REGISTRATION OF CROP GERMPLASMS

season types in that they are more determinate and diminutive than most of the cultivars presently grown in central and southern Texas. Lint yields of several lines (CS-8603, CS-8608, and CS-8610) compared favorably with full-season 'Stoneville 213', while all lines equaled or exceeded the yield of 'TAMCOT SP-37H', the short-season check.

These lines, designated CS-8601 through CS-8614, were divided into three groups, mainly on the basis of general phenotype and potential utilization by breeders interested in developing cultivars (Table 1). Lines CS-8601 through CS-8607 are more determinate in fruiting pattern and are more compact than Stoneville 213 or TAMCOT SP-37H. These lines have a rapid rate of blooming, early maturity, and produce medium to large bolls similar to Stoneville 213 with storm resistance equal to that of TAMCOT SP-37H.

Lines CS-8608 through CS-8611 are glandless. These germplasm lines resulted from efforts to combine rapid fruiting, relatively compact plant types suitable for stripper harvest with the glandless trait.

Lines CS-8612 through CS-8614 combine early maturity with improved fiber characteristics, especially increased fiber strength. These lines represent the first cycle of selection for early-maturing, compact plant types with improved fiber strength.

C. WAYNE SMITH* AND G. A. NILES (1)

References and Notes
1. Dep. of Soil and Crop Science, Texas A&M Univ., College Station, TX 77843. Registration by CSSA. Accepted 30 Dec. 1987. *Corresponding author.

REGISTRATION OF FOUR FLAX GERMPLASM LINES

FOUR FLAX (Linum usitatissimum L.) germplasm lines (Reg. no. GP-1 through GP-4), (PI 512292 through PI 512295) jointly developed by the USDA-ARS Oilseeds Research Unit and the Agricultural Experiment Station, North Dakota State University, at Fargo, ND, were released in February 1987. ‘Culbert M3P3’, ‘Linott M3P3’, ‘Wishek M3P3’, and ‘Nored M3P3’ were developed for use in flax breeding and research programs.

The four germplasm lines carry the M3P3 P3 multiple-gene resistance to flax rust [caused by Malampsora lini (Ehrenb.) Lev.]. Both genes convey resistance to presently known races of flax rust in North America. The lines are blue-flowered, brown-seeded selections derived by the backcross method of breeding with ‘Culbert’, ‘Linott’, ‘Wishek’, and ‘Nored’ as the recurrent parent. Limited quantities of seed of each germplasm source are available from the USDA Flax Collection maintained by J.F. Miller, USDA-ARS, and J.J. Hammond, Department, North Dakota State University, Fargo, ND 58105.


References and Notes