glume is covered with hairs and has an awn 1½ times its length. The kernel has a finely wrinkled adhering hull, a white aleurone, and a crease which is narrow and V-shaped from the base. Kernels are small, wide at the center, and taper sharply to both ends, with lateral kernels being slightly twisted. The penduncle is strong and the spike erect.

Herb was released by the Wyoming Agriculture Experiment Station in 1978 and breeder seed will be maintained at the Sheridan Station through the Foundation Seed Program. Variety protection will not be requested.

REGISTRATION OF PERRY BARLEY

(Reg. No. 165)

J. M. Poehlman and Dale T. Sechler

'PERRY' barley (Hordeum vulgare L.), Cl 15731 and Mo. B2487, was developed at the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station. Perry originated as a single F1 plant selection from the cross 'Mo. B-400'/Ludwig'/Carstens'. The Mo. B-400/Ludwig parent, accession numbers Mo. B1589 and Cl 15188, is a six-rowed, winter type. Carstens is a two-rowed, winter-type cultivar from Europe. Perry has been tested in yield trials in Missouri since 1973 and in the Cooperative Uniform Nursery of Hardy Varieties since 1976.

Perry is six-rowed, rough-awned, and winter type. Compared to 'Mo. B-475' in Missouri trials since 1973, Perry is 30% higher in yield (22 comparisons), 8% higher in test weight (32 comparisons), similar in winter hardiness (13 comparisons) 3 days earlier (18 comparisons), and 12 cm shorter (22 comparisons). In the field, Perry is resistant to the barley yellow dwarf virus (BYDV), to Rhyzchosporium secalis (Oud.) J. J. Davis that incites loose smut.

Kernels of Perry are covered, moderately plump, with white or colorless aleurone. In 22 trials, 60% of the kernels remained on the top of a 6/64 screen compared to 45% for Mo. B-475. Perry has a short-haired rachilla and long gluee awns. Spikes are middense, midlong, and nodding to semierect, however, plants may vary in these characteristics with not to exceed 5% having middense to moderately lax and nodding spikes. Plants with moderately lax spikes tend to be 3 to 5 cm taller than plants with the more dense spikes. Laxity and length of spike decreases as the cultivar is grown on soils with less favorable fertility and moisture supply.

Perry is adapted to the southern two-thirds of Missouri and adjacent areas. Breeder seed was increased from head hill progenies of single spike selections. Breeder seed and Foundation seed will be maintained by the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station, Columbia, MO 65211.

REGISTRATION OF TOALSON PEANUT

(Reg. No. 23)

C. E. Simpson, O. D. Smith, and T. E. Boswell*

'TOALSON' is a Spanish type peanut [Arachis hypogaea L. (Reg. No. 10)] with foliage and vine characteristics similar to other Spanish cultivars. It has a thicker hull and larger pod than most Spanish lines. Perry is moderately resistant to Pythium and Rhizoctonia pod rotting organisms. The new cultivar was developed using line TP-1025 and was released 1 Mar. 1979 by the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station.

1 Registered by the Crop Sci. Soc. Am., Texas A&M Univ., College of Agriculture, 4112 East State Road 225, Stephenville, TX 76401; Soil and Crop Sci. Dep., College of Agriculture, Texas A&M Univ., College Station, TX 77843, respectively.

*Executive vice president and general manager; cool-season grass breeder, foundation, and certified. Vegetative portions of the five parent clones of Hallmark are maintained by FFR Cooperative at West Lafayette, Ind.

REGISTRATION OF HALLMARK ORCHARDGRASS

(Reg. No. 10)

R. J. Buker, S. J. Baluch, and S. D. Stratton*

'HALLMARK' orchardgrass (Dactylis glomerata L.), developed by FFR Cooperative, and released 29 May 1979. The experimental designation for Hallmark was FFR Syn E.

Diverse germplasm from several sources was phenotypically evaluated in spaced rows. Superior clones were selected and vegetatively reproduced. Five parent clones of Hallmark are maintained by FFR Cooperative at West Lafayette, Ind.

Able's area of adaptation is similar to that of Potomac. It equals late cultivars such as 'Pennlate' and seed yield, and has shown good persistence in the spring. The leaf disease resistance of Able is equal to that of Pennlate and superior to early maturing cultivars. Able is earlier in maturity than Pennlate. It is 10 days later than 'Hallmark'; 3 days later than Potomac; 4 to 7 days later than Boone; 4 to 7 days later than Common. It is superior to 'Pennmead' and 'Pennlate'. The area of adaptation of Hallmark is similar to that of the varieties Boone, Potomac, and Pennlate.

Hallmark is similar to the varieties in yield, protein, and oil content. It has slightly less resistance to leaf diseases than 'Boone'. Hallmark is a narrow-creased, winter type. Able's area of adaptation is similar to that of 'Boone' and 'Potomac'. Able is produced as a three generation cultivar -- breeder, foundation, and certified. Vegetative portions of the four parent clones of Able are maintained by FFR Cooperative at West Lafayette, Ind.