

day length of 24 hours from seedling to harvest as the second cultivation for growing two generations per year.

Significant difference between normal and "Uzu" types in stem length was more clearly recognized when they were grown under the unfavorable condition than the favorable or ordinary condition. Because, "Uzu" type was extremely shortened to about 37% of normal's stem length and each population was nearly equal in its value (32 - 43), and the same average of 37% had been obtained from other experiments of this series using different materials in other years. However, the value was calculated as about 87% under the ordinary condition.

In addition to the difference of mean above mentioned, there was also the difference between the types in the distribution of frequency of stem length. That was observed as the normal distribution or somewhat the like in normal type, but "Uzu" type was distributed with significant skewness to the negative direction. From these results, "Uzu" type which was well-known as the monogenic recessive mutant had differential response to the unfavorable condition from its original or normal type.

VI. ITEM FROM SPAIN

"OUT OF SEASON"
AN "OFF SEASON" PLANT OF BARLEY

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An agent of the Agrarian Extension Service sent to the Experiment Station of Aula Dei one plant of six-rowed barley found in the open field and which was heading on December 5th. The plot had been sown with wheat on September 25th and the two preceding years it was fallowed and cultivated with wheat respectively. The plant - sent with earth surrounding the roots - was transplanted into a pot and kept in a greenhouse for further studies.

The area (Molina de Aragón) where the plant was found is one of the coldest of Spain. At the heading-time of this plant the minimal temperatures reached many °C below zero.

The plant was vigorous, with dark green leaves, semiprostrate growth type, semi-dwarf and big ears. Its appearance was not that of a wild barley. All the ears were sterile except one of them. A few spikelets of this ear have set seed.

When the plant reaches the maturity it will be classified. If the seeds which may be harvested are viable, cyto-genetics studies on the offspring will be made in order to include this material in our breeding program.
