Kanby is a six-rowed, rough-awned, mid-tall, midseason-maturity feed barley with winter growth habit. It is similar to 'Will' (CI 11652) winter barley, but has higher test weight and better straw. The spike is semi-lax, midlong, and slightly inclined at maturity. The mid-long white-hulled kernels have slightly wrinkled lemmas, short haired rachillas, and colorless aleuroline.

Kanby is about as winter hardy as Will but is less hardy than 'Reno,' CI 6561. Culm length and strength varies from fairly short and stiff to tall and moderately weak, depending on environment. In Kansas tests, Kanby exceeded Will and Reno in yield and test weight. Kanby has a low percentage of smutted plants (loose smut) under natural infection. It is susceptible to scald and mildew. It is recommended for southeastern and southern Kansas.

Foundation seed will be maintained by the Agronomy Department, Kansas Agr. Exp. Stn., Manhattan.

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REGISTRATION OF COMET HOP

(Reg. No. 3)

C. E. Zimmermann, S. T. Likens, A. Haunold, C. E. Horner, and D. D. Roberts

'Comet' hop (Humulus lupulus L.) was developed and released by the Oreg. and Wash. Agr. Exp. Stns. and the ARS, USDA, with cooperation from the U.S. Brewers Assoc. Comet has high brewing value (alpha-acids) and is particularly suited to the Yakima Valley of Washington, where other high-brewing value varieties such as 'Bullion,' 'Talisman,' and 'Brewers Gold' are poorly adapted. Comet was released in Mar 1974, for commercial production.

Comet resulted from a 1961 cross between a seedling of 'Sunshine' (Accession no. 19120) and a wild male hop (Accession no. 58006) collected earlier from Logan Canyon, Utah. Comet was selected and tested at Corvallis, Oreg., as Accession no. 62013.

The characteristic yellow leaves of Comet are evident during early spring, followed by a gradual change to yellow-green later in the season. This golden-green foliage distinguishes Comet from all other commercial varieties. The cones of Comet are loose and undergo less shatter when produced under seedless conditions. The cultivar, like the 'Late Cluster' variety, matures late (Sep 10 to 15). Comet is more tolerant than Late Cluster to downy mildew crown infection, incited by Pseudoperonospora humuli (Miy. & Tak.) G. W. Wils., but it is equally susceptible to either leaf or cone infection. It is tolerant to the prunus necrotic ringspot virus strain commonly found in Pacific Northwest hops and to the prevalent strains of Verticillium dahliae Kleb.

The dried cones of Comet contain 8 to 11% alpha-acids (of which about 35% is columbule) and 4 to 6% beta-acids. When extracted with nonpolar solvents Comet yields 18 to 20% resins, of which 48 to 52% are alpha-acids.

Higher production of alpha-acids/ha is Comet's major improvement over Late Cluster and varieties of similar type. Commercial production trials in the Yakima Valley in 1972 to 73 showed that the 2,016 kg/ha yield was similar for the two varieties, but late Cluster is more susceptible to scald and mildew. Comet is recommended for seedless seed production.

Seed classes of Comet designated by the Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station are breeder, foundation, registered, and certified. Breeder seed will be maintained by the Agronomy Department, Kansas Agr. Exp. Stn., Manhattan.

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REGISTRATION OF CERISE PROSO MILLET

(Reg. No. 29)

Lenis A. Nelson

'Clirese' proso millet (Panicum miliaceum L.) was developed and released by the Plant Products Division and Lacombe Research Station, Lacombe, Alberta, Canada in 1973. Cerise resembles 'Turghai' in similar panicle type, seed color, and height. It maturing earlier than Turghai and has yields equal or slightly better than Turghai. The seed is used primarily for wild bird feed but also can be used for human food and livestock feed.

Seed classes of Cerise designated by the Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station are breeder, foundation, registered, and certified. Breeder seed will be maintained by the Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station.

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REGISTRATION OF RANDOM SPRING OATS

(Reg. No. 261)

H. T. Allen and M. L. Kaufman

'Random' spring oats (Avena sativa L.) was released at the University of Nebraska, Panhandle Station, Mitchell, NE 69357, on January 21, 1974.

Random is a red-seeded proso with an erect habit. The initial seed source was obtained by selecting a predominantly white seeded line, PI 170603 Red in 1972 and was further purified by selecting 150 heads of the plants growing in the plots in 1972. These selected heads were grown in the greenhouse for two generations to select seedlings with color, panicle, or height variances.

Random was evaluated at six locations in 1973. It resembles 'Turghai' in similar panicle type, seed color, and height. It matures earlier than Turghai and has yields equal to or slightly better than Turghai. The seed is used primarily for wild bird feed but also can be used for human food and livestock feed.

Seed classes of Random designated by the Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station are breeder, foundation, registered, and certified. Breeder seed will be maintained by the Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station.