

REGISTRATION OF 'CRIMSON' LENTIL

'CRIMSON' LENTIL (*Lens culinaris* Medikus) (Reg. no. CV-5, PI 543920) was developed cooperatively by the USDA-ARS and Agricultural Research Center of the College of Agriculture and Home Economics, Washington State University, and released in 1990.

Crimson, selection LC800024, was derived by pure-line selection from a germplasm line introduced from Egypt via the International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA), Aleppo, Syria. The original material was designated as 'Giza-9' by the Ministry of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Center, Giza, Egypt. Selections within Giza-9 were made for uniformity of seed size and shape and color of both testa and cotyledons. Further selections among progeny rows were made for uniformity of days to flowering, growth habit, and days to maturity. After preliminary evaluations of the selections, Crimson was evaluated for adaptation to the Palouse region of eastern Washington and northern Idaho at three or four locations each year from 1986 to 1989. Seed yields of Crimson were equal to or better than those of 'Redchief', particularly at the low-rainfall locations. Crimson is characterized by an erect growth habit and is ≈ 34 to 40 cm tall, with leaves that have medium-sized leaflets. Plants are moderately branched; flowers are mostly white, with pale purple veins in the throat of the standard. Single, double, or triple flowers are borne on peduncles that originate from leaf axils. Pods contain one or two seeds. Crimson was ≈ 2 to 3 d earlier to bloom and mature than Redchief. Seeds have a light brown testa with some darkly mottled spots. Cotyledons are bright red-orange. These seed quality traits are distinguishing features of the cultivar and should appeal to international markets. No serious disease or insect problems were observed on Crimson or on the other cultivars and selections included in the field trials.

Breeder and foundation seed of Crimson lentil will be maintained by the Washington State Crop Improvement Association under the supervision of the Department of Agronomy and Soils, Washington State University, and the USDA-ARS, Pullman, WA 99164-6421.

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References and Notes

1. USDA-ARS, Dep. of Agronomy and Soils, Washington State Univ., Pullman, WA 99164-6421. Contribution from the USDA-ARS, in cooperation with the Dep. of Agronomy and Soils, Washington State Univ., Pullman, WA 99164. Scientific Paper no. 9101-23. Registration by CSSA. Accepted 30 Nov. 1990. *Corresponding author.

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