between Stonewall and N88-480 was not statistically significant. N88-480 is susceptible to soybean cyst nematode (Heterodera glycines Ichinohe) and has white flowers and tawny pubescence. The line has a shiny yellow seed coat and buff hila. Seed size is \( \approx 13.6 \text{ g} \ 100^{-1} \) seeds.

Quantities of 50 seeds of N88-480 will be furnished for at least five years on request from the Department of Crop Science, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, NC 27695-7631.

J. W. Burton* and R. F. Wilson (6)

References and Notes
6. USDA-ARS, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, NC 27695-7631. Registration by CSSA. Accepted 31 May 1993.*Corresponding author.

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Registration of 87-Y-550, a Rice Germplasm Line Resistant to Stem Rot Disease

87-Y-550 (Reg. no. GP-72, PI 566666) is a stem rot (caused by Sclerotium oryzae Cattaneo) resistant rice (Oryza sativa L.) germplasm line developed by the California Cooperative Rice Research Foundation, Inc. (CCRRF) at the Rice Experiment Station, Biggs, CA, from the cross R8457 made in 1982. The pedigree is ‘L-201’/O rufipogon A100912/80H3793/3/82-Y-51. L-201 (5) is an intermediate-height long-grain cultivar. 80H3793 is a semi-dwarf long-grain line with L-201 as a parent and 82-Y-51 is a sister line of ‘L-202’ (6), a semi-dwarf long-grain cultivar developed in California. Oryza rufipogon Griff. is a weedy species with a high level of resistance to stem rot disease (1,4). A resistant F2 plant from L-201/O. rufipogon/80H3793 was selected to make the final cross in 1982. Pedigree lines were screened for stem rot resistance and agronomic characters in inoculated nurseries at Biggs for cold tolerance in a Hawaii winter nursery.

The stem rot resistant F3 line 8583137 was advanced through a small plot (2.2 m²) test to a replicated combine size plot (16.6 m²) yield test in 1987 and identified as 87-Y-550. The yields of 87-Y-550 and L-202 were 10422 and 10612 kg ha^{-1}, respectively, in the combine size plots. 87-Y-550 headed 25 days earlier than L-202.

87-Y-550 also showed higher tolerance to aggregate sheath spot disease (caused by Rhizoctonia oryzae-sativae [Sawada] Mordue] than current California rice cultivars. Aggregate sheath spot disease index (the number of top four leaves dead) for L-202 were 1.4 and 2.4, respectively, in replicated evaluations. 87-Y-550 does not have an adequate level of resistance to cool temperature-induced sterility for California growing conditions.

87-Y-550 may serve as a useful breeders' tool for improving stem rot resistance in long-grain rice cultivars. This F5 line is a semidwarf mutant of ‘Calpearl’ ('Calmochi-101') and has dark green erect leaves and is similar to M-202 in height and resistance to lodging.

87-Y-550 may serve as a useful breeding source for improving stem rot resistance in long-grain lines when five phenotypically uniform F12
cultivar combination is released jointly by the CCRRF, California Agricultural Experiment Station, and USDA-ARS on 1 May 1993.

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References and Notes
7. California Cooperative Rice Research Foundation, Biggs, CA 95917. Registration by CSSA. Accepted 1 May 1993.*Corresponding author.

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Registration of 89-Y-235, a Large-Seeded Rice Germplasm Line

89-Y-235 (Reg. no. GP-71, PI 566667) is a large-seeded (Oryza sativa L.) germplasm line developed by the California Cooperative Rice Research Foundation, Inc. (CCRRF) at the Rice Experiment Station, Biggs, CA. It is a selection from the 1985 crosses and/or seed from the 1985 cross R11276 and has the pedigree ‘Calpearl’/Calmochi-101/V5/'M7'/3/D51//'Colusa'/'CS-M3'/4/'Gigante Vercelli'. Calmochi-101 (1), M7 (2), Colusa (3), and CS-M3 (4), are California public rice cultivars. D51 (5) is a weedy species with a high level of resistance to stem rot disease (1,4).

The following rice germplasm lines were released jointly by the CCRRF, California Agricultural Experiment Station, and USDA-ARS on 1 May 1993:

- 8583137 was advanced through a small plot (2.2 m²) test to a replicated combine size plot (16.6 m²) yield test in 1987 and identified as 87-Y-550. The yields of 87-Y-550 and L-202 were 10422 and 10612 kg ha^{-1}, respectively, in the combine size plots. 87-Y-550 headed 25 days earlier than L-202.
- 87-Y-550 also showed higher tolerance to aggregate sheath spot disease than current California rice cultivars. Aggregate sheath spot disease index for L-202 were 1.4 and 2.4, respectively, in replicated evaluations. 87-Y-550 does not have an adequate level of resistance to cool temperature-induced sterility for California growing conditions.
- 87-Y-550 may serve as a useful breeding source for improving stem rot resistance in long-grain lines when five phenotypically uniform F12
- 87-Y-550 was released jointly by the CCRRF, California Agricultural Experiment Station, and USDA-ARS on 1 May 1993.
- 87-Y-550 may serve as a useful breeding tool for improving stem rot resistance in long-grain lines when five phenotypically uniform F12
- 87-Y-550 was released jointly by the CCRRF, California Agricultural Experiment Station, and USDA-ARS on 1 May 1993.
- 87-Y-550 may serve as a useful breeding tool for improving stem rot resistance in long-grain lines when five phenotypically uniform F12