white to translucent seed color, juicy midrib, and short panicle exsertion. The panicle is slightly oval, semicompact to compact, and erect. Glumes are semitenacious and cover approximately half of the caryopsis. The lemma is awnless. The white translucent caryopses are medium size and possess a nonpigmented testa. A/BTx635 is ZZ, having no or few starch granules in the mesocarp, and the caryopses is intermediate in hardness and has normal endosperm. There are no carotenoid pigments visible in the caryopses. A/BTx635 is a short 2-dwarf (dw1Dw2Dw3dw4) and is =160 cm tall, or 10 to 12 cm taller than A/BTx623. The line is 5 to 8 d later than A/BTx623. A/BTx635 produces good pollen quantity on the B-line, and the stigmas of the A-line are small but protrude satisfactorily. The line does not tiller.

A/BTx635 has excellent combining ability in hybrids. Most hybrids tend to have longer than normal panicles, and caryopses thresh free of the glumes. The line and its hybrids have and maintain very high green leaf retention throughout the season. A/BTx635 is tropically adapted and transmits the trait to hybrids.

A/BTx635 is immune to head smut caused by Sporisorium holci-sorghii (Rivolta) K. Vánky and this resistance is genetically dominant. All hybrids tested in Texas have been completely free of head smut. The line has good resistance to other foliar pathogens important in tropical regions.

Breeder seed will be maintained at Texas A&M University, Department of Soil & Crop Sciences, College Station, TX 77843.

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References and Notes

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REGISTRATION OF RTx436 SORGHUM PARENTAL LINE

The Texas Agricultural Experimental Station, Department of Soil and Crop Sciences, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX, released and distributed publicly RTx436 (Reg. no. PL-236, PI561071), a parental inbred restorer line of Sorghum bicolor (L.) Moench in 1992. RTx436 provides a significant addition to the restorer parents available for use in production of hybrid sorghums with food-quality grain and improved feed-quality grain. RTx436 was developed from an intentional cross and has a pedigree of (SC120-6-sel/2* Tx7000)-10-4-6-1-1-bk. The original cross was made in 1979 and segregating progenies selected in Isabela, PR, and Corpus Christi, Beeville, College Station, and Halfway, TX. Final selection was made in 1985 from 85C25231 and the inbred line has been maintained as a pure line since. In further explanation of the pedigree, SC120-6-sel is a BC1F3 partially converted IS2816, zerazera (Class 39[1]) from southern Rhodesia (1) that has foliar disease resistance, tan plant color, and white translucent caryopses with poor grain quality. RTx7000, a kafir*milo derivative, was named and distributed by Texas Agricultural Experiment Station in 1941. RTx7000 has higher yield under favorable soil and environmental conditions than RTx7078, is later in maturity than BTx3197, and possesses purple plant color, rib is juicy. Anthesis date is 1 to 3 d earlier in tropical environments, but 1 to 3 d later in temperate environments. Few tillers or side branches are produced. RTx436 restores A1 cytoplasm and A2, and does not restore A3.

RTx436 has resistance to anthracnose caused by Colletotrichum graminicola (Ces.) G.W. Wils., downy mildew caused by Peronosclerospora sorghi (W. Weston & Uppal) C.G. Shaw, and does not restore A3.

This inbred line provides breeders possessing the necessary characteristics to produce hybrid sorghums with favorable yield potential to prevalent biotic stresses. Breeder seed will be maintained at Texas A&M University, Department of Soil and Crop Sciences, College Station, TX 77843-2474.

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