

UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES
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1. Change of designation of standard lines developed in the Philippines.

The Philippine Corn Improvement Program is considering the use of the letter prefix Ph to indicate inbred lines developed in the Philippines. The program is at present using A which is unfortunate because Minnesota also uses this letter.

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2. Development of sugary-waxy corn (susuw~~w~~x~~w~~x).

Sugary-waxy (susuw~~w~~x~~w~~x) inbred lines are being developed at the University of the Philippines College of Agriculture. Waxy corn has been used as boiled green corn but sweet corn is gaining acceptance. It is expected that sugary-waxy corn will have a special appeal to the Filipinos. On the appearance of the dried kernel, su is epistatic to wx but it is very possible that susuw~~w~~x~~w~~x corn may have something different in taste and endosperm texture from susuw~~w~~~~w~~x corn when used as boiled green corn.

To produce these sugary-waxy lines, Morong White Glutinous (SuSuw~~w~~x~~w~~x) was crossed to Hawaii Yellow Sweet (susuw~~w~~~~w~~x). This cross was then selfed. Waxy kernels were selected and planted. From the harvest of selfed S₁ ears there were ears that gave sugary kernels and waxy kernels. The sugary kernels should be of the susuw~~w~~x~~w~~x constitution. The S₁ glutinous kernels were either SuSuw~~w~~x~~w~~x or Susuw~~w~~x~~w~~x. The sugary-waxy kernels were thus derived from the latter.

Almost all these sugary-waxy lines isolated are very weak and poor pollen-producers. Whether this condition can be associated with the susuw~~w~~x~~w~~x genotype or is just a matter of coincidence cannot be stated as of now. It might help to know that both the parent varieties, Morong White Glutinous and Hawaii Yellow Sweet, grow vigorously under Philippine conditions.

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