pubescence is slight and present both above and below nodes. The leaf is midwide with pubescence on sheath and lower leaf margins, and the panicle is equilateral, midlong (18 to 22 cm), and midwide. The rachis is straight to slightly flexuous, with 6 to 8 nodes and no false node; the 18 to 20 panicle branches are midlong (8 to 9 cm), and usually straight to raised. Glumes are reddish yellow, midlong (22 to 25 mm), and medium coarse in texture; lemmas are grayish red to grayish yellow and midlong (16 to 18 mm), with 7 nerves. Paleae are midwide and grayish red. There are 18 to 20 spikelets; separation is by fracture. The basal scar is absent or very obscure. Basal pubescence is slight and short. There are 2 to 3 florets; separation is by fracture, usually distal. Awns are few and straight; kernels are plump; the rachilla segment is short (1.5 to 1.7 mm), midwide, and nonpubescent; and the back of lemma is glabrous.

Breeder seed will be maintained by the Research Division, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University.

REGISTRATION OF ADA SOYBEANS¹
(Reg. No. 101)
J. W. Lambert and B. W. Kennedy²

'Ada' soybeans (Glycine max (L.) Merr.) originated as an F₄ plant selection from the cross 'Merit' × 'Norman' in a cooperative program of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station and the U.S. Regional Soybean Laboratory. Prior to its release, Ada was identified by the number M61-60. It is classified in Group 00 maturity, maturing on the average of 5 days later than 'Portage.' It will probably be most useful for full-season planting on the heavy clay soils of the Red River Valley and for late planting farther south.

Distinguishing characteristics of Ada are white flowers, gray pubescence, shiny seed coats, and yellow hila. The canopy is medium in width and the leaves are medium to light green. The plants of Ada are taller and lodge more than those of Portage. The seeds are similar to Portage in size and are slightly lower in percentage of oil. Ada has yielded 3 to 5% higher than Portage. Ada is resistant to phytophthora rot and to target spot. It has good seed-holding qualities. In some environments, stems tend to remain green after pods mature.

Breeder seed will be maintained by the Research Division, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101, Professor of Agronomy and Plant Genetics, and Professor of Plant Pathology, University of Minnesota, St. Paul. Minnesota 55101.

REGISTRATION OF HUTTON SOYBEANS¹
(Reg. No. 100)
Kuell Hinson³

Distinguishing characteristics of Hutton are purple flowers, tawny pubescence, tan pod walls, and awnless habit. Seeds weigh about 17.5 g/100, slighter than Portage or Hampton, and have yellow coats predominating. Hutton is resistant to target spot. It is similar to Hampton and Bragg in resistance to bacterial pustule. It is adapted to states bordering the Gulf of Mexico and was identified by the number Hutton, 'Ransom,' 'Hood,' or 'Davis.'

Hutton was released in 1972 by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Service as a cooperative program of the Florida Agricultural Experiment Stations of Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama, and Texas. The Florida Agricultural Experiment Station is responsible for maintenance of breeder seed.

REGISTRATION OF JUPITER SOYBEANS
(Reg. No. 99)
Kuell Hinson³

'DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICS OF JUPITER SOYBEANS

'Jupiter' soybeans (Glycine max (L.) Merr.) originated as an F₄ plant selection from the cross D49-2491 × 'Norman' in a cooperative program of the Florida Agricultural Experiment Station and the Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture. D49-2491 is closely related to 'Lee.' Bilominy 3 was introduced from the Philippines and is maintained as PI 240664 in the USDA soybean germplasm collection. Before its' release, Jupiter was identified by the number F62-8977. It is classified in Group 00 maturity, maturing on the average of 5 days later than 'Portage.' It will probably be most useful for full-season planting on the heavy clay soils of the Red River Valley and for late planting farther south.

Distinguishing characteristics of Jupiter are purple flowers, tawny pubescence, brown pod walls, and awnless habit. Seedcoats are dull yellow and dull green, with green coats predominating. Seeds have both brown and black hilas. Variations in flowering date at 29° latitude and in plant height at 6° latitude have been observed. Jupiter is resistant to target spot and to wild fires.

In tests near 6° latitude, Jupiter yielded 2% more than six selected varieties in maturity group V. Performance data have been published.

Jupiter was released in 1971 by the Florida Agricultural Experiment Station and the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Service. The Florida Agricultural Experiment Station is responsible for the maintenance of breeder seed and will distribute small quantities for variety trials or increase plots.

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