

To evaluate sweet cherry genotypes for resistance to bacterial canker, E. Z. Krzesinska and A. N. Azarenko of Oregon State University, Corvallis, make an incision in the exposed cambium of a sweet cherry twig, place a 20- $\mu$ l drop of bacterial suspension in the incision, and evaluate the reaction 4 weeks later. (HortScience 27:153-155, 1992)

At certain soil moistures, germination in sclerotia of Sclerotinia sclerotiorum in soil was reduced significantly by triallate and metribuzin (two of five herbicides tested) and by each of five mycoparasites tested, report B. K. Teo and associates at the Canadian Polytechnic College, Agriculture Canada Research Station, and University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon. (Plant Soil 139:99-107, 1992)

Pythium tracheiphilum, Meloidogyne hapla, or Pratylenchus penetrans reduces lettuce growth, but the fungus reduces populations of both nematodes, according to J. A. Gracia and associates at McGill University, Quebec, and Agriculture Canada, Ontario and Quebec. At low populations of Pythium, the effects of the two nematodes are additive. (Phytoprotection 72:105-114, 1991)

A protein with an apparent molecular weight of 75 is necessary for the turnip yellow mosaic virus to be systemic in crucifers, report C. S. Bozarth and associates at Oregon State University, Corvallis. (Virology 187:124-130, 1992)

A meristem-specific gene coding for deoxyuridine triphosphatase was isolated from tomato by A. Pri-Hadash and associates of Technion-Israel Institute of Technology, Haifa. On the basis of antigen distribution, gene expression may be correlated with the meristematic potential of cells, and not just with the proliferative activity of the particular tissue. (Plant Cell 4:149-159, 1992)

Incidence of bacterial wilt of potato was reduced from 80% to 6-8% by 5-year crop rotations of potato/wheat/lupine/corn/potato or potato/wheat/potato/corn/potato, report R. K. Verma and G. S. Shekhawat of the Central Potato Research Institute, Simla, India. (Indian Phytopathol. 44:5-8, 1991)

All isolates of Rhizoctonia solani from carnation in Italy were AG-4, according to R. Nicoletti, M. Cassini, and C. Pasini of the Experimental Institute for Floriculture, San Remo, Italy. (Inf. Fitopatol. 41[11]:47-49, 1991)

Unidentified ectomycorrhizae can be given binomials by representing the first word as a tree genus and the second word as a special feature, as, for example, Betularhiza hystrix for a mycorrhiza on birch, suggests R. Agerer of the Institute of Systematic Botany, Munich University, Germany. (Mycorrhiza 1:45-46, 1991)

Applying ascospores of Chaetomium globosum to seeds significantly reduced the incidence of Pythium damping-off in sugar beets, according to A. Di Pietro and associates at the University of Basel and Ciba-Geigy AG, Basel, Switzerland. Combining the spores with metalaxyl in the seed treatment augmented control. (J. Plant Dis. Prot. 98:565-573, 1991)

DNA analysis shows that Streptomyces ipomoea, cause of soil rot of sweetpotato, is not closely related to S. scabies or S. acidiscabies, report D. P. Labeda and A. J. Lyons of the National Center for Agriculture Utilization Research, USDA, Peoria, Illinois. Data support origins of S. ipomoea from a recent common ancestor in the United States and Japan, so that lines would probably be resistant in both countries. (Appl. Environ. Microbiol. 58:532-535, 1992)