Registration of 'Maxcy' Soybean

'Maxcy' soybean [Glycine max (L.) Merr.] (Reg. no. CV-326, P1 568236) was developed by the South Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station and cooperatively released by the Georgia, North Carolina, and South Carolina Agricultural Experiment Stations in August 1992 because of its high seed yield and multiple nematode resistance.

Maxcy was derived from an F1 plant selection composited in the F2 from the cross D76-9665 × 'Johnston' made at Clemson, SC, in 1981 (2). Parentage of D76-9665 (7) is 'Foremost' × 'Centennial' (3,4). The F1 plants were grown at Isabela, Puerto Rico, during the winter of 1981 and the F2 to F4 generations were advanced by modified single-seed descent (pod-bulk method) in South Carolina and Puerto Rico during 1982 and 1983. Evaluation of agronomic traits, nematode resistance and seed yield were conducted in South Carolina from 1985 to 1987. Maxcy, previously identified as SC64-679, was evaluated in the Uniform Soybean Tests, Southern Region, Preliminary Group VIII in 1988 and in Uniform Group VIII from 1989 to 1991 (6).

Maxcy is a Maturity Group VIII cultivar that matures the same day as 'Kirby' (1) and 1 d later than 'Coker 6738' (5) and is generally adapted from 28 to 35° N lat. It has determinate growth habit, purple flowers, tawny pubescence, and tan pod walls at maturity. Mature plants of Maxcy average 5 cm shorter than Kirby. Maxcy is similar in lodging to Kirby. Seed size averages 13.8 by 100 seed-1, 9% larger than Kirby. Seeds are yellow with black hilum, which may vary in intensity from light to dark. Seed protein and oil average 40.4 and 20.8 g kg⁻¹ (dry wt. basis), respectively. Maxcy has averaged 21 and 5% higher in seed yield than Kirby (6) and Coker 6738, respectively. Maxcy is resistant to the soybean cyst nematode Race 3 (Heterodera glycines Ichnoche) and moderately resistant to the southern root-knot nematode [Meloidogyne incognita (Kofoid & White) Chitwood], with gall ratings slightly higher than for Kirby (5,6). Maxcy has produced good seed yields in South Carolina fields infested with Columbia lance nematode (Hoplolaimus columbus Sher). It is also resistant to the foliar diseases bacterial pustule [caused by Xanthomonas campestris pv. glycines (Nakano) Dye], powdery mildew [caused by Microsphaera diffusa Cooke & Peck] and races of frogeye leaf spot [caused by Cercospora sojae K. Hara] prevalent in the southern USA. Maxcy is susceptible to stem canker [caused by Diaporthe phaseolorum (Cooke & Ellis) Sacc. f. sp. meridionalis Morgan-Jones] (6).

Breeder seed of Maxcy was released to the South Carolina Foundation Seed Association in 1992. Application has been made for U.S. Plant Variety Protection, Title V option, permitting only Foundation and Certified classes beyond breeder seed. The South Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station will be responsible for the maintenance of breeder seed. A small quantity of seed for research purposes is available for at least 5 yr from the corresponding author.

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Registration of 'Sandusky' Soybean

'Sandusky' soybean [Glycine max (L.) Merr.] (Reg. no. CV-327, PI 576145) was developed by the Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center, The Ohio State University (OARDC-OSU). It was released 1 Aug. 1993 because of its high yield and resistance to lodging in comparison with cultivars of similar maturity.

Sandusky is an F1-derived line, originally designated HS88-4908, from the cross 'Conrad' × 'Hayes' (2,4). The F1 plants were grown at Columbus, OH. The F2-derived line HS88-5028, from which Sandusky was selected, was tested in Ohio from 1987 to 1989. The F3-derived line HS88-4908 was tested in multiple Ohio locations from 1989 to 1993. It was evaluated in the Uniform Soybean Tests, Northern States, Preliminary Test IIA in 1990 and Uniform Test III in 1991.

Sandusky has purple flowers, gray pubescence, tan pods, and dull yellow seedcoats with buff hilum. It is a Maturity Group II (relative maturity 2.9), indeterminate cultivar and is generally adapted as a full-season cultivar from 41 to 43° N lat. In Ohio tests, Sandusky was similar to 'Chapman' (3) in maturity, lodging resistance, and plant height, but had 3% greater seed yield. Protein and oil content of the seed of Sandusky has the same day as 'Kirby' (1) and 1 d later than 'Coker 6738' (5).

Breeder seed of Sandusky was released to the South Carolina Foundation Seed Association in 1992. Application has been made for U.S. Plant Variety Protection, Title V option, permitting only Foundation and Certified classes beyond breeder seed. The South Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station will be responsible for the maintenance of breeder seed. A small quantity of seed for research purposes is available for at least 5 yr from the corresponding author.

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