each of Colombia and Thailand. CMS-36 and two nontolerant ($C_6$ of selection for drought tolerance in Tuxpeño-1 and Suwan-1) and widely cultivated maize germplasms in the tropics, were included as checks.

Across the acid soil environments, SA-4 (2.34 Mg ha$^{-1}$), SA-5 (2.58 Mg ha$^{-1}$), and SA-7 (1.97 Mg ha$^{-1}$) yielded higher ($P < 0.05$) and SA-6 (1.68 Mg ha$^{-1}$) similar to Tuxpeño Sequía (1.08 Mg ha$^{-1}$). Populations SA-4 and SA-5 also yielded higher ($P < 0.05$) and SA-6 and SA-7 similar to Suwan-1 (1.61 Mg ha$^{-1}$). SA-4, SA-5, SA-6, and SA-7 did not differ ($P < 0.05$) in yield from CMS-36 (1.91 Mg ha$^{-1}$) and were intermediate in days to 50% silking between Tuxpeño Sequía (76 d) and Suwan-1 (67 d). While SA-4 (65 cm), SA-5 (65 cm), and SA-7 (57 cm) averaged greater ($P < 0.05$) ear height than Tuxpeño Sequía (44 cm), they were similar to Suwan-1 (61 cm) for this trait. CMS-36 (92 cm; $P < 0.05$) was the tallest in acid soil environments.

Across the nonacid fertile environments, SA-4 (6.36 Mg ha$^{-1}$), SA-5 (6.58 Mg ha$^{-1}$), SA-6 (6.76 Mg ha$^{-1}$), and SA-7 (6.72 Mg ha$^{-1}$) yielded higher ($P < 0.05$) than Suwan-1 (5.47 Mg ha$^{-1}$) and SA-6 and SA-7 also yielded higher than Tuxpeño Sequía (6.11 Mg ha$^{-1}$). CMS-36 (5.38 Mg ha$^{-1}$) yielded lower ($P < 0.05$) than other populations but did not differ ($P < 0.05$) from Suwan-1 for this trait. CMS-36 was later (66 d; $P < 0.05$) to silk than SA-4 (62 d), SA-5 (63 d), and SA-7 (64 d) and had greater (137 cm; $P < 0.05$) ear height than SA-4 (123 cm), SA-5 (115 cm), SA-6 (114 cm), and SA-7 (115 cm).

Number of ears per plant and tolerance to diseases, insects, and lodging in SA-4, SA-5, SA-6, and SA-7 are similar to those of standard maize hybrids and open-pollinated cultivars grown in the tropics.

The populations can be used for further improvement by research institutions, directly or in crosses with local germplasm. Small quantities of seed of $C_2$ or $C_3$ of the populations can be obtained from the corresponding author. We request that appropriate recognition of the source be given when the populations contribute to research or development of new cultivars.

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## Registration of Pigeonpea Germplasm Line ICP 9145 Resistant to Fusarium Wilt

Pigeonpea [*Cajanus cajan* (L.) Millsp.] germplasm line ICP 9145 (Reg. no. GP-142, PI 583777), resistant to fusarium wilt (caused by *Fusarium udum* E.J. Butler), was released by the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), Patancheru, AP, India, in 1993. It was released for general cultivation in Malawi in 1987, where the local farmers named it 'Nandola Wa Nsawawa'. ICP 9145 is the first wilt-resistant pigeonpea cultivar released in Africa and is currently estimated to be grown on 20% of the 30 000 ha under pigeonpea cultivation in Malawi (4).

ICP 9145 is a landrace collected from Kenya by ICRISAT in 1976 (JM 2397) and was first screened in the wilt-sick nurseries at ICRISAT Asia Center, during the 1979–1980 season (1). It showed only 8% wilt incidence, compared with 98% incidence in the susceptible control ICP 2376. The line was then evaluated at 20 locations in India, Kenya, and Malawi for one to seven seasons between 1980–1981 and 1992–1993 (2). For wilt evaluation, the line was sown in alternate rows with susceptible ICP 2376. Wilt incidence varied from 0 to 73% with location and averaged 29% in ICP 9145, compared with 83% in ICP 2376. Wilt incidence was higher at Indian than African locations. The pigeonpea wilt pathogen has been found to have two distinct strains in India (3), and the higher incidence at some Indian locations could be due to the presence of strains of *F. udum* different from those at ICRISAT Asia Center.

Plants of ICP 9145 are compact, of indeterminate growth habit and tall (215 cm). They have green stems and large, broad, thick, dark green leaves. The flowers are ivory colored, and pods are long, green with purple streaks, and borne in clusters. There are on average four to five seeds in a pod. At ICRISAT Asia Center, India (18°N 78°E), ICP 9145 takes ≈160 d to achieve 50% flowering, and ≈250 d to reach maturity. ICP 9145 has large (100-seed mass 15.6 g), round, white seeds with a mottle pattern on their surfaces.

A small quantity of seed of ICP 9145 germplasm accession can be obtained from the Genetic Resources or Genetic Enhancement Divisions at ICRISAT Asia Center.

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## Registration of Au86-2397D and Au86-2397I Soybean

Two germplasm lines of soybean, Au86-2397D (Reg. no. GP-173, PI 583829) and Au86-2397I (Reg. no. GP-174, PI 583830) were released by the Alabama Agricultural Experiment Station in 1994. These lines are near-isogenic except for the gene controlling stem termination, $Dt_1$ (1). Au86-2397D is genotype