

# Focus

---

Prototheca species were isolated from approximately 50% of slime flux samples taken from elm trees, reports R. S. Pore of West Virginia University, Morgantown. Although the association was extensive, no causal relation was established.

P. ulmea was named as a new species and was present in 17 elms and one oak tree. (Mycopathologia 94:67-73, 1986)

Mycoflora derived from nonsterile soil limited development of the orchardgrass pathogens Fusarium avenaceum and F. culmorum more than those from sterilized soil, reports M. Kutrzeba of the Academy of Agriculture in Wroclaw, Poland. One cultivar ensured healthy plants by creating conditions favoring growth of fungi competing with the pathogens. (Acta Mycol. 20:33-44, 1984)

When applied to susceptible cultivars, infiltrates from intercellular spaces of barley leaves resistant to yellow rust reduced infection significantly, according to E. Reiss of the Institute for Phytopathology in Aschersleben, East Germany. (Arch. Phytopathol. Pflanzenschutz 22:271-273, 1986)

Cycloheximide-amended media can be used to distinguish between isolates of Endothia gyrosa and Cryphonectria parasitica, report J. A. Micales and R. J. Stipes of Virginia Polytechnic Institute in Blacksburg, VA. Twenty other fungitoxicants did not separate these species. (Mycotaxon 26:99-117, 1986)

Tomato plants infected with Rotylenchulus reniformis produced phenols, and the more phenols produced, the greater the resistance to the nematode, according to I. Mahmood and S. K. Saxena of Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, India. (Rev. Nematol. 9:89-91, 1986)

Compresses of Trichoderma viride in soil applied to cypress cankers caused by Seiridium cardinale promoted healing of the lesions, report L. Marchetti, A. Z. D'Aulerio, and S. Grassi of Bologna, Italy. (Inf. Fitopatol. 36[4]:43-45, 1986)

Meloidogyne graminicola juveniles can be preserved in liquid nitrogen by means of a two-step cooling method with ethylene glycol (EG) as a cryoprotectant, report J. Bridge and P. J. Ham of the Commonwealth Institute of Parasitology and London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Herefordshire, England. Nematodes were incubated in 10% EG at 37 C for 15 minutes, then in cold 40% EG for 30-45 minutes before being frozen in liquid nitrogen to -196 C. (Nematologica 31:185-189, 1986)

Amending soil with cocoa pod husks was virtually as effective as application of carbofuran in reducing populations of Meloidogyne incognita and crop damage to cowpea, according to O. A. Egunjobi and J. O. Olaitan of the University of Ibadan in Nigeria. Cassava peelings were nearly as effective. (Nematropica 16:33-43, 1986)

The perfect state of Rhizoctonia solani AG-1 was identified as Thanatephorus cucumeris by M. Oniki of the National Research Institute of Tea, A. Ogoshi of Hokkaido University, and T. Araki of the Institute of Japan Plant Protection Association. (Ann. Phytopathol. Soc. Jpn. 52:169-174, 1986)

Trichoderma harzianum isolated from cotton plant rhizosphere controlled Fusarium oxysporum on cotton and melons and F. culmorum on wheat, according to A. Sivan and I. Chet of Hebrew University, Rehovot, Israel. The antagonist persisted in soil through three successive plantings. (J. Phytopathol. 116:39-47, 1986)

Two new species of Eudarluc parasitic on Botryosphaeria have been found, one on apple twigs and the other on Japanese cedar twigs, reports K. Katumoto of Yamaguchi University in Japan. (Trans. Mycol. Soc. Jpn. 27:11-16, 1986)