

Soil solarization with transparent mulches for 60 days completely controls tomato wilt caused by Fusarium oxysporum at soil depths down to 24 cm, report H. Raj and I. J. Kapoor of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi. (J. Plant Dis. Prot. 100:652-661, 1993)

Potato spindle tuber viroid is widespread in Heilongjiang Province of China and may have been introduced on potato seed from North America, report R. P. Singh and associates at Agriculture Canada, Fredericton, New Brunswick, and the USDA Plant Sciences Institute, Beltsville, Maryland. Incidence is 20% in five major cultivars in the field and 40-60% in breeding lines. (Can. J. Plant Pathol. 15:134-138, 1993)

Microinjection of spores for the purpose of studying fungal cell biology does not affect cell function, report A. Corrêa and H. C. Hoch, Cornell University, Geneva, New York, who injected urediospores of Uromyces appendiculatus with a variety of materials. (Exp. Mycol. 17:253-273, 1993)

A Pasteuria sp. that is parasitic on the pea cyst nematode and has the potential for biocontrol differs from three known species in ultrastructure and host range and in infecting only second-stage juveniles, report D. Sturhan and associates at the Institut für Nematologie und Wirbeltierkunde, Münster, Germany, and the Plant Sciences Institute, Beltsville, Maryland. (Fundam. Appl. Nematol. 17:29-42, 1994)

The MLO rice orange leaf differs genetically from the MLO causing rice yellow dwarf and can be distinguished by using DNA probes from the rice yellow dwarf MLO, report K. Nakashima and associates at the Tropical Agriculture Research Center, Tsukuba, Japan, and the IRRI, Philippines. (Int. Rice Res. Notes 18[4]:29-30, 1993)

The rust Gymnosporangium claviforme is responsible for extensive dying of junipers on Fährinsel, a German island in the Baltic Sea, according to M. Scholler of the Ernst-Moritz-Arndt-Universität, Greifswald, Germany. (Z. Mykol. 59:155-163, 1993)

Apple fruit crinkle associated viroid, a viroidlike RNA described by T. Ito of the Fruit Tree Research Station, Morioka, and associates at the University of Tokyo, is graft-transmissible, distinct from apple scar skin, and found only in Japan. (Ann. Phytopathol. Soc. Jpn. 59:520-527, 1993)

Nongerminating conidia of Cochliobolus victoriae on fungistatic soils for 4 days are metabolically active, not dormant, report J. A. Liebman and associates at the University of California, Berkeley. (Mycol. Res. 97:1419-1429, 1993)

The mode by which the endophyte Discula umbrinella penetrates beech leaves suggests it may be a latent pathogen, report O. Viret and associates of the Microbiology Institute, Zurich, and the Swiss Federal Institute for Forest, Snow and Landscape Research, Birmensdorf, Switzerland. (Can. J. Bot. 71:1520-1527, 1993)

Using four to 12 aphids per plant gives the best results when breeding barley for resistance to barley yellow dwarf virus, report F. Chéour and associates at the Ecole Supérieure d'Industrie Alimentaire in Tunis, Tunisia; the Agriculture Canada Research Station at Sainte-Foy, Quebec; and the Université Laval in Quebec. (J. Phytopathol. 139:357-366, 1993)

Succinic and lactic acids were the major plant growth-promoting compounds secreted by a strain of rhizospheric Pseudomonas putida antagonistic to asparagus crown rot caused by Fusarium moniliforme, report M. Yoshikawa and associates at the Kyoto Prefectural Research Institute of Agriculture and Kyoto University, Japan. (Can. J. Microbiol. 39:1150-1154, 1993)