REGISTRATION OF TYPES A: 611
by R. P. Murphy from Narragansett seed fields at Riverton, Wyoming, in 1957 (in cooperation with W. A. Riedl of the University of Wyoming and Firebaugh, California, in 1958 (in cooperation with H. E. Stanford of the University of California). These clones were studied extensively for fertility. After forage evaluation of seed progenies, 25 clones were combined in the synthetic variety Mark II.

Mark II has been widely tested in New York and has proved to be similar in forage production to Narragansett. These varieties are similar in plant type and in fall and winter dormancy. In some experiments Mark II appears slightly more upright in growth habit and slightly more variable in fall dormancy than Narragansett. The flower color of Mark II is variegated with the frequency of yellowish-flowered plants somewhat lower than in Narragansett.

Seed of Mark II is produced on a three-generation basis: breeder, foundation, and certified. Breeder seed of Mark II is produced by Cornell University by interpollination on the 25 parent clones that are maintained vegetatively at Ithaca, New York. Foundation seed is produced in Idaho, Oregon, and Washington under the direction of the New York Foundation Seed Stocks Cooperative, Inc. Certified seed for Mark II can be produced only from fields planted with foundation or breeder seed.

The National Certified Alfalfa Variety Review Board reported favorably on Mark II in December 1965.

REGISTRATION OF SARANAC ALFALFA
(Reg. No. 27)

R. P. Murphy and C. C. Lowe

'SARANAC' alfalfa, Medicago sativa L., is a wilt-resistant, Flamande-type variety developed by the Department of Plant Breeding, New York State College of Agriculture and Cornell University. Saranac was produced by backcrossing for three generations using plants from the Flamande-type varieties, 'Du Puits,' 'Alfa,' and 'Flamande' (commercial source) as recurrent parents and the 25 parent clones that are maintained vegetatively at Ithaca, New York. Foundation seed is produced in Idaho, Oregon, and Washington under the direction of the New York Foundation Seed Stocks Cooperative, Inc. Certified seed for Saranac can be produced only from fields planted with foundation or breeder seed.

The National Certified Alfalfa Variety Review Board reported favorably on Saranac in December 1965.

REGISTRATION OF BESBAR BARLEY
(Reg. No. 90)

I. K. Bespalow

'BESBAR' (Hordeum vulgare L., emend Lam.), CI 10882, was developed at the Crops Research Center of Eastern States Farmers' Exchange, Inc., located at Feeding Hills, Massachusetts. In 1955, two sister lines, 6-W-3-55 and 5-W-1-55, were selected by I. K. Bespalow as natural hybrids from the variety 'Wong.' This 1958-59 winter was very severe and all surviving plants of both selections were composited under selection No. 6-W-3-55. This seed was increased in 1960 and designated as breeder seed of Besbar. In 1962, Besbar was increased for first commercial sale of seed to Eastern States Farmers' Exchange (now Agway, Inc.) members in Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Delaware. In 1963, in most areas and on most farms, Besbar outyielded Wong by a significant amount and compared favorably with 'Hudson.' Besbar barley is the first privately developed small grain to be offered to farmers in the Northeast.

Besbar is a six-rowed, awnleted winter barley. The spike is erect and dense, with light to moderate yellow glumes. The awns are short and vary in length from 0 to 6 cm. long, on lateral rows, from 0 to 2 cm. long, and on central rows 0 to 6 cm. long, on lateral rows from 0 to 2 cm. long, and on central rows 0 to 6 cm. long. The awns are rough; glume awn twice the length of the glume; glumes half the length of the lemma with short or midlong hairs; rachilla long and short-haired; lemma yellow, several teeth on lateral nerves with or without hairs; stigma hairy, kernels light blue to midblue, weight 30 to 34 mg.; hull semi-prostrate. Besbar is similar in general appearance to Wong. It is stiff-strawed, with better lodging resistance than Wong. Besbar exceeds Wong in winter hardiness. Besbar is more resistant to stripe and more tolerant to scald than Wong, but moderately susceptible to loose stunt. Besbar, like Wong, generally produces lower test weight than was generally observed in the Northeast.

Comparative performance data for Besbar, Wong, and Hudson from Massachusetts and USDA cooperative tests are given in Table 1. Additional information on Besbar was reported by Hugh MacWilliam.

Description. Six-rowed, awnleted winter barley, early growth, semi-prostrate; plant midseason, midtall; basal leaf sheaths half the length of the lemma with short or mid-long, slightly waxy, erect; lemma awns short, on central rows 0 to 6 cm. long, on lateral rows from 0 to 2 cm. long; awns rough; glume awn twice the length of the glume; glumes hal the length of the lemma with short or midlong hairs; rachilla long and short-hairied; lemma yellow, several teeth on lateral nerves with or without hairs; stigma hairy, kernels light blue to midblue, weight 30 to 34 mg.; hull semi-prostrate.

Besbar barley is the first privately developed small grain to be offered to farmers in the Northeast.

Breeder seed will be maintained by Agway, Inc.

Table 1. Performance data for Besbar, Wong, and Hudson barleys, 1961-1963

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Yield</th>
<th>Test weight</th>
<th>Plant M.</th>
<th>Date headed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Besbar</td>
<td>66.7</td>
<td>44.4</td>
<td>19.9</td>
<td>24.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wong</td>
<td>54.2</td>
<td>45.2</td>
<td>19.6</td>
<td>25.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hudson</td>
<td>56.5</td>
<td>49.2</td>
<td>27.7</td>
<td>22.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

REGISTRATION OF AMSOY SOYBEANS
(Reg. No. 57)

C. R. Weber

'AMSOY' soybeans (Glycine max (L.) Merr.) originated as an F1 hybrid from the line 'Alfa.' AMSOY, hybridization, selection, and development of AMSOY was done at the Iowa Agricultural and Home Economics Experiment Station in cooperation with the Crops Research Division. Agricultural Re...