

Hyphae in corn plants infected with Fusarium moniliforme were intercellular in symptomless plants and both inter- and intracellular in plants with symptoms, according to C. W. Bacon and D. M. Hinton of the USDA Agricultural Research Service, Athens, Georgia. (Can. J. Bot. 74:1195-1202, 1996)

The first record in Germany of azalea leaf spot caused by Cylindrocladium theae was reported by C. Neubauer of the Institut für Pflanzenbau und Pflanzenschutz, Oldenburg, Germany. (Nachrichtenbl. Dtsch. Pflanzenschutzdienstes 48:137-140, 1996)

A dominant gene in rice cv. Japonica Zha-Chang-Long, identified by restriction fragment length polymorphism markers, controlled resistance to bacterial blight, report L. Xinghua and associates at Huazhong Agricultural University, Wuhan, China. (Int. Rice Res. Notes 21[1]:30, 1996)

The four major Meloidogyne spp. infecting kiwifruit in Chile were identified by isozyme analysis by I. Philippi and associates at the Pontificia Universidad Católica, Santiago, Chile, and this is the first confirmed report by this analysis of these nematodes in South America. (Fitopatologia 31:96-101, 1996)

Bacillus polymyxa strains can enhance seedling growth of pine and spruce through a mechanism unrelated to that for mycorrhizal fungi, according to M. Shishido and associates at the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, and the University of Northern British Columbia, Prince George, Canada. (Ann. Bot. 77:433-441, 1996)

European isolates of beet western yellows virus from oilseed rape are not pathogenic to sugar beet but represent isolates of turnip yellows virus, report K. Graichen and F. Rabenstein of Bundesanstalt für Züchtungsforschung an Kulturpflanzen, Ascherleben, Germany. (J. Plant Dis. Prot. 103:233-245, 1996)

Bursaphelenchus xylophilus reproduces in fungus-colonized branch segments of selected non-pine species in western North America, but is rarely found in those species and is rare in forests dominated by non-pine conifers, report T. A. Forge and J. R. Sutherland of Natural Resources Canada, Victoria, BC. (Fundam. Appl. Nematol. 19:341-347, 349-356, 1996)

Phyllosticta ampellicida lives as an endophyte within mature grape leaves so that leaves hanging on the vine or left undecomposed on the ground serve as inoculum sources by producing pycnidiospores, report K.-C. Kuo and H. C. Hoch of Cornell University, Geneva, New York. (Mycologia 88:626-634, 1996)

Gaeumannomyces graminis was detected and quantified in naturally infected roots and soil by DNA slot-blot hybridization with a specific DNA probe, report H. P. Harvey and K. Ophel-Keller of the Cooperative Research Center for Soil and Land Management and CSIRO, Glen Osmond, South Australia. (Mycol. Res. 100:962-970, 1996)

To test oak trees for resistance to Phytophthora cinnamomi, it is best to inoculate the trunk or collar bark because these are the most susceptible parts of the tree, according to B. Marçais and associates at the Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique, Bordeaux, France. (Eur. J. For. Pathol. 26:133-143, 1996)

For Agrobacterium tumefaciens to be used in transforming eukaryotic cells, pili (hair-like projections on bacteria) are required to transfer DNA to plant cells, in a process similar to that of conjugation, report K. J. Fullner and associates at the University of Washington, Seattle. (Science 274:1107-1109, 1996)