The sugarcane cultivar 'C.P. 56-59', a tri-species hybrid involving *Saccharum officinarum* L., *S. spontaneum* L., and *S. barberi* Jeswiet, is a selection from the cross 'Cl. 47-83' × 'C.P. 34-79.' The cross was made at Canal Point, Fla., during the 1956 crossing season. C.P. 56-59 was developed through the research efforts of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the Florida Agricultural Experiment Stations, and the Florida Sugar Cane League, Inc., and was released to the industry in 1967.

Seedcane of C.P. 56-59 will be maintained by the U.S. Department of Agriculture at the U.S. Sugarcane Field Station, Canal Point, Fla.

The sugarcane cultivar C.P. 57-614, a tri-species hybrid involving *Saccharum officinarum* L., *S. spontaneum* L., and *S. barberi* Jeswiet, is a selection from the cross 'Cl. 47-183' × 'C.P. 53-17.' The cross was made at Canal Point, Fla., during the 1957 crossing season. C.P. 57-614 was developed through cooperative research of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the Florida Agricultural Experiment Stations, and the Florida Sugar Cane League, Inc., and was released to the industry in 1968.

C.P. 57-614 is a large-barrel cultivar that is very high in fiber content; matures early in the season, and is high in sucrose content. It is relatively tolerant of low temperatures in exposed areas at a distance from Lake Okeechobee and produced good stubble crops in the cold lands. Although C.P. 57-614 is slower in milling quality than C.P. 50-28, it surpassed that cultivar by 11% in indicated yields of sugar per ton of cane in the average of plant cane and stubble tests.

Seedcane of C.P. 57-614 will be maintained by the U.S. Department of Agriculture at the U.S. Sugarcane Field Station, Canal Point, Fla.

The sugarcane cultivar 'C.P. 57-603', a tri-species hybrid involving *Saccharum officinarum* L., *S. spontaneum* L., and *S. barberi* Jeswiet, is a selection from the cross 'Cl. 47-143' × 'C.P. 53-69.' The cross was made at Canal Point, Fla., during the 1957 crossing season. C.P. 57-603 was developed through cooperative research of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the Florida Agricultural Experiment Stations, and the Florida Sugar Cane League, Inc., and was released to the industry in 1967.

Stalks of C.P. 57-603 are larger than those of C.P. 41-223, the most widely grown cultivar in Florida. Both varieties are low in fiber with good milling qualities. C.P. 57-603 was resistant to mosaic disease in greenhouse inoculation tests. Seedcane of C.P. 57-603 will be maintained by the U.S. Department of Agriculture at the U.S. Sugarcane Field Station, Canal Point, Fla.