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The legend for the cover micrograph, which was inadvertently omitted, is given below.

*Cover picture:* Epifluorescence micrograph of diploid plants of the red alga *Griffithsia globulifera*. Cells have been stained with DAPI to reveal the regular hexagonal positioning of diploid nuclei in the peripheral layer of cytoplasm of these highly multinucleate 2N cells. The size of the "cytoplasmic domain" surrounding a nucleus is a function of its ploidy. Diploid nuclei have surrounding cytoplasmic domains nearly double that of the haploid nuclei in the haploid generation, and, consequently, the diploid nucleus is associated with twice as many plastids (and plastid DNA) as haploid nuclei. The occasional polyploid nucleus is associated with proportionately larger domains. Microtubules are involved in the maintenance of nuclear positioning. See the related article in this issue by Goff and Coleman, pp. 739–748.

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