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 ABBARR 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.


The increase of Butte is limited to one generation each of ‘Butte’ foxtail millet.

REGISTRATION OF LEBONNET
(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 Agricultural Research and Extension Center at Beaumont, ARS-USDA, in cooperation with the Texas Agric. and the Texas Rice Improvement Association. It was released on January 28, 1974.

Lebonnet was developed from the cross Patna’/Dawn’, Beaumont cross B6616A, and has spikelet of Lebonnet is straw colored, glabrous, and has a colorless apiculus. The combination of hull and colorless apiculus distinguishes Lebonnet from those of all other commercial long-grain rice grown in the U.S. The milled kernel of Lebonnet is comparable to any other U.S. long-grain variety grown in the average. Large grain size was one of the characteristics emphasized in the development of the preference in prime export markets for a long-grain rice. In the Uniform Rice Performance Tests in Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Mississippi, 1971-1973, the milled kernels of Lebonnet averaged 7.28 mm long and 2.12 mm wide, compared to 6.44 mm and 1.90 mm, respectively. The fracture measurements of 7.14 and 2.08 for Bluebell, 6.74 and 1.98 for ‘Labelle’, 7.01 and 1.96 for Dawn, 6.81 and 2.00 for ‘Starbonnet’, and 6.68 and 2.00 for Lebonnet.

Lebonnet closely resembles Bluebell in physical and cooking characteristics, and at heading, the flag leaves of both are upright. In contrast, Labelle and Belle Patna have flag leaves that tend to be horizontal or drooping. Lebonnet pears to be somewhat more leafy than Bluebell. Lebonnet is relatively nonsensitive to photoperiod.

Lebonnet, like Dawn and Labelle, is resistant to Oryzae Cav. races IB-54, IH-1, IG-1, ID-13, IB-1, and IC-17. Lebonnet is highly resistant to leaf, a physiologic disease, and to white foliar nematode Aphelenchoides besseyi Chitwood to kernel smut, Neovossia barclayana Brefeld. Lebonnet is probably susceptible to common leaf, sheath, and Panicle blast that occur in rice in the southern U.S.

The first-crop yielding ability of Lebonnet is about the same as that of Bluebell. Limiting the second-crop yielding ability of Lebonnet to Labelle or Belle Patna and superior to that of Bluebell, Lebonnet is probably equal to Bluebell and Belle Patna in lodging resistance.

In respect to milling yields and cooking activities, Lebonnet is comparable to present long-grain varieties grown in the southern U.S. It is relatively high amylose (24 to 25%) - intermediate (70 to 75 C) type.

The initial foundation seed of Lebonnet will be gold-hulled off-types per kilogram, an occurrence of the apiculus, a trace of other off-types will be eliminated routinely through use of this seed purification and increase.

Application is not being made for protection under the Plant Variety Protection Act. Breeder seed of Lebonnet will be maintained by the Texas Rice Improvement Association, College Station, Texas.