other diploid varieties in the spring. It is tall, erect-growing, wide-leafed, and has good seedling vigor. Marshall has shown excellent cold tolerance, having consistently higher cold tolerance ratings than other annual ryegrass varieties in 5 years of evaluation. Marshall will retain a green color at lower temperatures than other varieties. In years and locations subject to cold winters, Marshall consistently produced superior forage yields in the early spring.

Seed classes of Marshall are one generation each of breeder, foundation, registered, and certified. Breeder seed will be maintained by the Mississippi Agricultural and Forestry Experiment Station. Foundation seed will be produced under the direction of Mississippi Foundation Seed Stocks, Box 5267, Mississippi State, MS 39762.

REGISTRATION OF CROP CULTIVARS


"VICKERY" soybean [Glycine max (L.) Merr.] was developed by the Iowa Agriculture and Home Economics Experiment Station, the Puerto Rico Agricultural Experiment Station, the Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center, and AR-SEA-USDA. It was developed by transferring the gene Rps\textsubscript{12} for resistance to Races 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, and 15 of phytophthora rot [caused by Phytophthora (Drechs.) var. sojae A. A. Hildebrand] from the cv. 'Corsoy.'

In 1971, the crosses L65-1342 × Mack and were made in Iowa. L65-1342 is a line selected by USDA and the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station from WayneTM × L62-1926. L62-1926 is a hybrid from Illinois from the cross 'Clark' × T245. Plants from the two-way crosses were mated to Corsoy, and hybrid three-way crosses were bulked. Four backcrosses were made in Iowa and Puerto Rico. Presence of resistance was determined by testing with Races 1 and 3 of P. megasperma var. sojae in Ohio and Iowa. Seed of 77 BC\textsubscript{E} derived lines in F\textsubscript{2} with visual plant characteristics similar to the homozygous for Rps\textsubscript{12} Rps\textsubscript{12} were bulked in 1976. The line was tested in Uniform Soybean Tests, Northern states for 1976 and 1977 under the designation A75-Corsoy R3.

Vickery has purple flowers, gray pubescence, and dull yellow seeds with yellow hila. The initial lot of foundation seed had 98% of plants with brown pods at maturity and 2% with tan pods at maturity. Plants with tan pods were eliminated in subsequent production of breeder seed.

Vickery is of Group II maturity and similar to Corsoy in all characteristics, except for specific resistance to races of P. megasperma var. sojae controlled by the Rps\textsubscript{12} gene. It is moderately resistant to downy mildew [caused by Peronospora manshurica (Naoum.) Syd. ex Gaum.] susceptible to bacterial blight (caused by Pseudomonas Coerper), brown stem rot [caused by Phialophora gregata (Allington and Chamberl.) w. Gams.] and purple stain [caused by Cercospora kikuchii (T. Matsu. & Tomoyasu) Chupp.] susceptible to pod and stem blight [caused by Diaporthe phaseolorum (Cke. & Ell.) vat. sojae].

Breeder seed of Vickery was distributed to seed organizations in Iowa, Minnesota, Ohio, and Indiana for planting in 1977. Breeder seed will be maintained by the Iowa Agriculture and Home Economics Experiment Station, Ames, IA 50011.