ness of the backcrossing program. Twenty-two stem and crown rust resistant clones were selected as the parents of Manhattan II. MMG80 was the experimental designation. The first foundation seed was produced in western Oregon in 1982. Certified seed was first available in quantity following the 1983 harvest.

Manhattan II is a leafy, attractive, persistent, turf-type cultivar of medium maturity. It is capable of producing a dense, fine-textured, medium low growing turf with a bright, dark green color. Manhattan II has the excellent seedling vigor, wear tolerance, resistance to the winter leaf spot disease incited by Drechslera spp., and wide range of soil and climatic adaptation of Manhattan perennial ryegrass. In addition, Manhattan II shows improvements in resistance to stem rust incited by P. graminis Pers., many races of crown rust, the large brown patch disease, incited by Rhizoctonia solani Kuhn, and red thread caused by Laetisaria fuciformis (McAlpine) Burdsall. Manhattan II also shows improvements in heat tolerance, summer performance, and mowing qualities. Manhattan II is recommended for use on sports fields, lawns, industrial sites, parks, golf course cart paths, tees, fairways, and school grounds in areas where turf-type perennial ryegrasses are well adapted. A blend of adapted Kentucky bluegrasses (Poa pratensis L.) should normally be mixed with Manhattan II for these uses. Manhattan II also performs well for the winter overseeding of dormant warm season turfs in the Southern United States.

Breeder seed is produced by Pure-Seed Testing, Inc., P. O. Box 449, Hubbard, OR 97739, with the cooperation of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station. Propagation of seed is restricted to two generations of increase following the 1983 harvest.

Application (no. 8200154) has been made for United States Plant Variety Protection.

C. R. FUNK, W. A. MEYER, AND B. L. ROSE (1)

References and Notes
1. Professor, Soils and Crops Dep., New Jersey Agric. Exp. Stn.; president and research director, Pure-Seed Testing, Inc., P. O. Box 449, Hubbard, OR 97032; and president, Manhattan Ryegrass Growers Assoc., P. O. Box 250, Hubbard, OR 97032. Publication no. D-15166-3-83, New Jersey Agric. Exp. Stn., Cook College, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ 08903. Some of this work was performed as part of NJAES Project no. 15166, supported by New Jersey Agric. Exp. Stn. funds, other grants, and gifts. Additional support was received from the United States Golf Assoc. Green Section Research and Education Fund, Inc. Registration by Crop Sci. Soc. of Am. Accepted 12 Mar. 1984.

REGISTRATION OF GREEN ISLE PERENNIAL RYEGRASS

'Green Isle' perennial ryegrass (Lolium perenne L.), (Reg. no. 92) a tetraploid (2n = 4x = 28) forage grass cultivar, was released by the Agricultural Institute, Oak Park Research Centre, Carlow, Ireland, on 5 Sept. 1979. Green Isle was added to the Irish list of Recommended Herbage Varieties in 1980. The Breeder and Foundation seed is maintained by the Plant Breeding Dep., Agric. Inst., Oak Park Research Ctr., Carlow, Ireland. Green Isle was granted Plant Breeders' Rights in Ireland in 1980. The Breeder and Foundation seed is maintained by the Plant Breeding Dep., Agric. Inst., Oak Park Res. Ctr., Carlow, Ireland. Registration by the Crop Sci. Soc. of Am. Accepted 12 Mar. 1984.

REGISTRATION OF KELLER SOYBEAN

'Keller' soybean [Glycine max (L.) Merr.] (Reg. no. 174) is a composite of 33 F₃ lines from the backcross 'Beeson 80' (Rps) × PRX9-249, a selection from [PI 86972-1 (Rps)×PI 54615-1 (Rps)]. Keller was developed by a series of backcrosses to transfer the gene Rps for resistance to multiple races of Phytophthora megasperma Drechs. f. sp. gly-cinea Kuan and Erwin to Beeson 80. Hybridization, disease evaluations, and selection were done at the Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station in cooperation with USDA-ARS.

The initial cross of Beeson 80 × (PRX9-249) was made in 1977. F₃ plants from this cross were inoculated with race