Preface

The Third Conference of the International Organization of Citrus Virologists was held in Brazil, September 16-25, 1963. Formal papers were presented to the Conference at the Instituto Agronômico, Campinas, September 16-18, and at the Instituto Biológico, São Paulo, September 23-24. A field trip to visit various citrus-growing areas of the state of São Paulo and to see the effects of citrus virus diseases present in the area was taken on September 19-21. A postconference trip was made by bus to Rio de Janeiro where research in progress at the Federal Agricultural Research Center was observed. At the business meeting on September 24, Dr. Victoria Rossetti was elected to succeed Dr. T. J. Grant as chairman.

Delegates to the Conference came from Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Corsica, Egypt, France, Israel, Italy, Japan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, South Africa, Spain, Surinam, Trinidad, and United States.

Of the 69 papers presented to the Conference, 10 by title only, 66 are published here. They summarize, to a large extent, the progress that has been made in citrus virology since 1960, when the Second Conference was held.

There may be significance in the fact that the present volume contains more papers that deal with basic problems of citrus virology than previous volumes. This fact suggests not only that more interest is being shown in these basic problems but also that tools for attacking them are becoming more available. The volume opens with two papers on purification and electron microscopy of the virus of tristeza, papers indicating that the virus is the longest so far known. Additional new developments include evidence that the greening disease of sweet orange is caused by a virus, which appears to be transmitted by the citrus psyllid, reports of mechanical transmission of satsuma dwarf virus to various leguminous plant species and of crinkly leaf virus to Vigna sinensis (Torner) Savi, a report of the transmission of the virus of psorosis by
dodder, and studies on the movement of exocortis, psorosis, and tristeza viruses in citrus. Attention is also given to certain physiological aspects of citrus virus diseases. Other papers in the volume are concerned with the problem of stem pitting in various varieties of citrus, the question of seed transmission, the occurrence of virus strains, their interrelationships, and the use of cross-protection tests for their identification, the incidence of various viruses in rootstocks and scions, and the reactions of potential indicator plants to infection.

The editorial policies observed in this volume were generally the same as those used in editing the papers from the Second Conference. Again it was necessary to condense many of the manuscripts in order to remain within the limitations of the budget. Because of the distances from Gainesville, it was not always possible to consult with the author about final changes in his manuscript. Nevertheless, the opinions expressed in the papers remain those of the authors and are not necessarily those of the editor.

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