


Table 1. Performance documentation of *Torenia* 'UConn White'.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Population*</th>
<th>Procedure</th>
<th>Plant mean height (cm)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 1986</td>
<td>Bicolor leaf explants</td>
<td>Callus initiated</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 1986</td>
<td>White-flowered variant</td>
<td>Selected from</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 1987</td>
<td>R₀</td>
<td>Seeds collected</td>
<td>12 (small)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July-Aug. 1987</td>
<td>R₁</td>
<td>Seeds collected</td>
<td>20 (medium)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 1988</td>
<td>R₂</td>
<td>Seeds collected</td>
<td>33 (tall)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 1988</td>
<td>R₃</td>
<td>Seeds collected</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*All flowers of R₁, R₂, and R₃ were white.

growth chamber. The white plant was grown to flowering in 9-cm plastic pots containing Fafard No. 2 growing mix under natural light conditions with weekly fertilization of Peter’s 20N–20P–20K at 200 ppm N. The original somaclonal variant, from which 'UConn White' was derived, was the only white-flowering somaclone in the R₀ generation.

**Description**

The R₁ generation, from which 'UConn White' was selected, had three types of growth habit: an open, spreading form that attained a height of 30 to 35 cm; an upright, bushy habit that grew to 20 cm; and a dense, compact form with short internodes that reached 12 cm in height. The original 'Bicolor' *Torenia* grew to a height of 30 cm and typically had long internodes and an open appearance. 'UConn White' was selected from the 20-cm plants (Table 1, Fig. 2).

'Bicolor' flowers had a white upper lip and a three-lobed blue (purple-blue) lower lip with a yellow blotch at the base of the middle lobe. Both lips on 'UConn White' flowers are white; however, the lower lip is faint violet when flowers open but fades to white as the flowers mature. All 'UConn White' flowers have a yellow blotch on the middle lobe of the lower lip and a pale yellow tint in the center of the side lobes. Flower sizes are similar between 'Bicolor' and 'UConn White' plants. *Torenia* flowers typically have two pairs of stamens of unequal length (1). 'Bicolor' and 'UConn White' exhibit this characteristic; however, the compact form from the R₁ generation frequently had flowers with a fifth stamen. This characteristic has not appeared in the sexually propagated generations of 'UConn White'.

Other characteristics of 'UConn White' are similar to 'Bicolor'. 'UConn White' produces viable seed and maintains its growth habit and white flower color when sexually or asexually propagated.

**Availability**

Seeds of 'UConn White' have been collected from plants grown under 23C greenhouse conditions. The initial presence of three growth habits demonstrated the potential for morphological characteristics to segregate in the R₁ generation. The selection of a single growth characteristic and its persistence for three more generations demonstrate genetic stability.

For further information regarding seed availability for either trial or experimental purposes, contact M.P.B.

**Literature Cited**


'TexSprout' Mungbean

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Additional index words. Vigna radiata, sprouting

The mungbean *Vigna radiata* is an important short-duration annual grain legume. Mungbean is grown principally for its edible dry seeds, which are high in protein, easily digested, and prepared in numerous forms for human consumption; e.g., as a green vegetable and for sprouts. Other attributes of the crop include drought tolerance, high lysine content as compared to cereal grains, low production of flatulence, and wide adaptability. Commercial production occurs throughout Asia, Australia, the West Indies, South America, and tropical and subtropical Africa. In North America, production is centered in northern Texas and Oklahoma. Annual world mungbean production is estimated at 1.4 million t harvested from ~3.4 million ha (1). In the United States >50 million kg of bean sprouts are produced annually from 8.3 million kg of mungbean seeds (4). The mungbean industry in Texas is centered in Vernon, close to the Oklahoma border, with a secondary production area near San Antonio. The crop frequently is planted in rotation with wheat (*Triticum aestivum*) and can account for up to 8000 ha. The Texas crop is grown for the Oriental food industry, primarily for bean sprout production. In recent years, Texas producers have been challenged by foreign imports, indicating a need for a new cultivar possessing many improvements over ‘Berken’, the standard in the United States. Therefore, a mungbean im-

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