Ryegrass seeds with heat-induced dormancy were selected from each plant following the second and third selection cycles, through a germination procedure developed by Myers (1). The procedure (3) allowed non-dormant seed to germinate and then be removed with an aspirator. Equal quantities of dormant seed from each plant were composited to provide seed for the next selection cycle. Breeder seed of Florida 80 had 99% summer-dormant seed.

Florida 80 ryegrass was developed for rust-resistance in a reseeding annual ryegrass similar to Kinderlou (2). Florida 80 volunteers were planted as a cover crop in 1978. The leaf blades of Florida 80 are erect, thus allowing legumes to be interplanted. A management system for reseeding of both annual legumes and Florida 80 ryegrass on perennial grass pastures is presented in the release circular (3).

Florida 80 ryegrass is adapted to the southern portion of the winter-annual ryegrass-growing area of the southeastern USA. Its resistance to winter freeze damage is comparable to Gulf. The forage yield of Florida 80 is equal to/or better than the four main contributors to its germplasm, Kinderlou, Florida Rust Resistant, Gulf, and Magnolia.

Seed classes of Florida 80 are one generation each of breeder, foundation, registered, and certified. Breeder seed will be maintained by the University of Florida, IFFAS Agronomy, Department, Gainesville, FL 32611. Florida 80 was released to seed growers for increase in 1978. Information on foundation seed is available from Florida Foundation Seed Producers, P.O. Box 309, Greenwood, FL 32443, Phone (904) 594-4721. International Seeds, Halsey, OR 97348, has been given exclusive rights to produce foundation seed of Florida 80 ryegrass and will also produce other commercial classes of seed.

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References and Notes

REGISTRATION OF 'PROCON' FIELD PEA

'Procon' field pea (Pisum sativum L.) (Reg. no. 67) was released by the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station in 1986. The Procon name is derived from a cross of 'Century' × 'Gastro' made at Rosemount, MN in 1971. Century, the leading field pea cultivar in North America, is long vined and medium in maturity. Century has white flowers and large, round, cream-colored seeds. Gastro, an edible field pea in Europe, is short vined and early in maturity. Gastro has purple flowers and cream-colored seeds. 'Century' × 'Gastro' F1 plants had long vines, purple flowers, and dark-colored seeds. Procon was derived from a single plant selected in the F4 and designated as MNCG.

Procon has white flowers and cream-colored seeds averaging 0.246 g each. Seed coats are smooth or dimpled. Seed shape is spherical to rectangular-spherical. Seed protein concentration averaged 25%. The plants bloomed in 59 days and matured 99 days after planting. Vine length averaged 69 cm.

Procon outyielded Century by 1463, 896, 767, and 1085 kg ha\(^{-1}\), respectively, in trials at Becker, Grand Rapids, Crookston, and Roseau, MN. Procon bloomed 6 days earlier and matured 7 days earlier than Century. Vine length was less than half that of Century, but seed weight was 15% greater.

Although both parents produce edible seeds, the culinary quality of Procon is unknown. Consequently, its present use is protein-concentrate feed for livestock to replace soybean meal or as a forage pea sown alone or in mixture with other crops for harvest as forage or feed grain. It is an alternative to the other early-sown pulse crops, lupine (Lupinus spp.) and fababean (Vicia faba L.), presently being promoted for the subsistence type of field crop-livestock farm.

Seed classes of Procon will include breeder, foundation, registered, and certified. Breeder seed will be maintained by the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, St. Paul, MN 55108.

ROBERT G. ROBINSON (1)

References and Notes

REGISTRATION OF 'FLORIGRAZE' RHIZOMA PEANUT

'Florigraze' rhizoma peanut (Arachis glabrata Benth.) (Reg. no. 68) is a perennial forage legume having value as a hay, silage or pasture crop. Rhizoma peanut is the common name given perennial members in the section Rhizomatoideae in the peanut genus Arachis which have underground stems or rhizomes. Florigraze has rhizomes which are used in propagating this plant which typically produces few or no seeds. Florigraze was first observed by G.M. Prine when a rapidly spreading peanut plant appeared in the spring of 1962 between year old plots of 'Arb' (PI 118457) and PI 151982 rhizoma peanuts on the University of Florida main agron-