perimental trials this restorer inbred has shown good potential for use in the development of double-cross hybrid sugarbeets utilizing two CMS inbreds in the hybrid.

L61 (Reg. No. GP 40) is an S, self-fertile, green-hypocotyl, monogerm, pollen fertility-restorer inbred equivalent to SLC129, a parent of the cultivar USH 20. It was developed by crossing SLC129-CMS to L60, selecting the most fertile pollen-dehiscent plants, and backcrossing them to SLC129-CMS for four selection cycles. This line has combining ability that is equivalent to SLC129, and it can be used as a male parent for production of 4-way crosses of sugarbeets. It has fair resistance to curly Top disease.

REGISTRATION OF TRIFOLIUM SAROSIENSE × 4X T. ALPESTRE HYBRID GERMPLASM

Norman L. Taylor and K. H. Quesenberry

The interspecific hybrid *Trifolium sarosiense* Hazsl. (P.I. 292827) × 4X *T. alpestre* L. (PI 314116) was produced in 1975 at the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station, *T. sarosiense* (2n = 48) was obtained from Yugoslavia, and 4X *T. alpestre* (2n = 32) was obtained by doubling with N2O6 the chromosome number of the original introduction from the USSR. Chromosome number of all hybrid plants is 2n = 40. The most frequent association at MI is 8I and 16II, and mean associations are 86.59I, 13.86II, 1.43III, and 0.3IV. Pollen stainability ranges from 58 to 60. Meiotic analyses indicated that the chromosomes associate as bivalents with six or seven per 10 seeds. Field evaluations indicated no obvious agronomic value of the hybrid is in providing a chromosome range of 48 but it may be of value for further hybridization involving red clover, *T. pratense* L.

Seed or vegetative material will be provided to each plant breeder upon written request to the Dep. of Agronomy, Univ. of Kentucky, Lexington, KY 40506.

REGISTRATION OF TRIFOLIUM SAROSIENSE HYBRID GERMLASM

(Reg. No. GP 10)

Norman L. Taylor and K. H. Quesenberry

The interspecific hybrid, *Trifolium medium* L. Hazsl., and reciprocal were produced in 1976 at the Agric. Exp. Stn. *T. medium* (2n = 72) from Canada (P.I. 186574) and Indiana and *T. sarosiense* (2n = 48) from Yugoslavia (P.I. 292827). The hybrid is female fertile and self-incompatible, as are both parents, but produce less crossed seed (0.16 to 0.23 seed per floret) than either parent. Diploid chromosome numbers of the hybrid range from 58 to 60. Six meiotic analyses indicated that the chromosomes associate as bivalents with six or greater. Hybrids between the parents in most vegetative characteristics but are difficult to distinguish from either parent. Hybrid plants show rhizomatous growth habit. Seeds of the hybrid are yellowish-brown, kidney shaped, and weigh about 27 mg per 10 seeds. Field evaluations indicated no obvious agronomic value of the hybrid but the hybrid has not been extensively evaluated under grazing conditions. It appears to be superior to the same strain of *Rhizobium* as *T. pratense*. The hybrid is useful for ultimate interspecific hybridization with *T. pratense* L.

Seeds and/or vegetative materials of the hybrid will be provided to each plant breeder upon written request to the Dep. of Agronomy, Univ. of Kentucky, Lexington, KY 40506.