The principal variants, or off-types, observed in Foundation and Registered seed fields of Lemont were tall; i.e., non-semidwarf, plants numbering about 1 per 50,000 plants. The tall variants were not uniform among themselves. Most headed long after Lemont plants matured. The tall variants generally were glabrous long-grain types with a faint purple apiculus like Lemont, but some were pubescent medium-grain types with long awns, either purple or colorless. The tall variants are highly visible during the tillering stage in a Lemont field and can be rogued out with ease. Nineteen tall variants were detected in a 3.6-ha field of Lemont Breeder's seed in 1983. Since these variants were rogued out, such variants should be essentially absent from future Lemont Foundation Seed. Variants other than the tall types were extremely rare or essentially absent in Lemont fields.

Application is not being made for protection of Lemont under the Plant Variety Protection Act. Breeder and Foundation seed of Lemont will be maintained by the Texas A&M Univ. Agric. Research and Extension Center at Beaumont, TX.

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References and Notes


REGISTRATION OF DONALD'S 'PECOS' RICE

'PECOS' (Oryza sativa L.), (Reg. no. 68) PI 476818, is an early maturing, medium-grain rice cultivar developed at the Texas A&M Univ. Agric. Research and Extension Center at Beaumont, TX by the ARS-USDA, in cooperation with the Texas Agric. Exp. Stn., the Texas Rice Improvement Association, the Texas Rice Research Foundation, the Louisiana Agric. Exp. Stn., and the Mississippi Agric. and Forestry Exp. Stn. It was officially released 1 March 1983.

Pecos is an F2 selection from the cross CI 9545/'Gulfrosee'/'Tainan-iku 487'. CI 9545 is a gold-hull, medium-grain selection with good yielding ability but atypical medium-grain quality. Tainan-iku 487 (PI 215936) is a pubescent, short-grain Ponlai cultivar introduced from Taiwan. Gulfrosee is a medium-grain cultivar released in 1960 because of its resistance to hoja blanca, a viral disease. Tainan-iku 487 is in the parentage of 'Brazos' and 'Nortai', and CI 9545 is in the parentage of Brazos. The selection number of Pecos is B6357A1-Bk4-3-5-2-10. It was entered in the Uniform Regional Rice Nurseries in 1974 with the designation RU7405025.

Pecos generally possesses the cooking and processing behavior required of U.S. medium-grain rice. Pecos, like other high-quality medium-grain cultivars, is characterized as a relatively low amylose (16 to 19%)–low gelatinizing (65 to 68°C) type.

Pecos has yielding ability superior to that of Nato and equal to that of Mars and Brazos. In the 11-year period 1974–1984, the average yield of Pecos, Mars, Brazos, and Nato in the Regional Uniform Rice Nurseries in Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Mississippi was 6646, 6758, 6650, and 5605 kg/ha, respectively. In nine tests across the Texas rice area in 1984, the average yield of Pecos, Mars, and Brazos was 8994, 8960, and 9086 kg/ha, respectively. Pecos is similar to Mars in being more difficult to thresh than Brazos and Nato.

The cooking and processing qualities of Pecos are comparable to those of present medium-grain cultivars grown in the South, as determined by numerous evaluation tests conducted at the Regional Rice Quality Laboratory. Specific tests used in these evaluations included determination of amylose content, reaction of whole kernels in dilute alkali (indicative of gelatinization temperature type), protein content, water uptake at 77°C, and parboil-canning stability. The data indicate that Pecos possesses the cooking and processing behavior required of U.S. medium-grain rice. Pecos, like other high-quality medium-grain cultivars, is characterized as a relatively less amylose (16 to 19%)-low gelatinizing (65 to 68°C) type.

Pecos is rated moderately susceptible to all races of the blast fungus (Pyricularia oryzae) that occur in the southern USA. However, it appears to have a level of field or general...