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## RESISTANCE OF THE CULTIVATED MUSHROOM PLEUROTUS SAJOR CAJU TO APHELENCHOIDES AGARICI

by
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Summary. Out of three commercially grown mushroom species, viz. Agaricus bisporus, Agaricus bitorquis and Pleurotus sajor caju in India, only Pleurotus sajor caju showed resistance against the myceliophagous nematode Aphelenchoides agarici.

Agaricus bisporus (Lange) Singer is highly susceptible to the myceliophagous nematodes whereas Agaricus edulis (Quel.) Sacc. is resistant (Cayrol, 1971). The resistance of the commonly grown mushroom Agaricus bitorquis (Quel.) Sacc. and Pleurotus sajor caju Singer to Aphelenchoides agarici Seth et Sharma was investigated in laboratory tests.

Mycelia of A. bisporus, A. bitorquis and P. sajor caju were separately grown on malt agar extract medium in petri dishes. Eight dishes of each species were inoculated with ten A. agarici per dish and four dishes remained uninoculated as controls for the assessment of mycelial damage by the nematodes. The dishes were kept at  $25 \pm 1^{\circ}$ C and data on mycelial damage and nematode multiplication were recorded 15 and 30 days after nematode inoculation.

At 15 days mycelial depletion was estimated at 43% in A. bisporus and 33% in A. bitorquis but there was no sig-

nificant damage in *P. sajor caju*. At 30 days, mycelial damage was assessed as 92 and 85% respectively for *A. bisporus* and *A. bitorquis* but mycelia of *P. sajor caju* remained undamaged indicating a high level of resistance to *A. agarici*.

A. agarici increased 5 times by 15 days and 28 times by 30 days on A. bisporus; the comparable rates for A. bitorquis were 4 and 17 times. A. agarici failed to reproduce on P. sajor caju suggesting that resistance to the nematodes was due to its unability to feed on the mycelium.

## Literature cited

CAYROL J.C., 1971 - Possibilities for the use of resistant strains of *Agaricus bisporus* in the control of mycophagous nematode *Ditylenchus myceliophagus* Goodey, 1958. *VIII Int. Mushr. Sci.* London, pp. 631-640.

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