

The purine-rich domain of the Cauliflower mosaic virus pregenomic 35S RNA leader interacts specifically with the viral coat protein, according to O. Guerra-Peraza and associates at the Friedrich Miescher-Institut, Basel, Switzerland. (J. Virol. 74:2067-2072, 2000)

Nucleotide sequencing data support the taxonomic distinction of Typhula phacorrhiza, T. incarnata, and T. ishikariensis, report T. Hsiang and C. Wu at the University of Guelph, Ontario, Canada. (Mycol. Res. 104:16-22, 2000)

A new group of darkly pigmented, root-infecting, nonpathogenic fungi in cereal roots resemble the Gaeumannomyces-Phialophora complex and could serve as biocontrol agents, report K. Ulrich and associates at the Institute for Land Use Systems and Landscape Ecology, Müncheberg, Germany. (New Phytol. 145:127-135, 2000)

Ribotyping of strains that cause brown spot and halo blight of bean can distinguish Pseudomonas syringae pv. phaseolicola from P. syringae pv. syringae, according to A. J. González and associates at SERIDA, Villaviciosa, and the University of Oviedo, Spain. (Appl. Environ. Microbiol. 66:850-854, 2000)

Stable transformants of Erysiphe graminis on barley were obtained by co-transforming the uidA gene with selectable markers, report P. Chaure and associates at the University of Oxford and the Imperial College of Science, Technology and Medicine in London, UK. (Nature Biotechnol. 18:205-207, 2000)

The N gene of Capsicum annuum confers resistance to Meloidogyne incognita, M. arenaria (races 1 and 2), and M. javanica, according to J. A. Thies and R. L. Fery of the US Department of Agriculture, ARS, Charleston, South Carolina. (J. Am. Soc. Hortic. Sci. 125:71-75, 2000)

Rhizoctonia solani can detoxify the phytoalexin camalexin in Camelina sativa (resistant to R. solani); however, camalexin transformation metabolites are less toxic than camalexin to R. solani, report M. S. C. Pedras and A. Q. Khan, the University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Canada. (Phytochemistry 53:59-69, 2000)

Gene mutations involved in resistance of barley to powdery mildew can also differentially mediate formation of arbuscular mycorrhiza by Glomus mosseae, report J. M. Ruiz-Lozano and associates at INRA-CNRS, Dijon Cedex, France. (Mycorrhiza 9: 237-240, 1999)

The High Plains Disease in corn is associated with a virus characterized by a 32-kDa protein situated in groups along a double-stranded RNA and is transmitted by an eriophyid mite, report W. M. Brown, Jr., and L. G. Skoglund, Colorado State University, Fort Collins. (J. Plant Dis. Prot. 106:660-663, 1999)

Single foliar, field applications of Exserohilum monoceras spore suspensions reduced rice blast lesions by 85% in 2 to 6 weeks, according to H. Tsukamoto and associates at Japan Tobacco Inc., Yokohama, and Miyagi Prefectural Agricultural Research Center, Natori, Japan. (Ann. Phytopathol. Soc. Jpn. 65:543-548, 1999)

Infection of potato plants with Potato virus Y^{NTN} alters apical meristem structure and mitotic activity, according to J. Dolenc and associates at the University of Ljubljana, Ljubljana, Slovenia. (Physiol. Mol. Plant Pathol. 56:33-38, 2000)