The panicle of 87BL2598 is long, cylindrical, compact to slightly open at maturity. Many single-seeded and awnless. Glume color is sienna. The ovary has a red pericarp, thin mesocarp, and corneous endosperm. Panicle exsertion normally ranges from 5 to 10 cm.

87BL2598 restored fertility to hybrid combinations. It has the ability to restore fertility to other male sterile lines. Hybrids in A1 cytoplasm were agriculturally useful for combine grain production and had resistance to disease when used in hybrid combinations (2).

Ear heights for GT-DDSA(C5) and GT-R14 are similar but the ear height for GT-DDSB(C5) is about 10 cm higher. The new releases have an average plant height that is 10 to 15 cm taller than GT-R14. GT-DDSA(C5) and GT-DDSB(C5) have demonstrated population yield increases over GT-R14 of 0.8 and 0.5 Mg ha\(^{-1}\), respectively. These A and B populations provide sources of inbreds with medium to late maturity that have moderate to good yield potential and have excellent resistance to corn earworm in hybrid combination. Breeder seed of GT-DDSA(C5) and GT-DDSB(C5) will be maintained by USDA-ARS-IBPML, P.O. Box 748, Tifton, GA 31793 and can be obtained in 100 to 200 g lots from the authors.

N. W. Widstrom,* B. R. Wiseman, and W. W. McMillian (3)

References and Notes

3. USDA-ARS-IBPML and Population Management Research Lab., P.O. Box 748, Tifton, GA 31793. Contribution of USDA-ARS in cooperation with the Univ. of Georgia Agric. Exp. Stns., Coastal Plain Exp. Stn. Registration by CSSA. Accepted 30 May 1988.

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Published in Crop Sci. 28:1036–1037 (1988).

REGISTRATION OF SORGHUM DISEASE-RESISTANT FERTILITY RESTORER GERMPLASM LINE, 87BL2598

The University of Georgia Agricultural Experiment Station and the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station jointly released a sorghum [Sorghum bicolor (L.) Moench] inbred restorer line (Reg. no. GP-232) (PI 518657) as germplasm in March 1988. The inbred (87BL2598) was developed initially by R.A. Frederiksen and D.T. Rosenow at the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station at College Station, Beeville, and Lubbock, TX from 1974 through 1982. The pedigree breeding-derived parentage was SC326-6 × SC103-12E [partially derived from PI 229358].

The inbred (87BL2598) was selected in Texas for agronomic type, high levels of resistance to leaf blight (caused by Exserohilum turcicum Cooke), bacterial leaf blight (caused by Pseudomonas syringae), brown spot (caused by Cercospora sorghi Bain & Edgerton), and the corn earworm than GT-RI4 when measured on the populations per se. GT-DDSA(C5) and GT-DDSB(C5) were, however, selected on the basis of cross-bred performance, and inbreds extracted from these populations are excellent sources for resistance to ear-feeding when used in hybrid combinations (2).

Ear heights for GT-DDSA(C5) and GT-R14 are similar but the ear height for GT-DDSB(C5) is about 10 cm higher. The new releases have an average plant height that is 10 to 15 cm taller than GT-R14. GT-DDSA(C5) and GT-DDSB(C5) have demonstrated population yield increases over GT-R14 of 0.8 and 0.5 Mg ha\(^{-1}\), respectively. These A and B populations provide sources of inbreds with medium to late maturity that have moderate to good yield potential and have excellent resistance to corn earworm in hybrid combination. Breeder seed of GT-DDSA(C5) and GT-DDSB(C5) will be maintained by USDA-ARS-IBPML, P.O. Box 748, Tifton, GA 31793 and can be obtained in 100 to 200 g lots from the authors.

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References and Notes

1. R. R. Duncan, Dep. of Agronomy, Georgia Exp. Stn., Griffin, GA 30223-1797; D. T. Rosenow, Texas Agric. Exp. Stn., College Station, TX 77840-1757; and R. A. Frederiksen, Dep. of Plant Pathology, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX 77843. Contribution from Georgia and Texas Agric. Exp. Stns. in cooperation with Hatch and State funds allocated to the Georgia Int. Sorghum/Millet Collaborative Res. Support Project, DAN-1254-G-S-5065-00 and the Texas Agric. Exp. Stn. Accepted 30 Apr. 1988. *Corresponding author.

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Published in Crop Sci. 28:1036–1037 (1988).

REGISTRATION OF MEXICAN BEAN BEETLE RESISTANT SOYBEAN GERMPLASM LINE AL-123-9

Four Mexican bean beetles (Epilachna varivestis Mulsant) have been reported as a major pest to the soybean (Glycine max (L.) Merr.) crop. Oklahoma State University, Division of Agriculture, Cooperative Extension Service, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Service, have released a new sorghum line (Reg. no. GP-128) that is resistant to the Mexican bean beetle. The line was selected from a population of sorghum lines that were derived from a cross of PI 229358 and PI 220716. The sorghum line has been shown to be resistant to the Mexican bean beetle when tested in the greenhouse and field. The line is being offered as a source of resistance to the Mexican bean beetle for use in the production of soybeans and other crops.