G

G+C content. The total guanine (G) + cytosine content (C) of a nucleic acid but usually refers to dsDNA. Because the triple hydrogen bond between G and C (*see* figure under BASE PAIR) is more stable than the double hydrogen bond between A and T, the G+C content is a good measure of physical properties such as melting temperature; it also affects banding density in isopycnic gradients. G+C contents of dsDNA viruses vary from about 25% (ENTOMOPOX VIRUS) to 75% (e.g. HERPES VIRUS). *See* DENSITY, MELTING TEMPERATURE.

Gaeumannomyces graminis virus 019/6-A (GgV-019/6A). Type member of the *PARTITIVIRUS* group.
Buck, K.W. (1986) **In** Fungal Viruses. p. 221. ed. K.W. Buck. CRC Press: Boca Raton, Florida.

Gaeumannomyces graminis virus 87-1-H (GgV-87-1-H). A probable member of the *Totivirus* group.
Buck, K.W. (1986) **In** Fungal Viruses. p. 221. ed. K.W. Buck. CRC Press: Boca Raton, Florida.

Gaeumannomyces graminis virus T1-A (GgV-T1-A). A member of the *PARITITVIRUS* group.
Buck, K.W. (1986) **In** Fungal Viruses. p. 221. ed. K.W. Buck. CRC Press: Boca Raton, Florida.

gag-pol gene. The POLYPROTEIN expression of the adjacent GAG and POL GENES of RETROVIRUSES.

gag gene. Abbreviation of group-specific antigen gene. It is the 5′ gene on RETROVIRUS genomes and is translated to give the precursor protein for the internal proteins of those viruses.

gal virus. *See* GALLUS ADENO-LIKE VIRUS.

galinsoga mosaic virus. A member of the *Carmovirus* group.
Behncken, G.M. *et al.* (1982) CMI/AAB Descriptions of Plant Viruses No. 252.
Morris, T.J. and Carrington, J.C. (1988) **In** The Plant Viruses. Vol. 3. p.73. ed. R. Koenig. Plenum Press: New York.

Galleria mellonella densovirus. Type species of the DENSOVIRUS genus (*PARVOVIRIDAE*), isolated from the wax moth *G. mellonella* (Lepidoptera). Virus particles are approximately 23 nm. in diameter, although two distinct size classes have been reported, 24 and 21 nm. in diameter. Virions contain four structural proteins (mw. *c.*49, 58.5, 67 and 92 x 10^3), which in total size exceed the coding capacity of the genome. However, all proteins share extensive sequence homologies. The genome is single-stranded DNA (mw. 1.9-2.2 x 10^6), with inverted terminal repetitions of 60-380 base pairs. Particles package complementary (+) or (–)-sense strands. The virus host range is restricted to *G. mellonella* where it multiplies in almost all the tissues (except the mid gut) causing nuclear hypertrophy and death.
Kawase, S. (1985) **In** Viral Insecticides for Biological Control. p. 197. ed. K. Maramorosch and K.E. Sherman. Academic Press: New York.

Galleria mellonella nuclear polyhedrosis virus. NPV (BACULOVIRUS subgroup A) isolated from the waxmoth, *G. mellonella*. Closely related to the prototype baculovirus, *Autographa californica* MNPV (AcMNPV); it is regarded as a genotypic variant of this virus. In mixed infections with AcMNPV, the virus forms stable recombinants.
Croizier, G. and Quiot, J.M. (1981) Ann. Virol. **132**, 3.

gallid herpesvirus 1. *See* MAREK'S DISEASE VIRUS.

gallid herpesvirus 2. Synonym: TURKEY HERPESVIRUS. Family *Herpesviridae*, subfamily *Gammaherpesvirinae*. Isolated from turkeys. Grows in avian cell cultures. Protects fowls against Marek's disease and is used widely as a highly successful live vaccine.

gallus adeno-like virus. Synonym: GAL VIRUS. Family *Adenoviridae*, genus *Aviadenovirus*. Isolated from chicken cell cultures. Causes death of chick embryos experimentally but is not associated with natural disease.

Gamboa virus. Family *Bunyaviridae*, genus *Bunyavirus*. Isolated from mosquitoes in Panama.

gamma globulin. Any of the serum proteins with antibody activity.

Gammaherpesvirinae. A subfamily in the family *Herpesviridae*. Members cause lymphoproliferative disease.

Gan Gan virus. Family *Bunyaviridae*, genus *Bunyavirus*.

Ganjam virus. Family *Bunyaviridae*, genus *Nairovirus*. Isolated from ticks in India. Known to cause fever in man.

garland chrysanthemum temperate virus. A possible member of the *Cryptovirus* group, subgroup A.
Boccardo, G. *et al.* (1987) Adv. Virus Res. **32**, 171.

garlic mosaic virus. A possible *Carlavirus*. Francki, R.I.B. *et al.* (1985) **In** Atlas of Plant Viruses. Vol. 2. p. 173. CRC Press: Boca Raton, Florida.

garlic yellow streak virus. A possible *Potyvirus*. Francki, R.I.B. *et al.* (1985) **In** Atlas of Plant Viruses. Vol. 2. p. 183. CRC Press: Boca Raton, Florida.

gasping disease virus. *See* AVIAN INFECTIOUS BRONCHITIS VIRUS.

gastro-enteritis virus of dogs. *See* CANINE CORONAVIRUS.

gastro-enteritis virus of man. Family *Parvoviridae*, genus *Parvovirus*. One of many viruses which cause gastro-enteritis in man.

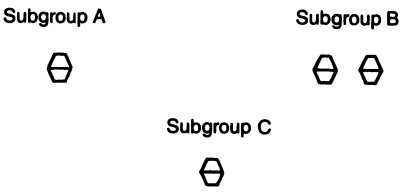
gattine. A disease syndrome of the silkworm, *Bombyx mori*, which may in part be caused by an unknown virus.

gel diffusion. *See* IMMUNODIFFUSION.

gel electrophoresis. ELECTROPHORESIS of macromolecules in a matrix of POLYACRYLAMIDE, AGAROSE or similar gel. The gel is chosen to have a uniform and determinable pore size which separates the macromolecules.

gel filtration. A type of column chromatography which separates molecules on the basis of size. The higher molecular weight molecules pass through the column first, the smaller molecules entering pores in the gel making up the column and thus being retarded.

Geminivirus group. (Latin 'gemini' = twins, from the characteristic double particles). Genus of the only group of plant viruses to contain circular ssDNA and which is divided into three subgroups (A, B and C). Members of subgroups A and C have genomes of only a single DNA species (2,687-2,749 and 2,993 nucleotides respectively) and are transmitted by leafhoppers, those of subgroup A (type member MAIZE STREAK VIRUS) infecting only monocotyledons, whereas those of subgroup C (type member BEET CURLY TOP VIRUS) infect dicotyledons. Members of subgroup B (type member CASSAVA (AFRICAN) MOSAIC VIRUS) have genomes of two DNA species (2,588-2,779 and 2,508-2,724 nucleotides), are transmitted by whitefly and infect only dicotyledons. The particles of members of each subgroup are geminate, 18 x 20 nm., consisting of two incomplete icosahedra with T=1 symmetry. They comprise



22 capsomeres which are made up from subunits of mw. 28-34 x 10^3. Replication is thought to occur in the nucleus where particles accumulate in large aggregates.

Most individual geminiviruses have narrow host ranges. Particles are found mainly in the phloem and occasionally in other cell types. Some can be mechanically transmitted. Both leafhopper transmission of members of subgroups A and C and whitefly transmission of members of subgroup B are in the PERSISTENT TRANSMISSION manner.
Matthews, R.E.F. (1982) Intervirology **17**, 76.

Francki, R.I.B. *et al.* (1985) **In** Atlas of Plant Viruses. Vol. 1. p. 33. CRC Press: Boca Raton, Florida.
Harrison, B.D. (1985) Ann. Rev. Phytopath. **23**, 55.

gene. The unit of hereditary function. The nucleic acid which has the information for the expression of a functional protein or RNA molecule.

gene cloning. The cloning of the nucleic acid sequence of a gene. It is often done in an expression vector so that the gene product can be obtained from the cells in which the clone is propagated.

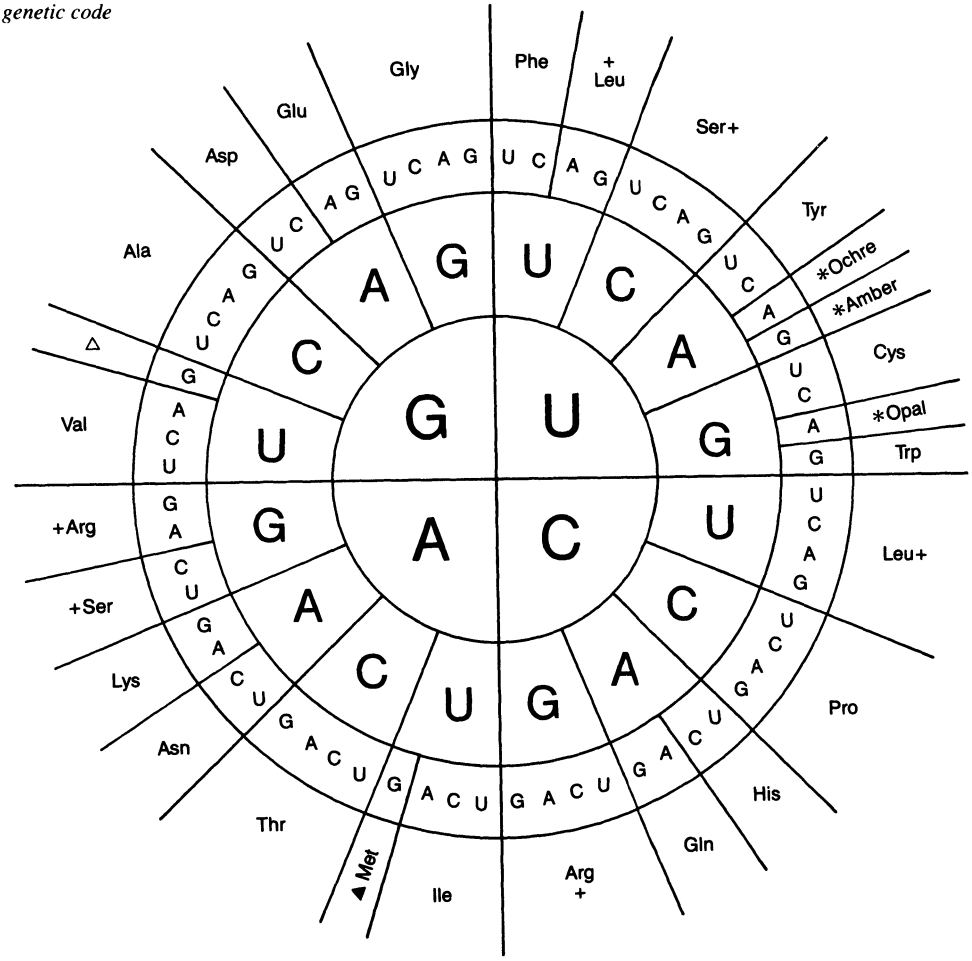
gene expression. The transcription of mRNA from the DNA sequence of a gene and the subsequent translation of that mRNA to give the protein gene product. Less strictly it can mean the transcription step alone.

genetic code. The arrangements of three nucleotides (codon) each of which specifies a single amino acid. The code is non-overlapping and so a single nucleotide change in a gene may only change one amino acid. The code is degenerate as 64 codons specify 20 amino acids and thus many amino acids are determined by more than one triplet. *See* START CODON, STOP CODON.

genetic complementation. *See* COMPLEMENTATION.

genetic engineering. Synonym: GENETIC MANIPULATION. The use of *in vitro* techniques to produce

genetic code



DNA molecules containing novel combinations of genes or other sequences.

genetic manipulation. *See* GENETIC ENGINEERING.

genetic map. A graphic representation of the linear arrangement of genes on a chromosome or genome. In large chromosomes the positions of the genes are determined by percentages of recombinations in linkage experiments. In smaller viral genomes they are determined by HETERODUPLEX ANALYSIS of mRNAs or by sequencing.

genetic marker. A mutation in a gene which allows its phenotypic identification.

genetic reassortment. *See* REASSORTMENT.

genetic transmission. *See* VERTICAL TRANSMISSION.

genome. The genetic information in a virus or cell. For a virus it is either DNA or RNA, but never both. DNA and RNA viral genomes may be either double- or single-stranded, circular or linear, unsegmented or segmented, (+)- or (–)-sense (if single-stranded) or AMBISENSE; ds circular RNA genomes have not yet been found.

genomic masking. *See* PHENOTYPIC MIXING.

genotype. The genetic constitution of an organism.

Gerbera symptomless virus. A possible plant *Rhabdovirus*.
Francki, R.I.B. *et al.* (1985) **In** Atlas of Plant Viruses. Vol. 1. p. 73. CRC Press: Boca Raton, Florida.

German measles virus. *See* RUBELLA VIRUS.

Germiston virus. Family *Bunyaviridae*, genus *Bunyavirus*. Isolated from man, rodents and mosquitoes in several countries in Africa. Causes fever in man. Natural hosts are sheep, cattle and goats.

Getah virus. Family *Togaviridae*, genus *Alphavirus*. Isolated from mosquitoes in several Pacific countries. Antibodies found in several species.

ghost. A term applied to TAILED PHAGE particles in which the contents of the head have been lost. This can be induced by osmotic rupture, when phages are rapidly diluted from solutions of high ionic strength with water. Ghost particles are used in studies of virus adsorption and of effects on the host other than those attributable to virus replication.
Mathews, C.K. (1977) **In** Comprehensive Virology. Vol. 7. p. 179. ed. H. Fraenkel-Conrat and R.R. Wagner. Plenum Press: New York.

Gibbon ape leukaemia virus. Family *Retroviridae*, subfamily *Oncovirinae*, genus type C oncovirus, sub-genus mammalian type C oncovirus. Causes leukaemia in gibbons. Related antigenically to the simian sarcoma viruses.

glandular fever virus. *See* EPSTEIN-BARR VIRUS.

gloriosa fleck virus. A plant *Rhabdovirus*; occurs in Japan.
Araki, M. *et al.* (1985) Ann. Phytopath. Soc. Japan **51**, 632.

gloriosa stripe mosaic virus. A possible *Potyvirus*.
Francki, R.I.B. *et al.* (1985) **In** Atlas of Plant Viruses. Vol. 2. p. 183. CRC Press: Boca Raton, Florida.

Glycine mosaic virus. A *Comovirus*.
Francki, R.I.B. *et al.* (1985) **In** Atlas of Plant Viruses. Vol. 2. p. 1. CRC Press: Boca Raton, Florida.

Glycine mottle virus. A member of the *Carmovirus* group.
Behncken, G.M. and Dale, J.L. (1984) Intervirology. **21**, 154.
Morris, T.J. and Carrington, J.C. (1988) **In** The Plant Viruses. Vol. 3. p.73. ed. R. Koenig. Plenum Press: New York.

glycoprotein. A protein containing at least one carbohydrate group covalently attached to an amino acid.

glycosylated. Adjective to describe a protein containing at least one carbohydrate group.

glyoxal. (OHC-CHO). A chemical used to maintain nucleic acids in a denatured state during electrophoresis.
McMaster, G.K. and Carmichael, G.C. (1977) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA **74**, 4835.

GMP. Abbreviation for guanosine 5′-phosphate.

gnotobiotic. Adjective describing germ-free condition especially that in which experimental animals are inoculated with a known micro-organism.

goat capripoxvirus. Synonym: GOAT POXVIRUS. Family *Poxviridae*, subfamily *Chordopoxvirinae*, genus *Capripoxvirus*. Causes epidermal lesions which proceed through the papule, vesicle and pustule stages to scab formation. Lesions found on many parts of body. Transmissible to sheep. Grows on chorioallantoic membrane, producing pocks and in cultures of sheep and goat kidney cells.

goat poxvirus. *See* GOAT CAPRIPOXVIRUS.

Goldberg-Hogness box. *See* TATA BOX.

Gomphrena rhabdovirus. A plant *RHABDOVIRUS*, subgroup 2.
Francki, R.I.B. *et al.* (1985) **In** Atlas of Plant Viruses. Vol. 1. p. 73. CRC Press: Boca Raton, Florida.

Gonometa virus. A member of the *PICORNAVIRIDAE*, not yet assigned to a specific genus, isolated from *Gonometa podocarpi* (Lepidoptera) from Uganda. Virions resemble vertebrate picornaviruses in many properties, being isometric, 32 nm. in diameter, having a buoyant density in CsCl of 1.35 g/cc., containing four structural proteins (mw. 36.5, 32, 29 and 12 x 10^3) and an ssRNA genome. Particles sediment at 180S. As with CRICKET PARALYSIS VIRUS, IgM antibodies to *Gonometa* virus have been detected in sera from several mammalian species. The explanation for this phenomenon is not known.
Longworth, J.F. (1978) Adv. Virus Res. **23**, 103.

goose hepatitis virus. Synonym: GOOSE PARVOVIRUS. Family *Parvoviridae*, genus *Parvovirus*. Causes haemorrhagic disease. Experimentally, injection of young goslings causes haemorrhagic liver disease and pericarditis, leading to death within ten days. Occurs widely in North America and Europe. Replicates in allantoic cavity of goose and Muscovy duck eggs.

goose parvovirus. *See* GOOSE HEPATITIS VIRUS.

Gordil virus. Family *Bunyaviridae*, genus *Phlebovirus*. Isolated from grass mouse and gerbils in Central Africa.

Grace's medium. A general-purpose medium for the cultivation of insect cells.
Grace, T.D.C. (1962) Nature (Lond.) **195**, 788.

Grand Arbaud virus. Family *Bunyaviridae*, genus *Uukuvirus*. Isolated from ticks in France.

granule. Synonym for CAPSULE, the OCCLUSION BODY produced during infections by GRANULOSIS viruses.

granulin. The protein surrounding the virus particle of GRANULOSIS VIRUSES which constitutes the major part of the occlusion body (CAPSULE) produced during virus replication. It is a virus-coded polypeptide soluble at alkaline pH, with a mw. of 25-30 x 10^3. Closely-related in structure and function to POLYHEDRIN.
Rohrmann, G.F. (1986) J. gen. Virol. **67**, 1499.

granulosis virus (GV). Subgroup B of the *Baculovirus* genus. Virions usually contain one rod-shaped nucleocapsid (30-60 x 260-360 nm.) surrounded by an envelope. In general, each virion is individually occluded during the replication cycle within a proteinaceous occlusion body (*c.*300 x 500 nm.). Like the occlusion bodies of the closely-related NUCLEAR POLYHEDROSIS VIRUS (NPV) group, GV occlusion bodies help to preserve virus viability for many years outside the insect host. Most of the biochemical properties of the virions are shared with members of *Baculovirus* subgroup A (*see* BACULOVIRUS and NUCLEAR POLYHEDROSIS VIRUS) including a large circular supercoiled dsDNA genome, about 25 virion polypeptides (mw. 10-160 x 10^3) and an occlusion body matrix protein (granulin) of approximate mw. 29 x 10^3. GVs have only been isolated from Lepidoptera where they predominantly infect fat body tissue. Biochemical events in GV replication have been little studied (*see* NUCLEAR POLYHEDROSIS VIRUS) mainly because few GVs have been propagated successfully *in vitro*. Unlike NPVs, GV infection causes early disruption of the nuclear envelope. Some nucleocapsids gain their envelope by budding through the plasma membrane; others acquire the membrane by *de novo* synthesis and are then surrounded by granulin, to generate occlusion bodies. Virus infection is generally lethal, producing >10^{11} occlusion bodies from larger larvae. GVs have been isolated from >200 species of Lepidoptera. Each isolate often has very high host specificity, infecting

only one insect species or a group of closely-related species. There is no formal nomenclature for each virus isolate although, conventionally, viruses have been named after the host from which they were first isolated. The type species is *TRICHOPLUSIA NI* GV. Other notable examples include GVs from the codling moth (*see CYDIA POMONELLA* GV), potato moth (*see PHTHORIMAEA OPERCULELLA* GV), cabbage white butterfly (*see PIERIS* SPP. GV) and Indian meal moth (*see PLODIA INTERPUNCTELLA* GV), many of which have high pathogenicity for their hosts and have been tested for use as biological insecticides. Virus names are often abbreviated in the literature e.g. CpGV for *C. pomonella* GV. *See* Appendix A for a list of insect hosts in which GV infections have been recorded.
Tweeten, K.A. *et al.* (1981) Microbiol. Revs. **45**, 379.
Granados, R. R. and Federici, B.A. (1986). The Biology of Baculoviruses. Vols. I and II. CRC Press: Boca Raton, Florida.

grapevine Ajinashika virus. A possible *Luteovirus;* occurs in Japan.
Doi, Y. *Personal communication.*

grapevine Algerian latent virus. A *Tombusvirus.*
Martelli, G.P. *et al.* (1988) **In** The Plant Viruses. Vol. 3. p. 13. ed. R. Koenig. Plenum Press: New York.

grapevine Bulgarian latent virus. A *Nepovirus.*
Martelli, G.P. *et al.* (1978) CMI/AAB Descriptions of Plant Viruses No. 186.
Francki, R.I.B. *et al.* (1985) **In** Atlas of Plant Viruses. Vol. 2. p. 23. CRC Press: Boca Raton, Florida.

grapevine chrome mosaic virus. A *Nepovirus.*
Martelli, G.P. and Quaquerelli, A. (1972) CMI/AAB Descriptions of Plant Viruses No. 103.
Francki, R.I.B. *et al.* (1985) **In** Atlas of Plant Viruses. Vol. 2. p. 23. CRC Press: Boca Raton, Florida.

grapevine fanleaf virus. A *Nepovirus.*
Hewitt, W.B. (1970) CMI/AAB Descriptions of Plant Viruses No. 28.
Francki, R.I.B. *et al.* (1985) **In** Atlas of Plant Viruses. Vol. 2. p. 23. CRC Press: Boca Raton, Florida.

grapevine leafroll virus. A possible *Closterovirus.*
Francki, R.I.B. *et al.* (1985) **In** Atlas of Plant Viruses. Vol. 2. p. 219. CRC Press: Boca Raton, Florida.

grapevine stem-pitting associated virus. *See* GRAPEVINE VIRUS A.

grapevine virus A. Synonym: GRAPEVINE STEM-PITTING ASSOCIATED VIRUS. A member of the *Closterovirus*, subgroup 1.
Francki, R.I.B. *et al.* (1985) **In** Atlas of Plant Viruses. Vol. 2. p. 219. CRC Press: Boca Raton, Florida.

grass carp virus. Family *Rhabdoviridae*, not assigned to genus. Isolated from grass carp which die in eight to nine days after infection, with major haemorrhages.

grasserievirus. *See* BOMBYX MORI NUCLEAR POLYHEDROSIS VIRUS.

Great Island virus. Family *Reoviridae*, genus *Orbivirus.* Isolated from ticks and sea birds on Great Island, Newfoundland.

green islands. Non-chlorotic regions in a leaf showing mosaic symptoms. At least in TOBACCO MOSAIC VIRUS infections, they contain much less virus than do the chlorotic regions.

green sea-turtle herpesvirus. *See* CHELONID HERPESVIRUS 1.

Grey Lodge virus. Family *Rhabdoviridae*, unassigned to genus.

grey patch disease of turtles virus. *See* CHELONID HERPESVIRUS 1.

groundnut crinkle virus. A possible *Carlavirus.*
Francki, R.I.B. *et al.* (1985) **In** Atlas of Plant Viruses. Vol. 2. p. 183. CRC Press: Boca Raton, Florida.

groundnut eyespot virus. A possible *Potyvirus.*
Francki, R.I.B. *et al.* (1985) **In** Atlas of Plant Viruses. Vol. 2. p. 183. CRC Press: Boca Raton, Florida.

groundnut mild mottle virus. A *Potyvirus.*
Zeyong, X. *et al.* (1983) Plant Dis. **67**, 1029.

groundnut rosette assistor virus. A *Luteovirus*.
Francki, R.I.B. *et al.* (1985) **In** Atlas of Plant Viruses. Vol. 1. p. 137. CRC Press: Boca Raton, Florida.
Casper, R. (1988) **In** The Plant Viruses. Vol. 3. p. 235. ed. R. Koenig. Plenum Press: New York.

groundnut rosette virus. Unencapsidated RNA, dependent on GROUNDNUT ROSETTE ASSISTOR VIRUS for aphid transmission. The two viruses together cause groundnut rosette disease, an important disease in central Africa.
Reddy, D.V.R. *et al.* (1985) Ann. appl. Biol. **107**, 65.

group-specific antigen. An antigen specific to a group of viruses. *See* TYPE-SPECIFIC ANTIGEN.

Gryllus 'baculovirus'. Unclassified virus resembling a NON-OCCLUDED BACULOVIRUS infecting nuclei of fat body cells in the field cricket *Gryllus campestris*. Also infectious for *G. bimaculatus* and *Teleogryllus* spp.
Huger, A.M. (1985) J. Invertebr. Pathol. **45**, 108.

GTP. Abbreviation for guanosine 5′-triphosphate.

Guajara virus. Family *Bunyaviridae*, genus *Bunyavirus*. Isolated from sentinel mice in S. America.

Guama virus. Family *Bunyaviridae*, genus *Bunyavirus*. Isolated from mosquitoes, rodents, bats, marsupials and man. Found in Brazil, Trinidad, Surinam, French Guiana and Panama. Causes fever in man.

guanidine; guanidine hydrochloride. A chemical that selectively inhibits the replication of the RNA of some members of the *Picornaviridae*, e.g. poliovirus, foot-and-mouth disease virus, by affecting the RNA polymerase.

guanine. A constituent purine base of DNA and RNA. *See* NUCLEIC ACID.

guanosine. A nucleoside of guanine and ribose. *See* NUCLEIC ACID.

guanylation. Synonym: CAPPING.

guanylyl transferase. An enzyme found in certain virions (e.g. REOVIRUS, VACCINIA) which catalyses the addition of guanosine 5′-monophosphate from guanosine 5′-triphosphate to the 5′ terminus of nascent RNA molecules thus forming the 5′-terminal CAP structure of viral mRNAs. *See* METHYL TRANSFERASE.

guar symptomless virus. A possible *Potyvirus*.
Francki, R.I.B. *et al.* (1985) **In** Atlas of Plant Viruses. Vol. 2. p. 183. CRC Press: Boca Raton, Florida.

Guaratuba virus. Family *Bunyaviridae*, genus *Bunyavirus*. Isolated from mice, hamsters, birds and mosquitoes in Brazil.

guarnieri bodies. Inclusion bodies in VACCINIA VIRUS infected cells.

Guaroa virus. Family *Bunyaviridae*, genus *Bunyavirus*. Isolated from mosquitoes in Colombia, Brazil and Panama. Causes fever in man.

guinea grass mosaic virus. A *Potyvirus*.
Thouvenal, J-C. *et al.* (1978) CMI/AAB Descriptions of Plant Viruses No. 190.
Francki, R.I.B. *et al.* (1985) **In** Atlas of Plant Viruses. Vol. 2. p. 183. CRC Press: Boca Raton, Florida.

guinea pig cytomegalovirus. Synonym: CAVIID HERPESVIRUS 1. Family *Herpesviridae*, subfamily *Betaherpesvirinae*, genus *murine cytomegalovirus*. Silent infection of guinea pigs but inclusion bodies are found in cells of the salivary gland. Can be passed experimentally, giving fatal meningitis (i.c.) or pneumonia (intratracheally). Grows in primary guinea pig fibroblast cultures, producing enlarged cells with nuclear inclusions.

guinea pig oncovirus. Family *Retroviridae*, subfamily *Oncovirinae*, genus *Type C Oncovirus*, sub-genus *Mammalian Type C Oncovirus*. An endogenous virus which can be induced in cell cultures from guinea pigs with 5-bromodeoxyuridine.

Gumboro disease virus. *See* INFECTIOUS BURSAL DISEASE VIRUS.

GV. Common abbreviation for GRANULOSIS VIRUS.

Gynura latent virus. A possible *Carlavirus*.
Francki, R.I.B. *et al.* (1985) **In** Atlas of Plant Viruses. Vol. 2. p. 173. CRC Press: Boca Raton, Florida.

Gypchek. Preparation of *LYMANTRIA DISPAR* NUCLEAR POLYHEDROSIS VIRUS produced and registered for use by the US Forest Service for the control of gypsy moth.

gypsy moth nuclear polyhedrosis virus. *See* *LYMANTRIA DISPAR* NUCLEAR POLYHEDROSIS VIRUS.

Gyrinus 'baculovirus'. Unclassified virus resembling a NON-OCCLUDED BACULOVIRUS infecting gut cells of the whirligig beetle, *Gyrinus natator*. Gouranton, J. (1972) J. Ultrastruct. Res. **39**, 281.