

K1026, an improved strain of Agrobacterium modified from pAgK84, retains agrocin production but lacks capacity to transfer to pathogenic agrobacteria, according to B. G. Clare, A. Kerr, and D. A. Jones of the University of Adelaide, Australia.

Inoculation with nonpathogenic Fusarium oxysporum protected sweet potato sprouts from Fusarium wilt in the field as effectively as benomyl, report K. Ogawa and H. Komada of the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Council in Tokyo and the Agricultural Research Center in Tsukuba, Japan.

Air pollutants interacted with phylloplane fungi to suppress rice brown leaf spot under SO₂ exposure but to stimulate disease with NH₃, according to B. Rai, R. S. Upadhyay, and R. S. Solanki of Banaras Hindu University in India.

Fusarium nygami was reported for the first time in the continental United States on corn in Kansas and comprised one-third of Fusarium isolates from stalk tissues, state C. J. R. Klittich and J. F. Leslie of Kansas State University, Manhattan.

Transmission of maize dwarf mosaic virus by uredospores of Puccinia sorghi was reported for the first time by M. B. von Wechmar, R. Chauhan, and E. Knox of the University of Cape Town, South Africa.

A new group of nonvolatile antibiotics called tsibulins was isolated from bulb scales of Allium cepa wounded or inoculated with different fungi, report A. P. Dimitriev and D. M. Grodzinsky of the Institute of Botany, Kiev, USSR.

N-thiophosphoryl-glycine amides, a new group of broad-spectrum fungicide and acaricide, were developed by G. Tarpai and associates of the North Hungarian Chemical Works, Sajóháony, and the Plant Protection Institute, Budapest.

Flooding fields infested with sclerotia of Sclerotium cepivorum with water suspensions of diallyl disulfide decreased the number of sclerotia and of infected onion plants and increased yields of marketable onions two to five times, reports J. R. Coley-Smith of the University of Hull, England.

Composting of crop residues heavily infected with soilborne pathogens inactivated 14 of 15 pathogens, with only Fusarium oxysporum f. sp. melongenae surviving, report G. J. Bollen and D. Volker, Wageningen Agricultural University, Netherlands.

The pinewood nematode (PWN) is a primary pathogen of North America only when susceptible pines are transplanted to regions where the mean daily temperatures are greater than 20 C for at least 6 to 8 weeks, according to T. A. Rutherford and E. S. Kondo of Simon Fraser University, Vancouver, Canada. Pathogenic PWN was probably introduced into Japan on logs containing PWN and its vectors.

A new soybean yellow vein virus in Thailand was identified by T. Senboku, K. Kittipakorn, and N. Deema of the National Agriculture Research Center in Tsukuba, Japan, and the Department of Agriculture in Bangkok, Thailand.

Soft rot of tea is a new disease resulting from an association of nematodes and fungi and is the first record of this association to kill tea plants, according to P. V. Arulpragasam of the Tea Research Institute, Talawakelle, Sri Lanka.

Pasteuria penetrans incorporated into soil at 10⁵ spores per gram acts as a biological nematicide, report G. R. Stirling, A. Cakurs, A. C. Haywood, and J. Perry of the Department of Primary Industries in Brisbane, Australia.