

Polymerase chain reaction detected Prunus necrotic ringspot virus in peach after results of ELISA were negative, report S. Spiegel and associates at the Volcani Center, Bet Dagan, Israel. (Phytoparasitica 22:178-179, 1994)

Highly susceptible elm genotypes can be evaluated by testing shoots to filtrates of Ophiostoma ulmi, according to N. Dorion and associates at Ecole Nationale Supérieure d'Horticulture, Versailles, France. However, some wilt-susceptible genotypes tolerate the toxin, suggesting that resistance to toxin is not the only means of resistance. (Eur. J. For. Pathol. 24:112-122, 1994)

Colletotrichum truncatum, used as a mycoherbicide for hemp sesbania, is highly variable in culture and becomes less pathogenic, according to D. J. Daigle and P. J. Cotty of the USDA Southern Regional Research Center, New Orleans, Louisiana. Modifying the media may conserve virulence. (Mycologia 86:397-400, 1994)

Row mixture of barley cultivars as an alternative to random mixture is proposed by R. Huang and associates at Justus-Liebig University, Giessen, Germany, as a means of slowing the evolution of complex races in mildews and rusts that occurs in response to reduced severity with mixtures. (Plant Pathol. 43:458-470, 1994)

A virus that resembles tomato spotted wilt virus and produces a yellow leaf spot mosaic was isolated for the first time from sunflower by A. Zakusilo and associates at the University Taras Shevchenko Kiev, Ukraine. (Arch. Phytopathol. Plant Prot. 29:13-19, 1994)

The toxicity of hordothionins from barley and purothionins from wheat endosperm to Clavibacter michiganensis and Xanthomonas campestris makes the genes encoding these proteins useful in engineering bacterial disease resistance in the Solanaceae, according to D. E. A. Florack and associates at the DLO Centre for Breeding and Reproduction Research and the DLO Research Institute for Plant Protection in Wageningen, Netherlands. (Neth. J. Plant Pathol. 99:259-268, 1993)

Injection of 3-aminobutyric acid into tobacco plants induced systemic resistance to downy mildew, reports Y. Cohen of Bar-Ilan University, Ramat Gan, Israel. (Physiol. Mol. Plant Pathol. 44:273-288, 1994)

A key to 29 species of Nectria with red perithecia and striate ascospores has been prepared by G. J. Samuels of the USDA, Beltsville, Maryland, and D. Brayford of the International Mycological Institute, Egham, England. Many Cylindrocarpon and Fusarium species are anamorphs of Nectria species. (Sydowia 46:75-161, 1994)

Crop protection strategies targeted against the genome organization groups AL2 and AL3 gene products (proteins) may prove effective against a broad range of geminiviruses, according to G. Sunter and associates at Ohio State University, Columbus, and Northern Illinois University, De Kalb. (Virology 203:203-210, 1994)

The alkaloid tomatine in tomato roots that inhibits Pseudomonas solanacearum is induced in the roots only at temperatures below 30 C, which explains why plants are protected from bacterial infection at these temperatures, report T. Arwiyanto and associates at Gifu and Shizuoka universities in Japan and Gadjah Mada University in Yogyakarta, Java, Indonesia. (Ann. Phytopathol. Soc. Jpn. 60:288-294, 1994)

Pythium vexans was reported for the first time on cocoa pods by P. Chowdappa and R. C. Mohanan of the Central Plantation Crops Research Institute Regional Station, Vittal, Karnataka, India. (Indian Phytopathol. 46:261, 1993)