

Pseudocercospora trichachnicola is an endophyte occurring in grass leaf sheaths, culms, and seeds that has been newly described by J. F. White, Jr., and A. C. Morrow of Auburn University, Montgomery, and G. Morgan-Jones of Auburn University, Auburn, Alabama. (Mycologia 82:218-226, 1990)

Airborne cells of Erwinia amylovora can be collected with a device that sucks air into a vessel and blows it into a liquid, where standard assay methods can be used to count and identify the bacteria, report F. Ehrig and W. Ficke of the Institute for Phytopathology in Ascherleben, East Germany. (Arch. Phytopathol. Plant Prot. 26:99-101, 1990)

The hypersensitive reaction of wheat to stem rust is closely associated with resistance controlled by the Sr5 gene and is possibly the determining factor, conclude R. Tiburzy and others at the Rheinisch-Westfälische Technical High School in Aachen, West Germany. (Physiol. Mol. Plant Pathol. 36:95-108, 1990)

Fenpropimorph was as good as or better than the protectants currently used in packinghouses in Israel for controlling sour rot, green mold, and blue mold of citrus, according to E. Cohen and Y. Shalom of the Volcani Center, Bet Dagan, Israel. (Phytoparasitica 18:17-26, 1990)

Fungi such as Coprinus micaceus are good indicators of heavy metal pollution, especially lead, in soil, report A. R. Hashem and A. A. Al-Homaidan of King Saud University in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. (Trans. Mycol. Soc. Jpn. 30:365-371, 1989)

The marked increase in respiratory rate of barley leaves that are inoculated with saprophytic fungi is due to energy-consuming defense reactions and not to pathological effects, according to S. K. Christiansen of the Risø National Laboratory, Roskilde, and V. Smedegaard of the Royal Veterinary and Agricultural University, Copenhagen, Denmark. This reaction can induce resistance to subsequent infection by powdery mildew. (J. Phytopathol. 128:209-219, 1990)

Pseudomonas spp., combined with other factors, contribute to decline in corn yield with successive culture by their metabolic activity in the rhizosphere, not in residues, report R. F. Turco and associates at Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana. (Plant Soil 122:115-120, 1990)

Coating soybean seeds with oxamyl (up to 160 mg/ml in a polymer sticker) can control the soybean cyst nematode, reports J. L. Townshend of Agriculture Canada, Vineland Station, Ontario. (J. Nematol. 22:220-223, 1990)

Of 38 isolates from four genera and 15 species of rusts, only five lacked detectable dsRNAs, report A. Pryor and associates of CSIRO, Canberra, Australia. The presence of dsRNA was not related to virulence or pathogenicity, however. (Can. J. Bot. 68:669-676, 1990)

Fluorescent pseudomonads in the rhizosphere of wheat produce phenazine antibiotics that suppress take-all, report L. S. Thomashow and associates at Washington State University and the USDA in Pullman. (Appl. Environ. Microbiol. 56:908-912, 1990)

Barley yellow dwarf virus induces physiological changes in susceptible wheat cultivars that improve their acceptability to the English grain aphid and enhance the vector's effectiveness, according to A. Fereres and associates at the University of California, Riverside, and Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana. (J. Appl. Entomol. 109:29-36, 1990)