

Prunus ringspot and prune dwarf viruses were detected for the first time in trees of sweet and sour cherries by means of ELISA. F. Otto, E. Fuchs, and M. Grüntzig of Martin Luther University, Halle-Wittenberg, East Germany, used leaf disks for test material. (Arch. Phytopathol. Plant Prot. 25:233-236, 1989)

Pseudomonas syringae pv. syringae caused twig cankers in kiwi fruit in Italy, report M. Scortichini and L. Margarita of the Experimental Institute of Plant Pathology, Rome. Infection was thought to occur in wounds during picking of fruit. (Inf. Fitopatol. 39[10]:49-52, 1989)

The Fusarium dry rot complex of potato in South Africa differs from that found elsewhere, according to D. J. Theron and G. Holtz of the University of Stellenbosch. The most pathogenic of 14 species is F. oxysporum, followed by F. crookwellense, F. solani, and F. sambucinum. (Phytophylactica 21:175-181, 1989)

Multiplication of the nematode Aphelenchus avenae differed with the anastomosis group of Rhizoctonia solani, according to L. Bonnel and P. Camporota of INRA, Dijon, France. Certain combinations of AG groups and nematodes have potential for biocontrol of R. solani. (Nematologica 35:105-114, 1989)

Estimates of nuclear DNA should be included in descriptions of fungi, either in lieu of or in addition to chromosome number, recommend R. Duran and P. M. Gray of Washington State University, Pullman. (Mycotaxon 36:205-219, 1989)

Gnomonia comari alone caused no lesions on strawberry roots but was extremely pathogenic when combined with Pratylenchus penetrans, report S. Kurppa, Agricultural Research Center, Jokioinen, Finland, and T. C. Vrain, Agriculture Canada Research Station, Vancouver. The nematode also transports conidia through soil. (J. Nematol. 21:511-516, 1989)

Petunia asteroid mosaic, carnation ringspot, and tobacco necrosis (strain D) viruses were found in ditches and drainage canals in the Palatinate grapevine-growing area of West Germany, report R. Koenig, M. Rüdell, and D.-E. Leseman of the Institute for Virus Disease of Plants in Braunschweig. Immunoelectron microscopy and agar gel diffusion tests detected the viruses. (J. Phytopathol. 127:169-172, 1989)

New natural variants of Botrytis cinerea couple high resistance to benzimidazoles with insensitivity to N-phenylcarbamate fungicides, according to F. Faretra, S. Pollastro, and A. P. DiTonno of the Università degli Studi in Bari, Italy. (Phytopathol. Mediterr. 28:98-104, 1989)

The coat protein of beet curly top virus is essential for infectivity and spread of the virus, report R. W. Briddon and associates of the John Innes Institute, Norwich, England. (Virology 172:628-633, 1989)

Secondary conidiation in ergot on sorghum is a factor in epidemiology, according to D. E. Frederickson and P. G. Mantle of the Imperial College in London, England, and W. A. J. De Milliano of SADCC/ICRISAT in Bulawayo, Zimbabwe. After the honeydew dries, the hyphae produce conidia that are disseminated by the wind. (Mycol. Res. 93:497-502, 1989)

Accumulation of cucumber mosaic virus in radish was enhanced significantly in plants coinfecting with turnip mosaic virus, report Y. Sano and M. Kojima of Niigata University, Japan. (Ann. Phytopathol. Soc. Jpn. 55:296-302, 1989)