


3-1988

International Registry of Poultry Genetic Stocks

Ralph G. Somes Jr.

University of Connecticut - Storrs

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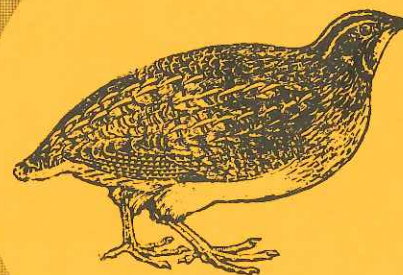
Somes, Ralph G. Jr., "International Registry of Poultry Genetic Stocks" (1988). *Storrs Agricultural Experiment Station*. 29.
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INTERNATIONAL REGISTRY OF POULTRY GENETIC STOCKS

A Directory of
Specialized Lines and Strains, Mutations, Breeds and Varieties of Chickens, Japanese Quail and Turkeys

Ralph G. Somes, Jr., Ph.D., Professor of Animal Genetics

STORRS AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION, THE UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT, STORRS



INTERNATIONAL REGISTRY OF POULTRY GENETIC STOCKS

Document Number BULLETIN 476

March 1988

Ralph G. Somes, Jr., Ph.D., Professor of Animal Genetics

Storrs Agricultural Experiment Station
The University of Connecticut
Storrs, Connecticut 06268

INTRODUCTION

It had been felt for many years by an increasing number of people that a listing or registry of the available genetic stocks of domestic fowl should be compiled and made available to all those who might have possible use for such information. Increasingly, a wide range of people, from biomedical researchers to backyard fanciers, had been inquiring as to the location and availability of various poultry stocks. In 1972, a "Registry of *Gallus Domesticus* Genetic Stocks in the United States" was published to fill this need for the domestic chicken. In 1975, an enlarged second edition, "Registry of Poultry Genetic Stocks in North America" was published. This second Registry included both the United States and Canada and its contents included genetic stocks of the chicken (*Gallus domesticus*), Japanese quail (*Coturnix japonica*) and turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*). In 1978 with the addition of four new countries, a third edition, "Registry of Poultry Genetic Stocks" was published. In 1981 and again in 1984 fourth and fifth editions were published. These were entitled "International Registry of Poultry Genetic Stocks" as these editions included stocks from seventeen and twenty-one countries, respectively.

This new edition of the Registry has again been updated and it includes the chicken, Japanese quail, and turkey stocks of eighteen countries besides those of the United States. The stocks listed in the Registry are those which were submitted by breeders and suppliers listed in Part VII. Efforts were made to reach as many potential contributors as possible through both direct mailing and popular press appeal. This Registry will be updated again in three years, and it is hoped that new as well as present contributors will submit new data or updated information at any time for inclusion in the next edition.

The Registry is divided into six parts as follows:

- Part I** -- Description and location of 217 chicken, 66 quail, and 14 turkey specialized lines and strains.
- Part II** -- Inheritance, linkage, characterization, literature reference and locations of 171 chicken, 36 quail, and 22 turkey mutant traits.
- Part III** -- Listing of chicken, quail, and turkey genetic traits, and gene symbols.
- Part IV** -- Chicken, quail, and turkey chromosome linkage maps.
- Part V** -- Description and location of 601 chicken, 6 quail, and 18 turkey breeds and varieties.
- Part VI** -- Phenotypic descriptions and genotypic groupings of the chicken plumage color patterns.
- Part VII** -- Breeder-supplier index, with 252 addresses, code numbers, and registry item numbers for cross reference.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The author is deeply indebted to all those persons who have contributed to the listings in this Registry. Many of you have contributed to previous editions and I am grateful for your continued support and interest. Many are new contributors; I welcome your present support and hope that you will continue with us in future editions. I would also like to express my sincerest thanks to Sanda Beaupre for her expert secretarial assistance and to Beth Clark for her efforts in updating the records and computerizing the data, and finally to the members of the University of Connecticut Agricultural Publications Department for their technical and artistic assistance in the final preparation of the Registry.

FORWARD

Into life there comes a time when we must release a part of ourselves in order to make room for more of life's essence. All our knowledge is of no advantage to us unless we can put it to constructive use; not only for ourselves, but for others who desire it. Unless given wings, knowledge can be an obstruction to growth. Thus, the need to share was created and the lesson was shown that in the giving away of ourselves we continue to grow.

As a dominant gene always becomes apparent, this Registry has evidenced itself through this basic calling of life -- sharing. Many years of learning and experience are laid bare for all who desire to feast upon its contents. This is a banquet of love and joy prepared for all who have accepted this invitation offered within these pages. This is a book filled with many riches not only in the variety of poultry stocks described in their beautiful clarity, but those of the creator/editor's rewarding fulfillment in life as a poultry geneticist. The opportunity which this publication provides becomes the channel through which he shares with others the years of knowledge which he has gained.

Most important of all is that the Registry is a book made up of *many* people. It is solely built upon the hundreds of persons who have consented and contributed their stocks for listing. All the items; lines, traits, breeds and varieties described within these pages are there due only to the fact *a contributor* is available for their reference. Thus the Registry's very existence is nourished by those which are encompassed within its covers. The Registry is now celebrating its eighteenth year and sixth edition of this service.

This book is people -- people ready to serve you. They not only offer the knowledge prepared in these pages, they offer themselves. United in the common bond -- the joy experienced in working with poultry stocks -- they extend to you the fruits of their hobbies, their professions, their life's endeavors. This Registry is a living, present existence of hundreds of persons around the world, come together to assist you through these their contributions in the furthering of this cooperative venture in sharing.

"It is in the giving that we receive".

SOURCE CODING INDEX

Source code numbers of all stocks listed in Part I, Part V and some in Part II refer to the code numbers of the breeders or suppliers so numbered in Part VII. In Part II the source of some entries refers the reader to breeds or varieties listed in Part V that carry the trait and under which are listed the coded sources for the breed or variety.

Information as to availability of specific stocks is not included due to its unpredictable and ever-changing nature. Listing of stocks does not imply that they are necessarily available. Inquiries as to specific stock availability should be directed to the contributor listed as holding them.

COUNTRIES LISTED

Austria	Brazil	Canada	Czechoslovakia
Denmark	Finland	France	Germany
Hungary	Japan	Netherlands	Norway
Poland	South Africa	Spain	Sweden
Switzerland	United Kingdom	United States	

This publication was supported in part by Grant #RR00529 from the Animal Resources Branch, National Institutes of Health, U.S. Public Health Service.

The University of Connecticut presents this Registry as a service to those interested in specific genetic stocks of domestic fowl. It makes no claims for the stocks listed herein, or their freedom from egg borne disease agents, nor does it recommend or endorse any breeder or supplier. In addition, it is not possible to guarantee the authenticity or scientific accuracy of information presented in this compilation. Those wishing to transport stocks between the United States and the foreign countries listed in this Registry are reminded that they must obtain custom forms and follow the procedures governing such shipments.

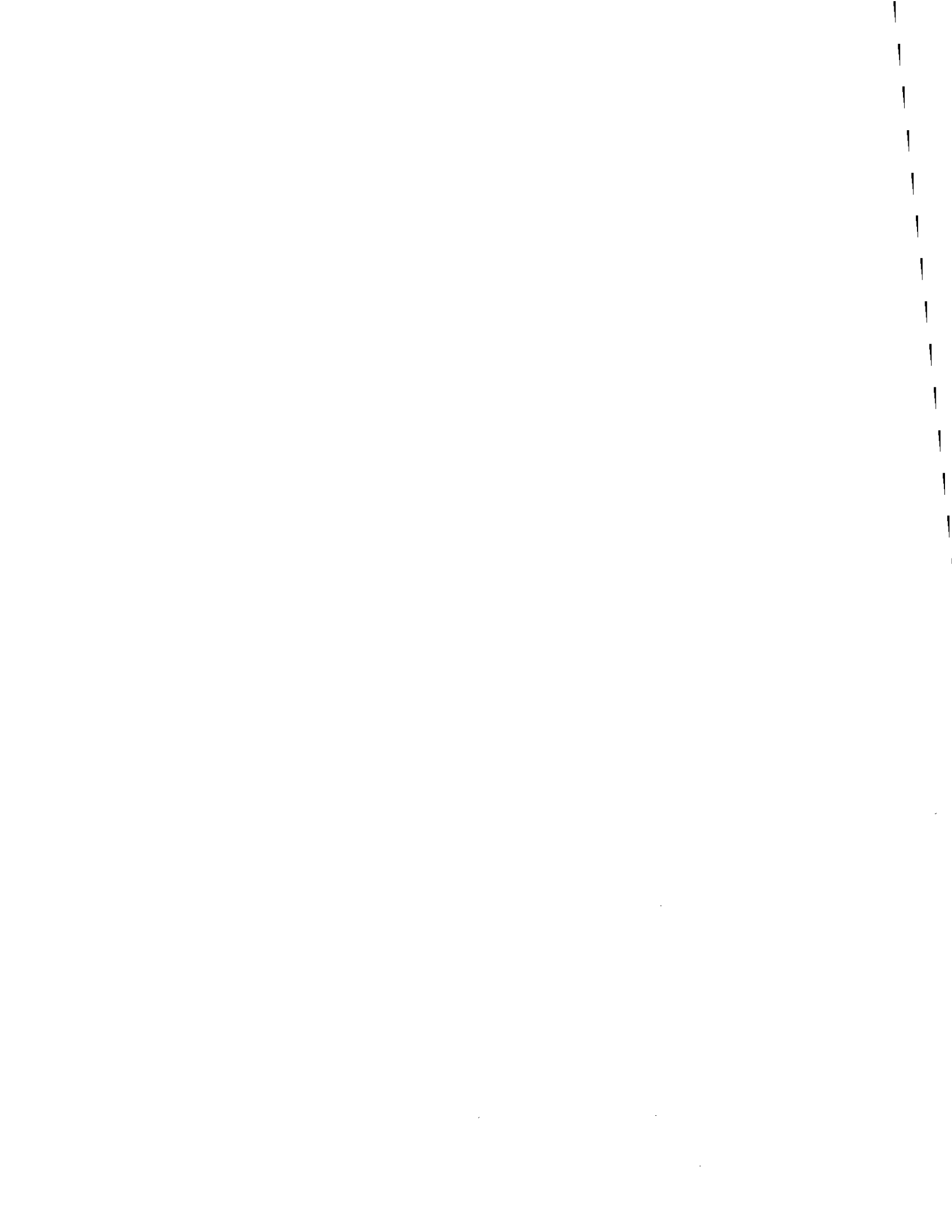
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Storrs Agricultural Experiment Station Publications
University of Connecticut
Storrs, Connecticut 06268

Received for publication March 1988

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"Poultry living under our very roof, and, by the rapid succession of their generations, affording a sufficient number of instances for even the short life of man to give time to take some cognisance of their progressive succession -- poultry afford the best possible subjects for observing the transmission or interruption of hereditary forms and instincts."

Rev. Edmund Saul Dixon

I. SPECIALIZED LINES AND STRAINS

CHICKEN

(Gallus domesticus)

RANDBRED CONTROL STRAINS

1 ADSRI NEW HAMPSHIRE CONTROL STRAINS

CHARACT: An egg-type control population obtained from the University of Pretoria in 1976. Has been maintained as a pedigreed randmbred control since 1960 with approximately 50 males and 250 females.

SOURCE: 41,

2 ATHENS-CANADIAN RANDBRED (AC)

CHARACT: A meat-type control population maintained with 60 individual sires each mated to seven females. The original stock used in developing this population included a White Wyandotte and three synthetic populations. The synthetic populations were of wide genetic backgrounds and included several common breeds and varieties. The AC population has single, rose, pea, and walnut combs. It is dominant white with occasional black and red showing in the white plumage. This population was obtained from the Canada Department of Agriculture in 1958.

SOURCE: 114,

3 ATHENS RANDBRED (ARB)

CHARACT: A meat-type control population which was developed from eight male and eight female lines. Male lines were commercial broiler stocks available in 1956 and included White Plymouth Rock, White Cornish, and New Hampshire stocks. The female lines were experimental egg production stocks from Experiment Stations in the Southern Region (Rhode Island Red, Barred Plymouth Rock, White Plymouth Rock, New Hampshire, Single Comb White Leghorn, and Cornish). This population has been maintained at the Southern Regional Poultry Genetics Laboratory with 60 individual sires each mated to eight females from 1961 to 1972. The population is currently maintained as a mass-mated population with 15 sires and 150 females. There are single and pea comb birds and plumage color ranges from white to black. The color genes $I, i^+, E, e^b, S, s^+, B$ and b^+ are segregating in the population.

SOURCE: 114,

4 OTTAWA CONTROL STRAIN 5

CHARACT: This White Leghorn strain has been maintained as a pedigreed randmbred control from 1950 to date. Derived from the same foundation stock as Strain 3 (item 122).

SOURCE: 12,

5 KENTVILLE CONTROL STRAIN 7

CHARACT: This White Leghorn strain has been maintained as a pedigreed randmbred control since 1958 to date. It was derived from four commercial egg stocks. This strain is unrelated to Strains 1 (item 122), 2 (item 123), 3 (item 122), 4 (item 123), and 5 (item 4).

SOURCE: 12,

6 OTTAWA CONTROL STRAIN 10

CHARACT: This White Leghorn strain has been maintained as a pedigreed randmbred control from 1973 to date. Derived from four North American commercial egg stocks.

SOURCE: 12,

7 SCANDINAVIAN CONTROL POPULATION (LINE C)

CHARACT: A White Leghorn randmbred control line derived from a base population synthesized in 1969 by crossing seven parental strains of White Leghorns according to a polyallelic system (males from strains No. 1-6 mated to females from strains No. 1-7). Pedigreed mated with a minimum of 50 males and 250 females. Kept in four pairs in each of the four Scandinavian countries. Used as control in breeding experiments as well as on test stations.

SOURCE: 22, 23, 38, 45,

8 OTTAWA MEAT CONTROL STRAIN

CHARACT: A meat-type control strain, pedigreed and randomly bred from 1958 to 1973. Non-pedigreed since 1974. Segregates for pea, rose, walnut and single comb.

SOURCE: 12,

9 OTTAWA BROILER DAM CONTROL STRAIN 30

CHARACT: Pedigreed randmbred control formed in 1979 from seven commercial broiler dam stocks.

SOURCE: 12,

10 OTTAWA BROILER SIRE CONTROL STRAIN 20

CHARACT: Pedigreed randmbred control formed in 1979 from nine commercial broiler stocks.

SOURCE: 12,

INBRED LINES

11 DAVIS LINE UCD-11

CHARACT: White Leghorn line. Inbreeding calculated at over 90%. Carries the $IgG-I^a$ allele at the chicken 7S Ig locus and is segregating for the $Ea-A, Ea-E, Ea-B, Ea-C, Ea-K$ and $Ea-P$ loci. Is homozygous for the following alleles at the other Ea loci: $Ea-D^1, Ea-H^1, Ea-I^2, \text{ and } Ea-L^1$.

SOURCE: 91,

12 DAVIS LINE UCD-054

CHARACT: White Leghorn line from the same base population as UCD-056 and UCD-058 (items 13 and 14). Inbreeding calculated at 78%. Selected for egg numbers.
SOURCE: 91,

13 DAVIS LINE UCD-056

CHARACT: White Leghorn line from the same base population as UCD-054 and UCD-058 (items 12 and 14). Inbreeding calculated at 80%. Selected for egg numbers.
SOURCE: 91,

14 DAVIS LINE UCD-058

CHARACT: White Leghorn line from the same base population as UCD-054 and UCD-056 (items 12 and 13). Inbreeding calculated at 80%. Selected for egg numbers.
SOURCE: 91,

15 DAVIS LINE UCD-070

CHARACT: White Leghorn line from the same base population as UCD-080 and UCD-082 (items 16 and 17). Inbreeding calculated at 71%. Selected for egg numbers.
SOURCE: 91,

16 DAVIS LINE UCD-080

CHARACT: White Leghorn line from the same base population as UCD-070 and UCD-082 (items 15 and 17). Inbreeding calculated at 74%. Selected for egg numbers.
SOURCE: 91,

17 DAVIS LINE UCD-082

CHARACT: White Leghorn line from the same base population as UCD-070 and UCD-080 (items 15 and 16). Inbreeding calculated at 76%. Selected for egg numbers.
SOURCE: 91,

18 DAVIS LINE UCD-100

CHARACT: An Australorp line closed since 1935 from a commercial laying flock and inbred since 1966 as a small flock with three generations of full sib mating. Inbreeding calculated at 75%. Characterized by good hatchability and good viability.
SOURCE: 91,

19 DAVIS LINES UCD-131 and UCD-135

CHARACT: Two related lines of White Leghorn-New Hampshire background derived in 1975 from a randombred flock which was selected for short egg intervals between 1957 and 1975. Inbred by sib-mating for last seven generations with inbreeding calculated at 78%. Both lines characterized by high egg number, small egg size, low hatchability, and high early mortality.
SOURCE: 91,

20 IOWA LINE 8

CHARACT: Leghorn line inbred to about 85%. Segregating for the i^+ plumage color allele at the I locus. Line 8 goes back to early pedigrees of the Iowa State University 1930 Leghorn flock.
SOURCE: 123,

21 IOWA LINE 9

CHARACT: Leghorn line inbred to about 60%. Segregates for plumage color; hence, has color variations. Originally Line 9 was crossed to a Spanish breed with black plumage and then backcrossed. Not productive nor highly viable.
SOURCE: 123,

22 IOWA LINE 19

CHARACT: Leghorn line inbred to about 90%. Originates from old Iowa State University inbreds (1935).
SOURCE: 123,

23 MINNESOTA WHITE LEGHORN INBRED

CHARACT: Inbred to about 85%; closed for 35 generations. Body weight of 3.5 lbs. small eggs; cleft palate.
SOURCE: 157,

24 MINNESOTA RHODE ISLAND RED INBRED

CHARACT: Inbred to about 60%; closed for 20 generations. Body weight of 4.5 lbs.
SOURCE: 157,

25 NIBS LINE WL-15

CHARACT: White Leghorn line obtained from the National Institute of Animal Health, Tokyo, in 1967. Maintained as a randombred in closed colony. Homozygous for blood group systems of following loci by immune sera or lectins: $Ea-B^M$, hi^+/hi^+ , Tg_{11}/Tg_1 , Tg_{21}/Tg_{2+} , st_1^+/st_1^+ , st_2^+/st_2^+ , pw_1^+/pw_1^+ , pw_2^+/pw_2^+ , mp_1^+/mp_1^+ and at^+/at^+ . Seems to be fixed for other blood loci by immune sera but not identified. Homozygous for isozymes with following loci: Ct^B , $Es-1^S$, $Es-2^A$, Akp^F , $Akp-2^O$ and Lap^A . Segregating for gs antigen. Resistant to subgroups C and E, and susceptible to subgroups A, B and D leukosis viruses. Susceptible to Marek's disease.
SOURCE: 34,

26 NIBS LINE WL-F

CHARACT: White Leghorn line produced by pedigree breeding for 14 generations with calculated inbreeding about 50%. Seems to be fixed for most blood group loci by immune sera but not identified. Homozygous for blood group systems of following loci by lectins: hi^+/hi^+ , $pn-1^+/pn-1^+$, ig_1^+/ig_1^+ , st_1^+/st_1^+ , St_2/St_2 , pw_1^+/pw_1^+ , pw_2^+/pw_2^+ , mp_1^+/mp_1^+ and at^+/at^+ . Homozygous for isozymes with following loci: $Ea-D^Q$, Ct^B , $Es-1^S$, $Es-2^A$, Akp^S , $Akp-2^O$ and Lap^A . Gs antigen fixed in negative. Susceptible to subgroups A, B, C, D and E leukosis viruses. Resistant to Marek's disease. High responder to injection with alloantigen.
SOURCE: 34,

27 NIBS LINE WL-GM

CHARACT: White Leghorn line produced by pedigree breeding for 10 generations with calculated inbreeding about 50%. Homozygous for blood group systems of following loci by immune sera or lectins: $Ea-B^A$, hi^+/hi^+ , $Pn-1/Pn-1$, St_1/St_1 , ig_1^+/ig_1^+ , ig_2^+/ig_2^+ , st_1^+/st_1^+ , St_2/St_2 , pw_1^+/pw_1^+ , Pw_2/Pw_2 , mp_1^+/mp_1^+ , mp_2^+/mp_2^+ , at^+/at^+ and Va/Va . Homozygous for isozymes with following loci: Ct^B , $Es-1^S$, $Es-2^A$, Akp^S , and Lap^A . Seems to be fixed for other blood group loci by immune sera but not identified. Resistant to Marek's disease.
SOURCE: 34,

28 NIBS LINE GSN/1

CHARACT: Fayoumi line obtained from Okazaki Animal Husbandry Experiment Station in 1971. Maintained by pedigree breeding for 14 generations with calculated inbreeding about 50%. Seems to be fixed for most blood group loci by immune sera but not identified. Homozygous for blood group systems of following loci by lectins: $Pn-1/Pn-1$, St_1/St_1 and at^+/at^+ . GS antigen fixed in negative. Expression of ALSV subgroup glycoprotein fixed for H-E. Resistant to subgroup A, B and E and susceptible to subgroup C and D leukosis viruses. Resistant to Marek's disease. Homozygous for isozymes with following loci: Ct^B , $Es-1^S$, $Es-2^A$, Akp^S , $Akp-2^O$ and Lap^A .
SOURCE: 34,

29 NIBS LINE GSN/2

CHARACT: Fayoumi line obtained from Okazaki Animal Husbandry Experiment Station in 1971. Maintained by pedigree breeding for 14 generations with calculated inbreeding about 50%. Seems to be fixed for most blood group loci by immune sera but not identified. Different from the GSN/1 strain (item 28) in one blood group locus by immune serum. Homozygous for blood group systems of following loci by lectins: St_1/St_1 , at^+/at^+ . Homozygous for isozymes with following loci: Cr^B , $Es-1^S$, $Es-2^A$, Akp^S , $Akp-2^O$ and Lap^A . GS antigen fixed in negative. Expression of ALSV subgroup glycoprotein fixed for H-E. Resistant to subgroup A, B and E and susceptible to subgroup C and D leukosis viruses. Resistant to Marek's disease.

SOURCE: 34,

30 NIBS LINE GSP

CHARACT: Fayoumi line obtained from Okazaki Animal Husbandry Experiment Station in 1971. Maintained by pedigree breeding for 14 generations with calculated inbreeding about 50%. Seems to be fixed for most blood group loci by immune sera but not identified. Homozygous for blood group systems of following loci by lectins: hi^+/hi^+ , $pn-1^+/pn-1^+$, ig_1^+/ig_1^+ , St_1/St_1 , Pw_1/Pw_1 , mp_1^+/mp_1^+ and at^+/at^+ . Homozygous for isozymes with following loci: Cr^B , $Es-1^S$, $Es-2^A$, Akp^S , $Akp-2^O$ and Lap^A . GS antigen fixed in positive. Expression of ALSV subgroup glycoprotein fixed for H-E. Resistant to subgroup A, B and E and susceptible to subgroup C and D leukosis viruses. Resistant to Marek's disease. Low responder to injection with alloantigen.

SOURCE: 34,

31 NIBS LINE PNP

CHARACT: Fayoumi line obtained from Okazaki Animal Husbandry Experiment Station in 1971. Maintained by pedigree breeding for 14 generations with calculated inbreeding about 50%. Homozygous for blood group systems of following loci by immune sera, lectins and virahemagglutinin: $Ea-B^G$, hi^+/hi^+ , $Pn-1/Pn-1$, ig_1^+/ig_1^+ , St_1/St_1 , st_2^+/st_2^+ , pw_1^+/pw_1^+ , pw_2^+/pw_2^+ , mp_1^+/mp_1^+ , at^+/at^+ and pp^+/pp^+ . Seems to be fixed for other blood group loci by immune sera but not identified. Homozygous for isozymes with following loci: Cr^B , $Es-1^S$, $Es-2^A$, Akp^S , $Akp-2^O$ and Lap^A . Segregating for gs antigen. Expression of ALSV subgroup glycoprotein fixed for H-E. Resistant to subgroup A, B and E and susceptible to subgroup C and D leukosis viruses. Resistant to Marek's disease. Low responder to injection with alloantigen.

SOURCE: 34,

32 OTTAWA INBRED LINE GF

CHARACT: White Leghorn strain derived from Ottawa Strain 3 (item 122) in 1969 and maintained by half-sib and full-sib matings since. Resistant to Marek's disease.

SOURCE: 12,

33 OTTAWA INBRED LINE GH

CHARACT: White Leghorn strain derived from Ottawa Strain 3 (item 122) in 1969 and maintained by half-sib and full-sib matings since. Susceptible to Marek's disease.

SOURCE: 12,

34 OTTAWA INBRED LINE XP

CHARACT: White Leghorn strain derived from Ottawa Strain 9 (item 124) in 1972 and maintained by full-sib and half-sib matings since. In 1975 divided in sublines XP02 and XP21 that are respectively homozygous for alleles $Ea-B^2$ and $Ea-B^{21}$ of the major histocompatibility locus.

SOURCE: 12,

35 WISCONSIN INBRED LINE UW-C38m

CHARACT: An inbred White Leghorn line of UW Leghorn origin, which has been bred as a single sire line since 1948. Fertility from natural matings has fluctuated but, at present, is no problem. Initially displayed high resistance to *E. tenella* with infection being localized in the small intestine just anterior to the cecal junction. Now appears to be highly susceptible to ectoparasites.

SOURCE: 255,

36 WISCONSIN INBRED LINE UW-D168h1

CHARACT: This inbred line originated as a cross of a UW Leghorn male with Hyline incrossbreds (Leghorn-Red). Has been bred as a single sire line since 1950. Feathers are white, but the line still carries a low frequency of the gene i^+ for the feather color. Egg shell color is white. When maintained in laying cages, a high percentage of shell-less eggs are produced.

SOURCE: 255,

37 ZURICH ETH77 LINE

CHARACT: Out of a White Leghorn line which was selected for small early egg weight. Pedigree brother X sister mated, without selection. Inbreeding coefficient of 0.94. Eggs per hen house, 147; average egg weight, 42 g; mature body weight, 1.51 kg and age at first egg, 170 days. High fat content in blood serum. Blood group alleles $Ea-B^{19}$ and $Ea-B^8$ (according to Briles). Relative poor hatchability.

SOURCE: 46,

38 ZURICH ETH87 LINE

CHARACT: Out of a cross of two White Leghorn lines which were selected for large and small early egg weight. Pedigree brother X sister mated without selection. Inbreeding coefficient of 0.94. Eggs per hen housed, 176; average egg weight, 50 g; mature body weight, 1.64 kg and age at first egg, 157 days. Homozygous for the $Ea-B^{19}$ blood group allele (according to Briles). Relatively poor hatchability.

SOURCE: 46,

LIBRARY STOCK STRAINS

39 OTTAWA STRAIN 16

CHARACT: New Hampshire library stock reproduced from pedigree matings. Susceptible to Marek's disease.

SOURCE: 12,

40 POULTRY RESEARCH CENTRE J LINE

CHARACT: A closed Brown Leghorn strain which was formed in 1964 from the eight Brown Leghorn inbred lines which had been kept at the Centre up to that date.

SOURCE: 82,

41 POULTRY RESEARCH CENTRE S LINE

CHARACT: A closed flock since 1972, originating from Shaver 288 hybrid males and females. Shaver 288 was a strain cross of White Leghorns.

SOURCE: 82,

42 POULTRY RESEARCH CENTRE T LINE

CHARACT: A closed flock since 1972. Originally the Thornbro 909, mainly a Rhode Island Red X Light Sussex strain.

SOURCE: 82,

43 NAGOYA BM-C STRAIN

CHARACT: Black Minorca, introduced from the University of Connecticut in 1959. Homozygous for *Ea-B^A* (blood group system), *Hi* (PHA agglutinin), *Akp^S* (serum alkaline phosphatase) and *Es-1^B* (serum esterase). Maintained by intra-strain rotational crossing.

SOURCE: 33,

44 NAGOYA NG-N STRAIN

CHARACT: Japanese breed Nagoya, introduced from the Aicki-ken Agricultural Research Center (in Japan) in 1969. Homozygous for *Co*, *eb*, *s⁺* (plumage); *id⁺*, *W⁺* (skin color); single comb; colored egg shell; *Ea-B^B*, *Ea-CC* (blood group system); *Hi* (PHA agglutinin) and *Alb^B* (serum albumin). Maintained by intra-strain rotational crossing.

SOURCE: 33,

45 NAGOYA WL-G STRAIN

CHARACT: White Leghorn, introduced from the Nagoya Foundation for Animal Science (in Japan) in 1969. Homozygous for *hi⁺* (PHA agglutinin), *Es-1^A* (serum esterase), *Alb^B* (serum albumin) and *Akp^S* (serum alkaline phosphatase). Segregates for *Ea-B^G* and *Ea-B^M* (blood group system). Maintained by intra-strain rotational crossing.

SOURCE: 33,

46 NAGOYA NH-H STRAIN

CHARACT: New Hampshire, introduced from the Hyogo Livestock Breeding Station, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery (in Japan) in 1969. Homozygous for *Ea-B^K* (blood group system), *Hi* (PHA agglutinin), *Es-1^B* (serum esterase) and *Alb^B* (serum albumin). Maintained by intra-strain rotational crossing.

SOURCE: 33,

47 NAGOYA FA STRAIN

CHARACT: Fayoumi (Egyptian breed), introduced from the Nippon Institute for Biological Science (in Japan) in 1975. Homozygous for *eb*, *S* (plumage); *id⁺*, *w* (skin color); single comb; colored egg shell; *Ea-CC* (blood group system); *Es-1^B* (serum esterase) and *Alb^B* (serum albumin). Maintained by intra-strain rotational crossing.

SOURCE: 33,

48 NIBS LINE BM-C

CHARACT: This Black Minorca strain was received from Nagoya University in 1970 (item 43), since then has been maintained to date as a randombred in closed colony. Homozygous for blood group systems of following loci by immune sera or lectins: *Ea-B^A*, *Ea-DQ*, *Hi/Hi*, *si⁺/si⁺*, *ts₁/ts₁*, *si₁/si₁*, *si₂⁺/si₂⁺*, *pw₁⁺/pw₁⁺*, *pw₂⁺/pw₂⁺*, *mp₁⁺/mp₁⁺*, *at⁺/at⁺* and *va⁺/va⁺*. Homozygous for isozymes with following loci: *Cr^B*, *Es-1^S*, *Es-2^A*, *Akp^S*, and *Lap^A*. Segregating for gs antigen. Expression of ALSV subgroup glycoprotein fixed for *H-E*. Resistant to subgroups A and E, and susceptible to B, C and D leukosis viruses. Resistant to Marek's disease. Low responder to injection with alloantigen.

SOURCE: 34,

CHROMOSOME REARRANGEMENT STRAINS

49 MINNESOTA REARRANGEMENT STRAINS

CHARACT: The following are available as well as possibly

others. Translocations between chromosomes 1 and a microchromosome, 2 and a microchromosome, 1 and 4, 1 and the Z sex chromosome, and 3 and the Z chromosome. All are excellent marker chromosomes, easily recognized in mitotic metaphase configuration. Most are established as homozygous strains.

SOURCE: 157,

50 OHIO TRANSLOCATION STRAINS

CHARACT: Twenty x-ray induced translocations involving major autosomes, Z sex chromosome and microchromosomes.

SOURCE: 207,

51 OHIO INVERSION STRAINS

CHARACT: Stock heterozygous for pericentric inversion of chromosome 2.

SOURCE: 207,

MUTANT GENE STRAINS

52 LIGHT BROWN LEGHORN, *e⁺/e⁺*

CHARACT: A tester strain, particularly valuable for testing recessive whites for *E* or *e^{Wh}* at the *E* locus of the columbian *Co* gene.

SOURCE: 144,

53 BROWN STRAIN, *e^b/e^b*

CHARACT: A synthetic strain useful as a tester for *E*, *e^{Wh}* or *e⁺* at the *E* locus.

SOURCE: 144,

54 DOMINANT WHEATEN STRAIN, *e^{Wh}/e^{Wh}*

CHARACT: A synthetic line originally derived from White Plymouth Rock X Light Brown Leghorn cross.

SOURCE: 144,

55 COLOR AND WHITE STRAIN

CHARACT: A synthetic strain carried over ten generations as a random breeding strain segregating for the *C⁺*, *c* (no dominant white), *E*, *e⁺*, *eb*, *Co* and *co⁺* genes.

SOURCE: 144,

56 BUTTERCUP ALLELE TESTER, *e^{bc}/e^{bc}*

CHARACT: A synthetic tester strain homozygous for the *ebc* and *db⁺* (*ebc/ebc, db⁺/db⁺*) genes.

SOURCE: 144,

57 *Db* TESTER STRAIN

CHARACT: A synthetic tester strain homozygous for the *eb* and *Db* (*eb/eb, Db/Db*) genes.

SOURCE: 144,

58 SILKIE GENE POOL

CHARACT: Segregating stock originating from cross between White Silkie and Brown Tester Strain (item 53). Segregating mutations include fibromelanosis (*Fm*), dermal melanin inhibitor (*Id*), polydactyly (*Po*), crest (*Cr*), muffs and beard (*Mb*), silkie plumage (*h*), recessive white (*c*), brown (*eb*), silver (*S*) and columbian (*Co*) genes.

SOURCE: 144,

59 DWARF LEGHORN STRAIN

CHARACT: A dwarf (*dw*) Leghorn strain which originated from a sample sent from Institut fur Kleintierzucht, Celle, Germany. This strain is kept segregating for *Hl* genes and the egg albumen protein genes.

SOURCE: 24,

60 CREAM PLUMAGE COLOR GENE STOCK

CHARACT: This stock is segregating for the cream (*ig*) plumage color gene.

SOURCE: 24,

61 RHODE ISLAND RED BLOOD-TYPE STRAIN

CHARACT: This Rhode Island Red strain is maintained such that it segregates for blood type genes at three loci.

SOURCE: 24,

62 IOWA LINE S1

CHARACT: Outbred population of White Leghorns originated in 1965 from two Hyline inbred lines. Segregating at the *Ea-B* blood group locus. Bidirectional selection for humoral immune response to amino acid polymer, GAT; and progression/regression of Rous sarcoma virus-induced tumors.

SOURCE: 123,

63 WISCONSIN LINE UW-H299

CHARACT: A White Leghorn inbred line of UW Leghorn origin. Has been bred as a single sire line since 1948. This line carries the gene *I* (item 424) for tardy feathering at a low frequency and a high proportion of the birds exhibit congenital baldness (item 416). Many of these females have salmon breast plumage color.

SOURCE: 255,

64 SEGREGATING GENE POOL 1 - FRANCE

CHARACT: A synthetic strain developed from initial crosses in 1954-55 which included Rhode Island Reds, White Wyandottes and two local French breeds, Gatinais and Marans. Further limited introductions of naked neck (*Na*) from a local population and blue egg-shell color (*O*) from Araucanas have been made. Segregation is maintained from plumage color genes *c*, *E*, *eb*, *eb'*, *B* and *Bt*; skin color genes *w* and *W+*; comb-type genes *R*, *P*, *He+* and *hel*; the blue egg gene *O*; the antigenic factor *Hl* and the egg albumen protein genes *G2A*, *G2B*, *G3A*, *G3B*, *TJ4* and *TJB*. Body weight of this strain averages about 2.3 kg at 10 months of age.

SOURCE: 24,

65 SEGREGATING GENE POOL 2 - FRANCE

CHARACT: Same as for item 64 but segregating only for dominant white (*I*), rose comb (*R*), pea comb (*P*), white skin (*W+*) and blue egg shell color (*O*) genes.

SOURCE: 24,

66 SEGREGATING GENE POOL 3 - FRANCE

CHARACT: A dwarf (*dw*) stock with the same genes segregating as in item 64 plus the addition of egg albumen protein genes *OvA* and *OvB*. This stock is subdivided into two strains.

- a) "Light" dwarfs with an average body weight at 10 months of age of about 1.5 kg. Same origin as item 64 plus the *dw* gene.
- b) "Heavy" dwarfs with an average body weight at 10 months of age of about 2.2 kg. Obtained from crossing with a heavy strain from Le Magneraud Station.

SOURCE: 24,

67 NIBS LINE AN

CHARACT: Fayoumi line obtained from Okazaki Animal Husbandry Experiment Station. Maintained by pedigree breeding for 15 generations with calculated inbreeding about 40%. Homozygous for the character of hereditary nervous disorder.

SOURCE: 34,

68 NIBS LINE YL

CHARACT: Fayoumi line obtained from Okazaki Animal Husbandry Experiment Station in 1971. Maintained by pedigree breeding for 3 generations. All chickens of this strain reveal corneal degeneration. A few chickens with delayed melanosis appear in this strain.

SOURCE: 34,

69 Cp STRAIN

CHARACT: Cross bred made in 1976 among Sebright Bantam, White Leghorn and three Japanese breeds (Nagoya, Jitokko and Goshiki-Shokoku). *Cp* carrier, derived from Jitokko. Homozygous for *Co*, *eb*, *s+* (plumage), *ld+* *W+* (skin color), *R* (rose comb), colored egg shell and *AlbB* (serum albumin). Maintained by intra-strain rotational crossing.

SOURCE: 33,

70 BLUE-EGG PEA-COMB STRAIN (P-OO)

CHARACT: Strain produced from an egg production population of Leghorn. Homozygous for the dominant white plumage (*I/I*), blue egg (*O/O*), pea comb (*P/P*, *r/r*), and yellow skin (*w/w*) genes.

SOURCE: 26, 27,

71 MACDONALD DWARF LINE

CHARACT: For identification of a possible new type of genetic dwarfism.

SOURCE: 18,

72 SASKATOON FAYOUMI LINE

CHARACT: Segregating for columbian and autosomal barred plumage, white and yellow skin, single and duplex comb. Maintained unselected since 1965.

SOURCE: 20,

73 SPELDERHOLT WHITE LEGHORN, *adw/adw*

CHARACT: An *adw* White Leghorn strain in which the *adw* gene (item 387) originated from the Cornell *adw* line in 1981. Hatchability and viability are good.

SOURCE: 37,

DISEASE CONTROL LINES AND STRAINS

74 RPRL LINE 61 (SPF)

CHARACT: Inbreeding coefficient of about .99. Histocompatible - wattle skin grafts. Cellular susceptibility to subgroup A, B and C leukosis viruses. Resistant to Marek's disease. Free of LL, MD, IBV, RE, NDV, AE, MG and SP. Blood typed at the *Ea-A*, *Ea-B*, *Ea-C*, *Ea-D*, *Ea-H*, *Ea-I*, *Ea-K*, *Ea-L* and *Ea-P* loci.

SOURCE: 152,

- 75 RPRL LINE 6₃ (SPF)**
CHARACT: Inbreeding coefficient of about .99. Cellular susceptibility to subgroup A, B and C leukosis viruses. Resistant to Marek's disease. Free of LL, MD, IBV, RE, NDV, AE, MG and SP. Blood typed at the *Ea-A*, *Ea-B*, *Ea-C*, *Ea-D*, *Ea-H*, *Ea-I*, *Ea-K*, *Ea-L* and *Ea-P* loci.
SOURCE: 152.
- 76 RPRL LINE 7₁ (SPF)**
CHARACT: Inbreeding coefficient of about .99. Resistant to infection by subgroup A leukosis viruses. Susceptible to Marek's disease. Free of LL, MD, IBV, RE, NDV, AE, MG and SP. Blood typed at the *Ea-A*, *Ea-B*, *Ea-C*, *Ea-D*, *Ea-H*, *Ea-I*, *Ea-K*, *Ea-L* and *Ea-P* loci.
SOURCE: 152.
- 77 RPRL LINE 7₂ (SPF)**
CHARACT: Inbreeding coefficient of about .99. Resistant to infection by subgroup A and B leukosis viruses. Susceptible to Marek's disease. Free of LL, MD, IBV, RE, NDV, AE, MG and SP. Blood typed at the *Ea-A*, *Ea-B*, *Ea-C*, *Ea-D*, *Ea-H*, *Ea-I*, *Ea-K*, *Ea-L* and *Ea-P* loci.
SOURCE: 152.
- 78 RPRL LINE 15₁ (SPF)**
CHARACT: Inbreeding coefficient of about .99. Segregating susceptibility to subgroup A, B and C leukosis viruses. Susceptible to lymphoid leukosis tumor formation. Susceptible to Marek's disease. Free of LL, MD, IBV, RE, NDV, AE, MG and SP. Blood typed at the *Ea-A*, *Ea-B*, *Ea-C*, *Ea-D*, *Ea-H*, *Ea-I*, *Ea-K*, *Ea-L* and *Ea-P* loci.
SOURCE: 152.
- 79 RPRL LINE 15₄ (SPF)**
CHARACT: Inbreeding coefficient of about .99. Segregating susceptibility to subgroup A, B and C leukosis viruses. Susceptible to lymphoid leukosis tumor formation. Susceptible to Marek's disease. Free of LL, MD, IBV, RE, NDV, AE, MG and SP. Blood typed for the *Ea-A*, *Ea-B*, *Ea-C*, *Ea-D*, *Ea-H*, *Ea-I*, *Ea-K*, *Ea-L* and *Ea-P* loci.
SOURCE: 152.
- 80 RPRL LINE 15_B (SPF)**
CHARACT: Inbreeding coefficient of about .95. Segregating susceptibility to subgroup A, B, D and E and resistance to subgroup G leukosis viruses. Free of LL, MD, IBV, RE, NDV, AE, MG and SP. Blood typed for the *Ea-A*, *Ea-B*, *Ea-C*, *Ea-D*, *Ea-H*, *Ea-I*, *Ea-K*, *Ea-L* and *Ea-P* loci.
SOURCE: 152.
- 81 RPRL LINE 15₅ (SPF)**
CHARACT: Inbreeding coefficient of about .99. Segregating susceptibility to subgroup A, B and C leukosis viruses. Susceptible to lymphoid leukosis tumor formation. Susceptible to Marek's disease. Free of LL, MD, IBV, RE, NDV, AE, MG and SP. Blood typed at the *Ea-A*, *Ea-B*, *Ea-C*, *Ea-D*, *Ea-H*, *Ea-I*, *Ea-K*, *Ea-L*, *Ea-P* and *Ea-R* loci.
SOURCE: 152.
- 82 RPRL LINE 100 (SPF)**
CHARACT: Susceptible to Marek's disease. Susceptible to lymphoid leukosis tumor formation. Free of LL, MD, IBV, RE, NDV, AE, MG and SP. Blood typed at the *Ea-A*, *Ea-B*, *Ea-C*, *Ea-D*, *Ea-H*, *Ea-I*, *Ea-K*, *Ea-L*, *Ea-P* and *Ea-R* loci.
SOURCE: 152.
- 83 RPRL LINE 100_B (SPF)**
CHARACT: Identical to RPRL Line 100 in origin (item
- 82). Maintained by repeated backcrossing to RPRL Line 7₂ (item 77). The dominant gene "tumor virus b⁺" (*Tv-B⁺*) is maintained in the line and mating to homozygous recessive females of RPRL Line 7₂. Free of LL, MD, IBV, RE, NDV, AE, MG and SP.
SOURCE: 152.
- 84 RPRL LINE 0 (SPF)**
CHARACT: Free of endogenous avian leukosis viral genes by DNA hybridization. Susceptible to infection by subgroup A, B, C and D avian leukosis viruses. Free of LL, MD, RE, NDV, MG and SP.
SOURCE: 152.
- 85 RPRL REASEHEATH LINE C (SPF)**
CHARACT: Highly inbred White Leghorn line which has been closed mated since the 1930's (mostly full-sib). Nearly isohistogenic, but males tend to reject female skin grafts, i.e., responsive to female histointensifiers. Resistant to subgroup A and E avian leukosis viruses and lacks natural group specific antigen of the avian leukosis viruses. Free of LL, MD, RE, NDV, MG and SP.
SOURCE: 152.
- 86 LETHBRIDGE RPRL LINE 15**
CHARACT: Susceptible to lymphoid leukosis tumor formation and to Marek's disease. From USDA Regional Poultry Research Laboratory, East Lansing, Michigan.
SOURCE: 5.
- 87 HOUGHTON LINE 6**
CHARACT: White Leghorn line closed since 1972, 5th generation since importation of hatching eggs from USDA Poultry Regional Research Laboratory, East Lansing, Michigan, USA. Coefficient of inbreeding 0.99. Susceptible to infection with lymphoid leukosis virus of A, B, C and D subgroups. Resistant to lymphoid leukosis tumor development and to Marek's disease. Histocompatible for skin grafting within and between families.
SOURCE: 48, 82.
- 88 HOUGHTON LINE 7**
CHARACT: White Leghorn line closed since 1972, 5th generation since importation of hatching eggs from USDA Regional Poultry Research Laboratory, East Lansing, Michigan, USA. Coefficient of inbreeding 0.99. Susceptible to Marek's disease and to infection with lymphoid leukosis virus of subgroup C. Resistant to infection with lymphoid leukosis virus of A, B, D and E subgroups. Histocompatible by skin grafting within family.
SOURCE: 48.
- 89 HOUGHTON LINE 15**
CHARACT: White Leghorn line closed since 1962, 15th generation since importation of hatching eggs from USDA Regional Poultry Research Laboratory, East Lansing, Michigan, USA. Coefficient of inbreeding 0.95. Susceptible to infection with lymphoid leukosis virus of A and C subgroups and segregating for B, D and E subgroups, and moderately susceptible to Marek's disease.
SOURCE: 48.
- 90 HOUGHTON LINE 5**
CHARACT: White Leghorn line derived from Houghton Line 15 (item 89). Has the same general characteristics as Line 15 except that its MCH type is B³.
SOURCE: 48.

91 HOUGHTON LINE 0

CHARACT: A White Leghorn line received from USDA Regional Laboratory, East Lansing, Michigan USA. It is susceptible to the A, B and C subgroups of avian leukosis viruses, and has no endogenous avian leukosis virus proviruses. This line is homozygous for *Ea-B²¹*.

SOURCE: 48,

92 HOUGHTON BROWN LEGHORN

CHARACT: Closed since 1962, 15th generation since import of hatching eggs from Poultry Research Centre, Edinburgh. Coefficient of inbreeding 0.50. Susceptible to infection with lymphoid leukosis virus of A, B, C and D subgroups, moderately susceptible to Marek's disease.

SOURCE: 48,

93 HOUGHTON REASEHEATH LINE C

CHARACT: Closed since 1961, after acquisition from Reaseheath. Coefficient of inbreeding 0.99. Susceptible to infection with lymphoid virus of B, C and D subgroups and resistant to A and E subgroups. Resistant to Marek's disease.

SOURCE: 48, 82,

94 CORNELL K-RESISTANT STRAIN

CHARACT: White Leghorn, closed flock, pedigree-bred for 34 years but randombred since 1971. Quite resistant to the avian leukosis complex following long-term selection to naturally occurring leukosis. Selected for egg production, egg size, medium body weight, and other economic traits. Hen-housed production to 500 days of age -- 225-230 eggs, egg weight - 60 gm, mature body weight - 1.8 kg.

SOURCE: 190,

95 CORNELL K-RESISTANT STRAIN (OTTAWA)

CHARACT: White Leghorn strain imported from Cornell in 1971. Presently maintained without selection. Quite resistant to the avian leukosis complex (Marek's disease) following long-term selection to naturally occurring leukosis.

SOURCE: 12,

96 CORNELL S-SUSCEPTIBLE STRAIN (OTTAWA)

CHARACT: White Leghorn strain imported from Cornell in 1971. Presently maintained without selection. High susceptibility to the leukosis complex (Marek's disease) following long-term selection to naturally occurring leukosis.

SOURCE: 12,

97 CORNELL JM-N STRAIN

CHARACT: A White Leghorn strain resistant to the JM isolate of Marek's disease virus. Derived from the Cornell Regional Randombred stock. Selected only for resistance to JM virus. Susceptibility of 4th generation chicks, based on mortality and/or lesions at eight weeks following intra-abdominal inoculation, was 4.0%. Maintained in specific pathogen-free environment and are therefore free of LL, MD, IBV, RE, NDV, AE, MG, MS, SP, and ILT. Also blood typed at the *Ea-A*, *Ea-B*, *Ea-C*, *Ea-D*, *Ea-H*, *Ea-I*, *Ea-K*, *Ea-L* and *Ea-P* loci.

SOURCE: 152,

98 CORNELL JM-P STRAIN

CHARACT: Susceptible to the JM isolate of Marek's disease virus. Derived from the Cornell Regional Randombred stock. Selected only for susceptibility to JM virus. Susceptibility of 4th generation chicks, based on mortality and/or lesions at eight weeks following intra-abdominal inoculation, was 96.0%. Maintained in specific pathogen-free environment and are therefore free of LL, MD, IBV, RE, NDV,

AE, MG, SP and ILT. Also blood typed at the *Ea-A*, *Ea-B*, *Ea-C*, *Ea-D*, *Ea-H*, *Ea-I*, *Ea-K*, *Ea-L* and *Ea-P* loci.

SOURCE: 152,

99 CORNELL N-2a STRAIN

CHARACT: Homozygous for B and C blood groups (*Ea-B²¹*/*Ea-B²¹*, *Ea-C²*/*Ea-C²*), highly resistant to Marek's disease virus. Maintained in strict isolation and free of all viral agents tested for. Have not been tested for paratuberculosis and astrovirus.

SOURCE: 192,

100 CORNELL P-2a STRAIN

CHARACT: Homozygous for B and C blood groups (*Ea-B¹⁹*/*Ea-B¹⁹*, *Ea-C²*/*Ea-C²*), highly susceptible to Marek's disease virus. Maintained in strict isolation and free of all viral agents tested for. Have not been tested for paratuberculosis and astrovirus.

SOURCE: 192,

101 CORNELL S-13 STRAIN

CHARACT: Homozygous for B blood group (*Ea-B¹³*/*Ea-B¹³*), highly susceptible to Marek's disease virus. This line was derived from the S-strain and has recently been characterized for the MHC locus. Maintained in lower security facility and known to be free of most avian viruses.

SOURCE: 192,

102 ARKANSAS ROUS SARCOMA REGRESSION STRAIN

CHARACT: Selected for five generations for tumor regression following formation after exposure to the Rous sarcoma virus. This strain was selected from the F₁ and F₂ crosses of White Leghorn and Giant Jungle Fowl.

SOURCE: 89,

103 ARKANSAS ROUS SARCOMA PROGRESSION STRAIN

CHARACT: Selected for five generations for tumor progression following formation after exposure to the Rous sarcoma virus. This strain was selected from the F₁ and F₂ crosses of White Leghorn and Giant Jungle Fowl.

SOURCE: 89,

104 SPAFAS RANDBRED COFAL NEGATIVE SPECIFIC PATHOGEN FREE STRAIN

CHARACT: Closed flock for 13 years. Originated from the Mount Hope Leghorn Strain.

SOURCE: 110,

105 LIVERPOOL SPF STRAIN

CHARACT: A closed chicken laying strain, originally formed from White Leghorn commercial hybrids, which is specific pathogen free for the following diseases; Newcastle disease, infectious bronchitis, infectious laryngotracheitis, epidemic tremor, Marek's disease, leukosis, all mycoplasmas, reoviruses and adenoviruses.

SOURCE: 47,

106 HOUGHTON RHODE ISLAND RED

CHARACT: Closed since 1961, 16th generation since import of hatching eggs from a single source, a commercial pedigree breeder. Selected for susceptibility to Marek's disease. Resistant to lymphoid leukosis virus of B and D subgroups and segregating for A and C subgroups.

SOURCE: 48,

107 HOUGHTON LIGHT SUSSEX

CHARACT: Closed since 1951, 17th generation since import of hatching eggs from a single source, a commercial pedigree breeder. Susceptible to *Eimeria* species, segregating for lymphoid leukosis virus A, B, C, D and E subgroups.

SOURCE: 48,

108 OTTAWA RESISTANT STRAIN 2R

CHARACT: White Leghorn strain formed from inbred lines that were derived from Ottawa Strains 2 and 4 (item 122) and were selected for resistance to Marek's disease and for high egg production.

SOURCE: 12,

109 OTTAWA RESISTANT STRAIN 3R

CHARACT: White Leghorn strain formed from inbred lines that were derived from Ottawa Strains 1 and 3 (item 122) and were selected for resistance to Marek's disease and high egg production.

SOURCE: 12,

110 OTTAWA RESISTANT STRAIN 8R

CHARACT: White Leghorn strain formed from inbred lines that were derived from Ottawa Strains 8 and 9 (item 124) and were selected for resistance to Marek's disease and for high egg production.

SOURCE: 12,

111 ONTARIO LINE 2 - SPF

CHARACT: A specific pathogen free White Leghorn line.

SOURCE: 13,

112 NIBS LINE M - SPF POPULATION

CHARACT: White Leghorn line maintained for 16 years by rotation system using 8 flocks. Segregating for *gs* antigen. Two sublines have been maintained, one line, WL-M/O, with cellular susceptibility to subgroups A, B, C, D and E, and the other line, WL-M/bc, resistant to subgroups B and E leukosis viruses. Free of LL, ND, AE, ILT, RE, Reo, Adeno, Avian parainfluenza, FP, IB, and IBD viruses, Hp, Sp, Mg, Ms, Pullorum disease and Coccidiosis.

SOURCE: 34,

113 NIBS LINE S - SPF POPULATION

CHARACT: White Leghorn line originated from Line M (item 112). Maintained as randombred in closed colony. Free of LL, ND, AE, ILT, RE, Reo, Adeno, Avian influenza, Avian parainfluenza, FP, IB and IBD viruses, Hp, Sp, Mg, Ms, Pullorum disease and Coccidiosis.

SOURCE: 34,

114 IOWA LINE W

CHARACT: Partially inbred, heavy-breed line. Originated from a Rhode Island Red X Barred Plymouth Rock cross at the Welp breeding farm. Cellular susceptibility to subgroups A, B and C Rous sarcoma viruses.

SOURCE: 123,

115 EXPERIMENTAL LINE G

CHARACT: A White Leghorn line which originated from *inter se* matings of a commercial hybrid strain. Has been a closed line since 1965 with pedigree selection for resistance or susceptibility to leukosis virus infection (subgroups A and B). Susceptible subline nearly homozygous susceptible to leukosis infection and resistant subline homozygous resistant against leukosis infection. Average hen housed egg

production, 190 eggs; average egg weight, 53 gm and mature body weight, 1.8 kg.

SOURCE: 29,

116 EXPERIMENTAL LINE M

CHARACT: A White Leghorn line which originated from an import of Cashman Leghorn. Has been a closed line since 1968 with pedigree selection for resistance or susceptibility to leukosis virus infection (subgroups A and B). Susceptible subline nearly homozygous susceptible to leukosis infection and resistant subline homozygous resistant against leukosis infection. Average hen housed egg production, 200 eggs; average egg weight, 58 gm and mature body weight, 2.1 kg.

SOURCE: 29,

117 EXPERIMENTAL LINE R

CHARACT: A White Leghorn line which originated from a hatching egg importation of Cornell K line. Has been a closed line since 1966 with pedigree selection for resistance or susceptibility to leukosis virus infection (subgroups A and B). Susceptible sub-line nearly homozygous susceptible to leukosis infection and resistant sub-line homozygous resistant against leukosis infection. Average hen housed egg production, 190 eggs; average egg weight, 57 g and mature body weight, 1.9 kg.

SOURCE: 29,

EGG PRODUCTIVITY STRAINS

118 WHITE LEGHORN EGG STRAINS

CHARACT: Three White Leghorn strains being used in a practical egg production breeding program to produce a three-way cross. They are being selected by reciprocal recurrent selection for cross-performance.

SOURCE: 43,

119 EXPERIMENTAL LINE LZ

CHARACT: A White Leghorn line originating from the Kathmann Breeding Farm, Calvesloge, F.R. Germany. Has been a closed line since 1965. These birds carry the sex-linked dwarfism gene (item 388) which spontaneously mutated in the commercial breeding population. Average hen housed egg production 200 eggs; average egg weight, 56 g and mature body weight, 1.3 kg.

SOURCE: 29,

120 DAHLEM NAKED DWARF BROWN EGG LINE

CHARACT: The naked neck (*Na*) (item 417) and dwarf (*dw*) (item 388) genes were transferred into a high yielding commercial medium sized brown egg laying stock (RIR) by upgrading. The line is index selected for egg numbers and egg weight. The 40 weeks performance data is 70 eggs per hen housed, 55 g average egg weight and 1.6 kg body weight.

SOURCE: 30,

121 DAHLEM NAKED DWARF WHITE EGG LINE

CHARACT: The naked neck (*Na*) (item 417) and dwarf (*dw*) (item 388) genes were transferred into a high yielding commercial small sized white egg laying stock (WL) by upgrading. The line is index selected for egg numbers and egg weight. The 40 weeks performance data is 90 eggs per hen housed, 54 g average egg weight and 1.15 kg body weight.

SOURCE: 30,

122 OTTAWA SELECTED STRAINS 1 AND 3

CHARACT: White Leghorn strain 3 has been selected for high egg production from 1950 to date (except two generations, 1969 and 1970 when it was randorbred). In 1971 it was divided into 2 strains (Strains 1 and 3), and both were put under selection for high production.

SOURCE: 12,

123 OTTAWA SELECTED STRAINS 2 AND 4

CHARACT: White Leghorn strain 4 was formed in 1951 from 7 Canadian Leghorn strains, and was selected for high egg production since. In 1969, Strain 4 was divided into two strains (Strains 2 and 4), and both were continued under selection for high egg production.

SOURCE: 12,

124 OTTAWA SELECTED STRAINS 8 AND 9

CHARACT: White Leghorn strains 8 and 9 were derived from Strain 7 (item 5) in 1969. They have been selected for high egg production since.

SOURCE: 12,

125 DAVIS LINE UCD-40

CHARACT: A White Leghorn strain selected for egg production from 1932 to date. Inbreeding calculated to average about 30%.

SOURCE: 91,

126 DAVIS DOUBLE YOLK LINE UCD-48

CHARACT: A White Leghorn strain selected for high incidence of double-yolked eggs. Lays 30 double-yolked eggs by 40 weeks of age. Derived from UC-Line 40 (item 125).

SOURCE: 91,

127 WISCONSIN NEW HAMPSHIRE LINE

CHARACT: A closed flock, pedigree bred strain of New Hampshires which has been selected for egg numbers and viability since 1943 using 2-6 sires per generations.

SOURCE: 255,

128 WISCONSIN INBRED ANCONA LINE

CHARACT: This line is selected for egg numbers and viability. It was formed from strains which were bred as separate lines from 1948-1963. In 1963 these lines were combined and bred as a single line, usually one sire per generation. It exhibits a high incidence of fraying on the chick primary and secondary flight feathers, presumably due to a higher zinc requirement. For each generation (annual) it has been typed since 1971.

SOURCE: 255,

129 WISCONSIN RESEARCH LEGHORNS

CHARACT: A pedigree bred strain of Single Comb White Leghorns, which has been selected for egg numbers and viability. This strain has been a closed flock since 1948, using 10-14 sires per generation.

SOURCE: 255,

130 WISCONSIN LINE UW-HN

CHARACT: This White Leghorn line is of H & N origin and was bred as a single sire flock from 1949 until 1972. It has been carried as two sub-lines since that time. This line has been blood typed since 1971 and it carries the *t* gene for tardy feathering (item 424) at low frequency.

SOURCE: 255,

131 WISCONSIN LINES UW-6X and UW-Sp2

CHARACT: Two White Leghorn sublines developed from

eggs obtained from Spruceleight Farm, Brantford, Ontario, Canada in 1950. Each subline bred as a single sire flock since 1950. This strain bred at Spruceleight Farm as a closed flock and originated from 2000 hatching eggs (Wyckoff strain) imported in 1919. Has been blood typed since 1971.

SOURCE: 255,

132 UPPSALA LINE N

CHARACT: Derived from Line C (item 7) in 1974 (F_4 generation). Selected for number of eggs in the period 20-42 weeks of age.

SOURCE: 45,

133 UPPSALA LINE E

CHARACT: Derived from Line C (item 7) in 1974 (F_4 generation). Selected for egg weight in the period 20-42 weeks of age.

SOURCE: 45,

134 UPPSALA LINE I_1

CHARACT: Derived from Line C (item 7) in 1974 (F_4 generation). Selected for an index of number of eggs and egg weight.

SOURCE: 45,

135 UPPSALA LINE I_2

CHARACT: Derived from Line C (item 7) in 1974 (F_4 generation). Selected for an index number of eggs and egg weight. Replicate of Line I_2 (item 134).

SOURCE: 45,

136 UPPSALA LINE Ec_1

CHARACT: Derived from a base population formed by crossing 10 parental strains of White Leghorn type according to a polyallelic system (males from strains No. 1-9 mated to females from strains No. 1-10). Mass selection for number of eggs and shell strength in 1972 (F_2) followed by random mating until 1978. From that year selected for an economic index based on egg mass, food conversion and shell strength.

SOURCE: 45,

137 UPPSALA LINE Ec_2

CHARACT: Derived from a Danish White Leghorn line imported to Sweden in 1974. Random mating until 1978. From that year selected for an economic index based on egg mass, food conversion and shell strength.

SOURCE: 45,

138 FAVRHOLM: HOME GROWN DIET STRAIN

CHARACT: A White Leghorn stock derived from two commercial lines in 1972; after which it was selected for improved egg laying traits under a feeding regimes in which diets were composed from barley, alfalfa, vitamins, and minerals.

SOURCE: 22,

139 DESCHAMBAULT LEGHORN LINE 3

CHARACT: Derived from Macdonald White Leghorn. Closed flock since 1956. Under pure line selection for egg numbers.

SOURCE: 19,

140 DESCHAMBAULT LEGHORN LINE 5

CHARACT: Commercial origin. Closed flock since 1958. Under pure line selection for egg numbers.

SOURCE: 19,

141 DESCHAMBAULT LEGHORN LINE 8

CHARACT: Derived from Saskatchewan White Leghorn. Closed flock since 1955. Under pure line selection for egg numbers.

SOURCE: 19,

142 DESCHAMBAULT LEGHORN LINE 9

CHARACT: Commercial origin. Not related to Line 5 (item 140). Closed flock since 1956. Under pure line selection for egg size.

SOURCE: 19,

143 SINGLE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE STRAIN (M-22)

CHARACT: Reserve genetic pool of a former egg production strain. Selected for brown colored egg. Homozygous for recessive white plumage (*c/c*, *i⁺ j⁺*, *S/S*), single comb and yellow skin (*w/w*).

SOURCE: 26, 27,

144 SYNTHETIC BROWN EGG STRAIN (M-33)

CHARACT: Reserve genetic pool of a former egg population obtained from crosses with the French Marans breed and selected for dark brown egg. Homozygous for a single comb and yellow skin (*w/w*).

SOURCE: 26, 27,

BODY WEIGHT STRAINS

145 OTTAWA SELECTED MEAT STRAIN

CHARACT: Derived from three lines which had been selected from the Ottawa meat control (item 8) base for high 56-day body weight over the period of 1958 to 1973. These three lines were pooled in 1974 by diallele crossing and have been randombred since then.

SOURCE: 12,

146 OTTAWA BROILER DAM STRAINS 31 & 32

CHARACT: Derived from Broiler Dam Control strain 30 (item 9). Both are being selected for high body weight, feed efficiency and egg production.

SOURCE: 12,

147 OTTAWA BROILER SIRE STRAINS 21 & 22

CHARACT: Derived from Broiler Sire Control strain 20 (item 10). Both are being selected for high body weight and low fat.

SOURCE: 12,

148 OTTAWA BROILER SIRE STRAINS 23 & 24

CHARACT: Derived from Broiler Sire Control strain 20 (item 10). Both are being selected for high body weight and feed efficiency.

SOURCE: 12,

149 OTTAWA BROILER SIRE STRAINS 25 & 26

CHARACT: Derived from Broiler Sire Control strain 20 (item 10). Both are being selected for high body weight, low fat and feed efficiency.

SOURCE: 12,

150 TRURO MEAT STRAIN

CHARACT: Broiler breeder female line, sex-linked recessive dwarf (*dw*) (item 388), derived from Peel's. Selected for egg size and egg numbers.

SOURCE: 10,

151 BRESSE-PILE HIGH BODY WEIGHT STRAIN

CHARACT: Selected from the former Bresse-Pile control strain for high body weight (about 1250 g at 9 weeks of age). Homozygous for the *l* and *r⁺* genes, single comb and white skin.

SOURCE: 27,

152 BRESSE-PILE LOW BODY WEIGHT STRAIN

CHARACT: Selected from the former Bresse-Pile control strain for low body weight (about 550 g at 9 weeks of age).

SOURCE: 27,

153 VIRGINIA BODY WEIGHT STRAINS

CHARACT: Two strains, one selected for high and the other for low eight week juvenile body weight. These strains originated in 1957 from crosses of inbred White Rocks, and now differ by seven standard deviations.

SOURCE: 247,

154 SPELDERHOLT BODY WEIGHT REFERENCE STRAIN

CHARACT: Derived in 1976 from three commercial broiler sire strains; thereafter selected for six week body weight.

SOURCE: 37,

155 SPELDERHOLT FEED CONVERSION STRAIN

CHARACT: Derived from the Reference strain (item 154) and selected for individual feed conversion from three to six weeks of age.

SOURCE: 37,

156 NOUZILLY FAT LINE

CHARACT: A synthetic experimental strain, mostly of White Plymouth Rock origin, selected for high abdominal fat/body weight ratio.

SOURCE: 28,

157 NOUZILLY LEAN LINE

CHARACT: A synthetic experimental strain, same origin as the Nouzilly Fat Line (item 156), selected for low abdominal fat/body weight ratio. This line now has 2 to 3 times less fat than the companion fat line (item 156) at nine weeks of age.

SOURCE: 28,

158 STRYNO FCR-LOW PROTEIN LINE

CHARACT: A White Cornish line selected since 1979 for low food conversion ratio while being fed a low-protein diet. Same origin as item 159.

SOURCE: 22,

159 STRYNO FCR-NORMAL PROTEIN LINE

CHARACT: A White Cornish line selected since 1979 for low-food conversion ratio while being fed a normal diet. Same origin as item 158.

SOURCE: 22,

160 BRWINOW MEAT TYPE STRAIN

CHARACT: Synthetic strain derived from crosses between dominant White Cornish, White Cornish, White Leghorn and Rhode Island Red. This strain started in 1962. It is maintained as a closed flock, pedigree mated using 30 males and about 300 females per generation. Selected for conformation especially for breast angle. Eight week body weights are 1.4-1.7 kg for males and 1.2-1.4 kg for females, according to the line. Homozygous for the *I* gene and the genes for rapid feathering (k^+ , T^+). Moderately resistant to Marek's disease.

SOURCE: 39,

161 UPPSALA LINE I_H

CHARACT: Derived from Line I_J (item 134) and Line I_J (item 135) in 1978. Selected for protein utilization in a feed (H) with a fairly high protein content (about 16%).

SOURCE: 45,

162 UPPSALA LINE I_L

CHARACT: Derived from Line I_J (item 134) and Line I_J (item 135) in 1978. Selected for protein utilization in a feed (L) with a fairly low protein content (about 13%).

SOURCE: 45,

163 UPPSALA LINE R_L

CHARACT: A Rhode Island Red line selected for protein utilization in a feed (L) with a fairly low protein content (about 13%) since 1978.

SOURCE: 45,

164 UPPSALA LINE R_L-

CHARACT: A Rhode Island Red line selected for protein utilization in a feed (L-) with a very low protein content (about 11%) since 1978.

SOURCE: 45,

HISTOCOMPATABILITY LINES

165 FAVRHOLM MHC LINES

CHARACT: Three White Leghorn lines derived from the Scandinavian Control population (item 7), outbred and segregating on respectively $Ea-B^{15}|Ea-B^{19}$, $Ea-B^{15}|Ea-B^{21}$ and $Ea-B^{19}|Ea-B^{21}$.

SOURCE: 22,

166 WELLCOME MHC LINE B¹⁴

CHARACT: A White Leghorn line. Homozygous for MHC type $Ea-B^{14}$. This line is divided into four congenic sublines each homozygous for a combination of the immunoglobulin allotypes IgG^a , IgG^s , IgM^a and IgM^b . The four sublines are therefore: IgG^a , IgM^a ; IgG^s , IgM^b ; IgG^a , IgM^b ; IgG^s , IgM^a .

SOURCE: 48,

167 PRAGUE LINE CB

CHARACT: A White Leghorn line that originated from Reaseheath line C in 1964 as a syngeneic line with haplotype B^{12} . Congenic with line CC (item 168) and is resistant to progressive growth of RSV-induced tumors.

SOURCE: 1, 21,

168 PRAGUE LINE CC

CHARACT: A White Leghorn line that originated from

Reaseheath line C in 1964 as a syngeneic line with haplotype B^4 . Congenic with line CB (item 167) and is susceptible to progressive growth of RSV-induced tumors.

SOURCE: 1, 21,

169 PRAGUE LINE CB.I-B7

CHARACT: A White Leghorn line that arose by transfer of the B^7 haplotype of the IC line to the CB line. Congenic to the CB line (item 167) and intermediate in the response to RSV challenge.

SOURCE: 1, 21,

170 PRAGUE RECOMBINANT LINE CB.R1

CHARACT: A White Leghorn line that arose on the basis of a recombinant observed in the progeny of a (CB X CC) X WB cross. The recombinant B-haplotype is B^{12r1} ($B-F^{12}$, $B-G^4$), is homogeneous in erythrocyte and transplantation antigens and is resistant to RSV challenge.

SOURCE: 21,

171 PRAGUE RECOMBINANT LINE CC.R1

CHARACT: A White Leghorn line that arose on the basis of a recombinant observed in the progeny of a (CB X CC) X WB cross. The recombinant B-haplotype is B^{4r1} ($B-F^4$, $B-G^{12}$), and is homogeneous in erythrocyte and transplantation antigens and is susceptible to RSV challenge.

SOURCE: 21,

172 PRAGUE RECOMBINANT LINE CC.R2

CHARACT: A White Leghorn line that arose on the basis of a recombinant observed in the progeny of a (CC X CB.I-B7) X CB cross. The recombinant B-haplotype is B^{4r2} ($B-F^4$, $B-G^7$). This is homogeneous in erythrocyte and transplantation antigens and is susceptible to RSV challenge.

SOURCE: 21,

173 PRAGUE LINE WA

CHARACT: A Cuckoo Leghorn line which originated from the Reaseheath WA line in 1962. Carries the B^9 haplotype and is congenic in the *B* locus with line WB (item 174). Differs in its response to RSV challenge from that of line WB.

SOURCE: 21,

174 PRAGUE LINE WB

CHARACT: A Cuckoo Leghorn line which originated from the Reaseheath WA line in 1964. Carries the B^{15} haplotype and is congenic in the *B* locus with line WA (item 173). Differs in its response to RSV challenge from that of line WA.

SOURCE: 21,

175 PRAGUE LINE IA

CHARACT: A White Leghorn line which originated from the Reaseheath IA line in 1964. Carries the B^7 haplotype and is congenic with line IC (item 176) in the A blood group ($Ea-A^{13}|Ea-A^{13}$).

SOURCE: 21,

176 PRAGUE LINE IC

CHARACT: A White Leghorn line which originated from the Reaseheath IA line in 1966. Carries the B^7 haplotype and is congenic with line IA (item 175) in the A blood group ($Ea-A^{14}|Ea-A^{14}$).

SOURCE: 21,

177 PRAGUE LINE M

CHARACT: A Black Minorca line developed in 1963. Carries the B^{21} haplotype and is divided into two sublines differing at the $Ea-A$ system. Subline M5 is $Ea-A^3$ and M6 is $Ea-A^6$.
SOURCE: 21,

178 DAVIS LINE UCD-003

CHARACT: An inbred White Leghorn base line, full sib bred since 1956, congenic with 14 lines at the B-blood group system (MHC).
SOURCE: 91, 192,

179 DAVIS LINE UCD-104

CHARACT: A Ceylonese Jungle Fowl x Red Jungle Fowl cross line congenic to line UCD-003 (item 178) through five backcross generations.
SOURCE: 91,

180 DAVIS LINE UCD-253

CHARACT: A White Leghorn inbred line congenic to line UCD-003 (item 178) through five backcross generations followed by one intercrossing and three randombred generations. Carries the B^{18} haplotype.
SOURCE: 91,

181 DAVIS LINE UCD-254

CHARACT: A White Leghorn inbred line congenic to line UCD-003 (item 178) through five backcross generations followed by one intercrossing and three randombred generations. Carries the B^{15} haplotype.
SOURCE: 91,

182 DAVIS LINE UCD-312

CHARACT: A New Hampshire inbred line congenic to line UCD-003 (item 178) through five backcross generations followed by one intercrossing and four randombred generations. Carries the B^{24} haplotype.
SOURCE: 91,

183 DAVIS LINE UCD-313

CHARACT: A White Leghorn inbred line congenic to line UCD-003 (item 178) through two backcross generations. Carries the B^3 haplotype.
SOURCE: 91,

184 DAVIS LINE UCD-314

CHARACT: A commercial Hy-Line White Leghorn line congenic to line UCD-003 (item 178) through three backcross generations. Carries the B^{21} haplotype.
SOURCE: 91,

185 DAVIS LINE UCD-316

CHARACT: A Wisconsin New Hampshire inbred line congenic to line UCD-003 (item 178) through five backcross generations followed by one intercrossing and two randombred generations.
SOURCE: 91,

186 DAVIS LINE UCD-330

CHARACT: An Australorp inbred line congenic to line UCD-003 (item 178) through five backcross generations followed by one intercrossing and four randombred generations. Carries the B^{21} haplotype.
SOURCE: 91,

187 DAVIS LINE UCD-331

CHARACT: A dwarf White Leghorn line congenic to line

UCD-003 (item 178) through five backcross generations followed by one intercrossing and four randombred generations. Carries the B^4 haplotype.
SOURCE: 91,

188 DAVIS LINE UCD-333

CHARACT: A Red Jungle Fowl inbred line congenic to line UCD-003 (item 178) through five backcrosses followed by one intercrossing and two randombred.
SOURCE: 91,

189 DAVIS LINE UCD-335

CHARACT: A commercial Richardson Mt. Hope White Leghorn line congenic to line UCD-003 (item 178) through five backcross generations followed by one intercrossing and four randombred generations. Carries the B^{19} haplotype.
SOURCE: 91,

190 DAVIS LINE UCD-336

CHARACT: A Red Jungle Fowl inbred line congenic to line UCD-003 (item 178) through five backcross generations followed by one intercrossing and four randombred generations. Carries the B^{21} -like haplotype.
SOURCE: 91,

191 DAVIS LINE UCD-342

CHARACT: A Ceylonese Jungle Fowl X Red Jungle Fowl cross line congenic to line UCD-003 (item 178) through five backcross generations followed by one intercrossing.
SOURCE: 91,

192 DAVIS LINE UCD-396

CHARACT: A New Hampshire X White Leghorn Synthetic inbred line congenic to line UCD-003 (item 178) through five backcross generations followed by one intercrossing and two randombred generations.
SOURCE: 91,

193 IOWA LINE GH

CHARACT: White Leghorn line of about 90% inbred. This line used extensively in skin transplantation. Segregates at $Ea-B$ and $Ea-C$ blood group loci. Originally a commercial line developed by Ghostley Poultry Breeders.
SOURCE: 123,

194 IOWA LINE HN

CHARACT: White Leghorn line of about 95% inbred. Has been used for skin grafting. Segregates at $Ea-B$ blood group locus. Obtained as a "pure" Kimber line before strain-crossing era.
SOURCE: 123,

FERTILITY STRAINS**195 FERTILITY OF FROZEN SEMEN STRAIN**

CHARACT: A meat-type strain has been selected for over six generations for increased fertility of frozen semen. When tested against the control line following the third generation, the selected line showed significant improvement over the control in duration of fertility, percent fertility to eight days, percent hens fertile and percent fertility during the duration of fertility. Heritability of this trait was calculated to be about 0.12.
REF: Poultry Science 56:1168-1177, 1977.
SOURCE: 18,

196 MACDONALD MEAT-TYPE CONTROLS
CHARACT: An unselected meat-type strain maintained as a control for the frozen semen strain (item 195).
SOURCE: 18,

204 MUSCULAR DYSTROPHY STRAIN (*am/am*)
CHARACT: White Leghorn X New Hampshire base, homozygous for the *am* gene. Originated from the University of Connecticut.
SOURCE: 16, 20,

PHYSIOLOGICAL STRAINS

197 MUSCULAR DYSTROPHIC STRAIN 307 (NEW HAMPSHIRE)
CHARACT: Started in 1958 and maintained as a closed flock. The breast muscle is atrophied and has a high fat content in this strain.
REF: American Journal of Pathology 70:273-276, 1973.
SOURCE: 92,

205 MUSCULAR DYSTROPHY STRAIN (*Am⁺ am, am/am*)
CHARACT: White Leghorn X New Hampshire base (item 204) backcrossing to New Hampshire to provide segregation of the mutant (*am*) and normal (*Am⁺*) alleles. Derived from University of Connecticut stock.
SOURCE: 20,

198 MUSCULAR DYSTROPHIC STRAIN 413 (NEW HAMPSHIRE)
CHARACT: Started in 1972 by crossing original dystrophic strain 304 with an external strain of randombred New Hampshire hens. The F₂ generation from this cross produced both the homozygous dystrophic strain 413 and a normal strain 412 (item 199) which is available as a control. Strain 413 (dystrophic) is selected for early onset, i.e. inability to rise from a prone position.
REF: Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences 317:224-246, 1979.
SOURCE: 92,

206 HYPERURICEMIC AND ARTICULAR GOUT STRAIN (HUA)
CHARACT: A closed pedigreed stock, selected for high levels of uric acid in blood plasma at six months of age. The uric acid level for six-month old males is 19.8 mg % and for seven and one-half month old females is 14.4 mg %. This stock is homozygous for the *dw* gene (item 388).
REF: American Journal of Physiology 223:525-530, 1972.
SOURCE: 188,

199 NORMAL STRAIN 412 (NEW HAMPSHIRE)
CHARACT: Origin similar to strain 413 (item 198) and used as a control for dystrophic strain 413.
SOURCE: 92,

207 LOW UREMIC AND ARTICULAR GOUT STRAIN (LUA)
CHARACT: The strain was developed as a control within the HUA stock (item 206) simply by selecting, starting with a random mating in 1969, for low rather than high levels of uric acid. Full pedigree mating was started in 1970. When fed diets high in protein (60% or more) none develop articular gout. The uric acid level for six-month old males is 7.2 mg % and for seven and one-half-month old females is 5.0 mg %. This stock is homozygous for the *dw* gene (item 388).
REF: American Journal of Physiology 223:525-530, 1972.
SOURCE: 188,

200 MUSCULAR DYSTROPHIC STRAIN 433 (WHITE LEGHORN)
CHARACT: Produced by crossing original dystrophic New Hampshire Strain 394 with White Leghorn Davis Line UCD-3 (item 178) followed by five generations of back crosses onto inbred strain UCD-3 (item 178). Davis Line UCD-3 serves as a normal control for this line.
REF: Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences 317:224-246, 1979.
SOURCE: 92,

208 CORNELL OBESE STRAIN (OS)
CHARACT: A pedigree bred White Leghorn obese strain which is characterized by changes in phenotype due to a decrease in thyroxine, histological damage to the thyroid gland and the presence in the serum of antibodies to thyroglobulin. About 88% of the males and 93% of the females show the phenotypic evidence of hypothyroidism.
SOURCE: 190,

201 NIBS LINE NH-413-MUSCULAR DYSTROPHIC
CHARACT: Muscular dystrophic New Hampshire line obtained from University of California Davis in 1976. Maintained as randombred in closed colony.
SOURCE: 34,

209 INNSBRUCK OBESE STRAIN (OS)
CHARACT: Obtained in 1970 from stock developed by R.K. Cole (item 208). Has been maintained as a randombred in closed colony with the selection for the autoantibodies against thyroglobulin. In 1982 divided into sublines with *B¹*, *B^{1/3}* and *B^{1/3}* haplotypes respectively. The disease, spontaneously arising thyroiditis, resembles the human Hashimoto's disease.
SOURCE: 2,

202 NIBS LINE NH-412
CHARACT: New Hampshire line obtained from University of California Davis in 1976. Maintained as randombred in closed colony. Control line for NIBS Line NH-413 (item 201).
SOURCE: 34,

210 DELAYED AMELANOSIS LINE (DAM LINE)
CHARACT: A line of chickens which is characterized by a high incidence of delayed-appearing feather amelanosis (item 448) and blindness (item 353) and low incidence of autoimmune thyroiditis (item 358) and feathering defect (item 426). The line originated from matings of normal males and two unrelated amelanotic females. The incidence of amelanosis in the F₂ generation was 5%. Three additional generations of DAM X DAM matings increased the incidence to 85.6%. In addition, 39.6% of the amelanotics are blind, a trait never observed in the pigmented birds of this line.
SOURCE: 144,

203 NIBS LINE GSN/2am
CHARACT: Muscular dystrophic line which was developed by the introduction of the *am* gene from the muscular dystrophic strain 413 (item 198) to the GSN/2 strain (item 29). Grading to the GSN/2 strain (cross-intercross) was carried out five times. Seems to be fixed for most blood group loci by immune sera but not identified.
SOURCE: 34,

FREE RANGE STRAINS

211 DOUBLE OVIDUCT LINE

CHARACT: A closed flock in which about 96% of the females possess a persistent right oviduct. Seventy-four percent have both a complete left and right oviduct, however in 10% of them the right one is nonfunctional due to constriction at the isthmus-magnum junction. Another 22% have an incomplete right oviduct, missing the center section.

SOURCE: 255,

212 EGG-SHELL QUALITY LINES

CHARACT: Two White Leghorn lines which have been divergently selected for thick- and thin-shells. These lines show significant differences in the amount of shell deposited as measured by percent shell, shell thickness, specific gravity, and resistance to breakage. The differences in eggshell quality are due to different rates of shell deposition.

SOURCE: 132,

213 RHODE ISLAND RED STRAIN (R⁺)

CHARACT: A Rhode Island Red strain that has been selected for high residual feed consumption of adult birds.

SOURCE: 24,

214 RHODE ISLAND RED STRAIN (R⁻)

CHARACT: A Rhode Island Red strain that has been selected for low residual feed consumption of adult birds.

SOURCE: 24,

215 VIRGINIA ANTIBODY STRAINS

CHARACT: Lines of White Leghorns, originating from the Cornell Randombred population, which have undergone over 10 generations of divergent selection for antibody response 5 days after receiving sheep red blood cell antigen(s).

SOURCE: 247,

216 FERAL BANTAM

CHARACT: A specialized research strain initiated in 1965 by allowing free-choice mating between Red Junglefowl and pedigree bantams of several varieties including Rhode Island Red, Silver Duckwing Old English Game, Cochins, Sebrights and Mille-Fleurs. Since 1968, two lines have been established: (1) a control line is propagated as 40 sires mass mated to 40 females annually; (2) cohorts of 20-80 birds from the control line are periodically released into selected barnyard and/or bottomland hardwood swamp forest habitats of the southeast. The last 5% of all birds to survive from each of these releases are retrapped and returned to captivity where they are used as a mass-mated "survivors" line. Comparisons of these two lines are used to infer the effects of natural selection from factors such as predators, parasites, climate and disease. These birds are also used to monitor the biological availability of radionuclides and other environmental contaminants under natural conditions.

SOURCE: 238,

217 PARTRIDGE POLISH GREENLEG STRAIN

CHARACT: This is the only existing Polish native breed of chicken. It is a rather medium size bird with single comb, pigmented skin, reseda green legs and a plumage pattern resembling that of the Red Jungle Fowl. Its important advantages are resistance to low environmental temperatures and ability to find food on the run. Adaptation of the breed to primitive conditions has mainly developed during many generations of natural selection, when living in severe environment of extensive farming. The breed transmits its advantageous traits when crossed with other breeds or strains.

SOURCE: 40,

JAPANESE QUAIL

(*Coturnix coturnix japonica*)

RANDOBMBRED CONTROL STRAINS

218 ATHENS RANDOBMBRED CONTROL

CHARACT: This randombred control quail population was developed in 1963. It is maintained on a pedigree basis with 120 individual paired matings. The white egg-shell color gene is carried in this population.
SOURCE: 114,

219 EDMONTON LINE 101

CHARACT: A randombred, wild-type plumage, quail population.
SOURCE: 6,

220 DAVIS LINE 908

CHARACT: A randombred control strain derived from a cross of an imported Japanese strain with a strain from Taiwan.
SOURCE: 91,

221 OHIO RANDOBMBRED CONTROL

CHARACT: A randombred control strain which originated from crosses between the Athens randombred control (item 218), Athens white egg strain and a Wisconsin strain. This strain has been maintained for nine generations with 60 males mated to 250 - 300 females.
SOURCE: 208,

222 VPI RANDOBMBRED

CHARACT: This randombred control population originated in 1966 with parental stock obtained from Auburn University. Birds are average body size and lay pigmented eggs.
SOURCE: 246,

223 WFM/Nga STRAIN

CHARACT: Originated from wild Japanese quail captured at the foot of Mt. Fuji in 1965-1970 and domesticated at the National Institute of Genetics (Mishima, Japan) and then transferred to Laboratory of Animal Genetics, Nagoya University in 1981. Mating system: intra-strain rotational crossings.
SOURCE: 35,

BODY WEIGHT STRAINS

224 ATHENS P-LINE

CHARACT: This strain has been selected for 70 generations for increased 4-week body weight. It is currently approximately 150% larger than the base population from which it was derived.
SOURCE: 114,

225 ATHENS T-LINE

CHARACT: This strain has been selected for 70 generations under a low protein and thiouracil stress diet for increased 4-week body weight. This population is resistant to the growth depressing affect of up to 0.2% thiouracil.
SOURCE: 114,

226 DESCHAMBAULT WILD-TYPE FEMALE LINE

CHARACT: Commercial origin. Under mass selection for body weight at six weeks of age. Wild-type plumage.
SOURCE: 19,

227 DESCHAMBAULT BROWN FEMALE LINE

CHARACT: Commercial origin, from the same stock as wild-type female line (item 226). Under mass selection for body weight at six weeks of age. Brown plumage.
SOURCE: 19,

228 DESCHAMBAULT WILD-TYPE MALE LINE

CHARACT: Commercial origin, not related to Deschambault female lines (item 226). Under mass selection for body weight at six weeks of age. Wild-type plumage.
SOURCE: 19,

229 OHIO HW & LW LINES

CHARACT: Long-term lines divergently mass selected from randombred control (item 221) for 4-week body weight. Presently in 13th generation of selection. Body weight of HW line is approximately double that of the LW line. Lines are maintained with 36 pairs of parents.
SOURCE: 208,

230 GEORGIA GIANT BROILER QUAIL-BREEDER LINES

CHARACT: Male and female lines for the production of the Georgia giant broiler quail (item 231). Wild-type plumage color.
SOURCE: 118,

231 GEORGIA GIANT BROILER QUAIL

CHARACT: The progeny from crossing male and female lines selected for giant body size (item 230). Average mature body weight is 10.5 oz. Wild-type plumage color.
SOURCE: 118,

232 GIANT PHARAOH QUAIL

CHARACT: A wild-type plumage color strain of quail selected for large size.
SOURCE: 257,

233 GIANT WHITE BROILER QUAIL

CHARACT: A white plumage color strain of quail selected for large size.
SOURCE: 257,

EGG SHELL COLOR STRAINS

234 NIBS LINE WE

CHARACT: A randombred white egg-shell strain established in 1972.
SOURCE: 34,

235 UBC-WE (WHITE EGG) LINE

CHARACT: Autosomal recessive white egg-shell strain. Acquired from University of Saskatchewan in 1983. Closed flock bred, 3 generations per year.
SOURCE: 7,

DISEASE CONTROL STRAIN**236 BRWINOW JAPANESE QUAIL**

CHARACT: Closed since 1973. Bred for 12 generations from crosses between three Polish outbred lines. Selected for 12 generations for resistance to Newcastle disease. Has been resistant to Newcastle disease from the third generation.
SOURCE: 39,

237 HOUGHTON JAPANESE QUAIL

CHARACT: Closed since 1962, 43rd generation since import of hatching eggs from a single source, a commercial breeder. Susceptible to infection with lymphoid leukosis virus of E sub-group, and shows variable susceptibility to A sub-group. Resistant to infection with lymphoid leukosis virus of B, C and D sub-groups.
SOURCE: 48,

238 LIVERPOOL SPF STRAIN

CHARACT: A specific pathogen free strain of quail.
SOURCE: 47,

MUTANT GENE POOL STRAIN**239 QUAIL GENE POOL - FRANCE**

CHARACT: This population segregating for the sex-linked albino, *al*, gene (item 482) and an autosomal dominant black plumage color mutant, *D*, (item 489). It is being studied for the blood group genes at four loci, one of these being quite complex.
SOURCE: 25,

240 NIBS LINE PNN

CHARACT: Established in 1972 and maintained as randombred in closed colony. Homozygous for blood group system with following loci by lectins: *pn*⁺/*pn*⁺ (item 472), *Sn*/*Sn* (item 474), and *ns*⁺/*ns*⁺ (item 471).
SOURCE: 34,

241 NIBS LINE SBP

CHARACT: Established in 1973 by pedigree breeding and has been maintained to date as randombred in closed colony. Homozygous for blood group system by soybean lectin (*sn*⁺/*sn*⁺) (item 474). Homozygous for the autosomal plumage color panda gene, *s*, (item 486). SBPP and SBPH lines were established in 1984 from the SBP line.
SOURCE: 34,

242 NIBS LINE AWE

CHARACT: Established in 1975. A randombred white egg-shell strain. Homozygous for the sex-linked albino, *al*, gene (item 482).
SOURCE: 34,

243 NIBS LINE CWE

CHARACT: Established in 1974. A randombred white egg-shell strain. Homozygous for blood group systems with following loci by lectins: *Ns*/*Ns* (item 471), *Sn*/*Sn* (item 474) and *ht*⁺/*ht*⁺ (item 470). Homozygous for *Es-D*^a isozyme of red blood cells. Homozygous for sex-linked cinnamon plumage color gene, *alc*, (item 484).
SOURCE: 34,

244 NIBS LINE YWE

CHARACT: Established in 1974. A randombred white egg-shell strain. Segregating for the autosomal homoethal yellow plumage color gene (item 481).
SOURCE: 34,

245 NIBS LINE MWE

CHARACT: Established in 1975. A randombred white egg-shell strain. Segregating for the sex-linked albino (item 482), sex-linked cinnamon (item 484), autosomal panda (item 486), autosomal dilution (item 491) and autosomal yellow plumage color (item 481) genes.
SOURCE: 34,

246 NIBS LINE CN

CHARACT: Established in 1977. Many quail with idiopathic scoliosis appear in this strain.
SOURCE: 34,

247 NIBS LINE RW

CHARACT: Established in 1976. Glycogen storage disease type II appear in all quail in this strain.
SOURCE: 34,

248 NIBS LINE AMRP

CHARACT: Established in 1974 and maintained as randombred in closed colony. Selected by natural agglutinin for mouse red blood cells. Homozygous for blood group system with following loci by lectins: *Sn*/*Sn* (item 474) and *Ns*/*Ns* (item 471). Homozygous for *Es-D*^a isozyme of red blood cells. Homozygous for the autosomal plumage color panda (*s*) gene (item 486).
SOURCE: 34,

249 NIBS LINE ACRP

CHARACT: Established in 1974 and maintained as randombred in closed colony. Selected by natural agglutinin for chicken red blood cells. Homozygous for blood group system with following loci by lectins: *Sn*/*Sn* (item 474) and *ns*⁺/*ns*⁺ (item 471). Homozygous for *Es-D*^b isozyme of red blood cells.
SOURCE: 34,

250 NIBS LINE PSN

CHARACT: Established in 1977 and maintained as randombred in closed colony. Selected by natural agglutinin for mouse red blood cells. Homozygous for blood group system with following loci by lectins: *Sn*/*Sn* (item 474), *ps*⁺/*ps*⁺ (item 473), *ht*⁺/*ht*⁺ (item 470) and *ns*⁺/*ns*⁺ (item 471). Homozygous for *Es-D*^b isozyme of red blood cells. Homozygous for the autosomal plumage color panda (*s*) gene (item 486).
SOURCE: 34,

251 NIBS LINE B

CHARACT: Established in 1972 and maintained as randombred in closed colony. Homozygous (*Sn*/*Sn*) for blood group system by soybean lectin. Homozygous for sex-linked dilution gene, *al*^D (item 483)
SOURCE: 34,

- 252 NIBS LINE TKP**
CHARACT: Obtained from Takeda Co. in 1983 and maintained as randombred in closed colony. Homozygous for blood group system with following loci by lectins: *Sn/Sn* (item 474) and *Ns/Ns* (item 471). Homozygous for *Es-D^b* isozyme of red blood cells.
SOURCE: 34,
- 253 NIBS LINE CR**
CHARACT: Established in 1981 and maintained as randombred in closed colony. Many quail with hereditary nervous disorder appear in this strain.
SOURCE: 34,
- 254 REB (RED-EYED BROWN) STRAIN**
CHARACT: Mutant genes kept: sex-linked cinnamon, *alc* (item 484), and *Amy-2^B* (item 476). Mating system: intra-strain rotational crossings with occasional crosses with B strain (item 255).
SOURCE: 35,
- 255 B (BROWN) STRAIN**
CHARACT: Mutant genes kept: sex-linked brown plumage, *br* (item 485) and *Amy-2^B* (item 476). Mating system: intra-strain rotational crossings with occasional crosses with REB (item 254) strains.
SOURCE: 35,
- 256 PDB (PANDA-DOMINANT BLACK) STRAIN**
CHARACT: Mutant genes kept: panda plumage, *s*, (item 486), black plumage, *D*, (item 489) and *Amy-2^A* (item 475). Mating system: intra-strain rotational crossings.
SOURCE: 35,
- 257 S (SILVER) STRAIN**
CHARACT: Mutant genes kept: silver plumage, *B*, (item 490) and the *Amy-2^A* gene (item 475). Mating system: intra-strain rotational crossings with occasional crosses with Y (item 258), W (item 259) and BH (item 260) strains.
SOURCE: 35,
- 258 Y (YELLOW) STRAIN**
CHARACT: Mutant genes kept: yellow plumage, *Y*, (item 481) and *Amy-2^A* (item 475). Mating system: intra-strain rotational crossings with occasional crosses with W (item 259) and BH (item 260) strains.
SOURCE: 35,
- 259 W (WHITE) STRAIN**
CHARACT: Mutant genes kept: incomplete dominant white plumage, *W*, (item 488) and *Amy-2^A* (item 475). Mating system: intra-strain rotational crossings with occasional crosses with Y (item 258) and BH (item 260) strains.
SOURCE: 35,
- 260 BH (BLACK AT HATCH) STRAIN**
CHARACT: Mutant genes kept: black-at-hatch plumage color, *Bh*, (item 487) and *Amy-2^A* (item 475). Mating system: intra-strain rotational and crossings with occasional crosses with Y (item 258) and W (item 259) strains.
SOURCE: 35,
- 261 UBC-A (WILD TYPE) LINE**
CHARACT: Wild-type plumage. Random mating population, 1964 imported, 1968 closed.
SOURCE: 7,
- 262 UBC-AL (ALBINO) LINE**
CHARACT: Sex-linked albino recessive (*al*) (item 482). Random mating population 1978, developed at U.B.C.
SOURCE: 7,
- 263 UBC B (ALBERTA WILD-TYPE) LINE**
CHARACT: Wild-type plumage. Closed random mating population 1977, imported.
SOURCE: 7,
- 264 UBC-C (CINNAMON) LINE**
CHARACT: Autosomal recessive cinnamon (item 492) plumage color line. Plumage is a dilute brown color and birds have red eyes.
SOURCE: 7,
- 265 UBC-D (DILUTE) LINE**
CHARACT: Sex-linked albinotic trait, recessive (item 483). Imperfect eye, feather and skin pigmentation. Closed random mating population 1979, imported.
SOURCE: 7,
- 266 UBC-DF (DEFECTIVE FEATHERING) LINE**
CHARACT: This line carries a feather structure mutant, slow defective feathering (item 503) which is the result of mutations at two separate loci.
SOURCE: 7,
- 267 UBC-H (BROWN) LINE**
CHARACT: Semi-dominant brown plumage (item 478). Closed random mating population 1975. Some selection for increased body weight. Developed at U.B.C.
SOURCE: 7,
- 268 UBC-J (JUMBO) LINE**
CHARACT: Wild-type and brown plumage. Population initiated in 1979. Commercial stock selected for heavy body weight.
SOURCE: 7,
- 269 UBC-M (BROWN) LINE**
CHARACT: Semi-dominant brown plumage (item 478). Closed random mating population 1975, imported.
SOURCE: 7,
- 270 UBC-NB (WHITE-BREASTED) LINE**
CHARACT: This line carries the autosomal recessive gene (item 496) for the white breasted plumage color trait.
SOURCE: 7,
- 271 UBC-PC (PORCUPINE) LINE**
CHARACT: This line carries the autosomal recessive gene (item 500) for the feather structure mutant condition known as porcupine.
SOURCE: 7,
- 272 UBC-RH (RED HEAD) LINE**
CHARACT: This line carries the recessive red head plumage color gene (item 479) which is allelic to brown. Closed random mating population 1979, imported.
SOURCE: 7,
- 273 UBC-RT (ROUGH-TEXTURED) LINE**
CHARACT: This line carries the autosomal recessive gene (item 501) for the feather structure mutant condition known as rough-textured.
SOURCE: 7,

274 UBC-S (SASKATOON WILD-TYPE)

CHARACT: Wild-type plumage. Acquired from the University of Saskatchewan in 1983. Closed flock bred, 3 generations per year.

SOURCE: 7,

275 UBC-SB (SHORT BARB) LINE

CHARACT: This line carries the autosomal recessive gene (item 502) for the feather structure mutant condition known as short barbs.

SOURCE: 7,

276 UBC-W (WHITE) LINE

CHARACT: Recessive white plumage line (item 480). Closed random mating population 1976, developed at U.B.C.

SOURCE: 7,

277 UBC WILD FERAL LINE

CHARACT: This line developed from 12 feral birds captured in Hawaii in 1985 from a stock released on the island in 1921. Population was open to hunting.

SOURCE: 7,

278 CONNECTICUT QUAIL LINE

CHARACT: This population segregates for various plumage color mutants.

SOURCE: 106,

FERTILITY STRAINS

279 VIRGINIA MATING ABILITY STRAINS

CHARACT: Two strains from a replicated selection experiment. One of the pair of lines was selected for high and the other for low mating ability based on the cumulative number of matings in eight eight-minute observation periods. These strains originated from a random mating population obtained from Auburn University, and now differ by two standard deviations for the selected trait.

SOURCE: 247,

BEHAVIOR STRAIN

280 BONN LINE 1

CHARACT: A quail line originally imported from Ohio State University, USA in 1966 and has been a closed line since then. Pedigreed reproduced with and without selection for a component of dust bathing behavior. Hen egg production averages 265 eggs; average egg weight is 10.2 g and mature body weights are 135 g for females and 110 g for males.

SOURCE: 31,

PHYSIOLOGICAL STRAINS

281 OHIO HP & LP LINES

CHARACT: Long-term lines divergently selected for total plasma phosphorus (a measure of yolk precursor) in the blood at beginning of lay (after two weeks of egg production). Base population was Ohio randombred control (item 221). Females were individually selected while males selected on the basis of their sisters' performance. Plasma phosphorus levels of HP line are more than three times that of the LP line. Lines are maintained with 36 pairs of parents.

SOURCE: 208,

282 LS⁺ and LS⁻ LINES

CHARACT: These quail lines are respectively resistant and sensitive to experimental hyporia.

SOURCE: 25,

283 CORTICOSTERONE RESPONSE LINES

CHARACT: Two quail lines which have been selected divergently for a high and low plasma corticosterone response following stress. The high line's plasma level is approximately 58% greater than the control, whereas the low line has a response approximately 23% less than the control.

SOURCE: 152,

TURKEY

(*Meleagris gallopavo*)

RANDBRED CONTROL STRAIN

284 OHIO RANDBRED CONTROL LINE 57
CHARACT: A randbred control started in 1957 from all possible crosses among four large white strains which were commercially popular at the time. Has been maintained with paired matings (36 or greater pairs per generation) since its initiation.
SOURCE: 208,

285 RANDBRED CONTROL (66)
CHARACT: This control strain was established in 1966 from two commercial large-bodied white strains. It has an inbreeding coefficient of about 6%.
SOURCE: 208,

EGG PRODUCTIVITY STRAINS

286 OHIO EGG STRAIN
CHARACT: A medium weight strain which has been selected for high egg production for 20 generations. Egg production averages approximately 135 eggs in 180 days without the use of any broody hen management; inbreeding coefficient is about 15%.
SOURCE: 208,

287 DESCHAMBAULT LINE 1
CHARACT: A small white turkey line of commercial origin. Closed flock since 1964. Under family selection for egg numbers in cage housing.
SOURCE: 19,

BODY WEIGHT STRAIN

288 OHIO F STRAIN
CHARACT: A large-bodied strain selected for 14 generations for increased body weight at 16 weeks of age. This strain is a subline of the 1966 randbred control strain (item 285). An inbreeding coefficient of about 10%.
SOURCE: 208,

289 OHIO FL LINE
CHARACT: A subline of the F line (item 288) which was selected for increased shank diameter. Body weight of FL line similar to that of the F line but legs have been significantly increased in size.
SOURCE: 208,

290 DECHAMBAULT LINE 3
CHARACT: A large white turkey line of commercial origin closed since 1957. Under selection for growth traits.

SOURCE: 19,

291 DESCHAMBAULT LINE 4
CHARACT: A large white turkey line of commercial origin. Not related to Line 3 (item 290). Closed flock since 1957. Under selection for growth traits.
SOURCE: 19,

292 NATURAL MATING LINE
CHARACT: Broad Breasted Bronze turkeys with natural-mating ability.
SOURCE: 20, 215,

PHYSIOLOGICAL STRAINS

293 BELTSVILLE PARTHENOGENIC STRAIN
CHARACT: Strain of the Beltsville Small White turkey selected for a high level of parthenogenic development in unfertilized eggs. Well-developed parthenogenic embryos can be expected in 6-12 percent of all unfertilized eggs, of which about 10 percent of these embryos survive to hatching. Parthenogenic embryos and poults are all males and carry the diploid complement of chromosomes.
SOURCE: 91, 203,

294 ESTROGEN STRAINS
CHARACT: The estrogen strains of white turkeys were initiated from the 1966 randbred control strain (item 285) in 1975 by selecting for either high or low plasma level of total estrogen after 23 days of light simulation. On the average this was about 2 days after the first egg. These lines have been selected for five generations.
SOURCE: 208,

DISEASE CONTROL STRAIN

295 SPF FLOCK
CHARACT: A small flock of large white turkeys which are specific pathogen-free for mycoplasmas meleagridis, gallisepticum and synoviae.
SOURCE: 47,

FEATHER PIGMENTATION STRAIN

296 SASKATOON COLOR LINE
CHARACT: Derived from Bronze X Silver Auburn to retain sex-linked genes for dark brown (*e*) (item 521) and Narraganset (*n*) (item 517).
SOURCE: 20,

297 OREGON GREY COLORED LINE
CHARACT: A grey-colored turkey line which the grey color appears to be genetically different from greys previously reported for turkeys. This line resembles the Royal Palm coloration.
SOURCE: 215,

"The art of breeding, the art of producing new combinations of genes, rests entirely on the raw materials -- THE MUTATIONS -- as they are provided by nature. The mutations which geneticists isolate and describe thus become at once the tools of theoretical and of applied biology, and the wise craftsman treasures his tools."

Walter Landauer

II. MUTATIONS

CHICKENS

(*Gallus domesticus*)

IMMUNOLOGICAL MUTATIONS

298 A₁ AGGLUTINOGEN, A₁

INHERIT: Unknown

LINKAGE: Unknown

CHARACT: This gene allows the extracts of the seeds of *Allium tuberosum* to agglutinate the red blood cells of sexually mature females.

REF: Unpublished

SOURCE: 34,

299 H₁ AGGLUTINOGEN, H₁

INHERIT: Autosomal dominant

LINKAGE: Unknown

CHARACT: This gene allows the extracts of the seeds of *Lathyrus cicera* or *Pisum arvense* to agglutinate the red blood cells of sexually mature females. Red blood cells of sexually immature birds of either sex and males of any age which carry the H₁ gene can be agglutinated by the "H₁" agglutinin by pretreating the birds with injections of diethylstilbestrol.

REF: Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences 97: 194-204, 1962.

SOURCE: 24, 33, 34,

300 M_{p1} AGGLUTINOGEN, M_{p1}

INHERIT: Autosomal dominant

LINKAGE: Unknown

CHARACT: This gene allows the lectin of MPA (*Maculura pomifera* agglutinin) to agglutinate the red blood cells of young and adult chickens of both sexes. This agglutinin disappears in only sexually mature females which carry the dominant M_{p2} gene.

REF: Unpublished

SOURCE: 34,

301 P_n AGGLUTINOGEN, P_{n-1}

INHERIT: Autosomal dominant

LINKAGE: Unknown

CHARACT: This gene allows the extracts of the seeds of *Arachys hypogaea* to agglutinate the red blood cells of young and adult chickens of both sexes.

REF: Animal Blood Group Research Information 1: 25-26, 1972.

SOURCE: 34,

302 P_{w1} AGGLUTINOGEN, P_{w1}

INHERIT: Sex-linked dominant

LINKAGE: Group V, see section IV

CHARACT: This gene allows the extracts of the seeds of pokeweed *Phytolacca americana* to agglutinate the red blood cells of young and adult chickens of both sexes.

REF: Animal Blood Group Research Information 12: 16-19, 1984.

SOURCE: 34,

303 P_{w2} AGGLUTINOGEN, P_{w2}

INHERIT: Sex-linked dominant

LINKAGE: Group V, see section IV

CHARACT: This gene allows the extracts of the seeds of pokeweed *Phytolacca americana* to agglutinate the red blood cells of sexually mature females. So, P_{w2} is detected in only sexually mature p_{w1}/p_{w1} females carrying the P_{w2} gene.

REF: Animal Blood Group Research Information 12: 16-19, 1984.

SOURCE: 34,

304 S₁ AGGLUTINOGEN, S₁

INHERIT: Autosomal dominant

LINKAGE: Unknown

CHARACT: This gene allows the extracts of the seed of parched *Sesamum indicum* to agglutinate the red blood cells of young and adult chickens of both sexes.

REF: Animal Blood Group Research Information 6: 15-16, 1978.

SOURCE: 34,

305 S₂ AGGLUTINOGEN, S₂

INHERIT: Sex-linked dominant

LINKAGE: Group V, see section IV

CHARACT: This gene allows the extracts of rhizomes of *Solanum tuberosum* to agglutinate the red blood cells of embryos, young and adult chickens of both sexes.

REF: Animal Blood Group Research Information 8: 15-17, 1980.

SOURCE: 34,

306 S₂ AGGLUTINOGEN, S₂

INHERIT: Sex-linked dominant

LINKAGE: Group V, see section IV

CHARACT: This gene allows the extracts of rhizomes of *Solanum tuberosum* to agglutinate the red blood cells of sexually mature females. So, S₂ agglutinin is detected in only sexually mature s₁/s₁ females carrying the S₂ gene.

REF: Animal Blood Group Research Information 7: 24-27, 1979.

SOURCE: 34,

307 **Tg₁ AGGLUTINOGEN, Tg₁**
INHERIT: Autosomal dominant
LINKAGE: Unknown
CHARACT: This gene allows the extracts of the bulbs of *Tulipa gesneriana* to agglutinate the red blood cells of young and adult chickens of both sexes.
REF: Animal Blood Group Research Information 6: 19-20, 1978.
SOURCE: 34,

308 **Tg₂ AGGLUTINOGEN, Tg₂**
INHERIT: Autosomal dominant
LINKAGE: Unknown
CHARACT: This gene allows the extracts of the bulbs of *Tulipa gesneriana* to agglutinate the red blood cells of sexually immature birds of both sexes carrying the Tg₁ gene. But red blood cells of sexually mature females carrying the Tg₂ gene are not agglutinated.
REF: Unpublished
SOURCE: 34,

309 **Va AGGLUTINOGEN, Va**
INHERIT: Autosomal dominant
LINKAGE: Unknown
CHARACT: This gene allows the lectin of VAA (*Visum albumin*) to agglutinate the trypsin treated red blood cells of young and adult chickens of both sexes.
REF: Unpublished
SOURCE: 34,

310 **IMMUNOGLOBULIN 7S-1 IgG H CHAIN, IgG-I^a**
INHERIT: Autosomal codominant; IgG-I^a, IgG-I^b, IgG-I^c, IgG-I⁸
LINKAGE: IgG-I 3.0 IgM-1
CHARACT: A mutant allele at the multiallelic IgG-1 immunoglobulin 7S-1 IgG heavy chain locus.
REF: Immunogenetics 8: 385-404, 1979.
SOURCE: 48, 91,

311 **IMMUNOGLOBULIN 7S-1 IgG H CHAIN, IgG-I^b**
INHERIT: Autosomal codominant; IgG-I^a, IgG-I^b, IgG-I^c, IgG-I⁸
LINKAGE: IgG-I 3.0 IgM-1
CHARACT: A mutant allele at the multiallelic IgG-1 immunoglobulin 7S-1 IgG heavy chain locus.
REF: Immunogenetics 8: 385-404, 1979.
SOURCE: 91,

312 **IMMUNOGLOBULIN 7S-1 IgG H CHAIN, IgG-I^c**
INHERIT: Autosomal codominant; IgG-I^a, IgG-I^b, IgG-I^c, IgG-I⁸
LINKAGE: IgG-I 3.0 IgM-1
CHARACT: A mutant allele at the multiallelic IgG-1 immunoglobulin 7S-1 IgG heavy chain locus.
REF: Immunogenetics 8: 385-404, 1979.
SOURCE: 91,

313 **IMMUNOGLOBULIN 7S-1 IgG H CHAIN, IgG-I⁸**
INHERIT: Autosomal codominant; IgG-I^a, IgG-I^b, IgG-I^c, IgG-I⁸
LINKAGE: IgG-I 3.0 IgM-1
CHARACT: A mutant allele at the multiallelic immunoglobulin 7S-1 IgG heavy chain locus.
REF: Immunogenetics 8: 385-404, 1979.
SOURCE: 48,

314 **IMMUNOGLOBULIN 17S-1 IgM H CHAIN, IgM-I^a**
INHERIT: Autosomal codominant; IgM-I^a, IgM-I^b
LINKAGE: IgM-I 3.0 IgG-1
CHARACT: A mutant allele at the multiallelic immunoglobulin 17S-1 IgM heavy chain locus.
REF: Immunogenetics 8: 385-404, 1979.
SOURCE: 48,

315 **IMMUNOGLOBULIN 17S-1 IgM H CHAIN, IgM-I^b**
INHERIT: Autosomal codominant; IgM-I^a, IgM-I^b
LINKAGE: IgM-I 3.0 IgG-1
CHARACT: A mutant allele at the multiallelic immunoglobulin 17S-1 IgM heavy chain locus.
REF: Immunogenetics 8: 385-404, 1979.
SOURCE: 48,

BLOOD GROUP MUTATIONS

316 **ERYTHROCYTE ALLOANTIGEN A, Ea-A¹⁻⁷**
INHERIT: Autosomal codominant
LINKAGE: Group III, see section IV
CHARACT: The A blood group of the chicken has 7 alleles. Lines identified by alleles at the Ea-A locus are listed below.
REF: Genetics 35:633-652, 1950.
SOURCE: See items 11, 74-82, 97, 98, 175-177.

317 **ERYTHROCYTE ALLOANTIGEN B, Ea-B¹⁻³⁰**
INHERIT: Autosomal codominant
LINKAGE: Group X, see section IV.
CHARACT: The B blood group of the chicken has 30 alleles. It is associated with the MHC. Lines identified by alleles at the Ea-B locus are listed below.
REF: Genetics 35:633-652, 1950.
SOURCE: See items 11, 25, 27, 31, 33, 37, 38, 43, 46, 48, 62, 74-82, 91, 97-101, 165-194.

318 **ERYTHROCYTE ALLOANTIGEN C, Ea-C¹⁻⁸**
INHERIT: Autosomal codominant
LINKAGE: Group III, see section IV
CHARACT: The C blood group of the chicken has 8 alleles. Lines identified by alleles at the Ea-C locus are listed below.
REF: Poultry Science 42:1096-1103, 1963.
SOURCE: See items 11, 44, 47, 74-82, 97-100, 193.

319 **ERYTHROCYTE ALLOANTIGEN D, Ea-D¹⁻⁵**
INHERIT: Autosomal codominant
LINKAGE: Unknown
CHARACT: The D blood group of the chicken has 5 alleles. Lines identified by alleles at the Ea-D locus are listed below.
REF: Poultry Science 42:1096-1103, 1963.
SOURCE: See items 26, 48, 74-82, 97, 98.

320 **ERYTHROCYTE ALLANTIGEN E, Ea-E¹⁻¹¹**
INHERIT: Autosomal codominant
LINKAGE: Group III, see section IV
CHARACT: The E blood group of the chicken has 11 alleles. Lines identified by alleles at the Ea-E locus are listed below.
REF: Genetics 44:955-965, 1959.
SOURCE: See item 11.

BIOCHEMICAL MUTATIONS

- 321 **ERYTHROCYTE ALLOANTIGEN H, $Ea-H^{1-3}$**
INHERIT: Autosomal codominant
LINKAGE: Group III, see section IV
CHARACT: The E blood group of the chicken has 3 alleles. Lines identified by alleles at the $Ea-H$ locus are listed below.
REF: Annals of the New York Academy of Science 97:173-183, 1962.
SOURCE: See items 74-82, 97, 98.
- 322 **ERYTHROCYTE ALLOANTIGEN I, $Ea-I^{1-8}$**
INHERIT: Autosomal codominant
LINKAGE: Unknown
CHARACT: The I blood group of the chicken has 8 alleles. Lines identified by alleles at the $Ea-I$ locus are listed below.
REF: Annals of the New York Academy of Science 97:173-183, 1962.
SOURCE: See items 74-82, 97, 98.
- 323 **ERYTHROCYTE ALLOANTIGEN J, $Ea-J^{1-2}$**
INHERIT: Autosomal codominant
LINKAGE: Group III, see section IV
CHARACT: The J blood group of the chicken has 2 alleles. Lines identified by alleles at the $Ea-J$ locus are listed below.
REF: Annals of the New York Academy of Science 97:173-183, 1962.
SOURCE: Unknown
- 324 **ERYTHROCYTE ALLOANTIGEN K, $Ea-K^{1-4}$**
INHERIT: Autosomal codominant
LINKAGE: Unknown
CHARACT: The K blood group of the chicken has 4 alleles. Lines identified by alleles at the locus are listed below.
REF: Annals of the New York Academy of Science 97:173-183, 1962.
SOURCE: See items 11, 74-82, 97, 98.
- 325 **ERYTHROCYTE ALLOANTIGEN L, $Ea-L^{1-2}$**
INHERIT: Autosomal codominant
LINKAGE: Unknown
CHARACT: The L blood group of the chicken has 2 alleles. Lines identified by alleles at the $Ea-L$ locus are listed below.
REF: Genetics 44:14-33, 1959.
SOURCE: See items 74-82, 97, 98.
- 326 **ERYTHROCYTE ALLOANTIGEN P, $Ea-P^{1-10}$**
INHERIT: Autosomal codominant
LINKAGE: Group III, see section IV
CHARACT: The P blood group of the chicken has 10 alleles. Lines identified by alleles at the $Ea-P$ locus are listed below.
REF: Annals of the New York Academy of Science 97:173-183, 1962.
SOURCE: See items 11, 74-82, 97, 98.
- 327 **ERYTHROCYTE ALLOANTIGEN R, $Ea-R^{1-2}$**
INHERIT: Autosomal codominant
LINKAGE: Unknown
CHARACT: The R blood group of the chicken has 2 alleles. Lines identified by alleles at the $Ea-R$ locus are listed below.
REF: Science 169:1324-1325, 1970.
SOURCE: See items 81, 82.
- 328 **OVALBUMIN A, Ov^A**
INHERIT: Codominant; Ov^A, Ov^B
LINKAGE: Ov^A 0.8 G_3
CHARACT: This egg white ovalbumin mutant has a slower migrating electrophoretic mobility than its codominant allele (item 329).
REF: Advances in Genetics 15:147-174, 1970.
SOURCE: 24.
- 329 **OVALBUMIN B, Ov^B**
INHERIT: Codominant; Ov^A, Ov^B
LINKAGE: Ov^B 0.8 G_3
CHARACT: This egg white ovalbumin mutant has a faster migrating electrophoretic mobility than its codominant allele (item 328).
REF: Advances in Genetics 15:147-174, 1970.
SOURCE: 24.
- 330 **TRANSFERRIN-COALBUMIN A, Tf^A**
INHERIT: Codominant; Tf^A, Tf^B
LINKAGE: Unknown
CHARACT: This serum-transferrin egg-conalbumin mutant has a faster migrating electrophoretic mobility than its codominant allele (item 331).
REF: Advances in Genetics 15:147-174, 1970.
SOURCE: 24.
- 331 **TRANSFERRIN-COALBUMIN B, Tf^B**
INHERIT: Codominant; Tf^A, Tf^B
LINKAGE: Unknown
CHARACT: This serum-transferrin egg-conalbumin mutant has a slower migrating electrophoretic mobility than its codominant allele (item 330).
REF: Advances in Genetics 15:147-174, 1970.
SOURCE: 24.
- 332 **OVOGLOBULIN G_2^A, G_2^B**
INHERIT: Autosomal codominant; G_2^A, G_2^B
LINKAGE: Unknown
CHARACT: An egg white ovoglobulin mutant which has a faster migrating electrophoretic mobility than its codominant allele (item 333).
REF: Advances in Genetics 15:147-174, 1970.
SOURCE: 24.
- 333 **OVOGLOBULIN G_2^B, G_2^A**
INHERIT: Autosomal codominant; G_2^A, G_2^B
LINKAGE: Unknown
CHARACT: An egg white ovoglobulin mutant which has a slower migrating electrophoretic mobility than its codominant allele (item 332).
REF: Advances in Genetics 15:147-174, 1970.
SOURCE: 24.
- 334 **OVOGLOBULIN G_3^A, G_3^B**
INHERIT: Autosomal codominant; G_3^A, G_3^B
LINKAGE: G_3^A 0.8 Ov
CHARACT: An egg white ovoglobulin mutant which has a faster migrating electrophoretic mobility than its codominant allele (item 335).
REF: Advances in Genetics 15:147-174, 1970.
SOURCE: 24.

- 335 OVOGLOBULIN G_3^B, G_3^B**
INHERIT: Autosomal codominant; G_3^A, G_3^B
LINKAGE: G_3^B 0.8 Ov
CHARACT: An egg white ovoglobulin mutant which has a slower migrating electrophoretic mobility than its codominant allele (item 334).
REF: Advances in Genetics 15:147-174, 1970.
SOURCE: 24,
- 336 SERUM ALBUMIN, $A1b^B$**
INHERIT: Autosomal dominant
LINKAGE: Unknown
CHARACT: A serum albumin mutant which has a slow electrophoretic migration mobility.
REF: Advances in Genetics 15:147-174, 1970.
SOURCE: 33,
- 337 SERUM ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE, $akp (Akp^S)$**
INHERIT: Autosomal recessive
LINKAGE: Unknown
CHARACT: A serum alkaline phosphatase mutant which has a slower migrating electrophoretic mobility than its dominant allele (Akp) (item 338).
REF: Genetics 53:799-805, 1966.
SOURCE: 24, 33,
- 338 SERUM ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE, $Akp (Akp^F)$**
INHERIT: Autosomal dominant
LINKAGE: Unknown
CHARACT: A serum alkaline phosphatase mutant which has a faster migrating electrophoretic mobility than its recessive allele (item 337).
REF: Genetics 53:799-805, 1966.
SOURCE: 24,
- 339 SERUM AMYLASE-1A, $Amy-1^A$**
INHERIT: Autosomal codominant; $Amy-1^A, Amy-1^B$
LINKAGE: Unknown
CHARACT: A serum amylase mutant allele. Part of a three allelic series affecting the electrophoretic migration mobility of this enzyme on starch gel electrophoresis.
REF: Japanese Journal of Genetics 45:341-349, 1970.
SOURCE: 24,
- 340 SERUM AMYLASE-1B, $Amy-1^B$**
INHERIT: Autosomal codominant; $Amy-1^A, Amy-1^B$
LINKAGE: Unknown
CHARACT: A serum amylase mutant allele. Part of a three allelic series affecting the electrophoretic migration mobility of this enzyme on starch gel electrophoresis.
REF: Japanese Journal of Genetics 45:341-349, 1970.
SOURCE: 24,
- 341 SERUM ESTERASE-1A, $Es-1^A$**
INHERIT: Autosomal codominant; $Es-1^A, Es-1^B, Es-1^D$
LINKAGE: Unknown
CHARACT: A serum esterase mutant allele. Part of a three allelic series affecting the electrophoretic migration mobility of this enzyme on starch gel electrophoresis.
REF: Canadian Journal of Genetics and Cytology 10:961-967, 1968.
SOURCE: 33,
- 342 SERUM ESTERASE-1B, $Es-1^B$**
INHERIT: Autosomal codominant; $Es-1^A, Es-1^B, Es-1^D$
LINKAGE: Unknown
CHARACT: A serum esterase mutant allele. Part of a three allelic series affecting the electrophoretic migration mobility of this enzyme on starch gel electrophoresis.

REF: Canadian Journal of Genetics and Cytology 10:961-967, 1968.
SOURCE: 33,

- 343 SERUM ESTERASE-1D, $Es-1^D$**
INHERIT: Autosomal codominant; $Es-1^A, Es-1^B, Es-1^D$
LINKAGE: Unknown
CHARACT: A serum esterase mutant allele. Part of a three allelic series affecting the electrophoretic migration mobility of this enzyme on starch gel electrophoresis.
REF: Canadian Journal of Genetics and Cytology 10:961-967, 1968.
SOURCE: 33,

NEUROLOGICAL MUTATIONS

- 344 CONGENITAL QUIVER, cq**
INHERIT: Autosomal recessive
LINKAGE: Unknown
CHARACT: A neurological defect characterized by continuous tremor at hatching. The defect is not apparent from 2 to 6 weeks of age but is again after that age. These birds do not suffer increased mortality and mature hens develop sexually and lay normal eggs. Affected males never produce semen.
REF: Poultry Science 60:1736, 1981.
SOURCE: 144,
- 345 EPILEPTIFORM SEIZURES, epi**
INHERIT: Autosomal recessive, incomplete penetrance
LINKAGE: Unknown
CHARACT: A nervous system mutant which results in epileptiform seizures somewhat similar to those occurring in man. Seizures occur throughout the birds' life span and appear to be triggered by nervous fatigue. The intensity and duration of the seizures varies within individual birds and may persist up to 30 minutes or more. Normal growth and development do not appear to be impaired if affected birds are provided with a sheltered environment.
REF: Canadian Journal of Physiology and Pharmacology 52:424-429, 1974.
SOURCE: 20,
- 346 FADED SHAKER, fs**
INHERIT: Autosomal recessive
LINKAGE: Unknown
CHARACT: A lethal mutation associated with a tremor and pigment dilution. Approximately 50% die in the shell, while those that hatch die within a week or two. Tremors vary from barely noticeable to severe (6 to 10 vibrations/sec). Cerebellar weight is reduced by 8% and there is a marked deficiency of cerebellar myelin.
REF: Journal of Heredity 77:295-300, 1986.
SOURCE: 144,
- 347 PAROXYSM, px**
INHERIT: Sex-linked recessive
LINKAGE: Group V, see section IV
CHARACT: A mutant with neurological defects which causes paroxysm, poor growth, stilted gait, and eventual death in hemizygous females. A paroxysm usually follows a sudden auditory or visual stimulation. Death will have occurred by 14-15 weeks of age, if not sooner.
REF: Journal of Heredity 52:47-52, 1961.
SOURCE: 20,

348 PIROUETTE, *pir***INHERIT:** Autosomal recessive**LINKAGE:** Unknown**CHARACT:** A behavioral trait which affects newly hatched chicks such that they whirl about or pirouette in small circles; each display is short in duration, and the stimuli causing it are unidentified. As the birds grow older, a number also act intermittently as "star gazers". Pirouettes reproduce satisfactorily in matings made by artificial insemination. Pirouette males are much slower to attain sexual maturity than either affected females or normal sibs.**REF:** Journal of Heredity 65:124-126, 1974.**SOURCE:** 255,

PHYSIOLOGICAL MUTATIONS

349 BLIND, CATARACTS, *bc***INHERIT:** Autosomal recessive**LINKAGE:** Unknown**CHARACT:** Chicks are blind at hatch, and cataracts are noticeable. The cataracts progress from faint opacities at hatch time to very evident cataracts in adults. It is not allelic with *rc* (item 351), and is not associated with the OH inv (2) perentric inversion.**REF:** Poultry Science 65(Suppl.1):14, 1986.**SOURCE:** 255,**350 POP-EYE, *pop*****INHERIT:** Sex-linked recessive**LINKAGE:** Group V, see section IV**CHARACT:** This mutant produces a keratoconus. Phenotypically, it is a mild to severe conical protrusion of the cornea. It is first recognizable at about five weeks of age. There do not appear to be any other pathological conditions associated with *pop*.**REF:** Journal Heredity 77:123-125, 1986.**SOURCE:** 255,**351 BLINDNESS, *rc*****INHERIT:** Autosomal recessive**LINKAGE:** Unknown**CHARACT:** A congenital blindness mutation resulting from a developmental lack of rods and cones in the retina.**REF:** Poultry Science 59:2179-2182, 1980.**SOURCE:** 7,**352 BLIND, *beg*****INHERIT:** Autosomal recessive**LINKAGE:** Unknown**CHARACT:** Chicks are blind at hatch. As they mature, turning and circling motions of the head become more pronounced and birds may turn in circles. The overall size of the eyes is larger than sighted control birds. The enlarged globes, extra volume of vitreous and holes in the retina are seen on histological sections.**REF:** Biology of Normal and Genetically Abnormal Retinas, Eds. Clayton, R.M. *et al.* pp. 241-247. Academic Press, London, 1982.**SOURCE:** 82,**353 RETINAL DYSTROPHY****INHERIT:** Unknown**LINKAGE:** Unknown**CHARACT:** This is an inherited retinal degeneration associated with the DAM line (item 210). Chickens show an early progressive loss of choroidal and pigment epithelial

melanin which leads to visual impairment, blindness and severe retinal dystrophy.

REF: Current Eye Research 2:109-115, 1982.**SOURCE:** 144,**354 RETINAL DYSPLASIA and DEGENERATION, *rdd*****INHERIT:** Sex-linked recessive**LINKAGE:** Linkage Group V, see section IV**CHARACT:** Progressive deterioration of the retina culminating in blindness by sexual maturity. Gaps in pigment epithelium first detected macroscopically at 9 days of incubation and marked reduction of photoreceptors at 18 days of incubation. After hatching, the thickness of the retina decreases with age due to cell loss from the photoreceptor region and inner nuclear layer. Detachment of atrophic retinas generally occurs by adulthood.**REF:** Experimental Eye Research, 37: 337-347, 1983.**SOURCE:** 82,**355 DIABETES INSIPIDUS, *di*****INHERIT:** Autosomal recessive**LINKAGE:** Unknown**CHARACT:** Excessive drinking, as much as three times normal, (polydipsia) and urinary output (polyuria) are characteristics of this mutant. The kidneys of such birds are capable of antidiuretic response when either lysine vasopressin or arginine vasotocin are injected. Osmotic pressure and sodium concentration in the plasma of normal and mutant chickens are identical. Chicks predicted to have diabetes insipidus on the basis of parental pedigree are polydipsic.**REF:** American Journal of Physiology 222:1167-1152, 1972.**SOURCE:** 83,**356 EDEMA****INHERIT:** Multifactorial recessive**LINKAGE:** Unknown**CHARACT:** An embryonic malformation consisting of a fluid filled sac or pair of sacs usually situated dorsally and caudally on either or both thighs of unhatched chicks. The sacs in 16 day embryos are variable in diameter and have reduced number of down follicles on the skin. The edematous condition has been detected in embryos as early as 12 days of incubation and edema is still evident in those chicks alive at hatching.**REF:** Poultry Science 65(Suppl.1): 120, 1986.**SOURCE:** 215,**357 HEREDITARY AUTOIMMUNE THYROIDITIS****INHERIT:** Multifactorial**LINKAGE:** Unknown**CHARACT:** An obese strain of White Leghorn pedigree bred for nine generations, which is characterized by changes in phenotype due to a decrease of thyroxine, histological damage to the thyroid gland, and the presence in the serum of antibodies of thyroglobulin. About 88% of the males and 93% of the females show phenotypic evidence of hypothyroidism.**REF:** Immunology 21:957-966, 1971.**SOURCE:** 2, 190,**358 AUTOIMMUNE THYROIDITIS (DAM)****INHERIT:** Unknown**LINKAGE:** Unknown**CHARACT:** A spontaneously occurring hypothyroidism associated with the DAM line (item 210). Histologically the thyroid glands show massive lymphocytic infiltration, establishment of multiple germinal centers and destruction of follicular organization.**REF:** Poultry Science 61:1484-1485, 1982.**SOURCE:** 144,

359 HEREDITARY URICEMIA AND ARTICULAR GOUT

INHERIT: Multifactorial
LINKAGE: Unknown
CHARACT: A closed pedigreed stock, selected for high levels of uric acid in blood plasma at six months of age. The uric acid level for the second generation was 22.1 mg % for males and 15.4 mg % for females. This stock is homozygous for the *dw* gene (item 388).
REF: American Journal of Physiology 223:525-530, 1972.
SOURCE: 188,

360 MUSCULAR DYSTROPHY, *am*

INHERIT: Autosomal recessive
LINKAGE: Unknown
CHARACT: This mutant exhibits symptoms similar to those of muscular dystrophy in mammals. Chicks are normal at hatching, but by four weeks of age the pectoral muscles have hypertrophied to the extent that the birds cannot use their wings to fly or to right themselves. In some, atrophy rapidly follows the hypertrophy. Microscopically these changes involve deposition of fat, degeneration of muscle fibers, and fibrosis.
REF: American Journal of Pathology 70:273-276, 1973.
SOURCE: 16, 20, 34, 91, 92, 105,

361 RESTRICTED OVULATOR, *ro*

INHERIT: Sex-linked recessive
LINKAGE: Group V, see section IV
CHARACT: Females lay few or no eggs, and have extremely high levels of cholesterol and triglycerides in the plasma. The outward appearance of the adult females is essentially that of a laying hen with increased fat and some loss of pliability in the abdominal area. The yolks produced are orange colored and translucent and are resorbed after only partial development of the follicle. There are no apparent phenotypic effect in heterozygous males.
REF: Genetics (supplement) 86:43-44, 1977.
SOURCE: 255,

362 RIBOFLAVINURIA, *rd*

INHERIT: Autosomal recessive
LINKAGE: Unknown
CHARACT: This gene causes a deficiency of riboflavin-binding protein in the albumen and yolks of eggs and in the blood serum. The phenotypic expression of this gene in terms of riboflavin-binding proteins in the albumen and yolk is almost exactly 2(*RdRd*):1(*Rrd*):0(*rdrd*). Embryos developing in eggs from mutant females die of riboflavin deficiency on or near the 13th day of incubation.
REF: Poultry Science 52:520-530, 1973.
SOURCE: 111,

363 DOUBLE OVIDUCT

INHERIT: Multifactorial, incomplete penetrance
LINKAGE: Unknown
CHARACT: A mutant in which females possess a persistent right oviduct. The right oviducts may vary in length, but in about 74% of the females both the left and right oviducts are complete. Affected birds are in a line (item 211) in which the incidence of the trait is greater than 96%.
REF: Poultry Science 38:1456-1462, 1959.
SOURCE: 255,

364 EXTENDED CROWING

INHERIT: Unknown
LINKAGE: Unknown

CHARACT: Males with this trait have a very long crow. It may last from 9-10 seconds. Birds with this trait are called Musicians, Singers, or Extended Crowers.
REF: Unpublished
SOURCE: Brazilian Musicial Fowl, Koeyoshi, Tomaru, Totenko

365 TUMOR VIRUS *b^S, Tv-B^S*

INHERIT: Autosomal dominant
LINKAGE: Unknown
CHARACT: This allele confers susceptibility to the leukosis-sarcoma viruses of the B subgroup.
REF: Journal of Virology 1:898-904, 1967.
SOURCE: 152,

EMBRYONIC LETHAL MUTATIONS

366 BLOOD RING, *blr*

INHERIT: Autosomal recessive
LINKAGE: Unknown
CHARACT: Blood ring describes an early embryonic failure macroscopically detectable at 72 hours of incubation, and is characterized by approximately a 25% reduction in the hatch of fertile eggs. At 72 hours of incubation, the blood ring embryo is reduced in size and reveals the presence of not only blood islands that have not coalesced but also a blood engorged sinus terminalis that is detectable by light candling.
REF: Poultry Science 65(Suppl.1): 119, 1986.
SOURCE: 215,

367 CHONDRODYSTROPHY, *ch*

INHERIT: Autosomal recessive
LINKAGE: Unknown
CHARACT: Embryos with this trait usually die during the last few days of incubation. They are characterized by extreme shortening of the lower beak and overgrowth of the upper beak. The long bones of the limbs are shortened, and the tibia is nearly always bent. The legs are more extremely affected than the wings.
REF: Journal of Heredity 33:275-283, 1942.
SOURCE: 105,

368 CROOKED-NECK DWARF, *cn*

INHERIT: Autosomal recessive
LINKAGE: Unknown
CHARACT: A lethal condition in which embryos die on the 20th or 21st day. Growth is normal up to about the 11th day of incubation, but is retarded thereafter. At time of death, embryos are characterized by crooked necks and absence or marked reduction of the pectoral and limb muscles.
REF: Journal of Heredity 36:173-182, 1945.
SOURCE: 105,

369 DIPLOPODIA-3, *dp-3*

INHERIT: Autosomal recessive
LINKAGE: Unknown
CHARACT: A lethal in which death occurs prior to hatching. Embryos possess duplicate leg and wing digits, a shortened upper beak and micromelia.
REF: Canadian Journal of Genetics and Cytology 14:417-422, 1972.
SOURCE: 20,

370 **DIPLOPODIA-5, *dp-5***
INHERIT: Autosomal recessive
LINKAGE: Unknown
CHARACT: A lethal which results in death between the 19th and 20th days of incubation. Embryos have duplication of leg and wing bones and a reduced upper beak and longer lower beak.
REF: Journal of Heredity 74:341-343, 1983.
SOURCE: 20,

371 **LIMBLESS, *ll***
INHERIT: Autosomal recessive
LINKAGE: Unknown
CHARACT: This mutation results in total amelia. The apical ectodermal ridge is lacking in limbless embryos, however, both the pectoral and pelvic girdles as well as the respiratory and excretory systems are normal. In affected embryos the upper beak is usually shorter than the lower beak.
REF: Journal of Experimental Zoology 209:427-434, 1979.
SOURCE: 255,

372 **MICROMELIA ABBOTT, *mm-A***
INHERIT: Autosomal recessive
LINKAGE: Unknown
CHARACT: Homozygous embryos die early in the third week of incubation. These embryos have a micromelia-like phenotype at that time.
REF: Journal of Experimental Zoology 160:345-354, 1965.
SOURCE: 105,

373 **MICROMELIA HAYS, *mm-H***
INHERIT: Autosomal recessive
LINKAGE: Unknown
CHARACT: An embryonic lethal which causes very short, but straight, long bones of the legs and wings and a shortened beak. About a third of the homozygous embryos will hatch, but they do not survive beyond the first week.
REF: American Naturalist 78:54-58, 1944.
SOURCE: 105,

374 **NANOMELIA, *nm***
INHERIT: Autosomal recessive
LINKAGE: Unknown
CHARACT: This lethal gene causes death towards the end of the incubation period. The condition of the embryos is intermediate between some forms of micromelia and homozygous creeper embryos. Embryos show hypoplasia of the extremities, brachycephaly, and a parrot-like beak.
REF: Journal of Heredity 56:131-138, 1965.
SOURCE: 105,

375 **PEROCEPHALY, *per***
INHERIT: Autosomal recessive
LINKAGE: Unknown
CHARACT: A lethal mutant that shows malformations of the head. The phenotype of this mutant varies from a very poorly developed upper beak, associated with blindness, to microcephaly; its most common manifestations are synophthalmia and cyclopia.
REF: Journal of Genetics 54:219-235, 1956.
SOURCE: 105,

376 **WINGLESS, *wg-2***
INHERIT: Autosomal recessive

LINKAGE: Unknown
CHARACT: Wingless embryos survive to the end of the incubation period, but never hatch. Development of the extremities, legs and wings, is defective with wings completely absent.
REF: Journal of Experimental Zoology 132:241-251, 1956.
SOURCE: 105,

377 **MISSING UPPER BEAK, *mab***
INHERIT: Autosomal recessive
LINKAGE: Unknown
CHARACT: A facial structure embryonic lethal which causes death on the 12th day of incubation or during hatching. This appears to be a defect in membrane formation which results in the absence of the upper beak and eyelids. Membranous bones of the head are reduced causing the face to be shortened. Cartilaginous bones appear not to be affected.
REF: Journal of Heredity 73:295-296, 1982.
SOURCE: 20,

OTHER EMBRYONIC LETHAL MUTATIONS

CREEPER, *Cp*
INHERIT: Autosomal dominant
LINKAGE: Group I, see section IV
CHARACT: See item 382

EAR TUFTS, *Et*
INHERIT: Autosomal dominant
LINKAGE: Unknown
CHARACT: See item 399

RIBOFLAVINURIA, *rd*
INHERIT: Autosomal recessive
LINKAGE: Unknown
CHARACT: See item 362

WHITE-WING LETHAL, *Ww*
INHERIT: Autosomal dominant
LINKAGE: Unknown
CHARACT: See item 447

EGG-SHELL-COLOR MUTATIONS

378 **BLUE EGG SHELL, *O***
INHERIT: Autosomal dominant
LINKAGE: Group III, see section IV
CHARACT: This mutation produces a blue egg shell, the blue color is not limited only to the shell surface, but prevails throughout the whole shell structure. When the blue mutation is combined with genes for brown shell color, the result is an olive or green shell color.
REF: Journal of Genetics 27:465-470, 1933.
SOURCE: Ameraucana, Araucana, also 10, 20, 24, 26, 27, 106, 157,

379 BROWN EGG SHELL**INHERIT:** Multifactorial**LINKAGE:** Unknown**CHARACT:** Brown pigmentation of egg shells is due to the deposition of protoporphyrin pigment on the outer surface of the shell. Color varies from lightly tinted eggs to extremely dark brown ones. White shell color tends to be dominant over lighter shades of brown. Some genes for color may also be located on the sex chromosome.**REF:** Poultry Science 23:259-265, 1944.**SOURCE:** See breed descriptions, section V.**380 WHITE EGG SHELL****INHERIT:** Multifactorial**LINKAGE:** Unknown**CHARACT:** Egg shell color is white due to the lack of deposition of a protoporphyrin pigment. White shell color tends to be dominant over brown.**REF:** Poultry Science 23:259-265, 1944.**SOURCE:** See breed descriptions, section V.**381 PROTOPORPHYRIN INHIBITOR, *pr*****INHERIT:** Sex-linked recessive**LINKAGE:** Group V, see section IV**CHARACT:** This gene inhibits the deposition of the brown protoporphyrin egg shell pigment. Birds carrying this gene produce chalk-white eggs. This gene is associated with the break-reunion of a translocation between chromosome no. 1 and Z chromosome t(Z p⁺;1 q⁻).**REF:** Poultry Science 59:1661-1662, 1980.**SOURCE:** 157,**SKELETAL MUTATIONS****382 CREEPER, *cp*****INHERIT:** Autosomal incomplete dominant**LINKAGE:** Group I, see section IV**CHARACT:** In heterozygotes this gene produces the short-legged condition known as creeper. It is an embryonic lethal in homozygotes. All the long bones of the limbs are shortened with the tarsometatarsus showing the greatest proportionate reduction.**REF:** Storrs (Conn.) Agr. Expt. Sta. Monograph I (Revised) and Supplement, 1967, 1973.**SOURCE:** Japanese Bantam, also 33, 105, 157,**383 POLYDACTYL, *Po*****INHERIT:** Autosomal incomplete dominant, expressivity and penetrance extremely irregular**LINKAGE:** Group IV, see section IV**CHARACT:** A mutation of the foot in which a "fifth" toe arises from metatarsal number one on the inner side of the foot. This extra digit is a duplication rather than an actual extra toe. Expression of the trait varies considerably, may be asymmetrical or can be suppressed completely.**REF:** Journal of Genetics 21:341-366, 1929.**SOURCE:** Dorking, Faverolle, Houdan, Silkie, and Sultan, also 144, 157,**384 DOMINANT RUMPLESSNESS, *Rp*****INHERIT:** Autosomal dominant**LINKAGE:** Unknown**CHARACT:** Birds with this skeletal mutation lack the pygostyle, all five free caudal vertebrae, the uropygial gland, all the tail feathers and one or two vertebrae. This condition greatly reduces fertility in natural matings due to mechanical difficulties.**REF:** Journal of Genetics 20:217-243, 1934.**SOURCE:** Rumpless Ameraucana, Rumpless Araucana, and Persian Rumpless, also 105, 106,**385 RECESSIVE RUMPLESSNESS, *rp-2*****INHERIT:** Autosomal recessive, low penetrance**LINKAGE:** Unknown**CHARACT:** This condition is known as "roachback" to the poultryman. The pygostyle and free caudal vertebrae may be absent or fused into a bony knot. The uropygial gland may be absent or rudimentary, with corresponding reduction of tail. The fused caudal vertebrae are bent downward and appear to be laterally compressed. Some birds show kyphoscoliosis and some have supernumerary ribs.**REF:** Genetics 30:403-429, 1945.**SOURCE:** 105,**386 SNUB NOSE, *sno*****INHERIT:** Autosomal recessive**LINKAGE:** Unknown**CHARACT:** A mutation resulting in a shortening of the head, particularly the beak. Varying degrees of parrot beak are present in a high proportion of the mutants. More severe cases show cross-beaks and a marked reduction in body size.**REF:** Unpublished**SOURCE:** 144,**BODY-SIZE MUTATIONS****387 AUTOSOMAL DWARFISM, *adw*****INHERIT:** Autosomal recessive**LINKAGE:** Unknown**CHARACT:** A body size mutation which occurred in the Cornell K-strain (item 94). Size is reduced by about 30%, and these birds are recognizable by 6 to 8 weeks of age. Sexual maturity is somewhat delayed with rate of lay about 90% that of the K-strain. Egg size at one year of age is 57 grams and body weight about 1.4 kg. Viability is good but hatchability is poor.**REF:** Poultry Science 52:2012-2013, 1973.**SOURCE:** 190, 191,**388 SEX-LINKED DWARFISM, *dw*****INHERIT:** Sex-linked recessive; *dw*, *dw^M*, *dw^B*, *Dw⁺***LINKAGE:** Group V, see section IV**CHARACT:** A mutation which reduces body weights of homozygous males by about 43% and those of hemizygous females by 26 to 32%. Chicks are normal size but growth retardation begins by two weeks of age.**REF:** World Poultry Science Journal 32:285-304, 1976.**SOURCE:** 10, 14, 18, 24, 26, 27, 29, 30, 188, 191, 215,**389 BANTAM DWARFISM, *dw^B*****INHERIT:** Sex-linked recessive; *dw*, *dw^M*, *dw^B*, *Dw⁺***LINKAGE:** Group V, see section IV**CHARACT:** This mutant is thought to be an allele at the *Dw⁺* locus and to be different than the *dw* allele (item 388). The evidence is inconclusive as to whether this allele is different or the same as the *dw^M* allele (MacDonald dwarf)**REF:** Poultry Science 52:204-210, 1973**SOURCE:** Sebright bantam and probably other bantams, also 24,

SKIN-STRUCTURE MUTATIONS

- 390 BRED A COMB, *bd***
INHERIT: Autosomal recessive
LINKAGE: Unknown
CHARACT: This recessive gene produces a combless bird. Females appear to be completely combless, but two small papillae represent the comb in males. Chickens with any type of comb carry the dominant allele (Bd^+) at this gene locus.
REF: Repts. Evol. Comm. Roy. Soc. IV:18-35, 1908.
SOURCE: Breda
- 391 DUPLEX COMB, V-SHAPED, D^V**
INHERIT: Autosomal incomplete dominant; D^V , D^B
LINKAGE: Group IV, see section IV
CHARACT: This gene causes doubling of the posterior end of the comb. The actual phenotype will vary greatly because of its interaction with other comb-type genes, and various non-specific modifier genes. On breeds not carrying other comb genes it appears as two well-defined horn-like sections joined at their base.
REF: Carnegie Institute, Washington, Publication 52, 1906.
SOURCE: Appenzeller, Crevecoeur, Dutch Owlbeard, Houdan, La Fleche, Polish and Sultan
- 392 DUPLEX COMB, BUTTERCUP, D^B**
INHERIT: Autosomal incomplete dominant; D^B , D^V
LINKAGE: Group IV, see section IV
CHARACT: This gene causes doubling of the whole comb such that appears as a cup surrounded by projections. This phenotype can vary greatly because of its interaction with other comb-type genes, and various non-specific modifier genes.
REF: Carnegie Institute, Washington, Publication 52, 1906.
SOURCE: Sicilian Buttercup
- 393 PEA COMB, *P***
INHERIT: Autosomal incomplete dominant
LINKAGE: Group III, see section IV
CHARACT: This mutation causes a small, low comb type. It is marked by three longitudinal rows of papillae or points, the center row being the most conspicuous. In heterozygotes, the central blade is well developed with lateral ridges on both sides. A "breast ridge," a ridge of thickened skin running the length of the body in a mid-ventral line over the keel of the breastbone, is frequently present on pea-combed birds.
REF: American Naturalist 74:382-384, 1940.
SOURCE: Ameraucana, Araucana, Aseel, Brahma, Buckeye, Cornish, Cubalaya, Shamo, Sumatra, and Yokohama, also 10, 20, 24, 144, 157, and see item 395.
- 394 ROSE COMB, *R***
INHERIT: Autosomal dominant
LINKAGE: Group I, see section IV
CHARACT: This mutation causes a comb type which is low and of a "water drop" shape, broad in front and pointed in the rear forming a single spike. The surface is covered with small papillae or tubercles. The male's comb and papillae are larger than the female's, and on Mediterranean breeds, this type comb is larger than on other breeds. A pleiotropic association with reduced fertility is characteristic of homozygous rose comb males.
REF: Poultry Science 50:867-869, 1971.
SOURCE: Ancona, Belgian Bearded d'Anvers, Dominique, Dorking, Hamburg, Rosecomb Bantam, Redcap, Rose Comb Leghorn, Rose Comb Rhode Island Red, Rheinlander, Sebright, Watermaal, and Wyandotte, also 24, 157, and see item 395.
- 395 WALNUT COMB, *R, P***
(CUSHION OR STRAWBERRY COMB)
INHERIT: Autosomal double dominant
CHARACT: The combined action of the rose comb and pea comb genes produce this comb type which is smaller in size than either the rose or pea comb. This comb type is a low, solid, moderately small comb. Modifier genes produce various surface conformations and variations. The surface of the so-called walnut comb is irregularly furrowed and somewhat uneven. The cushion comb is smooth on top and the front, rear and sides are nearly straight with rounded corners, while the strawberry comb is shaped like and has a surface which somewhat resembles the outer part of half a strawberry. Fertility problems associated with the rose comb gene (item 394) and the "breast ridge" problem associated with pea comb gene (item 393) are also problems associated with the walnut comb.
REF: Canadian Journal of Animal Science 44:184-186, 1964.
SOURCE: Chantecler, Malay, Orloff, and Silkie
- 396 TRIPLE SPIKE ROSE COMB**
INHERIT: Unknown
LINKAGE: Unknown
CHARACT: This type rose comb has three spikes in the rear instead of the usual one.
REF: Unpublished
SOURCE: Watermaal
- 397 RUGGED COMB, He^+**
INHERIT: Autosomal dominant; He^+ , he^l
LINKAGE: Unknown
CHARACT: The most dominant allele of a two allele locus which influences comb appearance. The effect on a rose comb is to give it a granular appearance in day-old chicks and to make it more bulky with more numerous and higher papillae in adults. It also causes single combs to have more points than its recessive allele (item 398).
REF: Annales de Biologie Animale, Biochimie, Biophysique, 5:451-468, 1965.
SOURCE: Rose comb breeds with spikie comb surface.
- 398 SMOOTH COMB, he^l**
INHERIT: Autosomal recessive; He^+ , he^l
LINKAGE: Unknown
CHARACT: The recessive allele of a two allele locus which influences comb appearance. When homozygous it produces a smooth surface rose comb in day-old chicks and in adults it makes the rose comb less bulky, relatively smooth with few to no papillae. Its influence on a single comb is one of reducing the number of points when compared with its dominant allele (item 397). The penetrance of this allele in chicks is incomplete among males.
REF: Annales de Biologie Animale, Biochimie, Biophysique, 5:451-468, 1965.
SOURCE: Rose comb breeds with smooth comb surface.
- 399 EAR TUFTS, *Et***
INHERIT: Autosomal dominant, incomplete penetrance and irregular expressivity.
LINKAGE: Unknown
CHARACT: This trait consists of tufts of feathers attached to skin peduncles which project from the sides of the head in the general area of the ear canal and/or ear lobe. Birds are heterozygous for this trait and therefore do not breed true. Secondary manifestations of the *Et* gene lead to prenatal death for all homozygotes and for about 40% of the heterozygotes. It also modifies the structure and shape of the external auditory canal and middle ear fossa and the location of the tympanic membrane. Expressivity of the ear-tuft trait is quite varied and penetrance is believed to be less than complete.
REF: Journal of Heredity 69:91-96, 1978.
SOURCE: Tufted Araucana

- 400 ENLARGED EARLOBES--WHITE FACE**
INHERIT: Unknown
LINKAGE: Unknown
CHARACT: This mutant type has earlobes which are so greatly enlarged that they fell below the wattles. The white color of the earlobes extends anteriorly to cover all the face. This trait is not seen in young birds, but develops as the birds mature.
REF: Unpublished
SOURCE: White-Faced Black Spanish
- 401 SLEEPY-EYE, *se***
INHERIT: Autosomal recessive
LINKAGE: Group III, see section IV
CHARACT: This gene affects the mobility of the lower eyelids. Lower eyelids are partially closed at time of hatching, and they remain that way throughout the bird's life. Although this trait is not in itself lethal, it does however function as a subvital by obstructing the vision of chicks with the more severe expression of it.
REF: Journal of Heredity 59:375-378, 1968.
SOURCE: 106,
- 402 UROPYGIAL, *U***
INHERIT: Autosomal incomplete dominant
LINKAGE: Group I, see section IV
CHARACT: This mutation causes bifurcation of the oil gland papilla in heterozygotes. The degree of bifurcation varies from an almost imperceptible groove in the tip, to complete separation into two papillae. Most homozygotes show only two vestigial papillae and lack the uropygial gland, but few show the heterozygous-type phenotype.
REF: Proc. Intern. Genetic Congr. 6th Congr. 2:96-97, 1932.
SOURCE: 157,
- 403 MULTIPLE SPURS, *M***
INHERIT: Autosomal dominant
LINKAGE: Group IV, see section IV
CHARACT: Males with this trait have a peculiar multiple spur consisting of a large central spur with a smaller one immediately above it and another one below. In some birds there may be as many as five. In females this trait appears as three flattened and enlarged scales. Chicks of both sexes show the condition as enlarged scales at the normal site of the spur.
REF: Journal of Heredity 32:356-364, 1941.
SOURCE: Sumatra, also 157,

- 404 SPURRED FEMALES**
INHERIT: Unknown
LINKAGE: Unknown
CHARACT: Females as well as males develop spurs as they reach sexual maturity.
REF: Unpublished
SOURCE: 170,

SKIN-COLOR MUTATIONS

- 405 WHITE SKIN, *W*⁺**
INHERIT: Autosomal dominant; *W*⁺, *w*
LINKAGE: Group III, see section IV
CHARACT: This gene causes the skin, beak, and shanks to be white by preventing the deposition of xanthophyll in these areas. In breeds with dermal melanin (item 409), the

shanks are slaty blue. Classification is difficult before six to eight weeks of age.
REF: Poultry Science 7:24-30, 1927.
SOURCE: See breed descriptions, section V.

- 406 YELLOW SKIN, *w***
INHERIT: Autosomal recessive; *W*⁺, *w*
CHARACT: This gene causes the deposition of xanthophyll into the skin such that the skin, beak, and shanks of otherwise white-skinned birds are yellow. In breeds with dermal melanin (item 409), the shanks are willow green. Classification is difficult before six to eight weeks of age.
REF: Poultry Science 7:24-30, 1927.
SOURCE: See breed descriptions, section V.

- 407 SEX-LINK SKIN, *y***
INHERIT: Sex-linked recessive
LINKAGE: Group V, see section IV
CHARACT: A recessive gene on the Z-chromosome which causes white skin. This white skin phenotype is obvious at one day of age. Added amounts of carotenoid pigment in the diet fail to impart yellow color in the shanks of these white-skinned birds.
REF: Journal of Heredity 72:139-140, 1981.
SOURCE: 255,

- 408 DERMAL MELANIN INHIBITOR, *Id***
INHERIT: Sex-linked dominant; *Id*, *id*^c, *id*⁺
LINKAGE: Group V, see section IV
CHARACT: This mutation affects shank color by inhibiting the deposition of melanin pigment in the dermis of the shanks. In white-skinned birds (item 405) the shanks are white, and in yellow-skinned birds (item 406) they are yellow. Classification of this trait is difficult in birds under three months of age.
REF: Anatomical Record 31:343-344, 1925.
SOURCE: See breed descriptions, section V.

- 409 DERMAL MELANIN *id*⁺**
INHERIT: Sex-linked recessive; *Id*, *id*^c, *id*⁺
CHARACT: This gene causes the deposition of melanin pigment in the dermis of the shanks. Thus, in white-skinned birds (item 405) the shanks are slaty blue and in yellow-skinned birds (item 406) the shanks are willow green. Classification of this trait is difficult in birds under three months of age.
REF: Anatomical Record 31:343-344, 1925.
SOURCE: See breed descriptions, section V.

- 410 FIBROMELANOSIS (BLACK SKIN), *Fm***
INHERIT: Autosomal dominant with multifactorial modifiers.
LINKAGE: Unknown
CHARACT: A mutant in which the skin all over the body is black. The beak and shanks are bluish and the wattles, comb and face are a purplish hue. Pigment is also located in the sheaths of muscles and nerves, in tendons, mesenteries, and blood vessel walls.
REF: Journal of Genetics 19:27-63, 1927.
SOURCE: Silkie, also 144,

- 411 WHITE EARLOBES**
INHERIT: Multifactorial
LINKAGE: Unknown
CHARACT: A skin color trait in which the otherwise red earlobes are white. This trait develops as the birds mature.
REF: Genetics 13:470-487, 1928.
SOURCE: See breed descriptions, section V.

EYE-COLOR MUTATIONS

- 412 **BROWN EYE, *br***
INHERIT: Sex-linked recessive
LINKAGE: Group V, see section IV
CHARACT: Brown eyes in poultry are the result of the presence of certain plumage-color genes in the presence of this sex-linked gene. In its alternate allelic form, *Br*⁺, the eyes would be reddish bay even if necessary plumage-color genes were present.
REF: Genetics 18:210-220, 1933.
SOURCE: See breed and variety descriptions, section V.
- 413 **PEARL EYE**
INHERIT: Recessive
LINKAGE: Unknown
CHARACT: This eye color results from the absence of both black and yellow pigments in the anterior layer of the iris. The pigment on the posterior layer of the iris is prevented from showing through the iris by a tissue opacity resulting from colorless opaque granules in the connective tissue cells and the muscle fibers.
REF: Journal of Genetics 9:69-82, 1919.
SOURCE: Cornish, Aseel Game, Shamo Game, Tuzo Game, and Malay.
- 414 **RED EYE**
INHERIT: Unknown
LINKAGE: Unknown
CHARACT: This eye color is a deep or bright red and is distinctly a different color than the "wild-type" reddish bay.
REF: Unpublished
SOURCE: America Game, some Modern and Old English Games, La Fleche, Lakenvelder, and Maran.

ALBINISMS

CHARACT: Mutations which produce pink eyes due to complete or partial inhibition of melanin production in the eyes. These birds may be sensitive to bright light. See item 440, Autosomal Albinism, *c*² and item 443 Imperfect Albinism, *x*²¹

PLUMAGE-DISTRIBUTION MUTATIONS

- 415 **ABNORMAL FEATHERING, *af***
INHERIT: Autosomal Recessive
LINKAGE: Unknown
CHARACT: Normal feathering in chicks but juvenile and adult feathers patchy in distribution and abnormal in structure. Very variable; extreme cases are completely naked but some birds develop new secondaries as adults.
REF: Unpublished
SOURCE: 82,
- 416 **CONGENITAL BALDNESS, *ba***
INHERIT: Recessive
LINKAGE: Unknown
CHARACT: A mutant in which bald spots, lacking feather follicles, develop on top of the head just above the orbits or in the center of the head. These bald spots which are present at hatching time, remain even in adults. Spots can be bilateral or unilateral and can vary from a few follicles to a spot of about half an inch in diameter.
REF: Journal of Morphology 69:517-535, 1941.
SOURCE: 255,
- 417 **NAKED NECK, *Na***
INHERIT: Autosomal dominant
LINKAGE: Group III, see section IV
CHARACT: All pterygiae are reduced in size and in some areas are completely absent due to the action of this mutant gene. Feather follicles are absent from the head and neck, except for around the comb, the anterior spinal tract and two small patches on each side above the crop. The lateral breast tracts are greatly reduced while others are reduced to a lesser extent.
REF: Genetics 18:68-82, 1933.
SOURCE: Naked Neck, Transylvanian Naked Neck, and Turken, also 10, 20, 24, 30, 144, 157,
- 418 **OTTAWA NAKED, *nk***
INHERIT: Autosomal recessive
LINKAGE: Unknown
CHARACT: Chicks are almost totally naked at hatching. Adults may develop a few down feathers but for the most part are totally naked. Associated with the featherless condition is frequent webbing of toes II and III.
REF: Unpublished
SOURCE: 20,
- 419 **PTILOPODY (FEATHERED SHANKS)**
INHERIT: Autosomal dominant with multifactorial modifiers (possibly 2 or 3 loci).
LINKAGE: Unknown
CHARACT: This mutation causes growth of feathers on the shanks and toes. The degree and extent of feathering varies greatly among the various breeds that have this trait. There are probably several genetically distinct types of feathering. This condition is often associated with brachydactyly.
REF: Poultry Science 9:51-64, 1929.
SOURCE: Belgian Bearded d'Uncle, Booted Bantam, Brahma, Breda, Cochin, Favorelle, Langshan, Silkie, and Sultan, also 157,
- 420 **SCALELESS, *sc***
INHERIT: Autosomal recessive
LINKAGE: Unknown
CHARACT: This mutant gene causes retardation of feather follicle formation during embryonic development. Scaleless chicks have smooth, waxy skin, largely free of down feathers; their legs and feet lack scales and foot pads. Scattered feathers are present in the head, humeral, crural, and caudal tracts. Adults have even fewer feathers than the chicks, and males do not develop spurs.
REF: Journal of Experimental Zoology 181:99-110, 1972.
SOURCE: 105,

PLUMAGE-DEVELOPMENTAL-RATE MUTATIONS

- 421 **LATE FEATHERING, *K***
INHERIT: Sex-linked dominant; K^{η} , K^{ξ} , K , k^{+}
LINKAGE: Group V, see section IV
CHARACT: A dominant allele in a four allelic series which controls the rate of feather development. At one day of age the primary flights and covert feathers are all about the same length. At eight to twelve days of age the tail feathers have not yet developed. Overall feathering is later for these birds than those with the rapid allele (k^{+}) (item 422). This gene has no effect on adult plumage.
REF: Poultry Science 35:614-616, 1956.
SOURCE: Most of the heavy breeds such as the Brahma, Cornish, Cochin, Rhode Island Red, Wyandotte, Plymouth Rock, Orpington, and others.
- 422 **RAPID FEATHERING, k^{+}**
INHERIT: Sex-linked recessive; K^{η} , K^{ξ} , K , k^{+}
LINKAGE: Group V, see section IV
CHARACT: The most recessive allele of a four allelic series which controls the rate of feather development. At one day of age the primary flights are much longer than the coverts. At eight to twelve days of age the chicks have developed tails. The chicks completely feather at a much more rapid rate than those with the other three alleles (items 421, 423).
REF: Poultry Science 35:614-161, 1956.
SOURCE: Most of the light breeds such as Leghorns, Minorcas, Anconas, and others.
- 423 **MODIFIED SLOW FEATHERING**
INHERIT: Multifactorial
LINKAGE: Unknown
CHARACT: The phenotypic effect of modified slow feathering is to reduce the length of the primary flight feathers at hatching without a concomitant change in the primary coverts. Since the primaries are shorter than the coverts, modified slow feathering superficially resembles rapid feathering (item 422) and can lead to sexing errors. The modified slow feathering genotype has no effect on rapid feathering, k^{+}/k^{+} .
REF: Poultry Science 55:2094, 1976.
SOURCE: 144,
- 424 **TARDY FEATHER GROWTH, *t***
INHERIT: Autosomal recessive
LINKAGE: Group III, see section IV
CHARACT: A mutant gene which affects feather growth, but which can only be detected easily in sex-linked rapid-feathering chicks, k^{+}/k^{+} or $k^{+}/-$ (item 422). Day-old chicks show no secondaries. At ten days of age they lack tails and show little or no development of the secondaries or primaries. Tail feathers do not appear until at least eight weeks of age. At maturity these birds appear normal.
REF: Journal of Heredity 37:197-205, 1946.
SOURCE: 255,
- 425 **DYPLASTIC REMIGES, *dr***
INHERIT: Autosomal recessive
LINKAGE: Unknown
CHARACT: A condition that affects the remiges and rectrices. Between the 8th and 28th day the feather follicles

of a variable number of remiges and rectrices become enlarged and blood filled. The tissue of the developing feather becomes necrotic and these feathers are soon lost. Both wings exhibit a similar number of affected remiges while the number of affected rectrices are proportional but lower in number.

REF: Journal of Hereditary 74:101-104, 1983.
SOURCE: 20,

426 DEFECTIVE FEATHERING

INHERIT: Unknown
LINKAGE: Unknown
CHARACT: Abnormal feathering is apparent by 6 to 8 weeks of age. Structural defects appear in the rachis and barbules at the tip of the remiges and rectrices. Later feathering shows varying degrees of delayed or arrested contour remige and rectrice development. In adults, many feathers break off leaving patches of baldness and severely affected birds may be totally denuded.
REF: Poultry Science 62:1442, 1983.
SOURCE: 144,

FEATHER-STRUCTURE MUTATIONS

427 FRIZZING, *F*

INHERIT: Autosomal incomplete dominant
LINKAGE: Group II, see section IV
CHARACT: A mutant gene which causes the contour feathers to curve outward away from the body. In homozygotes the curving is extreme and the barbs are extremely curled so that no feather has a flat vane. Heterozygotes are less extremely affected. Showroom preference is for the phenotype of the heterozygote.
REF: Journal of Genetics 32:277-285, 1936.
SOURCE: Frizzle Fowl, also 10, 20,

428 HEN FEATHERING, *Hf*

INHERIT: Autosomal incomplete dominant, sex-limited
LINKAGE: Unknown
CHARACT: Female chickens develop female-type plumage in the presence of estrogens, whereas, normally, males and castrated chickens of both sexes develop male-type plumage. The henny feathering trait increases the formation of estrogen from androgen in the peripheral tissues, thus males of henny feathering breeds develop female-type plumage although they otherwise look and respond as virile males.
REF: Journal of Clinical Investigation 66:57-65, 1980.
SOURCE: Campine and Sebright

429 SILKINESS, *h*

INHERIT: Autosomal recessive
LINKAGE: Group III, see section IV
CHARACT: This mutant has a woolly or silky type of plumage. The feather barbs are unusually long and frequently bifurcated. The barbules are elongated and lack both hamuli and scrolls, thereby providing no means for holding the barbules together.
REF: Journal of Heredity 12:117-128, 1921.
SOURCE: Silkie, also 144,

FEATHER-LENGTH MUTATIONS

430 CREST, *Cr*

INHERIT: Autosomal incomplete dominant

LINKAGE: Group II, see section IV

CHARACT: A crest of feathers develops on top of the head of birds with this gene. These feathers are longer than normal and stand more or less erect. Crests may vary from a few elevated feathers to a very large knob-like structure. This trait is frequently associated with cerebral hernia and modification of the frontal bones of the skull.

REF: American Naturalist 70:379-394, 1936.

SOURCE: Appenzeller, Brenda, Crevecoeur, Houdan, Polish, Silkie, Sultan, also 144, 157,

431 LONG FILOPLUMES, *Lf*

INHERIT: Autosomal dominant

LINKAGE: Unknown

CHARACT: Varying numbers of filoplumes in the fluff area are one-half to two inches longer than the adjacent definitive feathers.

REF: Unpublished

SOURCE: 255,

432 NON-LIMITED GROWTH, *Gt* (LONG TAIL)

INHERIT: Dominant

LINKAGE: Unknown

CHARACT: This mutant gene allows a part of the tail and saddle feathers of male chickens to continue to grow. In combination with the *mt* gene (item 433) some Japanese breeds develop tails with average lengths of 7-8 feet.

REF: World's Poultry Science Journal 26:562-568, 1970.

SOURCE: Phoenix, Totenko, and Yokohama

433 NON-MOLT, *mt* (LONG TAIL)

INHERIT: Recessive

LINKAGE: Unknown

CHARACT: This mutant gene allows a part of the tail and saddle feathers of male chickens to grow year after year without molting. In combination with the *Gt* gene (item 432) some Japanese breeds develop tails with average lengths of 7-8 feet.

REF: World's Poultry Science Journal 26:562-568, 1970.

SOURCE: Phoenix, Totenko, and Yokohama

434 MUFFS AND BEARD, *Mb*

INHERIT: Autosomal incomplete dominant, incomplete penetrance

LINKAGE: *Mb* 44.3 *Ea-H*, Group III

CHARACT: This mutant gene causes elongation of feathers at the sides of the face and under the lower beak. Neither occurs without the other, although muffs are usually more evident than the beard. The trait is associated with reduced size of the wattles.

REF: Carnegie Institute, Washington, Publication 52:1906.

SOURCE: Ameraucana, Belgian Bearded Bantam, Crevecoeur, Dutch Owlbeard, Faverolle, Houdan, Orloff, Bearded Polish, Silkie, Sultan, and Tburinger, also 10, 20, 144, 157,

435 VULTURE HOCKS, *v*

INHERIT: Autosomal recessive

LINKAGE: Unknown

CHARACT: A mutant trait characterized by large, stiff feathers developing on the posterior part of the crural

feather tract. These feathers project backward beyond the tibio-tarsal joint, a region that is usually characterized by soft, fluffy feathers. This trait appears to be associated with pilopody (item 419), although the latter often occurs in the absence of the former.

REF: Journal of Heredity 22:147-154, 1931.

SOURCE: Belgian Bearded d'Uncle, Booted Bantam, Breda, and Sultan

PLUMAGE-COLOR MUTATIONS

436 BLUE, *Bl*

INHERIT: Autosomal incomplete dominant

LINKAGE: Unknown

CHARACT: The *Bl* gene alters the normal production of black pigment such that the feathers of heterozygotes are a slaty blue coloration. Feather pigmentation of birds homozygous for this gene is further reduced to a blue-splashed white phenotype, while homozygotes for the recessive allele are black.

REF: American Naturalist 55:289-327, 1921.

SOURCE: Blue Andalusian, and all blue and splash varieties of various breeds. See variety descriptions, section V, also 144,

437 BUFF-RED COMPLEX

INHERIT: Autosomal multifactorial

LINKAGE: Unknown

CHARACT: A feather ground color which can vary from a light buff to dark red. Various intensities of the buff-red complex are characteristic of the different buff and red breeds and varieties.

REF: Poultry Science 44:47-52, 1965.

SOURCE: All breeds and varieties that are not "silver" (S) See breed and variety descriptions, section V.

438 DOMINANT WHITE, *I*

INHERIT: Autosomal incomplete dominant

LINKAGE: Group II, see section IV

CHARACT: This mutant gene completely inhibits production of black and reduces red pigments in the feathers of homozygotes. It is less effective in heterozygotes, having almost no effect on red but reducing black to just a few ticks and spots. Chicks are a light yellow.

REF: Journal of Heredity 6:147-151, 1915.

SOURCE: White-Laced Red Cornish, Red Pyle and White Modern Game, Red Pyle Old English Game, Pyle and White Hamburg, White Leghorn, White Minorca, Buff Laced and White Polish and Rhode Island White, also 157,

439 RECESSIVE WHITE, *c*

INHERIT: Autosomal recessive; C^+ , *c*, c^e , c^a

LINKAGE: Unknown

CHARACT: The *c/c* genotype, usually results in a phenotypically white adult plumage. Some pigment is usually present microscopically and, in some cases, grey or light red pigment is easily seen throughout the plumage. Chicks vary from light yellow to greyish-white.

REF: Poultry Science 15:169-178, 1936.

SOURCE: White varieties of the following breeds: Cochins, Cornish, Dorking, Frizzle, Japanese Bantam, Jersey Giant, Lamona, Langshan, Orpington, Plymouth Rock, Silkie, Sultan, and Wyandotte, also 24, 144,

440 AUTOSOMAL ALBINISM, c^a
INHERIT: Autosomal recessive; C^+ , c , c^{re} , c^a
LINKAGE: Unknown
CHARACT: A recently determined allele at the C^+ locus. This gene, previously designated as a , causes complete albinism by inhibiting all pigmentation. Plumage color is white while eyes are a bright red.
REF: Journal of Heredity 24:379-383, 1933.
SOURCE: 144,

441 SILVER, S
INHERIT: Sex-linked dominant; S , s^+ , s^{al}
CHARACT: The most dominant of the three plumage-color alleles at the s^+ locus. This gene inhibits the production of red pigment but has no effect on black. Chicks may be white, silver, or black and may have striping, marbling, or other patterns on a white background.
REF: Journal of Experimental Zoology 13:1-26, 1912.
SOURCE: All "silver" varieties as well as many others. See variety descriptions, section V, also 144, 157,

442 GOLD, s^+
INHERIT: Sex-linked recessive; S , s^+ , s^{al}
LINKAGE: Group V, see section IV
CHARACT: The second allele of the three plumage-color alleles at the s^+ locus. This gene is necessary for the production of the buff-red pigment complex. Chicks may be buff, red, or black and may have striping, marbling, or other patterns on a buff or red background.
REF: Journal of Experimental Zoology 13:1-26, 1912.
SOURCE: All "buff, red, brown, and golden" varieties as well as many others. See variety descriptions, section V.

443 IMPERFECT ALBINISM, s^{al}
INHERIT: Sex-linked recessive; S , s^+ , s^{al}
LINKAGE: Group V, see section IV
CHARACT: The most recessive of the three plumage-color alleles at the s^+ locus. Feather pigment is reduced, being just faintly visible. Chicks are pink-eyed with down plumage being white, pink, or greyish. The down feathers are also shortened on these chicks.
REF: Journal of Heredity 32:71-80, 1941.
SOURCE: 24, 144,

444 LAVENDER, lav
INHERIT: Autosomal recessive
LINKAGE: Group I, see section IV
CHARACT: This recessive plumage color gene dilutes both the black and red-buff complex pigments. Black becomes a slaty blue and the reds become beige. In some breeds this phenotype is called "self-blue."
REF: Journal of Heredity 63:19-25, 1972.
SOURCE: Porcelain and self-blue varieties of certain breeds. See variety descriptions, section V

445 CREAM, ig
INHERIT: Autosomal recessive
LINKAGE: Unknown
CHARACT: A recessive gene which dilutes gold color to a cream color that can vary in shade from reddish-yellow to silver. Some cream-colored birds can easily be confused with brassy silver as they show so little gold.
REF: Journal of Genetics 48:327-332, 1948.
SOURCE: 24, 144,

446 MAHOGANY, Mh
INHERIT: Autosomal dominant
LINKAGE: Unknown

CHARACT: A mutation resulting in a partial-restriction of black pigment in the wild-type phenotype (item 452). Males have breast feathers that are red at base with black markings or spangling. Females have general reduction in black with a pronounced increase in redness.
REF: Poultry Science 45:451-457, 1966.
SOURCE: 144,

447 WHITE-WING LETHAL, W^W
INHERIT: Autosomal incomplete dominant
LINKAGE: Unknown
CHARACT: This feather-pigment inhibitor causes partial achromatosis of the red pigments of red columbian-patterned chickens. Males show a greater degree of achromatosis than do the females. This trait is lethal in homozygotes and causes a high pre- and post-hatch mortality among heterozygotes.
REF: Journal of Heredity 70:373-378, 1979.
SOURCE: 106,

448 DELAYED AMELANOSIS
INHERIT: Unknown
LINKAGE: Unknown
CHARACT: Birds with this trait are characterized by a delayed-appearing feather amelanosis and a related visual defect leading to blindness. The onset of the amelanosis is variable with the earliest appearance in juvenile plumage. Eventually there is a complete loss of feather eumelanin and pheomelanin.
REF: American Journal of Pathology 111:197-212, 1985.
SOURCE: 144,

PLUMAGE-PATTERN MUTATIONS

449 EXTENDED BLACK, E
INHERIT: Autosomal incomplete dominant; E , E^R , e^{Wh} , e^+ , e^b , e^s , e^{hc} , e^y
LINKAGE: Unknown
CHARACT: The most dominant of a multi-allelic series affecting plumage pattern. Chicks are black, non-striped, with variable tendency to exhibit or show white on ventral areas and wing tips. Adult plumage is solid black or may be black with a secondary feather-pattern superimposed in each feather, such as barring.
REF: Poultry Science 44:89-98, 1965.
SOURCE: All solid black, solid blue, and black varieties with feather patterns such as barred and mottled. See variety descriptions, section V.

450 BIRCHEN, E^R
INHERIT: Autosomal dominant; E , E^R , e^{Wh} , e^+ , e^b , e^s , e^{hc} , e^y
LINKAGE: Unknown
CHARACT: The second allele at the E series plumage-pattern locus. Chicks are black with white on the ventral surface and at the wing tips. Adult plumage is basically black with gold or white present on the head and as a wide lace in the hackle. The upper breast is black with a very narrow lacing of gold or white. The primary and secondary flight feathers are black. Adult males also have gold or white on the back, saddle and wing bow feathers.
REF: Poultry Science 51:214-222, 1972.
SOURCE: All the birchen, brown-red, lemon-blue, and silver-blue varieties of various breeds. See variety descriptions, section V.

451 DOMINANT WHEATEN, e^{Wh} **INHERIT:** Autosomal dominant; $E, E^R, e^{Wh}, e^+, e^b, e^s$,
 e^{bc}, e^y **LINKAGE:** Unknown**CHARACT:** The third allele at the E series plumage-pattern locus. Chicks are yellowish white but some show narrow remnants of dark striping on the back. Adult males have the "wild-type," e^+/e^+ , coloration (item 452). Adult females are salmon colored, showing very little black in the stippled areas of the back. The breast is a pale coloration. This gene interacts with the columbian restriction gene, Co , (item 458) to produce the "black-tailed" columbian pattern of the New Hampshire.**REF:** Journal of Heredity 61:280-282, 1970.**SOURCE:** Salmon Favrolle, New Hampshire, and wheaten varieties of various breeds. See variety descriptions, section V, also 144,Adult males have the "wild-type," e^+/e^+ , coloration (item 452). Adult females are very coarsely stippled.**REF:** Iowa State Journal of Science 40:41-64, 1965.**SOURCE:** Unknown**452 WILD-TYPE, e^+** **INHERIT:** Autosomal recessive; $E, E^R, e^{Wh}, e^+, e^b, e^s$,
 e^{bc}, e^y **LINKAGE:** Unknown**CHARACT:** The fourth allele at the E series. This gene produces the so-called "wild-type". Chicks are olive-fawn ground color with a black longitudinal stripe on head and back, and a broad reddish median dorsal stripe. Adult males are black with red-yellow hackles and saddles, and red wing bows and leading edge of secondaries. Adult females are generally stippled yellow-black with a salmon breast and black primaries and rectrices.**REF:** Poultry Science 44:89-98, 1965.**SOURCE:** Silver Gray Dorking, Red Jungle Fowl, Golden Leghorn, Light Brown Leghorn, Silver Leghorn, Golden Phoenix, Silver Phoenix, and all black breasted red, golden duckwing, silver duckwing, and red pyle varieties of various breeds. See variety descriptions, section V, also 144,**455 BUTTERCUP, e^{bc}** **INHERIT:** Autosomal recessive; $E, E^R, e^{Wh}, e^+, e^b, e^s$,
 e^{bc}, e^y **LINKAGE:** Unknown**CHARACT:** The seventh allele at the E series plumage-pattern locus. Chicks are yellowish-white with narrow broken back stripes, spotty on the head with the eye-ear stripe being horizontally disrupted. Adult males are reddish-orange with black in the rectrices and remiges. Adult females have golden-buff ground-color with parallel rows of elongated black blotches marking each vane.**REF:** Iowa State Journal of Science 40:51-64, 1965.**SOURCE:** Buttercup, also 144,**456 RECESSIVE WHEATEN, e^y** **INHERIT:** Autosomal recessive; $E, E^R, e^{Wh}, e^+, e^b, e^s$,
 e^{bc}, e^y **LINKAGE:** Unknown**CHARACT:** The eighth allele at the E series plumage-pattern locus. Chicks are yellowish-white with yellow feet. Adult males are of the "wild-type" coloration (item 452). Adult females are cinnamon-buff with light stippling on the back, and the breast is a light salmon color.**REF:** Iowa State Journal of Science 40:51-64, 1965.**SOURCE:** Buff Minorca, Rhode Island Red, and Speckled Sussex.**453 BROWN, e^b** **INHERIT:** Autosomal recessive; $E, E^R, e^{Wh}, e^+, e^b, e^s$,
 e^{bc}, e^y **LINKAGE:** Unknown**CHARACT:** The fifth allele at the E series plumage-pattern locus. Chicks are primarily all brown and darker on the back than the underside and lacking a well-defined dorsal head strip. Adult males have the "wild type," e^+/e^+ , coloration (item 452). Adult females are stippled dark brown throughout and do not have a salmon-colored breast. Beak and feet are brown. This gene interacts with the columbian restriction gene, Co , (item 458) to produce the "classical" columbian restriction pattern and with the pattern gene, Pg , (item 461) to produce the penciling and partridge plumage patterns.**REF:** Poultry Science 44:89-98, 1965.**SOURCE:** Buff Brahma, Dark Brahma, Light Brahma, Dark Brown Leghorn, Light Sussex, Laced Wyandotte, and all "classical" columbian, partridge, and penciled varieties of various breeds. See variety descriptions, section V, also 24, 144,**457 MELANOTIC, Ml** **INHERIT:** Autosomal incomplete dominant**LINKAGE:** Group III, see section IV**CHARACT:** This mutant plumage color gene is responsible for the extension of black pigment into the normally red areas of pyle-zoned fowl. Its expression varies however with the E allele present. Ml/Ml males are nearly all black as are $e^b/e^b, Ml/Ml$ females. $e^+/e^+, Ml/Ml$ females are black with salmon breasts and $e^{Wh}/e^{Wh}, Ml/Ml$ females are wheaten with dark brown backs and hackles. On an $e^b/e^b, Pg/Pg$ background it causes double lacing, while on a $e^b/e^b, Co/Co, Pg/Pg$ background it causes single lacing and on an $E/E, Db/Db, Pg/Pg$ background it produces spangling. It has been shown to be the same gene as the one previously known as Sp , spangling. This gene has little effect on the chick down color.**REF:** Journal of Heredity 62:215-219, 1971.**REF:** British Poultry Science 27:431-433, 1986.**SOURCE:** Black Minorca, White-Crested Black Polish, Laced Cochins, and Laced Wyandotte, also 144,**454 SPECKLED HEAD (BLURRED HEAD), e^s** **INHERIT:** Autosomal recessive; $E, E^R, e^{Wh}, e^+, e^b, e^s$,
 e^{bc}, e^y **LINKAGE:** Unknown**CHARACT:** The sixth allele at the E series plumage-pattern locus. Chicks show confused speckled-blurred head pattern. Their back strips tend to be less precise than the "wild-type" chick (item 452) and the ground-color is dusky.**458 COLUMBIAN RESTRICTION, Co** **INHERIT:** Autosomal dominant**LINKAGE:** Unknown**CHARACT:** This plumage mutant gene interacts with brown e^b/e^b (item 453) to produce the "classical" columbian restriction pattern, and with dominant wheaten, e^{Wh}/e^{Wh} (item 451) to produce the "black-tailed" columbian restriction pattern of the New Hampshire.**REF:** Journal of Heredity 56:150-156, 1965.**REF:** Journal of Heredity 61:280-283, 1970.**SOURCE:** Buff Brahma, Light Brahma, Light Sussex, Laced Wyandotte, and all columbian and buff columbian varieties of various breeds. See variety descriptions, section V.

459 DARK BROWN COLUMBIAN-TYPE**RESTRICTION, *Db*****INHERIT:** Autosomal incomplete**LINKAGE:** Group III, see section IV**CHARACT:** A feather pigmentation inhibitor which inhibits red pigment deposition more completely than black pigment. Restricts black pigment somewhat similar to the *Co* gene (item 458). It also produces red-brown coloration as opposed to the characteristic orange-red of the *Co* gene. The effect of this gene is greater in males than females. In the presence of the pattern gene, *Pg*, (item 461) it causes the autosomal barring pattern.**REF:** Journal of Heredity 58:130-134, 1967.**REF:** Poultry Science 51:1149-1156, 1972.**REF:** British Poultry Science 26:409-412, 1985.**SOURCE:** Barred Fayoumi, Penciled Hamburg, Campine, also 144,**REF:** British Poultry Science 28:173-175, 1987.**SOURCE:** Double Laced Barnevelder and Dark Cornish**460 WHITE CREST****INHERIT:** Autosomal incomplete dominant**LINKAGE:** Unknown**CHARACT:** This mutant has nonpigmented white crest feathers, but the rest of the bird's feathers are heavily pigmented being solid black or blue.**REF:** Unpublished**SOURCE:** White-Crested Black Polish and White-Crested Blue Polish**464 LACING, *Pg, MI, Co*****INHERIT:** Autosomal triple dominant**CHARACT:** This mutant condition causes a black border on the white feathers of silver varieties and the brown-red or buff feathers of gold varieties. Neck feathers in both sexes are the reverse of this color arrangement. Varieties with a white border on feathers whose centers are buff or brown-red also carry this gene. This latter phenotype is due to the presence of dominant white, *I* (item 438).**REF:** Journal of Heredity 63:179-184, 1972.**REF:** British Poultry Science 27:93-96, 1986.**SOURCE:** Laced Cochin, Laced Cornish, Laced Hamburg, Laced Polish, Sebright, and Laced Wyandotte.**465 MOTTLING, *mo*****INHERIT:** Autosomal recessive; *mo, mo^{pi}***LINKAGE:** Unknown**CHARACT:** This mutant gene eliminates melanin from the tips of a proportion of the black feathers in all parts of the body leaving these black feathers with a white tip. Chicks are black on the dorsal surface, but light yellow on the ventral surface and sides of the head. The gene's action produces a somewhat different phenotype on buff or red feathers. In these cases, the feathers are tipped with a white spangle and a narrow crescentic black bar divides the white from the balance of the feather which is buff or some shade of brown-red. In these latter cases, it has no effect on chick down color.**REF:** Poultry Science 59:1370-1374, 1980.**SOURCE:** Ancona, Pyncheon, Speckled Sussex, Spangled Old English Game, and porcelain, mottled, and mille fleur varieties in various breeds. See variety descriptions, section V.**FEATHER-PATTERN MUTATIONS****461 PATTERN GENE, *Pg*****INHERIT:** Autosomal incomplete dominant**LINKAGE:** Group III, see section IV**CHARACT:** A mutation which causes adult female feathers to have three or more distinct black penciling conforming to the shape of each feather. Males have the so-called "wild-type" plumage pattern (item 452). In combination with other plumage color genes, the *Pg* gene results in the autosomal barring (item 462), double lacing (item 463) and the lacing (item 464) patterns. This gene previously was known as the penciling gene and has been shown to be the same as the genes which were previously known as *Ab*, autosomal barring and *Lg*, lacing.**REF:** Poultry Science 39:233-234, 1960.**REF:** British Poultry Science 26:409-412, 1985.**REF:** British Poultry Science 27:431-433, 1986.**SOURCE:** Dark Brahma, and partridge and penciled varieties in various breeds. See variety descriptions, section V, also all breeds listed under items 462, 463 and 464.**466 PIED, *mo^{pi}*****INHERIT:** Autosomal recessive; *mo, mo^{pi}***LINKAGE:** Unknown**CHARACT:** A trait in which the plumage is a mixture of black and white. Some feathers are all black while others are all white, still others are black with white tips of varying extent, or white with black spots.**REF:** Journal of Genetics 18: 207-218, 1927.**REF:** British Poultry Science 28: 733-734, 1987.**SOURCE:** Exchequer Leghorn**462 AUTOSOMAL BARRING, *Db, Pg*****INHERIT:** Autosomal double dominant**CHARACT:** This mutant color pattern completely inhibits melanin deposition in feathers on the head and neck. Melanin deposition is inhibited in all other feathers such that white or golden-bay bars are superimposed on what would otherwise be a black feather.**REF:** Poultry Science 51:1149-1156, 1972.**REF:** British Poultry Science 26:409-412, 1985.**SOURCE:** Campine, Barred Fayoumi, and Penciled Hamburg**467 SEX-LINKED BARRING, *B*****INHERIT:** Sex-linked incomplete dominant**LINKAGE:** Group V, see section IV**CHARACT:** This gene interrupts deposition of pigment to yield a white bar in birds having melanin in some region of the plumage. The light and dark bars are of about equal width, extending across the width of the feather throughout the entire length of each feather. In chicks this gene produces a creamy-white patch on the back of an otherwise pigmented head.**REF:** Journal of Experimental Zoology 95:361-397, 1944.**SOURCE:** Delaware, Dominique, and barred, crele, and cuckoo varieties of various breeds. See variety descriptions, section V, also 157,**463 DOUBLE LACING, *Pg, MI*****INHERIT:** Autosomal double dominant**CHARACT:** This mutant condition causes female feathers to be evenly laced with black, and the vane of the feather is subdivided by one crescentic penciling of black. The male plumage pattern is similar to that of the "wild-type" (item 452).**REF:** British Poultry Science 27:93-96, 1986.**468 SPANGLING, *Db, Pg, MI*****INHERIT:** Autosomal triple dominant**CHARACT:** A mutant trait in which feathers have a black V-shaped tip. Except for the spangle, the feathers are white in silver varieties, and buff or brown-red in golden varieties.**REF:** Journal of Genetics 26: 385-394, 1932.**REF:** British Poultry Science 1988 (in press).**SOURCE:** Spangle Hamburg, Silver Appenzeller Spitzhauben, and Silver Thuringer Barthuhner

JAPANESE QUAIL

(*Coturnix coturnix japonica*)

EGG-SHELL-COLOR MUTATION

469 WHITE EGG SHELL

INHERIT: Autosomal recessive

LINKAGE: Unknown

CHARACT: This mutant gene causes the inner and outer surface of Japanese quail eggs to be chalk-white. Normally the outer surface is pale greenish-brown to gray-brown and overlaid by red-brown to greenish-brown superficial pigment applied as speckles and blotches. The normal inner surface is pale green.

REF: Journal of Heredity 55:136-138, 1964.

SOURCE: 10, 20, 34, 47, 114, 256,

IMMUNOLOGICAL MUTATIONS

470 Ht AGGLUTINOGEN, Ht

INHERIT: Autosomal dominant

LINKAGE: Unknown

CHARACT: This gene allows the extracts of rhizomes of *Helianthus tuberosus* to agglutinate the red blood cells of young and adult quail.

REF: Unpublished

SOURCE: 34,

471 Ns AGGLUTINOGEN, Ns

INHERIT: Autosomal dominant

LINKAGE: Unknown

CHARACT: This gene allows the extracts of the fruit bodies of *Naematoloma sublateritium* to agglutinate the red blood cells of sexually mature females.

REF: Animal Blood Group Research Information, 9: 43-45, 1981.

SOURCE: 34,

472 Pn AGGLUTINOGEN, Pn

INHERIT: Autosomal dominant

LINKAGE: Unknown

CHARACT: This gene allows the extracts of the seeds of *Arachis hypogaea* to agglutinate the red blood cells of young and adult quail.

REF: Japanese Journal of Zootechnical Science 48: 463-467, 1977.

SOURCE: 34,

473 Ps AGGLUTINOGEN, Ps

INHERIT: Unknown

LINKAGE: Unknown

CHARACT: This gene allows the extracts of the seeds of *Pisum sativum* to agglutinate the red blood cells of young and adult quail.

REF: Unpublished

SOURCE: 34,

474 Sb AGGLUTINOGEN, Sb

INHERIT: Autosomal dominant

LINKAGE: Unknown

CHARACT: This gene allows the extracts of the seeds of *Glycine max* to agglutinate the red blood cells of sexually immature birds of either sex and of males of any age carrying the Sb gene. But red blood cells of sexually mature females carrying the Sb gene are not agglutinated.

REF: Japanese Journal of Zootechnical Science 48:227-234, 1977.

SOURCE: 34,

BIOCHEMICAL MUTATIONS

475 PANCREATIC AMYLASE, Amy-2^A

INHERIT: Autosomal codominant; Amy-2^A, Amy-2^B

LINKAGE: Unknown

CHARACT: This pancreatic amylase isozyme mutant has a slower migrating electrophoretic mobility than its codominant allele (item 476).

REF: Japanese Journal of Genetics 53:55-57, 1978.

SOURCE: 35,

476 PANCREATIC AMYLASE, Amy-2^B

INHERIT: Autosomal codominant; Amy-2^A, Amy-2^B

LINKAGE: Unknown

CHARACT: This pancreatic amylase isozyme mutant has a faster migrating electrophoretic mobility than its codominant allele (item 475).

REF: Japanese Journal of Genetics 53:55-57, 1978.

SOURCE: 35,

477 GLYCOGENOSIS TYPE II

INHERIT: Autosomal recessive

LINKAGE: Unknown

CHARACT: Affected quail have difficulty in raising their wings. Excessive glycogen accumulates in the liver, heart, skeletal muscle, and brain due apparently to reduced acid maltase activity. Bird's growth is normal and the condition does not result in death.

REF: Laboratory Animals 17:138-142, 1983.

SOURCE: 34,

PLUMAGE-COLOR MUTATIONS

478 EXTENDED BROWN, E

INHERIT: Autosomal incomplete dominant; E, e⁺, e^h

LINKAGE: Unknown

CHARACT: This mutant color gene extends the distribution of black and dark brown pigment throughout the plumage. Both sexes appear the same.

REF: Journal of Heredity 70:205-210, 1979.

SOURCE: British Range, English White, and Tuxedo, also 7, 19,

- 479 RED-HEAD, e^{rh}**
INHERIT: Autosomal recessive; E, e^+, e^h
LINKAGE: Unknown
CHARACT: The underfluff of both sexes is smoky black. The base of the feathers are white with irregular bands of black and rust. Feathers are usually tipped in rust. The beak and shanks tend to be whitish color and eye color is unaffected. Females are generally lighter in color with the dorsal being darker. Breast is whitish with upper breast feathers tipped with black and rust. Flanks and abdomen are white. Head is white with black cap whose feathers are tipped with rust. Males are much darker overall. There is considerably more black in all feathers with darker rust tips while the breast tends to be light rust. The head is bright rust with a black cap or head streak.
REF: Journal of Heredity 70:413-415, 1979.
SOURCE: 7,
- 480 RECESSIVE WHITE, wh**
INHERIT: Autosomal recessive
LINKAGE: Unknown
CHARACT: This mutant color gene produces a white bird with dark eyes when homozygous and a two-color pattern known as "tuxedo" when heterozygous. The "tuxedo" pattern is white on the ventral surface including the neck and face while the dorsal surface is an intermingling of black and brown pigment.
REF: Journal of Heredity 70:205-210, 1979.
SOURCE: English White, and Tuxedo, also, 7, 256, 257,
- 481 YELLOW, Y**
INHERIT: Autosomal dominant
LINKAGE: Unknown
CHARACT: This mutant color gene results in the appearance of a rich, golden-wheat-straw colored bird. The general pigment distribution is the same as in the "wild-type" Japanese quail (item 1128) except that the wheat-straw colored shafting of the black and hackle feathers is much wider and the wing bow and head feathers are also wheat-straw yellow colored. Homozygotes Y/Y are lethal.
REF: Japanese Journal of Zootechnical Science 38:163-166, 1967.
SOURCE: Manchurian Golden, also 7, 34, 35,
- 482 IMPERFECT ALBINISM, al**
INHERIT: Sex-linked recessive; Al^+, al^D, al^c, al
LINKAGE: Sex chromosome; al 35 br
CHARACT: This pigmentation mutant results in sub-normal levels of pigmentation of the eyes and feathers of affected birds. Faint stripes on the backs of the adults is apparently due to structural color only. Viability is reduced both before and after hatching in birds homozygous for this gene.
SOURCE: 7, 10, 25, 34,
- 483 DILUTE, al^D**
INHERIT: Sex-linked recessive; Al^+, al^D, al^c, al
LINKAGE: Sex chromosome; al^D 35 br
CHARACT: This mutant pigmentation gene causes an overall reduction in pigmentation. The shanks are free of pigment, down is light in color as is the adult plumage. Eye color is not affected. It is also one of the alleles at the Al locus.
REF: Poultry Science 58:1-9, 1979.
SOURCE: 7, 34,
- 484 SEX-LINKED CINNAMON, al^c**
INHERIT: Sex-linked recessive; Al^+, al^D, al^c, al
LINKAGE: Sex chromosome; al^c 35 br
- CHARACT:** This mutant produces a diluted brown plumage and red eyes.
REF: Experimental Animals 22:151-159, 1973.
SOURCE: 34, 35,
- 485 SEX-LINKED BROWN, br**
INHERIT: Sex-linked recessive
LINKAGE: Sex chromosome; br 35 al
CHARACT: A feather color mutant. A more complete description was not available.
REF: Experimental Animals 22:151-159, 1973.
SOURCE: 35,
- 486 PANDA, s**
INHERIT: Autosomal recessive
LINKAGE: Unknown
CHARACT: This is a spotted plumage color mutant. Chicks are primarily light yellow and adults are primarily white, however wild-type down or feathers are sprinkled around the eyes and ears, and are on the head and back, and in the tail secondary flight and covert feathers.
REF: Experimental Animals 23:59-61, 1974.
SOURCE: 34, 35,
- 487 BLACK-AT-HATCH, Bh**
INHERIT: Autosomal dominant
LINKAGE: Unknown
CHARACT: A plumage color mutant in which the yellow stripes on the head and back of newly hatched heterozygous chicks are faint or missing. In adults the difference in the plumage color between wild- and Bh types is less conspicuous. In homozygotes the trait is an embryonic lethal. Embryos die at 4-6 days of incubation showing whole body hemorrhage, degeneration of liver tissue, less well-developed eyes and occasionally less well-developed limbs and tails.
REF: Japanese Journal of Genetics 52:183-195, 1977.
SOURCE: 35,
- 488 WHITE, W**
INHERIT: Autosomal incomplete dominant
LINKAGE: Unknown
CHARACT: Homozygotes for this plumage color mutant have white plumage whereas heterozygotes for the gene show a diluted plumage color. Birds homozygotes for this gene have low viability.
REF: Experimental Animals 22:151-159, 1973.
SOURCE: 35,
- 489 BLACK, D**
INHERIT: Autosomal incomplete dominant
LINKAGE: Unknown
CHARACT: A feather color mutant. A more complete description was not available. This may be the same as item 478.
REF: Japanese Poultry Science 15:236-241, 1978.
SOURCE: 25, 35,
- 490 SILVER, B**
INHERIT: Autosomal incomplete dominant
LINKAGE: Unknown
CHARACT: Homozygotes show white plumage color and a retinal defect (ring retina: central part of the retina lacks pigment). Heterozygotes show greyish plumage color except several white feathers at the wing tip.
REF: Japanese Journal of Zootechnical Science 40:129-130, 1969.
SOURCE: 35,

- 491 **AUTOSOMAL DILUTE**
INHERIT: Unknown
LINKAGE: Unknown
CHARACT: A feather color dilution mutant which is semilethal when homozygous. A more complete description was not available.
REF: Unpublished
SOURCE: 34,
- 492 **CINNAMON, *cin***
INHERIT: Autosomal recessive
LINKAGE: Unknown
CHARACT: A dilution gene which reduces the dark brown pigment of the *E/E* quail to a bright orange-brown color in chicks and a cinnamon color in adults. Chick eyes are red while adults', although darker, still have a faint red tinge.
REF: Canadian Journal of Genetics and Cytology 24:163-166, 1982.
SOURCE: 7,
- 493 **FAWN**
INHERIT: Unknown
LINKAGE: Unknown
CHARACT: A feather color dilution mutant which produces a light buff/ fawn coloration with some spots of darker color. The head of the male is a darker rust color.
REF: Unpublished
SOURCE: 257,
- 494 **BLEU**
INHERIT: Autosomal recessive
LINKAGE: Unknown
CHARACT: A color mutant which confers a blue color to the feathers. A more complete description is not available.
REF: Unpublished
SOURCE: 25,
- 495 **ROUX**
INHERIT: Sex-linked
LINKAGE: Sex chromosome; *at 30 roux*
CHARACT: A feather color mutant. A more complete description was not available.
REF: Unpublished
SOURCE: 25,
- 496 **WHITE-BREASTED, *wb***
INHERIT: Autosomal recessive
LINKAGE: Unknown
CHARACT: The dorsal plumage is similar to the wild-type pattern. White feathers cover the face to just above the eyes, the underside of the neck, the entire breast, and the sternum up to and including the vent area. The primary feathers down to most of the secondary feathers as well as their coverts are also white.
REF: Canadian Journal of Genetics and Cytology 20:1-8, 1978.
SOURCE: 7,
- 497 **WHITE CRESCENT, *cr***
INHERIT: Autosomal recessive
LINKAGE: Unknown
CHARACT: A crescent-shaped band of white feathers extended across the breast of the brown-feathered birds (item

478). This band is located at the junction of ventral cervical and the pectoral tracts.
REF: Canadian Journal of Genetics and Cytology 20:1-8, 1978.
SOURCE: 7,

- 498 **WHITE PRIMARIES, *wp***
INHERIT: Autosomal recessive
LINKAGE: Unknown
CHARACT: Primary feathers are white on an otherwise colored bird.
REF: Unpublished
SOURCE: 7,

- 499 **WHITE BIB, *bi***
INHERIT: Autosomal recessive
LINKAGE: Unknown
CHARACT: A feather color mutant. A more complete description was not available.
REF: Unpublished
SOURCE: 7,

FEATHER-STRUCTURE MUTATIONS

- 500 **PORCUPINE FEATHERS, *pc***
INHERIT: Autosomal recessive
LINKAGE: Unknown
CHARACT: A feather structure mutant resulting from the failure of the barbs to uncoil. The condition is particularly noticeable on the wings and back. Birds with this condition have poor egg production, lower fertility, and higher embryonic and chick mortality.
REF: Poultry Science 61:429-433, 1982.
SOURCE: 7,

- 501 **ROUGH-TEXTURED, *rt***
INHERIT: Autosomal recessive
LINKAGE: Unknown
CHARACT: A feather structure mutant in which the down appears matted and wet-looking and has the handling sensation of an extremely rough texture. As adults the proximal and distal barbules are severely affected and are directed towards the feather shaft, which is opposite to the normal condition. There is also reduced embryo viability from *rt/rt* female parents.
REF: Canadian Journal of Genetics and Cytology 21:443-448, 1979.
SOURCE: 7,

- 502 **SHORT BARBS, *ab***
INHERIT: Autosomal recessive
LINKAGE: Unknown
CHARACT: A feather structure mutant in which the feather barbs are greatly shortened. Approximately three-quarters of the length of the barbs are missing from both sides of the back contour feathers. Breast and flight feathers are similarly affected but to a lesser degree. This trait is not associated with poor reproduction.
REF: Poultry Science 61:2319-2321, 1982.
SOURCE: 7,

503 DEFECTIVE FEATHERS, *Df, mdf*

INHERIT: Autosomal dominant and recessive, variable expressivity

LINKAGE: Unknown

CHARACT: The combined action of two loci produce this feather structure mutant. The down feathers are short and sparse at hatching, while abnormal barbule structure is evident in the later plumage. Females are more severely affected than males. The trait is controlled by a dominant gene, *Df*, whose manifestation is permitted by a recessive epistatic gene, *mdf*, at a second locus. The dominant gene is lethal when homozygous.

REF: Journal of Hereditary 74:184-188, 1983.

SOURCE: 7,

SKELETAL MUTATION

504 LONG BEAK, *lb*

INHERIT: Autosomal recessive

LINKAGE: Unknown

CHARACT: A skeletal mutant affecting the beak. A more complete description was not available.

REF: Unpublished

SOURCE: 7,

TURKEY

(*Meleagris gallopavo*)

NEUROLOGICAL MUTATION

505 BOBBER, *bo*

INHERIT: Sex-linked recessive

LINKAGE: Sex chromosome

CHARACT: A cervical ataxia mutant in turkeys which causes a cervical bending of the neck followed by pendulum motion of the head between the thighs. Seizures are induced by sight or sound stimuli and appear between two and four weeks of age. The bobbing condition continues for several minutes after the stimulus has been removed. Growth, livability and reproduction are not greatly affected, although the condition remains throughout the bird's life.

REF: Poultry Science 51:1815, 1972.

SOURCE: 215,

PHYSIOLOGICAL MUTATIONS

506 BINUCLEATED RED BLOOD CELL, *bn*

INHERIT: Autosomal recessive

LINKAGE: Unknown

CHARACT: This gene expresses itself one to two days after hatching with the appearance of binucleated red blood cells and other abnormal red blood cells in bone marrow. Abnormal red blood cells appear in the peripheral blood about one day later. In adults, about 40% of red blood cells are abnormal although in some individuals it may be as high as 60%. This mutant gene affects the mitotic spindle and produces an anemia.

REF: Genetics 65:51-63, 1970.

SOURCE: 189,

507 DEGENERATIVE MYOPATHY

INHERIT: Multifactorial

LINKAGE: Unknown

CHARACT: This condition appears to affect only the supracoracoideus muscles of generally mature turkeys. It is characterized by intimal hyperplasia, necrosis, walling-off of the damaged area, atrophy, and replacement of fibers with connective tissue. Muscle damage appears to be due to impairment of the vascular supply.

REF: Journal of Heredity 66:362-366, 1975.

SOURCE: 215,

508 MUSCULAR DYSTROPHY, *dy*

INHERIT: Autosomal recessive

LINKAGE: Unknown

CHARACT: A muscle mutation which causes muscle atrophy in the pectoral and alar regions while the red muscles of the leg appear unaffected. Hypertrophy of muscles does not occur prior to atrophy. Time of onset of the atrophic changes is between 8 and 16 weeks of age. This condition reduces pectoral muscle weight by approximately 40 to 65%.

REF: Journal of Heredity 58:189-193, 1967.

SOURCE: 215,

509 HEREDITARY GLAUCOMA, *ga*

INHERIT: Autosomal recessive, incomplete penetrance.

LINKAGE: *ga* — *D*

CHARACT: Protrusion and increased curvature of the cornea appears prior to 22 weeks of age. Intraocular pressure increases during early stages, then drops below normal levels as disease progresses. In homozygous matings, the incidence is 40.5% for males and 87.1% for females.

REF: Poultry Science 61:1548, 1982.

SOURCE: 144,

EMBRYONIC LETHAL MUTATIONS

510 CHONDRODYSTROPHY, *ch*

INHERIT: Autosomal recessive

LINKAGE: Unknown

CHARACT: This mutant trait results in embryonic death during the later part of incubation. Embryos are characterized by shortened beaks and shanks and have a broad head.

REF: Journal of Heredity 66:399-343, 1975.

SOURCE: No longer available.

511 RING LETHAL, *rl*

INHERIT: Autosomal recessive

LINKAGE: Unknown

CHARACT: An early embryonic disorder affecting the blastoderm. At 48 hour of incubation this lethal condition is characterized by a blastodermal ring approximately 1.6 mm dense and about 12 mm in diameter with or without cellular development in the area pellucida.

REF: Journal of Heredity 76:474-476, 1985.

SOURCE: 215,

512 SWOLLEN DOWN PLUMULES, *sdp*

INHERIT: Autosomal recessive

LINKAGE: Unknown

CHARACT: An embryonic lethal condition characterized by an enlargement of the dermal pulp cavity of down feathers. The lethality of the condition is expressed between 20 days of incubation and the time of pipping. Phenotypic variation of the disorder is expressed in the number of pteryllae that contain the abnormal down plumules.

REF: Poultry Science 65:823-828, 1985.

SOURCE: 215,

513 KNOBBY DOWN, *kn*

INHERIT: Autosomal recessive

LINKAGE: Unknown

CHARACT: This gene causes a defect in the down plumules such that an accumulation of nondifferentiated feather material forms a knob at the tip of the distal end of each individual barb. Adult feathers show less effect, but are rough in appearance. About 60% of knobby embryos die during the last 4 or 5 days of incubation.

REF: Journal of Heredity 61:119-122, 1970.

SOURCE: 215,

PLUMAGE-COLOR MUTATIONS

- 514 BLACK, *B***
INHERIT: Autosomal dominant; *B, b⁺, b^l*
LINKAGE: Unknown
CHARACT: This gene is the most dominant in the triple-allelic *b⁺* series. The entire plumage is black with a bright metallic sheen. In the presence of other genes such as *r* (item 518) or *D* (item 522) it acts as a diluter.
REF: Genetics 30:305-322, 1945.
SOURCE: Black, Jersey Buff, and Dominant or Blue Slate.
- 515 BRONZE, *b⁺***
INHERIT: Autosomal recessive; *B, b⁺, b^l*
LINKAGE: Unknown
CHARACT: This gene is one of a triple-allelic *b⁺* series, and is the allele which produces the so-called "wild-type". Contour feathers of the female are black with a wide bronze band near the end, followed by a narrow distinct black band and finally terminating in a white edging, the width of which increases on each feather toward the posterior part of the body. Male feathers are similar but lack the white tips. The main tail and covert feathers are marked with alternating black and brown bars, terminating in a white band. Flight feathers are marked with alternating black and white bars.
REF: Genetics 30:305-322, 1945.
SOURCE: Bronze, Bourbon Red, Narragansett, Gray, Slate, Lilac Buff, Silver Auburn, Royal Palm, Nebraskan Spotted or Nebraska Royales, Light and Dark Brown, and Wild Turkey.
- 516 BLACK-WINGED BRONZE, *b^l***
INHERIT: Autosomal recessive; *B, b⁺, b^l*
LINKAGE: Unknown
CHARACT: This gene is the most recessive in the triple-allelic *b⁺* series. It produces a bronze plumage pattern (item 515) but with black primary flight feathers and black secondary flight feathers with white tips. There are also white markings in the region of the shoulder.
REF: Genetics 30:305-322, 1945.
SOURCE: Black-Winged Bronze, or Crimson Dawn, and Penna Palm
- 517 NARRAGANSETT, *n***
INHERIT: Sex-linked recessive
LINKAGE: Sex Chromosome, *n 30.9 e*
CHARACT: This pigmentation gene greatly reduces the intensity of red pigment. Thus it gives a silvery effect to standard bronze pattern (item 515) by causing a graying effect in the subterminal bronze bands.
REF: Journal of Heredity 34:246-256, 1943.
SOURCE: Narragansett, Silver Auburn or Light Brown, Royal Palm, and Nebraskan Spotted or Nebraska Royale, also 20,
- 518 RED, *r***
INHERIT: Autosomal recessive
LINKAGE: Unknown
CHARACT: This plumage color gene almost completely eliminates black from the feathers. Body feathers are a rich dark chestnut mahogany. In males each feather has a very narrow edging of black, while in females the black is absent but the breast feathers have a narrow threadlike edging of white. Tail and flight feathers are white. In combination with the black gene, *B* (item 514), it produces a buff color.
REF: Genetics 30:305-322, 1945.
- SOURCE:** Bourbon Red, Jersey Buff, and Lilac Buff
- 519 WHITE, *c***
INHERIT: Autosomal recessive; *C⁺, c^g, c*
LINKAGE: Unknown
CHARACT: This gene is completely epistatic to all other color genes and recessive to its dominant color producing allele, *C⁺*. All pigmentation is inhibited and feathers are pure white.
REF: Genetics 30:246-256, 1945.
SOURCE: Most all white turkeys
- 520 GRAY, *c^g***
INHERIT: Autosomal recessive; *C⁺, c^g, c*
LINKAGE: Unknown
CHARACT: An allele at the *C⁺* locus and incompletely dominant to the *c* allele. This gene reduces pigment intensity such that plumage color is intermediate between full color and white.
REF: Unpublished
SOURCE: Palm
- 521 BROWN, *e***
INHERIT: Sex-linked recessive
LINKAGE: Sex chromosome; *e 30.9 n*
CHARACT: This gene action is that of diluting the feather pigment intensity. The distribution of the brown pigment in the plumage is the same as in the bronze pattern (item 515) but the typical bronze type is faded to a reddish-brown color. In combination with the narragansett gene, *n*, (item 517) the brown color is a lighter shade.
REF: Journal of Heredity 41:205-207, 1950.
SOURCE: Light Brown, Dark Brown, and Silver Auburn, also 20,
- 522 DOMINANT SLATE OR BLUE SLATE, *D***
INHERIT: Autosomal dominant
LINKAGE: Unknown
CHARACT: This dominant gene reduces the black pigment of any plumage pattern to a slaty blue but has little effect on red pigment.
REF: Journal of Heredity 34:246-256, 1943
SOURCE: Dominant or Blue Slate
- 523 SLATE, *sl***
INHERIT: Autosomal recessive
LINKAGE: Unknown
CHARACT: This mutant gene produces a slate plumage color that is a lighter shade than that produced by dominant slate gene, *D* (item 522). Two distinct phenotypes are produced in combination with the two alleles at the *R⁺* locus. In combination with the *R⁺* allele, the shade of slate is darker than when combined with *r* (item 518) and the flight feathers are barred and the tail feathers are penciled. With the *r* allele the wing flights are unbarred and nearly white while the tail is slaty red with some white in the middle. This latter color type is sometimes referred to as lilac or buff.
REF: Journal of Heredity 31:215-217, 1940.
SOURCE: Slate or Lilac Buff
- 524 PALM, *p***
INHERIT: Autosomal
LINKAGE: Unknown
CHARACT: The palm gene inhibits the production of brownish-red pigment and restricts black pigmentation such that the feathers are white, edged with black on the breast and back and with a black bar on the tail.
REF: Genetics 30:305-322, 1945
SOURCE: Royal Palm

525 SPOTTING, *sp*

INHERIT: Autosomal recessive

LINKAGE: Unknown

CHARACT: The action of this gene is to suppress the deposition of brown pigment in the plumage. Chicks are white with a brown head spot. The first plumage is white. Subsequent plumages are white with black pigment scattered throughout it. No feathers are completely black and no brown pigment is visible.

REF: Journal of Heredity 46:285-288, 1955.

SOURCE: Nebraskan Spotted or Nebraska Royales

526 SNOW WHITE DOWN

INHERIT: Multifactorial

LINKAGE: Unknown

CHARACT: The down color of this medium size white turkey line is a pure white "snow white" color at hatching. There is no sign of any buff coloration.

REF: Genetics 30:305-322, 1945.

SOURCE: 215,

"Good terminology is a key to clear and easy communication. This is particularly evident in science, where every speciality has its own highly technical and often extensive vocabulary of words and symbols."

George D. Snell

III. LISTING OF CHICKEN, JAPANESE QUAIL AND TURKEY TRAITS AND GENE SYMBOLS

CHICKEN

(*Gallus domesticus*)

<i>GENE</i> ^{1, 2}	<i>TRAIT NAME</i>
<u>BIOCHEMICAL MUTATIONS</u>	
<i>Acon</i>	Aconitase-cytoplasmic
<i>Acp, acp</i> ⁰	Acid phosphatase-liver
<i>Acp-2</i> ^{A, B}	Acid phosphatase-2-leucocyte
<i>Ada</i> ^{A, B}	Adenosine deaminase
<i>Ade-A</i>	Adenine synthesis A
<i>Ade-B</i>	Adenine synthesis B
<i>Akp</i> ^{1, 2, 3, 4}	Alkaline phosphatase-plasma
<i>Akp-2</i> ^{0, akp-2^a}	Alkaline phosphatase-2-plasma
<i>Alb</i> ^{C, C', F, S}	Albumin serum
<i>Ald</i>	Alcohol dehydrogenase-liver
<i>Amy-1</i> ^{A - C}	Amylase-1-serum
<i>Amy-2</i> ^{A - C}	Amylase-2-pancreas
<i>Ca-1</i> ^{A - C **}	Carbonic anhydrase-red cell
<i>Cer</i> ^{A, B **}	Ceruloplasmin
<i>Cml</i>	Calmodulin
<i>Ct</i> ^{A, B}	Catalase activity-red cell
<i>Es-1</i> ^{A1, A2, B, C, D}	Esterase-1-serum
<i>Es-2</i> ^{A, B **}	Esterase-2-plasma
<i>Es-3</i> ^{A, B, 0}	Esterase-3-liver
<i>Es-4</i> ^{A, B, 0}	Esterase-4-liver
<i>Es-5</i> ^{A, B}	Esterase-5-liver
<i>Es-6</i> ^{A, B}	Esterase-6-liver
<i>Es-7</i> ^{A, 0}	Esterase-7-liver
<i>Es-8</i> ^{A, B}	Esterase-8-erythrocyte
<i>Es-9</i> ^{A, 0}	Esterase-9-liver
<i>Es-10</i> ^{A, B}	Esterase-10-cardiac muscle
<i>Es-11</i> ^{A, B}	Esterase-11
<i>G₁</i> ^{F, S}	Lysozyme G ₁ -egg white
<i>G₂</i> ^{A, B, L, L'}	Ovoglobulin G ₂ -egg white

<i>G₃</i> ^{A, A^F, B, J, M}	Ovoglobulin G ₃ -egg white
<i>G₄</i> ^{A, B}	Ovoglobulin G ₄ -egg white
<i>Gc</i>	Vitamin D binding protein
<i>Gdr</i>	Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase
<i>Glo</i> ^{1, 2}	Glyoxalase-1
<i>Hp</i> ^{S, F}	Haptoglobin
<i>Hprt</i>	Hypoxanthine phosphoribosyl transferase
<i>Lap</i> ^{A, B **}	Leucine aminopeptidase-serum
<i>Mpi-1</i> ^{A, B, C}	Mannosephosphate isomerase
<i>Oc</i> ^{b, g}	Ornithine transcarbamylase-kidney
<i>Ov</i> ^{A, B}	Ovalbumin-egg white
<i>Pa</i> ^{A, B}	Prealbumin-egg white
<i>Pa-2</i> ^{A, B}	Prealbumin-2
<i>Pa-3</i> ^{A, B}	Prealbumin-3
<i>Pas-A, pas-A</i>	Postalbumin A-plasma
<i>Pgd</i> ^{ch}	Phosphogluconate dehydrogenase-red cell
<i>Pgk</i> ^{F, S}	Phosphoglycerate kinase
<i>Pgm</i> ^{A, B}	Phosphoglucomutase-cardiac muscle
<i>Tf</i> ^{A, B, BW, C}	Transferrin-conalbumin
<i>(tk-F)</i>	Cytosol thymidine kinase F

IMMUNOLOGICAL MUTATIONS

<i>Aa</i>	Allo-aggression
<i>At, at</i> ⁺	<i>Allium tuberosum</i> agglutinin
<i>B-F</i>	MHC-cell antigen B-F
<i>B-G (Ea-B¹⁻³⁰)</i>	MIIC-erythrocyte specific antigen B-G
<i>B-L</i>	MHC-leukocyte specific antigen B-L
<i>Bu</i> ¹⁻³	B-cell alloantigen
<i>C-4</i>	Complement 4
<i>E-1</i>	Euglobulin
<i>Ea-A</i> ¹⁻⁷	Erythrocyte alloantigen A
<i>Ea-C</i> ¹⁻⁸	Erythrocyte alloantigen C
<i>Ea-D</i> ¹⁻⁵	Erythrocyte alloantigen D
<i>Ea-E</i> ¹⁻¹¹	Erythrocyte alloantigen E

<i>Ea-H</i> ¹⁻³	Erythrocyte alloantigen H
<i>Ea-I</i> ¹⁻⁸	Erythrocyte alloantigen I
<i>Ea-J</i> ¹⁻²	Erythrocyte alloantigen J
<i>Ea-K</i> ¹⁻⁴	Erythrocyte alloantigen K
<i>Ea-L</i> ¹⁻²	Erythrocyte alloantigen L
<i>Ea-N</i> ¹⁻²	Erythrocyte alloantigen N
<i>Ea-P</i> ¹⁻¹⁰	Erythrocyte alloantigen P
<i>Ea-R</i> ¹⁻²	Erythrocyte alloantigen R
<i>Gs-I, gs-I</i> ⁺ **	Soybean agglutinin
<i>H-W</i>	W-chromosome antigen
<i>H-Z</i>	Z-chromosome antigen
<i>Hi, hi</i> ⁺	<i>Lathyrus cicera</i> agglutinin
<i>IgG-1</i> ^{a-n}	7S-1 Ig heavy chain
<i>IgG-2</i>	7S-2 Ig heavy chain
<i>IgL-1</i> ^{a-b}	Ig light chain
<i>IgM-1</i> ^{a-d}	17S-1 IgM heavy chain
<i>Ir-GAT</i> ^{1, 19}	Immune response-GAT
<i>Lr-1, lr-1</i> ⁺ **	<i>Lepista nuda</i> agglutinin
<i>Ly-4</i> ^{a, b}	Lymphocyte antigen
<i>Mp₁, mp₁</i> ⁺	<i>Maculura pomifera</i> agglutinin 1
<i>Mp₂, mp₂</i> ⁺	<i>Maculura pomifera</i> agglutinin 2
<i>Mr-1</i> ^{hi} , <i>mr-1</i> ^{lo}	Mitogen response 1
<i>Ph, ph</i> ⁺	Garden pea agglutinin
<i>Pn-1, pn-1</i> ⁺ **	Peanut agglutinin
<i>Pp, pp</i> ⁺	"Pp" agglutinin
<i>Pw₁, pw₁</i> ⁺	Pokeweed agglutinin 1
<i>Pw₂, pw₂</i> ⁺	Pokeweed agglutinin 2
<i>Si, si</i> ⁺	Sesame agglutinin
<i>Ssb, ssb</i> ⁺	Soybean agglutinin
<i>St₁, st₁</i> ⁺	Potato agglutinin 1
<i>St₂, st₂</i> ⁺	Potato agglutinin 2
<i>Tg₁, tg₁</i> ⁺	Tulip agglutinin 1
<i>Tg₂, tg₂</i> ⁺	Tulip agglutinin 2
<i>Th-1</i> ^{several}	T-cell alloantigen
(<i>Tu, tu</i> ⁺)	Tuberculin hypersensitivity
<i>Va, va</i> ⁺	<i>Viscum albumin</i> agglutinin
<i>Vg</i>	Vitellogenin
(<i>MF</i>)	ConA mitogenesis
(<i>MF</i>)	PHA mitogenesis
(<i>MF</i>)	7S Ig deficiency

ONCOGENE MUTATIONS

<i>c-erb A</i>	For avian erythroblastosis virus A
<i>c-erb B</i>	For avian erythroblastosis virus B
<i>c-ets</i>	For E26 leukemia virus

<i>c-fps</i>	For Fujinami and PRC II sarcoma virus
<i>c-lil</i>	A DNA sequence
<i>c-mil/mht</i>	For Mill Hill 2 virus
<i>c-myb</i>	For avian myeloblastosis virus
<i>c-myc</i>	For avian myelocytomatosis virus
<i>c-rel</i>	For avian reticuloendotheliosis virus
<i>c-ros</i>	For avian sarcoma virus UR2
<i>c-src</i>	For Rous sarcoma virus
<i>c-yes</i>	For avian sarcoma virus Y73

ENDOGENOUS AVIAN TUMOR VIRUS MUTATIONS

<i>ev-1</i>	Defective ALV provirus, <i>gs</i> ⁻ <i>chl</i> ⁻ <i>V</i> ⁻
<i>ev-2</i>	ALV provirus, codes for RAV-0
<i>ev-3</i>	Defective ALV provirus, <i>gs</i> ⁺ <i>chl</i> ⁺ <i>V</i> ⁻
<i>ev-4</i>	Defective ALV provirus, unexpressed
<i>ev-5</i>	Defective ALV provirus, unexpressed
<i>ev-6</i>	Defective ALV provirus, <i>gs</i> ⁻ <i>chl</i> ⁺ <i>V</i> ⁻
<i>ev-7</i>	Defective ALV provirus, codes for 15 _B -ALV
<i>ev-8</i>	Defective ALV provirus, unexpressed
<i>ev-9</i>	Defective ALV provirus, <i>gs</i> ⁻ <i>chl</i> ⁺ <i>V</i> ⁻
<i>ev-10</i>	ALV provirus, codes for ev-10-ILV
<i>ev-11</i>	ALV provirus, codes for ev-11-ILV
<i>ev-12</i>	ALV provirus, codes for ev-12-ILV
<i>ev-13</i>	Endogenous retrovirus
<i>ev-14</i>	Endogenous retrovirus
<i>ev-15</i>	Endogenous retrovirus
<i>ev-16</i>	Endogenous retrovirus
<i>ev-17</i>	Endogenous retrovirus
<i>ev-18</i>	Endogenous retrovirus
<i>ev-19</i>	Endogenous retrovirus
<i>ev-20</i>	Endogenous retrovirus
<i>ev-21</i>	Endogenous retrovirus
<i>ev-22</i>	Endogenous retrovirus
<i>ev-23</i>	Endogenous retrovirus
<i>ev-24</i>	Endogenous retrovirus
<i>ev-25</i>	Endogenous retrovirus
<i>ev-26</i>	Endogenous retrovirus
<i>Gr-E, gr-E</i>	Growth of subgroup E ALV
<i>R-Rs-1, r-Rs-1</i>	Rous sarcoma regression
<i>Tv-A</i> ^S , <i>tv-A</i> ^F	Subgroup A ALV receptor
<i>Tv-B</i> ^{S1, S2, S3} , <i>tv-B</i> ^F	Subgroup B ALV receptor
<i>Tv-C</i> ^S , <i>tv-C</i> ^F	Subgroup C ALV receptor
<i>Tv-E</i> ^S , <i>tv-E</i> ^F	Subgroup E ALV receptor

METABOLIC MUTATIONS

<i>Am</i> ⁺ , <i>am</i>	Muscular dystrophy	(<i>UNK</i>)	Autoimmune thyroiditis DAM
(<i>Aro</i> , <i>aro</i> ⁺)	Atresia of reproductive organs	(<i>UNK</i>)	Extended crowing
<i>Bc</i> ⁺ , <i>bc</i>	Blind cataracts	(<i>UNK</i>)	Retinal dystrophy DAM
<i>Beg</i> ⁺ , <i>beg</i>	Blindness, enlarged globe		
(<i>Bf</i> ⁺ , <i>bf</i>)	Short down-blistered foot lethal		
(<i>Bli</i> ⁺ , <i>bli</i>)	Blindness		
(<i>Cla</i> ⁺ , <i>cla</i>)	Congenital leg anomaly		
(<i>Coc</i> ⁺ , <i>coc</i>)	Congenital crippling		
(<i>Cop</i> ⁺ , <i>cop</i>)	Congenital perosis		
(<i>Dac</i> ⁺ , <i>dac</i>)	Dactyolysis		
(<i>Dehy</i> ⁺ , <i>dehy</i>)	Ichthyosis-dehydrated		
(<i>Di</i> ⁺ , <i>di</i>)	Diabetes insipidus		
(<i>Eta</i> , <i>eta</i> ⁺)	Egg taints		
<i>Ga</i> ⁺ , <i>ga</i>	Gasper		
(<i>Ggc</i> ^{F, S})	Gamma globin chain		
(<i>Go</i> ⁺ , <i>go</i>)	Gout, diet induced		
(<i>Hb</i> ^{J, H})	Hemoglobin type I & II		
(<i>Hgh</i> , <i>hgh</i> ⁺)	Hereditary gonad hyperplasia		
(<i>Int</i> ⁺ , <i>int</i>)	Triploid intersex		
<i>Kh</i> ⁺ , <i>kh</i>	Kidney hypoplasia		
<i>Lcb</i> ^{1, 2, 0}	Low density lipoprotein		
<i>Lc1</i> 3f ^{1, II, III}	Myosin light chain-1		
<i>Lp-1</i> ^{a, b **}	Serum lipoprotein		
(<i>Mi-2</i> , <i>mi-2</i> ⁺)	Dominant microphthalmia		
<i>Mi-3</i> ⁺ , <i>mi-3</i> ^{**}	Microphthalmia-3		
<i>Pe</i> ⁺ , <i>pe</i>	Perosis		
<i>Pop</i> ⁺ , <i>pop</i>	Pop-eye		
<i>Rc</i> ⁺ , <i>rc</i>	Rod and cones blindness		
<i>Rd</i> ⁺ , <i>rd</i>	Riboflavinuria		
<i>Rdd</i> ⁺ , <i>rdd</i>	Retinal dysplasia & degeneration		
<i>Ro</i> ⁺ , <i>ro</i>	Restricted ovulator		
<i>Rov</i> , <i>rov</i> ⁺ **	Right oviduct		
(<i>Sd</i> ⁺ , <i>sd</i>)	Scleroderma		
(<i>Tsh</i> , <i>tsh</i> ⁺)	Thyrotropin sensitivity		
(<i>MF</i>)	Abnormal tibial-metatarsal joints		
(<i>MF</i>)	Coloboma of the iris		
(<i>MF</i>)	Cornish muscular dystrophy		
(<i>MF</i>)	Crippling anomaly		
(<i>MF</i>)	Double oviduct		
(<i>MF</i>)	Exencephaly		
(<i>MF</i>)	Hereditary autoimmune thyroiditis		
(<i>MF</i>)	Hereditary uricemia and articular gout		
(<i>MF</i>)	Edema		
(<i>MF</i>)	Inherited anemia		
		(<i>UNK</i>)	Autoimmune thyroiditis DAM
		(<i>UNK</i>)	Extended crowing
		(<i>UNK</i>)	Retinal dystrophy DAM
			<u>NEUROLOGICAL MUTATIONS</u>
		(<i>Cd</i> ⁺ , <i>cd</i>)	Cerebellar degeneration
		(<i>Ce</i> ⁺ , <i>ce</i>)	Cerebellar hypoplasia
		<i>Cq</i> ⁺ , <i>cq</i>	Congenital quiver
		<i>Cy</i> ⁺ , <i>cy</i>	Crazy
		<i>Epi</i> ⁺ , <i>epi</i>	Epileptiform seizures
		<i>Fs</i> ⁺ , <i>fs</i>	Faded shaker
		(<i>Hnd</i> , <i>hnd</i> ⁺)	Hereditary nervous disorder
		<i>J</i> ⁺ , <i>j</i>	Jittery
		<i>Lo</i> ⁺ , <i>lo</i>	Congenital loco
		<i>Pir</i> ⁺ , <i>pir</i>	Pirouette
		<i>Px</i> ⁺ , <i>px</i>	Paroxysm
		<i>Sh</i> ⁺ , <i>sh</i>	Shaker
		<i>Sh-2</i> ⁺ , <i>sh-2</i>	Shaker-2
		(<i>Sln</i> ⁺ , <i>sln</i>)	Sex-linked nervous disorder
		<i>Tip</i> ⁺ , <i>tip</i>	Tipsy
		<i>Xl</i> ⁺ , <i>xl</i>	Sex-linked lethal
		(<i>MF</i>)	Arched neck
		(<i>MF</i>)	Ataxia
		(<i>MF</i>)	Congenital tremor
		(<i>UNK</i>)	Bowing
			<u>EMBRYONIC LETHAL MUTATIONS</u>
		<i>Blr</i> ⁺ , <i>blr</i>	Blood-ring lethal
		<i>Ch</i> ⁺ , <i>ch</i>	Chondrodystrophy
		<i>Chz</i> ⁺ , <i>chz</i>	Sex-linked chondrodystrophy
		<i>Cl</i> , <i>cl</i> ⁺	Cornish lethal
		<i>Cm</i> ⁺ , <i>cm</i> ^{**}	Coloboma
		<i>Cn</i> ⁺ , <i>cn</i>	Crooked-neck dwarf
		<i>Dck</i> ⁺ , <i>dck</i>	Duck beak
		<i>Dd-2</i> ⁺ , <i>dd-2</i>	Donald duck
		<i>Dd-3</i> ⁺ , <i>dd-3</i>	Donald duck-3
		(<i>Dl</i> ⁺ , <i>dl</i>)	Dorking lethal
		<i>Dp-1</i> ⁺ , <i>dp-1</i>	Diplopodia-1
		<i>Dp-2</i> ⁺ , <i>dp-2</i>	Diplopodia-2
		<i>Dp-3</i> ⁺ , <i>dp-3</i>	Diplopodia-3
		<i>Dp-4</i> ⁺ , <i>dp-4</i>	Diplopodia-4
		<i>Dp-5</i> ⁺ , <i>dp-5</i>	Diplopodia-5
		<i>Ec</i> ⁺ , <i>ec</i>	Ectrodactyly
		<i>Eu</i> ⁺ , <i>eu</i>	Eudiplopodia
		<i>L</i> ⁺ , <i>l</i>	Recessive white lethal
		<i>Lk</i> ⁺ , <i>lk</i>	Ladykiller
		<i>Li</i> ⁺ , <i>li</i>	Limbless-arnelia

<i>Ln</i> ⁺ , <i>ln</i>	Sex-linked lethal liver necrosis	(<i>MF</i>)	Crooked keel
<i>Md</i> ⁺ , <i>md</i>	Missing mandible	(<i>MF</i>)	Crooked toes
<i>Ml</i> ⁺ , <i>mi</i>	Bilateral microphthalmia	(<i>MF</i>)	Kyphoscoliosis
<i>Mm-A</i> ⁺ , <i>mm-A</i> ^{**}	Micromelia-Abbott	(<i>MF</i>)	Malformed skeleton
<i>Mm-H</i> ⁺ , <i>mm-H</i> ^{**}	Micromelia-Hays	(<i>MF</i>)	Tibial dyschondroplasia
(<i>Mm-K</i> ⁺ , <i>mm-K</i>)	Micromelia-Kawahara	(<i>MF</i>)	Ungual osteodystrophy
(<i>Mm-VII</i> ⁺ , <i>mm-VII</i>)	Micromelia VII	(<i>MF</i>)	Web-foot
<i>Mub</i> ⁺ , <i>mub</i>	Missing upper beak		
<i>Mx</i> ⁺ , <i>mx</i>	Missing maxillae		
<i>Nm</i> ⁺ , <i>nm</i>	Nanomelia		
(<i>Obs</i> ⁺ , <i>obs</i>)	Open breast syndrome		
(<i>Per</i> ⁺ , <i>per</i>)	Perocephaly		
<i>Pn</i> ⁺ , <i>pn</i>	Prenatal lethal		
(<i>Sex</i> ⁺ , <i>sex</i>)	Sex-linked lethal-Bernier		
<i>Sf</i> ⁺ , <i>sf</i>	Splitfoot		
<i>Sm</i> ⁺ , <i>sm</i>	Short mandible		
(<i>Stu</i> ⁺ , <i>stu</i>)	Stumpy		
<i>Su</i> ⁺ , <i>su</i>	Short upper beak		
<i>Sy</i> ⁺ , <i>sy</i>	Stickiness		
<i>Ta-1</i> ⁺ , <i>ta-1</i>	Talpid-1		
<i>Ta-2</i> ⁺ , <i>ta-2</i>	Talpid-2		
<i>Ta-3</i> ⁺ , <i>ta-3</i>	Talpid-3		
<i>Wg</i> ⁺ , <i>wg</i>	Wingless		
<i>Wg-2</i> ⁺ , <i>wg-2</i>	Wingless-2		
(<i>MF</i>)	Micromelia-Asmundson		
<u>MUSCULOSKELETAL MUTATIONS</u>			
<i>By</i> , <i>by</i> ⁺	Brachydactyly		
<i>Cp</i> , <i>cp</i> ⁺	Creeper		
(<i>Crn</i> ⁺ , <i>crn</i>)	Crooked neck		
(<i>Crt</i> ⁺ , <i>crt</i>)	Congenital crooked toes		
<i>Kf_H</i> , <i>kf_H</i> ⁺	Skull tuberosity		
<i>Mp</i> , <i>mp</i> ⁺	Ametapodia		
<i>Po</i> , <i>Po^d</i> , <i>po</i> ⁺	Polydactyly, duplicate polydactyly		
<i>Po-2</i> ⁺ , <i>po-2</i> ^{**}	Recessive polydactyly		
<i>Psp</i> ⁺ , <i>psp</i>	Polydactyly-syndactyly-ptilopody		
<i>Pt</i> ⁺ , <i>pt</i> ^{**}	Palatial pits		
<i>Rp</i> , <i>rp</i> ⁺	Dominant rumplessness		
<i>Rp-2</i> ⁺ , <i>rp-2</i>	Recessive rumplessness		
<i>Shl</i> ⁺ , <i>shl</i>	Shankless		
<i>Sno</i> ⁺ , <i>sno</i>	Snub nose		
(<i>Syn</i> , <i>syn</i> ⁺)	Syndactyly		
(<i>Wg-3</i> ⁺ , <i>wg-3</i>)	Autosomal wingless		
<i>Wl</i> ⁺ , <i>wl</i> ^{**}	Sex-linked wingless		
(<i>MF</i>)	Cleft palate		
(<i>MF</i>)	Crooked beak		
<u>BODY SIZE MUTATIONS</u>			
<i>Adw</i> ⁺ , <i>adw</i>	Autosomal dwarfism		
<i>Dw</i> ⁺ , <i>dw</i> , <i>dw^{B, M}</i>	Sex-linked dwarfism		
<i>Rg</i> ⁺ , <i>rg</i>	Recessive sex-linked drawfism		
<i>Td</i> ⁺ , <i>td</i>	Recessive dwarfism		
<i>Z</i> , <i>z</i> ⁺	Dominant sex-linked drawfism		
<u>EGG SHELL COLOR MUTATIONS</u>			
<i>O</i> , <i>o</i> ⁺	Blue egg shell		
<i>Pr</i> ⁺ , <i>pr</i>	Protoporphyrin inhibitor		
(<i>MF</i>)	Brown egg shell		
(<i>MF</i>)	White egg shell		
<u>EYE COLOR MUTATIONS</u>			
<i>Br</i> ⁺ , <i>br</i>	Brown eye		
(<i>UNK</i>)	Pearl eye		
(<i>UNK</i>)	Red eye		
<u>SKIN COLOR MUTATIONS</u>			
<i>Fm</i> , <i>fm</i> ⁺	Fibromelanosis-black skin		
<i>G</i> ⁺ , <i>g</i>	Yellow head		
<i>Id</i> , <i>id^{A, C, +}</i>	Dermal melanin inhibitor		
<i>W</i> ⁺ , <i>w</i>	White and yellow skin color		
<i>Y</i> ⁺ , <i>y</i>	Recessive white skin		
(<i>MF</i>)	Red earlobes		
(<i>MF</i>)	White earlobes		
<u>SKIN STRUCTURE MUTATIONS</u>			
<i>As</i> , <i>as</i> ⁺	Auxiliary spurs		
<i>Bd</i> ⁺ , <i>bd</i>	Breda comb (combless)		
<i>D^{B, V}</i> , <i>d</i> ⁺	Cup-, V-type duplex comb		
(<i>Dgp</i> ⁺ , <i>dgp</i>)	Double oil gland papillae		
<i>Ds</i> , <i>ds</i> ⁺	Double spurs		
<i>Et</i> , <i>et</i> ⁺	Ear-tuft		
<i>He</i> ⁺ , <i>he^I</i> ^{**}	Rugged-smooth rose comb		
<i>M</i> , <i>m</i> ⁺	Multiple spurs		
<i>P</i> , <i>p</i> ⁺	Pea comb		
<i>R</i> , <i>r</i> ⁺	Rose comb		
(<i>Sb</i> ⁺ , <i>sb</i>)	Spike blade comb		
<i>Se</i> ⁺ , <i>se</i>	Sleepy-eye		
<i>Sl</i> ⁺ , <i>sl</i>	Spurlessness		
<i>U</i> , <i>u</i> ⁺	Uropygial		

(MF)	Comb side sprigs
(MF)	Self dubbing
(MF)	Walnut, cushion, strawberry comb (R, P)
(UNK)	Bent rose comb spike
(UNK)	Enlarged earlobes-white faces
(UNK)	Ingrown rose comb spike
(UNK)	Rose comb spike extended vs down
(UNK)	Split comb
(UNK)	Triple spiked rose comb
(UNK)	Spurred females

FEATHER GROWTH RATE MUTATIONS

Dr^+ , dr	Dysplastic remiges
K^a , s , K , k^+	Rate of feathering
T^+ , t^s , t	Retarded-tardy feather growth
(MF)	Modified slow feathering
(UNK)	Defective feathering DAM

FEATHER LENGTH MUTATIONS

Cr , cr^+	Crest, tassel
Gt , gt^+	Non-limited growth-long tail
Lf , lf^+	Long filoplumes
Mb , mb^+	Muffs and beard
Mt^+ , mt	Non-molt-long tail
V^+ , v	Vulture hocks
(UNK)	Long saddle feathers

FEATHER DISTRIBUTION MUTATIONS

Af^+ , af	Abnormal feathering
Ap , ap^+	Apterylosis
Ba^+ , ba	Congenital baldness
N^+ , n	Sex-linked naked
Na , na^+	Naked neck
Nk^+ , nk	Ottawa naked
Sc^+ , sc	Scaleless
$Sf1$, $sf1^+$	Surplus primaries-1
$Sf2$, $sf2^+$	Surplus primaries-2
(MF)	Ptilopody (feathered shanks)
(MF)	Stubs

FEATHER STRUCTURE MUTATIONS

F , f^+	Frizzling
Fl , fl^+	Flightless
Fr^+ , fr	Fray
H^+ , h	Silkiness
Hf , hf^+	Hen feathering
Hy , hy^+	Hypoplastic tail feathers
Mf^+ , mf	Frizzle modifier

Pc^+ , pc	Porcupine
($Ropy^+$, $ropy$)	Ropey
(Rw^+ , rw)	Ragged wing
Sn^+ , sn	Sunsuit
(St^+ , st)	Stringy
($St-2^+$, $st-2$)	Stringy-2
(Wt^+ , wi)	Wiry syndrome
Wo^+ , wo	Woolly
Wt^+ , wt	Wry tail
(MF)	Matted down feathers
(UNK)	Split wing
(UNK)	Wing patch

FEATHER COLOR MUTATIONS

B , B^{Sd} , b^+	Sex-linked barring, dilution
Bh , bh^+	Black head
Bt , bt^+	Blue
C^+ , c , c^{re} , c^a	Recessive white, red-eyed white, autosomal albinism
Cb , cb^+	Champagne blond
Co , co^+	Columbian restriction
Db , db^+	Columbian-like restriction
Dil , dil^{**}	Dilute
E , E^R , e^{Wh} , $+$,	E locus primary feather pattern
.... e^b , s , bc , y	E locus (continue)
Er , er^+	Erminette
(Ge^+ , ge)	Grey
Gr , gr^+	Ginger
(Hs , hs^+)	Heap spot
I , I^D , i^+	Dominant white, dun
Ig^+ , ig	Cream
Ko^+ , ko	Head streak
Lav^+ , lav	Lavender
(Lb^+ , lb)	Light bar
Li , li^+	Light down
Mh , mh^+	Mahogany
Mt , mt^+	Melanotic
Mo^+ , mo , mo^{pi}	Mottling (Mille Fleur, Speckling), pied
Pb^+ , pb	Recessive black
Pg , pg^+	Pattern gene-pencilling
Pk^+ , pk	Pink eye
Rs^+ , rs	Red-splashed white
S , s^+ , al	Silver, gold, albinism
Sg^+ , sg	Non-stippling
(Smd^+ , smd)	Smoky down
Sw^+ , sw	Snow white down

<i>Ws</i> ⁺ , <i>ws</i>	Wing-spot	(<i>MF</i>)	Red-brown-buff complex
<i>Ww</i> , <i>ww</i> ⁺	White-wing lethal	(<i>MF</i>)	Spangling (<i>Db</i> , <i>Pg</i> , <i>Mf</i>)
(<i>MF</i>)	Autosomal barring (<i>Db</i> , <i>Pg</i>)	(<i>MF</i>)	White Leghorn headspot
(<i>MF</i>)	Delayed amelanosis	(<i>UNK</i>)	Buff restriction
(<i>MF</i>)	Double lacing (<i>Pg</i> , <i>Mf</i>)	(<i>UNK</i>)	Half-moon spangle
(<i>MF</i>)	Lacing (<i>Pg</i> , <i>Mf</i> , <i>Co</i>)	(<i>UNK</i>)	Lakenvelder restriction
(<i>MF</i>)	Quail pattern (<i>Mf</i> , <i>Co</i>)	(<i>UNK</i>)	Red saddle
(<i>MF</i>)	Marbled down (<i>E</i> , <i>S</i> , <i>Db</i>)	(<i>UNK</i>)	White crest

JAPANESE QUAIL

(*Coturnix coturnix japonica*)

GENE ^{1, 2}	TRAIT NAME
<u>BIOCHEMICAL MUTATIONS</u>	
<i>Acp-1^{A, B}</i>	Acid phosphatase-1-liver
<i>Acp-2^{A, B}</i>	Acid phosphatase-2-liver
<i>Adh^{a-c}</i>	Alcohol dehydrogenase-liver
<i>Akp-1^{A, B}</i>	Alkaline phosphatase-1-serum
<i>Akp-2^{A, C}</i>	Alkaline phosphatase-2-serum
<i>Akp-5^{F, S}</i>	Alkaline phosphatase-5-serum
<i>Alb^{Q1, Q2}</i>	Albumin-serum
<i>Amy-1^{A, B}</i>	Amylase-serum
<i>Amy-2^{A, B**}</i>	Amylase-pancreas
(<i>Cat^{A, B}</i>)	Catalase-egg albumen
<i>Ct^{F, S}</i>	Catalase-liver
<i>Es^{A, B}</i>	Esterase-liver
<i>Es-1^{F, S}</i>	Esterase-1-red cell
<i>Es-2^{A-C}</i>	Esterase-2-liver
<i>Es-3^{F, S}</i>	Esterase-3-red cell
<i>Es-4^{A, B}</i>	Esterase-4-pancreas
<i>Es-5^{A, 0}</i>	Esterase-5-serum
<i>Es-6^{A-C}</i>	Esterase-6-red cell
<i>Es-7^{A, 0}</i>	Esterase-7-serum
<i>Es-8^{A, 0}</i>	Esterase-8-serum
<i>Es-11^{A, B}</i>	Esterase-II-cerebral
<i>Es-D^{F, S}</i>	Esterase-D-red cell
<i>Gdh^{A, B}</i>	Glutamate dehydrogenase
<i>Ld</i>	Lactate dehydrogenase
<i>Me-1^{A, B}</i>	Malic-1
<i>Mpi-1^{A, B}</i>	Mannose phosphate isomerase-1
<i>Ov¹⁻⁴</i>	Ovalbumin
<i>Ov-1^{A, B}</i>	Ovalbumin-1
<i>Ovm^{S, G}</i>	Ovomucoid
<i>Pa-1^{A-C}</i>	Prealbumin-1
<i>Pa-2^{A, B}</i>	Prealbumin-2
<i>Pa-3^{A-D}</i>	Prealbumin-3
<i>Pa-4^{A, B}</i>	Prealbumin-4
<i>Pdh^{F, S}</i>	Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase-red cell
<i>Pgd^{a-d}</i>	Phosphogluconate dehydrogenase
<i>Pgi^{F, S, S2}</i>	Phosphoglucose isomerase-red cell
<i>Poa-1^{A, B}</i>	Postalbumin-1
<i>Ptf^{A, B}</i>	Pretransferrin

<i>Pv^{A, B}</i>	Phosphovitin
<i>Sdh^{A, B}</i>	Sorbitol dehydrogenase
<i>Tf^{A-C}</i>	Transferrin-conalbumin
<i>Vg</i>	Vitellogenin

IMMUNOLOGICAL MUTATIONS

(<i>Ea-II</i>)	Erythrocyte alloantigen H
(<i>Ea-QN</i>)	Erythrocyte alloantigen QN
(<i>Ea-R</i>)	Erythrocyte alloantigen R
<i>Ht, ht⁺</i>	<i>Helianthus tuberosus</i> agglutinin
<i>Ly^{1, 2}</i>	Lymphocyte antigen
<i>Ns, ns⁺</i>	<i>Naematoloma</i> <i>sublateritium</i> agglutinin
<i>Pn, pn⁺</i>	Peanut agglutinin
<i>Ps, ps⁺</i>	<i>Pisum sativum</i> agglutinin
<i>Sb-1, sb-1^{***}</i>	Soybean agglutinin
<i>Sn, sn⁺</i>	Soybean agglutinin

METABOLIC MUTATIONS

(<i>GlyII⁺, glyII</i>)	Glycogenosis type II
<i>Hb-1^{A, B}</i>	Hemoglobin-1
(<i>Tw, tw⁺</i>)	Twinning
(<i>MF</i>)	Susceptibility to ulcerative enteritis

NEUROLOGICAL MUTATIONS

<i>Dn⁺, dn</i>	Dark feather nervous disorder
<i>Lo⁺, lo</i>	Congenital loco
<i>Sg⁺, sg</i>	Star gazer

EMBRYONIC LETHAL MUTATIONS

<i>Ab⁺, ab</i>	Abnormal head
<i>Ar⁺, ar</i>	Arostoprocephaly
<i>Ch⁺, ch</i>	Chondrodystrophy
<i>Ch-2</i>	Chondrodystrophy-2
<i>Cn⁺, cn</i>	Crooked neck dwarf
<i>M⁺, m</i>	Micromelia

EGG SHELL COLOR MUTATIONS

<i>R, r⁺</i>	Red egg shell
<i>We⁺, we</i>	White egg shell
(<i>MF</i>)	Egg shell marking

MUSCULOSKELETAL MUTATIONS

<i>Lb⁺, lb</i>	Long beak
(<i>MF</i>)	Crooked neck
(<i>MF</i>)	Crooked toes
(<i>MF</i>)	Wry neck

FEATHER GROWTH AND STRUCTURE MUTATIONS

<i>Df, df⁺</i>	Defective feathers
<i>Mdf⁺, mdf</i>	Regulates <i>Df</i>
<i>Pc⁺, pc</i>	Porcupine feathers

Rt^+ , rt	Rough-textured	(Dil, dil^+)	Dominant dilute
Sb^+ , sb	Short distal barbs	E, e^+, rh	Extended brown, red-head
(MF)	Downless	(Ma^+, ma)	Marbled plumage
<u>FEATHER COLOR MUTATIONS</u>			
(A^+, a)	Perfect albinism	P^+, p	Brown-splashed white
Al^+ , $al^{D, c}$, al	Dilute, cinnamon, imperfect albinism	Pk^+, pk	Buff
B, b^+	Silver feathered	Ro^+, ro	Roux
Bd^+ , bd^w	White beard	Rs^+, rs	Recessive silver
Bh, bh^+	Black-at-hatch	S^+, s	Panda
Bi^+ , bi	White bib	W, w^+	Incompletely dominant white
Bl^+ , bl	Bleu	Wb^+, wb	White-breasted
Br^+ , br^{**}	Recessive brown	Wh^+, wh	Recessive white
C^+ , c	White-feathered down	Wp^+, wp	White primaries
Cin^+ , cin^{**}	Autosomal cinnamon	Y, y^+	Yellow
Cr^+ , cr	White crescent	(UNK)	Autosomal dilute
D, d^+	Black	(UNK)	Fawn

TURKEY

(*Meleagris gallopavo*)

GENE^{1, 2}

TRAIT NAME

BIOCHEMICAL MUTATIONS

(<i>Akp-3</i>)	Alkaline phosphatase-3
(<i>Akp</i> ^{2, 3})	Alkaline phosphatase modifier
<i>Alb</i> ^{A, B}	Albumin-serum
<i>Ldh</i> ^{S, F}	Lactate dehydrogenase

IMMUNOLOGICAL MUTATIONS

(<i>Ea-A</i> ¹⁻⁶)	Erythrocyte alloantigen A
(<i>Ea-C</i> ¹⁻³)	Erythrocyte alloantigen C
(<i>Ea-F</i> ¹⁻³)	Erythrocyte alloantigen F
(<i>Ea-J</i>)	Erythrocyte alloantigen J
(<i>Ea-K</i>)	Erythrocyte alloantigen K
(<i>Ea-L</i>)	Erythrocyte alloantigen L
(<i>Ea-Q</i>)	Erythrocyte alloantigen Q

ONCOGENE MUTATION

<i>c-rel</i>	For avian reticuloendotheliosis virus
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METABOLIC MUTATIONS

(<i>Bh</i> ⁺ , <i>bh</i>)	Bowed-hocks
<i>Ba</i> ⁺ , <i>bn</i>	Binucleated erythrocytes
<i>Dy</i> ⁺ , <i>dy</i>	Muscular dystrophy
(<i>Ga</i> ⁺ , <i>ga</i>)	Hereditary glaucoma
(<i>MF</i>)	Breast width
(<i>MF</i>)	Degenerative muscle myopathy
(<i>MF</i>)	Pendulous crop
(<i>UNK</i>)	Crooked toes

NEUROLOGICAL MUTATIONS

<i>Bo</i> ⁺ , <i>bo</i>	Bobber
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<i>Lo</i> ⁺ , <i>lo</i>	Congenital loco
<i>Vi</i> ⁺ , <i>vi</i>	Vibrator

EMBRYONIC LETHAL MUTATIONS

<i>Ch</i> ⁺ , <i>ch</i>	Chondrodystrophy
<i>Ch-m</i> ⁺ , <i>ch-m</i> ^{**}	Chondrodystrophy-m
(<i>Cn</i> ⁺ , <i>cn</i>)	Crooked neck dwarf
<i>Hm</i> ⁺ , <i>hm</i>	Hemimelia
(<i>Mm</i> ⁺ , <i>mm</i>)	Micromelia-like
<i>Rl</i> ⁺ , <i>rl</i>	Ring lethal
<i>S</i> ⁺ , <i>s</i>	Short long bones
<i>Sdp</i> ⁺ , <i>sdp</i>	Swollen down plumules
(<i>Sh</i> ⁺ , <i>sh</i>)	Short spined

SKIN COLOR MUTATION

<i>M</i> ⁺ , <i>m</i>	Dermal melanosis
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FEATHER GROWTH AND STRUCTURE MUTATIONS

<i>Ha</i> ⁺ , <i>ha</i>	Hairy plumage
<i>K</i> , <i>k</i> ⁺	Late feathering
<i>Kn</i> ⁺ , <i>kn</i>	Knobby down feathers
<i>Na</i> ⁺ , <i>na</i>	Naked

FEATHER COLOR MUTATIONS

(<i>A</i> ⁺ , <i>a</i>)	Autosomal albinism
<i>B</i> , <i>b</i> ⁺ , <i>b</i> ^l	Black, black-winged
<i>C</i> ⁺ , <i>c</i> , <i>c</i> ^g	White, gray
<i>D</i> , <i>d</i> ⁺	Dominant slate
<i>E</i> ⁺ , <i>e</i>	Brown
(<i>Fb</i> ⁺ , <i>fb</i>)	Faded bronze
<i>N</i> ⁺ , <i>n</i> , <i>n</i> ^a	Narragansett, albino
<i>P</i> ⁺ , <i>p</i>	Palm
<i>R</i> ⁺ , <i>r</i>	Red
<i>Sl</i> ⁺ , <i>sl</i>	Slate
<i>Sp</i> ⁺ , <i>sp</i>	Spotting
(<i>MF</i>)	Snow white down (<i>c</i> , <i>B</i> or <i>c</i> , <i>b</i> ^l)

FOOTNOTES

- ¹ Each allele designation separated by a comma.
- ² Co-dominant alleles and alleles inclusive of letters or numbers indicated.
- ** Gene symbol changed; previous symbol either does not conform to symbolism convention or has been used previously to identify another locus.
- () No gene symbol previously assigned; provisional gene symbol proposed.
- (*MF*) Trait inherited as a multiple factorial trait.
- (*UNK*) Inherited basis unknown.

"...knowing the linkage relationships of the genes involved, the breeder can predict results, can determine the simplest way to attain his objectives, and can see in advance the scope of the operation necessary to that end."

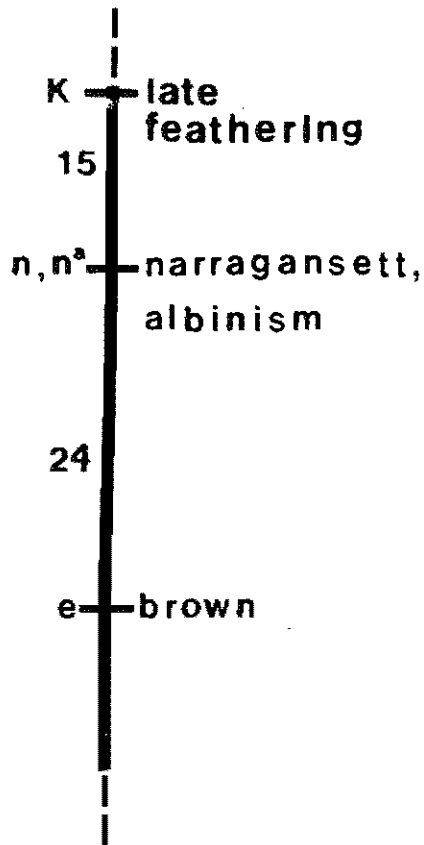
Frederick B. Hutt

IV. CHROMOSOME LINKAGE MAPS

TURKEY

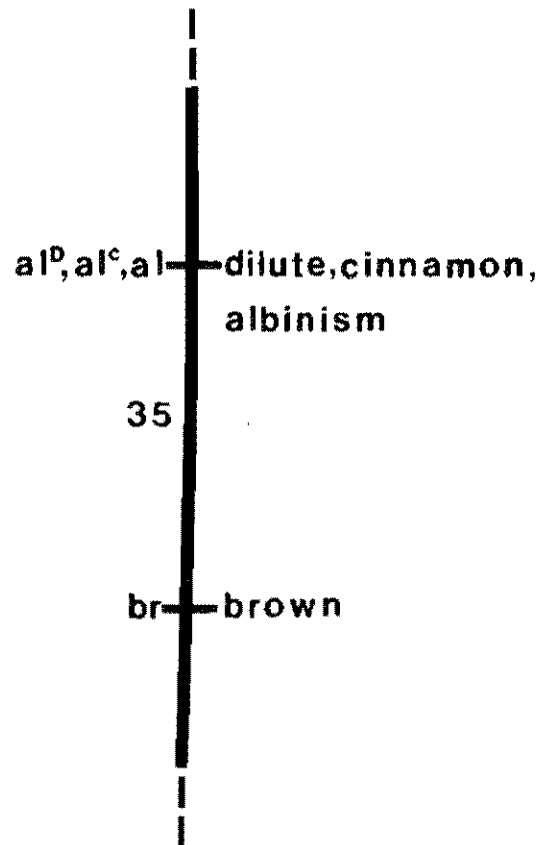
JAPANESE QUAIL

CHROMOSOME 4(Z)



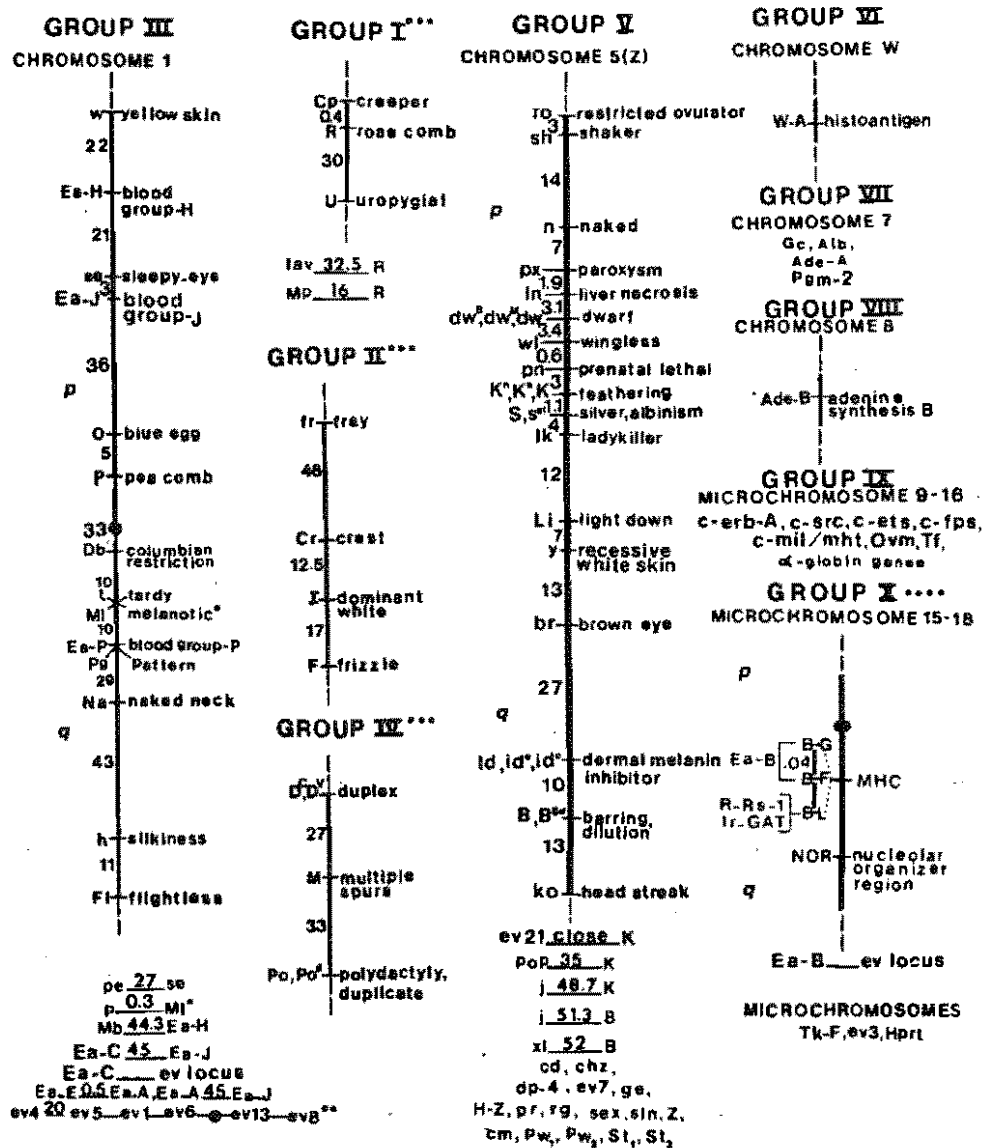
bo, vj
achondroplasia

CHROMOSOME 4(Z)



al 30 **roux**

CHICKEN



* Two conflicting reports on the F-MI linkage.

** The ev4 locus is near the end of the long arm and ev8 is in the middle of the short arm of chromosome 1.

*** The sh1 locus is in the proximal region and the ev2 locus is on the long arm of chromosome 2, and the ev14 locus is on the long arm of chromosome 3. The DV locus is presumed to be on either chromosome 2 or 3 and the c-erb-B locus on chromosome 2. In two conflicting reports, one places c-myc on chromosome 2 and c-myb on either chromosome 2 or 3 while the other report places both of these loci on microchromosomes of size 13-16. Presumably all these loci are part of linkage groups I, II or IV. The four linked B-type globin genes are on either chromosome 1 or 2 and thus are part of linkage groups I, II, III or IV.

**** The suborder of the MHC complex relative to the NOR is unknown.

"Breeds and varieties were created from mutant genes and thus have become living reservoirs of these genes, holding them for use in future generations of mankind."

Anon.

V. BREEDS AND VARIETIES

CHICKEN

(Gallus domesticus)

- 527 AMERAUCANA, BLACK
CHARACT: EGG: blue (*O*) --SKIN: white (*W*⁺) -- COMB: pea (*P*) -- EYES: brown (*br*) -- EARLOBES: red -- SHANKS: black (*id*⁺) -- PLUMAGE: black, see section VI-1 -- OTHER: muffs and beard (*Mb*).
SOURCE: 155,
- 528 AMERAUCANA, BLUE WHEATEN
CHARACT: Same as Black Ameraucana, except EYES: reddish bay -- SHANKS: bluish slate (*id*⁺) -- PLUMAGE: blue color phase of wheaten, see section VI-4b.
SOURCE: 173,
- 529 AMERAUCANA BANTAM, WHEATEN
CHARACT: Same as Blue Wheaten Ameraucana, except PLUMAGE: wheaten, see section VI-4 -- OTHER: smaller body.
SOURCE: 167, 173, 175,
- 530 AMERAUCANA BANTAM, WHITE
CHARACT: Same as Blue Wheaten Ameraucana Bantam, except PLUMAGE: white, see section VI-ii, 2e, 4f, 5i, and 7e.
SOURCE: 175,
- 531 AMERAUCANA BANTAM, VARIOUS COLORS
CHARACT: Same as Wheaten Ameraucana Bantam, except PLUMAGE: various colors.
SOURCE: 168,
- 532 AMERICAN GAME BANTAM, BLACK BREASTED RED
CHARACT: EGGS: cream -- SKIN: white (*W*⁺) -- COMB: single -- EYES: red -- EARLOBES: red -- SHANKS: bluish slate (*id*⁺) -- PLUMAGE: black breasted red, see section VI-3 -- OTHER: temperament gamey, small body size.
SOURCE: 259,
- 533 AMERICAN PIT GAMES, VARIOUS COLORS
CHARACT: Similar to Old English Games but segregating for plumage colors.
SOURCE: 170,
- 534 ANCONA, SINGLE COMB
CHARACT: EGGS: white -- SKIN: yellow (*w*) -- COMB: single -- EYES: reddish bay -- EARLOBES: white -- SHANKS: yellow (*id*) -- PLUMAGE: mottled, black with a small white tip, see section VI-1d.
SOURCE: 41, 71, 80, 93, 127, 164, 172, 210, 255,
- 535 ANCONA BANTAM, SINGLE COMB
CHARACT: Same as Single Comb Ancona, except smaller body.
SOURCE: 41, 80, 164, 234,
- 536 ANCONA, ROSE COMB
CHARACT: Same as Single Comb Ancona, except COMB: rose (*R*).
SOURCE: 80,
- 537 ANCONA BANTAM, ROSE COMB
CHARACT: Same as Rose Comb Ancona, except smaller body.
SOURCE: 80,
- 538 ANDALUSIAN, BLUE
CHARACT: EGGS: white -- SKIN: white (*W*⁺) -- COMB: single -- EYES: reddish bay -- EARLOBES: white -- SHANKS: dark slaty blue (*id*⁺) -- PLUMAGE: slaty blue, see section VI-1b.
SOURCE: 41, 43, 54, 71, 127, 164, 174, 228, 235, 245,
- 539 ANDALUSIAN BANTAM, BLUE
CHARACT: Same as Blue Andalusian, except smaller body.
SOURCE: 41,
- 540 ANDALUSIAN, BLACK (ANDALUZA NEGRA)
CHARACT: EGGS: white -- SKIN: yellow (*w*) -- COMB: single -- EYES: reddish bay -- EARLOBES: white -- SHANKS: yellow (*id*) -- PLUMAGE: black, see section VI-1.
SOURCE: 43,
- 541 ANDALUSIAN, BLACK BREASTED RED (ANDALUZA PERDIZ)
CHARACT: Same as Black Andalusian, except PLUMAGE: black breasted red; see section VI-3.
SOURCE: 43,
- 542 ANDALUSIAN, BARRED (ANDALUZA FRANCISCA)
CHARACT: Same as Black Andalusian, except PLUMAGE: sex-linked barred, see section VI-1e.
SOURCE: 43,

- 543 APPENZELLER SPITZHAUBEN, SILVER SPANGLED**
CHARACT: EGG: white -- SKIN: white (W^+) -- COMB: duplex (D_{sup} v.) -- EYES: brown (br) -- EARLOBES: white -- SHANKS: slate (id^+) -- PLUMAGE: white, each feather ending with a black spangle, see section VI-1i -- OTHER: helmet-shaped crest (Cr).
SOURCE: 60, 71, 95, 164,
- 544 ARAUCANA, BLACK**
CHARACT: EGGS: blue (O) -- SKIN: yellow (w) -- COMB: pea (P) -- EYES: brown (br) -- EARLOBES: white -- SHANKS: black (id^+) -- PLUMAGE: black, see section VI-1 -- OTHER: some have ear tufts (Et); others are rumpless (Rp), or both, or neither.
SOURCE: 155, 216,
- 545 ARAUCANA BANTAM, BLACK**
CHARACT: Same as Black Araucana, except smaller body.
SOURCE: 51,
- 546 ARAUCANA BANTAM, BIRCHEN**
CHARACT: Same as Black Araucana Bantam, except EYES: reddish bay -- SHANKS: willow -- PLUMAGE: birchen, see section VI-2.
SOURCE: 206,
- 547 ARAUCANA, BLACK BREASTED RED**
CHARACT: Same as Black Araucana, except EYES: reddish bay -- SHANKS: willow (id^+) -- PLUMAGE: black breasted red, see section VI-3.
SOURCE: 216, 248,
- 548 ARAUCANA BANTAM, BLACK BREASTED RED**
CHARACT: Same as Black Breasted Red Araucana, except smaller body size.
SOURCE: 248,
- 549 ARAUCANA, BLUE**
CHARACT: Same as Black Breasted Red Araucana, except SHANKS: swarthy horn -- PLUMAGE: blue, see section VI-1b.
SOURCE: 216,
- 550 ARAUCANA BANTAM, BLUE GOLDEN DUCKWING**
CHARACT: Same as Black Breasted Red Araucana Bantam, except PLUMAGE: blue color phase of black breasted red, see section VI-3e.
SOURCE: 206, 248,
- 551 ARAUCANA, BLUE RED**
CHARACT: Same as Black Breasted Red Araucana, except PLUMAGE: blue color phase of black breasted red, see section VI-3e.
SOURCE: 51,
- 552 ARAUCANA BANTAM, BLUE RED**
CHARACT: Same as Blue Red Araucana, except smaller body.
SOURCE: 51, 248,
- 553 ARAUCANA, CUCKOO**
CHARACT: Same as Black Breasted Red Araucana, except PLUMAGE: slightly modified sex-linked barred, see section VI-1e.
SOURCE: 54,
- 554 ARAUCANA, GOLDEN DUCKWING**
CHARACT: Same as Black Breasted Red Araucana, except PLUMAGE: silver color phase of black breasted red, see section VI-3c.
SOURCE: 51,
- 555 ARAUCANA BANTAM, GOLDEN DUCKWING**
CHARACT: Same as Golden Duckwing Araucana, except smaller body.
SOURCE: 206, 248,
- 556 ARAUCANA, LAVENDER**
CHARACT: Same as Black Breasted Red Araucana, except PLUMAGE: light slaty blue, see section VI-1a.
SOURCE: 71,
- 557 ARAUCANA BANTAM, LAVENDER**
CHARACT: Same as Lavender Araucana, except smaller body.
SOURCE: 54,
- 558 ARAUCANA, LIGHT BROWN**
CHARACT: Same as Black Breasted Red Araucana, except PLUMAGE: black breasted red, see section VI-3a.
SOURCE: 41,
- 559 ARAUCANA BANTAM, SILVER BLUE**
CHARACT: Same as Black Breasted Red Araucana Bantam, except PLUMAGE: blue color phase of birchen, see section VI-2b.
SOURCE: 206,
- 560 ARAUCANA, SILVER DUCKWING**
CHARACT: Same as Black Breasted Red Araucana, except PLUMAGE: silver color phase of black breasted red, see section VI-3c.
SOURCE: 51,
- 561 ARAUCANA BANTAM, SILVER DUCKWING**
CHARACT: Same as Silver Duckwing Araucana, except smaller body size.
SOURCE: 248,
- 562 ARAUCANA BANTAM, WHITE RUMPLESS**
CHARACT: Same as Black Breasted Red Araucana Bantam, except PLUMAGE: white, see section VI-1j and 3i.
SOURCE: 211,
- 563 ARAUCANA, VARIOUS COLORS**
CHARACT: Same as Black Breasted Red Araucana, except PLUMAGE: various colors.
SOURCE: 3, 4, 36, 98, 117, 127, 168, 164, 165, 167, 180, 196, 200, 209, 210, 211, 228, 258,
- 564 ARAUCANA BANTAM, VARIOUS COLORS**
CHARACT: Same as various colors Araucana, except smaller body size.
SOURCE: 164, 165, 211,
- 565 ASEEL GAME (ASIL), VARIOUS COLORS**
CHARACT: EGGS: tinted -- SKIN: yellow (w) or pinkish white (W^+) -- COMB: pea (P) -- EYES: pearl -- EARLOBES: red -- SHANKS: yellow (Id) -- PLUMAGE: various colors -- OTHER: temperament, very aggressive fighters; body Cornish type, but smaller.
SOURCE: 4, 41, 164, 185,

566 ASEEL GAME, BLACK

CHARACT: Same as Aseel Game, except **PLUMAGE:** black, see section VI-1.
SOURCE: 122,

567 ASEEL GAME, BLACK BREASTED RED

CHARACT: Same as Aseel Game, except **PLUMAGE:** black breasted red, see section VI-3.
SOURCE: 122,

568 ASEEL GAME, DARK RED

CHARACT: Same as Aseel Game, except **PLUMAGE:** red "black-tailed" columbian, see section VI-4c and 7c.
SOURCE: 122,

569 ASEEL GAME, GHAN

CHARACT: Same as Aseel Game, except **PLUMAGE:** reddish mahogany, dark double laced, see section VI-7b.
SOURCE: 185,

570 ASEEL GAME, RAJAH

CHARACT: Same as Aseel Game, except a bit larger in size -- **PLUMAGE:** spangled black breasted red, see section VI-3g.
SOURCE: 70, 185,

571 ASEEL GAME, RAMPUR

CHARACT: Same as Aseel Game, but more slender in build -- **PLUMAGE:** black, see section VI-1.
SOURCE: 113,

572 AUGSBURGER

CHARACT: **EGGS:** white -- **SKIN:** white (W^+) -- **COMB:** duplex (D^d) -- **EYES:** dark -- **EARLOBES:** white -- **SHANKS:** dark slate (id^+) -- **PLUMAGE:** black, see section VI-1.
SOURCE: 49,

573 AUSTRALORP, BLACK

CHARACT: **EGGS:** brown -- **SKIN:** white (W^+) -- **COMB:** single -- **EYES:** brown (br) -- **EARLOBES:** red -- **SHANKS:** dark slate; bottom of feet white (Id) -- **PLUMAGE:** black, see section VI-1.
SOURCE: 41, 91, 98, 127, 164, 169, 228, 241, 258,

574 AUSTRALORP BANTAM, BLACK

CHARACT: Same as Black Australorp, except smaller body.
SOURCE: 41, 73,

575 AUSTRALORP, BLUE

CHARACT: Same as Black Australorp, except **PLUMAGE:** blue, see section VI-1b.
SOURCE: 41,

576 AUSTRALORP BANTAM, BLUE

CHARACT: Same as Blue Australorp, except smaller body.
SOURCE: 41,

577 AUSTRALORP, GOLDEN

CHARACT: Same as Black Australorp, except **EYES:** reddish bay -- **PLUMAGE:** dark chestnut red "black-tailed" columbian, see section VI-4c.
SOURCE: 41,

578 AUSTRALORP, WHEATEN LACED

CHARACT: Same as golden Australorp, except **PLUMAGE:** male hackle rust gold and black; back, wingbow, wing and tail coverlets, and sickles beetle-green black. Female hackle yellow gold and black; shoulders, back, saddle and wing light red wheaten with black lacing.
SOURCE: 41,

579 AUSTRALORP, WHITE

CHARACT: Same as Black Australorp, except **PLUMAGE:** white, see section VI-1j.
SOURCE: 41, 98, 164,

580 AUSTRALORP BANTAM, WHITE

CHARACT: Same as White Australorp, except smaller body.
SOURCE: 41,

581 BARNEVELDER, DOUBLE LACED

CHARACT: **EGGS:** brown -- **SKIN:** yellow (w) -- **COMB:** single -- **EYES:** reddish bay -- **EARLOBES:** red -- **SHANKS:** yellow (Id) -- **PLUMAGE:** double laced, see section VI-5h.
SOURCE: 8, 60, 71, 164,

582 BARNEVELDER BANTAM, DOUBLE LACED

CHARACT: Same as Double Laced Barnevelder, except smaller body size.
SOURCE: 8,

583 BELGIAN BEARDED d'ANVERS BANTAM, BLACK (ANTWERP BELGIAN BANTAM, BARBU d'ANVERS BANTAM)

CHARACT: **EGGS:** brown -- **SKIN:** white (W^+) -- **COMB:** rose (R) -- **EYES:** black -- **EARLOBES:** red -- **SHANKS:** bluish slate (id^+) -- **PLUMAGE:** black, see section VI-1 -- **OTHER:** muffs and beard (Mb) and small body size.
SOURCE: 4, 51, 54, 71, 253,

584 BELGIAN BEARDED d'ANVERS BANTAM, BLACK BREASTED RED

CHARACT: Same as Black Belgian Bearded d'Anvers Bantam, except **EYES:** reddish bay -- **PLUMAGE:** black breasted red, see section VI-3.
SOURCE: 51,

585 BELGIAN BEARDED d'ANVERS BANTAM, BLUE QUAIL

CHARACT: Same as Black Belgian Bearded d'Anvers Bantam, except **EYES:** dark brown (br) -- **PLUMAGE:** blue color phase of quail pattern, see section VI-8a.
SOURCE: 54,

586 BELGIAN BEARDED d'ANVERS BANTAM, BLUE RED

CHARACT: Same as Black Breasted Red Belgian Bearded d'Anvers Bantam, except **PLUMAGE:** blue color phase of black breasted red, see section VI-3e.
SOURCE: 51,

587 BELGIAN BEARDED d'ANVERS BANTAM, CUCKOO

CHARACT: Same as Black Breasted Red Belgian Bearded d'Anvers Bantam, except **PLUMAGE:** slightly modified sex-linked barred, see section VI-1e.
SOURCE: 51,

- 588 **BELGIAN BEARDED d'ANVERS BANTAM, LACED BLUE**
CHARACT: Same as Blue Quail Belgian Bearded d'Anvers Bantam, except **PLUMAGE:** slaty blue, see section VI-1b.
SOURCE: 54,
- 589 **BELGIAN BEARDED d'ANVERS BANTAM, MILLE FLEUR**
CHARACT: Same as Black Breasted Red Belgian Bearded d'Anvers Bantam, except **EYES:** reddish bay -- **PLUMAGE:** speckled, golden buff, see section VI-5f.
SOURCE: 51, 99,
- 590 **BELGIAN BEARDED d'ANVERS BANTAM, QUAIL**
CHARACT: Same as Blue Quail Belgian Bearded d'Anvers Bantam, except **PLUMAGE:** quail, see section VI-8.
SOURCE: 51, 54, 62, 71, 94, 127, 150, 164, 165, 175, 228, 258,
- 591 **BELGIAN BEARDED d'ANVERS BANTAM, PORCELAIN**
CHARACT: Same as Black Breasted Red Belgian Bearded d'Anvers Bantam except **PLUMAGE:** speckled, beige, see section VI-5f.
SOURCE: 51, 62,
- 592 **BELGIAN BEARDED d'ANVERS BANTAM, SELF BLUE**
CHARACT: Same as Blue Quail Belgian Bearded d'Anvers Bantam, except **PLUMAGE:** light slaty blue, see section VI-1a.
SOURCE: 51, 62,
- 593 **BELGIAN BEARDED d'ANVERS BANTAM, SILVER QUAIL**
CHARACT: Same as Blue Quail Belgian Bearded d'Anvers Bantam, except **PLUMAGE:** silver color phase of quail pattern, see section VI-8b.
SOURCE: 54,
- 594 **BELGIAN BEARDED d'ANVERS BANTAM, WHITE**
CHARACT: Same as Black Breasted Red Belgian Bearded d'Anvers Bantam, except **PLUMAGE:** white (c), see section VI-1j and 5i.
SOURCE: 51,
- 595 **BELGIAN BEARDED d'ANVERS BANTAM, VARIOUS COLORS**
CHARACT: Same as Black Belgian Bearded d'Anvers Bantam, except **PLUMAGE:** various colors.
SOURCE: 41,
- 596 **BELGIAN BEARDED d'UCCLE BANTAM, BLACK (BARBU d'UCCLE BANTAM)**
CHARACT: **EGGS:** brown -- **SKIN:** white (W^+) -- **COMB:** single -- **EYES:** black -- **EARLOBES:** red -- **SHANKS:** bluish slate (id^+) -- **PLUMAGE:** black, see section VI-1 -- **OTHER:** muffs and beard (Mb) -- vulture hocks (v) feathered shanks and small body size.
SOURCE: 51, 184,
- 597 **BELGIAN BEARDED d'UCCLE BANTAM, BLUE**
CHARACT: Same as Black Belgian Bearded d'Uccle Bantam, except **EYES:** dark brown (br) -- **PLUMAGE:** blue, see section VI-1b.
SOURCE: 51,
- 598 **BELGIAN BEARDED d'UCCLE BANTAM, BROWN RED**
CHARACT: Same as Black Belgian Bearded d'Uccle Bantam, except **EYES:** reddish bay -- **PLUMAGE:** gold color phase of birchen, see section VI-2a.
SOURCE: 184,
- 599 **BELGIAN BEARDED d'UCCLE BANTAM, BUFF COLUMBIAN**
CHARACT: Same as Brown Red Belgian Bearded d'Uccle Bantam, except **PLUMAGE:** columbian gold color phase, see section VI-5d.
SOURCE: 184,
- 600 **BELGIAN BEARDED d'UCCLE BANTAM, CUCKOO**
CHARACT: Same as Brown Red Belgian Bearded d'Uccle Bantam, except **PLUMAGE:** slightly modified sex-linked barred, see section VI-1e.
SOURCE: 51,
- 601 **BELGIAN BEARDED d'UCCLE BANTAM, GOLDEN NECK**
CHARACT: Same as Brown Red Belgian Bearded d'Uccle Bantam, except **PLUMAGE:** golden, each feather ending with a white spangle, see section VI-1i.
SOURCE: 184,
- 602 **BELGIAN BEARDED d'UCCLE BANTAM, MILLE FLEUR**
CHARACT: Same as Brown Red Belgian Bearded d'Uccle Bantam, except **PLUMAGE:** speckled, golden buff, see section VI-5f.
SOURCE: 4, 41, 62, 64, 78, 87, 95, 127, 150, 151, 164, 175, 176, 193, 195, 211, 228, 258,
- 603 **BELGIAN BEARDED d'UCCLE BANTAM, MOTTLED**
CHARACT: Same as Black Belgian Bearded d'Uccle Bantam, except **PLUMAGE:** mottled, black with a small white tip, see section VI-1d.
SOURCE: 51, 62, 64, 78, 184,
- 604 **BELGIAN BEARDED d'UCCLE BANTAM, PORCELAIN**
CHARACT: Same as Brown Red Belgian Bearded d'Uccle Bantam, except **PLUMAGE:** speckled, beige, see section VI-5f.
SOURCE: 51, 62, 64, 78, 164, 184, 228,
- 605 **BELGIAN BEARDED d'UCCLE BANTAM, RED**
CHARACT: Same as Brown Red Belgian Bearded d'Uccle Bantam, except **PLUMAGE:** all red, see section VI-5g.
SOURCE: 155,
- 606 **BELGIAN BEARDED d'UCCLE BANTAM, WHITE**
CHARACT: Same Brown Red Belgian Bearded d'Uccle Bantam, except **PLUMAGE:** white (c), see sections VI-1j and 5i.
SOURCE: 51, 62, 184,
- 607 **BELGIAN BEARDED d'UCCLE BANTAM, VARIOUS COLORS**
CHARACT: Same as Black Belgian Bearded d'Uccle Bantam, except **PLUMAGE:** various colors.
SOURCE: 71,

608 BOOTED BANTAM, BLACK-TAILED BUFF

CHARACT: EGGS: brown -- SKIN: white (W^+) -- COMB: single -- EYES: reddish bay -- EARLOBES: red -- SHANKS: bluish slate (Id^+) -- PLUMAGE: buff, "black-tailed" columbian, see section VI-4c OTHER: vulture hocks (v), feathered shanks and small body size.
SOURCE: 74,

609 BOOTED BANTAM, BLACK-TAILED RED

CHARACT: Same as Black-tailed Buff Booted Bantam, except PLUMAGE: red, "black-tailed" columbian, see section VI-4c.
SOURCE: 74,

610 BOOTED BANTAM, MILLE FLEUR

CHARACT: Same as Black-tailed Buff Booted Bantam, except PLUMAGE: speckled, golden buff, see section VI-5f.
SOURCE: 10, 74, 209, 211,

611 BOOTED BANTAM, PARTRIDGE

CHARACT: Same as Black-tailed Buff Booted Bantam, except PLUMAGE: partridge, see section VI-5c.
SOURCE: 74,

612 BOOTED BANTAM, WHITE

CHARACT: Same as Black-tailed Buff Booted Bantam, except PLUMAGE: white (c), see section VI-1j, 4f, 5i, and 7e.
SOURCE: 212,

613 BRAHMA, BUFF

CHARACT: EGGS: brown -- SKIN: yellow (w) -- COMB: pea (P) -- EYES: reddish bay -- EARLOBES: red -- SHANKS: yellow (Id) -- PLUMAGE: columbian, gold color phase, see section VI-5d -- OTHER: feathered shanks.
SOURCE: 4, 54, 99, 127, 141, 164, 167, 172, 193, 223, 228, 258,

614 BRAHMA BANTAM, BUFF

CHARACT: Same as Buff Bantam, except smaller body.
SOURCE: 88, 122, 127, 167, 172, 178, 211, 223, 228, 233, 258,

615 BRAHMA, DARK

CHARACT: Same as Buff Brahma, except PLUMAGE: penciled, see section VI-5c.
SOURCE: 4, 41, 54, 71, 125, 127, 141, 148, 164, 167, 172, 193, 210, 228, 258,

616 BRAHMA BANTAM, DARK

CHARACT: Same as Dark Brahma, except smaller body.
SOURCE: 127, 164, 167, 172, 223, 228, 233, 258,

617 BRAHMA, LIGHT

CHARACT: Same as Buff Brahma, except PLUMAGE: columbian, see section VI-5d.
SOURCE: 4, 14, 41, 54, 55, 71, 74, 125, 127, 141, 148, 164, 167, 172, 193, 210, 228, 258,

618 BRAHMA BANTAM, LIGHT

CHARACT: Same as Light Brahma, except smaller body.

SOURCE: 4, 127, 158, 167, 172, 184, 197, 210, 211, 223, 228, 233, 258,

619 BRAHMA, WHITE

CHARACT: Same as Buff Brahma, except PLUMAGE: white (I), see section VI-5i.
SOURCE: 74,

620 BRAZILIAN MUSICAL FOWL (SINGER or CROWER)

CHARACT: EGGS: brown -- SKIN: yellow (w) -- COMB: single -- EYES: reddish bay -- EARLOBES: red -- SHANKS: yellow (Id) -- PLUMAGE: spangled black breasted red, see section VI-3g -- OTHER: long crowing of about 10 seconds.
SOURCE: 4,

621 BRESSE

CHARACT: EGGS: white -- SKIN: white (W^+) -- COMB: single -- EYES: brown (br) -- EARLOBES: white -- SHANKS: slaty blue (Id^+) -- PLUMAGE: various colors.
SOURCE: 241,

622 BUCKEYE

CHARACT: EGGS: brown -- SKIN: yellow (w) -- COMB: pea (P) -- EYES: reddish bay -- EARLOBES: red -- SHANKS: yellow (Id) -- PLUMAGE: mahogany bay "black-tailed" columbian, see section VI-7c.
SOURCE: 167, 231,

623 BUCKEYE BANTAM

CHARACT: Same as Buckeye, except smaller body.
SOURCE: 167, 213, 231,

624 BURMESE BANTAM, BLACK

CHARACT: EGGS: white -- SKIN: white (W^+) -- COMB: single -- EYES: reddish bay -- EARLOBES: red -- SHANKS: slate (Id^+) -- PLUMAGE: black, see section VI-1 -- OTHER: crest (Cr), vulture hocks (v), feathered shanks.
SOURCE: 74,

625 BURMESE BANTAM, PARTRIDGE

CHARACT: Same as Black Burmese Bantam, except PLUMAGE: partridge, see section VI-5c.
SOURCE: 74,

626 BURMESE BANTAM, SPECKLED

CHARACT: Same as Black Burmese Bantam, except PLUMAGE: speckled, see section VI-7c.
SOURCE: 74,

627 BUTTERCUP, SICILIAN

CHARACT: EGGS: white -- SKIN: yellow (w) -- COMB: duplex (D^B) -- EYES: reddish bay -- EARLOBES: white -- SHANKS: willow-green (Id^+) -- PLUMAGE: buttercup, see section VI-6.
SOURCE: 4, 51, 71, 127, 164, 172, 211, 228, 232, 258,

628 BUTTERCUP, SILVER SICILIAN

CHARACT: Same as Sicilian Buttercup, except PLUMAGE: silver color phase of the buttercup pattern, see section VI-6a.
SOURCE: 51,

- 629 CALIFORNIA WHITE
CHARACT: EGGS: white -- SKIN: yellow (*w*) -- COMB: single -- EYES: reddish bay -- EARLOBES: white -- SHANKS: yellow (*id*) -- PLUMAGE: white, see section VI-1j.
SOURCE: 164,
- 630 CAMPINE, GOLDEN
CHARACT: EGGS: white -- SKIN: white (*W*⁺) -- COMB: single -- EYES: brown (*br*) -- EARLOBES: white -- SHANKS: leaden blue (*id*⁺) -- PLUMAGE: golden autosomal barred, see section VI-5b -- OTHER: males henny feathered (*H*)
SOURCE: 127, 164, 167, 228, 244, 245, 258,
- 631 CAMPINE BANTAM, GOLDEN
CHARACT: Same as Golden Campine, except smaller body.
SOURCE: 245,
- 632 CAMPINE, SILVER
CHARACT: Same as Golden Campine, except PLUMAGE: silver autosomal barred, see section VI-5b.
SOURCE: 164, 167, 228, 244, 245, 258,
- 633 CAMBAR
CHARACT: EGGS: tinted -- SKIN: white (*W*⁺) -- COMB: single -- EYES: reddish bay -- EARLOBES: white -- SHANKS: white (*id*) -- PLUMAGE: grey and gold barred, except head, neck and saddle hackles which are gold. A silver variety is the same as the gold, except "silver" where above reads "gold." This is an autosexing breed. *Female* down is mottled chocolate brown with mottling sharply defined and a light head patch. *Male* down much paler, washed out blurred pattern without a head patch (*B*).
SOURCE: 52,
- 634 CATALANA DEL PRAT LEONADA, BUFF
CHARACT: EGGS: tinted -- SKIN: white (*W*⁺) -- COMB: single -- EYES: reddish bay -- EARLOBES: white -- SHANKS: slate (*id*⁺) -- PLUMAGE: buff "black-tailed" eolumbian, see section VI-4c.
SOURCE: 4, 42, 43, 44, 222,
- 635 CATALANA DEL PRAT LEONADA, WHITE
CHARACT: Same as Buff Catalana del Prat Leonada, except PLUMAGE: recessive white (*c*).
SOURCE: 43,
- 636 CATALANA EMPORDANESA (Heterogenic population)
CHARACT: EGGS: dark brown -- SKIN: white (*W*⁺) -- COMB: single with two appendix on the posterior end -- EYES: variability -- EARLOBES: red to white -- SHANKS: yellow (*id*) -- PLUMAGE: probably it carries *e*^{Wh}, *e*^b, *Co*, *c*, *Bl*, *Pg*, *s*⁺ and others.
SOURCE: 42,
- 637 CATALANA PENEDESENCA (Heterogenic population)
CHARACT: EGGS: dark brown -- SKIN: white (*W*⁺) -- COMB: single with two appendix on the posterior end -- EYES: variable -- EARLOBES: predominantly white -- SHANKS: slate (*id*⁺) -- PLUMAGE: probably it carries *E*, *e*^{Wh}, *e*^b, *Co*, *Pg*, *Sp*, *S*, *s*⁺, *B* and others.
SOURCE: 42,
- 638 CHANTECLER, BUFF
CHARACT: EGGS: brown -- SKIN: yellow (*w*) -- COMB: walnut (*R*, *P*) -- EYES: reddish bay -- EARLOBES: red -- SHANKS: yellow (*id*) -- PLUMAGE: all buff, see sections VI 4e and 7d.
SOURCE: 225, 226,
- 639 CHANTECLER BANTAM, BUFF
CHARACT: Same as Buff Chantecler, except smaller body.
SOURCE: 226,
- 640 CHANTECLER, PARTRIDGE
CHARACT: Same as Buff Chantecler, except PLUMAGE: partridge, see section VI-5c.
SOURCE: 226, 231, 232,
- 641 CHANTECLER BANTAM, PARTRIDGE
CHARACT: Same as Partridge Chantecler, except smaller body size.
SOURCE: 226,
- 642 CHANTECLER, WHITE
CHARACT: Same as Buff Chantecler, except PLUMAGE: white (*c*), see section VI-5i.
SOURCE: 10, 226,
- 643 CHANTECLER BANTAM, WHITE
CHARACT: Same as White Chantecler, except smaller body.
SOURCE: 226,
- 644 COCHIN, BARRED
CHARACT: EGGS: brown -- SKIN: yellow (*w*) -- COMB: single -- EYES: reddish bay -- EARLOBES: red -- SHANKS: yellow (*id*) -- PLUMAGE: sex-linked barred, see section VI-1e -- OTHER: feathered shanks.
SOURCE: 228,
- 645 COCHIN BANTAM, BARRED
CHARACT: Same as Barred Cochin, except smaller body.
SOURCE: 4, 127, 164, 172, 228, 234, 258,
- 646 COCHIN, BIRCHEN
CHARACT: Same as Barred Cochin, except PLUMAGE: birchen, see section VI-2.
SOURCE: 230,
- 647 COCHIN BANTAM, BIRCHEN
CHARACT: Same as Birchen Cochin, except smaller body.
SOURCE: 127, 141, 172, 229, 230, 253,
- 648 COCHIN, BLACK
CHARACT: Same as Barred Cochin, except PLUMAGE: black, see section VI-1.
SOURCE: 4, 179, 127, 141, 148, 158, 164, 210, 228, 230, 234, 257, 258,
- 649 COCHIN, BLACK FRIZZLE
CHARACT: Same as Black Cochin, except OTHER: frizzled or curled feathers (*F*).
SOURCE: 228,
- 650 COCHIN BANTAM, BLACK
CHARACT: Same as Black Cochin, except smaller body.
SOURCE: 41, 71, 87, 90, 117, 126, 179, 140, 141, 155, 158, 164, 172, 175, 176, 180, 183, 202, 210, 228, 229, 230, 234, 252, 257, 258, 260,

- 651 COCHIN BANTAM, BLACK FRIZZLE**
CHARACT: Same as Black Cochin Bantam, except
OTHER: Frizzled or curled feathers (*F*).
SOURCE: 155, 176, 228,
PLUMAGE: slightly modified sex-linked barred, see section VI-1e.
SOURCE: 71,
- 652 COCHIN, BLUE**
CHARACT: Same as Barred Cochin, except **PLUMAGE:**
blue, see section VI-1b.
SOURCE: 125, 127, 141, 148, 166, 196, 228,
- 653 COCHIN BANTAM, BLUE**
CHARACT: Same as Blue Cochin, except smaller body.
SOURCE: 90, 126, 127, 141, 172, 176, 183, 228, 229, 230,
258,
- 654 COCHIN BANTAM, BLUE FRIZZLE**
CHARACT: Same as Blue Cochin Bantam, except
OTHER: frizzled or curled feathers (*F*)
SOURCE: 176,
- 655 COCHIN, BROWN**
CHARACT: Same as Barred Cochin, except **PLUMAGE:**
No description of this color variety given.
SOURCE: 228, 230,
- 656 COCHIN BANTAM, BROWN**
CHARACT: Same as Brown Cochin, except smaller body.
SOURCE: 228,
- 657 COCHIN, BROWN RED**
CHARACT: Same as Barred Cochin, except **PLUMAGE:**
gold color phase of birchen, see section VI-2a.
SOURCE: 228, 230,
- 658 COCHIN, BUFF**
CHARACT: Same as Barred Cochin, except **PLUMAGE:**
all buff, see section VI-4d and 7d.
SOURCE: 4, 71, 78, 87, 90, 109, 127, 141, 148, 158, 164,
167, 180, 201, 202, 210, 228, 230, 234, 258,
- 659 COCHIN BANTAM, BUFF**
CHARACT: Same as Buff Cochin, except smaller body.
SOURCE: 109, 117, 127, 164, 172, 176, 180, 202, 228, 229,
230, 234, 258, 260,
- 660 COCHIN BANTAM, BUFF FRIZZLE**
CHARACT: Same as Buff Cochin Bantam, except
OTHER: frizzled or curled feathers (*F*).
SOURCE: 176,
- 661 COCHIN BANTAM, BUFF COLUMBIAN**
CHARACT: Same as Barred Cochin Bantam, except
PLUMAGE: columbian, gold color phase, see section
VI-5d.
SOURCE: 258,
- 662 COCHIN BANTAM, COLUMBIAN**
CHARACT: Same as Barred Cochin Bantam, except
PLUMAGE: columbian, see section VI-5d.
SOURCE: 258,
- 663 COCHIN BANTAM, CUCKOO**
CHARACT: Same as Barred Cochin Bantam, except
- 664 COCHIN, GOLDEN LACED**
CHARACT: Same as Barred Cochin, except **PLUMAGE:**
golden, laced with black, see section VI-5e.
SOURCE: 172, 228,
- 665 COCHIN BANTAM, GOLDEN LACED**
CHARACT: Same as Golden Laced Cochin, except smaller
body.
SOURCE: 258,
- 666 COCHIN BANTAM, LAVENDER**
CHARACT: Same as Barred Cochin Bantam, except
PLUMAGE: light slaty blue, see section VI-1a.
SOURCE: 71,
- 667 COCHIN BANTAM, MOTTLED**
CHARACT: Same as Barred Cochin Bantam, except
PLUMAGE: mottled, black with a small white tip, see section
VI-1d.
SOURCE: 71, 127, 141, 164, 167, 172, 228, 230, 258,
- 668 COCHIN, PARTRIDGE**
CHARACT: Same as Barred Cochin, except **PLUMAGE:**
partridge, see section VI-5c.
SOURCE: 4, 71, 127, 148, 164, 167, 227, 228, 258,
- 669 COCHIN BANTAM, PARTRIDGE**
CHARACT: Same as Partridge Cochin, except smaller
body.
SOURCE: 71, 127, 164, 172, 258,
- 670 COCHIN, RED**
CHARACT: Same as Barred Cochin, except **PLUMAGE:**
all brilliant red, see section VI-5g.
SOURCE: 228,
- 671 COCHIN BANTAM, RED**
CHARACT: Same as Red Cochin, except smaller body.
SOURCE: 71, 127, 172, 175, 228, 234, 258,
- 672 COCHIN, SILVER LACED**
CHARACT: Same as Barred Cochin, except **PLUMAGE:**
silver laced, see section VI-5e.
SOURCE: 125, 148, 166, 228, 230,
- 673 COCHIN, SPLASH**
CHARACT: Same as Barred Cochin, except **PLUMAGE:**
splash, white with large irregular blobs of blue, see section
VI-1c.
SOURCE: 141,
- 674 COCHIN BANTAM, SPLASH**
CHARACT: Same as Splash Cochin, except smaller body.
SOURCE: 141, 176, 183,
- 675 COCHIN BANTAM, SPLASH FRIZZLE**
CHARACT: Same as Splash Cochin Bantam, except
OTHER: frizzled or curled feathers (*F*)
SOURCE: 176,

- 676 COCHIN, WHITE**
CHARACT: Same as Barred Cochin, except **PLUMAGE:** white (*c*), see section VI-1j, 2e, 4e, 5i, and 7e.
SOURCE: 4, 179, 127, 141, 148, 164, 167, 196, 210, 228, 230, 257, 258,
- 677 COCHIN BANTAM, WHITE**
CHARACT: Same as White Cochin, except smaller body.
SOURCE: 87, 90, 95, 117, 127, 140, 141, 164, 166, 172, 175, 176, 202, 210, 225, 228, 230, 233, 234, 252, 257, 258,
- 678 COCHIN BANTAM, WHITE FRIZZLE**
CHARACT: Same as White Cochin Bantam, except
OTHER: frizzled or curled feathers (*F*).
SOURCE: 176, 228, 233,
- 679 COCHIN, VARIOUS COLORS**
CHARACT: Same as Barred Cochin, except **PLUMAGE:** various colors.
SOURCE: 60,
- 680 CORNISH BANTAM, BLACK**
CHARACT: **EGGS:** brown -- **SKIN:** yellow (*w*) -- **COMB:** pea (*P*) -- **EYES:** pearl -- **EARLOBES:** red -- **SHANKS:** yellow (*Id*) -- **PLUMAGE:** black, see section VI-1 -- **OTHER:** small body size.
SOURCE: 155, 184,
- 681 CORNISH, BUFF**
CHARACT: Same as Black Cornish Bantam, except **PLUMAGE:** all buff, see section VI-4e and 7d -- **OTHER:** standard body size.
SOURCE: 172, 177, 231,
- 682 CORNISH BANTAM, BUFF**
CHARACT: Same as Buff Cornish, except smaller body.
SOURCE: 177, 184,
- 683 CORNISH BANTAM, BLUE LACED RED**
CHARACT: Same as Black Cornish Bantam, except **PLUMAGE:** dark red, each feather laced with blue, see section VI-7a.
SOURCE: 184,
- 684 CORNISH, DARK**
CHARACT: Same as Buff Cornish, except **PLUMAGE:** reddish mahogany, dark double laced, see section VI-7b.
SOURCE: 4, 84, 101, 126, 127, 148, 164, 172, 184, 200, 212, 231, 236, 258,
- 685 CORNISH BANTAM, DARK**
CHARACT: Same as Dark Cornish, except smaller body.
SOURCE: 71, 84, 90, 95, 126, 127, 158, 173, 210, 231, 250, 258, 260,
- 686 CORNISH, JUBILEE**
CHARACT: Same as Buff Cornish, except **PLUMAGE:** reddish mahogany, white double laced, see section VI-7b.
SOURCE: 184,
- 687 CORNISH BANTAM, MOTTLED**
CHARACT: Same as Black Cornish Bantam, except **PLUMAGE:** mottled, black with a small white tip, see section VI-1d.
SOURCE: 184,
- 688 CORNISH, RED**
CHARACT: Same as Buff Cornish, except **PLUMAGE:** all red, see section VI-5g.
SOURCE: 11,
- 689 CORNISH, WHITE**
CHARACT: Same as Buff Cornish, except **PLUMAGE:** white (*c*), see section IV-1j, 4f, and 7e.
SOURCE: 41, 108, 125, 126, 148, 172, 182, 225, 228, 231, 236, 258,
- 690 CORNISH BANTAM, WHITE**
CHARACT: Same as White Cornish, except smaller body.
SOURCE: 41, 84, 107, 126, 140, 143, 164, 184, 211, 212, 258,
- 691 CORNISH, WHITE-LACED RED**
CHARACT: Same as Buff Cornish, except **PLUMAGE:** dark red, each feather laced with white, see section VI-7a.
SOURCE: 4, 126, 127, 134, 148, 164, 172, 177, 193, 225, 228, 231, 258,
- 692 CORNISH BANTAM, WHITE-LACED RED**
CHARACT: Same as White-Laced Red Cornish, except smaller body size.
SOURCE: 95, 126, 164, 167, 177, 202, 211, 212, 225, 258,
- 693 CREVECOEUR, BLACK**
CHARACT: **EGGS:** white -- **SKIN:** white (*W*⁺) -- **COMB:** duplex (*D*^P) -- **EYES:** reddish bay -- **EARLOBES:** red -- **SHANKS:** leaden blue (*Id*⁺) -- **PLUMAGE:** black, see section VI-1 -- **OTHER:** crest (*C*) and muffs and beard (*Mb*).
SOURCE: 49, 71, 127, 155, 164, 167, 175, 221, 225, 228, 258,
- 694 CREVECOEUR BANTAM, BLACK**
CHARACT: Same as Black Crevecoeur, except smaller body.
SOURCE: 261,
- 695 CUBALAYA, BLACK**
CHARACT: **EGGS:** brown -- **SKIN:** white (*W*⁺) -- **COMB:** pea (*P*) -- **EYES:** reddish bay -- **EARLOBES:** red -- **SHANKS:** slate (*Id*) -- **PLUMAGE:** black, see section VI-1 -- **OTHER:** tail droops below the horizontal.
SOURCE: 155,
- 696 CUBALAYA, BLACK BREASTED RED**
CHARACT: Same as Black Cubalaya, except **SHANKS:** white (*Id*) -- **PLUMAGE:** dark black breasted red, see section VI-7.
SOURCE: 161, 164, 167, 185, 225,
- 697 CUBALAYA BANTAM, BLACK BREASTED RED**
CHARACT: Same as Black Breasted Red Cubalaya, except smaller body size.
SOURCE: 228,
- 698 CUBALAYA, GOLDEN DUCKWING**
CHARACT: Same as Black Breasted Red Cubalaya, except **PLUMAGE:** silver color phase of black breasted red, see section VI-3c.
SOURCE: 185,

699 CUBALAYA, VARIOUS COLORS

CHARACT: Same as Black Cubalaya, except PLUMAGE: various colors.

SOURCE: 224,

700 DELAWARE

CHARACT: EGGS: brown -- SKIN: yellow (*w*) -- COMB: single -- EYES: reddish bay -- EARLOBES: red -- SHANKS: yellow (*ld*) -- PLUMAGE: sex-linked barred, see section VI-5d.

SOURCE: 133, 169, 231,

701 DELAWARE BANTAM

CHARACT: Same as Delaware, except smaller body.

SOURCE: 95, 184, 222,

702 DOMINIQUE

CHARACT: EGGS: brown -- SKIN: yellow (*w*) -- COMB: rose (*R*) -- EYES: reddish bay -- EARLOBES: red -- SHANKS: yellow (*ld*) -- PLUMAGE: sex-linked barred, see section VI-1e.

SOURCE: 4, 71, 112, 127, 164, 166, 167, 172, 193, 228, 237, 239, 254, 258,

703 DOMINIQUE BANTAM

CHARACT: Same as Dominique, except smaller body.

SOURCE: 164, 221, 228,

704 DORKING, DARK (COLORED or DUNKLE DORKING)

CHARACT: EGGS: white -- SKIN: white (*W*⁺) -- COMB: either single or rose comb (*R*) -- EYES: red -- EARLOBES: red -- SHANKS: white (*ld*) -- PLUMAGE: dark gray, see section VI-3d.

SOURCE: 61, 71, 124, 231,

705 DORKING, SINGLE COMB RED

CHARACT: Same as Single Comb Dark Dorking, except PLUMAGE: black breasted red, see section VI-3.

SOURCE: 71,

706 DORKING BANTAM, SINGLE COMB RED

CHARACT: Same as Single Comb Red Dorking, except smaller body size

SOURCE: 124,

707 DORKING, SINGLE COMB SILVER GRAY

CHARACT: Same as Dark Dorking, except COMB: single -- PLUMAGE: silver color phase of black breasted red pattern, see section VI-3c.

SOURCE: 55, 60, 71, 78, 80, 124, 127, 164, 167, 225, 228, 258,

708 DORKING BANTAM, SINGLE COMB SILVER GRAY

CHARACT: Same as Silver Gray Dorking, except smaller body.

SOURCE: 183, 258,

709 DORKING, ROSE COMB WHITE

CHARACT: Same as Dark Dorking, except COMB: rose (*R*) -- PLUMAGE: white (*c*), see section VI-1j, 2e, 3i, and 5i.

SOURCE: 124, 164, 231,

710 DORKING BANTAM, ROSE COMB WHITE

CHARACT: Same as White Rose Comb Dorking, except smaller body size.

SOURCE: 124,

711 DORKING, VARIOUS COLORS

CHARACT: Same as Dark Dorking, except PLUMAGE: various colors.

SOURCE: 204,

712 DUTCH BANTAM, BLACK

CHARACT: EGGS: white -- (*W*⁺) -- COMB: single -- EYES: brown (*br*) -- EARLOBES: white -- SHANKS: slaty blue (*ld*⁺) -- PLUMAGE: black, see section VI-1.

SOURCE: 241,

713 DUTCH BANTAM, BLACK BREASTED RED

CHARACT: Same as Black Dutch Bantam, except EYES: reddish bay -- PLUMAGE: black breasted red, see section VI-3.

SOURCE: 51, 175, 184, 241,

714 DUTCH BANTAM, BLUE

CHARACT: Same as Black Dutch Bantam, except EYES: reddish brown -- PLUMAGE: blue, see section VI-1b.

SOURCE: 241,

715 DUTCH BANTAM, BLUE RED

CHARACT: Same as Black Breasted Red Dutch Bantam, except PLUMAGE: blue color phase of black breasted red, see section VI-3e.

SOURCE: 51, 175, 184,

716 DUTCH BANTAM, BLUE WHEATEN

CHARACT: Same as Black Breasted Red Dutch Bantam, except PLUMAGE: blue color phase of wheaten, see section VI-4b.

SOURCE: 241,

717 DUTCH BANTAM, BROWN RED

CHARACT: Same as Black Dutch Bantam, except PLUMAGE: gold color phase of birchen, see section VI-2a.

SOURCE: 175,

718 DUTCH BANTAM, GOLDEN

CHARACT: Same as Black Breasted Red Dutch Bantam, except PLUMAGE: silver color phase of black breasted red, see section VI-3c.

SOURCE: 51, 71, 175, 241,

719 DUTCH BANTAM, GOLD PARTRIDGE

CHARACT: Same as Black Breasted Red Dutch Bantam except PLUMAGE: partridge, see section VI-5c.

SOURCE: 50,

720 DUTCH BANTAM, SILVER

CHARACT: Same as Black Breasted Red Dutch Bantam, except PLUMAGE: silver color phase of black breasted red, see section VI-3c.

SOURCE: 71, 175, 241,

721 DUTCH BANTAM, WHEATEN

CHARACT: Same as Black Breasted Red Dutch Bantam, except PLUMAGE: wheaten, see section VI-4a.

SOURCE: 241,

722 DUTCH BANTAM, WHITE

CHARACT: Same as Black Breasted Red Dutch Bantam, except **PLUMAGE:** white (c), see section VI-1j, 4f, 5i and 7e.

SOURCE: 51,

723 EUSKO-OLLOA, BLACK

CHARACT: **EGGS:** brown -- **SKIN:** yellow (w) -- **COMB:** single -- **EYES:** reddish bay -- **EARLOBES:** red -- **SHANKS:** yellow (Id) -- **PLUMAGE:** black, see section VI-1.

SOURCE: 43,

724 EUSKO-OLLOA, COLUMBIAN

CHARACT: Same as Black Eusko-Olloa, except **PLUMAGE:** black-tailed white; see section VI-4c.

SOURCE: 43,

725 EUSKO-OLLOA, RED

CHARACT: Same as Black Eusko-Olloa, except **PLUMAGE:** orange red in males, red brown in females; "black-tailed columbian," see section VI-4c.

SOURCE: 43,

726 EUSKO-OLLOA, RED BARRED

CHARACT: Same as Black Eusko-Olloa, except **PLUMAGE:** sex-linked barred, see section VI-4d.

SOURCE: 43,

727 FAVEROLLE BANTAM, BIRCHEN

CHARACT: **EGGS:** tinted -- **SKIN:** white (W^+) -- **COMB:** single -- **EYES:** dark brown -- **EARLOBES:** red -- **SHANKS:** black (Id) -- **PLUMAGE:** birchen, see section VI-2 -- **OTHER:** muffs and beard (Mb), five toes (Po), feathered shanks, and small body size.

SOURCE: 230,

728 FAVEROLLE, BLACK

CHARACT: Same as Birchen Faverolle Bantam, except **PLUMAGE:** black, see section IV-1 -- **OTHER:** standard body size.

SOURCE: 49,

729 FAVEROLLE BANTAM, BLACK

CHARACT: Same as Black Faverolle, except smaller body.

SOURCE: 49,

730 FAVEROLLE BANTAM, BLUE

CHARACT: Same as Birchen Faverolle Bantam, except **PLUMAGE:** blue, see section VI-1b.

SOURCE: 49,

731 FAVEROLLE BANTAM, BUFF

CHARACT: Same as Birchen Faverolle Bantam, except **EYES:** reddish bay -- **SHANKS:** white (Id) -- **PLUMAGE:** all buff, see sections VI-4d and 7d.

SOURCE: 49,

732 FAVEROLLE BANTAM, ERMINE

CHARACT: Same as Buff Faverolle Bantam, except **PLUMAGE:** silver columbian, see section VI-5d.

SOURCE: 49,

733 FAVEROLLE, SALMON

CHARACT: Same as Buff Faverolle Bantam, except

PLUMAGE: wheaten, see section VI-4a -- **OTHER:** standard body size.

SOURCE: 4, 49, 56, 60, 61, 127, 141, 148, 164, 167, 172, 193, 198, 228, 283, 249, 258,

734 FAVEROLLE BANTAM, SALMON

CHARACT: Same as Salmon Faverolle, except smaller body.

SOURCE: 41, 49, 61, 95, 167, 186, 258,

735 FAVEROLLE, WHITE

CHARACT: Same as Salmon Faverolle, except **PLUMAGE:** white (c), see section VI-1j, 4f, 5i, and 7e.

SOURCE: 49, 198,

736 FAVEROLLE BANTAM, WHITE

CHARACT: Same as White Faverolle, except smaller body.

SOURCE: 49, 230,

737 FAYOUMI

CHARACT: **EGGS:** white -- **SKIN:** white (W^+) -- **COMB:** single -- **EYES:** brown -- **EARLOBES:** red -- **SHANKS:** blue (Id⁺) -- **PLUMAGE:** autosomal barred, see section VI-6b.

SOURCE: 20, 24, 71, 123, 127,

738 FRISIAN, VARIOUS COLORS

CHARACT: **EGGS:** white -- **SKIN:** white (W^+) -- **COMB:** single -- **EYES:** dark brown red -- **EARLOBES:** white -- **SHANKS:** slaty blue (Id⁺ .) -- **PLUMAGE:** various colors.

SOURCE: 36,

739 FRIZZLE BANTAM, BARRED

CHARACT: **EGGS:** brown -- **SKIN:** yellow (w) -- **COMB:** single -- **EYES:** reddish bay -- **EARLOBES:** red -- **SHANKS:** yellow (Id) -- **PLUMAGE:** sex-linked barred, see section VI-1e -- **OTHER:** smaller body.

SOURCE: 87,

740 FRIZZLE, BLACK

CHARACT: Same as Barred Frizzle Bantam, except **PLUMAGE:** black, see section VI-1 -- **OTHER:** standard body size.

SOURCE: 195,

741 FRIZZLE BANTAM, BLACK

CHARACT: Same as Black Frizzle, except smaller body.

SOURCE: 70, 87,

742 FRIZZLE BANTAM, BLACK FEATHER-LEGGED

CHARACT: Same as Black Frizzle Bantam, except **OTHER:** feathered shanks.

SOURCE: 258,

743 FRIZZLE, BLUE

CHARACT: Same as Black Frizzle, except **PLUMAGE:** blue, see section VI-1b.

SOURCE: 195,

744 FRIZZLE, BROWN RED

CHARACT: Same as Black Frizzle, except **PLUMAGE:** gold color phase of birchen, see section VI-2a.

SOURCE: 74,

- 745 FRIZZLE BANTAM, LIGHT**
CHARACT: Same as Barred Frizzle Bantam, except
PLUMAGE: columbian, see section VI-5d.
SOURCE: 4,
- 746 FRIZZLE, PARTRIDGE**
CHARACT: Same as Black Frizzle, except **PLUMAGE:**
partridge, see section VI-5c.
SOURCE: 74,
- 747 FRIZZLE, RED**
CHARACT: Same as Black Frizzle, except **PLUMAGE:** all
red, see section VI-5g.
SOURCE: 74,
- 748 FRIZZLE, WHITE**
CHARACT: Same as Black Frizzle, except, **PLUMAGE:**
white (c), see section VI-1j, 2e, 4f, 5i, and 7e.
SOURCE: 195,
- 749 FRIZZLE BANTAM, WHITE**
CHARACT: Same as White Frizzle, except smaller body.
SOURCE: 71, 87, 258,
- 750 FRIZZLE, WHITE FEATHER-LEGGED**
CHARACT: Same as White Frizzle, except **OTHER:**
feathered shanks.
SOURCE: 258,
- 751 FRIZZLE BANTAM, WHITE FEATHER-LEGGED**
CHARACT: Same as White Feather-Legged Frizzle, except
smaller body.
SOURCE: 258,
- 752 FRIZZLE, VARIOUS COLORS**
CHARACT: Same as Black Frizzle, except **PLUMAGE:**
various colors.
SOURCE: 41, 232,
- 753 FRIZZLE BANTAM, VARIOUS COLORS**
CHARACT: Same as Various Colors Frizzle, except
smaller body.
SOURCE: 41, 161, 164,
- 754 HAMBURG, BLACK**
CHARACT: EGGS: white -- SKIN: white (W^+) -- COMB:
rose (R) -- EYES: reddish bay -- EARLOBES: white --
SHANKS: black (id^+) -- PLUMAGE: black, see section
VI-1.
SOURCE: 56, 140, 161, 163, 172, 212, 227, 228,
- 755 HAMBURG, BLUE**
CHARACT: Same as Black Hamburg, except SHANKS:
lead blue (ld^+) -- PLUMAGE: blue, see section VI-1b.
SOURCE: 163,
- 756 HAMBURG, BUFF PENCILED**
CHARACT: Same as Blue Hamburg, except **PLUMAGE:**
buff autosomal barred, see section VI-6b.
SOURCE: 163,
- 757 HAMBURG, GOLDEN PENCILED**
CHARACT: Same as Blue Hamburg, except **PLUMAGE:**
golden autosomal barred, see section VI-6b.
SOURCE: 96, 127, 140, 163, 164, 212, 228, 239, 240,
- 758 HAMBURG, GOLDEN SPANGLED**
CHARACT: Same as Blue Hamburg, except **PLUMAGE:**
golden, each feather ending with a black spangle, see section
VI-1i.
SOURCE: 4, 41, 163, 166, 212, 228, 240, 258,
- 759 HAMBURG BANTAM, GOLDEN SPANGLED**
CHARACT: Same as Golden Spangled Hamburg, except
smaller body size.
SOURCE: 41, 212,
- 760 HAMBURG, SILVER PENCILED**
CHARACT: Same as Blue Hamburg, except **PLUMAGE:**
silver autosomal barred, see section VI-6b.
SOURCE: 163, 212, 228, 231, 240,
- 761 HAMBURG, SILVER SPANGLED**
CHARACT: Same as Blue Hamburg, except **PLUMAGE:**
white, each feather ending with a black spangle, see section
VI-1i.
SOURCE: 4, 137, 115, 127, 163, 164, 166, 172, 182, 212,
228, 231, 252,
- 762 HAMBURG BANTAM, SILVER SPANGLED**
CHARACT: Same as Silver Spangled Hamburg, except
smaller body size.
SOURCE: 54, 140, 166, 212, 240, 258,
- 763 HAMBURG, WHITE**
CHARACT: Same as Blue Hamburg, except **PLUMAGE:**
white (I), see section VI-1j, 4f, 5i, 6c, and 7e.
SOURCE: 163, 161, 212, 228, 240,
- 764 HAMBURG BANTAM, WHITE**
CHARACT: Same as White Hamburg, except smaller
body.
SOURCE: 212,
- 765 HOUDAN, MOTTLED**
CHARACT: EGGS: white -- SKIN: white (W^+) -- COMB:
duplex (D^V) -- EYES: reddish bay -- EARLOBES: white --
SHANKS: white (Id) -- PLUMAGE: mottled, black with a
small white tip, see section VI-1d -- OTHER: crest (Cr),
muffs and beard (Mb), five toes (Po).
SOURCE: 3, 14, 49, 127, 164, 167, 175, 204, 221, 228,
258,
- 766 HOUDAN BANTAM, MOTTLED**
CHARACT: Same as Mottled Houdan, except smaller
body.
SOURCE: 4, 221, 258,
- 767 HUNGARIAN BARRED**
CHARACT: EGGS: brown -- SKIN: yellow (w) -- COMB:
single -- EYES: reddish bay -- EARLOBES: red --
SHANKS: yellow (Id) -- PLUMAGE: sex-linked barred,
see section VI-1e.
SOURCE: 32,
- 768 HUNGARIAN WHITE**
CHARACT: Same as Hungarian Barred, except
PLUMAGE: white (c), see sections VI-1j and 4f.
SOURCE: 32,

- 769 HUNGARIAN YELLOW**
CHARACT: Same as Hungarian Barred, except
PLUMAGE: golden buff, "black-tailed" columbian, see section VI-4c.
SOURCE: 20, 32,
- 770 INDIAN GAME, DARK**
CHARACT: EGGS: brown -- SKIN: yellow (*w*) -- COMB: pea (*P*) -- EYES: pearl -- EARLOBES: red -- SHANKS: yellow (*Id*) -- PLUMAGE: reddish mahogany, dark double laced, see section VI-7b.
SOURCE: 41, 56, 78,
- 771 INDIAN GAME BANTAM, DARK**
CHARACT: Same as Dark Indian Game, except smaller body.
SOURCE: 41, 56,
- 772 INDIAN GAME, JUBILEE**
CHARACT: Same as Dark Indian Game, except
PLUMAGE: reddish mahogany, white double laced, see section VI-7b.
SOURCE: 41, 56, 78,
- 773 INDIAN GAME BANTAM, JUBILEE**
CHARACT: Same as Jubilee Indian Game, except smaller body.
SOURCE: 41,
- 774 ISLAND FOWL BANTAM, BLACK**
CHARACT: no description given of this breed, except
PLUMAGE: black, see section VI-1.
SOURCE: 155,
- 775 JAPANESE BANTAM, BLACK**
CHARACT: EGGS: white -- SKIN: yellow (*w*) -- COMB: single -- EYES: brown (*br*) -- EARLOBES: red -- SHANKS: yellow (*Id*) -- PLUMAGE: black, see section VI-1 -- OTHER: short legs (*Cp*)
SOURCE: 41, 155, 212, 227, 228, 258,
- 776 JAPANESE BANTAM, BIRCHEN (GREY)**
CHARACT: Same as Black Japanese Bantam, except
PLUMAGE: birchen, see section VI-2.
SOURCE: 176, 228, 258,
- 777 JAPANESE BANTAM, BLACK-TAILED BUFF**
CHARACT: Same as Black Japanese Bantam, except
EYES: reddish bay -- **PLUMAGE:** buff, "black-tailed" columbian, see section VI-4c.
SOURCE: 164, 195, 211, 258,
- 778 JAPANESE BANTAM, BLACK-TAILED WHITE**
CHARACT: Same as Black-Tailed Buff Japanese Bantam, except
PLUMAGE: white, "black-tailed" columbian, see section VI-4c.
SOURCE: 4, 41, 127, 162, 164, 175, 193, 195, 210, 228, 230, 258, 260,
- 779 JAPANESE BANTAM, BROWN RED**
CHARACT: Same as Black Japanese Bantam, except
PLUMAGE: gold color phase of birchen, see section VI-2a.
SOURCE: 162, 260,
- 780 JAPANESE BANTAM, MOTTLED**
CHARACT: Same as Black Japanese Bantam, except
PLUMAGE: mottled, black with a small white tip, see section VI-1d.
SOURCE: 164, 193, 250, 258,
- 781 JAPANESE BANTAM, WHEATEN**
CHARACT: Same as Black-Tailed Buff Japanese Bantam, except
PLUMAGE: wheaten, see section VI-4.
SOURCE: 162,
- 782 JAPANESE BANTAM, WHITE**
CHARACT: Same as Black-Tailed Buff Japanese Bantam, except
PLUMAGE: white (*c*), see section VI-1j, 2e, 3i, 4f, and 5i.
SOURCE: 41, 211, 212, 258,
- 783 JAPANESE BANTAM, VARIOUS COLORS**
CHARACT: Same as Black Japanese Bantam, except
PLUMAGE: various colors.
SOURCE: 126,
- 784 JAVA, MOTTLED**
CHARACT: EGGS: brown -- SKIN: yellow (*w*) -- COMB: single -- EYES: reddish bay -- EARLOBES: red -- SHANKS: black, bottoms of feet yellow (*Id*) -- PLUMAGE: mottled, black with a small white tip, see section VI-1d.
SOURCE: 167,
- 785 JERSEY GIANT, BLACK**
CHARACT: EGGS: brown -- SKIN: yellow (*w*) -- COMB: single -- EYES: brown (*br*) -- EARLOBES: red -- SHANKS: black, bottoms of feet yellow (*Id*) -- PLUMAGE: black, see section VI-1.
SOURCE: 10, 14, 49, 98, 115, 127, 131, 136, 141, 164, 228, 258,
- 786 JERSEY GIANT BANTAM, BLACK**
CHARACT: Same as Black Jersey Giant, except smaller body.
SOURCE: 221,
- 787 JERSEY GIANT, BLUE**
CHARACT: Same as Black Jersey Giant, except
PLUMAGE: blue, see section VI-1b.
SOURCE: 141,
- 788 JERSEY GIANT, WHITE**
CHARACT: Same as Black Jersey Giant, except
SHANKS: willow, bottoms of feet yellow (*Id*) -- **PLUMAGE:** white (*c*), see section VI-1j.
SOURCE: 20, 98, 115, 127, 131, 136, 141, 164, 177, 228, 231, 258,
- 789 JERSEY GIANT BANTAM, WHITE**
CHARACT: Same as White Jersey Giant, except smaller body.
SOURCE: 232,
- 790 JUNGLEFOWL, BURMESE RED (*Gallus gallus spadiceus*)**
CHARACT: EGGS: white -- SKIN: white (*W*⁺) -- COMB: single -- EYES: reddish bay -- EARLOBES: white -- SHANKS: bluish slate (*id*⁺) -- PLUMAGE: black breasted red plumage, see section VI-3.
SOURCE: 15,

- 791 JUNGLEFOWL, INDIAN RED (*Gallus gallus murghi*)
CHARACT: Similar to the Burmese Red Junglefowl, a race of *Gallus gallus*.
SOURCE: 238,
- 792 JUNGLEFOWL, TONKINESE RED (*Gallus gallus jabouillei*)
CHARACT: Similar to the Burmese Red Junglefowl, a race of *Gallus gallus*.
SOURCE: 201,
- 793 JUNGLEFOWL, RED (*Gallus gallus gallus* or *bankiva*)
CHARACT: Similar to the Burmese Red Junglefowl. Race of *Gallus gallus* not indicated, probably either *gallus* or *bankiva*.
SOURCE: 85, 91, 100, 117, 164, 209, 254,
- 794 JUNGLEFOWL, SAIPAN
CHARACT: no description given of this breed.
SOURCE: 99,
- 795 LA FLECHE
CHARACT: EGGS: white -- SKIN: white (W^+) -- COMB: duplex (D^P) -- EYES: red -- EARLOBES: white -- SHANKS: slate (id^+) -- PLUMAGE: black, see section VI-1.
SOURCE: 49, 71, 167, 231,
- 796 LAKENVELDER
CHARACT: EGGS: white -- SKIN: white (W^+) -- COMB: single -- EYES: deep red -- EARLOBES: white -- SHANKS: slate (id^+) -- PLUMAGE: "Lakenvelder" columbian, see section VI-9.
SOURCE: 54, 116, 127, 164, 167, 172, 193, 211, 228, 258,
- 797 LAKENVELDER BANTAM
CHARACT: Same as Lakenvelder, except smaller body.
SOURCE: 205,
- 798 LAKENVELDER, GOLDEN
CHARACT: Same as Lakenvelder, except PLUMAGE: golden "Lakenvelder" columbian, see section VI-9a.
SOURCE: 116,
- 799 LAMONA
CHARACT: EGGS: white -- SKIN: yellow (w) -- COMB: single -- EYES: reddish bay -- EARLOBES: red -- SHANKS: yellow (Id) -- PLUMAGE: white (c) -- see sections VI-1j, 2e, 3i, 4f, 5i, 6c, and 7e.
SOURCE: 121, 164, 166,
- 800 LANGSHAN, BLACK
CHARACT: EGGS: brown -- SKIN: white (W^+) -- COMB: single -- EYES: brown (br) -- EARLOBES: red -- SHANKS: bluish black (id^+) -- PLUMAGE: black, see section VI-1 -- OTHER: feathered shanks and high body carriage.
SOURCE: 4, 74, 90, 125, 127, 141, 155, 164, 167, 202, 210, 225, 228, 258,
- 801 LANGSHAN BANTAM, BLACK
CHARACT: Same as Black Langshan, except smaller body.
SOURCE: 74, 164, 167, 228, 258,
- 802 LANGSHAN, BLUE
CHARACT: Same as Black Langshan, except PLUMAGE: blue, see section VI-1b.
- SOURCE:** 141,
- 803 LANGSHAN, WHITE
CHARACT: Same as Black Langshan, except SHANKS: slaty blue (id^+) -- PLUMAGE: white (c), see section VI-1j.
SOURCE: 4, 107, 127, 141, 164, 167, 195, 228, 258,
- 804 LANGSHAN BANTAM, WHITE
CHARACT: Same as White Langshan, except smaller body.
SOURCE: 164, 167, 228,
- 805 LANGSHAN, BLACK CROAD
CHARACT: EGGS: brown -- SKIN: white (W^+) -- COMB: single -- EYES: brown (br) -- EARLOBES: red -- SHANKS: bluish black (id^+) -- PLUMAGE: black, see section VI-1 -- OTHER: feathered shanks.
SOURCE: 49, 71, 74, 77,
- 806 LANGSHAN BANTAM, BLACK CROAD
CHARACT: Same as Black Croad Langshan, except smaller body.
SOURCE: 49,
- 807 LANGSHAN, WHITE CROAD
CHARACT: Same as Black Croad Langshan, except PLUMAGE: white (c), see section VI-1j.
SOURCE: 71, 77,
- 808 LANGSHAN, BLACK GERMAN
CHARACT: EGGS: brown -- SKIN: white (W^+) -- COMB: single -- EYES: brown (br) -- EARLOBES: red -- SHANKS: bluish black (id^+) -- PLUMAGE: black, see section VI-1 -- OTHER: high body carriage.
SOURCE: 51,
- 809 LANGSHAN BANTAM, BLACK GERMAN
CHARACT: Same as Black German Langshan, except smaller body size.
SOURCE: 51,
- 810 LANGSHAN, WHITE GERMAN
CHARACT: Same as Black German Langshan, except SHANKS: slaty blue (id^+) -- PLUMAGE: white (c), see section VI-1j.
SOURCE: 51,
- 811 LANGSHAN BANTAM, WHITE GERMAN
CHARACT: Same as White German Langshan, except smaller body size.
SOURCE: 51,
- 812 LEGBAR, GOLDEN
CHARACT: EGGS: white -- SKIN: yellow (w) -- COMB: single -- EYES: reddish bay -- EARLOBES: white -- SHANKS: yellow (Id) -- PLUMAGE: gold-brown with black barring. This is an autosexing breed. Female down is brown stripe type with light head spot. Male down much paler in shade, pattern being blurred and washed out from head to rump.
SOURCE: 41,
- 813 LEGBAR BANTAM, GOLDEN
CHARACT: Same as Golden Legbar, except smaller in body size.
SOURCE: 41,

- 814 LEGHORN, BARRED, SINGLE COMB**
CHARACT: EGGS: white -- SKIN: yellow (*w*) -- COMB: single -- EYES: reddish bay -- EARLOBES: white -- SHANKS: yellow (*ld*) -- PLUMAGE: sex-linked barred, see section VI-1e.
SOURCE: 232,
- 815 LEGHORN BANTAM, BARRED, SINGLE COMB**
CHARACT: Same as Single Comb Leghorn, except smaller body.
SOURCE: 41, 184, 232,
- 816 LEGHORN, BLACK, SINGLE COMB**
CHARACT: Same as Single Comb Barred Leghorn, except PLUMAGE: black, see section VI-1.
SOURCE: 63, 155, 161, 174, 232, 258,
- 817 LEGHORN BANTAM, BLACK, SINGLE COMB**
CHARACT: Same as Single Comb Black Leghorn, except smaller body.
SOURCE: 41, 52, 232, 235,
- 818 LEGHORN, BLACK, ROSE COMB**
CHARACT: Same as Single Comb Black Leghorn, except COMB: rose (*R*).
SOURCE: 232, 262,
- 819 LEGHORN, BLACK-TAILED RED, SINGLE COMB**
CHARACT: Same as Single Comb Barred Leghorn, except PLUMAGE: red "black-tailed" columbian, see section VI-7c.
SOURCE: 202, 232,
- 820 LEGHORN BANTAM, BLACK-TAILED RED, SINGLE COMB**
CHARACT: Same as Single Comb Black-Tailed Red Leghorn, except smaller body.
SOURCE: 232,
- 821 LEGHORN, BLUE, SINGLE COMB**
CHARACT: Same as Single Comb Barred Leghorn, except PLUMAGE: blue, see section VI-1b.
SOURCE: 63,
- 822 LEGHORN BANTAM, BLUE, SINGLE COMB**
CHARACT: Same as Single Comb Blue Leghorn, except smaller body.
SOURCE: 52,
- 823 LEGHORN, BLUE, ROSE COMB**
CHARACT: Same as Black Rose Comb Leghorn, except PLUMAGE: blue, see section VI-1b.
SOURCE: 262,
- 824 LEGHORN, BUFF, SINGLE COMB**
CHARACT: Same as Single Comb Barred Leghorn, except PLUMAGE: buff, see section VI-7d.
SOURCE: 71, 202, 212, 226, 232, 234, 252, 258,
- 825 LEGHORN BANTAM, BUFF, SINGLE COMB**
CHARACT: Same as Single Comb Buff Leghorn, except smaller body size.
SOURCE: 202, 232, 234, 253,
- 826 LEGHORN, BUFF, ROSE COMB**
CHARACT: Same as Single Comb Buff Leghorn, except COMB: rose (*R*).
SOURCE: 99, 232, 253, 258,
- 827 LEGHORN, COLUMBIAN, SINGLE COMB**
CHARACT: Same as Single Comb Barred Leghorn, except PLUMAGE: white columbian, see section VI-5d.
SOURCE: 232,
- 828 LEGHORN BANTAM, COLUMBIAN, SINGLE COMB**
CHARACT: Same as Single Comb Columbian Leghorn, except smaller body size.
SOURCE: 232,
- 829 LEGHORN BANTAM, CUCKOO, SINGLE COMB**
CHARACT: Same as Single Comb Barred Leghorn Bantam, except PLUMAGE: slightly modified sex-linked barred, see section VI-1e.
SOURCE: 52, 66,
- 830 LEGHORN, DARK BROWN SINGLE COMB**
CHARACT: Same as Single Comb Barred Leghorn, except PLUMAGE: dark brown, see section VI-5.
SOURCE: 41, 93, 127, 158, 174, 202, 232, 234, 258,
- 831 LEGHORN BANTAM, DARK BROWN, SINGLE COMB**
CHARACT: Same as Single Comb Dark Brown Leghorn, except smaller body.
SOURCE: 41, 140, 158, 232, 234, 245, 258,
- 832 LEGHORN, DANISH BROWN, SINGLE COMB**
CHARACT: Same as Single Comb Dark Brown Leghorn.
SOURCE: 102, 104,
- 833 LEGHORN, DARK BROWN, ROSE COMB**
CHARACT: Same as Single Comb Dark Brown Leghorn, except COMB: rose (*R*).
SOURCE: 93, 127, 232, 258,
- 834 LEGHORN, EXCHEQUER, SINGLE COMB**
CHARACT: Same as Single Comb Barred Leghorn, except PLUMAGE: pied, a mixture of black and white, some feathers either all black or all white, others a mixture of both colors, see section VI-1f.
SOURCE: 71,
- 835 LEGHORN, GOLDEN, SINGLE COMB**
CHARACT: Same as Single Comb Barred Leghorn, except PLUMAGE: silver color phase of black breasted red, see section VI-3c.
SOURCE: 41,
- 836 LEGHORN, LIGHT BROWN, SINGLE COMB**
CHARACT: Same as Single Comb Barred Leghorn, except PLUMAGE: black breasted red, see section VI-3a.
SOURCE: 14, 20, 48, 78, 158, 161, 164, 174, 210, 232, 234, 252, 258,
- 837 LEGHORN BANTAM, LIGHT BROWN, SINGLE COMB**
CHARACT: Same as Single Comb Light Brown Leghorn, except smaller body.
SOURCE: 52, 109, 140, 158, 164, 197, 199, 232, 234, 245, 258,

- 838 LEGHORN, LIGHT BROWN, ROSE COMB**
CHARACT: Same as Single Comb Light Brown Leghorn, except COMB: rose (*R*).
SOURCE: 158, 164, 210, 232, 258,
- 839 LEGHORN BANTAM, LIGHT BROWN, ROSE COMB**
CHARACT: Same as Rose Comb Light Brown Leghorn, except smaller body size.
SOURCE: 232, 234,
- 840 LEGHORN, MILLE FLEUR, SINGLE COMB**
CHARACT: Same as Single Comb Barred Leghorn, except PLUMAGE: speckled, golden buff, see section VI-5f.
SOURCE: 184,
- 841 LEGHORN BANTAM, MILLE FLEUR, SINGLE COMB**
CHARACT: Same as Single Comb Mille Fleur Leghorn, except smaller body.
SOURCE: 99,
- 842 LEGHORN, MILLE FLEUR, ROSE COMB**
CHARACT: Same as Single Comb Mille Fleur Leghorn, except COMB: rose (*R*).
SOURCE: 99,
- 843 LEGHORN, RED, SINGLE COMB**
CHARACT: Same as Single Comb Barred Leghorn, except PLUMAGE: all red, see section VI-5g.
SOURCE: 127, 161, 202, 210, 211, 225, 232,
- 844 LEGHORN BANTAM, RED, SINGLE COMB**
CHARACT: Same as Single Comb Red Leghorn, except smaller body size.
SOURCE: 232,
- 845 LEGHORN BANTAM, RED PYLE, SINGLE COMB**
CHARACT: Same as Single Comb Barred Leghorn Bantam, except PLUMAGE: pyle black breasted red, see section VI-3f.
SOURCE: 41,
- 846 LEGHORN, SILVER, SINGLE COMB**
CHARACT: Same as Single Comb Barred Leghorn, except PLUMAGE: silver color phase of black breasted red, see section VI-3c.
SOURCE: 41, 127, 164, 211, 232,
- 847 LEGHORN BANTAM, SILVER, SINGLE COMB**
CHARACT: Same as Single Comb Silver Leghorn, except smaller body size.
SOURCE: 41, 52, 232,
- 848 LEGHORN BANTAM, SILVER DUCKWING, SINGLE COMB**
CHARACT: Same as Single Comb Barred Leghorn Bantam, except PLUMAGE: silver color phase of black breasted red, see section VI-3c.
SOURCE: 52,
- 849 LEGHORN, WHITE, SINGLE COMB**
CHARACT: Same as Single Comb Barred Leghorn, except PLUMAGE: white (*I*), see sections VI-1j, 3i, 5i, and 7c.
SOURCE: 5, 12, 20, 41, 43, 47, 48, 63, 80, 81, 85, 89, 91, 93, 106, 108, 127, 139, 164, 172, 187, 202, 210, 232, 252, 255, 258,
- 850 LEGHORN BANTAM, WHITE, SINGLE COMB**
CHARACT: Same as Single Comb White Leghorn, except smaller body size.
SOURCE: 41, 52, 59, 76, 81, 96, 108, 124, 164, 167, 172, 211, 221, 228, 232, 234, 245, 252, 258,
- 851 LEGHORN, WHITE, ROSE COMB**
CHARACT: Same as Single Comb White Leghorn, except COMB: rose (*R*).
SOURCE: 93, 174, 210, 232, 252, 258,
- 852 LEGHORN BANTAM, WHITE, ROSE COMB**
CHARACT: Same as Rose Comb White Leghorn, except smaller body size.
SOURCE: 135, 167, 232,
- 853 LEGHORN, WHITE, SINGLE COMB DWARF**
CHARACT: Same as Single Comb White Leghorn, except smaller body size because of sex-linked dwarf gene (*dw*).
SOURCE: 14, 24,
- 854 MALAY, DARK BLACK BREASTED RED**
CHARACT: EGGS: tinted -- SKIN: yellow (*w*) -- COMB: walnut (*R,P*) -- EYES: pearl -- EARLOBES: red -- SHANKS: yellow (*Id*) -- PLUMAGE: dark black breasted red, see section VI-7.
SOURCE: 41, 70, 107, 120, 155, 167, 185, 204, 228, 242, 258,
- 855 MALAY BANTAM, DARK BLACK BREASTED RED**
CHARACT: Same as Dark Black Breasted Red Malay, except smaller body size.
SOURCE: 70, 164, 185, 258,
- 856 MALAY, RED PYLE**
CHARACT: Same as Dark Black Breasted Red Malay, except PLUMAGE: pyle black breasted red, see section VI-3f.
SOURCE: 185,
- 857 MALAY BANTAM, RED PYLE**
CHARACT: Same as Red Pyle Malay, except smaller body.
SOURCE: 185,
- 858 MALAY, SPANGLED**
CHARACT: Same as Dark Black Breasted Red Malay, except PLUMAGE: spangled black breasted red, see section VI-3g.
SOURCE: 4,
- 859 MALAY, VARIOUS COLORS**
CHARACT: Same as Dark Black Breasted Red Malay, except PLUMAGE: various colors.
SOURCE: 41, 125,
- 860 MARANS, DARK CUCKOO**
CHARACT: EGGS: brown -- SKIN: white (*w*⁺) -- COMB: single -- EYES: red -- EARLOBES: red -- SHANKS: white (*Id*) -- PLUMAGE: sex-linked barred, see section VI-1e.
SOURCE: 8, 60, 71, 153, 241, 254,
- 861 MARANS BANTAM, DARK CUCKOO**
CHARACT: Same as Dark Cuckoo Marans, except smaller body.
SOURCE: 8, 79, 97,

- 862 MARANS, SILVER CUCKOO**
CHARACT: Same as Dark Cuckoo Marans, except
PLUMAGE: silver neck hackles.
SOURCE: 8,
- 863 MARANS, VARIOUS COLORS**
CHARACT: Same as Dark Cuckoo Marans, except
PLUMAGE: various colors.
SOURCE: 201,
- 864 MARSH DAISY, BUFF**
CHARACT: EGGS: tinted -- SKIN: yellow (*w*) -- COMB:
 rose (*R*) -- EYES: reddish bay -- EARLOBES: white --
 SHANKS: willow (*id*⁺) -- PLUMAGE: all buff, see sec-
 tion VI-4e and 7d.
SOURCE: 54,
- 865 MARSH DAISY, RED WHEATEN**
CHARACT: Same as Buff Marsh Daisy, except
PLUMAGE: dark chestnut red "black-tailed" columbian,
 see section VI-4c.
SOURCE: 54,
- 866 MINORCA, BLACK, SINGLE COMB**
CHARACT: EGGS: white -- SKIN: white (*w*⁺) -- COMB:
 single -- EYES: brown (*br*) -- EARLOBES: white --
 SHANKS: dark slate (*id*⁺) -- PLUMAGE: black, see sec-
 tion VI-1.
SOURCE: 41, 43, 54, 71, 86, 127, 147, 164, 174, 228, 258,
- 867 MINORCA BANTAM, BLACK, SINGLE COMB**
CHARACT: Same as Single Comb Black Minorca, except
 smaller body size.
SOURCE: 17, 41, 164,
- 868 MINORCA, BLACK, ROSE COMB**
CHARACT: Same as Single Comb Black Minorca, except
 COMB: rose (*R*).
SOURCE: 147,
- 869 MINORCA, BUFF, SINGLE COMB**
CHARACT: Same as Single Comb Black Minorca, except
 EYES: reddish bay -- SHANKS: white (*id*) -- PLUMAGE:
 all buff, see section VI-7d.
SOURCE: 127, 147, 164, 202, 228,
- 870 MINORCA, WHITE, SINGLE COMB**
CHARACT: Same as Single Comb Buff Minorca, except
PLUMAGE: white (*I*), see sections VI-1j and 7e.
SOURCE: 41, 147, 232,
- 871 MINORCA, WHITE, ROSE COMB**
CHARACT: Same as Single Comb White Minorca, except
 COMB: rose (*R*).
SOURCE: 232,
- 872 MODERN GAME BANTAM, BIRCHEN**
CHARACT: EGGS: cream -- SKIN: white (*w*⁺) --
 COMB: single -- EYES: black -- EARLOBES: mulberry --
 SHANKS: black -- PLUMAGE: birchen, see section VI-2
 -- OTHER: carriage, very erect; shanks, extremely long.
SOURCE: 41, 63, 79, 90, 141, 164, 211, 258,
- 873 MODERN GAME BANTAM, BLACK**
CHARACT: Same as Birchen Modern Game Bantam, ex-
 cept EYES: brown (*br*) -- EARLOBES: red -- PLUMAGE:
 black, see section VI-1.
SOURCE: 143, 211, 258,
- 874 MODERN GAME, BLACK BREASTED RED
 (BLACK RED)**
CHARACT: Same as Birchen Modern Game Bantam, ex-
 cept SKIN: yellow (*w*) -- EYES: red -- SHANKS: willow-
 green (*id*⁺) -- PLUMAGE: black breasted red, see section
 VI-3 -- OTHER: standard body size.
SOURCE: 250,
- 875 MODERN GAME BANTAM, BLACK BREASTED RED**
CHARACT: Same as Black Breasted Red Modern Game,
 except smaller body size.
SOURCE: 58, 63, 77, 79, 211, 250, 258, 260,
- 876 MODERN GAME BANTAM, BLUE**
CHARACT: Same as Birchen Modern Game Bantam, ex-
 cept EARLOBES: red -- SHANKS: leaden black (*id*⁺) --
 PLUMAGE: blue, see section VI-1b.
SOURCE: 143,
- 877 MODERN GAME BANTAM, BLUE RED**
CHARACT: Same as Black Breasted Red Modern Game
 Bantam, except PLUMAGE: blue color phase of black
 breasted red, see section VI-3e.
SOURCE: 77,
- 878 MODERN GAME, BROWN RED**
CHARACT: Same as Birchen Modern Game Bantam, ex-
 cept PLUMAGE: gold color phase of birchen, see section
 VI-2a -- OTHER: standard body size.
SOURCE: 74,
- 879 MODERN GAME BANTAM, BROWN RED**
CHARACT: Same as Brown Red Modern Game, except
 smaller body.
SOURCE: 41, 63, 70, 77, 210, 211, 258,
- 880 MODERN GAME BANTAM, GOLDEN DUCKWING**
CHARACT: Same as Black Breasted Red Modern Game
 Bantam, except PLUMAGE: silver color phase of black
 breasted red, see section VI-3c.
SOURCE: 77,
- 881 MODERN GAME BANTAM, RED PYLE**
CHARACT: Same as Black Breasted Red Modern Game,
 except SHANKS: yellow (*id*) -- PLUMAGE: pyle black
 breasted red, see section VI-3f.
SOURCE: 41, 77, 211, 250, 258,
- 882 MODERN GAME BANTAM, SILVER DUCKWING**
CHARACT: Same as Black Breasted Red Modern Game,
 except PLUMAGE: silver color phase of black breasted
 red, see section VI-3c.
SOURCE: 41, 58, 77, 211, 258,
- 883 MODERN GAME BANTAM, WHITE**
CHARACT: Same as Black Breasted Red Modern Game,
 except SHANKS: yellow (*id*) -- PLUMAGE: white (*I*), see
 section VI-1j, 2e, 3i, and 4f.
SOURCE: 77, 258,

884 NAKED NECK, BLACK (TURKEN)

CHARACT: EGGS: brown -- SKIN: yellow (*w*) -- COMB: single -- EYES: reddish bay -- EARLOBES: red -- SHANKS: yellow (*ld*) -- PLUMAGE: black, see section VI-1 -- OTHER: naked neck (*Na*).
SOURCE: 155, 211,

885 NAKED NECK BANTAM, BLACK

CHARACT: Same as Black Naked Neck, except smaller body.
SOURCE: 51, 155, 259,

886 NAKED NECK BANTAM, BLUE

CHARACT: Same as Black Naked Neck Bantam, except PLUMAGE: blue, see section VI-1b.
SOURCE: 259,

887 NAKED NECK BANTAM, BLUE RED

CHARACT: Same as Black Naked Neck Bantam, except PLUMAGE: blue color phase of black breasted red, see section VI-3e.
SOURCE: 259,

888 NAKED NECK, RED

CHARACT: Same as Black Naked Neck, except PLUMAGE: red "black-tailed" columbian, see sections VI-4c and 7c.
SOURCE: 161, 172, 193, 232,

889 NAKED NECK BANTAM, RED

CHARACT: Same as Red Naked Neck, except smaller body.
SOURCE: 232, 259,

890 NAKED NECK, WHITE

CHARACT: Same as Black Naked Neck, except PLUMAGE: white (*c*), see sections VI-3i, 4f, and 7e.
SOURCE: 172, 211, 232,

891 NAKED NECK BANTAM, WHITE

CHARACT: Same as White Naked Neck, except smaller body.
SOURCE: 232, 259,

892 NAKED NECK, VARIOUS COLORS

CHARACT: Same as Black Naked Neck, except PLUMAGE: various colors.
SOURCE: 87, 115, 127, 134, 164, 167, 172, 211,

893 NAKED NECK BANTAM, VARIOUS COLORS

CHARACT: Same as various colors Naked Neck, except smaller body size.
SOURCE: 172,

894 NANKIN BANTAM

CHARACT: EGGS: brown -- SKIN: white (*W*⁺) -- COMB: rose (*R*) -- EYES: reddish bay -- EARLOBES: red -- SHANKS: bluish slate (*id*⁺) -- PLUMAGE: light chestnut red "black-tailed" columbian, see section VI-4c.
SOURCE: 74,

895 NATAL GAME

CHARACT: EGGS: tinted -- SKIN: yellow (*w*) -- COMB: pea (*P*) -- EYES: pearl -- EARLOBES: red -- SHANKS: yellow (*ld*) -- PLUMAGE: various colors.

SOURCE: 41,

896 NEW HAMPSHIRE

CHARACT: EGGS: brown -- SKIN: yellow (*w*) -- COMB: single -- EYES: reddish bay -- EARLOBES: red -- SHANKS: yellow (*ld*) -- PLUMAGE: dark chestnut red "black-tailed" columbian, see section VI-4c.
SOURCE: 12, 14, 20, 41, 71, 91, 98, 106, 127, 139, 164, 169, 172, 255, 258,

897 NEW HAMPSHIRE BANTAM

CHARACT: Same as New Hampshire, except smaller body.
SOURCE: 41, 95, 139, 194, 213, 258,

898 NORTH HOLLAND BLUE

CHARACT: EGGS: tinted -- SKIN: white (*W*⁺) -- COMB: single -- EYES: red -- EARLOBES: red -- SHANKS: white (*ld*) -- PLUMAGE: sex-linked barred, section VI-1e -- OTHER: feathered shanks.
SOURCE: 36, 49, 50, 55, 57, 61, 65, 66, 68, 69, 72, 74, 76,

899 OLD ENGLISH GAME, BIRCHEN

CHARACT: EGGS: brown -- SKIN: white (*W*⁺) -- COMB: single -- EYES: black -- EARLOBES: mulberry -- SHANKS: black -- PLUMAGE: birchen, see section VI-2 -- OTHER: temperament, very aggressive .
SOURCE: 95,

900 OLD ENGLISH GAME, BLACK

CHARACT: Same as Birchen Old English Game, except EYES: brown (*br*) -- PLUMAGE: black, see section VI-1.
SOURCE: 41, 155, 232,

901 OLD ENGLISH GAME BANTAM, BLACK

CHARACT: Same as Black Old English Game, except smaller body.
SOURCE: 41, 58, 70, 140, 146, 220, 257, 258,

902 OLD ENGLISH GAME, BLACK BREASTED RED (BLACK RED)

CHARACT: Same as Birchen Old English Game, except, EYES: reddish bay -- EARLOBES: red -- SHANKS: white (*ld*) -- PLUMAGE: black breasted red, see section VI-3.
SOURCE: 41, 113, 122, 148, 167, 195, 225, 232, 244,

903 OLD ENGLISH GAME BANTAM, BLACK BREASTED RED

CHARACT: Same as Black Breasted Red Old English Game, except smaller body.
SOURCE: 41, 70, 81, 96, 120, 127, 140, 164, 175, 176, 220, 221, 258, 260,

904 OLD ENGLISH GAME BANTAM, BLACK-TAILED BUFF

CHARACT: Same as Black Breasted Red Old English Game Bantam, except SHANKS: leaden blue (*ld*⁺) -- PLUMAGE: buff, "black-tailed" columbian, see section VI-4c.
SOURCE: 140, 146, 221,

905 OLD ENGLISH GAME, BLACK-TAILED RED

CHARACT: Same as Black Breasted Red Old English Game, except SHANKS: leaden blue (*ld*⁺) -- PLUMAGE: red, "black-tailed" columbian, see section VI-4c.
SOURCE: 146,

- 906 **OLD ENGLISH GAME, BLACK-TAILED WHITE**
CHARACT: Same as Black Breasted Red Old English Game, except **PLUMAGE:** white, "black-tailed" columbian, see section VI-4c.
SOURCE: 146,
- 907 **OLD ENGLISH GAME BANTAM, BLACK-TAILED WHITE**
CHARACT: Same as Black-tailed White Old English Game, except smaller body.
SOURCE: 122, 221,
- 908 **OLD ENGLISH GAME, BLUE**
CHARACT: Same as Black Old English Game, except **EYES:** dark bay -- **PLUMAGE:** blue, see section VI-1b.
SOURCE: 41, 181,
- 909 **OLD ENGLISH GAME BANTAM, BLUE**
CHARACT: Same as Blue Old English Game, except smaller body size.
SOURCE: 41, 58, 70, 149, 176,
- 910 **OLD ENGLISH GAME, BLUE RED**
CHARACT: Same as Black Breasted Red Old English Game, except **PLUMAGE:** blue color phase of black breasted red, see section VI-3e.
SOURCE: 181,
- 911 **OLD ENGLISH GAME BANTAM, BLUE RED**
CHARACT: Same as Blue Red Old English Game, except smaller body size.
SOURCE: 58, 70, 140,
- 912 **OLD ENGLISH GAME BANTAM, BLUE SILVER DUCKWING**
CHARACT: Same as Black Breasted Red Old English Game Bantam, except **PLUMAGE:** blue color phase of black breasted red, see section VI-3e.
SOURCE: 70,
- 913 **OLD ENGLISH GAME BANTAM, MUFF AND BEARDED BLUE WHEATEN**
CHARACT: Same as Black Breasted Red Old English Game Bantam, except **PLUMAGE:** blue color phase of wheaten, see section VI-4b -- **OTHER:** muffs and beard (Mb).
SOURCE: 173,
- 914 **OLD ENGLISH GAME, BRASSY BACK (FURNESS OR POLECAT)**
CHARACT: Same as Black Old English Game, except **PLUMAGE:** black with brass color on wings or back, females often streaked with grey-brown on breast and wings.
SOURCE: 146,
- 915 **OLD ENGLISH GAME BANTAM, BRASSY BACK**
CHARACT: Same as Brassy Back Old English Game, except smaller body size.
SOURCE: 41, 58, 70, 140,
- 916 **OLD ENGLISH GAME BANTAM, BRASSY BLUE**
CHARACT: Same as Brassy Back Old English Game Bantam, except **PLUMAGE:** blue with brass color on wings or back, females often streaked with grey-brown breast and wings.
- SOURCE:** 58,
- 917 **OLD ENGLISH GAME, BROWN RED**
CHARACT: Same as Birchen Old English Game, except **PLUMAGE:** gold color phase of birchen, see section VI-2a.
SOURCE: 41, 81, 232,
- 918 **OLD ENGLISH GAME BANTAM, BROWN RED**
CHARACT: Same as Brown Red Old English Game, except smaller body size.
SOURCE: 41, 213,
- 919 **OLD ENGLISH GAME, CRELE**
CHARACT: Same as Black Breasted Red Old English Game, except **PLUMAGE:** barred black breasted red, see section VI-3h.
SOURCE: 95,
- 920 **OLD ENGLISH GAME BANTAM, CRELE**
CHARACT: Same as Crele Old English Game, except smaller body.
SOURCE: 41, 58, 70, 77, 90, 94, 176, 180, 210,
- 921 **OLD ENGLISH BANTAM, CUCKOO**
CHARACT: Same as Black Breasted Red Old English Game Bantam, except **PLUMAGE:** slightly modified sex-linked barred, see section VI-1c.
SOURCE: 58, 70,
- 922 **OLD ENGLISH GAME BANTAM, GINGER RED**
CHARACT: Same as Black Breasted Red Old English Game Bantam, except **SHANKS:** slaty blue (*td⁺*) -- **PLUMAGE:** ginger red restriction, see sections VI-3b.
SOURCE: 41, 140,
- 923 **OLD ENGLISH GAME BANTAM, GOLDEN DUCKWING**
CHARACT: Same as Black Breasted Red Old English Game Bantam, except **PLUMAGE:** silver color phase of black breasted red, see section VI-3c.
SOURCE: 70, 175,
- 924 **OLD ENGLISH GAME, GRAY**
CHARACT: Same as Birchen Old English Game, except **PLUMAGE:** variation of birchen, see section VI-2c.
SOURCE: 81,
- 925 **OLD ENGLISH GAME BANTAM, GRAY**
CHARACT: Same as Gray Old English Game, except smaller body size.
SOURCE: 41, 77,
- 926 **OLD ENGLISH GAME, LEMON BLUE**
CHARACT: Same as Birchen Old English Game, except **PLUMAGE:** lemon color phase of birchen, see section VI-2d.
SOURCE: 232,
- 927 **OLD ENGLISH GAME BANTAM, LEMON BLUE**
CHARACT: Same as Lemon Blue Old English Game, except smaller body size.
SOURCE: 58, 176,

928 OLD ENGLISH GAME, MUFF AND BEARDED

CHARACT: Same as other Old English Games, except
PLUMAGE: various colors -- **OTHER:** muffs and beard
(*Mb*).

SOURCE: 41,

**929 OLD ENGLISH GAME BANTAM,
MUFF AND BEARDED**

CHARACT: Same as Muff and Bearded Old English Game,
except smaller body.

SOURCE: 41, 70,

930 OLD ENGLISH GAME BANTAM, PARTRIDGE

CHARACT: Same as Black Breasted Red Old English
Game Bantam, except **PLUMAGE:** partridge, see section
VI-5c.

SOURCE: 41, 70, 79,

931 OLD ENGLISH GAME, QUAIL

CHARACT: Same as Black Breasted Red Old English
Game, except **EYES:** brown -- **PLUMAGE:** quail, see section
VI-8.

SOURCE: 146,

932 OLD ENGLISH GAME, RED PYLE

CHARACT: Same as Black Breasted Red Old English
Game, except **PLUMAGE:** pyle black breasted red, see
section VI-3f.

SOURCE: 95, 181, 244,

933 OLD ENGLISH GAME BANTAM, RED PYLE

CHARACT: Same as Red Pyle Old English Game, except
smaller body size.

SOURCE: 41, 70, 77, 96, 151, 211, 230, 258,

934 OLD ENGLISH GAME BANTAM, SELF BLUE

CHARACT: Same as Black Old English Game Bantam,
except **SHANKS:** bluish slate (*td*⁺) -- **PLUMAGE:** light
slaty blue, see section VI-1a.

SOURCE: 146,

935 OLD ENGLISH GAME, SILVER DUCKWING

CHARACT: Same as Black Breasted Red Old English
Game, except **PLUMAGE:** silver color phase of black
breasted red, see section VI-3c.

SOURCE: 41, 167,

**936 OLD ENGLISH GAME BANTAM, SILVER
DUCKWING**

CHARACT: Same as Silver Duckwing Old English Game,
except smaller body.

SOURCE: 41, 70, 127, 164, 175, 210, 211, 221, 258,

937 OLD ENGLISH GAME, SPANGLED

CHARACT: Same as Black Breasted Red Old English
Game, except **PLUMAGE:** spangled black breasted red, see
section VI-3g.

SOURCE: 41, 167, 181, 221, 232, 244,

938 OLD ENGLISH GAME BANTAM, SPANGLED

CHARACT: Same as Spangled Old English Game, except
smaller body size.

SOURCE: 70, 80, 95, 167, 210, 211, 258,

939 OLD ENGLISH GAME BANTAM, SPLASH

CHARACT: Same as Black Old English Game Bantam,
except **PLUMAGE:** splash, white with large irregular
blobs of blue, see section VI-1c.

SOURCE: 70, 149, 176,

940 OLD ENGLISH GAME, WHEATEN

CHARACT: Same as Black Breasted Red Old English
Game, except **PLUMAGE:** wheaten, see section VI-4.

SOURCE: 41,

941 OLD ENGLISH GAME BANTAM, WHEATEN

CHARACT: Same as Wheaten Old English Game, except
smaller body size.

SOURCE: 41, 58, 70, 81, 140, 146, 173,

**942 OLD ENGLISH GAME BANTAM,
MUFF AND BEARDED WHEATEN**

CHARACT: Same as Wheaten Old English Game Bantam,
except **OTHER:** muffs and beard (*Mb*).

SOURCE: 173,

943 OLD ENGLISH GAME, WHITE

CHARACT: Same as Black Breasted Red Old English
Game, except **PLUMAGE:** white (*c*), see sections VI-1j, 2e,
3i, and 4f.

SOURCE: 41, 232,

944 OLD ENGLISH GAME BANTAM, WHITE

CHARACT: Same as White Old English Game, except
smaller body size.

SOURCE: 41, 70, 140, 230,

945 OLD ENGLISH GAME BANTAM, VARIOUS COLORS

CHARACT: Same as Black Breasted Red Old English
Game Bantam, except **PLUMAGE:** various colors.

SOURCE: 75, 126,

**946 OLD ENGLISH PHEASANT FOWL,
GOLDEN SPANGLED**

CHARACT: **EGGS:** white -- **SKIN:** white (*w*⁺) -- **COMB:**
rose (*R*) -- **EYES:** red -- **EARLOBES:** white -- **SHANKS:**
slate blue (*td*⁺) -- **PLUMAGE:** spangled; female, rich bay
with crescent-shaped spangle, male rich mahogany red with
laced breast. Tails black and hackles black striped.

SOURCE: 56, 71,

947 ORLOFF, MAHOGANY

CHARACT: **EGGS:** brown -- **SKIN:** yellow (*w*) -- **COMB:**
walnut (*R,P*) -- **EYES:** reddish bay -- **EARLOBES:** red --
SHANKS: yellow (*td*) -- **PLUMAGE:** mahogany, "black-
tailed" columbian, see section VI-7c.

SOURCE: 204, 231,

948 ORLOFF, SPANGLED

CHARACT: Same as Mahogany Orloff, except
PLUMAGE: spangled black breasted red, see section
VI-3g.

SOURCE: 164, 231,

949 ORLOFF BANTAM, SPANGLED

CHARACT: Same as Spangled Orloff, except smaller body.

SOURCE: 51, 185, 204,

- 950 ORPINGTON, BLACK
CHARACT: EGGS: brown -- SKIN: white (W^+) -- COMB: single -- EYES: brown (*br*) -- EARLOBES: red -- SHANKS: black, bottom of feet white (*Id*) -- PLUMAGE: black, see section VI-1.
SOURCE: 71, 73, 80, 129, 258, 262,
- 951 ORPINGTON BANTAM, BLACK
CHARACT: Same as Black Orpington, except smaller body.
SOURCE: 41, 53, 73, 80, 212, 258,
- 952 ORPINGTON, BLUE
CHARACT: Same as Black Orpington, except SHANKS: leaden blue (*Id*) -- PLUMAGE: blue, see section VI-1b.
SOURCE: 129, 228, 262,
- 953 ORPINGTON BANTAM, BLUE
CHARACT: Same as Blue Orpington, except smaller body.
SOURCE: 41, 73,
- 954 ORPINGTON, BUFF
CHARACT: Same as Black Orpington, except EYES: reddish bay -- SHANKS: white (*Id*) -- PLUMAGE: all buff, see sections VI-4e, and 7d.
SOURCE: 4, 41, 59, 67, 71, 77, 88, 127, 129, 158, 164, 200, 202, 210, 228, 258,
- 955 ORPINGTON BANTAM, BUFF
CHARACT: Same as Buff Orpington, except smaller body.
SOURCE: 41, 129, 164, 202, 212, 258,
- 956 ORPINGTON, WHITE
CHARACT: Same as Buff Orpington, except PLUMAGE: white (*c*), see section VI-1j, 4f, and 7e.
SOURCE: 127, 129, 164, 228, 258,
- 957 ORPINGTON, BANTAM, WHITE
CHARACT: Same as White Orpington, except smaller body.
SOURCE: 221, 258,
- 958 PARDO DE LEON
CHARACT: EGGS: white -- SKIN: white (W^+) -- COMB: single -- EYES: reddish bay -- EARLOBES: red -- SHANKS: dark slate (id^+) -- PLUMAGE: birchen, see section VI-2.
SOURCE: 43,
- 959 PHOENIX, SILVER (ONAGADORI)
CHARACT: EGGS: white -- SKIN: yellow (*w*) -- COMB: single -- EYES: reddish bay -- EARLOBES: white -- SHANKS: willow (id^+) -- PLUMAGE: silver color phase of black breasted red, see section VI-3c -- OTHER: male develops extremely long saddle, sickle, lesser sickle and tail covert feathers (*Gl, ml*)
SOURCE: 164,
- 960 PHOENIX BANTAM, SILVER
CHARACT: Same as Silver Phoenix, except smaller body.
SOURCE: 140,
- 961 PHOENIX, WHITE
CHARACT: Same as Silver Phoenix, except PLUMAGE: white (*c*), see section VI-3i.
- SOURCE: 225,
- 962 PHOENIX, VARIOUS COLORS
CHARACT: Same as Silver Phoenix, except PLUMAGE: various colors.
SOURCE: 224,
- 963 PHOENIX BANTAM, VARIOUS COLORS
CHARACT: Same as Various Colors Phoenix, except smaller body size.
SOURCE: 224,
- 964 PIT GAME, VARIOUS COLORS
CHARACT: No description given.
SOURCE: 257,
- 965 PLYMOUTH ROCK, BARRED
CHARACT: EGGS: brown -- SKIN: yellow (*w*) -- COMB: single -- EYES: reddish bay -- EARLOBES: red -- SHANKS: yellow (*Id*) -- PLUMAGE: sex-linked barred, see section VI-1e.
SOURCE: 4, 14, 17, 20, 41, 53, 76, 86, 90, 106, 108, 137, 127, 145, 156, 158, 164, 169, 172, 193, 200, 202, 210, 214, 218, 221, 258,
- 966 PLYMOUTH ROCK BANTAM, BARRED
CHARACT: Same as Barred Plymouth Rock, except smaller body.
SOURCE: 9, 17, 53, 95, 112, 158, 210, 214, 221, 258, 262,
- 967 PLYMOUTH ROCK BANTAM, BLACK
CHARACT: Same as Barred Plymouth Rock Bantam, except PLUMAGE: black, see section VI-1.
SOURCE: 139, 234, 253, 262,
- 968 PLYMOUTH ROCK, BLUE
CHARACT: Same as Barred Plymouth Rock, except PLUMAGE: blue, see section VI-1b.
SOURCE: 119, 231,
- 969 PLYMOUTH ROCK, BUFF
CHARACT: Same as Barred Plymouth Rock, except PLUMAGE: all buff, see sections VI-4e and 7d.
SOURCE: 41, 50, 60, 71, 127, 134, 164, 172, 174, 202, 253, 258,
- 970 PLYMOUTH ROCK BANTAM, BUFF
CHARACT: Same as Buff Plymouth Rock, except smaller body.
SOURCE: 9, 17, 59, 202, 221, 253, 258,
- 971 PLYMOUTH ROCK, COLUMBIAN
CHARACT: Same as Barred Plymouth Rock, except PLUMAGE: columbian, see section VI-5d.
SOURCE: 127, 183, 258,
- 972 PLYMOUTH ROCK BANTAM, COLUMBIAN
CHARACT: Same as Columbian Plymouth Rock, except smaller body size.
SOURCE: 17, 164, 183, 197, 253, 258,
- 973 PLYMOUTH ROCK, PARTRIDGE
CHARACT: Same as Barred Plymouth Rock, except PLUMAGE: partridge, see section VI-5c.
SOURCE: 41, 127, 251, 139, 164, 227, 253, 258,

974 PLYMOUTH ROCK BANTAM, PARTRIDGE

CHARACT: Same as Partridge Plymouth Rock, except smaller body size.
SOURCE: 164, 221, 253, 258,

975 PLYMOUTH ROCK, SILVER PENCILED

CHARACT: Same as Barred Plymouth Rock, except
PLUMAGE: penciled, see section VI-5c.
SOURCE: 127, 149, 164, 258,

976 PLYMOUTH ROCK BANTAM, SILVER PENCILED

CHARACT: Same as Silver Penciled Plymouth Rock, except smaller body size.
SOURCE: 95, 139, 149, 167, 253, 258,

977 PLYMOUTH ROCK BANTAM, SPLASH

CHARACT: Same as Barred Plymouth Rock Bantam, except
PLUMAGE: splash, white with large irregular blobs of blue, see section VI-1c.
SOURCE: 149,

978 PLYMOUTH ROCK, WHITE

CHARACT: Same as Barred Plymouth Rock, except
PLUMAGE: white (*c*), see sections VI-1j, 4f, 5i, and 7e.
SOURCE: 14, 41, 86, 93, 106, 127, 143, 156, 164, 169, 172, 174, 200, 213, 214, 253, 258,

979 PLYMOUTH ROCK, WHITE (SILVER)

CHARACT: Same as White Plymouth Rock, except known to be pure for sex-linked silver plumage color gene (*S*).
SOURCE: 145,

980 PLYMOUTH ROCK BANTAM, WHITE

CHARACT: Same as White Plymouth Rock, except smaller body.
SOURCE: 41, 98, 112, 140, 143, 172, 202, 213, 214, 221, 234, 252, 253, 258,

981 PLYMOUTH ROCK, WHITE DWARF

CHARACT: Same as White Plymouth Rock, except smaller body because of sex-linked dwarf gene (*dhw*).
SOURCE: 14,

982 POLISH, BLACK (POLAND)

CHARACT: EGGS: white -- SKIN: white (H^+) -- COMB: duplex (D^P) -- EYES: reddish bay -- EARLOBES: white -- SHANKS: slaty blue (sd^+) -- PLUMAGE: black, see section VI-1 -- OTHER: crested (*Cr*), presence or absence of muffs and beard not indicated.
SOURCE: 211,

983 POLISH, BUFF LACED, NON-BEARDED

CHARACT: Same as Black Polish, except PLUMAGE: golden buff, each feather laced with white, see section VI-7d -- OTHER: non-bearded.
SOURCE: 4, 167, 211, 258,

984 POLISH BANTAM, BUFF LACED, NON-BEARDED

CHARACT: Same as Non-Bearded Buff Laced Polish, except smaller body size.
SOURCE: 167, 211,

985 POLISH, BUFF LACED, BEARDED

CHARACT: Same as Non-Bearded Buff Laced Polish, except OTHER: muffs and beard (*Mb*).

SOURCE: 127, 164, 167, 211, 258,

986 POLISH BANTAM, BUFF LACED, BEARDED

CHARACT: Same as Bearded Buff Laced Polish, except smaller body size.
SOURCE: 211, 258,

987 POLISH, BUFF LACED

CHARACT: Same as Non-Bearded Buff Laced Polish, except OTHER: presence or absence of muffs and beard not indicated.
SOURCE: 210, 211, 221,

988 POLISH BANTAM, BUFF LACED

CHARACT: Same as Buff Laced Polish, except smaller body.
SOURCE: 85, 164, 184, 211, 212,

989 POLISH BANTAM, BUFF LACED, FRIZZLE

CHARACT: Same as Buff Laced Polish Bantam, except OTHER: frizzled or curled feathers (*F*).
SOURCE: 85,

990 POLISH, GOLDEN, NON-BEARDED

CHARACT: Same as Non-Bearded Buff Laced Polish, except PLUMAGE: golden bay, each feather laced with black, see section VI-1h.
SOURCE: 4, 41, 172, 211, 258,

991 POLISH BANTAM, GOLDEN, NON-BEARDED

CHARACT: Same as Non-Bearded Golden Polish, except smaller body size.
SOURCE: 167, 211,

992 POLISH, GOLDEN, BEARDED

CHARACT: Same as Non-Bearded Golden Polish, except OTHER: muffs and beard (*Mb*).
SOURCE: 4, 127, 211, 258,

993 POLISH, GOLDEN

CHARACT: Same as Non-Bearded Golden Polish, except OTHER: presence or absence of muffs and beard not indicated.
SOURCE: 71, 211, 221,

994 POLISH BANTAM, GOLDEN

CHARACT: Same as Golden Polish, except smaller body.
SOURCE: 211, 212,

995 POLISH, SILVER, NON-BEARDED

CHARACT: Same as Non-Bearded Buff Laced Polish except PLUMAGE: white, each feather laced with black, see section VI-1h.
SOURCE: 41, 127, 164, 167, 172, 211, 258,

996 POLISH, SILVER, BEARDED

CHARACT: Same as Non-Bearded Silver Polish, except OTHER: muffs and beard (*Mb*).
SOURCE: 211, 258,

997 POLISH BANTAM, SILVER, BEARDED

CHARACT: Same as Bearded Silver Polish, except smaller body size.
SOURCE: 167, 211,

- 998 POLISH, SILVER**
CHARACT: Same as Non-Bearded Silver Polish, except
OTHER: presence or absence of muffs and beard not indicated.
SOURCE: 95, 211,
- 999 POLISH BANTAM, SILVER**
CHARACT: Same as Silver Polish, except smaller body.
SOURCE: 41, 180, 211, 212,
- 1000 POLISH, WHITE, NON-BEARDED**
CHARACT: Same as Non-Bearded Buff Laced Polish, except **PLUMAGE:** white (*J*), see sections VI-1j, 5i and 7e.
SOURCE: 167, 172, 211, 258,
- 1001 POLISH BANTAM, WHITE, NON-BEARDED**
CHARACT: Same as Non-Bearded White Polish, except smaller body size.
SOURCE: 211,
- 1002 POLISH, WHITE, BEARDED**
CHARACT: Same as Non-Bearded White Polish, except **OTHER:** muffs and beard (*Mb*).
SOURCE: 134, 164, 167, 211, 258,
- 1003 POLISH BANTAM, WHITE, BEARDED**
CHARACT: Same as Bearded White Polish, except smaller body size.
SOURCE: 167, 211,
- 1004 POLISH WHITE**
CHARACT: Same as Non-Bearded White Polish, except **OTHER:** presence or absence of muffs and beard not indicated.
SOURCE: 41, 127, 211,
- 1005 POLISH BANTAM, WHITE**
CHARACT: Same as White Polish, except smaller body.
SOURCE: 211, 212,
- 1006 POLISH, WHITE CRESTED BLACK**
CHARACT: Same as Non-Bearded Buff Laced Polish, except **PLUMAGE:** crest is white, rest of bird is black, see section VI-10.
SOURCE: 4, 41, 137, 127, 134, 164, 167, 195, 200, 210, 211, 258,
- 1007 POLISH BANTAM, WHITE-CRESTED BLACK**
CHARACT: Same as White-Crested Black Polish, except smaller body size.
SOURCE: 158, 164, 165, 197, 211, 212, 221, 258,
- 1008 POLISH BANTAM, WHITE-CRESTED BLUE**
CHARACT: Same as White-Crested Black Polish Bantam, except **PLUMAGE:** crest is white, rest of bird is blue, see section VI-10a.
SOURCE: 165, 184, 196, 197, 211, 212,
- 1009 POLBAR**
CHARACT: This is a Polish autosexing breed which was started in 1953 by crossing a Barred Plymouth Rock cock with Partridge Greenleg females, in order to transfer the sex-linked genes bar (*B*) and silver (*S*) into the allelomorphic recessive genes for non-barring (*b*⁺) and gold (*s*⁺). The flock is highly inbred and susceptible to changes in environmental conditions as a pure breed. Crosses with other breeds however show considerable resistance to environmental changes, especially when Polbar females are used for crosses.
SOURCE: 40,
- 1010 POTCHEFSTROM KOEKNEK**
CHARACT: **EGGS:** brown -- **SKIN:** yellow (*w*) -- **COMB:** single -- **EYES:** reddish bay -- **EARLOBES:** red -- **SHANKS:** yellow (*Id*) -- **PLUMAGE:** sex-linked barred, see section VI-1e.
SOURCE: 41,
- 1011 REDCAP (DERBYSHIRE REDCAP)**
CHARACT: **EGGS:** white -- **SKIN:** white (*W*⁺) -- **COMB:** immense rose (*R*) -- **EYES:** reddish bay -- **EARLOBES:** red -- **SHANKS:** leaden blue (*id*⁺) -- **PLUMAGE:** half-moon spangled, see section VI-1l.
SOURCE: 63, 69, 71, 77, 127, 164, 225, 231,
- 1012 REDCAP BANTAM**
CHARACT: Same as Redcap, except smaller body size.
SOURCE: 231,
- 1013 RHODEBAR**
CHARACT: **EGGS:** brown -- **SKIN:** yellow (*w*) -- **COMB:** single -- **EYES:** reddish bay -- **EARLOBES:** red -- **SHANKS:** yellow (*Id*) -- **PLUMAGE:** dark buff-red barred with buff and buff-red. This is an autosexing breed. Male chicks are much paler and washed out than female chicks.
SOURCE: 74,
- 1014 RHODE ISLAND RED**
CHARACT: **EGGS:** brown -- **SKIN:** yellow (*w*) -- **COMB:** single -- **EYES:** reddish bay -- **EARLOBES:** red -- **SHANKS:** yellow (*Id*) -- **PLUMAGE:** dark red, "black-tailed" columbian, see section VI-7c.
SOURCE: 4, 14, 20, 41, 48, 60, 63, 71, 77, 81, 82, 86, 87, 90, 106, 127, 130, 138, 145, 164, 169, 172, 175, 202, 204, 210, 218, 228, 245, 258,
- 1015 RHODE ISLAND RED BANTAM**
CHARACT: Same as Rhode Island Red, except smaller body size.
SOURCE: 41, 59, 63, 81, 85, 95, 109, 130, 164, 194, 202, 210, 221, 245, 258,
- 1016 RHODE ISLAND RED, ROSE COMB**
CHARACT: Same as Rhode Island Red, except **COMB:** rose (*R*).
SOURCE: 4, 41, 125, 130, 228, 258,
- 1017 RHODE ISLAND RED BANTAM, ROSE COMB**
CHARACT: Same as Rose Comb Rhode Island Red, except smaller body size.
SOURCE: 41, 130, 211, 228, 258,
- 1018 RHODE ISLAND WHITE**
CHARACT: Same as Rhode Island Red, except **PLUMAGE:** pure for sex-linked silver (*S*) and dominant white (*J*), see section VI-7e.
SOURCE: 145, 184,

- 1019 RHODE ISLAND WHITE BANTAM**
CHARACT: Same as Rhode Island White, except smaller body size.
SOURCE: 226,
- 1020 ROSECOMB BANTAM, BARRED**
CHARACT: EGGS: white -- SKIN: white (W^+) -- COMB: rose (R) -- EYES: reddish bay -- EARLOBES: white -- SHANKS: white -- PLUMAGE: sex-linked barred, see section VI-1e -- OTHER: small body size.
SOURCE: 4, 90, 161,
- 1021 ROSECOMB BANTAM, BLACK**
CHARACT: Same as Barred Rosecomb Bantam, except EYES: brown (br) -- SHANKS: black (id^+) -- PLUMAGE: black, see section VI-1.
SOURCE: 4, 41, 90, 120, 140, 164, 175, 184, 195, 202, 210, 213, 217, 219, 228, 258, 260,
- 1022 ROSECOMB BANTAM, BLACK BREASTED RED**
CHARACT: Same as Barred Rosecomb Bantam, except SHANKS: slaty blue (id^+) -- PLUMAGE: black breasted red, see section VI-3.
SOURCE: 231,
- 1023 ROSECOMB BANTAM, BLUE**
CHARACT: Same as Black Rosecomb Bantam, except SHANKS: bluish slate (id^+) -- PLUMAGE: blue, see section VI-1b.
SOURCE: 4, 90, 164, 184, 219, 258,
- 1024 ROSECOMB BANTAM, WHITE**
CHARACT: Same as Barred Rosecomb Bantam, except PLUMAGE: white (I), see sections VI-1j, 2e, 3i, 4f.
SOURCE: 164, 258,
- 1025 RUMPLESS (PERSIAN RUMPLESS)**
CHARACT: EGGS: brown -- SKIN: yellow (w) -- COMB: single -- EYES: reddish bay -- EARLOBES: red -- SHANKS: yellow (Id) -- PLUMAGE: various colors -- OTHER: rumpless (Rp).
SOURCE: 49, 69, 164,
- 1026 RUMPLESS BANTAM**
CHARACT: Same as Rumpless, except smaller body size.
SOURCE: 41, 211,
- 1027 SCHAMOO, BLACK**
CHARACT: EGGS: green (O) -- SKIN: yellow (w) -- COMB: cushion (R,P) -- EYES: reddish bay -- EARLOBES: red -- SHANKS: yellow (Id) -- PLUMAGE: black, see section VI-1 -- OTHER: rumpless (Rp).
SOURCE: 155,
- 1028 SCOTS DUMPY, BLACK (CREEPER)**
CHARACT: EGGS: white -- SKIN: white (W^+) -- COMB: single -- EYES: red -- EARLOBES: red -- SHANKS: black (Id) -- PLUMAGE: black, see section VI-1 -- OTHER: short legs (Cp).
SOURCE: 71,
- 1029 SCOTS GREYS**
CHARACT: EGGS: white -- SKIN: white (W^+) -- COMB: single -- EYES: amber -- EARLOBES: red -- SHANKS: white (Id) -- PLUMAGE: cuckoo barred, see section VI-1e.
- SOURCE:** 17, 71,
- 1030 SEBRIGHT BANTAM, GOLDEN**
CHARACT: EGGS: brown -- SKIN: white (W^+) -- COMB: rose (R) -- EYES: brown (br) -- EARLOBES: purplish red -- SHANKS: slaty blue (id^+) -- PLUMAGE: golden -- OTHER: males are henney feathered (Hf), small body size.
SOURCE: 4, 41, 71, 84, 94, 96, 108, 127, 251, 168, 164, 173, 193, 211, 213, 217, 227, 228, 258, 260,
- 1031 SEBRIGHT BANTAM, SILVER**
CHARACT: Same as Golden Sebright Bantam, except PLUMAGE: white, each feather laced with black, see section VI-1h.
SOURCE: 41, 60, 69, 71, 84, 108, 127, 168, 155, 164, 173, 193, 217, 227, 228, 258,
- 1032 SHAMO BANTAM, BLACK**
CHARACT: EGGS: tinted -- SKIN: yellow (w) -- COMB: pea (P) -- EYES: pearl -- EARLOBES: red -- SHANKS: yellow (Id) -- PLUMAGE: black, see section VI-1 -- OTHER: small body size.
SOURCE: 185,
- 1033 SHAMO BANTAM, BUFF COLUMBIAN**
CHARACT: Same as Black Shamo Bantam, except PLUMAGE: columbian, gold color phase, see section VI-5d.
SOURCE: 185,
- 1034 SHAMO BANTAM, WHITE**
CHARACT: Same as Black Shamo Bantam, except PLUMAGE: white (c), see section VI-2e, 3i, 4f, and; 5i.
SOURCE: 185,
- 1035 SHAMO, VARIOUS COLORS**
CHARACT: Same as Black Shamo, except PLUMAGE: various colors.
SOURCE: 89, 99, 113, 164, 185, 228,
- 1036 SILKIE, BLACK BEARDED**
CHARACT: EGGS: white -- SKIN: dark blue (W^+) -- COMB: walnut (R,P) -- EYES: black -- EARLOBES: turquoise blue -- SHANKS: leaden blue -- PLUMAGE: black, see section VI-1 -- OTHER: crest (Cr), muffs and beard (Mb), five toes (Po), feathered shanks, silkie feathers (h), and black pigmented skin (Im).
SOURCE: 211,
- 1037 SILKIE BANTAM, BLACK BEARDED**
CHARACT: Same as Bearded Black Silkie, except smaller body size.
SOURCE: 155, 164, 211, 219, 221, 242, 243, 258,
- 1038 SILKIE BANTAM, BLACK NON-BEARDED**
CHARACT: Same as Bearded Black Silkie Bantam, except OTHER: non-bearded.
SOURCE: 211, 221,
- 1039 SILKIE, BLACK**
CHARACT: Same as Bearded Black Silkie, except OTHER: presence or absence of muff and beard not indicated.
SOURCE: 71, 211,

- 1040 **SILKIE BANTAM, BLACK**
CHARACT: Same as Black Silkie, except smaller body size.
SOURCE: 127, 167, 172, 209, 211, 212, 228, 260,
- 1041 **SILKIE BANTAM, BLUE BEARDED**
CHARACT: Same as Bearded Black Silkie Bantam, except **PLUMAGE:** blue, see section VI-1b.
SOURCE: 242, 243,
- 1042 **SILKIE BANTAM, BLUE**
CHARACT: Same as Bearded Blue Silkie Bantam, except **OTHER:** presence or absence of muff and beard not indicated.
SOURCE: 165, 172,
- 1043 **SILKIE BANTAM, BUFF BEARDED**
CHARACT: Same as Black Bearded Silkie Bantam, except **PLUMAGE:** all buff, see section VI-4e and 7d.
SOURCE: 71, 164, 172, 242, 243, 258,
- 1044 **SILKIE BANTAM, BUFF NON-BEARDED**
CHARACT: Same as Bearded Buff Silkie Bantam, except **OTHER:** non-bearded.
SOURCE: 140,
- 1045 **SILKIE BANTAM, GRAY**
CHARACT: Same as Black Silkie Bantam, except **PLUMAGE:** gray, see section VI-2c.
SOURCE: 172, 209,
- 1046 **SILKIE BANTAM, GRAY BEARDED**
CHARACT: Same as Gray Silkie Bantam, except **OTHER:** muffs and beard (*Mb*).
SOURCE: 221, 242, 243,
- 1047 **SILKIE BANTAM, GRAY NON-BEARDED**
CHARACT: Same as Bearded Gray Silkie Bantam, except **OTHER:** non-bearded.
SOURCE: 221,
- 1048 **SILKIE BANTAM, PARTRIDGE BEARDED**
CHARACT: Same as Bearded Black Silkie Bantam, except **PLUMAGE:** partridge, see section VI-5c.
SOURCE: 221, 243,
- 1049 **SILKIE BANTAM, PARTRIDGE NON-BEARDED**
CHARACT: Same as Bearded Partridge Silkie Bantam, except **OTHER:** non-bearded.
SOURCE: 221,
- 1050 **SILKIE BANTAM, PARTRIDGE**
CHARACT: Same as Bearded Partridge Silkie Bantam, except **OTHER:** presence or absence of muff and beard not indicated.
SOURCE: 71, 164, 172, 180, 258,
- 1051 **SILKIE BANTAM, RED BEARDED**
CHARACT: Same as Bearded Black Silkie Bantam, except **PLUMAGE:** all red, see section VI-5g.
SOURCE: 243,
- 1052 **SILKIE BANTAM, SILVER GRAY BEARDED**
CHARACT: Same as Bearded Black Silkie Bantam, except **PLUMAGE:** silver color phase of black breasted red, see section VI-3c.
SOURCE: 175,
- 1053 **SILKIE BANTAM, SILVER GRAY NON-BEARDED**
CHARACT: Same as Bearded Silver Gray Silkie Bantam, except **OTHER:** non-bearded.
SOURCE: 175,
- 1054 **SILKIE, WHITE NON-BEARDED**
CHARACT: Same as Bearded Black Silkie, except **PLUMAGE:** white (c), see sections VI-1j, 2e, 3i, 4f, 5i, and 7e -- **OTHER:** non-bearded.
SOURCE: 70, 211,
- 1055 **SILKIE BANTAM, WHITE NON-BEARDED**
CHARACT: Same as Non-Bearded White Silkie, except smaller body size.
SOURCE: 17, 151, 209, 211, 221, 243,
- 1056 **SILKIE BANTAM, WHITE BEARDED**
CHARACT: Same as Non-Bearded White Silkie Bantam, except **OTHER:** muffs and beard (*Mb*).
SOURCE: 151, 161, 164, 165, 167, 175, 176, 211, 221, 228, 243, 257, 258,
- 1057 **SILKIE, WHITE**
CHARACT: Same as Non-Bearded White Silkie, except **OTHER:** presence or absence of muffs and beard not indicated.
SOURCE: 71, 81, 211,
- 1058 **SILKIE BANTAM, WHITE**
CHARACT: Same as White Silkie, except smaller body size.
SOURCE: 60, 108, 127, 172, 180, 210, 211, 212,
- 1059 **SILKIE, VARIOUS COLORS**
CHARACT: Same as Black Silkie, except **PLUMAGE:** various colors.
SOURCE: 41, 54, 67,
- 1060 **SILKIE BANTAM, VARIOUS COLORS**
CHARACT: Same as Various Colors Silkie except, smaller body size.
SOURCE: 51,
- 1061 **SPANISH, BARRED**
CHARACT: EGGS: white -- SKIN: white (W^+) -- COMB: single -- EYES: brown (*br*) -- EARLOBES: white -- SHANKS: dark slate (ld^+) -- PLUMAGE: sex-linked barred, see section VI-1e.
SOURCE: 123,
- 1062 **SPANISH, BLACK (CASTELLANA NEGRA)**
CHARACT: Same as Barred Spanish, except **PLUMAGE:** black, see section VI-1.
SOURCE: 43, 78, 123, 164,
- 1063 **SPANISH, WHITE-FACED BLACK**
CHARACT: Same as Black Spanish, except **OTHER:** enlarged earlobes, meeting in front and extending below the wattles, face white.
SOURCE: 43, 71, 107, 126, 127, 167, 174, 210, 225, 228, 237, 258,

1064 SPANISH BANTAM, WHITE-FACED BLACK

CHARACT: Same as White-Faced Black Spanish, except smaller body size.

SOURCE: 107, 211,

1065 SPANISH GAME, BLACK BREASTED RED

CHARACT: EGGS: brown -- SKIN: white (W^+) -- COMB: single -- EYES: red -- EARLOBES: red -- SHANKS: white (Id) -- PLUMAGE: black breasted red, see section VI-3.

SOURCE: 113;

1066 SPANISH GAME, BLUE

CHARACT: Same as Black Breasted Red Spanish Game, except PLUMAGE: blue, see section VI-1b.

SOURCE: 122,

1067 SPANISH GAME, PYLE

CHARACT: Same as Black Breasted Red Spanish Game, except PLUMAGE: pyle black breasted red, see section VI-3f.

SOURCE: 122,

1068 SPANISH GAME, WHITE

CHARACT: Same as Black Breasted Red Spanish Game, except PLUMAGE: white (c), see sections VI-1j and 3i.

SOURCE: 200,

1069 SULTAN, WHITE

CHARACT: EGGS: white -- SKIN: white (W^+) -- COMB: duplex (D^V) -- EYES: reddish bay -- EARLOBES: red -- SHANKS: bluish slate (Id^+) -- PLUMAGE: white (c), see section VI-1j -- OTHER: crest (Cr), muffs and beard (Mb), vulture hooks (v), five toes (Ps) and feathered shanks.

SOURCE: 95, 204,

1070 SULTAN BANTAM, WHITE

CHARACT: Same as White Sultan, except smaller body size.

SOURCE: 90, 228,

1071 SULTAN, VARIOUS COLORS

CHARACT: Same as White Sultan, except PLUMAGE: various colors.

SOURCE: 51, 74, 127, 134, 166, 201,

1072 SUMATRA, BLACK

CHARACT: EGGS: tinted -- SKIN: yellow (w) -- COMB: pea (P) -- EYES: brown (br) -- EARLOBES: gypsy color -- SHANKS: black; bottom of feet yellow (Id^+) -- PLUMAGE: black, see section VI-1 -- OTHER: multiple spurs (M)

SOURCE: 49, 51, 54, 67, 70, 155, 164, 167, 172, 210, 220, 221, 228, 258,

1073 SUMATRA BANTAM, BLACK

CHARACT: Same as Black Sumatra, except smaller body size.

SOURCE: 51, 227, 250,

1074 SUMATRA, BLUE

CHARACT: Same as Black Sumatra, except PLUMAGE: blue, see section VI-1b.

SOURCE: 51, 155,

1075 SUMATRA, SILVER PENCILLED

CHARACT: Same as Black Sumatra, except PLUMAGE: pencilled see section VI-5c.

SOURCE: 155,

1076 SUMATRA, VARIOUS COLORS

CHARACT: Same as Black Sumatra, except PLUMAGE: various colors.

SOURCE: 71,

1077 SUSSEX, BUFF

CHARACT: EGGS: brown -- SKIN: white (W^+) -- COMB: single -- EYES: reddish bay -- EARLOBES: red -- SHANKS: white (Id) -- PLUMAGE: columbian, gold color phase, see section VI-5d.

SOURCE: 71,

1078 SUSSEX, LIGHT

CHARACT: Same as Buff Sussex, except PLUMAGE: columbian, see section VI-5d.

SOURCE: 14, 17, 20, 41, 48, 55, 60, 70, 71, 80,

1079 SUSSEX BANTAM, LIGHT

CHARACT: Same as Light Sussex, except smaller body size.

SOURCE: 17, 41, 53, 76, 77, 80, 81,

1080 SUSSEX BANTAM, RED

CHARACT: Same as Light Sussex Bantam, except PLUMAGE: mahogany red, "black-tailed: columbian, see section VI-7c.

SOURCE: 41,

1081 SUSSEX BANTAM, SILVER

CHARACT: Same as Light Sussex Bantam, except PLUMAGE: silver color phase of black breasted red, see section VI-2c.

SOURCE: 41,

1082 SUSSEX, SPECKLED

CHARACT: Same as Buff Sussex, except PLUMAGE: speckled, mahogany bay, see section VI-7c.

SOURCE: 41, 71, 127, 164, 175, 202, 228, 258,

1083 SUSSEX BANTAM, SPECKLED

CHARACT: Same as Speckled Sussex, except smaller body size.

SOURCE: 76, 180, 202, 258,

1084 THURINGER BEARDED, SILVER SPANGLED

CHARACT: EGGS: white -- SKIN: white (W^+) -- COMB: single -- EYES: reddish -- EARLOBES: white -- SHANKS: bluish slate (Id^+) -- PLUMAGE: white, each feather ending with a black spangle, muffs and beard black, male tail black, see section VI-1i -- OTHER: muffs and beard (Mb).

SOURCE: 108,

1085 TRANSYLVANIAN NAKED NECK, BARRED

CHARACT: EGGS: tinted -- SKIN: white (W^+) -- COMB: single -- EYES: reddish bay -- EARLOBES: red -- SHANKS: white (Id) -- PLUMAGE: sex-linked barred, see section VI-1e -- OTHER: naked neck (Na).

SOURCE: 32,

- 1086 TRANSYLVANIAN NAKED NECK, BLACK**
CHARACT: Same as Barred Transylvanian Naked Neck, except SHANKS: black -- PLUMAGE: black, see section VI-1.
SOURCE: 32, 211,
- 1087 TUZO JAPANESE GAME, BLACK**
CHARACT: EGGS: tinted -- SKIN: yellow (*w*) -- COMB: pea (*P*) -- EYES: pearl -- EARLOBES: red -- SHANKS: black (*id*⁺) -- PLUMAGE: black, see section VI-1.
SOURCE: 185,
- 1088 VORWERK**
CHARACT: EGGS: tinted -- SKIN: white (*W*⁺) -- COMB: single -- EYES: deep red -- EARLOBES: white -- SHANKS: slate (*id*⁺) -- PLUMAGE: golden "Lakenvelder" columbian, see section VI-9a.
SOURCE: 54,
- 1089 WATERMAAL, QUAIL**
CHARACT: EGGS: brown -- SKIN: white (*W*⁺) -- COMB: rose with three spikes (*R*) -- EYES: black -- EARLOBES: red -- SHANKS: black (*id*⁺) -- PLUMAGE: quail, see section VI-8 -- OTHER: tassel crest (*Cr*), muffs and beard (*Mb*).
SOURCE: 62,
- 1090 WELBAR**
CHARACT: EGGS: brown -- SKIN: yellow (*w*) -- COMB: single -- EYES: red -- EARLOBES: red -- SHANKS: yellow (*Id*) -- PLUMAGE: this is an autosexing breed. A silver duckwing pattern with barring on black areas of males and faint barring on stippled areas of females.
SOURCE: 52,
- 1091 WELSUMMER, PARTRIDGE**
CHARACT: EGGS: brown -- SKIN: yellow (*w*) -- COMB: single -- EYES: reddish bay -- EARLOBES: red -- SHANKS: yellow (*Id*) -- PLUMAGE: partridge, see section VI-12.
SOURCE: 52, 55, 56, 61, 71, 204,
- 1092 WYANDOTTE BANTAM, BARRED**
CHARACT: EGGS: brown -- SKIN: yellow (*w*) -- COMB: rose (*R*) -- EYES: reddish bay -- EARLOBES: red -- SHANKS: yellow (*Id*) -- PLUMAGE: sex-linked barred, see section VI-1e -- OTHER: small body size.
SOURCE: 70, 71,
- 1093 WYANDOTTE, BLACK**
CHARACT: Same as Barred Wyandotte Bantam, except standard body size.
SOURCE: 167,
- 1094 WYANDOTTE BANTAM, BLACK**
CHARACT: Same as Black Wyandotte, except smaller body size.
SOURCE: 4, 63, 71, 162, 202, 210, 258,
- 1095 WYANDOTTE BANTAM, BLUE**
CHARACT: Same as Black Wyandotte Bantam, except PLUMAGE: blue, see section VI-1b.
SOURCE: 4, 258,
- 1096 WYANDOTTE BANTAM, BLUE LACED GOLDEN (VIOLETTE)**
CHARACT: Same as Black Wyandotte Bantam, except PLUMAGE: golden bay with blue lace, see section VI-5e.
SOURCE: 71, 73, 128,
- 1097 WYANDOTTE BANTAM, BLUE LACED SILVER**
CHARACT: Same as Barred Wyandotte Bantam, except PLUMAGE: white with blue lace, see section VI-5e.
SOURCE: 71, 73, 128,
- 1098 WYANDOTTE, BUFF**
CHARACT: Same as Black Wyandotte, except PLUMAGE: all buff, see section VI-4e and 7d.
SOURCE: 164, 167, 202, 258,
- 1099 WYANDOTTE BANTAM, BUFF**
CHARACT: Same as Buff Wyandotte, except smaller body size.
SOURCE: 4, 202, 258,
- 1100 WYANDOTTE, BUFF LACED**
CHARACT: Same as Black Wyandotte, except PLUMAGE: buff with white lace, see section VI-5e.
SOURCE: 63,
- 1101 WYANDOTTE BANTAM, BUFF LACED**
CHARACT: Same as Buff Laced Wyandotte, except smaller body size.
SOURCE: 71, 73,
- 1102 WYANDOTTE, COLUMBIAN**
CHARACT: Same as Black Wyandotte, except PLUMAGE: columbian, see section VI-5d.
SOURCE: 4, 127, 164, 228, 258,
- 1103 WYANDOTTE BANTAM, COLUMBIAN**
CHARACT: Same as Columbian Wyandotte, except smaller body size.
SOURCE: 4, 71, 164, 258,
- 1104 WYANDOTTE, GOLDEN LACED**
CHARACT: Same as Black Wyandotte, except PLUMAGE: golden bay with black lace, see section VI-5e.
SOURCE: 41, 60, 63, 71, 127, 167, 200, 228, 258,
- 1105 WYANDOTTE BANTAM, GOLDEN LACED**
CHARACT: Same as Golden Laced Wyandotte, except smaller body size.
SOURCE: 4, 41, 53, 128, 228, 258,
- 1106 WYANDOTTE, PARTRIDGE**
CHARACT: Same as Black Wyandotte, except PLUMAGE: partridge, see section VI-5c.
SOURCE: 71, 164, 174, 258,
- 1107 WYANDOTTE BANTAM, PARTIDGE**
CHARACT: Same as Partridge Wyandotte, except smaller body size.
SOURCE: 41, 53, 75, 79, 164, 228, 258, 260,
- 1108 WYANDOTTE, SILVER LACED**
CHARACT: Same as Black Wyandotte, except PLUMAGE: white with black lace, see section VI-5e.
SOURCE: 4, 60, 63, 71, 127, 148, 158, 164, 174, 228, 258,

1109 WYANDOTTE BANTAM, SILVER LACED

CHARACT: Same as Silver Laced Wyandotte, except smaller body size.

SOURCE: 41, 54, 95, 124, 128, 158, 164, 180, 213, 228, 258, 260,

1110 WYANDOTTE, SILVER PENCILED

CHARACT: Same as Black Wyandotte, except

PLUMAGE: penciled, see section VI-5c.

SOURCE: 127, 154, 164, 167, 174, 258,

1111 WYANDOTTE BANTAM, SILVER PENCILED

CHARACT: Same as Silver Penciled Wyandotte, except smaller body size.

SOURCE: 4, 53, 258,

1112 WYANDOTTE, WHITE

CHARACT: Same as Black Wyandotte, except

PLUMAGE: white (c), see sections VI-1j, 3i, 4f, 5i, and 7e.

SOURCE: 20, 41, 59, 71, 80, 93, 112, 127, 148, 164, 172, 258,

1113 WYANDOTTE BANTAM, WHITE

CHARACT: Same as White Wyandotte, except smaller body size.

SOURCE: 41, 59, 71, 76, 81, 85, 251, 141, 143, 162, 202, 258, 260,

1114 WYANDOTTE BANTAM, VARIOUS COLORS

CHARACT: Same as Barred Wyandotte Bantam, except

PLUMAGE: various colors.

SOURCE: 126,

1115 YOKOHAMA, BLACK RED

CHARACT: EGGS: brown -- SKIN: yellow (w) -- COMB: walnut (*R,P*) or pea (*P*) -- EYES: reddish bay -- EARLOBES: red -- SHANKS: yellow (*fd*) -- PLUMAGE: black breasted red, see section VI-3 -- OTHER: saddle sickle and tail covert feathers are extremely abundant and extremely long in older birds (*Gr, mt*).

SOURCE: 74,

1116 YOKOHAMA BANTAM, BLACK RED

CHARACT: Same as Black Red Yokohama, except smaller body size.

SOURCE: 51, 74,

1117 YOKOHAMA BANTAM, BLUE RED

CHARACT: Same as Black Red Yokohama Bantam, except

PLUMAGE: blue color phase of black breasted red, see section VI-3e.

SOURCE: 51,

1118 YOKOHAMA, GOLDERN DUCKWING

CHARACT: Same as Black Red Yokohama, except

PLUMAGE: silver color phase of black breasted red, see section VI-3c.

SOURCE: 74,

1119 YOKOHAMA BANTAM, GOLDERN DUCKWING

CHARACT: Same as Goldern Duckwing Yokohama, except smaller body size.

SOURCE: 51, 159,

1120 YOKOHAMA, RED

CHARACT: Same as Black Red Yokohama, except

PLUMAGE: red, see section VI-5g.

SOURCE: 155,

1121 YOKOHAMA, RED SADDLE

CHARACT: Same as Black Red Yokohama, except

PLUMAGE: red saddle, see section VI-9b.

SOURCE: 185,

1122 YOKOHAMA, SILVER DUCKWING

CHARACT: Same as Black Red Yokohama, except

PLUMAGE: silver color phase of black breasted red, see section VI-3c.

SOURCE: 74,

1123 YOKOHAMA BANTAM, SILVER DUCKWING

CHARACT: Same as Silver Duckwing Yokohama, except smaller body size.

SOURCE: 51, 74,

1124 YOKOHAMA, WHITE

CHARACT: Same as Black Red Yokohama, except

PLUMAGE: white (c), see section VI-3i.

SOURCE: 51, 155,

1125 YOKOHAMA BANTAM, WHITE

CHARACT: Same as White Yokohama, except smaller body size.

SOURCE: 51,

1126 YOKOHAMA, VARIOUS COLORS

CHARACT: Same as Black Red Yokohama, except

PLUMAGE: various colors.

SOURCE: 127, 164, 224,

1127 YOKOHAMA BANTAM, VARIOUS COLORS

CHARACT: Same as Various Colors Yokohama, except smaller body size.

SOURCE: 41, 159,

JAPANESE QUAIL

(*Coturnix coturnix japonica*)

1128 PHARAOH (WILD TYPE PLUMAGE)

CHARACT: A mixture of colors with black and various shades of brown predominating. The back and hackle feathers are brown transversed by a black bar and have a wheat-straw colored shafting. The wing bows are a medium brown, the top of the head is dark brown and cream white lines radiate along each side of the face. In males, the face and throat are rusty brown, the upper breast is cinnamon and the lower breast is tan. In females, the face and throat and upper breast are light cinnamon with black speckles on the upper breast and the lower breast is tan to white.

SOURCE: 6, 7, 10, 19, 91, 106, 114, 118, 142, 160, 164, 190, 208, 211, 218, 247, 256, 257,

1129 AUSTRALIAN FAWN

CHARACT: The feather coloration of these quail is a light buff or fawn color. Females usually show some darker spots on the dorsal surface, while the head color of the males is a darker brown or rust color.

SOURCE: 257,

1130 BRITISH RANGE (E/E)

CHARACT: A dark-feather colored variety of quail in which the males and females are similarly pigmented. The

dorsal and ventral surfaces are basically similar. The individual feather pattern is similar to that of the dorsal surface of the Pharaoh quail except that the wheat-straw shafting is absent. A small area of white feathers is present at the junction of the upper and lower beaks and on the throat under the lower beak.

SOURCE: 211, 257,

1131 ENGLISH WHITE (wh/wh)

CHARACT: A white feathered variety of quail with dark eyes. Some may show a few black spots.

SOURCE: 211, 257,

1132 MANCHURIAN GOLDEN (Y/y⁺)

CHARACT: A mixture of colors, but resulting in an overall appearance of a rich, gold wheat-straw colored bird. The back and hackle feathers are dark brown but with a very wide wheat-straw colored shafting. Shafting is present on the wing bows and the top of the head is a wheat-straw yellow color. In males, the face and throat are rusty brown, the upper breast is cinnamon and the lower breast is tan. In females, the face, throat and upper breast are light cinnamon with black speckles on the upper breast and lower breast is tan to white.

SOURCE: 211, 257,

1133 TUXEDO (E/E, Wh⁺/wh)

CHARACT: A two-color variety of quail. The ventral surface including the neck and face is white. The dorsal surface is an intermingling of black and brown similar to that of the British Range quail.

SOURCE: 211, 257,

TURKEY

(*Meleagris gallopavo*)

1134 BLACK (B/B)

CHARACT: Plumage a lustrous, metallic black throughout.

SOURCE: 71, 167, 203, 215,

1135 BLACK SPANISH (B/B)

CHARACT: Plumage a lustrous metallic black throughout.

SOURCE: 155, 164, 178,

1136 BOURBON RED (b^+ / b^+ , r/r)

CHARACT: Body plumage is a rich dark chestnut mahogany. Male feathers have a very narrow edging of black, while female feathers lack the black edging but show a narrow threadlike edging of white on the breast. Flight feathers are white. Tail is white with a red band near the end.

SOURCE: 71, 87, 160, 164, 167, 172, 178, 203, 171,

1137 BRONZE, BROAD BREASTED (WILD TYPE PLUMAGE)

CHARACT: Male feathers from the neck to the midback are copperish bronze, each terminating in a narrow black band. The rest of the body contour feathers are black with a wide bronze band near the end, followed by a narrow black band extending across the end. Female feathers are similar to those of the male, except for a terminal edging of white. The main tail and covert feathers are marked with alternating black and brown bands terminating with a bronze then a black band and finally an edging of white. The flight feathers are marked with alternating black and white bars. Body size is large with a broad breast.

SOURCE: 71, 134, 164, 167, 202, 203, 215, 256,

1138 BRONZE (WILD TYPE PLUMAGE)

CHARACT: Same as Broad Breasted Bronze (item 1137), except not as large or as broad breasted.

SOURCE: 20, 41, 77, 87, 156, 178, 218,

1139 BROWN, DARK (b^+ / b^+ , e/e)

CHARACT: Plumage pigment distribution is similar to that of the Bronze (item 1138), except that black is replaced by a reddish-brown.

SOURCE: 203,

1140 BUFF, JERSEY (B/B, r/r)

CHARACT: Body plumage is buff colored. Primary and secondary flight feathers are white. Tail feathers are white with a buff bar crossing each feather near the end.

SOURCE: 71, 178,

1141 LILAC (LILAC BUFF) (b^+ / b^+ , r/r, sl/sl)

CHARACT: These birds are a light slate color with unbarred, nearly white flight feathers and unpenciled slaty

red tail feathers, some of which may be white in the middle.

SOURCE: 178,

1142 NARRAGANSETT (b^+ / b^+ , n/n)

CHARACT: Plumage pigment distribution is similar to the Bronze (item 1137), except that the bronze color is replaced by steel-gray.

SOURCE: 71, 164, 167, 178,

1143 NEBRASKAN SPOTTED (NEBRASKA ROYALES)

(b^+ / b^+ , sp/sp, n/n)

CHARACT: These birds are white with black pigment scattered throughout the plumage, there being more pigment in the areas of the neck, back and wings than other parts of the body.

SOURCE: 71,

1144 ROYAL PALM (b^+ / b^+ , p/p, n/n)

CHARACT: Feathers of the wings, breast and rear back are white, edged with black. The tail feathers are also white with a subterminal black band followed by a terminal white band.

SOURCE: 71, 103, 134, 164, 167, 178, 182, 209, 171,

1145 SLATE (b^+ / b^+ , sl/sl)

CHARACT: Plumage color is a light slate shade with barred flight and tail feathers.

SOURCE: 71, 178, 203,

1146 SLATE BLUE, LIGHT (DOMINANT SLATE)

(B/B, D/D)

CHARACT: These birds are a uniform slaty blue color.

SOURCE: 71, 164, 211,

1147 WHITE (c/c)

CHARACT: Plumage is pure white.

SOURCE: 19, 71, 87, 218,

1148 WHITE, BROAD BREASTED (c/c)

CHARACT: Same as White (item 1147), except larger body size and broad breasted.

SOURCE: 41, 47, 164, 202,

1149 WHITE, BELTSVILLE (c/c)

CHARACT: Same as White (item 1147), except small body size. Mature body weight for toms is approximately 23 pounds and for hens 13 pounds.

SOURCE: 41,

1150 WHITE, MIDGET (c/c)

CHARACT: Same as White (item 1147), except small body size. Mature body weight for toms is approximately 13 pounds and for hens 9 pounds.

SOURCE: 256,

1151 WILD (WILD TYPE PLUMAGE)

CHARACT: Plumage color similar to the Bronze (item 1138). Somewhat smaller body with wilder temperament than standard domestic turkeys.

SOURCE: 71, 160, 164, 209, 211, 215, 218,

Descriptions of plumage colors in this section are not intended to represent the standards of the poultry fancier. The intent is to present a general description of the pigment distribution so that non-fanciers may visualize the plumage color phenotypes listed and see how their genotypes relate to each other. Phenotypes are listed according to the *E* locus alleles. Genotypes, as far as are known, are presented in parentheses for the various phenotypes. Some of these, indicated with an asterisk, are based wholly or in part on speculation.

VI. DESCRIPTIONS OF CHICKEN PLUMAGE COLORS

PLUMAGE COLORS BASED ON EXTENDED BLACK GENE (*E*)

1. BLACK (*E/E*)

Entire surface pure black. The head, hackle, back, saddle, sickles, and wing bows of the males should have a rich beetle-green sheen.

1a. Self-Blue Color Phase (*E/E, lav/lav*)

Entire surface an even shade of light slaty blue.

1b. Blue Color Phase (*E/E, Bl/bl⁺, Co/Co, Ml/Ml, Pg/Pg*)

Entire surface a uniform shade of plain slaty blue clearly and sharply laced with bluish black.

1c. Splash Color Phase (*E/E, Bl/Bl*)

Entire surface slaty blue and white that has a faint bluish gray tinge. Blue in feathers in the form of large irregular shaped blobs.

1d. Mottled Color Phase (*E/E, mo/mo*)

Entire surface black, one feather in two-four ending in small V-shaped white tip.

1e. Barred Color Phase (*E/E, B/B, or B/-, S/S or S/-*)

Also referred to as "cuckoo" in some breeds. Plumage is evenly barred over entire body by regular parallel black and white alternating bars. Females are a darker shade than males.

1f. Exchequer Color Phase (*E/E, mo^{pl}/mo^{pl}, S/S or S/-*)

Black and white evenly distributed over all feathers. White in the surface color in the form of a large white blob.

1g. Erminette Color Phase (*E/E, Er/er⁺, S/S or S/-*)

Plumage is variegated, being predominantly white, with a proportion of feathers all black or partly so.

1h. Laced Color Phase (*E/E, Co/Co, Pg/Pg, Ml/Ml*)

In "Silver" (*S/S or S/-*) Polish and Sebright breeds, each feather is white with a black lacing and in the "Golden" (*s⁺/s⁺ or s⁺/-*) Polish and Sebright breeds, each feather is golden bay with a black lacing.

1i. Spangle Color Phase (*E/E, Db/Db, Ml/Ml, Pg/Pg*)

In the "golden spangled" (*s⁺/s⁺ or s⁺/-*) most of the feathers are golden bay, each feather tipped with a greenish black spangle. The tail is black and the primary flight's upper webs, black and lower webs, bay. The "golden neck" (*Bl/Bl*)* is the same as the golden spangled except that black has been replaced with creamy white. "Silver spangled" (*Co/Co, S/S or S/-*)* is similar to golden spangled except the golden bay has been replaced by white and the tail is white ending in black spangles. A different *Co* gene appears to be involved here.

1j. White Color Phase (*E/E, I/I or c/c*)

Entire surface pure white.

PLUMAGE COLORS BASED ON BIRCHEN GENE (*E^R*)

2. BIRCHEN (*E^R/E^R, S/S or S/-*)

White head, also white back and wing bows in males. Hackle and upper breast is black with each feather laced with white. Saddle in males is also black laced with white. All other feathers are black.

2a. Gold Color Phase (*E^R/E^R, s⁺/s⁺ or s⁺/-*)

Referred to as "brown red" plumage, all areas described as white in No. 2 are deep orange in the gold phase.

2b. Blue Color Phase (*E^R/E^R, Bl/bl⁺, S/S or S/-*)

Referred to as "silver blue" plumage, all areas described as black in No. 2 are blue.

2c. Gray Color Phase (*E^R/E^R, S/S or S/-*)

Referred to as "gray", same as birchen, No. 2, except whole breast black with feather laced with white.

2d. Lemon Color Phase (*E^R/E^R, s⁺/s⁺ or s⁺/-*)

Referred to as "lemon blue" (*Bl/bl⁺*), "lemon black" (*bl⁺/bl⁺*) and "lemon laced white" (*Bl/Bl*) plumage color. All areas described as white in No. 2 are lemon color in all three plumages. Black is replaced with blue in the lemon blue and white splashed with blue in the laced white. Lemon black is also known as "golden birchen".

2e. White Color Phase (*E^R/E^R, I/I or c/c*)

Entire surface pure white.

PLUMAGE COLORS BASED ON WILD TYPE GENE (*e⁺*)

3. BLACK BREASTED RED (*e⁺/e⁺, s⁺/s⁺ or s⁺/-*)

Color of Male. Head, hackle, back, saddle and wing bows are orange red. Breast and rest of body is black. Wing primaries are black with lower web edged in bay. Secondaries are black with exposed portion of outer web being bay.

Color of Female. Head is golden-red and hackle is golden-orange striped with black. Back and wing shoulder fronts, bows and covers are black, evenly and finely stippled with golden brown. Breast is salmon, body is ashy grey and the tail is black. Wing flights are black with lower web of primaries and exposed portion of outer web being finely stippled with golden brown.

3a. Another Gold Color Phase (*e⁺/e⁺, s⁺/s⁺ or s⁺/-*)

"Light brown" plumage differs from No. 3 only in that the male hackle and saddle feathers have a dark strip

running down the center of each feather. Intensity of the black, brown and red pigments vary in these different types.

3b. **Ginger Red Color Phase** (e^+ / e^+ , Db/Db , s^+ / s^+ or $s^+ / -$) *

All head, hackle and body feathers are red to ginger red in the males and ginger yellow in the females. Black is restricted to flights and tail in both sexes except that the back and wings of the female are stippled and her hackle is striped.

3c. **Silver Color Phases** (e^+ / e^+ , S/S or $S/-$)

"Silver duckwing" also known as "silver gray" is the silver counterpart of No. 3. General pigment distributions are the same, except that all reddish coloration excepting the female's breast has been replaced with silvery white. "Silver" is the silver counterpart of No. 3a and its plumage is like the "silver duckwing" except the male hackle and saddle have black striping. The "golden duckwing" and "golden" also have the same general pigment distribution as No. 3, in which the term "golden" refers to the incomplete dominance of silver over gold resulting in dilution in males (S/s^+) and silver gray color in females ($S/-$).

3d. **Dark Gray or Colored** (e^+ / e^+ , Ml/Ml , S/S or $S/-$) *

Color of male. Head is light gray, hackle, back and saddle are black laced with light straw. Wing primaries are dark slate and secondaries are black with outer web white. All other feathers are black.

Color of female. Head is black, hackle is black laced with light straw, back and wing shoulders, fronts, bows, and coverts are black with straw colored shafting. Breast is dark salmon with lower edge of feathers marked with black. Tail and body are black slightly stippled with grey. Wing primaries are slaty brown and secondaries are black with outer web slightly stippled with grey.

3e. **Blue Color Phase** (e^+ / e^+ , Bl/bl^+)

"Blue red" (s^+ / s^+), "blue golden duckwing" (S/s^+), and "blue silver duckwing" (S/S) are blue color phase variations and have the same general pigment distribution as No. 3, except that all black pigment has been replaced with white.

3f. **Red Pyle Color Phase** (e^+ / e^+ , I/i , s^+ / s^+ or $s^+ / -$)

"Red Pyle" plumage has the same general pigment distribution as No. 3, except that all black pigment has been replaced with white.

3g. **Spangled Color Phase** (e^+ / e^+ , no/no , s^+ / s^+ or $s^+ / -$)

"Spangled" plumage has the same general pigment distribution as No. 3a, except that most black feathers end with a small V-shaped white spangle and most red, salmon and brown stippled feathers end with a small V-shaped white spangle, a narrow black bar dividing the white from the balance of the feather.

3h. **Barred Color Phase** (e^+ / e^+ , B/B or $B/-$, s^+ / s^+ or $s^+ / -$)

"Crele" plumage has the same general pigment distribution as No. 3, except that the barring is evident in most feathers.

3i. **White Color Phase** (e^+ / e^+ , I/I or c/c)

Entire surface pure white.

PLUMAGE COLORS BASED ON DOMINANT WHEATEN GENE (e^{Wh})

4. **WHEATEN** (e^{Wh}/e^{Wh} , s^+ / s^+ or $s^+ / -$)

Color of Male. Pigment distribution the same as black breasted red male plumage. See black breasted red description, No. 3

Color of Female. Head and hackle is light brown to dark wheaten, tail is black with outer web edged with wheaten. Wing primaries are brownish-black with outer web medium wheaten, and secondaries are brownish black stippled with wheaten, outer web is wheaten. All other feathers are creamy wheaten.

4a. **Silver Color Phase** (e^{Wh}/e^{Wh} , S/S or $S/-$)

"Silver wheaten" male is same as silver duckwing, see description No. 3c. All areas of the female described in No. 4 as wheaten are cream. "Salmon" Faverolle is a silver wheaten with autosomal red showing through the silver. Males have black breast, body, and muffed beard. The back is brown red and the hackle and saddle is straw colored. The female is salmon pink on the back, hackle, head, wings and tail and creamy white on the breast.

4b. **Blue Color Phase** (e^{Wh}/e^{Wh})

"Blue wheaten" (Bl/bl^+ , s^+ / s^+ or $s^+ / -$) male is the same as blue red, see description No. 3e. All areas of the female described in No. 4 as black are blue. "Splash wheaten" (Bl/Bl , s^+ / s^+ or $s^+ / -$) male is the same as red pyle, see description No. 3f. All areas of the female description in No. 4 as black are white and as wheaten are cream. "Blue silver wheaten" (Bl/bl^+ , S/S or $S/-$) male is the same as blue silver duckwing, see description No. 3e. All areas of the female described in No. 4 as black are blue.

4c. **Black Tailed Color Phase** (e^{Wh}/e^{Wh} , Co/Co)

"Black tailed buff" and "black tailed red" (s^+ / s^+ or $s^+ / -$) are either buff or chestnut red. Tail is black, wing flights are partly black and hackle feathers of black tailed red females are distinctly tipped with black. "Black tailed white" (S/S or $S/-$) is the same as black tailed buff except buff is replaced with white.

4d. **Barred Color Phase** (e^{Wh}/e^{Wh} , Co/Co , B/B or $B/-$)

All feathers are evenly barred.

4e. **Buff Color Phase** (e^{Wh}/e^{Wh} , $Co-3/Co-3$, Di/Di , Cb/Cb , s^+ / s^+ or $s^+ / -$) *

Entire surface, an even shade of intense, golden buff.

4f. **White Color Phase** (e^{Wh}/e^{Wh} , I/I or c/c)

Entire surface pure white.

PLUMAGE COLORS BASED ON BROWN GENE (e^b)

5. **DARK BROWN** (e^b/e^b , s^+ / s^+ or $s^+ / -$)

Color of Male. Red and black pigment distribution the same as light brown male. See light brown description, No. 3a.

Color of Female. Head is reddish bay, hackle is reddish bay striped with black. Tail is black, wing flights are black edged with brown, all other feathers are black coarsely stippled with reddish brown.

5a. **Silver Color Phase** (e^b/e^b , S/S or $S/-$)

Male is same as "silver", see description under No. 3e. All areas described in No. 5 as red or brown are white in both sexes.

5b. **Barred Color Phases** (e^b/e^b , Db/Db , Pg/Pg)

Plumage is evenly barred over entire body by regular parallel alternating bars with exception of hackle which is non-barred and for the basic ground color. The "Silver Campine" (S/S or $S/-$) has black and white bars and a white hackle, and the "Golden Campine"

(s^+ / s^+ or $s^+ / -$) has black and golden bay bars and a golden bay hackle.

5c. Penciled Color Phases (e^b / e^b , Pg / Pg)

"Partridge" (s^+ / s^+ or $s^+ / -$) plumage color for the male is the same as the dark brown male, see description under No. 5. The females head is deep reddish bay, hackle is black slightly penciled and laced with deep reddish bay, tail is black. All other feathers are deep reddish bay with three distinct black pencilings; the center black, then alternately deep reddish bay and black ending with a deep reddish bay edging around the entire surface. "Silver penciled" (S / S or $S / -$) is the silver counterpart of partridge. All areas that were deep reddish bay are steel gray.

5d. Columbian Color Phase (e^b / e^b , Co / Co)

"Columbian" or "light" (S / S or $S / -$) as in the Brahma and Sussex breeds are white except that the tail is black, hackle is black with narrow lacing of white and wing flights are black with white edging on lower web. In the "barred columbian" (B / B or $B / -$, S / S or $S / -$) all areas described as black in columbian are replaced by black and white parallel bars. The "buff" columbian (s^+ / s^+ or $s^+ / -$) also called just "buff" in Brahma breed is the red-buff counterpart of the columbian pattern. All areas described as white in the columbian are replaced by buff.

5e. Laced Color Phases (e^b / e^b , Co / Co , Pg / Pg , Ml / Ml)

"Silver laced" (S / S or $S / -$) males are black with white lacing on the head, hackle and saddle, their back and wing bows are white. In females, the head is silvery gray and the hackle is black with lacing. In both sexes, tail is black, wing flights are black with white edging and all other feathers are white with a narrow lacing of black. The "golden laced" (s^+ / s^+ or $s^+ / -$) color phase is golden bay in all those areas described as white in the silver laced. The "blue golden laced" also called "violette" or "violet laced" and the "blue silver laced" are blue color phase (Bl / bl^+) of the golden and silver laced. All areas described as black are blue. The "buff laced" (Bl / Bl) is homozygous for the blue gene causing a white lace.

5f. Mille Fleur Color Phases (e^b / e^b , Co / Co , mo / mo)

In the "mille fleur" (s^+ / s^+ or $s^+ / -$) pattern the males are golden bay to orange vermillion and the females are golden buff. Each feather is marked with a V-shaped bar of black near the end of the feather and the feather is tipped with a V-shaped white spangle. The "porcelain" (lav / lav , s^+ / s^+ or $s^+ / -$) pattern is the same as the mille fleur except that the red-buff areas are beige and the black areas are slaty blue. The "silver mille fleur" (S / S or $S / -$) is the silver counterpart of the mille fleur with all red-buff areas being white.

5g. Red Color Phase (e^b / e^b , $Co-3 / Co-3$, Mh / Mh , s^+ / s^+ or $s^+ / -$) *

Entire surface an even shade of rich brilliant red.

5h. Double Laced Color Phase (e^b / e^b , Pg / Pg , Ml / Ml)

In the "double laced" pattern of the Barnevelder the head and tail are black and the wing flights are black edged with red-brown. In males the hackle and saddle are black edged and shafted with red-brown. All other feathers are red-brown with black lacing. In females the hackle is black, all other feathers are red-brown laced with black outer and inner lacing.

5i. White Color Phase (e^b / e^b , l / l or c / c)

Entire surface pure white.

PLUMAGE COLOR BASED ON BUTTERCUP GENE (e^{bc})

6. BUTTERCUP (e^{bc} / e^{bc} , Db / Db , s^+ / s^+ or $s^+ / -$)

Also called "golden penciled" in the Frisian breed.

Color of Male. Dorsal surface is orange red and ventral surface reddish bay. Black spangles on cape and on sides below the wings. Tail is black with bay edging or markings.

Color of Female. Plumage is golden buff, marked with parallel rows of elongated black spangles, each spangle extending slightly diagonally across the web. Head and hackle are golden buff with no markings. Tail is black with buff markings on lower web.

6a. Silver Color Phase (e^{bc} / e^{bc} , Db / Db , S / S or $S / -$)

"Silver penciled" as in the Frisian breed is the silver counterpart of the buttercup pattern, No. 6. All the red-buff areas of the buttercup are white.

6b. Barred Color Phases (e^{bc} / e^{bc} , Db / Db , Pg / Pg)

Called "penciled" in the Hamburg breed. The "silver penciled" (S / S or $S / -$) male is white with black tail. Indistinct black barring on sides of body below wings. Wing primaries have black upper webs and secondaries have black barred upper webs. Female the same as No. 5b except black bars are narrower. The "buff penciled" and "golden penciled" (s^+ / s^+ or $s^+ / -$) patterns are the same as the silver penciled except that all white areas are buff or bright bay.

6c. White Color Phase (e^{bc} / e^{bc} , l / l or c / c)

Entire surface pure white.

PLUMAGE COLORS BASED ON RECESSIVE WHEATEN GENE (e^y)

7. DARK BLACK BREASTED RED (e^y / e^y , s^+ / s^+ or $s^+ / -$) *

Color of Male. In all dark wheaten-types, the male pigment distribution is the same as black breasted red male plumage. See distribution under No. 3.

Color of Female. "Dark black breasted red" females of the Aseel, Malay and Shamo breeds have dark brown head, hackle, tail and wings. Hackle striped with black, but no black in primaries or secondaries. Back dark cinnamon brown, body brown and breast cinnamon brown. "Dark black breasted red" female of the Cubalaya breed has reddish chestnut head and hackle, cinnamon back and wings and light cinnamon body and breast. "Brown" Sussex females have head and hackle brown striped with black. Back and wings wheaten brown, flights black, edged with brown and tail black.

7a. Laced Color Phases (e^y / e^y , Co / Co , Pg / Pg , Ml / Ml , Mh / Mh) *

"Blue-laced red" (Bl / bl^+) is rich red with each feather laced with blue. The tail of the male is blue with shafts and extreme center red. The "white-laced red" (l / l^+) is the same as the blue-laced red except that blue is replaced with white.

7b. Dark Double Laced Color Phases (e^y / e^y , Pg / Pg , Ml / Ml , Mh / Mh , s^+ / s^+ or $s^+ / -$) *

The "Dark" Cornish pattern is one in which the head and tail are black, hackle is black with bay or red shafts. Wing flights are black edged with bay. In males the back, saddle and wing bows are black with irregular centers of dark red, all other feathers are black. In females all other feathers are reddish mahogany laced with black outer and inner lacing. The "jubilee" (l / l^+) pattern is the same as the Dark Cornish pattern except that black was replaced with white.

7c. Black Tailed Red Color Phases (e^y / e^y , Co / Co , Mh / Mh , s^+ / s^+ or $s^+ / -$) *

Feathers are intense, deep red to mahogany bay. Tail is black, wing flights are partly black and hackle feathers of females are slightly tipped with black. The "speckled" (*mo/mo*) pattern is the same as the black tailed red except that each feather ends with a white tip, a narrow V-shaped black bar divides the white from the rest of the feather. Tail feathers tipped with white.

- 7d. **Buff Color Phases** (e^y/e^y , *Co-3/Co-3*, *Di/Di*, *cb/cb*, s^+/s^+ or $s^+/-$) *
 Entire surface an even shade of rich golden buff. The "buff laced" also known as "white laced buff" and "chamois" (*Pg/Pg*, *Ml/Ml*, *Bl/Bl*) is the same as buff with each feather laced with creamy white.
- 7e. **White Color Phase** (e^y/e^y , *I/I* or *c/c*)
 Entire surface pure white.

PLUMAGE COLORS FOR WHICH THE E LOCUS GENE IS UNKNOWN

8. QUAIL (*Co/Co*, *Ml/Ml*, s^+/s^+ or $s^+/-$)*

Color of Male. Head, hackle, back, saddle and wing shoulder fronts and bows are black laced with golden bay. Breast is beige laced with golden bay and body is light slate with brownish tint. Tail and wing primaries are black and secondaries are black edged with beige.

Color of Female. Head, hackle, back, body and wing shoulders, fronts and bows are black finely laced with yellow. Breast is beige. Tail is black with brownish tint, outer web is penciled with light brown. Wing primaries are brownish black, and secondaries are black with beige.

- 8a. **Blue Color Phase** (*Bl/bl*⁺, s^+/s^+ or $s^+/-$)
 Same color distribution as the quail pattern, No. 8, except that black is replaced with blue.

9. "LAKENVELDER" COLUMBIAN (*S/S* or *S/-*)

White except that head, hackle, saddle and tail are black. Wing flights are black with outer webs white.

- 9a. **Gold Color Phase** (s^+/s^+ or $s^+/-$)
 All areas described as white in No. 9 are replaced by red.
- 9b. **Red Saddle** (*I/i*⁺, *mo/mo*, s^+/s^+ or $s^+/-$) *
 Same as 9a except, black replaced by white in both sexes. Male's back, wing bows, and coverts are lustrous blood red; breast is reddish brown, tipped with small white spangles. Female's back is salmon red; wing bows, coverts, and breast is salmon red, tipped with small white spangles.

10. WHITE CRESTED BLACK (*S/S* or *S/-*)

Crest is white with narrow black frontal, all other feathers are black.

- 10a. **Blue Color Phase** (*Bl/bl*⁺, *S/S* or *S/-*)
 The "white crested blue" is the same as the white crested black, No. 10, except that the black feathers have been replaced with blue.

11. HALF-MOON SPANGLED (*Db/Db*, *Pg/Pg*, *Ml/Ml*, s^+/s^+ or $s^+/-$) *

Color of Male. Head and wing bows are dark red, hackle and saddle are black laced with dark red, back is red and black. Wing coverts are deep brown ending with a black half-moon-shaped spangle. Wing secondaries are black edged with brown and ending with a black half-moon-shaped spangle. All other feathers are black.

Color of Female. Head and wing fronts are brown, hackle is black laced with golden bay, tail is black. Wing primaries are black edged with brown, secondaries are black half-moon-shaped spangle. All other feathers are rich brown ending with a black half-moon shaped spangle.

VII. CODES AND ADDRESSES OF BREEDERS AND SUPPLIERS

AUSTRIA

1. Hala, Dr. Karel
Institute of General
and Experimental Pathology
University of Innsbruck
Fritz-Pregl-Strasse 3
Innsbruck A-6020
Austria

167, 168, 169, 317,

2. Wick, Dr. Georg
Institute of General
and Experimental Pathology
University of Innsbruck
Fritz-Pregl-Strasse 3
Innsbruck A-6020
Austria

209, 317, 357,

BRAZIL

3. Centola, Dr. Andre Luiz B.
Rua General Osorio 1453
14010 Ribeirao Preto, SP
Brasil

563, 765,

4. Lemos, Nilson
SMLI 7, CONJ 2, CASA 11
Lago Norte
71.500 Brasilia, DF
Brasil

563, 565, 583, 602, 613,
615, 617, 618, 620, 627,
634, 645, 648, 658, 668,
676, 684, 691, 702, 733,
745, 758, 761, 766, 778,
800, 803, 858, 954, 965,
983, 990, 992, 1006, 1014,
1016, 1020, 1021, 1023, 1030,
1094, 1095, 1099, 1102, 1103,
1105, 1108, 1111,

CANADA

ALBERTA

5. Darcel, Dr. C. Le Q.
Animal Disease Research
Institute (W)
Agriculture Canada,
P.O. Box 640
Lethbridge, Alberta
Canada T1J 3Z4

86, 849,

6. Mc Kay, Dr. D.G., Director
Bioscience Animal Services
University of Alberta
Edmonton, Alberta
Canada T6G 2E9

219, 1128,

BRITISH COLUMBIA

7. Cheng, Dr. K.M.
Department of Poultry Science
University of British Columbia
Vancouver, British Columbia
Canada V6T 2A2

235, 261, 262, 263, 264,
265, 266, 267, 268, 269,
270, 271, 272, 273, 274,
275, 276, 277, 351, 469,
478, 479, 480, 481, 482,
483, 492, 496, 497, 498,
499, 500, 501, 502, 503,
504, 1128,

8. Frick, A.C.
Box 32, Site 160, R.R. 1,
Qualicum Beach, British Columbia
Canada V0R 2T0

581, 582, 860, 861, 862,

9. Furman, D.C.
Box 7, Site 3, R.R.1
Lantzville, British Columbia
Canada V0R 2H0

966, 970,

NOVA SCOTIA

10. Crober, Dr. D.C.
Department of Animal Science
Nova Scotia Agricultural College
Truro, Nova Scotia
Canada B2N 5E3

150, 378, 388, 393, 417,
427, 434, 469, 482, 610,
642, 785, 1128,

11. Hoffmann, Edmund
Weston Poultry Ltd.
Canning, Nova Scotia
Canada B0P 1H0

688,

ONTARIO

12. Gowe, Dr. R.S.
Animal Research Institute
Research Branch,
Agriculture Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
Canada K1A 0C6

4, 5, 6, 8, 9,
10, 32, 33, 34, 39,
95, 96, 108, 109, 110,
122, 123, 124, 145, 146,
147, 148, 149, 317, 849,
896,

13. Gray, Dr. D.P.
Animal Diseases Research
Institute
Box 11300 Station H
Nepean, Ontario,
Canada K2H 8P9

111,

14. Reinhart, Dr. B.S.
Department of Agriculture and
Poultry Science
University of Guelph
Guelph, Ontario
Canada N1G 2W1

388, 617, 765, 785, 836,
853, 896, 965, 978, 981,
1014, 1078,

15. Hogan, Dr. J.A.
Dept. of Psychology
University of Toronto
Toronto, Ontario
Canada M5S 1A1
- 790,
16. Cosmos, Dr. Ethel
1200 Main St. W.
Hamilton, Ontario
Canada L8N 3Z5
- 204, 360,
17. Hamilton, G.W.
R.R. 3
Paris, Ontario
Canada N3L 3E3
- 867, 965, 966, 970, 972,
1029, 1055, 1078, 1079,

QUEBEC

18. Lague, Dr. Paul C.
Department of Animal Science
P.O. Box 228
Macdonald College
Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec
Canada H9X 1C0
- 71, 195, 196, 388,
19. Desmarais, Dr. Maurice
Deschambault Ag. Research
Station
Deschambault, Co. Portneuf
Quebec
Canada G0A 1S0
- 139, 140, 141, 142, 226,
227, 228, 287, 290, 291,
478, 1128, 1147,

SASKATCHEWAN

20. Crawford, Dr. Roy D.
Department of Animal and
Poultry Science
University of Saskatchewan
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
Canada S7N 0W0
- 72, 204, 205, 292, 296,
345, 347, 360, 369, 370,
377, 378, 393, 417, 418,
420, 425, 427, 434, 517,
521, 737, 769, 788, 836,
849, 896, 965, 1014, 1078,
1112, 1138,

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

21. Plachy, Dr. Jiri
Czechoslovakia Academy of

Sciences
Institute of Molecular Genetics
Flemingovo nam. 2
166 37 Praha 6
Czechoslovakia

167, 168, 169, 170, 171,
172, 173, 174, 175, 176,
177, 316, 317,

DENMARK

22. Sorensen, Dr. Poul
National Institute of
Animal Science
Research Centre FOULUM
DK - 8833 Orum Sonderlyng
Denmark
- 7, 138, 158, 159, 165,
317,

FINLAND

23. Majjala, Dr. Kale
Department of Animal
Breeding and Genetics
University of Helsinki
Helsinki,
Finland
- 7,

FRANCE

24. Merat, Dr. P.
Laboratoire de Genetique
Factorielle, C.N.R.Z.
78350 Jouy-en-Josas
France
- 59, 60, 61, 64, 65,
66, 213, 214, 299, 328,
329, 330, 331, 332, 333,
334, 335, 337, 338, 339,
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25. Perramon, Dr. A.
Laboratoire de Genetique
Factorielle, C.N.R.Z.
78350 Jouy-en-Josas
France

239, 282, 482, 489, 494,
495,

26. Petitjean, Dr. M.J.
Station Experimentale d'Aviculture
du Magneraud
B.P. 52
17700 Surgeres
France

70, 143, 144, 378, 388,

27. Ricard, Dr. F.H.
Station de Recherches Avicoles
INRA, Nouzilly
37380 Monnaie
France

70, 143, 144, 151, 152,
378, 388,

28. Leclercq, Dr. B.
Station de Recherches Avicoles
INRA, Nouzilly
37380 Monnaie
France

156, 157,

GERMANY (FEDERAL REPUBLIC)

29. Hartmann, Dr. Werner
Institut fur Kleintierzucht (BFAL)
Doernbergstr. 25-27
D-3100 Celle
Federal Republic
Germany

115, 116, 117, 119, 388,

30. Horst, Dr. P.
Institute for Animal Production
Technical University of Berlin
Lentzeallee 75
D-1000 Berlin 33
Federal Republic
Germany

120, 121, 388, 417,

31. Petersen, Dr. J.
Institut fur Tierzuchtwissenschaft
Universitat Bonn
Abt. Kleintierzucht
Endenicher Allee 15
5300 Bonn 1
Federal Republic
Germany

280,

HUNGARY

32. Horn, Dr. Peter
Agricultural College Kaposvar
Pig and Small Animal Production
Institute
Kaposvar, Hungary 7400
767, 768, 769, 1085, 1086,

JAPAN

33. Tomita, Prof. Dr. Takeshi
Laboratory of Animal Genetics
School of Agriculture
Nagoya University
Chikusa-Ku, Nagoya
Japan 464

43, 44, 45, 46, 47,
69, 299, 317, 318, 336,
337, 341, 342, 343, 382,

34. Mizutani, Dr. Makoto
Nippon Institute for Biological
Science
Kobuchizawa, Yamanashi 409-16
Japan

25, 26, 27, 28, 29,
30, 31, 48, 67, 68,
112, 113, 201, 202, 203,
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244, 245, 246, 247, 248,
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303, 304, 305, 306, 307,
308, 309, 317, 319, 360,
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474, 477, 481, 482, 483,
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35. Wakasugi, Dr. Noboru
Laboratory of Animal Genetics
School of Agriculture
Nagoya University
Chikusa-Ku, Nagoya
Japan 464

223, 254, 255, 256, 257,
258, 259, 260, 475, 476,
481, 484, 485, 486, 487,
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NETHERLANDS

36. Kuit, Jr. A.R.
Spelderholt Centre for Poultry
Research and Extension

Spelderholt 9
7361 DA Beekbergen
The Netherlands

563, 738, 898,

37. Leenstra, Jr. F.R.
Spelderholt Centre for Poultry
Research and Extension
Spelderholt 9
7361 DA Beekbergen
The Netherlands

73, 154, 155,

NORWAY

38. Kolstad, Dr. Nils
Department of Poultry
and Fur Animal Science
Agricultural University
of Norway
As, Norway

7,

POLAND

39. Szkoła Główna Gospodarstwa
Wiejskiego
Akademia Rolnicza W Warszawie
Wydział Zootechniczny
Instytut Hodowli Zwierząt i
Technologii Produkcji Zwierzecei
Zakład Hodowli Drobiu
ul. Przejazd 4
05-840 Brwinow
Poland

160, 236,

40. Zieba, Dr. Jozef
Institute of Biological Basis
of Animal Production
Faculty of Zootechnics
Agricultural Academy in Lublin
ul. Akademicka 13, 20-934 Lublin
Poland

217, 1009,

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

41. Joubert, Dr. J.J.
Animal & Dairy Science Research

Institute
Private BAG X2
Irene 1675
Republic of South Africa

1, 534, 535, 538, 539,
558, 565, 573, 574, 575,
576, 577, 578, 579, 580,
595, 602, 615, 617, 650,
689, 690, 734, 752, 753,
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1021, 1026, 1030, 1031, 1059,
1078, 1079, 1080, 1081, 1082,
1104, 1105, 1107, 1109, 1112,
1113, 1127, 1138, 1148, 1149,

SPAIN

42. Francesch, Dr. Amadeo &
Jorda, Dr. Antonio
Centre Agropecuari "Mas Bove"
Unitat d'Avicultura (Poultry Dept.)
P.O. Box 415, REUS (Tarragona)
Spain

634, 636, 637,

43. Orozco, Dr. Fernando
Instituto Nacional De Investi-
gaciones Agrarias
Department De Genetica
CTRA-La Coruna, KM.7
Madrid 28040
Spain

118, 538, 540, 541, 542,
634, 635, 723, 724, 725,
726, 849, 866, 958, 1062,
1063,

44. Royo, Edmundo
Diputacion de Barcelona
Fina Marimon
Caldes de Montbui
Barcelona
Spain

634,

SWEDEN

45. **Wilhelmson, Dr. Martin**
Dept. of Animal Breeding and
Genetics
Swedish University of Agricultural
Science
S-750 07 Uppsala
Sweden

7, 132, 133, 134, 135,
136, 137, 161, 162, 163,
164,

SWITZERLAND

46. **Hagger, Dr.**
Institut of Animal Science
Swiss Federal Institute of
Technology
ETH-Zentrum
CH-8092 Zurich,
Switzerland

37, 38, 317,

UNITED KINGDOM

ENGLAND

47. **Department of Avian Medicine**
University of Liverpool
Field Station
Leahurst, Neston,
Wirral, England

105, 238, 295, 469, 849,
1148,

48. **Burnstead, Dr. N.**
Houghton Poultry Research
Station, St. Ives,
Cambridgeshire, PE17 2DA
England

87, 88, 89, 90, 91,
92, 93, 106, 107, 166,
237, 310, 313, 314, 315,
317, 836, 849, 1014, 1078,

49. **Appleby, Mrs. M.E.**
22 Eimlich Lane
Barton-U-Needwood
Staffs
England

572, 693, 728, 729, 730,
731, 732, 733, 734, 735,
736, 765, 785, 795, 805,

806, 898, 1025, 1072,

50. **Bethune, Marilyn G.**
3 Long Houses
Brightling, Robertsbridge
East Sussex TN32 5HT
England

719, 898, 969,

51. **Billson, Richard J.**
Alexandra Cottage
8 St. Thomas's Rd.
Great Glenn
Leicestershire LE8 0EG
England

545, 551, 552, 554, 560,
583, 584, 586, 587, 589,
590, 591, 592, 594, 596,
597, 600, 603, 604, 606,
627, 628, 713, 715, 718,
722, 808, 809, 810, 811,
885, 949, 1060, 1071, 1072,
1073, 1074, 1116, 1117, 1119,
1123, 1124, 1125,

52. **Bonnett, D.E.**
Longcroft Farm
Dowsett Lane, Ramsden Heath
Billericay, Essex
England

633, 817, 822, 829, 837,
847, 848, 850, 1090, 1091,

53. **Carefoot, Dr. W.C.**
Cliveden, Sandybank
Chipping, Preston PR3 2GA
England

951, 965, 966, 1079, 1105,
1107, 1111,

54. **Case, Mrs. M.F.**
Long Ash Cottage
Milton Abbas, Blandford
Dorset DT11 0BX
England

538, 553, 557, 583, 585,
588, 590, 593, 613, 615,
617, 762, 796, 864, 865,
866, 1059, 1072, 1088, 1109,

55. **Clarke, Mrs. S.E.**
Shamblehurst Fruit Farm
Hedge End
Southampton, Hampshire
England

617, 707, 898, 1078, 1091,

56. **Colthorpe, Morris**
Five Acres,
Paintmoor Lane,
Chard, Somerset,
England

733, 754, 770, 771, 772,
946, 1091,

57. **Cuthbertson, A.M.**
Capplerigg Farm
New Hutton
Kendal, Cumbria
England

898,

58. **Fidler, J.C.**
22 Carleton Road
Higher Poynton, N. Stockport
Cheshire SK12 1TL
England

875, 882, 901, 909, 911,
915, 916, 920, 921, 927,
941,

59. **French, J.A.**
Bleak Hill Farm
Windle, Nr. St. Helens
Merseyside
England

850, 954, 970, 1015, 1112,
1113,

60. **Gradidge, J.**
The Paddock, Nutburn Rd.
N. Baddesley, Southampton
England

543, 581, 679, 707, 733,
860, 969, 1014, 1031, 1058,
1078, 1104, 1108,

61. **Harris, L.E.**
5 Cote Lane, Hayfield
Via. Stockport, SK12 5HZ
England

704, 733, 734, 898, 1091,

62. **Holdsworth, G. & S.**
27 Clover Hill Villas
Halifax
West Yorkshire HX1 2YH
England

590, 591, 592, 602, 603,
604, 606, 1089,

63. **Kitchen, P.J.**
Heathcote Grange
Heathcote
Hartington, Nr. Buxton
Derbyshire SK17 0AY
England

816, 821, 849, 872, 875,
879, 1011, 1014, 1015, 1094,
1100, 1104, 1108,

64. **Mayhew, C. & V.**
36 Grove Road
Sonning Common
Reading, Berkshire
England

602, 603, 604,

65. Miles, Leslie, C. W.
7 York Terrace
Brigadier Hill, Enfield,
Middlesex EN2 0NN
England
898,
66. Neale, Gary
97 Gordon Hill
Enfield
Middlesex EN2 0NN
England
829, 898,
67. Penny, Tony
Apple Orchard
Collinswell, Newton Abbot,
Devon TQ12 4SL
England
954, 1059, 1072,
68. Plain, Charles L.
16 Chestnut Avenue,
Oulton Broad,
Lowestoft, Suffolk
England
898,
69. Rains, P.
Oaktree House
1 Green Lane
Weston-Underwood
Derbys DE6 4PK
England
898, 1011, 1025, 1031,
70. Rich, J. E.
Higher Alsia Farm
St. Buryan, Penzance
Cornwall TR19 6HG
England
570, 741, 854, 855, 879,
901, 903, 909, 911, 912,
915, 920, 921, 923, 929,
930, 933, 936, 938, 939,
941, 944, 1054, 1072, 1078,
1092,
71. Roberts, Michael
The Domestic Fowl Trust
Honeybourne Pastures
Honeybourne, Evesham,
Worcestershire WR11 5QJ
England
534, 538, 543, 556, 581,
583, 590, 607, 615, 617,
627, 650, 658, 663, 666,
667, 668, 669, 671, 685,
693, 702, 704, 705, 707,
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805, 807, 824, 834, 860,
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1029, 1030, 1031, 1039, 1043,
1050, 1057, 1063, 1076, 1077,
1078, 1082, 1091, 1092, 1094,
72. Ross, Alexander & Josephine
"Hawthorns", Long Thurlow
Badwell-Ash
Bury St. Edmund
Suffolk
England
898,
73. Rowley, R.A.
98 Sutton Road
Kirkby-In-Ashfield
Notts
England
574, 950, 951, 953, 1096,
1097, 1101,
74. Sheppy, A.J.
The Homestead, High St.
Congresbury, Bristol
England
608, 609, 610, 611, 617,
619, 624, 625, 626, 744,
746, 747, 800, 801, 805,
878, 894, 898, 1013, 1071,
1115, 1116, 1118, 1122, 1123,
75. Shortland, John
"Wendover"
The Crescent
Coundon
Bishop Auckland
Co. Durham
England
945, 1107,
76. Twidille, R.
16 Wallingfen Lane
Newport, Brough,
North Slumberside HU15 2RF
England
850, 898, 965, 1079, 1083,
1113,
77. Wetters, Andrew F.
Gibb Hey Cottage
New Mills, Stockport
England
805, 807, 875, 877, 879,
880, 881, 882, 883, 920,
925, 933, 954, 1011, 1014,
1079, 1138,
78. Davies, Alan J.
Glennydd, Solva
Haverfordwest
Pembrokeshire, Dyfed
Wales
602, 603, 604, 658, 707,
770, 772, 836, 1062,
79. Davies, Arwel
4 Woodville St.
Pontarddulais
Swansea SA4 1SH
Wales
861, 872, 875, 930, 1107,
80. Little, D.W.H.
Brithdir Farm
Gwernogle
Carmarthenshire SA32 7SB
Wales
534, 535, 536, 537, 707,
849, 938, 950, 951, 1078,
1079, 1112,
81. Tucker, Paul
"The Beech", 2 Beech Road
Penclawdd, Swansea
West Glamorgan
South Wales
849, 850, 903, 917, 924,
941, 1014, 1015, 1057, 1079,
1113,
- SCOTLAND**
82. Bulfield, Dr. Grahame
A.F.R.C. Poultry Research Centre
Roslin
Midlothian EH25 9PS
Scotland
40, 41, 42, 87, 93,
352, 354, 415, 1014,

UNITED STATES

ARIZONA

83. Braun, Dr. Eldon
Department of Physiology
School of Medicine
University of Arizona
Tucson, Arizona 85721
355,
84. Bender, James M.
7642 West Carole Lane
Glendale, Arizona 85303
684, 685, 690, 1030, 1031,
85. Hauser, Edward L.
8058 West Lincoln
Peoria, Arizona 85345
793, 849, 988, 989, 1015,
1113,

WALES

78. Davies, Alan J.
Glennydd, Solva
Haverfordwest
Pembrokeshire, Dyfed
Wales

86. Holgerson, Glen M.
RFD 1, Box 742
Webster Road
Thatcher, Arizona 85552

866, 965, 978, 1014,

87. Lords Bird Farm
P.O. Box 1391
Black Canyon Stage
Phoenix, Arizona 85029

602, 650, 658, 677, 739,
741, 749, 892, 1014, 1136,
1138, 1147,

88. Madia, Drs. Leah & Dan (D.V.M.)
7505 E. Palo Verde Dr.
Scottsdale, Arizona 85253

614, 954,

ARKANSAS

89. Gyles, Dr. Roy
Poultry Science Department
University of Arkansas
Fayetteville, Arkansas 72701

102, 103, 849, 1035,

90. Tunstill, John
Rt. 13, Box 225
Fayetteville, Arkansas 72701

650, 653, 658, 677, 685,
800, 872, 920, 965, 1014,
1020, 1021, 1023, 1070,

CALIFORNIA

91. Abplanalp, Dr. Hans J.
Department of Avian Sciences
University of California
Davis, California 95616

11, 12, 13, 14, 15,
16, 17, 18, 19, 225,
126, 178, 179, 180, 181,
182, 183, 184, 185, 186,
187, 188, 189, 190, 191,
192, 220, 293, 310, 311,
312, 316, 317, 318, 320,
324, 326, 360, 573, 793,
849, 896, 1128,

92. Fuqua, C. Lester
Department of Avian Sciences
University of California
Davis, California 95616

197, 198, 199, 200, 360,

93. Beitel, R.P.
7876 Dufferin Ave.
Riverside, California 92504

534, 830, 833, 849, 851,
978, 1112,

94. Catlin, Bruce
2140 Laverna Ave.
Los Angeles, California 90041

590, 920, 1030,

95. Horney, Gaillard
21934 S. Henry Rd.
Escalon, California 95320

543, 602, 677, 685, 692,
701, 734, 897, 899, 919,
932, 938, 966, 976, 998,
1015, 1069, 1109,

96. Lucher, Cheryl
609 Webster St.
West Sacramento,
California 95691

757, 850, 903, 933, 1030,

97. Ramsey, W.H.
5312 Lorelei
Lakewood, California 90712

861,

98. Robbins, Michael
6509 Mallard St.
San Diego, California 92114

563, 573, 579, 785, 788,
896, 980,

99. Smart, George
2129 North 11th Ave.
Hanford, California 93230

589, 613, 794, 826, 841,
842, 1035,

100. Stanfield, Sharon
13815 Savage Way
Poway, California 92064

793,

101. Warnken, Sandra
6715 Binghamton Rd.
Dixon, California 95620

684,

COLORADO

102. Moreng, Dr. Robert E.
Animal Sciences Department
Colorado State University
Fort Collins, Colorado 80523

832,

103. Dasbach, Audrey
Rt #1, Box 114A
Bennett, Colorado 80102

1144,

104. Lower, William C.
4816 East County Rd. 30

Fort Collins, Colorado 80525
832,

CONNECTICUT

105. Pierro, Dr. Louis
Animal Genetics Department
Box U-39, Room 9
3636 Horsebarn Road Extension
University of Connecticut
Storrs, Connecticut 06268

360, 367, 368, 372, 373,
374, 375, 376, 382, 384,
385, 420,

106. Somes, Dr. Ralph G., Jr.
Department of Nutritional
Sciences
Box U-17, Room 214
3624 Horsebarn Road Extension
University of Connecticut
Storrs, Connecticut 06268

278, 378, 384, 401, 447,
849, 896, 965, 978, 1014,
1128,

107. Dickerson, Bill
47 Halls Hill Road
Colchester, Connecticut 06415

690, 803, 854, 1063, 1064,

108. Herrmann, Charles
610 Center Street
Manchester, Connecticut 06040

689, 849, 850, 965, 1030,
1031, 1058, 1084,

109. Lightfoot, John B.
Kennoway Farm
Woodbury, Connecticut 06798

658, 659, 837, 1015,

110. Spafas, Inc.
RFD 6
Norwich, Connecticut 06360

104,

DELAWARE

111. Sammelwitz, Dr. Paul H.
Department of Animal Science
040 Agricultural Hall
University of Delaware
Newark, Delaware 19711

362,

112. Wasylkowski, Mike
915 Dover-Kenton Rd.
Dover, Delaware 19901

702, 966, 980, 1112,

- FLORIDA**
113. Diaz, Humberto Lamas
721 S.W. 65 Ave.
Miami, Florida 33144
571, 902, 1035, 1065,
- GEORGIA**
114. Marks, Dr. Henry
Southern Regional Poultry
Breeding Project
107 Livestock-Poultry Building
University of Georgia
Athens, Georgia 30602
2, 3, 218, 224, 225,
469, 1128,
115. Harris, W.E., Secretary
National Jersey Giant Club
P.O. Box 683
Milledgeville, Georgia 31061
761, 785, 788, 892,
116. Moore, L.L.
51 Sessler Dr.
Rome, Georgia 30161
796, 798,
117. O'Stephenson, J.H.
Dunmovin' Farm
P.O. Box 22
Norwood, Georgia 30821
563, 650, 659, 677, 793,
118. Parrish Farms Ltd.
Rt. 9, Box 159
Statesboro, Georgia 30458
230, 231, 1128,
119. Stokes, Gerald G.
Rt. 3
Americus, Georgia 31709
968,
- ILLINOIS**
120. Mitchell, Carl
8029 Huber Rd.
Belvidere, Illinois 61008
854, 903, 1021,
121. Nash, Marion R.
925 N. 7th St.
P.O. Box 102
Murphysboro, Illinois 62966
799,
- INDIANA**
122. Benson, Sandra
- Box 56
Thayer, Indiana 46381
566, 567, 568, 614, 902,
907, 1066, 1067,
- IOWA**
123. Lamont, Dr. Susan J.
Department of Animal Science
Iowa State University
Ames, Iowa 50011
20, 21, 22, 62, 114,
193, 194, 317, 318, 737,
1061, 1062,
124. Allen, John A.
4830 Forest Grove
Bettendorf, Iowa 52722
704, 706, 707, 709, 710,
850, 1109,
125. Cunningham, Allen
Rt. 1, Box 201
Douds, Iowa 52551
615, 617, 652, 672, 689,
800, 859, 1016,
126. Wheeler, Arch
Rt. 1, Box 81
Dallas Center, Iowa 50063
650, 653, 684, 685, 689,
690, 691, 692, 783, 945,
1063, 1114,
127. Murray McMurray Hatchery
Webster City, Iowa 50595
534, 538, 563, 573, 590,
602, 613, 614, 615, 616,
617, 618, 627, 630, 645,
647, 648, 652, 653, 658,
659, 667, 668, 669, 671,
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693, 702, 707, 733, 737,
757, 761, 765, 778, 785,
788, 796, 800, 803, 830,
833, 843, 846, 849, 866,
869, 892, 896, 903, 936,
954, 956, 965, 969, 971,
973, 975, 978, 985, 992,
995, 1004, 1006, 1011, 1014,
1030, 1031, 1040, 1058, 1063,
1071, 1082, 1102, 1104, 1108,
1110, 1112, 1126,
- KANSAS**
128. Blaine, Johnnie L.
535 East "D"
Hutchinson, Kansas 67501
1096, 1097, 1105, 1109,
129. Brazelton, Ralph J.
RT 1, Box 17
- Axtell, Kansas 66403
950, 952, 954, 955, 956,
130. Kendall, Howard
Box 168
Mullinville, Kansas 67109
1014, 1015, 1016, 1017,
131. Miller's Jersey Giant Farm
Bern, Kansas 66408
785, 788,
- LOUISIANA**
132. Sauterlee, Dr. Daniel
Poultry Science Department
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803
212, 283,
- MAINE**
133. Bodwell, Russell N.
Rt. 2, Box 3040
Litchfield, Maine 04350
700,
134. Bull, Robert & Carol
Santa Claus Lake
Temple, Maine 04984
691, 892, 969, 1002, 1006,
1071, 1137, 1144,
135. Libby, Edwin S.
RFD 2, Box 66
Bowdoinham, Maine 04008
852,
136. Marvin, George C.
Box 45
Sedgwick, Maine 04676
785, 788,
137. Nelsen, Erik R.
668 Main St.
Rockland, Maine 04841
761, 965, 1006,
138. Pagliarul, Daniel F.
Pags Acres, Box 180
Dixmont, Maine 04932
1014,
- MARYLAND**
139. Ennis, Norman
Rt. 1, Box 186-B
Pocomore City, Maryland 21851
849, 896, 897, 967, 973,
976,

140. Gladhill, William N.
3728 Petersville R
Knoxville, Maryland 21758
650, 677, 690, 754, 757,
762, 831, 837, 901, 903,
904, 911, 915, 922, 941,
944, 960, 980, 1021, 1044,
141. St. Amour, Leo R.
2017 Castleton Road
Darlington, Maryland 21034
613, 615, 617, 647, 648,
650, 652, 653, 658, 667,
673, 674, 676, 677, 733,
785, 787, 788, 800, 802,
803, 872, 1113,
142. Truslow Farms, Inc.
Rt. 4, Box 129
Chestertown, Maryland 21620
1128,
143. Wabeck, Charles J.
Nutters Cross Rd.
Rt. #7, Box 416E
Salisbury, Maryland 21801
690, 873, 876, 978, 980,
1113,
- MASSACHUSETTS**
144. Smyth, Dr. J. Robert
Poultry Research Center
University of Massachusetts
Amherst, Massachusetts 01002
52, 53, 54, 55, 56,
57, 58, 210, 344, 346,
353, 358, 383, 386, 393,
410, 417, 423, 426, 429,
430, 434, 436, 439, 440,
441, 443, 446, 457, 445,
448, 451, 452, 453, 455,
459, 462, 509,
145. Hardy & Son, Inc.
Essex, Massachusetts 01929
965, 979, 1014, 1018,
146. Jeffrey, Fred P.
97 Pine St.
North Amherst, Massachusetts
01059
901, 904, 905, 906, 914,
931, 934, 941,
147. Lemire, Charles M.
89 Elmwood Rd.
Winchendon, Massachusetts
01475
866, 868, 869, 870,
148. McGee, Francis W.O., D.V.M.
Boston Post Road
Marlboro, Massachusetts 01752
615, 617, 648, 652, 658,
668, 672, 676, 684, 689,
691, 733, 902, 1108, 1112,
149. Murphy, Robert
136 Fiske St.
Holliston, Massachusetts 01746
909, 939, 975, 976, 977,
150. Stevens, Jadene Felina
12 Olde Homestead Way
East Harwich, Massachusetts
02645
590, 602,
151. White, Jeanne
Schoolhouse Road
Phillipston, Massachusetts 01344
602, 933, 1055, 1056,
- MICHIGAN**
152. Motta, Dr. John V.
USDA, ARS
Regional Poultry Research Lab.
3606 E. Mt. Hope Rd.
East Lansing, Michigan 48823
74, 75, 76, 77, 78,
79, 80, 81, 82, 83,
84, 85, 97, 98, 316,
317, 318, 319, 321, 322,
324, 325, 326, 327, 365,
153. Haggerty, D.
Route 3, Box 226
Charlevoix, Michigan 49720
860,
154. Schwab, William A.
RR 2, Box 490
Buchanon, Michigan 49107
1110,
155. Simpson, Ross
RR #2
Hopkins, Michigan 49328
527, 544, 605, 650, 651,
680, 693, 695, 774, 775,
800, 816, 854, 884, 885,
900, 1027, 1031, 1037, 1072,
1074, 1075, 1120, 1124, 1135,
156. Town Line Poultry Farm
Zeeland, Michigan 49464
965, 978, 1138,
- MINNESOTA**
157. Shoffner, Dr. R.N.
Animal Science Department
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
23, 24, 49, 378, 381,
382, 383, 395, 393, 394,
158. Coulter, Robert J.
Route 2, Box 151
Owatonna, Minnesota 55060
618, 648, 650, 658, 685,
830, 831, 836, 837, 838,
954, 965, 966, 1007, 1108,
1109,
159. Heitzeg, Charles
Rt. 1
Kiester, Minnesota 56051
1119, 1127,
160. Hoacoar, F.L.
Lodel Game Farm
Akeley, Minnesota 56433
1128, 1136, 1151,
161. Kellner, Lawrence
RD 1, Box 482
Stewartville, Minnesota 55976
696, 753, 754, 763, 816,
836, 843, 888, 1020, 1056,
162. McLean, Robert
Box 225
Oronoco, Minnesota 55960
778, 779, 781, 1094, 1113,
163. Pofahl, George
R.R. 1 Box 252
Medford, Minnesota 55049
754, 755, 756, 757, 758,
760, 761, 763,
164. Stromberg's Pets Unlimited
50 Lakes Route
Pine River, Minnesota 56474
534, 535, 538, 543, 563,
564, 565, 573, 579, 581,
590, 602, 604, 613, 615,
616, 617, 627, 629, 630,
632, 645, 648, 650, 658,
659, 667, 668, 669, 676,
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709, 733, 753, 757, 761,
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801, 803, 804, 836, 837,
838, 846, 849, 850, 855,
866, 867, 869, 872, 892,
896, 903, 936, 948, 954,
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985, 988, 995, 1002, 1006,
1007, 1011, 1014, 1015, 1021,
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1103, 1106, 1107, 1108, 1109,
1110, 1112, 1126, 1128, 1135,
1136, 1137, 1142, 1144, 1146,
1148, 1151,

165. Subra, Robert
Rt. 3, Box 96
Austin, Minnesota 55912
563, 564, 590, 1007, 1008,
1042, 1056,
166. Urch, David
Rt. 1, Box 48
Owatonna, Minnesota 55060
652, 672, 677, 702, 758,
761, 762, 799, 1071,
167. Urch, Duane
Rt. 1, Box 48
Owatonna, Minnesota 55060
529, 563, 613, 614, 615,
616, 617, 618, 622, 623,
630, 632, 658, 667, 668,
676, 692, 693, 696, 702,
707, 733, 734, 765, 784,
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804, 850, 852, 854, 892,
902, 935, 937, 938, 976,
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997, 1000, 1002, 1003, 1006,
1040, 1056, 1063, 1072, 1093,
1098, 1104, 1110, 1134, 1136,
1137, 1142, 1144,
- MISSISSIPPI**
168. VonKampen, Mary
Rt. 1, Box 370
Long Beach, Mississippi 39560
531, 563, 1030, 1031,
- MISSOURI**
169. Colonial Poultry Farms, Inc.
P.O. Box 89
Pleasant Hill, Missouri 64080
573, 700, 896, 965, 978,
1014,
170. May, Clifford
P.O. Box 246
Novinger, Missouri 63559
404, 533,
171. Ray, Fred A.
Rt. 2, Box 95
Sheridan, Missouri 64486
1136, 1144,
172. Ross, Jay L.
Powersville, Missouri 64672
534, 613, 614, 615, 616,
617, 618, 627, 645, 647,
650, 653, 659, 664, 667,
669, 671, 677, 681, 702,
684, 689, 691, 733, 754,
761, 796, 849, 850, 888,
890, 892, 893, 896, 965,
969, 978, 980, 990, 995,
1000, 1014, 1040, 1042, 1043,
1045, 1050, 1058, 1072, 1112,
1136,
173. Wunderlich, John
3512 Maywood Ave.
St. Louis, Missouri 63121
528, 529, 685, 913, 941,
942, 1030, 1031,
174. Zillich, Fred J.
Rt. 1
Mercer, Missouri 64661
538, 816, 830, 836, 851,
866, 969, 978, 1063, 1106,
1108, 1110,
- MONTANA**
175. Frank, Jeannette
P.O. Box 824
Great Falls, Montana 59403
529, 530, 590, 602, 650,
671, 677, 693, 713, 715,
717, 718, 720, 765, 778,
903, 923, 936, 1014, 1021,
1052, 1053, 1056, 1082,
176. Richter, June H.
P.O. Box 130
Ulm, Montana 59485
602, 650, 651, 653, 654,
659, 660, 674, 675, 677,
678, 776, 903, 909, 920,
927, 939, 1056,
- NEBRASKA**
177. Field, Wilson E., III
Rt. 1, Box 233
Tecumseh, Nebraska 68450
681, 682, 691, 692, 788,
178. Hotovy Turkey Farm
Dwight, Nebraska 68635
614, 1135, 1136, 1138, 1140,
1141, 1142, 1144, 1145,
179. Kups, Terry L.
10015 Kansas Place
Omaha, Nebraska 68134
648, 650, 676,
- NEW HAMPSHIRE**
180. Leith, Robert & Marjorie
Rosemont Farm
Rt. 3, Box 422
Epping, New Hampshire 03042
563, 650, 658, 659, 920,
999, 1050, 1058, 1083, 1109,
181. Shepard, Norm & Pat
220-A Old Ashburnham Rd.
Rindge, New Hampshire 03461
908, 910, 932, 937,
182. Sturgeon, Walter B.
R.F.D. 1, James Farm
Durham, New Hampshire 03824
689, 761, 1144,
- NEW JERSEY**
183. Ellmers, Chris & Steve
C & S Fancy Poultry
RFD 3, Box 4091
Williamstown, New Jersey 08094
650, 653, 674, 708, 971,
972,
184. Kuhl, Paul R.
Kuhl Corporation
Kuhl Road
Flemington, New Jersey 08822
596, 598, 599, 601, 603,
604, 606, 618, 680, 682,
683, 684, 686, 687, 690,
701, 713, 715, 815, 840,
988, 1008, 1018, 1021, 1023,
185. Schmudde, Horst W.
209 Highway 34 North
Colts Neck, New Jersey 07722
565, 569, 570, 696, 698,
854, 855, 856, 857, 949,
1032, 1033, 1034, 1035, 1087,
1121,
186. Schmudde, Torsten, J.
209 Highway 34 North
Colts Neck, New Jersey 07722
734,
- NEW MEXICO**
187. Roberson, Dr. Robert
Department of Animal and
Range Sciences
Box 31
New Mexico State University
Las Cruces, New Mexico 88003
849,
- NEW YORK**
188. Austic, Dr. Richard E.
Department of Poultry and
Avian Sciences
Rice Hall
Cornell University
Ithaca, New York 14853
206, 207, 359, 388,
189. Bloom, Dr. Stephen E.
Department of Poultry and
Avian Sciences
Rice Hall
Cornell University
Ithaca, New York 14853
506,

190. Dietert, Dr. Rodney R.
Department of Poultry and
Avian Sciences
Rice Hall
Cornell University
Ithaca, New York 14853
94, 208, 357, 387, 1128,
191. Marsh, Dr. James A.
Department of Poultry and
Avian Sciences
Rice Hall
Cornell University
Ithaca, New York 14853
387, 388,
192. Schat, Dr. K.A.
Department of Avian and
Aquatic Animal Medicine
Rice Hall
Cornell University
Ithaca, New York 14853
99, 100, 101, 178, 317,
318,
193. Bolton, Earl H.
116 Tuttle Hill Rd.
Cander, New York 13743
602, 613, 615, 617, 691,
702, 733, 778, 780, 796,
888, 965, 1030, 1031,
194. Bowles, Kenneth E.
56 Maple Street
Canisteo, New York 14823
897, 1015,
195. Davis, Carl L.
Rt. 2, Box 205
Tompkins Rd.
Jamestown, New York 14701
602, 740, 743, 748, 777,
778, 803, 902, 1006, 1021,
196. Hakes, Jay T.
1486 Eagle Rd.
Arcade, New York 14009
563, 652, 676, 1008,
197. Howes, Ted
Clatter Hall
Spencertown, New York 12165
618, 837, 972, 1007, 1008,
198. Lord, Jerry A.
Rt. 1, Box 188
Cleveland, New York 13042
733, 735,
199. Meyer, Linda M.
Eagle Valley Rd.
Sloatsburg, New York 10974
- 837,
200. Sagendorph, Roland
Box 35
Mellenville, New York 12544
563, 684, 954, 965, 978,
1006, 1068, 1104,
201. Toro, Louis
Old Monticello Road
Liberty, New York 12754
658, 792, 863, 1071,
202. Van Wormer, Earl, III
Star Route, Box 63
Central Bridge, New York 12035
650, 658, 659, 677, 692,
800, 819, 824, 825, 830,
843, 849, 869, 954, 955,
965, 969, 970, 980, 1014,
1015, 1021, 1082, 1083, 1094,
1098, 1099, 1113, 1137, 1148,
- NORTH CAROLINA**
203. Christensen, Dr. Vern L.
Department of Poultry Science
Box 7608
North Carolina State University
Raleigh, North Carolina 27695
293, 1134, 1136, 1137, 1139,
1145,
204. Barber, Lowell
20 Brookside Dr.
Hendersonville, North Carolina
28739
711, 765, 854, 947, 949,
1014, 1069, 1091,
205. Stanislaw, Charles
Box 7621
North Carolina State Univ.
Raleigh, North Carolina 27695
797,
206. Williams, Ronald L.
Rt. 7, Box 255
Moorcsville, North Carolina
28115
546, 550, 555, 559,
- OHIO**
207. Fechheimer, Dr. N.S.
Ohio State University
2027 Coffey Rd.
Columbus, Ohio 43210
50, 51,
208. Nestor, Dr. Karl E.
Poultry Science Department
Ohio Agricultural Research and
Development Center
Wooster, Ohio 44691
221, 229, 281, 284, 285,
286, 288, 289, 294, 1128,
209. Burnett, Jim
6940 Columbia Road
Olmsted Falls, Ohio 44138
563, 610, 793, 1040, 1045,
1055, 1144, 1151,
210. Dwyer's Poultry Farm
3191 Old Oxford Rd.
Hamilton, Ohio 45013
534, 563, 615, 617, 618,
648, 650, 658, 676, 677,
685, 778, 800, 836, 838,
843, 849, 851, 879, 920,
936, 938, 954, 965, 966,
987, 1006, 1014, 1015, 1021,
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211. Fredrick, Mark
6805 Flowerdale Ave.
Cleveland, Ohio 44144
562, 563, 564, 602, 610,
614, 618, 627, 690, 692,
777, 782, 796, 843, 846,
850, 872, 873, 875, 879,
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212. Mahl, Herman G.
5973 Oak Apple Dr.
Cincinnati, Ohio 45248
612, 684, 690, 692, 754,
757, 758, 759, 760, 761,
762, 763, 764, 775, 782,
824, 951, 955, 988, 994,
999, 1005, 1007, 1008, 1040,
1058,
213. Mongold, Edgar K.
Box 202
Middle Point, Ohio 45863
623, 897, 918, 978, 980,
1021, 1030, 1109,
214. Sturgeon, Ralph H.
2464 County Road 308
Bellevue, Ohio 44811
965, 966, 978, 980,

- OREGON**
215. Savage, Dr. Thomas F.
Poultry Science Department
Dryden Hall
Oregon State University
Corvallis, Oregon 97331
292, 297, 356, 366, 388,
505, 507, 508, 511, 512,
513, 526, 1134, 1137, 1151,
216. Arrell, Jack
3442 Carnes Rd.
Roseburg, Oregon 97470
544, 547, 549,
217. Fry, Shirley
P.O. Box 333
Seal Rock, Oregon 97376
1021, 1030, 1031,
218. J & J Poultry Farms
Star Rt. Box 47
Arlington, Oregon 97812
965, 1014, 1128, 1138, 1147,
1151,
219. Sparks, Susan
Box 1244
Grants Pass, Oregon 97526
1021, 1023, 1037,
- PENNSYLVANIA**
220. Bensinger, Ben
1903 Kenbrook Rd.
Lebanon, Pennsylvania 17042
901, 903, 1072,
221. Crittenden, Tom W.
Rt. 1, Box 404
Mansfield, Pennsylvania 16933
693, 703, 765, 766, 786,
850, 903, 904, 907, 936,
937, 957, 965, 966, 970,
974, 980, 987, 993, 1007,
1015, 1037, 1038, 1046, 1047,
1048, 1049, 1055, 1056, 1072,
222. Douglas, Forrest L.
1941 Powder Mill Road
York, Pennsylvania 17402
634, 701,
223. Emery, Donald P.
Rt. 2, Box 305A
Brookville, Pennsylvania 15825
613, 614, 616, 618,
224. Fiedler, William J.
Rt. 1, Box 42
New Tripoli, Pennsylvania 18066
699, 962, 963, 1126,
225. Finch, Walter
RD 7-208
Reading, Pennsylvania 19606
638, 677, 689, 691, 692,
693, 696, 707, 800, 843,
902, 961, 1011, 1063,
226. Franklin, Walter
Rt. 2, Box 122
Clarks Summit, Pennsylvania
18411
640, 641, 638, 639, 642,
643, 824, 1019,
227. Krahe, Donald L. & Sons
2425 Peach St.
Erie, Pennsylvania 16502
668, 754, 775, 973, 1030,
1031, 1073,
228. Lou-Fran Farm
425 Spring St., Box 496
Harmony, Pennsylvania 16037
538, 563, 573, 590, 602,
604, 613, 614, 615, 616,
617, 618, 627, 630, 632,
644, 645, 648, 649, 650,
651, 652, 653, 655, 656,
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697, 702, 703, 707, 733,
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1016, 1017, 1021, 1030, 1031,
1035, 1040, 1056, 1063, 1070,
1072, 1082, 1102, 1104, 1105,
1107, 1108, 1109,
229. Minnich Family
RD #2, Box 245 E
Kutztown, Pennsylvania 19530
647, 650, 653, 659,
230. Minnich, Elton & Jeannie
RD #2, 245 D
Kutztown, Pennsylvania 19530
646, 647, 648, 650, 653,
655, 657, 658, 659, 667,
672, 676, 677, 727, 736,
778, 933, 944,
231. Myers, Glenda
RD #1, Box 347
Whitestown Rd.
Harmony, Pennsylvania 16037
622, 623, 640, 681, 684,
685, 689, 691, 700, 704,
709, 760, 761, 788, 795,
947, 948, 968, 1011, 1012,
1022,
232. Oakes, Curtis R.
Rt. 1, Box 129B
Cochran, Pennsylvania 16314
627, 640, 752, 789, 814,
815, 816, 817, 818, 819,
820, 824, 825, 826, 827,
828, 830, 831, 833, 836,
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846, 847, 849, 850, 851,
852, 870, 871, 888, 889,
890, 891, 900, 902, 917,
926, 937, 943,
233. Roth, Richard C.
9451 West Edinboro Rd.
McKean, Pennsylvania 16426
614, 616, 618, 677, 678,
234. Scharmer, Joseph C. & Family
RD #3, Box 402
Myerstown, Pennsylvania 17067
535, 645, 648, 650, 658,
659, 671, 677, 824, 825,
830, 831, 836, 837, 839,
850, 967, 980,
235. Shott, Steve
RD 1, Box 90
Robeson, Pennsylvania 19551
538, 817,
236. Strickler, William
Rt. 7335
Reading, Pennsylvania 19606
684, 689,
237. Voter, Roger
Rt. 2, Box 57A
Chadds Ford, Pennsylvania
19317
702, 1063,
- SOUTH CAROLINA**
238. Brisbin, Dr. I. Lehr
Savannah River Ecology
Laboratory
Drawer E
Aiken, South Carolina 29801
216, 791,
239. Hyman, David L.
307 Gower St.
Greenville, South Carolina 29611
702, 757,

- TENNESSEE**
240. Bissell, Edd
Collins Rd.
Hidden View Farm
New Market, Tennessee 37820
757, 758, 760, 762, 763,
241. Fugate, John B.
Rt.4, Box 376E
Athens, Tennessee 37303
573, 621, 712, 713, 714,
716, 718, 720, 721, 860,
- TEXAS**
242. Hillboldt, Curtis B.
1440 Goebel Rd.
Sealy, Texas 77474
854, 1037, 1041, 1043, 1046,
243. Pe Vey, William P.
1386 Ranch Rd. 2722
New Braunfels, Texas 78130
1037, 1041, 1043, 1046, 1048,
1051, 1055, 1056,
- VERMONT**
244. Merchant, John D.
Rt. 2, Box 5
Williston, Vermont 05495
630, 632, 902, 932, 937,
245. Wheeler, Jack & Theima
Box 62 Lee River Rd.
Jericho, Vermont 05465
538, 630, 631, 632, 831,
837, 850, 1014, 1015,
- VIRGINIA**
246. Beane, Dr. Winston L.
Poultry Science Department
Virginia Polytechnic Institute
and State University
Blacksburg, Virginia 24061
222,
247. Siegel, Dr. Paul
Poultry Science Department
Virginia Polytechnic Institute
and State University
Blacksburg, Virginia 24061
153, 215, 279, 1128,
248. Brunson, Cathy & Valerie
Route 2, Box 689
Fredricksburg, Virginia 22405
547, 548, 550, 552, 555,
561,
249. Dawes, Sonda
RFD 2, Box 35
Onancock, Virginia 23417
733,
250. Ormsby, R.G.
252 N. Liberty Spring Rd.
Suffolk, Virginia 23434
685, 780, 874, 875, 881,
1073,
- WASHINGTON**
251. Carbin, Louis E.
103-B North 9th St.
Yakima, Washington 98902
973, 1030, 1113,
252. Dickinson, John O.
R.R. 2, Box 679
Pullman, Washington 99163
650, 677, 761, 824, 836,
849, 850, 851, 980,
253. Owen, David L.
Egg Shell Farms
13309 N.E. 195th Ave.
Brush Prairie, Washington 98606
583, 647, 825, 826, 967,
969, 970, 972, 973, 974,
976, 978, 980,
- WEST VIRGINIA**
254. Tolley, Donald
3225 Pennsylvania Avenue
Charleston, West Virginia 25302
702, 793, 860,
- WISCONSIN**
255. Bitgood, Dr. James J.
Department of Poultry Science
Animal Sciences Building
University of Wisconsin
Madison, Wisconsin 53706
35, 36, 63, 127, 128,
129, 130, 131, 211, 348,
349, 350, 361, 363, 371,
407, 416, 424, 431, 534,
849, 896,
256. Wentworth, Dr. B.D.
Department of Poultry Science
Animal Sciences Building
University of Wisconsin
Madison, Wisconsin 53706
469, 480, 1128, 1137, 1150,
257. Clausing, David
7724 S. North Cape Rd.
Franklin, Wisconsin 53132
232, 233, 480, 493, 648,
650, 676, 677, 901, 964,
1056, 1128, 1129, 1130, 1131,
1132, 1133,
258. Halbach Poultry Farm
305 South Third Street
Waterford, Wisconsin 53185
563, 573, 590, 602, 613,
614, 615, 616, 117, 618,
627, 630, 632, 645, 648,
650, 653, 658, 659, 661,
662, 665, 667, 668, 669,
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1103, 1104, 1105, 1106, 1107,
1108, 1109, 1110, 1111, 1112,
1113,
259. Kellogg, Bernard L.
P.O. Box 152
Readstown, Wisconsin 54652
532, 885, 886, 887, 889,
891,
260. Paff, Daniel
Rt. 2, Box 73
Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin 54729
650, 659, 685, 778, 779,
875, 903, 1021, 1030, 1040,
1107, 1109, 1113,
261. Schulz, Gerald L.
The Pretty Penny Farm
R.R. 2
Plymouth, Wisconsin 53073
694,
262. Wright, Lloyd W.
Mayflower Plymouth Rock
Farms
2010 Vine Street Road
Eau Claire, Wisconsin 54703
818, 823, 950, 952, 966,
967,