

1. **There is a daily alternation in the synchronous dichogamy.** For each variety there were two different sets of flowers open during the day. The flowers of one set functioned as females, those of the other as males. Each set opened and closed in unison and the two sets were open during different hours of the day. While there was frequently a short interval of overlap of the two sets during the shift in midday, the rule is that no pollen was shed while flowers in the female condition were open for the second period, then it was scant for a time and later the maximum of pollen-shedding was reached after which pollen again became increasingly scarce.

It may be noted that unless pollen is carried away by insects the masses of pollen harden and become dried into little balls that fall to the ground. It also seems most probable that the pistils are not fully receptive for fertilization during the entire time flowers are open for the first period and that in the charts a line representing the most receptive condition of pistils would be much shorter than the entire shown in the various charts. But considering the entire periods of opening, in every case the synchronous alternation of sex as graphically shown in the chart most decidedly limits self- and close-pollination.

2. **There are two main groups of varieties.** The varieties studied on the date in question fell into two groups which reciprocated with respect to the relative sequence of the daily alternation in the development of the two sexes. The members of one group, called for convenience the A group, were female in the forenoon and male in the afternoon; while the members of the other group—B—were male in the forenoon and female in the afternoon.

This record of daily behavior is typical and fully representative for the various clons listed, for the A and B varieties in general, and for the range of differences seen within the A and B groups as these occur normally. Day after day during the more favorable weather conditions the behavior of each of the varieties listed in the chart will be quite similar.

3. **There are varietal differences within the groups.** It will readily be noted in Fig. 4 that there are certain marked varietal differences within each of the A and B groups in respect to the exact time when the sets of flowers open and close. These are features that are characteristic of the respective varieties. This aspect of flower behavior was first noted and reported by Nirody(5).