Curr Genet (1990) 17: 547

Current Genetics

Erratum

Unfortunately there was an error in the **Discussion** and one in the **Note added in proof** on page 83 of issue no. 1/1990. Line 12 of the **Discussion** should have read: "mutations in *alc*A [not *alc*C] and *alc*R ..." and line 4 of the "**Note**": "maps between *alc*C and *cbx*B [not *alx*B] ...". The two passages concerned are now printed correctly below.

Curr Genet (1990) 17: 81–83

Chromosomal mapping of an *alc*C disruption with respect to *amd*A in *Aspergillus nidulans*

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Discussion

We have shown that the *ribo*B gene can be used as a marker for gene replacements, and can integrate in a region that is non-homologous with *ribo*B. There are at least three alcohol dehydrogenases in *Aspergillus nidulans* (ADHI, II and III). ADHI (structural gene, *alc*A) is the only ADH enzyme that has been shown to have any physiological function. The *alc*C inactivation in Tr. 12/Tr. 90 has no detectable phenotype on ethanol medium. *alc*C maps adjacent to *amd*A, a regulatory gene, mutations in which show elevated levels of acetamidase and, in addition, show suppression of mutations in *alc*A and *alc*R (Sealy-Lewis, unpublished data), a positively acting regulatory gene essential for the activity of ADHI and ALDH (aldehyde dehydrogenase) (Sealy-Lewis and Lockington 1984; Pateman et al. 1983; Lockington et al. 1987).

Note added in proof

The position of *cnx*F has been established from crossing a strain of genotype *y*A2 *bi*A1; (*ribo*B$^+$ *alc*C disruption derived from Tr 12) *cnx*F8 *amd*A7; *ribo*B2; to *paba*A1; *al*X4; *cbx*B1 *amd*A7; *ribo*B2. *cnx*F maps between *alc*C and *cbx*B. The *alc*C to *cnx*F distance is 10.2 ± 1.3 centiMorgans and the *cnx*F to *cbx*B distance is 2.4 ± 0.7 centiMorgans.