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 crease. 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. horteli em. 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 BARLEY¹
(Reg. No. 156)

F. L. Patterson²

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

The parentage of Pike is: 'Comfort'/Purdue 21/2/Bolivia' (CI 1257)/'Chevron' (CI 1111)/3/Kentucky No. 1'/Indiana Beardless/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 was released 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 snakey necks but snakiness 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 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 semiwinkled to slightly wrinkled, with few teeth. Lemma base generally is depressed.

Disease observations have been at Lafayette, IN. Pike is susceptible to ple spotting. The lower leaf sheaths are pubescent. Flag leaves are medium green and show a moderate level of non-parasitic purple spotting. The lower leaf sheaths are pubescent. Flag leaves are medium green and show a moderate level of non-parasitic purple spotting. The lower leaf sheaths are pubescent. Flag leaves are medium green and show a moderate level of non-parasitic purple spotting. The lower leaf sheaths are pubescent. Flag leaves are medium green and show a moderate level of non-parasitic purple spotting. The lower leaf sheaths are pubescent. Flag leaves are medium green and show a moderate level of non-parasitic purple spotting. The lower leaf sheaths are pubescent. Flag leaves are medium green and show a moderate level of non-parasitic purple spotting. The lower leaf sheaths are pubescent. Flag leaves are medium green and show a moderate level of non-parasitic purple spotting. The lower leaf sheaths are pubescent.

REGISTRATION OF AMBRO' VIRGATA LESPEDEZA¹
(Reg. No. 7)

John D. Powell, E. R. Beaty, and W. C. Young

'AMBRO' virgata lespedea, Lespedeza virgata (Reg. No. 156), was developed from materials received from the Ministry of Agric. and Food, Exp. Stn., Zentsuji, Japan in 1954. Subsequently, the Georgia Plant Materials Center obtained seed from Plant Introduction Station at Experiment, Ga. This accession bears numbers PI 218004 and AM-1456. The variety increased at Americus without further selection for growing ground cover and especially for use on banks and shoulders.

Ambro has been produced on the American market for several years. It produces large quantities of seed and has no disease or insect pests of note. This varieties is a low legume with a spreading type of growth, 40 cm, but individual stems usually spread much wider than that length. Height of common sericea (Dumont) G. Don, 70 to 90 cm. The plant is larger and rounder in shape than those of common sericea. Stems are not as densely distributed on the plant. Stems are black and small in diameter. The plant has a definite bronze coloration.

Adaptation of Ambro is the upper Coastal Plain through North Carolina, Tenn., and west into portions of Oklahoma and Texas. It is not well adapted to low rainfall areas.

Seed production of Ambro shall be on a breeder, foundation, registered, and certified basis. The Plant Materials Center will maintain breeder and foundation seed stock.

Ambro was jointly released by the USDA-SCS, Georgia Plant Materials Center, and the Georgia Agric. Exp. Stn. It is certified through the Seed Improvement Association Program.

² Manager, Americus Plant Materials Center, Georgia; professor of Agronomy, University of Georgia, and plant materials specialist, USDA-SCS.

REGISTRATION OF CLINTLAND 64 OAT
(Reg. No. 280 and 281)

F. L. Patterson and J. F. Schafe

'CLINTLAND 64', CI 7639, and 'Clintland 66', CI 7234, were developed cooperatively by the Purdue Univ. Agric. Exp. Stn. and ARS-USDA, respectively, in 1964 and 1965, respectively. The two cultivars were developed in the southern United States, with resistance to stem rust conferred by Pc-3 and resistance to crown rust conferred by Pg-1, Pg-2, and Pg-4 (Puccinia coronata Eriks. & E. Hem.), and barley yellow dwarf virus. Resistance to leaf rust (Puccinia hordei Otth.) has ranged from resistant to moderately susceptible. Resistance to stem rust conferred by Pc-5 was transferred to 'Bond' source) and resistance to crown rust conferred by Pc-3 was transferred to 'Landhafer' source). Clintland 60 was tested in Indiana and Kentucky and has been very similar to Clintland except for the shoulders.

Disease observations have been at Lafayette, IN. Clintland 60 is very similar to Clintland except for the shoulders. Clintland 60 was tested in Indiana and Kentucky and has been very similar to Clintland except for the shoulders. Clintland 60 was tested in Indiana and Kentucky and has been very similar to Clintland except for the shoulders.