REGISTRATION OF ALFALFA GERMPLASM, NMP-9†
(Reg. No. G.P. 93)
O. J. Hunt, B. J. Hartman, B. D. Thyr, and R. N. Peaden

NEVADA MP-9 alfalfa (Medicago sativa L.) was developed by the SEA, USDA and the Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station. The Syn 2 generation was released as germplasm to scientists in April 1977.

It is expected that this germplasm will be useful for development of multiple pest resistant cultivars, for studies of the effects of northern root-knot nematode (Meloidogyne hapla Chitwood) on alfalfa production, and for source material in developing a higher level of resistance to northern root-knot nematode by genotypic selection.

NEVADA MP-9 was developed by recurrent phenotypic selection in several winterhardy cultivars under heavy root-knot nematode infestations. A mixed collection of nematodes from Utah and Oregon was used in the resistance screening. Root-knot nematode resistant selections from the cultivars '252' (90 selections), 'Vernal' (60 selections), 'WL 210' (85 selections), '522' (17 selections), 'WL 214' (30 selections), 'Progress' (12 selections), and 'Scout' (3 selections) were intercrossed by honeybees under cage isolation at Reno, Nev. in 1975. The Syn 2 generation was produced under strict isolation at Reno in 1976.

NEVADA MP-9 had high resistance to three regional collections of northern root-knot nematode in greenhouse tests at Reno, Nev. Nevada MP-9 had 80% resistant plants compared to 100% resistant plants in Nevada Syn XX and 4.5% for 'Lahontan', both semi-winterhardy cultivars. Nevada MP-9 had 31.9% resistant plants and an Average Severity Index (ASI) of 2.48 compared with 38.2 and 2.15 for Vernal in the 1976 Minnesota bacterial wilt ('Corynebacterium insidiosum' (McCulloch) Jensen) evaluation study. The 1976 Phytophthora root-rot ('Phytophthora megasperma' Drechsler) evaluation at Minnesota showed 3.8% resistant plants and an ASI of 4.08 for Nevada MP-9 compared with 3.40 and 2.87 for 'Agate'.

Seed stocks of Nevada MP-9, Syn 2 will be maintained by the SEA, USDA, College of Agriculture, Room 323A, University of Nevada, Reno, NV 89557. Up to 6 g of seed will be sent to alfalfa scientists on request.

REGISTRATION OF TIFT #1 S-1 PEARL MILLET GERMPLASM†
(Reg. No. GP 9)
Glenn W. Burton

Tift #1 S-1 germplasm was prepared from surplus selfed seed produced when 474 millet seed lots collected over the past 30 years were increased. These seed lots were remnants (kept in cold storage) from lots incorporated in the pearl millet breeding program at Tifton. They were grown in single 6-m rows in the same seed field. All heads on all plants were selfed by enclosing them in kraft paper bags, and the selfed seeds from all plants within each seed lot were mixed together. Because some seed lots produced only one or two plants (some none at all), all of the selfed seed from them was required for long-term storage in small glass vials (3, 4). Only 275 lines produced enough selfed seed to be included in this mix.

Pearl millet breeders and geneticists in search of genes for resistance to a new pest or disease should find this S-1 germplasm mix particularly useful. Plants from it can be screened immediately for both dominant and recessive genes that confer pest resistance. The mix can also supply a great variety of quantitative and qualitative characters.

Seeds of Tift #1 S-1 germplasm may be obtained from Glenn W. Burton, FR-SEA-USDA, Coastal Plain Experiment Station, Tifton, GA 31794. Because the supply is limited, 25 g of seed will be made available on a one-time, first-come-first-serve basis.

1 Cooperative investigations of the FR, SEA, USDA, and the Univ. of Georgia, College of Agric. Exp. Stn., Coastal Plain Stn., Tifton, GA 31794. Accepted 16 Apr. 1978.
2 Research geneticist, SEA, USDA, and the Univ. of Georgia, College of Agric. Exp. Stn., Coastal Plain Stn., Tifton, GA 31794.

REGISTRATION OF 72/3764 RICE GERMPLASM†
(Reg. No. G.P. 35)
S. T. Tseng, H. L. Carnahan, and C. W. Johnson

The experimental strain 72/3764, designated CI 11092, is a pure line of rice Oryza sativa L., selected from PI 321161. This introduction represented seed from an F1 plant designated IR 456-3-2-1, which was obtained at the International Rice Research Institute from the cross 'Dawn'2/CP 231/SLO 17'. Dawn (CI 9554) was developed in Texas and released to growers in 1966. 'Century Patina 231' was developed at Beaumont, Tex., and released in 1951. SLO 17 is an Indian variety.

PI 321161 was first grown at Biggs, Calif. in 1969. Selections from it for seedling vigor and resistance to cold-induced sterility (blanking) were grown in 1971 and 1972. The 1972 plot 3764 (72/3764) was selected for further testing because of its overall good performance and particularly because it blanked less than other long-grain materials in the nursery.

72/3764 has large, long grains which average 9.56 mm long and 2.81 mm wide for the rough rice (paddy) and 7.32 mm long and 2.9 mm wide for brown rice kernels. Amylese content averages 28%, which is about 2% higher than for long-grain cultivars grown in the southern U.S. It has an intermediate gelatinization temperature (alkali reaction score of 2.5 to 3.5 in 1.7% KOH). Its canning stability, as brown rice and as parboiled rice, is

* Research agronomists and research plant pathologist, SEA/USDA, Reno, NV 89557.
+ Research agronomist, SEA/USDA, Prosser, WA 99350.

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