The occurrence of "red" clover plants (Trifolium pratense) having white blossoms, and others having nearly white blossoms, is rather frequent in regions where clover has become well established.

In the summer of 1910 the writer marked, for propagation, 25 plants differing in flower color. The majority bore white flowers with a red tinge of varying intensity, while a few of the plants selected produced blossoms apparently pure white and other plants displayed flowers of a very dark red color. It was intended to make a flower color representation of each plant for permanent record, but other work prevented this as well as descriptive notation while the plants were in bloom.

Some of the plants selected were found in grass sod along driveways in the vicinity of Champaign, Illinois, where the vegetation surrounding the marked plants was mowed frequently; the marked plants being, therefore, fairly well isolated. The remaining plants were found in clover fields and thus exposed to the pollen from other clover plants during the blossoming period. At maturity the twenty-five plants were harvested separately and stored until further study could be devoted to them.

In the spring of 1912 the study was resumed in a limited way. Five of the plants were hulled separately and the remaining twenty were hulled in composite. Small quantities of the six samples of seed were germinated and the plantlets thus obtained were started in individual pots in the laboratory. These were afterwards transferred to six widely separated situations in a twelve-acre field of corn for the purpose of again selecting individuals differing in flower color and other characters.

The writer has no conclusive results to report at this time upon the behavior of the various characters he has observed during the progress of this interrupted study upon red clover. However, it seems worth while to mention some of the facts learned concerning the color of the seed in order that they may come to the attention of others interested in the subject.

Although the early part of the season of 1912 was not favorable to the growth of clover, nearly all the settings grew nicely until discov-