REGISTRATION OF TWO RED CLOVER INTERSPECIFIC HYBRID GERMPLASMS

TWO INTERSPECIFIC hybrid germplasms involving red clover (Trifolium pratense L.) were released by the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station in 1988. The hybrid T. pratense × T. diffusum Ehrh. (Reg. no. GP-17) (PI 204517) was produced after doubling the chromosome number of T. diffusum and crossing it as male with plants from the red clover cultivar R-28 (2). The hybrid is intermediate between the parents in most characteristics and is highly fertile. It possesses 30 somatic chromosomes, 14 from T. pratense and 16 from T. diffusum. Reproduction more closely resembles the allotopy of T. pratense than the autogamy of T. diffusum. Seeds produced by cross pollination under field conditions, are yellow to brown, kidney shaped and approximately the same size as tetraploid T. pratense. Flowering is slightly later than that of the ‘Kenland’ cultivar. All hybrid plants are annual, and apparently do not possess characters desirable for transferring to T. pratense, but may be useful as a bridge for further interspecific hybridizations.

The hybrid T. sarosiense Hazsl. × T. pratense (Reg. no. GP-18) (PI 520608) was produced by in vitro embryo rescue following hand crosses (1). It is intermediate between the strongly perennial T. sarosiense (Reg. no. 292827) and the weakly perennial T. pratense (‘Kenstar’) and possesses 31 chromosomes, 24 from T. sarosiense and 7 from T. pratense. It is strongly perennial and somewhat less rhizomatous than T. sarosiense and is completely sterile, exhibiting almost complete lack of meiosis. Plants are maintained vegetatively. If the sterility could be overcome, the hybrid may have potential for transferring genes for perenniality to T. pratense.

Up to 100 seeds of the T. pratense × T. diffusum hybrid germplasm and up to 5 vegetative propagules of the T. sarosiense × T. pratense hybrid germplasm may be obtained from the Department of Agronomy, Agricultural Science Building -N., University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY 40546-2934. Contribution of USDA-ARS in cooperation with the Mississippi Agric. and For. Exp. Stn. Journal Article no. 6916 of the Mississippi Agric. and For. Exp. Stn. Registration by CSSA. Accepted 30 July 1988. *Corresponding author.


REGISTRATION OF MISCOT 7803-51 AND MISCOT 7918 COTTON GERMPLASM LINES

A GERMPLASM line of cotton, (Gossypium herbaceum L.) were released by the Mississippi Agricultural and Forestry Experiment Station in 1988. Miscot 7918, tested as 7918-1-2, was developed from a cross between ‘Stoneville 2-78’ and M151, an advanced line from the Texas Multi-Adversity Resistance program (1). Miscot 7918 is a nectarless line that is resistant to all known U.S. races of Xanthomonas campestris pv. vesicatoria (Dye), the causal agent of bacterial blight. This germplasm line combines the bacterial blight resistance of the SRVR white clover germplasm line with the nectarless character of the Stoneville 2-78.

In tests at Mississippi State, MS from 1984 to 1987, Miscot 7918 was 15% taller than ‘DES 422’. Plant maturity and lint fractions of the two genotypes were similar. Micronaire and fiber length were less than ‘DES 422’. Plant maturity and lint fractions of the two genotypes were similar. Micronaire and fiber length were less than ‘DES 422’. Plant maturity and lint fractions of the two genotypes were similar. Micronaire and fiber length were less than ‘DES 422’.

Seed (25 g) of Miscot 7918 may be obtained from the Department of Agronomy, P.O. Box 5248, Mississippi State, MS 39762.

F. M. BOURLAND* AND B. W. WHITE

References and Notes


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