Errata
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Two abstracts by A. Hagan and P. O. Larsen were inadvertently omitted from the abstracts of papers presented at the 1981 Annual Meeting of The American Phytopathological Society, which were published in the August 1981 issue.

DIURNAL AND SEASONAL PERIODICITY OF AIRBORNE DRECHSLERA POAE CONIDIA OVER KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS. Austin Hagan, Auburn University, AL 36849 and P. O. Larsen, Ohio State University, Columbus, OH 43210

Airborne Drechslera poae conidia were collected over Kentucky bluegrass with a Kramer-Collins intermittant spore trap and a Burkard 7 day continuous spore trap in 1979 and 1980. Relative humidity, rainfall, and leaf wetness were recorded from April to November. Peak concentrations of airborne D. poae were observed in late May and June. Infrequentlv, moderate releases of conidia were observed in April or early May. Very few conidia were trapped from July to November. The diurnal discharge of D. poae conidia which peaked between 1200 to 1400 hours coincided with abrupt decreases in the moisture levels in the turf microclimate. Few conidia were collected in the late evening or early morning. Negligible releases of conidia were noted during periods of prolonged leaf wetness or high relative humidity.

POPULATIONS OF DRECHSLERA POAE CONIDIA IN KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS THATCH AND LEAF LITTER. Austin Hagan, Auburn University, AL 36849 and P. O. Larsen, Ohio State University, Columbus, OH 43210

Populations of Drechslera poae conidia in the thatch and leaf litter of Kentucky bluegrass turf were monitored in 1979 and 1980 using a modified mineral oil flotation technique. Thatch samples were collected bi-weekly from March 26 to November 21, 1979 and March 17 to July 10, 1980 from a $95m^2$ Kentucky bluegrass plot. Leaf litter samples were collected from the same plot between August 16 to November 21, 1979 and March 15 to July 10, 1980. Results indicate that the leaf litter and not the thatch is the primary source of inoculum. Peak populations of 400 to 700 conidia/g dry weight leaf litter occurred in May and June when the mean thatch temperatures ranged from 9 to 18 C. Conidium populations were not detectable as leaf litter temperatures exceeded 20 C in July and remained so throughout the summer and fall. No more than 35 conidia/g dry weight thatch were detected in 1979 and 1980 in any thatch sample.

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On page 580, in the article entitled "Association of *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *lachrymans* and Other Bacterial Pathogens with Roots" by C. Leben, in the right column footnote b of Table 2 should have read:

[b]"Wet" = <-0.1 bar; "moderately wet" = -0.1 bar. See text.