

has been thinned effectively with auxins during cytokinesis. However, fruit size was not increased with thinning because it was too close to maturity. The development cycle of 'Flordabelle' peach (approximately 110 days) is longer than any of the other Florida varieties examined. Its seed length was also smaller (<10 mm) at the $\frac{2}{3}$ cytokinesis stage and should be more in line with the commonly accepted 7-10 mm.

Those varieties that are hard to thin at 7-9 mm should be examined to determine the seed length at which cytokinesis occurs. Short cycle peaches appear to have a longer than normal seed length at $\frac{2}{3}$ cytokinesis. It may also be that cytokinesis occurs at shorter seed length than 7-10 mm

in extremely long cycle varieties.

Table 1. Peach and nectarine varieties with the seed length (mm) in which approximately $\frac{1}{3}$ of the fruit had endosperms that had completed cytokinesis.

Variety	Year		
	1968	1969	1970
Maygold	12.7	13.6	
Early Amber	12.1	13.2	
Flordasun		13.5	
Sunred Nectarine		13.4	
Sungold Nectarine			12.5
Flordabelle			<10.0
Flordared			13.0
McRed			>12.0

Recent Muscadine Grape Releases from Georgia

R. P. LANE*

Three new muscadine grape varieties have recently been released by the University of Georgia Agriculture Experiment Station. They were developed by Mr. B. O. Fry, retired Associate Horticulturist, and evaluated by the author. A description of the varieties follows:

Fry—A large-fruited, bronze, pistillate variety of good quality with soluble solids averaging 18.6%. It originated from a 1959 cross between Georgia 19-13 and USDA 19-11. The vines are vigorous and fruit well with fruit ripening in mid-September. The plants are moderately susceptible to black rot and ripe rot. On occasions, plants of this variety have been injured by winter temperatures below 10° F.

Jumbo—A very large, dark-skinned, pistillate variety. It resulted from a cross between Higgins and USDA 19-11. Plants of Jumbo are very vigorous and moderately resistant to common diseases of the muscadine. The fruit of this variety are one inch or more in diameter and have a soluble solids content averaging 15.3%. The fruit ripens around September 25 at Experiment, Ga.

Pride—Originated from a sister plant of Fry and it is also pistillate. The berries are large, purple, and occur in clusters which can be clipped from the vine intact. Ripe berries have averaged 17.9% soluble solids and are of good quality. Fruit ripen over a 3-4 week period with the greatest amount usually occurring the last

*Assistant Horticulturist, University of Georgia College of Agriculture Experiment Stations, Georgia Station, Experiment, Georgia.

week of September at Experiment. The plants are vigorous, moderately disease resistant, bear heavy crops, and no serious winter injury has been experienced.

These varieties were placed in comparative yield trials at Experiment in 1968. The four-year average yield for Fry, Jumbo, Cowart, and Hunt were 53.25, 50.75, 45.00, and 53.00 pounds of fruit per vine, respectively. A significantly higher average yield of 67.75 lbs./vine was recorded for Pride in the same period. Other data indicate that each new variety compared favorably with Cowart and Hunt for quality as determined by

soluble solids and flavor scores. All three produced significantly larger berries than Cowart or Hunt.

Because of their large and attractive fruit, these three new varieties are recommended for home plantings or as a commercial crop for local markets. Also an advantage for these purposes is the fact that they ripen over a period of several weeks. They have been tested throughout the southeastern United States and adaptation over the entire muscadine growing region is indicated with the possible exception of Fry in the northernmost areas.

New Pomology Head at Summerland Research Station

Dr. S. W. Porritt was recently appointed head of the Pomology Section at the Summerland, British Columbia, Research Station. He succeeds Dr. D. V. Fisher, who has assumed the



directorship of the Station. Dr. Porritt was born in Banff, lived in Salmon Arm and the Fraser Valley. He has served at the Research Station since 1949 as specialist in fruit harvesting and storage research. He is

recognized as an international authority. His work with B.C. fruit storages, especially in connection with C.A. storage, has produced the basis for industry recommendations.

After serving in the Royal Canadian Airforce in Canada, Alaska and Europe, Dr. Porritt attended U.B.C., where he graduated with a Bachelor of Science in agriculture. Further studies at Oregon State University won him his Master of Science and Doctor of Philosophy degrees.

Dr. and Mrs. Porritt have three daughters: Marjorie, a graduate in food science from the University of British Columbia, and Barbara and Anne, who still are attending U.B.C. He is an enthusiastic curler and figure skater.

Dr. Porritt's appointment as Head of Pomology at the Summerland Station, will be welcomed by fruit growers and friends as a fitting recognition for his leadership in the fruit industry.