

'Aculco C96' (640 kg m⁻³), TCL-2000 had significantly lower test weight. In Oregon, the test weight of Supremo TCL-2000 (770 kg m⁻³) was significantly higher and equal to that of Jilotepec (740 kg m⁻³) under ME1 and ME4 conditions, respectively. In Mexico State, Supremo TCL-2000 was taller than Jilotepec and Huamantla, but shorter than Secano. In Oregon, Supremo TCL-2000 was taller than Jilotepec. In Mexico State, Supremo TCL-2000 matured 4, 2, and 7 d later than Jilotepec, Huamantla and Secano, respectively. In Oregon, Supremo TCL-2000, matured later than Jilotepec by 8 and 3 d under ME1 and ME4 conditions, respectively. Supremo TCL-2000 has long, white, awned, and lax type of spikes and large, dark color grains with good attributes for animal feeding, making unleavened breads (tortilla, chapatti, etc.), and in mixtures with bread wheat flour.

Breeder seed of Supremo TCL-2000 is maintained by ICA-MEX. Certified seed, may be obtained from ICAMEX, Conjunto SEDAGRO, Metepec, Edo. Mexico, C.P. 52140, Apdo. Postal 28.

A. HERNANDEZ SIERRA, M. MERGOU, * W.H. PFEIFFER, S. RAJARAM, AND A. ZULOAGA ALBARRAN (4)

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Registration of 'Montrose' Pinto Bean

'Montrose' pinto bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris* L.) (Reg. no. CV-178, PI 612595) was developed by the Colorado Agriculture Experiment Station and released 15 Mar. 1999. Montrose, tested as CO 51715, was derived from the cross, BelNeb RR2/GH-196 made in 1991. BelNeb RR2 is a medium size, white seeded line with resistance to rust, [caused by *Uromyces appendiculatus* Pers.:Pers.) Unger] (3). GH-196 is a high yielding pinto line with resistance to fusarium root rot [caused by *Fusarium solani* (Mart.) Sacc. f. sp. *phaseoli* (Burkholder) Snyder & Hans.], curly top virus, and bean common mosaic virus (1). GH-196 was released in 1990 jointly by the University of Idaho and USDA-ARS as the cultivar 'UI-196.' Montrose was developed by pedigree selection in the F₂ through the F₄ at Fort Collins, CO, for high yield potential, medium maturity, pinto seed quality, and resistance to rust and common bacterial blight [caused by *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *phaseoli* (Smith) Dye]. Montrose was initially bulked for testing as an F_{4.5} line in 1995. Breeder seed of Montrose was produced by bulking 25 F_{4.6} plant rows grown at Fruita, CO.

Montrose was tested for 3 yr in Colorado and Nebraska. It combines mid-season maturity (92-95 d in Colorado), high yield potential, resistance to the prevalent races of rust in

Colorado, and resistance to bean common mosaic virus (BCMV). The genes conferring resistance to rust are *Ur-5* from BelNeb RR2, and either *Ur-7* from the cultivar GN1140 or unnamed genes from the cultivar 'Olathe,' both of which appear in the pedigree of BelNeb RR2. Montrose carries the recessive allele *bcI²* which confers resistance to pathogroups I, II, III, and V of bean common mosaic virus. It is susceptible to the white mold pathogen [*Sclerotinia sclerotiorum* (Lib.) de Bary] based on field observations and greenhouse evaluation with the straw test (2). It has a prostrate Type III (CIAT classification) growth habit similar to most commercial pinto bean cultivars grown in the USA. Seed of Montrose has traditional pinto size, shape, and bright cream background coloration. Seed weight averaged 36.7 g 100 seed⁻¹ in tests conducted during 12 location-years in Colorado.

Cultivar protection has been filed under the U.S. plant variety protection act, Public Law 91-577, (PVP Certificate no. 200000128) with the option that Montrose may be sold for seed by name only as a class of Certified seed. Breeder and Foundation seed will be maintained by the Colorado State University Dry Bean Foundation Seed Project, Fruita, CO. A technology fee will be assessed on all Registered and Certified Seed produced in the USA. Consult the Dry Bean Foundation Seed Project, Fruita, CO, for fee structure and details.

M.A. BRICK, * H.F. SCHWARTZ, J.B. OGG, J.J. JOHNSON, AND F. JUDSON (4)

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Registration of 'Wesley' Wheat

'Wesley' (Reg. no. CV-890, PI 605742) is a hard red winter wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.) developed cooperatively by the USDA-ARS and Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station and released in August, 1998, in cooperation with the Agricultural Experiment Stations of South Dakota and Wyoming. Wesley was released for its superior breadmaking quality and high yield potential in the north central Great Plains. The name Wesley recognizes the many contributions to wheat breeding and wheat improvement made by Dr. John Wesley Schmidt during his career as University of Nebraska wheat breeder from 1954 to 1985.

Wesley was derived from the cross KS831936-3/NE86501 made in 1988. KS831936-3 is a sib of Sumner with the pedigree 'Plainsman V/Odesskaya 51'. NE86501 is a selection from the cross Colt/Cody. Wesley is an F₅-derived line from a single head reselection of an experimental line that resulted from a single F₃ plant selected in 1991. Wesley was identified in 1994

as an F₆ headrow and designated as experimental number N95L158 in 1995.

Wesley is a semidwarf cultivar with straw strength superior to 'Arapahoe'. Plant height (81 cm) of Wesley has averaged 3 cm less than '2137,' 10 cm less than Arapahoe, and similar to 'TAM 107.' It has a medium length coleoptile (82 mm; 70% of 'Scout 66' and 90% of TAM 107). Winterhardness of Wesley is acceptable for Nebraska growing conditions, superior to that of Scout 66 and TAM 107. Wesley is a medium maturing cultivar, similar in heading date to Scout 66 (134 d) and 5 d later than TAM 107 based on regional nursery trials, and ≈1 to 2 d earlier than Arapahoe in Nebraska and South Dakota trials.

Juvenile growth habit of Wesley is semi-erect. Plant color at boot stage is dark green. Auricle anthocyanin and auricle hairs are absent. Flag leaf at boot stage is recurved and not twisted. Waxy bloom is present on the head, stem and leaf sheath. Leaves are glabrous. The spike is awned, middense and tapering to elliptical in shape with light brown (tan) glumes and awns. The glumes are glabrous, midlong, and mid-wide to wide, with glume shoulders square to elevated. The beak is moderately long and acuminate. The spike is nodding to inclined at maturity. Kernels are red colored, hard textured, and elliptical to ovate in shape. The kernel has no collar, a medium sized brush with short hairs, rounded cheeks, midsize to large germ, and a shallow and narrow crease.

Wesley has exhibited adult-plant and seedling resistance to stem rust (caused by *Puccinia graminis* Pers.:Pers.). It has been postulated to carry *Sr6*, *Sr17*, and other unidentified genes based on tests conducted by the USDA Cereal Disease Laboratory, St. Paul, MN. Wesley is resistant to soilborne mosaic virus, moderately resistant to wheat spindle streak virus, and has exhibited tolerance to acid soils. It is susceptible to leaf rust (caused by *Puccinia triticina* Eriks.), wheat streak mosaic virus, the Great Plains biotype of Hessian fly [*Mayetiola destructor* (Say)], and the Russian wheat aphid [*Diuraphia noxia* (Mordvilko)].

Wesley has been tested in Nebraska nurseries since 1995 and in the Southern Regional Performance Nursery in 1997 and 1998. It was tested in the Nebraska Fall Sown Cereal Variety Trials statewide in 1999 and 1998, and at select sites in 1997. In 39 site-years of testing, Wesley averaged 4620 kg ha⁻¹, similar to 2137, and 370 kg ha⁻¹ greater than Arapahoe. It has slightly lower test weight, averaging 766 kg m⁻³ compared with 779 kg m⁻³ for 2137 and 773 kg m⁻³ for Arapahoe. Wesley appears to be best suited for dryland production areas in southeast, south central, and west central Nebraska and for irrigated production systems statewide and similar production areas in adjacent states.

The milling and baking properties of Wesley were determined by the Nebraska Wheat Quality Laboratory and USDA-GMRPL at Manhattan, KS. Grain protein content of Wesley averaged 117 g kg⁻¹ in the Nebraska variety trials; higher than for Alliance (111 g kg⁻¹) and slightly lower than Arapahoe (119 g kg⁻¹). Wesley has strong dough mixing properties with good mixing tolerance. Mixing time and tolerance ratings were similar to those for 'Karl 92.' Bake absorption and loaf volume of Wesley has been comparable to Arapahoe. It has shown good external and internal loaf appearance suggesting acceptable quality characteristics. Wesley was evaluated by milling and baking companies through the Wheat Quality Council in 1998 and 1999. It was found to have acceptable end-use quality for commercial bread applications and was rated as similar in overall baking quality to Scout 66, but with stronger dough mixing properties.

The Breeder seed class of Wesley will be maintained by the Nebraska Foundation Seed Division, Department of

Agronomy, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln, NE 68583. Other recognized seed classes are Foundation, Registered, and Certified as per AOSCA standards. The Registered seed class will be non-saleable. Wesley will not be submitted for U.S. plant variety protection with the certification (Title V) option. Seed of Wesley also has been deposited in the USDA National Small Grains Collection, Aberdeen, Idaho, and the National Seed Storage Laboratory, Fort Collins, Colorado. It is requested that the source of this material be acknowledged in future usage by wheat breeding and genetics programs.

C.J. PETERSON,* D.R. SHELTON, P.S. BAENZIGER, D.D. BALTENSBERGER, R.A. GRAYBOSCH, W.D. WORRALL, L.A. NELSON, D.V. McVEY, J.E. WATKINS, AND J. KRALL (1)

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1. C.J. Peterson, Dep. of Crop and Soil Science, Oregon State Univ., Corvallis, OR 97331; D.R. Shelton, Wheat Marketing Center, Inc., 1200 Naito Parkway, Suite 230, Portland, OR 97209-2800; P.S. Baenziger, and L.A. Nelson, Dep. Of Agronomy, Univ. of Nebraska, Lincoln, NE 68583; D.D. Baltensperger, Univ. of Nebraska, Panhandle Research and Extension Center, Scottsbluff, NE 69361; R.A. Graybosch, USDA-ARS, 344 Keim Hall, Univ. of Nebraska, Lincoln, NE 68583; W.D. Worrall, Agripro Wheat, P.O. Box 1739, Vernon, TX 76385; D.V. McVey, USDA-ARS, Cereal Disease Laboratory, 1551 Lindig Ave, St. Paul, MN 55108; J.E. Watkins, Dep. of Plant Pathology, Univ. of Nebraska, Lincoln, NE 68583; and J. Krall, Univ. of Wyoming, Torrington Exp. Stat., Torrington, WY 82240. Joint contribution from the USDA-ARS, Univ. of Nebraska Agric. Exp. Stat., and Oregon State Univ. Agric. Exper. Stat. Contribution no. 12956 from the Nebraska Agric. Res. Div., Univ. of Nebraska. Technical paper no. 11622 of the Agric. Exp. Stn., Oregon State Univ. Wesley was developed with partial financial support from the Nebraska Wheat Development, Utilization, and Marketing Board. Registration by CSSA. Accepted 30 Jun. 2000. *Corresponding author (cjp@orst.edu).

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Registration of 'Negro Otomí' Shiny Black Bean

'Negro Otomí' shiny black bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris* L.) (Reg. no. CV-179, PI 607834) was developed and released by the 'Valle de México' Experiment Station of the National Research Institute for Agriculture, Forestry and Livestock (INIFAP) of Mexico as a high-yielding, disease-resistant, shiny black seeded cultivar for rainfed conditions in the highlands of Mexico.

Negro Otomí, tested as NG 94060, was derived from the multiple interracial cross, 'Michoacán' 91-A/3/BAT304/G811//XAN122/AB136, made in 1989. The cross was the product of a collaborative project between the bean program of INIFAP and that of the International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT), and was designed to incorporate disease resistance into the Mexican landrace used as the last maternal parent in the cross. Michoacán 91-A is a mid-season cultivar with indeterminate growth habit (Type III) and adapted to the highlands of Mexico. BAT 304, XAN 112, and AB 136 are germplasm sources with resistance to rust [caused by *Uromyces appendiculatus* (Pers.: Pers.) Unger], common bacterial blight [caused by *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *phaseoli* (Smith) Dye], and anthracnose [caused by *Colletotrichum lindemuthianum* (Sacc. & Magnus) Lamb.-Scrib.]. BAT 304 and XAN 112 are upright indeterminate (Type II), developed at CIAT and AB 136 is an indeterminate climbing growth habit (Type IV) developed in France. G811 or 'Higuerillo' is a landrace from the subhumid highlands of Mexico of indeterminate climbing growth habit (Type IV). The F₁ plants were advanced in the greenhouse and the F₂ and F₃ were bulk