

Table 4. Association between cob color and endosperm color and texture. Percent increase over expected zygotic frequencies.

Cob Color	Endosperm			
	Flint		Floury	
	Yellow	White	Yellow	White
Red	50.0	-40.7	29.4	-22.0
White	-13.7	54.4	-32.1	1.6
Brown	-20.4	-32.7	15.3	13.5
Reddish-Brown	-59.8	-91.9	42.9	42.5

#### 4. Studies on corn from archaeological findings.

A survey and study of archaeological corn material stored in public and private museums, as well as that from new digging, has been continued. It can be stated that, before the Spaniards arrived in Peru, the natives had at least the following recognized races under cultivation in the Coast: (a) Mochero, (b) Pagaladroga, (c) Confite Puneño, (d) Alazán. Alazán appeared in a later period, as did also an 8-rowed corn, either as a derivative of Pagaladroga or as an introduction from the highlands, via Tiahuanacoid influence, in pottery of whose period in the Coast, it has been found as mouldings.

Piricinco (Cutler's Coroico) a present-day jungle corn was found moulded in three pottery vases of the Muchik culture of the northern coast, indicating that this race was in existence at that time (before 800 A.D.) and was known, at least incidentally, to coastal people.

From their seeming resemblance to modern races, ancient coastal corn plants should have been rather short (around 1.50 meters), with one to two ears well covered with smooth soft husks, early (four months to maturity), and highly drought resistant.

All ear shape and size variants of coastal archaeological corn have been found in self pollinations made on the variety "Blanco Local de Lambayeque", a representative of the race Mochero.

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