# Focus

Compiled by Thor Kommedahl

All major viruses of Vitis vinifera were found in Albania by ELISA of 473 native and 57 imported cultivars, report J. Merkuri and associates at the Università degli Studi, Bari, Italy. (EPPO Bull. 24:215-220, 1994)

A positional cloning strategy was used to isolate the gene RPS2 in Arabidopsis thaliana, which confers resistance to Pseudomonas syringae, report A. F. Bent of the University of California, Berkeley, and associates at the John Innes Center, Norwich, England, and the National Center of Scientific Research, Gif-sur-Yvette, France. (Science 265:1856-1860, 1994)

Resistance of rice to Pyricularia oryzae is derived from the wild species Oryza minuta, report P. J. Reimers of IRRI, Philippines, and associates at IRRI and the Bangladesh Rice Research Institute, Gazipur; the Sukarami Research Institute for Food Crops, Padang, Indonesia; and CIAT, Cali, Colombia. (Int. Rice Res. Notes 19[9]:9-10, 1994)

Irradiated pine disks serve as a substrate in a modification of the bilayer test for screening biocontrol agents for antagonism to wood decay fungi, report M. Schoeman and associates at the Imperial College, London, England. (Eur. J. For. Pathol. 24:154-159, 1994)

Tapesia vallundae, the teleomorph of Pseudocercosporella herpotrichoides, was reported on wheat straw for the first time in Denmark by S. Sindberg and associates at the Danish Institute for Plant and Soil Science, Lyngby, and the Royal Veterinary and Agricultural University, Frederiksberg. (J. Plant Dis. Prot. 101:306-320, 1994)

The percentage of colonization at the midstem of asymptomatic plants is a complementary criterion for evaluating tomato germ plasm for resistance to bacterial wilt, according to V. Grimault, G. Anais, and P. Prior of the Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique, Point à Pitre, Guadeloupe, French West Indies. (Plant Pathol. 43:663-668, 1994)

Resistance of deepwater rice to Ditylenchus angustus is determined partly by a postinfectional response (hypersensitivity) and seedling growth rate, report R. A. Plowright and J. R. Gill of the International Institute of Parasitology, St. Albans, England. Plant stature and water levels are also factors in infection. (Fundam. Appl. Nematol. 17:357-367, 1994)

Calendula officinalis, Datura stramonium, and Lycopersicon esculentum were useful in differentiating the lettuce MLO from the chrysanthemum yellows MLO in the Italian Riviera, report L. Guglielmone and associates at the Istituto di Fitovirologia Applicata, Torino, and Cooperativa l'Ortofrutticola, Albenga, Italy. Euscelis incisus is a vector for both MLOs in lettuce and indicator plants. (Inf. Fitopatol. 44[7-8]:55-57, 1994)

Fumonisin $B_1$ produced by Fusarium moniliforme inhibits radicle elongation during germination of corn by up to 78% after 48 hr of imbibition, report D. C. Doehlert and associates at the USDA National Center for Agricultural Utilization Research, Peoria, Illinois. (Mycopathologia 127:117-121, 1994)

Strain NY15 of bean common mosaic virus suppresses the development of strain NL3 in Phaseolus vulgaris by delaying NL3 transport to the xylem of challenge-inoculated plants, and not by impeding NL3 multiplication, according to J. A. Khan and associates at the Wageningen Agricultural University, Wageningen, Netherlands. (J. Phytopathol. 140:260-268, 1994)

Evidence that transmission of Spiroplasma citri to citrus occurs in nature in the Old World by a leafhopper in the Circulifer tenellus complex is reported for the first time by R. Rasooly and associates at the Volcani Center, Bet Dagan, Israel. (Phytoparasitica 22:209-218, 1994)