

The *Arabidopsis thaliana* locus RESISTANCE TO POWDERY MILDEW8 (RPW8) contains two polymorphic, dominant R genes (RPW8.1 and RPW8.2) that individually control resistance to many powdery mildews, report S. Xiao and associates at the University of East Anglia, Norwich, UK. (Science 291:118-120, 2001)

A tellurite-amended medium favors growth of *Agrobacterium* spp. and restricts development of other bacteria in assays directly from soil, report C. Mougel and associates at UMR-CNRS and INRA, Université Claude Bernard-Lyon I, Villeurbanne, France. (Appl. Environ. Microbiol. 67:65-74, 2001)

The Pineapple mealybug wilt-associated virus-2 is more closely related to other mealybug-transmitted members of Closteroviridae than to viruses transmitted by aphids or whiteflies, report M. J. Melzer and associates, University of Hawaii, Honolulu, and Thomas Jefferson University, Doylestown, PA. (J. Gen. Virol. 82:1-7, 2001)

The nucleotide sequence of the cellulase gene in *Clavibacter michiganensis* encodes a protein of 727 amino acids and a leader sequence for secretion of two cellulase domains and one similar to the protein expansin domain, report M. J. Laine and associates at the University of Helsinki, and the University of Turku, Finland. (Physiol. Mol. Plant Pathol. 57:221-233, 2000)

Hibiscus chlorotic ringspot virus was found in *Abelmoschus manihot* in some South Pacific Island countries by A. A. Brunt and N. J. Spence of Horticulture Research International, Wellesbourne, UK. (Plant Pathol. 49:798, 2000)

Virulence gene numbers per spore of *Blumeria graminis* f. sp. hordei increased in complexity from west to east across Europe, report E. Limpert and associates at Swiss Federal Institute of Technology, Zurich, Paul Scherrer Institute, Villigen, Forschungs Institut für Biologischen Landbau, Frick, Switzerland; Research Institute of Crop Protection, Czech Republic; Novartis Crop Protection, Hong Kong. (Acta Phytopathol. Entomol. Hung. 35:261-272, 2000)

Ulocladium chartarum causes a leaf necrosis in *Quercus pubescens*, report A. Vannini and A. M. Vettraino of the University of Tuscia, Viterbo, Italy. (For. Pathol. 30:297-303, 2000)

The polymerase chain reaction using a specific primer for *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. albedinis enabled accurate identification of this date palm pathogen, say S. Freeman and M. Maymon, Volcani Center, Bet Dagan, Israel. (Phytoparasitica 28:341-348, 2000)

*Acacia holosericea* in forest systems is a host for *Pasteuria penetrans*, a hyperparasite to root-knot nematodes, report R. Duponnois and associates at IRD in Dakar, Senegal; IRD and CIRAD in Montpellier, and Université Lyon, Villeurbanne, France; and IACR at Rothamsted, UK. (Nematology 2:435-442, 2000)

A reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction-enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay to detect Chrysanthemum stunt viroid in *Argyranthemum frutescens* was developed by W. Menzel and E. Maiss of the Universität Hannover, Hannover, Germany. (J. Plant Dis. Prot. 107:548-552, 2000)

The threat of increased root-knot nematode populations in nematode-susceptible crops following sesbania cover crops is the same whether sesbania is seeded directly or transplanted as seedlings, according to J. Desaegeer of the International Centre for Agroforestry, Nairobi, Kenya. (Crop Prot. 20:31-41, 2001)