Erys. polyg. Good combing ability for sugar yield and high percent sucrose for yellow resistance.

PI 590759. Beta vulgaris L.
Breeding. C015. Diploid, self-sterile. Good resistance to powdery mildew. Fair resistance to virus yellows, curly top and bolting. High sugar yield.

PI 590760. Beta vulgaris L.
Breeding. Y26. Pedigree - Selected from US 56/2. Diploid, self-sterile line selected for yellows resistance. Fair resistance to virus yellows, curly top, bolting, powdery mildew. Resistant to Erwinia. Line has high sugar concentration and good GCA for sugar yield.

PI 590761. Beta vulgaris L.
Breeding. C719. Pedigree - A composite of 3 S (subsc. 7) sister lines derived from the 4th backcross of a BMV resistant sce to C17. Diploid, self-compatible (S supersc.f S supersc f) multigerm green hypocotyl line with homozygous resistance (BmBm) to beet mosaic virus (BMV). Developed by bulk population selection for resistance to BMV, virus yellows, Erwinia root rot and powdery mildew and sugar yield. Highly uniforn with small dark green leaves and small canopy. Similar in GCA to C37.

PI 590762. Beta vulgaris L.
Breeding. 0747. Multigerm (possibly also segregrates for monogerm), diploid, self-fertile population that segregates for genetic ms (A:aa). Genetic ms facilitated random-mating population. Similar to C37. Resistance to curly top, bolting, virus yellows, and Erwinia. Susceptible to powdery mildew. GCA equal to C37 as pollinator. Developed as a potential population for reciprocal recurrent selection studies.

The following were donated by Larry Campbell, USDA, ARS, Northern Crops Research Laboratory, 1307 North 18th Street, Fargo, North Dakota 58105-5677, United States. Received 1984.

PI 590763. Beta vulgaris L. **ssp. vulgaris**
Breeding. "F1004". GP-94. Pedigree - Produced from 6 cycles of mass selection from VNIS F526, an intro. from the USSR. Resistance to 3 major storage rot pathogens; Phoma betae Frank, Penicillium claviforme Bainier, and Botrytis cinerea L. Multigerm line. Segregates for red and green hypocotyl colors. Developed as a line resistant to storage rot at ND State University.

PI 590764. Beta vulgaris L. **ssp. vulgaris**
Breeding. "F1005". GP-95. Pedigree - Derived from 5 cycles of mass selection from VNIS F738, an intro. from the USSR. Resistance to 3 major storage rot pathogens; Phoma betae Frank, Peniccillium claviform Bainier, and Botrytis cinerea L. Multigerm, green hypocotyl line. First cycle selected for Botrytis resistance only. Subsequent cycles included selection for resistance to the other two fungi. Developed as rot resistant line at ND University.

PI 590765. Beta vulgaris L. **ssp. vulgaris**
Breeding. "F1006". GP-96. Resistance to 3 important storage rot pathogens: Phoma betae Frank, Penicillium claviforme Bainier, and Botrytis cinerea L. Multigerm, red hypocotyl line selected from a population formed by interpol. 55 rot resistant individuals from the world collection of Beta vulgaris. Concurr. with selection for rot resistance, visual selection was used to eliminate lines with sprang. or color. root.

The following were donated by Richard Hecker, USDA, ARS, Crops Research Lab.,