grass near Bismarck, North Dakota. Three cycles of selection for low seed-dormancy were conducted in 1950, 1952, and 1954, respectively.4

Lodorm is characterized by lower post-harvest dormancy in the seed and quicker seed germination than 'Green stipaggrass,' a variety of green needlegrass registered in 1955.5 Lodorm seed is slightly larger than that of green stipaggrass but the varieties are otherwise indistinguishable on the basis of morphological characteristics. The two varieties are essentially equal in forage and seed yields.6

Lodorm is adapted where green needlegrass is grown in the Northern Great Plains. It has potential for revegetation of deteriorated rangeland in this region.7

One generation each of foundation and certified seed from breeder seed is recognized for Lodorm. Breeder seed is maintained by Crops Research Division, Northern Great Plains Research Center, Mandan, North Dakota.

1 Registered by the Crop Science Society of America. Received Aug. 6, 1956.


REGISTRATION OF SOUTHEASTERN RUNNER 56-15 PEANUTS8
(Reg. No. 9)

Ray O. Hammons

'SOUTHEASTERN RUNNER 56-15' peanut, (Arachis hypogaea L.), is a late-maturing, small-podded variety of the Virginia botanical type which markets as a commercial runner. It was developed through pure line selection from stock of 'Southeastern Runner' obtained from a grower in 1951. Southeastern Runner 56-15 was released to growers in 1947 by the Georgia Agricultural Experiment Station in cooperation with the Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.8

From the time of its release Southeastern Runner 56-15 has been the highest-yielding runner-type peanut in its maturity group (ca. 100 days) in comprehensive yield trials in Georgia. In 36 test comparisons, 1948-62, Southeastern Runner 56-15 yielded 11% more than the widely-grown 'Dixie Runner,' also a long-season variety. However, both varieties yield less than the earlier-maturing 'Early Runner' cultivar which has substantially replaced them in commercial production.

Morphological descriptions and performance data have been published.9

Southeastern Runner 56-15 exhibits more resistance to damage in the field by the fall armyworm, Spodoptera frugiperda (J. E. Smith), than any other commercial peanut variety developed in the U.S. breeding programs. In addition, laboratory tests show that continuous feeding of this insect through three successive generations on foliage of the Southeastern Runner 56-15 cultivar has a persistent adverse effect on the biology of the fall armyworm.10 The variety also exhibits apparent field tolerance to other insect species in the lepidopterous larval foliage-feeding complex. The genetic basis for these reactions has yet to be elucidated.

Breeders' seed is available to plant breeders in quantity of 250 g from the Department of Agronomy, Georgia Coastal Plain Experiment Station, Tifton, Georgia 31794.


6 Leuck, D. B., R. O. Hammons, L. W. Morgan, and J. E. Harvey. 1967. Insect preference for peanut varieties. J. Econ. Entomol. 60:1546-1549. (Southeastern Runner 56-15 is reported as 'Runner Check' in this paper).

REGISTRATION OF VIRGINIA 56R PEANUTS1
(Reg. No. 10)

Morris W. Alexander and Allen H. Allison

'VIRGINIA 56R' peanuts, (Arachis hypogaea L.), was developed from a single-plant selection (Va. A12-2) made in 1951 at the Tidewater Research Station, Holland from among progenies of several hundred plants selected from farmer's fields throughout the peanut producing area of the state. Early evaluation of this selection showed it was outstanding in yield and market quality; and subsequent testing confirmed its superiority. It was increased in 1956, named Virginia 56R, and distributed to producers in 1957.2

Virginia 56R has a typical Virginia type branching pattern and has the runner habit of growth. Plants are very vigorous and often completely cover the space between 01-cm rows. The pods are uniform in shape, are long and moderately thick, and are slightly constricted between the seeds. Pods are usually two-seeded, but three-seeded pods are produced occasionally. Shells are moderately thin, but strong enough to withstand mechanical handling without excessive cracking. The shelling percentage is approximately 76, and percent fancy pods (as determined by standards of the Federal-State Grading Service) is usually higher than 75.

Seeds are uniform in size and shape and have a flesh-colored testa. The seed are typically long, cylindrical, and slightly pointed. The percentage of extra large seed varies from 25 to 45 with an average of 36 and is generally lower on sandy soil with low organic matter than on soil with high organic matter. The yield of Virginia 56R was consistently higher than cultivars currently grown during the early 1950's. During a 3 year evaluation period, Virginia 56R yielded 8% higher than 'Holland Jumbo', a cultivar widely produced at the time of release of Virginia 56R. Virginia 56R is lower in yield than 'Florigiant', 'Virginia 61R,' and other recently released cultivars. During the years of peak popularity, it was grown on 75% of the acreage in Virginia, however, at the present time it is grown only on 15% of the acreage.

The Tidewater Research Station, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Holland, Virginia 23931 maintains breeder seed.

1 Registered by the Crop Science Society of America. Received Sept. 11, 1957.

2 Assistant Professors of Agronomy, Tidewater Research Station, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, and State University, Holland, Virginia 23931.
