



COVER

CENTER. *Mastotermes electrodominicus*. 20-million year old Dominican Republic fossil termite. Bubbles of gas emerge from between the abdomen and the thorax in all specimens of this worker termite trapped in the resin of *Hymenea*, a tropical leguminous tree. The excellent preservation of tissue suggests that protists and bacteria such as *Canaleparolina* spirochetes might also be found. See article by Wier A. et al., this issue pp 213–223. Picture by David Grimaldi, American Museum of Natural History, New York City. (Magnification, ca. 10×)

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×)