REGISTRATION OF CULTIVARS

grass near Bismarck, North Dakota. Three cycles of selection for low seed-dormancy were conducted in 1950, 1952, and 1954, respectively. Lodorn is characterized by lower post-harvest dormancy in the seed and quicker seed germination than 'Green Stipagrass,' a variety of green needlegrass registered in 1955. Lodorn seed is slightly smaller than that of green stipagrass but the varieties are otherwise indistinguishable on the basis of morphological characteristics. The two varieties are essentially equal in forage and seed yield.

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

One generation each of foundation and certified seed from breeder seed is recognized for Lodorn. Breeder seed is maintained by the Crop Science Society of America. Received Aug. 6, 1970.


REGISTRATION OF SOUTHEASTERN RUNNER 56-15 PEANUTS
(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.

From the time of its release Southeastern Runner 56-15 has been the highest-yielding runner-type peanut in its maturity group (ca. 150 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.

Southeastern Runner 56-15 exhibits more resistance to damage in the field by the fall armyworm, Spodoptera frugiperda (J. E. Smith), than 'Virginia 56R,' and has a persistent adverse effect on the biology of the fall armyworm. The variety also exhibits apparent field resistance to other insect species in the lepidopterous larval complex. The genetic basis for these reactions is elucidated.

Breeders' seed is available to plant breeders at 250 g from the Department of Agronomy, Georgia 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 in peanut foliage influencing fall armyworm control. J. Econ. Entomol. 60:1546-1549. (Southeastern Runner 56-15 is reported as 'Runner Check' in this paper).

REGISTRATION OF VIRGINIA 56R PEANUTS
(Reg. No. 10)
Morris W. Alexander and Allen H. Alexander

'Virginia 56R' peanuts, (Arachis hypogaea L.), from a single-plant selection (Va. A12-2) made by the Tidewater Research Station, Holland from among several hundred plants selected from farmer's fields in the peanut producing area of the state. Early this selection showed it was outstanding in yield quality; and subsequent testing confirmed its promise. It was increased in 1956, named Virginia 56R, and released to producers in 1957.

Virginia 56R has a typical Virginia type branch and has the runner habit of growth. Plants are dense and often completely cover the space between 0.9-m rows. The peanut producing area of the state. Early this selection showed it was outstanding in yield quality; and subsequent testing confirmed its promise. It was increased in 1956, named Virginia 56R, and released to producers in 1957. Virginia 56R has a typical Virginia type branch and has the runner habit of growth. Plants are dense and often completely cover the space between 0.9-m rows. The peanut producing area of the state.

The yield of Virginia 56R was consistently higher than all other current varieties during the early 1950's. During the testing period, Virginia 56R yielded 8% higher than 'Holland Jumbo,' a cultivar widely produced at the time.

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