A-09 Corynespora Leaf Spot of *Momordica charantia* Caused by *Corynespora cassiicola* in Korea. Jin-Hyeuk Kwon, Hyeong-Jin Jee[1] and Chang-Seuk Park[2]. Gyeongsangnam-do Agricultural Research and Extension Services, Jinju 660-360, Korea. [1]Organic Farming Technology Division, National Institute of Agricultural Science and Technology, RDA, Suwon 441-707, Korea. [2]College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, Gyeongsang National University, Jinju 660-701, Korea

In November and December 2003, a corynespora leaf spot occurred severely on *Momordica charantia* at Changwon, Gyeongnam province in Korea. The causal fungus isolated from infected leaves of the plant grew well on potato dextrose agar showing gray to brown color. Solitary or catenary conidia of the fungus were obclavate to cylindrical in shape, and pale olivaceous brown or brown in color. The number of isthmus pseudosepta ranged from 4 to 20 and measured 36 ~ 186×8 ~ 19 ㎛ in size. Conidiophores were pale to light brown in color and measured 94 ~ 648×3 ~ 8 ㎛ in size. Optimal temperature for mycelial growth was 30℃. On the basis of mycological characteristics and pathogenicity to the host plant, the fungus was identified as *Corynespora cassiicola.* This is the first report on the corynespora leaf spot on *M. charantia* caused by *C. cassiicola* in Korea.

A-10 Random Amplified Polymorphic DNA and Internal Transcribed Spacer Analysis of *Didymella bryoniae* Isolated from Cucurbits. Sung Kee Hong, Weon Dae Cho, Sang Yeob Lee and Jong Kun Kim. Plant Pathology Division, National Institute of Agricultural Science and Technology (NIAST), Rural Development Administration (RDA) Suwon 441-707, Korea

The causal agent of gummy stem blight, *Didymella bryoniae* (anamorph *Phoma cucurbitacearum*), was isolated from diseased cucurbits in several locations, Korea. A total of 55 isolates were subjected to random amplified polymorphic DNA (RAPD) analysis to assess the genetic variation. The RAPD profiles indicated that all the isolates were placed in five phylogenetic group, designated URP group (URPG) I (25isolates), II (13isolates), III(6 isolates), IV(10 isolates) and V (1 isolates). On cucumber leaves, a subset of isolates of each group was pathogenic. Two PCR primer pairs specific to RAPD groups (RG1 and RG2) of *D. bryoniae* from cucurbits developed previously were used to confirm the identity of all Korea isolates. For RG1- and RG2-specific primer pairs, a positive reaction was obtained with 25isolates of URPG I and 6 isolates of URPGIII, respectively, but isolates of all other groups gave a negative result. These