

Focus

Three triticale lines resistant to barley stripe mosaic and barley yellow dwarf viruses and one resistant to barley yellow mosaic virus were reported by H. Kegler and associates at the Landwirtschaftswissenschaften, East Germany. (Arch. Phytopathol. Pflanzenschutz 21:247-248, 1985)

The nematode Paralongidorus australis causes the poor growth syndrome of rice, according to G. R. Stirling and J. S. McCulloch of the Queensland Department of Primary Industries, Indooroopilly and Wellclose, Australia. Plants are stunted and chlorotic, and root tips curl and become necrotic. (Nematologica 30:387-394, 1984)

Root-knot nematodes were found in 103 soybean fields surveyed in Florida, report R. Garcia M. and J. R. Rich of the University of Florida, Live Oak. Meloidogyne incognita was the most common species (70% of fields). (Nematropica 15:43-48, 1985)

Ramulose disease of cotton is new to Paraguay, report J. T. Mathieson and V. Mangano of the Instituto Agronomico Nacional, Caacupe. The causative fungus, Colletotrichum gossypii var. cephalosporioides, is seed-transmitted, and fungicidal seed treatment is effective. (Summa Phytopathol. 11:115-118, 1985)

On the basis of DNA homology, each of seven anastomosis groups of Rhizoctonia solani is a genetically isolated group, according to S. Kuninaga and R. Yokosawa of Higashi Nippon Gakuen University, Hokkaido, Japan. (Ann. Phytopathol. Soc. Jpn. 51:133-138, 1985)

The hypothesis that aromatic and heterocyclic metabolites such as diaporthin affect the advance of hyphae of Endothia parasitica in chestnut canker was not supported by work of D. R. McCarroll and E. Thor of the University of Tennessee, Knoxville. (Physiol. Plant Pathol. 26:357-366, 1985)

Ozone reduced yield of potatoes, spinach, and peas, but not beans, that were grown in open-top field chambers, report B. Jönsson and L. Skärby in Göteborg, Sweden. Leaf spots produced by ozone were red or purple on potatoes; white to yellow on spinach; white, then brown on peas; and white, yellow, or red on beans. (Växtskyddsnotiser 49[1-2]:9-16, 1985)

Cauliflower mosaic virus was found in the nuclei of Nicotiana by O. Gracia of INTA, Mendoza, Argentina, and R. J. Shepherd of the University of Kentucky, Lexington. That the virus might replicate in cell nuclei of some hosts was suggested by the presence of large amounts of the virus but the absence of cytoplasmic inclusion bodies in nuclei. (Virology 146:141-145, 1985)

Early in the breeding program, counting Globodera cysts on the roots of new potato clones, with four or five replicates, will separate susceptible from resistant and moderately resistant clones, according to L. M. Hansen of the National Research Centre for Plant Protection, Lyngby, Denmark. (EPPO Bull. 15:193-198, 1985)

Rhizospheres of a sorghum-sudangrass hybrid contain selectively phytotoxic products, report D. R. Forney and C. L. Foy of Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg. Alfalfa seedlings were the most sensitive of six species tested. Herbicide application altered the toxicity. (Weed Sci. 33:597-604, 1985)

Eleven purified seed lectins disrupted growth of germinating spores of Aspergillus amstelodami, Botryodiplodia theobromae, and Neurospora crassa, report R. Brambl and W. Gade of the University of Minnesota, St. Paul. The mechanism described may provide a static defense against invasion or colonization of seeds by fungi. (Physiol. Plant. 64:402-408, 1985)