

The first transformation in corn of a genetically engineered gene that is stable, fertile, and transmittable to the next plant generation was demonstrated by Plant Science Research, Inc., Minnetonka, Minnesota. (Genet. Eng. News 10[3]:3, 1990)

Needles of Scots pine that fall to the ground in early summer are colonized by Lophodermium seditiosum, whereas needles that fall in autumn are colonized by L. pinastri. The needles that fall early are the source of inoculum for new infections in nearby plantings, report S. A. Diwani and C. S. Millar of Aberdeen University, Scotland. (Eur. J. For. Pathol. 20:1-7, 1990)

Because the extent of interspecific mitochondrial DNA diversity among six species of Phytophthora differs widely, the significance of DNA polymorphisms cannot be considered now in speciation, according to H. Förster, P. Oudemans, and M. D. Coffey of the University of California, Riverside. (Exp. Mycol. 14:18-31, 1990)

Colletotrichum capsici and C. indicum are conspecific, having nearly identical pathogenicities on cotton, similar conidial measurements, and similar morphological variability, according to R. G. Roberts and J. P. Snow of Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge. (Mycologia 82:82-90, 1990)

Solarization of soil reduced populations of sclerotia of Sclerotinia sclerotiorum as well as the ability of surviving sclerotia to form apothecia, reports A. J. L. Phillips of the Plant Protection Research Institute, Pretoria, South Africa. Reductions were greatest in the top 5 cm of soil. (Plant Pathol. 39:38-43, 1990)

Of 19 surface-disinfection treatments for wheat seeds, 0.3% formaldehyde for 12 hours and 3% chloramine-T plus 0.3% Chinosol, each for 30 minutes, were the best for fungi and bacteria. For fungi only, 0.2% Chinosol for 30 minutes was the best, according to H. Walther and R. Kraus, Institute für Resistenzgenetik, Grünbach, West Germany. (Nachrichtenbl. Dtsch. Pflanzenschutzdienst 42:9-12, 1990)

Prior inoculation of dry bean seedlings with bean common mosaic virus reduced size of rust pustules but did not affect reaction to bacterial blight, according to H. Z. Zaiter, D. P. Coyne, and J. R. Steadman of the University of Nebraska, Lincoln. (J. Am. Soc. Hortic. Sci. 115:319-323, 1990)

Coating alfalfa seeds with Bacillus cereus significantly increased emergence in a field infested with Phytophthora megasperma f. sp. medicaginis, the cause of damping-off, report J. Handelsman and associates of the University of Wisconsin, Madison. (Appl. Environ. Microbiol. 56:713-718, 1990)

Screening of corn inbreds for resistance to gray leaf spot before testing them for combining ability is effective, according to G. F. Elwinger and associates at Pennsylvania State University, University Park. Dominance was important, and few genes controlled inheritance of resistance. (Crop Sci. 30:350-358, 1990)

Treatment of white pine seedlings with benomyl (100 ppm) reduced pathogenic effects of Mycelium radialis atrovirens, enhanced mycorrhization, and improved both shoot and overall seedling growth, report P. Y. de la Bastide and B. Kendrick of the University of Waterloo, Ontario, Canada. (Can. J. Bot. 68:444-448, 1990)

Cotransformation can be used to introduce unselectable DNA types into Septoria nodorum useful in investigating pathogenicity-specific genes on wheat, according to R. N. Cooley, C. H. Franklin, and C. E. Caten of the University of Birmingham, England. (Mycol. Res. 94:145-151, 1990)

## Salute to APS Sustaining Associates

This section is designed to help APS members understand more about APS Sustaining Associates. Information was supplied by company representatives. Each month different companies will be featured. A complete listing appears in each issue of *Phytopathology*.

**ICI Americas Inc., Contact: Jim Frank, Western Research Center, P.O. Box 4023, Richmond, CA 94804; 415/231-1000.** ICI Americas Inc. is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Imperial Chemical Industries, PLC, based in the United Kingdom. The Agricultural Products Company of ICI Americas was formed in 1970. ICI Agrochemicals (formerly Plant Protection Division) in England is a major supplier of commercial fungicides for cereals, vines, and top fruit throughout the world. In the United States, ICI Americas manufactures captan and sulphur fungicides, which are sold through key distributors under local trade names. Insecticides, herbicides, rodenticides, and plant growth regulators are also manufactured and marketed. Research and development efforts are underway to identify and characterize proprietary fungicides suitable for the U.S. market in such crops as apples, grapes, potatoes, peanuts, pecans, and turf. Synthesis and initial screening are performed by ICI Agrochemicals with secondary screening and evaluation performed at ICI Americas' Agricultural Products Eastern Research Center in Goldsboro, NC, and its four field research stations in North Carolina, Illinois, Mississippi, and California. Also since July 1987, with the acquisition of Stauffer Chemical Company, ICI Americas conducts synthesis, primary screening and associated research activities at its Western Research Center facilities in Richmond and Mt. View, CA. ICI supports plant pathologists worldwide. Its goal is to achieve maximum plant health compatible with sustainable agroecosystems.

**Illinois Crop Improvement Association, Contact: James R. Shearl, 508 S. Broadway, Urbana, IL 61801; 217/367-4053.**

**Illinois Foundation Seeds, Inc., Contact: Howey Arden, P.O. Box 722, Champaign, IL 61824; 217/485-6420.** Illinois Foundation Seeds, Inc., markets a diverse array of seedstocks to the seedsmen of the world. Development and testing of proprietary yellow and white corn inbreds and soybean cultivars involves 50 trained personnel located across the U.S. corn belt. In addition, a highly qualified staff ensures production of top quality foundation seedstocks for distribution to the seed trade.

**Istituto di Fitoviologia applicata del CNR, Contact: M. Conti, Via O. Vigliani 104 Torino, 10135 Italy; 011-341017.** The institute, founded in 1968 by the Italian National Research Council (CNR), has grown to become the largest group of plant virologists in Italy. Its main work is on viruses, viroids, and mycoplasmas. The principal techniques used are serology, electron microscopy, biochemistry and molecular biology, and the main lines of work are virus characterization, diagnostics, epidemiology, physiopathology and quarantine studies. The institute cooperates with CIAT, CIMMYT, and other national and international institutions.

**Janssen Pharmaceutica, Contact: William R. Goodwine, Plant Protection Division, 40 Kingsbridge Rd., Piscataway, NJ 08854; 201/524-9014.** Headquartered in Beerse, Belgium, Janssen Pharmaceutica has developed antifungal compounds for human and veterinary pharmaceutical use and more recently for agricultural and industrial applications. Imazalil has been developed for application to wheat, barley, and cotton as a seed treatment, and for postharvest treatment of citrus fruit. Specific formulations are available through licensed distributors. New uses of imazalil under development focus on seed treatment of field and vegetable crops; postharvest uses are being expanded to include vegetables and other fruits. Industrial applications are under investigation for Azaconazole, a low-toxicity preservative. Janssen supports cooperative phytopathological research projects of mutual interest.

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