
The occurrence of the epsilon race of bean anthracnose in Ontario

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In 1982, during a routine inspection of white beans in pedigree seed growers' fields anthracnose symptoms were noted on pods in a 23-acre foundation field of Ex Rico 23 white beans near Kerwood, Ontario. Several isolates of *Colletotrichum lindemuthianum* were obtained from the diseased pods and were used subsequently to inoculate Ex Rico 23 white beans. A series of differential hosts including the cultivars Cornell 49-242, Dark Red Kidney, Kaboon, Michelete, Sanilac, Prelude and Widusa were inoculated. The differentiation of epsilon race was based on the ability to infect Michelete and Prelude but not the other cultivars (Hubbeling, 1976 Bean Improv. Coop. 19: 49-50 and Kruger *et al.* 1977 Euphytica 26: 23-23).

Although the race epsilon is new to Canada, its occurrence does not warrant concern to the bean industry since cultivars that carry the resistance (ARE) gene to combat race delta are also resistant to race epsilon.

BIOLOGY AND LEAF CONSUMPTION OF *Diabrotica speciosa* (GERM., 1824)
IN DRY BEANS (*Phaseolus vulgaris* L., 1753), UNDER LABORATORY
CONDITIONS

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Diabrotica speciosa (Germ., 1824) is a very common pest in the Parana State, and causes losses to the bean crop by defoliation.

In this work, some biological aspects of this insect were studied under laboratory conditions, trying to obtain basic informations for the determination of the damage level of this insect in bean crop.

The studies were conducted at an approximate temperature of 25°C. The adults were reared on plants of the cultivar Carioca, and the larvae were reared on maize seedlings planted on absorbent cotton. The foliar consumption was determined by confining adults in Petri dishes, where disks of bean leaf of known diameter were put. The consumption was measured daily.