

Because of differences in virus particles from ringfleck mosaic on mountain ash trees in Bavarian forests and from a mosaic on raspberry bushes growing beneath the trees, the virus cannot be identified with certainty, report F. Ebrahim-Nesbat and K. Izadpanah of Georg-August University, Göttingen, Germany. (Eur. J. For. Pathol. 22:1-10, 1992)

Cotton cultivars resistant to bacterial blight contain more diphenoloxidase, as well as more phenol, than susceptible cultivars, according to S. G. Borkar of the Agricultural Research Station, Niphad, and J. P. Verma of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, India. Also, diphenoloxidase activity is greater in resistant cultivars. (Indian Phytopathol. 44:281-290, 1991)

Mating-type heterokaryons exist within self-fertile mycelia of Phytophthora infestans, report A. M. Fyfe and D. S. Shaw of the University of Wales, Gwynedd. (Mycol. Res. 96:390-394, 1992)

Common root rot of wheat caused by Cochliobolus sativus is less severe with no tillage than with conventional tillage, report R. D. Tinline and D. T. Spurr of the Agriculture Canada Research Station, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. Also, inoculum density in the top 8 cm of soil is less with no tillage. (Can. J. Plant Pathol. 13:258-266, 1991)

Indole-3-acetic acid concentrations were lower in mycorrhizal roots of Scots pine than in nonmycorrhizal roots, contrary to current theory, report H. Wallander and associates at the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences in Uppsala and Umeå. (Mycorrhiza 1:91-92, 1992)

Syringopeptin 25A is mainly responsible for phytotoxicity of Pseudomonas syringae to carrot, tobacco, and potato, and syringomycin accounts for antimicrobial activity to Rhodotorula pilimanae, report N. S. Iacobellis and associates at the Istituto Tossine e Micotossine da Parassiti vegetale, Bari, and the Università La Sapienza, Rome, Italy. (Physiol. Mol. Plant Pathol. 40:91-105, 1992)

Viruslike particles were found in hyphae, haustoria, sporangiophores, oospores, and zoosporangia of Plasmopara halstedii but were not recovered from infected sunflower cells, report T. J. Gulya and associates at North Dakota State University, Fargo, and the California Department of Food and Agriculture, Sacramento. (Can. J. Bot. 70:334-339, 1992)

Commercial cocoa, coffee, and tea powders were contaminated with glucophilic and cellulose-decomposing fungi, especially Aspergillus and Penicillium spp., and cocoa and tea samples contained aflatoxins B1 and B2, according to A. I. I. Abdel-Hafez and O. M. O. El-Maghraby of the Assiut University, Sohag, Egypt. (Cryptogam. Mycol. 13:31-45, 1992)

Pseudomonas syringae pv. syringae requires the lemA gene to form bacterial brown spot lesions on leaves and pods of beans, but P. s. phaseolicola does not, report J. J. Rich and associates of the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the University of Wisconsin, Madison. (Appl. Environ. Microbiol. 58:1440-1446, 1992)

With Verticillium chlamyosporium as the agent, biocontrol of root-knot nematodes on tomato is about 90% at 25 C and 60-70% at either 20 or 30 C, in culture or in soil, report F. A. A. M. de Leij and associates at the Rothamsted Experimental Station, Harpenden, England. (Nematologica 36:65-79, 1992)