produces comparable yields with 'Deltapine 16', matures 10 to 14 days earlier and has longer and stronger fiber. DES 21326-04 has shown a potential for reducing the probability of lower yield from late plantings.¹

Subsequent reselection of DES 21326-04 resulted in several strains of which three were designated as DES 04-6, DES 04-11, and DES 04-060. In 1974 these strains were included in the evaluation of 405 genotypes for tolerance to the herbicide glyphosate [N(phosphonomethyl)glycine] applied over-the-top of cotton in the early bloom stage. These three strains were selected as having glyphosate tolerance. In 1975, 1976, and 1977 these strains were evaluated for tolerance when glyphosate was applied over-the-top. In an additional study in 1977, the genotypes were treated with repeated directed applications of glyphosate.² When the herbicide was directed to the base of the plant, cotton injury was 10% or less compared to 65-80% injury for over-the-top applications. Yield of these strains was not significantly reduced from untreated controls when one or two separate applications of glyphosate were directed to the base of the cotton plants.

These three genotypes (DES 04-6, DES 04-11, and DES 04-060) have the earliness of DES 21326-04 and have shown measurable tolerance to directed applications of glyphosate. They may have value in the development of commercial cotton cultivars with increased tolerance to glyphosate.

Seed (25 g) of these breeding lines may be obtained from R. R. Bridge, Delta Branch, Mississippi Agric. and Forestry Exp. Stn., Stoneville, MS 38776.


REGISTRATION OF VIRGINIA SYNTHETIC A CROWNVETCH GERMPLASM
(Reg. No. GP 29)
John D. Miller*

Virginia Synthetic A germplasm of crownvetch, Coronilla varia L., released by AR-SEA-USDA and Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State Univ., is the first known synthetic selected for tolerance to acid soils. This synthetic traces into five sources—'Chemung', 'Emerald', 'Pennngt', Maryland Hay and Maryland Pasture. The first three of these are released cultivars but Maryland Hay and Maryland Pasture are experimental synthetics developed by AR-SEA at Beltsville, Maryland. About 1,400 plants of each of these strains were grown in the greenhouse at six lime levels ranging from 2.24 to 13.44 metric tons/ha applied to extremely acid mine spoil (pH of 3.4). The spoil material ranged from pH 3.8 to pH 5.6 depending on amount of lime added. Superior plants were selected from all lime levels and increased as clones. One-hundred sixty-seven clones were transplanted into a relatively acid mine spoil area with pH of 5.2 at White Oak, West Virginia, in the spring of 1973. Forty-seven superior clones were identified and propagated to establish the source nursery for Virginia Synthetic A. Ten of these clones came from Chemung, 17 came from Emerald with six each from Pennngt and Maryland Hay. Maryland Pasture contributed eight clones. Bulk seed was harvested from all clones.

Clones comprising this germplasm pool are variable for many characters. Most clones are semi-erect but a few are either erect or prostrate for growth habit. Flower color is generally pink but some-