

Plants screened for resistance to mechanically transmitted viruses on a large scale can be inoculated by using an electrically powered leaf blower, based on studies with three viruses on three cucurbits, report H. Munger and associates at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York. (HortScience 30:1266-1267, 1995)

Nematode-trapping fungi Monacrosporium ellipsosporum and M. cionopagum may be superior to Hirsutella rhossiliensis for suppression of root-knot nematodes, report B. A. Jaffee and A. E. Muldoon of the University of California, Davis. (Mycologia 87:643-650, 1995)

Gyroporus ammophilus is described as a new poisonous bolete growing in dunes among pines and other woody plants along the Atlantic coast of the Iberian Peninsula, according to M. L. Castro and L. Freire of the University of Vigo, Vigo, Spain. It can cause long-lasting gastroenteritis. (Persoonia 16:123-126, 1995)

A new chili vein-banding mottle virus, characterized as a potyvirus, was described on pepper in Thailand by P. Siritwong and associates at the Tokyo University of Agriculture, Japan, and the Department of Agriculture in Bangkok, Thailand. (Plant Pathol. 44:718-727, 1995)

Lime leaf blotch is caused by Asteromella tiliae not Asteroma tiliae, according to H. Butin and R. Kehr of the Institut für Pflanzenschutz, Braunschweig, Germany. (Mycol. Res. 99:1191-1194, 1995)

DNA in resting spores of Plasmodiophora brassicae from infected plants of Brassica rapa may have originated from the host during pathogenesis, report H. Buhariwalla and R. Mithen of the John Innes Centre, Norwich, England. (Physiol. Mol. Plant Pathol. 47:95-101, 1995)

Broomrape was found for the first time as a parasite on a member of the Chenopodiaceae, namely spinach, according to Y. Goldwasser of the Newe Ya'ar Research Center, Haifa, Israel. There was considerable loss in yield and quality of spinach. (Phytoparasitica 23:357-358, 1995)

The bioherbicide phosphinothricin markedly affects interactions between a variety of soil microorganisms and is not only selective but it alters the interactions that could affect biocontrol of root disease, according to I. Ahmad and associates at the University of Toronto, and Agriculture Canada, Ottawa, Canada. This toxin inhibits both bacteria and fungi. (Can. J. Bot. 73:1750-1760, 1995)

Stem pieces of host tissue were treated with the herbicide paraquat to isolate Verticillium dahliae on various alternative hosts in oilseed rape fields in Sweden, reports M. Henriksson of the Swedish Agricultural University, Uppsala. (Växtskyddsnotiser 59[3]:92-96, 1995)

Foliar sprays of fosetyl-aluminum applied twice a year controlled Phytophthora cactorum crown and root rot in newly planted apple trees, report R. Utkhede and E. Smith, of Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Summerland, BC, Canada. (Pestic. Sci. 45:117-122, 1995)

The 52Mdel plasmid of Pseudomonas syringae that causes loquat stem canker is a virulence plasmid, according to H. Kamiunten of Miyazaki University, Miyazaki, Japan. (Ann. Phytopathol. Soc. Jpn. 61:376-380, 1995)