equal in maturity to ‘Merion’ in Oregon tests. It forms a rather open sod since the plants are only weakly rhizomatous.

Troy has significantly out yielded ‘Arboretum’ and common Kentucky bluegrass in Montana. Troy bluegrass and birdsfoot trefoil pastures have provided long grazing seasons (137 days), high stocking rates (2,151 sheep grazing days per acre) and good daily gains (14 lbs per day for yearly ewes). In recent Canadian trials Troy was one of the highest yielding grasses in mixture with alfalfa.

Seed production of Troy will be limited to three generations from breeder seed, namely foundation, registered and certified seed. Breeder seed is maintained by the Montana Agricultural Experiment Station, Bozeman, Montana 59715.

REGISTRATION OF KENTUCKY 31 TALL FESCUE

(Reg. No. 7)

E. N. Fergus and R. C. Buckner

‘KENTUCKY 31’ tall fescue (Festuca arundinacea Schreb.) is an ecotype collected in 1931 on the mountain farm of William M. Suster in Menifee County, Ky. The population was under natural selection on the site when he purchased the farm ca. 1875 and presumably traces to seed purchased from a seedsmen in Virginia. The grass was brought to the attention of the senior author in 1931 by local farmers who held it in high regard for pasture and erosion control.

The Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station, after testing the ecotype under the experimental designation GI-31, gradually released Kentucky 31 beginning in 1942. In 1945 the cultivar was included in Kentucky’s seed certification program.

Kentucky 31 is of medium maturity. Anthesis begins 7 days later than ‘Fawn,’ 3 to 5 days later than ‘Alta,’ and averages 5 days earlier than ‘Kenwell’ in Kentucky tests. The cultivar has a rather wide range of plant types, with leaves having medium-to-narrow width, tending to roll. It has a moderate amount of wax on leaf surfaces, giving the foliage a matte green texture. It is more resistant to most races of crown rust than Alta, ‘Goar,’ and Fawn tall fescue. It is resistant to stem and leaf rust. Kentucky 31 withstands closer mowing than Alta. It is an excellent seed producer.

Kentucky 31 is widely adapted for pasture, turf, and conservation use through the transition zone that separates the southern and northern regions of the U.S.

Seed of Kentucky 31 is available from the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky. 40506.

REGISTRATION OF FUGGLE H HOP

(Reg. No. 56)

P. E. Hoskinson and N. I. Hancock

‘HANCOCK’ cotton (Gossypium hirsutum L.) was registered from a cross of M8 × Empire Wilt made at the University of Kentucky in 1954. Following five generations of intraspecific selection for early maturity, prolificacy, and hardiness, seed of one strain designated T59-134 was increased for testing. This strain was released as Hancock by the Tennessee Agricultural Experiment Station in 1967. Performance of T59-134 in regional tests has been reported previously.

Hancock is an early maturing, semi-upright, fruiting cotton with average plant height. The fruiting branches are frequently short and tend to angle upward, giving a semi-cluster appearance. Leaves are pubescent, medium size and density on the plant. Fibers are medium length, blunted, and well-fluffed. Lint percentage is high, lintiness is intermediate. Hancock has excellent seed quality and is highly susceptible to Verticillium albo-atrum and Fusarium oxysporum and is highly susceptible to the fusarium wilt, verticillium wilt, and brown spot disease complex.

Mean values for fiber and spinning properties over 4 years indicate that Hancock has significantly better fiber properties than Dixie King II. Hancock average gains over Dixie King II are: 3.5% beta acids; 105:14-21; 119%, of Dixie King II, ‘Stoneville 213’, and ‘Deltapine Smooth Leaf’ cultivars, respectively.