equal to Florunner, but the diameter of the pod constriction between the seeds has been significantly larger (LSD 0.05) in Langley (10.5 vs. 11.1 mm, unpublished data). Quality analyses of pod and seed samples have shown Langley and Florunner to be equal in shellability, blanchability, and shelf-life. The two cultivars were similar in protein content (Langley = 24.04%, Florunner = 24.57%) and oil content (Langley = 51.7%, Florunner = 51.8%).

Foundation seed of Langley may be obtained from the Foundation Seed Service (FSS), Department of Soil and Crop Sciences, Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX 77843.

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References and Notes


Published in Crop Sci. 27:816-817 (1987).

REGISTRATION OF ‘SOUTHERN RUNNER’ PEANUT

‘SOUTHERN RUNNER’ peanut (Arachis hypogaea L. subsp. hypogaea, var. hypogaea) (Reg. no. 32) (PI 506419) was developed by the Florida Agricultural Experiment Station and approved for release in 1984. Tested experimentally as UF 80202 or 72 × 93-6-1-1-b3-B, Southern Runner was derived from a cross made in 1972 between PI 203396 and the widely grown cultivar, ‘Florunner’ (3). The primary objective of the cross was to incorporate resistance to the leafspot diseases [caused by Cercosporidium personatum (Berk. & Curt.) Deighton (late leafspot) and/or Cercospora arachidicola Hori (early leafspot)] into a high-yielding, runner-type peanut. The female parent (PI 203396) belongs to A. hypogaea subsp. hypogaea var. hypogaea, is late maturing, has runner growth habit, tan seed tests, and averages 86 g/100 seed. It was selected as a parent based on field tests in 1971 at Marianna, FL, for leafspot resistance. This resistance was further documented in subsequent research by de la Torre (1). Florunner has a runner growth habit, pink testa, and runner market type fruit with no appreciable resistance to late leafspot.

Southern Runner is a multiline cultivar formed from a composite of three sister lines (UF 80202-1, 80202-2, and 80202-3). It is approximately 1 week later in maturity than Florunner in Florida. Early season (first 30-40 days) development is slower than Florunner, but it will usually equal Florunner in vegetative growth by midseason and exceeds Florunner in leaf area index by 100 ± days after planting (4). Southern Runner’s foliage is usually lighter green than Florunner. Pods and seed of Southern Runner grade as a commercial runner market type but are slightly smaller than Florunner (i.e., 58 g/100 seed vs. 64 g/100 seed). In replicated yield trials in Florida (1978-1983), Southern Runner had slightly less (79 vs. 80%) total sound mature kernels, sound mature whole seed and splits riding on 0.64 × 2.54-cm screen, than Florunner. Southern Runner also had less (18 vs. 20%) extra large kernels, sound mature seed that rode a 0.85 × 2.54-cm screen, than Florunner. Pods are clean and uniform with more prominent longitudinal venation on the pod surface than Florunner, mostly with two seed per pod, rarely with one or three seed per pod. The seed are generally round and have a light tan testa, similar to the female parent.

Southern Runner was derived by pedigree selection under field conditions, where no fungicide was applied for leafspot control in F1; through F5 generations. Selections were made for good runner agronomic traits with resistance to leafspot. Seed from three F2 plants were bulked for replicated yield trials in the F3 generation. Tests with and without leafspot fungicides were conducted to evaluate agronomic performance and leafspot resistance, especially to C. personatum. Southern Runner has consistently had a yield advantage when leafspot was not controlled, averaging 195% of Florunner. With leafspot control provided by a fungicide, pod yields of Southern Runner have equaled those of Florunner. With less intensive fungicide programs, a yield advantage over Florunner has been demonstrated for Southern Runner under moderate leafspot pressure (2, 4).

Southern Runner has a slightly higher oil percentage than Florunner (52.8 vs 49.9%), with less protein (22.4 vs 23.3%). Its oil is higher in the monounsaturated oleic acid and lower in polyunsaturated linoleic acid than Florunner, thus a lower iodine value than for Florunner (91.5 vs. 95.4). These values indicate better potential keeping quality for seed and manufactured products from Southern Runner. No significant differences from Florunner were detected in taste or blanching tests.

Southern Runner is adapted to the same production areas in the USA as Florunner, but since it is somewhat later in maturity, it should be best adapted to areas south of 34° N lat. Its greatest advantage would be in the southeastern USA where leafspot is an annual disease problem. Inquiries concerning foundation seed supply of Southern Runner should be directed to Florida Foundation Seed Producers, P.O. Box 309, Greenwood, FL 32443. Breeder seed will be maintained by the University of Florida Agricultural Experiment Station.

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References and Notes


Published in Crop Sci. 27:817 (1987).

REGISTRATION OF 'EGYPTIAN' SOYBEAN

‘EGYPTIAN’ soybean [Glycine max (L.) Merr.] (Reg. no. 199) (PI 506417) originated as a composite of two F1 sublines of an F2 selection from the cross ‘Franklin’ × J74-5 (‘Forrest’ × (D68-18 × PI 88788)) and was released in October 1984. The cross was made at the University of Missouri Delta Research Center. The F2 and subsequent generations were...