to 44°N Lat. In comparison with ‘Corsoy 79,’ Elgin has about 3.5% higher seed yield, shorter hypocotyl elongation at 25°C, better lodging resistance, 17 cm shorter height, 1.7 g/100 seeds heavier seed weight, 2.5 percentage units lower protein, and 0.5 percentage units higher oil. The two cultivars have similar maturity, susceptibility to iron-deficiency chlorosis on calcareous soils, shattering resistance, and seed quality.

Elgin is resistant to bacterial pustule [caused by Xanthomonas phaseoli (E.F. Smith) Dowson var. sojensis (Hedges) Starr and Burkholder]. It is susceptible to brown stem rot [caused by Phialophora gregata (Allington and Chamberlain) W. Gams], race 2 of frogeye leaf spot [caused by Cercospora sojina (T. Matsu. & Tomoyasu) Chupp], phytophthora rot [caused by Phytophthora megasperma (Drechs.) f. sp. glycinea Kuan and Erwin], and soybean mosaic virus.

Breeder seed of Elgin was distributed to foundation seed organizations in Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin for planting in 1983. Breeder seed will be maintained by the Iowa Agriculture and Home Economics Experiment Station, Ames.

W.R. FEHR AND J.B. BAHRENFUS (2)

References and Notes


REGISTRATION OF LLOYD DURUM WHEAT

‘Lloyd’, PI 476211, is a spring durum wheat (Triticum turgidum L. var. durum) (Reg. no. 682) developed by the Agricultural Experiment Station, North Dakota State University, in cooperation with USDA-ARS and released, 13 Jan. 1983. Lloyd originated from a cross between the cultivar Cando, which has high yield and short straw, and the cultivar Edmore, which has strong gluten, large kernels, and resistance to common root rot (caused by Helminthosporium sativum P.K. & B. and Fusarium sp.). Lloyd was developed using the pedigree method and was bulked in the F6 generation as an F4-derived line. Following preliminary yield testing, Lloyd was tested in the Uniform Regional Durum Nursery (URDN) and North Dakota drill strips during 1979-1982.

Lloyd is daylength sensitive and has shorter plant height, which is similar to Cando but longer than ‘Vic’ during 5 years of testing. The test weight of Lloyd was 1.3 kg/ha greater than Cando and similar to Vic. In addition, kernel size of Lloyd was similar to Cando and less than Vic and Ward. The protein of Lloyd was 14.3%, similar to 14.5% protein in Cando but less than Vic and Ward. The milling performance was favorable and the spaghetti color and cooking quality were similar to the strong gluten cultivars Vic and Ward. Lloyd is highly resistant to most stem rust races [caused by Puccinia graminis Pers. f. sp. tritici Eriks. and Henn.] and leaf rust [caused by P. recondita Rob. ex. Desm. f. sp. tritici] in the adult stage. The common root rot resistance of Lloyd is superior to Cando and slightly less than ‘Vic’. The resistant reaction of Lloyd to leaf rust is similar to Cando. The common root rot resistance of Lloyd is superior to Cando and slightly less than ‘Vic’.

Breeder seed will be maintained by the Seedstocks Project, Agric. Exp. Stn., N.Dak. State Univ., Fargo, ND 58105-5051. Information for certification has been provided to the National Small Grain Variety Review Board for approval.

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References and Notes