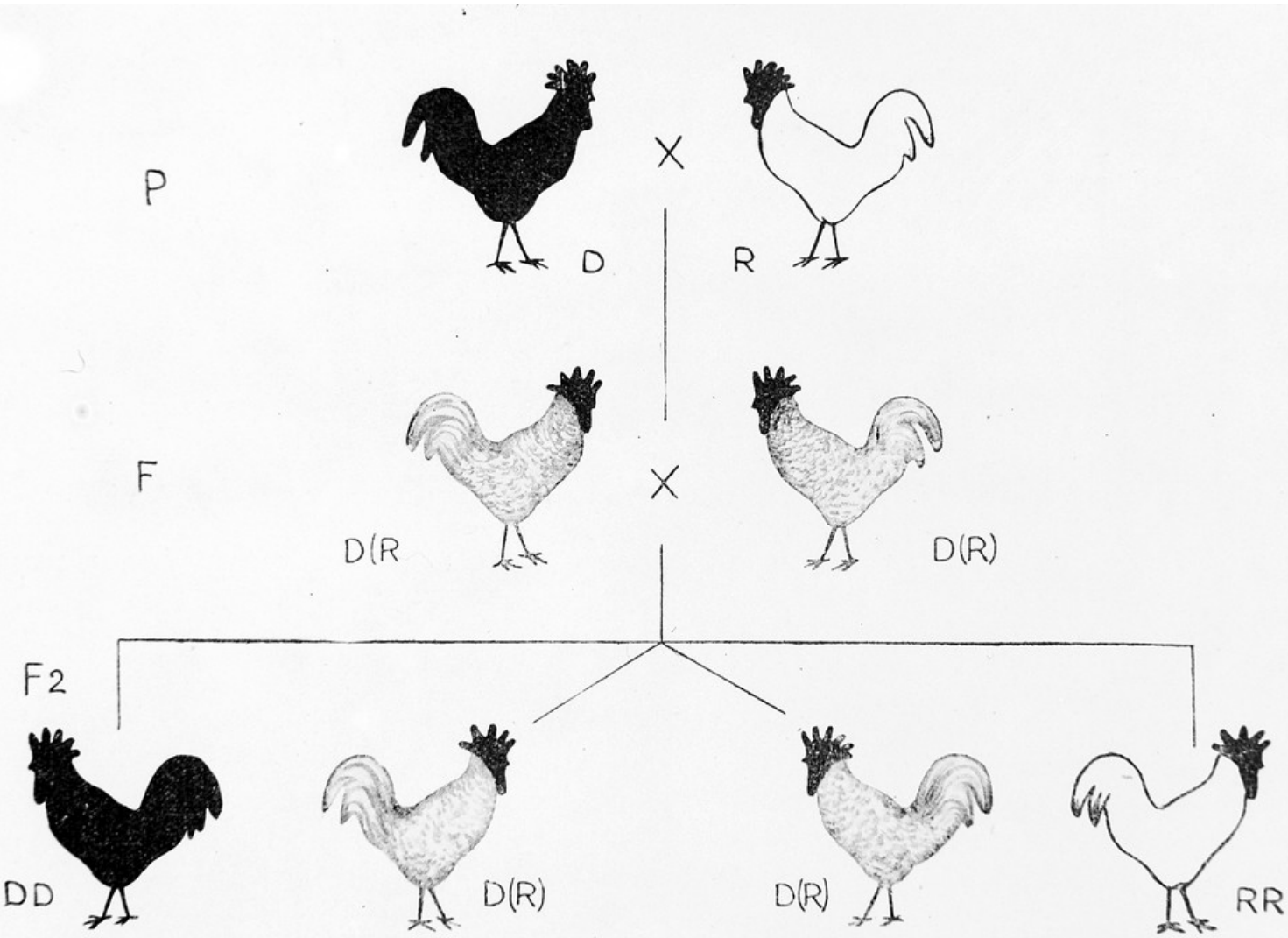


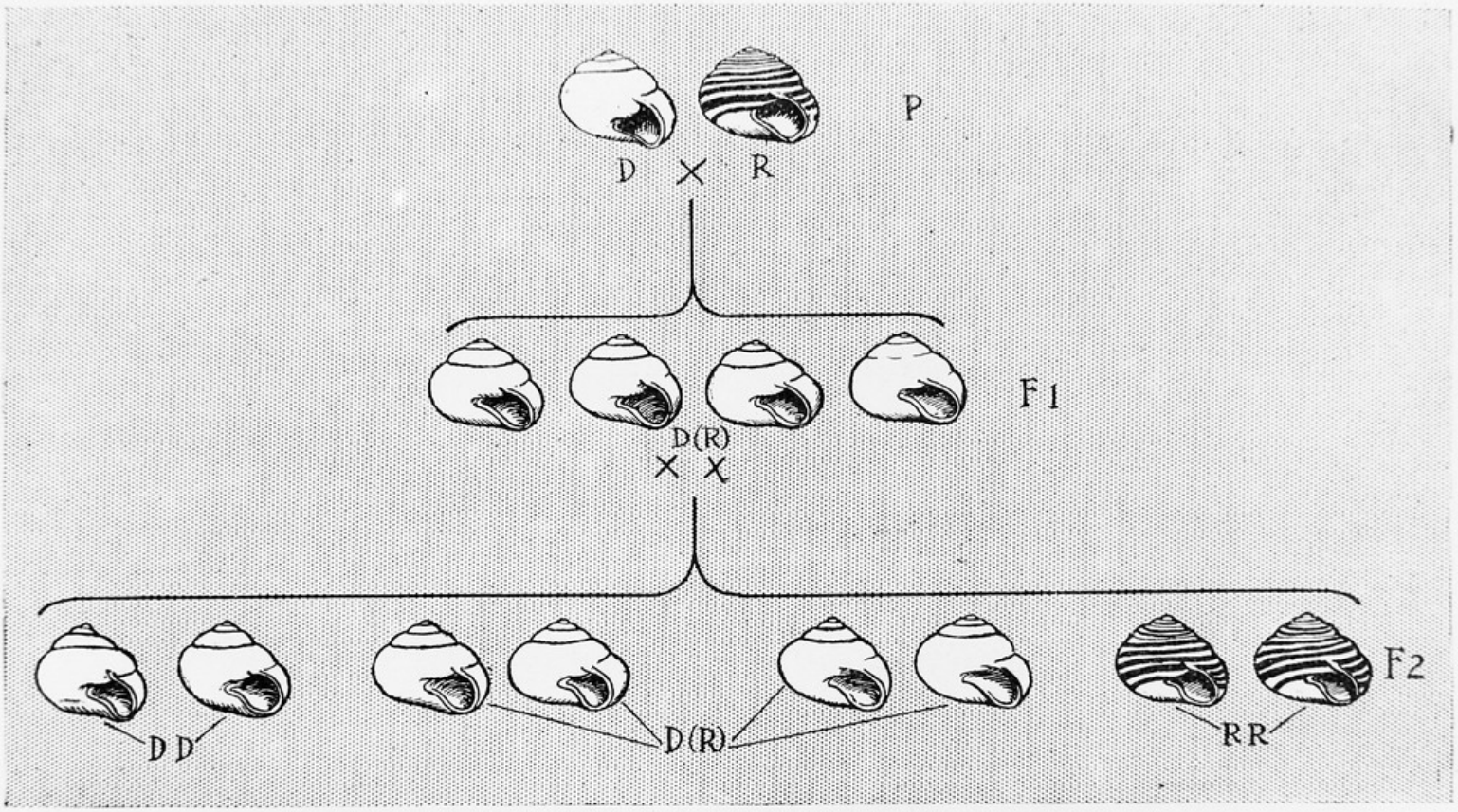
MENDELIAN INHERITANCE IN ANDALUSIAN FOWLS.

(*After Darbishire.*)

P, the parents, black (dominant) and white (recessive).

F1, the hybrid generation, "blue" Andalusians, illustrating imperfect dominance.

F2, the second filial generation: 25 per cent. pure blacks ("extracted pure dominants"), DD; 50 per cent. "blues" (impure dominants), D(R); and 25 per cent. whites (extracted recessives), with occasional black spots (RR).



INHERITANCE IN SNAILS, WITH BANDLESS AND BANDED VARIETIES.

(*After Lang.*)

When bandless Wood-Snails (*Helix nemoralis*) or bandless Garden Snails (*Helix hortensis*) are crossed with banded individuals of these species, each will make a nest in the ground and deposit half a hundred eggs or more. A snail is always hermaphrodite, producing eggs and sperms; but the eggs of one snail (banded, let us say) are fertilised by the sperms of another snail (bandless, let us say). Let us follow the eggs of a banded individual, fertilised by the sperms of a bandless individual snail. They will develop into individuals whose shells are all bandless, D(R). The negative quality "bandless" (D) is dominant; the positive quality "banded" (R) is recessive. If the bandless hybrids (F1) pair together, the offspring (F2) will be: 25 per cent. pure bandless—extracted dominants (DD); 50 per cent. impure dominants, D(R), in appearance bandless; and 25 per cent. pure banded—extracted recessives (RR). If we had started with the eggs of a bandless individual, fertilised by the sperms of a banded individual, the result would have been the same.