REGISTRATION OF 'AMQUAIL' THUNBERG

LESPEDEZA

'AMQUAIL' thunberg lespedeza [Lespedeza thunbergii, (DC.) Nakai] (Reg. no. 13), PI 490362, a perennial, warm-season legume, was developed by the USDA, Soil Conservation Service, Plant Materials Center, Americus, GA. The cultivar was released in 1987 as a wildlife improvement plant for the southeastern USA.

Amquail, a selection from PI 434098, is a vigorous shrub lespedeza that spreads from seed. It blooms and matures seed approximately 6 to 8 wk later than the cultivar VA-70 in the southeastern USA. Soil Conservation Service plant material specialists reports show that Amquail has higher deer browse resistance than *L. bicolor*. Testing of Amquail began in the early 1970's and continued until its release in 1987. It was compared to other *L. thunbergii* collections as well as to *L. bicolor* cultivars. Amquail has been tested for deer browse resistance, vigor, seed production, wildlife cover and bobwhite quail acceptance in 13 field plantings in Georgia, South Carolina, and Alabama. It is best adapted to the Coastal Plain of Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, and North Carolina. Its full range of adaptability is not known. Amquail has proved to be an excellent wildlife (bobwhite quail) food plant. Breeder seed will be maintained by the Georgia and Alabama Crop Improvement Associations.

C. M. OWSELY* AND E. D. SURENNCY (1)

Reference and Notes

1. USDA-SCS Plant Materials Ctr., Americus, GA 31709; and USDA-SCS, Athens, GA 30601.


REGISTRATION OF 'TAMRUN 88' PEANUT

'TAMRUN 88' (Reg. no. 34) (PI 520600) is a runner market-type peanut (Arachis hypogaea L.) cultivar that was released by the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station in 1988. High shelling percentage and high yield potential were the principal bases for release.

Tamrun 88 was selected from a cross of 'Goldin I,' a proprietary cultivar marketed by the Wilson County Peanut Co., Pleasanton, TX, and 'Florunner' (1). The original cross was made in 1973 and the F2 and F3 generations were advanced by multiple seed descent. Individual plants including the progenitor of Tamrun 88 were selected in 1976 from the F2 generation. The selection was grown as a plant row in 1977 and entered into preliminary yield tests in 1978 and 1979. Since 1980 it has been evaluated in 22 Texas yield tests under the designations B771174 and Tx771174.

O. D. SMITH* AND C. E. SIMPSON (2)

References and Notes


2. O.D. Smith, Dep. of Soil and Crop Sciences, Texas A&M Univ., College Station, TX 77843, and C.E. Simpson, Texas AGRIC. Exp. STN., P.O. Box 292, Stephenville, TX 76401. Tamrun 88 was developed with partial financial support from the Texas Peanut Producers Board. Contribution Technical Article no. 23361 from the Texas Agric. Exp. STN. Registration by CSSA. Accepted 30 June 1988. *Corresponding author.

Published in Crop Sci. 29:238 (1989).

REGISTRATION OF 'CLEMSON PD 48' TOBACCO

'CLEMSON PD 48', a flue-cured tobacco (Nicotiana tabacum L.) cultivar (Reg. No. 97) (PI 520754) was developed by the South Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station from a cross of breeding line 68-S14 and ('Coker 139' × 'NC 95') F0. The pedigree system of breeding was used. Individual plant selections were made until the sixth generation and then homozygous lines were bulked for testing. Selection in the earlier generations was for disease resistance to black shank, bacterial wilt, fusarium wilt, and plant type. Greenehouse and field screenings were continued to identify disease-resistance levels and final selections were based on yield and quality trials. Clemson PD-48 was tested in the Flue-Cured Tobacco