spot and net blotch, incited by Helminthosporium sativum Pam., King, and Bakke and Pyrenophora teres Drechs., respectively, than Klages at three locations each in Montana and North Dakota. Lewis is similar to Clark and Hector in tolerance to common root rot, incited by Cochliobolus sativus (Ito & Kurib) Drechs. ex Dast., but more tolerant than Klages or 'Shabet' (1). In 1979 to 1981 Montana and Western Regional yield trials, MT 547123 yielded about 7% more than Klages in 98 trials. In the 1983 Western Regional Spring Barley Nursery, Lewis yielded 10% more than Klages and 1% less than 'Steptoe' in a 17 environment comparison. In the 1983 Western Regional Dryland Spring Barley Nursery, however, Lewis yielded 5% more than Steptoe in a 14 environment comparison. Lewis yielded 111 and 96% of Klages and Steptoe, respectively, in the 10 1983 Montana yield trials.

Lewis appears to be similar in malting quality to Klages from 34 Montana and Western Regional nursery samples grown in 1979 to 1982 (2). Pilot scale evaluation of malting and brewing quality of Lewis in 1979 in cooperation with the American Malting Barley Association (formerly Malting Barley Improvement Association) indicated quality similar to Klages. Final approval of Lewis as a malting barley awaits further pilot and plant scale tests. Lewis is recommended in Montana as a feed barley under irrigated and dryland conditions of the 1983 CDBN.

Nodak, when grown in North Dakota, has a type III growth habit with short vines and matures 8 to 9 days earlier than either UI-114 or Olathe. Nodak has a lower seed weight than UI-114, although fewer seeds of Nodak are lost in tare over a 4.0 × 19 mm screen than UI-114. Tests conducted by Helen Koehler, Home Economics Research Center, Washington State Univ., Pullman, WA, and S.R. Drake, USDA, ARS, Prosser, WA, indicated that cooked Nodak beans are similar to the control cultivar, 'UI-111' pinto, for texture, flavor, and nutritional factors.

Nodak is resistant to the curly top virus and to the Type and New York 15 strains of bean common mosaic virus. Nodak has effective resistance to the prevalent races of bean rust caused by Uromyces appendiculatus (Pers. ex Pers.) Unger var. appendiculatus (syn. U. phaseoli (Reben) Wint.) found in North Dakota.

Breeder seed will be maintained by the Seedstocks Project, Agric. Exp. Stn., North Dakota State Univ., Fargo, ND, 58105. Increases beyond breeder seed will be limited to foundation and one generation each of registered and certified seed.

K. F. Graffton, A. A. Schneider, D. W. Burke, and G. C. Weiser (1)

References and Notes

REGISTRATION OF 'BIGBEE' BERSEEM CLOVER

'Bigbee', a winter-hardy berseem clover (Trifolium alexandrinum L.) (Reg. no. 47), was developed cooperatively by the USDA-ARS and the Mississippi Agricultural and Forestry Experiment Station. Bigbee is a selection for winter hardiness from the Italian cultivar Sacromonte. Selection was made during the growing seasons of 1970 to 1971 and 1971 to 1972. In January 1972, stands of Sacromonte were subjected to —15 °C and —18 °C within the same week. Seed was increased from surviving plants and evaluated in the Regional Annual Clover Variety Test from 1977 to 1983. Bigbee is the only cultivar of berseem clover that can survive north of the Gulf Coast and Peninsular Florida. The level of winter hardiness in Bigbee gives it the same range of adaptation as arrowleaf clover (T. vesiculosum Savi) and crimson clover (T. incarnatum L.).

Bigbee is easily established, with vigorous seedlings and...