

Virulent isolates of Fusarium oxysporum found on oil palm seed and pollen exemplify the problems in introducing palm seed to new areas, according to J. Flood, R. Mepsted, and R. M. Cooper of the University of Bath, England. (Mycol. Res. 94:708-709, 1990)

A significant correlation between the resistant characters "infection rate" and "virus concentration in the host" was reported for the first time with cucumber mosaic virus by I. Weber and associates at the Institute for Phytopathology at Aschersleben, East Germany. (Arch. Phytopathol. Plant Prot. 26:225-235, 1990)

Dipping seedlings of red and Scots pine in hot (55 C) water for 10 minutes, then immersing or spraying them with sodium hypochlorite, eradicates Gremmeniella abietina without damaging tree quality, according to G. W. Hudler and B. G. Neal of Cornell University, Ithaca, New York. (Eur. J. For. Pathol. 20:106-112, 1990).

Of 122 taxa of Penicillium, Eupenicillium, and Talaromyces described since 1977, only 48 are acceptable on the basis of morphology and production of known mycotoxins and other metabolites, according to J. C. Frisvad and associates of the Technical University of Denmark, Lyngby, and the Centraalbureau voor Schimmelcultures, Baarn, Netherlands. (Persoonia 14:209-232, 1990)

The yellow beet cyst nematode (Heterodera trifolii) was found for the first time in West Germany in the province of Rhineland by V. J. Schlang of the Institute for Nematode and Vertebrate Species, Elsdorf, West Germany. (Nachrichtenbl. Dtsch. Pflanzenschutzdienst 42:58-59, 1990)

No bread wheats were resistant but 41 of 488 durum wheats and 151 of 710 triticale lines were bunt-free when tested to Karnal bunt for 2 years in Mexico, according to D. V. Singh of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, and H. S. Dhaliwal of Punjab Agricultural University in Gurdaspur, India. (Indian Phytopathol. 42:393-399, 1989)

The ectomycorrhizal fungus Pitholithus tinctorius secretes a metabolite that lyses hyphae and inhibits conidial germination of several pathogenic fungi, according to H. H. Kope and J. A. Fortin of Laval University, Quebec, Canada. (Can. J. Bot. 68:1254-1259, 1990)

Production of exopolysaccharide correlates with virulence of Erwinia stewartii on both susceptible and resistant inbred lines of corn, reports E. J. Braun of Iowa State University, Ames. (Physiol. Mol. Plant Pathol. 36:363-379, 1990)

Pratylenchus neglectus was shown for the first time to reproduce well on potato and causes yield loss, according to T. H. A. Olthof of Agriculture Canada, Vineland Station, Ontario. Distribution and abundance make it an economically important parasite on potato in Ontario. (J. Nematol. 22:303-308, 1990)

More than half of 198 wild types of rice (Oryza spp.) were resistant to six races of the bacterial blight organism in tests made at IRRI by R. Ikeda and G. A. Busto, Jr., of IRRI and T. Ogawa of the National Agriculture Research Center, Tsukuba, Ibaraki, Japan. (Int. Rice Res. Newsl. 15[3]:14, 1990)

With wind, the six-stage Andersen sampler is more efficient for collecting airborne fungi (cfu/m³); without wind, a single-stage sampler is more efficient, report V. F. Marchisio and associates at the University of Torino, Italy. (Aerobiologia 5:145-153, 1989)