the plant type and fruiting habit are suitable to machine harvest by picking or stripping.

The fiber is longer and stronger than that of Tamcots CAMD-E and SP21S (4) otherwise they are similar. Average boll weight is 5.41 g seed cotton and lint percent is 38.

The Foundation Seed Service of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station will produce and sell foundation seed to producers of registered and certified classes. Application for protection under the U.S. Plant Variety Act with Title V, which requires that Tamcot CAB-CS be sold only by name as classes of certified seed, has been approved.

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References and Notes

REGISTRATION OF CROP CULTIVARS

REGISTRATION OF 'LINTON' FLAX

'LINTON' flax (Linum usitatissimum L.) (Reg. no. 38, PI 499690) was developed and tested cooperatively by personnel of the USDA-ARS and the North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station. Linton, released in January 1985, is a blue-flowered, brown-seeded F3 derived selection advanced by pedigree selection from the cross CI 2506 MMPPPP/ 'Culbert' made in 1974. The selection from the F3 generation was made in 1978. CI 2506 MMPPPP is a multiple-gene line developed by H. H. Flor with resistance to flax rust (incited by Melampsora lini (Ehrenb.) Lev). Rust resistance of plants was tested in the F3, F4, and F6 generations. The MMPPPP genes possessed by Linton convey resistance to all naturally occurring and prevalent races of flax rust in North America.

Linton, tested as CI 2934, was 15.6% higher in seed yield than the cultivars 'Linott', Culbert, and 'Dufferin', averaged across early and late seedings in North Dakota regional trials in 1980 to 1982. Yield of Linton averaged 1075 kg ha-' and in 1981 to 1982 the three checks averaged 930 kg ha-' Linton was 4% higher yielding than the same checks in all North Central Regional Flax trials. Linton flowered 51 days after sowing and is medium height (57 cm), medium high in oil percentage (42.6), and medium high in iodine value (183). Linott, Culbert, and Dufferin flowered 52, 49, and 55 days after sowing to first bloom and were 57, 53, and 60 cm in height, respectively. Linton is resistant to wilt (incited by Fusarium oxysporum Schlecht. f. lini (Bolley) Snyder and Hans.), and scored higher in ratings than Linott, Culbert, and Dufferin in all 3 yrs of testing.

Linton is adapted to the north central flax-growing region of the USA. Seed classes are breeder, foundation, registered, and certified. Breeder seed is maintained by the Seedstocks Project, Agronomy Department, North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station, Fargo, ND 58105.

J. F. MILLER, J. J. HAMMOND, T. J. GULYA, AND G. D. STATLER (1)

References and Notes

REGISTRATION OF 'HASKELL' SIDEOATS GRAMA

'Haskell' sideoats grama [Bouteloua curtipendula (Michx.) Torr.] (Reg. no. 100) was released by the USDA Soil Conservation Service in Texas in 1983. It was evaluated as PMT-470 and later as PI-433946 at the Knox City Plant Materials Center.

Sideoats grama is a grass of the midgrass prairie that spreads from seed and rhizomes. Haskell was collected in 1960 from seed of a single colony of sideoats grama found northeast of Haskell, TX. Testing began at Knox City, TX, in 1965. During its evaluation at Knox City, off-type plants were removed from seed increase rows.

Haskell was compared to over 40 native collections and cultivars of sideoats grama including 'El Reno'. In initial evaluation rows, Haskell showed excellent rhizome development, good vigor, and resistance to seed shattering. In advanced testing, Haskell was superior to El Reno and most other native collections in rhizome development, production, and vigor. Field planting data showed Haskell is the best and most consistent forage producing cultivar of sideoats grama for central and southern Texas.

Haskell has performed well in areas of Texas receiving 45.72 cm (18 inches) or greater natural rainfall. It is a vigorous cultivar that shows good drought tolerance, and good rhizome and seed production. It is well adapted to central and southern Texas, but Haskell's full range of adaptation is still being evaluated. The primary use for Haskell is range-land revegetation and pasture improvement. It also has merit for use in soil stabilization in reclaimed surface mined areas and in grassed waterways.

Breeder seed of Haskell will be maintained by the USDA-SCS, Plant Materials Center of Knox City, TX 79529-9752.

R. B. HEIZER (1)

References and Notes

REGISTRATION OF 'KELLY' OAT

'Kelly' oat (Avena sativa L.) (Reg. no. 311) (PI no. 486133) is a spring oat cultivar developed by the South Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station. It was tested as SD 743358-06 and was released in February 1984.

Kelly came from a 1972 cross of 'Dal'/Nodaway 70'. It traces to an F3 line derived from a single F2 plant that was selected for crown rust resistance. This F3 line was tested as bulk until the F2 when an early maturing panicle was selected. This F2 selection was designated SD 743358-06 and tested in state and regional trials.

Kelly was tested statewide 1981 to 1983, and in the Uniform Early Oat Performance Nursery in 1982 to 1983. Based