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Abstract

Tilletia indica teliospores obtained from infected wheat grains in the Yaqui Valley, were suspended in sterile distilled water for 24 h and in sterile distilled water with Tween 20; after disinfection, they were plated on 2% water agar to evaluate the structure and morphology during germination, which was initiated four days after incubation at 18-22°C with a 12 h photoperiod. Teliospores suspended on sterile distilled water, generally germinated four days after incubation; in most cases, it was observed the production of a short, simple promycelium with filiform sporidia at the apex; in some cases, it was so short that primary sporidia primarios seemed to emerge from the teliospore. Teliospores suspended in sterile distilled water with Tween 20 before plating, showed germination six days after incubation; most promycelia were long (up to approximately 180 μ) with and without branches; some of the branches originated in the same site as well as in different sections of the same promycelia. Also, terminal widening of the promycelial tips and multiple ramifications were observed. Long and ramified promycelia produced primary sporidia in one or several of the same branches, lateral and terminally; occasionally, branches also presented the same pattern (lateral or terminal). Some promycelia presented apical deformations, without sporidia production. Some teliospores with promycelia showed differences in width, length, with or without sporidia, ramified or with deformations. Frequently, the production of two or more promycelia, some apparently from the same aperture and others from opposite sides were observed; sometimes with primary sporidia in one or several promycelia, or without sporidia

Keywords

Neovossia indica, Partial Bunt, Karnal
Bunt

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