

the peach fruits on the same trees, a difference illustrated by comparing fruits #1 and #2 in Figure 1. In general, however, the smooth-skinned fruits were large, ranging in size from 2¼ to 2½ inches in diameter. Considerable red color developed on the nectarine type fruits, which exhibited the characteristic mottling so often associated with the nectarine. The ripening date of the nectarine types in 1953 was also about four days later than the Shippers Late Red peaches on the same trees. When ripe, the nectarine type fruits proved to be yellow-fleshed, freestone, and to have a finer-grained, smoother-textured flesh than the "parent" peach.

There appeared to be no particular pattern in the distribution of the nectarine type fruits on the various trees. Smooth-skinned fruits were found completely intermixed with pubescent types in all parts of the trees. Moreover, all but one of the nectarine type fruits exhibited both pubescent and smooth areas of skin on the same fruit, a phenomenon which was not observed on the original mutation. An interesting feature of the fruits showing both skin characteristics was the fact that the smooth-skinned portion of the fruit was always depressed with reference to the overall contour of the fruit. A more or less sharp line of demarkation between smooth and pubescent areas on the same fruit was usually evident (Figure 1, arrow). The smaller size of the nectarine fruits and the depressed character of the smooth skin on those fruits exhibiting both types of epidermis may bear a relationship to the observations of many horticulturists that nectarines are generally smaller than "parent" peaches.

As far as the authors have been able to determine, this is the first report of the coexistence of dominant pubescent and recessive smooth epidermis on the same fruit in the peach. This is apparently a chimeral condition, but in the light of recent cytochimeral studies of

both the apple and the peach (1, 2) it appears that the nature of the chimera in this case is both obscure and complex. Furthermore, it is not known what happened to the original mutation which produced only smooth skinned fruits. The answers to these interesting questions can be obtained only through detailed cytological study of the material at hand.

Literature Cited

Dermen, Haig. Pattern of Tetraploidy in the flower and fruit of a cytochimeral apple. *Jour. Heredity* 44:31-39, 1953.

Dermen, Haig. Periclinal cytochimeras and origin of tissues in stem and leaf of peach. *Amer. Jour. Bot.* 40 (3):154-168. 1953.

Purple Autumn Raspberry

Your attention is called to the article on the Purple Autumn raspberry which appeared in the Summer 1953 issue of the DIGEST. The title of this article gives a somewhat misleading impression and requires correcting. Hershel L. Boll was with the Judson Nurseries, Bristol, Indiana, at the time when the article was published. However, the work he did together with A. S. Colby, in developing the Purple Autumn raspberry, was performed at the University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois.

Attention— A. P. S. Members

Good progress is being made toward developing the program for the joint meeting of the A. P. S. with the Indiana Horticultural Society, to be held at Indianapolis on January 13, 14 and 15, 1954. It isn't too late to make plans for this meeting. A very full and interesting program is being planned, so be sure to attend.

—A. S. Colby, President
American Pomological Society