

**БИОРАЗНООБРАЗИЕ, СИСТЕМАТИКА,  
ЭКОЛОГИЯ**

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© U. Braun,<sup>1</sup> T. S. Bulgakov<sup>2</sup>**CERCOSPORA EXOCHORDICOLA — A NEW HYPHOMYCETE  
SPECIES FROM RUSSIA**БРАУН У., БУЛГАКОВ Т. С. *CERCOSPORA EXOCHORDICOLA* —  
НОВЫЙ ВИД ГИФОМИЦЕТА ИЗ РОССИИ

Braun and Mel'nik (1997) published an annotated checklist of cercosporoid hyphomycetes (*Capnodiales*, *Mycosphaerellaceae*, *Mycosphaerella* Johanson anamorphs) of Russia. A world-wide checklist of names assigned to *Cercospora* Fresen. and *Passalora* Fr. and a survey of the current taxonomy based on phylogenetic examinations was issued by Crous and Braun (2003). Nevertheless the knowledge about these fungi in Russia and worldwide is still fragmentary. A new leaf-spotting cercosporoid hyphomycete has recently been found in the Botanical Garden of the Southern Federal University, Rostov-on-Don, Russia.

***Cercospora exochordicola*** U. Braun et Bulgakov sp. nov.

MycoBank, MB 512611.

Differt a *Cercospora exochordae* stromatibus majoribus, 10—70 mkm diam., conidiophoris brevioribus, (5—)10—30 mkm longis, et conidiis obclavatis-fusiformibus, brevioribus, (20—)25—40(—50) mkm longis, 0—3-septatis.

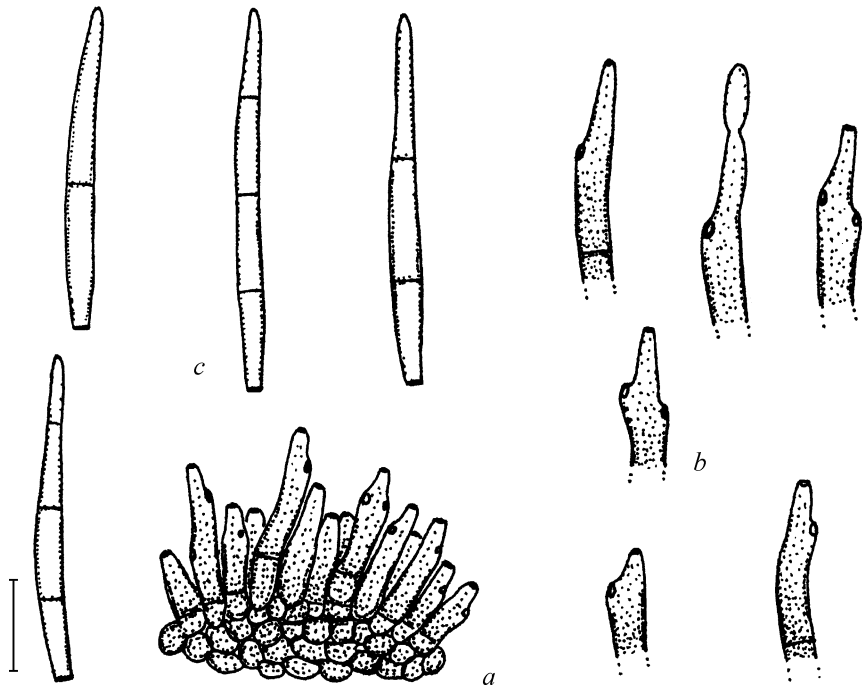
**Holotype:** On *Exochorda racemosa* (Lindl.) Rehd. (Rosaceae), Russia, Rostov region, Rostov-on-Don, Botanical garden of the Southern Federal University, 24 Sept. 2006, T. S. Bulgakov (HAL 2291 F).

Leaf spots amphigenous, subcircular to angular-irregular, 1—3 mm diam., brown, centre becoming dingy grey, greyish white to white, surrounded by a narrow to broad brown margin or halo. Caespituli epiphyllous, punctiform to subeffuse, medium to dark brown. Mycelium internal; stromata immersed, 10—70 mkm diam., brown, composed of swollen hyphal cells, 2—6 mkm diam. Conidiophores in small to usually rather large fascicles, loose to moderately dense, arising from stromata, erumpent, erect, straight and subcylindrical to moderately geniculate-sinuuous, unbranched, (5—)10—30×3—7 mkm, 0—1-septate, light brown to golden-brown, wall 0.5—1 mkm wide, smooth; conidiogenous cells integrated, terminal or conidiophores mostly reduced to conidiogenous cells, 5—25 mkm long, with 1—4 conspicuous conidiogenous loci, circular in front view, thickened and darkened, (1—)1.5—2 mkm diam. Conidia solitary, narrowly obclavate-fusiform, (20—)25—40(—50)×2—4(—5) mkm, 0—3-septate, apex subacute, base obconically truncate, rarely truncate, hila somewhat thickened and darkened, 1—2 mkm wide (Fig.).

**Discussion:** *Exochorda racemosa* (= *E. grandiflora* (Hook.) Lindl.), an Asian species distributed in eastern China (Roloff, Bärtels, 2006), is a common ornamental shrub, and an

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*C. exochordicola*: a — fascicle of conidiophores, b — conidiophores, c — conidia. Scale — 10 mkm. U. Braun del.

introduced, partly invasive plant in eastern and south-eastern parts of the USA. However, within its natural area no cercosporoid hyphomycetes have been recorded (Guo et al., 2005). *Cercospora exochordae* Chupp et F. Stevens was described on this host in Chupp (1954), based on a collection from North America (USA, Alabama). Crous and Braun (2003) examined type material of this species and reduced it to synonymy with *Cercospora apii* Fresen. s. lat. The stromata are small, 15—35 mkm diam., giving rise to fasciculate conidiophores, 30—200×3—5 mkm, and solitary, acicular, hyaline conidia with truncate base and a subacute apex, 30—150×2—4 mkm. Thus, *C. exochordae* is easily distinguishable from *C. exochordicola*. Among other *Cercospora* species on hosts of the Rosaceae, there is also no confusable species. Deighton (1987) introduced the combination *Pseudocercospora exochordae* (Chupp et F. Stevens) Deighton, but without any further details. The reasons for his combination are quite unclear since he did neither cite any collections examined, nor a description and illustration. Chupp and Stevens (in Chupp, 1954) described and depicted fasciculate conidiophores with acicular, hyaline conidia formed singly, but also superficial mycelium with solitary conidiophores. The latter structures cannot be part of the *Cercospora*. Therefore, it is possible that the original material of *C. exochordae* was heterogeneous, but Crous and Braun (2003) only found the genuine *Cercospora* in type material. In case the type material will prove to be actually heterogeneous, the name *C. exochordae* has to be confined to the *Cercospora* element, as already done by Crous and Braun (2003).

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### РЕЗЮМЕ

Приводится описание нового для науки гифомицета *Cercospora exochordicola*, найденного на листьях *Exochorda racemosa* (Rosaceae) из ботанического сада Южного федерального университета (Ростов-на-Дону).

Ключевые слова: микобиота России, анаморфные грибы, гифомицеты, *Exochorda racemosa*.

### SUMMARY

Description of a new hyphomycete fungus *Cercospora exochordicola* which had been found on *Exochorda racemosa* from Botanical garden of the Southern Federal University (Rostov-on-Don).

Key words: mycobiota of Russia, anamorphic fungi, hyphomycetes, *Exochorda racemosa*.