REGISTRATION OF CROP CULTIVARS

357, both at the beginning and throughout the harvest season.

CP 76-331 is resistant to spread of sugarcane mosaic virus in the field, but it is susceptible to the ratoon stunting disease bacterium. CP 76-331 has shown moderate susceptibility to whiteflies caused by *Ustilago scitaminea*. Syd. in two inoculation tests. It appears to be resistant to rust caused by *Puccinia melanocephala* H. and P. Syd. CP 76-331 is susceptible to injury by the sugarcane borer (*Diatraea saccharalis* F.).

CP 76-331 is moderately erect and generally well adapted to machine harvesting. Its fiber content is slightly higher and normal juice extraction slightly lower than CP 65-357, and the variety has been assigned a milling factor of 1.01 compared to 1.02 for CP 65-357. CP 76-331 produces a high population of medium-sized, green stalks of average stalk weight (0.9 kg).

Seed cane of CP 76-331 will be maintained at the U.S. Sugarcane Field Lab., Houma, LA 70361.

D. D. GARRISON, R. D. BREAX, AND H. P. FANGUY (2)

References and Notes

2. Agronomist, laboratory director, and research agronomist, respectively, USDA-ARS-U.S. Sugarcane Field Lab., P. O. Box 470, Houma, LA. Cultivar development a cooperative effort of the USDA-ARS, The Louisiana Agric. Exp. Stn. and the Am. Sugar Cane League. Registration by the Crop Sci. Soc. of Am. Accepted 5 Nov. 1984.

REGISTRATION OF 'NC 85' TOBACCO

'NC 85' is a flue-cured tobacco cultivar (*Nicotiana tabacum* L.) (Reg. no. 92), developed and released cooperatively by the USDA-ARS and the North Carolina Agricultural Research Service. NC 85 resulted from a cross of flue-cured cultivars 'Coker 319' × 'Coker 298'. It was tested as breeding line NC 48 USDA in the North Carolina Official Variety Test in 1981 (1) and in 1983 (2). It was tested in the Flue-Cured Tobacco Regional Small Plot Test in 1982 and 1983; and the Regional Farm Test in 1983. NC 85 was in the F_1_ generation at the time of its release in 1984 and it will be in the F_3_ generation when planted by growers in 1985.

NC 85 was developed by a pedigree system of breeding; initial selection for plant type and alkaloid content occurred in the F_2_ generation under field conditions. Head-to-row selection was made in the F_3_ generation while in each generation from F_4_ through F_11_ individual plants were predicted on genetic grounds that segregates should be true winter wheat cultivar to be selected from a cross of *Triticum aestivum* (Reg. no. 693), WW33, CI 17962, was selected at the Agricultural Research Institute, Wagga Wagga, Australia by Albert T. Pugsley and released jointly in 1981 by the University of Melbourne and the University of California for use in California. It is a pure-line selection from WW15² × WW80. The two parents have spring growth habit, were introductions to the US from Mexico. WW15 is very similar to a variety ('Anza') and has the parentage ('Lerma Rojo' × 'Oxley', both having spring growth habit, were introductions to the Australian growing region. Breeder seed of 'Con-