

Although bacterial inoculants stimulate growth of Douglas-fir seedlings, specificity exists between Douglas-fir ecotypes and rhizosphere bacterial isolates, according to C. P. Chanway and F. B. Holl of the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada. (Can. J. Bot. 72:582-586, 1994)

The increased aphid population in wheat severely infected by Puccinia recondita is attributable to intensified transfer of free amino acids in the plants by rust, report A. Brink and F. W. Drews of Martin Luther Universität, Halle-Wittenberg, Germany. (Arch. Phytopathol. Plant Prot. 28:523-530, 1994)

Gibberella tumida is a new teleomorph of Fusarium tumidum from gorse in New Zealand described by P. G. Broadhurst of the New Zealand Institute for Crops & Food Research and P. R. Johnston of Manaaki Whenua-Landcare Research, both in Auckland. (Mycol. Res. 98:729-732, 1994)

One-dimensional SDS-PAGE of the total soluble proteins of the bacterial cell envelope and the polymerase chain reaction can be used to differentiate Xylella fastidiosa from other grapevine endophytic bacteria, reports C. Baggi of the Istituto di Patologia Vegetale, Bologna, Italy. (Phytoparasitica 22:176, 1994)

Fusarium avenaceum, F. equiseti, and F. semitectum produce trichothecene B, and the latter two also cross-produce trichothecene B and zearalenone, report A. Tóth and associates at the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest. (Acta Phytopathol. Entomol. Hung. 28:3-12, 1993)

Flame chlorosis, a viruslike cereal disease, may be linked to Pythium infection, report S. Haber and associates at the Agriculture Canada Research Station and the Manitoba Agriculture Research Plant Pathology Laboratory in Winnipeg and the Central Experimental Farm in Ottawa. (Can. Plant Dis. Surv. 74:67-68, 1994)

Adhesive hyphae of Arthrobotrys oligospora trap Meloidogyne species without forming complex networks, report E. Den Belder and E. Jansen of the DLO-Research Institute for Plant Protection, Wageningen, Netherlands. (Nematologica 40:423-437, 1994)

Copper and streptomycin resistance genes were often linked on either plasmids or chromosomes of plant-pathogenic bacteria, report M. Goto and associates at Shizuoka University, Shizuoka, and Tomono Nohyaku Co. Ltd., Shimada, Japan, who studied 189 pathogenic strains in six genera. (Ann. Phytopathol. Soc. Jpn. 60:147-153, 1994)

The distance between rotated fields and the nearest location where potatoes were planted the previous season directly affected both early blight and Colorado potato beetle infestations, report R. Weisz, Z. Smilowitz, and B. Christ of Pennsylvania State University, University Park. Factors that reduced beetle immigration also decreased early blight severity. (J. Econ. Entomol. 87:723-729, 1994)

Tolerance and resistance of corn genotypes to Striga hermonthica is polygenic and inheritance is quantitative, according to S.-K. Kim of the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture, Ibadan, Nigeria. (Crop. Sci. 34:900-907, 1994)

Erwinia amylovora can be recovered more often from apple cankers with indeterminate margins, formed in September, than from cankers with determinate margins, formed in July, probably because of periderm produced in midseason, reports A. R. Biggs of West Virginia University, Kearneysville. (HortScience 29:795-797, 1994)