

In the Gramineae, DIBOA and DIMBOA form part of the plant defense against pathogens and insects, report M. Frey and associates at Technische Universität München, Garching, Germany; DeKalb Genetics Corp., Mystic, Connecticut; Pioneer Hi-Bred International, Johnston, Iowa; and Ohio State University, Wooster. Five genes are needed for DIBOA synthesis in corn. (Science 277:696-699, 1997)

The presence of Glomus intraradices on roots of a nonmycorrhizal species, Dianthus caryophyllus, reduced disease incidence and severity from Fusarium oxysporum, report M. St.-Arnaud and associates at the University of Montreal; McGill University, Ste-Anne-de-Bellevue; and COVAL, Montreal, Canada. (Can. J. Bot. 75:998-1005, 1997)

A strain of watermelon mosaic virus 2 causes habenaria stunt disease in Habenaria radiata, the first record of this virus on an orchid species in Japan, report I. W. Gara and associates at Okayama University, Kurashiki, Japan. (Ann. Phytopathol. Soc. Jpn. 63:113-117, 1997)

Chitinase-producing bacteria from soil can inhibit egg hatch of Globodera rostochiensis to enable control of the potato cyst nematode, according to D. Cronin and associates at the University College Cork, Cork, Ireland; and the Institute of Plant Sciences, Zurich, Switzerland. (Eur. J. Plant Pathol. 103:433-440, 1997)

Latency, instead of endophytism, to describe the asymptomatic persistence of virulent strains of Sphaeropsis sapinea in red and jack pine tissues is proposed by G. R. Stanosz and associates at the University of Wisconsin, Madison. (Mycologia 89:525-530, 1997)

All 14 citrus nematode populations in Spain were identified as the Mediterranean biotype by S. Verdejo-Lucas of IRTA in Barcelona, and associates in Tarragona and Valencia, Spain; however, reproductive potentials varied greatly among the populations. (Fundam. Appl. Nematol. 20:399-404, 1997)

The endophyte Cladorrhinum foecundissimum surrounds cotton root steles for at least 5 months and increases heights of colonized plants 50% over controls, report L. Gasoni and B. Stegman de Gurfinkel of the Instituto de Tecnologia Agropecuaria, Buenos Aires, Argentina. (Mycol. Res. 101:867-870, 1997)

Solarization is an effective disinfection method for controlling mycorrhization by Laccaria bicolor in pine forest nurseries in southern France, report M. L. Soulas and associates at the INRA research station at Dijon Cedex, France. (Mycorrhiza 7:95-100, 1997)

Pollen grains of alfalfa can become infected with Sclerotinia sclerotiorum and cause blossom blight, according to H. C. Huang and associates at Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Lethbridge, Alberta, Canada. (Phytoparasitica 25:17-24, 1997)

Only one of two grapevine leafroll-associated closteroviruses was found to be transmitted by mealybugs from diseased to healthy grapevines, report C. L. Petersen and J. G. Charles of the Mount Albert Research Center, Auckland, New Zealand. (Plant Pathol. 46:509-515, 1997)

Rice yellow mottle virus causes losses in rice yield of up to 90% in Madagascar, and the most important vector is Di cladispa gestroi, according to P. M. Reckhaus of the German-Malagasy Plant Protection Project in Antananarivo; and the Service de la Protection des Végétaux, Mahajanga, Madagascar. (J. Plant Dis. Prot. 104:289-295, 1997)