a plant introduction, N40101, from the USSR via Nepal, which was received from ICARDA in India in 1979. KAT/PRO-1 was tested as N40101.

KAT/PRO-1 was derived from single plants selected for erect tillers, large panicles, and large seed size in a plot at Katumani in 1979. The single-plant selections were grown to increase seed and then were subjected to four cycles of mass selection for erect tillers, large panicles, large seed size, and high grain-yield potential.

KAT/PRO-1 is self-pollinated; in Kenya, it grows to be 80 cm tall, flowers in 40 to 50 d, and matures in 65 to 80 d, depending on season and altitude. The panicle is open, and the seed color is cream. Mean grain yield of KAT/PRO-1 was 1400 kg ha⁻¹ over 12 environments in Kenya, which is 50% greater than the mean of the currently grown local cultivars. KAT/PRO-1 has the ability to cease growth under severe water stress, but it recovers quickly and resumes growth when the stress is removed.

KAT/PRO-1 can be grown at altitudes between sea level and 2000 m in Kenya. Breeder seed is maintained at the National Dryland Farming Research Center of the Kenya Agricultural Research Institute (KARI, NDFRC), Machakos, Kenya. Classes of seed allowed are Foundation and Certified.

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References and Notes
1. L.R.F. M’Ragwa, Kenya Agric. Res. Inst. (KARI), Natl. Dryland Farming Res. Ctr. (NDFRC), Katumani, P.O. Box 340, Machakos, Kenya; C.E. Watson, Jr., Dep. of Experimental Statistics, Box 9653, Mississippi State, MS 35962-9653. Approved for publication by the Director, KARI, Nairobi, Kenya. Research was supported by Center Director, Katumani, Sorghum and Millet Staff, and UNDP/FAO Sorghum and Millet project funds. Journal article no. J-8414 of the Mississippi Agric. and Forestry Exp. Stn. Registration by CSSA. Accepted 31 Mar. 1994. *Corresponding author. Published in Crop Sci. 34:1689-1690 (1994).

Registration of ‘KAT/PM-1’ Pearl Millet

‘KAT/PM-1’ pearl millet [Pennisetum glaucum (L.) R. Br.] (Reg. no. CV-6, PI 578005) was developed by the Kenya Agricultural Research Institute (KARI), National Dryland Farming Research Center (NDFRC), Katumani, Machakos, Kenya, and released in September 1985. KAT/PM-1 was released because of its superior yield potential and uniformity compared with local cultivars in Kenya. KAT/PM-1 was tested under the experimental designations, SC2, P28, and KNP28. KAT/PM-1 was derived from ‘Serere Composite 2’, which was constituted at Serere, Uganda, from 68 lines with bristled heads.

Seven cycles of mass selection to improve grain yield were conducted from 1978 to 1980. Screening for rust (caused by Puccinia striformis Ellis & Barth.) and leaf blight (caused by species of Deblimathosporium and related genera) resistance was also practiced. In the 1983 long rainy season, 251 half-sibs were selected on the basis of long earhead length, bristle length, high percent seed set, large seed size, and high grain yield. Phenotypic recurrent selection among half-sib families was practiced to increase grain yield and bristle length, and reduce plant height (<185 cm). Half-sib families were tested in yield trials at three locations in 1983, and 30 superior half-sib families were selected on the basis of grain yield, plant height, large seed size, and bristle length.

An isolation block consisting of 251 half-sib genotypes and associated rows of a tester population was planted at Kiboko in 1983. The tester was constituted by bulking seed from each half-sib plant in equal quantities. Four superior plants were selected within each of 30 half-sib families, and equal quantities of seed of each selected plant were used to constitute the next generation of half-sib families. After two cycles of phenotypic recurrent selection among half-sib families, seed of selected families were bulked to form a population designated P28(C2). P28(C2) was random-mated for one generation and seed were bulked to constitute KAT/PM-1. In yield trials, from 1984 to 1985, the yield of KAT/PM-1 was greater than that of the best local cultivars.

KAT/PM-1 is open-pollinated; in Kenya, it flowers in approximately 48 to 59 d, and matures in 80 to 100 d, depending on season and altitude. KAT/PM-1 has three erect, synchonous-maturing tillers, and ranges in plant height from 120 to 180 cm. The earheads are compact, cylindrical in shape, 14 to 26 cm in length, and 8 to 11 cm thick; peduncle exsertion is 8 cm. Eighty percent of the earheads have bristles, which range from 0 to 3 cm in length. Seed is obovate in shape, gray in color, the endosperm is soft, and 1000-seed weight is 16 g. Mean grain yield was 1900 kg ha⁻¹ over 18 environments in Kenya (1). This was 40% greater than the mean of the current local cultivars. Grain yield as high as 2860 kg ha⁻¹ for KAT/PM-1 has been observed in these same locations (1). Crude protein, ash, and fiber constituted 16, 1.35, and 6.4%, respectively, of the grain by weight.

KAT/PM-1 can be grown between 50 and 1500 m altitude in semiarid areas of Kenya. Breeder seed is maintained at the National Dryland Farming Research Center of the Kenya Agricultural Research Institute (KARI, NDFRC), Machakos, Kenya. Classes of seed allowed are Foundation and Certified.

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References and Notes
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Registration of ‘KAT/FM-1’ Finger Millet

‘KAT/FM-1’ finger millet [Eleusine coracana (L.) Gaertn.] (Reg. no. CV-167, PI 578006) was developed by Kenya Agricultural Research Institute (KARI), National Dryland Farming Research Center (NDFRC), Katumani, Machakos, Kenya, and released in September 1985. KAT/FM-1 was tested under the experimental designations, Ekaikala, Ekaikala 1, and EK1. KAT/FM-1 was derived from plants selected for drought avoidance within a local cultivar that was collected from Ekaikala village in Machakos district, Kenya.

In 1979, 191 single plants that survived water-stressed field conditions were selected, and these selections were subjected to five cycles of mass selection for improved grain yield, blast [caused by Pyricularia grisea (Cooke) Sacc.] tolerance, and drought avoidance.

KAT/FM-1 is self-pollinated; in Kenya, it grows to be 60 cm in height, flowers in 75 d, and matures in 90 to 115 d, depending on season and altitude. It has three to four erect tillers, and panicles with four to nine fingers, which are 6 to 10 cm in length. Ear glumes are straw colored when mature,