developed by Lofts Seed and the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station was used in the development of this cultivar. The experimental designation of Southshore was L-Bent.

Southshore is a broad-based cultivar derived from the progenies of 203 selected clones. More than 1000 creeping bentgrass plants were selected from old putting green turfs located in New Jersey, New York, California, Arizona, and Pennsylvania between 1981 and 1985. An attempt was made to identify putting greens that had been subjected to many years of wear, close mowing, disease, heat, and moisture stress. Selections had attractive medium-green color, medium-fine texture, and upright growth profile. Additional germplasm was added to this collection from plants selected for improved turf qualities in old closely mowed bentgrass trials conducted on the Cook College Campus, New Brunswick, NJ. After clonal evaluation at the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, 738 selections were sent to western Oregon for evaluation of seed yield, disease resistance, and other traits. Plant selection, prior to anthesis, was based on attractive appearance, turf-type growth habit, uniform maturity, stolon growth, bright leaf color, and leaf texture. Seed was subsequently harvested from the remaining 203 plants in summer 1987. This seed was used to establish a 1500-plant breeder block in the fall of 1989. After roguing ≈300 plants from this nursery on the basis of the above-stated selection criteria, breeder seed was harvested in 1990. The first certified seed was produced in 1992.

Southshore creeping bentgrass is a lower-growing cultivar capable of producing an attractive, persistent, moderately aggressive turf with medium-fine leaf texture, upright growth habit, high tiller density, and medium-dark green leaf color. It has moderate resistance to large brown patch disease (caused by Rhizoctonia solani Kühn).

Southshore is recommended for use on golf course greens, fairways, and tees in climatic regions where bentgrasses are adapted.

Breeder seed of Southshore will be produced and maintained by Lofts Seed, Inc. Seed classes will be limited to one generation each of breeder, foundation, registered, and certified. Application (no. 9200256) has been made for U.S. Plant Variety Protection.

R. H. Hurley,* V. G. Lehman, J. A. Murphy, and C. R. Funk (1)

References and Notes
1. R.H. Hurley, Lofts Seed, Inc., P.O. Box 146, Bound Brook, NJ 08805; V.G. Lehman, Great Western Seed Co., 810 Jackson St., Albany, OR 97321; and J.A. Murphy and C.R. Funk, Plant Science Dep., New Jersey Agric. Exp. Stn., Cook College, Rutgers Univ., New Brunswick, NJ 08903. Some of this work was conducted as part of Agric. Exp. Stn. Agric. Exp. Project no. 15166, supported by New Jersey Agric. Exp. Stn. funds, other grants, and gifts. Additional support was received from the U.S. Golf Association, the Golf Course Superintendents Assoc. of America, and the New Jersey Turfgrass Assoc. Publication no. D-15166-3-93 of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station. Proceedings of the 4th Int. Bentgrass Conf., September 1993. Sponsered by the University of Wisconsin College of Agricultural and Life Sciences. Registration of 'Marathon' Red Clover (Trifolium pratense L. subsp. purpurea ex Willd.) (Reg. no. CV-25, cmn. Kiihn). It has moderate resistance to large brown patch disease (caused by Aureobasidium pullulans (Ehrenb.) W.B. Cooke; syn. Kabatiella cauliwora (Berk.) Rhizoctonia solani Kühn).

Marathon is an advanced-generation synthetic cultivar developed by using phenotypic selection in, and tolerance to, wet soils and for resistance to northern anthracnose [caused by Aureobasidium pullulans (Ehrenb.) W.B. Cooke; syn. Kabatiella cauliwora (Berk.) Rhizoctonia solani Kühn)]. Forty-five clones were selected from three regions (Ashland Select, 26 clones; Pre Select, 8 clones; Arlington Root Borer, 8 clones) in spring of exposure to wet, acid (pH 5.7) soils of the University of Wisconsin Agricultural Research Station, Marshfield, WI, from which the original 45 clones were selected. Foundation seed was harvested in 1992. Sib-plot progenies from the cultivars Arlington and Lakeland at Ashland, WI, were selected for persistence after three harvest years; Pre Select, progenies from 34 clones selected from the cultivars Arlington, Florex, Prosper I, and Redland at Arlington, WI, were selected for persistence after three harvest years; and Arlington, progeny from 20 clones selected from the cultivar Arlington. Polycross progenies from 17 clones selected from the clover root borer (Hylastinus obscurus (Marsham.) in the clover root borer (Hylastinus obscurus (Marsham.). Progeny from 45 polycross families were evaluated at a common house for their reaction to northern anthracnose. Five resistant families of the 45 polycross families were evaluated in greenhouse screening tests from the cultivar Arlington for resistance to northern anthracnose. Five resistant families of the 45 polycross families were evaluated at a common house for their reaction to northern anthracnose. Five resistant families of the 45 polycross families were evaluated in greenhouse screening tests from the cultivar Arlington for resistance to northern anthracnose. Five resistant families of the 45 polycross families were evaluated in greenhouse screening tests from the cultivar Arlington for resistance to northern anthracnose. Five resistant families of the 45 polycross families were evaluated in greenhouse screening tests from the cultivar Arlington for resistance to northern anthracnose.

Registration of 'Georgia Browne' Peanut (Arachis hypogaea L.) (Reg. no. CV-25, cmn. Kiihn)

Registration of 'Georgia Browne' Peanut (Arachis hypogaea L.) (Reg. no. CV-25, cmn. Kiihn) was developed as a winterhardy, disease resistant cultivar for forage production in the northern USA and was released in 1987 by USDA-ARS and Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station. Marathon was previously tested as a cultivar for forage production in the northern USA and was released in 1987 by USDA-ARS and Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station. Marathon was previously tested as a cultivar for forage production in the northern USA and was released in 1987 by USDA-ARS and Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station. Marathon was previously tested as a cultivar for forage production in the northern USA and was released in 1987 by USDA-ARS and Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station. Marathon was previously tested as a cultivar for forage production in the northern USA and was released in 1987 by USDA-ARS and Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station.

R. R. Smith* (2)