**EBF can substitute for Col in patterning of the Drosophila wing.** Adult wings, with anterior up and distal right. (A) wt; L1-L5 indicate the longitudinal veins. (B, C) MS1096Gal4-driven expression of col, (B) and Mm ebf, (C): Ubiquitous expression of either Col or EBF in the wing pouch results in a nearly complete transformation of the wing into intervein tissue. (D) col¹ mutant wing: a central larger L3 vein is present, while the L3-L4 intervein and vein L4 are missing. (E, F), rescue of the col¹ mutant phenotype by DppGal4-driven expression of either col (E) or Mm ebf2 (F). In both cases, there is complete rescue both of L3-L4 intervein and L4 vein formation. Similar results were obtained with Mm ebf1 in place of Mm ebf2 (not shown). Dpp-Gal4 expression results in a stripe of Col expression that is slightly larger anteriorly, compared to wild type, with an occasional loss of the distal-most part of vein L3 [48]. In UAS-Mm ebf/DppGal4 wings, supernumerary bristles form at the position of distal L3. Wing schemes show where MS1096Gal4 and DppGal4 drive expression.