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, 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 polycross 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.1

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.

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 NY-1157) developed from a 1957 field collection. The initial seed is maintained by the Canada Department of Agriculture Research Station, Swift Current, Alberta. It is a synthetic formed from a combination of six F1 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 polycross 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.1

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REGISTRATION OF RANSOM SOYBEANS
(Reg. No. 95)
C. A. Brim and C. Elledge*

*RANSOM* soybeans (*Glycine max* (L.) Merr.) originated as an F1 plant selection from the cross, (N55-5931 × N55-3818) × D56-1185. The parental line, N55-3818, was selected from a 1955 open-pollinated cross (N55-2994 × 'Ogden') × (N44-92 × N48-1687). The ancestry of the lines of the four-way cross is as follows: N55-2994; 'Raloys' × Ogden; N44-92; 'Haberlant' × Ogden; N48-1687; 'Roanoke' × N55-745. N55-745 is a selection from the cross Roanoke × D49-2491. D56-1185 originated from the cross 'Perry' × Lee. Ransom was developed by the Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, cooperating with the North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station and other southeastern states. Prior to its release, Ransom was designated N94-2490.

Ransom was evaluated in Uniform Regional Group VII trials by the Plant Science Research Division and cooperating agricultural experiment stations in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Texas in 1968 and 1969. It was increased and released in the summer of 1970 in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Texas.

Ransom is 1 day later than Bragg in maturity and is best adapted to the well-drained soils of the Southeast. In the area of best adaptation Ransom yields 0.9 kg/ha (2.5 bu/acre) more than Bragg. Ransom averages 10% higher in percent oil than Bragg and 3.5% lower in percent protein. It has a determinate growth type, is 15 cm shorter than Bragg and superior in lodging resistance. Ransom is resistant to purple seed stain, seed blotch, and the leaf diseases, bacterial pustule, wildfire, and target spot. The variety is susceptible to root knot nematodes and moderately susceptible to Phytophthora rot.

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.2

REGISTRATION OF CP 63-306 SUGARCANE
(Reg. No. 54)
E. R. Rice, P. H. Dunckelman, L. P. Hebert*

The sugarcane cultivar CP 63-306, a tri-species hybrid involving *Saccharum officinarum* L., *S. spontaneum* L., and *S. barberi* Jeswiet, is a selection from the cross CP 50-58 × CP 52-15. The cross was made at Canal Point, Fla. during the 1958 crossing season. CP 63-306 was developed through the cooperative investigation of the Agricultural Research Service, of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the Florida Agricultural Experiment Stations, and the Florida Sugar Cane Land, Inc., and was released to the industry in 1971.

1 Registered by the Crop Science Society of America. Received Oct. 10, 1972.
2 Research Agronomist, Agricultural Research Service, USDA, and Professor of Crop Science, North Carolina State University; and Agricultural Research Technician, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, N. C. 27607.
3 Registered by the Crop Science Society of America. Published with the approval of the North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station. Received Sept. 25, 1972.