for reaction to diseases was composited to produce VA 89-41-2, which was released as Pamunkey.

Pamunkey is a six-row, awned, early-maturing, medium-height barley with outstanding grain volume weight. Early growth is semi-prostrate, basal leaf sheaths are green, and upper leaf sheaths are slightly waxy. Penultimate leaves average 19 cm in length and 13 mm in width. The distance from the flag leaf to spike ranges from 10 to 15 cm. Stems have gently curved necks, and the slightly waxy spikes are compact, strap (fusiform), and parallel, with a few overlapping lateral kernels at the tip. The rachis is tough, with hairy edges, and the collar is closed. Glumes are one-half the lemma in length, and have long hairs in wide bands. Glume awns are semismooth to rough and longer than the glumes in length. Lemma awns are rough, longer than the spike, and become purple in color shortly after flowering. Lemmas are yellow at maturity, with few teeth on lateral and marginal nerves, and have a depression at the base. Kernels are white, midlong to long, and semi-wrinkled, with long-haired rachillas.

Pamunkey is moderately resistant to the prevalent pathotypes of the causal organisms of powdery mildew (Erysiphe graminis DC. f. sp. hordei Em. Marchal; syn. Blumeria graminis), net blotch (Pyrenophora teres Drechs.), scald [Rhyzophanum secalis (Oudem.) J.J. Davis], spot blotch [Cochliobolus sativus (Ito & Kuribayashi) Drechs. ex Dastur], septoria leaf blotch (Septoria pas- seriniti Sacc.), and barley yellow dwarf (BYDV). Pamunkey is moderately resistant to Race 8 of barley leaf rust (Puccinia hordei serinii Sacc.), and barley yellow dwarf (BYDV). Pamunkey is moderately resistant to Race 8 of barley leaf rust (Puccinia hordei G. Oth), but is susceptible to Race 30, which has been prevalent in the mid-Atlantic region since 1990.

Winter hardness of Pamunkey is moderate, being slightly less than that of ‘Nomini’. Spike emergence is similar to Nomini and 2 to 3 d earlier than ‘Wysor’. Pamunkey is 5 cm shorter than Nomini and 5 cm taller than ‘Barsoy’. Straw strength of Pamunkey is similar to Nomini, but less than that of Barsoy. The straw of Pamunkey ripens simultaneously with the spike, unlike that of Nomini, which has a stay-green characteristic. Grain yields of Pamunkey in 21 trials conducted in Virginia from 1991 to 1994 averaged 6128 kg ha⁻¹ and were 6% higher than those of Wysor and 3% lower than Nomini. Pamunkey has an average grain volume weight of 670 kg m⁻³, which is considerably higher than that of Nomini (620 kg m⁻³) and Wysor (630 kg m⁻³). Based on performance in the 1991–1992 Uniform Winter Barley Yield Nursery, Pamunkey seems best adapted to the mid-Atlantic region.

Breeder seed of Pamunkey will be maintained by the Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station under the auspices of the Department of Crop and Soil Environmental Sciences, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Blacksburg. Authorized seed classes are foundation, registered, and certified. Foundation seed will be produced and distributed by the Virginia Crop Improvement Association via the Foundation Seed Farm, Box 78, Mount Holly, VA 22524. U.S. plant variety protection has been granted for this cultivar.

Registration of ‘Corsica’ Soybean

‘Corsica’ soybean [Glycine max (L.) Merr. PI 559931] was developed by the Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station. It was jointly released with Missouri, Nebraska, and Purdue Agricultural Experiment Stations in 1991 because of its superiority in seed and similar maturity.

Corsica originated as an F₄-derived plant cross ‘Essex’ x ‘Harper’ (1,3). The original cultivar, Corsica, was introgressed from the University of Maryland greenhouse complex in College Park to the University of Maryland Crop Improvement Program. The F₂ progeny were advanced to the single-seed descent in Maryland and Puerto Rico. 

In comparison with Spencer in the 1989–1991 Uniform Soybean Tests—Northern States (Uniform IV), Corsica gave higher seed yield, equivalent standability, is about 3 d earlier in maturity, has slightly smaller seed, has 1 percentage point lower seed oil and has a better visual seed quality score. Corsica has no known resistance to phytophthora rot (caused by Phytophthora sojae M. J. Kaufmann & J.W. Gerdemann) or to soybean cyst nematode (Heterodera glycines Ichinohe).

Plants of Corsica have purple flowers, tan pod walls. Mature seed have yellow cotyledon and seed coats. Seed hilum color is predominantly gray, but can range from black or dark brown to light brown from seed to seed.

Breeder seed of Corsica was increased in 1987 by the Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station. Foundation seed were produced in 1991 because of its superiority in seed and similar maturity.

Breeder seed of Corsica was increased in 1991 and 1992 by the Maryland Crop Improvement Program and cooperating states. Breeder seed will be produced and distributed by the Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station. Corsica was awarded a certificate of protection (No. 9200074) from the U.S. Plant Variety Protection Office for Corsica, and small sample of seed of Corsica may be obtained for research purposes for at least 5 yr from the author.

W. J. KENWORTHY

References and Notes