TRIPLE-SEEDED SPIKELETS IN SORGHUM.¹

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An abnormality in the inflorescence of sorghum which will perhaps be of interest to botanists and agronomists who are working with this crop was noted by the writer in the F₂ progeny of a dwarf-milo-feterita hybrid which was grown at Amarillo, Tex., in 1915. The unusual character was the presence of several triple-seeded spikelets and a larger number of twin-seeded spikelets in two of the panicles. Twin-seeded spikelets, although not common, are found in a number of durra varieties imported from India. No mention has been found, however, of twin-seeded spikelets in pure milo or feterita, and no such spikelets were found at any of the field stations where the Office of Forage-Crop Investigations is conducting experiments.

The above mentioned hybrid was made by H. N. Vinall in the greenhouses of the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., during the winter of 1913-14. The F₁ and F₂ progeny were grown by the writer at Amarillo, Tex., in 1914 and 1915 respectively, and the seeds from the triple-seeded spikelets will be planted there

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