

## FRUIT VARIETIES AND HORTICULTURAL DIGEST

—. 1944. A little known Chinese species of peach is being used in breeding work. N. J. State Hort. Soc. News. 25:1576, 1586.

Bregger, J. T. 1954. Ripening sequence of standard and new peach varieties. Nat'l Peach Council Annual, p. 91.

Connors, C. H. 1927. Peach breeding—project 4. N. J. Agri. Expt. Sta. Ann. Rep't. for year ending June 30, 1926. p. 269-275.

Dorsey, M. J. 1957. Estimated percentages of commercial yield in 1957 for each variety of peach in each state. Amer. Fruit Grower. 77(6):13.

Hough, L. F., Catherine H. Bailey, and C. O. Ball. 1962. Five new canning clingstone peach varieties. Fr. Var. and Hort. Dig. 16:43-45.

Mowry, J. B. 1959. Percentage, by states, of nonbearing and bearing trees of fresh market varieties, 1957. Amer. Fruit Grower 79(6):13.



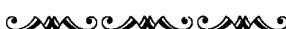
Fig. 1. Fasciated flower cluster of Rome Beauty apple.

### A Fasciated Flower Cluster of Rome Beauty Apple

In the summer of 1960, an unusual flower cluster was found on a branch of Rome Beauty growing in the University orchard. This cluster was fasciated, approximately 15.5 mm wide and 7.5 mm thick. On the cluster, there had been 33 flowers at bloom. Ten fruits were observed developing on June 5, but these dropped before harvest.

Fasciation is the production of a flat branch resembling several branches growing together. It is a result of multiple terminal buds arranged in a single plane, and is regarded as a malformation rather than a disease. Although this malformation probably occurred by chance, heavy pruning and extreme water supply conditions have been associated with fasciated plant tissue\*.—Loren D. Tukey, et al., Penna. State University, University Park, Penna.

\*Gardner, V. R., F. C. Bradford, and H. D. Hooker, Jr. 1939. *The Fundamentals of Fruit Production*, Second Edition. McGraw-Hill. Pages 95, 462, 776.



### Seedless Sugar Apple in Florida

We have been growing the seedless sugar apple in this area for several years. One clone originated in Brazil and the other originated in Cuba. However, they seem to be very similar in every characteristic. At the Sub-Tropical Experiment Station we have only the clone from Cuba. The main trouble with these clones is that they do not bear very heavily.—John Poponoe, Homestead, Fla.; Chairman, A.P.S. Committee for Tropical & Sub-tropical Fruits.