The final cross in the pedigree of Florigiant was made in 1951. In 1953, plant row 392-12 was outstanding in prolific fructifying, large seed size, and well-filled pods. The line released, F 392-12-5, was recognized in 1957 for superior uniformity in pod size and shape and for general good appearance.

Plants of Florigiant are spreading in growth habit, small and without the bushy top of the Early Runner cultivar; so ground cover is not as good. Because of its small plant size, a uniform, closely-spaced stand of plants is necessary for maximum yields with Florigiant. The taproot and stems are small. The leaf color is somewhat lighter green than that of runner-type peanuts.

Florigiant has a prolific fructifying habit, producing up to four pegs per node, usually on the first few nodes nearest the main stem. Pods are generally large, uniform, straight and cylindrical, with few short, thick and crooked pods. Pods are slightly dirty because of pubescence on the surface. Pods are set deeper in the soil than those of Early Runner. Seed of Florigiant are typical of Virginia peanuts, being generally elongated and round in cross section. Seedcoats of Florigiant have less red pigment and are slightly lighter in color than other Virginia varieties. The seed of Florigiant are 64% larger than Early Runner.

Florigiant was tested at Gainesville and Marianna in 1958-60. Florigiant's mean yield was 21% higher than Early Runner and 29% higher than NC-2. The amount of seed damage was much less in Florigiant than in NC-2, but more than occurred in Early Runner.

The proportion of pods to hay in the 1959 and 1960 tests were 1:1.30 for Early Runner, 1:1.18 for Florigiant and 1:1.52 for NC-2. Thus, in pounds per acre, Florigiant produced 25% more peanuts and 14% less hay than NC-2.

The maturity date is about the same as Early Runner, 135 days from planting to harvest in the Southeast.

Florigiant was released in 1961 by the Florida Agricultural Experiment Station. The Agronomy Department, University of Florida, maintains breeder seed.


\[ ^{1}\text{REGISTRATION OF FLORUNNER PEANUTS}\]
\[ \text{Reg. No. 2} \]

A. J. Norden, R. W. Lipscomb, and W. A. Carver

'FLORUNNER' peanut (Arachis hypogaea L.) was derived from a cross made in 1960 of the varieties 'Early Runner' and 'Florist.' Rigid selection was practiced among and within F₁ and F₂ rows for plant growth habit; reproductive characteristics; uniformity in size, shape, and color of pods and seed; disease resistance; and maturity. In the later generations yield, seed quality, processing quality, and sensory tests were involved. Florunner is known experimentally as F₁ 399-16-10 or F₁ 439-R.

Florunner was released in 1969 by the Florida Agricultural Experiment Station as a commercial runner type that is superior to Early Runner in percent of sound mature seed, in flavor, quality and in yield. Yields of Florunner averaged 18% greater than Early Runner in Alabama, Florida, and Georgia Tests from 1965 through 1968. Florunner also gave slightly better yields than Early Runner in close row spacing patterns.

The plant growth habit of Florunner is prostrate with the typical branching pattern (alternate pairs of reproductive and vegetative nodes on the side branches and no fruiting nodes on the terminal branch) of Virginia botanical type varieties. Florunner has the prolific fructifying habit of Early Runner but the pods are concentrated nearer the central branch or tap root and the foliage is slightly less dense. The seeds mature in approximately 134 days after planting.

The pods of Florunner are more uniform than those of Florist, but are somewhat larger and thicker than pods of Early Runner. Pods of Florunner are free of the pubescence which often causes soil to cling to pods during harvest.

The seed weight for Florunner is approximately 10% greater than for Early Runner. The percentage of shriveled seed is slightly lower than for Early Runner. Both varieties have an inherently low amount of seed damage.

Chemical analyses of the seed oils, as well as taste-tests, show that Florunner possesses the chemical qualities desired in a runner-type peanut to a greater degree than Early Runner. The average sensory scores for peanut butter made from Florunner when judged on aroma, color, texture, flavor, general acceptance and general appearance were higher in nearly every aspect than those for Early Runner.

The Agronomy Department, University of Florida, maintains breeder seed.

\[ ^{2}\text{HP-963 SOYBEANS}\]
\[ \text{Reg. No. 77} \]

Douglas F. Owen

'HP-963' soybeans (Glycine max (L.) Merr.) originated as a selection from the cross ('S-100' X 'CNS') X ('Lincoln' X 'Richland') in a breeding program at the High Plains Research Foundation.

Seed from the original cross was obtained from the USDA research program at Stoneville, Mississippi, and grown in observation rows by Paymaster Farm in 1957 and 1958. The High Plains Research Foundation acquired the seed in 1959 and in 1960 made the selection that was identified prior to release as PAS-963-2-B-2.

Distinguishing characteristics of HP-963 are purple flowers, gray pubescence, tan pod wall, shiny yellow seedcoats, and imperfect black hila. Leaves are narrower and more erect than 'Lee.' Area tests by the High Plains Research Foundation and by the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station indicate that HP-963 yields slightly more and is approximately 7 to 10 days earlier maturing than the cultivar 'Hill,' and 10 to 14 days later than 'Clark 63.' Seed size averages 14.5 grams per 100 seeds.

HP-963 was released in April 1969 in Texas. It is classified in maturity group IV and is best adapted to the irrigated area of the Texas High Plains. The High Plains Research Foundation will be responsible for maintenance of breeder seed.

Yield data and other agronomic information on HP-963 have been published in the annual reports of the High Plains Research Foundation.

\[ ^{3}\text{REGISTRATION OF C.P. 50-28 SUGARCANE}\]
\[ \text{Reg. No. 6} \]

E. R. Rice and B. A. Belcher

The sugarcane cultivar 'C.P. 50-28', a tri-species hybrid involving Saccharum officinarum L., S. spontaneum L., and S. barberi Jeswiet, is a selection from the cross 'C.P. 45-64' X 'C.P. 35-572.' The cross was made at Cana. Point, Florida. C.P. 50-28 was developed through the research efforts of the U.S.