

A soil conducive to take-all disease of wheat was induced to become suppressive by use of five-crop sequences, report A. V. Sturz and C. C. Bernier of the University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Canada. Flax and canola were most effective in reducing incidence of root fungi and disease. (Can. J. Bot. 69:39-43, 1991)

Syringomycin produced by Pseudomonas syringae stimulates rhizogenesis and regeneration of calli from rice anthers, report P. Poyadjiev and V. Vassilev of the Institute of Introduction and Plant Genetic Resources, Plovdiv, Bulgaria. (Int. Rice Res. Newsl. 16[1]:5, 1991)

The genus Penicillium is heterogeneous and Geosmithia and Biverticillium should be separate genera, conclude M. Schubert and H. Kreisel of E. M. Arndt University, Greifswald, Germany, after analysis of ubiquinones in a study of 38 species. (Persoonia 14:341-346, 1991)

Colletotrichum acutatum is a new threat to chili (Capsicum annuum) in Punjab. Only five of 39 cultivars tested were resistant, report S. Kaur and J. Singh of Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana, India. (Indian Phytopathol. 43:108-110, 1990)

Tomato spotted wilt virus has been reported on crops of anemone, ranunculus, lisianthus, pepper, and tomato by V. L. M. Vaira and associates at the Institute of Applied Plant Virology, Torino, and at Shell Italia, Milan, Italy. Incidence is correlated with the recent arrival of the thrips vector, and the virus is a severe threat to the ornamental and vegetable industry of northern Italy. (Inf. Fitopatol. 40[12]:34-41, 1990)

Heating lumber to a wood temperature of 60 C kills the pinewood nematode, according to L. D. Dwinell of the USDA Southeast Forest Experiment Station, Athens, Georgia. The required time of heating varies with the dimension of the lumber, but kiln drying is not necessary. (Nematologica 36:346-347, 1990)

At least four genes for dominance in corn for resistance to eyespot have been identified by M. S. Chiang and M. Hudon at Agriculture Canada Research Station, Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu, Quebec. An 8 X 8 complete diallel cross was used. (Phytoprotection 71:107-112, 1990)

Specific strains of Verticillium psalliotae can parasitize uredinia of both soybean and bean rusts and serve as biocontrol agents if rainfall is frequent and humidity is high, according to W. Saksirirat and H. H. Hoppe of the Fachbereich Landwirtschaft, Witzenhausen, Germany. (J. Plant Dis. Prot. 97:622-633, 1990)

Resistance of soybean to Phomopsis phaseoli is attributable to the physical characteristics of impermeable seed coats, e.g., presence or absence of pores and open or closed micropyles, according to M. M. Kulik and R. W. Yaklich of the USDA Plant Sciences Institute, Beltsville, Maryland. (Crop Sci. 31:108-113, 1991)

Diploid strawberry species are susceptible to Agrobacterium tumefaciens and A. rhizogenes, and galls form on runners, report S. L. Uratsu and associates at the University of California, Davis. Most galls test positive for opine synthesis. (HortScience 26:196-199, 1991)

A potent virus inhibitor in root extracts of Mirabilis jalapa, isolated by S. Kubo and associates at Japan Tobacco Inc. in Yokohama and Kanagawa, is effective against tobacco mosaic, cucumber green mottle mosaic, potato Y, turnip mosaic, and cucumber mosaic viruses. (Ann. Phytopathol. Soc. Jpn. 56:481-487, 1990)