

Sister plants of the above but lacking abnormal 10 were test crossed and gave the following data:

k 10/k 10		In 3b	gl Lg	k A/ N3	G1 lg	K a	X	gl lg a
(1)	(2)	(0)	(1-2)	(1-2)	(0)	(2)	(1)	
G1	G1	gl	gl	G1	G1	gl	gl	
Lg	lg	Lg	lg	Lg	lg	Lg	lg	
$\frac{A}{3}$	$\frac{A}{46}$	$\frac{A}{463}$	$\frac{A}{3}$	$\frac{a}{7}$	$\frac{a}{493}$	$\frac{a}{45}$	$\frac{a}{1}$	$\Sigma = 1061$

$$G1-Lg = 1.3\%$$

$$Lg-A = 9.5\%$$

$$\% G1 = 51.7$$

$$\% lg = 51.2$$

$$\% a = 51.4$$

Here again one could conclude that there was high negative interference since the coincidence value is 7.8 but, as with the K 10 data, the high percentage of observed doubles is due to the elimination of all single crossover chromatids within the inversion.

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1. Research for "Restorers" among Moroccan corn populations.

Corn populations collected from different parts of Morocco were crossed to the male-sterile single hybrid M 13 R^T MS x W 64 A, the tester being pollinated with a mixture of pollen from 10 plants per population. Eighty-four crossings were effected and their progenies examined for fertility of tassels. These were arranged in three groups: sterile, semi-sterile and fertile. The results of these observations are indicated in Table 1.

Table 1
Results of the Crosses

Population number	Localities	Progenies			
		Fertile	Partially sterile	Total plants	Percent sterile
1	Berrechid	28	9	102	63.7
3	Rabat	4	12	107	85.0
4	Salé	13	15	104	73.0
6	Basse-Moulouya	10	17	107	74.7
8	Rharb	0	1	50	98.0
9	Basse-Moulouya	24	27	108	52.7
10	Doukkala	33	23	110	49.0
12	Fès-Meknès	7	4	50	78.0
14	Taza	34	16	112	55.3
17	Ouezzane	20	7	106	74.5

Population number	Localities	Progenies			Percent sterile
		Fertile	Partially sterile	Total plants	
18	Rabat	5	19	77	68.8
19	El Menzel	27	21	110	56.3
20	El Menzel	25	9	50	32.0
22	Settat	18	6	50	52.0
23	Settat	15	17	105	69.5
24	Settat	9	5	50	72.0
25	Guercif	19	34	103	48.5
26	Guercif	1	6	108	93.5
27	Taza	0	5	107	95.3
28	Safi	14	18	104	69.2
30	Safi	38	21	110	46.3
32	Moyen-Atlas	10	21	50	38.0
33	Moyen-Atlas	3	29	50	36.0
34	Moyen-Atlas	3	6	47	80.8
35	Zagora	0	1	50	98.0
37	Tétouan	1	3	49	91.8
39	Tétouan	1	8	105	91.4
40	Tétouan	10	11	50	58.0
42	Tétouan	5	9	50	72.0
44	Tétouan	6	10	50	68.0
50	Ouarzazate	1	6	50	86.0
51	Ouarzazate	11	13	50	52.0
52	Ouarzazate	1	5	103	94.1
53	Al Houceïma	0	4	105	96.1
54	Al Houceïma	0	4	50	92.0
55	Souss	1	28	106	72.6
56	Souss	0	5	110	95.4
57	Souss	0	4	50	92.0
58	Souss	0	4	108	96.2
59	Souss	2	8	104	90.3
60	Souss	1	10	50	78.0
63	Souss	2	0	50	96.0
64	Souss	1	6	110	93.6
65	Souss	0	3	110	97.2
66	Souss	1	8	109	91.7
67	Souss	3	6	50	82.0
68	Souss	0	7	108	93.5
69	Souss	0	2	58	96.5
70	Souss	0	0	109	100.0
71	Ben Slimane	15	21	96	62.5
72	Berrechid	0	2	111	98.1
73	Souss	2	13	96	84.3
75	Tafilalet	0	6	50	88.0
76	Tafilalet	6	8	50	72.0
77	Tafilalet	0	3	50	94.0
78	Tafilalet	3	21	111	78.3
80	Tafilalet	0	3	110	97.2
83	Tafilalet	4	29	114	71.0
85	Beni-Ahmed	2	12	117	88.0

Population number	Localities	Progenies			
		Fertile	Partially sterile	Total plants	Percent sterile
86	Beni-Ahmed	4	16	114	82.4
87	Beni-Ahmed	2	7	108	91.6
88	Chaouen	0	1	49	97.9
89	Chaouen	0	9	111	91.8
90	Moyen-Atlas	1	10	108	89.8
93	Moyen-Atlas	0	4	50	92.0
94	Moyen-Atlas	0	7	50	86.0
95	Moyen-Atlas	1	8	50	82.0
97	Moyen-Atlas	5	23	121	76.8
98	Moyen-Atlas	0	10	38	73.6
99	Moyen-Atlas	0	0	50	100.0
101	Tafilalet	0	14	105	86.6
102	Tiznit'	0	0	50	100.0
103	Tamanar	12	9	50	58.0
105	Oued Massa	4	5	27	66.6
108	Souss	0	3	50	94.0
109	Tamanar	0	2	50	96.0
115	Sefrou	0	2	50	96.0
116	Sefrou	0	17	109	84.4
117	Sefrou	0	3	110	97.2
118	Fès-Meknès	6	35	112	63.3
119	Fès-Meknès	3	11	50	72.0
123	Tanger	0	8	50	84.0
124	Chaouia	0	4	50	92.0
126	Doukkala	2	28	50	40.0

The results are very variable but some of the populations restore male fertility to a considerable degree: 7 give fewer than 50 per cent sterile plants and 17 fewer than 66 per cent. These populations are highly heterozygous and will have to be made homogeneous before they can be used; they will, however, be good sources of restorer genes.

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1. The survey of maize factors (supplement I).

The following is the first supplement to the compilation of our work from 1963. The factors are listed alphabetically.