REGISTRATION OF SIMPSON SOYBEANS
(Reg. No. 162)

J.W. Lambert, B.S. Kennedy, and J.R. Schmitz

‘SIMPSON’ soybean [Glycine max (L.) Merr.] was released by the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, USDA-ARS, Minneapo-
sis, for cultivation in Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wis-
sconsin. It was developed by T. M. Starling from the cross ‘Coker 65-20’/‘Arthur’ made by T. M. Starling at USDA-ARS, the same program from which Bed-
ford (Reg. No. 118) was developed. Nathan is approximately 10 days earlier in maturity than Bedford and similar in maturity to

type which would flower and mature in tropical latitudes on a time schedule similar to that for adapted varieties in
temperate regions. When Jupiter was grown at latitudes where it is adapted for production, greater variability in time of flowering, time of maturity, and plant height was observed than is

desired in a variety.

Two hundred plants were selected at Gainesville, Florida, and

F$_1$ lines grown. Lines representing the major type of the parent variety were harvested. Approximately 150 lines were planted in
ear August at Rio Farms in the Rio Grande Valley of Texas the following year. Seven lines with similar characteristics were

selected and composited as Jupiter-R.

Jupiter-R has a determinate plant type, purple flowers, tawny pubescence, tan pod walls, yellow seed, and black hila. It differs from the parent variety by greater uniformity. It is well adapted for planting in the lower Rio Grand Valley in late July or early August as a second crop after a crop such as sorghum. It will

mature about 10 December. It has excellent seed-holding qualities.

Seed was increased in 1981 for further increase in the Rio

Grande Valley, by Rio Farms, Inc., Edcouch, TX 78558. Rio

Farms, Inc., will maintain breeder seed.

REGISTRATION OF NATHAN SOYBEANS
(Reg. No. 161)

E. E. Hartwig and J. M. Epps

‘NATHAN’ soybeans [Glycine max (L.) Merr.] originated as an F$_3$

line developed from a modified backcrossing program Forrest(2) $	imes$ (D68-18 × PI 88788), the same program from which Bed-
ford (Reg. No. 118) was developed. Nathan is approximately 10 days earlier in maturity than Bedford and similar in maturity to

the variety ‘Essex.’ Prior to release it was identified as J74-51. It was

developed in a cooperative program of the USDA-ARS with

the variety ‘Essex.’ Prior to release it was identified as J74-51. It was
developed in a cooperative program of the USDA-ARS with

the Tennessee and Mississippi Agricultural Experiment Stations. It is classified Maturity Group V.

Nathan has a determinate plant type, white flowers, tawny pubescence, tan pod walls, yellow seed coats, and black hila. It has

resistance to races 3 and 4 of the soybean cyst nematode

(SCN) (Heterodera glycines Ichinoh.) and to the root-knot nematode

(Meligethes incognita). It is resistant to the foliar disease bacterial pustule, caused by the bacterium Xanthomonas phaseoli (E. F. Sm.)

Dows. var. sojensis (Hedges) Starr & Burkh. It has good shatter

resistance.

Nathan was selected for resistance to SCN race 4. Lines resistant to SCN race 4 were evaluated for seed yield at Stone-
ville, where SCN’s were not present, and at Ames Plantation in Tennessee, where SCN race 3 was present. Additional plantings were made on SCN race 4 infested soil in west Tennessee. It was further evaluated in the Uniform Soybean Tests, Southern

REGISTRATION OF SEVERN WHEAT
(Reg. No. 661)

D. J. Sammons and J. W. Johnson

‘SEVERN’ winter wheat (Triticum aestivum L.), CI 17939, is a soft red winter wheat cultivar developed by the Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station, and released in 1981 from the cross ‘Coker 65-20’/‘Arthur’ made by T. M. Starling at USDA-ARS, the same program from which Bedford (Reg. No. 118) was developed. Nathan is approximately 10 days earlier in maturity than Bedford and similar in maturity to

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developed in a cooperative program of the USDA-ARS with

the Tennessee and Mississippi Agricultural Experiment Stations. It is classified Maturity Group V.

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ville, where SCN’s were not present, and at Ames Plantation in Tennessee, where SCN race 3 was present. Additional plantings were made on SCN race 4 infested soil in west Tennessee. It was further evaluated in the Uniform Soybean Tests, Southern