the International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA), Aleppo, Syria. The original material was designated as ‘Giza-9’ by the Ministry of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Center, Giza, Egypt. Selections within Giza-9 were made for uniformity of seed size and shape and color of both testa and cotyledons. Further selections among progeny rows were made for uniformity of days to flowering, growth habit, and days to maturity. After preliminary evaluations of the selections, Crimson was evaluated for adaptation to the Palouse region of eastern Washington and northern Idaho at three or four locations each year from 1986 to 1989. Seed yields of Crimson were equal to or better than those of ‘Redchief’, particularly at the low-rainfall locations. Crimson is characterized by an erect growth habit and is ≈34 to 40 cm tall, with leaves that have medium-sized leaflets. Plants are moderately branched; flowers are mostly white, with pale purple veins in the throat of the standard. Single, double, or triple flowers are borne on peduncles that originate from leaf axils. Pods contain one or two seeds. Crimson was ≈2 to 3 d earlier to bloom and mature than Redchief. Seeds have a light brown testa with some darkly mottled spots. Cotyledons are bright red-orange. These seed quality traits are distinguishing features of the cultivar and should appeal to international markets. No serious disease or insect problems were observed on Crimson or on the other cultivars and selections included in the field trials.

Breeder and foundation seed of Crimson lentil will be maintained by the Washington State Crop Improvement Association under the supervision of the Department of Agronomy and Soils, Washington State University, and the USDA-ARS, Pullman, WA 99164-6421.

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References and Notes


REGISTRATION OF ‘AJANTHA’ WHEAT

‘AJANTHA’ BDN 519 (Reg. no. CV-763, PI 537060) is a hexaploid wheat (Triticum aestivum L.) cultivar derived from the interspecific cross ‘Yaqui 53’/‘PW 5’. PW 5 is a durum wheat (T. turgidum L. var. durum). It was developed by the Marathwada Agricultural University, Parbhani, India, through pedigree selection. PW 5 was a high-quality durum cultivar from Parbhani and was popular during 1950 to 1960. The cross was effected during 1972 at Agricultural Research Center, Akola, Maharashtra, and released in 1990 in cooperation with the Maharashtra Agricultural University, Parbhani-431 401, and the Agricultural Research Corporation Akola.

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References and Notes
3. Marathwada Agricultural University, Parbhani-431 401, India. Registration by CSSA. Accepted 31 Dec. 1990. *Corresponding author.


REGISTRATION OF ‘CENTENNIAL’ WHEAT

‘CENTENNIAL’ (Reg. no. CV-760, PI 537303) is a soft white spring wheat (Triticum aestivum L.) adapted to rainfed and irrigated conditions under both irrigated and rain-fed management in the Pacific Northwest of the USA. Centennial was developed by the University of Idaho and the USDA-ARS, and released in 1990 in cooperation with the Agricultural Experiment Station and the Washington Agricultural Research Center.

Centennial was derived from the backcross of Sterling to the F. Cowbird(S)/Sterling to incorporate stripe rust (causal organism: Puccinia striiformis Westend.) resistance and stiff straw into the Sterling background. Centennial was selected in 1915 at Agricultural Research Center, Pullman, Washington, and released in 1990 in cooperation with the Oregon Agricultural Research Foundation, Pullman.

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References and Notes