tion and the U. S. Regional Soybean Laboratory. Prior to release, Bethel was identified by the number UD 321. It is classified in maturity Group IV and is adapted to Delaware, Maryland, and northern Virginia.

Distinguishing characteristics of Bethel are white flowers, gray pubescence, yellow seeds, and yellow hila. Bethel has averaged 7% lower in seed yield than ‘Kent’ but has been superior to Kent in seed quality and seed holding. Oil and protein content of the two varieties are similar. Bethel averages 3 inches taller and 2 days later in maturity than Kent. Bethel is resistant to a common species of root knot nematode Meloidogyne incognita var. acrita and to pod and stem blight incited by Diaporthe phaseolorum var. sojae. Kent is susceptible to these pathogens.

Bethel was released in 1961 in Delaware and Maryland. The Delaware Agricultural Experiment Station will be responsible for maintenance of breeder seed.

Other information on Bethel has been published.3,4

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REGISTRATION OF PARKER WHEAT1
(Reg. No. 463)
E. G. Heyne and Reginald H. Painter2

‘Parker,’ *Triticum aestivum* L. em. Thell., Cl 13285, is a hard red winter wheat originated in Kansas from a series of crosses begun in 1920 to develop an adapted early maturing wheat. Parker was selected from the cross ‘Quivira’ 3× ‘Kanred’ × ‘Hard Federation’ 2× ‘Prelude’ × Kanred 4× ‘Kawvale’ × ‘Marquillo’ 2× Kawvale × ‘Tenmarq.’ Kanred, a hard red winter wheat, was crossed with Prelude and Hard Federation spring wheats in 1920. About 6 years later selections of each of these crosses were crossed to combine the leaf rust resistance of Kanred × Hard Federation with the desirable grain characters of Prelude × Kanred. A sister selection of the Prelude × Kanred line used in this cross was later named Quivira (Reg. No. 273) in 1931 but not released because it produced yellow flour. However, Quivira was crossed to a selection from Kanred × Hard Federation 2× Prelude × Kanred cross in 1931. It was referred to by John H. Parker as the early × early × early cross. A very early hard red winter wheat selection similar to Quivira, but earlier was selected from this cross. Its yield potential was not satisfactory and the selection, KS 379805, was crossed with a selection from Kawvale × Marquillo 2× Kawvale × Tenmarq, Cl 12331 (a sister of ‘Ponca,’ Reg. No. 572) in 1947. The selection resulting in Parker was made in 1953 and released to farmers in Kansas and Missouri in the fall of 1966. It was named to honor Dr. John H. Parker, former wheat breeder at Kansas State University, 1917 to 1939. The Agronomy Department at Kansas State University will maintain foundation seed of Parker.

Parker has a winter growth habit; matures early; is short to mid-tall, white, strong stem; the spike is awned, fusiform, medium, inclined; the glumes are glabrous, white, midlong, mid-wide; the shoulders are mid-wide, rounded to square; the beaks are mid-wide, acute, vary in length from 2 to 5 mm; awns are white, 3 to 8 mm long; kernels are red, hard, midlong, mid-wide, ovate, smaller than most hard red winter wheats; the germ is midsize; the crest is mid-wide, middeep; the cheeks are rounded to angular; and the brush is missed and midlong.

The important characteristics of Parker are early maturity for a hard red winter wheat (but not so early as Triumph); short stiff straw; and resistance to Hessian fly and leaf rust. On the average it has yielded as well as Triumph but not more than recommended varieties in Kansas. Test weight is above average but the kernels are small and under certain conditions become fairly thin. The kernels generally are dark hard and vitreous. It has an unusual growth habit in that the stems tend to develop horizontally before they become erect so Parker has a scattered spike distribution instead of distinct rows.

Its Hessian fly resistance is derived from Marquillo3 and possibly from Kawvale. The resistance provides field protection from all known races of flies including the race which attacks ‘Ottawa’ and which is increasing in areas east of Kansas. Both Parker and Ottawa are resistant to all Hessian fly populations now found in Kansas.

Parker has moderate resistance in the adult stage to many races of leaf rust but under severe infections many necrotic areas appear on its leaves. In the seedling stage it resists race 9 and 15, with zero and X responses, respectively. Parker is moderately susceptible to bunt and loose smut and susceptible to wheat streak mosaic virus, soilborne mosaic virus, and stem rust.

Parker’s dough mixing time is longer than ‘Triumph’s’ and is classified as medium to long; its tolerance to mixing is good. The loaf volume potential is below average but pilot milling and baking tests indicate it is acceptable for pan bread and continuous mixing processes of bread making.


CORRECTION
The four tables in the article “Parent-Offspring Relationships in Kleingrass,” by H. C. Potts and E. C. Holt on pages 145-148 in the March-April issue were put under the wrong headings in preparing the article for printing. The material shown under the Table 4 heading should be put under Table 1 and the other three tables moved down accordingly to Tables 2, 3, and 4.