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-parallel purplish spotting. The lower leaf sheaths are pubescent. Flag leaves are medium in size, generally horizontal, and not twisted.

Pole'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 em. Marchal at Lafayette, but intermediate to susceptible in some regional tests. Paoli has been resistant to loose smut (Ustilago cuneata [Dumont]) G. Don, 70 to 90 cm. The leaves of Ambro are large and rounder in shape, but the rachis are not as densely distributed on the plant. At maturity the 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 sands or 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 American Plant Materials Center will maintain breeder and foundation seed.

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

REGISTRATION OF PIKE BARLEY

F. L. Patterson

'PIKE' winter barley (Hordeum vulgare L.). CI 15921, 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' x 'Bolivia' (CI 1257) x 'Chevron' (CI 1111) x 'Kentucky No. 1' x 'Indiana Beardless Winter' (400:17:9:1)'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 snakey necks but shakiness is less extreme than for 'Barsoy' (Reg. No. 89). The new growth of this plant is infrequently abortive. Lemmas are semi-wrinkled to slightly depressed, 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. Flag leaves are moderately resistant to powdery mildew Erysiphe graminis DC. f. sp. hordei em. Marchal at Lafayette, but intermediate to susceptible in some regional tests. Paoli has been resistant to loose smut (Ustilago cuneata [Dumont]) G. Don, 70 to 90 cm. The leaves of Ambro are large and rounder in shape, but the rachis is not as densely distributed on the plant. At maturity the stems are black and small in diameter. The new growth of this plant has a definite bronze coloration.

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REGISTRATION OF 'AMBRO' VIRGATA LESPEDEZA

F. L. Patterson and J. F. Schafe

'AMBRO' virgata lespedea, Lespedeza virgata DC, was released from the Ministry of Agric. and Forestry, Shodoshima Agric. Exp. Stn., Zentsuji, Japan in 1954. Subsequently, the Americas, Georgia Plant Materials Center obtained seed from the Southern Plant Introduction Station at Experiment, Ga. This accession bears 31s 21004 and AM-1456. The seed has been increased at Americas without further selection for use as a low-growing groundcover and especially for use on banks and road shoulders.

Ambro has been produced on the Americas Center for a number of years. It produces large quantities of easily harvested seed and has no disease or insect pests of note. It is a summer, perennial legume with a spreading type of growth. Height is 56 to 40 cm, but individual stems usually spread laterally two to three times that length. Height of common sericea, Lespedeza cuneata (Dumont) G. Don, is 70 to 90 cm. The leaflets of Ambro are large and rounder in shape, but the rachis is not as densely distributed on the plant. At maturity the 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 sands or 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 American Plant Materials Center will maintain breeder and foundation seed. Ambro was jointly released by the USDA-SCS and the University of Georgia Exp. Stn. It is certified through the Georgia Crop Improvement Association Program.

REGISTRATION OF CLINTLAND 60 AND CLINTLAND 64 OATS

F. L. Patterson and J. F. Schafe

'CLINTLAND 60', CI 7254, and 'Clintland 64', CI 7659 (Avena sativa L.), were developed cooperatively by the Purdue Univ. Agric. Exp. Stn. and ARS-USDA, and were released in 1959 and 1964, respectively. The two cultivars were developed by the backcross method of breeding to add rust resistance to 'Clintland' (Reg. No. 148).

The parentage of Clintland 60 is Clintland x 'Ambro' x 'Boltardy' x 'Bolton', and was developed by the backcross method of breeding to add rust resistance to 'Clintland' (Reg. No. 148).

The parentage of Clintland 60 is Clintland x 'Ambro' x 'Boltardy' x 'Bolton', and was developed by the backcross method of breeding to add rust resistance to 'Clintland' (Reg. No. 148).

The parentage of Clintland 60 is Clintland x 'Ambro' x 'Boltardy' x 'Bolton', and was developed by the backcross method of breeding to add rust resistance to 'Clintland' (Reg. No. 148).