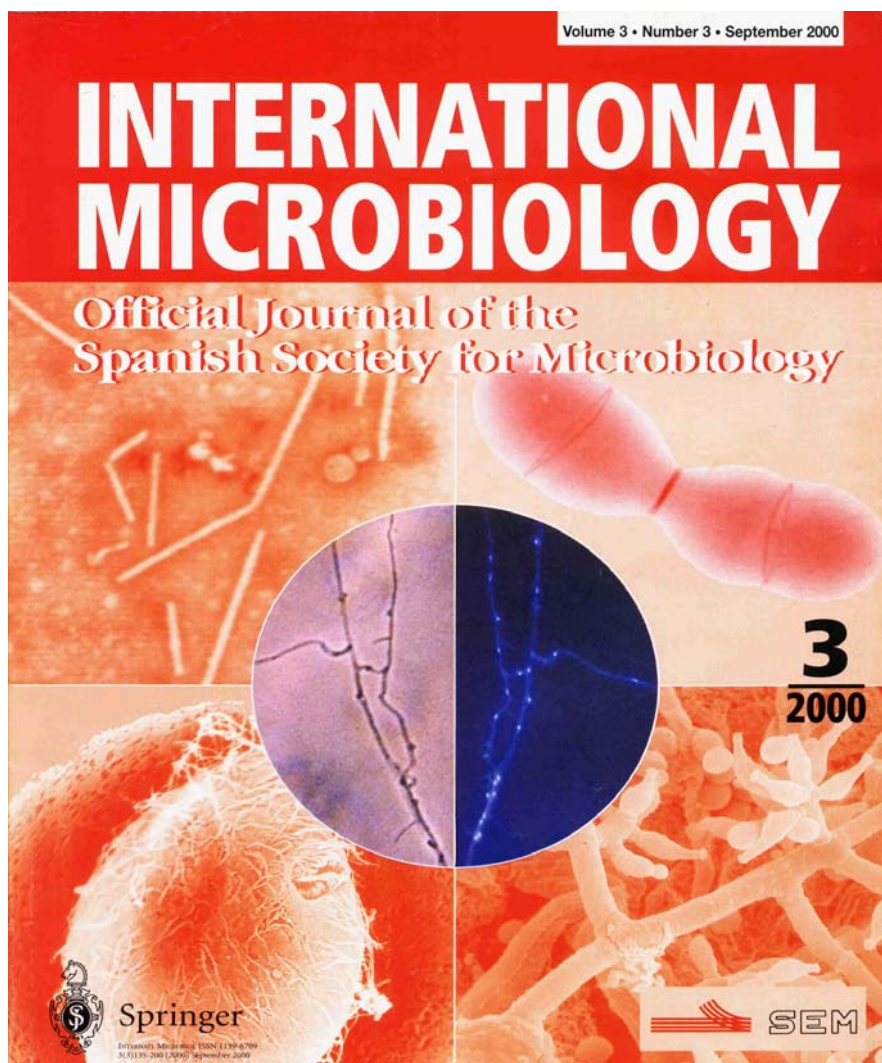


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COVER

CENTER. Hyphae of a common *B* heterokaryon of the white-rot fungus *Pleurotus ostreatus*. The unstained image is a phase-contrast micrograph and the stained one is a DAPI (4'-6-diamino-2-phenylindole dihydrochloride hydrate) staining of the nuclei present within the hyphae. In a common *B* heterokaryon some nuclei can be seen trapped into the unfused clamp connections. The two micrographs are presented as mirror images. See article by Ramírez et al. in this issue pp 147–152 (Magnification, ca. 300×)

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×)