REGISTRATION OF PERSHING SOYBEAN

'PERSHING' SOYBEAN (Glycine max. (L.) Merr.) (Reg. no. 180) originated as an F₃ line developed from the cross D67-3297 × 'Essex' (2). D67-3297 is a selection from 'Hill' × PI 171450. Crossing and early selection were conducted at the Delta Center of the University of Missouri, Portageville, MO. Selection in the F₄, F₅, and F₆ generations were for early maturity and good seed quality. Progeny of a single F₇ plant were bulked for yield evaluation. Pershing was identified as S76-2109 prior to its release and was evaluated from 1979 to 1983 in the USDA Uniform soybean tests IV South in 12 states.

Pershing is classified as a late group IV maturity and is determinate in growth habit. In comparison with Douglas (1), it is 10 days later in maturity. It was released primarily for good yield and improved seed quality. It has white flowers, grey pubescence, tan pod walls, and buff hilum. Pershing has a high level of resistance to the root knot nematode (Meloidogyne incognita) but is susceptible to the soybean cyst nematode (Heterodera glycines Ichinohoe). It is resistant to bacterial pustule, caused by Xanthomonas phaseoli (E. F. Sm.) Dows var. sojensis (Hedges) Starr and Burkh. It has good shatter resistance.

Pershing was released jointly by the Missouri, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, New Mexico, and Texas Agricultural Experiment Stations and the USDA. Seed was distributed in 1984 for increase in Missouri, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, and Texas and will be maintained as one generation each of breeder, foundation, registered and certified seed. The Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station will be responsible for maintaining breeder seed. Application for plant variety protection has been submitted.

S. C. ANAND AND J. G. SHANNON (3)

References and Notes
3. Associate professor, Univ.of Missouri-Columbia, Portageville, MO 63875 and soybean project leader, Asgrow Seed Co., Marion, AR 72654 (former assistant professor, Univ. of MO), respectively. Contribution from the Missouri Agric. Exp. Station, Journal Series no. 9768. Univ. of Missouri, Columbia, MO. Registration by the Crop Sci. Soc. Am. Accepted 7 Sept. 1984.

REGISTRATION OF 'NAROW' SOYBEAN

'NAROW' SOYBEAN [Glycine max (L.) Merr.] (Reg. no. 181) was developed by the Arkansas Agricultural Experiment Station. It is a short stature, lodging resistant cultivar of Group V maturity that was developed for planting in narrow rows (rows 50 cm apart or less) at recommended planting dates. For best performance, it should be planted by 5 June in latitudes from 33 to 36 degrees. If it is planted later or grown under stress conditions, plants generally are too short for efficient combining and production of high seed yields. Narow has been evaluated in tests in Arkansas and in the Uniform Southern Regional Tests in 1981 to 1983 under the designation, R74-511A. Yields have been similar to 'Forrest' when planted in wide rows (rows 80-100 cm apart) and about 9% higher when grown in narrow rows.

Narow originated from a single plant selection in the F₄ generation from the cross, R66-873 × 'Mack'. R66-873 is a low lodging, phytophthora rot (caused by Phytophthora megasperma. Drechs. p. sp. glycines Kuan and Erwin) resistant selection from the cross, 'Jackson' × 'Simmies'. Selections were made for uniformity in plant height and resistance to soybean-cyst nematode (Heterodera glycines Ichinohoe). Seventy uniform rows were bulked in the F₅ generation and designated R74-511A. The performance of R74-511A was similar to R74-511; therefore, R74-511A was released as Narow.

Narow has purple flowers, gray pubescence, tan pod walls, and yellow seeds with dull luster and imperfect black hilum. It is of Group V maturity and matures about 2 days earlier than Forrest. Narow has a determinate growth habit and is about 13 cm shorter than Forrest. It lodges less than most other cultivars of this maturity group. Narow has the Rp₁ gene for resistance to phytophthora rot. It also has moderate resistance to Race 3 of soybean-cyst nematode and is resistant to bacterial pustule (caused by Xanthomonas phaseoli (E.F. Smith) Dawson var. sojensis (Hedges) Staff and Burkholder). Narow is more sensitive to high rates of metribuzin than is Forrest.

Breeder seed of Narow will be maintained by the Arkansas Agric. Exp. Stn., Fayetteville, AR 72701. Other information describing Narow has been published (1).

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References and Notes
2. Professor, Dep. of Agronomy, and professors, Dep. of Plant Pathology, Univ. of Arkansas, Fayetteville, AR 72701. Registration by the Crop Sci. Soc. of Am. Accepted 27 Sept. 1984.

REGISTRATION OF CHISHOLM WHEAT

'CHISHOLM,' (Reg. no. 691), PI486219, is a hard red winter wheat (Triticum aestivum, L.) developed cooperatively by the Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station and the USDA-ARS. It was released to growers in 1983. Chisholm was selected from the cross Sturdy Sib/‘Nicoma’ which was made at Stillwater in 1971. Sturdy Sib (TX391-56-D1-32), a semidwarf wheat, is similar to ‘Sturdy’ in most agronomic and quality characteristics but is several days earlier in heading date. ‘Seu Seun 27’ is the source of Sturdy’s semidwarf stature. Nicoma (‘Triumph’/3/‘Marquillo’/‘Oro’/‘Oro’/‘Oro’/‘Tenmarq’) is a standard height cultivar released by the Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station in 1971. Nicoma is characterized by high test weight and good milling and baking properties. Chisholm traces to an individual F₃ plant selection made in 1973. Breeder seed of the cultivar was produced by compositing seed of 179 plant progeny line reselections of similar maturity and agronomic appearance in the F₉.

Chisholm is an early maturing, strong strawed semidwarf cultivar with high test weight and good resistance to shattering. In comparison with ‘Triumph 64’ in Oklahoma trials, it is 15 cm shorter in plant height, 1 day earlier in maturity, and only 0.6 kg hl⁻¹ lower in test weight (Triumph 64 is considered the standard for high test weight in Oklahoma).