

New cercosporoid fungi from southern Africa

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Seven cercosporoid fungi are newly described from leaf spots on various plants in South Africa. An eighth species, *Stigmina dieramae* Crous & B. Sutton is described from leaf spots on a *Dierama* K. Koch species collected in Lesotho. *Cercostigmia ekebergiae* Crous & B. Sutton is newly described from *Ekebergia* Sparrm., while a new coelomycete genus, *Phaeophloeospora* Crous & B. Sutton, is described as the pigmented analogue of *Phloeospora* Höhn. to accommodate *Cercospora ekebergiae* Syd. Additional species treated are *Cercospora lotononidis* Crous & B. Sutton on *Lotononis bainesii* Bak., *Passalora tecomariae* Crous & B. Sutton on a *Tecomaria* Spach species, *Phaeoramularia digitariae* Crous & B. Sutton on *Digitaria diagonalis* (Nees) Stapf, *Pseudocercospora capensis* Crous & B. Sutton on *Cunonia capensis* L. and *Pseudocercospora eucleae* Crous & B. Sutton on *Euclea undulata* Thunb.

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Introduction

The South African flora is known to be extremely rich in endemic genera and species (Arnold & De Wet 1993). As is true in other temperate regions of the world, leaf spot symptoms on diverse plant species are also a common phenomenon in South Africa. Earlier studies have shown that many of these can be attributed to cercosporoid fungi (Doidge 1950). Several of these were recorded and described by Chupp and Doidge (1948). In subsequent studies (Crous & Braun 1994; Crous & Morris 1994; Crous & Braun 1995, 1996a, 1996b; Crous & Wingfield, 1996; Sutton & Crous 1997), all records lodged at the National Collection of Fungi (PREM) were reassessed, and several new species described. In the present study, an examination was made of all the unidentified cercosporoid collections lodged at PREM. Several new species are recognised and these are described in this paper.

Description of Species

Several species were found to occur on hosts from which no cercosporoid fungi have previously been described. These include a species of *Cercospora* Fr. on *Lotononis bainesii* Bak., and a *Passalora* Fr. species on *Tecomaria* Spach. These two species are, therefore, described as new.

Cercospora lotononidis Crous & B. Sutton sp. nov. (Figure 1). Caespituli epiphylli, sparsi, discreti, brunnei. Conidiophora per stomata in fasciculis 2–6 emergentia, brunnea, laevia, cylindracea, non ramosa, recta ad geniculato-sinuosa, 3–11-septata, 75–250 × 5–7 µm. Cellulae conidiogenae terminales, pallide brunneae, laeves, cylindraceae, mono- ad polyblasticae, cicatricibus conidialibus conspicuis, atris, crassis, refractivis, 30–45 × 5–7 µm. Conidia solitaria, hyalina, laevia, 2–23-septata, recta ad parum curvata, obclavata ad filiformia, 50–240 × 2–5 µm; hilum crassum, refractivum, atrum, conspicuum.

Lesions amphigenous, brown, circular, slightly raised, up to 3 mm diam. *Mycelium* immersed, consisting of smooth, hyaline to olivaceous, branched, septate hyphae, 2–3 µm wide. *Caespituli* epigenous, sparse, separate, brown, formed on a weakly-developed stroma. *Conidiophores* emerging in fascicles of 2–6 through stomata, brown, smooth, cylindrical, unbranched, straight to geniculate-sinuuous, 3–11-septate, 75–250 × 5–7 µm. *Conidiogenous cells*

terminal, light brown, smooth, cylindrical, with bluntly rounded to clavate apex, mono- to polyblastic, conidial scars conspicuous, darkened, thickened, refractive, 30–45 × 5–7 µm. *Conidia* solitary, hyaline, smooth, 2–23-septate, straight to slightly curved, obclavate to filiform with a truncate base and obtuse apex, 2–23-septate, 50–240 × 2–5 µm; hilum thickened, refractive, darkened, conspicuous.

Specimen examined: South Africa, Mpumalanga, Coopersdal nr. Komatipoort, *Lotononis bainesii*, L.C.C. Liebenberg, Mar. 1955, PREM 41039 (holotype).

Passalora tecomariae Crous & B. Sutton sp. nov. (Figure 2). Caespituli hypogeni, numerosi, pallide brunnei. Conidiophora fasciculata, olivacea ad pallide brunnea, verruculosa, cylindracea, erecta, recta ad geniculato-sinuosa, 1–3-septata, 30–50 × 5–7 µm. Cellulae conidiogenae terminales in conidiophoris incorporatae, verruculosae, olivaceae ad pallide brunneae, cylindraceae, rectae ad geniculato-sinuosae, 14–23 × 5–6 µm; cicatricibus minute crassis, atribus, refractivis. Conidia olivacea ad pallide brunnea, verruculosa, guttulata, obclavata, 1–6-septata, 35–90 × 5–6 µm; hilum minute crassum, atrum, refractivum.

Lesions amphigenous, light to medium brown, circular, up to 6 mm diam. *Mycelium* immersed, consisting of smooth, hyaline, branched, septate hyphae, 1.5–2 µm wide. *Caespituli* hypogenous abundant, light brown, arising from an inconspicuous substomatal stroma. *Conidiophores* arising from stomata in fascicles of up to 20, olivaceous to light brown, verruculose, cylindrical, erect, straight to geniculate-sinuuous, divergent, simple or branched at base, regenerating enteroblastically near apex, 1–3-septate, 30–50 × 5–7 µm. *Conidiogenous cells* terminal, integrated, verruculose, olivaceous to light brown, cylindrical, straight to geniculate-sinuuous, tapering to a subtruncate apex, 14–23 × 5–6 µm; scars minutely thickened, darkened, refractive. *Conidia* holoblastic, olivaceous to light brown, verruculose, guttulate, obclavate, with an obconically subtruncate base, tapering toward an obtuse apex, 1–6-septate, 35–90 × 5–6 µm; hila minutely thickened, darkened, refractive.

Specimen examined: South Africa, Eastern Cape, Kentani, *Tecomaria* sp., A. Pegler 2412, 9 Apr. 1917, PRE:M 10124 (holotype).

An examination of the holotype of *Cercospora ekebergiae* Syd. lodged at S by Braun (1991), led to the conclusion that this

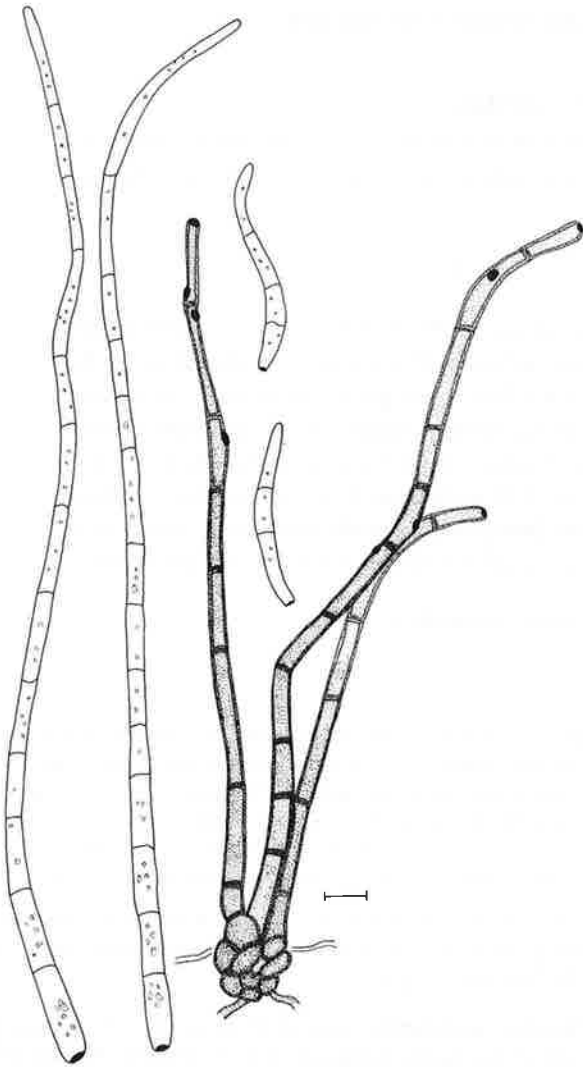


Figure 1 Conidia and conidiophores of *Cercospora lotononidis* (Scale bar = 10 μ m).

species belongs either in *Phloeospora* Wallr. or *Phloeosporella* Höhn. In an examination of specimens lodged as unidentified species of *Cercospora* at PREM, a duplicate of the original collection, PREM 6799 (presumably isotype), was found. Sections of the conidiomata showed them to be predominantly acervular, thereby confirming the observations made by Braun (1991). Furthermore, conidia were formed holoblastically via sympodial proliferation and had unthickened hila, suggesting that the fungus should reside in *Phloeosporella* rather than *Quasiphloeospora* B. Sutton *et al.* (Sutton *et al.* 1996). However, both the conidiophores and the conidia were pale olivaceous, making *Phloeosporella* (subepidermal conidiomata), and *Pseudophloeosporella* U. Braun (subcuticular conidiomata) unsuitable for this taxon, as the latter two genera currently accommodate species with hyaline structures (Sutton 1980; Braun 1993). The generic name *Phaeophloeospora* Rangel is an earlier name for *Kirramyces* J. Walker *et al.* (Crous *et al.* 1997), and is reserved for pycnidial fungi with verruculose, pigmented conidiogenous cells that proliferate enteroblastically and percurrently. The fungus occurring on *Ekebergia* is thus the pigmented analogue of *Phloeosporella*, for which the name *Phaeophloeosporella* is introduced.

Phaeophloeosporella Crous & B. Sutton gen. nov.

Maculis foliorum consociata. Mycelium immersum, ex hyphis laevibus olivaceis ad hyalinis, ramulosis, septatis constans. Conidiomata amphigena discreta, pallide brunnea ad pallide

flava, acervularia, subepidermalia, base cellulis olivaceis ex texturae angularis constanti. Conidiophora pallide olivacea, laevia, simplicia vel base ramosa, septata, cylindracea, erecta, ex cellulis superioribus conidiomatum fracta. Cellulae conidiogenae in conidiophoris incorporatae, terminales, laeves, pallide olivaceae, cylindraceae rectae ad geniculato-sinuosae, apice subtruncato, sympodialiter proliferantes. Conidia holoblastica, pallide olivacea, laevia, subcylindracea, recta ad parum curvata, apice obtuse, et base subtruncata, euseptata, hilis inconspicuis.

Associated with leaf spots. *Mycelium* immersed, consisting of smooth, hyaline to olivaceous, branched, septate hyphae. *Conidiomata* amphigenous, separate, pale yellow to light brown, acervular, subepidermal, base consisting of olivaceous cells of *textura angularis*. *Conidiophores* pale olivaceous, smooth, simple or branched at the base, septate, cylindrical, erect, formed from the upper cells of the conidioma. Conidiogenous cells integrated, terminal, smooth, pale olivaceous, cylindrical, straight to geniculate-sinuous with a subtruncate apex, proliferating sympodially and holoblastically. *Conidia* holoblastic, pale olivaceous, smooth, subcylindrical, straight to gently curved, obtuse at apex, and subtruncate at base, guttulate, euseptate, with inconspicuous hila.

Type species: *Phaeophloeosporella ekebergiae* (Syd.) B. Sutton & Crous

Phaeophloeosporella ekebergiae (Syd.) B. Sutton & Crous comb. nov. (Figure 3).

Cercosporella ekebergiae Syd., *Ann. Mycol.* 12: 267 (1914).

Lesions amphigenous, medium brown, circular with a raised white margin, up to 4 mm diam. *Mycelium* immersed, consisting of smooth, hyaline to olivaceous, branched, septate hyphae, 1.5–2.5 μ m wide. *Conidiomata* amphigenous, abundant, separate, pale yellow to light brown, acervular, subepidermal, base consisting of olivaceous cells of *textura angularis*, 60–180 μ m diam., 40–90 μ m high (including conidiophores). *Conidiophores* pale olivaceous, smooth, simple or branched at the base, 1–3-septate, cylindrical, erect, formed from the upper cells of the conidioma, 30–80 \times 2.5–4 μ m.

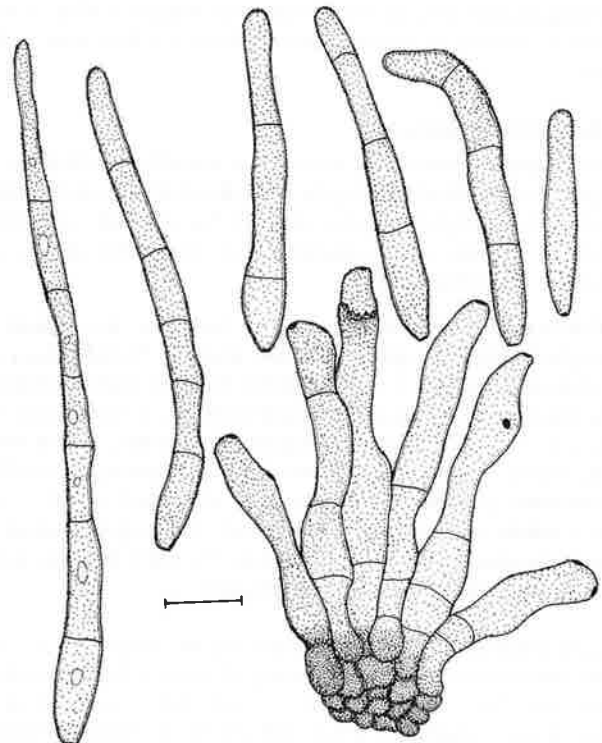


Figure 2 Conidiophores and conidia of *Passalora tecomariae* (Scale bar = 10 μ m).

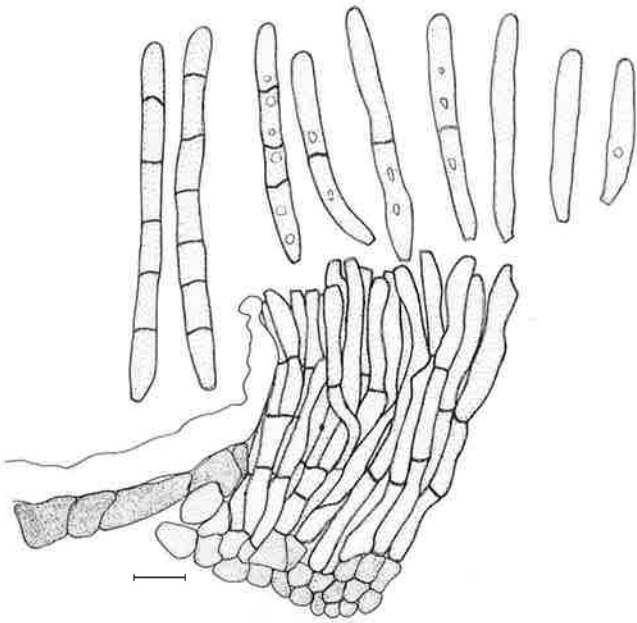


Figure 3 Conidia and vertical section through an acervulus of *Phaeophloeospora ekebergiae* (Scale bar = 10 μ m).

Conidiogenous cells integrated, terminal, smooth, pale olivaceous, cylindrical, straight to geniculate-sinuuous with a subtruncate apex, proliferating sympodially and holoblastically, 10–25 \times 3–4 μ m. *Conidia* holoblastic, pale olivaceous, smooth, subcylindrical, straight to gently curved, obtuse at apex, and subtruncate at base, guttulate, 0–6-septate, 35–75 \times 3.5–6 μ m; hila inconspicuous.

Specimen examined: South Africa, Kwazulu-Natal, Verulam, *Ekebergia* sp. Pole-Evans, 3 Jul. 1913 (S) (holotype), PREM 6799 (isotype).

A species of *Phaeoramularia* Muntañola was found to be associated with leaf spots of *Digitaria diagonalis* (Nees) Stapf. Only one similar fungus, namely *Cercospora digitariae* Kranz (IMI 95634) is known from this host (Kranz, 1965). The South African collection is, however, distinct from this species with denser fascicles, longer conidiophores, and shorter, catenulate, pale olivaceous conidia. This collection is therefore described as new.

Phaeoramularia digitariae Crous & B. Sutton sp. nov. (Figure 4).

Caespituli amphigeni, numerosi, discreti, atrobrunnei, stroma multo evoluta consociati. *Conidiophora* in fasciculis 13–25 per stomata emergentia, laevia, mediobrunnea, deinde ad apicem pallidiora, cylindracea, erecta, divergentia, non ramosa, recta ad parum sinuosa, 1–5-septata, 30–90 \times 3–5 μ m. *Cellulae conidiogenae* terminales, olivaceae, laeves, cylindracea, rectae ad semel geniculatae, ad apicem obtusum contractae, mono- ad polyblasticae, 15–35 \times 4–5 μ m; cicatricibus conidialibus conspicuis, atribus, crassis, refractivis. *Conidia* in catenis non ramosis, pallide olivacea, laevia 1–5-septata, recta ad parum curvata, subcylindracea vel obclavata, apice obtuso, base truncata, 20–55 \times 2.5–4 μ m; hilum crassum, refractivum atrum.

Lesions amphigenous, light brown, narrowly elliptical, 0.5–2 mm wide, 3–8 mm in length. *Mycelium* immersed, consisting of smooth, hyaline to olivaceous, branched, septate hyphae, 2–4 μ m wide. *Caespituli* amphigenous, abundant, separate, dark brown, associated with a well-developed stroma, 20–60 μ m wide, 40–110 μ m high (including the conidiophores). *Conidiophores* emerging in fascicles of 13–25 through stomata, smooth, medium brown, becoming paler toward the apex, cylindrical, erect, divergent, unbranched, straight to slightly sinuous, 1–5-septate, 30–90 \times 3–5 μ m. *Conidiogenous cells*

terminal, olivaceous, smooth, cylindrical, straight to once geniculate, tapering to a rounded apex, mono- to polyblastic, 15–35 \times 4–5 μ m; conidial scars conspicuous, darkened, thickened, refractive. *Conidia* in unbranched chains, pale olivaceous, smooth, 1–5-septate, straight to slightly curved, subcylindrical to obclavate with an obtuse apex and obconically truncate base, 20–55 \times 2.5–4 μ m; hilum thickened, refractive, darkened.

Specimen examined: South Africa, Kwazulu-Natal, Pietermaritzburg, Nottingham Rd, *Digitaria diagonalis*, A.P.D. McClean, Mar. 1939, PREM 33113 (holotype).

In their treatment of cercosporoid fungi occurring in South Africa, Crous and Braun (1996a) omitted any reference to *Cercospora capensis* (Thüm.) Sacc. Chupp (1954) noted that *C. capensis* (collected from *Cunonia capensis* in Grahamstown by P. MacOwan in 1876 as No. 1262) was in all probability a species of *Helminthosporium* Link. Furthermore, he also referred to a letter by E.M. Doidge stating that an examination of the type specimen by Hansford supported this view. When Saccardo (1886) made a new combination of *Helminthosporium capense* Thüm. under *Cercospora*, he cited conidia as being 35–45 \times 6–9 μ m, and thus being much shorter and wider than those of *Pseudocercospora capensis* described in the present study.

Pseudocercospora capensis Crous & B. Sutton sp. nov. (Figure 5).

Caespituli hypogeni, discreti, medio- ad atrobrunnei, ex cellulis superioribus stromatum bene evolutarum formantes. *Conidiophora* ex cellulis superioribus stromatum exorientia, fasciculata, densa, multa, conidiogenis cellulis redacta. *Cellulae conidiogenae* non ramosae, cylindracea, recta vel geniculato-sinuosa, laeves, olivaceae ad pallide brunneae, sympodialiter vel raro 1–4 enteroblastice et percurrenter proliferantes, 8–17 \times 3–5 μ m; cicatricibus conidiorum inconspicuis. *Conidia* solitaria, olivacea, laevia, guttulate, recta vel curvata, cylindracea apice obtuso, base truncata, 1–10-septata, 45–100 \times 2.5–3 μ m; hilum inconspicua.

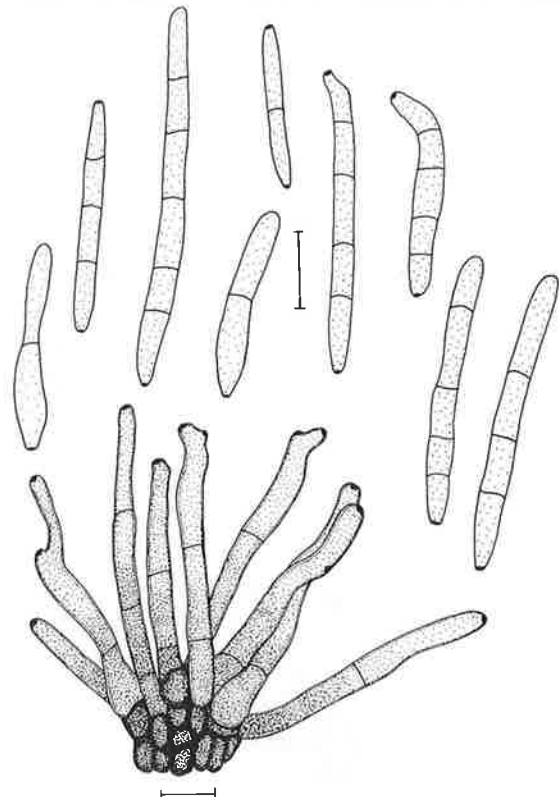


Figure 4 Conidiophores and conidia of *Phaeoramularia digitariae* (Scale bar = 10 μ m).

Lesions amphigenous, grey to brown, subcircular, 2–7 mm diam., grey on upper surface, with a raised, dark brown border surrounded by a wide, diffuse, red-purple margin; grey to dark brown on lower surface with similar borders and margins to that on the upper surface. *Mycelium* immersed, consisting of branched, septate, pale olivaceous hyphae, 3–4 µm diam. *Caespituli* hypogenous, separate, medium to dark brown, formed from the upper cells of a well-developed stroma, 40–100 µm diam., 30–50 µm high (including the conidiophores). *Conidiophores* arising from the upper cells of the stroma, fasciculate, dense, numerous, reduced to conidiogenous cells. *Conidiogenous cells* unbranched, cylindrical, straight or geniculate-sinuuous, smooth, olivaceous to light brown, tapering slightly toward a truncate apex, proliferating sympodially, or rarely 1–4 times enteroblastically and percurrently, 8–17 × 3–5 µm; conidial scars inconspicuous. *Conidia* solitary, olivaceous, smooth, guttulate, straight or curved, cylindrical with an obtuse apex and truncate base, 1–10-septate, 45–100 × 2.5–3 µm; hila inconspicuous.

Specimen examined: South Africa, Western Cape, Kirstenbosch Botanical Garden, *Cunonia capensis*, G. Carrol, 1 Mar. 1997, PREM 55355 (holotype).

A collection of *Euclea undulata* Thunb. (PREM 39020) was found to have leaf spots colonised by a species of *Pseudocercospora* Speg. Although several cercosporoid fungi are known from *Diospyros* L. (Ebenaceae) (Pollack, 1987), none are known from *Euclea*, and this collection is therefore described below.

Pseudocercospora eucleae Crous & B. Sutton sp. nov. (Figure 6).

Caespituli amphigeni sed in pagina adaxiali folii abundiores, discreti, grisei ad brunnei, ex cellulis superioribus stromatum bene evolutarum formantes. *Conidiophora* ex cellulis superioribus stromatum exorientia, fasciculata, densa, multa, 1–3-septata, non

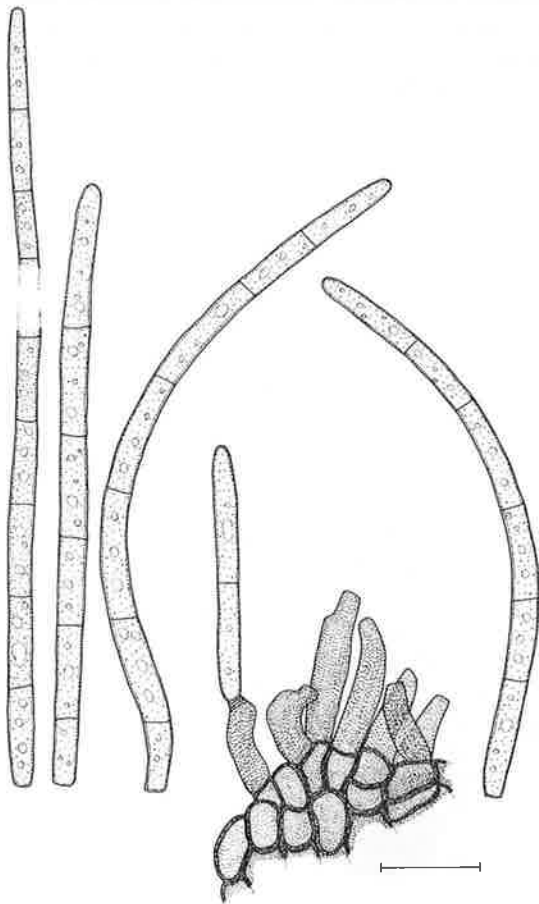


Figure 5 Conidiophores and conidia of *Pseudocercospora capensis* (Scale bar = 10 µm).

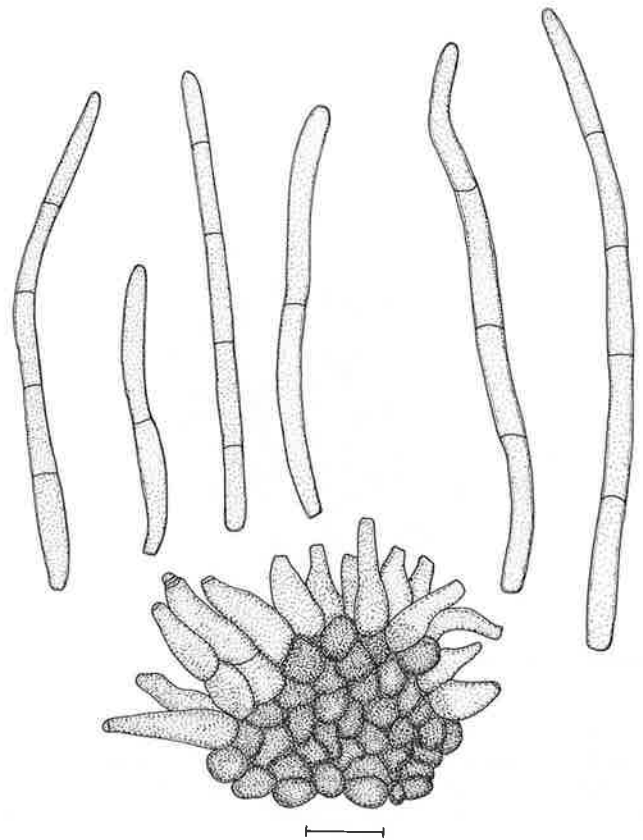


Figure 6 Conidiophores and conidia of *Pseudocercospora eucleae* (Scale bar = 10 µm).

ramosa, cylindracea, recta vel geniculato-sinuosa, laevia, olivaceo-brunnea, deinde pallidiora et apicem subtruncatum contracta, 15–45 × 3–6 µm. Cellulae conidiogenae terminales, laeves, olivaceae, cylindraceae ad apicem subtruncatum contractae, enteroblasticae et 1–4 percurrenter proliferantes, raro sympodialiter; cicatricibus conidiorum inconspicuis. *Conidia* solitaria, olivacea, laevia, recta ad leniter curvata, cylindracea, apice obtusa et base truncata ad subtruncata, indistincte 1–6-septata, 35–90 × 3–4 µm; hila inconspicua.

Lesions amphigenous, grey to brown, irregularly rounded with a raised, dark brown margin, up to 7 mm diam. *Mycelium* immersed, consisting of branched, septate, pale olivaceous hyphae, 3–4.5 µm diam. *Caespituli* amphigenous, but more abundant on adaxial leaf surface, separate, grey to brown, formed from the upper cells of a well developed stroma, 30–90 µm diam., 50–85 µm high (including the conidiophores). *Conidiophores* arising from the upper cells of the stroma, fasciculate, dense, numerous, 13-septate or reduced to conidiogenous cells, unbranched, cylindrical, straight or geniculate-sinuuous, smooth, olivaceous-brown, becoming lighter, and tapering toward a subtruncate apex, 15–45 × 3–6 µm. *Conidiogenous cells* terminal, smooth, olivaceous, cylindrical, tapering toward a subtruncate apex, proliferating enteroblastically and 1–4 times percurrently, rarely sympodially, 15–20 × 3–6 µm; conidial scars inconspicuous. *Conidia* solitary, olivaceous, smooth, straight to gently curved, cylindrical with an obtuse apex and truncate to subtruncate base, indistinctly 1–6-septate, 35–90 × 3–4 µm; hila inconspicuous.

Specimen examined: South Africa, Gauteng, Warmbaths Rd. beyond Pienaars River, *Euclea undulata*, P.H.B. Talbot, 20 Mar. 1950, PREM 39020 (holotype).

In an examination of a collection from *Dierama* K. Koch leaves, we found it to be colonised by a dematiaceous hyphomycete with

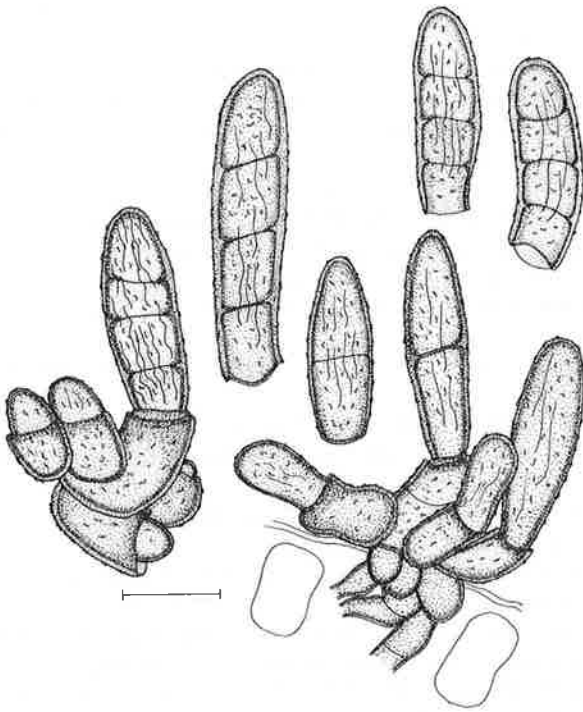


Figure 7 Conidiophores and conidia of *Stigmia dieramae* (Scale bar = 10 μ m).

verrucose, distoseptate conidia forming on verrucose, fasciculate conidiophores, arising through stomata, with irregular, percurrent annellations, suggesting that this fungus is best accommodated in the genus *Stigmia* Sacc. *sensu stricto* (Sutton & Pascoe 1989). No species of *Stigmia* or similar fungi are presently known from *Dierama*. Morphologically this collection resembles several other species such as *S. pulviniformis* (Syd.) Hughes, *S. knoxdavesii* Crous & U. Braun, *S. inconspicua* B. Sutton & Pascoe and *S. pallida* (Ellis & Everhart) M.B. Ellis. It can, however, be distinguished from these species by its minute stomata, and predominantly cylindrical, 3-septate conidia that are smaller than those of *S. pulviniformis*, *S. knoxdavesii*, and *S. pallida*, but larger than those of *S. inconspicua*.

Stigmia dieramae Crous & B. Sutton sp. nov. (Figure 7).

Conidiomata amphigena, discreta, brunnea, fasciculata. Conidiophora in fasciculis 2–8 per stroma ex cellulis superioribus stromatum substomatalibus infirmis emergentia, brunnea, verrucosa, simplicia ad basim ramosa, 1-septata vel cellulis conidiogenis redacta, cylindracea, recta vel 1 semel geniculata, 8–16 \times 6–8 μ m. Cellulae conidiogenae terminales, in conidiophoris incorporatae, brunneae, verrucosae, cylindraceae, rectae ad apicem obtusum contractae, conidia proliferatione enteroblastica cum annellationibus 1–3 irregularibus producentia, 8–12 \times 6–8 μ m. Conidia holoblastica, solitaria, brunnea, verrucosa, striis longitudinalibus, 1–3-distoseptata, recta ad parum curvata, subcylindracea, ad apicem obtusum contracta; base truncata ad subtruncata, fimbria marginali, 18–25 \times 7–8 μ m.

Lesions amphigenous, black, diffuse, narrowly ellipsoid, 1 mm diam., 1–12 mm in length. Mycelium internal and superficial, consisting of hyaline to light brown, smooth to verruculose hyphae, branched, septate, 4–6 mm diam., forming minute stomata. Conidiomata amphigenous, separate, brown, fasciculate, 13–30 μ m diam., 15–25 μ m high (including conidiophores). Conidiophores arising in fascicles of 2–8 through stomata from the upper cells of a weakly-developed substomatal stroma, brown, verrucose, simple to branched at the base, 1-septate or reduced to conidiogenous cells, cylindrical, straight or once geniculate, 8–16 \times 6–8 μ m. Conidiog-

enous cells terminal, integrated, brown, verrucose, cylindrical, straight, tapering to a rounded apex, producing conidia by enteroblastic proliferation with 1–3-irregular annellations, 8–12 \times 6–8 μ m. Conidia holoblastic, solitary, brown verrucose with longitudinal striations, 1–3-distoseptate, straight to slightly curved, subcylindrical, tapering to an obtuse apex; base truncate to subtruncate with a marginal frill, 18–25 \times 7–8 μ m.

Specimen examined: Lesotho, Thaba Putsoa, Maseru district, *Dierama* sp., A.J. Guillarmod, 23 Feb. 1967, PREM 44333 (holotype).

A second collection from *Ekebergia capensis* Sparrm. (PREM 51649) was found to be colonised by a cercosporoid fungus distinct from *Phaeophloeospora ekebergiae*. It was characterised by pigmented, verruculose conidiophores that proliferated enteroblastically and percurrently. Sutton and Crous (1996) provisionally accepted the genus *Cercostigmia* U. Braun for species with brown, sporodochial conidiomata, integrated conidiogenous cells that proliferate percurrently rather than sympodially, and euseptate, verruculose conidia. The species is thus best accommodated in *Cercostigmia*.

Cercostigmia ekebergiae Crous & B. Sutton sp. nov. (Figure 8).

Conidiomata hypogena, densa, sporodochialia, brunnea, in stroma supra stomata. Conidiophora in fasciculis densis, cellulis superioribus stromatae emergentia, medio brunnea, verruculosa, cylindracea ad ampulliformia, recta ad curvata, 0–2-septata, 15–25 \times 4–6 μ m. Cellulae conidiogenae terminales, in conidiophoris incorporatae, medio brunneae, verruculosae, cylindraceae ad ampulliformes, ad apicem subtruncatum contractae, enteroblastice proliferantibus ad 3 percurrentibus, 10–15 \times 4.5–6 μ m. Conidia solitaria, apicalia, verruculosa, granulosa, 2–8-septata, 30–70 \times 4–6 μ m, subcylindracea ad obclavata, recta ad curvata, apice obtuso et base subtruncata; hilum non crassum, fimbria marginali.

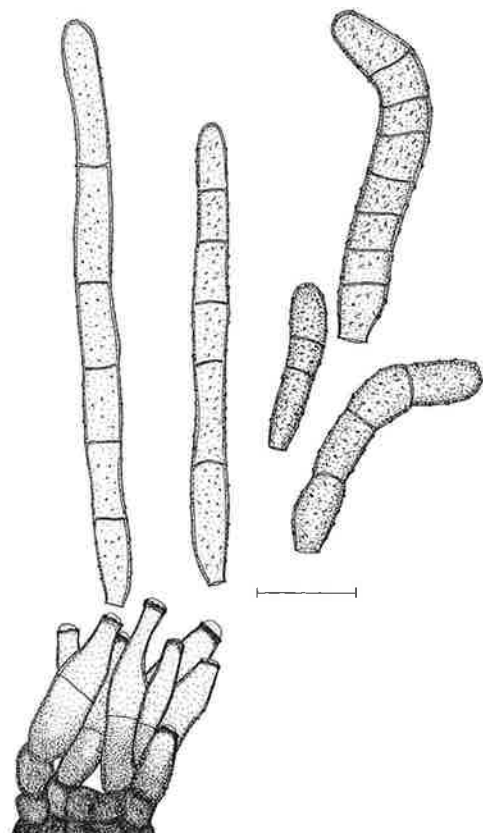


Figure 8 Conidiophores and conidia of *Cercostigmia ekebergiae* (Scale bar = 10 μ m).

Lesions angular to irregular, separate to confluent, amphigenous, dark brown on the upper surface, becoming light brown with age, light brown on the lower leaf surface, frequently vein-limited, 3–7 mm diam. *Mycelium* internal, composed of branched, septate, verruculose, pale brown hyphae, 2.5–4 µm wide. *Conidiomata* hypogeous, dense, sporodochial, brown, situated on a suprastomatal stroma, 30–50 µm high (including conidiophores), 30–100 µm wide. *Conidiophores* in dense fascicles, arising from the upper cells of stromata, medium brown, verruculose, cylindrical to ampulliform, straight to curved, 0–2-septate, 15–25 × 4–6 µm. *Conidiogenous cells* terminal, integrated, medium brown, verruculose, cylindrical to ampulliform, tapering to a subtruncate apex, proliferating enteroblastically to form up to 3 percurrent proliferations, 10–15 × 4.5–6 µm. *Conidia* solitary, apical, verruculose, granular, 2–8-septate, 30–70 × 4–6 µm, subcylindrical to obclavate, straight to curved, apex obtuse and base subtruncate; hilum unthickened with marginal frill.

Specimen examined: South Africa, Mpumalanga, Kruger National Park, Berg-en-Dal Rest Camp, *Ekebergia capensis*, E. van der Linde, 15 May 1991, PREM 51649 (holotype)

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