

**19th Century
Australian
Wheat
Varieties**



Wheat Varieties Grown in 19th Century Australia

—A handlist of varieties—

compiled by
Dirk H.R. Spennemann



WAGGA WAGGA
2001

Wheat varieties in 19th century Australia

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Introduction

HISTORIC SOURCES OFTEN MAKE Reference to wheat varieties grown in the local area. Most of these varieties, however, are no longer in use, given the advances of the wheat breeding programmes since the 1890s. A number of varieties were known under different names, varying from locality to locality adding to nomenclatorial confusion. This present compilation of wheat varieties and their synonyms arose out of the needs to be able to understand the nature and relationship of the various wheat varieties which appear in 19th century rural newspapers and other sources. The compilation was created during research into the biography of Nathan Augustus Cobb (1859-1932), an American nematologist and plant pathologist working for the New South Wales Department of Agriculture from 1890 to 1905. As chairman of the Wheat Nomenclature Committee of the Intercolonial Conferences of Rust in Wheat Nathan Cobb was instrumental in bringing the nomenclature of Australian wheats under control.

Import of varieties

From the commencement of European settlement in Australia, wheat growers and seed merchants continually imported wheat varieties from overseas and tested their success in the Australian climate. Initially, these were predominantly obtained from the UK and other western European countries. Fairly early on however, wheat varieties were sourced from other areas as the opportunity arose, such as from the Cape of Good Hope en route to Australia, and from Chile (1823, Captain Poaditch). White Lammas varieties were popular at the beginning of the 19th century, but were replaced by Purple Straw varieties from the 1850s onwards. The newspapers of the day commented on the advantages and disadvantages of the wheat varieties. Very popular were soft wheat varieties, preferred by the millers and preferred by the public because of the white flour they gave. Immigrants, such as E.Kiddle, continued to advo-

cate the use of true English varieties in their pamphlets (cf. Kiddle 1861) adding to the confusion of the wheat growers.

Following the disastrous wheat harvest of 1888/89, due to an outbreak of rust in wheat, an Intercolonial Conference was called in Melbourne to address the issue and to plan for a concerted intercolonial effort. This conference called both an examination of the disease and its causes, and for the trialling of wheat varieties that might be more resistant to rust and hence suitable for production on a commercial scale. As a result, the 1890s saw an unprecedented number of varieties imported from all over the world and tested in Australian conditions. These experiments were carried out in all colonies, with New South Wales and Victoria at the forefront. By 1895 the NSW Department of Agriculture could report that the samples of seed wheat varieties distributed by its experimental farm at Wagga Wagga were “the result of five years of careful study and selection. They are the best of over 1,000 samples obtained from Australia, New Zealand, United States, Great Britain, Russia, India, Japan, China, South Africa, Italy, Spain, France, Germany, Hungary, Turkey, Algiers, Mexico, Chili and Canada” (*Agricultural Gazette of NSW* 6[2], 1895, last page of February issue).

Nomenclature

In the 1880s and early 1890s the nomenclature of Australian seed wheat was very colourful, but extremely haphazard. Names proliferated as growers and distributors continued to import varieties and then gave the same variety their own names. A South Australian Royal Commission on rusts in wheat listed 56 varieties as grown in 1868 (Dunsdorfs 1956, p. 147), while Cobb’s nomenclature work in 1891 alone assessed 546 varieties.

The primary method of improvement of wheat was the filed selection of ears with desirable qualities. For example, Talavera de Bellevue was selected 1815 by Le Couteur on Jersey; Shireff of Haddingtonshire in Scotland, made selections from 1819 to 1872 and marketed them throughout the United Kingdom (Hilgendorf 1920). After selection, each selector tended to give the variety a new name, even if the selection differed only marginally from the parent crop. For example, Telford’s, Mac’s White, Turvey and Dollar were all Victorian farmer’s selections from Purple Straw (Anon. 1991).

Growers and distributors of seed wheat gave their varieties fanciful names claiming rust resistance, such as ‘Thomas Rust Resistant’; ‘Ingles

Rust Resistant', or 'Robin Rust Resistant'; claiming large yields, such as 'Fillbag', 'Inglis Success', 'Australian Wonder', 'Golden Prolific', or 'New Red Wonder'; or claiming climate resistance, such as 'Landretti's Hard Winter'. Some varieties, were labelled drawing on technological terms, suggesting a hardness of the straw which was deemed to be a means of preventing rust infection: such as 'Ironclad'. Prof. A.E. Blount of the Colorado Agricultural Experiment Station named his hybrid wheats after minerals occurring in Colorado: Amethyst, Gneiss, Hornblende, Quartz and so forth.

On occasion there was so much admixture that it was unclear which grains deserved the name under which the seed wheat was sold. Unless they had trialed the variety from the same distributor before, the average buyer would have had little or no idea as to the exact properties of the seed wheat they were sowing on their fields. In addition to the nomenclatorial chaos, the seed wheat was not true to name, ie contained various amounts of admixtures of other seed varieties,

In addition to the named varieties there are a number of crosses made by William Farrer and tested by F.B. Guthrie and collaborators for their milling quality. These have not been included if these crosses had not been formally named (cf. Guthrie & Gurney 1897) or had not been widely used.

Seed suppliers

Until the formation of Departments of Agriculture in most colonies (in the 1880s and early 1890s), seed wheat could be only obtained from private seed merchants. Major seed suppliers were George F. Berthoud of 'Riverside', Corowa, NSW; and Richard Marshall and George Inglis, both South Australia. In addition, overseas suppliers such as Pringle's (USA); Vilmorin (France) and Carter's (UK) furnished seed wheats. Some of the suppliers, such as Berthoud, were happy to provide sample wheats in free trial packets (at the cost of postage; Anon.1890).

From the 1890s onwards, seed wheat could also be obtained from government experimental farms, both as small trial seed packets and, later, on a commercial scale. For example, many took up the NSW Department's offers, with 2,700 packets of Wagga-grown seed wheat distributed in 1893, and again over 2,000 packages of seed requested and distributed in the season 1894-95 (*Agricultural Gazette of NSW* 4, 1893, 598-599; Cobb 1895a, p. 1106). These samples had all been screened, graded and treated for smut before being sent out, were all true to name,

pure seed and contained “no small, shrivelled, split, cracked or otherwise damaged grain” (Cobb 1895a). The Department made the following main varieties available in 5lb packets: Blount’s Lambrigg, Leak’s, Ward’s Prolific, Steinwedel, Belatourka, Egyptian Mummy, Farmer’s Friend, Smith’s Nonpareil, and Talavera (*Border Post* 21 April 1893, p. 8). In addition a number of other wheat varieties were made available in one ounce packets only.

This compilation

Even though this compilation contains over 1000 entries of varieties and their synonyms it cannot claim to be complete. Rather, it is produced here to provide others with a tool for further research. In view of the initial reason d’être, the list does not include varieties created after 1906. For a list of mainly post World War I varieties the reader is directed to the compilation by Macindoe and Walkden Brown (1968).

Varieties

œ A œ

4-rowed Sheriff.—Synonym → For-rowed Sheriff.

AI.—Defiance Group (Cobb 1897).

Adamant.—Fife Group; threshes easily (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).

Advance—tested for rust resistance at Hawkesbury Agricultural College in 1893 (Thompson 1894).

African Bearded.—Synonym → Early Baart

African Wonder.—Privately introduced African wheat variety.

African.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*); Early Baart Group; bald ears, very short ($\leq 2'6''$) plants with broadish leaves, medium amount of flag and medium strength straw; the heads have little tendency to shell (Shelton 1894); threshes rather hard; the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a good milling quality (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897, McAlpine 1894; Shelton 1894).—*History:* in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894); in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Springsure, Clermont, Hughenden, Herberton, Allora and Roma (Shelton 1894).

Agate.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*), Tuscan Group; ear bald, rosy, grain white or yellowish; threshes rather hard (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).—*History:* tested for rust resistance in 1891 at Lambrigg, NSW (Cobb 1892); grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1891 (Cowra

Seed Register); one of the original 64 recommended for assessment by the wheat nomenclature committee (Cobb 1893) (not to be confused with the likewise named 1929 cross between 'Major' and 'Yandilla King').—*Distribution:* hybrid made in 1890 by and imported from Prof. Blount, Colorado; sold as seed wheat by the Wagga Experimental Farm in 1898 (W.E.F. Sales Ledger).



Agate

Alabama Rye.—American wheat variety, imported by W. Farrer for crossing purposes (Guthrie & Gurney 1897).

Alaska.—Synonym → Mummy.

Algerian Wheat.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum turgidum*).—ear red or brown; Durum and Poulard Group;

Varieties

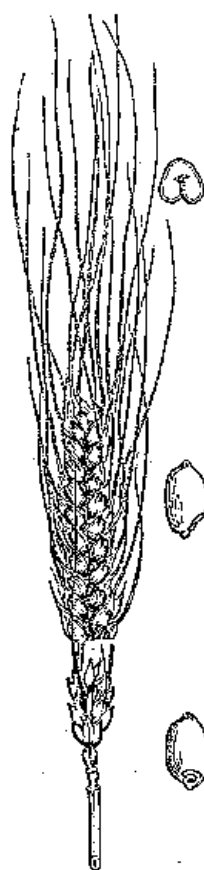
ears bearded, simple, yellow and smooth, with dark biscuit-coloured grain; very tall ($\geq 4'$) plants with very broad leaves, medium amount of flag and strong and coarse straw; the heads have little tendency to shell; late variety; threshes rather hard; the cut surface of the grain was horny; the grain, very hard wheat ('biting test'); as tested in Queensland, had a good milling quality; deemed suitable for green fodder if cut early; high weight per bushel (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1896b, Cobb 1897, Cobb 1898b, McAlpine 1894, Shelton 1894, Sutton 1904).



Algerian

History: Reported as sown in South Australia in 1868 (Dunsdorfs 1956); tested for rust resistance in 1891 at Lambrigg, NSW (Cobb 1892); grown as experimental crop at Wagga Experimental Farm in 1892/93; 1893/94 (Cobb 1895); 1894 (Coleman 1894); 1901 (McKeown 1901); 1901/02 (McKeown 1902); 1903 (McKeown 1904); tested in 1893, 1894 and 1895 in the 'biting test' (Cobb 1896b); grain hardness comparison 1896 (Cobb 1896c); grading of wheats experiment Wagga 1896 (Cobb 1897); grown at Hawkesbury 1903 (Sutton 1904); Bathurst comparative wheat experiments Wagga Experimental Farm 1900-1903 (McKeown 1905b); in

1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894); in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Allora and Roma (Shelton 1894); Sample sheaf sent to NSW Dep. of Ag. Museum in January 1897; distributed by G.Berthoud (Corowa, NSW).—*Distribution:* sold as seed wheat by the Wagga Experimental Farm in 1897 and 1898 (W.E.F. Sales Ledger).



Algerian

Allora Spring.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*), Allora Spring Group.—ear bald, red or brown, smooth, grain plump and white or yellowish; plant with medium amount of flag and straw of strong

strength; the heads have little tendency to shell; grows fast and ripens early, thus liable to late frosts; because the variety is earlier maturing it was more drought resistant than others; medium weight per bushel; threshes very easily; medium wheat ('biting test'); the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a fair milling quality NSW flour reported to have an variable, yellow to chalky colour, found to have 9% gluten and low (49%) water absorbing strength (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1896b, Cobb 1897; Cobb 1898b, Cobb 1904, Guthrie 1900, Peacock 1900, Shelton 1894).



Allora Spring

History: selection (?) of Pugh's Rust Resistant (from 1893); introduced from the USA (Cobb 1893); one of the original 64 recommended for assessment by the wheat nomenclature committee (Cobb 1893); grown as experimental crop at Wagga Experimental Farm in 1892/93; 1893/94 (Cobb 1895); and 1894 (Coleman 1894); grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1893 (Cowra Seed Register); tested for rust resistance at Hawkesbury Agricultural College in 1894 (Thompson 1895); in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Clermont, Hughenden, Herberton, Allora and Roma (Shelton 1894); recommended because of their rust escaping nature if late

sowing is inevitable by the (final) Rust in Wheat Conference, Melbourne 1896 (Anon. 1896); planted for seed Wagga Experimental Farm 1898; Sample sheaf sent to NSW Dep. of Ag. Museum in January 1897; tested in 1893, 1894 and 1895 in the 'biting test' (Cobb 1896b); grain hardness comparison 1896 (Cobb 1896c);



Allora Spring

grading of wheats experiment Wagga 1896 (Cobb 1897); Bathurst growth and ripening experiments 1900 (Peacock 1900); grown at Collabah Experimental Farm in 1899 (Peacock 1900); grown on a commercial scale in NSW in 1899 (Guthrie 1900); tested at Myrniong, Swan Hill and Waitchie (all Mallee, Vic.) in 1899/1900 (McAlpine 1900a); wheat variety grown by 3.3 % of 213 Queensland farmers questioned in 1892 (Shelton 1894); wheat crop at Wagga Experimental

Farm 1897-98 (Farrer 1899); grown at Wagga Experimental Farm 1901 (McKeown 1901); grown at Hawkesbury 1903 (Sutton 1904); wheat tested at Saddleworth, SA (Coleman 1902).—*Distribution*: sold as seed wheat by the Wagga Experimental Farm in 1896, 1897 and 1898 (W.E.F. Sales Ledger).—*Synonyms*: Kelly's Rust Proof; Lowrie's Prolific; Ninety Days; Pringle's Rust Resistant; Queensland Ward's Prolific; Sonora; Three Months; Ward's Prolific (because of semblance, but not the same wheat).

Alpine.—Rust resistant selection of Purple Straw made by R.Marshall, South Australia (~1900).

Amber Odessa—tested for rust resistance at Hawkesbury Agricultural College in 1894 (Thompson 1895).

Ambrose Stand-Up.—bald ears, plant with medium amount of flag and straw of strong strength; the heads have little tendency to shell (Shelton 1894); the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a good milling quality (Shelton 1894).—*History*: in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Allora and Roma (Shelton 1894).—*Distribution*: seeds supplied to Queensland in 1892 by Hume Black, UK (Shelton 1894).

American N° 8.—Synonym → Prosperity.

American Bronze—grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1893 (Cowra Seed Register).

American Centennial—Synonym → Centennial.

American Pearl.—an Allora Spring variety; bald ears, plant with much amount of flag and straw of medium strength; the heads have much tendency to shell; the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a good milling

quality (Shelton 1894).—*History*: in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Allora and Roma (Shelton 1894).

American Purple Straw.—Tuscan Group; threshes rather hard (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).

American Wheat.—reported as sown in South Australia in 1868 (Dunsdorfs 1956).

American White.—soft, weak straw (Sutton 1904).—seed obtained from South Africa (Sutton 1904); grown at Hawkesbury 1903 (Sutton 1904).

American White (Blue Stem).—soft, weak straw (Sutton 1904).—seed obtained from South Africa (Sutton 1904); grown at Hawkesbury 1903 (Sutton 1904).

Amethyst.—Fife Group; bald ears, plant with slight amount of flag and straw of medium strength; the heads have little tendency to shell; threshes easily; the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a good milling quality (Cobb 1896; Cobb 1897, Shelton 1894).—*History*: Wheat grown by A.E. Blount (Colorado) and introduced by W.Farrer (Cross Lost Nation x Sonora); tested for rust resistance in 1891 at Lambrigg, NSW (Cobb 1892); grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1890 (Cowra Seed Register); in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Roma (Shelton 1894).

Amidonnier Blanc—Synonym for White Emmer.

Anderson's Rust Proof.—Synonym → Anderson's Rust Resistant.

Anderson's Rust Resistant.—Fife Group; threshes rather easily (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).—*History*: grown in NSW in 1889 (Cobb 1890); Albury Pastoral Society test 1891;

tested for rust resistance in 1891 at Lambrigg, NSW (Cobb 1892).

Andriola Amber.—Lazistan Group; threshes rather hard (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).—*History*: grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1890 (Cowra Seed Register).

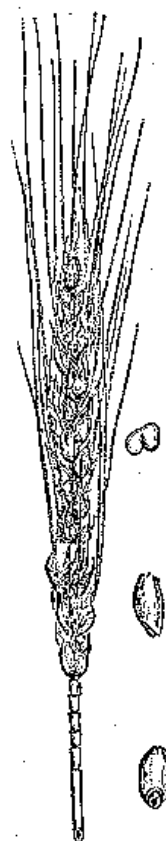
Andros.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*); Bearded Velvet Group; ears bearded, yellow and velvety, with pale biscuit-coloured grain; the cut surface of the grain was mealy; short (2'6" to 3') plants with moderately broad leaves and strong straw; threshes hard (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897, McAlpine 1894).—*History*: grown as experimental crop at Wagga Experimental Farm in 1892/93 (Cobb 1895); in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894); distributed by G. Berthoud (Corowa, NSW).



Anglo-Australian

Anglo-Australian.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*), ears slender, bearded, rosy; Rieti or Ladoga Group; ears bearded, brown and smooth, with dark yellowish brown grain; plant with and medium height (3' to 3'6") plants with broadish and up leaves, much amount of flag and medium strength (Vic) or strong strength (Qld) straw; the heads have much tendency to shell; threshes

easily; the cut surface of the grain was mealy; medium wheat ('biting test'); the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a good milling quality (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1896b, Cobb 1897, Cobb 1904, McAlpine 1894, Shelton 1894).



Anglo-Australian

History: wheat grown by the English seed firm James Carter & Co and introduced to Australia. Popular because of its relative stem rust resistance; tested for rust resistance in 1891 at Lambrigg, NSW (Cobb 1892); one of the original 64 recommended for assessment by the wheat nomenclature committee (Cobb 1893); recommended seed

wheat in NSW (ounce packet) (Cobb 1893); grown as experimental crop at Wagga Experimental Farm in 1892/93; and 1893/94 (Cobb 1895); in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894); in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Allora and Roma (Shelton 1894); grain hardness comparison 1896 (Cobb 1896c); tested in 1893, 1894 and 1895 in the 'biting test' (Cobb 1896b); apparently rust resisting and recommended for further trials by the 1892 Adelaide Rust in Wheat conference for growing on a small scale (Anon 1892); grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1892 (Cowra Seed Register); tested for rust resistance at Hawkesbury Agricultural College in 1893 (Thompson 1894); 1894 (Thompson 1895).—*Distribution*: Carter's, UK.—*Synonyms*: Carter's I; Anglo-Canadian.

Anglo-Canadian.—Synonym → Anglo-Australian.

Apperley Zealand.—*Synonyms* for Berthoud N° 5

Archer's Prolific.—Early Baart Group; threshes hard (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).

Argentine Breadwheat.—*History*: grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1905 (Cowra Seed Register).

Argentine Russian.—*History*: grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1905 (Cowra Seed Register).

Arltuna Red Bearded.—*History*: grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1893 (Cowra Seed Register); Swedish wheat variety

Atalanta.—Durum and Poulard Group; threshes rather hard (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).—*History*: Indian wheat variety imported in NSW for testing in 1896/96; durum wheat

grown to a small extent in South Australia.—*Synonyms*: Atalanti; Atlanta; Atlanti.

Atalanti.—Synonym → Atalanta.

Atlanta.—Synonym → Atalanta.

Atlanti.—Synonym → Atalanta.

Austin.—Synonym → Marshall's N° 3.

Austral.—Synonym → Marshall's N° 3 (synonym popular in South Australia).

Austral Poulard.—Synonym → Australian Poulard.

Australian Amber.—Lazistan Group; threshes easily (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).

Australian Bearded, Port German.—Australian Bearded Group; threshes hard (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).—*History*: recommended seed wheat in NSW (5lb bags) (Cobb 1893).

Australian Club.—Synonym → California Club.

Australian Glory.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*); Purple Straw Group; ears bald, yellow, with dark biscuit-coloured grain; medium height (3' to 3'6") plants with moderately broad leaves, medium amount of flag and medium (Vic) or strong (Qld) strength straw; the heads have medium tendency to shell; threshes rather hard; the cut surface of the grain was mealy; the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a not good milling quality (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897, McAlpine 1894, Shelton 1894).—*History*: tested for rust resistance in 1891 at Lambrigg, NSW (Cobb 1892); in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894); in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Allora and Roma

(Shelton 1894); regarded as rust escaping if sown early by the 1892 Adelaide Rust in Wheat conference for growing on a large scale (Anon 1892); grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1893 (Cowra Seed Register); tested for rust resistance at Hawkesbury Agricultural College in 1893 (Thompson 1894).—*Synonyms*: Dominion; According to Farrer (1892) synonym with Red Tuscan.

Australian Poulard.—Durum and Poulard Group; threshes rather hard (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).—*History*: *Triticum turgidum* variety, originally from Egypt, imported to Australia through Vilmorin (Paris); tested for rust resistance in 1891 at Lambrigg, NSW (Cobb 1892); tested for flour strength in 1900, found to have 13% gluten and low (45%) water absorbing strength (Guthrie 1900).—*Synonyms*: Austral Poulard.

Australian Rust Resistant.—Defiance Group; threshes rather hard (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).

Australian Talavera B.—grown at Wagga Experimental Farm 1901/02 (McKeown 1902).

Australian Talavera.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*), Lammas Group; straw yellow or brownish; ear bald, open, tapering, white or yellowish; smooth grain white or yellowish; chaff not hooked; benefits from being sown early; ripens mid-season; threshes rather hard; medium weight per bushel; medium wheat ('biting test'); NSW flour reported to have an excellent to yellow colour, found to have 12% gluten and medium (50%) water absorbing strength (Guthrie 1900) (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1896b, Cobb 1897; Cobb 1898b, Peacock 1900, Cobb 1904).



Australian Talavera

History: Selection from Talavera de Bellevue; grown on a commercial scale in NSW in 1899 (Guthrie 1900); one of the original 64 recommended for assessment by the wheat nomenclature committee (Cobb 1893); Sample sheaf sent to NSW Dep. of Ag. Museum in January 1897; planted for seed Wagga Experimental Farm 1898; grown as experimental crop at Wagga Experimental Farm in 1892/93; and 1893/94 (Cobb 1895); 1894 (Coleman 1894); grown at Wagga Experimental Farm 1901 (McKeown 1901); 1901/02 (McKeown 1902); grown at Cowra

Experimental Farm in 1893 (Cowra Seed Register); tested in 1893, 1894 and 1895 in the 'biting test' (Cobb 1896b); grading of wheats experiment Wagga 1896 (Cobb 1897); grain hardness comparison 1896 (Cobb 1896c); grown at Collabah Experimental Farm in 1899, cut for hay (Peacock 1900); manuring experiments Wagga Experimental Farm 1904 (McKeown 1905a); wheats at Bathurst Experimental Farm 1903-4 (Peacock 1904); wheats grown at Bathurst Experimental Farm 1904 (Peacock 1904); Bathurst growth and ripening experiments 1900 (Peacock 1900); grown at Hawkesbury 1903 (Sutton 1904); seed wheat for sale (Anon. 1905); white tapering, slightly tip-awned ear, with large, white soft grain; popular in NSW until 1906.—*Distribution*: sold as seed wheat by the Wagga Experimental Farm in 1896, 1897 and 1898 (W.E.F. Sales Ledger).—*Synonyms*: Bellevue Talavera.



Australian Talavera

Australian Talavera (new).—comparative wheat experiments Wagga Experimental Farm 1901-1904 (McKeown 1905b).

Australian Talavera (old).—comparative wheat experiments Wagga

Experimental Farm 1899-1903 (McKeown 1905b).

Australian White.—grown at Hawkesbury 1903 (Sutton 1904); seed obtained from South Africa (Sutton 1904).

Australian White Lammas.—Selection from English White Lammas, made by William Farrer (about 1900); White ear, large, red, soft grain; susceptible to stem rust.

Australian Wonder.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*); Ward's Prolific Group; ears bald, brown and smooth, with biscuit-coloured grain; medium height (3' to 3'6") plants with narrow and up leaves, slight amount of flag and medium strength straw; the heads have little tendency to shell; threshes rather easily; the cut surface of the grain was mealy-horny; the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a medium milling quality (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897, McAlpine 1894, Shelton 1894).—*History*: recommended seed wheat in NSW (ounce packet) (Cobb 1893); in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894); apparently rust escaping and recommended for further trials by the 1892 Adelaide Rust in Wheat conference for growing on a small scale (Anon 1892); in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Springsure, Clermont, Hughenden, Herberton, Allora and Roma (Shelton 1894); recommended as rust resistant by the (final) Rust in Wheat Conference, Melbourne 1896 (Anon. 1896); distributed by Robin, SA.

Autumn Red-headed.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*); ears bearded, brown and smooth, with yellowish brown grain; tall (3'6" to 4') plants with moderately broad

leaves and strong straw; the cut surface of the grain was mealy (McAlpine 1894).—*History*: in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894); distributed by Vilmorin (Paris).

Autumn Saumur.—Noe Group; medium, reddish and soft grain; threshes easily; white ear with red

soft grain; fair to mill (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897, Guthrie & Gurney 1896).—*History*: introduced by William Farrer from Vilmorin (Paris); grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1893 (Cowra Seed Register).

Azima N° 1.—Crimean wheat variety imported in NSW for testing in 1896/96.

B

Baard.—Synonym → Early Baart.

Baart.—Synonym → Early Baart.

Bailey.—threshes easily (Cobb 1897).

Balbariebia—wheat variety from Chile imported by Poarditch in 1827 (Campbell 1936).

Bald Early.—Cross of (Steinwedel x Purple Straw) x Steinwedel, made by Hugh Pye (Dookie College, Vic) in 1893; an awnless type of improved Steinwedel; strong, purplish straw, whhite, oblong, awnless ear, white soft grain of weak flour quality.

Bald Egyptian—tested for rust resistance at Hawkesbury Agricultural College in 1894 (Thompson 1895).

Bald Medeah.—Synonym → Beardless Medeah.

Bald Odessa.—Allora Spring Group (Cobb 1897); Red Provence Group (Cobb 1897); plump, white and softish grain, easy to mill (Guthrie & Gurney 1896); grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1891 (Cowra Seed Register).—*Distribution*: Vil-morin (Paris).—*Synonyms*: Odessa Sans Barbes.

Bald Siberian—Russian Durum wheat variety imported in NSW for

testing in 1896/96.—*Synonyms*: Somak.

Ballaraat Spring.—bearded ears, plant with slight amount of flag and straw of weak strength; the heads have medium tendency to shell; the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a not good milling quality (Shelton 1894).—*History*: in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Roma (Shelton 1894).

Banater.—Durum and Poulard Group; threshes rather hard (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).—*History*: grown as experimental crop at Wagga Experimental Farm in 1892/93 (Cobb 1895); tested for rust resistance in 1891 at Lambrigg, NSW (Cobb 1892); tested for rust resistance at Hawkesbury Agricultural College in 1893 (Thompson 1894).—*Distribution*: sold as seed wheat by the Wagga Experimental Farm in 1898 (W.E.F. Sales Ledger).

Bancroft Improved.—grown as experimental crop at Wagga Experimental Farm in 1892/93 (Cobb 1895).

Bancroft.—Durum and Poulard Group; very short ($\leq 2\frac{1}{2}$ "") plants with broadish leaves and very strong and coarse straw; ears bearded, yellow and smooth, with biscuit-

coloured grain; threshes rather hard; the cut surface of the grain was horny (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897, McAlpine 1894).—*History*: Indian variety, selected in the 1880s by Dr. Bancroft, Qld Government Botanist grown in Qld in the 1890s because of its earliness in ripening. in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894); distributed by G. Berthoud (Corowa, NSW); tested for rust resistance in 1891 at Lambrigg, NSW (Cobb 1892).

Bancroft's Black Bearded Indian.—medium-sized leaves (Cobb 1901a).

Bancroft's Indian.—Synonym → Indian Delta.

Banham's Browick.—Red Provence Group; threshes rather hard (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).

Barbe Ratef—Synonym for French Early Bearded.

Barbu à Gros Grain.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*), Lazistan Group; ear bearded, white or yellowish, grain red or amber threshes easily (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).—*History*: French wheat variety introduced in the 1880s (Cobb 1893); grown as experimental crop at Wagga Experimental Farm in 1892/93 (Cobb 1895); one of the original 64 recommended for assessment by the wheat nomenclature committee (Cobb 1893); grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1893 (Cowra Seed Register).—*Distribution*: sold as seed wheat by the Wagga Experimental Farm in 1898 (W.E.F. Sales Ledger).—*Synonyms*: Mammoth-grain Bearded.

Barletta.—bearded (Sutton 1904).—*History*: seed obtained from South Africa (Sutton 1904); grown at Hawkesbury 1903 (Sutton 1904);

grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1904 (Cowra Seed Register); imported from Rio Grande del Sol



Barbu a gros grain

Barletta No. 2.—bearded (Sutton 1904).—*History*: seed obtained from South Africa (Sutton 1904); grown at Hawkesbury 1903 (Sutton 1904).

Baroota Wonder.—Selection from (→) Ward's Prolific, made by G. Crittenden (farmer), Terowie (SA) in 1895.—*Synonyms*: Scaddan's Glory.

Bartlett's Crossbred.—Selection from an unknown variety made by a Mr. Bartlett (farmer) in South Aus-

tralia. Grown in small quantities until the end of the 19th century.

Barwick.—Cobb test Wagga (Cobb 1893).—*History*: tested for rust resistance in 1891 at Lambrigg, NSW (Cobb 1892).

Basalt.—White Velvet Group; threshes easily (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).—*History*: tested for rust resistance in 1891 at Lambrigg, NSW (Cobb 1892); grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1891 (Cowra Seed Register).—*Distribution*: hybrid made in 1890 by and imported from Prof. Blount, Colorado.

Battlefield.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*), Tuscan Group; ear bald, uniform, white or yellowish, smooth; chaff rosy; grain red or amber; slight amount of flag and straw of medium strength; straw yellow or brownish Tuscan Group; heads have little tendency to shell; ripens midseason; threshes hard; medium wheat ('biting test'); the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a good milling quality (Cobb 1896; Cobb 1896b, Cobb 1897, Cobb 1904; Shelton 1894).



Battlefield

History: originated in South Australia in the 1880s, one of the original 64 recommended for assessment by the wheat nomenclature committee (Cobb 1893); grown as experi-

mental crop at Wagga Experimental Farm in 1893/94 (Cobb 1895); in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Roma (Shelton 1894); grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1893 (Cowra Seed Register); tested for rust resistance at Hawkesbury Agricultural College in 1893 (Thompson 1894); tested in 1893, 1894 and 1895 in the 'biting test' (Cobb 1896b); recommended by the 1894 Rust in wheat conference for trial because of its potential for rust resistance; grain hardness comparison 1896 (Cobb 1896c).—*Distribution*: in 1894 seeds for this variety were sold by Richard Marshall, SA; J.M. Inglis, SA.



Battlefield

Bayah—Farrer cross of the following parentage: (Improved Fife x

Lambrigg Australian Talavera) x Jonathan)); grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1905 (Cowra Seed Register).

Beal.—Beal Group; threshes easily (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).

Bearded American.—fair sized, translucent gain of medium hardness; fair to mill (Guthrie & Gurney 1897).—*History*: grown by Wiliam Farrer in 1896 and tested for flour quality by Guthrie & Gurney (1897).

Bearded Champagne—grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1893 (Cowra Seed Register).

Bearded Champion.—Winter Nigger Group; threshes rather easily (Cobb 1896; Cobb 1897).

Bearded Club.—Durum and Poulard Group; threshes rather easily (Cobb 1896; Cobb 1897).

Bearded Egyptian—tested for rust resistance in Queensland in 1891.

Bearded Herisson.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*), Bearded Herisson Group.—ears bearded, rosy; red grain, purple-straw, clubbed head, plant with medium amount of flag and straw of strong strength; the heads have little tendency to shell; threshes easily; medium wheat ('biting test'); the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a strong milling quality (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1896b, Cobb 1897, Cobb 1904, Shelton 1894).—*History*: introduced from Vilmorin (Paris) in the 1890s; tested for rust resistance in 1891 at Lambrigg, NSW (Cobb 1892); grown as experimental crop at Wagga Experimental Farm in 1892/93; and 1893/94 (Cobb 1895); in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Roma (Shelton 1894); tested in 1893, 1894 and 1895 in the 'biting test' (Cobb 1896b); grain hard-

ness comparison 1896 (Cobb 1896c).—*Synonyms*: Herison Barbu.



Bearded Herrison

Bearded Monarch.—Rieti or Ladoga Group; threshes rather easily (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).

Bearded Quartzlee.—grading of wheats experiment Wagga 1896 (Cobb 1897).

Bearded Red Antuera—French wheat variety; milling tests 1904.

Bearded Red Autumn.—Rieti or Ladoga Group; threshes rather easily (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897); grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1893 (Cowra Seed Register).

Bearded Red Spring—grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1893 (Cowra Seed Register).—*Synonyms*: Ble de Mais; May wheat

Bearded Rieti.—A bearded Italian wheat with red horny grain, moderately rust resistant.

Bearded Sicilian.—reported as grown in Queensland in 1889 (Anon 1890:17).

Bearded Velvet Chaff.—threshes rather easily (Cobb 1896).

Bearded Velvet.—Bearded Velvet Group (Cobb 1897).

Bearded Wheat.—reported as sown in South Australia in 1868 (Dunsdorfs 1956).

Bearded White Sheriff—grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1890 (Cowra Seed Register).

Beardless Medeah.—Beardless durum cross (Medeah x Purple Straw) made by Hugh Pye (Dookie, Vic) in 1897.—*Synonyms*: Bald Medeah.

Bega.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*); Defiance Group; short (2'6" to 3') plants with broadish and long leaves, medium amount of flag and medium (Vic) or strong (Qld) strength straw; bald ears, yellow and smooth, with dark biscuit-coloured grain; plant with and straw of strong strength; the heads have medium tendency to shell; threshes rather hard; the cut surface of the grain was horny-mealy; the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a good milling quality.—*History*: tested for rust resistance in 1891 at Lambrigg, NSW (Cobb 1892); in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894); in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Allora and Roma (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897, McAlpine 1894, Shelton 1894); tested for rust resistance at Hawkesbury Agricultural College in 1893 (Thompson 1894); grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1893 (Cowra Seed Register); recommended seed wheat in NSW (ounce packet) (Cobb 1893); tested at Wagga Experimental Farm in 1894 (Coleman 1894).

Behir N° 2.—reported as grown in Queensland in 1889 (Anon 1890:17).

Belatourka.—Synonym → Belotourka

Belgium's Pride.—Synonym → Marshall's N° 3.

Bellevue Talavera.—Synonym → Talavera de Bellevue.

Beloglino.—Bluestone Experiments 1905 (Farrer & Sutton 1905).



Belotourka

Belotourka.—Flinty wheats type, (*Triticum durum*), Durum and Poulard Group; ears bearded, stiff beards; ordinary chaff, ears yellow or light brown and smooth, with biscuit-coloured grain; very tall ($\geq 4'$) plants with large broadish leaves, medium amount of flag and strong and coarse (Vic) or weak (Qld) straw; the heads have little tendency to shell; threshes rather easily; the cut surface of the grain was horny; very hard wheat ('biting test'); the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a medium milling quality (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1896b, Cobb 1897, Cobb 1901a, Cobb 1904, McAlpine 1894, Shelton 1894, Sutton 1904).—*History*: a midseason to late durum variety introduced to Queensland from southern Europe in the late 1880s.; reported as grown in Queensland in 1889 (Anon 1890:17); tested for rust resistance in 1891 at Lambrigg, NSW (Cobb 1892); one of the original 64 recommended for assessment by the wheat nomenclature committee (Cobb 1893); in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894); recommended seed wheat in NSW (5lb bags) (Cobb 1893); Sample sheaf sent to NSW Dep. of Ag. Museum in

January 1897; grown as experimental crop at Wagga Experimental Farm in 1892/93; 1893/94 (Cobb 1895); and 1894 (Coleman 1894); in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Springsure, Clermont, Hughenden, Herberton, Allora and Roma (Shelton 1894); described and illustrated by Shelton (1893) as grown in Queensland in 1892/3; popular wheat variety grown by 8.0 % of 213 Queensland farmers questioned in 1892 (Shelton 1894); recommended as rust resistant by the 1892 Adelaide Rust in Wheat conference for growing on a large scale (Anon 1892); grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1893 (Cowra Seed Register); tested at Hawkesbury Agricultural College in 1892 (Thompson 1892); 1893 (Thompson 1894); 1894 (Thompson 1895); wheat crop at Wagga Experimental Farm 1897-98 (Farrer 1899); tested at Waitchie (Mallee, Vic.) in 1899/1900 (McAlpine 1900a); manuring experiments Wagga Experimental Farm 1904 (both as 'Belotourka' and as 'Kubanka'; McKeown 1905a); tested in 1893, 1894 and 1895 in the 'biting test' (Cobb 1896b); grain hardness comparison 1896 (Cobb 1896c); seed wheat for sale (Anon. 1905); grown at Hawkesbury 1903 (both as 'Belotourka' and as 'Kubanka'; Sutton 1904).—*Distribution*: in 1894 seeds for this variety were sold by George Inglis, SA; distributed by G.Berthoud (Corowa, NSW); sold as seed wheat by the Wagga Experimental Farm in 1897 and 1898 (W.E.F. Sales Ledger).

Bellevue Talavera—Synonym for Australian Talavera.

Beloglina —Russian Durum wheat variety imported in NSW for testing in 1896/96.

Berrigan Champion.—Synonym → Dart's Imperial.

Berseler's Club.—Square Head Group; threshes hard (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).

Berthoud.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*), ear bald, white or yellowish, smooth, grain white or yellowish; plants with moderately broad leaves; benefits from being sown early; medium wheat ('biting test') (Cobb 1896b, McAlpine 1894, Peacock 1900).—*History*: Selection from Zealand, made by G.F.Berthoud (his selection N° 5), then farmer in Corowa, NSW; grown as experimental crop at Wagga Experimental Farm in 1892/93; 1893/94 (Cobb 1895); and 1894 (Coleman 1894); in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894); tested in 1893, 1894 and 1895 in the 'biting test' (Cobb 1896b); performed well at Wagga Experimental Farm in the hot summer 1898/99; Bathurst growth and ripening experiments 1900 (Peacock 1900); grown at Collabah Experimental Farm in 1899, cut for hay (Peacock 1900); grown at Wagga Experimental Farm 1901 (McKeown 1901); 1901/02 (McKeown 1902); seed wheat for sale (Anon. 1905).—*Distribution*: distributed by G.Berthoud (Corowa, NSW); sold as seed wheat by the Wagga Experimental Farm in 1896, 1897 and 1898 (W.E.F. Sales Ledger).

Berthoud's N° 73.—Synonym → Murray River.

Berthoud's N° 5—grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1893 (Cowra Seed Register).—*Synonyms*: Apperley Zealand



Berthoud

Berthoud's N° 127.—Synonym → Corowa Wheat.

Beryl.—Defiance Group; threshes rather easily (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897);—*History*: grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1891 (Cowra Seed Register);—*Distribution*: hybrid made in 1890 by and imported from Prof. Blount, Colorado

Bestehorn's Dividend.—Square Head Group; threshes easily (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).—*History*: tested for rust resistance in 1891 at Lambrigg, NSW (Cobb 1892).

Biceps.—straw coarse but strong (Sutton 1904).—grown at Hawkesbury 1903 (Sutton 1904); recommended as suitable for hay and grain (Sutton 1904).

Big 8.—Selection made by a farmer in South Australia.

Big Purple.—tested at Nhill (Mallee, Vic.) in 1899/1900 (McAlpine 1900a);

Birdproof.—Synonym → Carter's Birdproof.

Black Don.—Russian Durum wheat imported by Farrer in 1896.

Black Emmer.—Synonym for Blue Heron

Black-bearded Indian.—grown in NSW in 1889 (Cobb 1890).

Bladette Commune.—long, dull grain of rather low hardness; fair to mill (Guthrie & Gurney 1897).—*History*: French wheat tested in NSW in the early 1890s.—*Distribution*: obtained from H.L. de Vilmorin (Paris).—*Synonyms*: Common Bladette.

Bladette Paylaureuse.—Synonym → Bladette Puylaurens

Bladette Puylaurens.—Noe Group; threshes rather easily; medium, dull and soft grain; fair to mill (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897, Guthrie & Gurney 1896).—*History*: grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1893 (Cowra Seed Register).—*Distribution*: obtained from H.L. de Vilmorin (Paris);—*Synonyms*: Bladette Paylaureuse.

Ble a epi carre.—Synonym → Sicilian Square Headed.

Blé Carré.—Synonym → Sicilian Square Headed.

Blé Carré de Sicile (rouge).—Synonym → Sicilian Square Headed.

Ble de Lazistan.—Synonym for Lazistan.

Ble de Mai(s).—Synonym for Bearded Red Spring.

Ble de Mars Rouge de Californie—Synonym for Velvet Pearl (acc to Vilmorin)

Ble de Riz—grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1893 (Cowra Seed Register).

Blockhead.—plump, white and soft grain; fair to mill (Guthrie & Gurney 1896).

Blount.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*), ear bald, rosy, grain white or yellowish; Purple Straw Group; threshes rather hard (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).—*History*: one of the original 64 recommended for assessment by the wheat nomenclature committee (Cobb 1893); grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1890 (Cowra Seed Register).—*Synonyms*: The Blount.

Blount's Durum—grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1891 (Cowra Seed Register).

Blount's Fife.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*); bald ears, with dark biscuit-coloured grain; plant with slight amount of flag and straw of strong strength; the heads have little tendency to shell; tall (3'6" to 4') plants with moderately broad, medium-sized leaves and medium strength straw; Noe Group; threshes rather easily; the cut surface of the grain was mealy-horny; the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a medium milling quality (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897, Cobb 1901a, McAlpine 1894, Shelton 1894).—*History*: tested for rust resistance in 1891 at Lambrigg, NSW (Cobb 1892); Cross of Saxon Fife x Improved Fife made by A.E. Blount (Colorado) and introduced to Australia in the late 1890s; apparently rust resisting and recommended for further trials by the 1892 Adelaide Rust in Wheat con-

ference for growing on a small scale (Anon 1892); in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894); recommended seed wheat in NSW (5lb bags) (Cobb 1893); in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Springsure, Clermont, Hughenden, Herberton, Allora and Roma (Shelton 1894); tested for rust resistance at Hawkesbury Agricultural College in 1893 (Thompson 1894); 1894 (Thompson 1895).

Blount's Fife X Blount's Lambrigg.—a Farrer Cross; Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*); ears bald, with dark biscuit-coloured grain; medium height (3' to 3'6") plants with moderately broad leaves and medium strength straw; the cut surface of the grain was horny-mealy (McAlpine 1894).—*History*: in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894).

Blount's Fife x Ward's Prolific.—a Farrer Cross; Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*); ears bald, with dark biscuit-coloured grain; medium height (3' to 3'6") plants with moderately narrow and up leaves and strong straw; the cut surface of the grain was mealy-horny (McAlpine 1894).—*History*: in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894).

Blount's Hybrid n° 38.—Hybrid created by A.E. Blount, Colorado and imported to Australia by W. Farrer. Synonym for Blount's Lambrigg.

Blount's Lambrigg.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*), Defiance Group.—ear bald, not clubbed, uniform, white or yellowish, smooth, grain small and flat to plump, translucent white or yellowish grain; shells easily; threshes rather easily;

medium height to tall plants with moderately broad leaves, much amount of flag and fine and strong yellow or brownish straw; late variety; benefits from being sown early; low weight per bushel; the heads have little tendency to shell; the cut surface of the grain was mealy the grain, medium wheat ('biting test'); as tested in Queensland, had a medium to good milling quality; in NSW regarded as easy - fair to mill (Cobb 1896; Cobb 1896b, Cobb 1897; Cobb 1898b, Cobb 1901a, Cobb 1904, Guthrie & Gurney 1896, Guthrie & Gurney 1897, McAlpine 1894, Peacock 1900, Shelton 1894), Sutton 1904).



Blount's Lambrigg

History: A crosbred made by A.E. Blount (Colorado) and called 'Gypsum' Also Blount's Hybrid n° 38; introduced to Australia in 1886 by William Farrer; reported as grown in Queensland in 1889 (Anon 1890:17); grown in NSW in 1889 (Cobb 1890); tested for rust resistance in 1891 at Lambrigg, NSW (Cobb 1892); one of the original 64 recommended for assessment by the wheat nomenclature committee (Cobb 1893); recommended seed wheat in NSW (5lb bags) (Cobb 1893); described and illustrated by Shelton (1893) as grown in Queensland in 1892/3; recommended as rust

resistant by the 1892 Adelaide Rust in Wheat conference for growing on a large scale but not for coastal districts (Anon 1892); grown as experimental crop at Wagga Experimental Farm in 1892/93; and 1893/94 (Cobb 1895); in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894); grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1891 (Cowra Seed Register); tested in 1893, 1894 and 1895 in the 'biting test' (Cobb 1896b); in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Allora and Roma (Shelton 1894); grain hardness comparison 1896 (Cobb 1896c); tested at Wagga Experimental Farm in 1894 (Coleman 1894); grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1891 (Cowra Seed Register); tested for rust resistance at Childers, Gippland, and Port Fairie (Vic.) in 1891; tested at Hawkesbury Agricultural College in 1892 (Thompson 1892); 1893 (Thompson 1894); 1894 (Thompson 1895); wheat harvested in 1897/8 on Wagga Exp. Farm; recommended as rust resistant for cooler districts by the (final) Rust in Wheat Conference, Melbourne 1896 (Anon. 1896); grading of wheats experiment Wagga 1896 (Cobb 1897); grown by William Farrer in 1896 and tested for flour quality by Guthrie & Gurney (1897); Bathurst growth and ripening experiments 1900 (Peacock 1900); sample sheaf sent to NSW Dep. of Ag. Museum in January 1897; grown at Hawkesbury 1903 (Sutton 1904); wheat crop at Wagga Experimental Farm 1897-98 (Farrer 1899).—*Distribution:* in 1894 seeds for this variety were sold by George Inglis, SA; sold as seed wheat by the Wagga Experimental Farm in 1897 and 1898 (W.E.F.

Sales Ledger).—*Synonyms*: Colorado Hybrid; Colorado Special; Gypsum.

Blount's Lambrigg N° 2.—grown in NSW in 1889 (Cobb 1890).

Blount's Lambrigg X Belotourka.—a Farrer Cross; Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*); ears bearded, yellow and smooth, with dark biscuit-coloured grain; medium height (3' to 3'6") plants with moderately broad leaves and strong straw; the cut surface of the grain was horny (McAlpine 1894).—*History*: in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894).



Blount's Lambrigg

Blount's Lambrigg X Hornblende.—a Farrer Cross; Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*); ears bald, yellow and smooth, with dark biscuit-coloured grain; short (2'6" to 3') plants with broadish leaves and medium strength straw; the cut sur-

face of the grain was horny (McAlpine 1894).—*History*: in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894).

Blount's Lambrigg X Saxon Fife.—bald ears, plant with medium amount of flag and straw of medium strength; the heads have little tendency to shell; the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a medium milling quality (Shelton 1894).—*History*: in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Roma (Shelton 1894).

Blount's No. 10.—bald ears, plant with medium amount of flag and straw of strong strength; the heads have little tendency to shell; the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a good milling quality (Shelton 1894).—*History*: in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Allora and Roma (Shelton 1894).

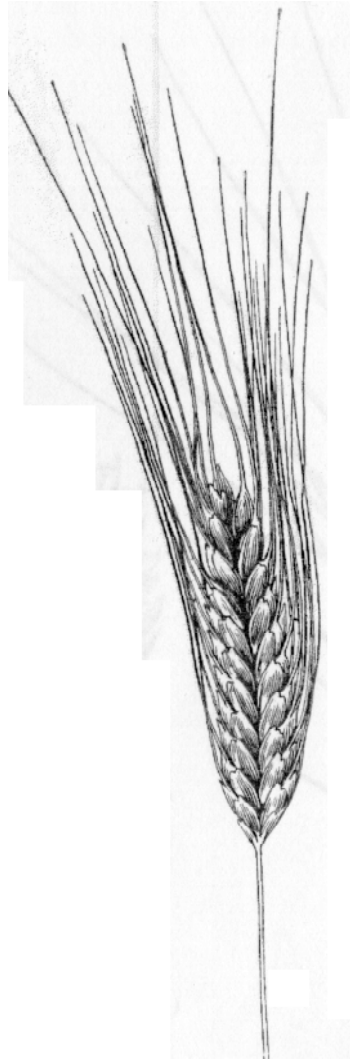
Blount's Rust Resistant.—No e Group; threshes rather easily (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).

Bluedrop.—reported to shell easily (Gavin 1910).—*History*: grown in 1878 at Milthorpe, NSW (Gavin 1910).

Blue Heron.—Amidonier Group (Cobb 1897).—*History*: grown as experimental crop at Wagga Experimental Farm in 1892/93 (Cobb 1895); grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1904 (Cowra Seed Register).—*Synonyms*: Black (Winter) Emmer.

Blue Stem.—Synonym → Dart's Imperial; Synonym → Hayne's Blue Stem.

Blue Wheat.—Synonym → White Lammas.



Blue Heron (Black Winter Emmer)

Bluey.—Synonym → Dart's Imperial.

Bobbins Rust-Proof.—bald ears, plant with slight amount of flag and straw of strong strength; the heads have little tendency to shell; the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a good milling quality (Shelton 1894).—*History:* in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Roma (Shelton 1894).



Blue Stem

Bobs.—Fairly hardy wheat, rust resister, quick grower, good cropper, fine milling; also, good hay wheat; a great favourite. (Anon. 1905); shells very easily (Coleman 1902).—*History:* According to W.Farrer a cross between Blount's Lambrigg and Skinless Nepaul Barley; more likely a natural selection from Blount's Lambrigg; introduced in 900, grew to some prominence in NSW, by 1910 no longer grown; comparative wheat experiments Wagga Experimental Farm 1902-1904 (McKeown 1905b); grown at Wagga Experimental Farm 1903 (McKeown 1904); manuring experiments Wagga Experimental Farm 1904 (McKeown 1905a); wheats at Bathurst Experimental Farm 1903-4 (Peacock 1904); recommended as suitable for hay and grain (Sutton 1904); wheats grown at Bathurst

Experimental Farm 1904 (Peacock 1904); wheat grown at Glen Innis Experimental Farm 1904 (Gennys 1905); grown at Hawkesbury 1903 (Sutton 1904); wheat tested at Saddleworth, SA (Coleman 1902); grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1905 (Cowra Seed Register).

Bokhara Desert.—Russian wheat tested in the late 1880s in NSW (Farrer 1898b).—*History*: milling tests 1904.

Bolton's Blue Stem.—Synonym → Hayne's Blue Stem.

Bolton's Bluestem.—Synonym → Hayne's Blue Stem.

Bomen.—Farrer cross of the following parentage: (Red Potocka x (Powers Fife x (Powers Fife x (Jonathan x Zaff)))); available for commercial distribution in 1911.

Bordeaux.—*History*: grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1901 (Cowra Seed Register).—*Synonyms*: Red Bordeaux

Bordeaux Red Chaff.—*History*: grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1893 (Cowra Seed Register).

Bordeaux White Chaff.—*History*: grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1893 (Cowra Seed Register).

Bordier.—Lammas Group; threshes rather easily (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).—*History*: import from France; grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1893 (Cowra Seed Register); grown in New Zealand in the 1910s (Hilgendorf 1920);

Boutcher's Velvet.—bald ears, plant with much amount of flag and straw of medium strength; the heads have little tendency to shell; the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a good milling quality (Shelton 1894).—*History*: in 1894 tested for rust re-

sistance in Queensland at Roma (Shelton 1894).

Braemar Velvet.—English wheat variety, grown in Tasmania from 1850.

Branched wheat.—Synonym → Miracle.

Brigg's Rust Resistant.—White Velvet Group; threshes rather hard (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).—*History*: grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1893 (Cowra Seed Register).

Broderick.—bald ears, plant with medium amount of flag and straw of medium strength; the heads have little tendency to shell; the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a good milling quality (Shelton 1894).—*History*: in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Allora and Roma (Shelton 1894); tested for rust resistance at Hawkesbury Agricultural College in 1893 (Thompson 1894).

Brodie's.—strong to very strong reddish straw, reddish compact awnless ear with red grain.—reported as sown in South Australia in 1868 (Dunsdorfs 1956) late wheat variety probably from England.

Brodie's Prolific.—benefits from being sown early; difficult to thresh (Coleman 1902, Peacock 1900).—*History*: reported as sown in South Australia in 1868 (Dunsdorfs 1956); wheat tested at Saddleworth, SA (Coleman 1902); grown on a commercial scale in South Australia in 1899 (Guthrie 1900); South Australian flour reported to have an excellent colour, found to have 13% gluten and low (48%) water absorbing strength (Guthrie 1900); Bathurst growth and ripening experiments 1900 (Peacock 1900).

Brogan's Red and White.—Rieti or Ladoga Group; threshes rather hard (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).

Browick.—English variety with red grain, grown to a small extent in NSW in the 1890s.—Bluestone Experiments 1905 (Farrer & Sutton 1905).

Browick Red.—Synonym for Browick.

Brown Axel.—reported as sown in South Australia in 1868 (Dunsdorfs 1956).

Brown Lammas.—reported as sown in South Australia in 1868 (Dunsdorfs 1956).

Brown Winslow.—reported as sown in South Australia in 1868 (Dunsdorfs 1956).

Brown-eared Mummy.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum turgidum*), Durum and Poulard Group; ear red or brown; plant with much amount of flag and straw of medium strength; the heads have little tendency to shell; threshes very hard; very hard wheat ('biting test'); the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a good milling quality (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1896b, Cobb 1897, Shelton 1894).—*History*: grown as experimental crop at Wagga Experimental Farm in 1892/93; and 1893/94 (Cobb 1895); in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Roma (Shelton 1894); tested in 1894 and 1895 in the 'biting test' (Cobb 1896b); grain hardness comparison 1896 (Cobb 1896c); one of the original 64 recommended for assessment by the wheat nomenclature committee (Cobb 1893).—*Distribution*: sold as seed wheat by the Wagga Experimental Farm in 1897 (W.E.F. Sales Ledger).

Brown's Rust Proof.—bald ears, plant with slight amount of flag and straw of strong strength; the heads have little tendency to shell; the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a good milling quality (Shelton 1894).—*History*: in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Roma (Shelton 1894); 1894).—*Distribution*: in 1894 seeds for this variety were sold by Richard Marshall, SA.

Buckby's Rust Resistant.—Noe Group; threshes rather easily (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).

Buckley's Rust-Proof.—bald ears, plant with slight amount of flag and straw of strong strength; the heads have little tendency to shell; the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a medium milling quality (Shelton 1894).—*History*: in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Allora and Roma (Shelton 1894); grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1893 (Cowra Seed Register);—*Distribution*: in 1894 seeds for this variety were sold by Richard Marshall, SA.

Budd's Early.—Allora Spring Group, with tall and strong straw, brown, tapering, drooping tip-awned ears and a medium-sized, white grain of weak flour quality, mid-season ripening wheat, susceptible to stem rust; medium hardness; fair to mill (Cobb 1897, Guthrie & Gurney 1897).—*History*: Selection from Ward's Prolific, made by Mr. Budd, farmer, South Australia, in the 1890s; recommended because of their rust escaping nature if late sowing is inevitable by the (final) Rust in Wheat Conference, Melbourne 1896 (Anon. 1896); grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1896 (Cowra Seed Register); grading

of wheats experiment Wagga 1896 (Cobb 1897); grown by Wiliam Farrer in 1896 and tested for flour quality by Guthrie & Gurney (1897); tested at Waitchie (Mallee, Vic.) in 1899/1900 (McAlpine 1900a).—*Distribution*: sold as seed wheat by the Wagga Experimental Farm in 1898 (W.E.F. Sales Ledger).—*Synonyms*: Budd's Prolific; Budd's Rust resistant; Early Budd; Sailor's Fortune; Sailor's Wonder.

Budd's Prolific.—Synonym → Budd's Early.

Budd's Rust resistant.—Synonym → Budd's Early.

Bunstall—grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1893 (Cowra Seed Register).

Bunyip.—Farrer cross of the following parentage: (Rymer x Zaffra).

Buxar.—small, plump, white grain of low hardness; fair to mill (Guthrie & Gurney 1897).—*History*: grown by Wiliam Farrer in 1896 and tested for flour quality by Guthrie & Gurney (1897).

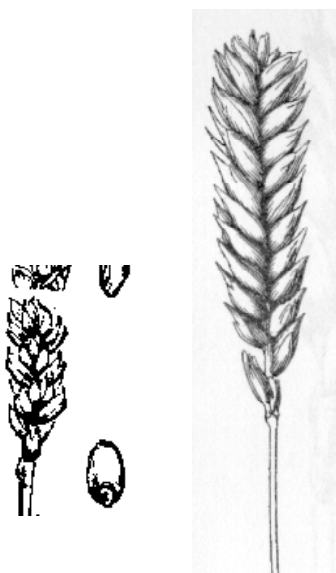
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Calaby's Purple Straw.—reported as sown in South Australia in 1868 (Dunsdorfs 1956).

Calaby's Wheat.—reported as sown in South Australia in 1868 (Dunsdorfs 1956).

California Club.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*), Noe Group; ears bald, yellow and smooth, with yellow grain; plants medium height (3' to 3'6") plants with medium-sized, broadish leaves with slight flag (as Summer Club) or medium flag (as California Club) and straw of medium to strong strength; the heads have little tendency to shell; threshes easily; the cut surface of the grain was horny-mealy; the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a good milling quality (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897, Cobb 1901a, McAlpine 1894, Shelton 1894).—*History*: originated by Cyrus G. Pringle (Vermont) in the late 1870s; apparently rust resisting and recommended for further trails by the 1892 Adelaide Rust in Wheat conference for growing on a small scale (Anon 1892); recommended seed wheat in NSW (ounce packet) (Cobb 1893); in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894). in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Allora and Roma (Shelton 1894). grown at Cowra Experimental Farm

in 1905 (Cowra Seed Register); grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1906 (Cowra Seed Register); tested for rust resistance at Hawkesbury Agricultural College in 1893 (Thompson 1894); and in 1894 (Thompson 1895); tested at Wagga Experimental Farm in 1894 (Coleman 1894).—*Synonyms*: Australian Club; Chili; Club; Clubhead; Little Club; Summer Club; Surprise.



California Club

California Purple.—grown at Hawkesbury 1903 (Sutton 1904).

California Spring.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*), ear bald, red or brown, smooth, grain white or yellowish.; medium wheat ('biting test'; Cobb 1896b).—*History*: Variety of Allora Spring, grown in Queensland in the 1890s because of early ripening; one of the original 64 recommended for assessment by the wheat nomenclature committee (Cobb 1893); tested in 1893 in the 'biting test' (Cobb 1896b); grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1893 (Cowra Seed Register); grown as experimental crop at Wagga Experimental Farm in 1892/93; and 1893/94 (Cobb 1895).

Californian Chili.—Tuscan Group; threshes rather hard (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).

Californian Genesee.—Early Baart Group; threshes rather hard (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).

Californian Spring.—Synonym → California Spring.

Californian Tuscan.—reported as sown in South Australia in 1868 (Dunsdorfs 1956).

Californian Velvet.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*); ears bald, yellow and smooth, with dark biscuit-coloured grain; medium height (3' to 3'6") plants with broadish leaves and medium to weak straw; the cut surface of the grain was mealy (McAlpine 1894).—*History*: in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894).—*Distribution*: distributed by Moore, Tas.

Cameron's Brown Straw.—Synonym → Velvet Pearl.

Canada Club.—Fife Group; threshes easily (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).

Canadian Velvet Chaff.—White Velvet Group; threshes easily (Cobb 1896; Cobb 1897).—*History*: American wheat variety; tested at Wagga Experimental Farm in 1894 (Coleman 1894).

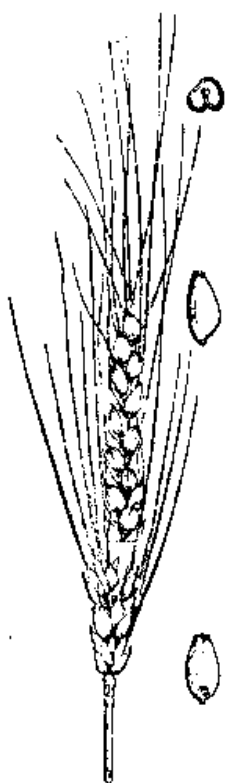


Canning Downs

Canning Downs Rust Resistant.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*), ear bearded, white or yellowish, medium-sized white or yellowish and softish grain; very short ($\leq 2'6''$) plants with broadish leaves, medium amount of flag and medium (Qld) or strong (Vic) strong straw; grows fast and ripens early, thus liable to late frosts; high weight per bushel; the heads have little tendency to shell; threshes hard; the cut surface of the grain was horny-mealy; hard wheat ('biting test'); the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a good milling quality; deemed fair to mill in NSW (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1896b, Cobb 1898b, Cobb 1904, Guthrie & Gurney 1896, McAlpine 1894, Peacock 1900, Shelton 1894).—*History*: Indian wheat variety introduced to Queensland in the 1880s; described and illustrated by Shelton (1893) as grown in Queensland in 1892/3; grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1890 (Cowra Seed Register); one of the original 64 recommended for assessment by

Varieties

the wheat nomenclature committee (Cobb 1893); wheat harvested in 1897/8 on Wagga Exp. Farm. grown as experimental crop at Wagga Experimental Farm in 1892/93; 1893/94 (Cobb 1895); and 1894 (Coleman 1894); in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894);



Canning Downs

in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Springsure, Clermont, Hughenden, Herberton, Allora and Roma (Shelton 1894); grading of wheats experiment Wagga 1896 (Cobb 1897); grain hardness comparison 1896 (Cobb 1896c); tested in 1893, 1894 and 1895 in the 'biting test' (Cobb 1896b); recommended because of their rust

escaping nature if late sowing is inevitable by the (final) Rust in Wheat Conference, Melbourne 1896 (Anon. 1896); Bathurst growth and ripening experiments 1900 (Peacock 1900); wheat crop at Wagga Experimental Farm 1897-98 (Farrer 1899).—*Distribution*: sold as seed wheat by the Wagga Experimental Farm in 1897 and 1898 (W.E.F. Sales Ledger).

Cape.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*), ear bald, white or yellowish, smooth, grain red or amber; plant with medium amount of flag and straw of strong strength; the heads have little tendency to shell; hard wheat ('biting test'); the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a medium milling quality (Cobb 1896b, Shelton 1894).—*History*: wheat of South African origin; tested for rust resistance in 1891 at Lambrigg, NSW (Cobb 1892); one of the original 64 recommended for assessment by the wheat nomenclature committee (Cobb 1893); grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1893 (Cowra Seed Register); grown as experimental crop at Wagga Experimental Farm in 1893/94 (Cobb 1895); tested in 1893 in the 'biting test' (Cobb 1896b); in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Allora and Roma (Shelton 1894); grain hardness comparison 1896 (Cobb 1896c).

Carmichael's Eclipse.—Selection from (→) Ward's Prolific made by Carmichael Bros (Crystal Brook, SA) about 1900; grown on a commercial scale in South Australia in 1899 (Guthrie 1900); South Australian flour reported to have an excellent colour, found to have 11.5% gluten and low (47.5%) water absorbing strength (Guthrie 1900).—*Synonyms*: Eclipse.



Cape

Carnelian—grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1891 (Cowra Seed Register);—*Distribution*: hybrid made in 1890 by and imported from Prof. Blount, Colorado.

Carre des Sicile Rouge—Synonym for Sicilian Squareheaded Red

Carosella.—Synonym → White Naples.

Carter's.—reported as sown in South Australia in 1868 (Dunsdorfs 1956).

Carter's 43.—Velvet Pearl Group; threshes rather easily (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).

Carter's 81.—Indian Group; threshes rather easily (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).

Carter's 87.—White Velvet Group; threshes rather hard (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).

Carter's 103.—Lammas Group; threshes rather easily (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).

Carter's 107.—Golden Drop Group; threshes rather easily (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).

Carter's A.—Square Head Group; threshes rather easily (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).—*History*: tested for rust resistance in 1891 at Lambrigg, NSW (Cobb 1892).—*Distribution*: distributed by Carter (UK).

Carter's B.—Tuscan Group (1896, Cobb 1897); Fife Group (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).—*History*: tested for rust resistance in 1891 at Lambrigg, NSW (Cobb 1892).—*Distribution*: distributed by Carter (UK).

Carter's Birdproof.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*); ears bald, yellow and smooth, with biscuit-coloured grain; short (2'6" to 3') plants with broad leaves and strong straw; the cut surface of the grain was horny (McAlpine 1894).—*History*: in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894); tested for rust resistance at Hawkesbury Agricultural College in 1893 (Thompson 1894).—*Distribution*: distributed by Carter (UK).

Carter's C.—threshes easily (Cobb 1896).—*History*: tested for rust resistance in 1891 at Lambrigg, NSW (Cobb 1892).—*Distribution*: distributed by Carter (UK).

Carter's Crossbred—tested for rust resistance at Longerong (Vic) in 1891.

Carter's D.—White Velvet Group; White Velvet Group (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).

Carter's E.—Tuscan Group; threshes hard (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).—

History: tested for rust resistance in 1891 at Lambrigg, NSW (Cobb 1892).—*Distribution*: distributed by Carter (UK).

Carter's F.—Synonym → Earliest of All.

Carter's G.—Square Head Group; threshes hard (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).—*History*: tested for rust resistance in 1891 at Lambrigg, NSW (Cobb 1892).—*Distribution*: distributed by Carter (UK).

Carter's H.—Golden Drop Group; threshes rather easily (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).—*History*: tested for rust resistance in 1891 at Lambrigg, NSW (Cobb 1892).—*Distribution*: distributed by Carter (UK).

Carter's I.—Synonym → Anglo-Australian.

Carter's J.—*History*: tested for rust resistance in 1891 at Lambrigg, NSW (Cobb 1892).—*Distribution*: distributed by Carter (UK).

Carter's K.—Golden Drop Group (1896, Cobb 1897); threshes rather hard (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).—*History*: tested for rust resistance in 1891 at Lambrigg, NSW (Cobb 1892).—*Distribution*: distributed by Carter (UK).

Carter's New Hybrid.—Golden Drop Group (1896, Cobb 1897); threshes rather hard (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).

Carter's Pearl.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*); ears bald, yellow and smooth, with pale biscuit-coloured grain; short (2'6" to 3') (plants with broad leaves and medium strength straw; the cut surface of the grain was mealy-horny (McAlpine 1894).—*History*: in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894); tested for rust resistance at

Hawkesbury Agricultural College in 1893 (Thompson 1894); grown at Hawkesbury 1903 from seed obtained from South Africa, resembles New Zealand White Tuscan and Lambrigg White Lammas (Sutton 1904); distributed by Carter (UK).—*Synonyms*: Pearl

Carter's Queen.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*); ears bald, yellow and velvety, with biscuit-coloured grain; medium height (3' to 3'6") plants with broad leaves and medium strength straw; the cut surface of the grain was mealy (McAlpine 1894).—*History*: in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894); distributed by Carter (UK).—*Synonyms*: Queen

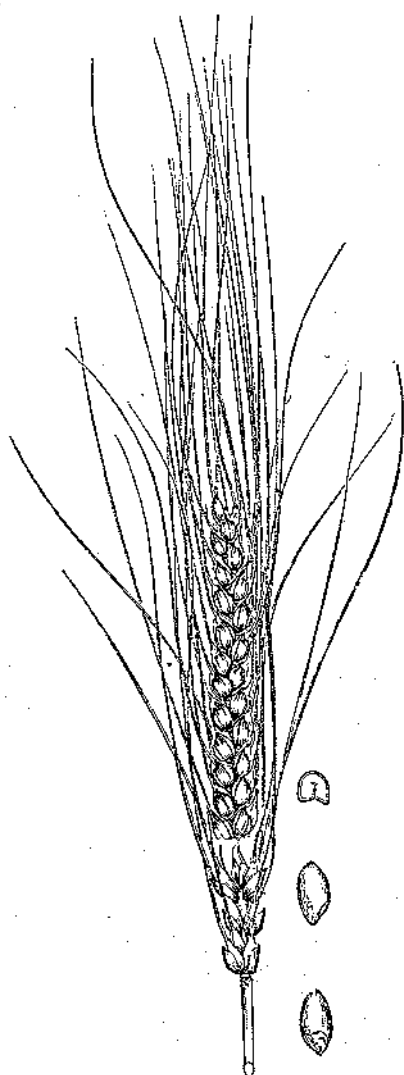
Cedar.—Farrer cross of the following parentage: (((Jonathan x Zaffra) x Powers Fife) x Powers Fife)).

Centennial.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*) with a black beard; ears bearded, yellow and smooth, with straw grain; very tall ($\geq 4'$) plants with broad leaves and very coarse and strong straw; the cut surface of the grain was mealy (McAlpine 1894).—*History*: tested for rust resistance at Longerong (Vic) in 1891; in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894).—*Distribution*: distributed by Robin, SA.—*Synonyms*: American Centennial; Petanielle Blanche.

Ceres.—Selection made by R.Marshall, farmer (SA), about 1900 rust resistant.

Chalcedony.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*); ears bald, with straw grain; tall (3'6" to 4') plants with broadish leaves and medium strength straw; the cut surface of the grain was mealy (McAlpine

1894).—*History*: in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894); grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1890 (Cowra Seed Register).—*Distribution*: a variety produced by AE Blount (Colorado, USA) and introduced to Australia by William Farrer; tested for rust resistance in 1891 at Lambrigg, NSW (Cobb 1892).



Centennial

Champion.—grown in NSW in 1889 (Cobb 1890).

Champion Hybrid.—threshes rather hard (Cobb 1896).—*History*: reported as grown in Queensland in 1889 (Anon 1890:17); tested for rust resistance at Port Fairie (Vic.) in 1891.

Champlain.—Rieti or Ladoga Group; threshes easily (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).

Champlain's Hybrid.—An American Import in the late 1880s; Early Baart Group (Cobb 1897); Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*); ears bearded, with pale biscuit-coloured grain; medium height (3' to 3'6") plants with broadish leaves and medium strength straw; the cut surface of the grain was mealy-horny (McAlpine 1894).—*History*: in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894).

Chant's Prolific.—Synonym → Dart's Imperial.

Chatsbury.—tested for rust resistance at Hawkesbury Agricultural College in 1893 (Thompson 1894); 1894 (Thompson 1895).

Chico Club.—Californian wheat variety; tested at Wagga Experimental Farm in 1894 (Coleman 1894); grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1895 (Cowra Seed Register).

Chiddam.—Lammas Group; threshes rather easily (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).

Chiddam blanc de Mars.—Synonym → Chiddam's White Spring.

Chiddam's White Spring.—threshes easily (Cobb 1896).—*History*: grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1893 (Cowra Seed Register).—*Distribution*: Vilmorin (Paris).

Chili.—Synonym → California Club.

Chilli.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*), ear bald, white or yellowish, smooth, grain white or yellowish; plants with broad leaves; the cut surface of the grain was mealy (Cobb 1897, McAlpine 1894).—*History*: in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894).

China Spring.—Noe Group; threshes easily (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).

China Tea.—Lazistan Group (Cobb 1897); threshes easily.

Chippendale—tested for rust resistance at Hawkesbury Agricultural College in 1893 (Thompson 1894); 1894 (Thompson 1895).

Chirka—milling tests 1904.

Chrysolite.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*); Lammas Group; ears bald, yellow and smooth, with straw grain; short (2'6" to 3') plants with broad leaves and medium strength straw; threshes rather hard; the cut surface of the grain was horny-mealy (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897, McAlpine 1894).—*History*: in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894); tested for rust resistance in 1891 at Lambrigg, NSW (Cobb 1892); grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1891 (Cowra Seed Register); hybrid made in 1890 by and imported from Prof. Blount, Colorado.

Chul Bidai—milling tests 1904.

Clarendon.—Farrer cross of the following parentage: (((Eden x Jondhala) x Jonathan) x Gluyas) x Bobs); cross made in 1905, available for commercial distribution 1914?

Clark's Rust Proof.—Synonym → Clark's Rust Resistant

Clark's Rust Resistant.—Defiance Group; medium, white and medium hard grain, threshes rather hard; fair to mill (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897, Guthrie & Gurney 1896).—*History*: apparently rust resisting and recommended for further trials by the 1892 Adelaide Rust in Wheat conference for growing on a small scale (Anon 1892); recommended seed wheat in NSW (ounce packet) (Cobb 1893).—*Synonyms*: Clark's Rust Proof.

Clawson.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*), Red Provence Group; ear bald, red or brown, smooth, grain white or yellowish; tall (3'6" to 4') plants with moderately broad leaves and medium strength straw threshes rather easily; the cut surface of the grain was mealy-horny (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897, McAlpine 1894).—*History*: introduced from the USA (Cobb 1893); tested for rust resistance in 1891 at Lambrigg, NSW (Cobb 1892); grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1891 (Cowra Seed Register); one of the original 64 recommended for assessment by the wheat nomenclature committee (Cobb 1893); in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894); grown as experimental crop at Wagga Experimental Farm in 1892/93 (Cobb 1895); tested at Wagga Experimental Farm in 1894 (Coleman 1894).

Cleanstraw.—Farrer cross used as a parent in many other crosses, never released as own variety.

Cleveland.—Farrer cross of the following parentage: ((Hornblende x Blount's Lambrigg selection) x Purple Straw Tuscan)).; Bluestone Ex-

periments 1905 (Farrer & Sutton 1905); wheat grown at Glen Innis Experimental Farm 1904 (Gennys 1905); wheats at Bathurst Experimental Farm 1903-4 (Peacock 1904); wheats grown at Bathurst Experimental Farm 1904 (Peacock 1904); grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1905 (Cowra Seed Register).

Club.—Synonym → California Club.

Clubbed Indian.—Allora Spring Group; grows fast and ripens early, thus liable to late frosts (Cobb 1897, Peacock 1900).—*History*: Bathurst growth and ripening experiments 1900 (Peacock 1900).

Clubhead.—Synonym → California Club; Synonym → Rattling Jack.

Colorado Hybrid.—Synonym → Blount's Lambrigg.

Colorado Special.—Synonym → Blount's Lambrigg.

Comeback.—Farrer cross of the following parentage: ((Vanessa x Indian G) x Improved Fife).; grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1905 (Cowra Seed Register).

Common Bladette.—Synonym → Bladette Commune.

Common Snowdrop.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*); ears bald, yellow and smooth, with straw grain; medium height (3' to 3'6") plants with moderately broad leaves and medium strength straw; the cut surface of the grain was horny (McAlpine 1894).—*History*: in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894); distributed by H. Smith, NSW.

Cone Rivet.—See Cone.

Cone.—Bearded Velvet Group; threshes easily (Cobb 1896, Cobb

1897).—*History*: grown as experimental crop at Wagga Experimental Farm in 1892/93 (Cobb 1895).—*Synonyms*: Rivett or Cone.

Cook's.—bald ears, plant with light amount of flag and straw of strong strength; the heads have little tendency to shell; the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a good milling quality (Shelton 1894).—*History*: in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Allora (Shelton 1894); tested for rust resistance at Hawkesbury Agricultural College in 1893 (Thompson 1894).

Cooke's Wheat—Synonym for Cook's

Cornstalk.—Farrer cross used as a parent in many other crosses, never released as own variety.

Corowa Wheat.—tested for rust resistance in 1891 at Lambrigg, NSW (Cobb 1892); grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1891 (Cowra Seed Register).—*Distribution*: grown and distributed by G.F. Berthoud (Corowa, NSW).—*Synonyms*: Berthoud's N° 127.

Count Waldersdorf.—Fife Group; threshes rather hard (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).

Crate.—Lazistan Group; threshes very easily (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).

Crepi.—Noe Group; a late maturing old French vulgare wheat with medium, dull and soft grain red grain threshes easily fair to mill (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897, Guthrie & Gurney 1896).—*History*: grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1892 (Cowra Seed Register).—*Distribution*: imported by W. Farrer from Vilmorin (Paris) in 1891.

Creeping Red Straw.—reported as sown in South Australia in 1868 (Dunsdorfs 1956).

Cretan.—(*Triticum durum*); Durum and Poulard Group; Macaroni wheat ears bearded, yellow and smooth, with pale biscuit-coloured grain; tall (3'6" to 4') plants with moderately broad leaves and strong straw; the cut surface of the grain was horny; threshes rather hard (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897, McAlpine 1894).—*History*: Introduced from southern Europe in the 1880; tested for rust resistance in 1891 at Lambrigg, NSW (Cobb 1892); in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894); grown at Hawkesbury 1903 (Sutton 1904); manuring experiments Wagga Experimental Farm 1904 (McKeown 1905a); seed wheat for sale (Anon. 1905); grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1891 (Cowra Seed Register); introduced to Dookie 1890; grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1904 (Cowra Seed Register).

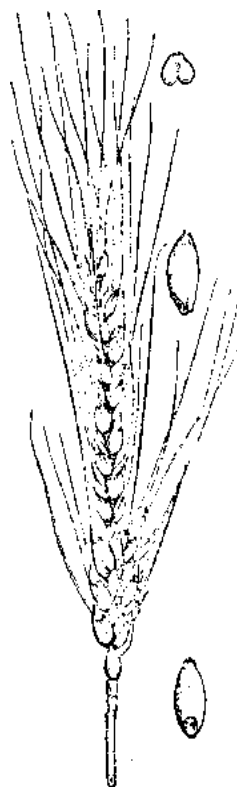
Cromptons New Red Straw.—reported as sown in South Australia in 1868 (Dunsdorfs 1956).

Cross' Wheat.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*); ears bald, yellow and smooth, with pale biscuit-coloured grain; very short ($\leq 2'6"$) plants with broadish leaves and medium strength straw; the cut surface of the grain was horny-mealy (McAlpine 1894).—*History*: in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894); distributed by Cross, Dunolly.

Cumberland.—Reported as rust-resisting, quick grower, good yielder, and well liked; also suitable for hay. (Anon. 1905).—Farrer cross of the following parentage: (Blounts Lambrigg x Pasteur).; grown at Wagga

Experimental Farm 1901/02 (McKeown 1902); 1903 (McKeown 1904); manuring experiments Wagga Experimental Farm 1904 (McKeown 1905a); comparative wheat experiments Wagga Experimental Farm 1901-1904 (McKeown 1905b); grown at Hawkesbury 1903 (Sutton 1904); wheats at Bathurst Experimental Farm 1903-4 (Peacock 1904); wheats grown at Bathurst Experimental Farm 1904 (Peacock 1904); wheat grown at Glen Innis Experimental Farm 1904 (Gennys 1905).

Currell.—Ward's Prolific Group; threshes easily (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).—*History*: grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1893 (Cowra Seed Register).



Cythere White

Cythere White.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*), Early Baart Group; ear bearded, white or yellowish, long, translucent red or amber and medium hard grain; plant with medium amount of flag and straw of strong strength; the heads have medium tendency to shell; threshes rather hard; the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a medium milling quality; demed as fair to mill in NSW (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897, Guthrie & Gurney 1896, Shelton

1894).—*History*: one of the original 64 recommended for assessment by the wheat nomenclature committee (Cobb 1893); in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Springure, Clermont, Hughenden, Herberton, Allora and Roma (Shelton 1894); grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1893 (Cowra Seed Register).

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D'Arblay's Hungarian.—Synonym → Darblay's Hungarian.

Dallas.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*), Lammas Group; ear bald, tapering, white or yellowish, smooth, grain white or yellowish; tall (3'6" to 4') plants with broadish leaves and very stiff straw; straw yellow or brownish; ripens midseason; threshes rather hard the cut surface of the grain was mealy; medium wheat ('biting test') (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1896b, Cobb 1897, Cobb 1904, McAlpine 1894.



Dallas

History: one of the original 64 recommended for assessment by the wheat nomenclature committee (Cobb 1893); in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894); grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1893 (Cowra Seed Register); grown as experimental crop at Wagga Experimental Farm in 1893/94 (Cobb

1895); tested in 1893, 1894 and 1895 in the 'biting test' (Cobb 1896b); grain hardness comparison 1896 (Cobb 1896c).

Darblay's Hungarian.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*), ear bearded, white or yellowish, grain red or amber Lazistan Group; plant with medium amount of flag and straw of strong strength; the heads have medium tendency to shell; threshes rather easily soft wheat ('biting test'); the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a good milling quality (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1896b, Cobb 1904, Shelton 1894).



Darblay's Hungarian

History: introduced from Budapest; grown as experimental crop at Wagga Experimental Farm in 1892/93; and 1893/94 (Cobb 1895); in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Allora (Shelton 1894); one of the original 64 rec-

ommended for assessment by the wheat nomenclature committee (Cobb 1893); grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1893 and in 1900 (Cowra Seed Register); tested for rust resistance at Hawkesbury Agricultural College in 1894 (Thompson 1895); tested in 1893, 1894 and 1895 in the 'biting test' (Cobb 1896b); grain hardness comparison 1896 (Cobb 1896c).—*Synonyms*: D'Arblay's Hungarian.

Darham N° 1—Synonym for Talavera Darham N° 1

Dart's Imperial.—Tuscan Group; threshes rather hard benefits from being sown early (as Chant's Prolific and as Dart's Imperial); fair sized, translucent grain of medium hardness; very easy to mill (Guthrie & Gurney 1897); South Australian flour reported to have an excellent colour, found to have 11.5% gluten and low (48%) water absorbing strength (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897, Guthrie 1900, Peacock 1900).—*History*: Selection from Purple Straw made by farmer T. Dart (Lucindale, SA) before 1890 (as Blue Stem listed); grown on a commercial scale in South Australia in 1899 (Guthrie 1900); wheat tested at Saddleworth, SA (Coleman 1902); grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1901 (Cowra Seed Register); grown by William Farrer in 1896 and tested for flour quality by Guthrie & Gurney (1897); grown at Wagga Experimental Farm 1901 (McKeown 1901); 1901/02 (McKeown 1902); 1903 (McKeown 1904); manuring experiments Wagga Experimental Farm 1904 (McKeown 1905a); comparative wheat experiments Wagga Experimental Farm 1900-1904 (McKeown 1905b); grown at Hawkesbury 1903 (Sutton 1904); Bathurst growth and ripening exper-

iments 1900 (as Chant's Prolific and as Dart's Imperial) (Peacock 1900); *Synonyms*: Bluey; Berrigan Champion; Blue Stem; Chant's Prolific; Mountain Blue; Perry's Squarehead; Sutton's Prolific; Sutton's Prolific.

Dart's Wonder—grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1893 (Cowra Seed Register).

De Oude—grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1893 (Cowra Seed Register).

Defiance.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*); Defiance Group; plants medium height (3' to 3'6") (Cobb 1897, McAlpine 1894).—*History*: American wheat variety created by Cyril G. Pringle (Champlain Valley, California, USA) in 1871 as a result of cross Golden Drop x White Hamburg; introduced to NSW in the 1880s; described and illustrated by Shelton (1893) as grown in Queensland in 1892/3; very popular wheat variety grown by 35.2 % of 213 Queensland farmers questioned in 1892 (Shelton 1894); tested for rust resistance in Queensland in 1891; tested for rust resistance at Childers, Gippland, and Port Fairie (Vic.) in 1891; tested for rust resistance at Hawkesbury Agricultural College in 1893 (Thompson 1894); in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894); wheat variety; tested at Wagga Experimental Farm in 1894 (Coleman 1894).—*Distribution*: sold as seed wheat by the Wagga Experimental Farm in 1898 (W.E.F. Sales Ledger).

Defiance Red.—reported as grown in Queensland in 1889 (Anon 1890:17).



Defiance

Deitz.—Lazistan Group; threshes rather hard (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).

Delawara Wheat.—reported as sown in South Australia in 1868 (Dunsdorfs 1956).

Democrat.—Early Baart Group; threshes easily (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).

Diche Mediterranean.—Rieti or Ladoga Group; threshes rather easily (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).

District.—Tuscan Group; threshes very hard (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).

Dollar.—Victorian farmer's selection from Purple Straw (Anon 1991).

Dominion—Synonym for Australian Glory

Dr. Bancroft.—Synonym → Indian Delta.



Dutoits

Du Toits.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*), Early Baart Group (Cobb 1897); ear bearded, rosy; ears bearded, yellow, occ. rosy and smooth, with biscuit-coloured grain; short (2'6"-3') plants with broadish leaves and medium strength straw the cut surface of the grain was horny; medium wheat ('biting test'); threshes rather hard (Cobb 1896; 1896b, 1897, 1904, McAlpine 1894).—*History:* in

1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894); tested for rust resistance at Childers, Gippland, and Port Fairie (Vic.) in 1891; grown as experimental crop at Wagga Experimental Farm in 1893/94 (Cobb 1895); grown at Hawkesbury 1903 (Sutton 1904); tested in 1893, 1894 and 1895 in the 'biting test' (Cobb 1896b); grain hardness comparison 1896 (Cobb 1896c).—*Distribution*: distributed by Robin, SA.

Dubanka.—seed wheat for sale (Anon. 1905).

Dubois.—Synonym → Rattling Jack.

Duke William Red Wheat (Old).—English wheat variety, recommended for growing in South Australia (Kiddle 1861), to be sourced from Horsham, Sussex;

Duluth.—Minnesota strong flour variety (such as Blue Stem); tested 1899/1900 at Port Fairy (McAlpine 1900a);

Dumpty.—Synonym → Farmer's Friend.

Duncliffe's Defiance.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*); ears bald, yellow and smooth, with dark yellowish brown grain; medium height (3' to 3'6") plants with broad leaves and medium strength straw (McAlpine 1894).—*History*: in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894).

Durum.—(*Triticum durum*); ears bearded, yellow and smooth, with pale biscuit-coloured grain; very tall (≥ 4') plants with moderately broad leaves and very strong straw; the cut surface of the grain was mealy (McAlpine 1894).—*History*: in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust

resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894); distributed by G.Berthoud (Corowa, NSW).



Durum wheat

"Durum".—large, translucent grain of very great hardness; difficult to mill (Guthrie & Gurney 1897).—*History*: grown by William Farrer in 1896 and tested for flour quality by Guthrie & Gurney (1897); obtained

Varieties

from Tasmania where it was grown
as a hay wheat.

Dwarf Humboldt's.—Square Head
Group; threshes rather easily (Cobb
1896, Cobb 1897).

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Earliest of All.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*); White Velvet Group; medium height (3' to 3'6") plants with broadish leaves and medium strength straw; ears bald, yellow and smooth, with dark biscuit-coloured grain; threshes rather hard (the cut surface of the grain was mealy-horny (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897, McAlpine 1894).—*History*: tested for rust resistance in 1891 at Lambrigg, NSW (Cobb 1892); in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894); tested for rust resistance at Hawkesbury Agricultural College in 1893 (Thompson 1894).—*Distribution*: distributed by Carter (UK).—*Synonyms*: Carter's F.



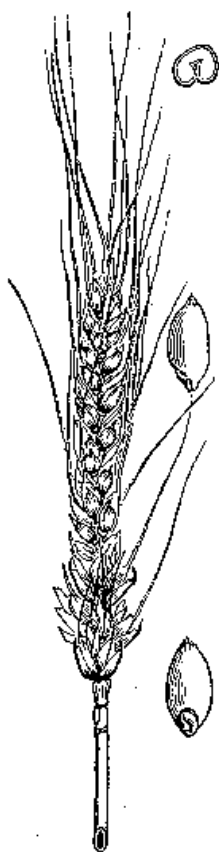
Early Baart

Early Baart.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*), Early Baart Group; tall plants with broad, medium-sized leaves; ear bearded,

white or yellowish, smooth; grain red or amber; grows fast and ripens early, thus liable to late frosts; medium weight per bushel; threshes rather easily; the cut surface of the grain was very mealy; medium wheat ('biting test') (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1896b; Cobb 1897, Cobb 1898b, Cobb 1901a, Cobb 1904, McAlpine 1894, Peacock 1900).

History: South African variety introduced to South Australia in 1884 by Prof. Custance; known as 'African bearded when introduced'; wheat again imported from South Africa (Sutton 1904); tested for rust resistance in 1891 at Lambrigg, NSW (Cobb 1892); one of the original 64 recommended for assessment by the wheat nomenclature committee (Cobb 1893); grown as experimental crop at Wagga Experimental Farm in 1892/93; and 1893/94 (Cobb 1895); grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1893 (Cowra Seed Register); in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894); tested in 1893, 1894 and 1895 in the 'biting test' (Cobb 1896b); recommended because of their rust escaping nature if late sowing is inevitable by the (final) Rust in Wheat Conference, Melbourne 1896 (Anon. 1896); wheat harvested in 1897/8 on Wagga Exp. Farm; wheat crop at Wagga Experimental Farm 1897-98

(Farrer 1899); grown at Hawkesbury 1903 (Sutton 1904); Bathurst growth and ripening experiments 1900 (Peacock 1900); grading of wheats experiment Wagga 1896 (Cobb 1897); grain hardness comparison 1896 (Cobb 1896c).—*Distribution*: sold as seed wheat by the Wagga Experimental Farm in 1897 and 1898 (W.E.F. Sales Ledger).—*Synonyms*: African Bearded; Baard; Baart.



Early Baart

Early Bearded (French).—Synonym → *Early French Bearded*.

Early Budd.—Synonym → *Budd's Early*.

Early Frame.—reported as sown in South Australia in 1868 (Dunsdorfs 1956).

Early French Bearded.—Early Baart Group; threshes rather easily (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).—*History*: Sample sheaf sent to NSW Dep. of Ag. Museum in January 1897.—*Synonyms*: *Early Bearded (French)*.

Early Genesee.—Rye Wheat Group (Cobb 1897).—*History*: American wheat variety; tested at Wagga Experimental Farm in 1894 (Coleman 1894).

Early Gluyas.—fine straw (Sutton 1904); very early ripening (Sutton 1904).—*History*: Selection from Ward's Prolific by J.I. Gluyas, Port Germein, SA; rust escaping variety (Sutton 1904); grown at Hawkesbury 1903 (Sutton 1904); grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1905 (Cowra Seed Register).—*Synonyms*: *Gluyas*; *Gluyas Early*; *Wilkinson's Early Prolific*; *Penguin Island*.

Early Japanese.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum turgidum*), ear red or brown; Japanese Group; threshes easily; plant with medium amount of flag and straw of strong strength; the heads have little tendency to shell; bald ears, the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a good milling quality (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897, Shelton 1894).—*History*: one of the original 64 recommended for assessment by the wheat nomenclature committee (Cobb 1893). grown as experimental crop at Wagga Experimental Farm in 1892/93 (Cobb 1895); grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1893 (Cowra Seed Register); in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Roma (Shelton 1894); recommended by Farrer (1892); tested for rust resis-

tance in 1891 at Lambrigg, NSW (Cobb 1892).



Early Japanese

Early Lambrigg.—wheat crop at Wagga Experimental Farm 1897-98 (Farrer 1899); grown at Collabah Experimental Farm in 1899, cut for hay (Peacock 1900).



Early Para

Early Para.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*), Indian Group;

ear bald, white or yellowish, smooth, grain white or yellowish; plants medium height (3' to 3'6") plants with small, broadish leaves, medium amount of flag and strong, brittle straw of yellow or brownish colour; ripens early; grows fast and ripens early, thus liable to late frosts; very weak straw; the heads have little tendency to shell; medium weight per bushel; threshes rather hard; the cut surface of the grain was mealy; medium wheat ('biting test'); the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a hard red milling quality (Cobb 1893; Cobb 1896, Cobb 1896b, Cobb 1897, Cobb 1898b, Cobb 1901a, Cobb 1904, McAlpine 1894, Peacock 1900, Shelton 1894).

History: Awnless selection from Early Baart, made by A.B. Robin, farmer, SA in the 1880s; tested for rust resistance in 1891 at Lambrigg, NSW (Cobb 1892); one of the original 64 recommended for assessment by the wheat nomenclature committee (Cobb 1893); apparently rust escaping and recommended for further trials by the 1892 Adelaide Rust in Wheat conference for growing on a small scale (Anon 1892); grown as experimental crop at Wagga Experimental Farm in 1892/93; 1893/94 (Cobb 1895); and 1894 (Coleman 1894); in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894); in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Springsure, Clermont, Hughenden, Herberton, Allora and Roma (Shelton 1894); tested for rust resistance at Hawkesbury Agricultural College in 1894 (Thompson 1895); recommended because of their rust escaping nature if late sowing is inevitable by the (final) Rust in Wheat Conference, Melbourne 1896 (Anon. 1896); tested in 1893, 1894

and 1895 in the 'biting test' (Cobb 1896b); grain hardness comparison 1896 (Cobb 1896c); grading of wheats experiment Wagga 1896 (Cobb 1897); Bathurst growth and ripening experiments 1900 (Peacock 1900).—*Distribution*: recommended seed wheat in NSW (ounce packet) (Cobb 1893); sold as seed wheat by the Wagga Experimental Farm in 1898 (W.E.F. Sales Ledger); distributed by Robin, SA.



Early Para

Early Purle Straw.—tested for rust resistance in 1891 at Lambrigg, NSW (Cobb 1892).

Early Red Clauson.—American wheat variety; tested at Wagga Experimental Farm in 1894 (Coleman 1894).

Early Viking.—Synonym → Viking.

Eden.—Farrer cross used as a parent in many other crosses, never released as own variety.

Eclipse.—Fife Group; threshes easily (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).—*History*: grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1893 (Cowra Seed Register); See also → Carmichael's Eclipse.

Eggshell.—reported as sown in South Australia in 1868 (Dunsdorfs 1956).

Egyptian.—threshes very easily (Cobb 1896).—*History*: reported as sown in South Australia in 1868 (Dunsdorfs 1956) sown in Victoria in 1865 and reported as liable to rust; reported as grown in Queensland in 1889 (Anon 1890:17); wheat variety grown by 1.4 % of 213 Queensland farmers questioned in 1892 (Shelton 1894).

Egyptian A1.—Durum and Poulard Group (Cobb 1897).

Egyptian A2.—Durum and Poulard Group (Cobb 1897).

Egyptian A 105.—threshes rather hard (Cobb 1896).

Egyptian A 106.—threshes rather hard (Cobb 1896).

Egyptian B.—Durum and Poulard Group; threshes hard (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).

Egyptian C.—threshes rather hard (Cobb 1896).

Egyptian C1.—Durum and Poulard Group (Cobb 1897).

Egyptian C2.—Durum and Poulard Group (Cobb 1897).

Egyptian D.—Durum and Poulard Group; threshes hard (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).

Egyptian E.—Durum and Poulard Group; threshes rather hard (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).

Egyptian F.—Durum and Poulard Group (Cobb 1897).

Egyptian G.—threshes rather hard (Cobb 1896).

Egyptian H.—Durum and Poulard Group (Cobb 1897).

Egyptian Mummy.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*); ears bearded, multiple, with plump, white to light yellow and softish grain; plants medium height (3' to 3'6") plants with broadish leaves, medium amount of flag and medium (Vic) to strong (Qld) strength straw; plant with medium amount of flag and straw of strong strength; the heads have little tendency to shell; hard wheat ('biting test'); the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a good milling quality (Cobb 1896b, Cobb 1904, McAlpine 1894, Shelton 1894).—*History*: exhibited at the annual show of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of South Australia in February 1856 (Anonymous 1856); recommended as rust resistant by the 1892 Adelaide Rust in Wheat conference for growing on a large scale (Anon 1892); tested for rust resistance at Hawkesbury Agricultural College in 1892 (Thompson 1892) and in 1893 (Thompson 1894); in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Clermont, Hughenden, Herberton, Allora and Roma (Shelton 1894); recommended seed wheat in NSW (5lb bags) (Cobb 1893); in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894); tested

in 1893 in the 'biting test' (Cobb 1896b); grain hardness comparison 1896 (Cobb 1896c).

Einkorn.—Original, ancestral wheat variety. Occasionally grown for educational purposes.



Einkorn

Emerald.—Square Head Group; threshes very easily (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).—*History*: tested for rust resistance in 1891 at Lambrigg, NSW (Cobb 1892); grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1890 (Cowra Seed Register).

English Pedigree.—grown in South Australia in the late 1860s (Schomburgk 1873);

English Wheat.—reported as sown in South Australia in 1868 (Dunsdorfs 1956).

Engrain Petit—tested for rust resistance at Hawkesbury Agricultural College in 1893 (Thompson 1894).

Epantre ordinaire, blanc sans barbes—tested for rust resistance at Hawkesbury Agricultural College in 1893 (Thompson 1894).

Eski Sehir Hard—Turkish wheat variety imported in NSW for testing in 1896/96.

Essex.—prize winning wheat grown by H.J. Angas of Collingrove, SA, in 1881 (Angas 1886).

Etawah.—fair sized, translucent grain of great hardness; fair to mill (Guthrie & Gurney 1897, Guthrie & Gurney 1896).—*History*: grown by

William Farrer in 1896 and tested for flour quality by Guthrie & Gurney (1897).

Excelsior.—bald ears, plant with medium amount of flag and straw of strong strength; the heads have little tendency to shell; early ripening; the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a good milling quality (Shelton 1894, Sutton 1904).—*History*: Albury Pastoral Society test 1891; tested for rust resistance at Port Fairie (Vic.) in 1891; in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Allora and Roma (Shelton 1894); grown at Hawkesbury 1903 (Sutton 1904).—*Distribution*: in 1894 seeds for this variety were sold by George Inglis, SA.

Eyes Right.—grown at Hawkesbury 1903 (Sutton 1904).

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F.R., from Samara.—Macaroni wheat grown at Hawkesbury 1903 (Sutton 1904).

Fl.—Japanese Group; medium, red and medium hard grain; rather difficult to mill (Cobb 1897, Guthrie & Gurney 1896).



Farmer's Friend

Farmer's Friend.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*), ear bald, uniform, rosy, yellow and smooth; grain white or yellowish; Purple Straw Group; plants short to medium height plants with broadish leaves, much amount of flag and medium to strong straw; straw purple; the heads have little to medium tendency to shell; ripens mid season; benefits from being sown early; because the variety is earlier maturing it was more drought resistant than others; low weight per bushel; threshes rather hard; the cut surface of the grain was horny; medium wheat

('biting test')(as Fillbag and as Farmer's Friend); the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a good milling quality (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1896b, Cobb 1897, Cobb 1898b, Cobb 1904, McAlpine 1894, Peacock 1900, Shelton 1894).—*History*: Selection from Purple Straw, very popular in the 1880s and 1890s; one of the original 64 recommended for assessment by the wheat nomenclature committee (Cobb 1893); regarded as prolific but moderately rust resistant by the 1892 Adelaide Rust in Wheat conference for growing on a large scale (as Fillbag regarded only as prolific but moderately rust resistant) (Anon 1892); recommended seed wheat in NSW (51b bags) (Cobb 1893); grown as experimental crop at Wagga Experimental Farm in 1892/93; and 1893/94 (Cobb 1895); in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894); tested for rust resistance at Childers, Gippsland, at Longerong (Vic) in 1891 and Port Fairie (Vic.) in 1891 (as Fillbag and as Farmer's Friend); grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1890 and in 1893 (Cowra Seed Register); tested for rust resistance at Hawkesbury Agricultural College in 1893 (Thompson 1894) in 1894 (Thompson 1895) (as Fillbag and as Farmer's Friend); in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Al-

Varieties

lora (as Fillbag) Roma (as Fillbag and as Farmer's Friend) (Shelton 1894); planted for seed Wagga Experimental Farm 1898; reported as sown in South Australia in 1868 (Dunsdorfs 1956); Sample sheaf sent to NSW Dep. of Ag. Museum in January 1897; in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894); tested at Wagga Experimental Farm in 1894 (Coleman 1894); tested in 1893, 1894 and 1895 in the 'biting test' (Cobb 1896b); grain hardness comparison 1896 (as Fillbag and as Farmer's Friend) (Cobb 1896c); grading of wheats experiment Wagga 1896 (Cobb 1897); tested at Swan Hill (Mallee, Vic.) in 1899/1900 (both as 'Farmer's Friend' and as 'Fillbag,' McAlpine 1900a); Bathurst growth and ripening experiments 1900 (Peacock 1900); grown at Collabah Experimental Farm in 1899 (Peacock 1900); grown at Wagga Experimental Farm 1901/02 (McKeown 1902); Wagga Experimental Farm 1903 (McKeown 1904); wheat crop at Wagga Experimental Farm 1897-98 (Farrer 1899); manuring experiments Wagga Experimental Farm 1904 (McKeown 1905a); comparative wheat experiments Wagga Experimental Farm 1899-1904 (McKeown 1905b); Bluestone Experiments 1905 (Farrer & Sutton 1905); grown at Hawkesbury 1903 (Sutton 1904).—*Distribution*: recommended seed wheat in NSW (ounce packet) [as 'Fillbag'] (Cobb 1893).—*Distribution*: sold as seed wheat by the Wagga Experimental Farm in 1896, 1897 and 1898 (W.E.F. Sales Ledger); seed wheat for sale (Anon. 1905).—*Synonyms*: Dumpty; Fillbag.



Fillbag variety of Farmer's Friend

Farrer's Durum.—Macaroni wheat.—*History*: Farrer cross (Farrer 1902); manuring experiments Wagga Experimental Farm 1904 (McKeown 1905a); tested for rust resistance at Hawkesbury Agricultural College in 1893 (Thompson 1894); grown at Hawkesbury 1903 (Sutton 1904); seed wheat for sale (Anon. 1905).

Farrer's Purple Straw.—wheat tested at Saddleworth, SA (Coleman 1902).

Federation.—ripens early (Coleman 1902); suits warm districts, fairly short, clean straw, holds grain well, good cropper, fine plump grain; liked by millers. (Anon. 1905).—*History*: Farrer cross (Farrer 1902); grown at Wagga Experimental Farm 1903 (McKeown 1904); comparative wheat experiments Wagga Experimental Farm 1902-1904 (McKeown 1905b); manuring experiments Wagga Experimental Farm 1904 (McKeown 1905a); grown at Hawkesbury 1903 (Sutton 1904); wheat grown at Glen Innis Experimental Farm 1904 (Gennys 1905); wheat tested at Saddleworth, SA (Coleman 1902); grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1905 (Cowra Seed Register).

Feldspar.—Fife Group (Cobb 1897).—*History*: tested for rust resistance in 1891 at Lambrigg, NSW (Cobb 1892); grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1891 (Cowra Seed Register);—*Distribution*: hybrid made in 1890 by and imported from Prof. Blount, Colorado.

Fetich from Otiah .—reported as grown in Queensland in 1889 (Anon 1890:17).

Fetich N° 3.—reported as grown in Queensland in 1889 (Anon 1890:17).

Field Marshal.—Farrer cross of the following parentage: (Improved Fife x Marshall's Prolific).; comparative wheat experiments Wagga Experimental Farm 1902-1904 (McKeown 1905b); grown at Wagga Experimental Farm 1903 (McKeown 1904); manuring experiments Wagga Experimental Farm 1904 (McKeown 1905a); wheat grown at Glen Innis Experimental Farm 1904 (Gennys 1905); seed wheat for sale (Anon. 1905); wheat tested at Saddleworth, SA (Coleman 1902); Farrer cross (Farrer 1902).

Fife.—English wheat of Baltic origins, imported 1842 to UK, later to Australia.

Fife.—Californian wheat variety; tested at Wagga Experimental Farm in 1894 (Coleman 1894).

Fife Essex.—used by Farrer in his crossing experiments.

Fife's Indian.—medium, translucent and hard grain, fair to mill (Guthrie & Gurney 1896).

Fillbag.—Synonym → Farmer's Friend.

Finley.—Fife Group; threshes rather easily (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).

Firbank.—Farrer cross of the following parentage: (Zealand x Maffra).

Fisher's First.—reported as sown in South Australia in 1868 (Dunsdorfs 1956).



Fort Collins

Flourball.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*); ears bald, yellow and smooth, with dark biscuit-coloured grain; plants with broadish leaves and medium strength straw; the cut surface of the grain was mealy-horny (McAlpine 1894).—*History*: in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894); tested for rust resistance at Hawkesbury Agricultural College in 1893 (Thompson 1894).—*Distribution*: distributed by Carter (UK).

Florence.—Farrer cross of the following parentage: (((White Naples x Improved Fife) x White Naples) x (Improved Fife x Eden)).

Fluorspar.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*); Fife Group; semi bearded ears, yellow and smooth, with biscuit-coloured grain the heads have little tendency to shell; medium height (3' to 3'6") plants with broadish leaves, much amount of flag and medium strength (Vic) fine strong (Qld) or straw; threshes easily; the cut surface of the grain was horny; the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a good milling quality (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897, McAlpine 1894, Shelton 1894).—*History*: tested for rust resistance in 1891 at Lambrigg, NSW (Cobb 1892); apparently rust resisting and recommended for further trials by the 1892 Adelaide Rust in Wheat conference for growing on a small scale (Anon 1892); recommended seed wheat in NSW (ounce packet) (Cobb 1893); in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894); tested for rust resistance at Hawkesbury Agricultural College in 1893 (Thompson 1894); in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Springsure, Clermont, Hughenden, Herberton, Allora and Roma (Shelton 1894); grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1891 (Cowra Seed Register).—*Distribution*: a hybrid made in 1890 by AE Blount (Colorado, USA) and introduced to Australia by William Farrer.

Forella.—Durum and Poulard Group; threshes rather hard (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).

Fort Collins.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*), ear bald, rosy, grain white or yellowish; threshes rather easily (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).—*History*: introduced from the USA (Cobb 1893); grown as experimental crop at Wagga Experi-

mental Farm in 1892/93 (Cobb 1895); one of the original 64 recommended for assessment by the wheat nomenclature committee (Cobb 1893).



Fountain

Fountain.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*), Purple Straw Group; ear bald, rosy, yellow and smooth, grain white or yellowish; medium height (3' to 3'6") plants with broad leaves and weak straw; threshes rather hard the cut surface of the grain was mealy (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897), McAlpine 1894.—*History*: one of the original 64 recommended for assessment by the wheat nomenclature committee (Cobb 1893); in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894); tested for rust resistance in 1891 at Lambrigg,

NSW (Cobb 1892); grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1891 (Cowra Seed Register).

Four-rowed Sheriff.—Square Head Group; threshes hard (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).—*Synonyms*: 4-rowed Sheriff.



Frames Early

Frame's Early.—Selected by Mr. Frame, Mt. Barker district, SA in the 1860s Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*), ear bald, rosy, grain white or yellowish; Tuscan Group; threshes rather hard (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).—*History*: one of the original 64 recommended for assessment by the wheat nomenclature committee (Cobb 1893).

Frampton.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*), ear bald, yellowish grain; ears bald, open, tapering, white or yellowish and smooth, with white or yellowish, pale biscuit-coloured smooth grain chaff not

hooked; short (2'6" to 3') plants with broad leaves and strong straw; straw yellow or brownish; ripens midseason; benefits from being sown early; threshes rather hard; the cut surface of the grain was mealy medium wheat ('biting test') (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1896b, Cobb 1897, Cobb 1904, McAlpine 1894, Peacock 1900).



Frampton

History: grown 1863 at Lake Plains, South Australia (Maughan 1867); awarded the wheat prize at the 1867 Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society of South Australia show (Anon. 1867); reported as sown in South Australia in 1868 (Dunsdorfs 1956) mainly grown for hay in the 1870s and 1880s; grown in SA and Victoria well before it was introduced to NSW (Cobb 1893); one of the original 64 recommended for assessment by the wheat nomenclature committee (Cobb 1893); in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894); grown as experimental crop at Wagga Experimental Farm in 1893/94 (Cobb 1895); tested in 1893, 1894 and 1895 in the 'biting test' (Cobb 1896b); grain hardness comparison 1896 (Cobb 1896c); Bathurst growth and ripening experiments 1900 (Peacock 1900), tested for rust resistance at Port Fairie (Vic.) in

Varieties

1891; grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1893 (Cowra Seed Register);—*Distribution*: distributed by Marshall, SA.—*Synonyms*: Leatherhead.

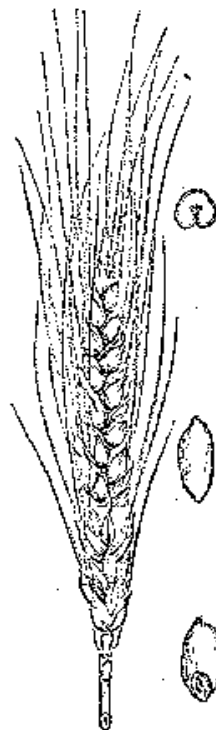


Frampton

Freeling.—bald ears, plant with much amount of flag and straw of medium strength; the heads have little tendency to shell; the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a good milling quality (Shelton 1894).—*History*: in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Allora and Roma (Shelton 1894).

French Bearded.—Synonym → French Early Bearded

French Bearded Spring—grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1891 (Cowra Seed Register).



French Early Bearded

French Early Bearded.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*), ear bearded, rosy; grain whitish or yellow; plant with much amount of flag and straw of strong strength; tall plants; the heads have little tendency to shell medium wheat ('biting test'); the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a medium milling quality (Cobb 1896b, Cobb 1897; Cobb 1904; Shelton 1894).—*History*: one of the original 64 recommended for assessment by the wheat nomenclature committee (Cobb 1893); wheat harvested in 1897/8 on Wagga Exp. Farm; grown as experimental crop at Wagga Experimental Farm in 1893/94 (Cobb 1895); tested in 1893, 1894 and 1895 in the 'biting test' (Cobb

1896b); in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Roma (Shelton 1894); grain hardness comparison 1896 (Cobb 1896c); wheat crop at Wagga Experimental Farm 1897-98 (Farrer 1899); grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1898 (Cowra Seed Register).—*Distribution*: sold as seed wheat by the Wagga Experimental Farm in 1898 (W.E.F. Sales Ledger).—*Synonyms*: Barbe Ratef; French Bearded.

French Early White.—large, plump translucent grain with great hardness; fair to mill (Guthrie & Gurney 1897).—*History*: grown by William Farrer in 1896 and tested for flour quality by Guthrie & Gurney (1897); grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1893 (Cowra Seed Register).—*Synonyms*: Rochelle Claude Native

French Red Straw.—reported as sown in South Australia in 1868 (Dunsdorfs 1956).

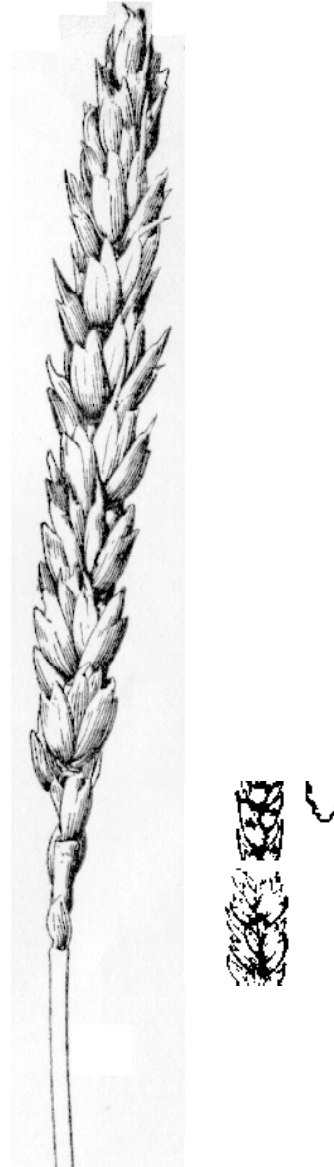
Friesling—grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1893 (Cowra Seed Register).

Frumentе ferrareuse.—Lazistan Group; threshes easily (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).

Fulcaster.—Lazistan Group; threshes rather easily (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).

Fultz.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*), Noe Group; ear bald, not clubbed, white or yellowish and smooth, smooth, grain red or amber and flat; medium height (3' to 3'6") plants with broad leaves, medium amount of flag and medium strength (Vic) or strong (Qld) straw; straw yellow or brownish; the heads have much tendency to shell; ripens late; threshes rather easily; the cut surface of the grain was horny; soft wheat ('biting test'); the grain, as

tested in Queensland, had a good milling quality (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1896b, Cobb 1897, Cobb 1904, McAlpine 1894, Shelton 1894).



Fultz

History: a variety produced by AE Blount (Colorado, USA) and introduced to Australia by William Farrer; tested for rust resistance in

Varieties

1891 at Lambrigg, NSW (Cobb 1892); apparently rust resisting and recommended for further trials by the 1892 Adelaide Rust in Wheat conference for growing on a small scale (Anon 1892); recommended seed wheat in NSW (ounce packet) (Cobb 1893); grown as experimental crop at Wagga Experimental Farm in 1892/93, 1893/94 (Cobb 1895); and 1894 (Coleman 1894); 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894); tested in 1893, 1894 and 1895 in the 'biting test' (Cobb 1896b); in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Allora (Shelton 1894); grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1891 (Cowra Seed Register); tested for rust resistance at Hawkesbury Agricultural College in 1893 (Thompson 1894); grain hardness comparison 1896 (Cobb 1896c); wheat harvested in 1897/8 on Wagga Exp. Farm; wheat crop at Wagga Experimental Farm 1897-98 (Farrer 1899).—*Distribution*: sold as seed wheat by the Wagga Experi-

mental Farm in 1898 (W.E.F. Sales Ledger).



Fultz

Fultz X Blount's Lambrigg.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*); ears bald, yellow and smooth, with dark biscuit-coloured grain; medium height (3' to 3'6") plants with broad leaves and medium strength straw; the cut surface of the grain was horny-mealy (McAlpine 1894).—*History*: in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894); a variety produced by AE Blount (Colorado, USA) and introduced to Australia by William Farrer.

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Galatian Summer.—bald ears, plant with much amount of flag and straw of weak strength; the heads have little tendency to shell; the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a medium milling quality (Shelton 1894).—*History:* in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Roma (Shelton 1894).

Galland's Hybrid.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum turgidum*), ears bearded, yellow and smooth, with plump, pale biscuit-coloured grain of medium hardness; very tall ($\geq 4'$) plants with broad and strong leaves, much amount of flag and very strong and coarse straw; the heads have medium tendency to shell; the cut surface of the grain was horny-mealy; very hard wheat ('biting test'); the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a good milling quality; easy to mill (Cobb 1896b, Guthrie & Gurney 1897, McAlpine 1894, Shelton 1894).—*History:* Poulard wheat introduced from France in the late 1880s; reported as grown in Queensland in 1889 (Anon 1890:21); in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894); in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Allora and Roma (Shelton 1894); grain hardness comparison 1896 (Cobb 1896c); tested in 1893 in the 'biting test' (Cobb 1896b); grown by

William Farrer in 1896 and tested for flour quality by Guthrie & Gurney (1897); wheat tested at Saddleworth, SA (Coleman 1902); grown at Hawkesbury 1903 (Sutton 1904); late variety deemed suitable for green fodder if cut early (Sutton 1904).—*Distribution:* distributed since ≤ 1890 by G. Berthoud (Corowa, NSW); in 1894 seeds for this variety were sold by George Inglis, SA; sold as seed wheat by the Wagga Experimental Farm in 1898 (W.E.F. Sales Ledger).—*Synonyms:* Gallant; Gallant's Hybrid.

Gallant.—Synonym \rightarrow Galland's Hybrid.

Gallant's Hybrid.—Synonym \rightarrow Galland's Hybrid.

Gallician Saumur.—Fife Group; threshes rather easily (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).—*History:* grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1893 (Cowra Seed Register); tested for rust resistance at Hawkesbury Agricultural College in 1894 (Thompson 1895).

Garnet.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*); ears bald, yellow and smooth, with biscuit-coloured grain; very tall ($\geq 4'$) plants with broadish leaves and medium strength straw; the cut surface of the grain was mealy (McAlpine 1894).—*History:* tested for rust resistance in 1891 at Lambrigg, NSW (Cobb

1892); in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894); grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1891 (Cowra Seed Register).—*Distribution*: a variety produced by AE Blount (Colorado, USA) and introduced to Australia by William Farrer.

Geant du Milanais—grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1904 (Cowra Seed Register); Vilmorin

Genesee.—Californian wheat variety; tested at Wagga Experimental Farm in 1894 (Coleman 1894).

Genoa.—Farrer cross of the following parentage: (((White Naples x Improved Fife) x White Naples) x (Improved Fife x Eden)).

German Beardless March.—Noe Group; threshes easily (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).

German Emperor.—Rye Wheat Group; threshes easily (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).

German Giant Spring—grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1893 (Cowra Seed Register).

Gharaf.—Rieti or Ladoga Group; threshes rather easily (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).

Gilgandra—grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1905 (Cowra Seed Register).

Gluyas Dark Straw.—Selection from Ward's Prolific by J.I. Gluyas, Port Germein, SA.

Gluyas Early.—Synonym → Early Gluyas.

Gluyas.—Synonym → Early Gluyas.

Gneiss.—threshes hard (Cobb 1896).—*History*: tested for rust resistance in 1891 at Lambrigg, NSW (Cobb 1892); a variety produced by AE Blount (Colorado, USA) and in-

troduced to Australia by William Farrer

Go-ahead.—small, dark translucent and hard grain; rather difficult to mill (Guthrie & Gurney 1896).

Golden Cross.—American wheat variety; tested at Wagga Experimental Farm in 1894 (Coleman 1894).

Golden Drop.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*), Golden Drop Group; ears bald, rosy or yellow and smooth, with large white or yellowish biscuit-coloured grain; short (2'6" to 3') plants with broadish leaves and medium strength straw; straw yellow or brownish; ripens late; benefits from being sown early; low weight per bushel; threshes rather hard; the cut surface of the grain was mealy-horny; medium wheat ('biting test') (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1896b, Cobb 1897, Cobb 1898b, Cobb 1904, McAlpine 1894, Peacock 1900).



Golden Drop

History: Old variety grown extensively in SA in 1860s to 1880s; reported as sown in South Australia in 1868 (Dunsdorfs 1956); grown in South Australia in the late 1860s (Schomburgk 1873); sown in Victoria in 1865 and reported as liable to rust; grown in NSW in 1889 (Cobb 1890); one of the original 64

recommended for assessment by the wheat nomenclature committee (Cobb 1893); grown as experimental crop at Wagga Experimental Farm in 1892/93; and 1893/94 (Cobb 1895); in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894); tested for rust resistance at Longerong (Vic) in 1891; grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1893 (Cowra Seed Register); grading of wheats experiment Wagga 1896 (Cobb 1897); tested in 1893, 1894 and 1895 in the 'biting test' (Cobb 1896b); grain hardness comparison 1896 (Cobb 1896c); grown at Collabah Experimental Farm in 1899, cut for hay (Peacock 1900); Sample sheaf sent to NSW Dep. of Ag. Museum in January 1897; Bathurst growth and ripening experiments 1900 (Peacock 1900).—*Distribution*: sold as seed wheat by the Wagga Experimental Farm in 1898 (W.E.F. Sales Ledger).



Golden Drop

Golden Gate Club.—Synonym → Little Club.

Golden Para.—Synonym → Cobb test Wagga (Cobb 1893).

Golden Prolific.—Ward's Prolific Group; threshes easily (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).

Goldsmith.—Synonym → Rattling Jack.

Goldsmith's Pedigree.—Golden Drop Group; threshes rather hard (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).—*History*: tested for rust resistance at Hawkesbury Agricultural College in 1893 (Thompson 1894); 1894 (Thompson 1895).

Gore's Indian.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*), ear bearded, white or yellowish, grain white or yellowish; plants short; medium wheat ('biting test') (Cobb 1896b, Cobb 1904).—*History*: grown as experimental crop at Wagga Experimental Farm in 1893/94 (Cobb 1895); in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Springsure, Clermont, Hughenden, and Herberton (Shelton 1894); tested in 1894 and 1895 in the 'biting test' (Cobb 1896b); grain hardness comparison 1896 (Cobb 1896c).



Gore's Indian

Gore's Indian N° 1.—Bearded Indian Group; plant with light amount

of flag and straw of strong strength; the heads have little tendency to shell; threshes hard; the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a good milling quality (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897, Shelton 1894).—*History*: grown as experimental crop at Wagga Experimental Farm in 1892/93 (Cobb 1895); in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Allora and Roma (Shelton 1894).

Gore's Indian N° 2.—Bearded Indian Group; plant with little amount of flag and straw of much strength; the heads have little tendency to shell (threshes rather easily; the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a much good milling quality (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897, Shelton 1894).—*History*: grown as experimental crop at Wagga Experimental Farm in 1892/93 (Cobb 1895); in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Allora and Roma (Shelton 1894).

Gore's Indian N° 7.—fair sized, translucent grain of medium hardness; rather difficult to mill (Guthrie & Gurney 1897).—*History*: grown by William Farrer in 1896 and tested for flour quality by Guthrie & Gurney (1897).

Graham's.—reported as sown in South Australia in 1868 (Dunsdorfs 1956).

Granite.—tested for rust resistance in 1891 at Lambrigg, NSW (Cobb 1892).—*History*: grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1891 (Cowra Seed Register).

Green Mountain.—Lammas Group; threshes rather easily (Cobb 1896,

Cobb 1897).—*History*: tested for rust resistance in 1891 at Lambrigg, NSW (Cobb 1892); tested for rust resistance at Hawkesbury Agricultural College in 1893 (Thompson 1894).

Gregson's Lott White.—Synonym → Lott's.

Gregson's Penny.—Synonym → Lott's.

Griffin Cant.—awarded the wheat prize at the 1867 Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society of South Australia show (Anon. 1867).

Gross Prolific.—Synonym → Grosse's Prolific.

Grosse's Prolific.—medium wheat ('biting test'; Cobb 1896b).—*History*: Selection made from Purple Straw by William Farrer in 1890; grown as experimental crop at Wagga Experimental Farm in 1892/93; 1893/94 (Cobb 1895); and 1894 (Coleman 1894); tested in 1893 and 1894 in the 'biting test' (Cobb 1896b); grain hardness comparison 1896 (Cobb 1896c); wheat harvested in 1897/8 on Wagga Exp. Farm; Cobb test Wagga (Cobb 1893).—*Distribution*: sold as seed wheat by the Wagga Experimental Farm in 1897 and 1898 (W.E.F. Sales Ledger).—*Synonyms*: Gross Prolific.

Gulgong—grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1905 (Cowra Seed Register).

Gunner.—Farrer cross used as a parent in many other crosses, never released as own variety.

Gypsum.—Synonym → Blount's Lambrigg.

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Hain's Red Straw.—reported as sown in South Australia in 1868 (Dunsdorfs 1956).

Hallett's Pedigree.—Golden Drop Group (Cobb 1897); threshes rather easily (Cobb 1896).—*History*: reported as sown in South Australia in 1868 (Dunsdorfs 1956); tested for rust resistance in 1891 at Lambrigg, NSW (Cobb 1892).

Hard Winter Bush.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*); ears bald, yellow and smooth, with biscuit-coloured grain; medium height (3' to 3'6") plants with broad leaves and medium strength straw; the cut surface of the grain was horny-mealy (McAlpine 1894).—*History*: in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894); distributed by Marshall, SA.

Hawke's Club.—A clubbed wheat selected in the 1890s by W.H. Hawke, farmer, Tippiara, SA.

Hayne's Blue Stem.—Selection made by L.H. Haynes, North Dakota, USA, further improved by Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station in the 1890s, introduced to Australia by William Farrer; Californian wheat variety; tested at Wagga Experimental Farm in 1894 (Coleman 1894); Bluestone Experiments 1905 (Farrer & Sutton 1905).—*Synonyms*: Blue Stem; Bolton's Blue Stem; Bolton's Bluestem; Minnesota 51; Minnesota 169; South Dakota

Haynes Fife—grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1905 (Cowra Seed Register).

Hayne's Mexican Spring.—Synonym → Mexican Spring.

Headlands.—wheats at Bathurst Experimental Farm 1903-4 (Peacock 1904).

Hebron.—Durum and Poulard Group; threshes rather hard (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).—*History*: grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1890 (Cowra Seed Register); imported from Prof. Blount, Colorado.



Hedgerow

Hedgerow.—ears bald, clubbed, white to yellowish; grain small and flat, straw yellow or brownish; ripens late threshes rather hard; soft wheat ('biting test') (Cobb 1896; Cobb 1896b; Cobb 1897; Cobb 1904).—*History*: grown as experimental crop at Wagga Experimental Farm in 1893/94 (Cobb 1895); grain hardness comparison 1896 (Cobb 1896c); tested in 1893, 1894 and 1895 in the 'biting test' (Cobb 1896b).

Hen and Chicken's.—Synonym → Miracle.

Hercules.—Ward's Prolific Group; plant with much amount of flag and straw of weak strength; the heads have much tendency to shell; threshes rather hard; the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a good milling quality (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897, Shelton 1894).—*History*: in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Allora and Roma (Shelton 1894); tested for rust resistance in 1891 at Lambrigg, NSW (Cobb 1892).—*Distribution*: in 1894 seeds for this variety were sold by Richard Marshall, SA.

Herison Barbu.—Synonym → Bearded Herison.

Hidalgo—grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1905 (Cowra Seed Register).



High Grade

High Grade.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*), Noe Group; ear bald, white or yellowish, smooth, grain white or yellowish; threshes rather hard (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).—*History*: one of the original 64 recommended for assessment by the wheat nomenclature committee (Cobb 1893); grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1893 (Cowra Seed Register).

Hill's Prolific.—reported as sown in South Australia in 1868 (Dunsdorfs 1956).

Hindoostan.—Synonym → Hindustan.

Hindustan.—Rieti or Ladoga Group; threshes easily (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).—*History*: American wheat variety; tested at Wagga Experimental Farm in 1894 (Coleman 1894).—*Synonyms*: Hindoostan.

Holborn Wonder.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*); ears bald, yellow and smooth, with mottled yellow brown grain; short (2'6" to 3') plants with broadish leaves and medium strength straw; the cut surface of the grain was mealy (McAlpine 1894).—*History*: in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894); tested for rust resistance at Hawkesbury Agricultural College in 1893 (Thompson 1894).—*Distribution*: distributed by Carter (UK).

Hopetown.—exhibited at the annual show of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of South Australia in February 1856 (Anonymous 1856);

Hornblende.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*); Fife Group; ears bald, yellow and smooth, with dark biscuit-coloured grain; plants medium height (3' to 3'6") plants

with broadish, medium-sized leaves; and medium strength straw; threshes easily; the cut surface of the grain was mealy (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897, Cobb 1901a, McAlpine 1894).—*History*: Cross Saskatchewan Fife x Improved Fife, made by A.E. Blount, Colorado, about 1880; tested for rust resistance in 1891 at Lambrigg, NSW (Cobb 1892); apparently rust resisting and recommended for further trials by the 1892 Adelaide Rust in Wheat conference for growing on a small scale (Anon 1892); recommended seed wheat in NSW (ounce packet) (Cobb 1893). grown as experimental crop at Wagga Experimental Farm in 1892/93 (Cobb 1895); in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894); tested for rust resistance at Hawkesbury Agricultural College in 1893 (Thompson 1894); recommended as rust resistant for cooler and moister districts by the (final) Rust in Wheat Conference, Melbourne 1896 (Anon. 1896).

Hornblende x Blount's Lambrigg.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*); ears bald, yellow and smooth, with dark biscuit-coloured grain; medium height (3' to 3'6") plants with broadish leaves and medium strength straw; the cut surface of the grain was horny (McAlpine 1894).—*History*: in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894); a variety produced by AE Blount (Colorado, USA) and introduced to Australia by William Farner.

Hornblende X Summer Club.—small, dark translucent and hard grain; rather difficult to mill (Guthrie & Gurney 1896).



Hudson's Early Red Straw

Hudson's Early Purple Straw.—

Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*), Purple Straw Group (Cobb 1897); Fife Group; ear bald, uniform, white to yellowish occasionally rosy, grain white or yellowish; plant with medium-sized leaves, medium amount of flag and straw of strong strength; straw purple; ripens mid season; benefits from being sown early, because the variety is earlier maturing it was more drought resistant than others; low weight per bushel; the heads have little tendency to shell; medium wheat ('biting test'); the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a good milling quality (Cobb 1896b, Cobb 1897, Cobb 1898b, Cobb 1901a, Cobb 1904, Peacock 1900, Shelton 1894).—*History*: Selection from Purple Straw made about 1880; tested for rust resistance in 1891 at Lambrigg, NSW (Cobb 1892); one of the original 64 recommended for assessment by the wheat nomenclature committee (Cobb 1893); grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1893 and in 1898 (Cowra Seed Register); in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Allora and Roma (Shelton 1894); wheat harvested in 1897/8 on Wagga Exp. Farm; Sample sheaf sent to NSW Dep. of Ag. Museum in January

1897; grown as experimental crop at Wagga Experimental Farm in 1892/93; and 1893/94 (Cobb 1895); planted for seed Wagga Experimental Farm 1898; tested at Nhill (Mallee, Vic.) in 1899/1900 (McAlpine 1900a); grown at Wagga Experimental Farm 1901 (McKeown 1901); 1901/02 (McKeown 1902); 1903 (McKeown 1904); grain hardness comparison 1896 (Cobb 1896c); tested in 1894 and 1895 in the 'biting test' (Cobb 1896b); grading of wheats experiment Wagga 1896 (Cobb 1897); grown at Collabah Experimental Farm in 1899 (Peacock 1900); Bathurst growth and ripening experiments 1900 (Peacock 1900); maturing experiments Wagga Experimental Farm 1904 (McKeown 1905a); wheat crop at Wagga Experimental Farm 1897-98 (Farrer 1899); comparative wheat experiments Wagga Experimental Farm 1899-1904 (McKeown 1905b); wheats at Bathurst Experimental Farm 1903-4 (Peacock 1904); wheats grown at Bathurst Experimental Farm 1904 (Peacock 1904); grown at Hawkesbury 1903 (Sutton 1904).—*Distribution*: sold as seed wheat by the Wagga Experimental Farm in 1894 (Coleman 1894); 1896, 1897 and 1898 (W.E.F. Sales Ledger); seed wheat for sale (Anon. 1905).

Hudson's Purple Straw.—Synonym → Hudson's Early Purple Straw

Huguenot.—Awnless selection of Medeah, a durum wheat, made by Joseph Correll (Arthur River, WA) in 1897.(Sutton 1910);—*Synonyms*: Le Huguenot.

Humboldt's Bald—grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1893 (Cowra Seed Register).

Hundredfold.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*); ears bald, brownish and smooth, with yellow and brown grain; very short ($\leq 2'6''$) plants with moderately broad leaves and medium strength straw; the cut surface of the grain was horny-mealy (McAlpine 1894).—*History*: in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894); tested for rust resistance at Hawkesbury Agricultural College in 1893 (Thompson 1894); distributed by Carter's.—*Distribution*: distributed by Carter (UK).

Hunter('s).—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*); ears bald, yellow and smooth, with straw grain; short ($2'6''$ to $3'$) plants with broadish very long leaves (McAlpine 1894).—*History*: introduced to N.Z. about 1860 (Bushuk 1995) and to Australia at the same time or shortly after; in New Zealand mainly grown before the introduction of Tuscan in the 1890s (Copland 1920); in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894); distributed by Vilmorin (Paris).

Hunter's White.—Lammas Group; Durum and Poulard Group (Cobb 1897); threshes rather hard (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).—*History*: An old English wheatz, late maturing, grown extensively in New Zealand in the late 19th century, grown in small quantities throughout Australia; New Zealand flour reported to have an very good (whitish) colour, found to have 12.5% gluten and low (45%) water absorbing strength (Guthrie 1900); grown in New Zealand in 1899 (Guthrie 1900); grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1893 (Cowra Seed Register).

Hussar.—Farrer cross used as a parent in many other crosses, never released as own variety.

Hybrid Champion.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*); ears bearded, yellow and smooth, with biscuit-coloured grain; medium height (3' to 3'6") plants with broad leaves and strong straw; the cut sur-

face of the grain was mealy (McAlpine 1894).—*History:* in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894).

Hybride du Tresir.—wheat grown at Glen Innis Experimental Farm 1904 (Gennys 1905).

III

Imperial Fife.—in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Clermont, Hughenden, and Herberton (Shelton 1894).

Improved Allora Spring.—tested at Swan Hill and Waitchie (Mallee, Vic.) in 1899/1900 (McAlpine 1900a);

Imported Duluth.—tested for flour strength in 1900, found to have 12% gluten and medium (61%) water absorbing strength (Guthrie 1900).

Improved Baart.—Allora Spring variety (?); bald ears, plant with light amount of flag and straw of strong strength; the heads holds well without tendency to shell; the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a good milling quality (Shelton 1894).—*History:* in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Allora (Shelton 1894).—*Distribution:* in 1894 seeds for this variety were sold by George Inglis, SA.

Improved Clauson.—Californian wheat variety; tested at Wagga Experimental Farm in 1894 (Coleman 1894).

Improved Fife.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*), Fife Group; ear bald, not clubbed, tapering, white or yellowish, smooth, grain small and flat, white or yellowish; medium height (3' to 3'6") plants with broad leaves, slight amount of flag and medium strength yellow or brownish straw; ripens late; the heads have lit-

tle tendency to shell; threshes easily; the cut surface of the grain was horny; medium wheat ('biting test'); the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a flinty milling quality (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1896b, Cobb 1897, Cobb 1904, McAlpine 1894, Shelton 1894).—*History:* Selection from Red Fife, made by A.E. Blount (Colorado) introduced to Australia by William Farrer; tested for rust resistance in 1891 at Lambrigg, NSW (Cobb 1892); one of the original 64 recommended for assessment by the wheat nomenclature committee (Cobb 1893); recommended seed wheat in NSW (ounce packet) (Cobb 1893); grown as experimental crop at Wagga Experimental Farm in 1892/93, 1893/94 (Cobb 1895); and 1894 (Coleman 1894); in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894); in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Springsure, Allora and Roma (Shelton 1894); grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1891 (Cowra Seed Register); tested for rust resistance at Hawkesbury Agricultural College in 1893 (Thompson 1894); tested in 1893, 1894 and 1895 in the 'biting test' (Cobb 1896b); grain hardness comparison 1896 (Cobb 1896c); wheat harvested in 1897/8 on Wagga Exp. Farm; wheat crop at Wagga Experimental Farm 1897-98 (Farrer 1899); tested for flour strength in 1900, found to have 11% gluten and high (73%) water absorbing strength

(Guthrie 1900); Bluestone Experiments 1905 (Farrer & Sutton 1905).—*Distribution*: sold as seed wheat by the Wagga Experimental Farm in 1897 and 1898 (W.E.F. Sales Ledger).



Improved Fife

Improved Fife x Blount's Lambrigg.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*); ears bald, yellow and smooth, with biscuit-coloured grain; short (2'6" to 3') plants with broad leaves and medium strength straw; the cut surface of the grain was horny (McAlpine 1894).—*History*: in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894); apparently rust resisting and recommended for further trials by the 1892 Adelaide Rust in Wheat conference for growing on a small scale (Anon 1892); recommended as rust resistant for cooler and moister districts by the (final) Rust in Wheat Conference, Melbourne 1896 (Anon. 1896).

Improved Fife X Crepi .—medium, dull and medium hard grain; fair to mill (Guthrie & Gurney 1896).

Improved Rice.—Fife Group; threshes easily (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).

Improved Steinwedel.—Cross of (Steinwedel x Purple Straw) x Stein-

wedel, made by Hugh Pye (Dookie College, Vic) in 1893.

Indian.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*); ears bald, yellow and smooth, with pale biscuit-coloured grain; very short ($\leq 2'6"$) plants with narrow leaves and medium strength straw; the cut surface of the grain was mealy (McAlpine 1894).—*History*: reported as grown in Queensland in 1889 (Anon 1890:17); introduced from India for 1892/93 experiments (McAlpine 1894); described and illustrated by Shelton (1893) as grown in Queensland in 1892/3; in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894).

Indian (Central).—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*); ears bearded, yellow and smooth, with pale biscuit-coloured grain; very short ($\leq 2'6"$) plants with broadish leaves and medium strength straw; the cut surface of the grain was mealy (McAlpine 1894).—*History*: reported as grown in Queensland in 1889 (Anon 1890:17); obtained from the Commissioner of Central Provinces, India, for 1892/93 experiments (McAlpine 1894); in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894); described and illustrated by Shelton (1893) as grown in Queensland in 1892/3.

Indian 8.—threshes hard (Cobb 1896).

Indian Alpha.—Allora Spring Group; medium, translucent and hardish grain, plant with medium amount of flag and straw of strong strength; the heads have medium tendency to shell; threshes rather easily; fair to mill; the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a milling quality (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897,

Guthrie & Gurney 1896, Shelton 1894).—*History*: tested for rust resistance in 1891 at Lambrigg, NSW (Cobb 1892); in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Allora (Shelton 1894).

Indian Beardless.—reported as grown in Queensland in 1889 (Anon 1890:17).

Indian Beta.—fair sized, translucent to white grain of great hardness; very small leaves; easy to fair to mill (Cobb 1901a, Guthrie & Gurney 1896, Guthrie & Gurney 1897).—*History*: tested for rust resistance in 1891 at Lambrigg, NSW (Cobb 1892); grown by Wiliam Farrer in 1896 and tested for flour quality by Guthrie & Gurney (1897).

Indian Cabool.—grown in NSW in 1889 (Cobb 1890).

Indian Club.—Bearded Indian Group; small, white and medium hard grain; threshes hard; fair to mill (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897, Guthrie & Gurney 1896); in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Springsure, Clermont, Hughenden, and Herberton (Shelton 1894); grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1893 (Cowra Seed Register).

Indian Delta.—Indian Group; threshes rather hard (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897); Fife Group (Cobb 1897).—*History*: wheat grown by Dr. Bancroft, Queensland, in the late 1880s; tested for rust resistance (as Indian Delta and as Bancroft's Indian) in 1891 at Lambrigg, NSW (Cobb 1892).—*Synonyms*: Dr. Bancroft; Bancroft's Indian.

Indian Early.—Indian Group; plant with much amount of flag and straw of strong strength; the heads have much tendency to shell (194); threshes very hard; the grain, as

tested in Queensland, had a medium milling quality (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897, Shelton 1894).—*History*: described and illustrated by Shelton (1893) as grown in Queensland in 1892/3; in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Springsure, Clermont, Hughenden, Herberton, Allora and Roma (Shelton 1894).—*Distribution*: in 1894 seeds for this variety were sold by J.D. Macanash, Qld.

Indian F.—medium, translucent and hard grain; difficult to mill (Guthrie & Gurney 1896).—*History*: grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1893 (Cowra Seed Register).

Indian Fife.—Velvet Pearl Group; threshes rather hard (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).

Indian Gamma.—Fife Group; Velvet Pearl Group (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).—*History*: tested for rust resistance in 1891 at Lambrigg, NSW (Cobb 1892).

Indian H.—small, white grain of medium hardness; fair to mill (Guthrie & Gurney 1897).—*History*: grown by Wiliam Farrer in 1896 and tested for flour quality by Guthrie & Gurney (1897).

Indian J.—fair sized, translucent grain of medium hardness; fair to mill (Guthrie & Gurney 1897).—*History*: grown by Wiliam Farrer in 1896 and tested for flour quality by Guthrie & Gurney (1897).

Indian K.—fair sized, long, translucent grain of great hardness; rather difficult to mill (Guthrie & Gurney 1897).—*History*: grown by Wiliam Farrer in 1896 and tested for flour quality by Guthrie & Gurney (1897).

Indian King.—Farrer cross used as a parent in many other crosses, never released as own variety

Indian N.—fair sized, long, translucent grain of great hardness; rather difficult to mill (Guthrie & Gurney 1897).—*History*: grown by William Farrer in 1896 and tested for flour quality by Guthrie & Gurney (1897).

Indian Pearl.—bald ears, plant with medium amount of flag and straw of strong strength; the heads have medium tendency to shell; the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a medium milling quality (Shelton 1894).—*History*: in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Springsure, Clermont, Hughenden, Herberton, Allora and Roma (Shelton 1894).

Indian Runner.—Synonym → Medeah.

Indian White.—reported as grown in Queensland in 1889 (Anon 1890:17).

Indian Zeta.—Indian Group; threshes very hard (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).

Inglis Battlefield.—bald ears, plant with slight amount of flag and straw of medium strength; the heads have little tendency to shell; the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a medium milling quality (Shelton 1894).—*History*: in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Roma (Shelton 1894).—*Distribution*: in 1894 seeds for this variety were sold by J.M. Inglis, SA.

Inglis Inoculated Steinwedel No.1.—bearded ears, plant with light amount of flag and straw of strong strength; the heads have medium tendency to shell; the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a good milling quality (Shelton 1894).—*History*: in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Allora

(Shelton 1894).—*Distribution*: in 1894 seeds for this variety were sold by M. Berthoud, (Corowa, NSW).

Inglis Rust Proof.—Synonym → Inglis Rust Resistant.

Inglis Rust Resistant.—Fife Group; bald ears, plant with slight amount of flag and straw of fine strong strength; the heads have little tendency to shell; threshes rather easily; the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a medium milling quality (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897, Shelton 1894).—*History*: Selection by Inglis, farmer, SA, extensively used in trial plots because of its moderate rust resistance; in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Allora and Roma (Shelton 1894).—*Distribution*: in 1894 seeds for this variety were sold by J.M. Inglis, SA.—*Synonyms*: Inglis Rust Proof.

Inglis Success.—Defiance Group; bald ears, plants with much amount of flag and and straw of strong strength; threshes hard; the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a good milling quality (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897, Shelton 1894).—*Distribution*: in 1894 seeds for this variety were sold by J.M. Inglis, SA.

Ironclad.—Rieti or Ladoga Group; threshes rather easily (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).

Italian Purple Straw—Synonym for Italian Tuscan Purple Straw

Italian Solid Straw—grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1890 (Cowra Seed Register).

Italian Tuscan Purple Straw.—Purple Straw Group; threshes hard (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897); grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1893 (Cowra Seed Register).—*Synonyms*: Italian Purple Straw.

J

Jacinth.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*), ear bald, rosy, yellow and smooth, grain white, pale biscuit-coloured or yellowish; Purple Straw Group; short (2'6" to 3') plants with broad leaves, slight amount of flag and medium strength straw the heads have little tendency to shell; threshes rather hard; the cut surface of the grain was horny-mealy; the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a good milling quality (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897, McAlpine 1894, Shelton 1894).—*History*: introduced by Farrer; used by Farrer in his crossing experiments. tested for rust resistance in 1891 at Lambrigg, NSW (Cobb 1892); apparently rust escaping and recommended for further trials by the 1892 Adelaide Rust in Wheat conference for growing on a small scale (Anon 1892); in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894); grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1891 (Cowra Seed Register); tested for rust resistance at Hawkesbury Agricultural College in 1894 (Thompson 1895); recommended seed wheat in NSW (ounce packet) (Cobb 1893); in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Spring-sure, Clermont, Hughenden, Herberton, Allora and Roma (Shelton 1894). Distribution: hybrid made by A. Blount (Colorado).

Jade.—Farrer cross of the following parentage: (Jacinth x Early Baart); grown at Wagga Experimental Farm

1901 (McKeown 1901); 1901/02 (McKeown 1902); 1903 (McKeown 1904); manuring experiments Wagga Experimental Farm 1904 (McKeown 1905a); comparative wheat experiments Wagga Experimental Farm 1900-1904 (McKeown 1905b); grown at Hawkesbury 1903 (Sutton 1904).

Japhet.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*); ears bald, yellow and smooth, with yellowish brown grain; medium height (3' to 3'6") plants with broad leaves and strong straw; the cut surface of the grain was horny-mealy (McAlpine 1894).—*History*: in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894); grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1893 (Cowra Seed Register).—*Distribution*: distributed by Vilmorin (Paris).

Jasper.—Lazistan Group; threshes easily (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).—*History*: tested for rust resistance in 1891 at Lambrigg, NSW (Cobb 1892); grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1890 (Cowra Seed Register).

Jock x Blount's Fife.—a Farrer cross. Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*); ears bald, yellow and smooth, with biscuit-coloured grain; medium height (3' to 3'6") plants with moderately broad leaves and medium strength straw; the cut surface of the grain was horny-mealy (McAlpine 1894).—*History*: in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust

resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894).

Jock.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*); Fife Group; ears bald, yellow and smooth, with dark biscuit-coloured grain; medium height (3' to 3'6") plants with narrow leaves and medium strength straw; threshes rather easily; the cut surface of the grain was horny (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897, McAlpine 1894).—*History*: in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894).

John Brown.—Farrer cross of the following parentage: (((Improved Fife x Longboat) x Hornblende) x Lambrigg Australian Talavera), grown at Wagga Experimental Farm 1903 (McKeown 1904); manuring experiments Wagga Experimental Farm 1904 (McKeown 1905a); comparative wheat experiments Wagga Experimental Farm 1903-1904 (McKeown 1905b); wheat grown at Glen Innis Experimental Farm 1904 (Gennys 1905); wheats at Bathurst Experimental Farm 1903-4 (Peacock 1904); wheats grown at Bathurst Experimental Farm 1904 (Peacock 1904); grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1905 (Cowra Seed Register).

Johnson.—Early Baart Group; threshes easily (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).

Jolly's Wheat.—reported as sown in South Australia in 1868 (Dunsdorfs 1956).

Jonathan.—Farrer cross of the following parentage: ((Improved Fife x Hussar) x Indian G), deemed to have had the good qualities of Bobs, holds its grain better, withstands dry weather; also, a good hay wheat; suits almost any district, and much liked. (Anon. 1905); very tough to

thresh (Peacock 1904).—*History*: Farrer cross (Farrer 1902); grown at Wagga Experimental Farm 1901/02 (McKeown 1902); 1903 (McKeown 1904); manuring experiments Wagga Experimental Farm 1904 (McKeown 1905a); comparative wheat experiments Wagga Experimental Farm 1901-1904 (McKeown 1905b); grown at Hawkesbury 1903 (Sutton 1904); wheats at Bathurst Experimental Farm 1903-4 (Peacock 1904); wheat grown at Glen Innis Experimental Farm 1904 (Gennys 1905); wheat tested at Saddleworth, SA (Coleman 1902); Bluestone Experiments 1905 (Farrer & Sutton 1905).

Jondhala.—Indian *Triticum shaerococcum* wheat introduced to Australia by William Farrer; used by Farrer in his crossing experiments

Jones Winter Fife.—White Velvet Group; threshes hard (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).—*History*: American wheat variety; tested at Wagga Experimental Farm in 1894 (Coleman 1894).

Jordan's (Wheat)—bald ears, plant with slight amount of flag and straw of medium strength; the heads have little tendency to shell; the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a good milling quality (Shelton 1894).—*History*: in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Allora and Roma (Shelton 1894); tested for rust resistance at Hawkesbury Agricultural College in 1893 (Thompson 1894); 1894 (Thompson 1895).

Judkin Wheat—Synonym for Rudkin wheat

Jumbuck.—Farrer cross of the following parentage: ((Improved Fife x Tardent's Blue) x Lambrigg Australian Talavera).

K

Kaiser.—Fife Group; threshes rather hard (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).

Kalm's Rust Proof.—grown in NSW in 1889 (Cobb 1890); tested for rust resistance at Hawkesbury Agricultural College in 1893 (Thompson 1894); tested for rust resistance in NSW in 1891.

Kalm's Rust Resistant.—Synonym → Kalm's Rust Proof.—

Karkhov —Russian Durum wheat variety imported in NSW for testing in 1896/96; milling tests 1904.

Kelley's Rust Proof.—Spelling variation → **Kelly's Rust Proof**; Synonym → Allora Spring.

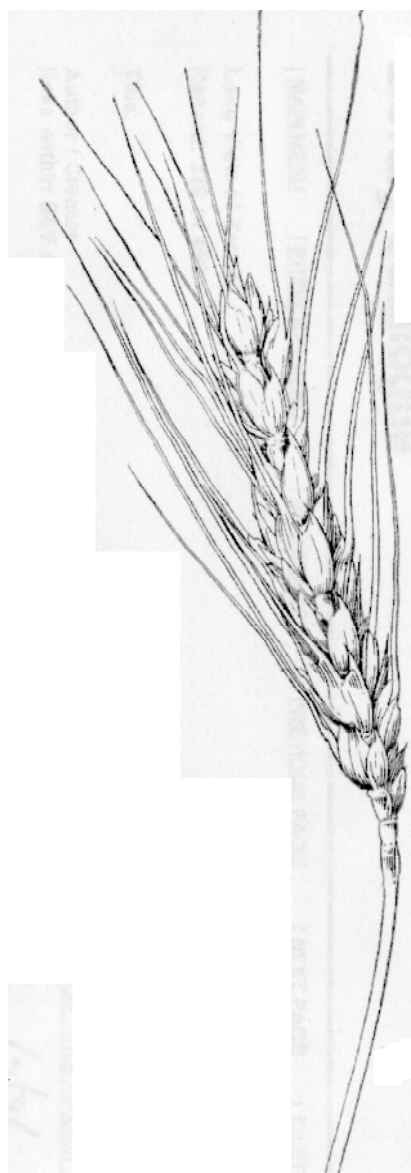
Kelly's Rust Proof.—Synonym → Allora Spring

Kent Rough Wheat.—English wheat variety, recommended for growing in South Australia (Kiddle 1861).

Kestrel.—Farrer cross used as a parent in many other crosses, never released as own variety.

Kharkhov .—Synonym → Karkhov

King's Bearded.—bald ears, plant with slight amount of flag and straw of weak strength; the heads have little tendency to shell; the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a medium milling quality (Shelton 1894).—*History*: in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Allora and Roma (Shelton 1894).—*Distribution*: in 1894 seeds for this variety were sold by George Inglis, SA.



Karkhov

King's Beauty.—bearded ears, plant with medium amount of flag and straw of medium strength; the heads holds well without tendency to shell; the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a good milling quality (Shelton 1894).—*History*: in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Allora and Roma (Shelton 1894).—*Distribution*: in 1894 seeds for this variety were sold by George Inglis, SA.

King's Early.—bearded (Sutton 1904); ripens early (Coleman 1902).—*History*: A selection from Early Baart, made by Joseph King, farmer, Georgetown, SA in the 1880s, consisting of both red and white grain types; tested at Myrniong (Mallee, Vic.) in 1899/1900 (McAlpine 1900a); wheat tested at Saddleworth, SA (Coleman 1902); grown at Hawkesbury 1903 (Sutton 1904).



King's Jubilee

King's Jubilee.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*), ear bald, medium-sized, translucent, white or yellowish, smooth, grain white or yellowish; Indian Group; medium height (3' to 3'6") plants with large, broadish leaves, slight amount of flag and weak and brittle, yellow or brownish straw; because the variety is earlier maturing it was more

drought resistant than others; grows fast and ripens early, thus liable to late frosts; the heads have little tendency to shell; medium weight per bushel; threshes hard; the cut surface of the grain was mealy-horny the grain, medium wheat ('biting test'); fair to mill (NSW); as tested in Queensland, had a medium milling quality (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1896b, Cobb 1897, Cobb 1898b, Cobb 1901a, Cobb 1904, Guthrie & Gurney 1896, McAlpine 1894, Peacock 1900, Shelton 1894).—*History*: A selection from Early Baart, made by Joseph King, farmer, Georgetown, SA in the 1880s; possibly a natural cross of Early Baart and Purple straw; According to Farrer (1892) selected by Henry King of Allandale North, near Kapunda, SA; a cross of Early Baart and a White French variety; tested for rust resistance in 1891 at Lambrigg, NSW (Cobb 1892); one of the original 64 recommended for assessment by the wheat nomenclature committee (Cobb 1893); recommended seed wheat in NSW (ounce packet) (Cobb 1893); apparently rust escaping and recommended for further trials by the 1892 Adelaide Rust in Wheat conference for growing on a small scale (Anon 1892); in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894); grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1893 (Cowra Seed Register); tested for rust resistance at Hawkesbury Agricultural College in 1893 (Thompson 1894); in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Springsure, Clermont, Hughenden, Herberton, Allora and Roma (Shelton 1894); tested in 1893, 1894 and 1895 in the 'biting test' (Cobb 1896b); Sample sheaf sent to NSW Dep. of Ag. Museum in Jan-

uary 1897; grown as experimental crop at Wagga Experimental Farm in 1893/94 (Cobb 1895); grain hardness comparison 1896 (Cobb 1896c); grading of wheats experiment Wagga 1896 (Cobb 1897); wheat harvested in 1897/98 on Wagga Exp. Farm. wheat crop at Wagga Experimental Farm 1897-98 (Farrer 1899); grown at Collabah Experimental Farm in 1899 (Peacock 1900); Bathurst growth and ripening experiments 1900 (Peacock 1900).—*Distribution*: sold as seed wheat by the Wagga Experimental Farm in 1896, 1897 and 1898 (W.E.F. Sales Ledger).



Kings Jubilee

King's Pearl.—bald ears, plant with little amount of flag and straw of weak strength; the heads holds well without tendency to shell; the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a good milling quality (Shelton 1894).—*History*: in 1894 tested for rust re-

sistance in Queensland at Allora (Shelton 1894).

King's Jubilee X Improved Fife.—small, translucent and hard grain; fair to mill (Guthrie & Gurney 1896).

King's Purple Straw.—bearded ears, plant with slight amount of flag and straw of weak strength; the heads have little tendency to shell; the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a fair milling quality (Shelton 1894).—*History*: in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Allora and Roma (Shelton 1894).—*Distribution*: in 1894 seeds for this variety were sold by George Inglis, SA.

King's Rust Resistant.—Fife Group; bearded ears, plant with slight amount of flag and straw of weak strength; the heads have little tendency to shell; threshes rather easily (the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a medium milling quality (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897);, Shelton 1894).—*History*: in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Roma (Shelton 1894); grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1893 (Cowra Seed Register).—*Distribution*: in 1894 seeds for this variety were sold by Richard Marshall, SA.

Kirkov.—Bluestone Experiments 1905 (Farrer & Sutton 1905).

Klein.—bearded (Sutton 1904).—seed obtained from South Africa (Sutton 1904); grown at Hawkesbury 1903 (Sutton 1904).

Kookaburra.—Durum (Maccaroni) wheat grown to some extent in SA.—*Synonyms*: Woll.

Kubanka.—Synonym → Belotourka (a durum variety of Russian origin, popular in the USA).

L

Ladoga.—Rieti or Ladoga Group; medium-sized leaves; threshes rather easily (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897, Cobb 1901a).—*History:* tested for rust resistance in 1891 at Lambrigg, NSW (Cobb 1892); tested for rust resistance at Hawkesbury Agricultural College in 1893 (Thompson 1894); grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1891 and in 1893 (Cowra Seed Register).—*Synonyms:* Sadoza

Ladoga Club—grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1893 (Cowra Seed Register).

Laidley.—Durum and Poulard Group; threshes rather easily (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).

Laird's Prolific.—tested for rust resistance in 1891 at Lambrigg, NSW (Cobb 1892).

Lambrigg Australian Talavera.—Selection from Australian Talavera/Talavera de Bellevue, made by William Farrer; wheat tested at Saddleworth, SA (Coleman 1902).

Lambrigg White Lammas.—grown at Wagga Experimental Farm 1901/02 (McKeown 1902); 1903 (McKeown 1904); comparative wheat experiments Wagga Experimental Farm 1900-1904 (McKeown 1905b); wheat tested at Saddleworth, SA (Coleman 1902); grown at Hawkesbury 1903 (Sutton 1904); wheats at Bathurst Experimental Farm 1903-4 (Peacock 1904); wheat grown at Glen Innis Experimental Farm 1904 (Gennys 1905); seed wheat for sale (Anon. 1905);

Bluestone Experiments 1905 (Farrer & Sutton 1905).

Lammas.—English wheat variety common in Victoria and South Australia until 1850s, when they were replaced by Red Straw varieties.—wheat variety grown by 3.3 % of 213 Queensland farmers questioned in 1892 (Shelton 1894).

Lancaster.—Californian wheat variety; tested at Wagga Experimental Farm in 1894 (Coleman 1894).

Landreth's Hard Winter.—Lammas Group; threshes easily (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).—*History:* tested for rust resistance in 1891 at Lambrigg, NSW (Cobb 1892).

Langfeldt's.—White Velvet Group; threshes rather easily (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).

Large Frame.—awarded the wheat prize at the 1867 Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society of South Australia show (Anon. 1867).

Large Purple Straw.—threshes rather easily (Cobb 1896).—*History:* grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1893 (Cowra Seed Register).

Late Lambrigg.—wheat crop at Wagga Experimental Farm 1897-98 (Farrer 1899).

Lava.—bald ears, plant with medium amount of flag and straw of strong strength; the heads have little tendency to shell; the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a fair milling quality (Shelton 1894).—*History:* in 1894 tested for rust resistance in

Queensland at Roma (Shelton 1894).

Lazar.—Bluestone Experiments 1905 (Farrer & Sutton 1905).

Lazistan.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*), ear bearded, white or yellowish, grain red or amber Lazistan Group; plant with much amount of flag and straw of coarse and brittle strength; the heads have much tendency to shell; threshes rather easily; the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a flinty milling quality (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897, Shelton 1894).—*History*: imported by W. Farrer from Vilmorin (Paris) in 1891; one of the original 64 recommended for assessment by the wheat nomenclature committee (Cobb 1893); in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Springsure, Clermont, Hughenden, Herberton, Allora and Roma (Shelton 1894).

Le Huguenot.—Synonym → Huguenot.

Leak's.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*), ear bald, open, tapering, white or yellowish, smooth, grain red or amber; chaff not hooked, plant with light flag, medium-sized leaves and yellow or brownish straw of fine tough strength; ripens midseason; the heads have little tendency to shell (Shelton 1894); the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a good milling quality (Cobb 1904; Shelton 1894).—*History*: tested for rust resistance in 1891 at Lambrigg, NSW (Cobb 1892); recommended as rust resistant by the 1892 Adelaide Rust in Wheat conference for growing on a large scale (Anon 1892); described and illustrated by Shelton (1893) as grown in Queensland in 1892/3; tested at Wagga Experimental Farm

in 1894 (Coleman 1894); in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Springsure, Clermont, Hughenden, Herberton, Allora and Roma (Shelton 1894); deemed a prolific producer and moderately rust resistant by the (final) Rust in Wheat Conference, Melbourne 1896 (Anon. 1896).—*Distribution*: in 1894 seeds for this variety were sold by George Inglis, SA; Richard Marshall, SA.—*Synonyms*: Ble de Lazistan.



Lazistan

Leak's Defiance.—Defiance Group; threshes rather easily (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).

Leak's Rust Proof.—Synonym → Leak's Rust Resistant.

Leak's Rust Resistant.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*), Lammas Group; ear bald, white or yellowish, smooth, grain white or yellowish; plants medium height (3' to 3'6") (with broadish leaves and medium strength straw (McAlpine 1894); threshes rather easily; the cut surface of the grain was mealy-horny; medium wheat ('biting test') (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1896b, Cobb 1897, McAlpine 1894).



Leak's Rust Resistant

History: Selection made D. Leak, farmr, Second Valley (SA) about 1887 grown as experimental crop at Wagga Experimental Farm in 1892/93; and 1893/94 (Cobb 1895); in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894); grain hardness comparison 1896 (Cobb 1896c); tested in 1893, 1894 and 1895 in the 'biting test' (Cobb 1896b); recommended seed wheat in NSW (5lb bags) (Cobb 1893); wheat harvested in 1897/8 on Wagga Exp. Farm; wheat crop at Wagga Experimental Farm 1897-98 (Farrer 1899); grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1893 (Cowra

Seed Register); tested for rust resistance at Hawkesbury Agricultural College in 1893 (Thompson 1894); 1894 (Thompson 1895).—**Distribution:** distributed by Marshall, SA; sold as seed wheat by the Wagga Experimental Farm in 1897 (W.E.F. Sales Ledger); tested at Myrniong (Mallee, Vic.) in 1899/1900 (McAlpine 1900a).—**Synonyms:** Leak's Rust Proof. Leak's Wheat.

Leak's Wheat—Synonym → Leak's Rust Resistant

Leakes'.—Synonym (mispelling) → Leak's.

Leatherhead.—Synonym → Framp-ton.

Lehigh.—Rieti or Ladoga Group; threshes rather easily (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).



Leaks Rust Resistant

Like Medeah.—Macaroni wheat; grown at Hawkesbury 1903 (Sutton 1904).

Limberg's Velvet.—Synonym → Tardent's Blue.

Lincolshire Red Wheat (Old).—English wheat variety, recommended for growing in South Australia (Kiddle 1861).

Lion's Defiance.—tested for rust resistance in 1891 at Lambrigg, NSW (Cobb 1892).

Little Club.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*), White Club Group; ear bald, clubbed, white or yellowish, smooth, grain small and flat, white or yellowish; straw yellow or brownish; ripens late; threshes hard soft wheat ('biting test') (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1896b, Cobb 1897; Cobb 1904).



Little Club

History: tested for rust resistance in 1891 at Lambrigg, NSW (Cobb 1892); grown as experimental crop at Wagga Experimental Farm in 1892/93; and 1893/94 (Cobb 1895); tested for rust resistance at Childers, Gippland, and Port Fairie (Vic.) in 1891; grain hardness comparison 1896 (Cobb 1896c); tested in 1893, 1894 and 1895 in the 'biting test' (Cobb 1896b).—**Synonyms:** Golden Gate Club. California Club; Also US

wheat variety described by Cobb (1901c).



Little Club (US)

Little Nigger.—Selection from Gore's Indian N° 4 made by Farrer at Lambrigg.

Little Purple Straw.—reported as sown in South Australia in 1868 (Dunsdorfs 1956).

Little Wonder.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*); Defiance Group; ears bald, yellow and smooth, with biscuit-coloured grain; short (2'6" to 3') plants with broadish leaves and strong straw; threshes rather hard; the cut surface of the grain was mealy (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897, McAlpine 1894).—**History:** in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894); tested for rust resistance at Childers, Gippland, and Port Fairie (Vic.) in 1891; grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1893 (Cowra Seed Register).

London Brown.—reported as sown in South Australia in 1868 (Dunsdorfs 1956).

Long Berry.—Noe Group; threshes easily (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).

Longboat.—Farrer cross of the following parentage: (Blé Carre x Ward's White).

Lortan—tested for rust resistance at Hawkesbury Agricultural College in 1893 (Thompson 1894).

Lots Wheat.—Synonym → Lott's.

Lott's.—A selection from Purple Straw made by Mr. Gergson, farmer, York (W.A.) about 1900, grown at

Hawkesbury 1903 (Sutton 1904); distributed by Mr. Lott.—*Synonyms*: Gregson's Lott White; Gregson's Penny; Lots Wheat; Lotz; Penny; Shireff's Squarehead; Western Wonder; World's Champion; World's Wonder.

Lotz.—Synonym → Lott's.

Lowrie's Prolific.—Synonym → Allora Spring.

M

Mac's White.—Victorian farmer's selection from Purple Straw (Anon 1991).

Macansh's Rust Proof.—described and illustrated by Shelton (1893) as grown in Queensland in 1892/3.

Mahmoudi—Algerian wheat variety brought back by Cobb from his World Tour 1898-1900.

Maize Wheat.—very small, round grain of great hardness; difficult to mill (Guthrie & Gurney 1897).—*History*: an Indian wheat variety with very short, maize-like grain (Guthrie & Gurney 1897).

Majestic.—Selection from Ward's Prolific made by R. Marshall, farmer, Wasleys, South Australia.

Majorica Carusa.—Square Head Group; threshes easily (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).—*History*: grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1893 (Cowra Seed Register).

Mammoth.—Lammas Group; threshes rather easily (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).

Mammoth-grain Bearded.—Synonym for Barbu à gros grain

Mammoth Red—Synonym → Mammoth.

Mammoth Rye—Synonym → Poland

Mandurama Late Rust Proof.—tested for rust resistance in 1891 at Lambrigg, NSW (Cobb 1892).

Manitoba.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*); Noe Group (Cobb 1897); ears bald, yellow and

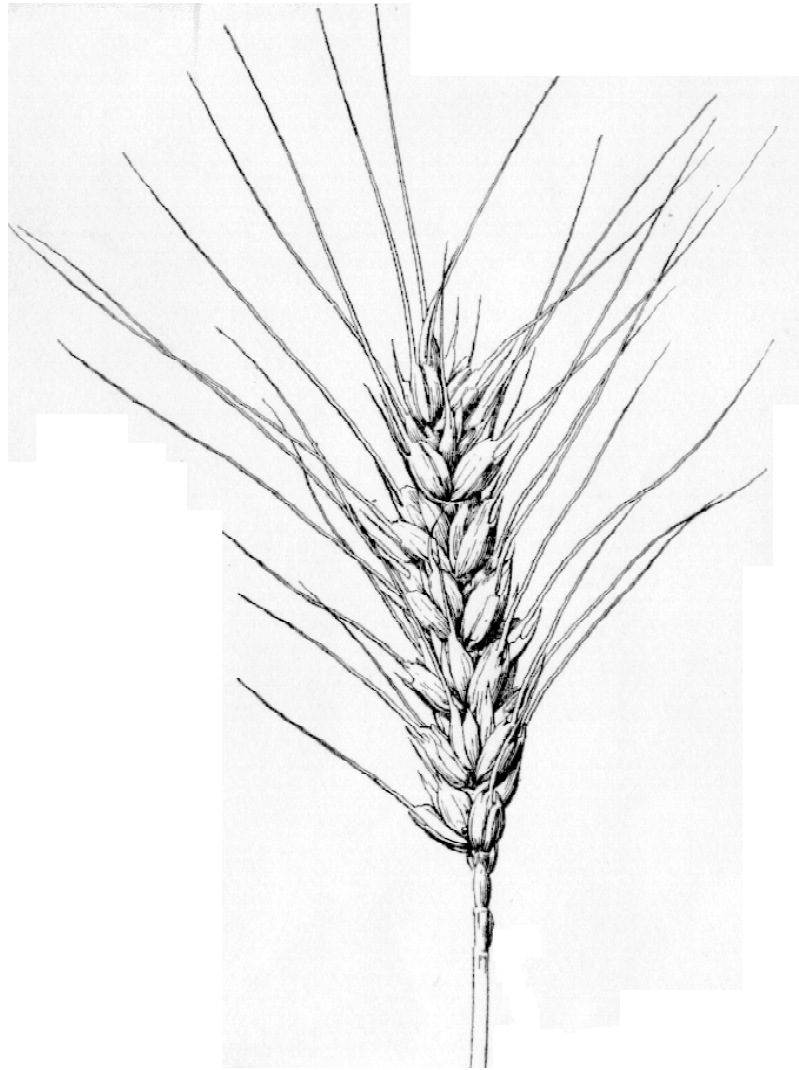
smooth, with yellowish brown grain; the heads have little tendency to shell; plants short (2'6" to 3') plants with broadish leaves, medium amount of flag and straw coarse and weak (NSW) medium (Vic) or strong (Qld) strength straw; threshes rather hard; the cut surface of the grain was mealy; the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a good milling quality (Cobb 1896, McAlpine 1894, Shelton 1894, Sutton 1904).—*History*: Imported Red Wheat; tested for rust resistance in 1891 at Lambrigg, NSW (Cobb 1892); apparently rust resisting and recommended for further trials by the 1892 Adelaide Rust in Wheat conference for growing on a small scale (Anon 1892); recommended seed wheat in NSW (5lb bags) (Cobb 1893); in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894); grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1891 (Cowra Seed Register); tested for rust resistance at Hawkesbury Agricultural College in 1893 (Thompson 1894); in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Springsure, Clermont, Hughenden, Herberton, Allora and Roma (Shelton 1894); grown at Hawkesbury 1903 (Sutton 1904).

Many Headed.—Synonym → Miracle.

Maria Nopla Red Wheat.—English wheat variety, recommended for growing in South Australia (Kiddle 1861), to be sourced from Horsham, Sussex.

Marshall's No. 1.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*); ears bald, yellow and smooth, with yellowish brown grain; plants with narrow

leaves and medium strength straw; the cut surface of the grain was mealy (McAlpine 1894).



Mammoth Red

History: tested for rust resistance in 1891 at Lambrigg, NSW (Cobb 1892); in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894); distributed by Marshall, SA.

Marshall's No. 2.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*); Ward's Prolific Group; ears bald, yellow and smooth, with pale biscuit-coloured grain plants short (2'6" to 3') plants with moderately narrow

leaves, much amount of flag and medium (Vic) or strong (Qld) strength straw; the heads have much tendency to shell; threshes hard; the cut surface of the grain was mealy; the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a good milling quality (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897, McAlpine 1894, Shelton 1894).—*History*: tested for rust resistance in 1891 at Lambrigg, NSW (Cobb 1892); in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894); in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Roma (Shelton 1894).—*Distribution*: in 1894 seeds for this variety were sold by Richard Marshall, SA.



Marshall's No. 3

Marshall's No. 3.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*), Ward's Prolific Group; ear bald, red or brown, smooth, plump, translucent grain white or yellowish and elongated; plant with much amount of flag and straw of medium strength; ripens mid season; the heads have medium tendency to shell; threshes hard; medium hard grain; medium wheat ('biting test'); the grain, as tested in Queensland, fair to mill (NSW); had a good milling quality (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1896b, Cobb 1897, Cobb 1904, Guthrie & Gurney 1896, Shelton 1894).—*History*: Selection from Ward's Prolific made

by R. Marshall, farmer, Wasleys, South Australia in 1890; probably antural cross between Ward's Prolific and Purple Straw; tested for rust resistance in 1891 at Lambrigg, NSW (Cobb 1892); grown as experimental crop at Wagga Experimental Farm in 1892/93; and 1893/94 (Cobb 1895); in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Allora and Roma (Shelton 1894); grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1893 (Cowra Seed Register); tested in 1893, 1894 and 1895 in the 'biting test' (Cobb 1896b); wheat harvested in 1897/8 on Wagga Exp. Farm; Sample sheaf sent to NSW Dep. of Ag. Museum in January 1897; planted for seed Wagga Experimental Farm 1898; recommended as rust resistant by the (final) Rust in Wheat Conference, Melbourne 1896 (Anon. 1896); grading of wheats experiment Wagga 1896 (Cobb 1897); grain hardness comparison 1896 (Cobb 1896c); comparative wheat experiments Wagga Experimental Farm 1899-1900, 1904 (McKeown 1905b); grown at Wagga Experimental Farm 1901 (McKeown 1901); manuring experiments Wagga Experimental Farm 1904 (McKeown 1905a); grown at Hawkesbury 1903 (Sutton 1904); wheat tested at Saddleworth, SA (Coleman 1902); recommended as suitable for hay and grain (Sutton 1904).—*Distribution*: in 1894 seeds for this variety were sold by Richard Marshall, SA; sold as seed wheat by the Wagga Experimental Farm in 1898 (W.E.F. Sales Ledger).—*Synonyms*: Austral; Austin; Belgium's Pride.

Marshall's No. 3 Purple Straw.—bald ears, plant with much amount of flag and straw of strong strength; low weight per bushel; the heads

have little tendency to shell; the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a medium milling quality (Cobb 1898b, Shelton 1894).—*History*: in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Allora and Roma (Shelton 1894); grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1905 (Cowra Seed Register); wheat crop at Wagga Experimental Farm 1897-98 (Farrer 1899).—*Distribution*: in 1894 seeds for this variety were sold by Richard Marshall, SA.

Marshall's No. 3 White Straw.—bald ears, plant with slight amount of flag and straw of strong strength; low weight per bushel; the heads have little tendency to shell; the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a medium milling quality (Cobb 1898b, Shelton 1894).—*History*: in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Allora and Roma (Shelton 1894).—*Distribution*: in 1894 seeds for this variety were sold by Richard Marshall, SA;—*Synonyms*: Silver King (later terminology).

Marshall's No. 4.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*); ears bald, yellow and smooth, with pale biscuit-coloured grain plants medium height (3' to 3'6") plants with moderately narrow leaves, much amount of flag and soft (NSW) to medium (Vic, Qld) strength straw; the heads have little tendency to shell; the cut surface of the grain was mealy; the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a good milling quality (McAlpine 1894, Shelton 1894, Sutton 1904).—*History*: tested for rust resistance in 1891 at Lambrigg, NSW (Cobb 1892); in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Allora and Roma (Shelton 1894); in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine

1894); grown at Hawkesbury 1903 (Sutton 1904).—*Distribution*: in 1894 seeds for this variety were sold by Richard Marshall, SA.

Marshall's No. 5.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*); Ward's Prolific Group; ears bald, yellow and smooth, with pale biscuit-coloured grain; medium height (3' to 3'6") plants with moderately narrow leaves and medium strength straw; threshes rather hard; the cut surface of the grain was mealy (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897, McAlpine 1894).—*History*: tested for rust resistance in 1891 at Lambrigg, NSW (Cobb 1892); in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894); distributed by Marshall, SA.

Marshall's No. 6.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*); semi bearded ears, yellow and smooth, with dark biscuit-coloured grain plants short (2'6" to 3') plants with moderately narrow leaves, much amount of flag and medium strength straw; the heads have little tendency to shell; the cut surface of the grain was horny-mealy; the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a flinty milling quality (McAlpine 1894, Shelton 1894).—*History*: tested for rust resistance in 1891 at Lambrigg, NSW (Cobb 1892); in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Allora and Roma (Shelton 1894); in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894).—*Distribution*: in 1894 seeds for this variety were sold by Richard Marshall, SA.

Marshall's No. 7.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*); ears bald, yellow and smooth, with biscuit-coloured grain; plants medium height (3' to 3'6") plants with

broadish leaves, much amount of flag and medium strength straw; the heads have little tendency to shell; the cut surface of the grain was horny-mealy; the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a medium milling quality (McAlpine 1894, Shelton 1894).—*History*: tested for rust resistance in 1891 at Lambrigg, NSW (Cobb 1892); in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Allora and Roma (Shelton 1894); in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894).—*Distribution*: in 1894 seeds for this variety were sold by Richard Marshall, SA.

Marshall's No. 8.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*), ear bald, red or brown, smooth, medium to elongated, translucent white or yellowish grain; Ward's Prolific Group; plant with much amount of flag and straw of medium strength; ripens mid season; low weight per bushel; the heads have little tendency to shell; threshes rather hard; medium wheat ('biting test'); the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a medium milling quality; easy to mill (NSW) (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1896b, Cobb 1897, Cobb 1898b, Cobb 1904, Guthrie & Gurney 1896, Shelton 1894).



Marshall's No. 8

History: tested for rust resistance in 1891 at Lambrigg, NSW (Cobb 1892); wheat harvested in 1897/8 on Wagga Exp. Farm; grown as experimental crop at Wagga Experimental Farm in 1892/93; and 1893/94 (Cobb 1895); tested in 1893, 1894 and 1895 in the 'biting test' (Cobb 1896b); in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Allora and Roma (Shelton 1894); grain hardness comparison 1896 (Cobb 1896c); grading of wheats experiment Wagga 1896 (Cobb 1897); recommended as rust resistant by the (final) Rust in Wheat Conference, Melbourne 1896 (Anon. 1896); planted for seed Wagga Experimental Farm 1898; wheat crop at Wagga Experimental Farm 1897-98 (Farrer 1899).—*Distribution*: in 1894 seeds for this variety were sold by Richard Marshall, SA; sold as seed wheat by the Wagga Experimental Farm in 1898 (W.E.F. Sales Ledger).

Marshall's No. 9.—bald ears, plant with much amount of flag and straw of medium strength; the heads have medium tendency to shell; the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a flinty milling quality (Shelton 1894).—*History*: in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Allora and Roma (Shelton 1894).—*Distribution*: in 1894 seeds for this variety were sold by Richard Marshall, SA.

Marshall's No. 10.—Ward's Prolific Group; plant with much amount of flag and straw of strong strength; the heads have little tendency to shell; threshes hard; the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a good milling quality (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897, Shelton 1894).—*History*: in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Allora and Roma (Shelton 1894).—*Distribution*: in

1894 seeds for this variety were sold by Richard Marshall, SA.

Marshall's No. 11.—bald ears, plant with medium amount of flag and straw of strong strength; the heads have little tendency to shell; the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a flinty milling quality (Shelton 1894).—*History*: in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Allora and Roma (Shelton 1894).—*Distribution*: in 1894 seeds for this variety were sold by Richard Marshall, SA.

Marshall's No. 15.—bald ears, plant with medium amount of flag and straw of strong strength; the heads have little tendency to shell; the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a flinty milling quality (Shelton 1894).—*History*: in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Roma (Shelton 1894).—*Distribution*: in 1894 seeds for this variety were sold by Richard Marshall, SA.

Marshall's No. 17.—bald ears, plant with medium amount of flag and straw of medium strength; the heads have little tendency to shell; the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a good milling quality (Shelton 1894).—*History*: in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Roma (Shelton 1894).—*Distribution*: in 1894 seeds for this variety were sold by Richard Marshall, SA.

Marshall's No. 19.—bald ears, plant with slight amount of flag and straw of strong strength; the heads have little tendency to shell (Shelton 1894); the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a medium milling quality.—*History*: in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Roma (Shelton 1894); i.—*Distribution*: in 1894 seeds for this variety were sold by Richard Marshall, SA.

Marshall's No. 21.—bald ears, plant with slight amount of flag and straw of strong strength; the heads have little tendency to shell; the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a hard milling quality (Shelton 1894).—*History*: in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Roma (Shelton 1894).—*Distribution*: in 1894 seeds for this variety were sold by Richard Marshall, SA.

Marshall's No. 22.—bald ears, plant with much amount of flag and straw of strong strength; the heads have much tendency to shell; the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a good milling quality (Shelton 1894).—*History*: in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Roma (Shelton 1894).—*Distribution*: in 1894 seeds for this variety were sold by Richard Marshall, SA.

Marshall's No. 24.—bald ears, plant with medium amount of flag and straw of medium strength; the heads have little tendency to shell; the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a good milling quality (Shelton 1894).—*History*: in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Roma (Shelton 1894).—*Distribution*: in 1894 seeds for this variety were sold by Richard Marshall, SA.

Marshall's No. 29.—a bald ears, plant with slight amount of flag and straw of strong strength; the heads have little tendency to shell; the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a flinty milling quality (Shelton 1894).—*History*: in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Roma (Shelton 1894).—*Distribution*: in 1894 seeds for this variety were sold by Richard Marshall, SA.

Marshall's No. 31.—bald ears, plant with much amount of flag and straw of medium strength; the heads have

little tendency to shell; the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a good milling quality (Shelton 1894).—*History*: in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Allora (Shelton 1894).—*Distribution*: in 1894 seeds for this variety were sold by Richard Marshall, SA.

Marshall's No. 33.—bald ears, plant with slight amount of flag and straw of weak strength; the heads have little tendency to shell; the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a good milling quality (Shelton 1894).—*History*: in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Roma (Shelton 1894).—*Distribution*: in 1894 seeds for this variety were sold by Richard Marshall, SA.

Marshall's No. 35.—bald ears, plant with slight amount of flag and straw of medium strength; the heads have much tendency to shell; the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a good milling quality (Shelton 1894).—*History*: in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Roma (Shelton 1894).—*Distribution*: in 1894 seeds for this variety were sold by Richard Marshall, SA.

Marshall's No. 36.—bald ears, plant with medium amount of flag and straw of strong strength; the heads have little tendency to shell; the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a good milling quality (Shelton 1894).—*History*: in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Roma (Shelton 1894).—*Distribution*: in 1894 seeds for this variety were sold by Richard Marshall, SA.

Marshall's No. 37.—bald ears, plant with slight amount of flag and straw of strong strength; the heads have little tendency to shell; the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a medium milling quality (Shelton 1894); in

1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Roma (Shelton 1894).—*Distribution*: in 1894 seeds for this variety were sold by Richard Marshall, SA.

Marshall's Prolific.—bearded ears, plant with slight amount of flag and straw of medium strength; the heads have little tendency to shell; the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a good red milling quality (Shelton 1894).—*History*: in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Roma (Shelton 1894).—*Distribution*: in 1894 seeds for this variety were sold by Richard Marshall, SA.

Marshall's Rust Resistant—Synonym for Vermont

Marshall's Success.—bald ears, plant with much amount of flag and straw of strong strength; the heads have little tendency to shell; the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a good milling quality (Shelton 1894).—*History*: in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Roma (Shelton 1894).—*Distribution*: in 1894 seeds for this variety were sold by Richard Marshall, SA.

Marshall's White.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*); ears bald, yellow and smooth, with dark biscuit-coloured grain; medium height (3' to 3'6") plants with narrow leaves and medium strength straw; the cut surface of the grain was mealy-horny.—*History*: tested for rust resistance in 1891 at Lambrigg, NSW (Cobb 1892); recommended as rust resistant by the 1892 Adelaide Rust in Wheat conference for growing on a large scale (Anon 1892); grown as experimental crop at Wagga Experimental Farm in 1892/93 (Cobb 1895); and 1894 (Coleman 1894); in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at

Burnley (McAlpine 1894); tested at Hawkesbury Agricultural College in 1892 (Thompson 1892); 1893 (Thompson 1894).—*Distribution*: distributed by Marshall, SA.

Martin's Amber.—Essex Group; threshes easily (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).

Matigalpa—grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1904 (Cowra Seed Register); imported from Rio Grande del Sol.

May's Prolific.—reported as sown in South Australia in 1868 (Dunsdorfs 1956).

May wheat—Synonym for Bearded Red Spring.

McCallum's wheat.—grown in New Zealand in the 1910s (Hilgendorf 1920).

McGhee's White.—Red Provence Group; threshes rather hard (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).

McKerrell's Resistant.—tested for rust resistance in 1891 at Lambrigg, NSW (Cobb 1892).

Meakin's Early.—a Mallee variety of Steinwedel; tested at Swan Hill (Mallee, Vic.) in 1899/1900 (McAlpine 1900a);

Medeah.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum turgidum*), Durum and Poulard Group; ear red or brown; with dark biscuit-coloured grain; smooth chaff; black or dark grey; very tall ($\geq 4'$) plants with broadish leaves, much amount of flag and strong and coarse straw; the heads have much tendency to shell; grows fast and ripens early, thus liable to late frosts; threshes rather hard; the cut surface of the grain was horny the grain, very hard wheat ('biting test'); as tested in Queensland, had a good milling quality (Cobb 1896,

Cobb 1896b, Cobb 1897, Cobb 1904, McAlpine 1894, Peacock 1900, Shelton 1894).



Medeah

History: Algerian durum wheat introduced to Australia in the 1890s one of the original 64 recommended for assessment by the wheat nomenclature committee (Cobb 1893); tested for rust resistance in 1891 at Lambrigg, NSW (Cobb 1892); grown as experimental crop at Wagga Experimental Farm in 1893/94 (Cobb 1895); in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Springsure, Clermont, Hughenden, Herberton, Allora and Roma (Shelton 1894); in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894); seed wheat for sale (Anon. 1905); tested in 1893, 1894 and 1895 in the 'biting test' (Cobb 1896b); grain hardness comparison 1896 (Cobb 1896c); recommended as rust resistant by the 1892 Adelaide Rust in Wheat conference for growing on a large scale (Anon 1892); tested for flour strength in 1900, found to have 16% gluten and low (46%) water absorbing strength (Guthrie 1900); Bathurst growth and ripening experiments 1900 (Peacock 1900); recommended seed wheat in NSW (51b bags) (Cobb 1893); tested for rust resistance at

Hawkesbury Agricultural College in 1892 (Thompson 1892); and in 1893 (Thompson 1894); manuring experiments Wagga Experimental Farm 1904 (McKeown 1905a).—*Distribution*: distributed by G.Bert-houd (Corowa, NSW); sold as seed wheat by the Wagga Experimental Farm in 1898 (W.E.F. Sales Ledger).—*Synonyms*: Indian Runner.

Medeah (woolly chaff).—Fine wheats type (*Triticum turgidum*), Durum and Poulard Group; Cape Colony Red Wheat; woolly chaff (Sutton 1904); grown at Hawkesbury 1903 (Sutton 1904); seed obtained from South Africa (Sutton 1904); **not** the previous Medeah

Mediterranean.—Lazistan Group; threshes easily (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).—*History*: reported as grown in Queensland in 1889 (Anon 1890:17).

Mediterranean Hybrid.—threshes easily (Cobb 1896).—*History*: American wheat variety; tested at Wagga Experimental Farm in 1894 (Coleman 1894).

Mediterranean Spring—grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1891 (Cowra Seed Register);

Mentor.—tested at Myrniong and Waitchie (Mallee, Vic.) in 1899/1900 (McAlpine 1900a).

Mexican.—Synonym → Hayne's Mexican Spring.

Mexican Spring.—bearded ears, plant with medium amount of flag and straw of medium strength; the heads have little tendency to shell; the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a hard milling quality (Shelton 1894).—*History*: reported as grown in Queensland in 1889 (Anon 1890:17); tested for rust resistance

at Port Fairie (Vic.) in 1891; in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Springsure, Allora and Roma (Shelton 1894); wheat variety grown by 1.9 % of 213 Queensland farmers questioned in 1892 (Shelton 1894); distributed by Hayne's.—*Synonyms*: Hayne's Mexican Spring; Mexican.

Miami Valley.—Lazistan Group; threshes easily (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).

Mica.—Durum and Poulard Group; very large leaves; threshes rather hard (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897, Cobb 1901a).—*History*: tested for rust resistance in 1891 at Lambrigg, NSW (Cobb 1892); grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1891 (Cowra Seed Register); hybrid made in 1890 by and imported from Prof. Blount, Colorado.

Miller's Delight.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*); ears bald, yellow and smooth, with pale biscuit-coloured grain; tall (3'6" to 4') plants with broadish leaves and medium strength straw; the cut surface of the grain was horny (McAlpine 1894).—*History*: in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894); tested for rust resistance at Hawkesbury Agricultural College in 1893 (Thompson 1894); distributed by Carter's; distributed by Carter (UK).

Minnesota 51.—Synonym → Hayne's Blue Stem.

Minnesota 169.—Synonym → Hayne's Blue Stem.

Minnesota Blue Stem.—grain hardness comparison 1896 (Cobb 1896c).

Minnesota Fife.—tested for rust resistance in 1891 at Lambrigg, NSW (Cobb 1892).—*History*: grown at

Cowra Experimental Farm in 1895
(Cowra Seed Register).



Miracle

Miracle.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum turgidum*), ear red or brown; known for the branching of the ears.—*Synonyms*: Alaska; Egyptian Mummy; Branched wheat; Hen and Chicken's; Many Headed; Wonder.

Missorgen.—Macaroni Wheat (*Triticum durum*); Durum and Poulard Group; ears bearded, yellow and smooth, with pale biscuit-coloured grain; medium height (3' to 3'6") plants with moderately broad leaves and strong and coarse straw; threshes rather easily; the cut surface of the grain was horny (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897, McAlpine 1894).—*History*: in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894); grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1890 (Cowra Seed Register); distributed by G.Berthoud (Corowa, NSW).

Mol's Defiance.—wheat variety grown by 0.5 % of 213 Queensland farmers questioned in 1892 (Shelton 1894).

Mold's Red.—wheat variety tested at Longerong, Victoria, in 1889 (McAlpine 1894).



Miracle

Moscow.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*), Early Baart Group, ear bearded, white or yellowish, grain red or amber, small leaves (Cobb 1897, Cobb 1901a).—*History*: tested for rust resistance in 1891 at Lambrigg, NSW (Cobb

1892); grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1891 (Cowra Seed Register).

Mould's Red.—Square Head Group; threshes easily (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).—*History*: tested for rust resistance at Port Fairie (Vic.) in 1891.

Mouldy.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*); ears bald, yellow and smooth, with pale biscuit-coloured grain; medium height (3' to 3'6") plants with broad and long leaves; the cut surface of the grain was mealy-horny (McAlpine 1894).—*History*: in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894).

Mountain Blue.—Synonym → Dart's Imperial.

Mouton.—Noe Group; threshes rather easily (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).—*History*: grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1893 (Cowra Seed Register).

Mr. William—grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1893 (Cowra Seed Register).

Mulholland's Favourite.—tested for rust resistance in 1891 at Lambrigg, NSW (Cobb 1892).

Mummy.—Synonym → Miracle; occasionally used as an abbreviated name for Egyptian Mummy.

Murray Red Wheat.—Synonym → Murray River.

Murray River.—Defiance Group; plant with light amount of flag and

straw of strong strength; the heads have little tendency to shell; threshes rather hard; the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a good milling quality (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897, Shelton 1894).—*History*: tested for rust resistance in 1891 at Lambrigg, NSW (Cobb 1892); described and illustrated by Shelton (1893) as grown in Queensland in 1892/3; wheat variety grown by 1.4 % of 213 Queensland farmers questioned in 1892 (Shelton 1894); grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1891 (Cowra Seed Register); tested for rust resistance at Hawkesbury Agricultural College in 1893 (Thompson 1894).—*Distribution*: in 1894 seeds for this variety were sold by M. Berthoud, (Corowa, NSW); sold as seed wheat by the Wagga Experimental Farm in 1898 (W.E.F. Sales Ledger).—*Synonyms*: Bethoud's N° 73; Defiance; Murray Red Wheat; Smith's Non Pareil Sinalls O.K.

Muzaffar Nagar (bald).—bald ears, white; fair sized, dark, translucent grain of very great hardness; difficult to mill (Guthrie & Gurney 1897).—*History*: grown by William Farrer in 1896 and tested for flour quality by Guthrie & Gurney (1897).

Muzaffar Nagar (bearded).—bearded ears, white; fair sized, white grain of low hardness; fair to mill (Guthrie & Gurney 1897).—*History*: grown by William Farrer in 1896 and tested for flour quality by Guthrie & Gurney (1897).

N

Nash.—(*Triticum durum*); ears bearded, yellow and smooth, with dark biscuit-coloured grain; very tall ($\geq 4'$) (plants with broadish leaves and strong and coarse straw; the cut surface of the grain was horny (McAlpine 1894).—*History*: in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894); distributed by G.Berthoud (Corowa, NSW).

Navarino.—reported as sown in S. Australia in 1868 (Dunsdorfs 1956).

Neapolitan.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*); ears bearded, yellow and smooth, with dark biscuit-coloured grain; medium height (3' to 3'6") plants with broadish leaves and medium strength straw; the cut surface of the grain was mealy (McAlpine 1894).—*History*: in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894); distributed by G.Berthoud (Corowa, NSW).

Neumann's Early.—Synonym → Newman's Early.

New England Champion.—Very late maturing wheat of unknown origin, purple straw, white, tapering tip-awned ears and white soft grain of weak flour quality, grown in the Northern Tablelands of NSW.

New Era.—grown in New Zealand in the 1910s (Hilgendorf 1920).

New Red Straw.—reported as sown in South Australia in 1868 (Dunsdorfs 1956).

New Red Wonder.—Lazistan Group; threshes rather easily (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).—*History*: wheat harvested in 1897/8 on Wagga Exp. Farm; wheat crop at Wagga Experimental Farm 1897-98 (Farrer 1899); American wheat variety; tested at Wagga Experimental Farm in 1894 (Coleman 1894).—*Distribution*: sold as seed wheat by the Wagga Experimental Farm in 1898 (W.E.F. Sales Ledger).

New Zealand Hunter's White.—very leafy plants (Sutton 1904).—Imported White Wheat; seed obtained from South Africa (Sutton 1904); grown at Hawkesbury 1903 (Sutton 1904).

New Zealand Long Berried Wheat.—Synonym for Tuscan.

New Zealand Velvet.—Synonym for Velvet Pearl.

Newman's Early.—Selection made by Mr. Newman, farmer, SA about 1890; tall strong straw, white, tapering, tip-awned ear, wheate soft grain of weak flour quality.—*Synonyms*: Neumann's Early.

Niagara.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*); Fife Group; ears bald, yellow and smooth, with yellowish brown grain; plant with amount of flag and straw of plants medium height (3' to 3'6") plants with broadish leaves, slight amount of flag and medium (Vic) to strong (Qld) strength straw; the heads have little tendency to shell (Shelton 1894); threshes rather easily; the cut surface of the grain was mealy-

horny; the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a hard milling quality (Cobb, Cobb 1897, McAlpine 1894, Shelton 1894).—*History*: tested for rust resistance in 1891 at Lambrigg, NSW (Cobb 1892); apparently rust resisting and recommended for further trials by the 1892 Adelaide Rust in Wheat conference for growing on a small scale (Anon 1892); recommended seed wheat in NSW (5lb bags) (Cobb 1893); in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Roma (Shelton 1894); in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894); tested for rust resistance at Hawkesbury Agricultural College in 1893 (Thompson 1894).

Nimitybelle.—Fife Group; threshes easily; benefits from being sown early (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897, Peacock 1900).—*History*: Bathurst growth and ripening experiments 1900 (Peacock 1900).

Ninety Days.—Synonym → Allora Spring.

No.1 Bearded.—bearded ears, plant with slight amount of flag and straw of weak strength; the heads have little tendency to shell; the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a medium milling quality (Shelton 1894).—*History*: in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Allora and Roma (Shelton 1894).—*Distribution*: in 1894 seeds for this variety were sold by George Inglis, SA.

Noe.—Noe Group; threshes easily (Cobb 1896, 1897); grown as experimental crop at Wagga Experimental Farm in 1892/93 (Cobb 1895).



Noe

Nonpareil.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*), bald, white or yellowish; fine, smooth, regular, compact, tapering, square erect ears, large, plump, white or yellowish grain of medium hardness; plants medium height (3' to 3'6") plants with broad leaves, light amount of flag and straw of varied strength; the heads have little tendency to shell; difficult to thresh; the cut surface of the grain was horny-mealy; the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a flinty milling quality; medium wheat ('biting test'); deemed easy to mill in NSW (Coleman 1902, Cobb 1896b, Cobb 1897, Guthrie & Gurney 1897, McAlpine 1894, Shelton 1894).—*History*: exhibited at the annual show of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of South Australia in February 1856 (Anonymous 1856); reported as sown in South Australia

in 1868 (Dunsdorfs 1956); recommended as rust resistant by the 1892 Adelaide Rust in Wheat conference for growing on a large scale (Anon 1892); in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894); in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Allora and Roma (Shelton 1894); tested in 1893 in the 'biting test' (Cobb 1896b); grown by William Farrer in 1896 and tested for flour quality by Guthrie & Gurney (1897); recommended as rust resistant for cooler districts by the (final) Rust in Wheat Conference, Melbourne 1896 (Anon. 1896); grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1893 (Cowra Seed Register); grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1893 (Cowra Seed Register); tested for rust resistance at Hawkesbury Agricultural College in 1893 (Thompson 1894); late variety (Sutton 1904); grown at Wagga Experimental Farm 1901 (McKeown 1901); 1901/02 (McKeown 1902); 1903 (McKeown 1904); comparative wheat experiments Wagga Experimental Farm 1900-1903 (McKeown 1905b); Bluestone Experiments 1905 (Farrer & Sutton 1905); wheat grown at Glen Innis Experimental Farm 1904 (Gennys 1905); grown at Hawkesbury 1903 (Sutton 1904); wheat tested at Saddleworth, SA (Coleman 1902).—*Distribution*: distributed by H. Smith, NSW; sold as seed wheat by the Wagga Experimental Farm in 1897 (W.E.F. Sales Ledger);—*Synonyms*: Smith's Non-pareil.

Nonpareil N° 1.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*); ears bald, yellow and smooth, with biscuit-coloured grain plants short (2'6" to 3'); plants with broad leaves and medium strength straw; the cut surface of the grain was horny-mealy (McAlpine

1894).—*History*: in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894); distributed by H. Smith, NSW.

Nonpareil N° 2.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*); ears bald, yellow and smooth, with biscuit-coloured grain; plants medium height (3' to 3'6") plants with broad leaves and medium strength straw the cut surface of the grain was mealy-horny (McAlpine 1894).—*History*: in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894); distributed by H. Smith, NSW.

North Carolina.—Noe Group; threshes rather easily benefits from being sown early (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897, Peacock 1900).—*History*: Bathurst growth and ripening experiments 1900 (Peacock 1900); tested for rust resistance at Port Fairie (Vic.) in 1891.

North Carolina Rust Prof.—Synonym for North Carolina.

Northern Champion.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*), Purple Straw Group; ears bald; rosy, yellow and smooth, grain white or yellowish to biscuit-coloured grain; plants short (2'6" to 3') plants with broad leaves and medium strength straw; threshes rather hard; the cut surface of the grain was horny-mealy; soft wheat ('biting test') (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1896b, Cobb 1897, McAlpine 1894).—*History*: Wheat of unknown origin (possibly a farmer's selection of Newmans Northern Champion), used by Hugh Pye in breeding experiments; one of the original 64 recommended for assessment by the wheat nomenclature committee (Cobb 1893); in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894); grown

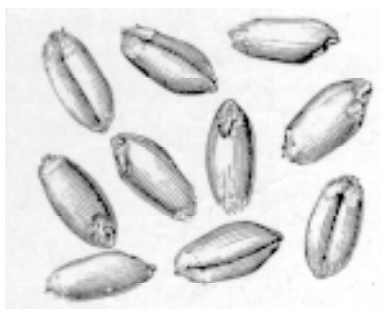
as experimental crop at Wagga Experimental Farm in 1893/94 (Cobb 1895); grain hardness comparison 1896 (Cobb 1896c); tested in 1893, 1894 and 1895 in the 'biting test' (Cobb 1896b); grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1893 (Cowra Seed Register).

Nutcut.—Farrer cross of the following parentage: ((Blount's Lambrigg

x Indian G) x Lambrigg Australian Talavera).; grown at Hawkesbury 1903 (Sutton 1904); recommended as suitable for hay and grain (Sutton 1904); grown at Wagga Experimental Farm 1901 (McKeown 1901); wheat grown at Glen Innis Experimental Farm 1904 (Gennys 1905); grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1905 (Cowra Seed Register).

O

Oakshott's Champion.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*), Tuscan Group; ear bald, uniform, white or yellowish, smooth, grain white or yellowish; chaff rosy; straw yellow or brownish; plant with much amount of flag and straw of strong strength; the heads have little tendency to shell; ripens midseason; threshes rather hard; medium wheat ('biting test'); the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a good milling quality (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1896b, Cobb 1897, Cobb 1904, Shelton 1894).



Oakshott's Champion

History: grown in Victoria well before it was sown in NSSW (Cobb 1893); one of the original 64 recommended for assessment by the wheat nomenclature committee (Cobb 1893); grown as experimental crop at Wagga Experimental Farm in 1893/94 (Cobb 1895); in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Roma (Shelton 1894); grain hardness comparison 1896 (Cobb 1896c); tested in 1893, 1894 and 1895 in the 'biting test' (Cobb

1896b); grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1893 (Cowra Seed Register).

Odessa.—Red Provence Group; threshes easily (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).—*History:* grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1890 (Cowra Seed Register).

Odessa Sans barbes.—Synonym for Bald Odessa

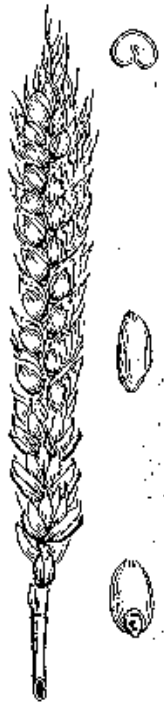
Old French Velvet.—White Velvet Group; threshes rather easily (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).

Old Red Straw.—reported as sown in South Australia in 1868 (Dunsdorfs 1956); bald ears, plant with medium amount of flag and straw of strong strength; the heads have little tendency to shell; the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a good milling quality (Shelton 1894).—*History:* in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Allora and Roma (Shelton 1894).—*Distribution:* in 1894 seeds for this variety were sold by George Inglis, SA.

Ontario Wonder.—Fife Group; threshes rather easily (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).

Onyx.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*); ears bald, yellow and smooth, with biscuit-coloured grain; very short ($\leq 2'6''$) plants with broad leaves and medium strength straw; the cut surface of the grain was mealy (McAlpine 1894).—*History:* tested for rust resistance in 1891 at Lambrigg, NSW (Cobb 1892); in

1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894); grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1891 (Cowra Seed Register); hybrid made in 1890 by and imported from Prof. Blount, Colorado.



Oregon Club

Opal.—Golden Drop Group; threshes easily (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).—*History:* tested for rust resistance in 1891 at Lambrigg, NSW (Cobb 1892); grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1891 (Cowra Seed Register); hybrid made in 1890

by and imported from Prof. Blount, Colorado.

Orange Red Wheat.—English wheat variety, recommended for growing in South Australia (Kiddle 1861), to be sourced from Hemel Hampstead, Hertsfordshire.

Oregon Big White Club.—Golden Drop Group (Cobb 1897).

Oregon Club.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*); bald, yellow and smooth, straight erect ears, with medium-sized straw coloured grain; plants short (2'6" to 3') plants with broadish leaves and medium strength straw; the cut surface of the grain was mealy (Cobb 1893; McAlpine 1894).—*History:* in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894); described in Cobb (1901c).grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1892 (Cowra Seed Register).—*Synonyms:* Chili

Oregon Valley.—Californian wheat variety; tested at Wagga Experimental Farm in 1894 (Coleman 1894).

Oudiu—Synonym for DeOude

Outpost.—Large, translucent grain of medium hardness; rather easy to mill; ripens early (Coleman 1902, Guthrie & Gurney 1897).—*History:* Farrer Cross of (Steinwedel x Amethyst) x Steinlee (Farrer 1902); tested at Myrniong, Swan Hill and Waitchie (all Mallee, Vic.) in 1899/1900 (McAlpine 1900a).wheat tested at Saddleworth, SA (Coleman 1902).

P

Paros.—Durum and Poulard Group; threshes rather hard (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).

Pasteur.— used by Farrer in his crossing experiments.

Patterson's Burned—tested for rust resistance in NSW in 1891.

Patterson's Prepared Wheat.—grown in NSW in 1889 (Cobb 1890).

Patterson's Tamworth Wheat.—grown in NSW in 1889 (Cobb 1890).

Pearl.—Synonym → Velvet Pearl; → Carter's Pearl.

Pelissier—Algerian wheat variety brought back by Cobb from his World Tour 1898-1900.

Penguin Island.—Lazistan Group (Cobb 1897); Defiance Group (Cobb 1897).

Penguin Island.—Synonym → Gluya's Early.

Penny.—Selection from English Squarehead, made by Mr. Penny, Greenhills, Western Australia, in 1890.

Penny.—Synonym → Lott's.

Pentad—Indian wheat variety imported in NSW for testing in 1896/96.

Percey—milling tests 1904.

Perry's Squarehead.—Synonym → Dart's Imperial.

Petanielle Blanche.—Synonym → Centennial.

Phillis Marvel.—Synonym for Marshall's N° 4.

Pictet.—Noe Group; threshes rather hard (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).—

History: grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1893 (Cowra Seed Register); tested for rust resistance at Hawkesbury Agricultural College in 1894 (Thompson 1895).

Pioneer.—Possibly a selection of Smart's Early, grown in South Australia.

Pioneer Purple.—grown at Hawkesbury 1903 (Sutton 1904); South Australia.

Pitski Ekdan.—large, plump, white grain of great hardness; easy to mill (Guthrie & Gurney 1897).—*History:* grown by William Farrer in 1896 and tested for flour quality by Guthrie & Gurney (1897).

Planet.—Medium-sized, dull grain of medium hardness; fair to mill (Guthrie & Gurney 1897).—*History:* Farrer Cross of Steinwedel x (Amethyst x Hornblende).

Platinum.—tested for rust resistance in 1891 at Lambrigg, NSW (Cobb 1892).—*History:* grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1891 (Cowra Seed Register); hybrid made in 1890 by and imported from Prof. Blount, Colorado.

Plover.—Farrer cross of the following parentage: (Trigger x Purple Straw) (Farrer 1902); comparative wheat experiments Wagga Experimental Farm 1903-1904 (McKeown 1905b); grown at Wagga Experi-

mental Farm 1903 (McKeown 1904); Bluestone Experiments 1905 (Farrer & Sutton 1905); wheat grown at Glen Innis Experimental Farm 1904 (Gennys 1905); wheats at Bathurst Experimental Farm 1903-4 (Peacock 1904); wheats grown at Bathurst Experimental Farm 1904 (Peacock 1904); wheat tested at Saddleworth, SA (Coleman 1902); grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1905 (Cowra Seed Register).



Poland

Poland.—Polish wheat type (*Triticum polonicum*); Poland Group; ears bearded, yellow and smooth with gigantic chaff, with biscuit-coloured grain; plants very tall ($\geq 4'$) plants with moderately narrow leaves, medium amount of flag and straw of strong strength; the heads have little tendency to shell; threshes rather hard; the cut surface of the grain was horny; hard wheat ('biting test'); the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a coarse flinty milling quality (Cobb 1896, 1896b, 1897, 1904, McAlpine 1894, Shelton 1894).—*History*: one of the original 64 recommended for assessment by the wheat nomenclature committee (Cobb 1893); grown as experimental crop at Wagga Exper-

imental Farm in 1892/93; 1893/94 (Cobb 1895); in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Allora (Shelton 1894); in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894); wheat harvested in 1897/8 on Wagga Exp. Farm; grown at Wagga Experimental Farm 1901/02 (McKeown 1902); 1903 (McKeown 1904); tested in 1893, 1894 and 1895 in the 'biting test' (Cobb 1896b); grain hardness comparison 1896 (Cobb 1896c); wheat crop at Wagga Experimental Farm 1897-98 (Farrer 1899); comparative wheat experiments Wagga Experimental Farm 1901-1903 (McKeown 1905b); grown at Hawkesbury 1903 (Sutton 1904).—

Distribution: distributed by Vilmorin (Paris); sold as seed wheat by the Wagga Experimental Farm in 1897 and 1898 (W.E.F. Sales Ledger).—*Synonyms*: Mammoth Rye; Polish.

Polish.—Synonym → Poland.

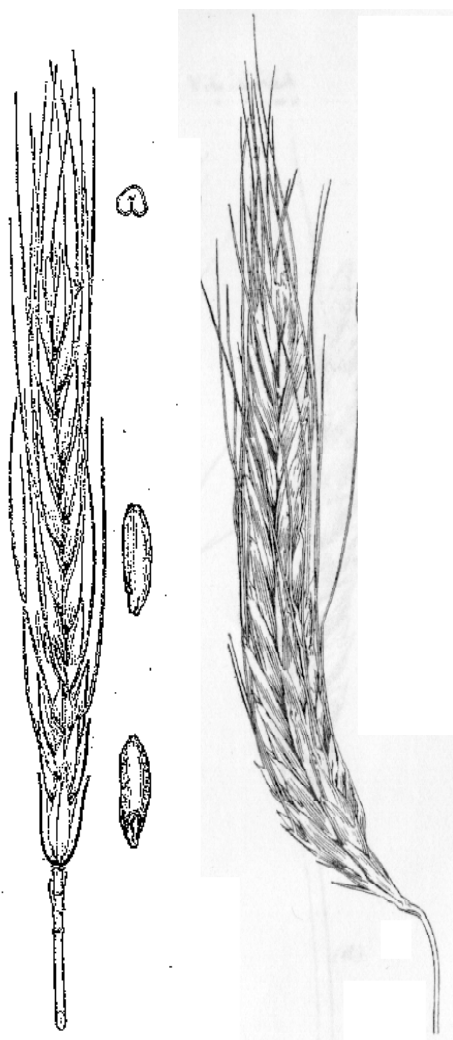
Pollock.—Synonym → Ratling Jack.

Pool.—Red Provence Group; threshes easily (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).

Pootung—bald Chinese wheat imported by Farrer in 1896.

Porcelain.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*); Fife Group; ears bald, yellow and smooth, with straw grain; short (2'6" to 3') plants with broadish leaves and medium strength straw; threshes rather easily; the cut surface of the grain was horny (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897, McAlpine 1894).—*History*: tested for rust resistance in 1891 at Lambrigg, NSW (Cobb 1892); in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894); grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1891 (Cowra Seed Register); hybrid made

in 1890 by and imported from Prof. Blount, Colorado.



Poland

Port McDonald.—Essex Group; threshes rather easily (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897); grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1893 (Cowra Seed Register).

Port McDonnell.—Synonym for Port McDonald.

Port Said No 2.—reported as grown in Queensland in 1889 (Anon 1890:17).

Port Victor Rust Resistant—tested for rust resistance at Hawkesbury Agricultural College in 1894 (Thompson 1895).

Power's Fife.—wheats at Bathurst Experimental Farm 1903-4 (Peacock 1904); wheats grown at Bathurst Experimental Farm 1904 (Peacock 1904); wheat grown at Glen Innis Experimental Farm 1904 (Gennys 1905); seed wheat for sale (Anon. 1905); grain hardness comparison 1896 (Cobb 1896c); grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1903 (Cowra Seed Register).

Prapo.—Californian wheat variety; tested at Wagga Experimental Farm in 1894 (Coleman 1894).

Pratt's Pearl.—wheat derived from Ward's Prolific.

Precaud.—*Distribution:* sold as seed wheat by the Wagga Experimental Farm in 1898 (W.E.F. Sales Ledger).

Preston—milling tests 1904.

Pride of Barossa.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*); Steinwedel Group; ears bald, yellow and smooth, with dark biscuit-coloured grain; medium height (3' to 3'6") plants with broadish leaves and medium strength straw; threshes rather hard (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897, McAlpine 1894).—*History:* in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894); distributed by Robin, SA.

Pride of Butte.—Bearded Velvet Group; threshes hard (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).—*History:* Californian wheat variety; tested at Wagga Experimental Farm in 1894 (Coleman 1894).

Pride of the Market.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*); ears bearded, brown and smooth, with

yellow and brown grain; medium height (3' to 3'6") plants with broadish leaves and strong straw; the cut surface of the grain was mealy-horny (McAlpine 1894).—*History*: in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894); tested for rust resistance at Hawkesbury Agricultural College in 1893 (Thompson 1894); distributed by Carter (UK).

Prince Albert.—Red Provence Group; threshes easily (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).—*History*: grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1893 (Cowra Seed Register).

Prince Edward Island.—Noe Group; threshes rather hard (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).

Prince of Wales.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*); ears bald, yellow and smooth, with dark biscuit-coloured grain; medium height (3' to 3'6") plants with broad leaves and medium to strong straw; the cut surface of the grain was horny-mealy (McAlpine 1894).—*History*: in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894); tested for rust resistance at Hawkesbury Agricultural College in 1893 (Thompson 1894); distributed by Carter (UK).



Pringle's Defiance

Pringle's Defiance.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*), Defiance Group; ear bald, not clubbed, uniform, white or yellowish, smooth, grain small and flat, red or amber; plants medium height (3' to 3'6") plants with broad and long leaves and weak, yellow or brownish straw; ripens late; threshes rather hard; the cut surface of the grain was horny-mealy; medium wheat ('biting test') (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1896b, Cobb 1897, Cobb 1904, McAlpine 1894).



Pringles Defiance

History: one of the original 64 recommended for assessment by the wheat nomenclature committee (Cobb 1893); in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894); grown as ex-

perimental crop at Wagga Experimental Farm in 1893/94 (Cobb 1895); tested in 1893, 1894 and 1895 in the 'biting test' (Cobb 1896b); grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1893 (Cowra Seed Register); grain hardness comparison 1896 (Cobb 1896c); recommended as rust resistant for cooler districts by the (final) Rust in Wheat Conference, Melbourne 1896 (Anon. 1896).—*Distribution*: distributed by Marshall, SA.

Pringle's No 5.—Defiance Group; bald ears, plant with medium amount of flag and straw of strong strength; the heads have little tendency to shell; threshes rather easily; the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a flinty milling quality (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897, Shelton 1894).—*History*: one of the original 64 recommended for assessment by the wheat nomenclature committee (Cobb in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Roma (Shelton 1894); 1893).

Pringle's No 6.—Golden Drop Group; threshes rather hard (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897); grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1890 (Cowra Seed Register).

Pringle's Rust Resistant.—Synonym for Allora Spring

Pringle's Vermont.—Lammas Group; threshes very easily (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).—*History*: tested for rust resistance in 1891 at Lambrigg, NSW (Cobb 1892); grown as experimental crop at Wagga Experimental Farm in 1892/93 (Cobb 1895).

Procellaine.—Synonym (misspelling)→ Porcelain.

Prope.—Lammas Group; threshes hard (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).

Prosperity.—Synonyms: American N° 8.

Prussian.—grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1893 (Cowra Seed Register); tested for rust resistance at Hawkesbury Agricultural College in 1894 (Thompson 1895).

Pugh's Allora.—Synonym → Pugh's Rust Resistant.

Pugh's Prolific.—Synonym → Pugh's Rust Resistant.

Pugh's Rust Proof.—Synonym → Pugh's Rust Resistant.

Pugh's Rust Resistant.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum durum*); Durum and Poulard Group (Cobb 1897); ears bald, yellow and smooth, with straw yellow grain; plants medium height (3' to 3'6") plants with broadish leaves and medium strength straw the cut surface of the grain was horny-mealy (McAlpine 1894).—*History*: in Australia mainly known as Allora Spring (but A.S. may be a selection of PRR); introduced to Queensland in 1885 (Shelton 1892); tested for rust resistance at Port Fairie (Vic.) in 1891; recommended seed wheat in NSW (ounce packet) (Cobb 1893); described and illustrated by Shelton (1893) as grown in Queensland in 1892/3; apparently rust resisting and recommended for further trials by the 1892 Adelaide Rust in Wheat conference for growing on a small scale (Anon 1892); in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894); in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894).—*Synonyms*: Wright's Rust Proof; Pugh's Allora; Pugh's Prolific; Pugh's Rust Proof.

Purple Chaff.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*); ears bearded,

Varieties

yellow and smooth, with Yellowish brown grain; plants medium height (3' to 3'6") plants with moderately narrow leaves and medium strength straw; the cut surface of the grain was mealy (McAlpine 1894).—tested for rust resistance in 1891 at Lambrigg, NSW (Cobb 1892); grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1891 (Cowra Seed Register).—*Synonyms*: Bearded Herrison Indian B

Purple Straw.—; Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*); ears bald, yellow and smooth, with pale biscuit-coloured grain plants medium height (3' to 3'6") plants with broad leaves, much amount of flag and medium (Vic) to strong (Qld) strength straw; the heads have little to medium tendency to shell; the cut surface of the grain was mealy; the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a good milling quality (McAlpine 1894, Shelton 1894).—*History*: Wheat of unknown origins, grown in South Australia in 1860; grown 1863 at Lake Plains, South Australia (Maughan 1867); awarded the wheat prize at the 1867 Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society of South Australia show (Anon. 1867); reported as sown in South Australia in 1868 (Dunsdorfs 1956); prize winning wheat grown by H.J.Angas of Collinggrove, SA, in 1879; 1880; 1881; 1882; 1883 and 1884 (Angas 1886); reported as grown in 1889 in Queensland (Anon 1890:17); and NSW (Cobb 1890); tested for rust resistance at Childers, Gippland, and Port Fairie (Vic.) in 1891; tested for rust resistance in NSW in 1891; tested for rust resistance in Queensland in 1891; wheat variety grown by 4.2 % of 213 Queensland farmers questioned in 1892 (Shelton 1894);



Purple Straw

in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Allora and Roma (Shelton 1894); described and illustrated by Shelton (1893) as grown in Queensland in 1892/3; in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894); grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in

1893 (Cowra Seed Register); tested at Swan Hill (Mallee, Vic.) in 1899/1900 (McAlpine 1900a); grown at Wagga Experimental Farm 1901/02 (McKeown 1902); NSW flour reported to have an excellent colour, found to have 9% gluten and low (48%) water absorbing strength (Guthrie 1900); grown on a commercial scale in NSW in 1899 (Guthrie 1900); grown at Hawkesbury 1903 (Sutton 1904); used in 1899 smut experiments (Grenfell

1900).—*Distribution*: in 1894 seeds for this variety were sold by M. Berthoud, (Corowa, NSW); sold as seed wheat by the Wagga Experimental Farm in 1896, 1897 and 1898 (W.E.F. Sales Ledger).

Purple Straw Tuscan.—Possibly a selection for Purple Straw Tuscan Group; threshes rather hard (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897); grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1893 (Cowra Seed Register).

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Quartz.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*); Early Baart Group; ears bald, yellow and smooth, with pinched, white grain of low hardness; medium height (3' to 3'6") plants with moderately narrow leaves, slight amount of flag and medium strength straw; the heads have little tendency to shell; threshes hard; the cut surface of the grain was horny-mealy; the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a good milling quality, deemed easy to mill in NSW (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897, Guthrie & Gurney 1897, McAlpine 1894, Shelton 1894).—*History*: Selection of Purple Straw made by William Farrer in the 1890s; tested for rust resistance in 1891 at Lambrigg, NSW (Cobb 1892); apparently rust escaping and recommended for further trials by the 1892 Adelaide Rust in Wheat conference for growing on a small scale (Anon 1892); grown as experimental crop at Wagga Experimental Farm in 1892/93 (Cobb 1895); recommended seed wheat in NSW (ounce packet) (Cobb 1893); in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894); in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Allora and Roma (Shelton 1894); tested for rust resistance at Hawkesbury Agricultural College in 1893 (Thompson 1894) and in 1893 (Thompson 1894); dis-
grown by Wiliam Farrer in 1896 and

tested for flour quality by Guthrie & Gurney (1897).

Quartzlee.—*Distribution*: sold as seed wheat by the Wagga Experimental Farm in 1898 (W.E.F. Sales Ledger).

Queen.—Synonym → Carter's Queen.

Queen Jubilee.—tested in 1899/1900 at Myrniong, Nhill, Swan Hill and Waitchie (all Mallee, Vic.) and at Port Fairy (McAlpine 1900a).

Queensland Defiance.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*); ears bald, yellow and smooth, with pale biscuit-coloured grain; medium height (3' to 3'6") plants with broadish leaves, slight amount of flag and medium (Vic) to strong (Qld) strength straw; the heads have little tendency to shell; the cut surface of the grain was mealy; the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a flinty milling quality (McAlpine 1894, Shelton 1894).—*History*: recommended as rust resistant by the 1892 Adelaide Rust in Wheat conference for growing on a large scale (Anon 1892); in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894); in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Allora and Roma (Shelton 1894); recommended seed wheat in NSW (ounce packet) (Cobb 1893); dis-

tributed by G.Berthoud (Corowa,
NSW).

Queensland Ward's Prolific. —
Synonym → Allora Spring.

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Rajah.—fair sized, plump, white grain of medium hardness; fair to mill (Guthrie & Gurney 1897).—*History:* Farrer Cross of Hornblende x Indian B.

Rattling Jack.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*), Purple Straw Group.—ears bald, uniform, white to yellowish, occasionally rosy; grain white or yellowish; straw purple; ripens mid season; benefits from being sown early; low weight per bushel; medium wheat ('biting test') (Cobb 1896b, Cobb 1897; Cobb 1898b, Cobb 1904, Peacock 1900).



Rattling Jack

History: reported as sown in South Australia in 1868 (Dunsdorfs 1956); grown in South Australia in the late 1860s (under the name of 'clubhead'; Schomburgk 1873); tested for rust resistance in 1891 at Lambrigg, NSW (Cobb 1892); Selection from Purple Straw; one of the original 64 recommended for assessment by the wheat nomenclature committee (Cobb 1893); grown as experimental crop at Wagga Experi-

mental Farm in 1893/94 (Cobb 1895); tested in 1893 and 1895 in the 'biting test' (Cobb 1896b); grain hardness comparison 1896 (Cobb 1896c); grading of wheats experiment Wagga 1896 (Cobb 1897); Sample sheaf sent to NSW Dep. of Ag. Museum in January 1897; wheat tested at Saddleworth, SA (Coleman 1902); grown at Collabah Experimental Farm in 1899, cut for hay (Peacock 1900); Bathurst growth and ripening experiments 1900 (Peacock 1900).—*Distribution:* sold as seed wheat by the Wagga Experimental Farm in 1896, 1897 and 1898 (W.E.F. Sales Ledger).—*Synonyms:* Clubhead; Dubois; Goldsmith; Pollock.



Rattling Jack

Rattling Tom.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*), Purple Straw Group.—ear bald, ears bald, uniform, white to yellowish and smooth occasionally rosy, grain large, white or yellowish; plants medium height—plants with broad and long leaves and medium strength purple straw; ripens mid season; head does not shell easily; threshes hard; the cut surface of the grain was mealy medium wheat ('biting test') (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1896b, Cobb 1897, Cobb 1904, McAlpine 1894).



Rattling Tom

History: Selection from Purple Straw; reported as sown in South Australia in 1868 (Dunsdorfs 1956); grown in NSW in 1889 (Cobb 1890); one of the original 64 recommended for assessment by the wheat nomenclature committee (Cobb 1893); regarded as prolific but moderately rust resistant by the 1892 Adelaide Rust in Wheat conference for growing on a large scale (Anon 1892); grown as experimental crop at Wagga Experimental Farm in 1893/94 (Cobb 1895); grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1893 (Cowra Seed Register); tested for rust resistance at Childers, Gipland, and Port Fairie (Vic.) in 1891; Rattling Tom—tested for rust resistance at Hawkesbury Agricul-

tural College in 1893 (Thompson 1894); and 1894 (Thompson 1895); tested in 1893, 1894 and 1895 in the 'biting test' (Cobb 1896b); grain hardness comparison 1896 (Cobb 1896c); in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894); recommended seed wheat in NSW (ounce packet) (Cobb 1893); tested at Nhill and Swan Hill (Mallee, Vic.) in 1899/1900 (McAlpine 1900a);..—**Distribution:** sold as seed wheat by the Wagga Exp. Farm in 1897 (W.E.F. Sales Ledger).—**Synonyms:** Rattling Tom Dookie.



Rattling Tom

Rattling Tom Dookie.—Synonym → Rattling Tom.

Rawstock Red Wheat.—English wheat variety, recommended for

growing in South Australia (Kiddle 1861).

Red Altkirche.—Square Head Group; threshes rather easily (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).

Red Baard.—Synonym for Red Baart.

Red Baart.—bearded (Sutton 1904).—seed obtained from South Africa (Sutton 1904); grown at Hawkesbury 1903 (Sutton 1904).

Red Bordeaux.—Red Provence Group; threshes easily (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).

Red Californian.—; Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*); ears bald, yellow and smooth, with straw grain; plants medium height (3' to 3'6") plants with broadish leaves, slight amount of flag and medium (Vic) to storg (Qld) strength straw; the heads have little tendency to shell; the cut surface of the grain was mealy; the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a strong milling quality (McAlpine 1894, Shelton 1894).—*History*: recommended seed wheat in NSW (ounce packet) (Cobb 1893); recommended as rust resistant by the 1892 Adelaide Rust in Wheat conference for growing on a large scale (Anon 1892); in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894); in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Allora and Roma (Shelton 1894); tested for rust resistance at Port Fairie (Vic.) in 1891; tested for rust resistance at Hawkesbury Agricultural College in 1893 (Thompson 1894).

Red Cedar—grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1905 (Cowra Seed Register).

Red Chaff Square Head.—Square Head Group; threshes rather hard (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).

Red Clawson.—Ward's Prolific Group; threshes rather easily (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897); grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1893 (Cowra Seed Register).

Red Dorramen—grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1893 (Cowra Seed Register).

Red Egyptian—tested for rust resistance at Port Fairie (Vic.) in 1891.

Red Indian.—wheat variety grown by 0.5 % of 213 Queensland farmers questioned in 1892 (Shelton 1894).

Red King.—grown in New Zealand in the 1910s (Hilgendorf 1920);

Red Lammas.—English/Scottish wheat variety, one of the first wheats introduced to Australia; awarded the wheat prize of the Clare (S.A.) agricultural show in 1859 and 1861 (Anon. 1859; 1861); reported as sown in South Australia in 1868 (Dunsdorfs 1956); .—*Distribution*: sold as seed wheat by the Wagga Experimental Farm in 1898 (W.E.F. Sales Ledger).

Red Lammas (Old).—English wheat variety, recommended for growing in South Australia (Kiddle 1861);

Red Lorrain.—Fife Group; Ward's Prolific Group (Cobb 1897).

Red March Beardless.—reported as grown in Queensland in 1889 (Anon 1890:17).

Red Nott.—Noe Group; threshes very easily (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897); grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1905 (Cowra Seed Register).

Red Potocka.—Polish? wheat variety, introduced by W. Farrer for breeding purposes.



Red Provence

Red Provence.—Red Provence Group; bald ears, plant with slight amount of flag and straw of strong strength; the heads have little tendency to shell; threshes rather easily; the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a good milling quality (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897, Shelton 1894).—*History*: introduced from the south of France (Cobb 1893); grown as experimental crop at Wagga Experimental Farm in 1892/93 (Cobb 1895); in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Allora and Roma (Shelton 1894); one of the original 64 recommended for assessment by the wheat nomenclature committee

(Cobb 1893); grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1893 (Cowra Seed Register); tested for rust resistance at Hawkesbury Agricultural College in 1893 (Thompson 1894).

Red Provence.—Synonym → Red Provence.

Red Russian.—Red Provence Group; threshes easily (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).—*History*: American wheat variety; tested at Wagga Experimental Farm in 1894 (Coleman 1894).

Red Spring.—grown at Hawkesbury 1903 (Sutton 1904); seed obtained from South Africa (Sutton 1904); bearded (Sutton 1904).

Red St. Laud—grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1893 (Cowra Seed Register).



Red Straw

Red Straw.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*), Purple Straw Group; ear bald, uniform, white to yellowish, occasionally rosy, grain white or yellowish; straw purple; ripens mid season; benefits from being sown early; low weight per bushel; threshes rather hard medium wheat ('biting test') (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1896b, Cobb 1897,, Cobb 1904, Peacock 1900).—*History*: reported as sown in South Australia in 1868 (Dunsdorfs 1956); one of the

original 64 recommended for assessment by the wheat nomenclature committee (Cobb 1893); grown as experimental crop at Wagga Experimental Farm in 1892/93; and 1893/94 (Cobb 1895); grown at Wagga Experimental Farm 1901 (McKeown 1901); 1901/02 (McKeown 1902); wheat crop at Wagga Experimental Farm 1897-98 (Farrer 1899); tested in 1893, 1894 and 1895 in the 'biting test' (Cobb 1896b); grain hardness comparison 1896 (Cobb 1896c); grading of wheats experiment Wagga 1896 (Cobb 1897); planted for seed Wagga Experimental Farm 1898; wheat harvested in 1897/8 on Wagga Exp. Farm; used in 1899 smut experiments (Grenfell 1900); Bathurst growth and ripening experiments 1900 (Peacock 1900). grown in New Zealand in 1899 (Guthrie 1900); New Zealand flour reported to have an very good colour, found to have 8% gluten and low (47%) water absorbing strength (Guthrie 1900).—*Distribution*: sold as seed wheat by the Wagga Experimental Farm in 1897 and 1898 (W.E.F. Sales Ledger);

Red Straw (Old).—English wheat variety, recommended for growing in South Australia (Kiddle 1861).

Red Tuscan.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*), ear bald, rosy, grain ruddy; Tuscan Group; threshes rather hard (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).—*History*: grown in South Australia in the late 1860s (Schomburgk 1873); tested for rust resistance in 1891 at Lambrigg, NSW (Cobb 1892); grown as experimental crop at Wagga Experimental Farm in 1892/93 (Cobb 1895); one of the original 64 recommended for assessment by the wheat nomenclature committee (Cobb

1893); New Zealand flour reported to have an very good (whitish) colour, found to have 8.5% gluten and low (46.5%) water absorbing strength (Guthrie 1900); grown in New Zealand in 1899 (Guthrie 1900); grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1893 (Cowra Seed Register); grown in New Zealand in the 1910s (Hilgendorf 1920).

Red Velvet.—reported as sown in South Australia in 1868 (Dunsdorfs 1956).

Red Wheat.—grown in NSW in 1889 (Cobb 1890).

Reliable.—Lazistan Group; threshes rather hard (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).—*History*: American wheat variety; tested at Wagga Experimental Farm in 1894 (Coleman 1894).

Rerraf.—sport selected from Blount's Lambrigg.

Revas.—*Distribution*: sold as seed wheat by the Wagga Experimental Farm in 1896 (W.E.F. Sales Ledger).

Richelle Blanche de Napoles.—Synonym → White Naples.



Rieti

Rieti.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum turgidum*), Rieti or Ladoga Group; ears bearded, slender, red or brown; threshes easily medium wheat ('biting test') (Cobb 1896, Cobb

1896b, Cobb 1897, Cobb 1904).—*g.*—*History*: sown as experimental crop at Wagga Experimental Farm in 1892/93; and 1893/94 (Cobb 1895); grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1893 (Cowra Seed Register); tested in 1893, 1894 and 1895 in the 'biting test' (Cobb 1896b); grain hardness comparison 1896 (Cobb 1896c).—*Distribution*: mentioned in 1890 as sold by G. Berthoud (Corowa, NSW) since 1887.

Rimpan.—Square Head Group; threshes rather hard (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).

Rimpau.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*); ears bald, yellow and smooth, with dark yellowish brown grain; medium height (3' to 3'6") (plants with broad leaves and medium strength straw; the cut surface of the grain was horny-mealy (McAlpine 1894).—*History*: in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894); distributed by G. Berthoud (Corowa, NSW).

Rio Grande.—Lazistan Group; threshes rather easily (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).—*History*: grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1893 (Cowra Seed Register); tested for rust resistance at Hawkesbury Agricultural College in 1894 (Thompson 1895).

River Plate Wheat—grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1902-1903 (Cowra Seed Register); imported from Argentina

Riverina.—reported as sown in South Australia in 1868 (Dunsdorfs 1956).

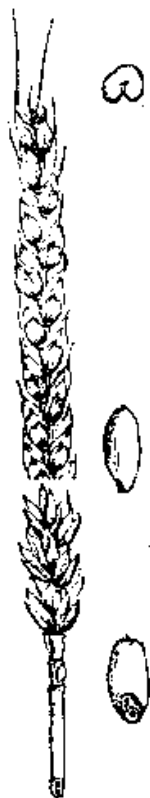
Rivett or Cone.—Synonym → Cone.

Roberts—Synonym for Sherman.



Robin's Rust Resistant

Robin's Rust Resistant.—Ward's Prolific Group (Cobb 1897); Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*), ear bald, red or brown, smooth, grain red or amber and elongated; plants medium height (3' to 3'6") plants with broadish leaves and weak to medium strength straw; ripens mid season; threshes rather hard; the cut surface of the grain was mealy; medium wheat ('biting test') (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1896b, Cobb 1904, McAlpine 1894).—*History*: Field selection from Ward's Prolific, made by A.B. Robin, farmer, SA, 1890; one of the original 64 recommended for assessment by the wheat nomenclature committee (Cobb 1893); tested in 1893, 1894 and 1895 in the 'biting test' (Cobb 1896b); recommended as rust resistant by the (final) Rust in Wheat Conference, Melbourne 1896 (Anon. 1896); grain hardness comparison 1896 (Cobb 1896c); grown as experimental crop at Wagga Experimental Farm in 1893/94 (Cobb 1895); in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894); distributed by Robin, SA.



Robin's Rust Resistant

Rochelle Claude Native—Synonym for French early White

Rocket.—Medium-sized, translucent grain of some hardness; fair to mill (Guthrie & Gurney 1897).—*History*: Farrer Cross of Steinwedel x (Amethyst x Hornblende).

Roma.—fair sized, white grain of low hardness; easy to mill (Guthrie & Gurney 1897).—*History*: Farrer Cross of King's Jubilee x Indian G.

Roseworthy—tested for rust resistance at Port Fairie (Vic.) in 1891.

Rough Chaff Wheat.—grown in South Australia in the late 1860s (Schomburgk 1873).

Rousselin.—Synonym for Rousillion

Roussillion—Ward's Prolific Group; threshes easily (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).—*History*: grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1893 (Cowra Seed Register).—*Distribution*: Obtained from H. L. de Vilmorin (Paris).—*Synonyms*: Rousselin

Ruby.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*); Fife Group; ears bald, yellow and smooth, with yellowish brown grain; medium height (3' to 3'6") plants with broad leaves and medium strength straw; threshes easily; the cut surface of the grain was mealy (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897, McAlpine 1894).—*History*: in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894); tested for rust resistance in 1891 at Lambrigg, NSW (Cobb 1892); grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1890 (Cowra Seed Register).

Rudkin wheat—tested for rust resistance at Hawkesbury Agricultural College in 1894 (Thompson 1895); grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1890 (Cowra Seed Register).—*Synonyms*: Judkin

Rudy.—Winter Nigger Group; threshes rather easily (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).

Rumpden—grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1893 (Cowra Seed Register); Seed obtained from Vilmorin (Paris).

Rural New Yorker N° 1.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*); ears bearded, yellow and smooth, with dark biscuit-coloured grain; plants short (2'6" to 3') plants with broad leaves and strong straw; the cut surface of the grain was horny (McAlpine 1894).—*History*: in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine

1894); distributed by G.Berthoud (Corowa, NSW).

Rural New Yorker N° 4.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*); ears half bald and half bearded, with biscuit-coloured grain; short (2'6" to 3') plants with broadish leaves and very weak straw; the cut surface of the grain was mealy-horny (McAlpine 1894).—*History*: in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894); distributed by G.Berthoud (Corowa, NSW).

Rural New Yorker N° 52.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*); ears bald, with straw grain; medium height (3' to 3'6") plants with broad leaves and medium strength straw; the cut surface of the grain was mealy-horny (McAlpine 1894).—*History*: in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894); distributed by G.Berthoud (Corowa, NSW).

Rural New Yorker Cross-bred Wheat N° 50.—tested for rust resistance in 1891 at Lambrigg, NSW (Cobb 1892).

Rural New Yorker Cross-bred Wheat N° 51.—tested for rust resistance in 1891 at Lambrigg, NSW (Cobb 1892).

Rural New Yorker Cross-bred Wheat N° 53.—tested for rust resistance in 1891 at Lambrigg, NSW (Cobb 1892).

Rural New Yorker Cross-bred Wheat N° 55.—tested for rust resistance in 1891 at Lambrigg, NSW (Cobb 1892).

Rural New Yorker Rye Wheat Hybrid.—Rieti or Ladoga Group; threshes easily (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).—*History*: grown as experi-

mental crop at Wagga Experimental Farm in 1892/93 (Cobb 1895).

Rural New Yorker Rye Wheat Hybrid N° 2.—tested for rust resistance in 1891 at Lambrigg, NSW (Cobb 1892).

Rural New Yorker Rye Wheat Hybrid N° 3.—tested for rust resistance in 1891 at Lambrigg, NSW (Cobb 1892).

Russian.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*); Fife Group; Defiance Group (ears bald, with dark biscuit-coloured grain; plants with broadish leaves and medium strength straw; the cut surface of the grain was mealy; threshes rather hard (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897, McAlpine 1894).—*History*: in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894); tested for rust resistance in 1891 at Lambrigg, NSW (Cobb 1892); grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1891 (Cowra Seed Register).—*Synonyms*: Shelton's.

Russian (Shelton's).—Lazistan Group (Cobb 1897); bearded ears, plant with light amount of flag and straw of medium strength; the heads have medium tendency to shell; the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a medium milling quality (Shelton 1894).—in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Allora (Shelton 1894)

Rye Wheat (for grain).—Rye Wheat Group (Cobb 1897).

Rye Wheat.—Rye Wheat Group; threshes easily (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).

Rye Wheat.—Velvet Pearl Group (Cobb 1897).—*History*: tested for rust resistance at Hawkesbury Agricultural College in 1893 (Thompson 1894);—*Distribution*: sold as seed

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wheat by the Wagga Experimental Farm in 1898 (W.E.F. Sales Ledger).

Rymer.—Farrer cross of the following parentage: (Improved Fife x Purple Straw).

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Sadoza.—Synonym for Ladoga

Sailor's Fortune.—Synonym → Budd's Early.

Sailor's Wonder.—Synonym → Budd's Early.

Salvator.—Fife Group; Durum and Poulard Group; threshes rather easily (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).—*History*: tested for rust resistance in 1891 at Lambrigg, NSW (Cobb 1892); tested at Hawkesbury Agricultural College in 1892 (Thompson 1892); 1893 (Thompson 1894).

Santa Fetich.—reported as grown in Queensland in 1889 (Anon 1890:17).

Sapphire.—Fife Group; benefits from being sown early; threshes very easily (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897, Peacock 1900).—*History*: tested for rust resistance in 1891 at Lambrigg, NSW (Cobb 1892); grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1890 (Cowra Seed Register); Bathurst growth and ripening experiments 1900 (Peacock 1900).

Saratow.—Lazistan Group; threshes easily (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).—*History*: grown as experimental crop at Wagga Experimental Farm in 1892/93 (Cobb 1895); milling tests 1904; grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1890 (Cowra Seed Register); Bluestone Experiments 1905 (Farrer & Sutton 1905).

Sardius.—Noe Group; threshes rather easily (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).—*History*: tested for rust resistance in 1891 at Lambrigg, NSW

(Cobb 1892); grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1891 (Cowra Seed Register); hybrid made in 1890 by and imported from Prof. Blount, Colorado

Sardonys.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*); Fife Group; ears bald, yellow and smooth, with dark biscuit-coloured grain; plants very short ($\leq 2'6"$) plants with moderately narrow leaves and medium strength straw; threshes very easily; the cut surface of the grain was mealy-horny (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897, McAlpine 1894).—*History*: in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894); tested for rust resistance in 1891 at Lambrigg, NSW (Cobb 1892); grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1890 (Cowra Seed Register).

Saskatchewan Fife.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*), Fife Group; ear bald, not clubbed, white or yellowish, smooth, small and flat grain or amber red medium-sized leaves; straw yellow or brownish; ripens late; threshes easily; medium wheat ('biting test') (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1896b, Cobb 1897, Cobb 1901a, Cobb 1904).—*History*: introduced from the USA, possibly Pennsylvania (Cobb 1893); tested for rust resistance in 1891 at Lambrigg, NSW (Cobb 1892); one of the original 64 recommended for assessment by the wheat nomenclature committee (Cobb 1893); grown as experimental crop at Wagga Experimental Farm in 1893/94 (Cobb 1895); tested in

1893, 1894 and 1895 in the 'biting test' (Cobb 1896b); grain hardness comparison 1896 (Cobb 1896c); grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1893 (Cowra Seed Register).



Sasketchwan Fife

Saumur de Mars.—Noe Group; threshes rather easily (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).—*History*: grown in NSW in 1889 (Cobb 1890); tested for rust resistance in 1891 at Lambrigg, NSW (Cobb 1892).—*Distribution*: mentioned in 1890 as sold by G. Berthoud (Corowa, NSW).

Sarui Bugda —Russian Durum wheat variety imported in NSW for testing in 1896/96.

Saxon Fife.—tested for rust resistance in 1891 at Lambrigg, NSW (Cobb 1892).—*History*: grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1891 (Cowra Seed Register); tested at Hawkesbury Agricultural College in 1892 (Thompson 1892); 1893 (Thompson 1894).

Saxon Fife x Blount's Lambrigg.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*); ears bald, yellow and smooth, with dark biscuit-coloured grain; medium height (3' to 3'6"); plants with broadish leaves and medium strength straw; the cut surface of the grain was horny (McAlpine 1894).—*History*: in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust

resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894); a variety produced by AE Blount (Colorado, USA) and introduced to Australia by William Farrer.

Scaddan's Glory.—Synonym → Baroota Wonder.

Schilf.—White Club Group; threshes rather hard (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).—*History*: grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1893 (Cowra Seed Register); imported from Sweden.

Schneider.—Farrer cross of the following parentage: (Trigger x Purple Straw) (Farrer 1902).—*History*: comparative wheat experiments Wagga Experimental Farm 1902-1904 (McKeown 1905b); grown at Wagga Experimental Farm 1903 (McKeown 1904); manuring experiments Wagga Experimental Farm 1904 (McKeown 1905a); wheats grown at Bathurst Experimental Farm 1904 (Peacock 1904); wheats at Bathurst Experimental Farm 1903-4 (Peacock 1904); wheat grown at Glen Innis Experimental Farm 1904 (Gennys 1905); wheat tested at Saddleworth, SA (Coleman 1902).

Scholey's Square Head.—Square Head Group; threshes rather easily (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).

Schultz Purple Straw.—Selection from Purple Straw.

Scotch Fife.—Fife Group; threshes easily (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).—*History*: grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1893 (Cowra Seed Register).

Scotch Red.—Fife Group; threshes rather easily (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).

Scotch Wonder.—Albury Pastoral Society test 1891; tested for rust re-

sistance in 1891 at Lambrigg, NSW (Cobb 1892); used in 1899 smut experiments (Grenfell 1900).

Sea Foam.—bearded ears, plant with much amount of flag and straw of weak strength; the heads have little tendency to shell; the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a good milling quality (Shelton 1894).—*History*: in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Roma (Shelton 1894).

Seven-headed wheat.—Synonym → Miracle.

Shelton's.—Synonym → Russian.

Sherman.—Bearded Herisson Group; threshes easily (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).

Sherman No 3.—tested for rust resistance in 1891 at Lambrigg, NSW (Cobb 1892); grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1891 (Cowra Seed Register).—*Synonyms*: Roberts

Shireff's Squarehead.—Synonym → Lott's.

Sicilian Baart.—(*Triticum durum*); Durum and Poulard Group; ears bearded, yellow and smooth, with dark biscuit-coloured grain; plants tall (3'6" to 4') plants with narrow leaves, medium amount of flag and strong straw; the heads have much to shell; threshes rather hard; the cut surface of the grain was horny; the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a good milling quality (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897, McAlpine 1894, Shelton 1894).—*History*: recommended seed wheat in NSW (ounce packet) (Cobb 1893); in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894); grown as experimental crop at Wagga Experimental Farm in 1892/93 (Cobb 1895); tested for rust resistance at Hawkesbury Agricultural College in

1893 (Thompson 1894); in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Springsure, Clermont, Hughenden, Herberton, Allora and Roma (Shelton 1894); distributed by G.Berthoud (Corowa, NSW); tested for rust resistance in 1891 at Lambrigg, NSW (Cobb 1892).

Sicilian Square Headed.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*), Ble a epi carre Square Head Group; ear bald, red or brown, smooth, grain red or amber; very tall ($\geq 4'$) plants with broadish leaves, medium amount of flag and straw of weak strength; threshes hard; the heads have little tendency to shell; the cut surface of the grain was horny; medium wheat ('biting test'); the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a fair milling quality (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1896b, Cobb 1897, Cobb 1904, McAlpine 1894, Shelton 1894).—*History*: tested for rust resistance in 1891 at Lambrigg, NSW (Cobb 1892); apparently rust resisting and recommended for further trials by the 1892 Adelaide Rust in Wheat conference for growing on a small scale (Anon 1892); in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894); in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Allora and Roma (Shelton 1894); tested in 1893, 1894 and 1895 in the 'biting test' (Cobb 1896b); tested at Wagga Experimental Farm in 1894 (Coleman 1894); grain hardness comparison 1896 (Cobb 1896c); Sample sheaf sent to NSW Dep. of Ag. Museum in January 1897.—*Synonyms*: Ble a epi carre; Blé Carré; Blé Carré. de Sicile (rouge); Square-headed Silician.



Sicilian Square Headed Red

Sicilian Square Headed Red.—Square Head Group (Cobb 1897); Durum and Poulard Group (Cobb 1897).—*History*: one of the original 64 recommended for assessment by the wheat nomenclature committee (Cobb 1893); grown as experimental crop at Wagga Experimental Farm in 1892/93; and 1893/94 (Cobb 1895); apparently rust resisting and recommended for further trials by the 1892 Adelaide Rust in Wheat conference for growing on a small scale (Anon 1892); recommended seed wheat in NSW (ounce packet) (Cobb 1893); tested for rust resistance at Hawkesbury Agricultural College in 1893 (Thompson 1894); and in 1894 (Thompson 1895); grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1893 (Cowra Seed Register).—*Synonyms*: Carre des Sicile Rouge; Sicily Rouge

Sicily Rouge—Synonym for Sicilian Square-headed Red.

Silica.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*); ears bald, yellow and smooth, with biscuit-coloured grain; medium height (3' to 3'6"); plants with broadish leaves and weak straw; the cut surface of the grain was horny-mealy (McAlpine 1894).—*History*: tested for rust resistance in 1891 at Lambrigg, NSW (Cobb 1892); in 1892/93 tested in Victoria

for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894); grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1891 (Cowra Seed Register); a variety produced by AE Blount (Colorado, USA) and introduced to Australia by William Farrer.



Sicilian Square Headed Red

Sindhi—Indian wheat variety imported in NSW for testing in 1896/96.

Sinew.—Farrer cross used as a parent in many other crosses, never released as own variety.; straw fairly fine (Sutton 1904); recommended as suitable for hay and grain (Sutton 1904); grown at Hawkesbury 1903 (Sutton 1904).

Smalls O.K.—Defiance wheat type; claimed to be synonymous with Murray River

Small's Rust Proof.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*); ears bald, yellow and smooth, with biscuit-coloured grain; medium height (3' to 3'6") plants with broadish leaves and medium strength straw; the cut

surface of the grain was mealy-horny (McAlpine 1894).—*History*: in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894); distributed by Small SA.

Small's OK.—Fife Group; threshes rather easily (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897); distributed by Small SA.

Smart's Early.—A farmer's selection made by Mr. Smart, Calowie, SA in 1895.

Smith's Nonpareil.—Synonym → Nonpareil.

Smith's Prolific.—reported as sown in South Australia in 1868 (Dunsdorfs 1956).

Smith's Red (Rust resisting).—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*); ears bald, yellow and smooth, with grain; plants with broadish leaves and weak straw (McAlpine 1894).—*History*: in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894); distributed by H. Smith, NSW.

Smooth Herrison.—Wheat variety similar to Hedgerow.



Smooth Herrison

Smooth Red Spring.—Fife Group; threshes easily (Cobb 1896, Cobb

1897); one of the original 64 recommended for assessment by the wheat nomenclature committee (Cobb 1893).

Smith's White.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*); ears bald, yellow and smooth, with grain; plants with broad leaves (McAlpine 1894).—*History*: in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894); distributed by H. Smith, NSW.

Smooth White Poulard.—Synonym → Algerian wheat Fine wheats type (*Triticum turgidum*), ear red or brown.

Snowball.—Lammas Group; threshes rather hard (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).

Soft Algerian.—Essex Group; threshes easily (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).—*History*: grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1893 (Cowra Seed Register); French wheat tested in NSW by William Farrer in the early 1890s.—*Distribution*: obtained from H.L. de Vilmorin (Paris).—*Synonyms*: Tendre Algerien Seed obtained from Vilmorin (Paris).

Soft Australian.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*); ears bald, yellow and smooth, with straw grain; plants tall (3'6" to 4') plants with broad leaves and weak straw; the cut surface of the grain was mealy (McAlpine 1894).—*History*: in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894).

Soft Portugese.—Lazistan Group; threshes very hard (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).—*History*: grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1893 (Cowra Seed Register).—*Synonyms*: Tendre de Portugal Seed obtained from Vilmorin (Paris).

Soft Red Naples.—bearded.—*History*: tested for rust resistance in 1891 at Lambrigg, NSW (Cobb 1892).

Solid Straw Poulard.—grown as experimental crop at Wagga Experimental Farm in 1892/93 (Cobb 1895).

Solid Straw Tuscan.—Wheat introduced from Portugal in 1880 to New Zealand (Bushuk 1995); not suited for Australia, but was occasionally grown; grown in New Zealand in the 1910s (Hilgendorf 1920);

Somak —Synonym for Bald Siberian.



Sonora

Sonora.—Californian wheat variety; tested at Wagga Experimental Farm in 1894 (Coleman 1894); In most of Australia: Synonym → Allora Spring; US term.

Sorrel.—Fife Group; threshes rather hard (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).

South Australian Wonder.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*); A very late wheat variety ears bald, brown and smooth, with biscuit-coloured grain; medium height (3' to 3'6") plants with moderately narrow leaves and medium strength straw the cut surface of the grain was mealy-horny (McAlpine 1894).—*History*: in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley

(McAlpine 1894); grown by A.B.Robin (Nuritoopa, SA) in 1892; distributed by Marshall, SA.



Sonora

South Dakota—Synonym for Haynes Blue Stem

Spalding's Red Wheat.—grown in South Australia in the late 1860s (Schomburgk 1873).

Spaulding's Prolific.—Red Provence Group; threshes rather hard (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).

Spelt.—*Triticum monococcum*, Spelt, Einkorn. Ancient wheat, deemed the origin of all wheats. Used in educational displays and grown in very small quantities for educational purposes.

Square-headed Silician.—Synonym → Silician Square-headed.

Standup.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*); ears bald, yellow and smooth, with dark biscuit-coloured grain; short (2'6" to 3')

plants with narrow and up leaves and medium strength straw; the cut surface of the grain was horny-mealy (McAlpine 1894).—*History*: in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894); tested for rust resistance at Hawkesbury Agricultural College in 1893 (Thompson 1894); grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1893 (Cowra Seed Register).—*Distribution*: Carter (UK).

Stanley—milling tests 1904.

Statesman.—Farrer cross used as a parent in many other crosses, never released as own variety.

Steer's Early Purple Straw.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*), Purple Straw Group; ear bald, uniform, white to yellowish, occasionally rosy, grain white or yellowish; plant with medium amount of flag and straw of strong strength; ripens mid season; benefits from being sown early; because the variety is earlier maturing it was more drought resistant than others; the heads have medium tendency to shell; straw purple; threshes hard; medium wheat ('biting test'); the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a good milling quality (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1896b, Cobb 1897, Cobb 1904, Peacock 1900, Shelton 1894). *History*: grown as experimental crop at Wagga Experimental Farm in 1892/93; 1893/94 (Cobb 1895); and 1894 (Coleman 1894); grain hardness comparison 1896 (Cobb 1896c); one of the original 64 recommended for assessment by the wheat nomenclature committee (Cobb 1893); grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1893 (Cowra Seed Register); in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Allora and Roma (Shelton 1894); wheat harvested in

1897/8 on Wagga Exp. Farm; tested in 1893, 1894 and 1895 in the 'biting test' (Cobb 1896b); grown at Collabah Experimental Farm in 1899 (Peacock 1900); Bathurst growth and ripening experiments 1900 (Peacock 1900); planted for seed Wagga Experimental Farm 1898.—*Distribution*: sold as seed wheat by the Wagga Experimental Farm in 1897 and 1898 (W.E.F. Sales Ledger).



Steer's Early Purple Red Straw

Steer's Purple Straw.—Old Purple Straw selection, prominent in the 1890s; wheat harvested in 1897/8 on Wagga Exp. Farm; wheat crop at Wagga Experimental Farm 1897-98 (Farrer 1899); **Note**: often confused with Steer's Early Purple Straw.

Steinlee.—grown at Wagga Experimental Farm 1901 (McKeown 1901); 1901/02 (McKeown 1902); 1903 (McKeown 1904); comparative wheat experiments Wagga Experimental Farm 1900-1903 (McKeown 1905b); tested at Myrniong and Waitchie (Mallee, Vic.) in 1899/ 1900 (McAlpine 1900a); grown at Hawkesbury 1903 (Sutton 1904).

Steinwedel.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*), Steinwedel Group; ear bald, clubbed, white to yellowish, occasionally rosy, and

Varieties

smooth grain white or yellowish; plants short (2'6" to 3') plants with large broadish leaves, slight amount of flag and medium strength straw; straw purple the heads have little tendency to shell; grows fast and ripens early, thus liable to late frosts; because the variety is earlier maturing it was more drought resistant than others; threshes easily; the cut surface of the grain was horny-mealy; medium wheat ('biting test'); the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a hard milling quality (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1896b, Cobb 1897, Cobb 1901a, Cobb 1904, McAlpine 1894, Peacock 1900, Shelton 1894, Thompson 1899).



Steinwedel

History: Selection found in a field of (→) Champlain's Hybrid in the dry year 1884 by German farmer Steinwedel at Dalkey (SA); the selection stood out by several feet (Thompson 1899); the variety became popular because of its relative drought resistance; and because of early ripening the variety was rust-escaping; reported as grown in 1889 in Queensland (Anon 1890:17); and in NSW (Cobb 1890); tested for rust resistance in 1891 at Lambrigg, NSW (Cobb 1892); one of the original 64 recommended for assessment by the wheat nomenclature committee (Cobb 1893); regarded as rust es-

caping if sown early by the 1892 Adelaide Rust in Wheat conference for growing on a large scale (Anon 1892); grown as experimental crop at Wagga Experimental Farm in 1892/93; and 1893/94 (Cobb 1895); tested for rust resistance at Childers, Gippland, at Longerong (Vic) and Port Fairie (Vic.) in 1891; tested for rust resistance in Queensland in 1891; tested for rust resistance in NSW in 1891; tested for rust resistance at Hawkesbury Agricultural College in 1893 (Thompson 1894); and in 1894 (Thompson 1895); grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1893 and in 1905 (Cowra Seed Register); in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Roma (Shelton 1894); described and illustrated by Shelton (1893) as grown in Queensland in 1892/3; popular wheat variety grown by 12.7 % of 213 Queensland farmers questioned in 1892 (Shelton 1894); recommended seed wheat in NSW (51b bags) (Cobb 1893); tested in 1893, 1894 and 1895 in the 'biting test' (Cobb 1896b); NSW flour reported to have an variable, good to yellow colour, South Australian flour reported to have an excellent colour, both were found to have 11% gluten and low (46%) water absorbing strength (Guthrie 1900); wheat harvested in 1897/8 on Wagga Exp. Farm; grain hardness comparison 1896 (Cobb 1896c); grading of wheats experiment Wagga 1896 (Cobb 1897); in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894); grown at Wagga Experimental Farm 1901 (McKeown 1901); 1901/02 (McKeown 1902); 1903 (McKeown 1904); tested at Swan Hill and Waitchie (Mallee, Vic.) in 1899/1900 (McAlpine 1900a); comparative

wheat experiments Wagga Experimental Farm 1899-1903 (McKeown 1905b); sample sheaf sent to NSW Dep. of Ag. Museum in January 1897; wheat crop at Wagga Experimental Farm 1897-98 (Farrer 1899); used in 1899 smut experiments (Grenfell 1900); grown on a commercial scale in South Australia and NSW in 1899 (Guthrie 1900); grown at Collabah Experimental Farm in 1899 (Peacock 1900); Bathurst growth and ripening experiments 1900 (Peacock 1900); wheats at Bathurst Experimental Farm 1903-4 (Peacock 1904); wheats grown at Bathurst Experimental Farm 1904 (Peacock 1904); grown at Hawkesbury 1903 (Sutton 1904).—*Distribution*: sold as seed wheat by the Wagga Experimental Farm in 1896, 1897 and 1898 (W.E.F. Sales Ledger); seed wheat for sale (Anon. 1905).—*Synonyms*: Sullivan's Early Prolific; Sullivan's Prolific.



Steinwedel

Steinwedel x King's Jubilee Early Prolific.—fairsized, plump white and soft grain, easy to mill Farrer cross pre 1899 (Thompson 1899).

Steinwedel's Early Prolific.—Synonym for Steinwedel.

Steinwedel's N° 2.—tested for rust resistance in 1891 at Lambrigg, NSW (Cobb 1892).

Steinwedel's No. 5.—bearded ears, plant with medium amount of flag and straw of strong strength; the heads have medium tendency to shell; the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a good milling quality (Shelton 1894).—*History*: in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Allora (Shelton 1894).—*Distribution*: in 1894 seeds for this variety were sold by M. Berthoud, (Corowa, NSW).

Steinwedel's Selected.—bald ears, plant with much amount of flag and straw of strong strength; the heads have much tendency to shell; the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a good milling quality (Shelton 1894).—*History*: in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Allora (Shelton 1894).—*Distribution*: in 1894 seeds for this variety were sold by M. Berthoud, (Corowa, NSW).

Stewart.—Rye Wheat Group; threshes rather easily (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).—*History*: grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1892 (Cowra Seed Register).

Stockton Defiance.—medium wheat ('biting test'; Cobb 1896b).—*History*: grown as experimental crop at Wagga Experimental Farm in 1893/94 (Cobb 1895); tested in 1893 in the 'biting test' (Cobb 1896b); tested for rust resistance in

Varieties

1891 at Lambrigg, NSW (Cobb 1892).

Sullivan's Early Prolific.—Synonym → Steinwedel.



Stockton Defiance

Sullivan's Prolific.—Synonym → Steinwedel.

Summer Club.—Synonym → California Club.

Sunset.—Farrer cross of the following parentage: ((Blount's Lambrigg x Sunrise).

Surprise.—Synonym → California Club.

Sussex.—Farrer cross of the following parentage: ((Fife Essex x Tuscan Essex); Bluestone Experiments 1905 (Farrer & Sutton 1905); wheat grown at Glen Innis Experimental Farm 1904 (Gennys 1905); manuring experiments Wagga Experimental Farm 1904 (McKeown 1905a); grown at Wagga Experimental Farm 1903 (McKeown 1904); wheats grown at Bathurst Experimental Farm 1903-4 (Peacock 1904); comparative wheat experiments Wagga Experimental Farm 1902-1904 (McKeown 1905b)

Sutton's Prolific.—Synonym → Dart's Imperial.

Suttor's Prolific.—Synonym → Dart's Imperial.

Swedish Bearded Red Spring—Swedish wheat variety; milling tests 1904.

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Talavera Bellevue.—Synonym → Talavera de Bellevue.

Talavera.—reported as sown in South Australia in 1868 (Dunsdorfs 1956) sown in Victoria in 1865 and reported as liable to rust.—bald ears, plant with slight amount of flag and straw of weak strength; the heads have little tendency to shell; the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a good milling quality (Shelton 1894).— *History:* A wheat variety imported to Australia from Spain (Cobb 1893); awarded the wheat prize of the Clare (S.A.) agricultural show in 1859 (Anon. 1859); English wheat variety, recommended for growing in South Australia (Kiddle 1861); described and illustrated by Shelton (1893) as grown in Queensland in 1892/3; recommended as rust resistant by the 1892 Adelaide Rust in Wheat conference for growing on a large scale (Anon 1892); popular wheat variety grown by 8.5 % of 213 Queensland farmers questioned in 1892 (Shelton 1894); tested for rust resistance at Hawkesbury Agricultural College in 1893 (Thompson 1894); 1894 (Thompson 1895); tested for rust resistance in Queensland in 1891; in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Allora and Roma (Shelton 1894).—*Distribution:* in 1894 seeds for this variety were sold by George Inglis, SA.

Talavera Darham N° 1—grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1893 (Cowra Seed Register).—*Synonyms:* Darham N° 1



Talavera



Talavera de Bellevue

Talavera de Bellevue.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*), Lammas Group; ear bald, very open, tapering, white or yellowish, smooth, grain white or yellowish; bald ears, medium height (3' to 3'6") plants with broadish leaves, medium amount of flag and yellow or brownish straw of medium strength; the heads have little tendency to shell; ripens midseason; low weight per bushel; threshes rather hard; soft wheat ('biting test'); the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a medium milling quality (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1896b, Cobb 1897, Cobb 1898b, Cobb 1904, McAlpine 1894, Shelton 1894).—*History*: Bellevue de Talavera was selected 1815 by Le Couteur on Jersey (Hilgendorf 1920); ; one of the original 64 recommended for assessment by the wheat nomenclature committee (Cobb 1893); recommended seed wheat in NSW (5lb bags) (Cobb 1893); grown as experimental crop at Wagga Experimental Farm in 1892/93; and 1893/94 (Cobb 1895); in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894); grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1893 (Cowra Seed Register); in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Springsure, Clermont, Hughenden, Herberton,

Allora and Roma (Shelton 1894); tested in 1894 and 1895 in the 'biting test' (Cobb 1896b); deemed a prolific producer and moderately rust resistant by the (final) Rust in Wheat Conference, Melbourne 1896 (Anon. 1896); wheat harvested in 1897/8 on Wagga Exp. Farm; grain hardness comparison 1896 (Cobb 1896c); grading of wheats experiment Wagga 1896 (Cobb 1897); planted for seed Wagga Experimental Farm 1898; Sample sheaf sent to NSW Dep. of Ag. Museum in January 1897; wheat crop at Wagga Experimental Farm 1897-98 (Farrer 1899).—*Distribution*: sold as seed wheat by the Wagga Experimental Farm in 1898 (W.E.F. Sales Ledger).—*Synonyms*: Bellevue Talavera; Talavera Bellevue.

Tall Bearded Neapolitan.—Early Baart Group; threshes easily; benefits from being sown early (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897, Peacock 1900).—*History*: Bathurst growth and ripening experiments 1900 (Peacock 1900).

Tannack—Synonym for Tunnack

Tardent's Blue.—White Velvet Group; bald ears, plant with medium amount of flag and straw of strong strength; the heads have little tendency to shell; threshes rather hard; medium weight per bushel; the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a medium milling quality (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897, Cobb 1898b, Shelton 1894).—*History*: seeds supplied to Queensland in 1892 by H.Tardent, via Rome, Italy (Shelton 1894); Imported originally from SW Russia near the Roumanian Border; tested for rust resistance in 1891 at Lambrigg, NSW (Cobb 1892); Performed well at the Wagga Experimental Farm in the hot summer of

1898/99; in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Allora and Roma (Shelton 1894); grading of wheats experiment Wagga 1896 (Cobb 1897); and 1898 (W.E.F. Sales Ledger); planted for seed Wagga Experimental Farm 1898; wheat harvested in 1897/8 on Wagga Exp. Farm; grown at Wagga Experimental Farm 1901 (McKeown 1901); 1901/02 (McKeown 1902); 1903 (McKeown 1904); wheat crop at Wagga Experimental Farm 1897-98 (Farrer 1899); comparative wheat experiments Wagga Experimental Farm 1901-1904 (McKeown 1905b); wheat grown at Glen Innis Experimental Farm 1904 (Gennys 1905); seed wheat for sale (Anon. 1905); grown at Hawkesbury 1903 (Sutton 1904); manuring experiments Wagga Experimental Farm 1904 (McKeown 1905a).—*Distribution*: sold as seed wheat by the Wagga Experimental Farm in 1896.—*Synonyms*: Limberg's Velvet.

Target—grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1905 (Cowra Seed Register).

Tarragon.—wheats at Bathurst Experimental Farm 1903-4 (Peacock 1904); wheats grown at Bathurst Experimental Farm 1904 (Peacock 1904); wheat grown at Glen Innis Experimental Farm 1904 (Gennys 1905); Bluestone Experiments 1905 (Farrer & Sutton 1905); grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1905 (Cowra Seed Register).

Tasmanian.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*); ears bald, yellow and smooth, with dark biscuit-coloured grain; medium height (3' to 3'6") plants with narrow leaves and medium strength straw; threshes easily; the cut surface of the grain

was mealy (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897, McAlpine 1894).—*History*: in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894); tested for rust resistance at Childers, Gippland, and Port Fairie (Vic.) in 1891.—*Distribution*: distributed by Moore, Tas.

Tasmanian Red.—Rieti or Ladoga Group (Cobb 1897).

Tattling Tom.—not uncommon misspelling for Rattling Tom (cf. Anon. 1892).

Telford's.—Victorian farmer's selection from Purple Straw (Anon 1991).

Tendre d'Algerie.—: Synonym for Soft Algerian

Tendre de Portugal—Synonym for Soft Portugiese

Tenterfield Spring.—described and illustrated by Shelton (1893) as grown in Queensland in 1892/3; wheat variety grown by 0.5 % of 213 Queensland farmers questioned in 1892 (Shelton 1894).

The Blount.—Synonym → Blount.

Thew—Farrer cross of the following parentage: (((Sinew x Improved Fife) x (Improved Fife x Hussar)) x Blount's Lambrigg); grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1905 (Cowra Seed Register).

Thickhead.—Medium-sized, plump dull grain of great hardness; very difficult to mill (Guthrie & Gurney 1897).—*History*: Farrer Cross of Steinwedel x (Amethyst x Hornblende).

Thomas' Rust Proof.—Synonym → Thomas' Rust Resistant.



Thomas Rust Resistant

Thomas' Rust Resistant.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*), Defiance Group; ear bald, not clubbed, uniform diameter throughout the length, medium length, rather blunt at the tip, tapering at the base, flattened obversely, white or yellowish, smooth, grain small and flat, white or yellowish; ripens late; plants medium height (3' to 3'6") plants with broadish leaves, slight amount of flag and weak, yellow or brownish straw; the heads have medium tendency to shell; ripens mid-season, threshes easily; the cut surface of the grain was mealy-horny; soft wheat ('biting test'); the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a strong milling quality (Cobb 1893; Cobb 1896, Cobb 1896b, Cobb 1897, Cobb 1904, McAlpine 1894, Shelton 1894).—*History*: grown as experimental crop at Wagga Experimental Farm in 1893/94 (Cobb 1895); in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Allora and Roma (Shelton 1894); one of the original 64 recommended for assessment by the wheat nomenclature committee (Cobb 1893); in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894); tested in 1893, 1894 and 1895 in the 'biting test' (Cobb 1896b); grain hardness

comparison 1896 (Cobb 1896c).—*Distribution*: in 1894 seeds for this variety were sold by M. Berthoud, (Corowa, NSW).—*Synonyms*: Thomas' Rust Proof.

Three Months.—Synonym → Allora Spring.

Thuiss.—Lazistan Group; threshes easily (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).

Toby.—allied to Purple Straw; tested for flour strength in 1900, found to have 12% gluten and medium (50%) water absorbing strength (Guthrie 1900).

Topas.—*History*: tested for rust resistance in 1891 at Lambrigg, NSW (Cobb 1892); grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1891 (Cowra Seed Register); hybrid made in 1890 by and imported from Prof. Blount, Colorado.



Thomas Rust Resistant

Tourelle Auaue—grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1893 (Cowra Seed Register).

Tourmaline (square headed).—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*); ears bald, yellow and smooth, with dark yellowish brown grain; plants very short ($\leq 2'6''$) plants with narrow and up leaves, slight amount of flag and medium (Vic) or strong (Qld) strength straw; the heads have medium tendency to shell; the cut surface of the grain was horny; the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a strong milling quality (McAlpine 1894, Shelton 1894).—*History*: tested for rust resistance in 1891 at Lambrigg, NSW (Cobb 1892); in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894); apparently rust resisting and recommended for further trials by the 1892 Adelaide Rust in Wheat conference for growing on a small scale (Anon 1892); recommended seed wheat in NSW (ounce packet) (Cobb 1893); in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Spring-sure, Clermont, Hughenden, Herberton, Allora and Roma (Shelton 1894); grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1891 (Cowra Seed Register); hybrid made in 1890 by and imported from Prof. Blount, Colorado; tested for rust resistance at Hawkesbury Agricultural College in 1893 (Thompson 1894); 1894 (Thompson 1895).

Town and Country.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*); ears bald, yellow and smooth, with dark biscuit-coloured grain; plants medium height (3' to 3'6'') plants with moderately broad leaves, much amount of flag and straw of varied strength; the heads have very great tendency to shell; the cut surface of the grain was mealy-horny; the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a good milling quality (McAlpine 1894, Shelton 1894).—*History*: recom-

mended seed wheat in NSW (ounce packet) (Cobb 1893); popular wheat variety grown by 15.0 % of 213 Queensland farmers questioned in 1892 (Shelton 1894); recommended as rust resistant by the 1892 Adelaide Rust in Wheat conference for growing on a large scale (Anon 1892); in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894); in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Allora and Roma (Shelton 1894); tested for rust resistance at Hawkesbury Agricultural College in 1893 (Thompson 1894); tested for rust resistance in Queensland in 1891; grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1906 (Cowra Seed Register).

Trap.—Fife Group; threshes easily (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).—*History*: tested for rust resistance in 1891 at Lambrigg, NSW (Cobb 1892).—*History*: grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1891 (Cowra Seed Register); hybrid made in 1890 by and imported from Prof. Blount, Colorado.

Trigger.—Farrer cross used as a parent in many other crosses, never released as own variety.

Trump.—Golden Drop Group; threshes rather hard (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).—*History*: grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1893 (Cowra Seed Register).

Tunnack.—recommended as rust resistant for cooler districts by the (final) Rust in Wheat Conference, Melbourne 1896 (Anon. 1896); grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1893 (Cowra Seed Register); tested for rust resistance at Hawkesbury Agricultural College in 1894 (Thompson 1895).

Turkey—Russian Durum wheat variety imported in NSW for testing in 1896/96.

Turvey.—Victorian farmer's selection from Purple Straw (Anon 1991).

Tuscan.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*); ears bald, yellow and smooth, with pale biscuit-coloured grain; medium height (3' to 3'6") (plants with broadish leaves and medium strength straw; the cut surface of the grain was mealy (McAlpine 1894).—*History*: awarded the wheat prize of the Clare (S.A.) agricultural show in 1861 (Anon. 1861); awarded the wheat prize at the 1867 Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society of South Australia show (Anon. 1867); reported as sown in South Australia in

1868 (Dunsdorfs 1956); prize winning wheat grown by H.J. Angas of Collingrove, SA, in 1879; 1880; 1883 and 1884 (Angas 1886); sown in Victoria in 1865 and reported as liable to rust (Dunsdorfs 1956); in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894).—*Synonyms*: New Zealand Long Berried Wheat

Tuscan Essex.—Essex Group; threshes rather hard (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).—*History*: Tuscan Essex—grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1893 (Cowra Seed Register).

Tuscan Island.—'Miscellaneous' Group; threshes rather easily (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).

Tuscany.—Californian wheat variety; tested at Wagga Experimental Farm in 1894 (Coleman 1894).

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Ultuna Red Beard.—Rieti or Ladoga Group; threshes rather easily (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).

Uncle Tommy.—Early Baart Group; threshes hard (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).—*History*: Farmer's field selection at the end of the 19th century

Uruguay Breadwheat—grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1905 (Cowra Seed Register).

Urtoba.—Noe Group; threshes hard (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).—*History*: grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1893 (Cowra Seed Register); Swedish wheat variety

Uxbridge.—grown in South Australia in the late 1860s (Schomburgk 1873).

V

Vanessa.—small, white grain of medium hardness; fair to mill (Guthrie & Gurney 1897).—*History:* Farrer Cross of Hornblende x Indian A. used as a parent in many other crosses, never released as own variety

Velvet.—Defiance Group; threshes rather easily (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).—*History:* reported as sown in South Australia in 1868 (Dunsdorfs 1956) sown in Victoria in 1865 and reported as liable to rust.

Velvet Chaff.—bald ears, plant with medium amount of flag and straw of strong strength; the heads have very great tendency to shell; threshes hard; the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a good milling quality (Cobb 1896, Shelton 1894).—*History:* in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Allora and Roma (Shelton 1894); tested at Wagga Experimental Farm in 1894 (Coleman 1894); grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1893 (Cowra Seed Register); grown in New Zealand in the 1910s (Hilgendorf 1920).

Velvet Chaff Bearded.—threshes rather easily (Cobb 1896).

Velvet Chaff Red Grain.—White Velvet Group (Cobb 1897).

Velvet Don.—Russian Durum wheat imported by Farrer in 1896

Velvet Ear.—Synonym → Velvet New Zealand.

Velvet New Zealand.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*), White Velvet Group; threshes rather hard (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).—*History:* English wheat with downy ears, largely grown in New Zealand during the 19th century, very popular in 1882; grown in New Zealand in 1899 (Guthrie 1900); New Zealand flour reported to have an excellent colour, found to have 8% gluten and medium (50%) water absorbing strength (Guthrie 1900).—*Synonyms:* Velvet Ear.

Velvet Pearl.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*), Velvet Pearl Group; ear bald, red or brown, velvety; high weight per bushel; threshes easily; medium wheat ('biting test') (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1896b, Cobb 1897, Cobb 1898b).



Velvet Pearl

History: American wheat. Known in parts of the USA under the name 'Sonora'; in New Zealand mainly grown before the introduction of Tuscan in the 1890s (Copland 1920); one of the original 64 rec-

Varieties

ommended for assessment by the wheat nomenclature committee (Cobb 1893); grown as experimental crop at Wagga Experimental Farm in 1893/94 (Cobb 1895); tested in 1893, 1894 and 1895 in the 'biting test' (Cobb 1896b); wheat variety grown by 1.4 % of 213 Queensland farmers questioned in 1892 (Shelton 1894); wheat harvested in 1897/8 on Wagga Exp. Farm; wheat crop at Wagga Experimental Farm 1897-98 (Farrer 1899); grain hardness comparison 1896 (Cobb 1896c); grading of wheats experiment Wagga 1896 (Cobb 1897); grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1893 (Cowra Seed Register); South Australian flour reported to have an excellent colour, found to have 11% gluten and medium (50%) water absorbing strength (Guthrie 1900); grown on a commercial scale in South Australia in 1899 (Guthrie 1900).—*Distribution*: sold as seed wheat by the Wagga Experimental Farm in 1897 and 1898 (W.E.F. Sales Ledger).—*Synonyms*: Ble de Mars Rouge de Californie (acc to Vilmorin); Cameron's Brown Straw; Pearl.

Velvet Top—tested for rust resistance at Hawkesbury Agricultural College in 1894 (Thompson 1895).

Venning's Rust Proof.—bearded ears, plant with medium amount of flag and straw of medium strength; the heads have little tendency to shell; threshes rather hard; the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a flinty milling quality (Cobb 1896, Shelton 1894).—*History*: wheat harvested in 1897/8 on Wagga Exp. Far; in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Allora and Roma (Shelton 1894); wheat crop at Wagga Experimental Farm 1897-98 (Farrer 1899); grading of wheats experiment Wagga 1896 (Cobb 1897).—

Distribution: sold as seed wheat by the Wagga Experimental Farm in 1898 (W.E.F. Sales Ledger); in 1894 seeds for this variety were sold by A. Venning, SA.



Velvet Pearl

Vermont.—medium-sized leaves (Cobb 1901a).—*History*: grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1891 (Cowra Seed Register).—*Synonyms*: Marshall's Rust Resistant; Pringle's N° 5

Victorian Defiance.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*); ears bald, yellow and smooth, with biscuit-coloured grain; medium height (3' to 3'6") plants with broadish leaves, slight amount of flag and medium strength straw; heads have much tendency to shell; the cut surface of the grain was horny-mealy; the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a fair red milling quality (McAlpine 1894, Shelton 1894).—*History*: a strain of Pringle's Defiance distributed the Victorian Department

of Agriculture as resistant to stem rust; recommended seed wheat in NSW (ounce packet) (Cobb 1893); recommended as rust resistant by the 1892 Adelaide Rust in Wheat conference for growing on a large scale (Anon 1892); in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894); in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Springsure, Clermont, Allora and Roma (Shelton 1894); tested for rust resistance at Hawkesbury Agricultural College in 1893 (Thompson 1894); 1894 (Thompson 1895).

Viking.—Selection made by Joseph King, farmer, Georgetown, SA about 1890.—*Synonyms*: Early Viking

Vilmorin's Indian.—medium-sized, round, plump grain of medium hardness; rather easy to mill (Guthrie & Gurney 1897).—*History*: grown by William Farrer in 1896 and tested for flour quality by Guthrie & Gurney (1897).

Virgin.—Californian wheat variety; tested at Wagga Experimental Farm in 1894 (Coleman 1894).

W

Walla Walla.—Californian wheat variety; tested at Wagga Experimental Farm in 1894 (Coleman 1894).

Ward's Prolific.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*), Ward's Prolific Group.—ear bald, red or brown, smooth; rather small, elongated translucent, to white or yellowish grain of medium hardness; short (2'6" to 3') plants with broadish leaves, much amount of flag and medium (Vic) to strong (Qld) strength straw; ripens mid season; the heads have very great tendency to shell; threshes hard; the cut surface of the grain was mealy; medium wheat ('biting test'); the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a good milling quality; deemed as fair to mill in NSW (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1896b, Cobb 1897, Cobb 1904, Guthrie & Gurney 1896, Guthrie & Gurney 1897, McAlpine 1894, Shelton 1894).



Ward's Prolific

History: developed between 1881 and 1885; according to Farrer

(1898b) came to Australia as a stray grain in an Egyptian wheat sample; reported as grown in 1889 in Queensland (Anon 1890:17); and NSW (Cobb 1890); grown as experimental crop at Wagga Experimental Farm in 1893/94 (Cobb 1895); in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894); in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Hughenden, Herberton, Allora and Roma (Shelton 1894); one of the original 64 recommended for assessment by the wheat nomenclature committee (Cobb 1893); described and illustrated by Shelton (1893) as grown in Queensland in 1892/3; wheat variety grown by 2.8 % of 213 Queensland farmers questioned in 1892 (Shelton 1894); recommended seed wheat in NSW (5lb bags) (Cobb 1893); tested in 1893, 1894 and 1895 in the 'biting test' (Cobb 1896b); wheat crop at Wagga Experimental Farm 1897-98 (Farrer 1899); grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1893 and 1902 (Cowra Seed Register); tested for rust resistance at Childers, Gippsland, and Port Fairie (Vic.) in 1891; in NSW in 1891; and at Hawkesbury Agricultural College in 1893 (Thompson 1894); planted for seed Wagga Experimental Farm 1898; grain hardness comparison 1896 (Cobb 1896c); recommended as rust resistant by the 1892 Adelaide Rust in Wheat conference for growing on a large scale (Anon 1892); recommended as rust resistant by the (final) Rust in Wheat Conference, Melbourne 1896 (Anon. 1896);

wheat harvested in 1897/8 on Wagga Exp. Farm; grown by William Farrer in 1896 and tested for flour quality by Guthrie & Gurney (1897); grown on a commercial scale in South Australia in 1899 (Guthrie 1900); South Australian flour reported to have an excellent colour, found to have 13% gluten and low (48%) water absorbing strength (Guthrie 1900).—*Distribution*: sold as seed wheat by the Wagga Experimental Farm in 1897 and 1898 (W.E.F. Sales Ledger).—*Synonyms*: occasionally the term has been used to describe Allora Spring (which is a separate variety).

Ward's Prolific No 1.—grown in NSW in 1889 (Cobb 1890).—*Synonyms*: Ward's Prolific.

Ward's White.—Ward's Prolific Group; bald ears, plant with slight to medium amount of flag and straw of medium to strong strength; the heads have medium tendency to shell; threshes hard the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a good milling quality (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897, Shelton 1894).—*History*: according to Farrer 1905) a strain of Ward's Prolific with white straw; tested for rust resistance in 1891 at Lambrigg, NSW (Cobb 1892); in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Springsure, Clermont, Hughenden, Herberton, Allora and Roma (Shelton 1894).—*Distribution*: in 1894 seeds for this variety were sold by Richard Marshall, SA.

Warren.—Farrer cross of the following parentage: ((Bobs x Jonathan) x Warner).

Webb's Challenge.—Fife Group (Cobb 1897); Ward's Prolific Group (Cobb 1897).—*History*: tested in Wagga 1896; grown in New Zealand in the 1910s (Hilgendorf 1920).

Webb's King Red.—Square Head Group; threshes rather hard (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).

Wessex.—good hay wheat (Coleman 1902); Farrer cross (Farrer 1902).—wheat tested at Saddleworth, SA (Coleman 1902).

Western Wonder.—Synonym → Lott's.

Wheaton's Rust-proof.—bald ears, plant with slight flag (seed by George Inglis, SA) or much flag (seed by R. Marshall, SA) and straw of strong strength; the heads have little tendency to shell; the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a medium to good milling quality (Shelton 1894).—*History*: in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Allora and Roma (Shelton 1894); recommended as rust resistant for cooler districts by the (final) Rust in Wheat Conference, Melbourne 1896 (Anon. 1896).—*Distribution*: in 1894 seeds for this variety were sold by George Inglis, SA; Richard Marshall, SA.—*Synonyms*: Wheaton's Rust Resistant.

Wheaton's Rust Resistant.—Synonym → Wheaton's Rust-proof.

White Australian.—US Synonym for Australian Talavera (Cobb 1901c).

White Californian.—*Distribution*: sold as seed wheat by the Wagga Experimental Farm in 1897 (W.E.F. Sales Ledger).

White Chaff Red.—Fife Group; threshes rather hard (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).

White Cythère.—Synonym for Cythère White (Shelton 1894).

White Emmer.—tested for rust resistance at Hawkesbury Agricultural College in 1893 (Thompson

Varieties

1894).—*Synonyms*: Amidonnier Blanc

(Shelton 1894); wheat harvested in 1897/8 on Wagga Exp. Farm;



White Essex

White Essex.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*), Essex Group; ear bald, open, tapering, white or yellowish, smooth, grain white or yellowish; chaff not hooked; plant with much amount of flag and straw of medium strength; straw yellow or brownish; the heads have little tendency to shell; ripens midseason; benefits from being sown early; medium weight per bushel; threshes easily; medium wheat ('biting test'; Cobb 1896b); the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a good milling quality; good hay wheat (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897, Cobb 1898b, Cobb 1904, Coleman 1902, Peacock 1900, Shelton 1894).—*History*: English wheat variety, recommended for growing in South Australia (Kiddle 1861); grown in NSW in 1889 (Cobb 1890); one of the original 64 recommended for assessment by the wheat nomenclature committee (Cobb 1893); tested for rust resistance at Childers, Gippland, and Port Fairie (Vic.) in 1891; tested for rust resistance in NSW in 1891; grown as experimental crop at Wagga Experimental Farm in 1892/93; and 1893/94 (Cobb 1895); in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Allora and Roma



White Essex

grown at Wagga Experimental Farm 1901/02 (McKeown 1902); 1903 (McKeown 1904); tested in 1893, 1894 and 1895 in the 'biting test' (Cobb 1896b); grading of wheats experiment Wagga 1896 (Cobb 1897); grain hardness comparison 1896 (Cobb 1896c); wheat crop at Wagga Experimental Farm 1897-98 (Farrer 1899); comparative wheat experiments Wagga Experimental Farm 1901-1904 (McKeown 1905b); manuring experiments Wagga Experimental Farm 1904 (McKeown 1905a); Bathurst growth and ripening experiments 1900 (Peacock 1900); tested for flour strength in 1900, found to have 10% gluten and medium (58%) water absorbing strength (Guthrie 1900); wheat tested at Saddleworth, SA (Coleman 1902).—*Distribution*: seed wheat for

sale (Anon. 1905); in 1894 seeds for this variety were sold by George Inglis, SA; sold as seed wheat by the Wagga Experimental Farm in 1898 (W.E.F. Sales Ledger).



White Fife

White Fife.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*), Fife Group; ear bald, not clubbed, white or yellowish, smooth, grain small and flat, red or amber plants medium height (3' to 3'6") plants with moderately narrow leaves, medium amount of flag and medium strength straw; straw yellow or brownish; ripens late; the heads are not liable tendency to shell; threshes easily; the cut surface of the grain was horny-mealy; soft wheat ('biting test'); the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a good milling quality; Similar to Red Fife, but with white chaff (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1896b, Cobb 1897, Cobb 1904, McAlpine 1894, Shelton 1894).—*History*: tested for rust resistance in 1891 at Lambrigg, NSW (Cobb 1892); one of the original 64 recommended for assessment by the wheat nomenclature committee (Cobb 1893); grown as experimental crop at Wagga Experimental Farm in 1892/93; and 1893/94 (Cobb 1895); in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894); in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Allora and Roma (Shelton 1894);

grain hardness comparison 1896 (Cobb 1896c); grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1891 (Cowra Seed Register); tested for rust resistance at Hawkesbury Agricultural College in 1893 (Thompson 1894); and in 1894 (Thompson 1895); tested in 1893, 1894 and 1895 in the 'biting test' (Cobb 1896b).—*Distributiun*: distributed by Marshall, SA.



White Fife

White Flanders.—Lammas Group; threshes rather easily (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).

White Frame.—reported as sown in South Australia in 1868 (Dunsdorfs 1956).

White Hogan.—Selection from White Lammas made in the Orange

District (NSW) about 1880; bald ears, plant with medium amount of flag and straw of strong strength; the heads have little tendency to shell; the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a good milling quality (Shelton 1894).—*History*: grown in small areas because of its early maturity; grown as experimental crop at Wagga Experimental Farm in 1892/93 (Cobb 1895); tested at Wagga Experimental Farm in 1894 (Coleman 1894); in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Allora and Roma (Shelton 1894); tested for rust resistance at Hawkesbury Agricultural College in 1894 (Thompson 1895); wheats grown at Bathurst Experimental Farm 1903-4 and 1904 (Peacock 1904); wheat grown at Glen Innis Experimental Farm 1904 (Gennys 1905); seed wheat for sale (Anon. 1905).

White Lammas.—large, very plump, white grain of low hardness; easy to mill (Guthrie & Gurney 1897); Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*), Lammas Group; ear bald, uniform, open, tapering, white or yellowish, smooth, grain white or yellowish; chaff not hooked, white with salmon streaks; plant with medium amount of flag and yellow or brownish straw of strong strength; ripens midseason; benefits from being sown early; the heads have little tendency to shell; medium weight per bushel; threshes rather easily; soft wheat ('biting test'); the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a good milling quality; deemed a prolific producer and modestly rust resistant by the (final) Rust in Wheat Conference, Melbourne 1896 (Anon. 1896, Cobb 1896, Cobb 1896b, Cobb 1897, Cobb 1898b, Cobb 1904, Peacock 1900, Shelton 1894).



White Lammas

History: English/Scottish wheat variety, one of the first wheats introduced to Australia; English wheat variety, recommended for growing in South Australia (Kiddle 1861); reported as sown in South Australia in 1868 (Dunsdorfs 1956); in Victoria the most frequent wheat variety grown before 1850 (Anon 1991); sown in Victoria in 1865 and reported as liable to rust wheat (Dunsdorfs 1956); reported as grown in 1878 at Milthorpe, NSW; prize winning wheat grown by H.J. Angas of Collinggrove, SA, in 1881; 1883 and 1884 (Angas 1886); tested for rust resistance in Queensland in 1891; grown in NSW in 1889 (Cobb 1890); one of the original 64 recommended for assessment by the wheat nomenclature committee (Cobb 1893); described and illustrated by Shelton (1893) as grown in Queensland in 1892/3; grown as experimental crop at Wagga Experimental Farm in 1892/93; and 1893/94 (Cobb 1895); in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Allora and Roma (Shelton 1894); tested in 1895 in the 'biting test' (Cobb 1896b); grading of wheats experiment Wagga 1896 (Cobb 1897); grain hardness comparison 1896 (Cobb 1896c); planted for seed Wagga Experimental Farm

1898; reported as grown in Queensland in 1889 (Anon 1890:17); wheat harvested in 1897/8 on Wagga Exp. Farm; wheat crop at Wagga Experimental Farm 1897-98 (Farrer 1899); grown at Wagga Experimental Farm 1901 (McKeown 1901); grown by William Farrer in 1896 and tested for flour quality by Guthrie & Gurney (1897); grown at Collabah Experimental Farm in 1899, cut for hay (Peacock 1900); grown on a commercial scale in NSW in 1899 (Guthrie 1900); Bathurst growth and ripening experiments 1900 (Peacock 1900); NSW flour reported to have an excellent to yellow colour, found to have 12% gluten and medium (50%) water absorbing strength (Guthrie 1900); manuring experiments Wagga Experimental Farm 1904 (McKeown 1905a); wheats at Bathurst Experimental Farm 1903-4 (Peacock 1904).—*Distribution* sold as seed wheat by the Wagga Experimental Farm in 1896, 1897 and 1898 (W.E.F. Sales Ledger).—*Synonyms*: Blue Wheat.

White Mexican—grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1893 (Cowra Seed Register); tested for rust resistance at Port Fairie (Vic.) in 1891.

White Naples.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*), Lammas Group; ear bald, open, tapering, white or yellowish, smooth; chaff not hooked; grain white or yellowish; plant with medium amount of flag and straw of medium strength; straw yellow or brownish; the heads have much tendency to shell; ripens midseason; benefits from being sown early; medium weight per bushel; threshes rather easily; the grain, medium wheat ('biting test'); as tested in Queensland, had a good milling quality (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1896b,

Cobb 1897, Cobb 1898b, Cobb 1904, Peacock 1900, Shelton 1894).



White Naples

History: Originally from the Naples district in Italy (known there as Carosella), introduced in 1890 by William Farrer, from H. L. de Vilmorin (Paris); one of the original 64 recommended for assessment by the wheat nomenclature committee (Cobb 1893); grown as experimental crop at Wagga Experimental Farm in 1892/93; and 1893/94 (Cobb 1895); in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Allora and Roma (Shelton 1894); grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1893 (Cowra Seed Register); wheat crop at Wagga Experimental Farm 1897-98 (Farrer 1899); tested in 1894 and 1895 in the 'biting test' (Cobb 1896b); grain hardness comparison 1896 (Cobb 1896c); grading of wheats experiment Wagga 1896 (Cobb 1897); Bathurst growth and ripening experiments 1900 (Peacock 1900); grown at Collabah Experimental Farm in 1899, cut for hay (Peacock 1900); sample sheaf sent to NSW Dep. of Ag. Museum in January 1897; wheat harvested in 1897/8 on Wagga Exp. Farm.—*Distribution*: obtained from H. L. de Vilmorin (Paris); sold as seed wheat by the Wagga Experimental Farm in

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1898 (W.E.F. Sales Ledger).—*Synonyms*: Carosella; Richelle Blanche de Naples.



White Naples

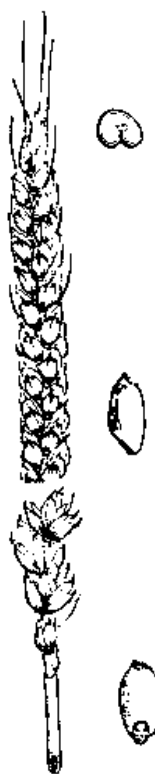
White Prolific.—grown in South Australia in the late 1860s (Schomburgk 1873).

White Rivet.—(*Triticum turgidum*); in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894).

White Russian.—Fife Group; threshes rather easily (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).—*History*: grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1893 (Cowra Seed Register).

White Straw.—reported as sown in South Australia in 1868 (Dunsdorfs 1956).

White Talavera.—in 1844 grown at Reedbeds, South Australia (Collision 1845).



White Tuscan

White Tuscan.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*), Tuscan Group; ear bald, rosy, yellow and smooth; medium-sized, translucent white or yellowish grain of medium hardness; medium height (3' to 3'6") (plants with large, broadish leaves, much amount of flag and medium strength (Vic) or strong strength (Qld); the heads have little tendency to shell; benefits from being sown early threshes rather hard; low weight per bushel; the cut surface of the grain was mealy; the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a flinty milling quality (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897, Cobb 1898b, Cobb 1901a, Guthrie &

Gurney 1897, McAlpine 1894, Peacock 1900, Shelton 1894).—*History*: grown in South Australia in the late 1860s (Schomburgk 1873); reported as sown in South Australia in 1868 (Dunsdorfs 1956) sown in Victoria in 1865 and reported as liable to rust wheat (Dunsdorfs 1956); prize winning wheat grown by H.J.Angas of Collingrove, SA, in 1880; 1881; 1883 and 1884 (Angas 1886); grown in NSW in 1889 (Cobb 1890); tested for rust resistance in 1891 at Lambrigg, NSW (Cobb 1892); grown as experimental crop at Wagga Experimental Farm in 1892/93 (Cobb 1895); Tuscan—grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1901 (Cowra Seed Register); grown at Wagga Experimental Farm 1901/02 (McKeown 1902); 1903 (McKeown 1904); comparative wheat experiments Wagga Experimental Farm 1902-1904 (McKeown 1905b); manuring experiments Wagga Experimental Farm 1904 (McKeown 1905a); wheat crop at Wagga Experimental Farm 1897-98 (Farrer 1899); wheats at Bathurst Experimental Farm 1903-4 (Peacock 1904); wheats grown at Bathurst Experimental Farm 1904 (Peacock 1904); seed wheat for sale (Anon. 1905); wheat tested at Saddleworth, SA (Coleman 1902); Blue-stone Experiments 1905 (Farrer & Sutton 1905); in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Allora and Roma (Shelton 1894); grown by Wiliam Farrer in 1896 and tested for flour quality by Guthrie & Gurney (1897); grading of wheats experiment Wagga 1896 (Cobb 1897); described and illustrated by Shelton (1893) as grown in Queensland in 1892/3; popular wheat variety grown by 10.8 % of 213 Queensland farmers questioned in

1892 (Shelton 1894); in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894); harvested in 1897/8 on Wagga Exp. Farm; grown in New Zealand in 1899 (Guthrie 1900); Bathurst growth and ripening experiments 1900 (Peacock 1900); grown at Collabah Experimental Farm in 1899, cut for hay (Peacock 1900); used in 1899 smut experiments (Grenfell 1900); tested for rust resistance at Childers, Gippland, and Port Fairie (Vic.) in 1891; in Queensland in 1891; and NSW in 1891; grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1893 (Cowra Seed Register New Zealand flour reported to have an very good (yellowish) colour, found to have 8.5% gluten and low (47%) water absorbing strength (Guthrie 1900); grown in New Zealand in the 1910s (Hilgendorf 1920).—*Distribution*: in 1894 seeds for this variety were sold by George Inglis, SA; sold as seed wheat by the Wagga Experimental Farm in 1898 (W.E.F. Sales Ledger).

White Tuscan of Lake Bathurst.—Lammas Group (Cobb 1897); Tuscan Group (Cobb 1897).



White Velvet

White Velvet.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*), White Velvet Group; ear bald, white or yellowish,

velvety; medium weight per bushel; threshes rather hard medium wheat ('biting test') (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1896b, Cobb 1897, Cobb 1898b); grown as.—*History*: English variety; one of the original 64 recommended for assessment by the wheat nomenclature committee (Cobb 1893); tested in 1893, 1894 and 1895 in the 'biting test' (Cobb 1896b); grading of wheats experiment Wagga 1896 (Cobb 1897); grain hardness comparison 1896 (Cobb 1896c); Sample sheaf sent to NSW Dep. of Ag. Museum in January 1897.—*Distribution*: sold as seed wheat by the Wagga Experimental Farm in 1897 and 1898 (W.E.F. Sales Ledger).

White wheat of Chili—wheat variety from Chile imported by Poarditch in 1827 (Campbell 1936).

White Winslow.—reported as sown in South Australia in 1868 (Dunsdorfs 1956).

White's Champion.—bearded ears, plant with medium amount of flag and straw of strong strength; the heads have medium tendency to shell; the grain, as tested in Queensland, had a fair milling quality (Shelton 1894).—*History*: in 1894 tested for rust resistance in Queensland at Roma (Shelton 1894).

White-eared Mummy.—Durum and Poulard Group; threshes hard (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).

Wilkinson's Early Prolific.—Synonym → Early Gluyas.

Willett's.—Red Provence Group; threshes rather easily (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).—*History*: American wheat variety, imported by W. Far-

rer for crossing purposes (Guthrie & Gurney 1897).

Wiltunga Wonder.—Field selection by J. Mudge, Pine Forest Bureau (SA); resembles Early Para grown in SA at the beginning of the 20th century.

Winslow.—grown 1863 at Lake Plains, South Australia; the variety went largely out of favour in the 1860s (Maughan 1867); grown in South Australia in the late 1860s (Schomburgk 1873).

Winter Australian.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*); ears bald, yellow and smooth, with pale biscuit-coloured grain; short (2'6" to 3') plants with broadish leaves and medium strength straw; the cut surface of the grain was mealy (McAlpine 1894).—*History*: in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894).

Winter Nigger.—Winter Nigger Group; threshes easily (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).—*History*: American wheat variety; tested at Wagga Experimental Farm in 1894 (Coleman 1894).

Woll.—Synonym → Klein.

Wonder.—Synonym → Miracle.

World's Champion.—Synonym → Lott's.

World's Wonder.—Synonym → Lott's.

Wright's Rust Proof.—Synonym → Pugh's Rust Proof.

Wright's Rust Resistant.—Fife Group; threshes rather easily (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).

œ X œ

Xeres.—Flinty wheats type (*Triticum durum*), Durum and Poulard Group (Cobb 1897); ears bearded, white to yellow and smooth, with dark biscuit-coloured grain; tall (3'6" to 4') plants with moderately narrow leaves and strong

straw; the cut surface of the grain was horny (McAlpine 1894).—*History*: in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894); distributed by Vilmorin (Paris).

œ Y œ

Yandilla.—very early ripening (Sutton 1904).—Farrer cross; good for hay (Sutton 1904); grown at Hawkesbury 1903 (Sutton 1904).

Yellow Hogan—tested for rust resistance at Hawkesbury Agricultural College in 1894 (Thompson 1895).

Yellow Straw.—reported as sown in South Australia in 1868 (Dunsdorfs 1956).

Young's Bearded.—Durum and Poulard Group; threshes very hard (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897).

Z

Zaffra.— used by Farrer in his crossing experiments.

Zealand.—Lammas Group; midseason to very late maturing wheat, tall yellow or brownish strong straw; long, open, narrow tapering, white to yellowish almost awnless ears, white, chaff hooked, soft, yellowish grain of weak flour quality threshes rather hard medium weight per bushel (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897; Cobb 1898b, Cobb 1904).—*History:* wheat introduced from France (originally from the Zealand district in Denmark) by G.F. Berthoud (farmer, Corowa, NSW) in 1888; Sample sheaf sent to NSW Dep. of Ag. Museum in January 1897; planted for seed Wagga Experimental Farm 1898; wheat harvested in 1897/8 on Wagga Exp. Farm; wheat crop at Wagga Experimental Farm 1897-98 (Farrer 1899); grown at Wagga Experimental Farm 1903 (McKeown 1904); manuring experiments Wagga Experimental Farm 1904 (McKeown 1905a); grown at Hawkesbury 1903 (Sutton 1904); wheats at Bathurst Experimental Farm 1903-4 (Peacock 1904); wheat tested at Saddleworth, SA (Coleman 1902); wheat grown at Glen Innis Experimental Farm 1904 (Gennys 1905); grain hardness comparison 1896 (Cobb 1896c); grading of wheats experiment Wagga 1896 (Cobb 1897); comparative wheat experiments Wagga Experimental Farm 1899-1904 (McKeown 1905b).—*Distribution:* sold as seed wheat by the Wagga Experimental

Farm in 1897 and 1898 (W.E.F. Sales Ledger).



Zealand

Zimmerman.—Fine wheats type (*Triticum sativum*); Noe Group; ears bearded, yellow and smooth, with dark biscuit-coloured grain; large leaves; threshes hard. medium height (3' to 3'6") plants with moderately narrow and up leaves and strong straw; the cut surface of the grain was mealy-horny (Cobb 1896, Cobb 1897, Cobb 1901a, McAlpine 1894).—*History:* US wheat introduced into Queensland in 1891 by Shelton; tested for rust resistance in 1891 at Lambrigg, NSW (Cobb 1892); described and illustrated by Shelton (1893) as grown in Queensland in 1892/3; rust liable; in 1892/93 tested in Victoria for rust resistance at Burnley (McAlpine 1894); grown as experimental crop at Wagga Experimental Farm in 1892/93 (Cobb 1895); grown at Cowra Experimental Farm in 1891 (Cowra Seed Register); tested for rust resistance at Hawkesbury Agricultural College in 1893 (Thompson 1894).

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The illustrations have been drawn from Anonymous 1911, Cobb 1892 and Cobb 1893; Cobb 1895 and Cobb 1901c.

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