rot [caused by *Phialophora gregata* (Allington and Chamberlain) W. Gams].

Breeder seed of Sherman was distributed to foundation seed organizations in Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Missouri, and Ohio for increase in 1983. Foundation seed were available to seedsmen in these states in 1986. Breeder seed will be maintained by the Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center, The Ohio State University, Wooster, OH 44691.


References and Notes

3. Assistant professor, associate professor, former associate professor (now, research scientist III, Agrow Seed Co., Redwood Falls, MN 56748), and research assistant, Dep. of Agronomy, and professor, Dep. of Plant Pathology, and research leader and research assistant, USDA-ARS, Dep. of Agronomy, respectively, the Ohio Agric. Res. and Development Ctr., The Ohio State Univ., Wooster, OH 44691. Research supported in part by gifts from the Ohio Seed Improvement Assoc. Registration by the Crop Sci. Soc. of Am. Accepted 30 Nov. 1986.

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REGISTRATION OF 'BSR 101' SOYBEAN

'BSR 101' soybean [*Glycine max* (L.) Merr.] (Reg. no. 196) was developed cooperatively by the Iowa Agriculture and Home Economics Experiment Station, USDA-ARS, and the Puerto Rico Agricultural Experiment Station. It was released in 1985 because of its superiority in seed yield and in resistance to brown stem rot [caused by *Phialophora gregata* (Allington and Chamberlain) W. Gams] compared with public cultivars of similar maturity.

BSR 101 was derived from an F₅ plant selection from the cross L69U40-16-4 × A76-304020. L69U40-16-4 is from the cross of 'Calland' × 'Amsoy'. A76-304020 is a brown stem rot-resistant line selected from the cross ('Beeson' × AP68-1016) × (L15 × Calland). AP68-1016 is a line derived from the cross 'Clark' × PI 84946-2 and L15 is from the cross 'Wayne' × 'Clark 63'. The population was advanced to the F₄ generation by single-seed descent. Preston was tested for yield in Iowa from 1980 through 1981 and in the Uniform Soybean Tests, Northern States, from 1982 through 1984 under the designation A80-149020.

BSR 101 is purple flowers, gray pubescence, brown pods at maturity, and dull-yellow seeds with imperfect black hila. It is of Maturity Group II and best adapted to approximately 43 to 44° N Lat. It has purple flowers, tawny pubescence, brown pods at maturity, and dull-yellow seeds with gray hila. In comparison with 'Century', Preston has about 3.5% higher seed yield, more lodging susceptibility, 3 mg seed⁻¹ lower seed weight, 0.3 percentage units lower protein, 0.3 percentage units higher oil, lower seed quality, superior hypocotyl elongation at 25°C, and less resistance to Fe-deficiency chlorosis on calcareous soil. The two cultivars have similar shattering resistance and time of maturity. Preston is moderately resistant to purple stain [caused by *Cerocospora kikuchii* (T. Matsu. & Tomoyasu) Gardner]. There is susceptible to Phytophthora rot [caused by *Phytophthora megaspora* (Drechs.) f. sp. *glycinea* Kuan & Erwin], brown stem rot [caused by *Phialophora gregata* (Allington and Chamberlain) W. Gams], bacterial tan spot (caused by *Cercospora kikuchii* Gardner), soybean mosaic virus, and Fe-deficiency chlorosis on calcareous soil.

Breeder seed of Preston was distributed to foundation seed organizations in Illinois, Iowa, and South Dakota for planting in 1985. Breeder seed will be maintained by the Iowa Agriculture and Home Economics Experiment Station, Ames.

H. Tachibana, B. K. Voss, and W. R. Fehr (1)

References and Notes


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