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FIRST REPORT OF *Bipolaris micropus*, *Curvularia geniculata*, *Epicoccum sorghinum,* AND *Fusarium incarnatum* ON *Paspalum guenoarum* SEEDS IN RIO GRANDE DO SUL, BRAZIL / Primeiro relato de *Bipolaris micropus*, *Curvularia geniculata*, *Epicoccum sorghinum* e *Fusarium incarnatum* em sementes de *Paspalum guenoarum* no Rio Grande do Sul, Brasil.

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Paspalum guenoarum Arechav. is a tropical forage species that occurs naturally in the South America. In field conditions, seeds from plants showed a high incidence of various fungi. Subsamples of 100 seeds were submitted to the blotter test at 20 ºC with 12-h photoperiod for 7 days. After isolation on potato-dextrose-agar medium, structures of the following fungi were observed under the microscope: conidia (32-57×16-21 µm) of *Bipolaris* sp., conidia (17-25×12-19 µm) of *Curvularia* sp.; in carnation-leaf-agar medium, canoe-shaped or banana-shaped mesoconidia (9-16×2-3 µm) of *Fusarium* sp., and pycnidia (100-250×105-240 µm) and conidia (8-12×5-7 µm) of *Phoma* sp. The internal transcribed spacer (ITS) region was amplified using primer pairs ITS1/ITS4. The RNA polymerase II (RPB2) gene (primers 5F2/7cR) was used to identify *Fusarium* sp. The ITS region showed 99% identity to the isolate CML 3600 of *Bipolaris micropus*. CML 3602 was 99% identical to *Cochliobolus geniculatus*, which is the obsolete teleomorph name of *Curvularia geniculata*. Isolate CML 3599 was 100% identical to *Epicoccum sorghinum*. Using the RPB2 gene, CML 3601 was found to be 99% identical to *Fusarium incarnatum*. Sixty seedlings were inoculated by a spore suspension (1×10^5 CFU/mL) with each of the isolates both leaf surfaces. Sixty plants were sprayed with water (control). The plants were incubated at 22 °C with 12-h photoperiod. After 10 days, all inoculated seedlings developed necrotic lesions. The pathogens were recovered from the infected tissues, fulfilling the Koch's postulates. This is the first report of incidence of *B. micropus*, *C. geniculata, E. sorghinum,* and *F. incarnatum* associated with *P. guenoarum* seeds in Brazil.

Keywords: Seed-borne fungi; ITS; RNA polymerase II gene; *Phoma* sp.