

so far, was 4. Generally speaking, B - chromosomes are found in high-land races, with low number of knobs.

Ulises Moreno
Alexander Grobman
Barbara McClintock

6. Evidence for existence of a common prehistoric race in both North and South America.

A new cache of corn in an early Paracas stratum (circa 0-200 B.C.) was found by Dr. Dwight Wallace in Ica, on the southern Peruvian coast. This material, was found in an excellent state of preservation and permitted a careful morphological study. The ears were short, ranging from 1.5 to 9.0 cms. in length, most of them with medium to strong fasciation with brown or red pericarp, and small yellow flinty (pop) kernels. Four ears had cherry pericarp.

This corn is clearly related to a precursor of a large number of present-day Peruvian and Andean races, and the Mexican race chapalote seems to be similar to Huaca Prieta corn, as well as to corn from Tularosa Cave, which would mean, that this prehistoric race of corn might have been grown in both North and South America, more than 2500 years ago.

Alexander Grobman
Paul C. Mangelsdorf

ESTACAO AGRONOMICA NACIONAL
Oeiras, Portugal

1. A persistent nucleolus in maize.

A study of meiosis was made in 6 F_1 plants from a cross between a normal inbred line and a plant with the constitution abnormal $10 \text{ } 10^B \text{ } 2B \text{ } ab10$. In all plants a persistent nucleolus was detected at both meiotic divisions in a large number of pollen mother cells. Parallel production of carmine stained nucleolar-like bodies was also observed in many cells.

A large number of droplets of staining material were found in the nucleus, surrounding the chromosome threads at leptotene. At zygotene similar droplets were observed in close connection with the synizetic knot. Large, irregular, light staining spots were observed in the surrounding nuclear sap. These spots are thought to be the products of the progressive dissolution of droplets previously formed and freed by the chromosome contraction into the synizetic knot.