

Basidiomycete mycoflora are active in white rot but not brown rot decay in Betula pendula because in brown rot the wood is decayed as much as 80% of the lignin content, report M.-H. Prince Sigrist and D. Job of the University of Neuchatel, Neuchatel, Switzerland. (Can J. Bot. 74:1657-1664, 1996)

Specialized media needed to classify Pseudomonas solanacearum into biovars and phenotypic strains of bv. 2 and to distinguish biovars from races are described by E. R. French and associates at the International Potato Center, Lima, Peru. (Fitopatologia 30:126-130, 1995)

Natural hybrids occur between Globodera rostochiensis and G. pallida, according to M. Thiéry and associates at Laboratoire de Zoologie de l'ENSA de Rennes, INRA, Le Rheu, France, and the Laboratory for Monoclonal Antibodies, Wageningen, Netherlands. (Fundam. Appl. Nematol. 19:437-442, 1996)

Potato lines accumulating N or C terminally extended potato leaf roll virus pr17 mutant proteins were resistant to infection by unrelated potato virus X and Y, report E. Tacke and associates at the Max-Planck-Institut für Züchtungsforschung, Köln, Germany. (Nature Biotechnol. 14:1597-1601, 1996)

A new genus, Phaeoacremonium, causing wilt and decline of woody hosts has been identified by P. W. Crous of the University of Stellenbosch, South Africa; and associates at the Centraalbureau voor Schimmelcultures, Baarn, Netherlands; University of the Orange Free State, South Africa; and the Grain Crops Institute, Potchefstroom, South Africa. (Mycologia 88:786-796, 1996)

The potato tuber necrotic ringspot strain of potato virus Y (PVY) was distinguished from other PVY strains by reverse transcription and immunocapture polymerase chain reaction, report H. L. Weidemann of the Institut für Biochemie und Pflanzenvirologie, Braunschweig; and E. Maiss of the Universität Hannover, Hannover, Germany. (J. Plant Dis. Prot. 103:337-345, 1996)

A high-molecular-weight band of double-stranded RNA was consistently associated with the stock cultures of the little cherry disease, report K. C. Eastwell and M. G. Bernardy of Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Summerland, BC, Canada, suggesting that little cherry may be a closterovirus. (Can. J. Plant Pathol. 18:203-314, 1996)

Long days induce Arabidopsis thaliana to flower rapidly, and short days delay flowering, report R. Simon and associates at the John-Innes Centre, Norwich, UK. (Nature 384:59-62, 1996)

The apple scar skin viroid causes Japanese pear fruit dimple disease, report H. Osaki and associates at Fruit Tree Research Station in Fujimoto, Tsukuba, and in Nagasaki, Japan. (Ann. Phytopathol. Soc. Jpn. 62:379-385, 1996)

Cylindrocladium floridanum and Cylindrocarpon destructans that cause root rot in pine and spruce nursery seedlings were identified by nested multiplex polymerase chain reaction, report R. C. Hamelin and associates at the Canadian Forest Service-Quebec, Sainte-Foy, Canada. (Appl. Environ. Microbiol. 62:4026-4031, 1996)

Two genes, one dominant and one recessive, condition a high degree of resistance in cayenne pepper to the southern root-knot nematode, report R. L. Fery and P. D. Dukes of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Charleston, South Carolina. (J. Am. Soc. Hortic. Sci. 121:1024-1027, 1996)