Errata

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The reproduction of Figure 2 in the article "Hybridization analysis of the single-stranded RNA bacilliform virus associated with La France disease of *Agaricus bisporus*" by C. P. Romaine and B. Schlagnhaufer was flawed. The figure is reproduced below as it should appear.

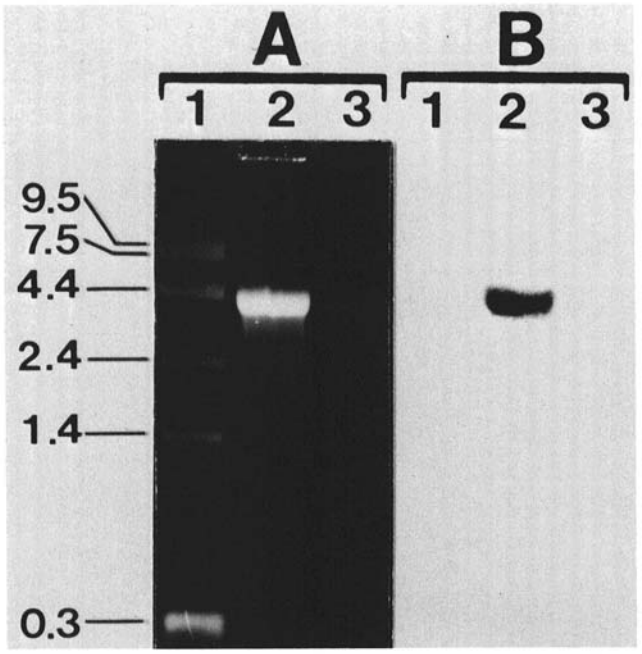

Fig. 2. Northern hybridization of the genomic RNA of mushroom bacilliform virus (MBV) using the 1.4-kb cDNA clone as a probe. After formaldehyde-agarose gel electrophoresis, the gel was **A,** stained with ethidium bromide, and **B,** capillary-blotted to Nytran nylon membrane and probed with the ^{32}P-labeled cDNA. Lane 1, RNA ladder; lane 2, MBV genomic RNA isolated from purified virions; lane 3, the comparable fraction from healthy mushrooms. Numbers refer to size (kb) of the RNA markers (Bethesda Research Laboratories). Electrophoresis was conducted in formaldehyde-containing 1.2% agarose gel at 75 V for 2 h.

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The following abstract was submitted for presentation at the APS annual meeting in St. Louis, but was received after the abstract deadline. It was therefore omitted from the "Abstracts of Presentations at the 1991 Annual Meeting of The American Phytopathological Society," published in the October 1991 issue of *Phytopathology*.

PRELIMINARY RESULTS ON THE IDENTIFICATION OF ERWINIA STEWARTII USING DNA POLYMORPHISMS AMPLIFIED FROM ARBITARARY PRIMERS.
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Erwinia stewartii (Smith) Dye causes stewart's wilt a bacterial disease of maize responsible for serious crop losses and there is evidence for this pathogen being seed transmitted. Seed health tests at present are time consuming and lack sensitivity. This project aims to develop quicker and more effective methods for detecting E.stewartii in maize seed in order to aid distribution of improved maize germplasm. Polymerase chain reaction (PCR) using the technique of Random amplified polymorphic DNA's (RAPDS) was successfully used to distinguish E.stewartii from other Erwinia and Pseudomonas species. A molecular probe specific for E.stewartii has been isolated using RAPD's. This probe is being used to screen more isolates of Erwinia species before cloning and sequencing and further development into a new seed health test.