

Cutting knives transmitted asparagus virus 1 to virus-free asparagus and can account for virus spread in fields, report H. Kegler and associates at the Biologische Zentralanstalt in Berlin, Germany. (Arch. Phytopathol. Plant Prot. 27:251-258, 1991)

Xiphinema abrantinum is a new species that was found in the rhizosphere of peach trees in Portugal by F. Roca of the Istituto di Nematologia Agraria, Bari, Italy, and M. J. Pereira of INIA, Oeiras, Portugal. (Rev. Nematol. 14:485-490, 1991)

Isozyme analysis was used to revise systematics in 12 papillate Phytophthora species by P. Oudemans and M. D. Coffey of the University of California, Riverside. At least six evolutionary lines were identified. (Mycol. Res. 95:1025-1046, 1991)

An in-furrow spray technique for delivering rhizosphere-competent bacteria to crop roots to stimulate plant growth or control soilborne diseases has been developed by R. M. Zablotowicz and associates at Plant Science Research Inc., Sun Prairie, Wisconsin; ESSO Chemical Ag Biologicals, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada; Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Blacksburg; and Alabama Agricultural Experiment Station, Auburn. (Can. J. Microbiol. 37:632-636, 1991)

Planting coffee after pineapple or sugarcane effected disappearance of Pratylenchus zeae, Criconebella spp., and Rotylenchulus reniformis after 3 years without causing an increase in coffee-parasitic nematodes, according to S. Schenck of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association, Aiea, and D. P. Schmitt of the University of Hawaii, Honolulu. (J. Nematol. 23:550-551, 1991)

Diaporthe helianthi is systemic in sunflower, according to M. Muntañola-Cvetković and associates at the Institute for Biological Research and the Institute of Botany, Belgrade, and the Institute of Field and Vegetable Crops, Novi Sad, Yugoslavia. Hyphae infect leaves, invade xylem, and grow through stem cortex. (Can. J. Bot. 69:1552-1556, 1991)

Genetic distance between species of Lactuca cannot be used to predict resistance to Bremia lactucae, according to A. Lebeda, Plant Breeding Station, Smržice, Czechoslovakia, and I. W. Boukema, Center for Plant Breeding Research, Wageningen, Netherlands. Eight species and two related genera were studied. (J. Phytopathol. 133:57-64, 1991)

Petal infestation can be used to forecast Sclerotinia stem rot of canola, reports T. K. Tarkington of the University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Canada, but other factors need study. (Can. J. Plant Pathol. 13:50-59, 1991)

Naturally occurring saprophytic microflora on wheat leaves, especially yeasts, prevent accumulation of aphid honeydew during dry periods and thereby reduce aphid damage to wheat, report A. J. Dik and associates at the University of Utrecht and Research Institute for Plant Protection, Wageningen, Netherlands. Fungicides can nullify the benefits of leaf saprophytes. (Neth. J. Plant Pathol. 97:209-232, 1991)

Dot-blot hybridization can detect apple chlorotic leaf spot virus, but success depends on time of year and tissue sampled, report Y. Kanno and associates at Iwate University, Morioka, Japan. (Ann. Phytopathol. Soc. Jpn. 57:278-282, 1991)

Cultured embryos of tall fescue examined for the endophyte Acremonium coenophialum are often contaminated with Erwinia of the herbicola group, report K. D. Gwinn and associates at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville. Streptomycin at 50 mg/L eliminates the bacteria. (Crop. Sci. 31:1369-1370, 1991)