

## 放射線によるキクの突然変異と染色体数の変化

## Radiation-Induced Mutants of Chrysanthemum and their Somatic Chromosome Number

洋ギクの2品種、イエローデラウェアとデラウェア、の鉢植え株を1967年10月にガンマフィールドで照射した。総線量は5, 10および20kRで線量率はそれぞれ0.1, 1および2kR/日であった。翌春に咲いた花を調査した結果、10および20kRの照射株からは完全な枝変りが得られたが、5kRの照射株からは部分的に変異したキメラの枝しか発見できなかった。これは以前キンギョソウやトマトで明らかにされた放射線による内部摘芽がキクでも有効であったことを示している。しかし秋になると5kRの照射株から出た枝もすべて完全な枝変りになった。枝変りの数は線量が増すにつれて増加した。以前に中島が観察したのと同じく、赤と黄の花色突然変異が多発したことは興味深い(第1図の下段の2花を参照)。その他の花色の変化は大部分中間色のものではあった(第1図の上段)。花が著しく小さくなったり(第2図)、管弁(第3図)になったものがみられたが、これらはいずれも20kR照射の株から得られた枝変りである。19の枝変りと12のとくに異状の認められない枝を挿木して、根端細胞の染色体数を調べた結果、染色体数は49から55までのものが見られ、倍化して110の染色体数を持つ枝も1つ発見された(第4図)。イエローデラウェアもデラウェアも共に本来の染色体数は55であったので1本の倍化枝を除くと、すべて染色体数が減少していた。染色体数の減少は高線量照射ほど多かった。花が小さくなったり、花の形が違った枝変りは花色のみが変異した枝やとくに異状の認められない枝に比べ染色体数の減少がひどく、染色体数と花の大きさの間には正の相関がみられた(第1表)。花色の変異の中では赤と黄の変異が他の色の枝変りに比べて染色体数の減少が少なかった。

本研究における染色体数の調査は昭和43年および44年度の招へい流動研究員として、京都大学農学部市川定夫氏により行なわれた。(山川邦夫)



第1図 Figure 1



第2図 Figure 2



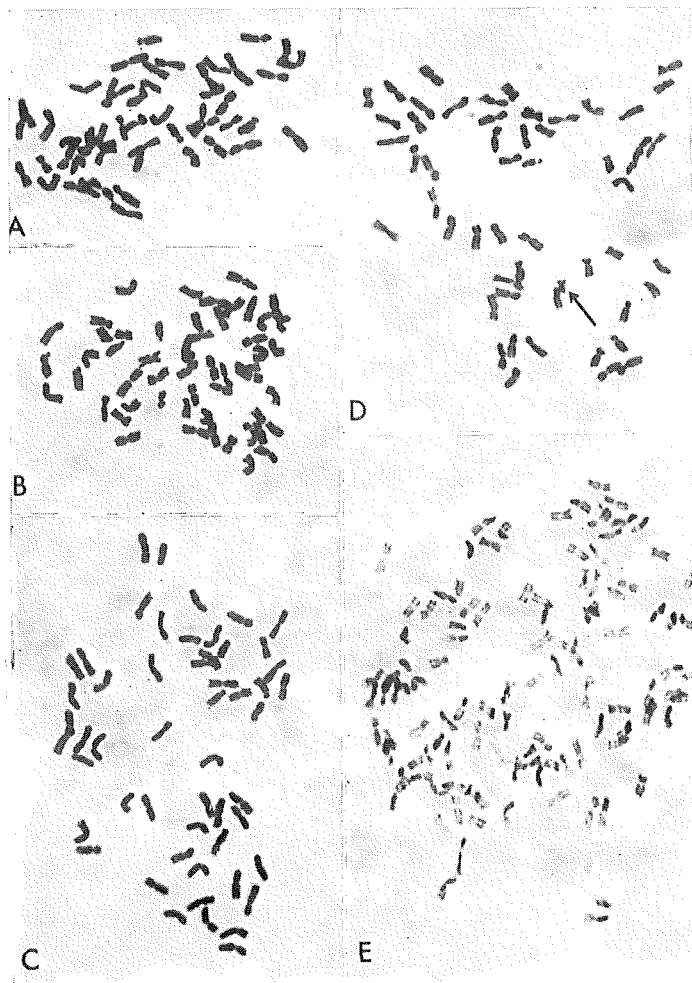
第3図 Figure 3

## 第1～第3図

クロニック照射後に現れた枝変りの花の変異。第1図、花色の変異。第2図、花の大きさの変異。第3図、花の形の変異。各図で一番左は原品種のイエローデラウェア。

Inflorescences of several mutant shoots produced after chronic gamma-rays irradiation of Yellow Delaware. Figure 1, mutants in flower color. Fig. 2, mutants in inflorescence size. Fig. 3, mutants in inflorescence shape.

Leftmost in each figure is an unirradiated control.



第4図 Figure 4

第1表 染色体数と花の大きさとの関係  
(イエローデラウエア)

Table 1. Relationship between chromosome number and inflorescence size  
(Yellow Delaware)

染色体数 No. of chromosomes	変異体数 No. of mutants	花の平均直径 Average diameter of inflorescence (cm) ( $\pm$ S.E.)
49.5-52	4	10.29 $\pm$ 1.12
53	7	12.07 $\pm$ 0.40
54, 54.5	5	12.73 $\pm$ 0.71
55	6	13.76 $\pm$ 0.16
55 (Control)		13.83 $\pm$ 0.10

第4図

イエローデラウエアのガンマー線照射後に出た枝変りの根端細胞における体細胞染色体数の変化。(A)50本と(B)52本はカメラの枝から出た同一の根端に発見されたもの、(C)53本、(D)54本、矢印は短い染色体、(E)は倍化した110本の染色体がみられる。

Somatic chromosomes in the root-tip cells of several shoots produced after gamma-rays irradiation of Yellow Delaware. (A)  $2n=50$  and (B)  $2n=52$  in the same root tip of a chimeric shoot, (C)  $2n=53$ , (D)  $2n=54$ , arrow shows a very short chromosome, and (E)  $2n=110$ .

Potted plants of *Chrysanthemum morifolium* CV. Yellow Delaware and Delaware were irradiated chronically with 60 Co gamma rays in the gamma field in October, 1967. The total exposures applied were 5, 10 and 20 kR, at rates of 0.1, 1 and 2 kR/day respectively. In the spring following irradiation, some of the shoots from the plants treated with 10 and 20 kR were whole (not partial) sports with respect to flower characters, but none of the new shoots from the 5 kR treatment was a whole sport. Frequent occurrence of the whole-type sports at higher exposures supports our earlier work with *Antirrhinum majus* and *Lycopersicon esculentum* demonstrating that larger mutation sectors can be obtained by means of internal disbudding by radiation treatments, that is, by severely damaging an already-existing meristem and by making that meristem reorganize from a small number of surviving cells. In the fall, however, almost all sports observed were of whole type. More sports were induced at higher exposures. Interesting was the frequent occurrence of reciprocal color changes between red and yellow (from yellow to red for Yellow Delaware and vice versa for Delaware, see lower two inflorescences of Figure 1.). The same has been observed previously by Nakajima.

Some other flower-color changes were those of intermediate tints (upper inflorescence of Figure 1). All distinct morphological mutations, such as smaller inflorescences (Figure 2) and tubular florets (Figure 3), were induced at the highest exposure. Cytological examination of 19 mutants and 12 apparently normal shoots produced after irradiation revealed that the somatic chromosome numbers ranged from 49 to 55 with an exceptional doubled number of 110.

Some of the shoots were chimeric cytologically (Figure 4). None of the shoots examined had higher chromosome numbers than the control plants ( $2n=55$ ) except for the 110-chromosome shoot. More reduction of chromosome number was caused with higher exposures. The mutants in inflorescence size and/or in floret shape proved to have lost more chromosomes on the average than did flower-color mutants and apparently normal shoots. Among the flower-color mutants, those with reciprocal color changes between red and yellow had lost a smaller number of chromosomes than had other flower-color mutants. A positive relationship was confirmed between chromosome number and inflorescence size, i.e., the shoots with fewer chromosomes tend to have smaller inflorescences (Table 1).

Cytological part of this study was carried out by Dr. S. Ichikawa, Faculty of Agriculture of Kyoto University, as a short term collaborator.

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