

Detoxification of the HC-toxin is the biochemical basis of Hm-specific resistance of corn to infection by Cochliobolus carbonum race 1, according to R. B. Meeley and associates at Michigan State University, East Lansing, and Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, New York. (Plant Cell 4:71-77, 1992)

After determining the three-dimensional structure of both severe and mild strains of cauliflower mosaic virus, R. H. Cheng, N. H. Olson, and T. S. Baker of Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana, established a multilayer model for the organization of nucleoprotein particles. (Virology 186:655-668, 1992)

Ammonia deposition on soil reduces development of mycorrhizae on seedlings of Pinus sylvestris, and at concentrations lower than those that inhibit plant growth, according to A. J. Termorshuizen and P. C. Ket of Wageningen Agricultural University, Netherlands. (Eur. J. For. Pathol. 21:404-413, 1991)

Juvenile nematodes of Heterodera avenae penetrate roots of both susceptible and resistant wheats but form syncytia after 4 days in susceptible plants and after 14 days in resistant ones, report G. Grymaszewska and W. Golinowski of Warsaw Agricultural University, Poland. (J. Phytopathol. 133:307-319, 1991)

The study of speciation in Collybia must consider population genetics and evolutionary dynamics as well as morphology, concludes R. Vilgalys of Duke University, Durham, North Carolina. (Mycologia 83:758-773, 1991)

Bahia grass stunts the growth of newly planted peach trees but also reduces the populations of nematodes parasitic to peach, and sod established before the trees are planted has potential for biocontrol, report D. R. Evert and associates at the University of Georgia, Tifton. (J. Am. Soc. Hortic. Sci. 117:6-13, 1992)

Several antisera should be used to determine serological relationships in tomato spotted wilt virus isolates occurring in various peanut-growing regions of the world, and determination of the host ranges of these isolates is essential, conclude P. Sreenivasulu and associates at the University of Georgia, Griffin, and ICRISAT, Andhra Pradesh, India. (Plant Pathol. 40:503-507, 1991)

Leaf disks of Chrysanthemum X morifolium are more sensitive than whole plants to tumor formation by Agrobacterium tumefaciens strains Chrys 5 and B6, report A. L. Bush and S. G. Pueppke of the University of Missouri, Columbia. Cultivar-strain specificity exists in Chrysanthemum. (Physiol. Mol. Plant Pathol. 39:309-323, 1991)

Three miteborne virus isolates from Allium species have been classified into two new rymoviruses in the family Potyviridae, report P. Van Dijk, M. Verbeek, and L. Bos at the Research Institute for Plant Protection, Wageningen, Netherlands. (Neth. J. Plant Pathol. 97:381-399, 1991)

Mycorrhizal infection of one generation of Avena fatua plants has substantial positive effects on the offspring generation and thereby on population dynamics, report X. Lu and T. Koide of Pennsylvania State University, University Park. Mycorrhizal infection significantly increases the rate of phosphorus accumulation into spikelets. (Plant Cell Environ. 14:931-939, 1991)

Phytophthora cinnamomi infection reduces water extraction from soil by Lupinus angustifolius plants, and extraction fails about the time wilt symptoms appear in new leaves, report M. J. Grose and J. M. Hainsworth of the University of Western Australia, Nedlands. (J. Exp. Bot. 43:121-127, 1992)