Errata

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The following are abstracts from the "Abstracts of Presentations at the 1994 APS Annual Meeting," pages 1069 and 1111. Abstract 369 was mistakenly replaced with a corrected version of abstract 48. Below are the corrected version of 48 and the original version of 369.

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ANALYSIS OF *XANTHOMONAS CAMPESTRIS* PV. *VESICATORIA* STRAINS FROM THE CARIBBEAN BASIN. H. Bouzar, J. B. Jones, R. E. Stall, G. C. Somodi, R. O. Kelly, N. Daouzli, F. J. Louws, F. J. de Bruijn, and M. Schneider. University of Florida, 5007 60th St. E., Bradenton 34203.

Strains of *X. c. vesicatoria* (Xcv) were isolated from tomato and pepper plants grown in production fields of the Barbados, Costa Rica, Guadeloupe, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. Of 120 strains, 104 were affiliated to Xcv group A (i.e., 32 kDa α protein band, A serovars, *cis*-aconitate positive, nonamylolytic and nonpectolytic). Most of the A strains were pathogenic on both pepper and tomato. Five strains (1 from Costa Rica and 4 from Guatemala) were typed to Xcv group B (i.e., 27 kDa β protein band, B serovars, *cis*-aconitate negative, amylolytic and pectolytic). Two of the B strains were pathogenic on tomato but not on pepper, and three were not pathogenic on the plants used for pathogenicity testing. Eleven strains could not be assigned to either Xcv group. Four of these strains, found throughout a pepper field in the Barbados, were similar to group A strains in their antigenic make-up and their ability to utilize *cis*-aconitate, but were amylolytic and pectolytic like group B strains. The reverse was true for 7 strains recovered from two tomato fields in Costa Rica. DNA profiles obtained by PCR amplification using primers to reptitive elements (REP, ERIC, BOX) corroborated the phenotypic analysis.

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DISTRIBUTION OF *XANTHOMONAS CAMPESTRIS* PV. *VESICATORIA* RACES IN THE CARIBBEAN AND CENTRAL AMERICA. J. B. Jones, R. E. Stall, G. V. Minsavage, J. W. Scott, and H. Bouzar. University of Florida, 5007 60th St. E., Bradenton 34203.

A survey of pepper (P) and tomato (T) races in the Caribbean and Central American countries was made from a collection of *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *vesicatoria* strains isolated from bacterial spot lesions on tomato and pepper. Race determinations were made according to the differential reactions induced in pepper and tomato genotypes. The number of strains isolated from each location and their affiliated race were as follows: Barbados (seven T1P0, thirteen T1P1, four T1P4); Costa Rica (seventeen P1, three T1P1, three T1P2, one T2); Guadeloupe (one P1, eighteen T1P1, two T1P3); Guatemala (two T1P2, four T2); Nicaragua (seven T1P2, three T1P3); Puerto Rico (two P0, five P1, two P3, eleven T1P0, three T1P1); and, the U.S. Virgin Islands (ten T1). P0, P2 and P4 are unusual pepper races which had previously been found only in North Carolina and Mexico, Florida and Guadeloupe, and Australia, respectively.