ABSTRACT
The antibacterial properties of ethanol (CET), ethylacetate (CEA) and petroleum ether (CPE) extracts from the macrofungus, Coriolopsis species, on ten clinical isolates of Staphylococcus aureus was investigated. CET and CEA inhibited the growth of Staphylococcus aureus with zones of inhibition ranging from 2 to 6mm at 100mg/ml concentration. CET showed higher antimicrobial effect (2 to 6mm) on eight of the clinical isolates of Staphylococcus aureus. Comparatively, CEA inhibited 6 of the isolates with zones of inhibition of 1 to 2mm while the commercial antibiotics, amoxicillin and streptomycin, used as positive control inhibited two and three isolates respectively with inhibition zones in the range, 3 to 7mm. Total phenolic compound in CET (0.72mg/ml) was higher than that of CEA (0.28mg/ml) and CPE (0.43mg/ml) and this may be responsible for the better antimicrobial effect displayed by CET. CET and CEA have potentials as source of effective antimicrobial agent against Staphylococcus aureus that had exhibited resistance against many common commercial antibiotics.

Keywords: Antimicrobial, Coriolopsis, Extract, clinical, Staphylococcus.