with the determinate growth habit ($dt_1, dt_2$). Duocrop has white flowers, grey pubescence, and tan pod walls. Seeds are yellow with buff hila and average 16 g/100 seeds. It is resistant to powdery mildew [caused by *Mirospora phaseoli* (Cke. & Pk.), bacterial pustule [caused by *Xanthomonas phaseoli* (E. F. Smith) Dows. var. *sojae* (Hedges)] Starr & Burkh., wildfire [caused by *Pseudomonas tabaci* (Wolf & Foster)] F. L. Stevens, and frogeye leaf spot [caused by *Cercospora sojina* Hara.]. Duocrop has field resistance to phytophthora rot [caused by *Phytophthora megasperma* Drechs, var. *sojae*] A. A. Hildeb. It is susceptible to root-knot nematode [*Meloidogyne incognita* (Kofoid & White) Chitwood] and soybean cyst nematode [*Heterodera glycines* Ichinohs]. It is also susceptible to peanut mottle virus and cowpea chlorotic mottle virus (soybean strain).

When planted after 25 June in 16 experiments in Georgia and South Carolina, Duocrop averaged 23, 17, and 29% greater plant height than Davis, Bragg, and 'Hutton', respectively. It also averaged at least 4% higher in seed yield than the same three cultivars. Protein content of the seed is slightly lower and oil content slightly higher than Hutton. Duocrop has similar shatter resistance and seed quality to Bragg and Hutton. When planted prior to 20 June, it will produce excessive vegetative growth which can result in severe lodging and yield reduction. Thus, it is specifically adapted to planting after 20 June.

Breeder seed of Duocrop was distributed to seed producing organizations in Georgia and South Carolina in 1982. Breeder seed will be maintained by the Georgia Agric. Exp. Stns.

**REGISTRATION OF MEAD SOYBEAN**

Reg. No. 156

J. H. Williams, J. E. Specht, A. F. Dreier, and R. S. Moomaw

'Mead' soybean [*Glycine max* (L.) Merr.] originated as a F$_4$ plant selection from the cross 'Bonus' × 'Wayne' in the cooperative program of the Nebraska Agric. Exp. Stn. and USDA-ARS. The cross was made at the Purdue Agric. Exp. Stn. The F$_4$ and subsequent generations were advanced at the Univ. of Nebraska Mead Field Laboratory. A single pod was taken from each F$_3$ plant and composed for growing the bulk F$_5$ population. This was harvested in bulk for growing the F$_4$ population from which single plants were taken. Prior to its release, Mead was designated in Nebraska nurseries from 1974 to 1980 and form Soybean Tests III, Northern States from 1977.

Mead is in the Group III maturity and matured 'Woodworth'. It is best adapted to approximately 40 ° to 42 ° N Lat. in Nebraska. Mead has a similar shatter resistance and seed quality than Hutton. It also averaged 10% greater yield than Hutton. It is susceptible to common bean yellow mosaic virus, peanut mottle virus and cowpea chlorotic mottle virus (soybean strain). Mead is in the Group III maturity and matures 1 day earlier than 'Woodworth'. It is best adapted to approximately 40 ° to 42 ° N Lat. in Nebraska. Mead has a similar shatter resistance and seed quality than Hutton. It also averaged 10% greater yield than Hutton. Mead has a similar shatter resistance and seed quality than Hutton. It also averaged 10% greater yield than Hutton. Mead may be sold only as a class of certified seed. Other information is published in Performance of Soybean Varieties in Nebraska 1980, EC 80-104 Coop. Ext. Serv., Univ. of Nebraska, Lincoln; and professor of Agronomy, Northeast Station, Concord, respectively. Univ. of Nebraska, Lincoln, NE 68583.

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**REGISTRATION OF NMP-8 NMP-8 CLSs**

**NODDORMANT COMMON LEAF SPOT RESISTANT ALFALFA GERmplasm**

(Reg. No. GP 117)


from which to select. Selections were intercrossed in greenhouse at Reno, Nev. Cycles 4 and 5 were evaluated from fall seedings and involved approximately 1,000, 200, 100, and 100 plants, respectively. Selections were intercrossed in field in greenhouse with honeybees and leafcutter bees. The number of plants per planting cycle contained approximately 1,000 plants. Selections were advanced at the Univ. of Nebraska Mead Field Laboratory. A single pod was taken from each F$_4$ plant and composed for growing the bulk F$_5$ population. This was harvested in bulk for growing the F$_4$ population from which single plants were taken. Prior to its release, Mead was designated in Nebraska nurseries from 1974 to 1980 and form Soybean Tests III, Northern States from 1977.

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