cultivar is mildly tolerant to *Fusarium* wilt caused by *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *vainfectum* (Atk.) Snyd. and Hans.

Bolls of Acala 1517-SR1 are ovate, averaging 6.05 g seed-cotton compared to Acala 1517-E1 with 5.85 g. Seeds are fuzzy and medium-large with a fuzzy seed index of 13.0 g compared with 12.9 g for Acala 1517-E1. Lint percentage of Acala 1517-SR1 is slightly higher than for Acala 1517-E1, averaging 36.1 over a 3-year period for hand picked bolls. Storm resistance ratings have averaged 4.8 compared with a rating of 2.4 for Acala 1517-E1 on a scale of 1 to 9, where 9 represents most storm resistant. Bolls of Acala 1517-SR1 fluff slightly, but keep their shape unless adverse weather occurs.

Fiber of Acala 1517-SR1 is slightly longer than for Acala 1517-E1, averaging 30.2 mm in 2.5% span length, generally classing as 1½ inch staple. Fiber uniformity averages about 49. Fiber of Acala 1517-E1 averages 29.7 mm 2.5% span length and 50 uniformity index. Micronaire averages 0.2 units less than for Acala 1517-E1. Fiber strength as measured on the 3.18 mm gauge stelometer averages 238 kN/kg (mN/tex) compared with 233 for Acala 1517-E1.

Breeder seed will be maintained by the New Mexico Agricultural Experiment Station, Las Cruces.

N.R. Malm, C.E. Barnes, D.D. Davis, and C.L. Roberts

### References and Notes


### REGISTRATION OF RISE PROSO MILLET

‘Rise’ proso millet (*Panicum miliaceum* L.) (Reg. no. 89) was developed at the University of Nebraska, Panhandle Station. The cultivar was released on 1 Mar. 1983.

Rise has a white seed coat (lemma and palea) and a compactum (closed) type panicle. It was tested under the experimental number 76004-3-8. Rise was derived from a cross of ‘Dawn’ X Minn. 402 made at the Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station in 1976. Dawn is a release of the Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station and Minn. 402 is an experimental line developed by the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station. A single plant selection was made in the F$_2$ generation for simply inherited traits.

Planting rates and dates for Rise will be similar to the cultivars of medium maturity.

Seed classes of Rise designated by the Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station will be breeder, foundation, and registered, and certified. Breeders seed will be maintained by the Nebraska Agric. Exp. Stn.

LENIS A. NELSON (1)

### REGISTRATION OF PRESTON OATS

‘PRESTON’ spring oats (*Avena sativa* L.), (Reg. No. 76161, CI 9422), was developed cooperatively by the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station and released in 1982. It originated from a cross of *'Kaplan'* in an ‘Otee’/’Dal’ population. Seed from selected F$_3$ plants produced F$_4$ rows which were bulked for testing the F$_5$, F$_6$, and advanced generations. Performance Nursery from 1978 through 1980. In Minnesota tests, it has consistently excelled for grain yield, bushel weight, and gale tolerance. It has high grain, grain yield, and maturity about equal to 'Noble'.

Replicated yield evaluations of Preston were begun in 1975, and statewide performance testing in 1977. Preston was included in the Uniform Performance Nursery from 1978 through 1982. In Minnesota tests, it has consistently excelled for grain yield, bushel weight, and gale tolerance. It has high grain, grain yield, and maturity about equal to 'Noble'.

Preston has intermediate levels of resistance [caused by *Ustilago avenae* (Pers.) Rostr] and resistance to crown rust (caused by *Puccinia sp. avenae* Erichs & E. Henn.). It also has resistance to barley yellow dwarf virus.

The seed of Preston is light ivory in color and under ultraviolet light. Its lemmas are medium sized, yellow, and have fine hairs at the upper culm nodes. The leaf margins are glabrous and lemmas are hairless. A ligule is present. The panicle is equilateral, medium sized and has spreading branches.

Preston is best adapted to the central part of the west oat growing region. It should be a companion crop in forage establishment because of its earliness, short height and lodging resistance.

Seed of Preston will be released to the public.