

Errata

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On pages 525-529, in the article entitled "Cytoplasmic inclusions in cells infected with isolates of L and I serogroups of tomato spotted wilt virus," by L. A. Urban, P.-Y. Huang, and J. A. Moyer, the micrographs that are shown as Figures 4 and 5 are with the wrong captions and should be reversed.

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Abstract A920 was omitted from "Abstracts of Presentations at the 1990 Annual Meeting of The American Phytopathological Society and The Canadian Phytopathological Society," page 1072.

A920

ELISA SCREENING OF CITRUS FEEDER ROOTS FOR PHYTOPHTHORA ROOT ROT. M. Skaria, and G. Gonzalez, Texas A&I University Citrus Center, P.O.Box 1150, Weslaco, Tx 78596.

Phytophthora parasitica Dastur is prevalent in citrus orchards and nurseries in the Lower Rio Grande Valley. Earlier tests showed that the enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) (kits supplied by Agri-Diagnostics Associates, Cinnaminson, NJ) was reliable as a qualitative test for detection of *Phytophthora* sp. in citrus tissues. In developing a rapid screening method for feeder root rot caused by *Phytophthora* spp., ELISA was compared with the standard procedure of isolating on selective medium. In 58 separate feeder root samples tested, from four different root stocks, ELISA was found to be a reliable and faster diagnostic tool than the use of selective medium. Careful washing of the roots was imperative to obtain meaningful ELISA results. *Fusarium* spp. developed on incubated root pieces did not give positive ELISA reactions. Our results show that ELISA can be successfully used for screening citrus trees for feeder root rot.