

### ***Ramosus* loci *rms-3* and *rms-4* are in pea linkage groups 1 and 7, respectively**

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Arumingtyas et al. (1) recently identified several new *ramosus* loci including *rms-3* and *rms-4*. We present here evidence that *rms-3* is in linkage group 1 and *rms-4* in linkage group 7.

The data for *rms-3* were obtained from crosses between line WL6042 (*rms-3 a i*) and Hobart lines 63 (*Rms-3 A I*) and 111 (*Rms-3 A i*). The data for *rms-4* are from crosses between line K164 (*rms-4 Pgd-p<sup>F</sup> Wa Aat-m<sup>F</sup> Aldo<sup>F</sup> Gal-2<sup>S</sup>*) and Hobart lines 6 (*Rms-4 Pgd-p<sup>F</sup> wa Aat-m<sup>S</sup> Aldo<sup>S</sup> Gal-2<sup>S</sup>*) and 111 (*Rms-4 Pgd-p<sup>S</sup> Wa Aat-m<sup>S</sup> Aldo<sup>S</sup> Gal-2<sup>F</sup>*). K164 is the type line for *rms-4* and WL6042 is a representative line for *rms-3* (1). The plants were grown in the glasshouse under an 18 h photoperiod following the procedures previously described (1). The joint segregation  $\chi^2$  values and recombination fractions were calculated using the LINKAGE-1 program (2). All crosses were fully fertile.

*Rms-3* showed significant evidence of linkage with group 1 marker *A* in two crosses (Table 1). The combined data generate a linkage  $\chi^2 = 21.17$  ( $P = 0.000004$ ) and a recombination fraction of  $25 \pm 8\%$ . There was no evidence of linkage between *Rms-3* and marker *I* in the lower section of group 1 (Table 1). The map position of the *Rms-3* locus remains to be determined and we have made crosses involving several additional group 1 markers.

Table 1. Segregation data obtained from F<sub>2</sub> populations for *rms-3* and markers *a* and *i* in linkage group 1.

Genes	Cross	Phenotype					Total	Chi-square			Recomb. Fract.	SE
		DD	DR	RD	RR	Locus 1		Locus 2	Joint			
<i>Rms-3 A</i>	6042x111	39	5	12	8	64	1.33	0.75	6.97*	30.9	11.1	
	6042x63	46	7	3	8	64	2.08	0.08	17.98**	18.8	12.0	
	Combined	85	12	15	16	128	0.04	0.67	21.17**	25.0	8.2	
<i>Rms-3 I</i>	6042x63	37	16	8	3	64	2.08	0.75	0.04			
<i>A I</i>	6042x63	32	17	13	2	64	0.08	0.75	2.51			

\*,\*\*  $P < 0.01$  and  $0.0001$ , respectively; all other cases  $P > 0.05$ .

Table 2. Segregation data obtained from F<sub>2</sub> populations for *rms-4* and several markers in linkage group 7.

Genes	Cross	Phenotype <sup>a</sup>										Chi-square			Recomb. Fract.	SE	
												Locus 1	Locus 2	Joint			
		DD	DR	RD	RR							Total					
<i>Rms-4 Wa</i>	164x6	39	<b>10</b>	<b>14</b>	1							64	0.08	2.08	1.52	34.0	10.9
		DF	DH	DS	RF	RH	RS										
<i>Rms-4 Pgd-p</i>	164x111	23	50	<b>27</b>	<b>11</b>	12	5					128	0.67	0.19	3.15	40.8	5.3
<i>Rms-4 Aat-m</i>	164x111	3	26	<b>22</b>	<b>11</b>	0	0					62	1.74	3.68	45.85*	5.8	3.0
	164x6	1	31	<b>16</b>	<b>14</b>	1	0					63	0.05	0.05	52.51*	3.3	2.3
	Total	4	57	<b>38</b>	<b>25</b>	1	0					125	1.18	1.94	98.10*	4.4	1.9
<i>Rms-4 Aldo</i>	164x111	7	43	<b>21</b>	<b>11</b>	8	1					91	0.44	1.68	21.15*	21.0	4.7
	164x6	9	21	<b>16</b>	<b>11</b>	4	0					61	0.01	2.51	16.19*	21.7	5.9
	Total	16	64	<b>37</b>	<b>22</b>	12	1					152	0.32	0.00	37.23*	21.3	3.7
<i>Rms-4 Gal-2</i>	164x111	<b>25</b>	54	15	4	16	<b>7</b>					121	0.47	3.79	2.37	40.0	5.4
<i>Wa Aat-m</i>	164x6	<b>14</b>	26	13	1	6	<b>3</b>					63	2.80	0.05	1.25	42.9	7.6
<i>Wa Aldo</i>	164x6	<b>19</b>	19	14	1	6	<b>2</b>					61	3.42	2.51	3.28	43.7	7.7
		FF	FH	FS	HF	HH	HS	SF	SH	SS							
<i>Pgd-p Aat-m</i>	164x111	<b>4</b>	7	3	9	9	8	4	11	<b>7</b>	62	1.06	3.68	2.37	45.5	6.3	
<i>Pgd-p Aldo</i>	164x111	<b>6</b>	5	7	15	26	10	4	13	<b>7</b>	93	0.29	1.65	5.23	47.6	5.2	
<i>Pgd-p Gal-2</i>	164x111	4	15	<b>10</b>	21	39	15	<b>8</b>	7	7	126	0.14	5.35	6.34	42.9	4.3	
<i>Aat-m Aldo</i>	164x111	<b>8</b>	2	2	5	19	8	0	3	<b>12</b>	59	4.80	0.73	30.78*	20.7	4.3	
	164x6	<b>12</b>	8	0	3	16	6	0	7	<b>9</b>	61	0.02	2.51	28.66*	21.5	4.3	
	Total	<b>20</b>	10	2	8	35	14	0	10	<b>21</b>	120	2.18	0.32	56.83*	21.1	3.0	
<i>Aat-m Gal-2</i>	164x111	1	4	<b>7</b>	8	16	10	<b>4</b>	6	4	60	3.20	1.20	4.07	39.8	6.1	
<i>Aldo Gal-2</i>	164x111	1	12	<b>8</b>	10	37	11	<b>7</b>	13	2	101	5.42	2.25	9.14	32.8	4.2	

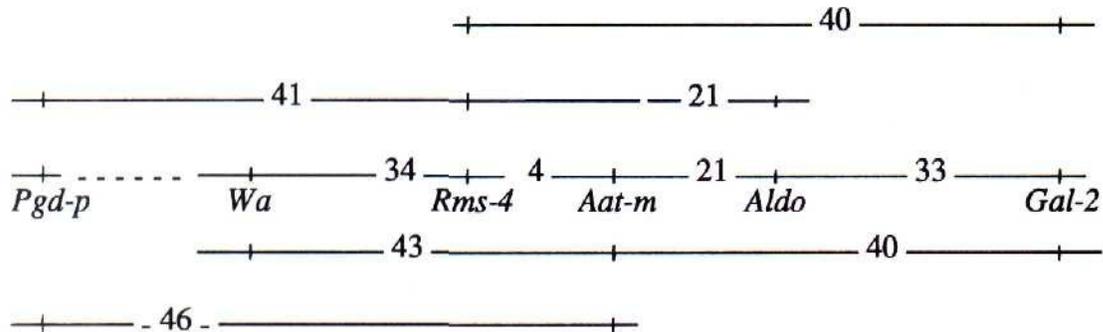
<sup>a</sup> D = dominant, R = recessive, F = homozygous fast, H = heterozygous, and S = homozygous slow. The first named locus is shown first.

Numbers in bold face indicate the parental phenotypes.

\* P < 0.001; all other cases P > 0.05.

*Rms-4* showed significant evidence of linkage with group 7 isozyme markers *Aat-m* and *Aldo* in two crosses (Table 2). The combined data indicate strong linkage between *Rms-4* and *Aat-m* with a distance of about 4 cM. Unfortunately, the map position of *Rms-4* relative to the other group 7 loci is not clear as the distances *Rms-4* to *Aldo* and *Aat-m* to *Aldo* both work out at 21 cM and the distances *Rms-4* to *Gal-2* and *Aat-m* to *Gal-2* both work out at 40 cM. The results for *Pgd-p*, *Wa*, *Rms-4* and *Aat-m* indicate the order shown but these data are far too weak to permit a definite conclusion. The relative position of *Rms-4* therefore remains to be determined.

The data from Table 2 may be plotted as follows:



This map is, in general, consistent with the latest pea map (3) but more recombination occurred between *Wa* and the *Rms-4* and *Aat-m* loci than might be expected; neither joint segregation  $\chi^2$  is significant ( $P > 0.05$ ). However, the sample size ( $n = 64$  and  $63$ ) is fairly small for a morphological marker and larger numbers are necessary to properly establish these relationships.

In summary, *Rms-3* is in linkage group 1 about 25 cM from *A*, and *Rms-4* is in linkage group 7 about 4 cM from *Aat-m*, but the map position of both loci remains to be determined.

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