3. Cultivar (cv.) names may follow either the botanical name or the common name of a plant. Examples are *Prunus salicina* cv. Laroda; or Japanese plum cv. Laroda.

4. Cultivar names should be written in such a way as to distinguish them from the plant names which they accompany, either by preceding the cultivar name by the abbreviation cv. or by enclosing the cultivar name in single quotation marks. Double quotation marks must not be used to distinguish cultivar names. Examples of different ways of writing the same cultivar are: *Prunus salicina* cv. Laroda; plum 'Laroda'; Japanese plum 'Laroda'; *Prunus salicina* 'Laroda'; *Prunus salicina* cl. 'Laroda'; or *Prunus* 'Laroda'. All are equivalent methods and no confusion should result, yet if one does not know that 'Laroda' is a plum, then one must use either the botanical binomial (*P. salicina*) or the common name (plum, or still better, Japanese plum).

5. Cultivar names should not be repeated within a genus, except where the name would not be attached directly to the name of the genus. *Prunus* 'Laroda' is satisfactory because 'Laroda' is the only cultivar name in *P. salicina, P. domestica, P. avium, P. cerasus, P. persica,* etc. However, *Prunus* 'Early' cannot be used, because the cultivar name 'Early' is found both in *P. persica* and *P. domestica;* these should be written *Prunus persica* 'Early' and *P. domestica* 'Early', in order to avoid confusion; or if you wish, peach 'Early' and garden plum 'Early'.

Because of the continual flow of new cultivars in horticulture, it behooves all of us to follow certain rules so that chaos and confusion may not be compounded. We must strive to have each cultivar bear its own correct name.

Vinifera-type Grapes for the East

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Since colonial times many attempts to grow *V. vinifera* east of the Mississippi have been made, only to end in failure for the reason that the species is ill adapted to our climate. Thriving where the winters are relatively moist and mild and the summers hot and dry, it does not tolerate severe cold, succumbs to damage by phylloxera, and is soon destroyed by disease in the high humidity of our summers. Not that the *vinifera* cannot be fruited in the east; it can, indeed, under optimum conditions; but the cost in effort is prohibitive except for the amateur and the breeder.

Because this magnificient species could not be readily grown here, and because there were no true "table"-types among the native species, the grape was among the first of our fruits to receive the serious scientific attention of the eastern breeder.

From the early nineteenth century, wide-spread efforts were made to improve the native American grapes by hybridization with *V. vinifera.* The ground work laid by Rogers in the north, by the splendid achievements of Dr. T. V. Munson, genius and lover of the vine, towering above all others before or since his time. Taking up the task of breeding where these men laid it down, our state and Federal stations have brought it forward to the present.

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Fig. 1. **A seedling of Blackrose × Dunstan 56 (Caouch × S.V.12–375) in its fourth season.**

The goal proposed by our early breeders was to create through hybridization a new "race" of vines, combining the robust vigor and resplendent health of the best native species with the superb fruit quality of the Old World grapes. Although admirable progress toward realization of the goal has been made, it has been slow. While all the American species (except *V. rotundifolia*) appear to cross freely in either direction with *V. vinifera,* failure to achieve proper balance in "gene cross-over" has been the rule, and gains in one desired quality have most often been offset by losses in another.

For example, *vinifera* fruit quality appears to be rather closely associated with susceptibility to the mildews, blackrot, and anthracnose. *V. labrusca* transmits good resistance to anthracnose, yet it seems often to impart to the fruit poor texture and unpleasant flavor.

Thus it is that, among the varieties composing our present grape variety list for the East, excellent as many of them are, one finds few if any fully comparable in fruit quality to the classic *vinifera* dessert varieties, and fewer still which, with fruit approximating the best *vinifera,* also measure up in vigor and in health to our best native species.

In 1937 the author began a breeding program to improve our table varieties. In 1938 a shipment of thirty of the latest Franco-American hybrids was received from France, Seibel and Seyve-Villard selections. Later additional selections were collected from other hybridizers—Galibert, Perbos, Johannès-Seyve, Vidal, Landot, and Couderc.

The French hybrids carry in their make-up "blood" of several important American species—*aestivalis, riparia, lincecumii, rupestris, berlandieri,* and others—hence their excellent vigor and their high degree of resistance both to phylloxera and to our diseases. It should be remembered that these figure among the elite of millions of seedlings grown in vast

Fig. 2. **Dunstan 56 (Chaouch × S.V.12–375) photographed at the Georgia Experiment Station by B. O. Fry.**

breeding projects over almost a century by a company of distinguished Frenchmen devoted to the task of revitalizing the vineyards of their country. Due to their marked resistance to disease and the preponderantly *vinifera* quality of their fruit, these varieties seemed to offer great promise as breeding material, considerably superior to most of our existing varieties. That promise, it now appears, is being generously fulfilled.

Among these French hybrids several, such as S.V. 12–375, S.V. 20–473 (now called Muscat de Saint-Vallier), Galibert 133–6, and Johannès-Seyve 26–205, have shown an extraordinary balance in qualities of vine and fruit, combining vigor and resistance to disease with fruit resembling *vinifera.*

With these selections and other promising material, both domestic and foreign, upwards of a thousand crosses have been made and many thousands of seedlings grown, the best of which are now being tested under widely differing conditions.

Some of these seedlings, undergoing their second test, are impressive by virtue of their vigor and health, rivalling S.V. 12–375, (which we may use as a standard of excellence). They are even more remarkable for their fruit, which is indistinguishable from that of pure *vinifera* in size and form of cluster and berry, as well as in texture of flesh and skin. In sugar content, they are comparable to the standard *vinifera* varieties. When eaten, the skin of several of these cannot be distinguished from the flesh, a characteristic of the choicest *vinifera;* and the flesh itself exceeds in firmness that of such classic *vinifera* as Ribier, Muscat of Alexandria, Black Monukka, and Blackrose, growing nearby. (See Fig. 1.)

These selections are, therefore, believed to be significant as proof that linkage between *vinifera* character of fruit and high susceptibility to disease is not as close as it has hitherto appeared. Furthermore, the performance of certain individuals over a period of years—nine consecutive crops of excellent fruit—offers reasonable assurance that the dream of our early hybridizers is now a practical reality.

Performance of New Strawberry Varieties in New Zealand

Marsh Bros., of Central Otago, New Zealand have been testing some of our American strawberry varieties. They are located in an irrigated district in the Southern part of the South Island, where conditions are similar to those in the Yakima Valley of our state of Washington. In Jan. 1962, Marsh Bros. made the following comments on the test varieties:

Earlidawn—Definitely earlier than any other variety which we have. Too tart in flavor to be really popular, but we expect it to play an increasing part in our overall production. Medium to good size fruit.

Pocahontas—We are planting this variety in increasing quantities. It produces more fruit than other early varieties we have. Flavor tart when compared with English varieties, however, it has produced a medium crop of medium-sized berries.

Armore and **Red Star**—Both these varieties have excellent flavor. Armore yielded a good crop but Red Star production was on the light side. Our present intention is to continue increasing plantings of both varieties.—*Paul Stark, Jr.*