The adult plant resistance to leaf rust (caused by *P. recondita* Rob. ex Desm. f. sp. *tritici*) is similar to Vic.

Breeder seed will be maintained by the Seedstocks Project, Agric. Exp. Stn., North Dakota State Univ., Fargo, ND 58105-5051.

R.G. Cantrell,* J.W. Dick, and J.D. Miller (1)

REGISTRATION OF CROP GERMPLASMS

REGISTRATION OF MSA-PL-L ALFALFA GERMPLASM

MSA-PL-L alfalfa germplasm (Reg. no. GP-219, PI 531092) was developed at the U.S. Regional Pasture Research Laboratory and released by USDA-ARS in June of 1988. MSA-PL-L germplasm provides resistance to leaf loss caused by *Leptosphaerulina briosiana* (Poll.) Graham & Luttrell (Lepto leafspot).

The germplasm is a seed increase of approximately 80 plants derived from two cycles of selection for resistance to Lepto leafspot. Plants with the smallest lesions were selected as resistant. In cycle 0, 3,000 plants of MSA-CW3An3 (2) were evaluated for Lepto leafspot reaction and 110 selected. These were intercrossed to produce half-sib families, chain-crossed to produce full-sib families, and selfed to produce selfed families in an experiment to compare effects of phenotypic recurrent, half-sib family, full-sib family, and alternating generations of selfed family and half-sib family selection. Two cycles of selection were conducted to compare the different methods of selection. An experiment to compare methods of selection contained extra families from each method as augmented entries. The most resistant individuals among these were selected without regard to prior selection method and grown to produce seed by hand pollination of MSA-PL-L, which was subsequently increased under cage by honey bee (*Apis mellifera* L.) pollination at the Beltsville Agricultural Research Center. Detailed information on the selection experiment was reported in Hill and Leath (3).

MSA-PL-L was evaluated with 300 plant introductions in 1984. It was among the most resistant entries in the test, but was not significantly different from ‘Ramsey’, the standard resistant check for Lepto leafspot in alfalfa (1).

MSA-PL-L has not been tested for yield. The breeding history of other MSA-derived germplasms suggests that yield of MSA-PL-L will not be high, and its value will be realized only in crosses with other genetic materials.

Seed of MSA-PL-L will be maintained by the U.S. Regional Pasture Research Laboratory, University Park, PA 16802. Limited quantities of seed are available to each applicant upon written request. It is requested that appropriate recognition be given to the source of this germplasm when it contributes to development of a new cultivar or germplasm.


1. Dep. of Crop and Weed Sciences, Dep. of Cereal Science and USDA-ARS, respectively, North Dakota State Univ., Fargo, ND 58105. Renville was developed with partial financial support from North Dakota State Wheat Commission and included in Cooperative investigations of the North Dakota Wheat Commission. Journal article no. 1719. Corresponding author.

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REGISTRATION OF ‘FL-5’ GERMPLASM LINE OF ALYCECLOVER

‘FL-5’ alyceclover, *Alysicarpus vaginalis* (L.) DC. (Reg. no. GP-78, PI 531076), an early-maturing germplasm, was jointly released by the Florida Agricultural Experiment Station and USDA-SCS in 1988. Alyceclover, distributed throughout the humid subtropics, is a high quality forage (2,4).

All alyceclover is now marketed as common alyceclover in the USA and appears to trace to a plant introduction of unknown origin. It typically blooms in mid-September and is highly susceptible to several root-knot nematode species (*Meloidogyne* spp.) (1,2,3).

In 1982, FL-5 was selected for early maturity from PI 217904 in a space plant nursery at Gainesville, FL (29.38 °N, 82.21 °W). It was evaluated in 1984.


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References and Notes

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