lower than ND474), ND504W was released as a source of early maturity in white dent breeding programs. This inbred has not been evaluated for resistance to specific insects or diseases or for tolerance to specific herbicides. Breeder seedstocks are maintained by the North Dakota Agricultural Experimental Station and can be obtained in germplasm quantities (25 kernels) from H. Z. Cross, Agronomy Dep., North Dakota State Univ., Fargo, ND 58105.

H. Z. CROSS (1)

References and Notes
1. Professor of agronomy, North Dakota State Univ., Fargo, ND 58105. Published with the approval of the director of the North Dakota Agric. Exp. Stn. as Journal Article no. 1540. Registration by the Crop Sci. Soc. of Am. Accepted 30 July 1984.

REGISTRATION OF TIFTON-8 PEANUT GERMPLASM

Tifton-8 (Arachis hypogaea L. subsp. hypogaea var. hypogaea) (Reg. no. GP 59) was developed and released cooperatively by USDA-ARS, and the Virginia and Georgia Agricultural Experiment Stations. Tifton-8 has resistance to Cylindrocladium black rot caused by Cylindrocladium crotalariae (Loos) Bell and Sobers (1,10,11), leafspots caused by Cercospora arachidicola Hori and Cercosporidium personatum (Berl. & Curt.) Deighton (11), southern corn rootworm (Diabrotica undecimpunctata howardi Barber) (2), tobacco thrips (Frankliniella fusca Hinds) (2,5,6,7), velvetbean caterpillar (Anticarsia gemmatalis Hubner) (4), and drought (3,4). The larger than average root system (volume or dry weight) may contribute to its ability to escape drought (3). The genotype also is less susceptible than the major cultivars 'Florigiant' and/or 'Florunner' to corn earworm (Heliothis zea B.) (4).

Tifton-8 originated as a pure-breeding virginia-type plant found in 1961 in a spanish-type introduction (PI 261976) from Paraguay. Progeny from the plant were maintained by bulking in succeeding generations. Tifton-8 is a large-seeded virginia-type peanut with a spreading-bunch growth habit. Seed have a tan seedcoat color, and average 9% fewer seed than BSR 201 (Glycine max [L.] Merr.) line LN80-7579 (Reg. no. GP 39) was developed and released cooperatively by USDA-ARS, and the Virginia and Georgia Agricultural Experiment Stations. Tifton-8 has resistance to Cylindrocladium black rot caused by Cylindrocladium crotalariae (Loos) Bell and Sobers (1,10,11), leafspots caused by Cercospora arachidicola Hori and Cercosporidium personatum (Berl. & Curt.) Deighton (11), southern corn rootworm (Diabrotica undecimpunctata howardi Barber) (2), tobacco thrips (Frankliniella fusca Hinds) (2,5,6,7), velvetbean caterpillar (Anticarsia gemmatalis Hubner) (4), and drought (3,4). The larger than average root system (volume or dry weight) may contribute to its ability to escape drought (3). The genotype also is less susceptible than the major cultivars 'Florigiant' and/or 'Florunner' to corn earworm (Heliothis zea B.) (4).

Tifton-8 is a large-seeded virginia-type peanut with a spreading-bunch growth habit. Seed have a tan seedcoat color, and average 9% fewer seed than Florigiant (78 g vs. 83 g). Pods have moderate pod shattering, slight pubescence, and have slightly fewer fancy pods than Florigiant (80% vs. 86%). Two-seeded pods are most frequent, but a few single-seeded and an occasional three-seeded pod occur. Tifton-8 matures up to 14 days later than Florigiant. Yields are equal to Florigiant in years with adequate rainfall distribution, but can be up to 14% greater in years of low rainfall. Tifton-8 is unacceptable commercially because of its substandard branching and flavor characteristics (9).

Limited quantities of seed (up to 50 g) will be provided for research purposes upon written request to the Tidewater Res. Ctr., Suffolk, VA 23437, or the Dep. of Agronomy, Univ. of Georgia, Coastal Plain Stn, Tifton, GA 31793.


References and Notes

REGISTRATION OF LN80-759 SOYBEAN GERMPLASM

Soybean [Glycine max (L.) Merr.] line LN80-759 (Reg. no. GP 51) was released as parent stock for soybean breeding and genetics programs because it has a higher level of resistance to brown stem rot (BSR) [caused by Phialophora gregata (Allington and Chamberl.) W. Gams] than BSR 201 in Illinois. It was selected at the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station cooperatively with the USDA-ARS.

LN80-759 is an F1 plant selection from the cross 'Century' X A76-304020 which was made at the Iowa Agriculture and Home Economics Experiment Station. A76-304020 is a BSR resistant line selected from the cross ('Beeson' X AP66-1016) X (L15 X 'Calland'). AP66-1016 was selected from a line moderately resistant to BSR from a backcross 3 x PI84946-2. L15 is a high-yielding experimental line selected from the backcross 'Wayne' X 'Clark 63'. The F1 and F2 generations were advanced at the Puerto Rico Agricultural Experiment Station by the single-seed descent method. LN80-759 was evaluated in Illinois for BSR resistance and agronomic performance during 1981 to 1983. It was evaluated in Preliminary Test 11A of the Uniform Soybean Tests, Northern states during 1983. LN80-759 has purple flowers, brown pubescence, brown pods, and seeds with dull yellow coats and black hila. It is of Group II maturity averaging 1 day later than 'Corsoy 79' and 2 days earlier than 'Century'. In comparison with Century, LN80-759 averages 2% lower in seed yield in the absence of BSR and is similar in lodging, plant height, seed quality, seed weight, seed protein percentage, and seed oil percentage. LN80-759 is resistant to Races 1 and 2 of phytophthora.