

We do not at present have an adequate explanation of male fertility observed in the two androgenetic progeny. We are fairly certain that it cannot be explained by error of technique or seed mixture. The important facts seem to be that

- 1) the tetraploid donor stock used was cytosterile,
- 2) the triploid ('normal') progeny of the $4n^T/2n$ crosses were completely male-sterile (more sterile than would be expected from triploidy alone),
- 3) the two progeny in question, the original H52 diploid and the more recent DeKalb 7088 monoploid, were undoubtedly of male origin,
- 4) both H52 and DeKalb 7088 can be readily converted to cytosterility by the standard backcrossing method,
- 5) both androgenetic individuals gave rise to progenies with some male-sterile and some male-fertile plants.

Could the explanation be a transfer of cytoplasm from the male mixing with cytoplasm from the female, this being sorted out on a particulate basis in the progeny?

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5. Long term survival of pod-seed.

In 1964 volunteer plants of pod-corn appeared in a section of our breeding nurseries. The land on which the nursery was located had last been used for corn in 1962. At that time pod-corn was grown in the same area. It seems that seed must have survived without germinating or rotting through two winters and one growing season. This is of considerable interest in regard to survival of ancestral corn in the wild.

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