Multivesicular bodies (MVBs), small patches of electron-dense amorphous material. Virus particles are occasionally found in symptomatic leaf cells of *Capsicum annuum*, *Datura stramonium*. A band of about 700 bp was produced by RT-PCR assays with TBSV specific primers. The viral RNA genome has now been cloned and sequenced. Therefore, biological, serological, cytopathological and molecular properties clearly demonstrated that the virus was *Tomato bushy stunt virus*(TBSV).

C-36 Characteristics of *Cucumber mosaic virus* infecting pine wood cone flower *(Rudbeckia bicolor)* in Korea. Mi-Kyeong Kim[1], Jin-Woo Park[1], Su-Heon Lee[1], Sug-Ju Ko[2], Yoichi Takanami[3], Hong-Soo Choi[1], and Byeong-Jin Cha[4] [1]National Institute of Agricultural Science and Technology(NIAST), Suwon 441-707, Korea; [2]National Alpine Agricultural Experiment Station, Pyongchang 232-950, Korea; [3]Faculty of Agriculture, Graduate School of Kyushu University, Hakozaki, Fukuoka 812-8581, Japan; [4]Department of Agricultural Biology, Kangwon National University, Chuncheon 200-701, Korea

A virus causing yellow mosaic, sometimes fern leaves, and malformation symptoms on Rudbeckia bicolor was prevalent around Pyeongchang, Korea. The causal virus was identified *as Cucumber mosaic virus*(CMV-RB) and characterized based on biological, serological and molecular analysis. CMV-RB caused mosaic on Nicotiana benthamiana, Nicotiana tabacum, Capsicum annuum, and Lycopersicon esculentum, whereas no symptoms on 3 pumpkin varieties. CMV-RB reacted strongly with anti-CMV. Electron microscopy revealed isometric particles of 28 - 30nm in length from the purified virus. In order to ascertain their taxonomic identity, The CMV-RB RNA genome has now been cloned and sequenced.