where aleurone color is not expressed well consistently. Rachillas are long with many long hairs. The central lemma nerve is free of teeth. Teeth on the lateral and marginal lemma nerves are few to several. The lemma (kernel) base is generally depressed, infrequently tending to close. Lemmas are generally slightly wrinkled. Anthers are yellow and the stigma is very hairy.

The coleoptile color is green. Young plants show a semi-prostrate habit of growth in the fall or early spring. Leaves are medium green and show a moderate level of non-parasitic purple spotting. The lower leaf sheaths are pubescent. Flag leaves are medium in size, generally horizontal, and not twisted.

Paoli's reaction to leaf rust (Puccinia hordei Oth.) has ranged from moderately resistant to susceptible at Lafayette, Indiana. It has been moderately resistant to powdery mildew (Erysiphe graminis DC. f. sp. hordei) cm. Marchal at Lafayette, but intermediate to susceptible in some regional tests. Paoli has been resistant to loose smut [Ustilago tritici (Pers.) Rostr.] in Indiana and elsewhere. It has been resistant to scald (Rhynchosporium) in Indiana.

Paoli is considered a feed barley. Kernel size is too small and nonuniform for consideration for malting.

Paoli is a Protected Variety and seed may be sold only as a class of certified seed. Breeder seed will be maintained by Purdue Univ., Lafayette, IN.

REGISTRATION OF PIKE BARLEY

F. L. Patterson

'PIKE' winter barley (Hordeum vulgare L.), CI 15621, was developed at the Purdue Univ. Agric. Exp. Stn. and released in 1976. Pike is considered a feed barley.

The parentage of Pike is: 'Comfort'/Purdue 21/2/'Bolivia' (CI 1257)/'Chevron' (CI 1111)/3/'Kentucky No. 1'/Immigrant Winter 400-17'/4/'Wong'.

Pike was a short, early segregant from a genetic study in which plants were maintained heterozygous for awnedness through eight generations of selfing in the development of an isogenic line series. In the ninth generation an awned plant was isolated and subsequently increased. Breeder seed in 1975 was in the 20th generation of selfing following the final cross.

Pike flowers about 6 days earlier than 'Harrison' (Reg. No. 89) in Indiana. Stems are short (about 76 cm), with slender necks but snapping is less extreme than for 'Barsoy' (Reg. No. 95). The collar generally is closed but infrequently may be 'V'-shaped or open.

Spikes are six-rowed, dense (about 5 cm long), with long (8 to 9 cm), rough lemma awns. The basal rachis internode is short (3 to 4 mm). The rachis is tough with a moderate number of marginal hairs. The spike is parallel in shape and generally erect at maturity. Glumes are about two-thirds the length of the kernels. Glume awns are somewhat longer than the glumes and are rough. Glumes have long hairs generally occurring in a broad band. Anthers are yellow and the stigma is very hairy. Coleoptile color is green.

The kernels are covered, average about 7.5 to 9.0 mm long, and range in weight from 28 to 32 g per 1,000. The aleurone appears colorless. Rachilla hairs generally are long but rachillas are infrequently aborted. Lemmas are semi-wrinkled to slightly wrinkled, with few teeth. Lemma base generally is depressed.

Disease observations have been at Lafayette, IN. Pike is susceptible to crown rust (Puccinia hordei) and to mildew (Erysiphe graminis) in Indiana.

REGISTRATION OF 'AMBRO' VIRGATA LESPEDEZA

F. L. Patterson

'Ambro' virgata lespedeza, Lespedeza virgata, received from the Ministry of Agric. and Forestry, Exp. Stn., Zentsuji, Japan in 1954. Subsequently the Georgia Plant Materials Center obtained some material from Plant Introduction Station at Experiment, Ga. This accession bears numbers PI 218004 and AM-1456. It has increased at Americus without further selection, forming a growing groundcover and especially for use on banks and embankments.

Ambro has been produced on the American market for some years. It produces large quantities of hay and has no disease or insect pests of note. It is a perennial legume with a spreading type of growth, typically 40 cm, but individual stems usually spread about twice that length. Height of common sericea, [Dunton] G. Don, is 70 to 90 cm. The Ambro is larger and rounder in shape than those of common sericea, stems are black and small in diameter. The new growth of this plant has a definite bronze coloration.

Adaptation of Ambro is the upper Coastal Plain northward through North Carolina, Tenn., and westward to eastern parts of Oklahoma and Texas. It is not well adapted to regions of low rainfall areas.

Seed production of Ambro shall be on a four-generation basis: breeder, foundation, registered, and certified. Seed will be produced in the Southeastern states. The Georgia Plant Materials Center will maintain breeder and foundation stocks.

Ambro was jointly released by the USDA-SCS and the Univ. of Georgia Exp. Stn. It is certified through the Georgia Crop Improvement Association Program.

REGISTRATION OF CLINTLAND 60

F. L. Patterson and J. F. Schafe

'Clintland 60', CI 7234, and 'Clintland 64', CI 7639, were developed cooperatively by the Purdue Univ. Agric. Exp. Stn. and ARS-USDA, and were released in 1959 and 1977, respectively.

The parentage of Clintland 60 is 'CLINTLAND 64', CI 7234, and 'Clintland 64', CI 7639 ('Clinton' source). Clintland 60 was tested in Indiana and adapted to Clintland. The other line resulted from adding resistance to crown rust from 'Grey Algerian', PI 183,106 to Clintland. The other line resulted from adding resistance to stem rust. Clintland 60 possesses resistance conferred by (Puccinia graminis [Reg. No. 156]) to Clintland. The parentage of Clintland 60 is:

*4/2101/'Ambro')*2/3/('Clinton' source) *3/2/Canadian RL 2105. Resistance to stem rust* conferred by (Puccinia graminis [Reg. No. 156]). Clintland 60 was tested in Indiana and adapted to Clintland.

The parentage of Clintland 64 is Ambro 2105. Resistance to stem rust* conferred by (Puccinia graminis [Reg. No. 156]). Clintland 64 was tested in Indiana and adapted to Clintland.

The parentage of Clintland 60 is: Ambro 2105, 'Bolivia' (CI 1257)/'Chevron' (CI 1111)/3/'Kentucky No. 1'/4/'Wong'.

The kernel is rounder than the parent. The color is light yellow and the awns are long and rough. The plants are semi-prostrate in growth, with a medium height of 70 cm. The rachis is tough and of medium length. The rachilla is long with many long hairs. The lemma has a medium length and is generally semi-wrinkled. The stigma is very hairy.

The kernels are covered, average about 7.5 to 9.0 mm long, and range in weight from 28 to 32 g per 1,000. The aleurone appears colorless. Rachilla hairs generally are long but rachillas are infrequently aborted. Lemmas are semi-wrinkled to slightly wrinkled, with few teeth. Lemma base generally is depressed.

Disease observations have been at Lafayette, IN. Clintland 60 is susceptible to crown rust (Puccinia hordei) and to mildew (Erysiphe graminis) in Indiana.