REGISTRATION OF WILLIAMS SOYBEAN
(Reg. No. 94)
R. L. Bernard* and D. A. Lindahl

'Williams' soybean [Glycine max (L.) Merr.] is the progeny on an F₂ plant selected from the cross of 'Wayne' × L57-0034. Williams was developed in a cooperative breeding program of the U. S. Regional Soybean Laboratory and the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station. The parent line L57-0034 is a selection from 'Clark' × 'Adams.' The F₂ through F₁ were grown in plant progeny rows in a breeding nursery near Eldorado in southern Illinois under conditions of severe stress on seed quality and pod set. Selections were made each year for good seed quality, pod-set, plant vigor, and lodging resistance.

Williams has been tested under the designation L66L-108 in regional Uniform Test III in the states of Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, Ohio, and South Dakota. These tests have shown it to be late Group III maturity, about 3 days later than 'Wayne,' 1 day later than 'Calland,' and 6 days earlier than 'Cutler.' It is superior to these varieties in lodging and shattering resistance, in visual seed quality rating, and in oil content. It has averaged slightly higher in yield over the region tested and is adapted to the southern part of the North Central States.

Williams is similar to Wayne in having moderate susceptibility to phytophthora rot (Phytophthora sojae Kaufmann and Gerdemann), high resistance to bacterial pustule [Xanthomonas phaseoli (Smith) Dows. var. sojenis (Hedges) Starr and Burkholder], high susceptibility to downy mildew [Peronospora man- shurica (Naum.) Syd.], and a moderate susceptibility to iron chlorosis in soils with high pH. Descriptive characters of Williams are: white flower, tawny pubescence, tan pod wall, shiny yellow seed coat, black hilum (a slightly lighter black than Wayne, Calland, or Cutler).

Williams was released in 1971 by the agricultural experiment stations of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, Missouri, Nebraska, and Ohio. The Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station is responsible for maintenance of breeder seed.

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REGISTRATION OF RIO SWEET SORGHUM
(Reg. No. 113)
D. M. Broadhead

'Rio' sweet sorghum (Sorghum bicolor [L.] Moench) was selected from the progeny of a cross between 'Rex' (MN 23) and PI 152959 (MN 1048) that was made at Meridian, Miss. The cultivar was selected from an F₂ progeny in 1949 and evaluated under the breeding number, Mer. 55-1. Rio panicles are usually 20 to 30 cm long, semicompact, and irregularly shaped. The lemma is awnless. The seeds are medium size and have a white chalky seedcoat over a brown subcoat (testa). The endosperm is mostly starchy.

Rio was released in 1965. Breeder seed stocks are maintained by the Foundation Seed Program, Mississippi State College, and the U. S. Sugar Crops Field Station, Florida.

REGISTRATION OF CL. 58-37 SUGARCANE
(Reg. No. 28)
L. M. Weetman and E. H. Todd

'CL. 58-37' is a sugarcane clone selection from the cross 'C.P. 52-64' × 'CL. 54-119' and is derived from Saccharum officinarum L., S. spontaneum L. and S. barberi (Sheldon) Wineland. The cross was made at Clewiston in 1969. CL. 58-37 was developed by United States Sugar Corporation and was first planted commercially in 1971.

CL. 58-37 is an early maturing, high-sucrose barrel clone, which has medium fiber content and flowers sparingly late in the season or not at all. It does not yet have significant commercial acreage, but it consistently gives yields of sugar per ton of cane and more sugar per acre than CL. 54-119. CL. 58-37 is significantly earlier than any of these, and can be planted early or late. Leaves of this clone are more resistant to frost damage than those of many varieties. CL. 58-37 is resistant to stalk breakage. It is immune to bacterial leaf blight under Florida conditions, resistant to pokka moniliiformis (Sheldon) Wineland, and more resistant to brown stripe [Cochliobolus constrictus (Penz.) Yam.] and very susceptible to ratoon stunt.

The commercial growing of CL. 58-37 is in the plantations of United States Sugar Corporation.

*Registered by the Crop Science Society of America. Received May 10, 1972.
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