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 advanced-seed quality. 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 higher 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 Badnapur. The generations were further advanced and initial selection of BDN 519 was made in F3 generation. Subsequently, the culture was grown up to F5 generation, when final selection on the basis of uniformity was performed. The generations were advanced in off-season nurseries at Wellington. Ajantha was approved for release and notification during Oct. 1982, by the Government of Maharashtra.

In 1976 to 1977 Ajantha was included in the All India Coordinated wheat breeding trials, under low fertility and dry conditions (rainfed) in the Peninsular Zone comprised of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, and Kerala. The cultivar has given high yields as compared with N 59, in the farm trials organized on fields of growers during 1979 to 1980 in 19 districts of Maharashtra state. In the All India Coordinated trials in the Peninsular zone, the average yield of Ajantha under dry-rainfed conditions was 1400 kg ha-1, while in fields of growers the cultivar has given 50% more grain yield compared with N 59 (1).

Ajantha is a tall, spring wheat, early maturing and matures in 85 to 90 d after planting. The leaves are waxy, and broad with light green color, ears are awned. It is taller than N 59 and N1 5439 and with 1 to 2 tillers. It has large vitreous and hard grains with 15.1% average protein content. Among all the irrigated and rainfed cultivars Ajantha (3.25 score) has very good chapati making characteristics (2). It is responsive to only one or two irrigations and thereby yields are increased up to 75 to 80%. When given excessive irrigation or fertilizers or both, it is susceptible to lodging. The cultivar is generally considered susceptible to stem rust caused by Puccinia graminis Pers.:Pers. f. sp. tritici Eriks. & E. Henn., and leaf rust caused by Puccinia recondita Roberge ex Desm. f. sp. tritici. It had lower rust severities under rainfed conditions, however, than N 59 and NI 5439, which are the predominant wheat cultivars of the state. The earliness of Ajantha is probably responsible for its escape from rusts, as late incidence of rust in Peninsular India is a common feature. The seed can be obtained from the Wheat Breeder of the Institute or from the Maharashtra State Seed Corporation Akola.

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References and Notes


REGISTRATION OF 'CENTENNIAL' WHEAT

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

Centennial was derived from the backcross of 'Sterling' to the F2 Cowbird(S)/Sterling, to incorporate stripe rust (causal organism Puccinia striiformis Westend.) resistance and stiff straw into the Sterling background. Centennial was selected from an F3 bulk population as head selection A803S-B-6 and was tested in southeastern Idaho yield trials from 1983 to 1989. Centennial was tested as IDO312 in the Western Regional Spring Wheat Trial from 1986 to 1988. Individual heads of Centennial were selected for uniform auricle color and resistance to stripe rust in the greenhouse during winter 1987 to 1988. Headrows and breeder seed plots derived from these selections were also evaluated for uniform agronomic and seed type in 1988 at Aberdeen, ID, and 1989 at Tetonia, ID.

Centennial is a semidwarf wheat similar in height to 'Penawawa' under irrigation and 5 to 10 cm taller than Penawawa.