

Current ozone concentrations in ambient air are potentially toxic to spring wheat and reduce growth and yield in Europe, according to G. Adaros, H. J. Weigel, and H.-J. Jäger of the Institut für Produktions- und Ökotoxikologie, Braunschweig, Germany. (J. Plant Dis. Prot. 98:113-124, 1991)

Because homoiohydrous seeds are sensitive to desiccation and must be stored wet, Fusarium species, rather than xerotolerant fungi, become seed storage problems, report D. J. Mycock and P. Berjak, University of Natal, Durban, South Africa. (Phytophylactica 22:413-418, 1991)

The cause of tomato crown and root rot in Japan, earlier reported as Fusarium oxysporum f. sp. lycopersici, is now considered to be F. o. radialis-lycopersici, based on DNA homology, report S. Kunita and R. Yokosawa of the Higashi Nippon Gakuen University, Hokkaido, Japan. (Ann. Phytopathol. Soc. Jpn. 57:9-16, 1991)

Analysis of white clover mosaic virus mutants indicates that the potexvirus needs triple gene block proteins to move from cell to cell but not to replicate, report D. L. Beck and associates of DSIR Plant Protection, Auckland, New Zealand. (Virology 183:695-702, 1991)

Intercrops of ryegrass, red clover, and white mustard with barley, oats, and rye had no effect on disease incidence, according to E. Ohlsson of the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Uppsala. Intercropping did not act as a physical barrier or a bridge to disease in five field trials over 3 years. (Växtskyddsnotiser 54:98-106, 1990)

The report of a carlavirus on Arabian jasmine by M. G. Bellardi and A. Bertaccini of the Università degli Studi, Bologna, Italy, is the first of an elongated virus causing chlorotic spots on that shrub. (Phytopathol. Mediterr. 30:67-71, 1991)

Cotton cultivars that are resistant to the Fusarium wilt and root-knot nematode disease complex are also more resistant to Fusarium wilt than are cultivars susceptible to the complex, report J. L. Starr and R. D. Martyn at Texas A&M University, College Station. Cultivars show little difference in reaction to the nematode, however. (Nematologica 21:51-58, 1991)

Peanut plants free from peanut mottle virus were obtained by a combination of tip culture, thermotherapy, and chemotherapy, report W. Q. Chen and J. L. Sherwood of Oklahoma State University, Stillwater. (J. Phytopathol. 132:230-236, 1991)

Resting spores of the clubroot pathogen were enumerated in host tissue by colorimetric estimation of N-acetylglucosamine released by alkaline digestion of chitinous spore walls, report C. R. Thornton, B. C. Jarvis, and R. C. Cooke of the University of Sheffield, England. (Mycol. Res. 95:879-882, 1991)

In susceptible corn plants, toxin released by Cochliobolus carbonum when hyphae penetrate the leaves accumulates before the host can respond defensively, according to L. D. Dunkle, F. A. Cantone, and L. M. Ciuffetti, Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana. (Physiol. Mol. Plant Pathol. 38:265-273, 1991)

Cells of Agrobacterium radiobacter strain K84 can be stored dry for long periods at 4 C if the inoculant volume of  $4 \times 10^9$  cfu/g is not less than 0.15 ml/g of carrier, report B. Pesenti-Barili and associates at Ricerca Biotecnologica per l'Agricoltura, Massa, Italy. Vermiculite is as good a carrier as peat or carboxymethylcellulose. (Appl. Environ. Microbiol. 57:2047-2051, 1991)