REGISTRATION OF CROP CULTIVARS

potted and later transplanted to the field and grown to maturity. Progeny were rechecked for reaction to SCN race 4. Progeny of F₂ plants considered resistant to SCN race 4 were evaluated for reaction to phytophthora rot in the greenhouse at Stoneville. The F₂ plants from F₂ plants considered to be resistant to SCN race 4 and phytophthora rot were grown to maturity in the greenhouse. The F₃ and F₄ lines were grown in the field at Stoneville on Sharkey clay to further expose them to phytophthora rot.

Advanced F₂ lines were evaluated for seed yield on Sharkey clay at Stoneville and on SCN infested soils in west Tennessee. D77-6166 was grown in the Uniform Preliminary Group 6 Nursery at eight locations in 1980 and in the Uniform Group 6 Nursery at approximately 30 locations in 1981 to 1984. Its seed yield has been similar to that for Centennial where SCN race 4 has not been a factor. It was also evaluated in field trials at Verona in northeast Mississippi, where stem canker caused severe injury to susceptible lines, and at Beaumont in south Mississippi, where aerial blight has caused severe injury to susceptible lines.

Seed was distributed for increase in Mississippi, South Carolina, Georgia, and Arkansas in 1984. The Mississippi Agricultural and Forestry Experiment Station will be responsible for maintaining breeder seed. Application for a U.S. Plant Variety Protection Certificate has been made. Additional information covering Leflore has been published in MAFES Research Report 10:1, February 1985.

REGISTRATION OF 'CP 71-1038' SUGARCANE

The sugar cane cultivar 'CP 71-1038', (Reg. no. 68) was selected from the progeny of the cross, 'CP 52-68' × 'CP 56-59', that was made in December 1968 at Canal Point, FL. It is a complex interspecific hybrid of Saccharum officinarum L., S. spontaneum L., and S. barberi Jeswiet. CP 71-1038 was developed through the cooperative research of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, the USDA-ARS, and the Rio Grande Valley Sugar Growers, and was released to the sugar industry in the fall of 1984.

In Texas, CP 71-1038 is as early maturing as, and should complement plantings of both 'CP 65-357' and 'CP 70-321'. Descriptively CP 71-1038 is an erect cultivar and ex- pectable sugar/ha, of CP 71-1038 is not different significantly from CP 65-357. Trials conducted over a 3-yr period, 1981 to 1983, show that CP 71-1038 average yield of 108.3 t of millable stalks/ha.

Vegetative cuttings of CP 71-1038 will be the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station.

S. KRESOVICH, H. E. BROWN, AND J. D. MILLER (1)

References and Notes

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REGISTRATION OF 'INIA 66R'

'Inia 66R' (CI 15328) (Triticum aestivum L.) was released by the California Agricultural Experiment Station in 1970. It was developed in Mexico by the National Maize and Wheat Improvement Center and is a sib or reselection line from the same as 'Inia 66' (1) released by the National In- dustrial Research (INIA) in Mexico in 1966. It was selected from the cross 'Lerma Rojo 64' × 'Sonora 64' and has the CIMMYT cross and selection number 83M-100Y-100M-100Y-100C-104C. Seed received from CIMMYT in 1968 and it was California regional trials in 1969 and 1970. Inia 66R exceeded Inia 66 in yield 16 times significant (P < 0.01) mean grain yield at 229 kg ha⁻¹, or 6.2% over Inia 66 (2). Inia 66R is a spring wheat with no growth and morphological characteristics distinguishing it from description of Inia 66 given earlier (1). Inia66R has the CIMMYT cross and selection number 83M-100Y-100M-100Y-100C-104C. Seed was released to the sugar industry in the fall of 1984. It is a complex interspecific hybrid of Saccharum officinarum L., S. spontaneum L., and S. barberi Jeswiet. CP 71-1038 was developed through the cooperative research of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, the USDA-ARS, and the Rio Grande Valley Sugar Growers, and was released to the sugar industry in the fall of 1984.

In Texas, CP 71-1038 is as early maturing as, and should complement plantings of both 'CP 65-357' and 'CP 70-321'. Descriptively CP 71-1038 is an erect cultivar and ex- pected to be resistant to SCN race 4 and phytophthora rot.

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References and Notes

2. FEH, research agronomist and CJE, agronomist, USDA-ARS, working in cooperation with the Delta Branch, Mississippi Agric. and Forestry Exp. Stn., Stoneville, MS 38776; LDY, research plant pathologist, USDA-ARS, working in cooperation with West Tennessee Unit, Tennessee Agric. Exp. Stn., Jackson, TN 38301. Registration by Crop Sci. Soc. of Am. Accepted 10 June 1985.

REGISTRATION OF 'CP 71-1038' SUGARCANE

The sugar cane cultivar 'CP 71-1038', (Reg. no. 68) was selected from the progeny of the cross, 'CP 52-68' × 'CP 56-59', that was made in December 1968 at Canal Point, FL. It is a complex interspecific hybrid of Saccharum officinarum L., S. spontaneum L., and S. barberi Jeswiet. CP 71-1038 was developed through the cooperative research of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, the USDA-ARS, and the Rio Grande Valley Sugar Growers, and was released to the sugar industry in the fall of 1984.

In Texas, CP 71-1038 is as early maturing as, and should complement plantings of both 'CP 65-357' and 'CP 70-321'. Descriptively CP 71-1038 is an erect cultivar and ex- pected to be resistant to SCN race 4 and phytophthora rot.