

Pythium-black compost is a disorder of mushroom spawn caused by Pythium oligandrum, report J. T. Fletcher and associates of the Agricultural Development and Advisory Service, West Sussex, England. (Plant Pathol. 39:603-605, 1990)

Pratylenchus zeae on upland rice can be controlled by crop rotation with at least two crops of cowpea or mung bean, report T. Aung and J. Prot of the International Rice Research Institute, Manila, Philippines. Rice yields after cowpea were 37% greater than yields after continuous rice. (Rev. Nematol. 13:445-447, 1990)

White mold of bean can be influenced by the microflora of petals (anthoplane), report G. D. Inglis and G. J. Boland of the University of Guelph, Ontario, Canada. (Can. J. Plant Pathol. 12:129-134, 1990)

White rust caused by Albuga sp. was reported for the first time on carnation by B. Aloj, B. Nanni, and F. Marziano of the Università degli Studi at Napoli, Italy. Identification is difficult, however, because oospores are not produced. (Inf. Fitopatol. 60[10]:55-56, 1990)

Pectic zymograms can be used to help distinguish Rhizoctonia species and anastomosis groups, reports R. H. Cruickshank of the University of Tasmania, Hobart. (Mycol. Res. 94:938-946, 1990)

A general model that combines monomolecular and logistic components was proposed by R. Marcus of the Volcani Center, Bet Dagan, Israel, to describe temporal progress of plant disease, using zucchini yellow mosaic virus in the field. (Phytoparasitica 18:341-351, 1990)

The groups of mycotoxins occurring in corn ears with red ear rot symptoms differ according to the species of Fusarium present, report A. Visconti of the Institute of Toxins and Mycotoxins of Parasitic Plants in Bari, Italy, and the Agricultural University in Warsaw, Poland. (Can. J. Plant Pathol. 12:187-189, 1990)

After 10 years of storage in soil, spores of Tilletia caries infected wheat and were pathogenic after passage through the digestive tracts of cattle and sheep but not pigs or poultry, reports L. Johnsson of the Swedish University of Agricultural Science, Uppsala. (J. Plant Dis. Prot. 97:502-507, 1990)

For breaking dormancy of potato tubers, alternating and direct currents are no more effective than bromoethane and sometimes no more effective than gibberellic acid or kinetin but pose fewer environmental risks, according to I. Kocaçalışkan of Atatürk University, Erzurum, Turkey. (J. Hortic. Sci. 65:683-687, 1990)

Red clover plants highly tolerant to white clover mosaic virus were produced by a recurrent selection program, report P. H. Martin, B. E. Coulman, and J. F. Peterson of McGill University, Quebec, Canada. (Crop Sci. 30:1191-1194, 1990)

Erwinia herbicola survived aerolization for 15 m, report B. Marthi and associates at the U.S. EPA Environmental Research Laboratory, Corvallis, Oregon. Enterobacter cloacae, Klebsiella planticola, and Pseudomonas syringae also survived but at a lower rate. (Appl. Environ. Microbiol. 56:3463-3467, 1990)

Exposure of rusted broad bean plants to realistic doses of SO<sub>2</sub> encountered in air pollution had no deleterious effects on plants, germination of rust spores, or development of disease, although disease development varied with concentration and duration of exposure, report G. Lorenzini and associates at the Università degli Studi at Pisa, Italy. (Environ. Pollut. 68:1-14, 1990)