

### 3. Twin shoots.

In 1950, my son, Robert Mumm, became interested in an inbred Guatemalan strain that occasionally produced twin shoots. When these shoots were selfed, they produced two very good ears at the same node. Considerable variation with respect to the character appeared in the next generation. Selection has continued for the most uniform twin ears, and now in the  $S_5$  generation, about 60% of the population is twin-eared.

The twin ears develop independently of each other from separate ear buds. The stalk has a double ear groove at the node where the twin shoots appear.

This type of corn could be useful in studies where it would be desirable to produce selfed and crossed seed on the same plant at the same time.

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