ABSTRACT

Information on correlation and multiple-regression is derived from data on 7 characters in 2 Kenyan landraces (E and M) of *G. gynandra* [Cleome gynandra], grown at Thika during the short-rain season, 1988, and at Kabete during the long-rain season, 1989. It is suggested that dry-leaf yield can be improved by selection for number of leaves in both populations, combined with late flowering in population E and high fresh-leaf weight in population M.