REGISTRATION OF ML-48-65 WHITE CLOVER GERMPLASM¹
(Reg. No. GP 8)
D. A. Cooke and L. G. Sonmor²

ML-48-65 white clover (Trifolium repens L.) is the progeny from three of 15 introductions from the USSR grown at Melfort, Saskatchewan from 1949 to 1965. In 1949, 405 plants were established from the 15 seed lots. By 1952 only 16 plants from three of the seed lots remained alive. Selected plants were cloned and about 400 plants from each seed lot were transplanted to form a seed increase plot. Open-pollinated seed was collected each year from 1953 to 1965.

ML-48-65 is very winter-hardy and able to withstand close mowing or grazing. In general growth characteristics it is larger and more vigorous than ‘White Dutch Clover’ but smaller than ‘Merit.’ It has survived longer and yielded more than Merit, ‘Pilgrim’, ‘Ladino’ and all white clover introductions tested at Melfort since 1953.

ML-48-65 has been extensively tested as a component of irrigated pasture mixtures at Saskatoon and Outlook, Sask. In a test seeded at Saskatoon in 1971 this strain showed good stands after 5 years. In simulated pasture trials this clover showed dominance in mixtures with slender wheatgrass, bromegrass, and intermediate wheatgrass, and a near 50:50 balance with bluegrass.

ML-48-65 was first released for distribution in 1966 as a source of winter-hardy white clover. Small amounts of seed are available from the Agricultural Research Station, P.O. Box 1240, Melfort, Sask., Canada S0E 1A0.

¹Registered by the Crop Sci. Soc. of Am. Accepted 4 Nov. 1976.
²Research scientists, Canada Dep. of Agric., Research Station, Melfort and Saskatoon, respectively.

REGISTRATION OF NINE GERMPLASM LINES OF NECTARILESS COTTON¹
(Reg. No. GP 27 to GP 35)
William R. Meredith, Jr. and R. R. Bridge³

These nectariless cotton (Gossypium hirsutum L.) lines were developed cooperatively by the ARS-USDA and the U.S. Delta States Agricultural Research Center, Stoneville, Miss.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reg. No.</th>
<th>Identification</th>
<th>Parentages</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GP 27</td>
<td>DES 7A ne</td>
<td>‘Stoneville 7A’ × nectariless nectariless</td>
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<tr>
<td>GP 28</td>
<td>DES DK ne</td>
<td>‘Dixie King’ × nectariless nectariless</td>
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Eight of the strains, DES 7A ne, DES DK ne, DES 16 ne, DES 508 ne, DES 9608 ne, DES 413-66 ne, DES 3867 ne, originated from a backcross program from the nectariless trait into Stoneville 7A, Dixie King, Smoothleaf, Deltapine 16, Stoneville 508, New Mexico 9608, Coker 413-66, and PD 3967, respectively. The first five are the nectariless bulk of approximately 50 BC₂F₁ plants. The remaining five are the bulk of a similar number of new plants. The ninth nectariless strain, DES 24-8 ne, was derived from nectariless plant selection from the DES 16 ne line.

Nectariless cotton is caused by the double recessive genotype (ne, ne, ne) and has no extracellular nectar in the leaves or flowering forms. Therefore, intercrossing nectariless stock such as these produces only nectariless progeny.

Nectariless cotton lines have been reported to suffer reductions in yields and fiber properties of nectariless cotton. The yield and fiber properties of nectariless cotton are, in general, equal to their nectarized counterparts.

Small amounts of seed (100 to 200 seeds) of the nine strains are available from the ARS-USDA, Stoneville, Miss.

REFERENCES

REGISTRATION OF B68195-25 SAFETY GERMPLASM¹
(Reg. No. GP 13)
G. H. Abel³

B68195-25 safflower (Carthamus tinctorius L.) was developed cooperatively by the ARS-USDA and the Arizona Agric. Exp. Stn. It was released 11 February 1976. B68195-25 develops heavy foliage, with lower leaves that suppress weeds throughout the flowering period. Other cultivars begin lower-leaf firing in early flower. Plant height averages about 130 cm, which is about 10 and 20 cm taller than ‘Royal’ and ‘Gila’, respectively. Following adequate weed control during the early growth stages, B68195-25 develops heavy foliage, with lower leaves that shade the soil surface during the later stages of growth and inhibit weed growth in late summer. The extrafloral nectaries of both tarnished plant bugs (Lygus lineolaris (Pall.) (1, 3)) and cotton fleahoppers, Pseudatomoscelis seriata (Beauvois) (1, 3) and cotton fleahoppers, Pseudatomoscelis seriata (Beauvois) (1, 3) and to reduce damage to bolls caused by organisms entering through the nectaries (1). The yield and fiber properties of nectariless cotton are, in general, equal to their nectarized counterparts.

Small amounts of seed (100 to 200 seeds) of the nine strains are available from the ARS-USDA, Stoneville, Miss.