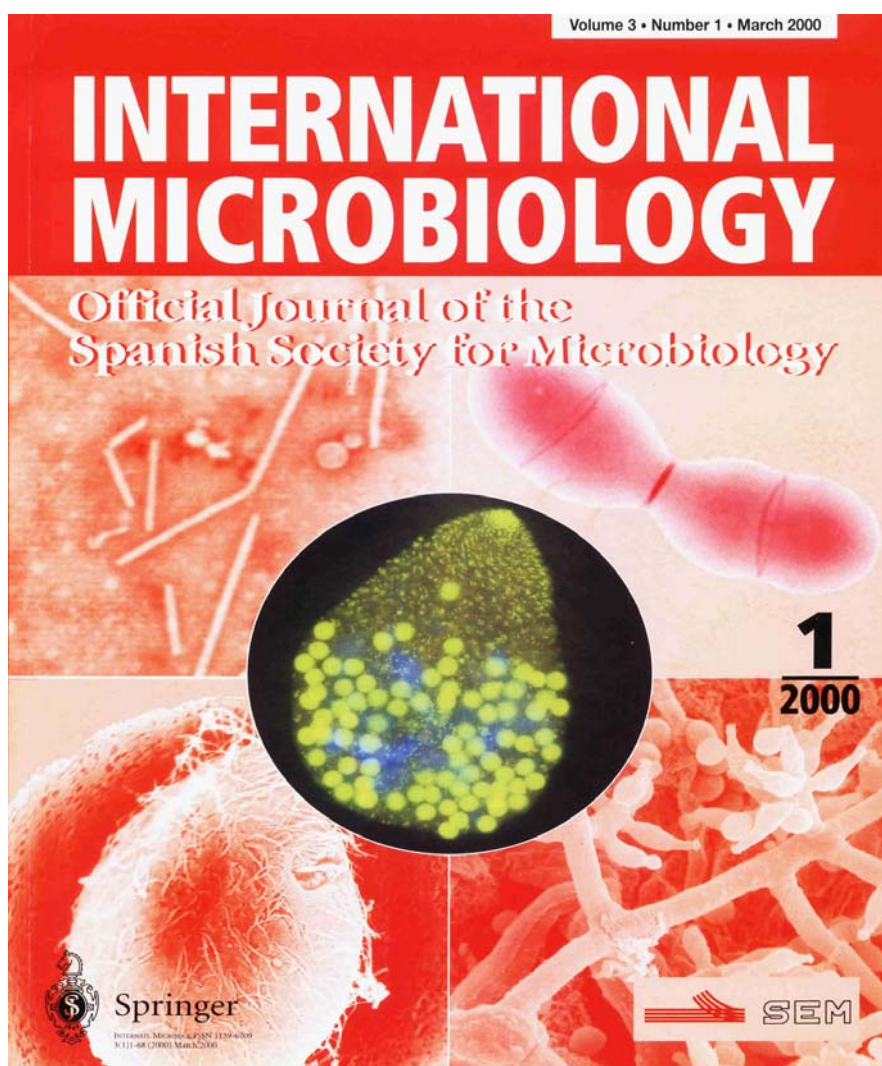


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COVER

CENTER. *Snyderella tabogae*, a multimastigont trichomonad, from the hindgut of the dry-wood-eating termite *Cryptotermes cavifrons* from southern Florida, USA. The cell has dozens of freely-suspended nuclei. Surface bacteria are stained with the DNA-binding dye SYTOX (Molecular Probes, Eugene, OR, USA). Microorganism is 80 μm long. Micrograph obtained with a Nikon Fluorophot microscope with Kodak Ektachrome 100 film. See article by Dolan, M.F., this issue, pp. 45–49.

Upper left. Beet Necrotic Yellow Vein Furovirus (BNYVV) particles from infected leaves. Electron micrography by Enrique Monte and Pablo García Benavides, Department of Microbiology, University of Salamanca, Spain. (Magnification, ca. 175,000 \times)

Upper right. Dividing “diplo” cell of *Streptococcus pneumoniae*. Transmission electron micrograph of an unstained preparation by Ernesto García, Centro de Investigaciones Biológicas, CSIC, Madrid, Spain. (Magnification, ca. 76,000 \times)

Lower left. General view by scanning electron microscopy of a vegetative cell of the ciliate *Colpoda inflata*, isolated from a soil sample of Madrid. Note the arrangement of both somatic and oral ciliatures. Micrograph by Ana Martín-González, Department of Microbiology-III, School of Biology, Complutense University of Madrid, Spain. (Magnification, ca. 2,400 \times)

Lower right. Detail of a conidiophore of the fungus *Trichoderma harzianum* showing phialides and smooth conidia. It is a clinical isolate of a human brain abscess. Micrographs obtained in a JEOL 6400 scanning electron microscope. Micrograph by Josepa Gené, Microbiology Unit, School of Medicine, University Rovira Virgili, Reus, Spain. (Magnification, ca. 6,900 \times)