

KRÁTKÁ SDĚLENÍ

***Campanula rapunculoides* L. — a Natural Source of Cucumber Mosaic Virus**

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Diseased plants of *Campanula rapunculoides* have occurred very frequently in all examined suburban town districts of Greater Prague especially in gardens of residential suburbs. This plant being a perennial one engrossed our interest as a potential host plant of viruses forming natural sources of infection for susceptible cultivated plants.

Symptoms of diseased *C. rapunculoides* are manifested mostly in leaves: irregular interveinal mosaic forming yellowishgreen areas accompanied with unique minute necrotic spots. Leaves of plants infested are somewhat deformed. In the older leaves there are more and larger necrotic spots than in younger ones.

Crude infectious sap from these plants was examined by mechanical inoculation on seven differential host plants. Symptoms of infection were as follows:

Nicotiana tabacum L. cv. Samsun — primary necrotic irregular patterns followed by slight systemic green mosaic.

Nicotiana tabacum L. cv. Xanthi-ne — primary mild necrotic ringlike patterns followed by systemic mosaic symptoms with necrotic oak-leaf patterns.

Nicotiana glutinosa L. — primary necrotic ringlike and chlorotic irregular patterns. Systemic symptoms on top leaves are clearing of veins, slight green mosaic and deformation of leaves.

Cucumis sativus L. — primary chlorotic spots in inoculated cotyledons and systemic ring and spot-mosaic.

Chenopodium Quinoa WILLD. — on lower inoculated leaves grey necrotic lesions appeared having light brown spot in their centres. Inoculated top leaves yellow lesions of the same size developed.

Chenopodium giganteum DON. — numerous necrotic local lesions with light brown centres and light green halos developed.

Physalis floridana RYDB. — primary chlorotic diffuse spots and systemic dark green spots and areas in top leaves developed.

Praemunty test with the yellow strain of cucumber mosaic virus (CMV). — Twenty Samsun tobaccos were inoculated with our isolate from *C. rapunculoides* and after developing of systemic infection superinoculated with yellow CMV strain. At the same time the check set of the same number of Samsun tobaccos was infected with the yellow strain. No superinfection took place among plants tested. In the check set seventeen out of twenty inoculated plants were infected with the yellow CMV strain.

Symptoms in differential host plants as well as the result of praemunty test agreed with those described in our previous paper dealing with the mosaic of *Arctium lappa* and indicate the identity of the causal agent with the common cucumber mosaic virus (POLÁK Z., BRČÁK J.: Preslia 33 : 354—358, 1961).