9, and 14. It is also resistant to southern root-knot nematode [Meloidogyne incognita (Kofoid & White) Chitwood] and peanut root-knot nematode [M. Arenaria (Neal) Chitwood]. Delsoy 5710 is susceptible to stem canker [caused by Diapothecis phaseolorum (Cooke & Ellis) Sacc. var. cauvilora K.L. Athew & R.M. Caldwell]. The seeds of Delsoy 5710 are yellow with black hila. It has 404 g kg\(^{-1}\) protein and 190 g kg\(^{-1}\) oil, compared with 416 g kg\(^{-1}\) protein and 210 g kg\(^{-1}\) oil for Hutcheson.

Delsoy 5710 is being released for southeast Missouri and other Maturity Group V areas with serious SCN infestation. At present, Hartwig is the only cultivar with resistance to all races of SCN. Delsoy 5710 has performed superior to Hartwig under most conditions. The Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station will be responsible for maintaining breeder seed. A research fee of $0.50 per unit (22.7 or 27.2 kg) sold of Certified seed will be collected. Marketing and promotion will be coordinated by Missouri Premium Seed, 3211 LeMone Industrial Blvd., Columbia, MO 65201 (telephone 573-449-0587). Limited quantities of seed are available upon request from the author for at least five years. Application for U.S. plant variety protection of Delsoy 5710 is being prepared.

S.C. ANAND* (3)

References and Notes

*Corresponding author (anands@missouri.edu). Published in Crop Sci. 40:295–296 (2000).

Registration of ‘LN92-7369’ Soybean

‘LN92-7369’ soybean [Glycine max (L.) Merr.] (Reg. no. CV-405, PI 607355) was developed by the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of Illinois and released in August 1999. This is a Maturity Group II line released because of its higher seed protein content and higher yield compared with cultivars of similar maturity and seed protein content.

LN92-7369 originated as a F\(_2\) plant selection from the cross ‘Burlison’ × C1732 made at the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station (4). C1732 is a selection from ‘Century 84 × Harper’ (1,5). The Burlison × C1732 cross was made in the field in the summer of 1989, and the F\(_2\) generation was grown in the field in 1990. The F\(_2\) and F\(_3\) generations were advanced by single pod-bulk method in Puerto Rico during the winter of 1990-1991 and the F\(_2\) generation was grown at Urbana in the summer of 1991. The F\(_3\) generation was grown as plant rows in 1992, and single-plant rows were selected, composited, and evaluated in replicated yield trials in Illinois, 1993 through 1998. LN92-7369 was evaluated in Preliminary Test IIA in 1995 of The Uniform Soybean Tests-Northern Region (6). LN92-7369 is an indeterminate line of late Group II maturity (relative maturity 2.8), similar to Burlison and 4 d later than ‘Vinton 81’ (2). It is best adapted to 40 to 42\(^\circ\)N lat. Compared with Burlison, LN92-7369 averaged 3% higher yield (3529 vs. 3469 kg ha\(^{-1}\)) in 32 tests, 10% larger seeds (18.4 vs. 20.7 cg), and 11 g kg\(^{-1}\) higher seed protein (436 vs. 447 g kg\(^{-1}\)). Compared with Vinton 81, LN92-7369 averaged 22% higher yield (2983 vs. 3469 kg ha\(^{-1}\)) in 32 tests, lower lodging score (2.1 vs. 1.5), better seed quality score (1.5 vs. 1.3), 10 cm shorter plant height, 2 cg smaller seeds, and 8 g kg\(^{-1}\) higher seed protein (439 vs. 447 g kg\(^{-1}\)). LN92-7369 is similar to Burlison and ‘Savoy’ in seed quality score (3).

LN92-7369 has purple flowers, tawny pubescence, brown pods at maturity, and shiny yellow seeds with black hila. LN92-7369 may have up to 2% other types. LN92-7369 is resistant to phytophthora root rot (Races 1 and 7) (caused by Phytophthora sojae M.J. Kaufmann & J.W. Gerdemann); susceptible to brown stem rot (caused by Phialophora gregata [Allington & D.W. Chamberlain] W. Gams), susceptible to sudden death syndrome (caused by Fusarium solani [Mart.] Sacc.), and susceptible to Races 3 and 4 of the soybean cyst nematode (SCN) (Heterodera glycines Ichinohe).

LN92-7369 is a nonexclusive release for use by seedsmen for brand labeling. Parent seed of LN92-7369 will be maintained by Illinois Foundation Seeds, Inc., Route 45 South, Champaign, IL 61820. A research assessment fee of $0.70 per 50-pound unit (=22.7 kg) of the commercial class of seed sold will be collected. A small sample of seed of LN92-7369 may be obtained from the corresponding author for research purposes for at least five years. U.S. plant variety protection of LN92-7369 will not be applied for.

C.D. Nickell, D.J. Thomas, and T.R. Cary (7)

References and Notes

7. Dep. of Crop Sciences, Univ. of Illinois, 1102 S. Goodwin Ave., Urbana, IL 61801. Contribution from the Illinois Agric. Exp. Stn., Urbana. Research supported in part by the Illinois Soybean Checkoff Board. Registration by CSSA. Accepted 31 May 1999. *Corresponding author (cnickell@uiuc.edu).


Registration of ‘HJ98’ Wheat

‘HJ98’ is a hard red spring wheat (Triticum aestivum L.) (Reg. no. CV-872, PI 608723) cooperatively developed and released by the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station and USDA-ARS in February 1998. It was named HJ98 after Herbert Johnson, a former department head of Agronomy and Plant Genetics at the University of Minnesota, and the year of its release. HJ98 was released because of its high grain yield, desirable agronomic traits, disease resistance, and breadmaking quality.

HJ98 was derived from the cross W8814/’Norak’ (PI 610205) and originated as a head selection from an F\(_1\) line in the former spring wheat breeding program of Pioneer Hi-Bred International, Inc. About 500 F\(_4\) head rows of HJ98 were grown for seed purification at St. Paul, MN, in 1995, and 463 selected rows were bulked. A portion of this bulked seed was sent to the 1995-1996 winter increase in Arizona to obtain breeder seed, but it was destroyed due to the quarantine of all wheat for Karnal bunt (caused by Tilletia indica Mitra) in Arizona. Remnant bulked seed from the head rows grown at St. Paul in 1995 was seeded to produce breeder seed at St. Paul, MN, in 1996.

HJ98 was tested as SBE0050 in Minnesota statewide yield trials from 1994 through 1997. In these 24 location-years, HJ98