tance to lodging, similar to other semidwarf cultivars. In the 14 station-years of the same test, Mahigan had a lodging resistance score of 2.5 on a scale of 0 to 9 (where 0 = erect, 9 = fully lodged), compared with 2.9 for Tukwa and 2.3 for CDC Earl and Kasota.

Mahigan has good field resistance to barley leaf scald. In the Western Co-operative Semidwarf Barley Test, in 4 station-years where scald ratings were taken, Mahigan averaged 1.3 (on a scale of 0 to 9, where 0 = least affected), compared with 4.7 for Tukwa, 3.5 for CDC Earl, and 1.5 for Kasota. Mahigan is resistant to the two surface-borne barley smuts [causal organisms: *Ustilago hordei* (Pers.) Lagerh. and *Ustilago avenae* (Pers.) Rostr. (syn. *U. nigra* Tapke)] and septoria leaf blotch (caused by *Septoria paserinii* Sacc.); susceptible to loose smut (caused by *Ustilago tritici* (Pers.) Rostr.; syn. *Ustilago muda* (C.N. Jensen) Rostr. nom. nud.) and to common root rot [caused by *Cochliobolus sativus* (Ito & Kuribayashi) Drechs. ex Dastur and *Fusarium* spp.]; and moderately susceptible to net blotch (caused by *Pyrenophora teres* Drechs.).

Breeder seed of Mahigan is being maintained by the Field Crop Development Ctr., Alberta Agriculture, Food and Rural Development, Lacombe, AB. Distribution rights were granted to SeCan Association, 200-57 Auriga Dr., Nepean, ON K2E 8B2, Canada. Application has been made for plant breeder’s rights.

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References and Notes
3. Alberta Agriculture, Field Crop Development Ctr., Lacombe, AB T4L 1W8, Canada. Registration by CSSA 1999. *Corresponding author (cortez@agric.gov.ab.ca).

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REGISTRATION OF GENETIC STOCKS

Registration of Multiple-Cotyledon Red Clover Genetic Marker Stock: L38-1485

Red clover (*Trifolium pratense* L.) genetic marker stock L38-1485 (Reg. no. GS-9, PI 606704) was released by the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station in 1998. It was the result of eight cycles of selection for the multiple-cotyledon character. A multiple-cotyledon genetic marker stock (TP-MC) that produces up to 34% multiple cotyledons (three to four, where the normal is two) has been released (1).

The present germplasm was produced by further crossing and selection among strongly cotyledonous genotypes and now develops 90% multicotyledons, of which 69% have three, 19% have four, and 1% have five or six cotyledons. Although detailed genetic investigations have not been conducted, the character appears to be inherited in a recessive manner. Low frequencies of double-unifoliolate leaves and multiple-crown genotypes occur in this genetic marker stock. Plants of this marker stock possess a significant degree of self fertility and may be inbred by toothpick

No gene symbols have been assigned to the character, as the character can be classified in germinating seeds for investigation of isolation distances.

Up to 20 seeds of this genetic marker may be obtained upon written request and agreement to return increased seed to the corresponding author.

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References and Notes
3. Dep. of Agronomy, Univ. of Kentucky, Lexington, KY 40546. Investigation reported in this paper (97-06-67) was in the project of the Kentucky Agric. Exp. Stn., Lexington, and approved by the Director. Registration by CSSA. Accession*Corresponding author (ntaylor@ca.uky.edu).