**Abbreviations for app**

amber: amber nonsense (UAG)

cs: cold-sensitive (phenotype stronger at low temperatures)

des: diethylsulfate-induced

dm: dominant

icr: induced by ICR compounds

mat: maternal-effect

mut: mutator induced (usually transposon-associated)

pdi: induced by 32P decay

sd: semidominant (incompletely dominant)

TC: transposon

ts: temperature-sensitive (phenotype stronger at higher temperature)

xri: X irradiation-induced

ES (Ease of Scoring):

This indicates (very approximately) how easy it is to recognize a particular mutant phenotype. ES3 = easy to score; ES2 = hard to score (may become easier with practice); ES1 = very hard to score except by special means (such as enzyme assay or cell lineage analysis); ES0 = impossible to score, which may be the case for particular stages, sexes, or genetic background. In general, the ES score refers to ease of scoring at the stage when the mutation is maximally expressed. ES scores have only been included where relevant and known, and omitted for genes such as *let* genes.

ME (Male mating Efficiency)

This is recorded, where known, by an ME score, where ME0 = no successful mating, ME1 = rare successful mating, ME2 = poor mating, ME3 = fair-to-excellent mating.

NA (Number of Alleles)

The number of total alleles is listed by an NA score, followed by a list of some or all of these alleles, together with brief phenotypic descriptions for alleles with properties significantly different from that of the reference allele. Most mutations result in partial or complete loss of function and are recessive. Unusual alleles may exhibit gain-of-function properties, or dominant negative effects, and therefore lead to phenotypes very different from that of the reference allele. If only one allele is known, this is often indicated by NA1 (Number of Alleles 1).

Reference:

Riddle DL, Blumenthal T, Meyer BJ, et al., editors. C. elegans II. 2nd edition. Cold Spring Harbor (NY): Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press; 1997. Part D, List of Characterized Genes. Available from: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK20064/