and Fiber Commission. Fiber properties were determined at the International Center for Textile Research and Development of Texas Tech University, Lubbock, TX.

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References and Notes
1. Dep. of Soil and Crop Sci., Texas A&M Univ., College Station, TX 77843. Registration by CSSA. Accepted 30 Apr. 1990. *Corresponding author.

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REGISTRATION OF SEVEN UPLAND COTTON GERMPLASM LINES ADAPTED TO THE COASTAL BEND OF TEXAS

Seven germplasm lines of cotton, *Gossypium hirsutum* L. (Reg. no. GP-425 to GP-431; PI 540257 to PI 540263), were released by the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station in November 1989. These germplasm lines were developed as part of a cotton improvement program to provide improved germplasm adapted to the Coastal Bend region of Texas.

These lines were derived by hybridization from 1977 through 1980, followed by pedigree selection. Individual plant selections during the F₂ to F₄ generations were based on apparent yield potential in nurseries at the Texas A&M Research and Extension Center, Corpus Christi, TX. Other characters considered during the selection process were plant conformation and high volume instrument (HVI) fiber properties. Fiber properties were determined at the International Center for Textile Research and Development of Texas Tech University, Lubbock, TX. Designations and pedigrees of these germplasm lines are given in Table 1.

These germplasm lines averaged from 18 to 33% more lint than control cultivars from 1986 through 1988 at Corpus Christi, TX. These germplasm lines were compared with Stoneville 213 during 1986 and 1987 and with Deltapine 50 in 1988. Only four lines, TAM 0033, 0066, 1033, and 8177, were significantly lower in percent lint than the highest-yielding control cultivar, Deltapine 50, and none were significantly lower than Stoneville 213.

TAM 0033 had significantly longer upper-half mean length (UHM) of fibers than the average of the two control germplasm lines. No germplasm line TAM 1033 had significantly shorter fibers than Stoneville 213. Three of the seven lines, 0066, and 8177, had significantly finer fibers as indicated by micronaire readings than either Stoneville 213 or Deltapine 50.

Twenty-five seeds of each germplasm line will be available for distribution from the corresponding author until seed supplies are exhausted. Research and development of these germplasm lines were supported in part by Cotton, Inc., and the Texas Food and Fiber Commission.

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REGISTRATION OF 10 UPLAND COTTON GERMPLASM LINES HAVING IMPROVED BUNDLE STRENGTH

Ten germplasm lines of cotton, *Gossypium hirsutum* L. (Reg. no. GP-432 to GP-441; PI 540264 to PI 540266), were released by the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station in November, 1989. These germplasm lines were developed as part of a cotton breeding program to improve fiber bundle strength of cotton produced in central and southern Texas. These lines were derived by hybridization from 1977 through 1980, followed by pedigree selection. Individual plant selections during the F₂ to F₄ generations were based on apparent yield potential, plant conformation, and high volume instrument (HVI) determined fiber properties. Plant and agronomic evaluations were conducted at A&M University Research Farm, College Station, TX. Designations and pedigrees of these germplasm lines are given in Table 1.

Least squares analysis of lint yields of irrigated plants indicated that these lines did not vary significantly from Stoneville 213, the high-yielding control cultivar, in 1987, and 1988 at College Station, TX. All bundle strengths (as measured by HVI) were significantly higher than Stoneville 213 and not different from the high-quality control cultivar. Upper-half mean fiber bundle strengths (as measured by HVI) were significantly higher than Acala 1517-75 and not different from Deltapine 14, while all other lines were significantly shorter. TAM 1074 and 2111 had significantly shorter fibers than Acala 1517-75, while all other lines were significantly shorter. TAM 1074 and 2111 had significantly longer upper-half mean length (UHM) of fibers than the average of the two control germplasm lines. No germplasm line TAM 1033 had significantly shorter fibers than Stoneville 213. Three of the seven lines, 0066, and 8177, had significantly finer fibers as indicated by micronaire readings than either Stoneville 213 or Deltapine 50.

Twenty-five seeds of each germplasm line will be available for distribution from the corresponding author until seed supplies are exhausted. Research and development of these germplasm lines were supported in part by Cotton, Inc., and the Texas Food and Fiber Commission.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Designation</th>
<th>Pedigree</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TAM 8165</td>
<td>PD 6520 × [(Lankart 57 × (Deltapine 14 × Roger’s Acala)] × Lankart 3840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TAM 9163</td>
<td>[(North Carolina Smooth 2 × (AE-179 × Tideland 69)] × (Paymaster 1209 ×</td>
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