fication of AES800. H126w is moderately tall, with ears slightly below midstalk. Plants have medium-long, narrow, and upright leaves with a distinctive downward turn of the leaf tips. Tassels produce 9 to 10 branches with an open morphology,good extrusion from the flag leaf, and acceptable pollen shed. Ears have long shanks, with tightly closed husks extending past the ear tip. Kernels are large (0.25 cm³ average) and just slightly off-white in color. H126w produces 12-rowed ears ≈ 23 cm in length, with white cobs.

Breeder seed is maintained by the Purdue Agricultural Research Programs and can be obtained in 100-kernel samples from the corresponding author. Recipients of seed are asked to make appropriate recognition of the source of germplasm if it is used in development of a new cultivar, germplasm, parental line, or genetic stock.

B. E. Zehr,* G. F. Tragesser, B. R. Hamaker,

Registration of Tift 65 Parental Inbred Line of Pearl Millet

Tift 65 pearl millet [Pennisetum glaucum (L.) R. Br.] inbred (Reg. no. PL-26, PI 584509) was developed cooperatively by the USDA-ARS and the University of Georgia Coastal Plain Experiment Station at Tifton, GA. It was jointly released by these two agencies in June 1993.

Tift 65 was produced by introducing into Tift 383 (2) through backcrossing and selection, the dominant Rr gene for resistance to rust (caused by Puccinia striformis Ellis & Barth. var. indica Ramachar & Cummins) and dominant resistance to pyricularia leaf spot [caused by Pyricularia grisea (Cooke) Sacc.] from a wild relative, Pennisetum glaucum subsp. monodii (3,4). Tift 65 grows ≈ 2 m tall, reaches anthesis in 65 to 75 d, which is similar to Tift 383, and sheds abundant pollen.

In 1989, Tift 85DA (5)/Tift 65 yielded 9048 kg ha⁻¹ of forage, compared with 8020 kg ha⁻¹ for Tifleaf 2 (Tift 85DA/Tift 383) [LSD (P < 0.05) = 1000 kg ha⁻¹]. In vitro dry matter digestibility for the two hybrids was similar. In a subsequent 2-yr test, the disease-susceptible Tift 23DA (1) crossed with Tift 65 and Tift 383 averaged 11944 and 10407 kg ha⁻¹ yr⁻¹, respectively, [LSD (P < 0.05) = 1020 kg ha⁻¹]. In another 2-yr comparison, Tifleaf 2 and Tift 85DA/Tift 65 yielded 11578 and 12078 kg ha⁻¹, respectively, but were not significantly different (P < 0.05).

Tift 65 can replace Tift 383 to produce hybrids on Tift 23DA or other susceptible male-sterile pearl millet lines. Tift 65 should increase forage yields obtained when Tift 383 is used as the male parent. Breeder inbred Tift 65 may be obtained from the corresponding author.

G. W. Burton* and J. P. Wilson (6)

References and Notes

Published in Crop Sci. 35:1243–1244 (1995).