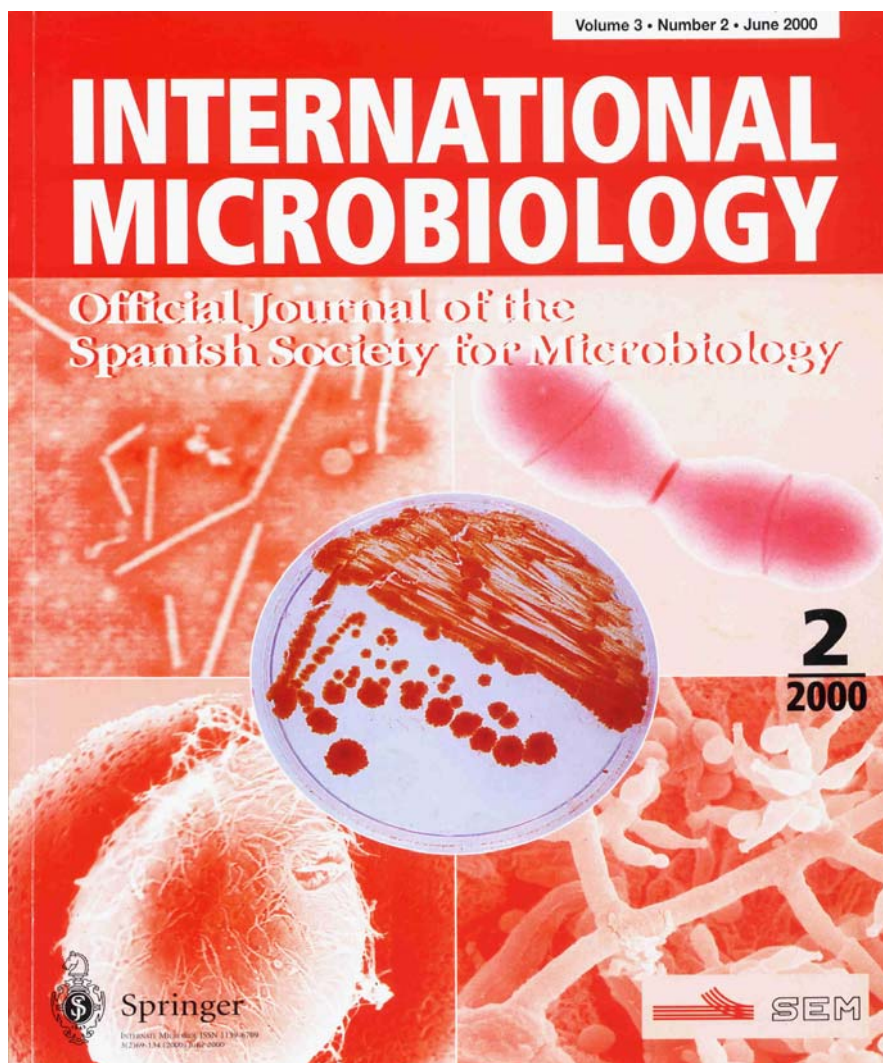


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COVER

CENTER. *Gordonia jacobaea* MV-1 sp. nov., a new Gram-positive, non-sporulating eubacterium (coryneforms), which readily accumulates the ketocarotenoid *trans*-canthaxanthin, among other pigments. Macroscopic photography made by Elena Castillo, with a Canon eos-1n camera, Canon Compact-Macrolens EF 50 mm lens, and cold backlighting and soft frontlighting. See article by de Miguel, T., et al., this issue, pp. 107–111. (The plate and the colonies are their actual size.)

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×)

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×)

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×)

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×)