REGISTRATION OF CROP GERMPLASMS

spotted alfalfa aphid - KS208 = 76, and Kanza (R) = 62, and Ranger (S) = 4. KS208 has not been evaluated for resistance to the alfalfa weevil.

KS208 was similar to Saranac in fall growth at St. Paul, MN.

Five grams of KS208 are available upon written request. It is requested that appropriate recognition of source be given when KS208 contributes to the development of a new cultivar or hybrid.

Seed stocks of KS208 are maintained by the Department of Agronomy, Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kansas 66506.

E. L. SORENSEN,* D. L. STUTEVILLE, AND E. K. HORBER (4)

References and Notes
3. (R) = resistant control; (S) = susceptible control.
The authors gratefully acknowledge D.K. Barnes, USDA-ARS, Univ. of Minnesota, St. Paul, MN for the evaluations conducted at that location.

Published in Crop Sci. 29:1094-1095 (1989).

REGISTRATION OF AZ-88MS AND AZ-88NDC, NONDORMANT MALE STERILE AND MALE FERTILE MAINTAINER ALFALFA GERMPLASMS

AZ-88MS (Reg. no. GP-216) (PI 527687) and AZ-88NDC (Reg. no. GP-217) (PI 527688) alfalfa (Medicago sativa L.) germplasms were released by the Arizona Agricultural Experiment Station in September 1988. AZ-88MS contains high frequency of plants with complete male sterility. AZ-88NDC is a male-fertile, nondormant composite that has maintained high frequencies of complete male sterility when used as a pollen source during the development of AZ-88MS.

AZ-88MS was derived from a series of single and population crosses designed to introduce cytoplasmic male sterility into a nondormant nuclear background. All pollinations were performed by hand with the exception of the final cross. AZ-88MS was derived from a series of single and population crosses designed to introduce cytoplasmic male sterility into a nondormant nuclear background. All pollinations were performed by hand with the exception of the final cross. It is requested that appropriate recognition of source be given when AZ-88MS contributes to the development of a new cultivar or hybrid.

Seed of AZ-88MS and AZ-88NDC will be provided upon written request and agreement to make appropriate recognition of its source as a matter of open record. Seed of Regen-S is available in lots of about 1 g, although larger amounts can be provided for special purposes. Seed was produced under sponsorship of Regional project NPI 8391.

Approximately 81% of plants from AZ-88MS are completely male sterile (no pollen shed when flowers are manually tripped), and 96% are self-sterile (no seed produced when self-pollinated) in greenhouse tests and field trials. Winter dormancy in AZ-88MS and AZ-88NDC is equal to Saranac. No pest resistance or forage yield data are available for AZ-88MS or AZ-88NDC.

Seed of AZ-88MS and AZ-88NDC will be provided upon written request and agreement to make appropriate recognition of its source as a matter of open record when this germplasm contributes to the development of a cultivar, hybrid, or strain cross. Seed requests should be directed to S.E. Smith, Department of Horticulture, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721.

S. E. SMITH* AND D. J. FAIRBANKS (1)

References and Notes
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Published in Crop Sci. 29:1095 (1989).

REGISTRATION OF REGEN-S ALFALFA GERMPLASM USEFUL IN TISSUE CULTURE AND TRANSFORMATION RESEARCH

REGEN-S (Reg. no. GP-218) (PI 527689) alfalfa (Medicago sativa L.) germplasm was released by the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station on 7 Dec. 1978. Cultivated tetraploid (2n = 4x = 32) developed from the cultivar Saranac by two cycles of recurrent selection. Regen-S will regenerate plants from the original culture protocol (1) and an even higher proportion of regenerable plants will regenerate on an alternative medium that was developed during the isolation of the regenerable genotypes in Regen-S will regenerate plants from callus (1). About 67% of the genotypes in Regen-S will regenerate plants from callus (1). About 67% of the genotypes in Regen-S will regenerate plants from callus (1). About 67% of the genotypes in Regen-S will regenerate plants from callus (1). About 67% of the genotypes in Regen-S will regenerate plants from callus (1). About 67% of the genotypes in Regen-S will regenerate plants from callus (1). About 67% of the genotypes in Regen-S will regenerate plants from callus (1). About 67% of the genotypes in Regen-S will regenerate plants from callus (1). About 67% of the genotypes in Regen-S will regenerate plants from callus (1). About 67% of the genotypes in Regen-S will regenerate plants from callus (1). About 67% of the genotypes in Regen-S will regenerate plants from callus (1). About 67% of the genotypes in Regen-S will regenerate plants from callus (1). About 67% of the genotypes in Regen-S will regenerate plants from callus (1). About