

Pea seed-borne mosaic virus infects the embryo early in development, spreads to the cotyledons, and transiently suppresses expression of host genes, report D. Wand and A. J. Maule at the John Innes Center, Norwich, England. (Science 267:229-231, 1995)

Of 43 wheat cultivars from Brazil, Japan, the U.S., and Bulgaria plus 7 Triticum species and 18 Aegilops lines, tested for resistance to the wheat blast fungus, all but two Aegilops lines were susceptible, according to A. S. Urashima and H. Kato of Kobe University, Kobe, Japan. This disease occurs only in Brazil. (Summa Phytopathol. 20:107-112, 1994)

Treatment of tobacco leaves with oligosaccharides 6 hr prior to inoculation with Pseudomonas syringae inhibits growth of the bacterium 3-5 days after inoculation, report E. Stefani and associates at the University of Bologna, Bologna, Italy. (Physiol. Mol. Plant Pathol. 45:397-406, 1994)

Pinewood nematodes survived in wood chips at 20-22 C for up to 14 mo in one isolate and 20 mo in another, according to T. S. Panesar and associates at the Pacific Forestry Center, Victoria, BC, Canada. However, all nematodes died when chips were stored at 40 C for 30 days. (Eur. J. For. Pathol. 24:287-299, 1994)

Tapioca was substituted for agar in media by Y. L. Nene and V. K. Sheila of ICRISAT Asia Center, Patancheru, Andhra Pradesh, India. Chickpea tapioca medium consists of 5 g chickpea dhal flour, 20 g dextrose, 150 g granulated tapioca, and 1 L water. (Indian J. Mycol. Plant Pathol. 24:159-163, 1994)

Root tips of Aegilops variabilis have physiological and physical barriers to infection by the cereal root-knot nematode lacking in root tips of barley cultivars, report P. Balhadère and A. A. F. Evans, Imperial College, Ascot, England. (Fundam. Appl. Nematol. 17:527-536, 1994)

Transmission of the coconut cadang-cadang viroid through seednuts and pollen was shown for the first time by E. P. Pacumbaba and associates at the Albay Research Center, Albay, Philippines. (J. Phytopathol. 142:37-42, 1994)

Norway spruce timber stored 3 yr and sprinkled with water resulted in peripheral decay of sapwood by Armillaria mellea, according to V. B. Metzler of the Forstliche Versuchs- und Forschungsanstalt Baden-Württemberg, Freiburg, Germany. (Nachrichtenbl. Dtsch. Pflanzenschutzdienstes (Braunschweig) 46:292-294, 1994)

Meloidogyne javanica populations and root gall incidence in tomato plants were reduced significantly in soil amended with olive leaves, reports E. Vouyoukalou of the Institute of Subtropical Plants and Olive Tree, Chania, Greece. Leaf extracts inhibited egg hatching almost completely. (EPPO Bull. 24:485-488, 1994)

The route of infection by Phellinus tremulae to the heartwood in aspen appears to be through infected twigs, report L. Holmer and associates at the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Uppsala. (Can. J. Bot. 72: 1391-1396, 1994)

A severe strain of sweet potato feathery mottle virus, causing russet crack in Japanese sweet potato cultivars, was reported by T. Usugi at the Japan International Research Center for Agricultural Sciences in Ishigaki, and associates at other institutions in Tokyo, Kikuchi-gun, and Tsukuba. (Ann. Phytopathol Soc. Jpn. 60:545-554, 1994)