 combination with improved turf-type perennial ryegrasses (Lolium perenne L.) or other improved creeping bentgrasses. Breeder seed of SR 1020 will be produced and maintained by Seed Research of Oregon, Inc. Three generations of seed increase from breeder seed will be allowed, one each of foundation, registered, and certified.

United States Plant Variety Protection Certificate no. 8800047 has been issued for SR 1020.

M. F. ROBINSON, L. A. BRILMAN,* AND W. R. KNEEBONE (1)

References and Notes

1. M.F. Robinson and L.A. Brilman, Seed Research of Oregon, Inc., P.O. Box 1416, Corvallis, OR 97339; and W.R. Kneebone (retired), Plant Science Dep., Univ. of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721. Original collection work was supported in part by a grant received from the U.S. Golf Association. Registration by CSSA. Accepted 28 Feb. 1991. *Corresponding author.


REGISTRATION OF 'CALIFORNIA BLACKEYE 46' COWPEA

'CALIFORNIA BLACKEYE 46' (CB 46) cowpea [Vigna unguiculata (L.) Walp.] (Reg. no. CV-90, PI 548784) was developed and released by the University of California, Davis, and the California Agricultural Experiment Station in 1987. CB 46 is an upright, fusarium wilt–resistant blackeye cowpea tested as breeding line 8046.

CB 46 resulted from the cross 'California Blackeye 5' (CB 5) X PI 166146 made in 1972. CB 5 is susceptible to Fusarium oxysporum schlechtend.:Fr. f. sp. tracheiphilum (E.F. Sm.), W.C. Snyder & H.N. Hans. (F.o.t.) Race 3 (1), while PI 166146 is resistant. PI 166146, originally collected in India, has purple flowers; matures in ~100 d at Davis; has a semierect, indeterminate plant type; and has tan seeds that weigh about =10 to 12 g 100 seed-

CB 46 was a single-plant selection from a 300-plant BC,F3 family. The F2 progeny were screened for resistance to F.o.t. in the greenhouse and resistant F3 plants were backcrossed to CB 5. The BC,F2 plants were screened for resistance to F.o.t. in the greenhouse. Resistant BC,F3 families were planted in the field and selected for plant type, time to seed maturity, and seed quality. The BC,F3 families were bulked, selected, and increased for field testing through the BC,F5 generation. Single plants were selected from superior BC,F5 families and tested in the greenhouse for resistance to F.o.t. One of these selections became 8046. Field plot testing of 8046 began in 1979 in the Sacramento–San Joaquin Valley blackeye cowpea growing region. 8046 was yield tested at nine sites between 1981 and 1986. Yields have been comparable or better than those of CB 5 and are significantly better (P = 0.05) than those of 'California Blackeye 3' (CB 3) by 448 to 896 kg ha-

CB 46 was screened in the greenhouse for resistance to F.o.t. using isolate 793, shown by Rigert and Foster (1) to be Race 3. This race is common throughout the California blackeye cowpea growing region and continual field and greenhouse testing have confirmed this resistance in CB 46.

CB 46 is homozygous for the Rk gene for resistance to the southern root-knot nematode (Meloidogyne incognita races 1 [2] and 3 [3]). Resistance to root-knot nematode Races 1 and 3 breaks down, however, in the presence of some aggressive nematode populations found in a few problem fields in California (3).

Seed of CB 46 is the typical blackeye type, having a cream seed coat with black pigment around the hilum. It has smaller seed than CB 5 (19–20 vs. 23 g 100 seed-

CB 46 has been judged a good canner, comparable to the commercial cultivars CB 5 and CB 3 when tested in 1985, 1986, and 1987 by commercial canneries. Registered seed is maintained by the California Crop Improvement Association, Davis, CA.

D. HELMS,* L. PANELLA, I. W. BUDDENHAGEN, C. L. TUCKER, AND P. L. GEPTS (4)

References and Notes


REGISTRATION OF 'CALIFORNIA BLACKEYE 88' COWPEA

'CALIFORNIA BLACKEYE 88' (CB 88) cowpea [Vigna unguiculata (L.) Walp. (Reg. no. CV-91, PI 548785) was developed and released by the University of California, Davis, and the California Agricultural Experiment Station in 1989. It is a large, wide, upright, fusarium wilt–resistant blackeye cowpea tested as breeding line 8518.

CB 88 resulted from the cross 'California Blackeye 5' (CB 5) X 7977, made in 1982. CB 5 is susceptible to Fusarium oxysporum Schlechtend.:Fr. f. sp. tracheiphilum (E.F. Sm.) W.C. Snyder & H.N. Hans. (F.o.t.) Race 3 (1) while 7977 is resistant. Breeding line 7977 resulted from the cross CB 5 X PI 166146. Line 7977 was developed using the same breeding scheme as 'California Blackeye 46' (CB 46) (2), but was never successful as a cultivar because of a leaky eye, pigment from the blackeye surrounding the hilum caused a discoloration of the canning brine. CB 88, CB 5 and 7977 have the same large, upright plant type (larger than CB 46) and yields are equivalent.

CB 88 originated as a mass-selected F4 family from the cross CB 5 X 7977. The F2 progeny of that cross had been screened for resistance to F.o.t. in the greenhouse and resistant F3 families resulting from F2 field selections were increased at Davis in 1985. One of these selections became 8518, which has been tested in the Sacramento–San Joaquin Valley blackeye cowpea growing region since 1986. It has consistently yielded comparable to CB 46 and CB 5. Other trials in problem fields have confirmed resistance to F.o.t.

CB 88 has a tall, erect, wide plant-type (similar to CB 5) that closes the rows more quickly than CB 46. It therefore provides a fusarium wilt–resistant alternative to CB 46 for growers who plant on wide row spacing (90 to 100 cm) and...