sions of the Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture. It was released to foundation seed growers in the fall of 1969 by the Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station. It was selected in 1958 from a 'Burt'/'Itana' cross made in 1952 at the Dry Land Research Unit, Washington State University. It was selected in 1958 from a 'Burt'/'Itana' in 1958. It was released in 1965 by the Washington State Crop Improvement Association. McCall is adapted to the low-rainfall area of Eastern Washington and Southern Idaho. In 1967, seed of Wanser was imported to Turkey, and it is now grown extensively in the low-rainfall area of the high plateau.

Breeder seed is maintained by the Washington State Crop Improvement Association.

McCall is susceptible to leaf rust and stem rust. It is susceptible to stripe rust in the seedling stage, but is resistant in the mature plant stage. Winter wheat suitable for pastry flour.

McCall has the following morphological characteristics: winter growth habit, midseason, short to midtall; stem white, very strong; spike awned, oblong, dense, erect to inclined; glumes glabrous, white, midlong; shoulders midwide to narrow, oblique to square; beaks midwide, acuminate, 1 to 3 mm long; awns white, 1 to 5 cm long; kernels red, midlong, hard ovate; germ small; crease midwide, middeep; checks rounded; brush midshaped, midlong.

McCall is susceptible to leaf and stem rust. It is susceptible to stripe rust in the seedling stage, but is resistant in the mature plant stage. It has high test weight, with dark red kernels.

McCall is adapted to the low-rainfall area of Eastern Washington. Wanser is resistant to the leaf rust races prevalent in Michigan.

Wanser has the height of Genesse but slightly stronger straw. In 31 tests during the brush very short (essentially none). Wanser is resistant to common bunt and flag smut, and some races of dwarf bunt. It is susceptible to race D-3 of dwarf rust. Wanser is susceptible to leaf and stem rust. It is susceptible to stripe rust in the seedling stage, but is resistant in the mature plant stage.

Wanser is adapted to the low-rainfall areas of Eastern Washington and Southern Idaho. In 1967, seed of Wanser was imported to Turkey, and it is now grown extensively in the low-rainfall area of the high plateau.

Breeder seed is maintained by the Washington State Crop Improvement Association.

REGISTRATION OF WANSER WHEAT

(Walter L. Nelson and Masami Nagamis) Registered by the Crop Science Society of America. Received June 2, 1972. Information Paper, College of Agriculture, Washington State University, Pullman, Wash. 99163. Superintendent and Sr. Experimental Aide, respectively, Dry Land Research Unit, Washington State University.

WANSER (Triticum aestivum L. em. Thell), CI13844, a hard red winter wheat, was developed at the Dry Land Research Unit, Washington Agricultural Experiment Station. It was selected from a cross of 'Burt'/'Itana' in 1958. It was released in 1965 after testing in regional and state nurseries as selection number 34.

It is identified by the following morphological characteristics: plant winter habit, midseason, midtall; stem white, strong; spike awned, oblong, dense, erect to inclined; glumes glabrous, brown, midlong, midwide; shoulders midwide to narrow, oblique to square; beaks midwide, acuminate, 1 to 3 mm long; awns brown, 1 to 6 mm long; kernels red, midlong, hard ovate; germ small; crease midwide, middeep; checks rounded; brush midshaped, short to midlong.

Wanser is susceptible to stripe rust in the seedling stage, but is resistant in the mature plant stage. Winter wheat suitable for pastry flour.

Wanser has very good winterhardiness, resists lodging, and threshes readily, but resists shattering. It has good emergence from deep seeding, but may express post harvest dormancy.

Milling and baking qualities are good. Wanser gives a high yield of low ash flour, with good gluten strength and loaf volume. It has high test weight with large kernels of medium dark red color.

Wanser is adapted to the low-rainfall areas of Eastern Washington and Southern Idaho. In 1967, seed of Wanser was imported to Turkey, and it is now grown extensively in the low-rainfall area of the high plateau.

Breeder seed is maintained by the Washington State Crop Improvement Association.

REGISTRATION OF ROLETTE DURUM WHEAT

(K. L. Lebscock, J. S. Quick, D. E. Walsh, and J. D. Miller) Registered by the Crop Science Society of America. Published with approval of the Director, North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station, Fargo, N.D., as Paper No. 298. Received April 21, 1972. Research Agronomist, Plant Science Research Division, ARS, USDA, Beltsville, Md.; Assoc. Professor. Agronomy Dept., North Dakota State University; President, Crop Science Society of America, Fargo, N.D.

ROLETTE (Triticum durum Desf.), C.I. 15526, is a spring durum wheat developed cooperatively by the North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station and the Plant Science Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture. It was selected from the cross Ld393/2*Yuma/3/Ld398/Ld357/F6/3464. Ld393 and Ld357 are sibs of "Wells." Ld357 has the varieties 'Heiti,' 'Stewart,' 'Mindum,' 'Carleton,' and 'Nugget' in its pedigree. The final cross was made in 1962 to combine the stem rust resistance from St464 (C.I. 13160, P.I. 1913605) with 'Khapli' resistance from the Wells sbts. Rolette was bulked as a single line in the F4 generation and first entered in preliminary yield trials in 1966 as selection D6517.

Rolette has short, strong white culms that may show purplish coloration under some conditions. The spike is awned, oblong, dense, and erect. The glumes are glabrous, tan, midlong and midwide; the glume shoulders narrow and elevated; and the beaks midwide, acuminate, 2 to 3 mm long. The awns are tan and 6 to 16 cm long. The kernels are white (unbark), hard, midlong to long; and elliptical; the germ milky; the crease midwide, shallow; the cheeks angular to rounded; and the brush very short (essentially none).

Rolette is about 5 cm shorter than Leeds and has stiffer straw than Leeds, Wels, and 'Hercules.' In 31 tests during 1968-71 Rolette produced 9% higher grain yield, was 3 days earlier, and had heavier kernels than Leeds. It exceeded Wells in preliminary yield trials in 1966 as selection D6517.

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