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The Relation of Cucurbit Mosaic to Wild Catnip

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to open the line and thus permit the embryos of the seeds to obtain water.

IOWA STATE COLLEGE.

THE RELATION OF CUCURBIT MOSAIC TO WILD CATNIP

J. H. MUNCIE

Cross inoculations from mosaic cucurbits to non-cucurbitaceous hosts, according to published records, have been unsuccessful except in a few cases. Doolittle obtained infection by aphid inoculation from mosaic cucumbers to *Martynia louisiana*, while Jagger obtained infection on *Lobelia crinus* var. *Gracilis* and *Helianthus debilis*. Preliminary experiments by the writer show that cucurbit mosaic can be transmitted to *Nepeta cataria* by the insertion of crushed mosaic leaf tissue of mosaic gourd into the stems of Catnip. Typical mosaic symptoms appeared on the tips of the leaves of the catnip in about three weeks, and after six weeks practically every leaf showed the mosaic. Mosaic of catnip has not been observed in the field by the writer, but with the ease of obtaining infection and chances of insect inoculation, this perennial host may be a source of early infection to cucumbers in the field.

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THE NODAL INFECTION OF CORN BY *DIPLODIA ZEA*

L. W. DURRELL

Dry rot of corn caused by *Diplodia zea* was very prevalent in Iowa the past season (1921), particularly in the central portion of the state. The disease originates in the old stubble and stalks of the previous season from which the spores of the organism are blown to the corn plants. Under conditions of extreme moisture and high temperature the spores germinate, grow and attack the corn.

Infection may take place on the roots, stems or ears of the corn. Seedlings growing over old *Diplodia*-infected stubble may have their roots attacked by the dry rot fungus. Spores blown to the