the strong creeping red fescues (Festuca rubra L. subsp. rubra), and improved turf-type tall fescues (Festuca arundinacea Schreb.). When used in mixtures with other species, it performs best in ratios of greater than 75% bluegrass, by weight.

Breeder seed is maintained by Jacklin Seed Company. Seed propagation is limited to one generation each of breeder, foundation, registered, and certified. United States Plant Variety Protection (certificate no. 9200127) has been approved for NuStar.

A. DOUGLAS BREDE* AND WALTER E. WILLARD (3)

References and Notes

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Registration of ‘MD51ne’ Cotton

COTTON (Gossypium hirsutum L.) cultivar MD51ne (Reg. no. CV-103, PI 566941) was developed by the USDA-ARS, Cotton Physiology and Genetics Research Unit, Jamie Whitten Delta States Research Center, Stoneville, MS, and released in March 1991. MD51ne has an unusually good combination of insect resistance, high fiber strength, and lint yield. The nectariless trait (ne., ne.) was introgressed into G. hirsutum germplasm from a wild Hawaiian species (G. tomentosum Nuttall ex. Seemann) (5) and its insect suppression properties have been reviewed (2). The high fiber strength originated from the tri-species hybrid, (G. arboreum L. × G. thurberi Todaro) × G. hirsutum, crossed and intercrossed with G. hirsutum and G. barbadense L. strains. MD51ne was developed from a BC1F2 plant selection that originated from a cross of MD65—11nc and ‘Deltapine 90’. MD65—11nc is a nectariless strain produced from progeny of 10 clones. Longfellow was released due to its ability to provide uniformly medium dark-green, fine-textured, smooth leaves, and is similar in growth habit to Deltapine 90. MDSlne is slightly earlier in maturity than Deltapine 90, has high fiber strength, and lint yield was 6.7% higher, 1213 vs. 1137 kg ha−1, and its fiber strength was 11% higher, 30.3 vs 27.3 HVI strength units. The USDA-ARS cotton genetics program generally does not release cultivars. However, the need by the cotton industry to produce higher strength fiber to remain competitive and the need to utilize genetic resistance in insect control programs have motivated the release of MD51ne.

Breeder seed of MD51ne will be maintained in small quantities by the Cotton Physiology and Genetics Research Unit at Stoneville, MS. MD51ne is a public variety and Plant Variety Protection will not be sought for this cultivar.

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References and Notes

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Registration of ‘Longfellow’ Chewings Fescue

‘LONGFELLOW’ CHEWINGS FESCUE (Festuca rubra L. subsp. commutata Gaud.) (Reg. no. CV-54, PI 543928) was developed by the cooperative efforts of International Seeds, Inc., Halsey, OR, and the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station. It was released in September 1989 by International Seeds, Inc. Longfellow was tested under the experimental designation Longfellow 10. It is an advanced generation synthetic selected from progeny of 10 clones. Longfellow was released due to its ability to provide uniformly medium dark-green, fine-textured, upright turf with improved resistance to red thread incidence by Laetisaria fuciformis (McCAlpine) Burdsall and significantly improved drought stress tolerance. Germplasm utilized in the development of Longfellow is the result of a