

Table 3. Genetic interaction between *wge* and *Psc* mutation

Genotype	Parental generation		The mean number of sex combs teeth, mean \pm SD	Additional sex combs on tarsal segment 2 of prothoracic leg,		Mesothoracic leg with sex combs,	
	Mother	Father		%	(n)	%	(n)
<i>wge</i> ^{40/+}	Wild type	<i>wge</i> ⁴⁰ /TM3	10.6 \pm 0.8 (n = 61)	1.6	(1/61)	0	(0/62)
<i>Psc</i> ^{1/+}	<i>Psc</i> ¹ /CyO	Wild type	11.2 \pm 0.8 (n = 51)	2.0	(1/51)	16.0	(8/50)
<i>Psc</i> ^{1/+} ; <i>wge</i> ^{40/+}	<i>Psc</i> ¹ /CyO	<i>wge</i> ⁴⁰ /TM3	10.9 \pm 1.0 (n = 57)	0	(0/57)	1.6	(1/63)
<i>wge</i> ^{40/+}	<i>wge</i> ⁴⁰ /TM3	Wild type	11.1 \pm 0.7 (n = 44)	20.4	(9/44)	0	(0/42)
<i>Psc</i> ^{1/+}	Wild type	<i>Psc</i> ¹ /CyO	10.5 \pm 1.0 (n = 37)	0	(0/37)	7.5	(3/40)
<i>Psc</i> ^{1/+} ; <i>wge</i> ^{40/+}	<i>wge</i> ⁴⁰ /TM3	<i>Psc</i> ¹ /CyO	11.4 \pm 1.1 (n = 41)	0	(0/41)	1.9	(1/54)
Wild type	Wild type	Wild type	9.5 \pm 0.8 (n = 45)	2.2	(1/45)	0	(0/47)

*wge*⁴⁰/TM3 flies were crossed with *Psc*¹/CyO flies and maintained at 25°C. Reciprocal crosses were performed to detect possible maternal effects. For the appearance of extra sex combs in males, offspring with double heterozygous mutations were compared to control siblings mutated in either *wge* or *Psc* locus.