REGISTRATION OF GERMPLASMS

Auburn 56-5 is a line selection made by A. L. Smith from ‘Auburn 56’ and contains excellent resistance to bacterial blight (Xanthomonas malvacearum (E. F. Sm.) Dows.). Auburn 56-5 is a line selection made by A. L. Smith from ‘Auburn 56’ and contains excellent resistance to bacterial blight (Xanthomonas malvacearum (E. F. Sm.) Dows.).

79N was a selection from the same breeding stock as ‘Tamcot SP 21’ and possessed the B2, B3, and B7 genes for resistance to bacterial blight. This line was then advanced for 3 years at Tallassee, Ala. following annual selection for resistance to the fusarium wilt-root-knot nematode complex.

Auburn 73B-1, -2, -5, and -12 are all resistant to the fusarium wilt-root-knot nematode complex under field conditions at Tallassee. In addition, these lines are resistant to races 1, 2, 6, 7, 10, and 18 of bacterial blight under field conditions following artificial inoculation. Lint yields of these lines were equal to those of ‘Stoneville 603’ although all these had a lower lint percentage. Fiber properties of these lines were equal or superior to those of Stoneville 603.

Small amounts of seed of these lines are available, upon written request, as long as present supplies last. Requests should be addressed to the Crop Science Research Unit, USDA-ARS, Dep. of Agronomy and Soils, Auburn University, Alabama 36849.

A. J. Kappelman, Jr.

References and Notes

2. Research plant pathologist, USDA-ARS, Auburn University, AL 36849. Registration by the Crop Sci. Soc. of Am. Cooperative investigations of USDA-ARS, and Alabama Agric. Exp. Stn., Auburn University, AL 36849. Accepted 2 May 1983.

EIGHT GERMPLASM LINES OF PEA RESISTANT TO PEA SEEDBORNE MOSAIC VIRUS

Eight germplasm lines of pea (Pisum sativum L.) (Reg. No. GP23 to GP30) resistant to pea seedborne mosaic virus (PSbMV) were developed cooperatively by USDA-ARS and the Washington Agriculture Research Center. The eight lines, developed by recurrent backcrossing, were released in February 1981. Recurrent parents were ‘Scout’, ‘Tracer’, ‘Garfield’, ‘Alaska 4683’, ‘Campbells Scotch’, ‘Latah’, ‘Alaska’, and ‘Dark Skin Perfection’. The nonrecurrent parent, ‘WIS 7105’, carried the sbm gene for resistance to the virus (1,2). Initial crosses were made in 1975. Brief descriptions of the lines are as follows:

X78126 (GP27) is a BC4 PSbMV-resistant derived line by using Campbells Scotch as the recurrent parent. Like Garfield, it is a smooth-seeded dry edible type with white flowers and green cotyledons. The line blooms in the 14th node.

X78127 (GP28) is a BC4 PSbMV-resistant derived line by using Latah as the recurrent parent. Like Alaska, it is a smooth-seeded dry edible type with white flowers and green cotyledons. The line blooms in the 9th or 10th node and produces both single and double pods.

X78128 (GP29) is a BC3 PSbMV-resistant derived line by using Dark Skin Perfection as the recurrent parent. Like Dark Skin Perfection, X78128 is a wrinkled-seeded freezer type with white flowers and green cotyledons. The line blooms in the 14th node and is single and double podded.

Small samples of seed are available upon written request from USDA-ARS, Legume Breeding and Production Research Unit, 215 Johnson Hall, Washington State Univ., Pullman, WA 99164. Recipients of the germplasm are requested to acknowledge its source when it contributes to the development of a new cultivar or other improved germplasm.

References and Notes


F334A-B-14 PEANUT GERMPLASM

F334A-B-14 (Arachis hypogaea L.) (Reg. No. GP44) was developed and released cooperatively by USDA-ARS, the Georgia and Florida Agriculture Experiment Stations. The genotype has resistance to Diplodia root rot caused by Diplodia gossypina Cooke. The disease, found in the southeastern United States, reduces yield in the world wherever peanut is grown, occurring in the southeastern United States. A yield reduction of 1% may be realized from Diplodia rot. Small amounts of seed of these lines are available, upon written request, as long as present supplies last. Requests should be addressed to the Crop Science Research Unit, USDA-ARS, Dep. of Agronomy and Soils, Auburn University, Alabama 36849.

A. J. Kappelman, Jr.

References and Notes

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