due to the Sf factor. This factor, and allele to the multiple S series of alleles, is inherited as a simple Mendelian character. Percent of florets setting seed for the self-compatible F1 plants ranged from 70 to 90. All plants contributing seed to this genetic stock were self-compatible, i.e., SfSf or SfSx.

PI 584502. Trifolium hybridum L.
Genetic. Population. C-34. GS-2. Pedigree - Traces to common seed lot produced in Ohio (FC 32587). Obtained by crossing and selfing F2 plants from self-incompatible (A1A1S1S1 or S1S2) x self-compatible (A1A2S1S1 or S1S2) crosses and their reciprocals. Self-compatibility reaction has both gametophytic and sporophytic characteristics. Self-compatibility postulated to be due to a factor, nonallelic to, but modifying the S locus. This locus was designated as the A locus and was inherited independently of the S locus. The A1 allele and an allele of the S locus (S1) interacted to change the compatibility reaction of the pollen from self-incompatibility to self-compatibility. Percent of florets setting seed for the self-compatible F1 plants ranged from 41 to 67.

PI 584503. Trifolium hybridum L.
Genetic. Population. C-35. GS-3. Pedigree - Traces to common seed lot produced in Ohio (FC 32587) and Danish variety Otofte. Obtained by intercrossing F3 plants from temperature-sensitive (S3S4) and temperature-sensitive (S5S6) crosses. Two inbred clones were self-incompatible at greenhouse temperatures, however, 1 to 2 days at constant 32 deg. C changed the compatibility reaction from self-incompatible (less than 5% of the florets setting seed) to self-compatible (60% or more of the florets setting seed). Twenty-four hours at 21 deg. C reverted the self-compatibility reaction to its original self-incompatible status. Inheritance studies demonstrated that the temperature-sensitive data were interpreted best by a two-gene model with an interaction between S allele genotype and temperature sensitivity.

The following were developed by James S. Quick, Colorado State University, Dept of Agronomy, Fort Collins, Colorado 80523, United States. Received 11/30/1994.

PI 584504. Triticum aestivum L., nom. cons.
Cultivar. Pureline. "AKRON"; CO880169. CV-814; PVP 9500284. Pedigree - TAM 107/Hail. Awned, semidwarf height, white-glumed, most similar to Hail in appearance at maturity. Spikes very lax which contributes to hail tolerance. Averaged two days later in maturity than TAM 107. Averaged 1 inch taller than TAM 107 and Yuma and is similar to TAM 107 in straw strength. About equal to TAM 107, Yuma, and TAM 200 in grain yield averaged over all of eastern Colorado dryland trials. Under irrigation, Akron and TAM 200 highest yielding. Grain quality superior to TAM 107 and equal to Lamar.

PI 584505. Triticum aestivum L., nom. cons.
Cultivar. Pureline. "HALT"; CO910927; RWA E5W. CV-815; PVP 9500285. Pedigree - Sumner/CO820026, F1//PI372129, F1/3/TAM 107. Awned, semidwarf height, white-glumed cultivar most similar to Yuma in appearance at maturity. Spikes semi-lax. Similar in maturity, straw strength, and height to TAM 107. Averaged about 5% lower grain yield than Yuma and TAM 107 over all eastern Colorado dryland trials. Milling and baking quality superior to TAM 107 and equal to Lamar. First Russian wheat aphid resistant cultivar developed in the U.S.

The following were developed by David B. Weaver, Auburn University, Department of Agronomy and Soils, 202 Funchess Hall, Auburn, Alabama 36849, United States; R. Rodriguez-Kabana, Auburn University, Department of Plant