

Only original Tp (Jour. Hered. 16: 135-140. 1925), Tp₂ (Newsletter 22: 41) and the Tp Cg complex have previously been described. Apparently teopod or teopod-like mutations occur more often than indicated by reports.

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An aleurone color pattern factor was found in segregating populations about three years ago. Testcross results suggest that a new R allele is involved. This allele has been tentatively designated as R^P. The extent and distribution of color is quite variable depending upon the genetic background. In some stocks the allele appears to behave primarily as a dilution factor. In others it simulates R^{NJ} except basal coloration also is usually involved. In many stocks classification is difficult.

In the transfer of cytoplasmic sterility to one of the Helminthosporium resistant strains of WF9, ratios of 1 fertile to 3 steriles have been obtained. Tests are underway to determine the identity of the second factor involved in fertility restoration.

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1. Resistance to the field population of stemborers in West Africa.

A number of inbred lines were introduced into West Africa from Minnesota to investigate if their resistance to the European corn borer did correlate with a possible resistance to West African stemborers. The original lines are highly susceptible to major leaf diseases in the West African environment. Therefore, crosses and backcrosses of these to the Minnesota parent were established with an adapted maize variety. These were compared, in field trials, with a local variety.

The analysis of field trials on basis of the number of bored plants indicates a possibility that recessive genes for resistance are present in the lines Minnesota A42.645 and Minnesota A404.

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