

Phytophthora idaei is a new papillate species that causes root rot in raspberry more severely than other Phytophthora species do, report D. M. Kennedy and J. M. Duncan of the Scottish Crop Research Institute, Dundee, Scotland. (Mycol. Res. 99:57-68, 1995)

Onion yellow dwarf virus can be detected in cloves and aerial bulblets of garlic using an antigen coated plate-enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay, according to M. Koch and associates at The Volcani Center, Bet Dagan, Israel. Testing bulblets or a few cloves per bulb before planting enables early detection. (Phytoparasitica 23:27-29, 1995)

More slow-growing soil fungi are isolated using the Warcup soil plate method than the Gams and Domsch soil washing technique, whereas the latter method recovers less viable conidia than viable hyphae, according to H. Kwasna of the University of Agriculture in Poznan, Poland, and H. L. Nirenberg of the Institute of Microbiology, Berlin, Germany, based on analyses of 105 species from pine nurseries in Poland. (Acta Mycol. 29:13-22, 1994)

Of 7 mechanically transmissible viruses in pome and stone fruit trees, CLSV, SGV, PNRV, PDV, and PPV were systemically distributed in susceptible plums and peaches; ApMV and PPV were partly distributed systemically in resistant plums; and PAMV and CLRV were distributed sporadically, according to M. Grüntzig and associates at Martin Luther Universität, Halle-Wittenberg, and the Biologische Bundesanstalt für Land- und Forstwirtschaft, Braunschweig, Germany. (Arch. Phytopathol. Plant Prot. 29:217-248, 1994)

Pseudomonas syringae combined with freezing stress causes dieback in poplar and willow, report M. Ramstedt and associates at the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Uppsala. (Eur. J. For. Pathol. 24:305-315, 1994)

A clavipitaceous endophyte in Achnatherum (Stipa) inebrians, a range grass in northwest China and Mongolia, likely causes intoxication in large, grazing animals, report G. W. Bruehl and associates at the USDA Western Regional Plant Introduction Station at Pullman, and the Irrigation Research and Extension Center in Prosser, Washington. (Mycologia 86:773-776, 1994)

Lethal yellowing (MLO) infections were detected in nonsymptomatic coconut leaves by the polymerase chain reaction, according to N. A. Harrison and associates at the University of Florida, Fort Lauderdale. (Plant Pathol. 43:998-1008, 1994)

Avenacin in oat roots prevents Gaeumannomyces graminis var. tritici from infecting oat, but genotypes that do not produce avenacin are susceptible, according to A. E. Osbourn and associates at the John Innes Center, Norwich, England. (Physiol Mol. Plant Pathol. 45:457-467, 1994)

Meloidogyne javanica is parasitic on peanut in Egypt but it is not known whether resistance to M. javanica involves the same genes as resistance to M. arenaria, report E. K. Tomaszewski and associates at Texas A&M University, College Station; Agricultural Research Center, Giza, Egypt; and the University of Nebraska, Lincoln. (J. Nematol. 26:436-441, 1994)

Pseudomonas syringae pv. helianthi causes a bacterial leaf spot and blight of sunflower but not on other hosts, report M. Arsenijevic and associates at the University of Novi Sad (formerly Yugoslavia), and North Dakota State University, Fargo. (J. Phytopathol. 142:199-208, 1994)

Free phenolic compound and derived esters of various hydroxy substituted 2H-1-benzopyran-2-ones and corresponding morpholines proved toxic to Meloidogyne javanica and Anguina tritici, according to M. S. Malik and associates at the Haryana Agricultural University, Hisar, India. (Nematologica 41:125-129, 1995)