produced 27 tons DM/ha per year of palatable leguminous forage, the leaf meal averaging 26% protein. It greatly outyielded the common tropical strains.

When felled regularly at monthly intervals, the mimosaceous leaflets of K8 decayed rapidly under irrigation, returning up to a ton of N/ha per year. Intercropping experiments with corn and Leucaena suggest that a significant use in the tropics could be as a nitrogen-nurse crop for intercropped cereals.

Seeds have been distributed (as 'K8') since 1970 for increase throughout the tropics. Breeder seed is maintained by the Univ. of Hawaii Agric. Exp. Stn. Detailed information on K8 was published in Hawaii Agric. Exp. Stn. Res. Bull. 166 in 1972, and in Miscellaneous Paper 129 of the College of Tropical Agric., Univ. of Hawaii, Honolulu, HI 96822.

REGISTRATION OF ABARR PROSO MILLET
(Reg. No. 36)
Greg Hinze and H. O. Mann

'Abarr' proso millet (Panicum miliaceum L.) traces to a single plant selection made in 1970 in a commercial field of "common white proso." Common white is a widely grown, well-adapted land variety of heterogenous types.

Abarr is early in maturity. It matures more evenly than the bulk population from which it was selected, but not enough to permit direct combine harvest. It also is relatively upright in growth habit and has few of the axillary tillers found in many of the common white selections.

The panicle of Abarr is of the contractum or "one-sided" type. Seeds are large for the species and white in color. Grain yield has exceeded commercially available common white proso by an average of 325 kg/ha (290 lb or 5.2 bu/A) for 2 years at two locations in eastern Colorado.

The increase of Abarr is limited to one generation each of foundation, registered, and certified seed. Breeder seed will be maintained by the Dep. of Agronomy, Colorado State Univ., Ft. Collins, CO 80523. Abarr will be released Jan. 1, 1976.

REGISTRATION OF BUTTE FOXTAIL MILLET
(Reg. No. 37)
Greg Hinze and Jerl Hamilton

'Butte' foxtail millet (Setaria italica (L) Beau.) is a bulk selection of Plant Introduction 315-088, introduced from the USSR where it is identified as the variety Harkovakaja. It is being released as a head ("spray") type for the birdseed industry of northeastern Colorado. In tests, caged birds have shown a decided preference for heads of Butte over heads of other varieties adapted to the region.

Seeds have been distributed (as 'Butte') since 1974 to the region of Colorado, Nebraska, South Dakota, Kansas, and Minnesota for increase and distribution. At present, about 100,000 pounds of seed are being handled each year. The University of Minnesota tested Butte for 1975 and will maintain the seed of Butte for distribution. Experiments with Butte are being conducted at the Colorado State University Research and Extension Center, Ft. Collins, Colorado, and at the Golden Ground Seed Laboratory, Golden, Colorado.

REGISTRATION OF LEBONNET RICE
(Reg. No. 42)
C. N. Bollich, B. D. Webb, J. E. Scott, and J. G. Atkins

'Lebonnet' (Oryza sativa L.), CI 9882, is a long-grain rice variety developed at the Texas A&M University Research and Extension Center at Beaumont, Texas, ARS-USDA, in cooperation with the Texas A&M University Agric. Research and Extension Center and the Texas Rice Improvement Association. It was released on January 28, 1974.

Lebonnet was developed from the cross: 'Golden Dawn' (B6616A), a rice line, and 'Patna' (CI 87), a local short-grain rice. The panicles of Lebonnet are long, white, and with a pointed tip, a typical characteristic of long-grain rice.

The rice has been released as a variety adapted to the rice-growing areas in the United States of America. It is a long-grain variety that is well adapted to the climatic and soil conditions of the southern United States, including the Mississippi Delta region.

Lebonnet is known for its resistance to several diseases and pests, including bacterial leaf blight, brown spot, and leaf smut. It is also resistant to several insect pests, such as rice weevil and brown planthopper.

Lebonnet is relatively hardy and can withstand higher temperatures and humidity levels compared to other rice varieties. It is also drought-resistant and can grow well in areas with limited water availability.

The variety has been successful in hybridization experiments, leading to the development of new rice varieties with improved yield and quality characteristics. It has been widely adopted by farmers in the United States and other countries, contributing to the increase in rice production and improving the nutritional security of populations.

Lebonnet has been released under the Plant Variety Protection Act, and the seed will be maintained by the Texas A&M University Agric. Research and Extension Center at Beaumont, Texas.