

late, and for height, ranging from 90 to 119 cm, were made at Griffin. All lines have good straw strength except Ga 15 and Ga 16.

Seed will be maintained and germplasm quantities will be distributed by the Georgia Agricultural Experiment Station, Georgia Station, Experiment, GA 30223.

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References And Notes

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REGISTRATION OF DES 35 COTTON GERMPLASM

A GERMPLASM line of cotton (*Gossypium hirsutum* L.), DES 35 (GP-267), was developed at the Delta Branch, Mississippi Agricultural and Forestry Experiment Station and released in April 1985.

DES 35 originated from a single plant selection in the F_2 generation and a subsequent reselection in the F_8 generation of a cross between DES 21326-04 and Deltapine 5916-65. DES 21326-04 is a sister line of 'DES 56' (Reg. no. 70 and P.V. no. 7800041) and was released as a noncommercial strain in 1975 because of its potential value in cotton breeding programs emphasizing early maturity. Deltapine 5916-65 is a selection out of 'Deltapine 16'. DES 35 was previously evaluated as DES 35-45-32.

DES 35 is taller and slightly later in maturity than 'DES 422' (Reg. no. 80 and P.V. no. 8100170), but produces approximately 12% higher lint yields. The lint percentage of DES 35 is 3% higher than DES 422, but its fibers are shorter and weaker and it has a higher micronaire value. Evaluation of DES 35 for resistance to tarnished plant bugs [*Lygus lineolaris* (Palisot de Beauvois)] over a 3-yr period (1982 to 1984) showed that DES 35 produced 11.5% higher lint yields than 'Stoneville 825' in the presence of plant bugs and 20.5% higher yields when plant bugs were controlled by insecticides. The yielding ability of DES 35 demonstrates its value as a breeding line in the development of conventional and hybrid cultivars.

Seed (25 g) of DES 35 may be obtained from R.R. Bridge, Delta Branch, Mississippi Agricultural and Forestry Experiment Station, P. O. Box 197, Stoneville, MS 38776.

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References and Notes

1. Plant Breeder, Delta Branch, Mississippi Agric. and Forestry Exp. Stn., Stoneville, MS. Published as Journal Article no. 6213 of the Mississippi Agric. and Forestry Exp. Stn. Registration by the Crop Sci. Soc. of Am. Accepted 29 Nov. 1985.

REGISTRATION OF GERMPLASM LINES OF MAIZE

ICZ1-CM (Registration no. GP-145) is a germplasm of maize (*Zea mays* L.) registered and released by the International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology (ICIPE), Nairobi, Kenya, as a source of moderate resistance to stalk borer *Chilo partellus* (Swinhoe), (Lepidoptera: Pyralidae). The source of this germplasm was a collection from the International Dis-

ease Resistance Nursery, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY. The collection was obtained through the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Centre (CIMMYT), Mexico. The collection consisted of 127 half-sibbed accessions with resistance to *Ostrinia nubilalis* (Hubner) and *Diatraea saccharalis* (Fabricius). The families were grown at the ICIPE Field Station, Mbita Point, Western Kenya, and were screened for oviposition and larval damage under artificial infestation (1,2,3). ICZ1-CM (accession no. 33) was selected on the basis of nonpreference for oviposition and reduced foliar damage. This germplasm line also showed tolerance to stalk damage. Days to tassel and silk emergence, based on 4 yrs of testing, were 52 and 58, respectively, and days to maturity were 110 after sowing. Grain yield was 4.5 t/ha. Kernel type is yellow dent. This line has been maintained by half sibbing. Breeder seed of ICZ1-CM (also known as CMT33;2,3) is available from the ICIPE Mbita Point Field Station in 100-kernel lots.

ICZ2-CM (Reg. no. GP-146) is a germplasm line of maize registered and released by the ICIPE as a source of resistance to leaf and stem-feeding damage by *Chilo partellus*. Seeds of population no. 27 (Amarillo Cristalino-1) from CIMMYT were grown at the ICIPE Field Station. Plants were artificially infested with egg masses during the mid-whorl stage and were rated for foliar damage, stalk tunnelling, and stalk breakage. Resistant plants were half-sibbed with bulk pollen and the seeds were bulked for subsequent plantings. ICZ2-CM was obtained after 6 cycles of half-sibbing and progeny evaluation against *C. partellus* (2,3). This family also has shown tolerance to flowering stage infestation by the sugarcane stalk borer, *Eldana saccharina* Walker (Lepidoptera: Pyralidae). Days to tassel and silk emergence were 61 and 65, respectively, and days to maturity were about 120 after sowing. Mean plant height at maturity was 190 cm. Kernel type is flint yellow orange. Mean grain yield (over three seasons) was 4.3 t/ha. This line has been maintained by half-sibbing. Breeder seed of ICZ2-CM (also known as CMT32;2,3) is available from the ICIPE Mbita Point Field Station, Kenya.

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References and Notes

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2. Dabrowski, Z.T., and E.O. Nyangiri. 1983. Some field screenhouse experiments on maize resistance to *Chilo partellus* under Western Kenya conditions. Insect Sci. Its Appl. 4:109-118.
3. Omolo, E.O. 1983. Screening of local and exotic maize lines for stem borer resistance with special reference to *Chilo partellus*. Insect Sci. Its Appl. 4:105-108.
4. Research scientist, International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology (ICIPE), P.O. Box 30, Mbita, Kenya; cereal entomologist, IITA, PMB 5320 Ibadan, Nigeria; senior agronomist, ICIPE. Registration by the Crop Sci. Soc. of Am. Accepted 3 Oct. 1985.

REGISTRATION OF L81-4590, L81-4871, AND L83-4387 SOYBEAN GERMPLASM LINES LACKING THE KUNITZ TRYPSIN INHIBITOR

THE SOYBEAN [*Glycine max* (L.) Merr.] (Reg. no. GP-72, GP-73, and GP-74) germplasm lines L81-4590, L81-4871, and L83-4387 were developed cooperatively by the USDA-ARS and the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station. The lines lack Kunitz trypsin inhibitor in their seeds and were jointly released in 1985 for use as parent stock in breeding programs and for research purposes, including investigation of possible increased feeding value or less costly processing require-