

Erratum

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The abstract to the right was omitted from the "Abstracts of Presentations at the 1993 APS Caribbean Division Annual Meeting," page 872.

EFFECTS OF CULTIVAR, VIRUS TITER AND LENGTH OF INOCULATION PERIOD ON THE TRANSMISSION OF POTATO LEAFROLL VIRUS BY *MYZUS PERSICAE* IN A GREENHOUSE MICROPLOT SYSTEM. G.E. Sánchez and S.A. Slack. Dept. of Plant Pathology, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY, 14853.

Two potato cultivars with 9 virus titers were evaluated as source of inoculum for transmission of potato leafroll virus (PLRV). Russet Burbank (susceptible) plantlets originated in vitro and transplanted to styrofoam plug trays served as recipients. Each recipient was caged individually with 3 aphids previously allowed a 3-day acquisition period on either infected Russet Burbank or Katahdin (moderately resistant) detached leaflets. Nine virus titers of each cultivar ranging from 1.94 OD to 0.28 OD were evaluated and aphids were allowed inoculation periods (IP) of 9, 27, 81 and 168 h, ten recipients per IP. Plantlets were grown for 30 days and then scored for PLRV both visually and by ELISA. Analyses of variance indicated that virus titer and length of IP were significant factors in the transmission process while cultivar was not significant. These results show that virus levels in the source of inoculum and length of IP in the target plants play an important role on the transmission of PLRV when using the microplot greenhouse procedure.