breeders and geneticists in 1970 as a genetically stable breeding line with resistance to the common or race 0 form of black shank (Phytophthora parasitica var. Nicotianae). L8 was developed from the fertile amphidiploid of N. tabacum × N. longiflora Cav. by backcrossing black shank-resistant selections to 'Kentucky 16' and 'Kentucky 36'. L8 was released as an F2 line and is the first burley germplasm to carry black shank resistance obtained from N. longiflora.

The factor conditioning black shank resistance in L8 behaves as a single dominant gene although transmission is reported to be irregular beyond the F1 generation. The transfer of the black shank resistance factor from N. longiflora to N. tabacum was by segmental substitution. L8 is also resistant to tobacco mosaic virus and has moderate resistance to black root rot.

L8 has been tested for resistance to race 0 black shank under greenhouse conditions, and it has proven to be uniformly resistant to the disease. L8 resembles 'Kentucky 16' in leaf shape, leaf angle and is of approximately the same maturity classification. L8 has a slightly narrower leaf, smaller stalk and is shorter in height than Kentucky 16. L8 flowers profusely and produces seed capsules which are smaller than characteristic burley tobacco varieties. L8 exhibits an undesirable leaf spotting reaction which prevents its utilization as a commercial variety. However, the spotting is not expressed in F2 hybrids between L8 and black shank susceptible varieties. Replicated tests during the past three years indicate that such hybrids are fully resistant to race 0 black shank and are highly acceptable in quality and yield.

Seed stocks of L8 will be maintained at the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station, Lexington, Ky. 40506.

Registration of L8 vetch germplasm

E. D. Donnelly

L8 vetch is a Vicia sativa type line derived from an interspecific cross, V. sativa L. ('Ala. 1894') × V. angustifolia L. (P.I. 121275). The V. angustifolia parent was later reclassified V. cordata Wulf. Pure line breeding was used following the cross through F2. The line has been maintained by growing bulked seed. L2 was developed as elite germplasm at the Auburn University Agricultural Experiment Station. It combines hard seedcoat from the male parent with high herbage and seed yields of the soft seeded Ala. 1894 female parent. L2 is true breeding and is resistant to the disease. L2 resembles 'Kentucky 16' in leaf shape, leaf angle and is of approximately the same maturity classification. L2 has a slightly narrower leaf, smaller stalk and is shorter in height than Kentucky 16. L2 flowers profusely and produces seed capsules smaller than characteristic burley tobacco varieties. L2 is early; has purple flowers; is approximately equal to 'Willamette' and 'Warrior' varieties of common vetch; is resistant to the vetch bruchid, Bruchus brachialis Fahr.; and is resistant to three species of root knot nematodes, Meloidogyne incognita, M. incognita acrita, and M. javanica. Ala. 1894 has a white flower which is important as a recessive genetic marker when making cross-pollinations with highly self-pollinated vetch species.

Small samples of Ala. 1894 seed are available upon request from Auburn University Agricultural Experiment Station, Auburn, Ala. 36830.

1 Registered by the Crop Science Society of America. Received Jan. 21, 1971.
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Registration of BOLAL winter wheat germplasm

V. A. Johnson and J. W. Schmidt

'BOLAL' winter wheat, C.I. 13501 (Triticum aestivum L.), was developed cooperatively by the Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station and the Crops Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture. Bolal was selected from the cross 'Cheyenne'/'Kenya'/'Mentana' made at Lincoln, Nebraska in 1951. It was utilized as one parent of 'Guide' hard red winter wheat released by the Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station in 1967. The Government of Turkey registered and released Bolal for commercial production in 1970.

Bolal is a productive, early-maturing variety with moderately short straw. Its glumes are white and awned. It possesses field resistance to stem rust races prevalent during its testing period in Nebraska. It is susceptible to other diseases and lacks the level of winterhardiness necessary for safe production in Nebraska. It produces grain with semi-hard texture but with excellent bread-baking quality.

Bolal germplasm is available on request from the Agronomy Department, University of Nebraska, or the Crops Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Beltsville, Maryland 20705.

1 Registered by the Crop Science Society of America. Received Dec. 5, 1970. Cooperative investigations of the Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station and the Crops Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture. Approved for publication by the Director of the Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station as Journal Series Article No. 2954.
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