H-95. Identification of *Glomerella cingulata* from *Dracaena sanderiana* cv. *virens*.
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From the necrotic stem of aquaculture Dracaena for living room decoration. We observed conidia on acervuli with occasional setae and perithecia *in vivo*. Morphological characters were; acervuli, dark brown and 300-500m in diameter; conidia, hyaline, aseptate, cylindrical to slightly ellipsoid with rounded apex and narrow truncate base on phialidic conidiophores, 12.5-17.5m; setae, variable in length 1-4 septate, slightly swollen at the base and tapered to the apex, 200m; appressoria, sepia brown ovate to obovate irrigator 5-12.5m, perithecia on decayed stem, globose, dark brown & black 85-300m; asci 8 spored, clavate to cylindrical; 50-62.5′8-10m; ascospores, oval to fusiform, sometimes slightly curved, aseptate, hyaline. Above characteristics were also confirmed in vitro. Colletotrichum state of this fungus was also compared with *C. lindemuthianum* and *C. musae* in terms of morphology of conidia and setae and growth on PDA etc. This fungus was identified as *Glomerella cingulata* (stonem.) Spaulding & Schrenk(*Colletotrichum gloeosporioides* (Penz.) Sacc.). Key words : *Glomerella cingulata*, *Dracaena sanderiana* cv *virens*, necrotic stem of aquaculture Dracaena

H-96. Occurrence of hypovirulent isolates and vegetative compatibility group of *Cryphonectria parasitica* in Korea.
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The vegetative compatibility (VC) tests for 670 isolates of *Cryphonectria parasitica* which were isolated from blight lesion on chestnut twigs collected from all over the country led to the results that there are 121 VC groups (VCGs) in Korea. A few major VCGs were apparent and the biggest VCG, KCB104, was composed of 164 isolates and the second biggest VCG had 62 isolates. The number of VCGs in which more than 10 isolates belonged to was 13. On the other hand, 64 VCGs were consisted of sole member. In general, bigger VCGs showed much wider geographical distribution than relatively smaller VCGs. The principal chestnut plantation area Kyungnam-, Chonnam-, and Chungnam-do had 49, 33, and 27 VCGs. In ds-RNA detection tests, 49 out of 225 *C. parasitica* isolates were determined to be hypovirulent isolates by the evidence of ds-RNA in mycelia. Among hypovirulent isolates, 27 isolates were collected from Kyungnam-do. At least 14 out of 121 VCGs included hypovirulent isolate(s) from which ds-RNA was found and 17 hypovirulent isolates belonged to KCB104. The biggest 3 VCGs included 37.6, 26.7, and 45.7 % of a whole *C. parasitica* isolates in Kyungnam-, Chonnam-, and Chungnam-do, respectively. Also, these VCGs included more than 1 hypovirulent isolate which contains ds-RNA.