and seed from alkaloid (sweetness), softness of seed, cold tolerance, and resistance to gray leaf spot and anthracnose. However, the nonshattering feature permits seed of SNLL-87 like Tifblue-78 to be harvested several weeks after maturity, whereas Frost and other narrow-leafed lupins in the USA shatter seed at maturity. Forage yields averaged 7.636 Mg ha⁻¹. Crude protein of forage ranged from 16.4 to 17.6%. Nitrogen production of herbage averaged 141 kg ha⁻¹ by early April.

Breeders seed will be maintained by the University of Georgia Coastal Plain Experiment Station at Tifton, GA. Limited supplies of SNLL-87 germplasm (up to 100 g) will be provided to researchers and other interested parties upon written request.

J. D. Miller,* I. Forbes, Jr., and H. D. Wells (3)

References and Notes


REGISTRATION OF NE-HY-13A AND NE-HY-13B COMPLEMENTARY POPULATIONS OF SUGARY MAIZE GERMPLASM

NE-HY-13A (GP-170, PI 511806) and NE-HY-13B (GP-171, PI 511807) maize (Zea mays L.) populations, released in 1987, were developed under USDA-CSRS Regional Project NE-124(1) as NE-HY (high yield) populations designed to provide potential for improving yield of sweet corn. Good combining sweet (su su) corn inbreds were separated into A (P39, C6, I5125, I2256B, GG1143, and GG1108) and B (P51, C13, I453, I2132, GG1104, GG1109, and GG1126) groups based upon superior combining ability between groups. All possible crosses were made within the A and B groups in 1978 and equal amounts of seed from each combination were bulked to form population A and population B.

Population A was topcrossed in 1979 as male onto the set of Lancaster-type dent (Su Su) inbreds (A619, Oh43, C103, Mo17, Tx601, Ga209, and SC301). Population B was crossed as male onto a set of Iowa Stiff Stalk Synthetic (BSSS)-type dent (Su Su) inbreds (B73, B37, B14A and A632, plus two inbreds (W64A and WF9) of Reid Open Pollinated type. The Lancaster and BSSS/Reid inbreds were chosen based on good

REGISTRATION OF FOUR POPULATIONS OF PEARL MILLET GERMPLASM WITH DISEASE RESISTANCE

Four pearl millet [Pennisetum americanum (L.) Leeke] bulk populations, ICMP 1 (ICMPES-1), ICMP 2, ICMP 3 (ICMPES-28), and ICMP 4 (ICMP No. GP-1, GP-2, GP-3, and GP-4) (PI 512044, PI 512045, PI 512044, and PI 512044) were developed with combined resistance (caused by Claviceps fusiformis Lov., smut by Sclerospora graminicola (Sacc.) Shoet., and downy mildew by Sclerospora graminicola (Sacc.) Shoet.) at the National Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), India. These populations have been available for use as resistance donors in breeding cultivars since July 1985.

ICMP 1 was derived from a 1606 × 1703 cross of cultivar Jamnagar (PI 511807) with 2,560 Egyptian cultivars. ICMP 2 was derived from a 2,560 × 2,560 cross of cultivar Jamnagar (PI 511807) with 2,560 Egyptian cultivars. ICMP 3 and ICMP 4 were derived from the same cross of cultivar Jamnagar (PI 511807) with 2,560 Egyptian cultivars. ICMP 3 was selected for resistance to ergot, smut, and downy mildew, while ICMP 4 was selected for resistance to ergot, smut, and downy mildew. All populations were derived from the same cross of cultivar Jamnagar (PI 511807) with 2,560 Egyptian cultivars. ICMP 1 was derived from a 2,560 × 2,560 cross of cultivar Jamnagar (PI 511807) with 2,560 Egyptian cultivars. ICMP 2 was derived from a 2,560 × 2,560 cross of cultivar Jamnagar (PI 511807) with 2,560 Egyptian cultivars. ICMP 3 and ICMP 4 were derived from the same cross of cultivar Jamnagar (PI 511807) with 2,560 Egyptian cultivars. ICMP 3 was selected for resistance to ergot, smut, and downy mildew, while ICMP 4 was selected for resistance to ergot, smut, and downy mildew.