

Biological control of *Fusarium* wilts in tomato, cucumber, and carnation was best attained by associating a select strain of *Pseudomonas fluorescens* with a nonpathogenic strain of *Fusarium oxysporum*, according to C. Alabouvette and associates at INRA, Dijon, France. (Pestic. Sci. 37:365-373, 1993)

DITYL is a computerized program for identifying species of *Ditylenchus* developed by T. Viscardi and M. W. Brzeski of the Instytut Warzywnictwa, Skierniewice, Poland. (Fundam. Appl. Nematol. 16:389-392, 1993)

Lime trees preimmunized with a mild strain of the citrus tristeza virus yielded more fruit than did initially virus-free plants, indicating some protection against invasion by local severe strains, report S. P. Van Vuuren and associates at the Institute for Tropical and Subtropical Crops, Nelspruit, and the University of Natal, Pietermaritzburg, South Africa. (Phytophylactica 25:39-42, 1993)

Bacterial wilt resistance in tomato is associated with tolerance of *Pseudomonas solanacearum* in the stem vascular tissue and not to resistance of the root to invasion, report V. Grimault and P. Prior of INRA, Pointe-à-Pitre, Guadeloupe, French West Indies. (Plant Pathol. 42:589-594, 1993)

Colonization by the mycorrhizal endophyte *Glomus mosseae* reduces susceptibility of sunflower to downy mildew, report L. Tosi and associates, Università degli Studi, Perugia, and Pisa, Italy. (Phytopathol. Mediterr. 32:106-114, 1993)

In field trials, *Bacillus*, *Gliocladium*, and *Streptomyces* spp. reduced the severity of potato stem canker and black scurf caused by *Rhizoctonia solani* 50 to 78%, report G. Schmiedeknecht of the Institute for Plant Pathology and Plant Protection, Berlin, Germany. *Bacillus* spp. were the most effective. (Arch. Phytopathol. Pflanzenschutz 28:311-320, 1993)

*Entoloma saepium* is a parasite, not a symbiont, on *Rosa* and *Prunus* spp. It destroys distal root parts after invading living meristem and cortical cells, according to R. Agerer and K. Waller, University of Munich, Germany. (Mycorrhiza 3:145-154, 1993)

RAPD-PCR analysis is a useful alternative to anastomosis grouping for identifying isolates of *Rhizoctonia solani*, according to S. Duncan and associates at CSIRO, St. Lucia, Queensland, and Murdoch University, Western Australia. (Mycol. Res. 97:1075-1082, 1993)

In Saskatchewan, *Septoria nodorum* can be a problem in spring wheat in most years, whereas *S. tritici* is a problem only in years with high rainfall and moderate temperatures, according to E. A. Pedersen and G. R. Hughes of the University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Canada. (Can. J. Plant Pathol. 15:113-118, 1993)

Tobacco mosaic virus in tomato and pepper mottle virus in pepper were isolated from guttation fluids of the respective crops and represent an overlooked means of spreading mechanically transmitted viruses in greenhouse crops, according to C. J. French and associates at Agriculture Canada, Vancouver, British Columbia. (HortScience 28:746-747, 1993)

In mountain regions with high ozone concentrations and light intensity and low rainfall, the glutathione of spruce trees with discolored or dead needles is in the reduced form indicative of oxidative stress affecting photosynthesis, report U. Schmieden and associates at the Johannes Gutenberg University, Mainz, Germany. (Environ. Pollu. 82:239-244, 1993)