Disease Notes

_Heterodera glycines_ on Soybeans in Colombia. D. C. Norton, Department of Plant Pathology, Seed and Weed Sciences, Iowa State University, Ames 50011, A. Morgan Golden, USDA-ARS, Nematology Laboratory, Beltsville, MD 20705, and P. Varoode de Agudelo, Instituto Colombiano Agropecuario, Apartado Aereo 233, Palmira, Colombia. Plant Disease 67:1389, 1983. Accepted for publication 17 August 1983.

White and yellow stages of a cyst nematode were found on stunted soybeans (_Glycine max_ (L.) Merr.) in a 20-ha field at El Molino, Palmira, Valle del Cauca, Colombia, on 4 May 1983. Brown cysts were found in an adjacent maize field that had been planted to soybeans in 1982. Preserved cysts were sent to the USDA Nematology Laboratory, Beltsville, MD, where the nematode was identified as _Heterodera glycines_ Ichinohe. Cysts have been deposited in the USDA Nematode Collection at Beltsville. As far as we know, this is the only confirmed report of this nematode in South America.


The cause of severe spotting of neglected mango (_Mangifera indica_ L.) trees in Malaysia was determined to be _Zimmermanniella trispora_. P. Henn. Mature leaves had yellow circular lesions about 2-3 mm in diameter on the abaxial surface and dark, crusted oblong structures about 1 mm in diameter on the adaxial surface. The crusted structures were multilocular oosporas. The oocysts were oblate to oval and bore fascicles of clavate hyaline asci interspersed with sterile filiform paraphyses. The ascus was 104.37 μm (72–145 μm) long and 4.80 μm (4.76–4.92 μm) wide and bore three (rarely four) ellipsoid hyaline ascospores 18.94 μm (15–24 μm) × 4.70 μm (4.68–4.74 μm). This is the first report of _Z. trispora_ as a leaf parasite of mango.

Association of _Corynebacterium fascians_ with Fasciation Disease of _Impatiens_ and _Hebe_ in California. D. A. Cooksey, Department of Plant Pathology, University of California, Riverside 92521, and R. Keim, University of California South Coast Field Station, Santa Ana 92705. Plant Disease 67:1389, 1983. Accepted for publication 20 September 1983.

Stem fasciations were observed on about 90% of 1-yr-old _Impatiens wallerana_ ‘Miniature Pink’ plants and about 20% of 1-yr-old _Hebe speciosa_ ‘Rubra’ and _H. elliptica_ ‘Variegata’ plants at a southern California nursery. The stunted plants had a proliferation of short (1–5 cm) shoots at the crown. Yellow-orange, slow-growing gram-positive bacteria were consistently isolated from the fasciated stem tissues at the base of the plants on yeast-dextrose-calcium carbonate agar and on D2 medium, selective for _Corynebacterium_. The bacteria induced strong fasciation symptoms when inoculated to 2-day-old pea seedlings and were therefore identified as _C. fascians_, extending the range of fasciation diseases associated with this pathogen to the family Balsaminaceae and to the genus _Hebe_ of the family Scrophulariaceae.

Plant Disease/December 1983  1389