

Summary

This study was carried out at the Centro Nacional de Pesquisa de Gado de Corte, Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil. The objective was to select *Stylosanthes* genotypes with satisfactory levels of anthracnose (*Colletotrichum gloeosporioides*) resistance, also adapted to edaphic and climatic conditions of the state of Mato Grosso do Sul, and which could be used in genetic improvement work. Several accessions of *S. capitata* and *S. guianensis* were artificially inoculated with two and four isolates of *C. gloeosporioides*, respectively, in the first and second experiments.

The results showed considerable variability in pathogen virulence, specificity of virulence, and, in some instances, pathogen and host-plant specificity. In both experiments, *S. capitata* GC 1071 and *S. guianensis* GC 1078 (CIAT 11362) displayed less severe symptoms than other accessions, independently from the isolates used in artificial inoculation. Complete or vertical resistance, however, was not shown by either of these *Stylosanthes* accessions.