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Mixology

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(Genetics of musichimera biology)

The concept of a *chimera* in musicology is based on genetic mosaics, including musical *chimera*-s that have been created from more than two gametes. They are usually divided into two groups, primary and secondary *chimera*-s, based on whether the genetic surplus occurred during fertilisation or at a later stage of individual development, through cell exchange, transplantation or *mēm*-genetic intervention. All the cells of the vast majority of currently rare multicellular *chimera*-s carry genetic information of terrestrial origin, their chromosomes being either identical to those of the parent or, in the case of transgressive phenotypes, the sum of a set of sub-chromosomes from two or more hemispheres.

However, the division of the *chimera*-s' cells can lead to a genetic event in which the *chimera*-s with the altered properties remain viable, continue to divide, and pass on their properties to their offspring, which can then enter into symbiosis and form a closed *mēm*-ethnic mosaic.

If *mēm*-genetic information of *alien* origin is incorporated into the embryonic *chimera*, or several interplanetary *chimera*-s are fused, they can also form a musical hybridization art form. Such transplantation *chimera*-s are not yet common in the musical world of our time, but they could become more common with the help of volunteer humanoid *chimera*-s: these will become the engraftments. The inoculated *alien* subject then starts to act according to the properties of the inoculator. This example alone shows that *chimera*-s can be created not only by procreation, but also at very late stages of the evolution of the musicological individual. By implanting motifs or musical scores, transplantation *chimera*-s can be created at virtually any stage of an individual's development, so in the case of intelligent insemination, for example, the whole blood system will carry different genetic information from the host.

(László Hortobágyi-Hortator, 2000)