The final cross in the pedigree of Florigiant was made in 1951. In 1953, plant row 392-12 was outstanding in prolific fruiting, 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 fruiting 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 25% 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, Florunner 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 as a jumbo runner peanut. The Agronomy Department, University of Florida, maintains breeder seed.

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HP-963 SOYBEAN
(Reg. No. 77)

Douglas F. Owen

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

Seed from the original cross was obtained in a research program at Stoneville, Mississippi, and rows by Paymaster Farm in 1957 and 1958. The High Plains Research Foundation acquired the original crosses in 1960 and made the selection that was identified as PA8-963-2-B-2.

Distinguishing characteristics of HP-963 are gray pubescence, tan pod wall, shiny yellow, perfect black hilum. Leaves are narrower than 'Lee.' Area tests by the High Plains Research Foundation and by the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station show HP-963 yields slightly more and is approximately 10 to 14 days earlier maturing than the cultivar 'Hill,' and than 'Clark 63.' Seed size averages 4.5 grams.

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

Yield data and other agronomic information have been published in the annual reports of the Research Foundation.

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REGISTRATION OF C.P. 50-28 SUGARCANE
(Reg. No. 6)

E. R. Rice and B. A. Belcher

C.P. 50-28 sugarcane (Saccharum officinarum L., 
S. spontaneum L.) is a selection from the cross 'C.P. 43-64' X 'C.P. 50-28,' made at Carol Point, Florida. C.P. 50-28 was developed through the research efforts of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Service, Canal Point, Florida. C.P. 50-28 was registered by the Crop Science Society of America. Received September 25, 1969.

The sugarcane cultivar 'C.P. 50-28' is a selection of the C. edulis × C. spontaneum hybrid in a breeding program of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The name C.P. 50-28 was registered by the Crop Science Society of America. Received September 8, 1982.