NDSC (Reg. No. GP117) is a yellow endosperm synthetic developed by intercrossing 11 elite lines with AES200-300 maturity. The lines, chosen for general combining ability (GCA) for yield, were, with one or two closely related. This population was then randomly intercrossed for three generations. PI 209135, 209136, 209137, 209138, 209140, 209141, 209142, 209143, 209144, 209145, were released in 1982 for breeding programs for short growing season areas. Breeder seedstocks are maintained by the North Dakota Agriculture Experiment Station and can be obtained in small quantities from H. Z. Cross, Agronomy Dep., North Dakota State Univ., Fargo, ND 58105.

REGISTRATION OF H110 AND H111 MAIZE GERMPLASM1
(Reg. Nos. GP 121 and GP 122)
H. L. Warren
H110 and H111 are yellow dent maize (Zea mays L.) inbreds developed cooperatively by the Agriculture Experiment Station Purdue University (Indiana) West Lafayette and USDA-ARS. H110 and H111 are resistant to several major pathogens of maize in the United States. This resistance is derived from selections PI 209135 (Mayorbela) is a synthetic originating from intercrosses among lines with 18 or 20 kernel rows. PI 209135 selections resistant to some or all of these pathogens were crossed with cornbelt inbreds and their progenies were selected for disease resistance and agronomic traits specifically for resistance to leaf-feeding damage by southwestern corn borer (Diabrotica virgifera virgifera) by making selections under conditions of artificial infestation with egg masses. Mp701 is a selection from a bulk of three closely related S~'s from a cross between an S~ selected from Antigua Gpo. 1 and an S~ selected from Antigua Gpo. 2. Mp702 is a selection from a bulk of two closely related S~'s from a cross between an S~ selection from Antigua Gpo. 2 and an S~ selection from Republica Dominica Gpo. 1. Both lines have resistance to southwestern corn borer leaf feeding. On a rating scale of 0 (no damage) to 9 (extensive damage), Mp701 and Mp702 rated 5.7 and 5.8, respectively, compared to 6.2 for Mp496 (a previously released resistant line) and 7.8 for the susceptible check. In addition both genotypes have resistance to fall armyworm, Spodoptera frugiperda (J. E. Smith), and southern corn rust caused by Puccinia polysora Underw. Inbreds Mp701 and Mp702 are late in maturity (AES 1200) and silk from 2 to 4 days later than Mp496. Neither line has been evaluated for combining ability, but both have poor pollen and low pollen viability. The S~ bulk from which Mp701 and Mp702 were derived was released as MpSWCB-1 and MpSWCB-2. Mp702 is a selection from a cross between an S~ selected from Antigua Gpo. 1 and an S~ selected from Antigua Gpo. 2. Mp702 was developed by intercrossing 11 elite lines with AES200-300 maturity. The lines, chosen for general combining ability (GCA) for yield, were, with one or two closely related. This population was then randomly intercrossed for three generations. PI 209135, 209136, 209137, 209138, 209140, 209141, 209142, 209143, 209144, 209145, were released in 1982 for breeding programs for short growing season areas. Breeder seedstocks are maintained by the North Dakota Agriculture Experiment Station and can be obtained in small quantities from H. Z. Cross, Agronomy Dep., North Dakota State Univ., Fargo, ND 58105.

REGISTRATION OF MP701 AND MP702 GERMPLASM LINES OF MAIZE1
(Reg. No. GP119 and GP120)
Gene E. Scott, Frank M. Davis, and W. Paul Williams
Both genetic stocks, Mp701 and Mp702, were developed specifically for resistance to leaf-feeding damage by southwestern corn borer (Diabrotica virgifera virgifera) by making selections under conditions of artificial infestation with egg masses. Mp701 is a selection from a bulk of three closely related S~'s developed from a cross between an S~ selected from Antigua Gpo. 1 and an S~ selected from Antigua Gpo. 2. Mp702 is a selection from a bulk of two closely related S~'s from a cross between an S~ selection from Antigua Gpo. 2 and an S~ selection from Republica Dominica Gpo. 1. Both lines have resistance to southwestern corn borer leaf feeding. On a rating scale of 0 (no damage) to 9 (extensive damage), Mp701 and Mp702 rated 5.7 and 5.8, respectively, compared to 6.2 for Mp496 (a previously released resistant line) and 7.8 for the susceptible check. In addition both genotypes have resistance to fall armyworm, Spodoptera frugiperda (J. E. Smith), and southern corn rust caused by Puccinia polysora Underw. Inbreds Mp701 and Mp702 are late in maturity (AES 1200) and silk from 2 to 4 days later than Mp496. Neither line has been evaluated for combining ability, but both have poor pollen and low pollen viability. The S~ bulk from which Mp701 and Mp702 were derived was released as MpSWCB-1 and MpSWCB-2. Mp702 was developed by intercrossing 11 elite lines with AES200-300 maturity. The lines, chosen for general combining ability (GCA) for yield, were, with one or two closely related. This population was then randomly intercrossed for three generations. PI 209135, 209136, 209137, 209138, 209140, 209141, 209142, 209143, 209144, 209145, were released in 1982 for breeding programs for short growing season areas. Breeder seedstocks are maintained by the North Dakota Agriculture Experiment Station and can be obtained in small quantities from H. Z. Cross, Agronomy Dep., North Dakota State Univ., Fargo, ND 58105.