pods. Seeds are yellow with shiny coat luster and black hila (up to 1.0% brown hilum). Elf's greater lodging resistance contributes to a higher yield potential under conditions where early lodging is a barrier to higher seed yields. Elf is susceptible to phytophthora root rot caused by Phytophthora megasperma (Drechs) var sojae A. A. Hildeb. Foundation seed of Elf was produced in 1977 and released to certified seed growers in several states in 1978. The Illinois Agric. Exp. Stn. will maintain breeder seed. Additional information on Elf has been published (1, 2).

REFERENCES

REGISTRATION OF GNOME SOYBEAN
(Reg. No. 151)
R. L. Cooper, R. J. Martin, A. K. Walker, and A. F. Schmittenhener

'Gnome' soybean [Glycine max (L.) Merr.] originated as an F_2 plant selection out of high-yielding determinate (determinate) advanced F_1 line from a cross of 'Williams' x 'Ransom' made at the Illinois Agric. Exp. Stn. in 1970. Before its release, Gnome was identified as HW74-618.

Gnome was tested intensively in both 75 and 17 cm rows in Illinois in 1975 and 1976 and in Ohio in 1977 and 1978. It was also in the Regional Preliminary Tests in 1976 and 1977 and the Uniform Regional Tests in 1978 (primarily in 75 cm row widths). Gnome was jointly released by the Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center, the Illinois, Indiana, Nebraska, and South Dakota Agric. Exp. Stns. and AR-SEA-USDA on 1 Aug. 1979.

Gnome is a Group II determinant variety out of the same cross and advanced F_1 line as 'Elf'. It is similar to Elf in plant type but is 8 days earlier in maturity and 2 days later than 'Beeson'. Plant height averages 65 cm as compared with 95 cm for Beeson. The shorter growth contributes to better resistance to lodging. It has purple flowers, tawny pubescence and tan pods. Seeds are yellow with shiny coat luster and black hila. Gnome's greater lodging resistance contributes to a higher yield potential under conditions where early lodging is a barrier to high seed yields. Gnome is susceptible to phytophthora root rot caused by Phytophthora megasperma (Drech.) var. sojae A. A. Hildeb.

Foundation seed of Gnome was produced in 1979 and was released to certified seed producers in 1980. The Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center will maintain breeder seed.

REGISTRATION OF CL 61-620 SUGARCANE
(Reg. No. 55)
D. G. Holder and E. H. Todd

The new sugarcane cv. 'CL 61-620' was selected from progeny of 'CL 59-594' pollinated with a mixture of pollen from 'CL 47-83' and 'CL 54-578' and is derived from Saccharum officinarum L., S. spontaneum L., and S. barberi L. and J. B. The cross was made at Clewiston, Fla. during the 1967-1968 crossing season. CL 61-620 produced more sugar/ha than the commercial checks 'CL 59-594, 'CL 54-578', and 'CL 65-294' at four locations, respectively. The earliest recommended harvest is 15-31 October, but the variety can be harvested throughout the normal harvest season. Ripening of CL 61-620 is enhanced by glyphosine. Stalks of CL 61-620 are medium in diameter, medium in fiber (10.5%), solid, and they grow semi-recumbently. CL 61-620 sometimes flowers moderately in mid-season. The leaf sheaths burn off and strip adequately.

CL 61-620 is very susceptible to sugarcane mosaic virus, but escapes the disease under field conditions in Florida. CL 61-620 is moderately resistant to red rot (caused by Physalospora roracemnensiis Spreg.), resistant to rust (caused by Puccinia melanocephala H. Syd. and P. Syd.), and resistant to smut (caused by Ustilago scitamineae H. Syd. and P. Syd.). It is moderately susceptible to brown spot (caused by Bipolaris sacchari (Butler) Shoemaker). Seed cane will be maintained by U.S. Sugar Corporation, Clewiston, FL 33440.

REGISTRATION OF CL 68-575 SUGARCANE
(Reg. No. 54)
D. G. Holder and E. H. Todd

The new sugarcane cv. 'CL 68-575' was selected from progeny of 'CL 59-594' pollinated with a mixture of pollen from 'CL 47-83' and 'CL 54-578' and is derived from Saccharum officinarum L., S. spontaneum L., and S. barberi L. and J. B. The cross was made at Clewiston, Fla. during the 1967-1968 crossing season. CL 68-575 was released by U.S. Sugar Corporation and was first planted commercially by the Corporation in 1977.

CL 68-575 matures early with high sucrose content, produces high cane tonnage, and is adapted to organic soils in both warm and cold areas of the Florida industry. In replicated trials over three crop cycles CL 68-575 produced more sugar/ha than the commercial checks CL 59-594, 'CL 54-578', and 'CL 65-294' at four locations, respectively. The earliest recommended harvest is 15-31 October, but the variety can be harvested throughout the normal harvest season. Ripening of CL 68-575 is enhanced by glyphosine. Stalks of CL 68-575 are medium to large in diameter, medium in fiber (12.0%), and grow semi-erectly. The variety does not flower. The leaf sheaths burn off and strip adequately.

CL 68-575 is very susceptible to sugarcane mosaic virus, but escapes the disease under field conditions in Florida. The new variety is moderately resistant to red rot (caused by Physalospora roracemnensiis Spreg.), resistant to rust (caused by Puccinia melanocephala H. Syd. and P. Syd.). It has adequate resistance to smut (caused by Ustilago scitamineae H. Syd. and P. Syd.). Seed cane will be maintained by U.S. Sugar Corporation, Clewiston, FL 33440.

REGISTRATION OF H65-7052 SUGARCANE
(Reg. No. 51)
Don J Heinz, Thomas L. Tew, Hans K. Meyer, and Kuo Kao Wu

Clone 'H65-7052' sugarcane (Saccharum spp. hybrid) was selected by the staff of the Experiment Station, Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, from a progeny derived from random pollination of 'H50-7059' (1)

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