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On page 1011, in the article entitled "The sorting and analysis of infection types from Triticum aestivum/Puccinia recondita interactions" by D. R. Knott and R. Johnson, Table 1 should read:

TABLE 1. Infection-type data from Triticum aestivum: Puccinia recondita host-pathogen interaction trials with the T. aestivum lines sorted in ascending order for number of low infection types (LITs) from top to bottom and the cultures sorted in ascending order for number of high infection types (HITs) from left to right

Entry number	T. aestivum line name	Infection type produced by P. recondita culture:							
		I UN01-68B	2 UN01-68A	4 UN09-66A	7 65359-01	3 UN17-68A	5 0967-1	6 6B-NA65-9	No. of LITs
14	Marquis	99 P	99 P	99 P	99 P	99 P	99 P	99 P	0
8	LR10(TC)	03 C	99 P	03 C(a,b)*	99 P	99 P	99 P	99 P	2
12	Era	02 C	99 P	02 C	99 P	99 P	99 P	99 P	2
5	LR2D(PL)	03 C	24 C	99 P	03 C(a,b)	99 P	99 P	99 P	3
1	LR1(TC)	01 C	01 C	99 P	99 P	01 C(a,b)	99 P	99 P	3
9	LR17(TC)	03 C	14 C	99 P	23 C	23 C(b)	99 P	99 P	4
3	LR3(TC)	03 C	03 C	03 C	99 P	99 P	03 C(b)	99 P	4
2	LR2A(TC)	01 C	01 C	99 P	01 C	99 P	99 P	14 C(b)	4
0	LR16(TC)	24 N	24 N	34 N	99 P	34 N	34 N	34 N	6
1	Waldron	01 C	01 C	03 C	01 C	99 P	13 C	03 C	6
7	LR24(Agent)	03 C	03 C	03 C	03 C	03 C	03 C	03 C	7
3	Chiccoro 'S'	01 C	01 C	03 C	23 X	01 C	03 C	23 X	7
4	LR9(TC)	01 C	01 C	03 C	01 C	01 C	01 C	01 C	7
6	LR19(TC)	01 C	01 C	02 C	01 C	01 C	01 C	01 C	7
Number of HITs		1	3	5	6	7	7	7	

^{*}The underlined LITs have been used in the analysis. Any two LITs that are followed by the same letter and are not in the same column can be used to form the diagonal of a type B or type E box as described in the text. The two LITs do not need to be in adjacent columns.

On page 1075, in the article entitled "Brittle root of horseradish: Evidence for an etiological role of Spiroplasma citri" by J. Fletcher, G. A. Schultz, R. E. Davis, C. E. Eastman, and R. M. Goodman, line 14 in the paragraph entitled "Transmission of the BR-associated spiroplasma" should read:

> detection of any naturally occurring BR in test plants. During the 33-day inoculation access period, the cages were kept in a greenhouse room with a daytime temperature of about 31 C. Symptoms were recorded after 52 days, and plants were used for isolation attempts after 55 days.