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

'Ada' soybeans (Glycine max (L.) Merr.) originated as an F1 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 M55-821. It is classed in maturity group 0. It matures on average 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 yield 3% higher than Portage. Ada is resistant to phytophthora root and to shattering. It has tolerance to high-line soils and good seedling vigor under cold conditions.

Seed was released to certified growers in Minnesota and North Dakota in 1972. The Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station will be responsible for maintenance of breeder seed. Other information on Ada is published in "Varietal Trials of Farm Crops," Miscellaneous Report 24. Agricultural Experiment Station, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

REGISTRATION OF HUTTON SOYBEANS1
(Reg. No. 100)
Kuell Hinson~

'Hutton' soybeans (Glycine max (L.) Merr.) originated as an F1 plant selection from the cross 'Blackhawk' × 'Harosoy' in a cooperative program of the Florida Agricultural Experiment Station and the Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture. F55-822 is the F1 line from which 'Bragg' was selected. Before its release, Hutton was identified by the number F63-4000. It is included in maturity group VIII. It is adapted to states bordering the Gulf of Mexico and to North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. It is similar to 'Hampton' in maturity and about 8 days later than Bragg.

Distinguishing characteristics of Hutton are purple flowers, tawny pubescence, brown pod walls, and a determinate growth habit. It yields about 175 g/100, slightly more than seeds of Hampton or Bragg, and have yellow coats with black hila. Hutton is resistant to bacterial pustule, wildfire, and target spot. It is similar to Hampton and Bragg in reaction to frogeye leaf spot. It has good seed-holding qualities. In some environments, stems tend to remain green after pods mature.

Regional tests indicate that Hutton yields 5% more than Hampton, and seeds contain 7% lower than oil and 7% higher in protein content. Data from root-knot nematode nurseries in west Florida indicate that Hutton is equal to Bragg in resistance to Meloidogyne incognita and is significantly more resistant than Hampton, 'Ransom,' 'Hood,' or 'Davis.'

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

REGISTRATION OF JUPITER SOYBEANS1
(Reg. No. 99)
Kuell Hinson~

'Jupiter' soybeans (Glycine max (L.) Merr.) originated as an F1 plant selection from the cross D49-2491 × 'Bilomi No. 3' 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 and nearly identical to 'Lee.' Bilomi No. 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 F62-3977. It is included in maturity group IX and is adapted to locations between 0 and 20° latitude.

Distinguishing characteristics of Jupiter are purple flowers, tawny pubescence, brown pod walls, and a determinate growth habit. Seedcoats are dull yellow and dull green, with green coats predominating. Seeds have both brown and black hila. Variations in flowering date at 20° latitude and in plant height at 6° latitude have been observed. Jupiter is resistant to bacterial pustule and to wildfire and has moderate resistance to target spot. It has good seed-holding qualities.

In tests near 6° latitude, Jupiter yielded 27 to 71%, more than six selected varieties in maturity group VIII. Additional 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 in- crease plots.

REGISTRATION OF STEELE SOYBEANS1
(Reg. No. 102)
J. W. Lambert and B. W. Kennedy~

'Steele' soybeans (Glycine max (L.) Merr.) originated as an F1 plant selection from the cross 'Blackhawk' × 'Harosoy' in a cooperative program of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station and the Agricultural Research Service, USDA. Journal Series No. 4801 of the Florida Agricultural Experiment Station. Received May 14, 1973.

'Research Agronomist, ARS, USDA, and Professor of Agronomy, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida.

Steele' soybeans (Glycine max (L.) Merr.) originated as an F1 plant selection from the cross 'Blackhawk' × 'Harosoy' in a cooperative program of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station and the Agricultural Research Service, USDA. Journal Series No. 4801 of the Florida Agricultural Experiment Station. Received May 14, 1973.

'Steele' soybeans (Glycine max (L.) Merr.) originated as an F1 plant selection from the cross 'Blackhawk' × 'Harosoy' in a cooperative program of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station and the Agricultural Research Service, USDA. Journal Series No. 4801 of the Florida Agricultural Experiment Station. Received May 14, 1973.

'Steele' soybeans (Glycine max (L.) Merr.) originated as an F1 plant selection from the cross 'Blackhawk' × 'Harosoy' in a cooperative program of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station and the Agricultural Research Service, USDA. Journal Series No. 4801 of the Florida Agricultural Experiment Station. Received May 14, 1973.

'Steele' soybeans (Glycine max (L.) Merr.) originated as an F1 plant selection from the cross 'Blackhawk' × 'Harosoy' in a cooperative program of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station and the Agricultural Research Service, USDA. Journal Series No. 4801 of the Florida Agricultural Experiment Station. Received May 14, 1973.

'Steele' soybeans (Glycine max (L.) Merr.) originated as an F1 plant selection from the cross 'Blackhawk' × 'Harosoy' in a cooperative program of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station and the Agricultural Research Service, USDA. Journal Series No. 4801 of the Florida Agricultural Experiment Station. Received May 14, 1973.