REGISTRATION OF KANE ALFALFA
(Reg. No. 58)

M. R. Hanna

‘Kane’ alfalfa (Medicago sativa L.), a creeping-rooted cultivar resistant to bacterial wilt disease, was developed at the Canada Department of Agriculture Research Station, Lethbridge, Alberta. It is a synthetic formed from a combination of six F\textsubscript{s} clones derived from crosses between creeping-rooted plants from the Canada Department of Agriculture Research Station, Swift Current, Saskatchewan, and wilt-resistant plants from the Canada Department of Agriculture Research Station, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. The six clones were selected for high combining ability for creep, wilt resistance, and forage yield on the basis of polyycross progeny tests. Kane was designated as Syn. LC-B during development and evaluation.

Kane has shown good forage yield potential over a wide range of conditions in western Canada. Forage yields have been equal to or higher than those of the cultivars Roamer, Rambler, Beaver, and Ladak during 6 years of testing. Kane has excellent winterhardiness and is adapted to both irrigated and dryland hay and pasture production. A more detailed description of the variety, its development, and performance has been published.\textsuperscript{3}

Kane was licensed in Canada in 1971. It will be multiplied through the breeder, foundation, and certified classes. Breeder seed is maintained by the Canada Department of Agriculture Research Station at Lethbridge.

\textsuperscript{1}Registered by the Crop Science Society of America. Received Oct. 10, 1972.
\textsuperscript{2}Research Scientist, Canada Department of Agriculture, Research Station, Lethbridge, Alberta.

REGISTRATION OF LATHCO FLATPEA
(Reg. No. 15)

Jesse L. McWilliams

‘Lathco’ flatpea, Lathyrus sylvestris L., was developed by the USDA, Soil Conservation Service, at Big Flats, N.Y. as a conservation cover plant. It is an open-pollinated line (experimental designation NV-1157) developed from a 1957 field collection made in Lewis County, Wash. No major selection of breeding was involved in the development of this cultivar. It is a direct increase of the field collection. The initial seed increase was at the Big Flats Plant Materials Center. It was tested against five other strains of flatpea and was superior to all of these in plant vigor, vegetative production, seed production, seedling vigor, and rate of spread. Lathco was released April 17, 1972 in cooperation with the Cornell Agricultural Experiment Station, Ithaca, N.Y. and the Pennsylvania Agricultural Experiment Station, University Park, Penn.

Lathco is a viny, rhizomatous, perennial legume with tendril-bearing stems. It normally forms a mat ½ to 1 m high, but will climb to 2 m or more if support is available. Lathco is hardy, drought tolerant, and adapted to a wide variety of soils, including low fertility sands, gravels and shales. It is best suited to well-drained soils but will grow on soils that are plant. It has not been tested for this present crop and it is not recommended as a forage crop. Adaptation of Lathco will be northeastern United States from Maine to Kentucky.

Breeder seed is maintained by the Soil Conservation Service, USDA. Seed propagation is limited to two generations from breeder seed – foundation and certified.

REGISTRATION OF RANSOM SOYBEANS
(Reg. No. 95)

C. A. Brim and C. Elledge

‘Ransom’ soybeans [Glycine max (L.) Merr.] F\textsubscript{5} plant selection from the cross, (N55-15-5 X N55-20-1) X (N48-10 X N48-16). The ancestral line of the four-way cross is as follows:

N45-2994: ‘Monroe’ X ‘Ogden’
N55-3818: ‘Ransom’ X ‘Ogden’
N48-1867: ‘Roanoke’ X N45-745

The parental line, N55-3818, was selected from the cross ‘Perry’ X ‘Ramsay’ and was propagated through the breeder, foundation, and certified classes. Breeder seed is maintained by the Soil Conservation Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Stations, southeastern states. Prior to its release it was designated N64-2430.

Ransom was evaluated in Uniform Variety Trials by the Plant Science Research Division, Agricultural experiment stations in Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, and Texas in 1968 and 1969. It was released in the summer of 1970 in Alabama, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina.

Ransom is a day later than Bragg in blooming and is adapted to the well-drained soils of the Southeast. It has the best adaptation of Ransom yields 0.9 kg/ha when compared to Bragg. Ransom averages 10% higher in percent oil and 3.5% lower in percent protein. Ransom is resistant to purple seed stain, seed mottling, and yellow spot. The variety is susceptible to root rot, moderately susceptible to Phytophthora root rot, and to bacterial wilt disease.

Ransom has purple flowers and tawny pubescence. The seeds are yellow with black hila and bright luster.

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

\textsuperscript{1}Registered by the Crop Science Society of America. Published with the approval of the North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station. Received Sept. 25, 1972.
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