Plant material was propagated by seed multiplication.

Plants were grown for 5 weeks in a growth chambers set to resemble greenhouse conditions (24°C +-3) with a 10-h-light photoperiod and >=60% relative humidity

Growth on tomato leaf agar (Salinas and Schot, 1987)

under a light regime of UV/dark (12 h/12 h). After 10 d, spores were washed from the plates with distilled water containing 0.01% (v/v) Tween 20. After removing mycelial debris, spores were counted and added to the inoculation solution in the proper concentration

Trays were covered with plastic folium to guarantee a relative humidity of 95% to 100%

Tertiary leaves of 5-week-old tomato plants were excised by cutting the petioles near the stem. The petiole was immediately wrapped in wet absorbing paper

Inoculation---Primary leaves were excised at the stem from the third to the sixth node of the potato plants and the fourth to sixth node of the tomato

plants. Immediately after excision, the leaf petioles were inserted into 14 mm x 100 mm floral aqua tubes (Syndicate Sales, Kokomo, IN) containing 9 ml of sterile distilled water. The leaves in the aqua tubes were placed with abaxial sides down

Large quantities of seed were produced by growing and self-pollinating