

Stem rust of wheat was reported in Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee during early June, but only a single race, TNM-15, was found, according to surveys by USDA personnel at the Cereal Rust Laboratory, St. Paul, MN. All TNM-15 isolates were virulent to the Sr17 gene. (Cereal Rust Bull., Rep. 4, 9 June 1987)

Zearalenone and trichothecene toxins were found for the first time in peanut, along with aflatoxins and citrinin, by O. M. O. El-Maghraby and S. S. M. El-Maraghy of Assiut University in Egypt. (Mycopathologia 98:165-170, 1987)

The dot immunobinding technique for detecting viruses in barley and bean seeds is effective in routine seed health testing, according to L. Lange and M. Heide of the Danish Government Institute for Seed Pathology for Developing Countries, Lyngby. The simple, inexpensive method requires no special equipment and provides clear-cut results. (Can. J. Plant Pathol. 8:373-379, 1986)

Eight of 13 commercial cultivars of Chinese wheat contain the stem rust resistance gene Sr31 but four of the other five do not contain any of the designated genes and thus have an inadequate base for resistance, report C. Hu of the Institute for Plant Protection in Beijing, People's Republic of China, and A. P. Roelfs of the USDA Cereal Rust Laboratory in St. Paul, MN. (Cereal Rusts Bull. 14[2]:68-74, 1986)

An automated method for monitoring snow depth on the ground at remote sites has been developed by S. N. Edey and associates of Agriculture Canada, Ottawa, Ont. An ultrasonic transducer senses snow depth, and a micrologger linked via telephone to a personal computer stores the data, which can be accessed daily. (Agric. For. Meteorol. 39:351-356, 1987)

Low root zone temperatures, i.e., 10 and 14 C but not 18 C, were detrimental to emergence, seedling growth, and root growth of 12 inbred lines of corn, report A. Menkir and E. N. Larter of the University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Canada. (Can. J. Plant Sci. 67:409-414, 1987)

Ethylene thiourea, a degradation product of ethylenebis[dithiocarbamate] fungicides that forms both during storage and on crops after treatment, was detected in trace amounts in lettuce leaves by high-performance liquid chromatographic methods and by enhancing the ultraviolet chromophore, reports R. M. Smith of Loughborough University of Technology, England. (Pestic. Sci. 18:301-303, 1987)

The wheat stem maggot was reported for the first time on bermudagrass by D. C. Arnold and R. M. Ahring of Oklahoma State University, Stillwater. Damage is similar to that on wheat and has been noted since 1978. (J. Kans. Entomol. Soc. 60:158-159, 1987)

Triticale, the common name for wheat-rye hybrids, has no accepted generic name or species, according to C. A. Stace of the University of Leicester, England. Only two of six generic names and two of 33 specific names appear to be valid and legitimate. The recommended way to name triticales is to append the cultivar name to the nothogeneric name, e.g., ~~X~~Triticale 'Newton.' (Taxon 36:445-452, 1987)

Rishitin was abundant in tubers but absent in leaves of potatoes infected with Phytophthora infestans, report F. Rohwer and associates at the Max Planck Institute for Breeding Research in Cologne, West Germany. They postulate that the phytoalexin either is active in tubers but not in leaves or is a symptom of, rather than a defense response to, infection. (Planta 170:556-561, 1987)