hard red spring seed conformation; the shape is elliptical with angular cheeks and a short, uncollared brush. The seed crease is wide and shallow, similar to ‘Chris’. Vandal has adult plant resistance to stripe rust (*Puccinia striiformis* Westend) races prevalent in the Pacific Northwest. Vandal is susceptible to the Russian wheat aphid (*Diuraphis noxia* Mordvilko). Vandal is susceptible to Hessian fly (*Mayetiola destructor* Say) populations of the Pacific Northwest.

In irrigated trials at Aberdeen from 1983 to 1990, Vandal, Borah, ‘McKay’, and ‘Pondera’ had average grain yields of 6.6, 5.9, 6.2, and 6.3 Mg ha⁻¹, respectively. Test weights for the same cultivars in those trials were 760 (Vandal), 753 (Borah), 758 (McKay), and 784 kg m⁻³ (Pondera). In the Western Regional Nursery from 1987 to 1989 across all locations, Vandal had grain yield 125% of the long-term nursery check ‘Federation’. McKay and ‘Spillman’ each yielded 135% of Federation. In trials at Aberdeen, Vandal had less lodging than Copper in 9 of the 11 yield trials grown from 1984 to 1990 and was similar to Westbred 926 in all trials grown from 1987 to 1990. Vandal has good baking quality, with an average flour protein of 13.5% in southeastern Idaho trials from 1986 to 1989. In the same trials, Copper and Westbred 906R had flour protein of 12.9 and 12.7%, respectively. In bake tests conducted from 1968 to 1989 on southeastern Idaho trials, Vandal and Westbred 906R had, respectively, dough mixing times of 2.9, 2.5, and 2.7 min, and pup loaf volumes of 954 mL. In the Western Regional Nursery from 1987, the average Farinograph stability for Vandal and Spillman was 12.9, 11.4, and 5.99 min. Pup loaf volume for Vandal, McKay, and Spillman in the Western Regional Nursery, was 1040, 850, and 880 mL, respectively.

Breeder and foundation seed of Vandal maintained by the Idaho Agricultural Experiment Station may be obtained by writing Foundation Seed Director, IAES, University of Idaho, Moscow, ID 83843. Foundation and registered seed will be available from the Idaho Crop Improvement Association.

E. J. SOUZA,* D. W. SUNDERMAN, AND J. M. TYLER (1)

**References and Notes**


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**REGISTRATION OF GERMPLASMS**

**REGISTRATION OF MISCOT 7801 AND MISCOT 7824 GERMPLASM LINES OF COTTON**

Two germplasm lines of cotton (*Gossypium hirsutum* L.), Miscot 7801 (Reg. no. GP-506, PI 556978) and Miscot 7824 (Reg. no. GP-507, PI 556979), developed by the Mississippi Agricultural and Forestry Experiment Station, were released in 1991. Miscot 7801, tested as 7801-2-4, originated from a cross made in 1978 of ‘DBS 24’ × ‘DBS 56’ (2,3). Miscot 7824, tested as 7824-2-2, was derived from across made in 1978 of ‘Delcot 277J’ (4) × TX Le-68-73. TX Le-68-73 is an advanced breeding line from the Texas A&M University Multi-Adversity Resistance program (1). Both lines appear to have good combining ability for yield adaptability, pest resistance, and fiber quality.

In tests at Mississippi State, MS, and the Delta Branch Experiment Station, Stoneville, MS, from 1981 to 1985, lint yield, maturity, and lint percentage of Miscot 7801 and Miscot 7824 were equal to either ‘DBS 56’ or ‘DBS 422’. Fiber of Miscot 7801 tended to be coarser and shorter than the DBS cultivars, while fiber of Miscot 7824 was finer and slightly stronger than the DBS cultivars.

In tobacco budworm (*Helicoverpa virescens* Fabricius) resistance tests conducted at the USDA-ARS Crop Science Laboratory, Mississippi State, from 1981 to 1985, the two Miscot lines yielded =13% more seedcotton than ‘Stoneville 213’ in larvae-infested plots, but yielded =5% less than Stoneville 213 in larvae-controlled plots. Resistance of both lines to fusarium wilt, caused by *Fusarium oxysporum* Schlechtend.:Fr. f. sp. *vasinfectum* Snyder, & H.N. Hans., was equal to that of ‘McNair 235’, in the Regional Cotton Fusarium Wilt Test at Tallassee, AL. Miscot 7824 is resistant to all known U. S. races of *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *malvacearum* (Smith) Dye, the causal agent of bacterial blight.

Seed (25 g) of Miscot 7801 and Miscot 7824 may be obtained from the Dep. of Agronomy, P. O. Box 5248, Mississippi State, MS 39762.

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**References and Notes**