

Vegetative incompatibility experiments are models for studying genetics and physiology of programmed cell death (apoptosis) in fungi, report D. J. Jacobson and associates at Michigan State University, East Lansing; they worked with Neurospora crassa. (Fungal Genet. Biol. 23:45-56, 1998)

Incorporating glyphosate resistance genes into the tobacco chloroplast genome confines foreign genes to prevent herbicide resistance genes from being transmitted to weeds, report H. Daniell and associates at Auburn University, Auburn, Alabama. (Nature Biotechnol. 16:345-348, 1998)

Cryptosporiopsis melanigena, a new species, was found on roots of Quercus robur and Q. petraea but its role in oak decline is not clear, according to T. Kowalski and associates at the Faculty of Forestry in Krakow, Poland; Institute of Forest Entomology, Vienna, Austria; and the Federal Biological Center, Braunschweig, Germany. (Mycol. Res. 3:347-354, 1998)

Ribonuclease exuding from wounded tobacco epidermal cells may bind with cucumber mosaic virus coat protein at pH 6.0, to disrupt virus multiplication in cells at infection sites, report H. Ohno and associates at Tohoku University, Sendai, Japan. (Ann. Phytopathol. Soc. Jpn. 63:445-449, 1997)

In the section Phoma, 18 species are keyed out and described, with host-fungus and ecology relations, by J. DeGruyter and associates at the Plant Protection Service, Wageningen ; Rijksherbarium/Hortus, Leiden; and Karel Doormanstraat 45, Zandvoort; The Netherlands. (Persoonia 16:471-490, 1998)

Both yellow net and yellow net mild yellowing symptoms in sugar beet and in Nicotiana clevelandii are associated with a luteovirus, report J. M. Sugars and associates at IACR-Rothamsted, Harpenden, England. (Plant Pathol. 47:89-94, 1998)

For Orobanche spp. on sunflower and tomato, pectolytic enzymes of parasitic origin at the host-parasite interface, and chemical changes in host cell walls matching that enzyme activity, were shown for the first time by D. Losner-Goshen and associates at the Newe-Ya'ar Research Center at Ramat-Yishay; and the Hebrew University of Jerusalem; Israel. (Ann. Bot. 81:319-326, 1998)

Clover and potato share specific associations of bacterial endophytes that promote growth in both crops, suggesting that carryover of residual populations of bacteria benefits this crop sequence, report A. V. Sturz and associates at Prince Edward Island Department of Agriculture and Forestry, and Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Charlottetown, PE, Canada. (Can. J. Microbiol. 44:162-167, 1998)

Neck rot of narcissus was associated with Fusarium oxysporum, Botrytis narcissicola, and Penicillium hirsutum, and not F. oxysporum alone, report J. M. Davies and associates at ADAS Terrington, Norfolk; Central Science Laboratory, Harpenden; ADAS Starcross, Exeter; and Lingarden Ltd., Spalding; England. (J. Hortic. Sci. Biotechnol. 73:245-250, 1998)

Streptomycin applied to rice seedlings in darkness at moderate temperature induced the same type of chlorosis elicited by low temperature; this suggests that etioplast development was inhibited in both during growth, report R. Yoshida and associates at Tohoku University, Sendai, Japan. (J. Exp. Bot. 49:221-227, 1998)

Consistent levels of disease (floral smut) in specific plant individuals (Carex nigra) subject to infection by a nonsystemic fungus (Anthracoidea heterospora) was first documented by P. K. Ingvarsson and L. Ericson, of Umeå, Umeå, Sweden. (J. Ecol. 86:53-61, 1998)