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## Quince Fruit with an Immense Number of Seeds

L. H. Pammel

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York the past season. The colorless mycelium creeping over the surface sends small rounded suckers (haustoria) into the epidermal cells, and produces numerous colorless erect hyphæ (conidiophores) that bear the spores (conidia) in chains. The conidia germinate in a short time by producing a short thread. They may often be found germinating on the plant. These spores serve to propagate the fungus during the summer while the spores found in the brown perithecia tide the fungus over the following spring. As a result of the attacks of this fungus the leaves become dry and so far as their function is concerned, that of assimilating food, are entirely worthless. As stated from the quotation from Professor Galloway they are unfit for budding.

*Treatment.*—Professor Galloway has shown that ammoniacal carbonate of copper will effectually prevent the disease, and I may add that inasmuch as Bordeaux mixture has proved so effectual on the college grounds in holding in check the powdery mildew of the cherry, it may prove efficacious for this disease, and we advise the use of this fungicide in preference to ammoniacal carbonate of copper.

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## QUINCE FRUIT WITH AN IMMENSE NUMBER OF SEEDS.

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BY L. H. PAMMEL.

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Several years ago there was brought to me a quince, *Pyrus cydonia*, containing much more than the usual number of seeds. The genus *Pyrus* has from two to five ovaries and in each ovary are two ovules. Bailey in the revised edition of "Gray's Field, Forest and Garden Botany"\* states that the five cells are normally many seeded. In the case under consideration the fruit had a perfectly normal appearance of five cells and over one hundred seeds. They are shown in the accompanying illustrations.

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\*161.

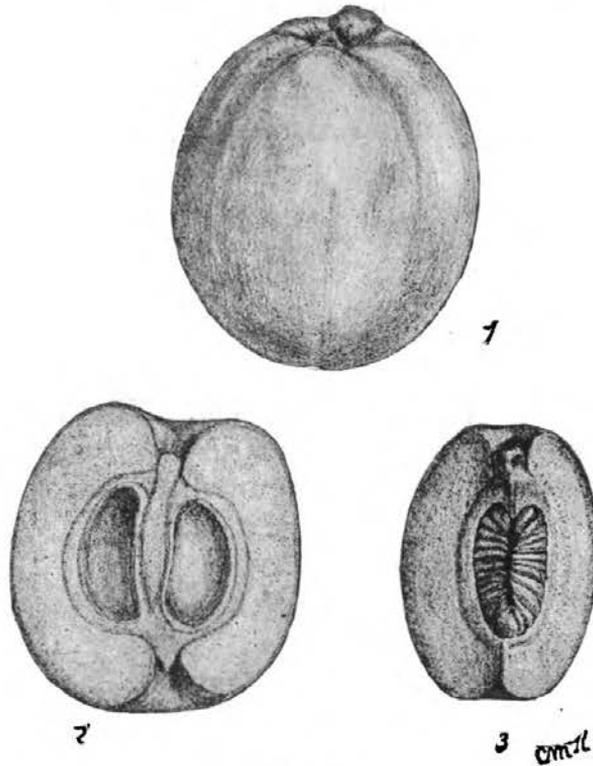


Fig. 12.

BASIDIOMYCETÆ OF CENTRAL IOWA.

ALICE WARD HESS AND HARRIET VANDIVERT.

A number of investigators have listed the Phanerogams in different parts of the state. There are, however, only a few lists of the Saprophytic fungi of the state. Bessey\* under the head of "Preliminary list of Carpophytes of the Ames Flora" lists quite a number of species and Macbride† also makes a contribution along this line, especially the species found by him in eastern Iowa.

Although Ames is in a prairie country, a number of interesting species occur in the woods along the Skunk river and its tributaries. The large woods along Squaw creek, west of the college, afford a number of interesting species. We are greatly indebted to Prof. Charles H. Peck, of Albany, N. Y., who has identified many of the species for us. Dr. Wm. Trelease has identified some of the *Lycoperdaceæ*. Our thanks are

\* Bull. Dept. of Bot. Ia. Agri. Coll. 1884:145.