

Interspecific nuclear transfer was done for the first time in fungi between Phytophthora capsici and P. parasitica, report Y. H. Gu and W. H. Ko of the University of Hawaii at Manoa, Hilo, Hawaii. The nuclear hybrid varied in many characters. (Can. J. Microbiol. 46:410-416, 2000)

A cell-wall polysaccharide provided a chemotaxonomic marker in Microdochium, Plectosphaerella, and Fusarium spp., report O. Ahrazem and associates at Centro de Investigaciones Biológicas and Instituto de Química Orgánica, Madrid, Spain. (Mycol. Res. 104:603-610, 2000)

Over 6 years and several cropping sequences, yield increases for fenamiphos treatment for nematodes over controls were 9% for wheat, 8% for cotton, and 0% for peanut, report A. W. Johnson and associates at the University of Georgia and Coastal Plain Experiment Station, Tifton; and USDA, ARS, Beltsville, Maryland. (J. Nematol. 32:52-61, 2000)

Rhizobial diversity was greater in arable than in grassland soils and lower diversity was associated with high nitrogen and phosphate content or with acidity, according to K. M. Palmer and J. P. W. Young at the University of York, York, UK. (Appl. Environ. Microbiol. 66:2445-2450, 2000)

Ajuga reptans is a reservoir for Alfalfa mosaic virus, Tobacco streak virus, Cucumber mosaic virus, and its satellite RNA, report J. R. Fisher and S. T. Nameth of The Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center, Columbus, based on a survey of 356 plant samples. (HortScience 35:230-234, 2000)

Entomosporium mespili, a hemibiotroph causing Photina leaf spot, produces haustoria in live host cells and hyphae that grow in dead and dying host cells, according to C. W. Mims and associates at the University of Georgia, Athens. (Int. J. Plant Sci. 161:291-295, 2000)

Pruning roots of rapidly growing, fruit-bearing bell pepper plants reduced incidence of blossom-end rot, report L. Karni and associates at the ARO-Agricultural Research Organization, The Volcani Center, Bet Dagan, Israel. (J. Hortic. Sci. Biotechnol. 75:364-369, 2000)

A genetic divergence between 40 African and 11 Latin American cassava accessions in resistance to cassava mosaic disease was shown with amplified fragment length polymorphism analysis by M. Fregene and associates at CIAT, Cali, Colombia, and IITA in Ibadan, Nigeria. (Theor. Appl. Genet. 100:678-685, 2000)

Four population groups in Cephalosporium maydis on corn in Egypt were found with amplified fragment length polymorphism markers, report K. A. Zeller and associates at Kansas State University, Manhattan; University of Northern Iowa, Cedar Falls; and the Agricultural Research Center, Giza, Egypt. (Phytoparasitica 28:121-130, 2000)

Wheat and oat furoviruses were differentiated by polyclonal antisera and monoclonal antibodies by R. Ye and associates at Fudan University, Shanghai, China; Zhejiang Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Hangzhou, China; and IACR-Rothamsted, UK. (J. Phytopathol. 148:257-262, 2000)

Specific DNA fragments in Xylophilus ampelinus, which causes bacterial necrosis in grape, were identified to enable strain identification and ecological study, report C. Manceau and associates at INRA, Beaucauze Cedex, France. (Eur. J. Plant Pathol. 106:243-253, 2000)