

## RESEARCH NOTE

### A DIEBACK DISEASE OF MANGOS (*MANGIFERA INDICA* L.)

On December 8, 1965 and January 25, 1966, branches and twigs of diseased mango trees showing gomosis and dieback were brought from Fortuna Substation to the Plant Pathology Laboratory for examination. On January 12, 1966, grafted mango seedlings showing dieback symptoms, were also brought from the same place for examination. In both cases the causal agent of infection was verified to be the polymorphic fungus *Botryodiplodia theobroma* Pat., as shown by mycological studies and pathogenicity tests performed on grafted mango twigs, mango fruits, and papaya stems and petioles. Imperfect-form isolates from diseased material were of the *Macrophoma*, *Lasiodiplodia*, *Chaetodiplodia*, and *Diplodia* type. An ascual form was obtained during our mycological studies, irrespective of the imperfect form used when inoculating young stems and petioles of papaya (*Carica papaya* L.) and caimito fruits (*Chrysophyllum cainito* L.), but not in mango fruits or twigs, under conditions of environment present.

Since no perithecial stage of this nature has been reported associated with this organism in Puerto Rico, the name of the perfect stage will be given later.

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