



When sprayed with bialaphos, rice plants containing a bar gene were resistant to the herbicide and to sheath blight caused by Rhizoctonia solani, report H. Uchimiya and associates at the University of Tokyo and other institutions in Japan and the United States. In addition, weeds were controlled. (Bio/Technology 11:835-836, 1993)

Modern breeding practices may have reduced dependence of wheat cultivars on mycorrhizal symbiosis, and ability to participate in the symbiosis may be heritable, report B. A. D. Hetrick and associates at Kansas State University, Manhattan. Cultivars developed before 1950 consistently depended on mycorrhizae. (Can. J. Bot. 71:512-518, 1993)

The potato digger represents the greatest potential risk for spreading cysts of the golden nematode of potato in the field, according to B. B. Brodie of the USDA and Cornell University, Ithaca, New York. The number of cysts adhering to farming equipment differs significantly with the equipment. (J. Nematol. 25:291-296, 1993)

The cultivar has the greatest effect on transmission and amplification of the pea seedborne mosaic virus, report R. C. Zimmer and R. J. Lamb of Agriculture Canada, Morden and Winnipeg, Manitoba. Aphid density or population do not affect virus amplification from seeding to harvest. (Can. J. Plant Pathol. 15:17-22, 1993)

Fenamiphos suppressed nematode root infestation and increased yield of tomato when band-applied in amounts of 10-20 kg/ha before planting or 7.5-10 kg/ha at transplanting, report M. Basile and associates at the Istituto di Nematologia Agraria Applicata ai Vegetale, Bari, Italy. (Inf. Fitopatol. 43[3]:57-59, 1993)

An analysis of variation and a redescription of Phytophthora nicotianae, based on a study of 81 cultures, were done by G. Hall of the International Mycological Institute, Egham, England. (Mycol. Res. 97:559-574, 1993)

The cause of a disease in potato showing purple top roll symptoms was determined to be a mycoplasma-like organism on the basis of pleomorphic bodies 50-300 nm in diameter observed by electron microscopy, reports S. Açikgöz of Atatürk University, Erzurum, Turkey. (J. Phytopathol. 138:171-174, 1993)

Controlled sexual outcrossing between pure-breeding races of Phytophthora sojae from soybean was reported for the first time by R. G. Bhat and A. F. Schmitthenner of the Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center, Wooster. (Exp. Mycol. 17:122-129, 1993)

A 1-day treatment with a solar collector devised by R. Ghini of the Centro Nacional de Pesquisa de Defesa da Agricultura, Jaguariúna, Brazil, disinfested soil of Sclerotium rolfsii, Sclerotinia sclerotiorum, Pythium aphanidermatum, and Fusarium solani and reduced the numbers of fungi, bacteria, and actinomycetes. Radiation intensity was more than $1 \text{ cal cm}^{-2} \text{ min}^{-1}$. (Neth. J. Plant Pathol. 99:45-50, 1993)

A Phytophthora species (P. nicotianae) affecting aerial parts of eucalypt seedlings was reported for the first time by A. Belisario of the Centro di Sperimentazione Agricola e Forestale, Rome, Italy. Eucalyptus species varied in resistance. (Eur. J. For. Pathol. 23:85-91, 1993)

Different mechanisms protect transgenic tobacco against tomato spotted wilt and impatiens necrotic spot topoviruses, according to S.-Z. Pang and associates at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, and the Upjohn Co., Kalamazoo, Michigan. (Bio/Technology 11:819-824, 1993)