



Root galling in tomatoes due to Meloidogyne incognita was reduced when two tropical legumes, Pueraria phaseoloides and Arachis pinto, were grown with tomatoes, report N. Marban-Mendoza of CATIE, Turrialba, Costa Rica, and M. B. Dicklow and B. M. Zuckerman of the University of Massachusetts, Amherst. Lectins in the root exudates of the legumes may be the reason. (Fundam. Appl. Nematol. 15:97-100, 1992)

Cutinase produced by Fusarium solani f. sp. pisi is not required for pathogenicity to pea, according to D. J. Stahl and W. Schäfer of the Institut für Genbiologische Forschung, Berlin, Germany, who compared chitinase-deficient mutants with the wild type and a control transformant. (Plant Cell 4:621-629, 1992)

Mexican authorities attribute citrus canker in Mexico to Alternaria limicola instead of Xanthomonas campestris pv. citri. (Plant Prot. Bull. 39:187, 1991)

The type 1 tobacco chitinases, which are vacuolar proteins implicated in the defense of plants to pathogens, contain hydroxyproline, according to L. Sticher and associates at the Friedrich Miescher-Institut and the Botanisches Institut in Basel, Switzerland. (Science 257:655-657, 1992)

Pollutants such as ozone change cuticular wax composition of needles in declining spruce trees by acting on sites of their metabolic biosynthesis, report C. Kerfourn and J. P. Garrec of INRA, Champenoux, France. (Can. J. Bot. 70:861-869, 1992)

Maize stripe and maize chlorotic stripe viruses are tenuiviruses, evidenced by the biophysical, chemical, and serological characteristics of particles and noncapsid proteins, according to M. M. Roca De Doyle and L. J. C. Autrey of the Mauritius Sugar Industry Research Institute, Reduit, and P. Jones of Rothamsted Experimental Station, Harpenden, England. (Plant Pathol. 41:325-334, 1992)

Five new priorities for the systematics of arbuscular mycorrhizae suggested by T. F. Stuessy of Ohio State University, Columbus, are a phenetic species concept, macromolecular research, ontogenetic studies, speciation and processes in evolution in populations, and a biogeographic framework. (Mycorrhiza 1:113-121, 1992)

Polishing barley grain contaminated with mycotoxins removed deoxynivalenol and zearalenone but not nivalenol, report U.-S. Lee and associates at the National Chung-ju Technical College and the Chung-buk National University in Korea and the Science University of Tokyo, Japan. Bran fractions contained all three toxins. (Mycotoxin Res. 8:31-36, 1992)

Foliage of Chamaecyparis thyoides harbored endophytes similar in species and colonization frequency to those of other conifers, report G. F. Bills and J. D. Polishook of Merck Sharp & Dohme Research Laboratories, Rahway, New Jersey. Eighty-eight fungal species were isolated from 50 trees at five sites in New Jersey. (Sydowia 44:1-12, 1992)

Tomato mosaic virus released from tomato roots in hydroponic solutions survives in the recirculating nutrient solution and infects other roots, report R. D. Pares and associates at the Biological & Chemical Research Institute, Rydalmere, New South Wales, Australia. (J. Phytopathol. 135:192-198, 1992)

Cysts of pigeon pea cyst nematode hatch in root exudates from young but not mature hosts except for cowpea, whose exudates lack hatching inhibitors, report H. S. Gaur and associates at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, and Rothamsted Experimental Station, Harpenden, England. (Nematologica 38:190-202, 1992)