

is the reproduction of an apple, and in Fig. 10 a pear, from work by Bauhin published in 1650. However there was an earlier work by Bauhin first published in 1598, and in German in 1602 which already contained these fruit drawings. It seems that Dr. Dahl did not know of this first work. According to my findings, the illustrations of the fruit varieties by Bauhin published in 1598 were the first of their kind, and preceded those by Parkinson. Prof. Dahl, who was very positive in his remarks about Bauhin, finished with the following statement: "Anyhow, this work has to be looked at as the most important of all the works which were published until the middle of the 17th century which treat the knowledge of fruit varieties."

In any case, the descriptions and illustrations by Johannes Bauhin influenced the first real pomologist, J. H. Knoop, the true founder of Pomology. Traces of Bauhin can even be found in "Traite des Arbres Fruitières" (Paris, 1768), by the great pomologist H. M. Duhamel du Monceau.

Bauhin layed the foundations for Pomology; J. H. Knoop completed it with his *Pomologia* (Leeuwarden, 1758); and P. A. Poiteau improved it with his splendid "Pomologie Francaise" (Paris, 1838-1846), in four volumes and 418 pages of beautiful, color, folio plates.

Johannes Bauhin is also considered the first important precursor of Ampelography because he described, in detail, 22 varieties of grapes. He is also believed to be the first important precursor of Citrology, since he described and illustrated five species of Citrus at the beginning of the 17th century².

Literature Cited

¹Martini, S. J. H. Knoop stichter der pomologie, "De Fruitteelt," Den Haag, 1949, P. 740-741.

²Martini, S., Johannes Bauhin (1541-1613), der erste bedeutende Vorlaufer der Pom-

ologie, Ampelographie und Citrologie. "Schweizerische Landwirtschaftliche Monatshefte," Bern, 1963, p. 352-366.

Citation, a New Strawberry From Kentucky

The University of Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station at Lexington introduced the strawberry variety Citation early in 1964, according to Carl E. Chaplin. This new variety originated as a seedling from the cross of Fairland x Tennessee Shipper. The selection was made in 1953 at Lexington, Kentucky.

The fruit ripens mid-season, about one or two days after Pocahontas. The fruit has averaged medium to large, and has maintained its size well throughout the season. The berries are bright medium red, have a bright red interior, and are conic in shape. The seeds are flush with the surface.

Citation makes a good matted row of very vigorous plants. It is moderately susceptible to leaf spot, productive, and has out-yielded the commercial varieties of Kentucky over a six year period.

Tests indicate that Citation has very good shipping quality. Taste panels have judged it among the very best for freezing. It has ranked first or second in these tests for several years.

It is being suggested that Citation be tried in the same general area where Pocahontas has been grown successfully.

Foundation stock may be secured from the University of Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station.

Three and four year old Vista sweet cherry trees look very good in Michigan. Its early, black fruit have enough size, quality, firmness, and crack resistance to make it very promising for the early canning and fresh markets in Michigan.