'Koto' × ('Golden' × 'Rio'). Dufferin was tested as F.P. 597 in advance yield tests from 1972 to 1974. Released in Canada to replace the rust-susceptible Redwood 65, Dufferin is similar to Redwood 65 in most agronomic characteristics including seed yield, but has a higher oil content. The rust resistance of Dufferin is derived from the Raja parent and is conditioned by a gene which is not the \( M^6 \) or \( P^6 \) genes, nor the \( L^6 \) gene found in 'Linott' or 'Culbert'. The Raja gene confers resistance to all known North American races of rust, caused by \( Melampsora lini \) (Ehrenb.) Lev., including races 370, 371, and 372. Dufferin is moderately resistant to wilt, caused by \( Fusarium oxysporum \) Schlecht. f. sp. \( lini \) (Bolley) Snyder and Hanson.

Dufferin matures late, has high oil content, and good oil quality. It is of medium height and is moderately resistant to lodging. The flowers are blue and intermediate to large. The seeds are brown and of average size (6.0 g/1,000).

Dufferin is adapted to all flax-growing regions of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta. The performance of Dufferin in comparison to other cultivars was reported in 1977.\(^9\) Seed was released to select growers in 1975. Breeder seed is maintained by the Agriculture Canada Research Station, Regina, Saskatchewan.

**REGISTRATION OF LINOTT FLAX\(^1\)**

(Reg. No. 34)

E. O. Kenaschuk\(^2\)

'LINOTT' flax (\( Linum usitatissimum \) L.), Ott. 4264-C9, was developed at the Agriculture Canada Research Station, Ottawa, Ontario, from the cross (Ott. 7770B × Argentine 8C) × ('Arrow' × CI 975). Linott was evaluated by the Morden Research Station under the designation F.P. 364 in the Flax Co-operative Test from 1961 to 1965. After being licensed in 1966, Linott was grown in Canada on limited acreage in the province of Quebec, but was grown much more extensively in the northern U. S. The cultivar has been grown fairly extensively in Manitoba and Saskatchewan after the appearance in 1973 of the new virulent rust races 370, 371, and 372 [\( Melampsora lini \) (Ehrenb.) Lev.].

Linott matures early, 2 to 4 days earlier than 'Culbert', under conditions in the prairie provinces. It is particularly well adapted to late seeding but also does well in early seeding. Linott is short to medium in height and is moderately resistant to lodging. It has medium high oil content and the oil is of good quality. The flowers are blue and of intermediate size. The seeds are brown and small to medium in size (5.5 g/1,000).

Linott contains the \( M \) and \( L^6 \) rust resistance genes and is resistant to all North American races of rust. It is moderately resistant to wilt, caused by \( Fusarium oxysporum \) Schlecht. f. sp. \( lini \) (Bolley) Snyder and Hanson, under Canadian conditions, but is moderately susceptible to biotypes of the wilt found in northern U. S.

Linott is adapted to all flax-growing areas of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta. Breeder seed is maintained by the Agriculture Canada Research Station, Regina, Saskatchewan.

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\(^1\) Registered by the Crop Sci. Soc. of Am. Accepted 29 Nov. 1979.

\(^2\) Research scientist, Agriculture Canada Res. Stn., Morden, Manitoba R0G 1J0.

Wishek is adapted to the north central U.S. Seed classes of Wishek are being registered, and certified. Breeder seed is maintained by the North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station, Fargo, N.D. 58105.

**REGISTRATION OF NEWREX FLAX\(^1\)**

(Reg. No. 54)

C. N. Bollich, B. D. Webb, M. A. Marchetti

'NEWREX' rice (\( Oryza sativa \) L.), CI 9969, is a superior processing long-grain rice cultivar developed in the Texas A & M Univ. Agric. Research and Extension Center at Beaumont, Tex., by AR-SEA-USDA in cooperation with the Texas A & M Agric. Exp. Stn. and the Texas Rice Improvement Association. It was officially released on 1 Feb. 1979.

Newrex originated as an \( F_2 \) selection from the cross 'Bluebonnet' × 'Rexoro'. The parents of 'Bluebonnet' were 'Bluebell' × 'Dawn' × 'Belle Patna' × 'Dawn' and were designated B6122B1-3-Bk-21-1. The latter was derived from the backcross 'Bluebonnet' × 'Josula'. 'Josula' is a Mexican cultivar that is poorly adapted agronomically to the U. S. conditions, but not as firm as 'Josula'. Compared with other U. S. long-grain cultivars, Newrex shows a marked loss (washout losses) for quick-cook, parboil processes. It also retains its grain size and shape during processing to a much greater degree than do other U. S. long-grain cultivars. Newrex is distinguished by a very low viscosity on cooking at 95 C, a very high amylose content of about 45%, and by an amylose content of about 28%, points higher than that of present U. S. cultivars (Table I).

The superior processing characteristics of Newrex are possessed by no other U. S. cultivar, constituting the primary reason for releasing it for commercial product.