



FIGURE 21.2. Gene conversion in fungi. In some species, the products of meiosis stay together, and so the segregation of alleles that affect spore color can be seen directly. This shows the products of a cross between wild-type *Sordaria brevicollis*, which has black spores, and a yellow-spored strain; the color difference is due to a single mutation. Occasionally, gene conversion changes one allele to the other, leading to a 6:2 segregation, as shown here, instead of the usual 4:4 segregation.

21.2, redrawn from Whitehouse H.L.K, *Towards an Understanding of the Mechanics of Heredity*, Plate 16.1B, © 1973 E. Arnold, London