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 per-
mitted 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 fascia-
with brown or red pericarp, and small yellow flinty (pop) kernels. For
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 maiosis was made in 6 F₁ plants from a cross between a
normal inbred line and a plant with the constitution abnormal 10 lo^3
2p^ab1o. 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
many cells.

A large number of droplets of staining material were found in the
nucleus, surrounding the chromosome threads at leptotene. At syne-
tene, similar droplets were observed in close connection with the synizetic
knot. Large, irregular, light staining spots were observed in the sur-
rrounding 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.