Chitwood; *M. incognita* (Kofoid & White) Chitwood; and *M. javanica* (Treub.) Chitwood] than other released cultivars or germplasms of red clover (3). Cherokee is similar to other released cultivars in response to northern anthracnose incited by *Aureobasidium caulivorum* (Kirchn.) W.B. Cooke [syn. *Kabatiella caulivora* (Kirchn.) Karak.], southern anthracnose incited by *Calletotrichum trifolii* Bain & Essary, and aphanomyces incited by *Aphanomyces euteiches* Drechs.

Cherokee will be produced and marketed under an exclusive agreement with Cal/West Seeds, Woodland, CA. Breeder seed will be maintained by the Department of Agronomy, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL. Additional generations of seed increase may include foundation, registered, and certified. Foundation and subsequent generations of seed will be produced in California. It is requested that this cultivar be recognized as a matter of open record when it contributes to development of a germplasm or cultivar. Variety protection has been applied for under the U.S. Plant Variety Protection Act, Public Law 91-557.

K. H. Quesenberry,* G. M. Prine, O.C. Ruelke, L. S. Dunavin, and P. Mislevy

References and Notes
5. K.H. Quesenberry, G.M. Prine, and O.C. Ruelke, Dept. 2183 McCarty Hall, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 0152; L.S. Dunavin, AREC, Rt. 3, Box 575, Jay, FL 32337; and P. Mislevy, AREC, Rt. 1, Box 62, Ona, FL 33571. Contribution from the Florida Agric. Exp. Station, Gainesville, series no. R-02166. Registration by CSSA. Accepted. *Corresponding author.


Registration of ‘Erie’ Soybean

‘ERIE’ SOYBEAN [*Glycine max* (L.) Merr.] (Reg. no. CV-302, PI 561700) was developed by the Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center, the Ohio State University (OARDC-OSU) and released in 1991. Erie is superior in multiple-race resistance to phytophthora rot caused by *Phytophthora sojae* (J.J. Kaufmann & J.W. Gerdemann) [syn. *P. megasperma* (Drechs.) f. sp. *glycinea* T. Kuan & D.C. Erwin], seed protein content, and yield as compared with ‘Vickery’ (2).

Erie originated as a BC$_3$F$_3$-derived line from the cross A78-123018$^2$ × ‘Century 84’ (4). The Iowa State University breeding line A78-123018 is from the cross Pride ‘B216’ × ‘Hodgson’ (3). The original biparental cross was made by A.K. Walker in the summer 1981; the F$_1$ was grown in the Iowa State University winter nursery in Puerto Rico in 1981–1982, and the F$_2$ was grown in the summer of 1982 at the OARDC-OSU, Wooster. A *P. sojae* (Race 4) resistant F$_3$ plant was backcrossed to A78-123018 and the BC$_1$F$_1$ was grown in the greenhouse in the winter of 1982–1983. The BC$_1$ was advanced to the F$_2$ using single pod descent and one generation in Puerto Rico. Fourteen BC$_1$F$_2$ plants were selected in 1984 and grown in 2-row plots in 1985. One of the lines, designated HM8735, was evaluated in state trials from 1987 to 1990 and in Uniform Test II of the Uniform Soybean Tests–Northern States from 1988 to 1990. HM8735 was named Erie after the Great Lake that provides Ohio’s northern shore.

Erie has purple flowers, tawny pubescence, brown pods, and dull yellow seed with brown hila. It is an early Maturity Group II (relative maturity 2.3 in Ohio) indeterminate cultivar. Erie has $10$ gm $kg^{-1}$ lower oil content in Ohio tests, as compared with ‘Archer’ (1).

Erie has the $Rps_{1k}$ resistance gene for *P. sojae* 84. It is moderately resistant to brown stem rot caused by *Phialophora gregata* (Allington & D.W. Chamberlain) W. Gams.

Breeder seed will be maintained by the Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center, The Ohio State University, Wooster, Ohio 44691. Protection for Erie under the Plant Variety Protection Act is pending. A small quantity of seed for research purposes is available for at least 5 yr from the corresponding author.


References and Notes