

A new race of Exserohilum turcicum on corn was described from Hawaii by J. M. Marshall, J. J. Ooka, and W. L. Pedersen of the University of Illinois, Urbana. Inbreds containing HtN genes are susceptible and those with B37Ht3 genes are resistant. (APS North Central Division meeting, 20 June 1989, Manhattan, KS)

Rhizoctonia solani was identified as the cause of a new leaf spot of banana observed by P. Lakshmanan and S. Mohan of Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore, India. (Phytoparasitica 17:123-126, 1989)

Galling and nematode reproduction were greater with egg than with juvenile nematode inoculum in screening alfalfa cultivars for resistance to the southern root-knot nematode, according to J. H. Bouten, R. S. Hussey, and S. R. Smith of the University of Georgia, Athens. (Crop Sci. 29:823-825, 1989)

Phomopsis leptostromiformis, a seedborne fungus, colonizes lupine stubble and produces mycotoxins lethal to livestock grazing in pastures of southern Australia, report P. M. Wood and K. Sivasithamparam of the Western Australia Department of Agriculture in South Perth and the University of Western Australia in Nedlands. (Mycopathologia 105:79-86, 1989)

G. Gustafson and associates of Eli Lilly & Co., Greenfield, Indiana, have completed the nucleotide sequence of barley stripe mosaic virus. The RNA is 3,768 nucleotides long and codes for 1,139 amino acids. (Virology 170:370-377, 1989)

A toxin produced by Pyrenophora tritici-repentis in wheat cultivars susceptible to tan spot was identified by A. Tomas and associates at Kansas State University, Manhattan, as a protein with a molecular weight of 14,500. (APS North Central Division meeting, 20 June 1989, Manhattan, KS)

Recombinant, wild-type, and mutant strains of Streptomyces species were metabolically active and survived in nonsterile soil, according to Z. Wang and associates of the University of Idaho, Moscow, and Iowa State University, Ames. (Can. J. Microbiol. 35:535-543, 1989)

Aspergillus flavus and aflatoxin occurred infrequently on corn in North Dakota in 1988, report M. P. McMullen and H. H. Casper of North Dakota State University, Fargo. They based this conclusion on findings in 25 fields plus 26 samples of shelled grain collected in the Red River Valley. (APS North Central Division meeting, 20 June 1989, Manhattan, KS)

A new mycoplasma-like organism from dodder, Cuscuta latent MLO, was transmitted to Apium graveolens, Plantago major, Bellis perennis, and Cirsium japonicum by W. Heintz of the Institute for Plant Protection in Dossenheim, West Germany. Heat treatment eliminated the pathogens in Catharanthus roseus. (J. Phytopathol. 125:171-186, 1989)

Long-term continuous cropping of wheat shifted populations of Cochliobolus sativus to types more aggressive than populations in surrounding commercial fields subject to crop rotation, report H. M. El-Nashaar and R. W. Stack of North Dakota State University, Fargo. (Can. J. Plant Sci. 69:395-400, 1989)

Seed treatment with naphthalic anhydride, CGA-92194, or flurazole reduced toxicity to both corn and sorghum from postemergence application of the herbicide imazethapyr and to only corn from preemergence application, reports M. Barrett of the University of Kentucky, Lexington. (Weed Sci. 37:296-301, 1989)