

N.C., and was of indefinite origin. Wilton is a winter annual that grows 3 to 18 inches high. The branches are spreading and densely covered with short, coarse pubescence. The leaves have a moderate amount of pubescence on both sides and usually a small reddish mark a little above the center with a white V-shaped mark flaring to the leaflet margins. The flower heads are rose colored, spherical, about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch across, and profusely pubescent. The plant normally has an upright growth habit. The seed are yellow, smooth, a little over $\frac{1}{16}$ inch in diameter, and almost spherical in shape. There are approximately 140,000 seeds per pound.

Since 1944 this variety has been tested throughout California by the California Agricultural Experiment Station and the California Agricultural Extension Service. It is adapted to a wide range of soil types; it does well on strongly acid to moderately alkaline soils, but is not productive on wet, poorly drained soils. It is adapted climatically to most of the range area in California except the coastal fog belt, areas receiving less than 10 inches of rain annually, and above 3,000 feet elevation. Wilton is readily established from fall seedlings. It then reseeds in subsequent years, increasing in density and production. The variety is a good seed producer under average conditions, and even under unfavorable conditions some seed is usually produced. A high percentage of the seed produced is hard.

Foundation seed of Wilton Rose Clover is maintained by the foundation seed project of the Department of Agronomy, University of California at Davis, and certified seed is available.

¹Registered by the Crop Science Society of America. Received for publication Nov. 15, 1966.

²Specialist in Agronomy, University of California at Davis.

REGISTRATION OF McNAIR 1032 COTTON¹ (Reg. No. 51)

John M. Green and David L. Burns²

'McNair 1032' (*Gossypium hirsutum* L.) was selected from Auburn 56. Seed of McNair 1032 was released to farmers for planting in 1966. In developing this variety, independent culling levels were used with selection criteria in the following order: (1) desirability of plant in field, (2) lint percent, (3) lint strength, length, uniformity, and micronaire. McNair 1032 is medium early and semideterminate and has medium high lint percentage, strong lint, high uniformity of lint, and small bolls. Yarn strength has been superior to leading rain-grown varieties in comparisons from the Southeast and Mid-south. McNair 1032 has high resistance to the Fusarium wilt-root knot nematode complex and some tolerance to Verticillium wilt. Table 1 contains weighted averages of North Carolina and Mississippi Delta test data. Reports of variety tests from most cotton states give additional data.

Table 1. Average North Carolina (10 tests) and Mississippi (6 tests) results comparing McNair 1032, Coker Carolina Queen, and Auburn 56.

	Lint lb/A	Lint %	Sta- ple	Micro- naire	Span length			Unif- ormity ratio	Strength		Bolls per lb
					66.7 %	50 %	2.5 %		T ₁	PSI	
McNair 1032	926	36.5	1 3/32	4.78	.39	.50	1.04	48	2.02	82.2	81
Coker Carolina Queen	920	37.3	1 3/32	4.83	.40	.52	1.09	47	1.93	80.8	74
Auburn 56	861	34.7	1 3/32	4.54	.39	.51	1.06	48	1.86	77.1	71
No. tests	(16)	(16)	(10)	(13)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(6)	(10)	(13)

¹Registered by the Crop Science Society of America. Received for publication Nov. 18, 1966.

²Research director and cotton breeder, respectively, McNair Seed Company, Laurinburg, N. C.

REGISTRATION OF BALBO RYE¹ (Reg. No. 2)

C. O. Qualset and P. E. Hoskinson

'BALBO' rye (*Secale cereale* L.) was released by the Tennessee Agricultural Experiment Station in 1933. According to Mooers² it was introduced from Italy about 1919. At the time of its release it was the first variety which had rapid fall and spring growth combined with adequate winterhardiness to be grown in areas as far north as Nebraska, Iowa, Michigan, and New

York. Forage and grain production of Balbo in comparison with other varieties have been evaluated^{1,5}.

Balbo rye is highly variable for growth habit, heading time, plant height and other characteristics. Seed color is variable with the following approximate composition (percent): gray, 32; blue, 12; yellow, 23; brown, 21; and green, 12. The seeds are predominantly smooth, but about 28% are conspicuously wrinkled. Pubescence of the peduncle is variable with about 14% of the plants glabrous and 86% intermediate to strongly pubescent.

The distribution of Balbo is widespread and it is grown in at least 21 states¹. Certified seed is produced by recertification of local sources in at least eight states. Recent evidence (unpublished results) indicates that genetic changes have taken place in this variety since its original distribution from Tennessee. Balbo obtained from areas north of Tennessee produces plants with more prostrate fall and early spring growth habit when grown in Tennessee than Balbo originating in Tennessee. Balbo which has been grown in isolation on an island in Tennessee for many years probably more closely resembles the original Balbo than any other source available at this time. This source has been used to establish breeder seed and foundation seed stocks will be maintained by the Tennessee Agricultural Experiment Station.

¹Registered by the Crop Science Society of America. Received for publication Oct. 10, 1966.

²Assistant Professors of Agronomy, University of Tennessee, Knoxville.

³Mooers, C. A. 1933. Balbo rye. Tennessee Agr. Exp. Sta. Circ. 45.

⁴Briggle, L. W. 1959. Growing rye. USDA Farmers Bul. 2145.

⁵Hancock, N. I., and Overton, R. J. 1960. Behavior and adaptation of Balbo and Tetra Petkus rye. Tennessee Agr. Exp. Sta. Bul. 307.

REGISTRATION OF SCOTT SOYBEANS¹ (Reg. No. 60)

L. F. Williams and V. D. Luedders²

'Scott' soybeans (*Glycine max* (L.) Merr.) originated as an F₁ line from the cross 'D49-2525' × 'L6-5679.' D49-2525, a sib of the variety 'Lee,' is from the cross 'S100' × 'CNS.' L6-5679 is a selection from 'Lincoln' × 'Richland.' Scott was developed from a cooperative program of the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station and the U. S. Regional Soybean Laboratory. The original cross was made by E. E. Hartwig at the Delta Branch Station, Stoneville, Miss. Prior to release, Scott was identified by the number S2-7158. It is classified in maturity group IV and is adapted to southern Missouri and southern Illinois and adjoining areas.

Distinguishing characteristics of Scott are purple flowers and semi-appressed gray pubescence. The seed have shiny yellow seed coats with imperfect black hila. Scott is resistant to bacterial pustule and wildfire and susceptible to root-knot nematodes, cyst nematodes and phytophthora rot.

Scott is 4 days later than Kent and 10 days later than Clark. Scott has slightly smaller seeds and is slightly lower in protein than Clark and Kent.

Scott was released in 1959 in Missouri. The Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station will be responsible for maintenance of breeder seed.

¹Registered by the Crop Science Society of America. Received for publication Nov. 18, 1966.

²Research Agronomists, Crops Research Division, Agriculture Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, and Research Associates, University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri. Senior author deceased.

REGISTRATION OF MCNAIR 30 AND MCNAIR 20 TOBACCOS¹

(Reg. No. 31 and 32)

W. E. Earley and John M. Green²

'McNAIR 30' (*Nicotiana tabacum*) (Reg. No. 31) was developed by McNair Seed Company and released to farmers for planting in November 1962. Seed available for the 1963 crop