early to midseason maturity. Field reaction of Larker to prevalent
diseases includes resistance to stem rust; moderate susceptibility
to spot blotch, net blotch, and loose smut; and susceptibility to
Septoria leaf blotch and powdery mildew. Larker has been accepted
by industry as a malting barley. Comparative agronomic and quali-
ty data with "Traill" are cited by Peterson in the preceding article.6

History. The history of Larker is similar to that of "Trophy" except that the initial allocation of Larker seed to producers was
1900 bushels.

Distribution. Larker is expected to be grown primarily in the
North Central States of the United States. Seventeen and one-half
percent of the barley acreage of North Dakota in 1963 was esti-
* From 1 (erect) to 5 (prostrate). † From 1 (excellent) to 5 (poor).
mated as sown to Larker. Larker primarily has replaced some
of the acreage formerly sown to Traill and 'Kindred' and also is
expected to be grown as a replacement for nonmalting varieties.
Greater kernel plumpness than previously grown malting varieties
is a reason for the increased acreage of Larker.

5 Peterson, G. A. Registration of Trophy barley. (Article above).

REGISTRATION OF WADE BARLEY1
(Reg. No. 57)
Charles F. Murphy2

'WADE' (Hordeum vulgare L., emend. Lam.), CI 10537, is a
barley variety developed by the North Carolina Agricultural Exper-
iment Station. It is a selection from the cross 'Kenbar' × 'Davie',
made by G. K. Middleton in 1953. Wade was previously designated
by the selection number N. C. 392.

Foundation seed became available in 1962, and the variety will
be produced under a limited generation system. Up to three in-
festations of Larker seed are allowed. There is no provision for
a registered class.

Table 1. Yield, test weight, and lodging data on Wade and 2
standard varieties grown in the Uniform Winter Barley nur-
series in 1960 and 1961.5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Yield, bu./A. †</th>
<th>Test weight, lb./bu.</th>
<th>Lodging, %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wade</td>
<td>62.8</td>
<td>46.7</td>
<td>8.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colonial</td>
<td>65.2</td>
<td>45.2</td>
<td>24.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Davie</td>
<td>58.1</td>
<td>43.1</td>
<td>26.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Registered under a memorandum of understanding between the
Crops Research Division, ARS, USDA, and the American Society
of Agronomy. Received Nov. 1, 1963.
2 Assistant Professor of Crop Science, North Carolina Agricultural Exper-
iment Station, Raleigh, N. C.

REGISTRATION OF LINDARIN 63 SOYBEAN1
(Reg. No. 37)
A. H. Probst, K. L. Athow, and F. A. Laviolette3

Lindarin (Reg. No. 31; Agron. J. 52:659-660) is a rela-
tively new variety. Its characteristics are similar to those of Lindar-
in: purple flowers, gray pubescence, shiny-yellow seed coat, and buff hilum. The presence of Phytophthora megasperma var. sojae
was observed in tests. Lindarin 63 was released in 1963 in Indiana,
Ohio, and Wisconsin. The Purdue Agricultural Experiment
Station is responsible for maintenance of breeder seed. Other infor-
mation on Lindarin 63 was published in Purdue Agricultural Experi-
ment Station Mimeo ID 52, Jan. 1964.

Table 1. Performance of Lindarin 63 and Linderarin in 3 tests in soil infested with Phytophthora megasperma var. sojae at various locations in the area of adaptation of Lindarin 63 in 1961 and 1962.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Seed yield bu./A.</th>
<th>Rel. Lod-ging score*</th>
<th>Plant ht., in.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lindarin 63</td>
<td>35.9</td>
<td>2154</td>
<td>-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lindarin</td>
<td>37.5</td>
<td>2356</td>
<td>-1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* From 1 (erect) to 5 (prostrate). † From 1 (excellent) to 5 (poor).

Table 2. Yield of Lindarin 63 and Lindarin in 3 tests in soil
infested with Phytophthora megasperma var. sojae in eastern Maryland. Distinguishing characteristics of Lindarin 63 are the same as those of Lindarin 37.3.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Seed yield bu./A.</th>
<th>Rel. Lod-ging score*</th>
<th>Plant ht., in.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lindarin 63</td>
<td>41.5</td>
<td>2450</td>
<td>33.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lindarin</td>
<td>33.6</td>
<td>2300</td>
<td>33.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Lindarin 63 was released in 1963 in Indiana, Ohio, and Wis-
sconsin. The Purdue Agricultural Experiment Station is re-
ponsible for maintenance of breeder seed. Other informa-
tion on Lindarin 63 was published in Purdue Agricultural Experi-
ment Station Progress Report 44, January 1963.

REGISTRATION OF KENT SOYBEAN2
(Reg. No. 38)
A. H. Probst and K. L. Athow

'KENT' soybean (Glycine max (L.) Merr.) was a res-
品种 selection from the cross 'Lincoln' × 'Canary'.
F1 plant selection from the cross 'Lincoln' × 'Canary'.
KENT was released in 1961 in Delaware, Maryland, Indiana,
Illinois and Kansas. The Purdue Agricultural Experiment
Station is responsible for maintenance of breeder seed. Other infor-
mation on KENT soybean was published in Purdue Agricultural Experi-
ment Station Mimeo ID 52, Jan. 1964.

Table 1. Performance of Kent and Clark soybeans in 108 tests in soil
infested with Phytophthora megasperma var. sojae at various locations in the area of adaptation of Kent soybeans in 1961 and 1962.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Seed yield bu./A.</th>
<th>Rel. Lod-ging score*</th>
<th>Plant ht., in.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kent</td>
<td>39.0</td>
<td>2340</td>
<td>+9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clark</td>
<td>36.8</td>
<td>2208</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* From 1 (erect) to 5 (prostrate). † From 1 (excellent) to 5 (poor).

Regional tests indicate that Kent yields somewhat less than Clark (Table 1). Kent was released in 1961 in Delaware, Maryland, Indiana, Illinois, and Kansas.