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

Brooks has semi-prostrate juvenile plant growth. Stems are mid-sized, yellow, and have pubescent internodes. Leaf blades are mid-wide and the leaf margin is mostly glabrous. The leaf sheaths are hairy and ligules are present. Panicles are equilateral, mid-sized, midlong, midbroad, and ovate. The branch attitude is erect to spreading with ascending branches. The racis 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 RYEGRASS

(Reg. No. 55)

T. Lawrence

‘PRAIRIELAND’, Altau wild rye grass (Elymus angustus (Trin.) was developed at the Research Station, Agriculture Canada, Swift Current, Saskatchewan. It was tested experimentally as SC A 5717 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 WELLS II SOYBEAN

(Reg. No. 122)


‘WELLS II’ soybean [Glycine max (L.) Merr.] is a composite of 71 Phytophthora root (caused by Phytophthora megasperma Drecs. var. sojae A. A. Hildeb., race 5, and surviving plants were again backcrossed to Wells. This process was repeated seven successive backcrosses. F2 plants from Wells x Ar were inoculated with race 3 of P. megasperma var. sojae in greenhouse in 1975, and F2 lines from the surviving plants were inoculated in the greenhouse in 1976, and surviving plants were grown to maturity. One hundred-seventy F2 lines were grown in 2-m rows in 1976. F2 lines phenotypically identical to Wells were harvested individually, and progeny were tested for reaction to phytophthora root. Seventy-one F2 lines that were homozesous resistant in their reaction to race 3 were composited and evaluated in Uniform Soybean Tests Northern States by research workers at agricultural experiment stations in Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Wisconsin, and Ontario, Canada.

Wells II was released by cooperating experiment stations in Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Wisconsin, and Ontario, Canada. In addition to being resistant to race 3, it is resistant to races 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, and 9 of P. megasperma var. sojae.

Wells II, like Wells, is of Group II maturity and is adapted to approximately 40° to 43° N Lat in the United States. Cultivars have purple flowers, gray pubescence, brown and dull yellow seeds with imperfect black hila.

The Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station will maintain breeder seed.

REGISTRATION OF HODGSON 78 SOYBEAN

(Reg. No. 125)

J. W. Lambert and B. S. Kennedy

‘HODGSON 78’ soybeans [Glycine max (L.) Merr.] developed by the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, originated as a composite of 29 homozesous resistant F2 lines from the backcross in a program where ‘Hodgson’ was the recurrent parent and ‘Merit’ was the non-recurrent donor of resistance to races 1 and 2 of Phytophthora megasperma var. sojae. Before its release, Hodgson 78 was identified by the experimental designation M75-1. It is of Group I maturity.

Hodgson 78 is very similar to Hodgson with respect to yields, seed size, protein, and oil content in its seed, and amount of chlorosis on high lime soils. Like Hodgson, Hodgson 78 is purple flowered, gray pubescence, yellow cotyledon, dull yellow seed color, and buff hila. The canopy is broad but relatively open. Leaves are medium size, ovate, and medium to dark green. Stems and pods are relatively dark brown at maturity. Plants are resistant to races 1 and 2 of Phytophthora megasperma var. sojae.

Seed of Hodgson 78 was released to certified growers in Minnesota in 1978. Seed was increased in several other states.

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