

the Chancellor, was planted in 1815, and in 1824, after having previously produced peaches alone, bore on one branch twelve nectarines; in 1825 the same branch yielded twenty-six nectarines, and in 1826 thirty-six nectarines, together with eighteen peaches. One of the peaches was almost as smooth on one side as a nectarine. The nectarines were as dark as, but smaller than, the Elruge.

At Beccles a Royal George peach<sup>45</sup> produced a fruit, "three parts of it being peach and one part nectarine, quite distinct in appearance as well as in flavour." The lines of division were longitudinal, as represented in the woodcut. A nectarine-tree grew five yards from this tree.

Professor Chapman states<sup>46</sup> that he has often seen in Virginia very old peach-trees bearing nectarines.

A writer in the 'Gardener's Chronicle' says that a peach-tree planted fifteen years previously<sup>47</sup> produced this year a nectarine between two peaches; a nectarine-tree grew close by.

In 1844<sup>48</sup> a Vanguard peach-tree produced, in the midst of its ordinary fruit, a single red Roman nectarine.

Mr. Calver is stated<sup>49</sup> to have raised in the United States a seedling peach which produced a mixed crop of both peaches and nectarines.

Near Dorking<sup>50</sup> a branch of the Téton de Vénus peach, which reproduces itself truly by seed,<sup>51</sup> bore its own fruit "so remarkable for its prominent point, and a nectarine rather smaller but well formed and quite round."

The previous cases all refer to peaches suddenly producing nectarines, but at Carclew<sup>52</sup> the unique case occurred, of a nectarine-tree, raised twenty years before from seed and never grafted, producing a fruit half peach and half nectarine; subsequently bore a perfect peach.

To sum up the foregoing facts; we have excellent evidence of peach-stones producing nectarine-trees, and of nectarine-stones producing peach-trees,—of the same tree-bearing peaches and nectarines,—of peach-trees suddenly producing by bud-variation nectarines (such nectarines reproducing nectarines by seed), as well as fruit in part nectarine and in part peach,—and, lastly, of one nectarine-tree first bearing half-and-half fruit, and subsequently true peaches. As the peach came into existence before the nectarine, it might have been expected from the law of reversion that nectarines would have given birth by bud-variation or by seed to peaches, oftener than peaches to nectarines; but this is by no means the case.

<sup>45</sup> Loudon's, 'Gardener's Mag.,' 1828, p. 53.

<sup>46</sup> Ibid., 1830, p. 597.

<sup>47</sup> 'Gardener's Chronicle,' 1841, p. 617.

<sup>48</sup> 'Gardener's Chronicle,' 1844, p. 589.

<sup>49</sup> 'Phytologist,' vol. iv. p. 299.

<sup>50</sup> 'Gardener's Chron.,' 1856, p. 531.

<sup>51</sup> Godron, 'De l'Espèce,' tom. ii. p. 97.

<sup>52</sup> 'Gardener's Chron.,' 1856, p. 531.