

Nitidulid beetles and vinegar flies in California stone fruit orchards and Oregon pear orchards can acquire and transmit both mating types of the postharvest pathogen Mucor pyriformis, report T. J. Michailides and associates at the University of California, Berkeley; Oregon State University, Hood River; and Mikrobiologisches Institute, Zurich, Switzerland. (*Mycologia* 84:488-496, 1992)

Mycoplasma diseases on alder, poplar, black locust, and elm in Europe were detected by means of the polymerase chain reaction, reports E. Seemüller of the Institute for Plant Protection in Obstbau, Dossenheim, Germany. (*Nachrichtenbl. Dtsch. Pflanzenschutzdienst* 44:145-148, 1992)

Root-knot nematodes infect such weeds as Oxalis pes-caprae in citrus groves and Chenopodium album, Lamium amplexicaule, and Solanum nigrum in kiwi plantations in southern Italy, report A. Ciancio and associates at the Istituto di Nematologia Agraria, Bari, and the Istituto Sperimentale per l'Agrumicoltura, Acireale, Italy. (*Inf. Fitopatol.* 42[6]:55-57, 1992)

The major factor in spread of tomato mosaic virus is transplantation, and spread is greater with machine than with manual operations, according to M. di Candilo and associates at the Università degli Studi, Bologna, Italy. (*Phytopathol. Mediterr.* 31:32-36, 1992)

Pollaccia catenospora, a newly described species in the Deuteromycetes isolated from willow in Germany, causes deformation and black-brown spots on leaves and cankers on developing shoots, reports H. Butin of the Institute for Plant Protection, Braunschweig. (*Mycol. Res.* 96:658-660, 1992)

Biochemical activities, especially enzymatic tests, can be used to help identify different strains of five species of Verticillium, according to M. A. J. Williams and associates at the International Mycological Institute, Kew, England. (*Mycopathologia* 119:101-114, 1992)

Fluorescent pseudomonads colonize interior root cortex at early growth stages in solarized soils and may be important in inducing suppressiveness, according to A. Gamliel and J. Katan of Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Rehovot, Israel. (*Phytoparasitica* 20:231, 1992)

A method for predicting rice blast and determining the need to spray rice fields with tricyclazole involves planting the highly susceptible rice cultivar RD23 in five-seedling boxes 2 weeks before and 30, 55, 65, and 75 days after the crop is sowed, report A. Surin and associates at the Department of Agriculture, Bangkok, Thailand. (*Int. Rice Res. Newsl.* 17[4]:19, 1992)

Tomato roots infected with Acremonium kiliense resist the wilt pathogens Fusarium oxysporum and Clavibacter michiganensis, report C. Bargmann and F. Schönbeck of the University of Hanover, Germany. (*J. Plant Dis. Prot.* 99:266-272, 1992)

Species of Lycium are suitable assay plants for quick identification of certain viruses, according to J. Horvath of the Institute of Plant Protection, Keszthely, Hungary, who tested responses of four Lycium species to 24 viruses in establishing 56 new host-virus relations. (*Acta Phytopathol. Entomol. Hung.* 26:353-363, 1991)

Early infection by Globodera tabacum predisposes broadleaf tobacco to wilt caused by Fusarium oxysporum, according to J. A. LaMondia of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, Windsor. (*J. Nematol.* 24:425-431, 1992)