REGISTRATION OF VIRGINIA 61R PEANUTS* 
(Reg. No. 11)

Morris W. Alexander and Allen H. Allison

'Virginia 61R' peanuts (Arachis hypogaea L.), was developed from a single hill selection made at the Tidewater Research Station, Holland, Virginia in 1951. This line, designated Va. B22-13, was one of several hundred plants selected from farmers' fields throughout the peanut growing area of Virginia. It was chosen for further evaluation because of its desirable pod and seed characteristics. Early trials showed that it was outstanding in yield as well as desirable market grade. Seed of Va. B22-13 was increased in 1961 and was named Virginia 61R when released to producers in 1962.

The plant growth habit of Virginia 61R is prostrate like that of Virginia 56R; but with the distinguishing characteristic of a very upright orientation of the main stein during the entire growth period. Plants are vigorous with lateral branches spreading completely across the space between 91 cm rows. Pods are long, with a definite constriction between seeds, and are typically two-seeded, although three-seeded pods are produced with a degree of regularity. The thick shells of Virginia 61R resist damage during harvesting and cleaning operations. Percent fancy pods (as determined by standards of the Federal-State Grading Service) averages over 90.

The seed are long, cylindrical, and slightly pointed, with a flesh-colored testa. Market grade data from 24 tests, conducted prior to release, show that Virginia 61R has a shelling percentage of 95% and a weight percentage of large seed of 90.56. Its growth habit is broad like Clark, one of its parents. Breeder stock is maintained by Tidewater Research Station, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Holland, Virginia 23391.

CONTRIBUTORY INVESTIGATIONS

Cooperative investigations by the California Cooperative Rice Research Foundation, Inc., California Agriculture Experiment Station and the Crops Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Received June 12, 1970.

Plant breeder and associate in the California Agricultural Experiment Station will be responsible for maintenance of breeder seed.

Other information on Provar has been published in Iowa Farm Science 23:3-5, 1969.

REGISTRATION OF PROVAR SOYBEANS* 
(Reg. No. 78)

C. R. Weber and W. R. Fehr

'Provar' soybeans (Glycine max (L.) Merrill) originated as an F1 plant selection from the cross 'Harosoy' x 'Clark.' Hybridization, selection, and development were done at the Iowa Agricultural and Home Economics Experiment Station in cooperation with the U.S. Regional Soybean Laboratory, U.S. Department of Agriculture. Before release, Provar was designated AI-1051. Provar is of group II maturity and is best adapted to approximately 42° to 44° N latitude.

Provar was evaluated in Uniform Regional Tests beginning in 1963 by the Crops Research Division, and cooperating agricultural experiment stations in California, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin, and Ontario, Canada. It was increased and released in the summer of 1969 in Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, and South Dakota.

Provar was released as a special purpose soybean because of its high protein content, combined with a reasonably good yield. Commercial use may include foreign and domestic food products and on-the-farm cooking for livestock feed.

Where best adapted, Provar yields about 5% less than the average of Amsoy and Corsoy and matures between them. Compared with 'Amsoy' and 'Corsoy,' Provar is 4% higher in protein, 1% lower in oil, and has 39%, larger seed. Provar has good seed quality at maturity. It is highly susceptible to phytophthora rot.

Provar has purple flowers, tawny pubescence, brown pods at maturity, and yellow seeds with large brown hilum and dull luster. Its growth habit is broad like Clark, one of its parents.

The Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station will be responsible for maintenance of breeder seed.

Other information on Provar has been published in Iowa Farm Science 22:3-5, 1969.