Tamnut 74, and other currently grown Spanish peanut cultivars. Because neither line showed a decided advantage over the other, they were bulked in approximately equal quantity by weight to generate the cultivar. Such a procedure is well established in crop breeding as a means for reducing genetic vulnerability and for stabilizing performance over years and locations.

Although Spanco grades approximately seven percentage points lower than Pronto when both are harvested early, Spanco is as much as 10 d earlier, in Oklahoma, than other currently grown Spanish cultivars. Consequently, its use provides flexibility to farmers for planting and harvest dates.

Breeder seed is maintained by the Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station. Foundation seed is produced under the direction of Oklahoma Foundation Seed Stocks, Inc., Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, OK 74078. Production of pedigreed seed is limited to three generations from breeder seed: namely, foundation, registered, and certified classes. Certified seed became available to farmers in 1982.

J.S. Kirby,* D.J. Banks, and J.R. Sholar (5)

References and Notes
5. J.S. Kirby, and J.R. Sholar, Dep. of Agronomy, Oklahoma State Univ., Stillwater, OK 74078; and D.J. Banks, USDA-ARS, Plant Science Res. Lab., 1301 N. Western, Stillwater, OK 74075. Salaries and research funds were provided by federal funds appropriated to USDA-ARS and provided by state and federal funds and grants from the Oklahoma Peanut Commission and the Oklahoma Crop Improvement Assoc. to the Oklahoma Agric. Exp. Stn. Joint contribution from USDA-ARS and the Oklahoma Agric. Exp. Stn. Journal Paper no. J-5532. Registration by CSSA. Accepted 30 Apr. 1989. *Corresponding author.

We gratefully acknowledge the assistance of T.E. Stevens, Jr. and W.N. Stokes for technical support in conducting field trials, and R.N. Pittman and T.E. Stevens, Jr. for the data analyses.

Published in Crop Sci. 29:1573–1574 (1989).

REGISTRATION OF ‘OKRUN’ PEANUT

‘OKRUN’ peanut (Arachis hypogaea L. subsp. hypogaea var. hypogaea) (Reg. no. 36; PI 531499) was developed and released cooperatively by the USDA-ARS and the Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station in April 1986 as the first commercial runner peanut cultivar developed in Oklahoma.

is susceptible to all common peanut diseases, although have shown it to be less susceptible especially, to pod rots than Florunner. Okrun is drought tolerant than Florunner. Mean 100-kernel weights (28 tests) and 100-seed weights were 69.1% and 57.6 and 58.2 g for Okrun, respectively. Shelling data and end-use tests have shown Okrun to be equal to or better than Florunner in these characters.

In Oklahoma tests, Okrun showed small advantages in yield (3972 vs. 3838 kg/ha) and grade (shown above as total sound mature kernels) over Florunner. Those advantages calculated to a 5.7% increase in gross dollar return per unit land area. With no additional input costs necessary to achieve higher yields, this translates to an 18.8% potential increase in profit per unit area. In UPPT published data, Okrun generally performed equally with Florunner outside the state, indicating that its superiority over Florunner may be limited to Oklahoma.

Breeder seed is being maintained by the Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station. Foundation seed is produced under the direction of Oklahoma Foundation Seed Stocks, Inc., Oklahoma State University, Stillwater. Production of pedigreed seed is limited to three generations from breeder seed: namely, foundation, registered, and certified classes. Certified seed was available to farmers in 1989.

D.J. Banks,* J.S. Kirby, and J.R. Sholar (5)

References and Notes

We gratefully acknowledge the assistance of A.C. Molina, seed increases in Puerto Rico during 1973 to 1978. T.A. Coffelt (coordinators), and test cooperators of J.C. Jr., W.N. Stokes, R.N. Pittman, and G.A. Turpin.

Published in Crop Sci. 29:1574 (1989).