

Stable transformation of banana was demonstrated by L. Sági and associates at the Catholic University of Leuven, Leuven, Belgium, and transgenic banana also was generated by Agrobacterium-mediated transformation by G. D. May and associates at Texas A & M University, Houston, and the Atomic Energy Agency Laboratories at Seibersdorf, Vienna, Austria, for resistance to Black Sigatoka and Panama disease. (Biotechnology 13:481-485, and 486-492, 1995)

Septoria unedonis var. vellanensis caused spots on upper and lower leaves of Arbutus unedo in Italy, report A. F. Pennisi and G. E. Agosteo of the Università degli Studi di Reggio Calabria, Italy. (Inf. Fitopatol. 45[2]:58-60, 1995)

Isolates of the anthracnose fungus from corn should be regarded as Colletotrichum graminicola, and those from sorghum as C. sublineolum, based on rDNA sequence analysis, according to C. Sherriff and associates at the Long Ashton Research Station, Bristol, England. (Mycol. Res. 99:475-478, 1995)

Mycorrhizal fungi stimulated growth and nutrition of pineapple, banana, papaya, and avocado, in that order, more by inoculation than from natural infestation, report M. C. Jaizme-Vega and R. Azcón of the Centro de Investigación y Tecnología Agrarias, Canary Islands, and Estación Experimental del Zaidín, Granada, Spain. (Mycorrhiza 5:213-217, 1995)

Fusarium poae caused symptoms on corn ears distinctly different from those caused by other Fusarium spp. and produced nivalenol and fusarenone X, according to J. Chelkowski and associates at the Polish Academy of Sciences, Poznan; the Federal Institute of Agrobiology, Linz, Austria; and the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Uppsala. (Mycotoxin Res. 10:116-120, 1994)

Whitefly-induced squash silver leaf is a host-specific response to the silverleaf whitefly, report D. R. Jiménez and associates at the USDA Horticultural Research Laboratory in Orlando, Florida. (Physiol. Mol. Plant Pathol. 46:227-242, 1995)

Benzaldehyde, citral, furfural, menthol, and α -terpineol controlled Meloidogyne incognita without affecting growth of cotton, report E. M. Bauske and associates at Auburn University, Auburn, Alabama, and IRTA in Barcelona, Spain. (Nematropica 24:143-150, 1994)

A sodium hypochlorite technique for extracting root-knot nematode eggs and larvae from corn roots was developed by H. F. Riekert of the Summer Grain Center in Potchefstroom, South Africa. Root samples (50 g) are shaken 4 min in 800 ml of 1% NaOCl and passed through sieves. (African Plant Prot. 1:41-43, 1995)

Pre- and post-embedding immunogold labeling methods can distinguish serologically differing mycoplasma-like organisms (MLOs) (tomato big bud, primula yellows, and bermuda grass white leaf), report R. G. Milne and associates at Istituto di Fitovirologia Applicata, Torino, Italy; Department of Agriculture, Bangkok, Thailand; and Horticultural Research International, East Malling, England. (Eur. J. Plant Pathol. 101:57-67, 1995)