verity ranging from 25% at Ludhiana to 72% at Bhavanisagar. Rust resistance from ICML 11 is currently being transferred into male-sterile lines.

Seed stocks of ICML 11 will be maintained and distributed by the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics, Patancheru, P.O. A.P. 502 324, India.

S. D. SINGH, D. J. ANDREWS, AND K. N. RAI (3)

References and Notes

3. Millet pathologist, ICRISAT, Patancheru, P.O. 502324, A.P, India; professor, Dep. of Agronomy, Univ. of Nebraska, Lincoln, USA; and millet breeder, ICRISAT, Patancheru, respectively. Submitted as J.A. no. 559 by the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT). Registration by the Crop Sci. Soc. of Am. Accepted 30 Sept. 1986.

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REGISTRATION OF FOUR GERMPLASM LINES OF CICER MILKVETCH

FOUR germplasm lines of cicer milkvetch (Astragalus cicer L.) (Reg. no. GP-66 to GP-69) were developed by the ARS-USDA and the Colorado Agric. Exp. Stn. and released in 1986. They were selected for improved seedling emergence, high seed weight, and improved forage yield.

C-10 (GP-66) and C-11 (GP-67) germplasms were developed by recurrent selection in progenies resulting from a diallel cross (1). Six plants with excellent mature plant vigor and high seed weight were crossed in a diallel. Seed weight of the six clones was one or more standard deviations above the mean of a population composed of plant introductions including PI's 66515, 133142, 206405, 246727, 263225, and 297335. Seed weight for individual plants of the diallel progenies ranged from 3.20 to 5.00 mg with a mean of 3.99 mg. Two subpopulations, C-10 and C-11, were developed in the second cycle of recurrent selection (2). For C-10, a 20-clone synthetic, selection pressure was high for mature plant vigor, but was relaxed somewhat for seed weight. For C-11, an 18-clone synthetic, the situation was reversed in that selection pressure was high for seed weight, but was relaxed somewhat for vigor. However, vigor of all parental clones was good. Seed weight of the parental clones of C-10 ranged from 3.71 to 4.53 mg with a mean of 4.10 mg. Seed weight of the parental clones of C-11 ranged from 4.20 to 4.85 mg with a mean of 4.43 mg. In comparison, seed weight of the cv. Monarch, Lutana, and Oxley is 4.14, 3.64, and 3.52 mg, respectively. Seedling emergence for the 38 polycross progeny had excellent seedling emergence in diverse environments and generally yielded more forage than that of the cultivar Lutana (3).

An equal amount of polycross seed (by weight) from each parental clone within a germplasm was included in field trials. Quantities of seed (up to 25 g) will be provided to each crop researcher upon written request. Appropriate recognition of its source be made when these germplasms contribute to development of improved cultivar of cicer milkvetch. Requests should be sent to the Crops Research Division, USDA-ARS, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO 80523. Registration by the Crop Sci. Soc. of Am. Accepted 30 Oct. 1986.

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REGISTRATION OF NDSBF MAIZE GERMLASM

THE NDSBF (Reg. no. GP-151) is a yellow maize (Zea mays L.) synthetic released by the ARS-USDA developed by one cycle of full-sib family selection from NDSB(FS)C1. The NDSBF was developed from full-sib families between NDSB(FS)C1 and NDSBF(FS)C1, and NDSB(FS)C1 and NDSBF(FS)C1 were produced by reciprocal full-sib selection from NDSB(FS)C1 and NDSBF(FS)C1, respectively. The 78 full-sib families were evaluated in North Dakota environments during 1984 and 1985. NDSBF plants are slightly taller than NDSB plants, but are similar in plant and ear height to NDSF plants. When averaged over nine North Dakota environments (1984 and 1985), NDSBF had improved grain yield, test weight, ear moisture, and root lodging resistance compared with NDSB. NDSBF(FS) plants are similar in plant and ear height to NDSF plants. When averaged over nine North Dakota environments (1984 and 1985), NDSBF had improved grain yield, test weight, ear moisture, and root lodging resistance compared with NDSB.

An equal amount of NDSBF seed (by weight) from each parental clone within a germplasm was included in field trials. Quantities of seed (up to 25 g) will be provided to each crop researcher upon written request. Appropriate recognition of its source be made when these germplasms contribute to development of an improved cultivar of cicer milkvetch. Requests should be sent to the Crops Research Division, USDA-ARS, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO 80523. Registration by the Crop Sci. Soc. of Am. Accepted 30 Oct. 1986.

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