INHERITANCE OF SEED WEIGHT AND LINT INDEX
RELATED TO HEREDITABILITY OF LINT
PERCENTAGE IN COTTON

J. O. WARRE

In a recent paper (4) studies in the inheritance of lint percentage based upon data obtained from four sets of crosses in cotton were reported. The four sets of crosses were designated as A, B, C, and D. The A crosses were between three Pima (Egyptian type, *Gossypium barbadense*) plants used as females and one Winesap (Upland type, *G. hirsutum*) plant used as the male. The B crosses were between two Pima plants used as females and one Upright (Upland type) plant used as the male. The C cross was between one Winesap plant used as the female and one Sea Island (Sea Island type, *G. barbadense*) plant used as the male. The D crosses were between several sparse-linted plants and several normal-linted plants, all of the Upland type.

In the D crosses, high lint percentage was shown to be incompletely dominant in the F₁ generation. In the F₂ generation and in the progeny of the back cross on the sparse-linted parent, there were good evidences of a single factor control of lint percentage. The F₁ generation mean of the C cross also took an intergrade position between the two parental means, but in the A and B crosses it lay respectively below both of its parental means. Thus high lint per-

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2 Agronomist.
3 Reference by number is to "Literature Cited," p. 702.
4 The Winesap variety is characterized by red plant color for which the anthocyanic pigment in the sap is responsible.
5 The author was in error in giving the direction of the C cross in the former paper.