F₂ generation was grown in the field at Mississippi State, Miss. In the cross involving Lubbock Dwarf as the female, only those plants with the node of first fruiting branch at 10 or below were kept. In the cross with Deltapine 16 as the female, only those plants which had the first fruiting branch at node 13 or below were kept. Open-pollinated seed of each of the selected F₂ plants were planted in an F₂ row the following year. Open-pollinated seed were harvested from each F₂ row that produced bolls. The majority of these rows produced a significant amount of mature seed. An equal number of seed from each F₂ row were pooled and planted for the F₃ generation. Open-pollinated seed from the F₃ plant generation were harvested and these F₃ seed are available for release. We have purposely maintained genetic diversity in each of these lines by selecting only for node of first fruiting branch. Data relative to boll size, lint percent, and fiber properties were collected in 1977 from bulk F₂ rows.

Lines being released are shown in Table 1. Small amounts (200) of seed of these lines are available for distribution to cotton breeders and other research workers as long as present seed is available. All requests should be addressed to Johnie N. Jenkins, AR, SEA, USDA, Department of Agronomy, Crop Science and Engineering Research Laboratory, P. O. Box 5367, Mississippi State, MS 39762.

Tabular data on yield and insect resistance are available in Bulletin 881 from the Mississippi Agricultural and Forestry Experiment Station, Mississippi State, MS 39762.

REGISTRATION OF C-7 AND C-8 CICER MILKVETCH GERMPLASM¹
(Reg. No. GP 25 and GP 26)
C. E. Townsend and G. O. Hinze²

THE C-7 and C-8 cicer milkvetch (Astragalus cicer L.) germplasm pools were released by AR, SEA, USDA, and the Colorado State University Experiment Station in April 1979.

C-7 (GP-25) was selected for persistence at the Central Plains Experimental Range, Nunn, Colo. The environmental conditions are submarginal for the growth of forage legumes at this site and the average annual precipitation is about 30 cm. Over 80 polycross progenies, representing all accessions available at that time, were established in 1972. Persistence was satisfactory through 1975, but by late summer 1976 persistence was poor. At that time we dug all surviving plants except those at the edge of plots or areas where lack of competition for moisture was suspected. We saved 86 plants with healthy, well-developed root systems and placed them in a crossing block at Fort Collins. Considerable variability existed among these plants for initiation of spring growth and recovery after harvest.

C-8 (GP 26) was selected for persistence at the Great Plains Research Station, Akron. The conditions are marginal for the growth of forage legumes at this site and the average annual precipitation is about 30 cm. Eighty plus progenies that were evaluated were also established at the Akron location. Persistence was substantially better at the Akron location. Ninety of the most vigorous plants were selected in 1977 and were also established at the Akron location. Polycross progenies of the 60 plants selected for early initiation of spring growth and recovery were evaluated under irrigation in a spaced nursery (0.6 × 1.2 m spacing). In 1977, the year of establishment, the mean forage yield (green weight) of these progenies was 129% of that of the cultivar 'Lutana' and ranged from 110 to 161%. In the year following establishment, the mean forage yield of these progenies was again 129% of that of Lutana, 111 to 154%.

An equal amount of polycross seed (by weight) from each parental plant was composited to form C-7 and C-8. Small quantities of seed (up to 50 g) may be requested from the Crops Research Laboratory-USDA, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO 80523.


REGISTRATION OF FC 704 SUGARBEET GERMPLASM¹
(Reg. No. GP 54)
R. J. Hecker and G. A. Smith³

THE FC 704 sugarbeet (Beta vulgaris L.) cultivar was released by AR, SEA, USDA and the Colorado State University Experiment Station in April 1979. The source material originated from a 5,000-spaced plant nursery at the Central Plains Experimental Range in 1978. Their mean seedling emergence was 114% of that of the cultivar 'Lutana'. When compared with the cultivar 'Lutana', which usually serves as the reference progeny in our seedling emergence studies, their mean seedling emergence was 111 to 154%.

An equal amount of polycross seed (by weight) from each parental plant was composited to form FC 704. Small quantities of seed (up to 50 g) may be requested from the Crops Research Laboratory-USDA, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO 80523.