Registration of 'Pinto Villa' Common Bean

'Pinto Villa' common bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris* L.) (Reg. no. CV-118, PI 583796) was released for commercial production in the semiarid highlands of Mexico by the National Research Institute for Forestry and Agriculture (INIFAP) in 1990. Pinto Villa was developed by the pedigree method. It originated from the three-way cross II-25D-M-34 = II-925-M-29-1 × ('Canario 101' × Mex-4-2) made in 1980 at the Valle del Guadiana Experimental Station, Durango, Mexico. The F₁ was bulk selected for uniform maturity and seed color. From the F₂ to F₄ generations, it was yield tested along with other entries under rainfed conditions. Subsequently, the F₂-derived F₄ line was increased and yield tested in regional trials in the semiarid highlands from 1987 to 1990. Pathogen-free seed was produced in the winter of 1989–1990 in Los Mochis, Sinaloa.

Pinto Villa possesses an indeterminate prostrate Type III growth habit, with 6 to 10 basal branches and a mean canopy height of 35 cm. It has white flowers with medium sized cordate bracteole and ovate leaves. Pinto Villa has shown broad adaptation and yield stability in the semiarid highlands; adaptation that is partially due to its phenological plasticity and tolerance to low night temperatures during seed filling (1). Under normal rainfed conditions, it requires ≈95 d to reach maturity. Under the variable semiarid environments, maturity ranges from 75 to 110 d. This variability in maturity may be partially due to its photoperiod sensitivity (1). It is highly resistant to anthracnose [caused by local isolates of *Colletotrichum lindemuthianum* (Sacc. & Magn.) Lams.-Scrib.]. It is tolerant to races of rust [caused by *Uromyces appendiculatus* (Pers.:Pers.) Unger var. *appendiculatus*] in the drier locations of the Mexican highland, to halo blight [caused by *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *phaseolicola* (Burkholder) Young et al.], to common bacterial blight [caused by *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *phaseoli* (Smith) Dye], and to low soil fertility.

Pinto Villa was tested at four to eight locations each year from 1987 to 1992 in the highlands of Mexico (from Chihuahua to Valle de Mexico). It is classified as a drought-tolerant cultivar (2). On the basis of yield response, it is better adapted to early planting dates in the less productive rainfed environment. Under favorable rainfed environments of the humid highlands it’s mean yield was increased and yield tested in regional trials in the semiarid highlands from 1987 to 1990. Pathogen-free seed was produced in the winter of 1989–1990 in Los Mochis, Sinaloa.