REGISTRATION OF CROP CULTIVARS

Yields of Lloyd have been similar to ‘Jeff’ where SCN Races 3 and 4 were a problem and higher where phytophthora rot and/or stem canker damaged this cultivar. Lloyd has a high level of resistance to stem canker and, based on greenhouse tests, is moderately resistant to Races 3 and 4 of SCN. Even though it is not resistant to all races of SCN, results indicate that it possesses some tolerance to new races of this pest that have been found in Arkansas. Lloyd also is well-adapted for double cropping with wheat (Triticum aestivum L.). It makes fast early growth and is not adversely affected by the allelopathic effect of wheat residue. Lloyd is adapted for production in latitudes from 33 to 36 °.

Lloyd has purple flowers, tawny pubescence, and closely resembles Jeff in plant and seed characteristics. Seeds are yellow, shiny, about the same size as Jeff (17.0 gms per 100 seeds) and have mostly brown hila (up to 0.95% of the seed may have black hila). Oil and protein content of Lloyd averaged 21.2 and 41.2%, respectively, compared to 20.8% oil and 40.1% protein for Jeff in the same tests. Lloyd has the Rps1c gene for resistance to phytophthora rot and also is resistant to most races of downy mildew caused by Peronospora manshurica (Navum.) Syd, ex Gaum. It is moderately susceptible to sudden death syndrome caused by Fusarium solani (Mart.) Apple and Wm. and should not be planted in fields where this disease has been observed.

Breeder seed of Lloyd was distributed in 1988 to foundation seed organizations in Arkansas and Louisiana. Breeder seed will be maintained by Arkansas Agricultural Experiment Station, Fayetteville, AR 72701. Variety protection is not anticipated at this time. Other information describing Lloyd has been published (1).

C. E. Caviness,* R. D. Riggs, and J. C. Rupe (2)

References and Notes
2. C.E. Caviness, Dep. of Agronomy; and R.D. Riggs and J.C. Rupe, Dep. of Plant Pathology, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, AR 72701. Registration by CSSA. Accepted 30 June 1989.


REGISTRATION OF ‘LAMAR’ SOYBEAN

‘LAMAR’ soybean [Glycine max (L.) Merr.] (Reg. No. 240, PI No. 533604), is a productive cultivar of Maturity Group VI released in March 1989 because of its resistance to a wide range of foliar feeding insects. It was developed by the USDA-ARS in cooperation with the Delta Branch, Mississippi Agricultural and Forestry Experiment Station. Prior to release it was identified as D82-3885.

Lamar is of F2 lineage from the cross ‘Tracy-M’ [Glycine max (L.) Merr.] (Reg. no. 241, PI No. 533605), is a productive cultivar of Maturity Group V released in March 1989 because of its resistance to soybean cyst nematode (Meloidogyne incognita (Kofoid and Whitehouse, 1949), and carries a portion of the gene complex giving resistance to Race 3 of the soybean cyst root-knot nematode, Odora glycine Ichinohe. Plants have a determinate growth type, white flowers, tawny pubescence, and early maturity. Seed are yellow with black hila and weigh 100 as compared with 15.5 g/100 for Tracy-M. Lamar is similar to that of Tracy-M but averages 3 d earlier in maturity.

Seed of Lamar was increased in Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas. The Mississippi Agricultural and Forestry Experiment Station will be responsible for breeder seed. Application for US Variety Protection is made. Additional information has been published Mississippi Research Report, Vol. 14, no. 5, May 1989.

E. E. Hartwig,* L. Lambert, and T. C. Kilen (3)

References and Notes
2. Hartwig, E.E., W.L. Barentine, and C.J. Edwards, J. of the Mississippi Agricultural and Forestry Experiment Station. Prior to release it was identified as D82-3885.

Lamar is of F2 lineage from the cross ‘Tracy-M’ [Glycine max (L.) Merr.] (Reg. No. 241, PI No. 533605), is a productive cultivar of Maturity Group V released in March 1989 because of its resistance to soybean cyst nematode (Meloidogyne incognita (Kofoid and Whitehouse, 1949), and carries a portion of the gene complex giving resistance to Race 3 of the soybean cyst root-knot nematode, Odora glycine Ichinohe. Plants have a determinate growth type, white flowers, tawny pubescence, and early maturity. Seed are yellow with black hila and average 14 g/100 as compared with 15.5 g/100 for Tracy-M. Lamar is similar to that of Tracy-M but averages 3 d earlier in maturity.

Seed of Lamar was increased in Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas. The Mississippi Agricultural and Forestry Experiment Station will be responsible for breeder seed. Application for US Variety Protection is made. Additional information has been published Mississippi Research Report, Vol. 14, no. 5, May 1989.

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