mitotically unstable and consequently have no fixed chromosome number. This characteristic is particularly true of some artificial polyploids and of some plants which resulted from the fertilization of an unreduced egg.

From a breeder's viewpoint, it is worthwhile to have a chromosome number determined for each clone that is used in a breeding program. If it is not feasible for this to be done in every instance, then the continued checking and rechecking of chromosome numbers and their publication by cytologists, will eventually result in the true chromosome numbers of the older clones being known, provided they are mitotically stable.

In addition to the older clones, new ones are available for use. The Plant Introduction Section of the U.S.D.A. has continually supplied materials. Since these have a P.I. number for identification and easy reference, the chromosome numbers (Table 1) may be of interest.

Literature Cited

1. Britton, Donald M. and J. W. Hull. Mitotic instability in blackberry seedlings from progenies of Boysen and of Young. Jour. Hered. 47: 205–210, 1956.
2. ————. Mitotic instability in *Rubus*. Jour. Hered.48:11–20, 1957.
3. Darlington, C. D. and A. P. Wylie. Chromosome Atlas of Flowering Plants. George Allen and Unwin, London. 519 pp. 1956.
4. Zielinski, Q. B. and D. O. Galey. Chromosome numbers of certain trailing blackberry clones. Proc. Amer. Soc. Hort. Sci. 57:163–164. 1951.

Apple Color Variation

J. D. Winter has the following comments to make in a recent newsletter of the Minnesota Fruit Growers Association on color variations of certain apple varieties in different parts of Minnesota: "Some varieties do well over a very wide area, others are at their best only in a comparatively small portion of one state. For example, Lakeland appears to develop a brighter color in the Minneapolis-St. Paul and nearby areas than in Houston County, the same probably is true of Cortland and Minjon. Cortland usually has a brighter finish at Lake City than in Houston County. Oriole is brighter at Duluth than at La Crescent. On the other hand, Jonathan is brighter than Minjon at La Crescent, but not 150 miles farther north."

A Disorder in Stanley Prune

The Stanley Prune is one of the really outstanding plums for the fruit grower and gardener in the north-central and northeastern states. It has been a reliable cropper, large-fruited and good in quality. It is of interest, therefore, that R. H. Hill, Jr., of Ohio State University, reported this past winter in Ohio Farm and Home Research that the Stanley has been affected by a disorder in recent years which is devitalizing many young bearing trees in Ohio. He reports that F. O. Hartman, of Ohio State University, has evidence that this disorder may possibly be associated with a rootstock incompatibility. The rootstocks that may be involved are not mentioned. Dr. Hill does not feel, however, that this rootstock problem is serious enough to eliminate Stanley from future plantings.