

Registration of 'Sinkarzei' Peanut

'SINKARZEI' (Reg. no. CV-48, PI 561673) peanut (*Arachis hypogaea* L. subsp. *fastigiata* Waldron var. *vulgaris* Hartz) cultivar was released in 1989 by the Crops Research Institute Varietal Release Committee of Nyankpala Agricultural Experiment Station, Tamale, Ghana, for cultivation in the Guinea and Sudan savannah zones of Ghana. It was tested under the ICRISAT designation ICGS 114. Sinkarzei was developed at ICRISAT following a bulk selection method from a three-way cross involving 'GAUG 1', 'Kadiri 3', and NC Ac 17090. While GAUG 1 and Kadiri 3 are popular cultivars in India, NC Ac 17090 is a germplasm line resistant to rust (*Puccinia arachidis* Speng.) and tolerant of late leafspot [*Phaeoisariopsis personata* (Berk. & M.A. Curtis) Arx; syn. *Cercosporidium personatum* (Berk. & M.A. Curtis) Deighton] (2). The pedigree of Sinkarzei is [(GAUG 1 × NC Ac 17090) × Kadiri 3] F₂-B₁-B₃-B₄-B₂-B₁.

Seeds of Sinkarzei were supplied in 1985 by ICRISAT Center, India, to Ghana, where it was evaluated with the local cultivar F-mix in multilocal trials during the 1986-1989 rainy seasons. It produced a seed yield similar to F-mix (1370 kg ha⁻¹), matured in 102 d (2 wk earlier than F-mix), produced a greater meat content (78%, vs. 76% for F-mix), and had a larger 100-seed mass (62 g, vs. 51 g for F-mix). The seed testa is deep red. Sinkarzei has Decumbent-1 growth habit, sequential flowering, and medium-sized leaves (1). It has five to seven primary and two to five secondary branches. Its plant

height (main axis) is 21 cm and canopy breadth is 37 cm. Flowers of Sinkarzei are orange. It has two- to one-seeded pods, with moderate constriction and reticulation. The seeds of Sinkarzei contain 45% oil. Sinkarzei has been found to have moderate resistance to rust and early leafspot (*Cercospora arachidicola* S. Hori) in Ghana (3).

Nyankpala Agricultural Experimental Station, P.O. Box 52, Tamale, Ghana, will maintain the breeder seed.

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References and Notes

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4. S.N. Nigam, S.L. Dwivedi, and Y.L.C. Rao, Legumes Program, ICRISAT, Patancheru P.O., A.P. 502 324, India; K.O. Marfo and M.A. Assibi, Nyankpala Agricultural Experiment Station, P.O. Box 52, Tamale, Ghana; and R.W. Gibbons, ICRISAT Sahelian Center, Niamey, Niger. ICRISAT J.A. no. 1334. Registration by CSSA. Accepted 30 June 1992. *Corresponding author.

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Registration of 'KSA81M' Cotton

'KSA81M' COTTON (*Gossypium hirsutum* L.) (Reg. no. CV-102, PI 561672) was released by the National Fibre Research Centre, Kibos, Kenya, in 1989, because of its high seed-cotton and lint yields. KSA 81M is a multiline cultivar synthesized from eight strains developed by single-plant selection with progeny testing from the cultivar UKA59/240. UKA59/240 is a single-line selection from UKA67, which originated from selections of a hybrid of Albar 51 and strains of Mwanza local, at Ukiriguru, Tanzania (1). UKA59/240 is highly resistant to *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *malvacearum* (Smith) Dye (2) and exhibits high yielding potential (3).

KSA81M yielded 12% more seed-cotton and 16.6% more lint than UKA59/240 in 22 tests conducted from 1981 to 1986 at Kibos, Busia, Siaya, and Homa Bay, Kenya. Lint percentage in KSA81M was 35.1, compared with 32.7 in UKA59/240. KSA 81M is similar to UKA59/240 in micronaire reading, staple length, and fiber elongation, but has slightly lower fiber strength. Seed-cotton weight per boll averaged 5 g, which is similar to that of UKA59/240. The seed index was 9.4 g, 0.6 g lower than that of UKA59/240. KSA81M has slightly more seedcoat fuzz than UKA59/240. Based on a visual grading scale of 1 to 8 for seedcoat fuzz, KSA81M and UKA59/240 graded 5.83 and 5.67, respectively.

KSA81M is similar in height to UKA59/240, averaging 89 cm at harvest. The cultivar is similar in level of pubescence to UKA59/240. Pubescence in UKA59/240 is associated with resistance to jassid, *Empoasca* spp. (4).

Breeder seed will be maintained by the National Fibre Research Centre (KARI), Kibos, Kenya.

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References and Notes

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