Seed harvested from the above disease nurseries was bulked with seed of CC XXXVI which had undergone selection for scald resistance in California, Georgia, Mexico, Syria, Turkey, France, and Korea, and with seed of CC XXVIII which had undergone selection for net blotch resistance in California, Mexico, Egypt, and Korea. In the winter of 1980-1981, this bulked seed was planted in isolation at El Centro, Calif. A strip of CC XXXVI-80 and CC XXXVIII-80 was planted around the outside of this isolation. Seeds on the male sterile plants (excluding the outside strip) was harvested.

In 1981 the seed harvested from the above isolation was planted in disease nurseries at Bozeman and Fairfield, Mont. The Bozeman nursery was inoculated with Montana isolates of *R. secalis* and *P. teres*. Plants susceptible to scald (approx. 50%) and net blotch (approx. 5%) were rogued. The Fairfield nursery had a heavy natural infection with a spot form of *P. teres*. Approximately 95% of the plants were rogued. The remaining fertile plants in both nurseries were harvested and bulked. Seed of CC XXXVI from a scald nursery at Davis was added. Population sizes were maintained above 10,000 plants in each generation.

CC XLIII contains high levels of resistance to scald and net blotch and should be a good source of plants with multigenic resistance. Agronomically, CC XLIII is quite variable, but presently it is best adapted to semiarid conditions. Seed of CC XLIII can be obtained in 500 g quantities from the authors or from the Curator, World Collection of Small Grains, USDA-ARS, Beltsville Agric. Res. Ctr., Beltsville, MD 20705.

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References and Notes

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REGISTRATION OF UARK-1 AND UARK-2 EARLY-MATURING COTTON GERMLASMS

UARK-1 (Reg. GP225) and UArk-2 (Reg. GP226) were released as early-maturing cotton (*Gossypium hirsutum* L.) germplasms by the University of Arkansas Agricultural Experiment Station in March of 1983. UArk-1 originated in 1977 as single plant selections in the F2 generation of the cross 'Auburn M' × PD 6520. Progeny rows of the cross 'Auburn M' × PD 6520 were planted in cages without selection for six generations. The corresponding diploid and tetraploid germplasm yielded much lower yields of the tetraploid population than the diploid population. Forage yields and feed value for further breeding and genetic investigations are superior to the diploid and tetraploid levels.

Although these germplasms are not superior yielding diploid cultivars, they may be useful as a check for comparisons of pest resistance and other factors in diploid and tetraploid levels.

Up to 10 grams of seed of each of these germplasms may be obtained from the Dep. of Agronomy, Agric. Sci. Bldg.-N., Univ. of Kentucky, Lexington, KY 40546-0091.

References and Notes