organism on the infected areas of the grass leaves, it was classified in the same group of disease-producing fungi as *Rhizoctonia,* which is the cause of brownpatch. At that time the spores, which are a much more certain basis for classification of fungi than the mycelium, could not be found on the fungus growing either on the grass or on culture media.

Since that time the organism has been found to occur in Great Britain and in Australia as well as in the United States and Canada. With the further study of dollarspot the early investigators agreed in all major respects with the first findings, and F. T. Bennett suggested the name *Rhizoctonia monteithianum* for purposes of reference.

Recently Bennett published a paper in the Annals of Applied Biology, describing his work on the dollarspot disease in England. In his article he emphasized the spores which he found in some cases after much experimenting with specimens of the organism from the United States, Canada, Great Britain and Australia. Bennett discovered that several strains could be distinguished. He found that one strain of the fungus produced two kinds of spores; some strains produced only one kind or the other, and others never produced spores in cultures. The strains from the United States and Australia do not produce spores in cultures.

On the basis of his findings concerning the types of spores formed, Bennett concluded that the fungus causing dollarspot is a *Sclerotinia* and suggested the name *Sclerotinia homoeocarpa* for the species represented by the various strains found in America, Australia and Great Britain.

As a result of physiological studies on the various strains of the organism he found several interesting facts concerning the response of the fungus to acidity and temperature. The rate of growth was not affected by changes in acidity between pH 4.0 and 8.0. The optimum temperature for the growth of the organism was, for the British strains 68° to 77° F., and for the American strains 86° F. The American strains have apparently become adapted to higher temperatures.

SPREADERS TO INCREASE THE WETTING PROPERTY OF SPRAYS

Spreaders have not been adequately tested with sodium chlorate or other weed eradicators when used on turf areas, but they have been found of service in spraying shrubs as *Ribes petiolare* in the white pine blister rust campaign. The use of sodium

secondary-alcohol sulfates in this way has been mentioned by H. R. Offord and L. P. Winslow, of California, in Northwest Science. They tested various proprietary and other preparations and give a list in descending efficiency of the spreaders found most satisfactory with sodium chlorate.

Tergitol 7, a commercial preparation of a sodium secondary-alcohol sulfate, in concentrations of 0.01 to 0.1 percent was found to be the best of these products. Spreaders may also be used with other poison sprays, but the authors think it probable that the order of efficiency may vary with different materials.

RESPONSE OF DIFFERENT STRAINS OF KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS TO CUTTING

Work done on the effect of cutting on grass has invariably shown that frequent and severe cutting reduces the growth of foliage, roots, and rhizomes. For the most part, such work has been done with mixed populations of different grasses, but A. O. Kuhn and W. B. Kemp of the Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station have studied the effect of cutting on contrasting strains of Kentucky bluegrass.

One strain was tall with long leaves, the other an extremely low-growing type. Both strains had been grown at the Maryland station under uniform soil conditions for three years prior to the starting of the experiment. The methods followed and the results secured have been described in the Journal of the American Society of Agronomy.

In the series of experiments reported here proportionate amounts of foliage were removed from 24 plants of each of the two strains. Five cutting treatments were used as follows: none, mid-blade, 1 inch beyond the ligule (the point at which the leaf blade joins the sheath), at the ligule, and below the ligule. Each leaf was cut separately on each plant at 2-week intervals beginning April 28, and the clippings were dried and weighed. The average height resulting from each removal of clippings on both strains was determined by a number of measurements of the tops remaining after clippings were made. At the completion of the experiment the plants were lifted, dried at 100° F. for a week, and weighed. The root, rhizome, and forage production in grams were recorded. Under the heading "Forage," the authors give the total production of clippings throughout the season as well as the foliage left on the plants at the end of the experiment.

Increasing severity of defoliation