

er 22 different botanic materials considered were free from nematodes. These materials included barley, lentil, oat, triticale, wheat, various pasture species and vegetables, *Pinus* and turf. Although there are several species of nematodes of quarantine importance in Canada, the donor institutions have been taking precautions against the possibilities of spreading these parasites into new areas in different countries. The SIG has been giving reliable and accurate information on nematological analyses and thereby lending strong support to Brazilian Agriculture.

RECORDS OF NEMATODES FOUND IN BRAZIL IN PLANT EXPORTS FROM THE U.S.A., AS RECOVERED USING THE GERMLASM INFORMATION SYSTEM FROM EMBRAPA GENETIC RESOURCES AND BIOTECHNOLOGY [NEMATODOS ENCONTRADOS EN BRAZIL ENTRE PLANTAS EXPORTADAS DE LOS U.S.A. RECOBRADOS POR MEDIO DEL SISTEMA DE INFORMACION DE EMBRAPA, RECURSOS GENETICOS Y BIOTECNOLOGIA]. Renata C. V. Tenente¹, Vandor R. V. Rissoli², Juvenil E. Cares³ and Henrique I. do Nascimento⁴, ¹Embrapa Recursos Genéticos e Biotecnologia, C.P. 02372 (70770-900), Brasília, DF, Brasil, ²Universidade Católica de Brasília, QS 07-Lote 01 (70.022-900), Taguatinga, DF, Brasil, ³Universidade de Brasília, Fitopatologia, Caixa Postal 4457, Campus Darcy Ribeiro, Brasília, DF, Brasil, 70910-900 and ⁴Undergraduate System Analysis, União Pioneira Integração Social, Brasília, SGAS Quadra 913 Conj. B, Brasília, DF, Brasil.— Plant material interchange is important in the development of Brazilian Agriculture. It allows new plant varieties to be introduced into areas of the country that they would otherwise be slow to reach, resulting in good production and many other improvements but also increasing the risks of introducing new pests. In this context, Embrapa Genetic Resources and Biotechnology has developed, through its Quarantine Laboratory, faster procedures for phytosanitary analyses and a database system that permits the tracking of any introduced plant material that has been registered for nematode analysis. Using this system, it was possible to survey and recover all available data related to plant material infected with nematodes that came into Brazil from the USA during 1998 to 2003. The major economic nematodes species and hosts registered were: *Anguina* sp. (*Hordeum vulgare*), *Aphelenchoides besseyi* (*Sorghum* sp.), *A. spinosus* (*Lactuca sativa*), *Ditylenchus obesus* (*Vigna unguiculata*), *Ditylenchus dipsaci* (*Guizotia abyssinica*, *Hordeum vulgare*, *Sorghum* sp.), *D. parvus* (*Oryza sativa*), *D. terricolus* (*O. sativa*), *Meloidogyne* sp. (*Solanum* spp.), *Pawrodontus gracilis* (*Pinus* spp., *Sorghum* sp.), *Pratylenchus* sp. (*Annona* sp., *Averrhoa carambola*, *Manilkara zapota*), *Tylaphelenchus* sp. (*Pinus taeda*), and *Xiphinema* sp. (*Vitis vinifera*). The first report of seed-borne nematodes was made for *Ditylenchus obesus*, *D. parvus* and *D. terricolus*. This computer system has been shown to be very useful in the recovery of such data in an organized and safe manner, representing a great improvement in the organization and regulation of Brazilian Agriculture. The use of this system has also demonstrated that the benefit:cost ratio of such analyses was positive and of significance for agriculture in general.

SENSIBILIDAD *IN VITRO* DE EXTRACTOS VEGETALES PARA EL CONTROL DE MELOIDOGYNE INCOGNITA [IN VITRO SENSIVITY OF VEGETAL EXTRACT FOR CONTROL MELOIDOGYNE INCOGNITA] Cristóbal-Alejo J.¹, N. Marbán-Mendoza², M. Gamboa-Ángulo³, J. M. Tun-Suárez¹ y W. Mena Sierra¹, ¹Instituto Tecnológico Agropecuario No. 2. Conkal, Yucatán, ²Centro de Investigación Científica de Yucatán y ³Universidad Autónoma Chapingo, Mexico.—Se evaluó *in vitro* el efecto de extractos de raíces, tallos y hojas de 14 especies vegetales nativas de Yucatán México, un testigo sin extracto y un testigo químico con Furadán L contra juveniles de segundo estadio (J₂) de *Meloidogyne incognita*. Se colocaron por siracusa 20 J₂ en cuatro replicas; 0.250 µg más 0.750 µl de agua destilada estéril, obteniéndose una mezcla de 250 ppm de bionematicida; la misma dosis se empleo para el nematicida químico. Se evaluó el porcentaje de mortalidad y recuperación de viabilidad de los nematodos a las 24, 48 y 72 hrs. posteriores a la exposición de los extractos y final del conteo de mortalidad, respectivamente. Después de 24 hrs de exposición no se detectaron diferencias estadísticas de mortalidad entre tratamientos, sin embargo, a las 48 hrs extracto que mayor porcentaje de mortalidad presentó correspondió a *Calea urticifolia* Mill proveniente de hoja con una mortalidad del 76.67% y el testigo químico con 100%, le siguieron extractos de hoja de *Eugenia winzeringii* Stand con