Amsoy was evaluated in regional uniform tests beginning in 1961 by the Crops Research Division and cooperating agricultural experiment stations in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, Ohio, Ontario, Canada, South Dakota, and Wisconsin. Amsoy was increased and released in the summer of 1965 in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, and South Dakota.

Amsoy is of group II maturity and is best adapted to approximately 41° to 43° N latitude. In regional tests, Amsoy has yielded over 11% more than varieties of comparable maturity (Table 1). It matures about midway between Harosoy and Hawkeye, lodges less, and has higher oil but lower protein content. Although Amsoy is susceptible to phytophthora root rot, it is considered a replacement for varieties of comparable maturity where this disease is not a problem.

Amsoy has purple flowers, gray pubescence, tan pods at maturity, and shiny yellow seeds with yellow hilum. Amsoy has smaller and more pointed leaves than either parent. Its growth habit is upright and narrow. The Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station will be responsible for maintenance of breeder seed.

Table 1. Performance of Amsoy and other soybean varieties in regional tests at 27 locations in 12 states, 1962-1965.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Yield, kg/ha</th>
<th>Height, cm</th>
<th>Seed size, Maturity, Lodging score*</th>
<th>Seed composition g/100 mo-day</th>
<th>Seed composition % Oil, % Protein</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. of tests</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amsoy</td>
<td>2850</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>16.8</td>
<td>9-23</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harosoy 63</td>
<td>2402</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>17.7</td>
<td>9-17</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawkeye 63</td>
<td>2727</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>17.4</td>
<td>9-24</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lindartn 63</td>
<td>2448</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>15.9</td>
<td>9-19</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Lodging score - based upon 1 (erect) to 5 (prostrate).

REGISTRATION OF PORTAGE SOYBEANS

(Reg. No. 58)

B. R. Stefansson*

'Portage' soybeans (Glycine max (L.) Merr.) originated as an F₁ plant selection from the cross Acme × Comet in a breeding program at the Plant Science Department, University of Manitoba. Prior to release Portage was identified by the number 58S-142 in local tests and by UM4 in U.S. Regional Soybean Tests. It is classed in maturity group 00 and is adapted in Manitoba and in the wider area covered by U.S. Regional group 00 Tests.

Portage was licensed in Canada in April 1964. The Department of Plant Science, University of Manitoba, will be responsible for maintenance of breeder seed.

REGISTRATION OF A-100 SOYBEANS

(Reg. No. 59)

J. W. Lambert, Freeloph Anderson, and Hubert Anderson*

' A-100' soybeans (Glycine max (L.) Merr.) originated as a single plant selection made in 1954 by the Anderson brothers of St. Peter, Minnesota, in a commercial field of 'Capital' soybeans. The selection was increased for several years and marketed under its present designation. Seed was made available for testing at the University of Minnesota in 1961. In 1962, it was entered in Group I maturity nursery of the cooperative regional testing program coordinated by the U.S. Regional Soybean Laboratory. In 1962 and 1963 the Anderson brothers and the University of Minnesota cooperated in developing a purified source of breeder seed to be used in initiating a certification program. Foundation seed was produced in 1964. The first certified seed was grown in Minnesota in 1965. A-100 is adapted to southern Minnesota and northern Iowa, and in comparable areas of other states. The variety occupied about 3% of Minnesota's soybean acreage in 1965.

Distinguishing characteristics of A-100 include white flowers, gray pubescence, brown pods, shiny yellow seed coats, and buff hilum. Regional tests show that A-100 yields 5% higher than 'Chippewa 64' and has about 1% higher oil content. The two are similar in height, standing ability and seed quality. A-100 is 1 week later in maturity.

Under a memorandum of agreement with the Anderson brothers, the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station will be responsible for maintenance of breeder and foundation seed. Information on A-100 has appeared annually since 1962 in "VARIETAL TRIALS OF FARM CROPS". Miscellaneous Report 24, Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station.

REGISTRATION OF BURLY 1, BURLY 2, BURLY 11A, BURLY 11B, BURLY 21, BURLY 37, AND BURLY 49 TOBACCOS

(Reg. Nos. 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, and 30)

H. E. Heggestad*

Cooperative research between the Tennessee Agricultural Experiment Station, Greeneville, Tennessee, and the Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, has resulted in the development of seven burley tobacco (Nicotiana tabacum) varieties. Brief descriptions of these varieties follow:

'BURLY 1' (Reg. No. 18) is a high quality and very good yielding burley tobacco variety. The foundation seed of Burley 1 as now maintained has high resistance to tobacco mosaic and a low level of resistance to black root rot caused by Thielaviopsis basicola (Berk & Br.) Ferr. Burley 1 resulted from the cross ('Greeneville 6' × 'Greeneville 10-A') × ('Greeneville 6 × Greeneville 10'). Parentage of these breeding lines is as follows: Greeneville 6 from a cross of 'Harro Velvet,' a Canadian variety, and James Johnson's Root Rot resistant line; Greeneville 10 from a cross of USDA Tobacco Introduction 91 and 'Judy's Pride' which was backcrossed to Judy's Pride; and Greeneville 10-A from a cross of Greeneville 10 and Judy's Pride, one of the first standup types of burley. Burley 1 was developed by H. E. Heggestad, E. F. Clayton, and M. O. Neas (2).

Burley 1 is a good standup type with relatively high leaf number; i.e., 30 to 32 leaves before topping. The variety is

* Registered by the Crop Science Society of America. Scientific Journal No. 6013. Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station. Received Sept. 2, 1966.

Registered by the Crop Science Society of America. Received August 4, 1966.

Principal Pathologist, Leader, Tobacco Breeding and Disease Investigations, Crops Research Division, ARS, USDA, Beltsville, Maryland.