

Elm yellows (elm phloem necrosis) was reported for the first time in Canada by J. A. Matteoni, Agriculture Canada, Vineland Research Station, Ontario, and W. A. Sinclair, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York. (Phytoprotection 70:137-139, 1989)

Amendment of soil with collagen 2 weeks before planting tomatoes resulted in a 50% reduction in galls of Meloidogyne javanica and a 90% reduction in number of eggs per plant, report S. Galper and associates at Volcani Center, Bet Dagan, and Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel. (Rev. Nematol. 13:67-71, 1990)

Phoma proboscis, a new species described by D. K. Heiny of the University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, was pathogenic to field bindweed and has potential as a biocontrol agent. (Mycotaxon 36:457-471, 1990)

Inverse linear and path analysis models for evaluating the efficacy of potential biocontrol agents of weeds were developed by D. J. Pantone, W. A. Williams, and A. R. Maggenti, University of California, Davis, using the fiddleneck flower gall nematode. (Weed Sci. 37:771-783, 1989)

Beet cryptic virus was eradicated from sugar beet plants by meristem tip culture, report D. Volkmann, A. Stanarius, and T. Kühne of the Academy of Agricultural Science, Aschersleben, East Germany. Heat therapy was not essential to producing virus-free regenerates from meristem culture. (Arch. Phytopathol. Plant Prot. 25:413-420, 1989)

White rust caused by Albugo ipomoeae-aquatica on Ipomoea aquatica and the sexual stage of the fungus were reported in Singapore by K. L. Khoo and G. Lim of the National University of Singapore. (J. Plant Prot. Trop. 6:119-122, 1989)

Free zeatin in wheat is positively correlated with resistance to biotrophic parasites such as rust and powdery mildew, according to G. Vizárová, L. S. Shashkova, and L. N. Andreev of the Slovak Academy of Sciences in Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, and the USSR Main Botanical Garden in Moscow. (Acta Phytopathol. Entomol. Hung. 23:385-392, 1988)

Wheat bunt resulted from soil contamination by airborne spores of Tilletia caries, report D. J. Yarham and B. M. McKeown of the Agricultural Development and Advisory Service in Cambridge, England. (Plant Pathol. 38:612-614, 1989)

Compost originating from biogenic household refuse suppressed soilborne Pythium ultimum and Rhizoctonia solani on beans, beets, and peas, according to C. Schüler and associates of the Gesamthochschule Kassel in Witzenhausen, West Germany. (J. Phytopathol. 127:227-238, 1989)

Pyrarozofos and bitertanol prevented and cured powdery mildew of cucumber, whereas triadimefon and soapy water (1% soap) were more preventive than curative, according to K. Qvarnström of the Swedish Agricultural University in Uppsala. (Växtskyddsnotiser 53:54-57, 1989)

Four new species of Phyllosticta that cause or are associated with needle blight or dieback of conifers are described by J. Bissett, Agriculture Canada, Ottawa, and M. E. Palm, USDA, Beltsville, Maryland. (Can. J. Bot. 67:3378-3385, 1989)

When applied to grain and sown in soil, bacteria isolated from rice grains reduced seedling blight of wheat caused by Pythium ultimum, reports F. C. Adetuyi, Federal University of Technology, Akure, Nigeria. (J. Plant Dis. Prot. 96:486-493, 1989)