eastern states and its potential for protein production in double cropping systems with soybeans is good.

Brooks has semiprostrate juvenile plant growth. Stems are midsized, yellow, and have pubescent internodes. Leaf blades are midwide and the leaf margin is mostly glabrous. The leaf sheaths are hairy and ligules are present. Panicles are equilateral, midsized, midlong, midbroad, and ovate. The branch attitude is erect to spreading with ascending branches. The rachis is straight, spikelet separation is by semiabscission, and floret separation is by disarticulation. The lemma is very short, yellow, and glabrous. The grain is midplump and the second floret rachilla segment is long and glabrous. Basal hairs are few or absent and awns are absent.

Breeder seed of Brooks will be maintained by The North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, NC 27650.

REGISTRATION OF PRAIRIELAND ALTAI WILD RYEGRASS1
(Reg. No. 55)
T. Lawrence2

'PRAIRIELAND', Altai wild ryegrass (Elymus angustus Trin.) was developed at the Research Station, Agriculture Canada, Swift Current, Saskatchewan. It was tested experimentally as SC 3717 and was licensed for use in Canada in March 1976. It was the first cultivar of this species licensed in Canada. The name Prairieland symbolizes the area to which this grass is adapted.

Prairieland is a 22-clone synthetic cultivar. The source material is from two Russian introductions; one from the Steppe of Kustanay and the other from Voronezh. The objective of the breeding program from which Prairieland was produced was to develop a cultivar superior to the unselected parental material in seed yield, seed quality, freedom from disease, and forage yield.

Prairieland is well-adapted for dryland pastures in the Canadian prairie region, especially for late fall and winter grazing. Its deep root system penetrates the soil to a depth of at least 3.5 m and allows this grass to make use of water at greater depths than most grasses. This characteristic makes it well adapted to areas with a water table within 3 to 4 m of the soil surface. Prairieland also tolerates salinity nearly as well as tall wheatgrass (Agropyron elongatum (Host) Beauv.). A more detailed description of the cultivar has been published.

Seed of Prairieland is being multiplied through the Breeder, Foundation, and Certified seed classes. Breeder seed is being maintained by the Research Station, Agriculture Canada, Swift Current, Saskatchewan.

REGISTRATION OF HODGSON 78 SOYBEANS
(Reg. No. 122)
J. W. Lambert and B. Brooks

'Hodgson 78' soybeans [Glycine max (L.) Merr. var. sojae A. Hildebr. races 1 and 2] was identified by the experimental cultivars have purple flowers, gray pubescence, yellow cotyledons, dull yellow seed coats, to approximately 40° to 43° N Lat in the United States. Both cultivars have purple flowers, gray pubescence, brown pods, to race 3, it is resistant to races 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, and 9 of Phytophthora megasperma var. sojae. Hodgson 78 is very similar to Hodgson with respect to yield, its reaction to race 3 were composited and evaluated.

Wells II was developed at the Research Station, Agriculture Canada, Swift Current, Saskatchewan. It was tested experimentally as SC 3717 and was licensed for use in Canada in March 1976. It was the first cultivar of this species licensed in Canada. The name Wells II symbolizes the area to which this soybean is adapted.

Wells II was released by cooperation of AR, SEA, USD. The Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station will maintain breeder seed.

REGISTRATION OF WELLS II SOYBEAN
(Reg. No. 123)
T. Lawrence3

HYBRIDIZATION, disease evaluations, and selection of Wells II were done at the Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station, W. Lafayette, IN 47907, and the Purdue Univ. Agric. Exp. Stn., W. Lafayette, IN 47907, USDA. Before its release, Wells II was designated as Wells BCa.

The breeding program from which Prairieland was produced was the first cultivar of this species licensed in Canada. The name Wells II symbolizes the area to which this soybean is adapted.

Two hundred-seventy F2 lines were grown and F2 lines phenotypically identical to Wells were harvested individually, and progeny were tested for reaction to Phytophthora megasperma var. sojae race 3, it is resistant to races 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, and 9 of Phytophthora megasperma var. sojae. Wells II is of Group II maturity. It is of Group I maturity.

The Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station will maintain breeder seed.

2 Head, Forage Production and Utilization Section, Res. Stn., Swift Current, Saskatchewan, S9H 3X2.