hard winter was observed at Rosemont, MN (1). Resistance to rust caused by *Puccinia* spp. often has been superior when compared to other cultivars tested. Piedmont appears to be adapted from northern Alabama to Indiana and to orchardgrass-growing areas in and west of the Piedmont region.

Breeder seed will be maintained by the South Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station to produce foundation seed. Certified seed will be produced from foundation seed.

**EUGENE F. McCLAIN (2)**

References and Notes

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**REGISTRATION OF ‘FLORIDA 401’ RYE**

‘Floridiana 401’ rye (*Secale cereale* L.), (Reg. no. 12) was developed by the Florida Agricultural Experiment Station and was released in 1984. Florida 401, which was tested as FBLSRR, was derived by phenotypic recurrent selection using ‘Florida Black’ as the original base population. Five selection cycles involving hundreds of individual spaced plants grown under field conditions at Gainesville, FL, were used. In each cycle, selection was based on early seedling vigor and establishment, regrowth after mechanical clipping, resistance to leaf rust (*Puccinia recondita* Rob. ex Desm. f. sp. tritici), grain yield, and large seed size.

Florida 401, which is a diploid, semi-spring type, has an early upright growth habit with larger and lighter green leaves than other cultivars commonly grown in its area of adaptation. Its heading date is 1 to 2 weeks earlier. The seed weight of Florida 401 averages 20 mg, with a high percentage of light-brown seeds. Its test weight is similar to other cultivars and, depending on the environment, ranges between 67 and 72 kg ha⁻¹ (1). Florida 401 is slightly taller than other adapted cultivars but has satisfactory lodging resistance. It has excellent leaf rust resistance and good combined resistance to other diseases.

In the semitropical area of the southeastern USA, the major advantages of Florida 401 are its early forage production in the critical winter grazing period and its superior adaptability to the common species of the southern root-knot nematode [*Meloidogyne incognita* (Kofoid and White) Chitwood]. It is also resistant to the common species of the southern root-knot nematode [*Meloidogyne incognita* (Kofoid and White) Chitwood] and moderate resistance to bacterial wilt (caused by *Pseudomonas solenacearum* F.E. Smith). It is also resistant to *Pseudomonas solenacearum* F.E. Smith. It is adapted to the flue-cured tobacco growing region of the USA. Breeder seed will be maintained at the Pee Dee Research and Education Center and foundation seed will be distributed by the South Carolina Foundation Seed Producers, P. O. Box 309, Greenwood, SC 29649. Seed Producers, P. O. Box 309, Greenwood, SC 29649.

University of Florida, Agronomy Department, Gainesville, FL 32611. Enquiries concerning the availability of foundation seed should be addressed to the Florida Foundation Seed Producers, P. O. Box 309, Greenwood, SC 29649.

P. L. PFAHLER, R. D. BARNETT, AND H. H. LUKE

References and Notes

1. Pfahler, P.L., R.D. Barnett, and H.H. Luke, 1986. Early forage type adapted to minimum tillage, midseason establishment, regrowth after mechanical clipping, resistance to leaf rust caused by *Puccinia* spp. often has been superior when compared to other cultivars tested. Piedmont appears to be adapted from northern Alabama to Indiana and to orchardgrass-growing areas in and west of the Piedmont region.

REGISTRATION OF ‘PD 279’ TOBACCO

‘PD 279’ is a flue-cured tobacco cultivar (*Nicotiana tabacum* L.) (Reg. no. 93), developed and released by the South Carolina Agriculture Experiment Station in 1986. PD 279 was developed from a cross between flue-cured cultivar ‘Coker 347’ and breeding line PD 5. It was tested in the South Carolina Tobacco Regional Small Plot Test in 1983 and 1984, in the Tobacco Regional Small Plot Test in 1984, and in the Regional Farm Test in 1984. PD 279 is adapted to the flue-cured tobacco growing region of the USA. Breeder seed will be maintained at the Pee Dee Research and Education Center and foundation seed will be distributed by the South Carolina Foundation Seed Producers, P. O. Box 309, Greenwood, SC 29649. Seed Producers, P. O. Box 309, Greenwood, SC 29649.

PD 279 has high resistance to black shank (*Phytophthora parasitica* var. *nicotianae* Tucker) and moderate resistance to bacterial wilt (*Pseudomonas solenacearum* F.E. Smith) and to the common species of the southern root-knot nematode [*Meloidogyne incognita* (Kofoid and White) Chitwood]. When topped, the cultivar is about 105-cm tall and produces 18 harvestable leaves per plant. The leaf type and remain on the stalk longer after ripening. They cure after topdressing and is not subject to preharvest blight and the check cultivars ‘N.C. 95’ and ‘N.C. 96’. PD 279 is adapted to the flue-cured tobacco growing region of the USA. Breeder seed will be maintained at the Pee Dee Research and Education Center and foundation seed will be distributed by the South Carolina Foundation Seed Producers, P. O. Box 309, Greenwood, SC 29649.