**Pseudocercospora eucalyptorum** sp. nov. on *Eucalyptus* leaves

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Although two *Cercospora* spp., *C. eucalypti* and *C. epicocoides* have been reported to occur on *Eucalyptus*, these have not previously been found in South Africa. Holotypes of *C. eucalypti* and *C. epicocoides* do not represent *Cercospora* or allied genera, but probably two different species of what is at present known as *Pitheosporia*. Examination of the South African collections and overseas herbarium specimens annotated and misidentified as *C. eucalypti* and *C. epicocoides* bear a *Cercospora*-like species in which points of conidial attachment are not thickened and conidia are olivaceous in colour. The fungus would thus be more appropriately placed in *Pseudocercospora* and is formally described as a new species.

*Key words*: *Pseudocercospora eucalyptorum*, *Eucalyptus*, *Cercospora*.

During a survey of *Eucalyptus* leaf diseases in South Africa, a *Cercospora*-like fungus was found on diseased leaves of *E. bridgesiana* R. T. Bak, *E. deanei* Maid., *E. globulus* Labill., *E. nitens* (Deane & Maid.) Maid., *E. nova-anglica* Deane & Maid., *E. pellita* F. Muell., *E. saligna* Sm. and *E. viminalis* Labill. Two *Cercospora* spp., *C. eucalypti* Cke & Mass. and *C. epicocoides* Cke & Mass. have previously been recorded on leaves of *Eucalyptus* (Cooke & Massie, 1889, 1891; Chupp, 1953). An attempt was therefore made to identify the material collected during the South African survey.

*Cercospora eucalypti* and *C. epicocoides* were described from Australian material, collected by J. M. Martin, from types No. 436 (Cooke & Massie, 1889) and No. 600 (Cooke & Massie, 1891), respectively. This original material was also examined by Chupp (1953), and referred to in his monograph of *Cercospora*. He subsequently treated other collections available to him as *C. eucalypti* (CUP 778, 39774, 39776, 40824, 40825, 40826, 41009) and *C. epicocoides*.

A re-examination of the holotype collections of *C. eucalypti* (No. 436) and *C. epicocoides* (No. 600) by BCS showed that these represented two different pycnidial fungi, one conspecific with *Pitheosporia eucalypti* Hands. *emend.* Walker, and the other probably congeneric with it. The status of *Pitheosporia* is currently under review (Walker, Sutton & Pascoe; in prep.). Examination of South African collections and other material lodged at CUP under the names *C. epicocoides* and *C. eucalypti* revealed the presence of a *Cercospora*-like hyphomycete, as opposed to the *Pitheosporia*-like coelomycete represented by the types of *C. eucalypti* and *C. epicocoides*.

Collections of the *Cercospora*-like hyphomycete from different parts of South Africa (PREM 49111, 49112) varied considerably in the symptoms which they caused and in the morphology of conidiophores and conidia. For example, on *E. nitens* leaves from the Knysna area, Southern Cape, some leaves showed black, compact conidiomata, whereas others were grey and less dense. The two forms of conidiomata also occurred on both sides of the same leaf.

Conidia from different *Eucalyptus* spp. in the Stellenbosch area, South-Western Cape were 30–56(40) × 3–4(3.7) μm and 1–3 septate, whereas those on *E. nitens* from Knysna were 23–65(43.5) × 2.5–4(3) μm and 1–3 septate. Conidial dimensions for the misidentified *C. eucalypti* reported by previous authors (Salerno, 1957; Magnani, 1965; Dick, 1982) were similar to those of the South African material and collections in CUP. The dimensions of material of misidentified *C. epicocoides* (CUP 53458) overlapped those of the misidentified *C. eucalypti*. On the basis of these observations, we consider all the material examined to represent a single species. Furthermore, a detailed examination of material from South Africa led F. C. Deighton (pers. comm.) to suggest that the fungus would be more appropriately accommodated in the genus *Pseudocercospora* Speg. This suggestion is based on the fact that scars on the conidiogenous cells are not thickened, but are confined to less obvious rings which also appear on the hilum of the conidia. Furthermore, the conidia and conidiophores are coloured, which is typical of *Pseudocercospora* (Deighton, 1976, 1979, 1987). Therefore, the cercosporoid fungus on *Eucalyptus* leaves lodged at PREM and CUP is described as a new species.

**Pseudocercospora eucalyptorum** Crous, Wingfield, Marasas & Sutton, sp. nov.

*Maculae* suborbiculares vel angularis, discretae vel confluentes, chloroticae vel pallido- ad cinereo-bruneae, subinde purpureo-marginae. *Conidiomata* amphiangia, cinerea ad nigra. *Mycelium* plerumque immersum, stroma adest. *Conidiophora* in fasciculis...
Figs 1–4. *Pseudocercosporella eucalyptorum*. Fig. 1. Angular lesions on older leaves of *E. nitens*. Fig. 2. Conidiophores breaking through stomata (× 260). Fig. 3. Fascicle of conidiophores (× 260). Fig. 4. Conidia (arrows) forming on conidiophores (× 1333).

aggregata per stomatis emergentia, brunnea ad fusca, 0–2-septata, erecta vel curvata ad geniculata, raro 1–2 percurrentia, simplicia vel ramosa, vel ad basim raro septata, ad apicem obtusa, 10–50 × 3–6 μm. Cicatrices conidiales inconspicuae. Conidia holoblastica, olivacea, anguste cylindrica, recta vel leniter curvata, indistincta 1–6-septata in folis, 1–10-septata in cultura, 23–110 × 2·5–4·0 μm.

Fig. 5. Conidia and conidiophores of *P. eucalypti* from leaves, IMI 331472.

Leaf spots vary in appearance on different hosts, from subcircular to angular, discrete or confluent, chlorotic to light brown or grey-brown in colour, occasionally with a purple border (Fig. 1). *Conidiomata* amphiogenous, grey to black in colour. *Mycelium* mostly internal, stroma present. *Conidiophores* smooth, aggregated in fascicles emerging through stomata (Figs 2, 3), medium to dark brown, 0–2 septate, straight to variously curved or once geniculate, more rarely 1–2 percurrent, simple or rarely branched at the base, bluntly rounded at apex. 10–50 × 3–6 μm (Figs 4, 5). *Conidia* holoblastic, smooth, olivaceous, narrowly cylindrical or slightly attenuated at the base, straight to slightly curved, base subtruncate to long obconically truncate, tip conical to obtuse, conidial scars inconspicuous, indistinctly 1–6 septate on leaves, 1–10 septate in culture, 23–110 × 2.5–4.0 μm (Figs 4, 5).

After examination of CUP 778, 39774 and 41009, we concluded that conidia can be up to (or slightly more) than 100 μm in length. However, this variation was less prominent in South African collections. Although conidia from summer collections have one to three distinct septa on leaves, exceptions were observed where up to three additional developing septa could occur (Fig. 5). However, conidia with up to ten distinct septa have been observed in cultures made from summer collections. Conidia produced in culture from summer and winter collections compared satisfactorily regarding size and septation. The variation observed in size and septation of conidia produced on leaves, appears to be due to prevailing environmental conditions.

Pseudocercospora eucalyptorum has a wide distribution and has been found in Africa (Zaire), Asia (Taiwan, India, Sabah), Australia (New South Wales), Europe (Italy), New Zealand, Papua New Guinea and South America (Argentina, Brazil, Peru, Venezuela) (Chupp, 1953; Magnani, 1965; Dick, 1982; I. A. S. Gibson, pers. comm.). Unpublished records in herb. IML include Africa (Ethiopia, Malawi), Asia (Japan, Nepal), Australasia (New Zealand) and South America (Cuba). In Italy, P. eucalyptorum has been found on 45 Eucalyptus spp. The most seriously affected were E. botyroides Sm., E. camaldulensis Dehnh., E. globulus Labill. and E. trubusi Vilh. (Magnani, 1965). In South Africa, E. nitens was the most susceptible species. The older, less active leaves at the bottom of the crown were the most seriously affected. Magnani (1965) reports that this pathogen can cause a leaf and stem infection on eucalypts in Italy, but that it does not infect young seedlings in the nursery.

Leaf spots caused by P. eucalyptorum vary in shape according to the host. On most species they are subcircular, and discrete or confluent. On E. nitens they are always angular and confined by the veins. On older leaves, the angular lesions are necrotic and create a checkered pattern over the leaf surface. Lesions range from chlorotic to light brown or grey-brown in colour. Amphigenous conidiospores are mostly greyish. Conidia germinate after 20 h at 25 °C on water agar. Colonies are solid, thick and grey, turning brown with age. Growth is slow in culture. Sporulation did not occur on malt-extract agar, potato-dextrose agar, water agar, Eucalyptus agar (Swart & Williamson, 1983) or carrot-decoction agar (Kilpatrick & Johnson, 1956). However, cultures sporulated on leaf decoction agar using fresh leaves of E. nitens (Morris, 1984) and carnation-leaf agar (Fisher et al., 1982) after 3 d incubation at 25 °C under white light.

Pseudocercospora eucalyptorum occurs widely in South Africa and has the potential to be an important pathogen on E. nitens. Research is required to establish the extent of losses caused by this fungus in plantations. Furthermore, variation in susceptibility of the various E. nitens progenies available for commercial afforestation should be evaluated.

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REFERENCES


A new *Stenella* species from India

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*Stenella embeliae* sp. nov. is described and illustrated from leaves of *Embelia tejerian-cotthin*. It is compared with published accounts of similar species, although none have been described from Myrsinaceae.

Key words: *Stenella embeliae*, *Embelia*, New species.

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**Table 1.** Comparison between *Stenella embeliae* and similar species

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Conidiophores</th>
<th>Color</th>
<th>Size (µm)</th>
<th>Conidia</th>
<th>Color &amp; septation</th>
<th>Size (µm)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>S. cassiae</strong></td>
<td>Rarely present</td>
<td>Usually arising from superficial hyphae but sometimes in laccicles, unbranched</td>
<td>Brown, paler along the apex</td>
<td>Solitary, cylindrical to occasionally obclavate, verruculose</td>
<td>Brown, 1–22 (usually 3–12)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>S. elliptodes</strong></td>
<td>Arising usually singly either terminally or laterally from hyphae, often loosely branched, closely septate</td>
<td>Olivaceous brown, paler towards the apex</td>
<td>Up to 126 long × 4.5–6</td>
<td>Mostly solitary, rarely catenate with lateral branches, cylindrical or narrowly obclavate, smooth with conspicuous scar at the base</td>
<td>Usually colourless, 1–17 (usually 70–110)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>S. embeliae</strong></td>
<td>Absent</td>
<td>Mostly solitary or rarely in loose groups of 2 or 3 arising from repent hyphae, sometimes apical part closely septate, often proliferating, rarely branched</td>
<td>Mid- to dark olivaceous 41.5–193 × 3.5–4.5</td>
<td>Simple, solitary to catenate (in unbranched chains), obclavato-cylindrical to clavato-cylindrical, smooth to mostly verruculose or sometimes smooth; hila slightly thickened and dark</td>
<td>Dark olivaceous, 1–19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Stenella embeliae* A. N. Rai & Kamal, sp. nov. (Fig. 1)

Maculate hypogenous, parvae irregular, coalescentes et partem majorem laminae tegentes, fusco-brunneae; coloniae hypogenous, effusae, fusco-brunneae; hyphae simul immersae simul superficiales, hyphae repentes septatae, ramosae, glabrae, medio-olivaceae. Stromata carentia. Conidiophora plerumque solitaria ex hyphis repentibus raro 2–3 caespitosa, interdum ex hyphis basilaribus statim enata, macronematosa, mononematosa, plerumque erecta, flexuosa interdum ad apices septis dense confertis praedita, glabra, non ramosa vel rare ramosa, saepe proliferantia et conidiophora secundaria gigieta, medio-vul-fusco-olivacea, 41.5–193 × 3.5–4.5 µm. *Cellulae conidiogenae* in conidiophoris incorporatae, terminales, polyblasticae, sympodiales, plus minusve capitatae, e cicatricibus subincrassatis fuscis cicatricosae. *Conidia* holoblastica, simplicia, solitaria vel catenata (catenis eramosis), sicca, acropleurogena, fusco-olivacea, obclavato-cylindrica vel clavato-cylindrica, glabra vel plerumque verruculosa, ad apices obtusa ad bases plus minusve obconico-truncata 14–145 × 3.5–7 µm; hilo leniter incrassato fusco donata.