The panicle is semicompact at the base, loose and broad at the apex, and is distinctly clustered. Glumes are short, straw colored, and cover about one-fourth of the grain. The grain of ICSV 197 is bright, asymmetrical, without subcoats, and has a thin, colorless pericarp and a beak. Seed weight is 2 g/100 grain for this cultivar. ICSV 197 is tall (190 to 300 cm) and produces a fodder yield of about 11.0 t ha⁻¹. The grain yield performance of ICSV 197 was evaluated in 59 varietal yield trials across countries during 1984 and 1985. On the average, it yielded 3330 kg ha⁻¹ as compared to 3450 kg ha⁻¹ for 'CSV 11', a released sorghum cultivar in India, over years and locations (97% of CSV 11). Its yield potential is 50% higher than the resistant parent DJ 6514 (1).

Seeds of ICSV 197 will be maintained, and distributed by the Genetic Resources Unit of the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics, 502 324, India, and has been stored under quarantine conditions at the National Seed Storage Laboratory, Fort Collins, CO 80523.

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References and Notes
2. Plant breeder (sorghum), Cereals Improvement Program, ICARAT, Patancheru P.O., A.P. 502 324, India; entomologist, Cereals Improvement Program, Patancheru P.O., A.P. 502 324, India; and principal cereals entomologist, SADCC/ICARAT Sorghum and Pearl Millet Improvement Program, P.O. Box 776, Bulawayo, Zimbabwe. ICARAT Journal Article no. 659. Registration by the Crop Sci. Soc. of Am. Accepted 30 May 1987.

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REGISTRATION OF 'PELLA 86' SOYBEAN

'PELLA 86' soybean [Glycine max (L.) Merr.] (Reg. no. 206) (PI 509044) was developed cooperatively by the Iowa Agriculture and Home Economics Experiment Station, the Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center, and the Puerto Rico Agricultural Experiment Station. It was released in 1986 because of its resistance to several races of Phytophthora rot [caused by Phytophthora megasperma (Drechs.) f. sp. glycinea Kuan & Erwin] to which the cultivar 'Pella' is susceptible (1).

Pella 86 is a composite of BC₄F₃ plants from the backcross Pella¹ × 'Williams 82'. Williams 82 was the source of the Rps₉ allele for resistance to races 1 to 10, 13 to 15, 17, 18, 21, and 22 of P. megasperma. The backcrossing program was a cooperative effort of the institutions in Iowa, Ohio, and Puerto Rico. After testing in Iowa, the seeds of 31 selected BC₄F₃-derived lines were bulked to form Pella 86. The resistance of Pella 86 is maintained and distributed by the Genetic Resources Unit of the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics, 502 324, India, and has been stored under quarantine conditions at the National Seed Storage Laboratory, Fort Collins, CO 80523.

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References and Notes

REGISTRATION OF 'DF 485' DARK FIRE-CURED TOBACCO

'DF 485' (Reg. no. 96) (PI 509533) is the first dark fire-cured tobacco [Nicotiana tabacum L.] that is also resistant to other tobaccon diseases. It has medium resistance to race 0 and race 1 black shank (caused by Phytophthora parasitica Dast. var. nicotianae (Breda de Haan) Tucker); high resistance to tobacco mosaic virus (caused by Thielaviopsis basicola (Berk & Br) Dast. var. tabacina (Wolf) Dast. var. tabacina (Wolf) Hara); and moderate resistance to purple stain (caused by Cercospora sojina Hara) and downy mildew (caused by Cercospora kikuchii (Tomoyasu) Chupp.) and bacterial tan spot (caused by Colletotrichum flaccum-faciens).

Breeder seed of Pella 86 was distributed to five organizations in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Nebraska, and Ohio for planting in 1986. Breeder seed will be maintained by the Iowa Agriculture and Home Economics Experiment Station, Ames, IA.

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References and Notes

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