REGISTRATION OF CL. 41-223 SUGARCANE
(Reg. No. 16)
B. A. Bourne and L. M. Weetman

The sugarcane clone 'Cl. 41-223' is a selection from the cross 'F. 31-456' × 'F. 31-452,' the parents being siblings from the cross 'P.O.J. 2725' × 'C.P. 27-35.' Cl. 41-223 is derived from *Saccharum officinarum* L., *S. spontaneum* L., and *S. barberi* Jeswiet. The cross was made at Clewiston, Fla., during the 1940-1941 crossing season. Cl. 41-223 was developed by United States Sugar Corporation and was first grown semicommercially in 1949. It became the leading clone in south Florida, occupying 8% of the total acreage in 1962, and still retained 63.3% of the acreage in 1969.

Cl. 41-223 is a medium-fiber, large-barrel cane, which flowers moderately in late December and attains high sucrose content by midseason. It is particularly suitable for warm and intermediate organic soils. Cl. 41-223 is susceptible to mosaic (virus), but escapes the disease in the field in Florida. It is moderately susceptible to ratoon stunting disease (virus), red stripe [*Xanthomonas rubrispinax* (Lee et al.) Starr and Burkh.], red rot [*Physalospora tucumanensis* Speg.], brown stripe [*Cochliobolus stenospius* (Drechs.) Mat. and Yam.], and pokkah boeng [*Gibberella moniliformis* (Sheldon) Wineland].

Seedcane of Cl. 41-223 will be maintained by United States Sugar Corporation at Clewiston, Fla.

REGISTRATION OF CL. 47-83 SUGARCANE
(Reg. No. 17)
L. M. Weetman and B. A. Bourne

The sugarcane clone 'Cl. 47-83' is a selection from the progeny of open-pollinated flowers of 'Cl. 41-223.' Cl. 47-83 is derived from three species: *Saccharum officinarum* L., *S. spontaneum* L., and *S. barberi* Jeswiet. The cross was made at Clewiston, Fla., during the flowering season of 1946-1947. Cl. 47-83 was developed by United States Sugar Corporation and was first planted commercially by the Corporation in 1955.

Cl. 47-83 is a medium-barrel, medium-fiber, nonflowering, very early maturing clone. At the time of its release, it represented a considerable break-through in earliness of maturity. This clone produces much more sugar per ton of cane and more sugar per hectare when harvested in early November than Cl. 41-223, the standard cane in south Florida. Cl. 47-83 has been rather outstanding as a parent in breeding, but it often requires special treatment to induce flowering. Cl. 47-83 was patented under U. S. Patent 2,584.

REGISTRATION OF CL. 54-378 SUGARCANE
(Reg. No. 19)
L. M. Weetman and B. A. Bourne

The sugarcane clone 'Cl. 54-378' is a selection from the cross 'Cl. 54-376' × 'Cl. 47-83.' *Saccharum officinarum* L., *S. spontaneum* L., and *S. barberi* Jeswiet. The cross was made at Clewiston, Fla., during the flowering season of 1946-1947. Cl. 54-378 was developed by United States Sugar Corporation and was first planted commercially by the Corporation in 1955.

Cl. 54-378 is an early maturing, medium-barrel, medium-fiber, nonflowering clone which is suitable for both warm and cold organic soils and may be harvested either early or late. On warm locations it is susceptible to ratoon stunting disease (virus), brown stripe [*Cochliobolus stenospius* (Drechs.) Mat. and Yam.], and pokkah boeng [*Gibberella moniliformis* (Sheldon) Wineland]. It is susceptible to *G. moniliformis* and ratoon stunting disease.

The commercial growing of Cl. 54-378 is currently restricted to the plantations of United States Sugar Corporation to those farmers who grow cane under contracts with the Corporation. Cl. 54-378 has been patented under U. S. Patent 2,584.